检测研究

Ames实验对叶黄素的致突变性与抗突变性研究

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摘要 背景与目的: 研究不同剂量的叶黄素致突变性、抗突变性及抗突变机理的初步分析。 材料与方法: 采用Ames试验常规方法进行检测。 结果: 1335 μg/皿、668 μg/皿、334 μg/皿和167 μg/皿剂量的叶黄素对TA97、TA98、TA100和TA102菌株在加与不加S9条件下均无致突变性; 对TA98和TA100菌株具有显著的抗突变作用。 结论: 在本实验条件下,叶黄素对Ames试验无致突变性,且有显著的抗突变作用,抗突变的机理为叶黄素具有综合的抗突变作用。

关键词 叶黄素; Ames试验; 抗突变

Studies on the Safety and Antimutagenicity of Lutein

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To study the effects of lutein on mutagenicity and antimutation anti-mutagenicity. MATERIAL AND METHODS: The studies were conducted with Ames test. RESULTS: In Ames test, the mutagenicity of Lutein group was no more than 2 times that of the control group. In test, comparing with positive group, Lutein groups could decrease the colonies in TA98 and TA100 strains. CONCLUSION: No mutagenicity was observed with lutein in this study .Moreover, we demonstrated that lutein possessed significant antimutagenic properties.

Keywords Lutein Ames test anti-mutagenicity

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