

# EFFECT OF SEED OF CAM ELLIA SINENSIS ON THE HEPATOPANCREAS AND GENITAL SYSTEM OF ONCANELANIA HUPENSIS

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## ABSTRACT

**AM:** To observe the lesions of *Oncanelania hupensis* after treatment with the seed of *camellia sinensis* (SCS). **METHODS:** The tissue of the hepatopancreas and genital system in normal and SCS-treated *Oncanelania hupensis* were observed by transmission electron microscopy TEM. **RESULTS:** Often the *Oncanelania hupensis* snails were treated with SCS (8 µg/ml) for 24 h, cloudy swelling and coagulating necrosis of parenchyma cells of the hepatopancreas, coagulating and dissolving changes in spermatogonia, cloudy swelling of the spermid membrane with isolating internal substance, aggregation of mitochondria, cloudy swelling of ova, deformity of ovum membrane and rupture of follicles were observed by TEM. **CONCLUSION:** SCS could damage the hepatopancreas and genital system of *Oncanelania hupensis*.

**Key Words:** *Oncanelania hupensis*, seed of *camellia sinensis*, hepatopancreas, genital system.

## RPM I-1640 培养液中加入维生素 C 培养食蟹猴疟原虫效果的观察

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在体外连续培养红内期食蟹猴疟原虫中,为获得较高密度的虫血,我们采用周肇西等<sup>[1]</sup>方法,对RPM I-1640培养液中加与不加维生素C(Vit C)的培养进行了观察。

### 材料和方法

1 虫株 为越南引进的食蟹猴疟原虫虫株,液氮保存的虫血,经室温复苏备用。

2 维生素C(A.R.) 每ml培养液含60 µg,新鲜配制。过滤除菌。

3 培养方法分为Vit C培养液组和无Vit C培养液组。同时进行培养。于培养前与培养72 h后,分别取虫血,制成薄血膜,用吉氏染色法计数10<sup>4</sup> RBC中疟原虫数。

### 结果

Vit C培养液组1次培养食蟹猴疟原虫10瓶,无Vit C培养液组1次培养该虫血8瓶。培养前两组中最低原虫密度均为26/10<sup>4</sup> RBC,最高原虫密度均为148/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。经72 h培养,Vit C组增加疟原虫总数为579/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。其中最低增加原虫数为21/10<sup>4</sup> RBC,最高增加数达102/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。该组平均增

加原虫数为57.9/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。无Vit C培养液组增加疟原虫总数为210/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。其中最低增加原虫数为13/10<sup>4</sup> RBC,最高增加原虫数为52/10<sup>4</sup> RBC,而平均增加疟原虫数仅为26.3/10<sup>4</sup> RBC。

以上结果采用秩和两组资料的比较分析。Vit C培养液组的疟原虫增殖结果明显高于不加Vit C培养液组( $T = 49.5, P < 0.05$ )。表明加入Vit C对体外培养食蟹猴疟原虫有一定的促进作用。

### 讨论

Vit C具有生物还原作用,在RPM I-1640培养液中加入Vit C可使疟原虫在体外培养中减少红细胞中氧化型代谢产物对疟原虫生长、繁殖的影响<sup>[2]</sup>,从而获得较高密度的疟原虫。

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