

当归总苯酐对大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤的改善作用

宋书辉^{1,2}, 于冰¹, 徐旭¹, 赵专友¹, 汤立达¹

(1. 天津药物研究院释药技术与药代动力学国家重点实验室, 天津 300193;

2. 天津中医药大学研究生院, 天津 300193)

摘要: **目的** 研究当归总苯酐对脑缺血再灌注损伤的改善作用。**方法** SD 大鼠口服给予当归总苯酐 0.05, 0.1 和 0.2 g·kg⁻¹, 每日 1 次, 连续 7 d。第 7 天给药 30 min 后采用线栓法制备大鼠大脑中动脉阻断再灌注损伤模型, 于再灌前、再灌 2 和 24 h 进行神经功能评分, 计算脑梗死面积和脑水肿比例, 检测丙二醛 (MDA) 含量和超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 活性。另同样给予药物处理的大鼠于第 7 天股静脉注射 10% 高分子右旋糖酐 5 ml·kg⁻¹, 检测脑膜微循环血流量。**结果** 与假手术组相比, 模型组神经功能评分增高, 脑梗死面积明显增加, 出现脑水肿, MDA 含量增加, 同时 SOD 活性降低。与模型组比较, 当归总苯酐 0.1 和 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ 组神经功能评分分别降低了 20.4% 和 28.7% ($P < 0.05$); 再灌 2 h 当归总苯酐 0.05, 0.1 和 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ 可使神经功能评分分别降低 15.5%, 28.7% 和 29.9% ($P < 0.01$); 再灌 24 h 则分别降低 11.9%, 25.3% 和 37.4% ($P < 0.01$), 脑梗死面积分别缩小 9.8%, 41.7% 和 49.6% ($P < 0.05$); 脑水肿程度分别减轻 9%, 42% 和 52% ($P < 0.01$); 同时使脑组织 MDA 含量降低, 最大降低幅度为 62.0% ($P < 0.01$); SOD 活性升高, 最大升高幅度为 77.1% ($P < 0.01$)。与假手术组相比, 模型组脑血流量明显减少; 与模型组相比, 给予当归总苯酐可使大鼠脑血流量出现不同程度的回升 ($P < 0.05$), 但仍明显低于假手术组 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 当归总苯酐对大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤具有明显的改善作用。

关键词: 当归; 当归总苯酐; 再灌注损伤, 脑; 脑膜微循环

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当归为伞形科植物当归 [*Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels] 的干燥根, 味甘、辛、性温, 是常用活血化瘀中药, 现代药理学研究证明其对心脑血管系统和血液系统具有广泛的药理效应^[1-2]。当归, 素有“十方九归”之称, 至今仍广泛应用于临床, 相关研究已证实当归具有抗血小板聚集作用^[3-5]。大量的研究表明, 当归对缺血组织有保护作用^[6-11]。当归在扩张血管、抗血小板聚集、保护血管内皮细胞、抗氧化、清除自由基和改善血液流变学等方面具有良好的药理作用^[12]。血塞通为已经上市的并且在活血化瘀、通脉活络、抑制血小板聚集和增加脑血流量方面的疗效在临床上已得以验证与肯定。本研究通过对当归主要有效成分当归总苯酐 (*A. sinensis* total phthalide, ASTP) 药理作用的探讨, 观察其

在大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤方面的作用, 以便为临床应用提供依据, 并以血塞通为阳性对照药, 主要用于对实验方法学的验证以及与 ASTP 在大鼠脑缺血再灌方面的疗效进行比较和评价。

1 材料与方法

1.1 药品和主要仪器

当归是由天津药物研究院中药现代研究部按照 2010 年版《中国药典》一部当归质量标准检验, 符合规定。每 20 g 当归生药材能够提取 1 g ASTP, 以 1% 吐温-80 配置成所需浓度的乳浊液, 供大鼠灌胃用。血塞通, 云南白药集团文山七花有限责任公司产品, 批号 20091121, 规格: 每粒 50 mg。2,3,5-氯化三苯基四氮唑 (TTC), Sigma 公司产品, 批号 71K1225, 以磷酸盐缓冲液配制 2% 溶液供脑组织染色用。高分子右旋糖酐, 相对分子质量 50 万, 中国医学科学院血液病研究所科技公司产品, 批号 100608, 白色粉末, 以生理盐水制成 10% 浓度供动物静脉注射造型用。异氟烷, 分析纯, 每瓶 100 ml, 山东科源制药有限公司, 批号: 20100214。吐温-80,

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作者简介: 宋书辉 (1985 -), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事心脑血管药理学研究, Tel: 13820010920, E-mail: book1121@163.com; 汤立达 (1963 -), 男, 研究员, 博士生导师, 主要从事心血管新药药理及新药设计研究。

通讯作者: 汤立达, E-mail: tangld@tjpr.com, Tel: (022) 23006950

成都市方舟化学试剂厂,化学纯,批号:20090903;丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量和超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)试剂盒,南京建成生物工程研究所;PK121R 低温冷冻离心机,意大利 ALC 公司产品。COOLPIX955 数码相机,日本尼康公司产品。病理图像采集与分析系统,北京航空航天大学图像中心产品。

1.2 动物和暂时性脑缺血再灌注模型的制备

雄性 SD 大鼠,250 ~ 260 g,北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,动物合格证号 SCXK(京)2007-0001。

60 只 SD 大鼠,分为 6 组,每组 10 只,假手术组、模型组、阳性药血塞通 $0.05 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 组、ASTP 0.05 , 0.1 和 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 组。假手术组和模型组分别 ig 给予 1% 吐温-80 乳浊液,给药体积均为 $10 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,ig 给药,连续 7 d。于第 7 天给药 30 min 之后,进行暂时性局部脑缺血模型的制备。雄性 SD 大鼠,250 ~ 260 g,用 24% 水合氯醛($350 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,ip)麻醉,之后将大鼠仰卧固定,沿颈部正中作 2 cm 长的皮肤切口,分离出右侧颈总动脉并穿线 2 根备用。再分离出颈外动脉,在颈外动脉下方小心分离出颈内动脉及翼突腭动脉,将一根直径 $0.21 \sim 0.23 \text{ mm}$ 的尼龙线从颈外动脉插入,于分叉的分支处结扎即完成手术。若要再进行再灌注,则将尼龙线往回抽至颈外动脉处即可实现再灌^[6]。

1.3 神经功能行为学评分、脑梗死面积和脑水肿的测定

分别于再灌前、再灌 2 和 24 h 进行神经功能行为学评分^[13]。评分后处死大鼠,取出全脑,冠状面间隔 2 mm 均匀切片 6 片,间隔取出大脑切片 4 片放入 2% TTC 染液中,进行染色。取大脑切片 1 片以“重量求面积法”计算出梗死组织重量占全脑重的百分比作为梗死面积的比例^[9]。再另取大脑切片 1 片称重后,置于 50°C 烘箱中烤至恒重,称量其干重,计算大鼠大脑含水百分率(%) = (新鲜脑重 - 干燥后脑重)/新鲜脑重 $\times 100\%$,脑水肿抑制率(%) = 实验组大脑含水百分率 - 模型组大脑含水百分率/模型组大脑含水百分率 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.4 MDA 含量和 SOD 活性的检测

按照 MDA 和 SOD 试剂盒的说明进行测定。

1.5 大鼠脑膜血管流量测定

动物分组及给药方法同 1.2。于第 7 天给药后 1 h,ip 给予 20% 乌拉坦($1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)麻醉,俯卧位固定于立体定位仪上,立体定位于 AP3, MR3。切开颅骨顶部皮肤暴露颅骨,用一大约 $0.5 \text{ cm} \times 0.5 \text{ cm}$

的薄膜贴于颅骨上,其上方置激光探头,调节探头高度及位置,使血流量达到 65 ~ 80 多普勒流量单位(PU, $\text{ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$),稳定 20 min,记录流量作为基础值。然后经股静脉推注 10% 高分子右旋糖酐 $5 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 造成微循环障碍;正常对照组不造型,只推注等量的生理盐水。记录推注 10% 高分子右旋糖酐后 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90 和 120 min 的血流量值。

1.6 统计学分析

实验结果数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。采用 SPSS11.0 软件单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和 SNK 法进行统计学分析。

2 结果

2.1 当归总苯酞对脑缺血再灌注大鼠神经功能行为学评分的影响

表 1 结果显示,再灌前,模型组及各给药组神经功能行为学评分均显著高于假手术组($P < 0.01$),给予 ASTP 0.1 和 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 神经功能行为学评分显著低于模型组($P < 0.05$)。再灌 2 h 后,ASTP 0.05 , 0.1 和 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 神经功能行为学评分分别降低 15.5%, 28.7% 和 29.9%,再灌 24 h 后,神经功能行为学评分分别降低 11.9%, 25.3% 和 37.4%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。阳性对照药血塞通也能明显改善神经功能障碍,与 ASTP $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 相当。

Tab. 1 Effect of *Angelica sinensis* total phthalide (ASTP) on neurological score in ischemia/reperfusion(I/R) rats

Group	Neurological score		
	Before reperfusion	2 h after	24 h after
Sham	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
Model	10.9 ± 2.1**	9.8 ± 1.8**	9.7 ± 1.6**
ASTP 0.05	9.3 ± 1.0**	8.1 ± 1.7	8.6 ± 1.1
0.1	8.5 ± 1.5**#	6.8 ± 1.8##	7.3 ± 1.3##
0.2	7.6 ± 3.1**#	6.7 ± 2.6#	6.1 ± 3.1##
Xuesaitong 0.05	9.3 ± 2.4**	6.2 ± 2.4##	6.5 ± 2.3##

Rats were given ASTP 0.05 , 0.1 , $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and Xuesaitong $0.05 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, once a day, for 7 d. On the 7th day, 30 min after delivery MCAO reperfusion injury was prepared by using the suture-occluded method. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with sham group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with model group.

2.2 当归总苯酞对脑缺血再灌注大鼠脑梗死面积的影响

图 1 和表 2 结果显示,与模型对照组相比,ASTP 0.1 和 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 可明显缩小脑缺血再灌注损伤所致的大鼠脑梗死面积,分别缩小 41.7% 和 49.6% ($P < 0.05$),ASTP $0.05 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 无明显作用。

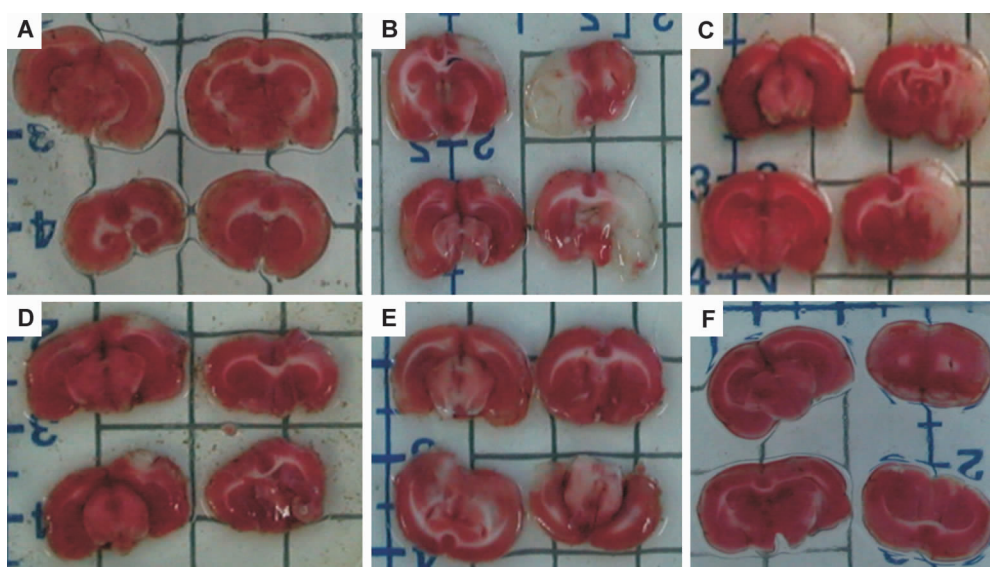


Fig. 1 Effect of ASTP on cerebral infarction rats. A: sham group; B: model group; C, D and E: ASTP 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ groups; F: *Xuesaitong* group. The normal tissue showed red after staining while the part of infarction showed white.

Tab.2 Effect of ASTP on rate of cerebral infarction area in I/R rats

Group	Rate of cerebral infarction area/%
Sham	0.0 ± 0.0
Model	28.4 ± 7.9**
ASTP 0.05	25.5 ± 5.4
0.1	16.4 ± 5.6 ^{##}
0.2	14.2 ± 4.2 ^{##}
<i>Xuesaitong</i> 0.05	12.1 ± 4.1 ^{##}

See Tab. 1 for the treatment. Rate of cerebral infarction area(%) = cerebral infarction area / the whole area of the brain × 100%. $\bar{x} \pm s$, n = 10. ** P < 0.01, compared with sham group; ^{##} P < 0.01, compared with model group.

2.3 当归总苯酞脑缺血再灌注大鼠脑水肿的影响

表 3 结果显示,假手术组脑含水百分率为 (76.3 ± 1.1)%。与模型组相比,大鼠给予 ASTP 0.1和 0.2 g·kg⁻¹,每天 1 次,连续 7 d 后,可不同程度减轻脑水肿,分别减轻 42% 和 52% (P < 0.05),阳性对照药血塞通使脑水肿减轻 39% (P < 0.05),但仍旧明显高于假手术组(P < 0.05)。

2.4 当归总苯酞对脑缺血再灌注大鼠脑脂质过氧化影响

表 4 结果显示,与假手术组相比,模型组 MDA 含量明显增加,而 SOD 活性明显下降,表明大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤后引发明显脑脂质过氧化反应。ASTP 可明显降低 MDA 生成,同时 SOD 活性有所增加;与模型对照组比较,MDA 最大降低幅度达 62%,SOD 活性最大升高幅度达 77%。

Tab.3 Effect of ASTP on brain edema in I/R rats

Group	Brain-water-content/%	Inhibitory rate of brain edema/%
Sham	76.3 ± 1.1	100
Model	79.6 ± 1.3	0**
ASTP 0.05	79.3 ± 1.0	9**
0.1	78.2 ± 1.2	42* [#]
0.2	77.9 ± 1.0	52* [#]
<i>Xuesaitong</i> 0.05	78.3 ± 1.3	39* [#]

See Tab.1 for rat treatments. Brain content (%) = (wet mass of brain - dry mass of brain)/wet mass of brain × 100%. Inhibitory rate of brain edema (%) = (brain content of model group - brain content of ASTP group)/(brain content of model group - brain content of sham group) × 100%. $\bar{x} \pm s$, n = 10. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, compared with sham group; [#] P < 0.05, compared with model group.

Tab.4 Effect of ASTP on malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) in I/R rats

Group	MDA/ μmol·L ⁻¹	SOD/ kU·L ⁻¹
Sham	4.1 ± 1.1	52.1 ± 8.4
Model	9.9 ± 2.5**	39.8 ± 10.3**
ASTP 0.05	10.7 ± 2.4**	45.3 ± 14.2
0.1	7.3 ± 2.5 [#]	47.1 ± 9.2
0.2	6.3 ± 1.6 ^{##}	49.3 ± 6.4 [#]
<i>Xuesaitong</i> 0.05	5.0 ± 1.5 ^{##}	51.6 ± 11.1 [#]

See Tab. 1 for rat treatments. $\bar{x} \pm s$, n = 10. ** P < 0.01, compared with sham control group; [#] P < 0.05, ^{##} P < 0.01, compared with model group.

2.5 当归总苯酞对高黏滞血症大鼠软脑膜微循环的影响

图 2 结果显示,造模后 5 min 开始,模型组 PU 值明显降低 ($P < 0.01$)。与模型组相比,给 ASTP 0.05 g·kg⁻¹ 组在造模后 60 min 开始 PU 值明显升高,ASTP 0.1 和 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ 组从 30 min 开始明显升高 ($P < 0.05$),但均低于同一时间点假手术组 PU 值。造模后 5~30 min 期间,ASTP 各组 PU 值明显低于假手术组 ($P < 0.01$),从 60 min 开始逐渐恢复,说明给予 ASTP 对改善脑膜微循环有一定的作用。

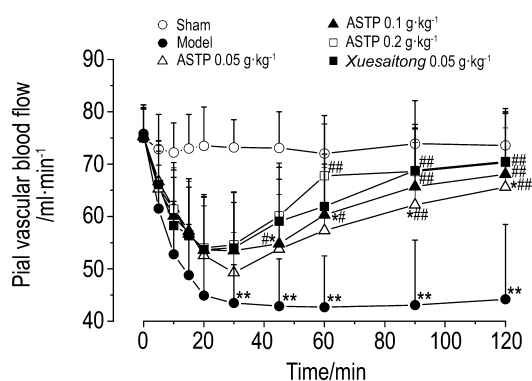


Fig. 2 Effect of ASTP on pial vascular blood flow (PU) in rats. See Tab. 1 for the rat treatment. $\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with sham control group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with model group.

3 讨论

本研究结果发现,大鼠给予 ASTP 后,可以缩小造模导致的脑梗死体积,减轻脑水肿,改善软脑膜微循环。当归具有广泛的药理作用,具有补血理气之功效,其作用范围涉及机体的多个系统,当归可以通过改善血栓素 A₂ 与前列环素之间的平衡,提高血栓素 A₂ 与前列环素的比值,抑制血小板释放 5-HT^[14-15]。研究结果发现,大鼠脑 MDA 含量降低,SOD 活性增加。文献报道,当归具有抗氧化与抗衰老作用,可明显提高 D-半乳糖诱导的亚急性衰老小鼠大脑皮质 SOD 活性,提高 Ca-ATP 酶的活性,降低脂褐素含量^[16-17]。说明 ASTP 通过抗氧化作用减轻脑缺血再灌注的损伤。

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Protective effect of *Angelica sinensis* total phthalide against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats

SONG Shu-hui^{1,2}, YU Bing¹, XU Xu¹, ZHAO Zhuan-you¹, TANG Li-da¹

(1. State Key Laboratory of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics, Tianjin Institute of Pharmaceutical Research, Tianjin 300193, China; 2. Graduate School of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin 300193, China)

Abstract: **OBJECTIVE** To study *Angelica sinensis* total phthalide (ASTP) in terms of cerebral ischemia protection. **METHODS** SD rats were orally given ASTP 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 g·kg⁻¹, once a day, for 7 d. On the 7th day, 30 min after administration, line occlusion was used to prepare middle cerebral artery occlusion before the reperfusion injury model was established. Before reperfusion, 2 and 24 h after reperfusion, the neural function score was calculated, the area of cerebral infarction and the cerebral edema ratio were measured before the content of MDA and the activity of SOD were detected. Also, the treated rats were injected with 10% molecular weight dextran 5 ml·kg⁻¹ through the femoral vein on the 7th day. The neurological function score was detected. **RESULTS** Compared with the sham operation group, the neurological function score of model group increased significantly, so did the area of cerebral infarction. Brain edema occurred at the same time. The increase of MDA content was accompanied by the decreased activity of SOD. Compared with model group, the neurological function score of ASTP 0.1 and 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ group decreased by 20.4% and 28.7% ($P < 0.05$). When reperfed for 2 h, the neurological function score of ASTP 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ group decreased by 15.5%, 28.7% and 29.9% ($P < 0.01$), respectively. Twenty-four hours after reperfusion, the neurological function score of ASTP 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 g·kg⁻¹ decreased by 11.9%, 25.3% and 37.4% ($P < 0.01$), respectively. The area of cerebral infarction was reduced by 9.8%, 41.7% and 49.6% ($P < 0.05$), respectively, and brain edema was reduced by 9%, 42% and 52%, respectively. At the same time, the content of MDA decreased, the largest decrease rate being 62%. The activity of SOD increased, and the maximum was 77.1%. Compared with sham group, the pial vascular blood flow of model group decreased significantly. Compared with model group, the pial vascular blood flow of ASTP groups improved significantly ($P < 0.01$), but still lower than that of sham group ($P < 0.05$). **CONCLUSION** ASTP has protective effect on cerebral ischemia-reperfusion in rats.

Key words: *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels; *Angelica sinensis* total phthalide; reperfusion injury, cerebral; meningeal microcirculation

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Corresponding author: TANG Li-da, Tel: (022)23006950; E-mail: tangld@tjpr.com

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