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论著

木瓜苷的镇痛作用

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摘要 目的 观察木瓜苷的镇痛作用并研究其相关机制。方法 通过小鼠乙酸扭体反应，甲醛实验及佐剂性关节炎大鼠屈伸关节实验等疼痛模型，观察木瓜苷的镇痛作用并检测佐剂性关节炎大鼠滑膜细胞分泌的前列腺素E_2(PGE_2)及肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)的含量。结果 不同剂量的木瓜苷(小鼠60，120和240 mg·kg^{-1}，ig，大鼠30，60和120 mg·kg^{-1}，ig)可以抑制小鼠的乙酸扭体反应和甲醛第二相反应。木瓜苷(60，120 mg·kg^{-1})可使佐剂性关节炎大鼠致炎d 28关节滑膜细胞升高的PGE2和TNF-α水平显著降低。结论 木瓜苷具有镇痛作用，其可能机制与其抑制外周炎症介质有关。

关键词 镇痛试验 木瓜苷 地诺前列酮 肿瘤坏死因子

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Antinociceptive effect of glucosides of Chaenomeles speciosa

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Abstract

AIM To observe the antinociceptive effects of glucosides of *Chaenomeles speciosa*(GCS) and to study their relative mechanism. **METHODS** The effects of GCS on normal and inflammatory animals were observed in mouse acetic acid writhing test, mouse formalin test and arthritic flexion test of adjuvant arthritis(AA) rats; the concentration of prostaglandin E_2 (PGE_2) and tumor necrosis factor-α(TNF-α) secreted by the synovial cells of AA rats were measured by radioimmunoassay. **RESULTS** Different doses of GCS(60, 120, 240 mg·kg^{-1} for mice and 30, 60, 120 mg·kg^{-1} for rats, ig) inhibited mice′s writhing response and second phase of formalin response. It also suppressed the increased arthritic flexion scores in AA rats. On 28 d after inflammation induction, GCS (60, 120 mg·kg^{-1}) decreased the concentration of PGE_2 and TNF-α of synovial cells in the AA rats. **CONCLUSION** GCS have antinociceptive effects, which related to its inhibitory effects on peripheral inflammatory mediators.

Key words analgesia test Chaenomeles speciosa glucoside dinoprostone tumor necrosis factor

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