

姜黄素对急性心肌梗死模型大鼠的保护作用研究

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摘要 目的:研究姜黄素对急性心肌梗死模型大鼠的保护作用并探讨其机制。方法:结扎冠状动脉前降支以复制大鼠急性心肌梗死模型。100只SD大鼠分为假手术(ig, 等容生理盐水)组、模型(ig, 等容生理盐水)组、溶剂对照[ip, 6%乙醇-聚乙二醇400溶液, 2.5 ml/kg]组、培哚普利(ig, 3 mg/kg)组与姜黄素高、中、低剂量(ip, 200、100、50 mg/kg)组,复制模型24 h后开始给药,每天1次,连续4周。测定大鼠血液动力学指标[左室舒张末压(LVEDP)、左室收缩末压(LVSP)、左室内压最大上升/下降速率($\pm dp/dt_{max}$)];计算左、右心室质量指数(LVMI、RVMI);计算心肌梗死面积(IS),测定心肌胶原面积并计算心肌胶原容积分数(CVF);采用免疫组化法测定大鼠心肌基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2的表达。结果:与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠LVSP、 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 降低,LVEDP、LVMI、RVMI升高,IS增加,CVF升高,MMP-2表达增强,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。与模型组比较,姜黄素高、中、低剂量组大鼠LVSP、 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 升高,LVMI、RVMI降低,CVF降低,MMP-2表达减弱;姜黄素高、中剂量组大鼠LVEDP降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$)。结论:姜黄素对急性心肌梗死模型大鼠具有一定保护作用,其机制可能与减轻心肌肥厚、减少胶原沉积、降低MMP-2的表达有关。

关键词 姜黄素;大鼠;心肌梗死;血液动力学指标

Study on the Protective Effect of Curcumin on Model Rats with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the protective effect of curcumin on rats with acute myocardial infarction (AMI), and discuss the protection mechanism. METHODS: Anterior descending coronary arteries were ligated to establish rat models of AMI. 100 SD rats were randomly divided into sham-operation group (ig, constant volume normal saline), model group (ig, constant volume normal saline), solvent control group [ip, 6% alcohol-polyethylene glycol 400 solution, 2.5 ml/kg, perindopril group (ig, 3 mg/kg) and curcumin high, medium and low dose groups (ip, 200, 100 and 50 mg/kg). They were given the drug 24 h after the establishment of models, once a day for 4 weeks. Haemodynamic indexes [left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP)], left ventricular end-systolic pressure (LVSP) and maximum rate of left ventricular pressure rise/decline ($\pm dp/dt_{max}$)] were determined; left and right ventricular mass indexes (LVMI and RVMI) and myocardial infarction areas (IS) were calculated; the areas of myocardial collagen were determined and the collagen volume fractions (CVF) were calculated; and immunohistochemical method was adopted to detect the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) in rats. RESULTS: Compared with sham-operation group, the LVSP and $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ of rates in model group were decreased; LVEDP, LVMI, RVMI, IS, CVF and expression of MMP-2 were increased, with significant difference ($P < 0.01$). Compared with model group, the LVSP and $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ of rats in curcumin high, medium and low dose groups were increased, and LVMI, RVMI, CVF and expression of MMP-2 were decreased; the LVEDP of rats in curcumin high and medium dose groups were decreased, with significant difference ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Curcumin has certain protective effect on model rats with AMI. The mechanism may be related to the reduction of myocardial hypertrophy, collagen deposition and the expression of MMP-2.

KEYWORDS Curcumin; Rat; Myocardial infarction; Haemodynamic index

心肌梗死(Myocardial infarction, MI)是临床导致慢性心力衰竭的常见病因之一,心室重塑是心力衰竭发生、发展的基本机制,也是决定MI后心脏事件的发生率和远期生存率的主要因素之一^[1]。胶原为心肌间质的主要成分,心肌梗死后胶原的过度沉积可导致心肌僵硬增加、心室舒张和收缩功能不全。基质金属蛋白酶(Matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)在MI后

合成增加,是降解细胞外基质(ECM)的驱动力量,可导致心室扩张和心力衰竭的发生,因此,抑制MMP对ECM的降解过程,可延缓心室重塑的进程。血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)对MI有保护作用已经得到公认,但部分血压低的患者应用该类药物受到限制。中药姜黄素(Curcumin)是从姜黄*Curcuma longa*中提取的酚类物质,目前研究证明其有抗氧化和清除自由基、抗血小板、抗炎、抑制血栓形成、抗动脉粥样硬化^[2]以及抑制细胞增殖^[3]

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等药理作用,并且由于其毒副作用小,因而在治疗动脉粥样硬化、MI与心力衰竭等心血管疾病领域应用较广泛。本研究观察姜黄素对急性MI模型大鼠的保护作用,并探讨其可能的作用机制。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

ALC-V8型动物呼吸机(上海奥尔科特生物科技有限公司);ECG-6511型心电图机(上海光电医用电子仪器有限公司);IXUS 850IS型照相机(日本Canon公司);CKX41型光学显微镜(日本Olympus公司);RM6240型多导生理信号采集处理系统、YPG01型换能器(成都仪器厂);GD-8型病理影像多媒体图文操作系统(成都金盘电子科大多媒体技术公司)。

1.2 药品与试剂

姜黄素(陕西赛德高科生物有限公司,批号:070305,纯度:95%);培哌普利片[阳性药物,施维雅(天津)制药有限公司,批号:2000106,规格:4 mg/片];小鼠抗大鼠MMP-2单克隆抗体(ZM-0330)、免疫组化试剂盒、DAB显色试剂盒均购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。

1.3 动物

SPF级SD大鼠100只,2~3月龄,♂,体质量(259±21)g,购自重庆医科大学实验动物中心[实验动物使用许可证号:SCXK(渝)2007-0001]。

2 方法

2.1 复制模型与分组、给药^[4]

大鼠称定质量后以10%水合氯醛(0.3 ml/100 g)ip麻醉后固定于手术台上,颈部及胸前脱毛,常规消毒,经气管插管接动物呼吸机辅助呼吸。经左前胸廓旁第3、4肋间逐层开胸,暴露心脏,剪开心包,在左心耳与肺动脉圆锥交界稍下1~2 mm处用6-0号丝线结扎冠状动脉前降支以复制大鼠急性MI模型。结扎后局部心外膜苍白,术后20 min心电图出现出现II、III、AVF导联ST段抬高判为复制模型成功。除假手术组大鼠经历上述手术过程,丝线从冠状动脉下穿过但不结扎外,其他组大鼠均同上操作。实验分为7组,即假手术(ig,等容生理盐水)组、模型(ig,等容生理盐水)组、溶剂对照(ip,6%乙醇-聚乙二醇400溶液,2.5 ml/kg)组、培哌普利(ig,3 mg/kg)组与姜黄素高、中、低剂量(ip,200、100、50 mg/kg)组。药物以6%乙醇-聚乙二醇400溶液溶解,于复制模型24 h后给药,每天1次,连续4周。通过抗体表面积计算法和不同给药途径的剂量换算,选择临床10、5、2.5倍成人剂量为小鼠姜黄素ip剂量,选择5倍成人剂量为小鼠培哌普利ig剂量。

2.2 各组大鼠血液动力学指标的测定

干预4周后,参照Pfeffer JM等^[9]报道的方法进行血液动力学研究,然后注入10%氯化钾3 ml处死大鼠。开胸切取心脏,分离心房和大血管,沿室间隔分离左心室(包括室间隔)和右心室,电子天平分别称取左、右心室质量,并与体质量相除,即为左心室质量指数(LVMI)与右心室质量指数(RVMI)。标本放入10%甲醛中固定。记录左室舒张末压(LVEDP)、左室收缩末压(LVSP)、左室内压最大上升/下降速率(±dp/dt_{max})。

2.3 各组大鼠心肌梗死面积的测定

参照文献[6]方法用VG染色制作病理切片,照相后输入计算机,用Image Pro Plus 6.0专业图像分析软件分别测定左室截

面外周长、内周长及梗死区瘢痕内弧长、外弧长。计算心肌梗死面积(IS),公式如下:IS(%)=(瘢痕内弧长+瘢痕外弧长)/(内周长+外周长)×100%。

2.4 各组大鼠心肌胶原容积分数的测定

在VG染色切片中,胶原纤维染成鲜红色,心肌纤维的细胞质为黄色,用GD-8型病理影像多媒体图文操作系统,在200倍下,每张切片选择形态完整、染色均一的断面,每张切片随机取4个视野,测出阳性积分光密度、阳性平均光密度和管壁(视野)面积。胶原面积=阳性积分光密度/阳性平均光密度;心肌胶原容积分数(CVF)=胶原面积/管壁(视野)面积×100%^[7]。

2.5 各组大鼠心肌MMP-2表达的测定

采用免疫组织化学染色法检测大鼠心肌中MMP-2表达,细胞质中出现棕黄色颗粒为阳性。应用GD-8型病理影像多媒体操作系统进行半定量分析,测定面密度作为阳性表达。面密度=阳性积分光密度/管壁视野面积。

2.6 统计学方法

各组排除梗死面积>55%和<20%者后,采用SPSS 17.0软件处理实验数据。数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间单因素比较先用单因素分析其正态分布,后以LSD法进行统计。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 各组大鼠血流动力学指标的测定结果

与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠LVEDP升高,LVSP、±dp/dt_{max}降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。与模型组比较,培哌普利组与姜黄素高、中、低剂量组大鼠LVSP、±dp/dt_{max}升高,培哌普利组与姜黄素高、中剂量组大鼠LVEDP降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$);溶剂对照组大鼠LVEDP、LVSP、±dp/dt_{max}无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。各组大鼠血流动力学指标的测定结果见表1(1 mmHg≈0.133 kPa)。

表1 各组大鼠血流动力学指标的测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Results of haemodynamic indexes of rats in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	LVSP, mm Hg	LVEDP, mm Hg	+dp/dt _{max} , mm Hg/s	-dp/dt _{max} , mm Hg/s
假手术组	8	115.7±4.47	4.15±3.41	5 620.29±451.12	-4 786.55±294.80
模型组	8	64.49±6.15*	23.02±6.76*	2 248.99±276.69*	-2 081.70±272.59*
溶剂对照组	8	65.87±8.93	24.82±5.44	2 296.66±260.01	-2 132.73±382.87
姜黄素低剂量组	9	73.44±5.17**	20.22±7.16	2 544.33±184.46*	-2 446.69±265.67*
姜黄素中剂量组	9	84.84±4.58**	7.45±1.90**	3 139.26±492.65**	-2 659.47±208.96**
姜黄素高剂量组	9	100.08±11.91**	5.94±1.67**	4 520.06±808.84**	-3 612.89±895.44**
培哌普利组	9	102.16±9.61**	5.68±1.52**	4 813.30±826.16**	-3 811.12±365.22**

注:与假手术组比较,* $P < 0.01$;与模型组比较,** $P < 0.05$,*** $P < 0.01$

Note: vs. sham-operation group,* $P < 0.01$; vs. model group,** $P < 0.05$,*** $P < 0.01$

3.2 各组大鼠心室质量指数与IS的测定结果

与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠LVMI、RVMI升高,IS增加,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。与模型组比较,培哌普利组与姜黄素高、中、低剂量组大鼠LVMI、RVMI降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);各药组大鼠IS无明显变化($P > 0.05$);溶剂对照组大鼠LVMI、RVMI、IS无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。各组大鼠心室质量指数与IS的测定结果见表2。

表2 各组大鼠心室质量指数与IS的测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 2 Results of ventricular mass indexes and IS of rats in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	IS, %	LVMI, mg/g	RVMI, mg/g
假手术组	8	0	1.86 ± 0.07	0.39 ± 0.02
模型组	8	40.27 ± 9.15*	2.46 ± 0.09*	0.49 ± 0.03*
溶剂对照组	8	40.11 ± 8.21	2.42 ± 0.11	0.47 ± 0.03
姜黄素低剂量组	9	38.29 ± 8.19	2.34 ± 0.07*	0.45 ± 0.02*
姜黄素中剂量组	9	37.28 ± 4.77	2.18 ± 0.12*	0.42 ± 0.02*
姜黄素高剂量组	9	38.63 ± 7.09	2.01 ± 0.14*	0.40 ± 0.01*
培哚普利组	9	39.26 ± 6.01	1.96 ± 0.15*	0.39 ± 0.06*

注:与假手术组比较, * $P < 0.01$;与模型组比较, # $P < 0.01$

Note: vs. sham-operation group, * $P < 0.01$; vs. model group, # $P < 0.01$

3.3 各组大鼠CVF、MMP-2的测定结果

与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠CVF升高,MMP-2表达增强,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。与模型组比较,培哚普利组与姜黄素高、中、低剂量组大鼠CVF降低,MMP-2表达减弱,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);溶剂对照组大鼠CVF、MMP-2无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。各组大鼠CVF、MMP-2的测定结果见表3。

表3 各组大鼠CVF、MMP-2的测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 3 Results of CVF and MMP-2 of rats in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	CVF	MMP-2
假手术组	8	0.98 ± 0.19	1.49 ± 0.36
模型组	8	2.37 ± 0.27*	2.46 ± 0.30*
溶剂对照组	8	2.31 ± 0.22	2.38 ± 0.27
姜黄素低剂量组	9	1.95 ± 0.27*	2.12 ± 0.30*
姜黄素中剂量组	9	1.61 ± 0.20*	2.01 ± 0.26*
姜黄素高剂量组	9	1.29 ± 0.20*	1.66 ± 0.29*
培哚普利组	9	1.22 ± 0.21*	1.56 ± 0.18*

注:与假手术组比较, * $P < 0.01$;与模型组比较, # $P < 0.01$

Note: vs. sham-operation group, * $P < 0.01$; vs. model group, # $P < 0.01$

4 讨论

本研究通过结扎大鼠冠状动脉前降支的办法成功复制MI模型,此方法可靠、简单,是目前实验中广泛采用的方法,但大鼠的死亡率较高^[8]。模型复制4周后可见左室壁梗死区明显变薄、纤维瘢痕形成,病理切片可见心肌细胞变性坏死、炎症细胞浸润、纤维组织增生。本研究通过测定LVMI、RVMI,提示在急性MI后,大鼠心室出现了不同程度的心肌肥厚、胶原沉积,这与心肌梗死后非梗死区代偿性心肌细胞肥大,I、III型胶原mRNA表达增强^[9]以及致纤维化因子如转化生长因子(TGF) β_1 表达增加导致成纤维细胞活化而介导心肌纤维化有关^[10]。姜黄素可降低模型大鼠LVMI、RVMI与CVF,且存在量效关系,说明姜黄素可部分逆转心肌肥厚,减少胶原沉积^[11],减轻心肌间质纤维化程度。姜黄素这一作用机制与其下调TGF β_1 表达、抑制核转录因子(NF)-kappaB和TGF-beta-Smad信号通路有关^[12]。

MMP是一类具有降解细胞外基质功能的酶,明胶酶(包括MMP-2和MMP-9)是其中最重要的一类。其在MI后早期即开始激活,且在心室重塑期间MMP-2和MMP-9的活性和表达均明显增强,且已经证实其在左室非梗死区心肌中表达^[13],并且非梗死区MMP-2 mRNA表达较对照组明显增强^[7]。明胶

酶活性增强还可导致心肌张力下降,影响心肌收缩和舒张功能^[14]。本研究采用免疫组化方法测得模型组大鼠心肌中MMP-2表达较假手术组明显增强,提示MMP-2参与了MI后心室重塑的发生发展,对MI后基质改建发挥着重要作用,这一作用可能与姜黄素抑制炎症因子的表达^[14],从而抑制MMP-2的活性有关。本研究还发现,急性MI后,大鼠LVSP、 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 明显降低,LVEDP明显增加,给予姜黄素后模型大鼠LVSP、 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 、LVEDP状态可明显改善。这表明姜黄素可改善急性MI后大鼠血流动力学及心功能。由于姜黄素对模型大鼠IS无影响,因此姜黄素的作用可能与其减轻心肌肥厚、减少胶原沉积、降低MMP-2的表达有关。

本研究发现,姜黄素可能通过降低MMP-2表达、减轻胶原沉积及心肌细胞肥大,从而改善血流动力学及心室重塑,且其作用呈现一定的剂量依赖性;但作为中药,姜黄素的作用可能是多方面的,由于本研究样本量及观察时间限制,其改善心室重塑的机制还有待进一步的研究。

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依达拉奉对肝损伤模型小鼠的肝保护作用研究

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摘要 目的:研究依达拉奉对对乙酰氨基酚致肝损伤模型小鼠的保护作用。方法:取小鼠随机分为正常对照(生理盐水)组、模型(生理盐水)组、阳性对照(联苯双酯 150 mg/kg)组和依达拉奉高、中、低剂量(10、5、2.5 mg/kg)组,每组10只,尾iv给予相应药物,连续14 d。末次给药后除正常对照组外,其余各组小鼠ip给予对乙酰氨基酚0.3 g/kg复制肝损伤模型。复制模型16 h后,各组小鼠眼球取血检测血清中谷氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、白细胞介素2(IL-2)、IL-6水平;处死小鼠后取肝组织,检测其中脂质过氧化物(LPO)、丙二醛(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平并观察其病理学变化。结果:与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠血清中ALT、AST、IL-6水平增加,IL-2含量降低,肝组织中LPO和MDA含量增加,SOD活性降低,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。与模型组比较,依达拉奉高、中、低剂量组小鼠血清中ALT活性降低;依达拉奉高、中剂量组小鼠血清中IL-2含量增加,AST活性和IL-6含量降低,肝组织中LPO和MDA含量降低,SOD活性增强,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与模型组比较,依达拉奉高、中剂量组小鼠肝细胞变性、炎性细胞浸润减少,坏死程度显著减轻。结论:依达拉奉对对乙酰氨基酚致肝损伤模型小鼠有明显的保护作用,其机制可能与抗氧化及增强免疫有关。

关键词 依达拉奉;对乙酰氨基酚;肝损伤;机制;小鼠

Study on the Protective Effects of Edaravone on Model Mice with Liver Injury

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To study the protective effects of edaravone on model mice with liver injury induced by paracetamol. METHODS: Mice were randomly divided into normal control group (normal saline), model group (normal saline), positive control group (bifendate 150 mg/kg) and edaravone high-dose, medium-dose and low-dose groups (10, 5 and 2.5 mg/kg), 10 for each. They were given corresponding drugs in tail for 14 d, iv. After the last administration, except for normal control group, mice in other groups were given paracetamol 0.3 g/kg to reproduce the models of liver injury, ip. After reproducing models for 16 h, the levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), interleukin-2 (IL-2) and IL-6 in all groups were determined by eyeball blood. Liver tissue was collected after executed, the levels of lipid peroxide (LPO), malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) were determined and the pathological changes were observed. RESULTS: Compared with normal control group, the levels of ALT, AST and IL-6 in model group were increased, the content of IL-2 were decrease, the contents of LPO and MDA in liver tissue were increased and the activities of SOD was decreased, with significant difference ($P<0.01$). Compared with model group, the activities of ALT in serum of mice in edaravone high-dose, medium-dose and low-dose groups were decrease, the content of IL-2 in serum of mice in edaravone high-dose and medium-dose groups were increased, the activities of AST and content of IL-6 was decreased; the contents of LPO and MDA in liver tissue were decrease and the activities of SOD was increased, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). Compared with model group, the liver cells' degeneration and inflammatory cell infiltration of mice in edaravone high-dose and medium-dose groups were decrease and the necrosis degree was obviously relieved. CONCLUSIONS: Edaravone has obvious prospective effects on the model mice with liver injury induced by paracetamol. The mechanism may be related to antioxidation and immunomodulation.

KEYWORDS Edaravone; Paracetamol; Liver injury; Mechanism; Mice

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