

# 至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠免疫功能的影响

山东大学生物系 王 龙 董再珍 郑宝灿 陶天仕

**内容提要** 至宝三鞭丸为滋补强身中药。本实验结果表明：它对小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能有明显的促进作用；对氢化可的松抑制小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能有明显的对抗作用和促进其恢复的作用。并对小鼠体液免疫也有明显的促进作用。研究结果为至宝三鞭丸的强身作用提供了科学依据。并认为，它可能成为一种良好的免疫促进剂。

至宝三鞭丸具有壮腰补血、健脑强身等作用。我们从调节机体功能的三个方面（神经功能、内分泌功能和免疫功能）对至宝三鞭丸的药理作用进行了研究。现将至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠免疫功能的影响报道如下。

## 材料和方法

### 一、材料

1. 至宝三鞭丸：由烟台中药厂供给。其主要成分为海狗鞭、梅鹿鞭、广狗鞭、人参、鹿茸、海马、蛤蚧等30味中药组成。

2. 实验动物：腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能测定用昆明种小白鼠；体液免疫（溶血素）测定用西德瑞氏小白鼠；氢化可的松对巨噬细胞吞噬功能的作用用 LACA 小白鼠。小白鼠体重 20g~25g，雄性。

### 二、方法

1. 至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬活力的影响：实验组用至宝三鞭丸水浸液（20%和5%）0.5ml/只，每天灌胃一次连续给药6天，对照组用等量的蒸馏水。于给药的第4天，腹腔注射糖原（0.2%）2ml/只，于给药的第7天颈椎脱臼处死。取其腹腔液滴加定量的、经过生理盐水洗涤过的鸡红细胞制片、镜检，每片观察200个左右的巨噬细胞。按下列公式计算吞噬百分率和吞噬指数。

$$\text{吞噬百分率} = \frac{\text{具有吞噬能力的巨噬细胞数}}{\text{巨噬细胞观察数}} \times 100$$

$$\text{吞噬指数} = \frac{\text{被吞噬的鸡红细胞总数}}{\text{巨噬细胞观察总数}}$$

2. 至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠体液免疫（溶血素）的影响：采用徐学瑛等改进的溶血素测定法<sup>①</sup>。

实验组用20%至宝三鞭丸水浸液0.5ml/只，每天灌胃连续给药11天，对照组用等量的蒸馏水，于给药的第7天腹腔注射用生理盐水洗涤过的羊红细胞

0.2ml（约含4亿红细胞）。于给药的第11天，取小鼠血清，在豚鼠血清补体的参与下进行溶血素测定，并测出羊血半数溶血时的吸收值（HC<sub>50</sub>），按下列公式计算每鼠样品半数溶血值。

$$\text{样品 HC}_{50} = \frac{\text{样品吸收值}}{\text{羊红细胞半数溶血时的吸收值}} \times \text{稀释倍数}$$

3. 至宝三鞭丸对氢化可的松抑制小白鼠巨噬细胞吞噬功能的恢复作用：

（1）注射氢化可的松同时用至宝三鞭丸灌胃的作用，分三组进行比较。A. 正常对照组（13只）：每天用蒸馏水0.5ml/只灌胃，同时肌肉注射生理盐水0.05ml/只。氢化可的松组（10只）：用蒸馏水0.5ml/只每天灌胃，同时肌肉注射氢化可的松0.05ml/只（含0.25mg）。氢化可的松+至宝三鞭丸组（14只）：至宝三鞭丸水浸液（2.5%）0.5ml/只，每天灌胃同时肌肉注射氢化可的松0.05ml/只。三组于灌胃的第3天每鼠腹腔注射糖原（0.2%）2ml，一周后作腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬活力测定。

（2）先注射氢化可的松，后用至宝三鞭丸灌胃的作用，分二组进行比较。对照组每天肌肉注射氢化可的松0.05ml/只（含0.25mg）持续一周，然后用蒸馏水0.5ml/只，每天灌胃持续10天，观察巨噬细胞吞噬活力的自然恢复情况。实验组每天肌肉注射氢化可的松0.05ml/只，持续一周。然后用5%至宝三鞭丸水浸液0.5ml/只，每天灌胃持续10天，观察药物对巨噬细胞吞噬活力有无促进其恢复的作用。两组动物于灌胃的第6天，每鼠腹腔注射糖原（0.2%）2ml，第10天作腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬活力测定。

以上实验所得结果均经统计学处理。

## 结果与讨论

一、至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能的影响：实验结果见表1。

表1 至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能的影响

组别	n	吞噬百分率	P 值	吞噬指数	P 值
对照组	8	43.5±4.08	<0.001	0.74±0.08	<0.001
20%三鞭丸	8	88.5±1.36		2.85±0.19	
对照组	6	33.9±9.32	<0.01	0.88±0.27	<0.05
5%三鞭丸	7	76.0±4.04		1.85±0.19	

注:表内数据均为 $\bar{M} \pm SE$ , n=动物数,下同

由表1可见,无论是20%或5%的至宝三鞭丸水浸液,对小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能都有明显的促进作用。与对照组比较,无论是吞噬百分率,还是吞噬指数,差异均极显著,且随剂量的加大而增强。5%的至宝三鞭丸水浸液组与对照组比较,吞噬百分率与吞噬指数的P值分别为<0.01和<0.05;而20%的至宝三鞭丸组均为<0.001。

二、至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠体液免疫(溶血素)的影响:实验结果见表2。

表2 至宝三鞭丸对小白鼠体液免疫(溶血素)的影响

组别	动物数	HC <sub>50</sub> ( $\bar{M} \pm SE$ )	P 值
对照组	11	18.84±10.39	<0.05
给药组	11	54.34±10.89	

表3 至宝三鞭丸对氢化可的松抑制小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能的恢复作用

组别	n	吞噬百分率	P 值	吞噬指数	P 值
正常对照组(1)	13	47.0±0.72	<0.05*	0.9±0.13	<0.01*
氢化可的松组(2)	10	23.0±0.27	<0.01**	0.35±0.05	<0.001**
氢化可的松+至宝三鞭丸组(3)	14	41.0±0.34	>0.1***	0.86±0.11	>0.1***

\*(1)与(2)比, \*\*(2)与(3)比, \*\*\* (1)与(3)比

注:注射氢化可的松的同时用至宝三鞭丸水浸液灌胃

由表2可见,至宝三鞭丸对体液免疫(溶血素)也有明显的促进作用。

三、至宝三鞭丸对氢化可的松抑制小白鼠巨噬细胞吞噬功能的恢复作用,实验结果见表3,4。

由表3可见,氢化可的松对小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能有明显的抑制作用,与对照组比较,无论是吞噬百分率和吞噬指数,差异都很显著,P值分别

为<0.05和<0.01。若在注射氢化可的松的同时给予至宝三鞭丸则可对抗氢化可的松的抑制作用,使吞噬百分率和吞噬指数都维持在正常水平。

表4 至宝三鞭丸对氢化可的松抑制小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能的恢复作用

组别	动物数	吞噬百分率	P 值	吞噬指数	P 值
对照组	9	36.1±4.15	<0.01	0.69±0.09	<0.05
给药组	9	62.5±6.35		1.22±0.22	

注:先注射氢化可的松后用蒸馏水或至宝三鞭丸水浸液灌胃

由表4可见,注射氢化可的松一周后间隔10天,巨噬细胞吞噬功能虽有所恢复,但仍未达到正常水平(与表3比较)。而注射氢化可的松后,给予至宝三鞭丸10天,巨噬细胞的吞噬功能不但恢复到正常水平,而且还有所超过。由此可见,至宝三鞭丸不仅能对抗氢化可的松抑制小白鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能的作用,而且还能在腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬功能低下的情况下促进其恢复。

近年来的研究指出(2~4),巨噬细胞的功能不仅能非特异性地吞噬多种病原微生物,清除损伤、衰老或死亡的细胞,而且也是杀伤肿瘤细胞的有力武器。巨噬细胞还有处理和传递抗原信息的作用,并能通过促进或抑制淋巴细胞的应答机能参与免疫调节,因此在维持机体的自身稳定中起重要作用。巨噬细胞吞噬活力的检测是衡量机体免疫功能的一项重要指标。至宝三鞭丸不仅能促进巨噬细胞的吞噬功能,而且对氢化可的松抑制巨噬细胞吞噬功能有明显的对抗作用,可使巨噬细胞的吞噬功能维持在正常水平;在氢化可的松使巨噬细胞吞噬功能降低的情况下,又可促进其恢复。此外,至宝三鞭丸还能促进抗体形成细胞产生特异性抗体。根据以上结果我们认为,至宝三鞭丸有可能成为一种良好的免疫促进剂。本研究结果为至宝三鞭丸的强身作用提供了现代科学依据。

### 参考文献

- 徐学瑛,等。一个改进的体液免疫测定方法——溶血素测定法。药学学报1979;14(7):448。
- David S Nelson(Ed). Immunobiology of the macrophage, Academic Press Inc(London) LTD 1976:1—30, 45—85, 91—108, 111—129, 131—158, 163—197, 201—231, 235—253, 509—531, 536—572, 594—611。
- 林飞卿,等。主编。细胞免疫学研究进展。北京:人民卫生出版社,1980:198—213。
- 谢少文,主编。中国医学百科全书——免疫学。上海:上海科学技术出版社,1983:15—16。

**Experimental Research on Yin-Yang of TCM (V)**  
**Effect of *Aconitum Carmichaeli* and *Cinnamomum Cassia* on Hypertensive Rats**  
**Induced by Adrenal Regeneration**

Kuang Ankun (邝安堃), Gu Deguan (顾德官), et al  
*Shanghai Institute of Hypertension, Shanghai*

The experiment showed that *Aconitum carmichaeli* and *Cinnamomum cassia* markedly reduced the blood pressure ( $P < 0.01$ ) and urinary aldosterone (UA,  $P < 0.001$ ) in the hypertensive rats induced by adrenal regeneration. The level of L-enkephalin (LEK) in brain tissue was lower in the hypertensive rats than in the normal rats, while the *Cinnamomum cassia* obviously increased it ( $P < 0.001$ ). The electron microscopy of aortic intima in rats showed that endothelial cells and subendothelial layer of the lesion caused by hypertension were improved by using these two medicinal herbs. These Yang tonifying drugs might cure hypertensive rats induced by adrenal regeneration, it suggested that this animal model possibly belongs to the Yang deficiency model of TCM, also supported the hypothesis that the Yin or Yang tonifying drug may exert allopathic effect on the Yin or Yang deficiency model of hypertensive rats, which conforms to the theory of TCM. Hence, the right choice of drug can cure Yin or Yang deficiency both in man or animal models, as shown in this and our preceding papers. (Original article on page 353)

**Experimental Study on Acute Blood Stasis Model in Rabbits**

Bao Jun (鲍军), et al  
*Research Laboratory of TCM, Second Affiliated Hospital of*  
*Zhejiang Medical College, Hangzhou*

Based on the close relationship between hypercoagulation and blood stasis, the author devised the acute blood stasis model of rabbit by injecting dextran of high molecular weight mixed with thrombin into the vein of rabbit's ear. ATIII, KPTT, PT, Fbg, FDP were tested constantly as observing criteria. The change of these indices caused by injection is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$ ).

The rabbit became inactive after injection and cyanosis appear in the rabbit's ears, blood stasis and hemorrhage could be seen in the lungs, liver, kidneys and other internal organs of rabbits. Thrombosis and congestion could be observed under the light microscopy. The platelet counts decreased and the majority of platelets broke into fragments. the pseudopodia formation and dense aggregation occurred in a minor part of platelets under the scanning electron microscopy. PO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> lowered as well.

All the changes described above appeared immediately after injection and persisted for 6~12 hours and is corresponding with the diagnostic criteria of blood stasis set by the Specialized Committee of Promoting the Blood Circulation and Relieving the Stasis. So it could be taken as an acute blood stasis model.

This model is recommendable for the following advantages: The material is easy to get, the method is simple, and the experimental animal does not die from injection. (Original article on page 357)

**Influence of the Zhibao Sanbian Pill (至宝三鞭丸) on Immunological Function in Mice**

Wang Long (王 龙), Dong Zaizhen (董再珍), Zheng Baocan (郑宝灿), et al  
*Department of Biology, Shandong University, Jinan*

The experimental results indicated that: (1) The Zhibao Sanbian Pill (20% solution) markedly promoted phagocytosis of the peritoneal macrophage of mice when it was administered into stomach at a dose of 0.5 ml/mouse per day for 6 days. (2) When the said dose was administered into stomach for 11 days, it could promote antibody-forming cells to produce specific antibody markedly. (3) The phagocytosis of peritoneal macrophage of mice would be suppressed when hydrocortisone was intramuscularly injected at a dose of 0.25 mg/mouse per day for 7 days, but the suppressing effect could be counteracted when the Zhibao Sanbian Pill was used at the same time.

It is thus possible to assume that the Zhibao Sanbian Pill might be a good immunopotentiator, and could be used widely in the prevention and treatment of tumors and other diseases.

(Original article on page 360)