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Effects of lipid A and LPS on mitochondrial dehydrogenase of human glomerular endothelial cells*

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Abstract **Objective**: To investigate the injurious effects of LPS and lipid A on vascular endothelial cells (VECs). **Methods**: Cultured human glomerular vascular endothelial cells (HGVECs) were divided into the control group and the groups treated with LPS in different time durations, the groups treated with LPS in different concentrations and the groups treated with lipid A in different concentrations. The activity of mitochondrial dehydrogenase was measured with MTT. **Results**: LPS 1μg/ml inhibited significantly the activity of mitochondrial dehydrogenase ($P < 0.01$). The inhibiting concentration was lower in lipid A (0.6μg/ml) than in LPS (0.9μg/ml). **Conclusion**: Both LPS and lipid A possess direct injurious effects on HGVECs and inhibit the activity of mitochondrial dehydrogenase. The inhibition is more powerful in lipid A than in LPS. The finding suggests that lipid A plays a major role in the injurious effects on VECs.

Key words lipid A; LPS; human glomerular vascular endothelial cell; mitochondrial dehydrogenase; MTT

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欣洛维治疗十二指肠溃疡临床疗效观察

Clinical observation of duodenum ulcer treated with thimic protein

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欣洛维是从健康乳猪新鲜胸腺中提取的一组蛋白类生物活性物质,为国家一类三期临床验证新药,有促进内皮细胞、成纤维细胞的生长和溃疡愈合的作用。我们用欣洛维治疗经纤维胃镜证实的十二指肠溃疡 51例,其中胃镜复查 60 mg组(甲)和 30 mg组(乙)各 10例,非胃镜复查 30 mg组(丙)31例,对其疗效和副反应进行了前瞻性观察,现报告如下。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

51例均经纤维胃镜证实的十二指肠溃疡 50例,复合性溃疡 1例,溃疡直径 0.3~2.0 cm之内,不超过两个者,伴有相关溃疡病消化道症状者,试验前停用一切抗溃疡病药物,各组患者的基本情况相似。溃疡病出血、穿孔、幽门梗阻、内分泌疾病引起的溃疡、严重的肝、肾、心血管疾病、恶性肿瘤、妊娠及哺乳期妇女均不列为观察对象。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 胃镜复查 30 mg组和非胃镜复查组,每日口服欣洛维 2次,每次 30 mg;胃镜复查 60 mg组,每日口服欣洛维 2次,每次 60 mg,均为四周一疗程。

1.2.2 51例患者均观察治疗前后血、尿常规, BUN、Cr、GPT和血清胆红素,服药前后按 0、1、2、3等级和服药后每两周复诊一次,记录症状变化情况和药物副反应。

1.2.3 20例胃镜复查组随机分配,结束前、后 3 d复查胃镜,记录溃疡大小、愈合及周围炎症情况。

1.2.4 疗效判断 溃疡消失,瘢痕形成,周围炎症消失为愈合。溃疡愈合但有炎症者为显效。溃疡缩小>1/2(含 1/2),两个

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Establishment of a stable and easily manipulated vector for macrophage random peptide library

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Abstract **Objective**: To modify a combinational library display vector, pCOMB3 and to provide a stable, easily manipulated and highly copied vector for the display of a random peptide library. **Methods**: According to Dot-Plot analysis of pCOMB3 nucleic acid sequences, the phagmid pCOMB3 was modified to eliminate the propensity of accumulated deletions in the region of cloning site. Furthermore, a 1375 bp DNA fragment from phage was cloned in the small 63 bp stuffer at the cloning site. **Results**: A 5129 vector named pTMB2 was produced. **Conclusion**: pTMB2 holds the appropriate characteristics for random peptide phage display with improved stability and ease of manipulation.

Key words phage random peptide library; pCOMB3; Dot-Plot analysis

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溃疡, 其中一个溃疡愈合, 另一个溃疡缩小 > 1/2者为有效。溃疡缩小 < 1/2或无变化者为无效。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效

胃镜复查 60 mg组 10例中, 治疗前后无腹痛 1例, 显效 9例(90%), 胃镜复查 30 mg组 10例中, 显效 9例(90%), 有效 1例(10%), 非胃镜复查组 31例中, 显效 21例(67.7%), 有效 8例(25.8%), 无效 2例(6.5%)。3组患者治疗前后消化道症状缓解各组内比较差异显著($P < 0.01$), 各组间差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 溃疡愈合情况

胃镜复查 60 mg组溃疡痊愈 5例, 显效 5例。胃镜复查 30 mg组溃疡痊愈 5例, 显效 2例, 有效 1例, 无效 2例。两组间愈合率及总有效率相比差异不显著。

2.3 药物副反应

51例中药物副反应 14例(27.5%)。症状轻微, 依次为口干、头晕、失眠、稀便、便秘。

3 讨论

消化性溃疡为临床常见病症之一。其治疗以抗酸抑酸、抑制蛋白酶的分泌和抗幽门螺杆菌感染治疗为主[1,2], 且复发率较高。欣洛维是从乳猪胸腺中提取的一组蛋白类活性物质, 是一种新型的治疗溃疡药物。实验研究表明, 它能通过营养局部受损粘膜, 促进表皮细胞、成纤维细胞的修复和 DNA合成而使溃疡愈合。

本组四周疗法治疗十二指肠溃疡 51例, 其中胃镜复查 60 mg组和 30 mg组各 10例, 溃疡愈合率和有效率分别为 100%、70%和 100%、80%。非胃镜复查 30 mg组 31例, 每组内治疗前后疼痛缓解积分非常显著, 3组腹痛缓解率分别为 90%、90%和 77.4%。甲、乙两组疼痛缓解率相同, 但均较丙组高, 可能与甲、乙两组病例少有关。

本组 51例中, 药物副反应 14例(27.5%), 有口干、头晕、乏力、失眠、稀便和便秘, 患者症状轻微均可耐受。

从本组资料表明, 欣洛维治疗十二指肠溃疡疗效较好, 值得推广应用。

关键词 欣洛维; 十二指肠溃疡; 疗效分析
中图法分类号 R573.1

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