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大叶小檗体内抗肿瘤活性的研究

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摘要:目的:研究大叶小檗75%乙醇提取物及总生物碱对H₂₂荷瘤小鼠肿瘤的抑制作用,为进一步开发其药用价值提供依据。方法:按照标准方法给小鼠接种H₂₂荷瘤细胞,随机分为7组,分别腹腔注射给予不同剂量的大叶小檗75%乙醇提取物、大叶小檗总生物碱、生理盐水、环磷酰胺,12d后分别摘取肿瘤块、脾、胸腺称重并计算肿瘤抑制率,同时分别计算脾和胸腺指数。结果:给药组瘤重明显低于阴性对照组,且给药组与阴性组对比均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$),75%乙醇提取物及总生物碱在浓度为500 mg/kg时抑瘤率均大于60%,当两者浓度达到1000 mg/kg时,两者抑瘤率相同,且效果最佳,可达到73.83%,阴性组免疫器官指数与空白组对比均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$),大叶小檗75%乙醇提取物及总生物碱在高低剂量组时,胸腺指数均高于阳性组,低于阴性组,脾指数均高于阳性组,75%乙醇提取物及总生物碱在剂量为1000 mg/kg时对荷瘤小鼠免疫器官有影响,给药组指数与阳性对照组、空白组也均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$)。结论:大叶小檗75%乙醇提取物及总生物碱均能较好的抑制H₂₂荷瘤小鼠肝癌在其体内的生长。

关键词:大叶小檗;抗肿瘤活性;H₂₂荷瘤**中图分类号:**R284.2**文献标识码:**A

Study on Antitumor Activity *in vivo* of *Berberis amurensis*

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Abstract: To study the amur barberry root 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloid of H₂₂ mice tumor-burdened bone tumor inhibition and provide the basis for further development of its medical value. According to the standard method for vaccination H₂₂ mice tumor-burdened bone cells, randomly divided into 7 groups, respectively given different doses of amur barberry root produced by intraperitoneal injection of 75% ethanol extract, amur barberry root total alkaloid, physiological saline, cyclophosphamide, gather the tumor after 12 d, block, spleen and thymus weight and calculate the tumor inhibition rate, spleen and thymus index are calculated separately, and at the same time. Give medicine group, tumor weight significantly less than the negative control group and drug group compared with negative groups had extremely significant difference($P < 0.01$), 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloids in the concentration of 500 mg/kg YiLiuLv were greater than 60%, when the concentration of 1000 mg/kg, both YiLiuLv are the same, and the effect is best, can reach 73.83%, negative immune organ index and the blank group comparison has the extremely significant difference($P < 0.01$), amur barberry root 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloids in high and low dose group, the thymus index were higher than in positive group, lower than that of negative group, spleen index were higher than in positive group, 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloids in the dose of 1000 mg/kg to influence a tumor-burdened mice immune organs, to medicine group index, the blank group and positive control group also had extremely significant difference($P < 0.01$). The amur barberry root 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloids could better inhibiting H₂₂ tumor-burdened in mice liver cancer in its growth.

Key words: *Berberis amurensis*; Antitumor activity; H₂₂ tumor-burdened

大叶小檗(*Berberis amurensis*)为小檗科小檗属植物,又名三颗针。主要分布在我国东北,是我们东

北地区重要的药用与园林绿化植物^[1-3]。主要以其根和根皮入药,是长白山区民间的常用药材^[4]。具有治疗疮疖肿毒等症^[5],民间常用水煎煮其根部以去热解毒。果实可健胃,根皮也可以外用^[6]。谭宇

蕙^[7]等研究结果表明,小檗碱能够抑制癌细胞的生长。本实验观察大叶小檗体内抗肿瘤作用,为开发其药用价值提供科学理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

大叶小檗采集于吉林省临江市,由吉林农业大学农学院图力古尔教授鉴定为大叶小檗根。实验用鼠为昆明小鼠,均为雌性,体重 20 ± 2 g,购自吉林大学动物实验中心。人肝癌细胞 SMMC-7721,小鼠 H₂₂肝癌瘤株,均由吉林省肿瘤医院提供。实验试剂注射用环磷酰胺(山西普德药业股份有限公司);生理盐水(长春豪邦药业有限公司,产品批号:10120704);多聚甲醛(博士德生物制品有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物和总生物碱的制备

取大叶小檗块根 2.0 kg 粉碎成粗粉,用适量体积的 75% 乙醇浸渍提取三次,每次 10 h,合并提取液过滤,减压浓缩后置水浴锅上至浸膏状,取适量浸膏密封保存备用。将剩余的浸膏用 2% 盐酸将溶解,静置 24 h 后取,取其上清液用与酸水等体积的氯仿重复萃取,至完全除去杂质,再用氨水调 pH 值至 10,之后用等体积的氯仿萃取,使样品与生物碱化学检识均呈阴性。收集氯仿层并浓缩蒸干至浸膏状,即得总生物碱。分别称取定量的大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物、总生物碱于研钵中,用适量的生理盐水及少量的吐温-80 研磨,至样品与生理盐水充分混合成混悬液,并以生理盐水及吐温-80 混合液为空白对照,以上样品配置好后均需密封低温保存。

1.2.2 H₂₂肝癌小鼠模型的建立

取 10 只小鼠腹腔接种腹水癌细胞,喂养 7 d 后,取状态良好的 H₂₂ 肝癌小鼠,于无菌条件下,将其颈椎脱臼处死后抽取腹水,用生理盐水配制成细胞个数在 $1 \times 10^6 \sim 5 \times 10^6$ /mL 之间的细胞悬浮液,

并在所有小鼠左后腋窝的皮下接种悬浮液,每只接种 0.1 mL。之后随机分成 7 组,包括空白对照组(生理盐水),阳性对照组(环磷酰胺,浓度:20 mg/kg),阴性对照组,大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物高剂量组(浓度:1000 mg/kg)、低剂量组(浓度:500 mg/kg),大叶小檗总生物碱高剂量组(浓度:1000 mg/kg)、低剂量组(浓度:500 mg/kg),每组 10 只小鼠。接种 24 h 之后开始给药,其中阳性对照组隔日腹腔注射一次环磷酰胺,按 20 mg/kg,体积为 0.1 mL/10g,连续 11 天。最后给药隔日将所有小鼠称重,将小鼠颈椎脱臼处死,分别摘取肿瘤块、脾、胸腺,将三种器官分别称重并记录数据,然后计算肿瘤抑制率,同时分别计算脾和胸腺指数。

1.3 统计学处理

肿瘤抑制率 = (阴性对照组平均瘤重 - 给药组平均瘤重)/阴性对照组平均瘤重 × 100%

$$\text{脾指数} = \text{脾重 (mg)} / \text{体重 (g)}$$

$$\text{胸腺指数} = \text{胸腺重 (mg)} / \text{体重 (g)}$$

实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 SPSS18.0 统计软件进行系统分析。当 $P < 0.05$ 时在统计学上有显著性差异,当 $P < 0.01$ 时在统计学上有极显著差异。

2 结果

2.1 大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱对 H₂₂ 肝癌小鼠肿瘤抑制作用

实验结果显示,大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱均能较好的抑制 H₂₂ 肝癌小鼠肝癌在其体内的生长。通过数据整理显示给药组瘤重明显低于阴性对照组,且给药组与阴性组对比均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$),其中 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在浓度为 500 mg/kg 时抑瘤率均大于 60%,当两者浓度达到 1000 mg/kg 时,两者抑瘤率相同,且效果最佳,可达到 73.83%。(见表 1)

表 1 大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱对 H₂₂ 肝癌小鼠抑瘤率

Table 1 Amur barberry root 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloids of H₂₂ tumor-burdened inhibitory rate in mice

组别 Group	剂量 Dosage (mg/kg/d)	个数 Number	瘤重 Weight	抑瘤率 (%)
阴性对照组	生理盐水	10	1.07 ± 1.05	-
阳性对照组	20	10	$0.21 \pm 0.06^{**}$	80.37
75% 乙醇提取物	1000	10	$0.28 \pm 0.26^{**}$	73.83

	500	10	$0.33 \pm 0.13^{**}$	69.16
总生物碱	1000	9	$0.28 \pm 0.19^{**}$	73.83
	500	10	$0.36 \pm 0.13^{**}$	66.36

注:与阴性对照组相比^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$ 。

Note: Compared with negative control group ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$.

2.2 大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱对 H₂₂ 荷瘤小鼠免疫器官影响

通过实验数据分析显示,阴性组免疫器官指数与空白组对比均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$),因此说明小鼠的免疫器官会因荷瘤而受到影响。大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在高低剂量组时,胸腺指数均高于阳性组,低于阴性组。脾指数均高于

阳性组,两个受试样品在剂量为 1000 mg/kg 时,脾指数低于阴性组,并向空白组指数靠近,因此说明 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在剂量为 1000 mg/kg 时对荷瘤小鼠免疫器官有影响;给药组指数与阳性对照组、空白组也均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$)。(见表 2)

表 2 大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱对免疫器官的影响

Table 2 Amur barberry root 75% ethanol extract and total alkaloid effects on immune organs

组别 Group	剂量 (mg/kg/d)	动物数 Number	胸腺指数 Thymus index (mg/kg)	脾指数 Lienal index (mg/kg)
空白对照组	-	10	4.08 ± 0.84	3.81 ± 0.73
阴性对照组	-	10	$3.95 \pm 0.76^{\nabla\nabla}$	$5.94 \pm 0.82^{\nabla\nabla\#}$
阳性对照组	20	10	$2.65 \pm 0.56^{**\#}$	$3.00 \pm 0.57^{**}$
75% 乙醇提取物	1000	10	3.41 ± 0.84	$5.42 \pm 1.08^{\nabla\nabla\#}$
	500	10	$2.90 \pm 1.29^{**\#}$	$5.94 \pm 2.14^{\nabla\nabla\#}$
总生物碱	1000	9	$3.64 \pm 1.04^{\nabla}$	$5.89 \pm 0.88^{\nabla\nabla\#}$
	500	10	$3.16 \pm 0.68^{\nabla}$	$6.16 \pm 1.71^{\nabla\nabla\#}$

注:与阴性对照组相比:^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$;与空白组相比:[#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$;与阳性对照组相比:^{\nabla\nabla} $P < 0.01$, ^{\nabla} $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with negative control group: ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$; Compared with the blank group: [#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$; Compared with the positive control group: ^{\nabla\nabla} $P < 0.01$, ^{\nabla} $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

大叶小檗中主要的有效成分是生物碱类物质,含量较多的为小檗碱、小檗胺等^[8],近年来学者研究表明小檗碱及其衍生物在抗肿瘤方面有显著疗效,而小檗胺及其衍生物对脑恶性胶质瘤细胞、人宫颈癌细胞、腹水癌细胞及黑色素瘤细胞都有明显的抑制作用。因此开发大叶小檗抗肿瘤作用有着重要的意义。小檗碱的抗肿瘤作用明显,可通过影响肿瘤细胞生长周期、影响拓扑异构酶及抑制 DNA 和蛋白质合成等作用抑制肿瘤细胞增殖,抑制作用呈时间和剂量依赖性^[9]. Lizuka 等^[10]及 Jantova 等^[11]分别报道了小檗碱对 ECCS, Hela, L1210 的抑制作用,小檗碱还可通过诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡和分化及抑制肿瘤血管形成等发挥抗肿瘤作用. Chang 等^[12]报道, NT2/D1 经小檗碱处理 24 h 后被诱导分化为神经细胞,且不良反应较轻。Lin 等^[13]研究发现,小檗碱可作为肿瘤血管发生的抑制剂。

8.4、2、1 mg/L 的小檗碱在 72 h 内对癌细胞的抑制率分别为 100%、80.4%、51.5%、8.5%。作用

细胞表现为较典型的细胞凋亡形态:染色质凝集断裂、细胞核固缩、颗粒含量增加等。说明小檗碱在体外能够较好的抑制胃癌 MGC-803 细胞的增殖,并且可以诱导细胞的调亡。

本实验研究了大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物、总生物碱对 H₂₂ 荷瘤小鼠体内人肝癌细胞生长的影响,实验结果显示,大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱均能较好的抑制 H₂₂ 荷瘤小鼠肝癌在其体内的生长。通过数据整理显示给药组瘤重明显低于阴性对照组,且给药组与阴性组对比均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$),其中 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在浓度为 500 mg/kg 时抑瘤率均大于 60%,当两者浓度达到 1000 mg/kg 时,两者抑瘤率相同,且效果最佳,可达到 73.83%。

脾脏和胸腺是机体主要的免疫器官,学者研究表明荷瘤小鼠的免疫指标均不正常,即脾脏和胸腺的指数受其影响,分别呈上升和下降趋势。本实验证明大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱对 H₂₂ 荷瘤小鼠免疫器官有一定的影响,通过实验数据分析显示,阴性组免疫器官指数与空白组对比均有极显

著性差异($P < 0.01$)。因此说明小鼠的免疫器官会因荷瘤而受到影响。大叶小檗 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在高低剂量组时,胸腺指数均高于阳性组,低于阴性组。脾指数均高于阳性组,两个受试样品在剂量为 1000 mg/kg 时,脾指数低于阴性组,并向空白组指数靠近,因此说明 75% 乙醇提取物及总生物碱在剂量为 1000 mg/kg 时对荷瘤小鼠免疫器官有影响;给药组指数与阳性对照组、空白组也均有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$)。

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