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论文

炎性刺激剂对小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞NF-KB的诱导

郭;颖;胡玉芳;程桂芳

中国医学科学院、中国协和医科大学药物研究所, 北京 100050

摘要:

目的:建立炎性刺激剂诱导细胞核因子κB(Nuclear factor κB,NF-κB)的模型,研究传统非甾体抗炎药阿斯匹林(aspirin)作用机理。 方法:用脂多糖(LPS)和佛波酯(PMA)刺激小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞,用电泳迁移率改变检测法(electrophoretic mobility shift assay,EMSA)检测。结果:LPS 1 μ g.mL $^{-1}$ 及3 μ g.mL $^{-1}$,PMA 2 ng.mL $^{-1}$ 均能诱导细胞核内NF-κB的含量。阿斯匹林10-5 mol.L $^{-1}$ 可以显著抑制LPS(1 μ g.mL $^{-1}$)和PMA(PMA 2 ng.mL $^{-1}$)对细胞核内NF-κB的活化。结论:所建立的以LPS和PMA为刺激剂,诱导细胞核内NF-κB的模型,可用于非甾体抗炎药的抗炎机理的研究。

关键词: 细胞核因子KB 电泳迁移率改变检测法 脂多糖 佛波酯

INDUCTION OF NF-KBIN MOUSE PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES BY INFLAMMATORY IRRITANTS

Guo Ying Hu Yufangand Cheng Guifang

Abstract:

AIM: To establish the model of determining nuclear factor κB (NF- κB) which is stimulated by different inflammatory irritants in inducible peritoneal macrophages from mouse and investigate the inhibitory effect of aspirin on NF- κB activation using this model. METHODS: Lipopolysaccharide(LPS) and phorbol 12-myristate, 13-acetate(PMA) were used as irritants. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) was used as the determination method. RESULTS: LPS($\mu g.mL^{-1}$, 3 $\mu g.mL^{-1}$) and PMA (1 $ng.mL^{-1}$) was shown to increase the content of NF- κB in inducible peritoneal macrophages from the mouse. After the macrophages were treated with aspirin(10⁻⁷ mol.L⁻¹, 10⁻⁶ mol.L⁻¹, 10⁻⁵ mol.L⁻¹), the increase was inhibited. CONCLUSION: The model of determining NF- κB stimulated by LPS and PMA can be used in researching mechanism of non-steroidal anti-inflammatiory drugs.

Keywords: electrophoretic mobility shift assay lipopolysaccharide phorbol 12-myristate, 13-acetate nuclear factor-κΒ

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作者简介:

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