

荜铃胃痛颗粒抗实验性胃溃疡作用研究

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摘要: **目的** 探究荜铃胃痛颗粒对乙醇诱导胃溃疡模型大鼠的保护作用。**方法** SD大鼠随机分为对照组、模型组及荜铃胃痛颗粒低、中、高剂量(0.79、1.58、3.16 g·kg⁻¹)组和西咪替丁(42.00 mg·kg⁻¹, 阳性药)组, 每组8只; 各组均按剂量预给药8 d, 对照组和模型组大鼠ig等体积0.5%羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC-Na)溶液。末次给药30 min后, 除对照组外, 其余大鼠ig给予1 mL无水乙醇造模, 1 h后牺牲动物取材; 展开胃黏膜面拍照, 测量溃疡面积, 取部分胃组织进行HE染色; 检测血清中白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平, 检测胃组织中髓过氧化物酶(MPO)和前列腺素E₂(PGE₂)水平。**结果** 与对照组比较, 模型组大鼠胃溃疡面积和胃黏膜病理评分显著升高($P < 0.001$), 大鼠血清中IL-1 β ($P < 0.01$)和TNF- α ($P < 0.05$)水平均显著升高, 大鼠胃组织MPO活力显著升高($P < 0.001$), 大鼠胃组织中PGE₂水平显著降低($P < 0.01$)。与模型组比较, 各给药组大鼠胃溃疡面积和胃黏膜病理评分显著降低($P < 0.05$ 、0.01、0.001)。与模型组比较, 荜铃胃痛颗粒组大鼠血清IL-1 β 和TNF- α 水平显著降低($P < 0.05$ 、0.001), 胃组织中MPO活力显著降低($P < 0.01$ 、0.001), 血清SOD活力显著升高($P < 0.05$); 胃组织PGE₂水平显著增加($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 荜铃胃痛颗粒可通过抑制炎症因子分泌、缓解机体氧化应激、保护胃黏膜等发挥对胃溃疡模型大鼠的保护作用。

关键词: 荜铃胃痛颗粒; 胃溃疡; 抗炎; 氧化应激; 白细胞介素-1 β ; 肿瘤坏死因子- α ; 总超氧化物歧化酶; 髓过氧化物酶; 前列腺素E₂

中图分类号: R285.5 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1674-6376(2022)02-0259-07

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-6376.2022.02.008

Effect of Biling Weitong Granules in treating experimental gastric ulcer

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Abstract: **Objective** To explore the protective effect of Biling Weitong Granules on ethanol-induced gastric ulcer rats. **Methods** Sprague Dawley rats were randomly divided into six groups: control group, model group, cimetidine group (42.00 mg·kg⁻¹, positive drug) and Biling Weitong Granules low-, middle- and high-dose group (0.79, 1.58 and 3.16 g·kg⁻¹), eight mice in each group. The drugs were given by intragastric administration before the model was established, once a day for eight days, while the rats in the control group and model group were given 0.5% carboxymethylcellulose sodium (CMC-Na) solution by intragastric administration. Thirty minutes after the last administration, excluding rats in the control group, the rest of the rats were given 1 mL of absolute ethanol by intragastric administration to induce gastric ulcers. One hour later, all rats were sacrificed immediately. The gastric mucosal surface was unfolded to take pictures and the area of gastric ulcers was measured. HE staining of stomach sections were carried out to observe pathological changes. Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), total superoxide dismutase (SOD), myeloperoxidase (MPO) and prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) were detected. **Results** Compared with the control group, the area of gastric ulcer and pathological score of gastric mucosa in the model group increased significantly ($P < 0.001$), the levels of IL-1 β ($P < 0.01$) and TNF- α ($P < 0.05$) in serum, MPO activity ($P < 0.001$) in gastric tissue increased significantly, and the level of PGE₂ in

收稿日期: 2021-08-30

基金项目: 泰州市重大科技成果转化项目(SCG201805)

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gastric tissue decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$). Compared with the model group, the area of gastric ulcer and pathological score of gastric mucosa in each treatment group were significantly lower ($P < 0.05, 0.01, 0.001$). Compared with the model group, the levels of serum IL-1 β and TNF- α in Biling Weitong Granule group were significantly lower ($P < 0.05, 0.001$), the activity of MPO in gastric tissue was significantly lower ($P < 0.01, 0.001$), and the activity of serum SOD was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$), the level of PGE₂ in gastric tissue increased significantly ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Biling Weitong Granule can protect gastric ulcer model rats by inhibiting the secretion of inflammatory factors, alleviating oxidative stress and protecting gastric mucosa.

Key words: Biling Weitong Granules; gastric ulcer; anti-inflammation; oxidative stress; interleukin-1 β ; tumor necrosis factor- α ; total superoxide dismutase; myeloperoxidase; prostaglandin E₂

胃溃疡是一种常见、多发性临床疾病,主要特征是胃黏膜损伤,是胃酸和胃蛋白酶自身消化的结果^[1]。其临床特点为周期性、慢性上腹疼痛^[2]。出血和穿孔是胃溃疡的主要并发症^[3]。出血主要表现为呕血和黑便,穿孔通常表现为突发上腹部剧烈疼痛。胃溃疡疼痛原因主要为胃酸对溃疡的刺激、胃壁的痉挛、溃疡和周围组织的炎症、局部张力增高。胃溃疡的发病机制较为复杂,是由胃黏膜损伤因素与防御因素之间的失衡造成的^[4]。胃黏膜损伤因素包括胃酸、胃蛋白酶等内源性刺激^[5]及幽门螺杆菌感染^[6-9]、非甾体抗炎药(NSAIDs)^[10-11]以及乙醇^[12-13]等外源性刺激。防御因素包括胃黏膜黏液-碳酸氢盐屏障^[4, 14-16]、胃黏膜血流^[17-18]以及胃黏膜上皮的修复与再生^[19]等。

目前胃溃疡治疗的一线用药为质子泵抑制剂(PPIs)如奥美拉唑、H₂受体拮抗剂(H₂RAs)如西咪替丁等。前者特异性抑制H⁺,K⁺-ATP酶,后者与H₂受体结合,间接抑制胃酸分泌^[20]。但长期服用这些药物可能导致胃黏膜结构和功能变化,包括胃底腺息肉、肠嗜铬样细胞增生和高胃泌素血症^[21]。同时可能影响维生素B₁₂^[22]和钙吸收^[23],损伤肾脏^[24],影响肠道微生物组^[25]等。

荜铃胃痛颗粒是董建华院士气血理论的结晶,具有行气活血、和胃止痛的功效,临床得到广泛应用并取得良好疗效^[26],组方含多味具有抗炎镇痛作用的中药如荜澄茄^[27]、川楝子^[28]、延胡索^[29]等,同时含有多味具有制酸抑酸作用的中药如海螵蛸^[30]、煅瓦楞子^[31]等,但其药效作用机制及对实验性胃溃疡的治疗作用尚未见研究报道。本研究旨在探讨荜铃胃痛颗粒对胃溃疡模型大鼠的治疗作用及其药效作用机制,为荜铃胃痛颗粒治疗胃溃疡的临床应用提供支撑。

1 材料

1.1 实验动物

健康SPF级SD大鼠,雄性,体质量180~220 g,由南通大学提供,许可证号为SCXK(苏)2019-

0001。实验动物饲养于恒温环境,光照周期正常,通风良好,足量给予饲料,自由饮用水。实验前适应饲养1周,对动物的所有处理及操作符合动物实验伦理要求的3R原则。

1.2 药品与试剂

荜铃胃痛颗粒(扬子江药业集团有限公司,批号18122821,每袋5 g);西咪替丁片(特一药业集团股份有限公司,批号190203,每片0.2 g);羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC-Na,国药集团化学试剂有限公司,批号20191016);无水乙醇(上海泰坦科技股份有限公司,批号P1575628);多聚甲醛(PFA,美国Sigma-Aldrich公司,批号STBG6223);总超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)试剂盒(货号A001-3-1)、髓过氧化物酶(MPO)试剂盒(货号A044-1-1),均购自南京建成生物工程研究所;白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)ELISA试剂盒(货号HB965-Ra)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)ELISA试剂盒(货号HB044-Ra)、前列腺素E₂(PGE₂)ELISA试剂盒(货号HB445-Ra),均购自南京桥远生物科技有限公司。

1.3 实验仪器

Milli-Q超纯水仪(美国Millipore公司);NanoZoomer 2.0 RS数字病理切片扫描仪(日本Hamamatsu公司);5424R离心机(德国Eppendorf公司);Infinite 200 PRO酶标仪(瑞士TECAN公司);微量电动组织匀浆器(美国KIMBLE公司)。

2 方法

2.1 大鼠乙醇型急性胃溃疡模型的制备

参考文献方法^[32]制备大鼠乙醇型急性胃溃疡模型。SD大鼠造模前禁食至少24 h,正常饮水。除对照组大鼠ig给予等体积生理盐水外,其余组大鼠ig无水乙醇(每只1 mL),同时禁水1.0 h。

2.2 动物分组及给药

SD大鼠48只,随机分为对照组、模型组及荜铃胃痛颗粒低、中、高剂量(0.79、1.58、3.16 g·kg⁻¹,其中1.58 g·kg⁻¹为临床等效剂量)组和西咪替丁(42.00 mg·kg⁻¹,临床等效剂量)组,每组8只。

萆铃胃痛颗粒和西咪替丁片分别用研钵研碎成粉末,称取适量粉末与一定量0.5% CMC-Na溶液一起研磨均匀供给药用。各组大鼠每日ig给药1次,对照组和模型组ig给予等体积0.5% CMC-Na溶液,预给药8 d,末次给药0.5 h后造模。

2.3 动物样本采集及处理方法

造模1.0 h后,使用玻璃毛细管对大鼠眼眶后静脉丛取血后,脱颈椎牺牲大鼠,随即剪断贲门和幽门与胃连接处,完整取出全胃并用生理盐水清洗去表面血污,沿胃大弯剪开胃,用预冷生理盐水洗净胃黏膜面并吸干水渍,将胃平铺展开,黏膜面拍照。剪取溃疡及溃疡旁适当区域,放入3 mL 4%多聚甲醛中,室温静置24 h固定。全血样本4℃、3 500 r·min⁻¹离心10 min得上层血清,采用ELISA法检测大鼠血清中IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和SOD水平。取溃疡部位及其周边组织,按照试剂盒要求制备组织匀浆,检测相应生化指标。使用Image J图像分析软件测量溃疡面积。

2.4 胃黏膜HE染色及病理形态学检查

4%多聚甲醛固定保存的胃组织送样至中国药科大学病理与PDX药效评价平台,常规石蜡包埋、切片后进行HE染色。HE染色后显微镜下观察各组大鼠胃黏膜损伤情况,参照文献方法^[33]分别对出血范围(0~4分)、出血深度(0~2分)、黏膜水肿范围(0~4分)、炎性细胞浸润程度(0~3分)、上皮细胞脱落程度(0~3分)、腺体损伤程度(0~3分)进行考察评分。

2.5 数据分析

采用GraphPad Prism 8和Adobe Illustrator CC

2019软件进行数据统计分析和作图,各组数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析进行组间比较, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 萆铃胃痛颗粒对模型大鼠胃溃疡面积和黏膜形态的影响

如图1-A所示,ig无水乙醇1.0 h后,模型组大鼠胃溃疡面积与对照组相比显著增加($P < 0.001$)。预给药萆铃胃痛颗粒8 d可显著降低模型大鼠胃溃疡面积($P < 0.001$),阳性对照药西咪替丁也可显著降低胃黏膜损伤。图1-B为各组大鼠胃黏膜面展开图,对照组大鼠胃黏膜无明显破损、充血及水肿,皱襞光滑完整、走向规则。与对照组相比,模型组大鼠胃黏膜损伤严重,表面呈暗红色,可见明显充血、水肿,皱襞减少,严重的可见线状、条索状及片状出血。与模型组相比,各给药组大鼠胃黏膜损伤明显减轻,黏膜皱襞较完整,表面为鲜红色,出血性损伤明显较少,偶有点状出血。结果表明,1 mL无水乙醇可造成大鼠胃黏膜急性损伤,萆铃胃痛颗粒可显著减轻损伤面积,保护胃黏膜。

3.2 萆铃胃痛颗粒对大鼠胃黏膜组织病理评分和形态的影响

每组随机选取4只大鼠胃黏膜组织进行HE染色和病理评分。HE染色观察胃黏膜病理变化并结合出血范围、出血深度等指标对病理切片评分,结果见图2。与对照组比较,模型组大鼠胃黏膜病理评分显著增加($P < 0.001$),表明胃黏膜损伤严重。与模型组比较,萆铃胃痛颗粒各给药组大鼠胃黏膜

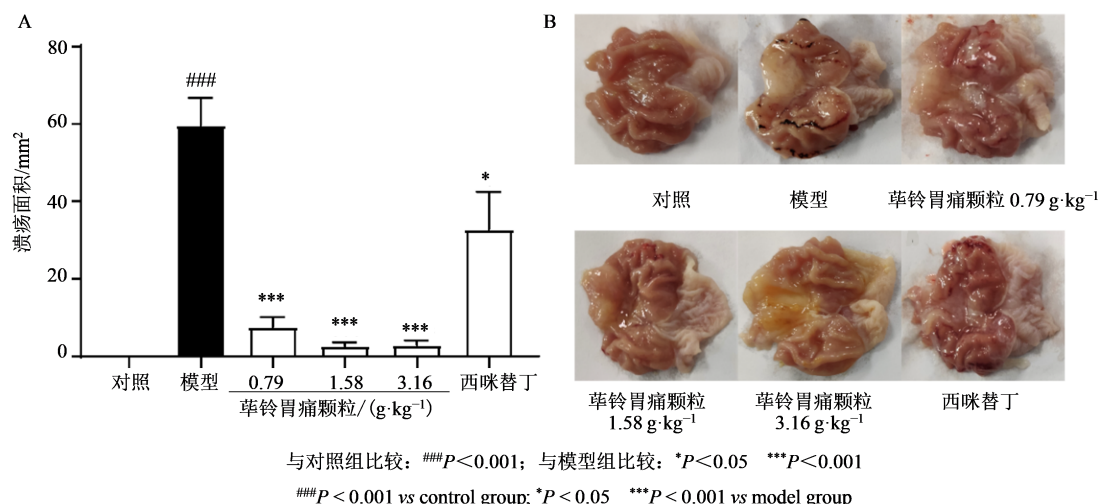
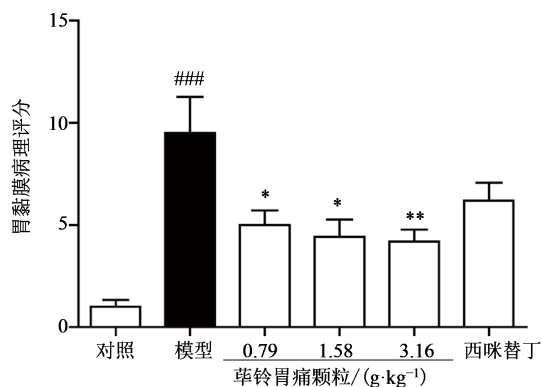


图1 萆铃胃痛颗粒对乙醇诱导胃溃疡大鼠溃疡面积(A)与黏膜形态(B)的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

Fig. 1 Effect of Biling Weitong Granules on ulcer areas (A) and mucosal morphology (B) in ethanol-induced gastric ulcer rats ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)



与对照组比较: ### $P < 0.001$; 与模型组比较: * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$
$P < 0.001$ vs control group; * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$ vs model group

图2 荜铃胃痛颗粒对乙醇诱导胃溃疡大鼠胃黏膜病理评分的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=4$)

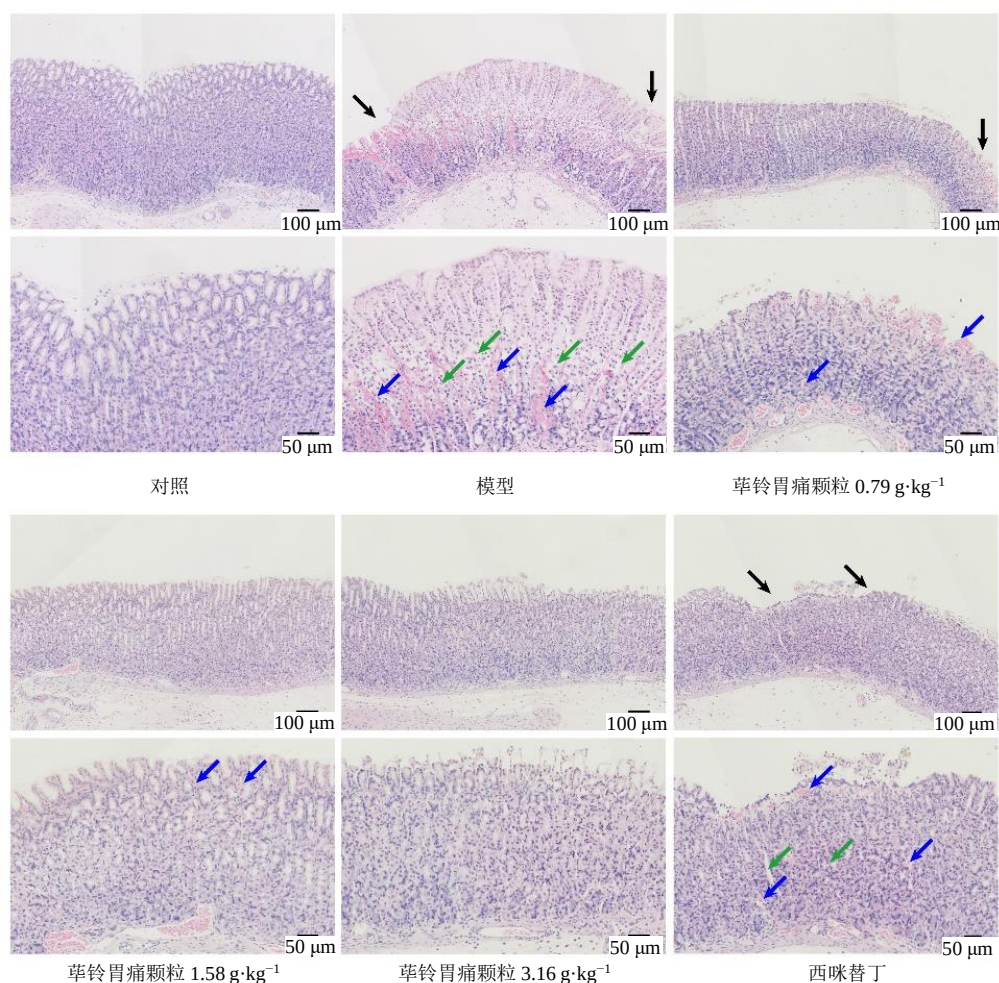
Fig. 2 Effect of Biling Weitong Granules on gastric mucosal pathology score in ethanol-induced gastric ulcer rats ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=4$)

病理评分显著降低($P < 0.05, 0.01$),胃黏膜损伤程度显著减轻。

如图3所示,对照组大鼠胃黏膜结构完整,上皮结构和胃腺体完好,未见出血、水肿及炎细胞浸润。模型组大鼠损伤深达黏膜肌层,上皮细胞脱落严重伴间质多量出血、水肿和炎细胞浸润,腺体损伤严重。荜铃胃痛颗粒给药组大鼠胃黏膜上皮细胞脱落较少,间质少量出血、未见明显水肿和炎细胞浸润,胃腺体结构较完整。

3.3 荜铃胃痛颗粒对模型大鼠血清炎症因子的影响

ELISA法检测大鼠血清中IL-1 β 和TNF- α 的水平,结果见图4。与对照组比较,模型组大鼠血清中IL-1 β ($P < 0.01$)和TNF- α ($P < 0.05$)水平均显著升高。与模型组比较,荜铃胃痛颗粒各给药组大鼠血清中IL-1 β ($P < 0.05, 0.001$)和TNF- α ($P < 0.05$)水平



黑色箭头-表面上皮细胞脱落; 蓝色箭头-水肿和炎性细胞浸润; 绿色箭头-胃腺体损伤
black arrow-surface epithelial cell shedding blue arrow-edema and inflammatory cell infiltration; green arrow-gastric gland damage

图3 各组大鼠胃黏膜组织病理学观察结果

Fig. 3 Histopathological observation results of gastric mucosa of rats in each group

均显著降低。结果表明,荜铃胃痛颗粒具有较好的抗炎作用,减轻胃黏膜炎症反应。

3.4 荜铃胃痛颗粒对模型大鼠胃黏膜氧化应激指标的影响

如图5所示,与对照组比较,模型组大鼠胃组织MPO活力显著提高($P<0.001$),荜铃胃痛颗粒可显著降低MPO活力($P<0.01$ 、 0.001),减少胃组织氧自由基的积累。同时,具有抗氧化作用的SOD活力在模型组大鼠中显著下降($P<0.01$),低、中剂量荜

铃胃痛颗粒可显著提高SOD活力($P<0.05$),增强机体氧自由基清除能力,减轻氧化性损伤和溃疡发生。阳性对照药西咪替丁对胃黏膜氧化应激不具备改善作用。

3.5 荜铃胃痛颗粒对模型大鼠胃组织PGE₂的影响

如图6所示,与对照组比较,模型组大鼠胃组织中PGE₂水平显著降低($P<0.01$)。中、高剂量荜铃胃痛颗粒可显著提高胃组织内PGE₂水平($P<0.05$),提高胃黏膜保护力。

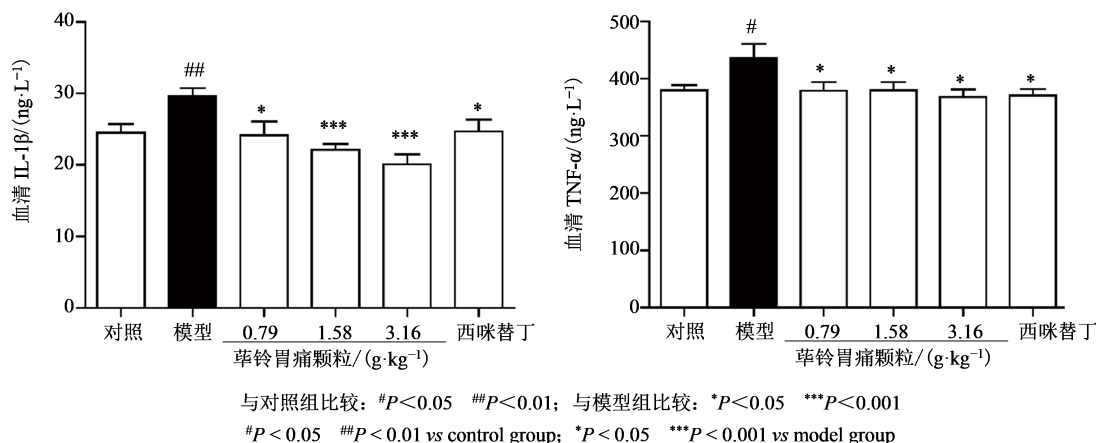


图4 荜铃胃痛颗粒对血清IL-1 β 和TNF- α 水平的影响($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

Fig. 4 Effect of Biling Weitong Granules on serum levels of IL-1 β and TNF- α ($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

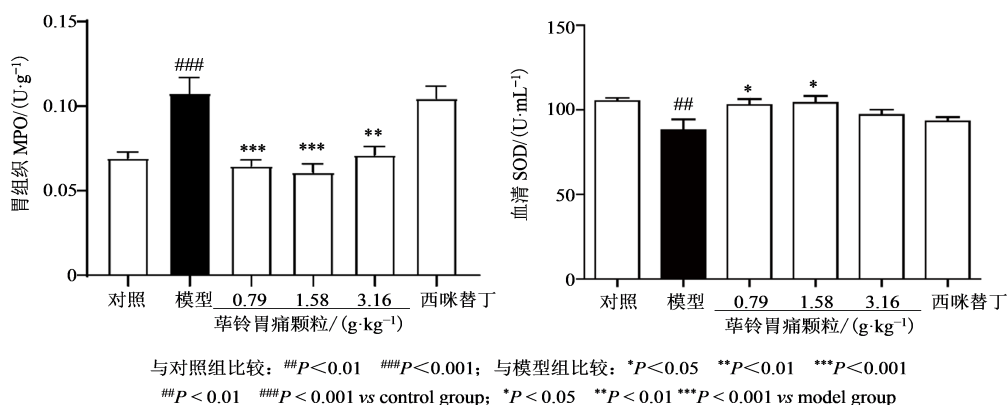


图5 荜铃胃痛颗粒对胃组织MPO和血清SOD活力的影响($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

Fig. 5 Effect of Biling Weitong Granules on gastric MPO and serum SOD activity ($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

4 讨论

胃溃疡是常见的消化系统疾病,发病率高,患病周期长,易复发,具有较强的周期性和节律性^[2]。胃黏膜防御因素与损伤因素的失衡导致胃溃疡的发生^[4],但其发病机制复杂,尚未完全阐明。以PPIs和H2RAs为代表的抑酸药作为传统的治疗方法已显示出多种不良反应^[21-25]。中药治疗胃溃疡具有良好的疗效,作用机制主要包括抑制胃酸分泌和胃蛋白酶活力、促进胃黏液分泌、提高黏膜血流量和改

善微循环、缓解氧化应激和提高胃黏膜保护因子含量等^[34-35],具有多成分、多靶点、多通路的特点^[36-37]。

乙醇在胃内代谢可生成大量氧自由基,同时乙醇能够引起胃黏膜中性粒细胞浸润,促使其释放大MPO。当MPO催化反应生成的过量氧自由基超过局部抗氧化剂的防御反应时,就会导致氧化应激和氧化性组织损伤,氧自由基与胃黏膜损伤和溃疡发生有着密切的联系^[38-39]。PGE₂在胃黏膜保护中扮演着重要角色,可抑制胃酸、胃蛋白酶分泌,促进黏液和碳酸氢

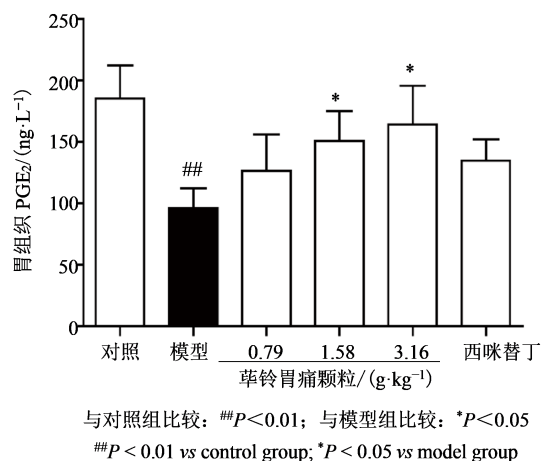


图6 荜铃胃痛颗粒对胃组织PGE₂的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)
Fig. 6 Effect of Biling Weitong Granules on gastric PGE₂ ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

盐分泌,增加胃黏膜血流量并有助于胃黏膜修复和维持其完整性,其独特保护作用被称为“适应性细胞保护”,NSAIDs导致的内源性PGE₂缺乏是胃溃疡产生的重要原因^[18]。

荜铃胃痛颗粒临床主治胃脘痛,组方中荜澄茄^[27]、川楝子^[28]、延胡索^[29]、黄连等中药的抗炎镇痛活性以及海螵蛸^[30]、煅瓦楞子^[31]等中药的制酸抑酸活性均有较多研究,但荜铃胃痛颗粒治疗实验性胃溃疡及胃黏膜的保护作用研究尚未见报道。本研究结果发现荜铃胃痛颗粒可显著缓解乙醇诱导的模型大鼠胃黏膜损伤,减轻炎症,提高SOD活力与促进PGE₂的合成。表明荜铃胃痛颗粒可以通过治疗胃溃疡、提高机体抗氧化能力及促进胃黏膜保护因子的产生途径发挥其缓解胃脘痛的作用。胃黏膜保护力的增强与抑制炎症作用缓解了对胃黏膜的刺激,从根本上减轻胃痛的产生。本研究为荜铃胃痛颗粒治疗胃溃疡的临床应用提供了现代药理学依据,对进一步阐明荜铃胃痛颗粒药效作用及作用机制积累科学数据,也为荜铃胃痛颗粒临床合理应用提供支撑。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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