

The Ultramicro-structure Change of Lipid Superoxided Rat Brain Tissue and Protect of Mangiferin on the Tissues

黄华艺 钟鸣** 农朝赞 赵世元 孟刚

Huang Huayi Zhong Ming Nong Chaozan Zhao Shiyuan Meng Gang

(广西民族医院临床医学研究所中心实验室 南宁市明秀东路 34号 530001) (Guang xi Nationalities Hospital, 34 East Mingxiulu, Nanning, Guangxi, 530001, China)

Abstract To investigate the ultramicro-structure change of lipid superoxided rat brain tissue and protect of mangiferin on the tissues, we established a lipid superoxided model for rat using chemical substance-alloxan for our study. Rats were divided into 5 groups. Group A: the animals were gastrogavaged 10 ml/day of 5% starch solution for 21 days. Group B 30 mg/kg/day of mangiferin for 21 days. Group G 15 mg/kg/day of mangiferin for 21 days. Group D 75 mg/kg/day of Vit E for 21 days. Group E 10 ml/day of saline for 21 days, and Groups B to E were also intraperitoneal injected 75 mg/kg/day of alloxan from day 16 to day 21. The animals were then executed for perfuse fixation, and ultramicro-structure change in caudate nucleus of brain tissue were observed. The forms of organelles in neurons of Group A were normal, Nv: (1.233± 0.102) \(\mu\) m³., while it showed that Group B's were roughly normal, Nv: (1.342 ± 0.098) μ m³. The mitocondrial cristae in neurons of Group C were reduced, the width between crista increased. Nv reduced (0.837 6± 0.075). The organelles in neurons of Group D were roughly normal, but the width between crista increased, Nv: (1.22 ± 0.092). Organelles in neurons of Group E were abnormal, cristae reduced, the width between crista increased significantly, and the Nv also reduced significantly (0.826 2± 0.058). Mangiferin can scavenge lipids superoxides from brain tissue, and protect the normal function of neuron.

Key words mangiferin, superoxide, cell ultramicro-structure

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有研究认为,聚果甙具有清除过氧化脂质作用。我们观察了聚果甙对脂质过氧化大鼠脑组织中脂质过氧化物的清除作用以及对抗氧化系统的影响(另文报道)此外,我们还观察了脂质过氧化大鼠脑组织超微结构的改变以及聚果甙对脑组织的保护作

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^{* *} 广西民族医药研究所药理室,南宁,530001 (Pharmacology Section, Guangxi Nationalities Medicine Institute, Nanning, Guangxi,530001, China).

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物: Wistar大鼠, 体重 (15世 20) g, 雌雄兼用 由广西医科大学实验动物中心提供

1. 1. 2 **秦**果 武粗品: 按文献 [2]介绍的方法进行提取和鉴定。 临用前用 5% 淀粉水溶液制成混悬液

1.1.3 主要试剂: 四氧嘧啶为 Sigma公司产品,戊二醛 多聚甲醛等为国产分析纯试剂。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物模型:参考文献 [3 进行,即以四氧嘧啶为诱导剂,使脑组织产生过量的过氧化脂质的方法,具体分组如下: (A)空白对照组:动物给予 5% 淀粉水溶液 10 ml/d灌胃,连用 21 d (B) 默果甙高剂量组:动物每天给予默果甙 30 mg/kg灌胃,连续 21 d,并于第 16天起每天给予四氧嘧啶 75 mg/kg腹腔注射。(C) 默果甙低剂量组:动物每天给予氮料或 (D)阳性对照组:动物每天给予维生素 E 75 mg/kg灌胃,余同 B组。(E)模型组:动物每天给予生理盐水 10 ml灌胃,连用 21 d,第 16天起每天给予四氧嘧啶 75 mg/kg腹腔注射,连用 5 d 各组动物于第 21天各随机取 2只于戊巴比妥钠麻醉下行灌注固定,制备电镜标本

1. 2. 2 脑组织超微结构观察: 标本在进行前固定后即送广西医科大学电镜室进行后固定,取尾壳核切片进行细胞超微结构观察,在日立产透射电子显微镜下观察照像 突触密度数的计算方法: 将透明方格薄膜覆盖在照片上,按郑富盛的方格点计数法 $^{[4]}$ 定量分析突触密度数 (Nv), 经统计学处理而得。

2 结果

组脑组织超微结构的变化,分别见图 ≥ 5

从结果看出,从氯果叶提取的氯果甙对脂质过氧化大鼠脑组织有明显影响。正常对照组 (图 1)各细胞及细胞器形态正常,结构清楚,突触密度数 (Nv)为(1.23址 0.102)个 微米。高剂量组 (图 2)各细胞及细胞器形态大致正常,与图 此较差别不大,Nv为(1.342± 0.098)个 微米。低剂量组 (图 3)的线粒体嵴减少,嵴间隙增宽,突触密度数减少,Nv为(0.838± 0.075)个 微米。阳性对照组 (图 4)各细胞及细胞器形态与正常对照组比较差别不大,但线粒体嵴增宽,Nv稍减少,为(1.22世 0.092)个 微米。模型组(图 5)线粒体嵴减少,嵴间隙增宽,突触密度数明显减少,Nv为(0.826 2± 0.058)个 微米。

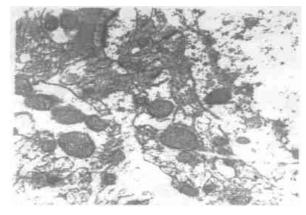


图 1 正常对照组脑组织超微结构, 20 000%

Fig. 1 Ultramicro-structure change of brain tissue in controls group, $20\,000$ $\stackrel{<}{\sim}$

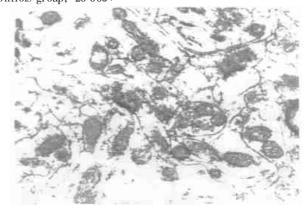


图 2 高剂量组脑组织超微结构, 20 00%

Fig. 2 Ultramicro-structure change of brain tissue in high dose group, 20~000



图 3 低剂量组脑组织超微结构, 2000公

Fig. 3 Ultramicro-structure change of brain tissue in low do se group, 20 000%

3 讨论

脂质过氧化物过度生成对组织细胞可产生严重的毒性作用,导致组织细胞功能衰退甚至死亡,这种情况多见于衰老。组织缺血缺氧时,是一种复杂的病理生理过程 $^{[\sim 8]}$ 而抗脂质过氧化反应药物在一定程度上能减少过氧化脂质的生成或加快其代谢而达到清除的目的,维生素 $_{
m E}$ 是这类药物的代表并已用于

临床;但从临床应用的效果来看,这些药物都不甚理想,有的药物因其毒副反应大而限制临床应用[* 10]。 因此,探讨新的清除过氧化脂质药物显得非常重要。

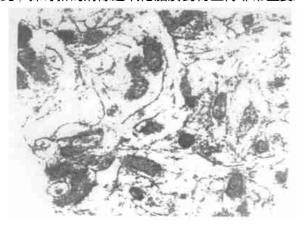


图 4 阳性对照组脑组织超微结构, 20 00%

Fig. 4 Ultramicro-structure change of brain tissue in Vit E group, $20\,00\!\%$

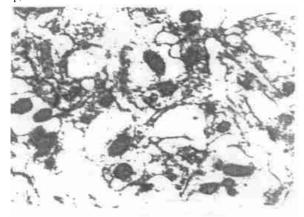


图 5 模型组脑组织超微结构, 20 000%

Fig. 5 Ultramicro-structure of brain tissue in allox an group, $20\,000\!\!\!\!/$

黑式存在于多种植物的根、茎和叶中,是一类黄酮类化合物。文献报道,黄酮类化合物有抗肿瘤抗组胺释放、利胆消炎、抑制肝脏单胺氧化酶活性和清除肝脏中自由基作用[115-14]。但未见有关。 但未见有关 照组织中过氧化脂质和对脑组织保护作用的报道

从本项研究结果可知,是果甙具有明显的保护脂质过氧化大鼠脑组织神经元的作用,以高剂量组最明显,进一步证实我们前期工作的结果。以往我们的研究发现,是果甙能明显提高脂质过氧化大鼠脑组织中超氧化物歧化酶活性,明显降低过氧化脂质 (LPO)含量。对血液红细胞过氧化氢酶和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性也有提高作用,而降低 LPO和血红蛋白含量[15,16]。因此,我们认为,是果甙对脑组织神经元的保护作用是通过提高组织抗氧化系统能力和清除过氧化脂质而达到,更详细的机制有待进一步研究。

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