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姜辣素对链霉素诱导糖尿病大鼠 ghrelin 表达及胃轻瘫的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探究姜辣素对链霉素诱导糖尿病大鼠胃肠功能的影响。**方法:**链霉素诱导糖尿病大鼠连续灌胃姜辣素(100, 200, 400 mg/kg)28 天,检测胃部超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性、谷胱甘肽(GSH)和丙二醛(MDA)含量以及胃排空。**结果:**糖尿病大鼠 SOD、CAT 以及 GSH 水平降低 (SOD: 6.29 ± 1.03 vs. 3.41 ± 1.21 ; CAT: 27.43 ± 5.27 vs. 10.52 ± 2.37 ; GSH: 1091.27 ± 170.09 vs. 685.07 ± 75.24 , $P < 0.05$), MDA 水平增高 (9.79 ± 2.41 vs. 46.38 ± 12.59 , $P < 0.05$), 姜辣素灌胃后 SOD、CAT 以及 GSH 水平增高 (SOD: 3.41 ± 1.21 vs. 4.36 ± 1.01 , 5.62 ± 1.18 , 7.05 ± 1.48 , 6.48 ± 1.82 ; CAT: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 ; GSH: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 , $P < 0.05-0.01$), MDA 水平降低 (46.38 ± 12.59 vs. 34.61 ± 9.27 , 28.01 ± 8.34 , 19.17 ± 5.19 , $P < 0.05-0.01$); 糖尿病大鼠胃 ghrelin 水平下降 (381.26 ± 94.37 vs. 195.07 ± 57.42 , $P < 0.01$) 血浆 ghrelin 水平上升 (76.86 ± 21.81 vs. 108.83 ± 27.75 , $P < 0.05$) 胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达增多, 给予中高剂量姜辣素后胃 ghrelin 水平上升 (195.07 ± 57.42 vs. 301.43 ± 81.24 , 328.93 ± 76.59 , $P < 0.05-0.01$) 胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达减少, 呈量效依赖关系; 糖尿病大鼠胃排空降低 (82.24 ± 19.74 vs. 45.37 ± 11.23 , $P < 0.01$), 给予姜辣素后胃排空增强 (45.37 ± 11.23 vs. 52.43 ± 15.42 , 49.89 ± 9.84 , 74.39 ± 20.79 , $P < 0.05-0.01$)。 **结论:**姜辣素通过抗氧化性改善糖尿病胃轻瘫。

关键词:姜辣素; 糖尿病胃轻瘫; ghrelin; 胃排空; 氧化应激**中图分类号:**R-33; R587.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2018)06-1067-06

The Effect of Gingerol on the Expression of Ghrelin and Gastroparesis in Gastric Tissues of Streptozotocin-induced Diabetic Rats*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Aim to investigate the effect of gingerol on gastrointestinal function in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

Methods: Gingerol was administrated intragastrically at a dose of 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg/day to diabetic rats. After 28 days, assayed the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), the content of reduced glutathione (GSH), malondialdehyde (MDA) in gastric mucosa and gastric emptying. **Results:** The diabetic rats exhibited significant decreases in the above mentioned antioxidative enzymes activities and GSH level and exhibited a high level of MDA (SOD: 6.29 ± 1.03 vs. 3.41 ± 1.21 ; CAT: 27.43 ± 5.27 vs. 10.52 ± 2.37 ; GSH: 1091.27 ± 170.09 vs. 685.07 ± 75.24 , MDA: 9.79 ± 2.41 vs. 46.38 ± 12.59 , $P < 0.05$). After administration of gingerol, SOD, CAT and GSH level increase (SOD: 3.41 ± 1.21 vs. 4.36 ± 1.01 , 5.62 ± 1.18 , 7.05 ± 1.48 , 6.48 ± 1.82 ; CAT: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 ; GSH: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 , $P < 0.05-0.01$), MDA level decrease (46.38 ± 12.59 vs. 34.61 ± 9.27 , 28.01 ± 8.34 , 19.17 ± 5.19 , $P < 0.05-0.01$); After administration of gingerol, the parameters were ameliorated to a large extent; gingerol treatment dose-dependently augmented the ghrelin levels of stomach and plasma (195.07 ± 57.42 vs. 301.43 ± 81.24 , 328.93 ± 76.59 , $P < 0.05-0.01$), which were earlier depleted in the diabetic control rats; the expression of ghrelin mRNA was decreased after gingerol treatment; the gastric emptying in gingerol treated diabetic rats (45.37 ± 11.23 vs. 52.43 ± 15.42 , 49.89 ± 9.84 , 74.39 ± 20.79 , $P < 0.05-0.01$) was notably accelerated compared with the diabetic control rats. **Conclusion:** The gingerol can against streptozotocin-induced gastroparesis possibly by its antioxidant property.

Key words: Gingerol; Diabetic gastroparesis; Ghrelin; Gastric emptying; Oxidative stress**Chinese Library Classification (CLC):** R-33; R587.2 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)06-1067-06

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前言

糖尿病,是一种常见的伴有高血糖慢性代谢紊乱性疾病,已经成为威胁人类健康的第三大杀手,仅次于肿瘤和心血管疾病^[1]。糖尿病患者多伴有消化系统异常^[2],其中最常见的是胃轻瘫^[3-5]。糖尿病胃轻瘫患者胃排空减缓,胃运动下降^[6,7]。目前糖尿病胃轻瘫的治疗主要是以缓解症状为主^[8]。

有研究发现,30-50%的糖尿病患者受胃轻瘫困扰^[9],糖尿病胃轻瘫的主要发病机制为高血糖引起的自主神经病变、激素水平改变以及肠神经系统功能障碍。Ghrelin 是一种主要由胃肠道粘膜分泌的脑肠肽,能够促进摄食和胃肠蠕动的作用。姜辣素是生姜提取物,主要成分有姜酚及姜烯酚,有研究发现,姜辣素具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗糖尿病及心血管疾病的作用^[10,11]。慢性高血糖导致葡萄糖氧化、蛋白质氧化以及脂质氧化、促进自由基产生从而导致氧化应激^[12,13]。目前关于姜辣素的抗氧化作用能否降低血糖,缓解糖尿病胃轻瘫及其机制的研究较少。

本研究旨在研究姜辣素是否能够作用于 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠,减少氧化应激,缓解胃轻瘫,增加 ghrelin 表达,促进胃排空。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

雄性 Wistar 大鼠,250±20 g,室温 22±2 °C,12/12 循环光照,饮食自由,所有动物实验均符合《青岛大学实验动物保护和利用管理办法》。

1.2 糖尿病模型制备

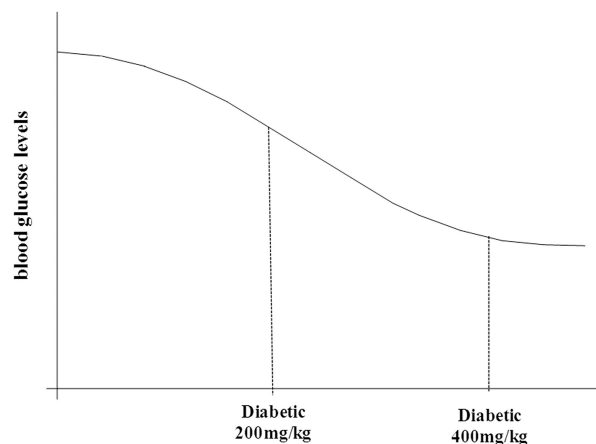
参考已有文献制备糖尿病大鼠模型^[14,15]。实验组大鼠给予高脂饮食饲养 4 周^[14],对照组大鼠给予正常饲料,所有大鼠均饮水自由。高脂饮食饲养 4 周后,实验组大鼠禁食 12 小时后腹腔注射 1%链霉素 (STZ,35 mg/kg,溶于 0.1 M 柠檬酸缓冲液中),注射后第 8 天再进行一次 35 mg/kg 链霉素注射。对照组注射方式及时间与实验组大鼠相同,仅注射同体积的柠檬酸缓冲液。实验组大鼠注射完成 72 h 后,大鼠禁食 12 h,进行口服糖耐量测试(葡萄糖,3.0 g/kg)。2 h 后测量大鼠血液中葡萄糖浓度、胰岛素水平及胰岛素抵抗 (IR)。选取血糖值高于 200 mg/dL 的大鼠做为实验组进行后续实验^[16]。对照组大鼠血浆胰岛素含量为 22.74 含量为胰岛素含 $\mu\text{IU/mL}$,IR 为 5.1,实验组大鼠血浆胰岛素含量为 21.91±5.62 $\mu\text{IU/mL}$,IR 为 18.7。姜辣素从第二次注射链霉素后第八周开始灌胃,给药 28 天。

使用试剂盒检测血清胰岛素水平,胰岛素抵抗 (IR)^[17]=空腹胰岛素水平($\mu\text{IU/mL}$)×空腹血糖水平(mmol/L)/22.5。

1.3 实验设计

本研究分为两部分,第一部分分为 7 组每组 8 只大鼠:第 1 组,从正常大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予生理盐水灌胃;第 2 组,从实验组大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予生理盐水灌胃;第 3 组,从实验组大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予姜辣素 100 mg/kg 灌胃;第 4 组,从实验组大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予姜辣素 200 mg/kg 灌胃;第 5 组,从实验组大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予姜辣素 400 mg/kg 灌胃;第 6 组,从对照组大鼠中随机选取 8 只,给予姜辣素 200 mg/kg 灌胃;第 7 组从实验组大鼠中随机选取 8

只,给予罗格列酮 2 mg/kg 灌胃。经过 28 天给药后,大鼠处死取胃,沿胃大弯剪开胃,生理盐水冲洗后,液氮浸泡后冻存于 -80 °C。



第二部分,实验分组与第一部分相同,给药结束后参照已有文献测量胃排空^[18]。蒸馏水加热至 80 °C 后加入甲基纤维素,配制成 1.5%甲基纤维素溶液。溶液降温至 37 °C 后调整 pH 至 7.2,加入苯酚红 (1 mg/mL) 做为标准溶液。实验开始前大鼠禁食 18 h,给予大鼠经口灌胃 1.5 mL 甲基纤维素溶液,30 分钟后处死大鼠,结扎幽门和贲门后沿胃大弯剪开胃。收集胃内容物,使用 0.1 N NaOH 定容至 100 mL,室温静置 1 小时。取 5 mL 上清液加入 0.5 mL 20%三氯乙酸,1007×g 离心 15 min 后,加入 4 mL 0.5 N NaOH,测量 560 nm 处吸光度,胃排空率计算公式:

$$\text{胃排空率} \% = \frac{\text{吸光度}}{\text{标准吸光度}} \times 100\%$$

1.4 样本分析

分别参考已有文献对过氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 活性^[19]、过氧化氢酶 (CAT) 活性^[20]、还原型谷胱甘肽 (GSH)^[21] 进行量化分析,脂类过氧化程度根据硫代巴比妥法测定的丙二醛 (MDA) 进行评估^[22]。血糖使用试剂盒检测。

1.5 ghrelin 及 ghrelin mRNA 测定

1.5.1 放射免疫法 (RIA) 测定 ghrelin 使用试剂盒测定 ghrelin 水平。在血液样本中加入 EDTA 和抑肽酶后冻存于 -80 °C。胃组织样本使用 PBS 清洗两次后在生理盐水中加热 5 min,使用滤纸吸干水分。分离粘膜并称重,最后加入 1 M 冷盐酸溶液匀浆。室温孵育 2 h 后,加入等体积 1 M NaOH,4 °C 1790×g 离心 20 min,上清液冻存于 -70 °C。

RIA 法检测 ghrelin 水平,样本或标准液加入 ghrelin 抗体 4 °C 孵育 24 h,加入 ¹²⁵I-ghrelin 后再 4 °C 孵育 24 h,加入用沉淀剂沉淀抗原抗体复合物 20 mg 活性炭,室温静置 45 min,4 °C 1790×g 离心 20 min,取上清液在 g-闪烁仪进行 5 min 放射性计量。

1.5.2 RT-PCR 使用 TRIzol 提取大鼠胃组织总 RNA。合成单链 cDNA 的逆转录酶为 superscriptTM II RNase H⁺。95 °C 孵育 10 min 后 42 °C 孵育 1 h,以合成的 cDNA 作为 PCR 模板,进行 35 次扩增 (95 °C×15 s 变性,65 °C×10 s 退火,72 °C×15 s 延长)。Ghrelin 引物:5'-TTGAGCCCAGAGCACCAGAAA-3' (有义链) 及 5'-AGTTGCAGAGGAGGCAGAAGCT-3' (反义链)。以

GAPDH 为内参,5'-CGGCAAGTTCAACGGCACAG-3' (有义链),5'-ACTCCACGACATACTCAGCAC-3' (反义链)。使用 GeneAmp 5700 SDS 分析数据,计算公式 $\Delta Ct = Ct_{ghrelin} - Ct_{GAPDH}$ 。

1.6 统计分析

实验中数据以 $\bar{X} \pm SEM$ 表示,数据的统计分析使用 Prism5.0,用双因素方差分析(ANOVA)进行组间两两比较, $P < 0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

2 实验结果

2.1 姜辣素对血糖的影响

与对照组相比,STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血糖上升。糖尿病大鼠姜辣素治疗 28 天后,未给与治疗的糖尿病大鼠相比,血糖降低并呈剂量依赖性 (gingerol 100 mg/kg: 300.37 ± 37.19 vs. 237.45 ± 41.36 ; gingerol 200 mg/kg: 310.42 ± 45.27 vs. 218.36 ± 39.71 ; gingerol 400 mg/kg: 289.36 ± 41.34 vs. 151.64 ± 38.24 , $P < 0.05-0.01$)。正常大鼠给予姜辣素,血糖未发生明显变化 ($P > 0.05$)。与糖尿病大鼠相比,使用罗格列酮治疗后,大鼠血糖明显下降 (338.27 ± 43.27 vs. 132.92 ± 36.59 , $P < 0.01$,图 1),并且罗格列酮对血糖的降低作用强于姜辣素 100 mg/kg 组 (237.45 ± 41.36 vs. 132.92 ± 36.59 , $P < 0.01$,图 1)和姜辣素 200 mg/kg 组 (237.45 ± 41.36 vs. 218.36 ± 39.71 , $P < 0.05$,图 1)。

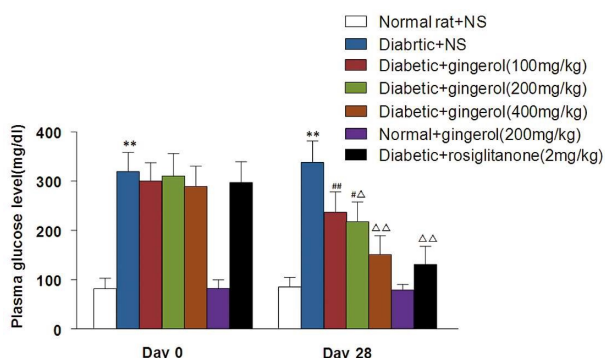


图 1 姜辣素对血糖的影响

Fig.1 Effect of gingerol on the blood glucose levels

** $P < 0.01$ vs. Normal rat+NS, # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs.

Diabetic+rosiglitazone, $\Delta P < 0.05$, $\Delta \Delta P < 0.01$ vs. Diabetic+NS

2.2 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠抗氧化酶活性、GSH 以及 MDA 水平影响

与未经治疗的糖尿病大鼠相比,姜辣素中高剂量组大鼠 SOD、CAT 及 GSH 水平上升且呈量效依赖关系 (SOD: 3.41 ± 1.21 vs. 4.36 ± 1.01 , 5.62 ± 1.18 , 7.05 ± 1.48 , 6.48 ± 1.82 ; CAT: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 , GSH: 10.52 ± 2.37 vs. 15.27 ± 4.59 , 19.29 ± 5.42 , 23.79 ± 6.35 , $P < 0.05-0.01$,图 2)而 MDA 水平下降 (46.38 ± 12.59 vs. 34.61 ± 9.27 , 28.01 ± 8.34 , 19.17 ± 5.19 , $P < 0.05-0.01$,图 2)。经罗格列酮治疗的糖尿病大鼠,与未经治疗糖尿病大鼠相比,SOD、CAT、GSH 及 MDA 水平无明显改变 ($P > 0.05$)。正常大鼠给予姜辣素后 SOD、CAT、GSH 及 MDA 水平无明显改变 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血浆 ghrelin、胃 ghrelin 以

及 ghrelin mRNA 水平影响

与正常组相比,糖尿病大鼠胃 ghrelin 水平明显下降 (381.26 ± 94.37 vs. 195.07 ± 57.42 , $P < 0.01$,图 3.1 图 3.2),但血浆 ghrelin 水平上升 (76.86 ± 21.81 vs. 108.83 ± 27.75 , $P < 0.05$,图 3.2)。与未经治疗糖尿病大鼠相比,使用姜辣素后胃 ghrelin 水平上升,由 195.07 ± 57.42 上升至 301.43 ± 81.24 pg/mg (200 mg/kg, $P < 0.05$,图 3.1 图 3.2) 以及 328.93 ± 76.59 pg/mg (400 mg/kg, $P < 0.01$,图 3.1 图 3.2)。经过治疗后的糖尿病大鼠血浆 ghrelin 水平高于未经治疗糖尿病大鼠 ($P < 0.05-0.01$,图 3)。

与正常大鼠相比,糖尿病大鼠胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达明显增多 ($P < 0.01$,图 3.2)。与未经治疗的糖尿病大鼠相比,经姜辣素 400 mg/kg 治疗后,胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达减少 ($P < 0.05$,图 3.2)。与正常大鼠相比,给予姜辣素后胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达无改变 ($P > 0.05$),与糖尿病组大鼠相比,经罗格列酮治疗后,胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达无改变 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.4 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠胃排空影响

与正常大鼠相比,糖尿病大鼠胃排空明显下降 (82.24 ± 19.74 vs. 45.37 ± 11.23 , $P < 0.01$,图 4)。与糖尿病大鼠相比,给予姜辣素治疗后胃排空上升,呈明显量效依赖关系 (45.37 ± 11.23 vs. 52.43 ± 15.42 , 49.89 ± 9.84 , 74.39 ± 20.79 , $P < 0.05-0.01$,图 4)。但是与糖尿病大鼠相比,给予罗格列酮治疗后,大鼠胃排空无明显改变 ($P > 0.05$)。与正常大鼠相比,给予姜辣素后大鼠胃排空无明显改变 ($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

本研究发现,使用 STZ 诱导糖尿病的大鼠经姜辣素治疗后糖尿病大鼠血糖降低,并且糖尿病大鼠 SOD、CAT 及 GSH 水平上升且呈量效依赖关系而 MDA 水平下降,血浆及胃 ghrelin 水平、胃 ghrelin 表达增强,胃排空增强。

目前糖尿病动物模型普遍使用链霉素(STZ)诱导产生,在实验中也观察到 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血糖上升,给予姜辣素后 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血糖水平降低,且呈量效依赖关系,表明姜辣素能够降低血糖。

在本研究中发现糖尿病大鼠 SOD、CAT 以及 GSH 水平低于正常大鼠,有研究发现 STZ 能够促进氧自由基(ROS)生成,抑制氧自由基防御系统损伤胰岛 β 细胞损伤^[23-25],氧化应激反应是人体重要的防御系统,机体能够平衡 ROS 的生成和消除。在病理条件下,如动脉粥样硬化、冠状动脉疾病、糖尿病以及癌症等,氧自由基大量生成并且抗氧化反应受抑制。已经有研究表明氧化应激参与糖尿病及其并发症的发生发展^[26,27]。ROS 通过使生物膜脂质过氧化,引起细胞内蛋白质变性,损伤酶和 DNA,导致细胞死亡^[28]。酶促抗氧化是第一道抗氧化防御系统,与抗氧化剂一起保护机体免受自由基攻击^[29]。结合本研究结果推断糖尿病大鼠活性氧代谢产物的水平升高,抗氧化作用受抑制,产生大量 H_2O_2 、 O_2 及脂质氢过氧化物对组织产生损伤^[30]。经过姜辣素治疗的糖尿病大鼠表现出 SOD、CAT 以及 GSH 增多,表明姜辣素能够清除自由基保护细胞对抗氧化应激,这项发现与其他的 research 结果相吻合^[31,32]。

与正常大鼠相比糖尿病大鼠脂质过氧化产物 MDA 水平明显增高,推断糖尿病大鼠体内抗氧化剂减少。细胞膜脂质过

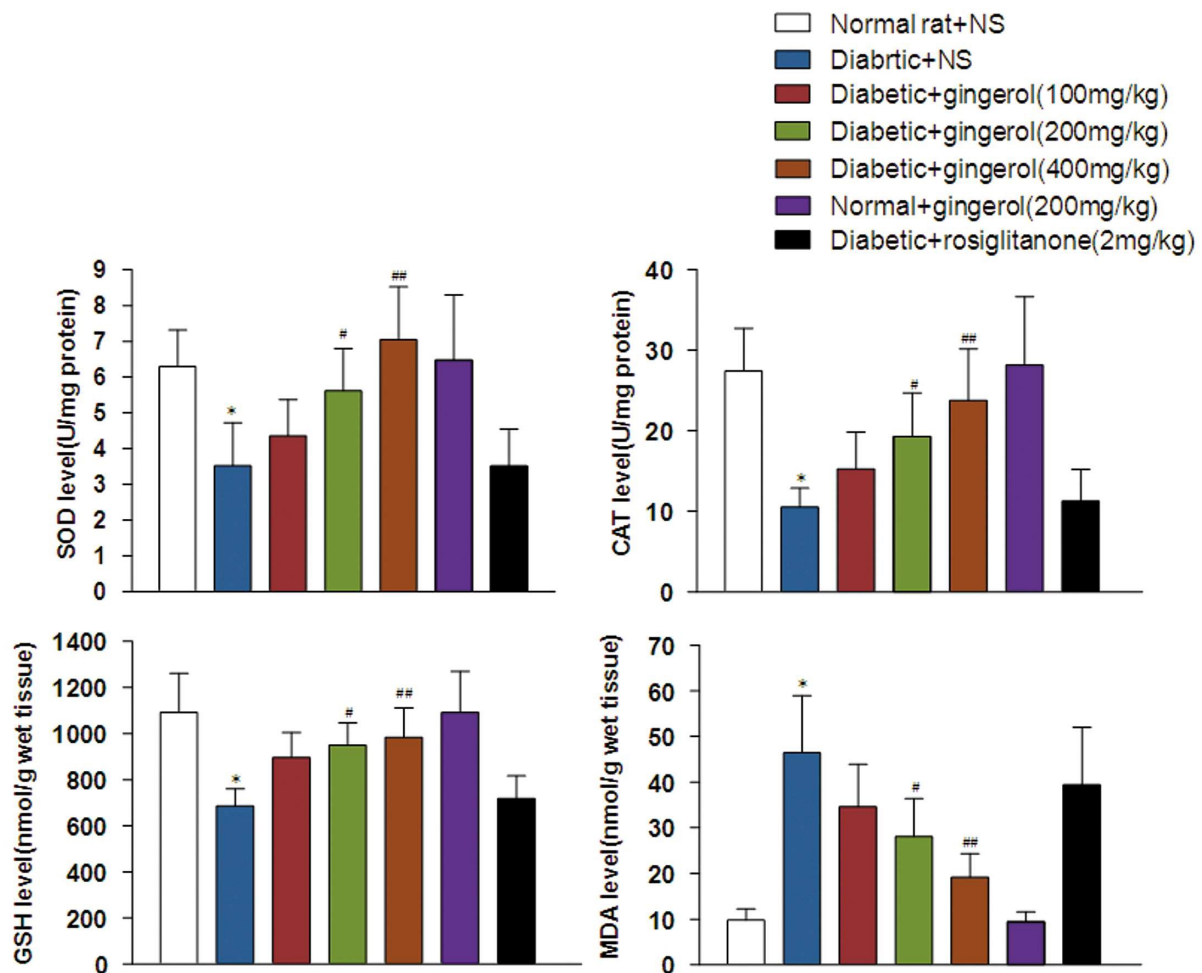


图2 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠抗氧化酶活性、GSH 以及 MDA 水平影响

Fig. 2 Effects of gingerol on enzymatic antioxidant activity and GSH and MDA contents in stomachs of normal and STZ induced diabetic rats.

*P<0.05 vs. Normal rat+NS group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 vs. Diabetic+NS group

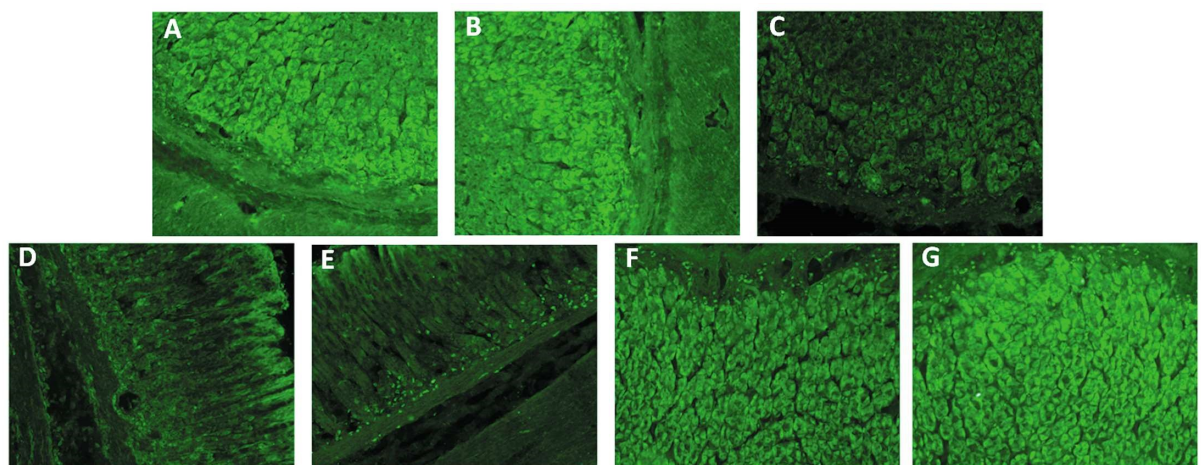


图 3.1 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠胃 ghrelin 的影响

A, 正常大鼠 + 生理盐水; B, 正常大鼠 + 姜辣素 200 mg/kg; C, 糖尿病大鼠 + 罗格列酮 2 mg/kg; D, 糖尿病大鼠 + 姜辣素 100 mg/kg; E, 糖尿病大鼠 + 姜辣素 200 mg/kg; F, 糖尿病大鼠 + 姜辣素 400 mg/kg; G, 正常大鼠 + 姜辣素 200 mg/kg

Fig. 3.1 Effect of gingerol on stomach ghrelin of stomach STZ-induced diabetic rats

A, Normal rat + NS; B, Normal rat + gingerol 200 mg/kg; C, Diabetic + rosiglitazone 2 mg/kg; D, Diabetic + gingerol 100 mg/kg; E, Diabetic + gingerol 200 mg/kg; F, Diabetic + gingerol 400 mg/kg; G, Normal rat + gingerol 200 mg/kg

氧化反应增强导致大量脂质过氧化物的形成, 导致细胞膜结构破坏及功能损伤^[33]。而使用姜辣素治疗后 MDA 水平降低^[31]。

使用姜辣素治疗的糖尿病大鼠抗氧化能力增强, MDA 水平降低, 表明姜辣素能够增强糖尿病大鼠的抗氧化能力。

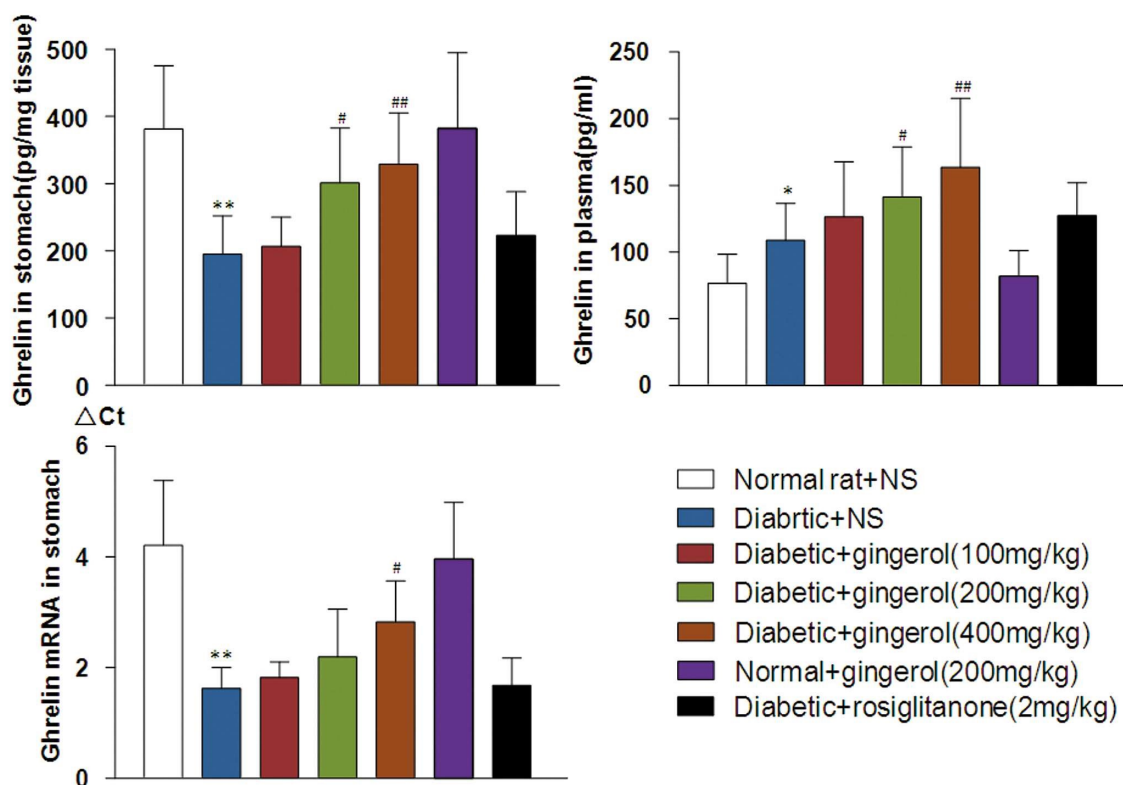


图 3.2 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血浆 ghrelin、胃 ghrelin 以及 ghrelin mRNA 水平影响

Fig 3.2 Effect of gingerol on plasma ghrelin, stomach ghrelin and ghrelin mRNA of stomachin STZ-induced diabetic rats

*P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs. Normal rat+NS group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 vs. Diabetic+NS group

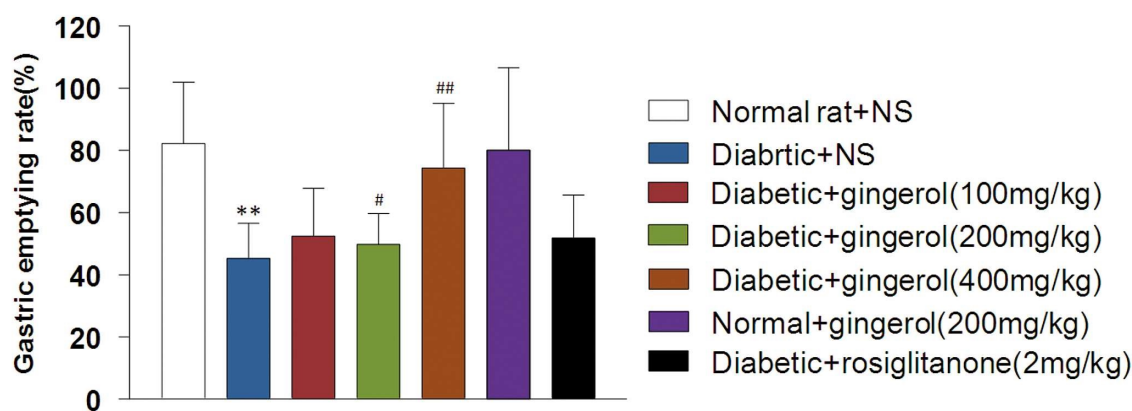


图 4 姜辣素对 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠胃排空影响

Fig.4 Effect of gingerol on gastric emptying rate in STZ-induced diabetic rats

**P<0.01 vs. Normal rat+NS group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 vs. Diabetic+NS group

本研究观察到糖尿病大鼠经姜辣素治疗后胃 ghrelin 水平上升,血浆 ghrelin 水平下降,但是血浆 ghrelin 水平依然高于正常大鼠。表明,姜辣素可能能够促进糖尿病大鼠胃 ghrelin 的合成及释放。有趣的是,研究中还观察到经过姜辣素治疗后的糖尿病大鼠,胃 ghrelin mRNA 的表达减少。表明在机体负能量平衡状态下,胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达受抑制,ghrelin 的表达及分泌减少。但是目前的研究并不能完全解释 ghrelin 及 ghrelin mRNA 间的表达差异,未来将对此进行进一步研究。

本研究发现使用姜辣素治疗的糖尿病大鼠胃排空增强。有研究发现静脉注射 ghrelin 能够增强糖尿病胃轻瘫患者胃排空^[34]。Ghrelin 是一种促生长激素分泌素,人类以及大鼠的胃均能

够表达 ghrelin^[35]。在人类及啮齿动物,ghrelin 能够刺激生长激素释放,促进摄食^[36],促进胃排空^[37],在饥饿、恶病质或厌食症等机体负能量平衡状态下,血浆 ghrelin 水平上升^[38-41]。有研究表明胃底 A 样细胞能够分泌 ghrelin^[42]。本研究发现 STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠血浆 ghrelin 水平以及胃 ghrelin mRNA 表达水平升高,但是胃 ghrelin 降低。糖尿病大鼠血浆 ghrelin 水平上升而胃 ghrelin 水平下降可能是由于胃分泌 ghrelin 后大量释放至血液。

综上所述,本研究发现,STZ 诱导糖尿病大鼠经姜辣素治疗后能够改善胃肠功能,抑制氧化损伤。未来仍需要深入研究在糖尿病中姜辣素抗氧化作用的机制,以便为治疗糖尿病及其并发症提供新策略。

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