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的制备成功,可用于HCV感染者血清和组织中HCV抗原或抗原抗体复合物的检测,有助于深入研究HCV感染的发病机理,具有良好的应用前景。

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Establishment and preliminary identification of a hybridoma cell line producing monoclonal antibodies against core antigen of hepatitis C virus

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Abstract A hybridoma cell line to produce monoclonal antibodies against the core antigen of hepatitis C virus was established by the fusion of $SP^2/0$ mouse myeloma cells with the splenocytes of BALB/c mouse immunized with the synthetic peptide of the core region of hepatitis C virus (HCV). The titer of the culture supernatant was 1:320 and that of the ascites from the mouse with transplanted hybridoma was 1:12800. The specificity and affinity of the monoclonal antibodies were preliminarily identified with neutralization inhibition test and ELISA. It was shown that the monoclonal antibodies was IgG in nature and the hybridoma was consisted of 106 chromosomes.

Keywords hepatitis C virus; peptide/CI; monoclonal antibody; hybridoma cell line

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一氧化氮对内毒素血症大鼠肠道损伤影响的实验研究

The experimental studies of the effect of nitric oxide on intestinal damage in rats with endotoxemia

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本研究用一氧化氮(NO)合成酶底物左旋精氨酸(L-arg)和其特异性抑制剂硝基左旋精氨酸(LNNA)从正反两方面探讨了NO对内毒素(10 mg/kg)血症大鼠肠道损伤、细菌移位的影响及其机理;并进一步评估了NO对内毒素血症大鼠转归的作用。结果表明,用L-arg(40 mg/kg)促进NO合成可明显降低肠组织伊文氏兰(EB)含量,稳定二胺氧化酶(DAO)活性,降低肠系膜淋巴结细菌检出率和菌落计数,降低肠组织髓过氧化酶(MPO)活性及脂质过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)含量,改善肠系膜血管舒张反应性和肠组织血流;而用LNNA(4 mg/kg)抑制NO产生则加重上述改变。提示在本实验条件下NO对内毒素血症时肠道损伤及细菌移位有保护作用,其机理可能是通过改善肠血流、降低白细胞积聚和脂质过氧化损伤而发挥作用。此外,内毒素血症时血浆NO的稳定代谢产物NO_2^-/NO_3^-明显升高,且与血压下降有一定关系,抑制NO产生虽可明显升高血压,但可加重酸血症,明显降低24 h动物存活率,并有剂量依赖性。而促进NO合成则能较好地维持血压、减轻酸血症,提高动物存活率。提示本实验条件下NO对内毒素血症大鼠的转归有改善作用,这与其细胞保护和减轻组织损伤作用有关。

关键词 内毒素血症;肠道;细菌移位;一氧化氮

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