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复方溶石剂对胆结石模型小鼠的作用及机制*

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摘要:目的 探讨复方溶石剂对胆结石模型小鼠的作用及机制。方法 将100只BALB/C小鼠随机分为正常对照组(A组, 等量生理盐水), 模型组(B组, 等量生理盐水), 复方溶石剂低、中、高剂量组(C₁组、C₂组、C₃组, 2.5, 5.0, 20.0 mg/kg), 各20只。除A组外, 其余各组小鼠均予高脂、高热量、高胆固醇饲料, 以复制胆结石模型。建模成功后, A组、B组小鼠灌胃生理盐水, C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠灌胃相应药物, 连续28 d。苏木精-伊红染色, 光学显微镜下观察肝脏组织病理形态; 采用全自动生化分析仪测定小鼠血清肝功能指标[三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆红素(TBiL)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)、总胆汁酸(TBA)、直接胆红素(DBiL)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)]的水平; 分别采用逆转录实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(qRT-PCR)法及免疫印迹(Western blot)法测定肝脏X受体(LXR)和羟甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶(HMGCR)mRNA及蛋白的表达水平。结果 与B组比较, C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠肝细胞结构逐渐恢复正常, 胆管上皮细胞坏死减少; LXR mRNA和蛋白表达水平均显著升高(P<0.05), 血清TG, TC, LDL-C, TBiL, DBiL, TBA, ALT, AST, ALP及肝脏HMGCR mRNA和蛋白表达水平均显著降低, 且呈剂量依赖性(P<0.05)。结论 复方溶石剂能减轻胆结石模型小鼠的肝脏脂肪变性, 调节胆固醇及血脂, 机制可能与其能下调HMGCR表达和上调LXR表达有关。

关键词: 复方溶石剂; 胆结石; 肝脏X受体; 羟甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶; 作用机制

Effect and Mechanism of Compound Litholytic Preparation on Model Mice with Gallstone

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect and mechanism of compound litholytic preparation on the model mice with gallstone. **Methods** A total of 100 BALB/C mice were selected and randomly divided into the normal control group (group A, equal amount of normal saline), the model group (group B, equal amount of normal saline), the compound litholytic preparation low-, medium- and high-dose groups (groups C₁, C₂ and C₃, 2.5, 5.0, 20.0 mg/kg respectively), with 20 mice in each group. Except for group A, the mice in other groups were given the high-fat, high-calorie and high-cholesterol diets to replicate the gallstone models. After successful modeling, mice in the groups A and B were given the normal saline by gavage, while mice in the groups C₁, C₂ and C₃ were given the corresponding drugs by gavage. All mice were administrated for continuous 28 d. By the hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining, the pathological morphology of liver tissue was observed under the light microscope. The levels of serum liver function indexes [triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), total bilirubin (TBiL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total bile acid (TBA), direct bilirubin (DBiL) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST)] in mice were measured by the full-automatic biochemical analyzer. The expression levels of liver X receptor (LXR) and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR) mRNA and protein were measured by the reverse transcription real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) and Western blot, respectively. **Results** Compared with those in the group B, the structure of hepatocytes in the groups C₁, C₂ and C₃ gradually returned to normal, and the necrosis of epithelial cells of bile duct in the groups C₁, C₂ and C₃ decreased. Compared with those in the group B, the expression levels of LXR mRNA and protein in the groups C₁, C₂ and C₃ were significantly higher (P<0.05), the expression levels of serum TG, TC, LDL-C, TBiL, DBiL, TBA, ALT, AST, ALP and liver HMGCR mRNA and protein in the groups C₁, C₂ and C₃ were significantly lower in a dose-dependent manner (P<0.05). **Conclusion** Compound litholytic preparation can alleviate liver steatosis, and regulate cholesterol and blood lipids in model mice with gallstone. Its mechanism may be related to the down-regulation of HMGCR expression and up-regulation of LXR expression.

Key words: compound litholytic preparation; gallstone; liver X receptor; hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase; mechanism

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胆结石病为常见消化系统疾病,90%以上的胆结石是胆囊内形成的胆固醇固体结晶^[1]。正常生理状态下,胆汁在肝脏产生并分泌到十二指肠消化食物^[2]。病理生理条件下,胆固醇的过饱和胆汁和相对过量的胆固醇会沉淀为固体晶体,在胆囊分泌的黏蛋白凝胶中聚集、融合,最终形成胆结石^[3]。腹腔镜胆囊切除术是目前治疗有症状胆结石的金标准,胆固醇胆结石疾病的药物治疗方案尚无统一标准。有研究表明,抑制肝脏胆固醇合成或肠道胆固醇吸收的降胆固醇药物可作用于参与胆固醇和胆汁酸稳态的特定核受体,从而治疗胆固醇胆结石疾病^[4]。复方溶石剂按2-甲氧基-6-甲基吡啶(MMP)-依地酸二钠(EDTA)-聚乙二醇(PEG)-蛋黄卵磷脂(EPC)浓度梯度1:1:1:1配制,其酯类溶解剂与主要溶解色素结石的金属离子螯合剂通过表面活性剂或乳化剂混合,能同时较好地溶解胆结石的胆固醇和胆色素成分^[5]。由于不同溶剂的配合使用及表面活性剂的加入,使溶石剂的有效浓度下降,减少了溶石剂生物毒性及副作用的发生。加入中药等黏膜保护成分,可提高患者的耐受性和依从性^[6-7]。本研究中探讨了复方溶石剂对胆结石模型小鼠的作用及机制。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器、试剂与动物

仪器:AU-480型全自动生化分析仪(美国库尔特贝克曼生物科技有限公司);FTC-3000P型实时聚合酶链式反应(PCR)系统(上海风菱生物技术有限公司);E-Gel 96型凝胶成像仪(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司);Image-Pro Plus软件(6.0版,美国Media Cybernetics公司)。

试剂:复方溶石剂(本院中医科研制);熊去氧胆酸(美国Sigma生物公司,批号为MN-54898);三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆红素(TBil)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)、总胆汁酸(TBA)、直接胆红素(DBil)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)试剂盒(美国库尔特贝克曼生物科技有限公司,批号分别为695874,741854,258415,652148,201599,201598,635298,745261,203591);PARIS™试剂盒(批号为45958),TRIzol®试剂(批号为514596),TRIzol LS试剂(批号为632548),均购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司;cDNA逆转录试剂盒(德国Roche Diagnostics公司,批号为201256);SYBR Premix ExTaq试剂盒(批号为5148965),RIPA试剂(批号为2012569),均购自上海碧云天生物技术研究;肝脏X受体(LXR)一抗(1:2 000,批号为ab40855),羟甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶(HMGCR)一抗(1:5 000,批号为ab96581),甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)一抗

(1:1 000,批号为ab32548),辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)偶联的山羊抗兔二抗(1:2 000,批号为ab96587),均购自英国Abcam公司;增强型化学发光(ECL)试剂(美国Bio-Rad Laboratories公司,批号为412593)。

动物: BALB/C小鼠100只,12周龄,体质量(108.65±12.09)g,雌雄各半,由山东大学医学院动物实验中心提供,动物许可证号为SCXK(鲁)20001003。小鼠自由摄取饲料、自由饮水,昼夜循环(12 h/12 h),室温(22±1)℃,符合《中华人民共和国实验动物管理条例》要求。

1.2 方法

分组、建模与给药:将100只小鼠按体质量随机分为正常对照组(A组),模型对照组(B组),复方溶石剂低、中、高剂量组(C₁组、C₂组、C₃组,2.5,5.0,20.0 mg/kg),各20只,雌雄各半。除A组外,其余各组小鼠均予高脂、高热量、高胆固醇(脂肪15%、胆固醇1%、胆酸0.5%)饲料,连续8周,建模成功后,B组、C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠行腹部B超,均见明显胆结石。C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠分别灌胃相应剂量药物,A组和B组小鼠均灌胃等量生理盐水,连续28 d。然后处死小鼠,分离血清及肝脏组织并进行相关检测。

血清肝功能指标测定:应用AU-480型全自动生化分析仪检测各组小鼠血清中TG,TC,LDL-C,TBil,DBil,TBA,ALT,AST,ALP水平。

肝脏病理组织观察:在4%多聚甲醛中固定,从右下叶制备3 mm厚的切片,用石蜡包埋,将切片切成5 μm,并用苏木精-伊红(HE)染色,以进行组织学分析,所有切片均使用Olympus光学显微镜以400倍的放大倍率成像。在每个切片的6个随机选择的区域中进行组织病理学分析,以间质水肿、出血、中性粒细胞浸润、透明膜形成、坏死和充血评估肝脏损伤程度。

小鼠肝脏组织中LXR和HMGCR mRNA表达水平测定:使用PARIS™试剂盒将肝脏组织与1 mL细胞分级缓冲液混合,在室温下以3 800×g离心20 min,独立使用TRIzol®试剂和TRIzol LS试剂从上清液中获得总RNA,使用cDNA逆转录试剂盒将总RNA逆转录成cDNA,使用SYBR Premix ExTaq试剂盒和FTC-3000P型实时PCR系统进行实时荧光定量PCR(qPCR)。热循环条件:95℃初始变性20 s,95℃变性15 s,60℃退火30 s,72℃延伸25 s,共40个循环。引物序列见表1,以GAPDH用作LXR和HMGCR的内参,使用2^{-ΔΔC_t}计算LXR和HMGCR的相对表达量。

免疫印迹(Western blot)法检测LXR和HMGCR在小鼠肝脏组织中的蛋白表达水平:使用RIPA试剂从肝脏中提取总蛋白,蛋白质浓度由BCA法确定,通过10%十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)

表1 引物序列

Tab.1 Sequences of primers

引物	正向	反向
LXR	5' - TCGGGGCTAGGCGCTGTAGCGCGGCTGCTGAC - 3'	5' - TGGGGCTGATCGATCGTAGCTAGCTAGCTGTC - 3'
HMGR	5' - TGGGCTGCTGTCGATCGATCGTAGCTCC - 3'	5' - TGGGTCGTCGATCGTAGCTAGCTAGCTGCCC - 3'
GAPDH	5' - TGGGCGGCTGATCGATCGATCGATGCTCCC - 3'	5' - TGGGGGCTGATCGATCGTAGCTAGCC - 3'

分离蛋白质(30 μg),并转移到聚偏二氟乙烯(PVDF)膜上,室温下用5%脱脂牛奶封闭2 h,将膜与针对LXR, HMGR, GAPDH的一抗在4 °C下孵育12 h,用含有0.05% Tween-20的TBS洗涤3次,将膜与HRP偶联的山羊抗兔二抗在37 °C下孵育1 h,用凝胶成像仪和ECL观察蛋白质条带,采用Image-Pro Plus 6.0版软件计算目标蛋白/内部参考蛋白的灰度值。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件分析。计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm s$ 表示,行单因素方差分析,多重比较行LSD-t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对小鼠肝功能指标的影响

与A组比较,B组小鼠血清TG,TC,LDL-C,TBil,DBil,TBA,ALT,AST,ALP水平均显著升高($P < 0.05$);与B组比较,C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠血清TG,TC,LDL-C,TBil,DBil,TBA,ALT,AST,ALP水平均显著降低,且呈

剂量依赖性($P < 0.05$)。详见表2。

2.2 肝脏病理切片结果

A组小鼠肝细胞结构清晰,胆管区无明显异常;B组小鼠胆管上皮细胞坏死明显,有炎性细胞浸润;C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠肝细胞结构逐渐恢复正常,胆管上皮细胞坏死减少,且呈剂量-效应关系。详见图1。

2.3 对小鼠肝脏LXR和HMGR mRNA及蛋白表达水平的影响

与A组比较,B组小鼠肝脏LXR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著降低,HMGR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著升高($P < 0.05$);与B组比较,C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠肝脏LXR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著升高,HMGR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著降低,且均呈剂量依赖性($P < 0.05$)。详见表3和图2。

3 讨论

随着高脂、高胆固醇进食时间的延长,胆结石患病率和肝脏恶化程度逐渐增加。本研究结果显示,与B组

表2 复方溶石剂对小鼠肝功能指标的影响($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 20$)

Tab.2 Effect of compound litholytic preparation on the liver function indexes of mice ($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 20$)

组别	剂量(mg/kg)	TG(μmol/L)	TC(μmol/L)	LDL-C(μmol/L)	TBil(μmol/L)	DBil(μmol/L)	TBA(μmol/L)	ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)	ALP(U/L)
A组		1.01 ± 0.25	2.12 ± 0.24	1.38 ± 0.25	4.89 ± 0.62	2.92 ± 0.54	18.58 ± 6.11	31.59 ± 6.59	45.38 ± 7.52	49.24 ± 18.20
B组		4.30 ± 0.18 ^a	5.69 ± 0.35 ^a	4.99 ± 0.29 ^a	101.58 ± 16.37 ^a	79.27 ± 7.59 ^a	189.21 ± 12.34 ^a	269.82 ± 18.29 ^a	351.48 ± 19.34 ^a	109.89 ± 19.20 ^a
C ₁ 组	2.5	3.99 ± 0.35 ^{ab}	4.82 ± 0.28 ^{ab}	3.58 ± 0.27 ^{ab}	85.89 ± 7.24 ^{ab}	71.27 ± 12.17 ^{ab}	143.27 ± 12.58 ^{ab}	152.81 ± 12.19 ^{ab}	239.74 ± 20.20 ^{ab}	105.39 ± 15.24 ^{ab}
C ₂ 组	5.0	3.59 ± 0.34 ^{abc}	4.03 ± 0.28 ^{abc}	2.98 ± 0.42 ^{abc}	64.24 ± 10.38 ^{abc}	50.27 ± 6.28 ^{abc}	103.81 ± 13.25 ^{abc}	106.35 ± 16.59 ^{abc}	173.89 ± 16.24 ^{abc}	80.34 ± 13.28 ^{abc}
C ₃ 组	20.0	2.40 ± 0.27 ^{abcd}	3.35 ± 0.29 ^{abcd}	2.30 ± 0.24 ^{abcd}	46.58 ± 11.74 ^{abcd}	34.81 ± 9.28 ^{abcd}	84.63 ± 21.58 ^{abcd}	83.51 ± 16.48 ^{abcd}	143.34 ± 19.34 ^{abcd}	68.50 ± 19.34 ^{abcd}
F值		42.364	63.254	85.254	52.639	49.587	63.254	59.965	85.147	75.026
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:与A组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与B组比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与C₁组比较,^c $P < 0.05$;与C₂组比较,^d $P < 0.05$ 。表3同。

Note:Compared with those in the group A,^a $P < 0.05$;Compared with those in the group B,^b $P < 0.05$;Compared with those in the group C₁,^c $P < 0.05$;Compared with those in the group C₂,^d $P < 0.05$ (for Tab.2 - 3).

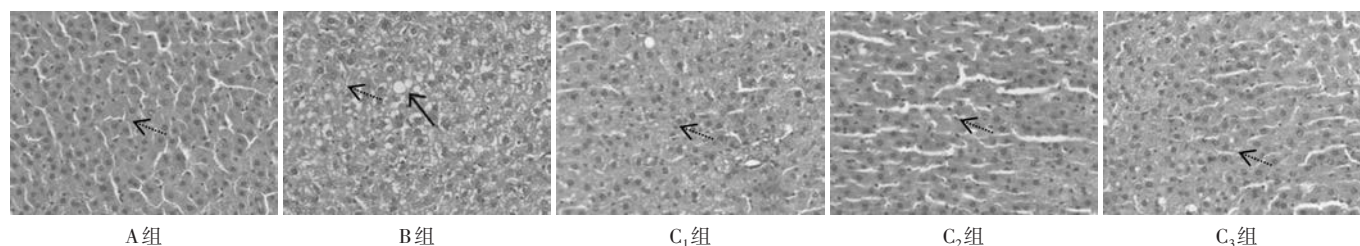


图1 各组小鼠肝脏病理切片结果(HE染色, ×400, n = 20)

Note:The dotted arrow refers to the bile duct area,and the solid arrow refers to the liver steatosis.

Fig.1 Results of pathological sections of liver in each group (HE staining, ×400, n = 20)

表3 复方溶石剂对小鼠肝脏LXR和HMGCR mRNA及蛋白表达水平的影响 (n = 20)

Tab.3 Effect of compound litholytic preparation on the expression levels of LXR and HMGCR mRNA and protein in liver of mice (n = 20)

组别	剂量(mg/kg)	LXR mRNA	HMGCR mRNA	LXR / GAPDH	HMGCR / GAPDH
A组		2.85 ± 0.22	0.79 ± 0.29	3.88 ± 0.42	0.70 ± 0.32
B组		0.56 ± 0.21 ^a	3.86 ± 0.24 ^a	0.59 ± 0.41 ^a	3.82 ± 0.31 ^a
C ₁ 组	2.5	1.09 ± 0.23 ^{ab}	2.63 ± 0.21 ^{ab}	0.99 ± 0.43 ^{ab}	2.53 ± 0.30 ^{ab}
C ₂ 组	5.0	1.35 ± 0.22 ^{abcd}	2.22 ± 0.29 ^{abc}	1.23 ± 0.49 ^{abc}	1.72 ± 0.39 ^{abc}
C ₃ 组	20.0	1.60 ± 0.24 ^{abcd}	1.64 ± 0.25 ^{abcd}	1.64 ± 0.44 ^{abcd}	1.34 ± 0.34 ^{abcd}
F值		10.362	19.528	16.529	17.365
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

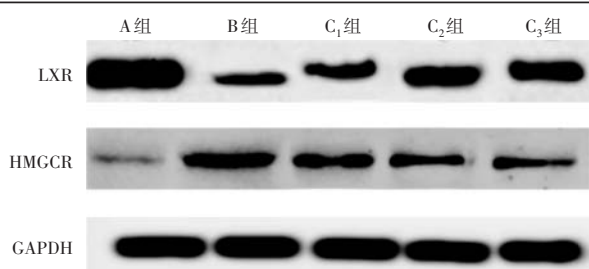


图2 各组小鼠肝脏LXR和HMGCR蛋白表达免疫印迹图
Fig.2 Western blot of LXR and HMGCR protein expression in liver in each group

比较, C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠TG, TC, LDL - C, TBI_L, DBI_L, TBA, ALT, AST, ALP水平均显著降低, 且呈剂量依赖性(P < 0.05), 表明复方溶石剂在降低胆固醇饱和指数和胆固醇胆结石形成方面具有明显作用。

本研究结果显示, 与B组比较, C₁组、C₂组、C₃组小鼠肝脏LXR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著升高, HMGCR mRNA及蛋白表达水平均显著降低, 且呈剂量依赖性(P < 0.05), 表明复方溶石剂能上调胆结石模型小鼠肝脏LXR表达, 下调HMGCR表达。LXR是胆固醇传感器, 响应过量的胆固醇, 刺激其转运到肝脏和胆汁排泄, 其作用机制可能为当复方溶石剂进入胆汁时, 其会改变胆汁盐浓度并增加胆固醇的溶解度。复方溶石剂可溶解胆汁中的胆固醇结晶/晶体, 还可刺激LXR将胆固醇向前输送到胆汁中^[8]。LXR作为一种胆固醇受体, 在胆固醇转运增加时被动下调, 以维持胆固醇稳态; 同时, 不依赖HMGCR的途径在调节肝脏胆固醇分泌和确定对胆固醇胆结石的易感性方面起关键作用^[9]。这与LXR - HMGCR通路调节胆固醇代谢的经典作用机制不同, 因为胆盐浓度有限, 当浓度达到一定水平时会影响胆固醇的溶解度, 导致胆固醇结晶/结石形成^[10-12]。这也可能是复方溶石剂并非对每个患者都有效, 或一段时间后结石会复发, 需在后续研究中验证。

综上所述, 复方溶石剂能减轻胆结石模型小鼠的肝脏脂肪变性, 调节胆固醇及血脂, 其机制可能与复方

溶石剂能下调HMGCR表达和上调LXR表达有关。

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