

# TRH 与补中益气汤合用对应激小鼠 NK 活性及内分泌的影响

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**内容提要** 本研究促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH)与补中益气汤合用对手术应激小鼠脾脏自然杀伤(NK)细胞活性及下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴激素的影响。小鼠预先应用 TRH(0.2 μg/只·d, 腹腔注射)和补中益气汤(0.2 g/只·d, 灌服)共3天, 末次用药后1h行截肢术, 术后24h取标本检测。发现两药联用, 能使下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴激素趋于正常水平, 并拮抗手术应激对小鼠脾细胞NK活性的抑制作用, 显示出协同效应。

**关键词** 手术应激 促甲状腺激素释放激素 补中益气汤 自然杀伤细胞活性 下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴

促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH)和补中益气汤的免疫调节作用, 近年已有研究。本实验以手术应激小鼠为实验模型, 以脾自然杀伤(NK)细胞活性及下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴激素的改变为考察指标, 观察两药合用对手术应激状态下免疫功能受抑小鼠的调整作用, 以探讨 TRH, 补中益气汤、免疫系统之间的相互影响及可能机制, 为临床寻找新型的抗应激免疫调理剂提供依据和线索。

## 材料和方法

**一、材料** TRH: 上海东风生化技术公司产品, 批号88317, 使用浓度0.4 μg/ml; 补中益气汤: 据经典方适当加减, 按常规制备成50%的水煎剂备用(0.5 g/ml); <sup>125</sup>I-UdR: 放射性浓度为447~557 μCi/ml, 中科院原子能研究院提供; 完全营养液(CM)<sup>(1)</sup>; T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>、TSH放免测定试剂盒: 中科院原子能研究院提供; YAC-1细胞: 引自浙江医科大学, 在CM中悬浮生长; Swiss小鼠: 雄、雌皆用, 体重25±3 g, 本院动物科提供; FJ-2008 G自动γ免疫计数器, 西安262厂产品。

**二、分组及给药** 小鼠随机分为5组。(1)TRH组: 每鼠每天腹腔注射(ip)TRH应用液0.5 ml(含TRH0.2 μg); (2)补中益气汤(简称中药)组: 每鼠每天灌服(po)中药煎剂0.4 ml(含生药0.2 g); (3)TRH+中药组: 每鼠每天ipTRH应用液0.5 ml, 同时po中药煎剂0.4 ml; (4)手术对照组; (5)正常对照组。(4)、(5)两组每鼠每天ip生理盐水(NS)0.5ml及po NS0.4ml。以上各组都连续用药3天。

**三、应激模型的建立<sup>(2)</sup>** 末次用药后1h对(1)~(4)组小鼠右后肢行截肢术, 术后仍按常规饲养, 24h后取标本检测。

**四、小鼠脾NK细胞活性测定** 参照文献<sup>(3)</sup>进行, 效靶比例100:1。

**五、血清中TSH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>的测定** 按药盒说明书操作。

## 结 果

**一、TRH和补中益气汤对应激小鼠脾细胞NK活性的影响** 手术应激使小鼠脾NK细胞活性降低, 与正常对照比较, 差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ), 单用TRH虽可使受抑的NK活性部分升高, 但两组间的差异无显著性( $P > 0.05$ ), 伍用补中益气汤后, 能拮抗由手术应激造成的NK活性降低, 与手术对照比较, 差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ), 几乎达正常水平, 两药合用呈现协同效应。结果见附表。

**二、TRH和补中益气汤对应激小鼠血清中TSH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>的影响** 手术应激使小鼠血清中TSH降低, 与正常对照组比较差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ), 致使甲状腺功能受抑, T<sub>4</sub>降低。单用TRH能使降低的TSH恢复至正常水平, T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>明显升高, 与手术对照组和正常对照组相比, 差异均非常显著,  $P$ 值分别 $< 0.001$ 和0.01; 单用补中益气汤似有使受抑的下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴功能恢复正常的作用, TSH、T<sub>4</sub>恢复正常水平; 两药联用, 没有出现单用TRH时TSH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>全面升高的现象, T<sub>4</sub>只是上升到正常水平, 说明补中益气汤对TRH促TSH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>分泌的作用有影响。结果见附表。

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附表 TRH 和补中益气汤对应激小鼠脾 NK 细胞活性及血清中 TSH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub> 的影响 ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

组别	鼠数	NK 细胞活性(%)	配数	TSH(ng/ml)	T <sub>3</sub> (ng/ml)	T <sub>4</sub> ( $\mu$ g/dl)
TRH	8	11.63±6.13	12	18.89±3.49	3.36±1.10**△△	112.69±41.07**△△
中药	8	8.65±3.92	12	17.12±1.93	0.98±0.24	52.00±17.90*
TRH+中药	8	15.60±4.18*	12	16.20±1.76△△	1.38±0.87	50.55±21.00
手术对照	8	8.32±4.50△	12	16.77±3.46△	1.04±0.31	39.26±6.99
正常对照	8	16.32±4.92*	12	19.43±2.47*	1.01±0.20	45.83±9.59

注：与手术对照组相比，\*P<0.05，\*\*P<0.01；与正常对照组相比，△P<0.05，△△P<0.01。

## 讨 论

创伤造成的免疫抑制近年研究颇多。本实验显示，手术应激使小鼠的下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴功能受抑，血清中 TSH、T<sub>4</sub>含量降低；同时小鼠脾 NK 细胞活性降低，红细胞免疫粘附功能降低（另文报道），与正常对照组比较皆差异显著（P<0.05）。给小鼠预先单用 TRH 或补中益气汤，虽能改善应激造成的免疫抑制，但不明显，当两药合用后才能完全拮抗此免疫抑制现象，表现出协同效应。

TRH 在体外能增强脾 NK 细胞和 ADCC 活性<sup>(1)</sup>，能激活巨噬细胞(Mφ)<sup>(4)</sup>，对免疫细胞有直接作用，因此推测免疫细胞表面可能有 TRH 受体并发挥免疫调节作用，这种机制在体内也可能存在。但由于免疫细胞表面既有 TRH、TSH 受体，又有儿茶酚胺、皮质醇和 β-内啡肽等应激性激素的受体<sup>(5)</sup>，所以免疫细胞的激活与否，就不仅与这两类受体的种类及数量有关，还与血清中两类激素的水平有关。

单用补中益气汤，下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴基本恢复至正常水平，其机制可能是从恢复下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴稳定来影响 T<sub>h</sub>/T<sub>s</sub>比例、免疫调节因子的活性及诱导 α-IFN、IL-2 等方面发挥作用，但由于血清内尚有较多量的应激性激素使免疫细胞难以活化，因此单用补中益气汤对免疫功能的恢复作用也不明显。TRH 和补中益气汤合用后，由于补中益气汤的扶正调节而使下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴趋于稳态，

有利于受抑免疫功能的恢复，使应激小鼠脾 NK 细胞活性回复。推测其机理可能为：(1)TRH 和补中益气汤通过各自的作用途径，影响下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴，两药相互补充发挥共同的药效使其维持稳定；(2)TRH 可直接或间接地使 NK 细胞等免疫细胞部分活化、敏感性增高；(3)补中益气汤一方面影响 T 细胞亚群及免疫调节因子，以利免疫细胞更进一步活化，另一方面又诱导机体产生 α-IFN、IL-2 等，使 NK 等免疫细胞活化，从而拮抗由应激造成的小鼠免疫功能抑制。但两药之间具有协同效应的具体机制仍待进一步的研究。

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1 and controls, suggesting that these Chinese herbal medicine might have an effect in lowering receptor affinity and the peripheral conversion of  $T_4$  to  $T_3$ .

**Key words** hyperthyroidism, adrenergic  $\alpha_1$  receptor, nourishing Yin and replenishing Qi drugs  
(Original article on page 96)

### Mechanism of Decoction of Guizhi Tang (桂枝汤) on Dual-directional Thermoregulation — Effect on the Action of Bombesin

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Hypothermia induced by administration of bombesin into the lateral ventricle of brain in cold exposed rats could be inhibited by Guizhi Tang (GZT). The GZT could also reverse the potency of fever induced by injection of [D-Phe<sup>12</sup>] bombesin, a bombesin receptor antagonist, into the brain of febrile rats. But there was no effect of GZT on body temperature when bombesin and [D-Phe<sup>12</sup>] bombesin were simultaneously injected into the lateral ventricle of cold exposed rats. These studies indicated that the dual-directional thermoregulation of GZT was carried out partially by affecting the bombesin receptor in thermoregulation center of hypothalamus.

**Key words** Guizhi Tang, dual-directional thermoregulation, bombesin, [D-Phe<sup>12</sup>] bombesin  
(Original article on page 99)

### A study on Mechanism in Preventing and treating Gastric Ulcer with Os Sepiella in Rats

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The Os Sepiella maiudrone (OSM) could markedly inhibit the stress-induced gastric mucosal lesions and promote the healing of acetic acid-induced gastric ulcer in rats were reported previously. In order to demonstrate its mechanism, the effects of OSM on acidity of gastric juice, combined mucus content in gastric wall, DNA synthesis, gastric movements, the gastric contents of prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>) and cAMP of gastric tissue were examined. The results showed that OSM could neutralize the gastric acid, promote the production of cAMP and PGE<sub>2</sub> in gastric tissue. These suggested that the neutralization of gastric acid and enhancing the gastric mucosal cytoprotection by OSM would play a role in preventing and curing gastric ulcers in rats.

**Key words** Os Sepiella maiudrone, gastric acid, cAMP, prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>, cytoprotection  
(Original article on page 101)

### Effect of TRH and Buzhong Yiqi Tang (补中益气汤) on NK Activity and Endocrine in Stress Mice

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Both thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) and Buzhong Yiqi tang (BZYQT) were studied on their effect on splenic natural killer (NK) activity and hypothalamic-hypophyseal-thyroid (HHT) axis of stress mice. TRH (0.2 $\mu$ g/mouse/day, ip.) and BZYQT (0.2g/mouse/day, po.) had been given for 3 days before the amputation of right hind leg of mice were performed. Result showed that the TRH and BZYQT had rarely any effect on splenic NK activity and HHT axis recovery when they were used separately, but when used in combination they could increase the NK activity of splenic cells significantly in comparing with control group (from 8.32±4.50% to 15.60±4.18%,  $P < 0.05$ ), while the HHT axis recovered to normal level at 24 hours after the amputation. The result suggests that there was a synergistic effect between TRH and BZYQT, and which exerted beneficial effect to the HHT axis stabilization and splenic NK activity recovery.

**Key words** stress, thyrotropin-releasing hormone, Buzhong Yiqi Tang, natural killer activity, hypothalamic-hypophyseal-thyroid axis  
(Original article on page 104)