论著

对脂多糖攻击小鼠血及肝IL-6和TNF-q含量的影响

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目的:研究重组人白细胞介素-10 (rhIL-10) 对脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导的血、肝IL-6和TNF-a炎症介质含 量变化的影响。 方法: 小鼠腹腔注射LPS建立炎症模型,并同时静脉注射不同剂量的rhIL-10,ELISA法测定 12 h、24 h、48 h和72 h肝组织和血清IL-6和TNF-a的含量。 结果: 注射rhIL-10后12 h,肝组织和血清 IL-6、TNF-a水平开始下调, 24-48 h抑制作用最明显(P<0.05), 72 h后抑制作用减弱, 且呈剂量效应关 系。 结论: 利用基因工程技术制备的重组人白细胞介素10(rhIL-10)显著下调肝组织和血清IL-6和TNF-α的 ▶复制索引

关键词 白细胞介素10; 白细胞介素6; 肿瘤坏死因子

分类号 R363

Effect of rhIL-10 on IL-6 and TNF-a levels in serum and liver of lipopolysaccharide-challenged mice

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effect of recombinant human interleukin-10 (rhIL-10) on IL-6 and TNF-a levels in serum and liver of mice exposed to lipopolysaccharide (LPS). METHODS: rhIL-10 was prepared by using genetic engineering technology. Mice were intraperitoneally with 500 µg of LPS, and then were treated intravenously with various dosages of rhIL-10. The levels of IL-6 and TNF-a in hepatic tissue and serum were determined by ELISA at 12 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h post rhIL-10 treatment. RESULTS: rhIL-10 markedly inhibited the increase in IL-6 and TNF-a levels in hepatic tissue and serum at 12 h after rhIL-10 treatment in LPS-challenged mice, and the inhibition effect was significant at 24-48 h after rhIL-10 treatment (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: rhIL-10 can inhibit the increase in IL-6 and TNF-a levels induced by LPS in mice.

Key words Interleukin-10 Interleukin-6 Tumor necrosis factor

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