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桑当对痛风性关节炎大鼠滑膜组织ICAM-1与NF-κB表达的影响

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作者	单位	E-mail
王仁媛	青海大学医学院, 西宁 810001	wra-6@163.com
吴萍	青海大学医学院, 西宁 810001	
杨艳	青海大学医学院, 西宁 810001	
张广梅	青海大学医学院, 西宁 810001	
赵协慧	青海大学医学院, 西宁 810001	

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中文摘要：目的: 研究桑当防治急性痛风性关节炎的作用机制。 方法: 采用尿酸钠结晶致急性痛风性关节炎大鼠模型,每日ig桑当(120,60 mg·kg^{-1}),秋水仙碱(0.28 mg·kg^{-1}),连用7 d后组织取材,制备标本,应用ELISA法测定滑膜组织中黏附分子1(ICAM-1)与核转录因子κB(NF-κB)的水平,观察桑当对ICAM-1与NF-κB表达的影响。 结果: 正常组、模型组、桑当低、高剂量组、秋水仙碱组ICAM-1分别为(142.83±22.30),(376.00±20.99),(292.67±24.78),(202.50±27.03),(179.17±28.19) μg·L^{-1}; NF-κB分别为(856.67±50.84),(3 023.83±121.73),(2 685.33±189.85),(1 684.25±206.62),(1 566.17±206.05) ng·L^{-1}。模型组ICAM-1,NF-κB水平较正常组明显增高(P<0.01); 桑当低、高剂量组均可显著降低二者的表达。 结论: 桑当能降低大鼠滑膜组织中ICAM-1与NF-κB的异常表达与激活,这可能是其防治痛风性关节炎的作用机制之一。

中文关键词：桑当 急性痛风性关节炎 黏附分子 核转录因子

Effect of Polygonum Sangdang on the Expression of ICAM-1 and NF-κB in Synovial Membrane of Rats with Acute Gouty Arthritis

Abstract: Objective :To study Sangdown's mechanism for prevention and treatment of acute gouty arthritis. Method : Sodium urate crystal was used to induce rat model of acute gouty arthritis. Rats were daily ig given Sangdown (120, 60 mg·kg^{-1}), colchicine (0.28 mg·kg^{-1}) for 7 days. Afterwards, tissue specimens were prepared. The level of synovial tissue adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) and nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappa B) was measured by ELISA determination. Result : In the normal gnoup, model group, Sangdown low and high dose groups, colchicine group, ICAM-1 were (142.83±22.30) (376.00±20.99) (292.67±24.78) (202.50±27.03) (179.17±28.19) μg·L^{-1} respectively and NF-κB were (856.67±50.84), (3 023.83±121.73), (2 685.33±189.85), (1 684.25±206.62) ng·L^{-1}, (1 566.17±206.05)ng·L^{-1} respectively. ICAM-1, NF-κB in model group were significantly higher than those in the normal group (P<0.01); Sangdown (low and high dose) could significantly reduce the expression of the two. Conclusion: Sandown can reduce ICAM-1 and NF-κB in synovial tissue in rats. This may be one of the mechanisms for prevention and treatment of gouty arthritis.

keywords: Sangdang acute gouty arthritis adhesion molecule nuclear factor

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