

# 清腹通肠冲剂对急性肺损伤 大鼠 $\text{TNF} - \alpha$ 、 $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$ p65 的影响<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**目的 观察清腹通肠冲剂对脓毒症大鼠急性肺损伤(ALI)的作用。方法 通过 40 只大鼠建立尾静脉注射 LPS 建立脓毒症大鼠模型,随机分为 4 组( $n=10$ ):空白组、模型组、地塞米松对照组、清腹通肠组。各组分别于造模 2 日后检测肺组织湿干重比(W/D)、通过 HE 染色法光镜下观察肺组织病理变化;ELISA 法检测血清中  $\text{TNF} - \alpha$  含量。Western-blot 法测量肺组织中  $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$  p65 表达情况。**结果** 清腹通肠组血清中  $\text{TNF} - \alpha$  水平明显低于模型组( $P<0.05$ )。清腹通肠组肺组织 W/D、 $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$  p65 表达量及肺组织损伤评分均明显低于模型组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 清腹通肠冲剂可以通过减轻肺组织炎症反应程度,有效保护肺组织损伤。

**关键词:**清腹通肠冲剂; $\text{TNF} - \alpha$ ; $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$ p65;脓毒症;急性肺损伤

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## Effect of Qingfu Tongchang Granule on $\text{TNF} - \alpha$ and $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$ p65 in ALI Rats

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To observe the effect of Qingfu Tongchang (clearing lung and dredging intestine) Granule on ALI (acute lung injury) in rats with pyemia. **Methods** A pyemia rat model was established by injecting LPS into the tail vein of 40 rats, and then they were randomly divided into 4 groups ( $n=10$ ): blank group, model group, dexamethasone control group, and Qingfu Tongchang group. 2 days after modeling, the pathological changes of lung tissue were observed under light microscope by HE staining method and serum  $\text{TNF} - \alpha$  content was detected by ELISA method. Western-blot method was used to measure the expression of  $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$  p65 in lung tissue. **Results** The serum  $\text{TNF} - \alpha$  level in the Qingfu Tongchang group was significantly lower than that of the model group ( $P<0.05$ ). The lung tissue W/D,  $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$  p65 expression and lung tissue injury scores of the Qingfu Tongchang group were significantly lower than those of the model group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Qingfu Tongchang Granule can effectively protect lung tissue damage by reducing the degree of lung inflammation.

**Keywords:** Qingfu Tongchang Granules;  $\text{TNF} - \alpha$ ;  $\text{NF} - \kappa\text{B}$ p65; pyemia; ALI

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