

灵芝多糖对S180荷瘤小鼠血清细胞因子水平与脏器指数的影响

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摘要 目的:研究灵芝多糖对S180荷瘤小鼠血清细胞因子水平与脏器指数的影响。方法:瘤细胞悬液接种于小鼠右前肢腋窝皮下(0.2 ml/只)以复制S180荷瘤模型。60只KM小鼠随机均分为正常对照(等容生理盐水)组、模型(等容生理盐水)组、环磷酰胺(40 mg/kg,连续3 d)组与灵芝多糖高、中、低剂量(160、80、40 mg/kg,连续10 d)组。灌胃给药,每天1次。ELISA法测定小鼠血清干扰素(IFN)- γ 与白细胞介素(IL)2含量,称定瘤质量并计算抑瘤率,称定胸腺和脾脏质量并计算胸腺和脾脏指数。结果:与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠血清IFN- γ 和IL-2含量减少,瘤质量增加,胸腺和脾脏指数降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,灵芝多糖高、中剂量组小鼠血清IFN- γ 和IL-2含量增加,瘤质量减少,胸腺和脾脏指数升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论:灵芝多糖对S180荷瘤小鼠具有一定的抗肿瘤及增强免疫的功能,其机制与调节血清细胞因子水平,降低脏器指数有关。

关键词 灵芝多糖;干扰素- γ ;白细胞介素2;胸腺指数;脾脏指数

Effects of *Ganoderma lucidum* Polysaccharides on Serum Cytokine Level and Viscera Index in S180 Tumor-bearing Mice

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To study the effects of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides on the levels of serum cytokines and viscera index in S180 tumor-bearing mice. METHODS: S180 tumor-bearing mice was induced through the tumor cell suspension were inoculated into mice right forelimb axillary subcutaneous (0.2 ml/rat). 60 KM mice were randomly divided into normal control group (constant volume of normal saline), model group (constant volume of normal saline), cyclophosphamide group (40 mg/kg, for consecutive 30 days) and *G. lucidum* polysaccharides high-dose, medium-dose and low-dose groups (160, 80, 40 mg/kg, for consecutive 10 days). They were given medicine intragastrically once a day. The levels of IFN- γ and IL-2 were determined by ELISA, the tumor weight and the tumor inhibition rate were calculated, and the weight of thymus and spleen were weighted and the indexes of them were calculated. RESULTS: Compared with normal control group, the contents of IFN- γ and IL-2, thymus and spleen index decreased significantly in model group, while tumor weight increased; there was statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Compared with model group, the contents of IFN- γ and IL-2, thymus and spleen index increased significantly in *G. lucidum* polysaccharides high-dose and medium-dose groups, while tumor weight decreased; there was statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: *G. lucidum* polysaccharides have certain antitumor and immune function in S180 tumor-bearing mice, and its mechanism is associated with the regulation of serum cytokine levels and the decrease of organ index.

KEYWORDS *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharide; IFN- γ ; IL-2; Thymus index; Spleen index

灵芝多糖是从担子菌纲多孔菌科真菌赤芝 *Ganoderma lucidum* (Leyss. Ex Fr.) Karst. 或紫芝 *G. japonicum* (Fr.) Lloyd 的干燥子实体提取分离得到的多糖。研究表明,灵芝多糖具有调节细胞免疫^[1-2]、抗氧化^[3-4]、降血糖^[5]、降血脂^[6]以及神经细胞保护作用^[7],但对其抗肿瘤作用的研究相对较少。本研究以S180荷瘤小鼠为模型,研究灵芝多糖对其血清细胞因子水平的影响,旨在探讨灵芝多糖的抗肿瘤作用及其机制。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

Elx808型酶标仪(美国Bio-Tek公司);ESJ60-4型电子天平(沈阳龙腾电子有限公司);GL-21B型高速离心机(北京佳源兴业科技有限公司)。

1.2 药品与试剂

灵芝多糖(陕西永源生物技术有限公司,批号:YYs-019,含量:30%);干扰素(IFN)- γ 、白细胞介素(IL)2酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测试剂盒(武汉博士德生物科技有限公司)。

1.3 动物与细胞

KM小鼠60只,♀♂兼半,体质量18~22 g,由四川大学华西临床医学院实验动物中心提供[实验动物生产合格证号:川动管质(2005)10号]。S180瘤细胞株由北京康为世纪生物科技有限公司提供。

2 方法

2.1 模型的复制

取S180瘤株于小鼠腹腔中接种传代,待腹水生长旺盛时,无菌条件下抽取腹水,生理盐水稀释。将细胞密度调至 $1.0 \times 10^7 \text{ ml}^{-1}$,于每只小鼠右腹皮下接种0.2 ml,以复制S180荷瘤模型。整个操作过程30 min内完成。注射后检查是否漏液,如

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漏液再次补充注射。取10只正常小鼠作为正常对照。

2.2 分组与给药

60只KM小鼠随机均分为6组,即正常对照(等容生理盐水)组、模型(等容生理盐水)组、环磷酰胺(40 mg/kg,在给药灵芝多糖第8天开始连续给药3 d)组与灵芝多糖高、中、低剂量(160、80、40 mg/kg,连续给药10 d)组。ig给药,每天1次。

2.3 IFN- γ 、IL-2的测定

末次给药后次日上午,小鼠眼球取血,室温下放置30 min,以离心半径为13.5 cm、3 000 r/min离心20 min,取上清液,以ELISA法测定IFN- γ 和IL-2含量。

2.4 瘤质量的称定及抑瘤率的计算

眼球取血后处死小鼠,解剖剥离瘤块,称瘤质量,按平均瘤质量计算抑瘤率:抑瘤率(%)=(模型组平均瘤质量-给药组平均瘤质量)/模型组平均瘤质量 \times 100%。

2.5 脏器指数的计算

小鼠剥离瘤块后,取胸腺、脾脏,称定质量,按公式计算脾脏、胸腺指数:脏器指数(mg/g)=脏器质量(mg)/体质量(g)。

3 结果

3.1 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠血清IFN- γ 、IL-2含量的影响

与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠血清IFN- γ 、IL-2含量减少,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,灵芝多糖高、中剂量组小鼠血清IFN- γ 和IL-2含量增加,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。灵芝多糖对模型小鼠IFN- γ 、IL-2含量的影响见表1。

表1 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠血清IFN- γ 、IL-2含量的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

Tab 1 Effects of *G. lucidum* polysaccharides on the contents of IFN- γ and IL-2 in serum of model mice($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

组别	剂量,mg/kg	IFN- γ ,pg/ml	IL-2,pg/ml
正常对照组		24.76 \pm 5.21	15.83 \pm 2.97
模型组		15.68 \pm 6.37*	9.52 \pm 4.15*
环磷酰胺组	40	54.61 \pm 11.26 [#]	47.34 \pm 8.67 [#]
灵芝多糖高剂量组	160	42.13 \pm 6.49 [#]	32.38 \pm 7.61 [#]
灵芝多糖中剂量组	80	35.12 \pm 5.89 [#]	26.45 \pm 8.33 [#]
灵芝多糖低剂量组	40	23.73 \pm 6.95	14.36 \pm 7.24

与正常对照组比较:* $P < 0.05$;与模型组比较:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$
vs. normal control group:* $P < 0.05$;vs.model group:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$

3.2 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠抑瘤率的影响

与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠瘤质量增加,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,灵芝多糖高、中剂量组小鼠瘤质量减少(抑瘤率分别为53.63%、44.45%),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。灵芝多糖对模型小鼠抑瘤率的影响见表2。

3.3 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠脏器指数的影响

与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠胸腺、脾脏指数降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,灵芝多糖高、中剂量组小鼠胸腺、脾脏指数升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。灵芝多糖对模型小鼠脏器指数的影响见表3。

4 讨论

灵芝多糖有多种药理活性,具有重要的临床应用价值,其中显著的抗肿瘤作用已经成为肿瘤研究领域的热点。多糖通过作用于肿瘤细胞膜,可提高宿主细胞抗自由基作用,抑制肿瘤血管生成,诱导肿瘤细胞分化和凋亡,影响癌细胞核酸

表2 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠抑瘤率的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

Tab 2 Effects of *G. lucidum* polysaccharides on inhibition rate of tumor in model mice($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

组别	剂量,mg/g	瘤质量,g	抑瘤率,%
正常对照组		0	
模型组		1.253 \pm 0.185*	
环磷酰胺组	40	0.448 \pm 0.133 [#]	64.25
灵芝多糖高剂量组	160	0.581 \pm 0.117 [#]	53.63
灵芝多糖中剂量组	80	0.696 \pm 0.120 [#]	44.45
灵芝多糖低剂量组	40	0.974 \pm 0.153	22.27

与正常对照组比较:* $P < 0.05$;与模型组比较:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$
vs. normal control group:* $P < 0.05$;vs.model group:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$

表3 灵芝多糖对模型小鼠脏器指数的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

Tab 3 Effects of *G. lucidum* polysaccharides on visceral index of model mice($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10$)

组别	剂量,mg/kg	胸腺质量,mg	脾脏质量,mg	体质量,g	胸腺指数,mg/g	脾脏指数,mg/g
正常对照组		103.27 \pm 8.96	151.21 \pm 12.35	31.05 \pm 0.62	3.33 \pm 0.54	4.87 \pm 0.76
模型组		70.66 \pm 5.32	92.98 \pm 8.36	28.61 \pm 1.03	2.47 \pm 0.45*	3.25 \pm 0.57*
环磷酰胺组	40	36.38 \pm 4.26	57.70 \pm 5.42	23.94 \pm 1.02	1.52 \pm 0.38 [#]	2.41 \pm 0.37 [#]
灵芝多糖高剂量组	160	94.44 \pm 6.85	136.11 \pm 10.54	27.06 \pm 0.98	3.49 \pm 0.61 [#]	5.03 \pm 0.84 [#]
灵芝多糖中剂量组	80	75.25 \pm 5.92	101.82 \pm 9.75	26.31 \pm 1.00	2.86 \pm 0.54 [#]	3.89 \pm 0.74 [#]
灵芝多糖低剂量组	40	97.17 \pm 6.84	83.85 \pm 7.94	26.45 \pm 1.08	2.37 \pm 0.41	3.17 \pm 0.55

与正常对照组比较:* $P < 0.05$;与模型组比较:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$
vs. normal control group:* $P < 0.05$;vs.model group:[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$

和蛋白质的合成,干扰肿瘤细胞周期,直接发挥抗肿瘤作用^[8];也可以通过调节机体免疫功能,间接发挥抗肿瘤作用^[9]。

IFN- γ 、IL-2均是生物体内具有免疫调节作用的细胞因子,与肿瘤的发生、发展及转移均密切相关,其表达水平在一定程度上间接反映了肿瘤的进展信息和机体免疫功能状态,在肿瘤免疫治疗中也具有重要地位^[10]。

本研究观察了灵芝多糖对S180荷瘤小鼠IFN- γ 和IL-2含量以及抑瘤率、胸腺指数、脾脏指数的影响。结果发现,与正常对照比较,S180荷瘤小鼠IFN- γ 和IL-2含量减少,胸腺、脾脏指数升高。在ig灵芝多糖10 d后,与模型组比较,灵芝多糖高、中剂量组IFN- γ 和IL-2含量增加,胸腺、脾脏指数降低。本研究结果表明,灵芝多糖对S180荷瘤小鼠具有抗肿瘤及增强免疫的功能,但其确切作用机制有待进一步研究。

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清热利湿健脾方对溃疡性结肠炎模型大鼠的保护作用

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摘要 目的:研究清热利湿健脾方对溃疡性结肠炎模型大鼠的保护作用。方法:于大鼠肛门内灌注三硝基苯磺酸(100 mg/kg)以复制溃疡性结肠炎模型。75只Wistar大鼠随机均分为正常对照(等容生理盐水)组、模型(等容生理盐水)组、柳氮磺胺吡啶(0.27 g/kg)组与清热利湿健脾方高、低剂量(15.00、7.50 g/kg)组,灌胃给药,每天1次,连续20 d。观察大鼠活动以评定疾病活动指数(DAI),检测大鼠血清与结肠中白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-10含量与超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性。结果:与正常对照组比较,模型组大鼠DAI升高,IL-6含量增加,IL-10含量减少,SOD活性减弱,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与模型组比较,清热利湿健脾方高、低剂量组大鼠DAI降低,IL-6含量减少,IL-10含量增加,SOD活性增强,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:清热利湿健脾方通过降低炎症因子,增加抑炎因子含量和增强SOD活性起到对溃疡性结肠炎模型大鼠的保护作用。

关键词 清热利湿健脾方;溃疡性结肠炎;大鼠;白细胞介素6;白细胞介素10;超氧化物歧化酶

Protective Effects of Qingre Lishi Jianpi Decoction on Ulcerative Colitis Model Rats

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To study the protective effect of Qingre lishi jianpi decoction on ulcerative colitis rats. METHODS: The ulcerative colitis rat model was induced by the pump of TNBS (100 mg/kg) via anus. 75 SD rats were randomly divided into normal control group (constant volume of normal saline), model group (constant volume of normal saline), salazosulfapyridine group (0.27 g/kg), Qingre lishi jianpi decoction high-dose and low-dose groups (15.00, 7.50 g/kg). They were given relevant medicines intragastrically once a day for consecutive 20 days. The disease activity index (DAI) was evaluated by observing the activity of rats. The levels of IL-6 and IL-10, SOD activity were detected. RESULTS: Compared normal control group, DAI and IL-6 content were increased while IL-10 content and SOD activity were decreased in model group; there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$); compared with model group, DAI and IL-6 content were decreased while IL-10 content and SOD activity were increased in Qingre lishi jianpi decoction high-dose and low-dose groups group ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Qingre lishi jianpi can protect against ulcerative colitis model rats by reducing inflammatory factor and increasing the content of anti-inflammatory factor and SOD activity.

KEYWORDS Qingre lishi jianpi decoction; Ulcerative colitis; Rat; IL-6; IL-10; SOD

溃疡性结肠炎(Ulcerative colitis, UC)是以直肠、结肠黏膜和黏膜下层的炎症和溃疡为病理特征的结肠炎。UC是病因不明的结肠和/或直肠慢性炎症反复发作,临床表现为腹痛、

腹泻、里急后重和黏液脓血便,病理表现为结肠黏膜慢性炎症和/或溃疡形成,目前尚无满意疗法^[1-3]。UC属祖国医学的泄泻、久痢或肠澼范畴,湿热侵体,病位在大肠、脾和胃。中医认

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