

论文

鹿茸多胺对小鼠肝细胞RNA聚合酶活性的影响

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摘要:

多次给小鼠po鹿茸多胺(PASPA)30mg/kg,可明显促进^[3H]leucine和^[3H]uridine掺入肝组织蛋白质和RNA。体外实验证明,鹿茸多胺在较低浓度(1~10μg/ml)时,对RNA聚合酶活性呈明显的增强作用。提示,鹿茸多胺刺激小鼠肝组织蛋白和RNA合成效应是由于其能够明显增强RNA聚合酶活性,尤其是显著增强RNA聚合酶II的活性。

关键词: 鹿茸多胺 蛋白质 核糖核酸 核糖核酸聚合酶II

EFFECT OF POLYAMINES ISOLATED FROM PLLOSE ANTLER (PASPA)ON RNA POLYMERASE ACTIVITIES IN MOUSELIVER

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Abstract:

The incorporations of^[3H] leucine into protein and ^[3H] uridine into RNA in mouse liver Were increased when PASPA was given to mice at a dose of 30 mg/kg for 4 successive days. The RNA polymerase activity, especially the RNA polymerase II activity in the solubilized liver nuclear fraction of PASPA-treated mice was also increased. *In vitro* experiment demonstrated that PASPA increased the RNA polymerase activity significantly in mouse liver nuclei at a concentration of 1μg/ml. These results suggest that the enhancement of RNA polymerase activtites, particularly RNA polymerase II activity, induced by PASPA treatment is responsible for the increase in syntheses of protein and RNA in mouse liver tissue.

Keywords: Protein RNA RNA polymerase II Polyamines of Pilose antler (PASPA)

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