

测定将有助于更全面地了解药物的作用。对后代数进行测定，这在果蝇中是不难作到的。本文计数的 F_1 仔蝇数达到了 14 271 只，而如果用啮齿类动物测定上万只后代，则很困难。

比较 Tab 2 实验交配组和未交配组数据可看出，交配和产仔蝇并未影响寿命长短，因为交配组 ♀♂ 蝇是经过性活力和繁殖力测定的，未交配组果蝇则始终保持处女蝇状态，而这两组的生存试验结果基本上是一致的，这一点还提示：CVP 对 ♂ 蝇的延寿作用不明显，并不是由交配引起的。

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大苞雪莲花多糖清除自由基及抗疲劳作用¹

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Free radical scavenging and antifatigue activities of *Saussurea involucrata* polysaccharides¹

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ABSTRACT The polysaccharides of *Saussurea involucrata* Kar et Kir was first isolated and identified by us. The polysaccharides scavenged superoxide anions by nitroblue tetraazolium colorimetric method with a me-

dian scavenging concentration of $22 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ and 95% confidence limit was $19.9 - 24.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$. The polysaccharides inhibited the formation of thiobarbituric acid reaction substance in mouse liver homogenate and its IC_{50} was 2.3 mg/g fresh liver and 95% confidence limit was $2.05 - 2.55 \text{ mg/g}$ fresh liver. By ip $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times d$ in mice, the polysaccharides decreased oxygen consumption by 34.4% and ip same dosage $\times 6 d$, the polysaccharide prolonged swimming time by 1.69-fold.

KEY WORDS *Saussurea involucrata*; polysaccharides; antioxidants; free radicals; oxygen consumption; fatigue

摘要 从新疆大苞雪莲花中首次提取到多糖。用氮蓝

Received 1990-04-09 Accepted 1993-06-25

¹ Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, No 38970238.

四唑比色法测得新疆大苞雪莲花多糖清除超氧阴离子自由基的半清除浓度为 $22.0 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 95%可信限为 $19.9-24.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$. 多糖能明显抑制小鼠肝匀浆硫代巴比妥酸反应物的产生, IC_{50} 为 2.3 mg/g 鲜肝重, 95%可信限为 $2.05-2.55 \text{ mg/g}$ 鲜肝重. 多糖 ip $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 5 \text{ d}$ 可降低小鼠耗氧量34.4%, ip 同样剂量 $\times 6 \text{ d}$ 使游泳时间延长1.69倍.

关键词 大苞雪莲花; 多糖类; 抗氧化剂; 自由基; 氧消耗; 疲劳

当肌肉营养不良或剧烈运动后, 肌肉和肝匀浆中脂类过氧化产物增多^[1,2], 肌肉中自由基信号增强^[3,4]. 氧自由基导致骨肌损伤^[5]. im 超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)使疲劳迅速解除^[6,7]. 我们^[8]已测得新疆大苞雪莲花(*Saussurea involucrata*)的高车前素(hispidulin)和星状雪莲花(*Saussurea stella*)的金合欢素(acacetin)具有清除自由基和抗氧化能力. 中医认为雪莲花具有强筋活络、通经活血、治腰膝软弱等作用. 我们从新疆大苞雪莲花中首次获得多糖. 本文测定它清除自由基能力、抗氧化力和抗疲劳作用.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

大苞雪莲花(*Saussurea involucrata* Kar et Kir)采自新疆, 经兰州大学生物系彭泽祥教授进行植物学鉴定. 取1500 g 大苞雪莲花的地上部分, 用70% EtOH 冷浸后的药渣, 用水泡过夜, 煮沸2 h 过滤两次, 合并滤液, 浓缩, 用EtOH 沉淀得粗多糖. 去变性蛋白, 脱色, 洗涤, 得220 g 大苞雪莲花多糖(*Saussurea involucrata* polysaccharides, SIP). 硫酸- α -萘酚试验呈阳性. 用乌氏粘度计测得平均 $M_r = 16000$. 经纸色谱检出多糖组分为葡萄糖、阿拉伯糖、鼠李糖半乳糖. 水解后硅醚化, 以标准品作对照, 用气相色谱法测得组分比为1:2.1:1.3:3.9. 用生理盐水(NS)配制成不同浓度的SIP溶液, 置4°C备用.

还原型辅酶I (Sigma). 氮蓝四唑(上海前进化学公司). 甲硫吩嗪(Fluka AG). 硫代巴比妥酸(北京化工厂).

昆明种小鼠, ♂, $19.7 \pm 2.1 \text{ g}$, 兰州生物制品所

供应.

清除超氧阴离子能力测定 用还原型辅酶I $78 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 氮蓝四唑 $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和甲硫吩嗪 $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 Tris-HCl 缓冲液 $16 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, pH 8.0 产生超氧阴离子自由基(O_2^-), 空白管中无还原型辅酶I. 在560 nm 处测 A. 然后测定 SIP 终浓度为 2.5, 5, 10, 20 和 $40 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 对 O_2^- 的清除作用.

抗氧化能力测定 丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)是脂类过氧化产物之一. 昆明种小鼠断头后, 取出肝脏, 用4°C NS 洗去表面残血, 用滤纸吸干, 称重, 用冰冷的 Tris-HCl 缓冲液 pH 7.4 制成10%匀浆. 取 3 ml 匀浆, 分别加入 SIP 0.1 ml 或 NS. 在 37°C 温育 60 min, 同时通入空气 $20 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. 加 10% CCl_3COOH 6.0 ml, 混匀, 静置 5 min, $1500 \times g$ 离心 10 min. 取上清液 2.0 ml, 加等量 0.67% 的硫代巴比妥酸, 在沸水浴中加热 10 min. 用 721 型分光光度计 535 nm 处测定 A. 用香草醛法测肝匀浆总脂, 计算肝匀浆中 MDA 生成量($\text{nmol} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 肝匀浆总脂).

耗氧量测定 昆明种小鼠 ip SIP $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 5 \text{ d}$, 等容量 NS 作为对照. 禁食 12 h 后称重, 放入 22°C 密闭干燥器中, 测消耗一定量所需时间, 计算耗氧量($\text{ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$). 用 t 检验进行显著性检验.

抗疲劳测定 昆明种小鼠 ip SIP $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 6 \text{ d}$, 等容量 NS 作为对照. 禁食 2 h 后将负重为体重 8% 的小鼠放入 28-30°C 水中游泳, 直到下沉, 计时, 用 t 检验进行显著性检验.

RESULTS

清除 O_2^- 能力 SIP 可浓度依赖性地抑制 O_2^- 的生成, 两次独立实验的测定结果十分接近. 其中一次实验数据($n=3$)用 probit 法算出 IC_{50} 为 $22 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 95% 可信限为 $19.9-24.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$.

抑制肝匀浆 MDA 生成 SIP 抑制肝匀浆 MDA 的生成(Fig 1). 用 probit 法算得 IC_{50} 为 2.3 mg/g 鲜肝重, 95% 可信限为 $2.05-2.55 \text{ mg/g}$ 鲜肝重.

降低耗氧量及延长游泳时间 SIP 可使小鼠整体耗氧量下降 34.4%, 还可使游泳时间延长 1.69 倍(Tab 1).

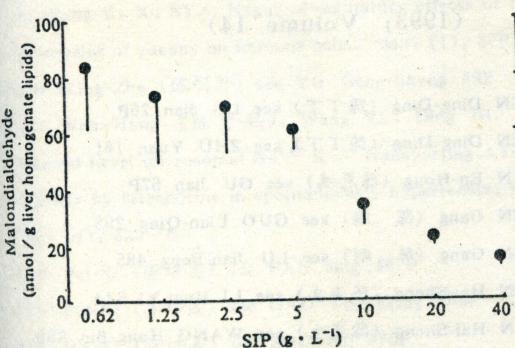


Fig 1. Effect of *Saussurea involucrata* polysaccharides (SIP) on formation of malondialdehyde (MDA). $n=3$ experiments.

Tab 1. Effects of *Saussurea involucrata* polysaccharides (SIP) (ip $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$) on oxygen consumption ($\times 5 \text{ d}$) and swimming time ($\times 6 \text{ d}$) in mice. $n=\text{Number of mice in parentheses, } \bar{x} \pm s$. * $P<0.01$ vs control.

	O ₂ consumption/ ml·mg ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹	Swimming time/ min
Control	3840 ± 240 (60)	104 ± 21 (9)
SIP	2520 ± 90 (70)*	176 ± 14 (35)*

昆明种小鼠100只，♂♀各半，ip SIP 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 30 \text{ d}$ ，体重由原来的 $19.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ g}$ 增加到 $22 \pm 4.1 \text{ g}$ ，无一死亡或不健康，表明所用剂量是安全的。

DISCUSSION

本结果提示 SIP 兼有清除 O₂[·]、抗氧化、降低耗氧量和抗疲劳等作用，这就把 SOD 能解除疲劳的报道作了推广，即其它能清除 O₂[·]的物质也能解除疲劳。我们^[9]已发现北五味子醇提液兼有抗氧化和抗疲劳作用，这也是对上述推广概念的支持。还值得提及雪莲花和 SOD 都能治关节炎，O₂[·]能引发关节液粘蛋白

降解，减低润滑力，提示雪莲花与 SOD 在治疗关节炎方面有着某种联系，也许它们的共同机理在于都能清除 O₂[·]。本研究虽发现 SIP 有清除 O₂[·]的作用，但没有研究 O₂[·]本身对肌肉疲劳的影响，因此认为 SIP 通过清除 O₂[·]来发挥抗疲劳作用还是一种推测。我们已获得 O₂[·]直接使肌肉疲劳的证据以及多种 O₂[·]清除剂的抗疲劳作用，将另文报道。

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 周华翠和陈端参加部分工作。

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