麦冬地芍汤对NOD小鼠颌下腺的保护作用*

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摘　要：目的　观察麦冬地芍汤对干燥综合征模型（nonobese diabetic mouse，NOD）小鼠颌下腺的保护作用。**方法**　取雌性NOD小鼠33只，随机分为模型组、羟氯喹组、麦冬地芍汤组，另取ICR（Institute of Cancer Research）小鼠8只作为空白组。适应性喂养一周后，羟氯喹组、麦冬地芍汤组分别灌服羟氯喹溶液（0.1 g/kg，20 ml/kg）及麦冬地芍汤（10 g/kg，20 ml/kg），空白及模型组生理盐水灌胃。观察小鼠10、13、16周龄唾液流率的变化，18周龄时取颌下腺，对颌下腺进行HE染色，免疫组化法测AQP5的表达。**结果**　与模型组相比，麦冬地芍汤组小鼠16周龄时唾液流率明显改善（$P<0.01$），18周龄时，麦冬地芍汤组组织学评分低于模型组（$P<0.05$），AQP5的表达较模型组明显上调（$P<0.05$）。**结论**　麦冬地芍汤对NOD小鼠颌下腺有保护作用，其机制可能与其上调AQP5的表达相关。

关键词：干燥综合征；麦冬地芍汤；水分子通道蛋白AQP5

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Protective Effect of TCM Ophiopogon Japonicus and Scoop Decoction in NOD Mouse Sobmandibular Grand

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Abstract　Objective To observe the protective effect of TCM Ophiopogon Japonicus and Scoop Decoction in NOD mouse submandibular grand. **Methods** 33 female mice were randomly divided into 3 groups: the model group, the hydroxychloroquine group and the Ophiopogon Japonicus and Scoop Decoction group. Besides, got 8 mice with ICR (Institute of Cancer Research) as the control group. After adaptive feeding a week, the hydroxychloroquine group was filled with hydroxychloroquine solution (0.1g/kg, 20ml/kg) and ophiopogon japonicus and scoop decoction (10g/kg, 20ml/kg) and so the ophiopogon japonicus and scoop group was. Meanwhile, the control group and the model group were filled with physiological saline, and to observe 10, 13 and 16 weeks old mice's salivary flow rate. Get out the submandibular grands and dye them with HE when the mice was 18 weeks old. Finally, detected the expression of APQ5 by immunocytochemistry (SP). **Results** Compared with model group, the mice at the ophiopogon japonicus and scoop decoction, their salivary flow rate obviously improve ($P<0.01$) when they were 16 weeks old. And at 18 weeks old, the evolution of ophiopogon japonicus and scoop decoction lower than model group ($P<0.05$). What's more, the expression of APQ5 obviously increased, too ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The TCM Ophiopogon Japonicus and Scoop Decoction can take protective effect

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