#### 论著

雷公藤内酯醇对大鼠脑局灶性缺血再灌注后脑组织肿瘤坏死因子-@含量 变化的影响

韦登明<sup>1\*</sup>, 黄光照<sup>2</sup>, 张益鹄<sup>2</sup>, 饶广勋<sup>2</sup>

(1. 宁波大学医学院病理学教研室, 浙江 宁波 315211; 2. 华中科技大学同济医学院法医病理学教 研室, 湖北 武汉 430030)

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目的 观察雷公藤内酯醇 (TL) 是否通过降低脑组织内肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF-α) 含量而减少白细胞浸润, 从而改善局灶性脑缺血再灌注所致的神经功能缺失。方法 大鼠ip TL 0.2或0.4 mg•kg<sup>-1</sup>&#8226;d<sup>-1</sup>, 连续 4 d。d 4给药前行右侧大脑中动脉缺血1 h再灌注24 h。行为观察行大鼠神经功能缺损评分,放射免疫法检测缺血<mark>▶复制索引</mark> 再灌注侧大脑皮层TNF-α含量。病理切片观察缺血再灌注侧脑微血管内附壁中性粒细胞计数。结果 与损伤模型组 比较,TL处理组大脑皮质TNF-α含量明显减少,神经功能受损程度明显改善。脑微血管内附壁中性粒细胞计数明显 减少。结论 TL有抑制缺血再灌注脑组织内TNF- $\alpha$ 生成,降低其含量的作用,从而抑制白细胞浸润,改善受损的神 经功能。

关键词 雷公藤内酯醇 脑缺血 再灌注损伤 肿瘤坏死因子-α

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# Influence of triptolide on content of tumor necrosis factor alpha in ratswith cerebral injury after focal ischemia reperfusion

WEI Deng-Ming<sup>1\*</sup>, HUANG Guang-Zhao<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Yi-Gu<sup>2</sup>, RAO Guang-Xun<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Pathology, Medical School, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China; 2. Department of Forensic Pathology, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China)

#### **Abstract**

**AIM** To study whether the improving effect of triptolide (TL) on deficit of neural function in rats with cerebral injury after focal ischemia-reperfusion by reducing the content of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha(TNF-\alpha)$  in cerebral tissue that inhibiting the infiltration of neutrophil in the cerebral tissues. METHODS TL 0.2 or 0.4 mg•kg<sup>-1</sup>&#8226;d<sup>-1</sup> was injected ip for 4 d. At d 4 before the last dose of TL injection, the focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion model was established with thread embolism of right middle cerebral artery before TL injection at d 4. At the end of 24-h reperfusion after 1-h focal cerebral ischemia, neurological deficit score of rats was evaluated; radioimmunoassay was used to measure content of TNFα in cortex; histological techniques were used to count leukocyte accumulation and adhesion in microvassels of cerebral tissue. **RESULTS** Compared with the ischemia reperfusion group, the content of TNF-a was significantly reduced, the deficit of neural function was markedly improved, and the accumulation of leukocyte in microvassels was remarkably reduced in two TL-treated groups. **CONCLUSION** TL may reduce the content of TNF-α in cortex with focal cerebral ischemia reperfusion in rats, and inhibit the infiltration of neutrophil in the cerebral tissues of rats.

**Key words** triptolide cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury tumor necrosis factor-α

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