中国药理学与毒理学杂志 2013 27 (3): 374-378 ISSN: 1000-3002 CN: 11-1115/R

论著

海藻、大戟、甘遂和芫花分别与不同剂量的甘草配伍对小鼠肠功能的影响

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收稿日期 2013-1-11 修回日期 2013-4-30 网络版发布日期 2013-6-19 接受日期

摘要 目的 探讨海藻、大戟、甘遂和芫花分别与不同剂量的甘草配伍对肠功能的影响。方法 采用均匀设计进行分组。小鼠分别ig给予海藻甘草、大戟甘草、甘遂甘草或芫花甘草合煎液1次, 分别于给药后20, 60, 30和20 min后, 再ig给予5%印度墨汁混悬液0.2 ml。给予墨汁20 min后处死小鼠, 测定小肠推进率(IPR)。结果 大戟甘草合煎液组小鼠在总给药剂量0~30 g·kg^{-1}范围内且总给药剂量一定时, 随甘草剂量的增加小鼠IRP降低(R=0.7853, P<0.05)。芫花甘草合煎液组总给药剂量低于5 g·kg^{-1}时, 小鼠IRP未见明显变化; 总给药剂量>5 g·kg^{-1}且一定时, 小鼠IRP随甘草呈剂量依赖性增加(R=0.8414, P<0.05)。海藻甘草合煎液和甘遂甘草合煎液组海藻和甘遂与甘草配伍比例的变化对IRP无明显影响。结论 在一定的总给药剂量范围内, 大戟甘草合煎液对小鼠肠功能的影响与配伍比例密切相关, 甘草剂量增加时小鼠肠功能减弱。芫花甘草合煎液对小鼠肠功能的影响也与配伍比例密切联系, 甘草剂量增加时肠功能增强。

关键词 海藻 大戟 甘遂 芫花 甘草 肠功能

分类号 R285

Effect of Radix et Rhizoma Glycyrrhizae co-administered with Sargassum Pallidum, Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis, Euphorbiae Kansui Radix and Flos Genkwa on mouse intestinal function

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE To investigate the effect of the dose of *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* (RRG) on intestinal function when RRG was co-administered with *Sargassum pallidum* (SP), *Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis* (REP), *Radix Euphorbiae Kansui* (REK) and *Flos Genkwa* (FG). **METHODS** According to uniform design, mice in each group were ig given corresponding medicine. Each mouse was ig given the 5% Indian ink 0.2 ml at 20 min after SP+RRG administration, at 60 min after REP+RRG administration, at 30 min after REK+RRG administration and at 20 min after FG+RRG administration, respectively. All the mice were sacrificed after 20 min of 5% Indian ink administration, and the intestinal propulsive rate was counted. **RESULTS** When the total dose was between 0-30 g·kg^{-1}, with the total administration dose certain, REP+RRG reduced the rate of intestinal propulsion following RRG dose increasing (r=0.7853, P<0.05). When the total dose was lower than 5 g·kg^{-1}, FG+RRG had no obvious effect on the intestinal propulsive rate. When the total dose was higher than 5 g·kg^{-1} and was kept the same, FG+RRG increased the rate of intestinal propulsion along with RRG dose increasing (r=0.8414, P<0.05). SP+RRG and REK+RRG had no significant effect on the intestinal propulsion when compatibility proportion changed. **CONCLUSION** With the certain total dose, there was a close relationship between effects on mouse intestinal function and the proportion of RRG and REP. Intestinal function became weak when RRG dose increased in compatibility. There was a close relationship between effects on mouse intestinal function and the proportion of RRG and FG. Intestinal