验依据。

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Therapeutic effects of Fuyanning suppository on vaginitis in rats

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Abstract Objective: To observe the therapeutic effects of Fuyanning suppository on vaginitis. Methods: After the model of vaginitis infected with *C. albicans*, *T. vaginalis* and *B. coli* was established in female Wistar rats, the animals were randomized into four groups treated with different dosages of Fuyanning suppository and there was a control group with 10 rats for each of the five groups. The drug was vaginally administered daily for 6 days. Both the negative rate of pathogens and the healing rate of the inflammatory vaginal mucosa were the criteria in the observation. Results: A dosage-dependent effect was observed when the negative rate of pathogens and the healing rate of vaginal mucosa were analyzed with the logarithm of drug dosages ($P < 0.01$). ED_{50} was 39.66 mg/kg and 95% effective limit was (27.50~53.40) mg/kg. Conclusion: Fu Yanning suppository can exert therapeutic effects on vaginitis infected with several kinds of bacteria.

Key words Fuyanning suppository; vaginitis; rat

人淋巴毒素 cDNA克隆及其在大肠杆菌表达的研究*

Cloning and expression in E. coli of cDNA for human lymphotoxin

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淋巴毒素(LT或 TNF-β)系由淋巴细胞经抗原或有丝分裂原活化后产生的一类细胞因子,它具有抗肿瘤,抗病毒活性和许多重要的免疫调节作用,是一种非常有前途的生物制剂,近年来发现的膜相关型淋巴毒素更提示 LT可能具有尚未被揭示的免疫调节活性。因此,克隆人 LT cDNA并在大肠杆菌表达重组人 LT,对于 LT的开发利用和研究其功能都具有重要意义。

本实验根据公布的人淋巴毒素 cDNA序列,设计并合成一对引物,采用 RT-PCR技术,从 PHA/PMA活化的人 T细胞系 Jurkat细胞总 RNA扩增出一 541 bp DNA片段,经 α-互补筛选、质粒小量快速抽提,限制性内切酶酶切鉴定,将该片段定向克隆于 pUC18 pUC19质粒载体。限制性内切酶图谱分析和 Sanger双脱氧链终止法序列测定表明,该 DNA片段与公布的人淋巴毒素 cDNA序列完全一致,它包括编码人淋巴毒素成熟肽的全部 cDNA序列。再进一步将该 cDNA片段克隆于原核表达载体 pBV220,经地高辛标记探针菌落原位杂交筛选,限制性内切酶酶切鉴定方向,筛选出一阳性重组子 pBV-LT。SDS-PAGE和 Western blotting分析表明,经温控诱导,该重组菌成功地表达了人淋巴毒素重组蛋白;薄层扫描分析显示该重组蛋白占细菌总蛋白的 12%,经 MTT比色法测定,重组 LT具有细胞毒活性,相当于 2×10^5 u/L菌液。本实验为重组 LT的大量生产、临床应用,为进一步研究人 LT的生物学功能奠定了基础。

关键词 人淋巴毒素;RT-PCR;cDNA;克隆;DNA序列测定;菌落原位杂交;原核表达;大肠杆菌

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