

大蒜素对可卡因致小鼠急性肝损伤的防治作用

邢国振, 贾凤兰, 阮明, 张宝旭*

(北京大学公共卫生学院毒理系, 北京 100083)

摘要: **目的** 探讨大蒜素对可卡因所致急性肝损伤的防治作用。**方法** 采用可卡因致小鼠急性肝损伤模型, 分别预防性和治疗性给予大蒜素。预防性给药时, 分别给小鼠 ip 大蒜素 7.5, 15 和 30 mg·kg⁻¹, 每天 1 次, 共 4 d, d 4 给大蒜素 30 min 后 sc 可卡因 75 mg·kg⁻¹ 制备急性肝损伤模型; 治疗性给药时, 在 sc 可卡因 75 mg·kg⁻¹ 30 min 后分别一次性 ip 大蒜素 10, 20 和 40 mg·kg⁻¹。在给予可卡因(预防性给药)或大蒜素(治疗性给药)24 h 后处死小鼠, 观察血清中谷丙转氨酶(GPT)、谷草转氨酶(GOT)和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性, 测定肝组织中还原性谷胱甘肽(GSH)、氧化性谷胱甘肽(GSSG)和丙二醛(MDA)含量, 并进行组织病理学观察。**结果** 单纯给予可卡因, 血清中 GPT, GOT 和 LDH 活性升高, 肝组织中 GSH/GSSG 比值下降, MDA 含量增加, 肝小叶中心出现大量变性坏死细胞。与单纯给予可卡因相比, 预防性和治疗性给予大蒜素可明显降低血清中 GPT, GOT 和 LDH 活性, 并使肝组织中 GSH/GSSG 比值升高, MDA 含量下降, 肝小叶中心变性坏死细胞减少, 坏死区域缩小。**结论** 大蒜素可抑制可卡因引起的急性肝损伤, 对可卡因所致急性肝中毒可能具有一定的治疗作用。

关键词: 大蒜素; 急性肝损伤; 可卡因

中图分类号: R285, R975.5

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-3002(2008)04-0284-07

DOI: 10.3867/j.issn.1000-3002.2008.04.007

可卡因(cocaine)化学名为苯甲酰甲基芽子碱

收稿日期: 2007-12-04 接受日期: 2008-04-15

基金项目: 北京市自然科学基金资助项目(7072042)

作者简介: 邢国振(1980-), 男, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为毒理学; 张宝旭(1959-), 男, 教授, 研究方向为毒理学。

* 联系作者 E-mail: bxzhang@bjmu.edu.cn Tel: (010)82801527

(methyl benzoylcgonine), 是最强的天然中枢兴奋剂之一。因其原料来自美洲的传统灌木“古柯”, 故又称古柯生物碱。可卡因最早应用于局部麻醉和治疗哮喘^[1]。由于其具有强烈的中枢神经系统兴奋作用, 所以容易造成滥用成瘾^[2-3], 对个人和社会造成严重危害。虽然可卡因的毒性主要集中在神经系统和心血管系统, 然而在人和许多动物中, 可卡因的过量使用会引起肝损伤^[4-5]。因此, 开发能够拮抗可卡因所致肝脏损伤的药物尤为重要。大蒜素(alliin)是大蒜中主要活性成分之一, 具有抗炎、抗病毒、抗氧化、增强免疫、降血压和降血脂等作用。目前临床上应用的大蒜素主要有大蒜素肠溶片、大蒜素胶丸剂和大蒜素注射液 3 种, 治疗菌痢和肠炎, 亦用于肺部和消化道白色念珠菌等真菌感染。大蒜素对四氯化碳等引起的小鼠急性肝损伤的抑制作用已有报道^[6-8], 但对可卡因所致小鼠急性肝损伤的抑制作用尚未见报道。本研究观察了大蒜素对可卡因所致急性肝损伤的防治作用, 为可卡因急性肝中毒治疗药的开发和大蒜素生物制品的应用提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 药物、试剂和仪器

大蒜素(三硫二丙烯, 图 1)为几乎无色或淡黄色澄清液体, 具蒜臭, 纯度 98.2%, 江苏清江药业有限公司提供, 批号 061129, 用时以玉米油配制; 可卡因, 青海制药厂, 批号 20020501, 用生理盐水配制; 还原型谷胱甘肽(reduced glutathione, GSH)和 *N*-乙基顺丁烯二酰亚胺(*N*-ethylmethionine), 上海丽珠东风生物技术有限公司; 氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione, GSSG), 北京红星生化技术公司; 邻苯二

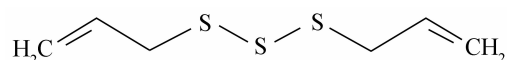


Fig 1. Chemical structure of allicin.

甲醛(*o*-phthaldehyde),北京金龙化学试剂有限公司;硫代巴比妥酸(thiobarbituric acid, TBA),美国Acros公司。HITACHI-7170A型全自动生化分析仪,日本Hitachi公司;E400显微镜系统和DXM1200F型摄像系统,日本Nikon公司;751型分光光度计,上海市第三分析仪器厂。

1.2 动物分组及处理

ICR小鼠(清洁级),雄性,体重22~24g,由北京大学医学部实验动物中心提供,动物许可证:SYXK(京)2002-0002。采用预防性和治疗性2种给药方式。预防性给药时,将小鼠按体重随机分为6组,即溶剂对照组(玉米油,ip,每天1次,共4d),可卡因组(玉米油,ip,每天1次,共4d,于d4给玉米油30min后,给予可卡因75mg·kg⁻¹,sc),3个大蒜素预防性给药组(大蒜素7.5,15和30mg·kg⁻¹,ip,每天1次,共4天,于d4给予大蒜素30min后,给予可卡因75mg·kg⁻¹,sc),大蒜素单独给药组(大蒜素30mg·kg⁻¹,ip,每天1次,共4d),每组10只。治疗性给药时,小鼠随机分为5组,即溶剂对照组、可卡因组和3个大蒜素治疗性给药组(给予可卡因30min后给予大蒜素10,20和40mg·kg⁻¹,ip),可卡因的剂量和给药途径同上,每组10只。给予可卡因(预防性给药时)或大蒜素(治疗性给药时)24h后,小鼠眼底球后静脉丛采血,制备血清用于谷丙转氨酶(glutamic-pyruvic transaminase, GPT)、谷草转氨酶(glutamine-oxaloacetic transaminase, GOT)和乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)活性检测。随后立即解剖取肝脏,称重,计算肝重/体重。留取50mg肝组织制备组织匀浆,用于GSH, GSSG和丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量测定。

1.3 生化分析

使用自动生化分析仪测定GPT, GOT和LDH活性(由北京大学第三医院测定)。用改良Hission方法测定GSH和GSSG的含量^[9],并计算两者比值(GSH/GSSG);肝脏中MDA含量用TBA法检测^[10]。

1.4 组织病理学观察

将肝左叶浸于10%甲醛溶液中固定,常规病理切片,HE染色,光镜下观察组织病理学变化。用计算机电子照相机拍照后用Photoshop7.0图像处理软件对病理图片进行坏死和变性组织面积半定量分

析。

1.5 统计学分析

实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,用SPSS11.0软件进行方差分析和Dunnett *t*检验,并对量效关系进行直线回归分析。

2 结果

2.1 大蒜素对可卡因所致肝损伤小鼠肝重和体重的影响

预防性给药时,与溶剂对照组比较,大蒜素30mg·kg⁻¹单独给药小鼠肝重和体重下降明显,肝体比略有下降;可卡因组体重下降,肝重变化不明显,肝体比略有增加。大蒜素3个剂量组与可卡因组比较,小鼠肝重和体重下降,肝体比变化不明显。治疗性给药时,与溶剂对照组比较,可卡因组小鼠体重下降,肝重变化不明显,肝体比略有增加。大蒜素3个剂量组与可卡因组比较,小鼠肝重和体重下降,大蒜素40mg·kg⁻¹组肝体比下降明显,其余组无明显变化(表1)。

2.2 大蒜素对可卡因所致肝损伤小鼠血清谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶和乳酸脱氢酶活性的影响

预防性给药时,单独给予可卡因后,血清GPT, GOT和LDH活性较溶剂对照组明显升高;与可卡因组比较,3个大蒜素给药组上述酶的活性均明显下降,并呈一定量效关系($r = -0.892, P < 0.05$),大蒜素30mg·kg⁻¹组上述酶活性接近正常水平。治疗性给药时,可卡因组上述酶活性明显高于溶剂对照组;与可卡因组比较,大蒜素各给药组上述酶活性降低,并呈一定量效关系($r = -0.863, P < 0.05$,表2)。

2.3 大蒜素对可卡因所致肝损伤小鼠肝脏GSH/GSSG比值和丙二醛含量的影响

预防性给药时,与溶剂对照组比较,可卡因可使肝脏中GSH/GSSG比值降低,MDA含量升高;单独给予大蒜素组GSH/GSSG比值升高,MDA含量下降。与可卡因组比较,3个剂量的大蒜素给药组GSH/GSSG比值升高,MDA含量降低。治疗性给药时,与溶剂对照组比较,可卡因可使肝脏中GSH/GSSG比值降低,MDA含量升高;各大蒜素组与可卡因组相比,GSH/GSSG比值升高,MDA含量降低(表3)。

Tab 1. Effects of allicin pretreatment and remedial treatment on liver and body weights of mice injured by cocaine

Group	Body weight/g	Liver weight/g	Liver weight : body weight (g : g)
Pretreatment			
Solvent	27.6 ± 1.4	1.65 ± 0.14	0.060 ± 0.003
Cocaine	25.2 ± 2.0 **	1.53 ± 0.18	0.060 ± 0.004
Allicin 30	24.4 ± 2.2 **	1.29 ± 0.17 **	0.053 ± 0.003 **
Cocaine + allicin 7.5	24.0 ± 2.0	1.46 ± 0.15	0.061 ± 0.004
15	23.4 ± 1.1 #	1.37 ± 0.15 #	0.059 ± 0.004
30	22.1 ± 2.6 ##	1.25 ± 0.20 ##	0.057 ± 0.004 #
Remedial treatment			
Solvent	28.0 ± 0.7	1.69 ± 0.05	0.060 ± 0.003
Cocaine	26.6 ± 1.3 *	1.63 ± 0.13	0.061 ± 0.002
Cocaine + allicin 10	23.9 ± 1.1 ##	1.47 ± 0.07 ##	0.061 ± 0.004
20	24.1 ± 1.0 ##	1.45 ± 0.10 ##	0.060 ± 0.002
40	23.4 ± 2.1 ##	1.27 ± 0.23 ##	0.054 ± 0.007 #

Pretreatment; the mice were administered (ip) with allicin 7.5, 15 and 30 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, respectively, for 4 d. Cocaine (75 mg·kg⁻¹) was given (sc) to the mice 30 min after allicin administration on d 4. Remedial treatment; the mice were given (ip) cocaine (75 mg·kg⁻¹), and 30 min later followed by once allicin (ip) 10, 20 and 40 mg·kg⁻¹, respectively. All mice were sacrificed 24 h after cocaine (pretreatment) or allicin administration (remedial treatment), and liver and body weights were recorded. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding solvent group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding cocaine group.

Tab 2. Effects of allicin pretreatment and remedial treatment on serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (GPT), glutamine-oxaloacetic transaminase (GOP) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activities of mice injured by cocaine

Group	GPT/ μmol·min ⁻¹ ·L ⁻¹	GOP/ μmol·min ⁻¹ ·L ⁻¹	LDH/ μmol·min ⁻¹ ·L ⁻¹
Pretreatment			
Solvent	49 ± 11	147 ± 32	1501 ± 241
Cocaine	4860 ± 2640 **	1287 ± 720 **	8252 ± 4749 **
Allicin 30	48 ± 8	151 ± 26	1439 ± 260
Cocaine + allicin 7.5	2027 ± 1462 #	598 ± 480 #	3196 ± 2317 #
15	305 ± 269 ##	187 ± 47 ##	1483 ± 262 ##
30	83 ± 30 ##	174 ± 23 ##	1440 ± 229 ##
Remedial treatment			
Solvent	47 ± 14	171 ± 24	10131 ± 4804
Cocaine	6927 ± 3865 **	1665 ± 586 **	1575 ± 209 **
Cocaine + allicin 10	3274 ± 1903 ##	1037 ± 585 #	4296 ± 2981 ##
20	305 ± 120 ##	750 ± 281 ##	3093 ± 1386 ##
40	260 ± 100 ##	418 ± 259 ##	2320 ± 1125 ##

See Tab 1 for mouse treatments. The activities of GPT, GOP and LDH were examined at 24 h after cocaine (pretreatment) or allicin administration (remedial treatment). $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding solvent group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding cocaine group.

Tab 3. Effects of allicin pretreatment and remedial treatment on GSH/GSSG ratio and malondialdehyde (MDA) content in mouse livers injured by cocaine

Group	GSH: GSSG	MDA/ $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$
Pretreatment		
Solvent	7.59 \pm 2.05	0.18 \pm 0.14
Cocaine	4.78 \pm 0.84**	1.01 \pm 0.53**
Allicin 30	6.66 \pm 1.89	0.13 \pm 0.05
Cocaine + allicin	7.5	6.79 \pm 1.81 ^{##}
	15	7.12 \pm 1.89 ^{##}
	30	8.14 \pm 1.37 ^{##}
Remedial treatment		
Solvent	6.93 \pm 2.0	0.21 \pm 0.12
Cocaine	5.02 \pm 0.72*	0.91 \pm 0.30**
Cocaine + allicin	10	6.31 \pm 2.0
	20	7.20 \pm 1.56 ^{##}
	40	7.77 \pm 2.35
		0.80 \pm 0.41
		0.54 \pm 0.29 [#]
		0.39 \pm 0.23 [#]

See Tab 1 for mouse treatments. The contents of MDA, reduced glutathione (GSH) and oxidized glutathione (GSSG) were examined 24 h after cocaine (pretreatment) or allicin administration (remedial treatment). $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding solvent group; # $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding cocaine group.

2.4 大蒜素对可卡因所致肝损伤小鼠肝组织病理变化的影响

预防性给药时,溶剂对照组肝脏未发现明显的病理改变(图2A)。可卡因组肝脏肉眼可见黄色的颗粒状病变,局部出现坏死,小叶纹理增强;光镜下可见肝小叶中心出现大小不等的肝细胞变性和坏死区域,肝细胞大小发生变化,有些肝细胞呈水肿和空泡样变性(图2B)。与之相比,大蒜素预防性给药($7.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)组肝脏病变明显改善,变性坏死的肝细胞数量减少,损伤面积缩小(图2C);15和 $30 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 给药组肝脏病理变化更轻,主要以肝细胞变性为主,损伤面积进一步缩小(图2D和2E)。单独给予大蒜素($30 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)组肝脏无病理改变(图2F),与溶剂对照组相似。治疗性给药时,溶剂对照组肝脏未发现明显的病理改变(图2G);可卡因组光镜下可见肝小叶中心出现大小不等的肝细胞变性和坏死区域,肝细胞大小发生变化,有些肝细胞呈水肿,变性坏死(图2H);治疗性给予大蒜素10,20和

$40 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 后,坏死区域减小,逆转了可卡因所致的肝脏损伤(图2I,J和K)。

用计算机电子照相机拍照后用Photoshop7.0图像处理软件对病理图片坏死和变性组织面积所占比例进行半定量分析。溶剂对照组和大蒜素 $30 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 单独给药组未见病理损伤。大蒜素预防性和治疗性给药组随着剂量的增加肝损伤的面积缩小(表4)。

Tab 4. Effect of allicin pretreatment and remedial treatment on injury area in livers of mice injured by cocaine

Group	Injury area/%	
Pretreatment		
Solvent	0 \pm 0	
Cocaine	44 \pm 8**	
Allicin 30	0 \pm 0	
Cocaine + allicin	7.5	35 \pm 6 [#]
	15	27 \pm 7 ^{##}
	30	20 \pm 4 ^{##}
Remedial treatment		
Solvent	0 \pm 0	
Cocaine	48 \pm 8**	
Cocaine + allicin	10	33 \pm 8 ^{##}
	20	24 \pm 4 ^{##}
	40	19 \pm 8 ^{##}

See Tab 1 for mouse treatments. The injury area in liver was calculated with Photoshop 7.0 software. Cell degeneration (cell swelling, cytoplasm dyed red or ballooning degeneration) and cell necrosis (karyolysis, cytoplasm dyed red or cells membrane disappear and joint in homogeneity) were considered as the liver injuries. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding solvent group; # $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$, compared with corresponding cocaine group.

3 讨论

本研究结果表明,可卡因组小鼠体重明显下降,血清中GPT,GOT和LDH活性显著升高,肝脏出现明显的病理变化,提示可卡因致小鼠急性肝损伤模型制备成功。与可卡因组相比,大蒜素3个剂量给药组血清GPT,GOT和LDH活性均明显下降,并呈一定剂量效应关系,大蒜素高剂量组血清中GPT,GOT和LDH活性已接近溶剂对照组水平。大蒜素

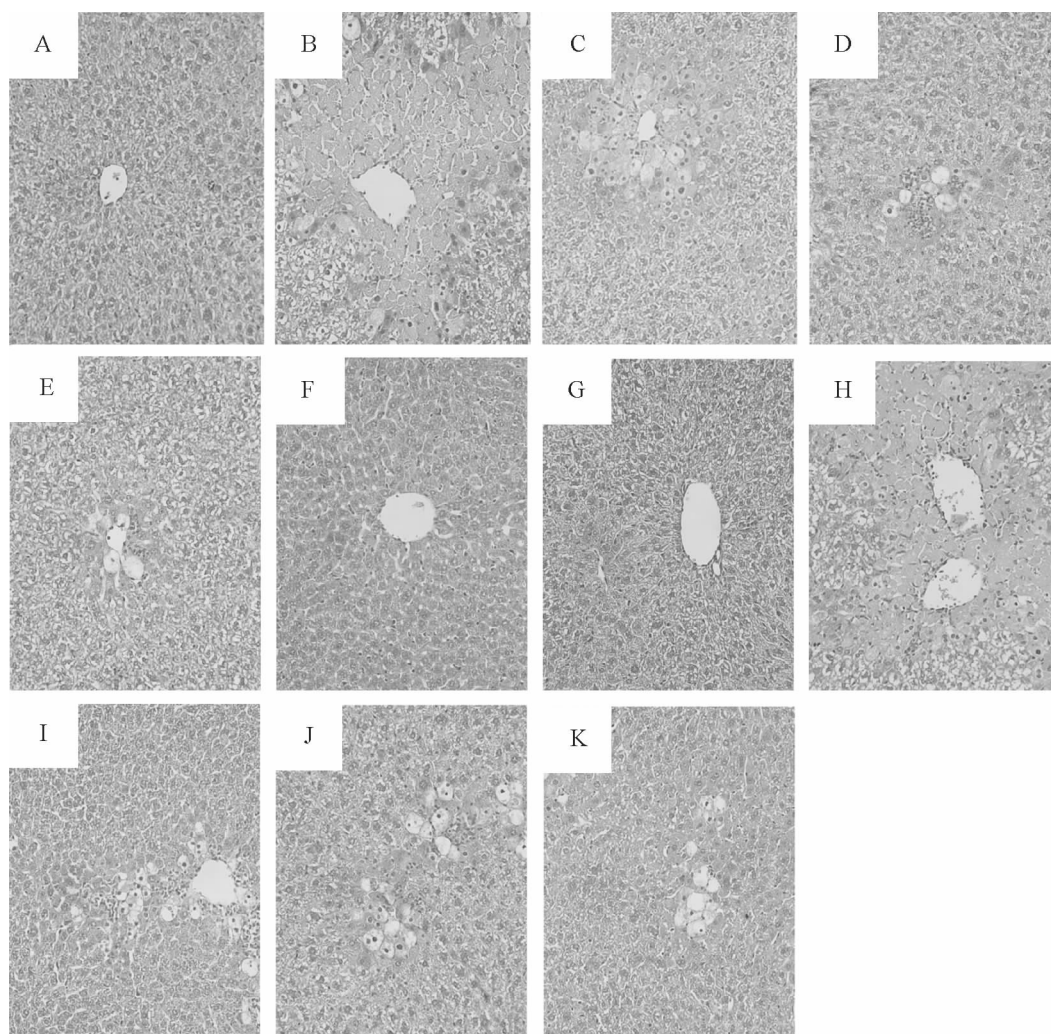


Fig 2. Representative photomicrographs of liver histopathological changes showing effects of allicin pretreatment and remedial treatment on mice injured by cocaine. (HE staining, $\times 200$). See Tab 1 for mouse treatments. A - E: allicin pretreatment; G - K: allicin remedial treatment. A and G: solvent control; B and H: cocaine; C - E: allicin 7.5, 15 and 30 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively; F: allicin 30 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ alone; I - K: allicin 10, 20 and 40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively.

3个剂量给药组肝脏病变明显改善,变性坏死的肝细胞数量减少,肝损伤面积缩小。上述结果表明,大蒜素可抑制可卡因引起的急性肝损伤,对可卡因所致急性肝中毒可能具有一定的治疗作用。

进入机体的可卡因主要经过肝脏代谢灭活。目前认为可卡因在肝内的细胞色素 P450 和含黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸的单加氧酶的作用下进行生物转化。其中,在 *N*-羟甲基可卡因和甲基可卡因氮氧化物之间的无效氧化还原循环产生大量的超氧阴离子和过氧化氢,进而超氧阴离子和过氧化氢引起肝细胞内 GSH 和烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸耗尽,成为可卡因致肝细胞膜损伤和细胞坏死的主要原因^[11]。本研究结果表明,可卡因组小鼠肝脏内 GSH/GSSG 比

值明显降低,MDA 含量明显升高,反映肝内源性 GSH 不足,氧化损伤比较严重,与上述报道一致。预防性和治疗性给予大蒜素,小鼠肝脏内 GSH/GSSG 比值显著增加,MDA 含量明显下降,表明大蒜素可以明显改善可卡因染毒小鼠肝内氧化还原状态,提示大蒜素对可卡因致小鼠急性肝损伤的抑制作用可能是通过提高肝内还原物质 GSH 含量比例,清除可卡因代谢产生的自由基,抑制肝细胞脂质过氧化反应,维持肝细胞质膜的完整性来实现的。这与已报道的大蒜素保肝机制一致^[6-8]。

本研究还发现,大蒜素预防性和治疗性给药小鼠体重明显下降,一方面可能是由于腹腔给予大蒜素对黏膜有一定的刺激造成的,另一方面也可能是

由于大蒜素自身红细胞溶解作用所致。据 Augusti^[12] 报道, 给大鼠长期喂饲大量生大蒜可引起红细胞溶解以致贫血, 体重下降。Joseph 等^[13] 亦报道, 大鼠禁食 24 h 后经口给予大蒜油 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 可致大鼠死亡。由此提示, 长期高剂量给予大蒜素会产生一定毒性。

综上所述, 大蒜素作为一种天然的抗氧化剂对可卡因引起的急性肝损伤具有一定的防治作用, 为可卡因急性肝中毒的治疗提供了实验依据。

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Inhibitory effect of allicin on cocaine-induced acute liver injuries in mice

XING Guo-Zhen, JIA Feng-Lan, RUAN Ming, ZHANG Bao-Xu*

(Department of Toxicology, School of Public Health, Peking University, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: **AIM** To investigate the remedial effect of allicin on acute liver injury induced by cocaine. **METHODS** The mouse acute liver injury model was prepared by sc cocaine. In the pretreatment, the mice were given ip allicin $7.5, 15$ and $30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, respectively, for 4 d. Cocaine ($75 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) was given (sc) to the mice 30 min after allicin administration on d 4. In the remedial treatment, the mice were given sc cocaine ($75 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) and 30 min later followed by once allicin (ip) $10,$

20 and $40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ treatment, respectively. The activities of serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (GPT), glutamine-oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and the contents of reduced glutathione (GSH), oxidized glutathione (GSSG) and malondialdehyde (MDA) in liver tissue were examined at 24 h after cocaine administration (pretreatment) or allicin administration (remedial treatment). And the hepatic histopathological changes were also observed. **RESULTS**

After the administration of cocaine, the activities of serum GPT, GOT and LDH increased, while the ratio of GSH/GSSG in liver tissue decreased. In addition, the MDA content in liver tissue elevated and large numbers of cells of degeneration and necrosis were found in the center of hepatic lobule. After the pretreatment or remedial treatment of allicin, the activities of the serum enzymes and the content of MDA in liver tissue decreased, while the ratio of GSH/GSSG in liver tissue increased. Significant amelioration in hepatic histopathologic changes was also presented. For example, the number of cells of degeneration and necrosis were de-

creased and the area of necrosis significantly shrunk in the center of hepatic lobule. **CONCLUSION** Allicin can inhibit the acute liver injuries induced by cocaine, which suggests the remedial effect of allicin on cocaine-induced acute hepatotoxicity.

Key words: allicin; acute liver injury; cocaine

Foundation item: The project supported by Natural Science Foundation of Beijing (7072042)

* Corresponding author.

(本文编辑 齐春会)

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