

西红花酸对百草枯中毒大鼠的肝保护效应

高珂 郭宏兴 刘亮明 丁彦青 邝美乐 李继生

510900 广东广州,南方医科大学第五附属医院病理科(高珂、邝美乐、李继生),消化内科(郭宏兴);201600 上海交通大学附属第一人民医院松江分院肝病科(刘亮明);510515 广东广州,南方医科大学南方医院病理科(丁彦青)

通讯作者:郭宏兴,Email:hongxingg@tom.com

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.10.003

【摘要】 目的 探讨西红花酸对百草枯(PQ)中毒大鼠急性肝损伤的保护机制。**方法** 按随机数字表法将 54 只雄性 Wistar 大鼠分为对照组、染毒组和治疗组,每组再分为染毒后 0.5、2、6 d 亚组($n=6$)。采用腹腔注射 20% PQ 20 mg/kg 制备 PQ 中毒急性肝衰竭模型;对照组注射等量生理盐水。治疗组 0.5 d 后腹腔注射西红花酸 50 mg/kg,每日 1 次,直至处死动物;另两组注射等量生理盐水。各组制模后于相应时间点处死大鼠,收集下腔静脉血和肝组织。苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后光镜下观察 6 d 肝组织病理学改变;采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平;采用反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)的 mRNA 表达;采用底物显色法检测 6 d 肝组织凋亡相关因子天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶(caspase-8、-9、-12)活性。**结果** 染毒组肝组织炎性细胞广泛浸润,弥漫性碎片状坏死,肝细胞再生不明显,且随时间延长而加重;治疗组肝小叶结构尚存,可见点状坏死、少量充血和炎性细胞浸润。染毒组和治疗组 0.5、2、6 d 血清 IL-6、TNF- α 水平和肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B 的 mRNA 表达,以及 6 d caspase-8、-9、-12 活性均较对照组显著升高;而治疗组各指标则较染毒组显著降低[IL-6(ng/L):0.5 d 为 188.37 ± 64.21 比 376.61 ± 82.42 , 2 d 为 287.18 ± 58.69 比 432.77 ± 96.28 , 6 d 为 234.24 ± 10.17 比 375.41 ± 37.59 ;TNF- α (ng/L):0.5 d 为 472.36 ± 76.43 比 688.33 ± 102.19 , 2 d 为 189.32 ± 87.54 比 296.21 ± 89.77 , 6 d 为 99.28 ± 16.13 比 168.41 ± 66.78 ;iNOS mRNA(灰度值):0.5 d 为 2.998 ± 0.801 比 3.453 ± 0.026 , 2 d 为 3.126 ± 0.306 比 5.259 ± 0.153 , 6 d 为 0.841 ± 0.135 比 1.225 ± 0.057 ;NF- κ B mRNA(灰度值):0.5 d 为 1.569 ± 0.818 比 2.361 ± 0.063 , 2 d 为 2.345 ± 0.489 比 4.668 ± 0.368 , 6 d 为 2.348 ± 0.316 比 3.972 ± 0.449 ;caspase-8(pmol/mg):6 d 为 126.77 ± 9.97 比 199.18 ± 66.48 ;caspase-9(pmol/mg):6 d 为 213.12 ± 69.06 比 321.62 ± 89.39 ;caspase-12(pmol/mg):6 d 为 183.46 ± 70.52 比 219.68 ± 53.93 , 均 $P<0.05$]。**结论** 西红花酸对 PQ 中毒大鼠具有肝保护效应,其作用可能是通过降低血中炎性因子水平,抑制肝组织 caspase-8、-9、-12 活性及 iNOS、NF- κ B 基因表达来实现的。

【关键词】 中毒; 百草枯; 西红花酸; 肝损伤; 保护效应; 核转录因子- κ B

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(81070357)

Liver protection of crocetin against paraquat poisoning in rats Gao Ke, Guo Hongxing, Liu Liangming, Ding Yanqing, Kuang Meile, Li Jisheng

Department of Pathology, the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510900, Guangdong, China (Gao K, Kuang ML, Li JS); Department of Gastroenterology, the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510900, Guangdong, China (Guo HX); Department of Liver Disease, the First Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Songjiang Branch, Shanghai 201600, China (Liu LM); Department of Pathology, South Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, Guangdong, China (Ding YQ)

Corresponding author: Guo Hongxing, Email: hongxingg@tom.com

【Abstract】 Objective To study the liver protection of crocetin against paraquat (PQ) poisoning induced acute liver injury in rats. **Methods** Fifty-four male Wistar rats were randomly divided into control group, exposure group and treatment group, and the rats in each group were subdivided into the 0.5th, 2nd, and 6th day after exposure subgroups ($n=6$). The model of acute liver failure induced by PQ poisoning was reproduced by intraperitoneal injection of 20 mg/kg of 20% PQ, and the rats in control group was injected with the same amount of normal saline. The rats in treatment group were given with intraperitoneal injection of 50 mg/kg crocetin after 0.5 day, once a day until they were sacrificed; the other two groups were injected with the same amount of normal saline. The rats in all groups were sacrificed at the corresponding time points, and blood was collected from inferior vena cava and hepatic tissue was

harvested. Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining was used to observe the pathological changes in liver tissue on the 6th day under light microscope. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the serum tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels. Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to detect the mRNA expressions of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B). The activities of apoptosis related factors, including caspase-8, -9, -12, in hepatic tissue were determined on the 6th day with chromogenic substrate method. **Results** In the liver tissue of exposed group, extensive infiltration of the inflammatory cells and the diffuse fragments necrosis were visible, and the regeneration of the liver cells was not obvious, and severity of the injury in a time dependent way. In the treatment group, the structure of hepatic artery was visible, and the infiltration of necrosis, congestion and inflammatory cells were not obvious. On the 0.5th, 2nd, and 6th day, serum levels of IL-6 and TNF- α , the mRNA expressions of iNOS and NF- κ B in liver tissue, and the caspase-8, -9, -12 activities on the 6th day in the exposure group and treatment group were significantly higher than those in the control group. And the parameters in treatment group were significantly lower than those of the exposure group [IL-6 (ng/L): 188.37 ± 64.21 vs. 376.61 ± 82.42 on the 0.5th day, 287.18 ± 58.69 vs. 432.77 ± 96.28 on the 2nd day, 234.24 ± 10.17 vs. 375.41 ± 37.59 on the 6th day; TNF- α (ng/L): 472.36 ± 76.43 vs. 688.33 ± 102.19 on the 0.5th day, 189.32 ± 87.54 vs. 296.21 ± 89.77 on the 2nd day, 99.28 ± 16.13 vs. 168.41 ± 66.78 on the 6th day; iNOS mRNA (gray value): 2.998 ± 0.801 vs. 3.453 ± 0.026 on the 0.5th day, 3.126 ± 0.306 vs. 5.259 ± 0.153 on the 2nd day, 0.841 ± 0.135 vs. 1.225 ± 0.057 on the 6th day; NF- κ B mRNA (gray value): 1.569 ± 0.818 vs. 2.361 ± 0.063 on the 0.5th day, 2.345 ± 0.489 vs. 4.668 ± 0.368 on the 2nd day, 2.348 ± 0.316 vs. 3.972 ± 0.449 on the 6th day; caspase-8 (pmol/mg): 126.77 ± 9.97 vs. 199.18 ± 66.48 on the 6th day; caspase-9 (pmol/mg): 213.12 ± 69.06 vs. 321.62 ± 89.39 on the 6th day; caspase-12 (pmol/mg): 183.46 ± 70.52 vs. 219.68 ± 53.93 on the 6th day, all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Crocetin has protective effect on liver in rats with PQ poisoning, which role is related with reducing the blood level of inflammatory factors, inhibiting the hepatic caspase-8, -9, -12 activities and gene expressions of iNOS and NF- κ B.

【Key words】 Poisoning; Paraquat; Crocetin; Liver injury; Protective effect; Nuclear factor- κ B

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81070357)

百草枯(PQ)毒性极大,且无特效解毒药,口服中毒病死率高达90%以上,早期对肝脏损伤极大。西红花是鸢尾科番红花属球根类草本植物,又称番红花和藏红花。西红花酸是西红花的主要有效成分之一,具有多不饱和共轭烯酸结构,属类胡萝卜素物质。研究表明西红花酸具有多种生物功能,能有效促进细胞生长和抑制细胞凋亡^[1]。本研究通过建立PQ中毒急性肝衰竭动物模型,探讨西红花酸对肝脏的保护效应,为今后选择有效的中医中药治疗方法提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料:20% PQ购自浙江升华拜克生物股份有限公司;西红花酸购自美国Sigma公司。肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)试剂盒购自美国RapidBio公司;反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测试剂盒、莫洛尼鼠白血病病毒(M-MLV)反转录酶试剂盒购自美国Promega公司;天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶(caspase-8、-9、-12)活性检测试剂盒购自美国BioVision公司。

1.2 动物分组及处理:7~9周龄健康雄性Wistar大鼠54只,体重(210 ± 20)g,购自南方医科大学实验动物中心,动物合格证号:SCXK(粤)2011-0015。

按随机数字表法将大鼠分为对照组、染毒组和治疗组,每组再分为染毒后0.5、2、6 d亚组,每个亚组6只。采用腹腔注射20% PQ 20 mg/kg制备PQ中毒急性肝衰竭模型;对照组注射等量生理盐水。治疗组制模0.5 d后腹腔注射西红花酸50 mg/kg,每日1次,直至处死;另两组注射等量生理盐水。

本实验经医院伦理委员会批准,动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 检测指标及方法:各时间点麻醉处死动物,取下腔静脉血,同时取肝脏组织液氮中保存备检。

1.3.1 ELISA测定血清炎性因子IL-6和TNF- α 水平:静脉血离心取血清,按照ELISA检测试剂盒说明书步骤操作,以分光光度计检测样品吸光度(A)值,并在标准曲线上获得IL-6、TNF- α 水平。

1.3.2 RT-PCR检测诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)的mRNA表达:用TRIzol试剂提取肝组织总RNA。模板用2 mg总RNA,合成第一链cDNA,反转录。PCR引物设计采用Primer Premier 5.0软件完成,所得PCR产物经琼脂糖凝胶电泳,采用Bio-Rad Quantity-one 4.7成像软件检测并计算待测基因灰度值,以目的基因与内参照 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)的灰度值比值作为样品的表达量。

1.3.3 肝组织凋亡相关分子 caspase 活性检测:取 6 d 液氮冻存肝组织标本,经裂解液匀浆处理后,4 ℃ 离心取上清液。采用底物显色法,用荧光分光光度计分析 caspase-8、-9、-12 的活性。

1.3.4 肝组织病理学观察:取 6 d 肝组织,甲醛溶液固定,经石蜡包埋、切片、苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后光镜下观察。

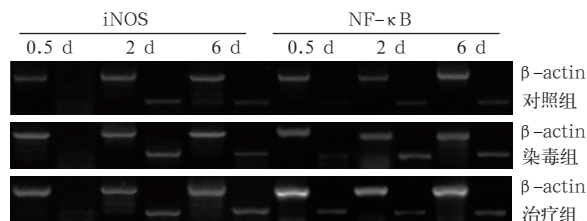
1.4 统计学方法:采用 SPSS 11.5 软件进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量数据用均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较用方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血清 IL-6、TNF- α 水平(表 1):染毒组各时间点血清 IL-6、TNF- α 水平均较对照组显著升高,而治疗组则较染毒组显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。提示西红花酸能减轻 PQ 诱导大鼠炎症反应。

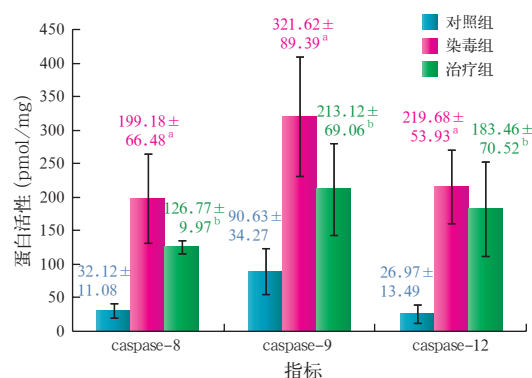
2.2 肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B mRNA 表达(表 2;图 1):染毒组肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B 的 mRNA 表达均于 2 d 达高峰,且各时间点均较对照组显著升高;而治疗组则较染毒组显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。提示西红花酸能抑制 PQ 诱导大鼠肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B 的基因表达。

2.3 肝组织 caspase 活性(图 2):染毒组 6 d 肝组织凋亡相关因子 caspase-8、-9、-12 活性显著高于对照组,而治疗组较染毒组显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。提示西红花酸能抑制 PQ 诱导大鼠肝细胞凋亡。



RT-PCR 为反转录-聚合酶链反应,iNOS 为诱导型一氧化氮合酶,NF- κ B 为核转录因子- κ B, β -actin 为 β -肌动蛋白

图 1 RT-PCR 检测各组百草枯(PQ)中毒急性肝衰竭大鼠不同时间点肝组织 iNOS 和 NF- κ B 的 mRNA 表达



注:caspase 为天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶;与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与染毒组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

图 2 西红花酸对百草枯(PQ)中毒急性肝衰竭大鼠 6 d 肝组织 caspase 活性的影响

2.4 肝组织病理学改变(图 3):对照组肝组织结构正常;染毒组肝细胞大量空泡状变性,出现大片状坏死,小叶结构紊乱,肝窦充血并出血,小叶内及汇

表 1 西红花酸对百草枯(PQ)中毒急性肝衰竭大鼠不同时间点血清 IL-6、TNF- α 水平的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	IL-6 (ng/L)			TNF- α (ng/L)		
		0.5 d	2 d	6 d	0.5 d	2 d	6 d
对照组	6	0.14 ± 0.03	1.31 ± 0.17	0.98 ± 0.09	0.12 ± 0.06	2.37 ± 0.19	1.31 ± 0.04
染毒组	6	376.61 ± 82.42 ^a	432.77 ± 96.28 ^a	375.41 ± 37.59 ^a	688.33 ± 102.19 ^a	296.21 ± 89.77 ^a	168.41 ± 66.78 ^a
治疗组	6	188.37 ± 64.21 ^{ab}	287.18 ± 58.69 ^{ab}	234.24 ± 10.17 ^{ab}	472.36 ± 76.43 ^{ab}	189.32 ± 87.54 ^{ab}	99.28 ± 16.13 ^{ab}

注:IL-6 为白细胞介素-6,TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子- α ;与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与染毒组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表 2 西红花酸对百草枯(PQ)中毒急性肝衰竭大鼠不同时间点肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B mRNA 表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	iNOS mRNA (灰度值)			NF- κ B mRNA (灰度值)		
		0.5 d	2 d	6 d	0.5 d	2 d	6 d
对照组	6	0.011 ± 0.007	0.013 ± 0.012	0.013 ± 0.007	0.327 ± 0.043	0.297 ± 0.038	0.305 ± 0.015
染毒组	6	3.453 ± 0.026 ^a	5.259 ± 0.153 ^{ac}	1.225 ± 0.057 ^{ad}	2.361 ± 0.063 ^a	4.668 ± 0.368 ^{ac}	3.972 ± 0.449 ^{ad}
治疗组	6	2.998 ± 0.801 ^{ab}	3.126 ± 0.306 ^{ab}	0.841 ± 0.135 ^{ab}	1.569 ± 0.818 ^{ab}	2.345 ± 0.489 ^{ab}	2.348 ± 0.316 ^{ab}

注:iNOS 为诱导型一氧化氮合酶,NF- κ B 为核转录因子- κ B;与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与染毒组比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与本组 0.5 d 比较,^c $P < 0.05$;与本组 2 d 比较,^d $P < 0.05$

管区炎性细胞浸润,肝细胞再生不明显;治疗组肝小叶结构尚存,肝细胞变性、坏死及肿胀均不明显,可见肝细胞点状坏死,有少量充血和炎性细胞浸润。

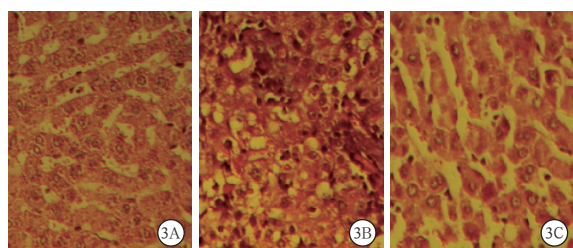


图3 光镜下观察各组大鼠百草枯(PQ)染毒6 d 肝组织病理学改变 对照组(A)肝小叶结构正常;PQ 染毒组(B)肝组织大片坏死,有大量炎性细胞浸润,库普弗细胞增生肥大;西红花酸治疗组(C)肝小叶结构尚存,坏死及炎性细胞浸润减少 HE 染色 中倍放大

3 讨论

PQ 中毒可致多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),肺是主要靶器官,目前研究最多的是对肺脏的损害作用^[2-4],而其早期对肝脏的损伤亦不容忽视^[5-6]。细胞凋亡是急性肝衰竭最重要的肝细胞死亡形式,研究显示,在疾病高峰期约有 70% 的肝细胞发生凋亡^[7-9]。本实验探讨了西红花酸对 PQ 诱导肝细胞凋亡和炎性因子表达的影响,以期为中医中药对 PQ 中毒致肝衰竭提供有效的治疗方法。

TNF- α 和 IL-6 等炎性因子与 MODS 关系最为密切,在炎症发生发展过程中发挥着至关重要的作用^[10-11]。PQ 刺激了肝库普弗细胞 Toll 样受体 4 (TLR4),引起 TNF- α 、IL-6 等炎性介质早期大量表达,同时诱导 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6 等细胞因子的基因表达和蛋白质合成^[12-13];TNF- α 可以加重肝微循环障碍,使肝组织发生缺血缺氧性损伤,同时 TNF- α 在体内还能刺激 IL-6、IL-1 β 的产生^[14-15]。本实验结果提示,西红花酸能抑制 PQ 诱导大鼠血清 TNF- α 、IL-6 水平急剧增加,从而显著减轻肝组织的炎症反应。

NF- κ B 激活与肝损伤关系密切,其可促进炎性因子大量释放,发挥促炎作用,使肝脏损伤越来越严重^[16];同时,NF- κ B 活化可激活 IL-6、IL-8 等细胞因子合成^[17],放大炎症反应,使肝损伤进一步加重。此外,NF- κ B 还参与了 iNOS 的基因转录,使一氧化氮(NO)含量增加;PQ 还可直接通过分泌的 TNF- α 诱导 iNOS 表达,进而引起 NO 大量合成,NO 自由基通过刺激细胞,诱导受感染细胞发生炎症

反应、凋亡和坏死,起到对抗外源性微生物的细胞毒作用^[18];NO 自由基还可通过促进周边非损伤细胞的炎症或细胞毒性,加剧超敏反应、脓毒症及自身免疫的组织损伤^[19-20]。本研究提示,西红花酸能极大程度地抑制 PQ 诱导大鼠肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B 的 mRNA 高表达,从而阻止肝细胞凋亡和炎症损伤。

Caspase 活化在细胞凋亡的中心控制和效应阶段起到重要作用^[21]。通常 caspase-8、-10、-12 介导死亡受体通路的细胞凋亡,分别被募集到 Fas 和肿瘤坏死因子受体-1 (TNFR1) 死亡受体复合物;而 caspase-9 参与线粒体通路的细胞凋亡,被募集到细胞色素 C 氧化酶/三磷酸脱氧腺苷/凋亡酶激活因子-1 (Cyt C/dATP/Apaf-1) 组成的凋亡体(apoptosome),启动 caspase 活化并开启细胞内的死亡程序,通过异源活化方式水解下游 caspase,将凋亡信号放大,同时将死亡信号向下传递。Caspase 可由 iNOS 表达的下游信号分子 Bax 和 NO 通过细胞凋亡信号转导而活化^[22-23]。本实验结果提示,西红花酸能够抑制 PQ 诱导的肝组织 caspase-8、-9、-12 活性,从而极大程度地减少肝细胞凋亡。

综上所述,西红花酸能显著减少 PQ 中毒大鼠血清 TNF- α 、IL-6 的释放,抑制肝组织 iNOS、NF- κ B 的基因表达及 caspase-8、-9、-12 活性,从而对肝组织起到保护作用,为临床中医中药治疗 PQ 中毒提供了新的治疗方法和实验依据。

参考文献

- [1] 黄艺洪,刘妍,张伟,等.西红花酸对 A β ₂₅₋₃₅ 诱导海马神经元损伤的神经保护作用[J].临床医学工程,2012,19(8):1251-1252. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4659.2012.08.1251.
- [2] Huang YH, Liu Y, Zhang W, et al. Neuroprotection of crocetin on amyloid β ₂₅₋₃₅-induced neurotoxicity in cultured hippocampal neurons[J]. Clin Med Eng, 2012, 19(8): 1251-1252. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4659.2012.08.1251.
- [3] 吴优,刘虹,丁颖威,等.抗氧化基因核因子 E2 相关因子 2 对百草枯中毒肺损伤小鼠的保护作用[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2016,23(1):36-41. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2016.01.010.
- [4] Wu Y, Liu H, Ding YW, et al. The protective effect of anti-oxidant gene nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 on paraquat induced lung injury in mice[J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2016, 23(1): 36-41. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2016.01.010.
- [5] 杭瑛,钱洁,朱长清,等.百草枯中毒小鼠肺组织转化生长因子 β 和缺氧诱导因子 1 α 的表达[J].上海交通大学学报(医学版),2012,32(12):1594-1599. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2012.12.016.
- [6] Hang Y, Qian J, Zhu CQ, et al. Expression of transforming growth factor- β and hypoxia inducible factor-1 α in lung tissues of mice with paraquat poisoning[J]. J Shanghai Jiaotong Univ (Med Sci), 2012, 32(12): 1594-1599. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2012.12.016.
- [7] 史晶,高渝峰,陈少波,等.吡咯烷二硫代氨基甲酸对百草枯

- 肺损伤 Nrf2 激活的影响 [J]. 中华急诊医学杂志, 2012, 21 (12): 1337-1341. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2012.12.010.
- Shi J, Gao YF, Chen SB, et al. The effects of pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate on the activation of Nrf2 pathway after paraquat induced lung injury in rats [J]. Chin J Emerg Med, 2012, 21 (12): 1337-1341. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2012.12.010.
- [5] 郭宏兴, 高珂, 罗亮, 等. 早期百草枯中毒大鼠的急性肝损伤研究 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2014, 26 (6): 374-378. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.06.002.
- Guo HX, Gao K, Luo L, et al. Early acute liver injury in paraquat poisoning rats [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (6): 374-378. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.06.002.
- [6] 叶彬, 刘虹, 洪广亮, 等. 褪黑素对百草枯诱导小鼠急性肝损伤的干预作用及其机制 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2016, 28 (4): 324-328. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.04.007.
- Ye B, Liu H, Hong GL, et al. Effect of melatonin on paraquat-induced acute liver injury in mice and its mechanism [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2016, 28 (4): 324-328. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.04.007.
- [7] 郭宏兴, 刘亮明, 张吉翔, 等. 大鼠内毒素急性肝损伤后肝细胞凋亡与炎症因子的表达 [J]. 中华传染病杂志, 2008, 26 (7): 415-419. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1000-6680.2008.07.010.
- Guo HX, Liu LM, Zhang JX, et al. Endotoxin-induced acute liver injury in rats with hepatocellular apoptosis and expression of inflammatory cytokines [J]. Chin J Infect Dis, 2008, 26 (7): 415-419. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1000-6680.2008.07.010.
- [8] Liu LM, Zhang JX, Wang XP, et al. Pim-3 protects against hepatic failure in D-galactosamine (D-GalN)-sensitized rats [J]. Eur J Clin Invest, 2010, 40 (2): 127-138. DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2362.2009.02235.x.
- [9] Liu LM, Zhang JX, Luo J, et al. A role of cell apoptosis in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced nonlethal liver injury in D-galactosamine (D-GalN)-sensitized rats [J]. Dig Dis Sci, 2008, 53 (5): 1316-1324. DOI: 10.1007/s10620-007-9994-y.
- [10] Helk E, Bernin H, Ernst T, et al. TNF α -mediated liver destruction by Kupffer cells and Ly6Chi monocytes during Entamoeba histolytica infection [J]. PLoS Pathog, 2013, 9 (1): e1003096. DOI: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1003096.
- [11] 曹才文, 何旋, 李莉, 等. 重症中暑早期肠黏膜屏障功能损害与全身炎症反应的相关性研究 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2016, 28 (4): 303-307. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.04.003.
- Cao CW, He X, Li L, et al. The correlation analysis of intestinal mucosal barrier function damage with systemic inflammation reaction during severe heatstroke [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2016, 28 (4): 303-307. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.04.003.
- [12] Ben AZ, Avlas O, Pappo O, et al. Reduced hepatic injury in Toll-like receptor 4-deficient mice following D-galactosamine/lipopolysaccharide-induced fulminant hepatic failure [J]. Cell Physiol Biochem, 2012, 29 (1-2): 41-50. DOI: 10.1159/000337585.
- [13] Barton GM, Medzhitov R. Toll-like receptor signaling pathways [J]. Science, 2003, 300 (5625): 1524-1525. DOI: 10.1126/science.1085536.
- [14] Ahmad I, Shukla S, Kumar A, et al. Biochemical and molecular mechanisms of N-acetyl cysteine and silymarin-mediated protection against maneb- and paraquat-induced hepatotoxicity in rats [J]. Chem Biol Interact, 2013, 201 (1-3): 9-18. DOI: 10.1016/j.cbi.2012.10.027.
- [15] 郝雪景, 蔡国龙, 胡才宝, 等. 乌司他丁对脓毒症大鼠黏附分子及内皮功能的影响 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2015, 22 (6): 615-618. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.06.015.
- Hao XJ, Cai GL, Hu CB, et al. Effects of ulinastatin on adhesion molecules and endothelial function in rats with sepsis [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (6): 615-618. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.06.015.
- [16] 李旭, 马延全, 陈恬璐, 等. 肝素通过核转录因子 κ B 信号通路减少脂多糖刺激人内皮细胞趋化因子的表达 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2016, 28 (2): 117-121. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.02.007.
- Li X, Ma YQ, Chen TL, et al. Unfractionated heparin inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced expression of chemokines in human endothelial cells through nuclear factor- κ B signaling pathway [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2016, 28 (2): 117-121. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.02.007.
- [17] 陆益民, 奚肇庆. 白虎加人参汤加减联合复方薤白胶囊治疗重症肺炎的临床研究 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2015, 22 (5): 467-471. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.05.005.
- Lu YM, Xi ZQ. A clinical and experimental study of effects of Baihu Rensen decoction combined with Fufang Xiebai capsules for treatment of patients with severe pneumonia accompanied by heat-phlegm and sthenic-fu syndrome [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (5): 467-471. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.05.005.
- [18] 穆恩, 丁仁斌, 安欣, 等. 肝素通过抑制一氧化氮合酶和转化生长因子 β /Smad 信号转导途径减轻脂多糖致大鼠急性肺损伤 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2014, 26 (11): 810-814. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.11.009.
- Mu E, Ding RY, An X, et al. Heparin attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury by inhibiting nitric oxide synthase and transforming growth factor- β /Smad signaling pathway [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (11): 810-814. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.11.009.
- [19] 陈怿, 童华生, 潘志国, 等. 血必净注射液预处理通过减轻小肠损伤缓解重症中暑大鼠全身炎症反应 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2015, 27 (8): 643-648. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.08.005.
- Chen Y, Tong HS, Pan ZG, et al. Pretreatment with Xuebijing injection alleviates systemic inflammatory response induced by severe heat-stroke via ameliorating intestinal injury in rats [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2015, 27 (8): 643-648. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.08.005.
- [20] 郭宏兴, 高珂, 邓庆文, 等. 前列地尔对早期百草枯中毒大鼠的肝保护作用 [J]. 广东医学, 2014, 35 (7): 974-977.
- Guo HX, Gao K, Deng QW, et al. Liver protection of alprostadil against early paraquat-poisoning in rats [J]. Guangdong Med J, 2014, 35 (7): 974-977.
- [21] 陶珮, 尹海燕, 马永辉. 姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞线粒体膜通透性转换的作用机制研究 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2014, 26 (9): 666-670. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.09.012.
- Tao P, Yin HY, Ma YH. Study of the mechanisms of curcumin on mitochondrial permeability transition of hepatocytes in rats with sepsis [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (9): 666-670. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.09.012.
- [22] Korneev SA, Kemenes I, Bettini NL, et al. Axonal trafficking of an antisense RNA transcribed from a pseudogene is regulated by classical conditioning [J]. Sci Rep, 2013, 3: 1027. DOI: 10.1038/srep01027.
- [23] 罗红敏, 胡森, 白慧颖, 等. 丙戊酸对致死性烫伤大鼠心肌的保护作用及机制研究 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2014, 26 (8): 563-566. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.08.008.
- Luo HM, Hu S, Bai HY, et al. The protective effect of valproic acid on myocardium in rats with lethal scald injury and its mechanism [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (8): 563-566. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.08.008.

(收稿日期: 2016-08-01)

(本文编辑: 保健媛, 李银平)