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Characterization and immunomodulating activities of polysaccharide from Lentinus edodes.

Zheng R, Jie S, Hanchuan D, Moucheng W.

Source

Laboratory of Functional Food and Nutrition, College of Food Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, PR China.

Abstract

The polysaccharide L-II was isolated and purified from the fruiting body of Lentinus edodes, which consisted of d-glucopyranose and had the molecular weight of $2.03 \times 10(5)$ Da. We evaluated the effects of the polysaccharide L-II on the cellular immune response of Sarcoma 180-bearing mice. Mice were treated with three doses of the polysaccharide L-II (1, 5, and 10 mg/kg body weight) for 10 days. Tumor weight, relative spleen and thymus weight, delayedtype hypersensitivity (DTH) response, phagocytosis of macrophage, splenocytes proliferation were studied. Concentration of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) and interleukin-2 (IL-2) in mice serum were measured in control and polysaccharide groups. At the dose of 1, 5 and 10 mg/kg, a significant increase (p<0.05) in relative spleen and thymus weight, DTH, phagocytosis of macrophage was observed, as well as a significant decrease in tumor formation. The concentration of TNF-alpha, IFN-gamma in serum increased significantly in the polysaccharide groups compared with the model control group, but IL-2 not. Moreover, the polysaccharide L-II could increase NO production and catalase activity in macrophages. Results of these studies demonstrated the antitumor activity of the polysaccharide L-II on mice-transplanted sarcoma 180 was mediated by immunomodulation in inducing T-cells and macrophage-dependent immune system responses.

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