[5] Zhang C, Zhao Y X, Zhang Y H, *et al*. Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 attenuates atherosclerotic lesions by targeting vascular cells[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2010, 107(36): 15886-15891.

[6] Hashimoto T, Kihara M, Imai N, *et al*. Requirement of apelin-apelin receptor system for oxidative stress-linked atherosclerosis[J]. Am J Pathol, 2007, 171(5): 1705-1712.

[7] Kojima Y, Kundu R K, Cox C M, *et al*. Upregulation of the apelin-APJ pathway promotes neointima formation in the carotid ligation model in mouse[J]. Cardiovasc Res, 2010, 87(1): 156-165.

[8] Lu Y, Zhu X, Liang G X, *et al*. Apelin-APJ induces ICAM-1, VCAM-1 and MCP-1 expression *via* NF-κB/JNK signal pathway in human umbilical vein endothelial cells[J]. Amino Acids, 2012, 43(5): 2125-2136.

[9] Chun H J, Ali Z A, Kojima Y, *et al*. Apelin signaling antagonizes Ang Ⅱ effects in mouse models of atherosclerosis[J]. J Clin Invest, 2008, 118(10): 3343-3354.

[10] Rittig K, Hildebrandt U, Thamer C, *et al*. Apelin serum levels are not associated with early atherosclerosis or fat distribution in young subjects with increased risk for type 2 diabetes[J]. Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes, 2011, 119(6): 358-361.

[11] 杨鹏远, 芮耀诚, 焦亚斌. 动脉粥样硬化大鼠实验模型的建立[J]. 第二军医大学学报, 2004, 24(7): 802-804.

[12] Chun H J, Ali Z A, Kojima Y, *et al*. Apelin signaling antagonizes ang Ⅱ effects in mouse models of atherosclerosis[J]. J Clin Invest, 2008, 118(10): 3343-3354.

[13] Gamkrelidze M, Mamamtavrishvili N, Bejitashvili N, *et al*. Role of oxidative stress in pathogenesis of atherosclerosis[J]. Georgian Med News, 2008(163): 54-57.

[14] Lassegue B, Clempus R E. Vascular NAD(P)H oxidases: specific features, expression, and regulation[J]. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol, 2003, 285(2): R277-R297.

[15] Kojima Y, Kundu R, Leepern N J, *et al*. Apelin modulates adipocyte and inflammatory cell processes to inhibit atherosclerosis[J]. Circulation, 2009, 120(18): S1064.

[16] 康维强, 宋达琳, 葛志明. 现代分子心血管病学[M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2011: 41-49.

[17] Weston C R, Davis R J. The JNK signal transduction pathway[J]. Curr Opin Cell Biol, 2007, 19(2): 142-149.

[18] Ricci R, Sumara G, Sumara I, *et al*. Requirement of JNK2 for scaven-ger receptor A-mediated foam cell formation in atherogenesis[J]. Science, 2004, 306(5701): 1558-1561.

[19] 韩雅玲, 齐岩梅, 康建, 等. 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶在人冠状动脉平滑肌细胞向三维纤维蛋白胶迁移中的作用[J]. 中国应用生理学杂志, 2005, 21(4): 388-392.

[20] Han Y, Wu G, Deng J, *et al*. Cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes inhibits human vascular smooth muscle cell apoptosis *via* blocking P38/JNK MAP kinase activation[J]. J Mol Cell Cardiol, 2010, 48(6): 1225-1235.

[21] Monaco C, Andreakos E, Kiriakidis S, *et al*. Canonical pathway of nuclear factor kappa B activation selectively regulates proinflammatory and prothrombotic responses in human atherosclerosis[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2004, 101(15): 5634-5639.

[22] Wilson S H, Caplice N M, Simari R D, *et al*. Activated nuclear factor-kappaB is present in the coronary vasculature in experimental hypercholesterolemia[J]. Atherosclerosis, 2000, 148(1): 23-30.

(**收稿**:2014-02-14;**修回**:2014-04-23)

(编辑 栾 嘉)

关于医学符号的使用

统计学符号不论用哪种字母,也不论大写或小写一律都用斜体。要注意区分拉丁字母和希腊字母。例如均数的符号是字母$\bar{x}$,卡方的符号是希腊字母χ^2,自由度的符号是希腊文"υ",不是拉丁文"V"。样本的相关系数是英文"r",不能误为希腊文"γ"。

化学元素及核素在医学写作时一般多采用符号,都是拉丁字母正体大写。离子态是在右上角用数字加"-"或"+"表示。例如Na^+、Ca^{2+}、P^{3-}等等,不采用Ca^{++}、P^{---}、Al^{+3}、O^{-2}表示。核素的核子素(质量数)应写在元素符号的左上角,例如:^{131}I、^{32}P。表示激发状态的m写在右上角,例如:$^{99}Tc^m$、$^{133}In^m$。在科技论文和专著中不应写核素的中文名称,即不能写成^{131}碘、铟^{133m}、P^{32}、Tc^{99m}。

近几年分子生物学发展很快,并已渗透到许多学科,大多数分子生物学名词术语的符号已有统一的确定形式,要对符号的来源及其内涵有深刻的了解,使用时不致发生错误,例如:RNA有rRNA(ribosomal RNA)、tRNA(transfer RNA)、mRNA(messenger RNA)3类。r、t、m是表示类型的符号应小写,RNA应大写。

本刊编辑部