

补肺益肾组分方Ⅲ调节慢性阻塞性肺疾病黏液高分泌的配伍特点

秦燕勤^{1,2} 李敏艳^{1,2} 田燕歌^{1,2} 赵鹏^{1,2} 李康沉¹ 李聪聪¹ 李建生^{1,3}

¹河南中医药大学 河南省中医药防治呼吸病重点实验室 呼吸疾病中医药防治省部共建协同创新中心, 郑州 450046; ²河南中医药大学中医药科学院, 郑州 450046; ³河南中医药大学第一附属医院呼吸科, 郑州 450046

通信作者: 李建生, Email: li_js8@163.com

【摘要】 目的 评价补肺益肾组分方Ⅲ(ECC-BYFⅢ)阻抑慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)黏液高分泌的配伍特点。方法 将ECC-BYFⅢ组分按原方药物功效分成补气(人参皂苷Rh1+黄芪甲苷)、补肾(淫羊藿苷)、化痰(川陈皮素)、活血(丹皮酚)4组,按数学排列组合的方法将其分为不同组分配伍组(14组)。①按随机数字表法将大鼠分为对照组、模型组、ECC-BYFⅢ及不同组分配伍组,共17组。采用香烟烟雾暴露联合反复细菌感染的方法复制COPD稳定期大鼠模型。于建模第9周开始给予相应的药物灌胃,16周结束后取材。用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清及支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中基质金属蛋白酶9(MMP-9)、基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂1(TIMP-1)水平,以及肺组织和BALF中黏蛋白(MUC)5AC水平。②将人肺上皮细胞BEAS-2B分为空白组、模型组、ECC-BYFⅢ及不同组分配伍组。于相应药物预处理后4h建立缺氧诱导的BEAS-2B细胞黏液高分泌模型。采用定量聚合酶链反应(PCR)检测MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC1的mRNA表达。采用Region(R)值综合评价法评价大鼠及BEAS-2B细胞黏液分泌指标。结果 ①与对照组比较,模型组大鼠血清及BALF中MMP-9显著升高,TIMP-1水平显著降低;肺组织及BALF中MUC5AC显著升高。R值综合评价结果显示,除补气组和补肾组外,ECC-BYFⅢ及其组分配伍均能显著纠正COPD大鼠黏液高分泌,以ECC-BYFⅢ、补肾祛邪、扶正化痰、祛邪组分配伍效果较优(R值分别为 2.15 ± 0.42 、 2.11 ± 0.23 、 2.16 ± 0.23 、 2.16 ± 0.55),与模型组(R值: 3.00 ± 0.00)比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。②与空白组比较,模型组细胞MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC1的mRNA表达均升高;但不同组分配伍对BEAS-2B细胞黏液分泌没有明显的作用特点。③综合体内外实验,R值综合评价结果显示,ECC-BYFⅢ及其活血、祛邪、补肾活血、扶正化痰、补气祛邪组分配伍可显著纠正COPD黏液高分泌状态(R值分别为 2.30 ± 0.43 、 2.33 ± 0.44 、 2.12 ± 0.68 、 2.27 ± 0.64 、 2.24 ± 0.27 、 2.29 ± 0.47),与模型组(R值: 3.00 ± 0.00)比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$);其作用强度为:祛邪>扶正化痰>补肾活血>补气祛邪>ECC-BYFⅢ>活血。结论 ECC-BYFⅢ组分配伍对COPD黏液分泌相关指标效应不同,含化痰(川陈皮素)或活血(丹皮酚)的组分配伍抑制黏液分泌效果较好。

【关键词】 补肺益肾组分方Ⅲ; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 组分配伍; 黏液高分泌

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Compatibility characteristics of Bufeiyishen formula Ⅲ in regulating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease mucus hypersecretion

Qin Yanqin^{1,2}, Li Minyan^{1,2}, Tian Yangge^{1,2}, Zhao Peng^{1,2}, Li Kangchen¹, Li Congcong¹, Li Jiansheng^{1,3}

¹Henan Key Laboratory of Chinese Medicine for Respiratory Disease, Collaborative Innovation Center for Chinese Medicine and Respiratory Diseases co-constructed by Henan province & Education Ministry of P.R. China, Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450046, Henan, China; ²Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450046, Henan, China; ³Department of Respiratory Diseases, the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan, China

Corresponding author: Li Jiansheng, Email: li_js8@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the compatibility laws of effective-component compatibility of Bufeiyishen formula Ⅲ (ECC-BYFⅢ) in regulating mucus hypersecretion of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). **Methods** According to the efficacy of the original Chinese medicine, the components of ECC-BYFⅢ were divided into four categories: Buqi (Ginsenoside Rh1+Astragaloside), Bushen (Icariin), Huatan (Nobiletin), and Huoxue (Paeonol). The four categories were divided into 14 groups based on the method of mathematical permutation. ① The rats were divided into control group, model group, ECC-BYFⅢ, and different components compatibility groups according to the random number table, totaling 17 groups. COPD rat model in stable phase was established by cigarette smoke exposure combined with repeated bacterial infections. The corresponding drugs were given by gavage at the 9th week of modeling, and the samples were collected at the end of the 16th week. The levels of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase 1 (TIMP-1) in serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), and the

levels of mucin (MUC) 5AC in lung tissue and BALF were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ② Human lung epithelial cells BEAS-2B were divided into blank group, model group, and different components compatibility groups. Hypoxia-induced mucus hypersecretion model of human lung epithelial cells BEAS-2B was established 4 hours after corresponding drug pretreatment. The mRNA expressions of MUC5AC, MUC5B, and MUC1 were detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The mucus secretion indexes of rats and BEAS-2B cells were evaluated by Region (R) value comprehensive evaluation method. **Results** ① Compared with the control group, MMP-9 in serum and BALF from the model group were significantly increased, the level of TIMP-1 was significantly decreased, and MUC5AC in lung tissue and BALF were significantly increased. The results of R value comprehensive evaluation showed that except for the Buqi and Bushen groups, ECC-BYF III and other components compatibility groups significantly corrected mucus hypersecretion in COPD rats, ECC-BYF III, Bushen Quxie, Fuzheng Huatan, and Quxie groups were much better (R values were 2.15 ± 0.42 , 2.11 ± 0.23 , 2.16 ± 0.23 and 2.16 ± 0.55 , respectively), compared with the model group (R value: 3.00 ± 0.00), the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). ② Compared with the blank group, the mRNA expressions of MUC5AC, MUC5B, and MUC1 increased in the model group. But different components compatibility groups had no significant effects on the mucus secretion of BEAS-2B cells. ③ The comprehensive evaluation results of R value about each *in vivo* and *in vitro* index showed that ECC-BYF III, Huoxue, Quxie, Bushen Huoxue, Fuzheng Huatan, Buqi Quxie groups significantly corrected the mucus hypersecretion (R values were 2.30 ± 0.43 , 2.33 ± 0.44 , 2.12 ± 0.68 , 2.27 ± 0.64 , 2.24 ± 0.27 and 2.29 ± 0.47 , respectively), compared with the model group (R value: 3.00 ± 0.00), the difference was statistically significant (all $P < 0.01$). The order was: Quxie > Fuzheng Huatan > Bushen Huoxue > Buqi Quxie > ECC-BYF III > Huoxue. **Conclusions** Different components compatibility of ECC-BYF III had different effects on COPD mucus secretion. The components containing Huatan (Nobiletin) or Huoxue (Paeonol) showed a better inhibitory effect on mucus secretion.

【Key words】 Effective-component compatibility of Bufeiyishen formula III; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Components compatibility; Mucus hypersecretion

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)以不完全可逆性气流受限为主要特征。气道黏液高分泌是COPD的重要病理特征之一,与COPD患者的咳嗽和咳痰症状、病情急性加重及死亡有关,影响COPD病程进展及预后^[1-2]。黏蛋白(mucin, MUC)分泌增多是黏液高分泌的主要原因,而基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)可以促进MUC分泌^[3-4]。补肺益肾方是临床治疗COPD的有效方剂,可减轻患者咳嗽、咳痰等临床症状,减少急性加重次数,提高患者生存质量^[5-6]。中药复方具有多成分、多途径、多层次、多靶点等特点,在药物作用机制探讨方面存在一定的局限性。有效组分配伍研究是研发现代中药的新模式,便于进行药物质量控制,有助于揭示药物作用物质基础,明确药物的作用机制。补肺益肾组方III(effective-component compatibility of Bufeiyishen formula III, ECC-BYF III)是在补肺益肾方的基础上经ECC-BYF I(专利号:ZL 2017 1 1088757.0)、ECC-BYF II优化形成的,由人参皂苷Rh1、黄芪甲苷、淫羊藿苷、川陈皮素、丹皮酚组成。本课题组前期研究表明,ECC-BYF II对COPD大鼠有较好的疗效,且可通过调控表皮生长因子受体/磷酸肌醇3-激酶/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(epidermal growth factor receptor/phosphoinositide 3-kinase/mammalian

target of rapamycin, EGFR/PI3K/mTOR)信号通路抑制COPD大鼠黏液分泌^[7]。ECC-BYF III在改善COPD大鼠肺功能、肺组织病理方面与ECC-BYF II相当,但其抑制黏液分泌的物质基础仍需进一步研究。本研究在中医理论指导下,将ECC-BYF III的补气(人参皂苷Rh1+黄芪甲苷)、补肾(淫羊藿苷)、化痰(川陈皮素)、活血(丹皮酚)4个模块按数学排列组合的方法进行配伍,在以香烟烟雾暴露联合反复细菌感染的COPD稳定期大鼠模型以及缺氧诱导的人肺上皮细胞BEAS-2B细胞黏液高分泌模型基础上,评价ECC-BYF III及其组分配伍抑制黏液分泌的特点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

1.1.1 动物: SPF级SD大鼠204只,雌雄各半,体质量(200 ± 20)g,购于河南省实验动物中心,动物合格证号:41003100005505。

1.1.2 香烟: 红旗渠过滤嘴香烟(硬金红,烤烟型,焦油含量11 mg、烟气烟碱含量0.9 mg、烟气一氧化碳含量11 mg),由河南中烟工业有限责任公司提供。

1.1.3 细菌: 肺炎克雷伯杆菌(*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, KP; 菌株号:46117),由中国药品生物制品检定院中国医学细菌保藏管理中心提供,使用前用生理盐水将菌液调整为 6×10^8 CFU/mL。

1.1.4 细胞: BEAS-2B细胞购于中国科学院上海生

命科学院细胞资源中心。

1.1.5 主要药品与试剂:人参皂苷 Rh1(CHB180608)、黄芪甲苷(MUST-17022804)、淫羊藿苷(MUST-16111710)、丹皮酚(MUST-16071405)购于成都曼斯特生物科技有限公司,川陈皮素(HL-20170312)购于西安汇林生物科技有限公司。大鼠 MMP-9、基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂 1(tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase 1, TIMP-1)酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒购于武汉博士德生物工程有限公司;大鼠 MUC5AC ELISA 试剂盒购于武汉华美生物工程有限公司。反转录试剂盒、荧光定量聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)试剂盒购于美国 Invitrogen 公司。人 MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC1、内参核糖体蛋白 L13 A1(ribosomal protein L13 A1, RPL13A1)引物序列由上海捷瑞生物技术有限公司设计合成。

1.2 动物实验

1.2.1 大鼠 COPD 模型制备:采用香烟烟雾暴露联合反复细菌感染方法复制 COPD 稳定期大鼠模型^[8]。

1.2.2 动物分组与处理:按随机数字表法将大鼠分为 17 组,每组 12 只,雌雄各半,具体分组及用药干预见表 1,于制模第 9~16 周每日上午灌胃 1 次。药物灌胃剂量采用等效剂量系数换算公式计算: $D_{\text{大鼠}}=D_{\text{人}} \times (\text{HI}_{\text{大鼠}}/\text{HI}_{\text{人}}) \times (\text{W}_{\text{大鼠}}/\text{W}_{\text{人}})^{2/3}$ 。其中, D 为剂量, HI 为体型系数, W 为体质量。

1.2.3 指标检测:第 16 周结束后取材,经大鼠腹主

动脉采血,静置 2 h 后无菌分离血清;结扎右支气管,用磷酸盐缓冲液灌注左肺,收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF),离心后取上清液;取右肺中叶进行组织匀浆。严格按照 ELISA 试剂盒说明书步骤检测血清及 BALF 中 MMP-9、TIMP-1 水平, BALF 和肺组织匀浆中 MUC5AC 水平。

1.3 细胞实验:BEAS-2B 细胞用含 10% 胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养基于 37 ℃、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养,取 2~4 代细胞用于实验。以每孔 1.6×10^5 个细胞接种于 6 孔培养板,并分为空白组、模型组、ECC-BYF III 及其组分配伍(70.125 mg/L)组。药物预处理后 4 h,将模型组及药物处理组细胞置于 CO₂/N₂ 双气培养箱(5% CO₂, 95% N₂) 24 h。TRIzol 法提取总 RNA,紫外分光光度计测定 RNA 浓度及纯度,进行 RNA 反转录。荧光定量 PCR 检测细胞 MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC1 的 mRNA 表达,以 RPL13A1 为内参照,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算基因表达水平,所有反应重复 3 次。

1.4 伦理学:本实验符合伦理学标准,并通过河南中医药大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审查批准(审批号:YFYDW2019031)。

1.5 统计学分析:采用 SPSS 22.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,方差齐者采用 LSD 检验,方差不齐则经数据转化后采用 LSD 检验。显著性水准取 $\alpha=0.05$, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

1.6 Region (R) 值综合评价:采用 R 值综合评价法

对大鼠黏液分泌相关指标进行综合评价^[9]。R 值综合评价法是根据疾病对指标的影响和药物对指标的纠正作用,计算药物对指标的纠正强度,综合考察药物对多个指标的综合作用。R 值越小,说明对该指标的纠正作用越强。

2 结果

2.1 ECC-BYF III 及其组分配伍对 COPD 大鼠 MUC 及金属蛋白酶的影响(表 2):与对照组比较,模型组大鼠血清及 BALF 中 MMP-9 水平显著升高,血清及 BALF 中 TIMP-1 水平显著降低, BALF 及肺组织中 MUC5AC 水平显著升高(均 $P<0.05$)。与模型组比较, ECC-BYF III、活血、扶

表 1 ECC-BYF III 对 COPD 大鼠黏液高分泌调节研究的分组及药物干预

组别	灌胃药物	灌胃量
对照组	生理盐水	雄鼠 2 mL, 雌鼠 1.5 mL
模型组	生理盐水	雄鼠 2 mL, 雌鼠 1.5 mL
ECC-BYF III 组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 淫羊藿苷 + 川陈皮素 + 丹皮酚	$5.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补气组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷	$1.18 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补肾组	淫羊藿苷	$3.92 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
化痰组	川陈皮素	$0.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
活血组	丹皮酚	$0.25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
扶正组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 淫羊藿苷	$5.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
祛邪组	川陈皮素 + 丹皮酚	$0.40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补气化痰组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 川陈皮素	$1.34 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补气活血组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 丹皮酚	$1.43 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补肾化痰组	淫羊藿苷 + 川陈皮素	$4.08 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
补肾活血组	淫羊藿苷 + 丹皮酚	$4.17 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
扶正化痰组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 淫羊藿苷 + 川陈皮素	$5.26 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
扶正活血组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 淫羊藿苷 + 丹皮酚	$5.35 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
祛邪化痰组	人参皂苷 Rh1 + 黄芪甲苷 + 川陈皮素 + 丹皮酚	$1.58 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
祛邪活血组	淫羊藿苷 + 川陈皮素 + 丹皮酚	$4.32 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$

注: ECC-BYF III 为肺肾益肾组方 III, COPD 为慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 各组制模第 9~16 周每日上午灌胃 1 次

表4 ECC-BYFⅢ及其组分配伍对COPD黏液分泌影响的R值综合评价($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	综合评价R值		
	大鼠黏液分泌	细胞黏蛋白表达	整体疗效
模型组	3.00±0.00	3.00±0.00	3.00±0.00
ECC-BYFⅢ组	2.15±0.42 ^a	2.62±0.28	2.30±0.43 ^b
补气组	2.56±0.38	2.25±1.04	2.46±0.62
补肾组	2.49±0.37	2.37±0.75	2.45±0.48
化痰组	2.45±0.49 ^b	2.83±0.19	2.58±0.44
活血组	2.17±0.41 ^a	2.65±0.35	2.33±0.44 ^b
扶正组	2.17±0.32 ^a	2.77±0.39	2.37±0.44
祛邪组	2.16±0.55 ^a	2.03±1.04	2.12±0.68 ^b
补气化痰组	2.40±0.31 ^b	2.54±0.36	2.45±0.31
补气活血组	2.41±0.61 ^b	2.81±0.16	2.54±0.52
补肾化痰组	2.22±0.34 ^b	2.72±0.09	2.39±0.37
补肾活血组	2.34±0.51 ^a	2.12±0.97	2.27±0.64 ^b
扶正化痰组	2.16±0.23 ^b	2.42±0.30	2.24±0.27 ^b
扶正活血组	2.35±0.35 ^b	2.67±0.24	2.46±0.34
补气祛邪组	2.19±0.55 ^a	2.49±0.22	2.29±0.47 ^b
补肾祛邪组	2.11±0.23 ^a	4.28±2.06	2.84±1.51

注: ECC-BYFⅢ为补肺益肾组分方Ⅲ, COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病;与模型组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

COPD属中医“肺胀”“喘病”“咳嗽”等范畴,其病因病机及临床症状与肺胀最为接近。肺肾气虚证兼见痰瘀是COPD稳定期的主要证候,补肺益肾佐以化痰祛瘀是其主要治则,补肺益肾方补肺肾之气以扶正,化痰活血以祛邪,是临床常用治疗方剂。本课题组前期研究表明,补肺益肾方可明显改善COPD模型大鼠肺功能,减轻肺气道病理损伤和炎症反应^[10-11],并对PM_{2.5}诱导的大鼠鼻腔黏液分泌有保护作用^[12]。为了探讨补肺益肾方的物质基础及作用机制,我们在此基础上结合系统药理学方法及体内外实验筛选疗效相当的ECC-BYF^[13-14],优化为ECC-BYFⅢ,并对ECC-BYFⅢ进行组分配伍,结合体内外实验,探讨其抑制黏液高分泌的配伍规律。

气道黏液高分泌是COPD的重要病理特征,是影响COPD病理进程和预后的独立危险因素。气道黏液是由水、离子、蛋白质和大分子组成的凝胶。生理状态下,气道黏液是防止呼吸道水分流失、微生物入侵的重要防御屏障;而过多的黏液分泌可增加纤毛负担、阻塞气道、加重呼吸道症状,聚集的黏液可为微生物提供生存环境,导致进一步感染,诱发COPD急性加重^[15-16]。MUC是气道黏液的主要大分子物质,其中MUC5AC和MUC5B是分泌并聚合形成凝胶的主要MUC,主要维持气道黏液的黏弹性;MUC1是具有跨膜结构域且与细胞表面相关的MUC^[17]。MUC5AC由气道上皮杯状细胞及黏

膜下腺体产生,具有黏弹性和黏附特性,是气道纤毛清除黏液的基础,富含MUC5AC的黏液凝胶可导致纤毛功能受损,进一步影响黏液清除,是黏液高分泌的关键因素^[18]。香烟烟雾、细菌感染、活化的炎性细胞等都可引起气道上皮杯状细胞过度分泌MUC5AC,导致气道的黏液集聚^[19]。此外,有研究者发现MUC5AC的分泌具有MMP-9依赖性^[20]。MMP-9生物学功能广泛,可通过特异性降解基底膜中的Ⅳ型胶原,破坏基底膜的完整性^[21];而增强MMP-9活性可促进MUC5AC的产生^[22]。MUC5B是气道保护性黏液屏障的必需MUC,在COPD患者痰液中显著增加,且其水平与肺功能呈负相关^[23]。MUC1在COPD急性加重期分泌显著增加^[24],且可促进烟雾诱导的小鼠杯状细胞化生和MUC5AC表达^[25]。本研究显示,COPD大鼠BALF及肺组织中MUC5AC水平显著升高,血清及BALF中MMP-9水平显著升高,血清及BALF中TIMP-1水平显著降低;缺氧诱导的气道上皮细胞MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC1的mRNA表达升高,与上述文献报道结果一致。

气道黏液归属中医“痰”的范畴,是津液运行输布失常或水液不归正化聚为痰饮而成的病理产物,其产生与肺脾肾三脏关系密切。痰浊阻肺,气机升降失司,肺气不利发为咳嗽、咳痰;痰浊阻肺,影响肺气血运行、致瘀血产生,痰瘀相互搏结,阻遏气道,致肺气胀满不能敛降,发为胸闷气喘;痰瘀稽留,日久损伤正气,致使肺脾肾三脏虚损,正虚卫外不固,外邪易反复侵袭而诱使COPD发作^[26]。历年来,中医在治“痰”方面积累了丰富的经验,从肺脾肾三脏入手,或温化寒痰、或清热化痰、或燥湿化痰,并制定了治“痰”的诸多方药。补肺益肾方是李建生教授基于COPD“正虚积损”病机拟定的复方,旨在补肺益肾,佐以化痰活血,止咳平喘,ECC-BYFⅢ是以补肺益肾方为基础筛选而来的组分方。

本研究显示,ECC-BYFⅢ可显著降低MUC5AC及MMP-9水平,各组分配伍对MUC5AC、MMP-9及TIMP-1有不同程度的调节作用。为了评价其整体作用效果,我们采用R值综合评价法评价各组分配伍对黏液分泌相关指标的综合作用。结果显示,除补气、补肾组分配伍外,ECC-BYFⅢ及其他组分配伍均能显著降低COPD大鼠黏液分泌相关指标。此外,我们还检测了各组分配伍对缺氧诱导BEAS-2B细胞MUC分泌的影响,结果显示,ECC-BYFⅢ可以显著降低BEAS-2B细胞MUC5AC和MUC5B的

mRNA 表达;除补肾祛邪组分配伍外,ECC-BYF III 各组分伍均能显著降低 MUC5B mRNA 表达;补气、补肾、祛邪及补肾活血组分伍对 MUC5AC mRNA 表达效果显著;祛邪、补气化痰、补肾化痰、扶正化痰及补气祛邪组分伍(均含化痰组分淫羊藿苷)可显著降低 MUC1 mRNA 表达。R 值综合评价结果显示,ECC-BYF III 及其组分伍对 MUC mRNA 表达的影响无明显规律,这可能与其作用靶细胞不同有关。通过 R 值综合评价体内外黏液分泌相关指标发现,活血、祛邪、补肾活血、扶正化痰、补气祛邪组分伍对 COPD 黏液分泌相关指标有显著纠正作用,作用强度为:祛邪>扶正化痰>补肾活血>补气祛邪>ECC-BYF III>活血。

综上,ECC-BYF III 不同组分伍对 COPD 黏液分泌相关指标有不同的效应,含化痰(川陈皮素)或活血(丹皮酚)的组分伍抑制黏液分泌效果较好。本研究在组分伍药效基础上,探讨 ECC-BYF III 抑制黏液高分泌的配伍规律,为揭示 ECC-BYF III 物质基础及作用机制提供了思路。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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