

论文

环胞昔(CC)与无环鸟昔(ACV)对小鼠三叉神经节内潜伏单纯疱疹病毒的作用

刘卫国;马镇西;陈祖基;宋洁贞

河南省眼科研究所,郑州

摘要:

本文用试管内复活的HSV-1模型研究了CC和ACV对小鼠三叉神经节内潜伏HSV的作用。实验显示CC 10μg/ml和ACV 2.5μg/ml对潜伏病毒复活有明显抑制作用,CC 25μg/ml能达到与ACV 10μg/ml相当的作用强度,但在除去药物后其作用的维持时间不如ACV长。持续提供药物可以阻止潜伏病毒在试管内复活,即使采用间断给药方法亦不能完全排除潜伏病毒,但可以显著降低神经节内病毒滴度。二药联合应用对抑制潜伏病毒复活有协同作用。

关键词: 环胞昔 无环鸟昔 三叉神经节 潜伏感染 单纯疱疹病毒

THE EFFECTS OF 2, 2'-O-CYCLOCYTIDINE (CC) AND ACYCLOVIR (ACV) ON LATENT HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS IN TRIGEMINAL GANGLIA OF MICE

LIU Wei-Guo; MA Zhen-Xi; CHEN Zu-Ji and SONG Jie-Zhen

Abstract:

Effects of CC and ACV on latent HSV in trigeminal ganglia were studied by reactivated HSV-1 model in vitro. Both CC (10 μg/ml) and ACV (2.5 μg/ml) were shown to significantly inhibit the reactivation of the latent HSV in infected ganglia. The effect of CC 25 μg/ml was as strong as that of ACV 10 μg/ml, but the effect of CC did not last as long as that of ACV after removal of the drugs. The latent state of HSV in vitro was dependent upon the continuous presence of either drug. Even though either drug was discontinuously administered, the latent HSV was not eliminated completely from the trigeminal ganglia. Its titers, however, were significantly reduced. The combination of CC and ACV showed a synergistic effect on preventing the reactivation of the latent HSV in vitro.

Keywords: Acyclovir Trigeminal ganglia Latent infection Herpes simplex virus 2, 2'-O-Cyclocytidine

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