

论著

五加皮的体内抗诱变性研究

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摘要 本文采用小鼠骨髓嗜多染红细胞微核试验和小鼠精子畸形试验,探讨中药五加皮的体内抗诱变作用。结果表明,五加皮各剂量(1g/kg, 2g/kg, 4g/kg)对MMC诱发的微核率和精子畸形率均有明显的拮抗作用($P < 0.01$),微核抑制率达50.5% - 73.27%,精子畸形抑制率高达73.45% - 84%。结果提示,五加皮具有拮抗MMC诱发的体细胞和生殖细胞遗传损伤的作用。

关键词 [五加皮](#) [丝裂霉素C](#) [微核试验](#) [精子畸形](#)

STUDY ON THE ANTIMUTAGENIC EFFECT IN VIVO OF CORTEX ACANTHOPANASIA RADICIS

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Abstract The antimutagenic effect of Cortex acanthopanasia Radicis (CAR) has been studied by mean of micronucleus test of mouse bone marrow polychromatic erythrocyte (PCE) and mouse spermatid malformation test. The results indicated that chinese medicine CAR itself has no genotoxic effect. The inhibition rates of CAR (1g/kg, 2g/kg, 4g/kg) to micronuclei was respectively 73.27%, 50.5% and 63.37% ($P < 0.01$), and inhibition rates of CAR to spermatid malformation was 84% (1g/kg), 81.45% (2g/kg) and 73.45% (4g/kg) ($P < 0.01$). It is suggested that CAR can significantly inhibit the genetic damage of germ cells and stomatic cells induced by MMC.

Keywords [Cortex acanthopanasia radicis](#) [mitomycin C\(MMC\)](#) [micronucleus test](#) [sperm aberration](#)

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