

liver, heart, muscle and detecting the related enzyme, glucokinase (GCK), phosphofructokinase (PFK), pyruvate kinase (PK), Acetyl coenzyme A (AC-COA), pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH), citrate synthase (CS), isocitrate dehydrogenase (ICD), glycogen synthase kinase -3 (GSK-3), glycogen phosphorylase (PYGL) and adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL) and energy metabolism related enzyme adenosine kinase (ADK), ATP synthetase (ATPs), cytochrome C reductase (CCR) and cytochrome C oxidase (COX), Na-K-ATP enzyme (muscle), Na-K-ATP enzyme (liver) expression. Detection of three triiodothyronine related endocrine system (T3), four triiodothyronine (T4) and serotonin 5- autonomic nervous system related (5-HT) and acetylcholine (AchE), norepinephrine (NE) expression. Results: The model group, GCK、 PFK、 PK、 P-DH、 CS、 ICD、 GSK-3、 ATPs、 CCR、 COX、 ADK、 NA-K-ATP (liver) 、 NA-K-ATP(muscle)、 T3、 T4、 AchE、 NE were significantly increased (P<0.05) ; AC-COA、 PYGL、 ATGL、 5-HT were significantly decreased (P<0.05) .The total composition group GCK、 PFK、 PK、 PDH、 CS、 GSK-3、 COX、 ADK、 T3、 T4、 AchE、 NE were significantly decreased (P<0.05) ;AC-COA、 5-HT were significantly increased (P<0.05) . The aglycone group, GCK、 PFK、 P-K、 PDH、 CS、 GSK-3、 ADK、 NA-K-ATP(muscle)、 T3、 AchE、 NE were significantly decreased (P<0.05) ; 5-HT were significantly increased (P<0.05) . The glycosides group, GCK、 PFK、 PDH、 CS、 ICD、 GSK-3、 ADK、 ATPs、 C-CR、 COX、 NA-K-ATP(liver)、 NA-K-ATP(muscle)、 T4、 AchE were significantly decreased (P<0.05) ; 5-HT were significantly increased(P<0.05).The Polysaccharide group ,some indicators were increased,some were decreased,there is no significant difference. Conclusion: total composition of *Scutellaria baicalensis* can inhibit substance metabolism, energy metabolism, endocrine system and autonomic nervous system,and confirm the cold property once again, which is consistent with with the new hypothesis proposed by the chief scientist of the subject.In conclusion , aglycones and glycosides have the the similar trend with the cold medicine , consistent with previous experimental results about the fraction of *Scutellaria baicalensis* in normal rats.We can infer that aglycones and glycosides the main material basis of *Scutellaria baicalensis* cold property.Polysaccharide has flat property and we need to do deep research.

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ADVANCES IN STUDIES ON PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF *CELOSIA CRISTATA*

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Abstract: Cockscomb flower is an annual herb of *Amaranthaceae* family. All the plants can be used as medicine, which is non-toxic and is a traditional Chinese medicine. The text summarizes the relevant reports on cockscomb in recent 20 years, and discusses its pharmacological effects in detail, and provides the basis for better research and development of cockscomb in the future.

Key words: *Celosia Cristata* L.; pharmacological effect

Cockscomb (*Celosia Cristata* L.) *Amaranthaceae* (*Amaranthaceae*) is an annual herbaceous herb, also known as chicken bun, cockscomb head, old and less. Originated in Africa and Asia, tropical regions, and now has a large area in China. Its flowers, stems and leaves, seeds can be used as medicine. Its sweet, astringent, cool, to the liver, large intestine, with a convergence of bleeding, with only, astringent and other effects. According to the relevant literature, the pharmacological effects of cockscomb plants are summarized below.

1 pharmacological effect

1.1 hemostasis Cockscomb extract has a significant hemostatic activity, studies have reported Cockscomb extract by affecting the coagulation system and fibrinolytic system to play a hemostatic effect, and the hemostatic parts of the larger parts of the cockscomb. Bao Beihua et al [1] research results show that cockscomb peanut products and n-butanol parts, ethyl acetate parts with cooling blood, hemostatic effect, carbon has hemostatic effect, and fried carbon after hemostasis. Qu Yanling et al [2] study shows that the hemostatic mechanism of n-butanol parts of coconut flowers mainly by shortening prothrombin time and partial thromboplastin time, reduce tissue plasminogen activator activity, improve plasmin Activation of the original activator inhibitor, thereby promoting the endogenous and exogenous coagulation system, inhibition of fibrinolysis system to achieve the purpose of hemostasis.

1.2 on liver injury protection

Wang [3] and so on from the cockscomb in the separation of cockscomycin, and then study the different doses of crocin on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver toxicity in mice protective effect. Compared with the control group, it can significantly reduce the levels of aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase in serum and histopathological examination, indicating that crocinase has significant hepatoprotective activity. Kim [4] and other studies of different doses of Cockscomb extract on tert-butyl hydroperoxide induced liver toxicity in rats, compared with the control group, it can significantly reduce the serum and histopathological examination of glutamate Oxalate aminotransferase, glutamate pyruvate aminotransferase levels, but also reduce liver lipid peroxides and serum levels of triglycerides. The results showed that Cockscomb extract could prevent oxidative stress - induced liver injury by enhancing the antioxidant capacity of hepatocytes.

1.3 anti-vaginal trichomoniasis effect Chen Jian-fang [5] and other different concentrations of water extract of cockscomb on the role of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in vitro culture, the role of drugs at different times after the vaginal *Trichomonas vaginalis* mortality. The results showed that with the increase of drug concentration and drug action time, the mortality rate of *Trichomonas vaginalis* increased. Indicating that cockscomb has a strong anti-vaginal trichomoniasis effect.

2 Summary At present, there are many studies on the chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of cockscomb peanut products, but some mechanisms of pharmacological effects have not been studied or researched deeply, and the research on the correlation between the effective components and pharmacological effects of different parts of cockscomb is lack. But also for the comb of cockscomb fireworks research is relatively small. Therefore, a comprehensive study of raw materials and processed products, as soon as possible to explore its mechanism of action, to find the relationship between the efficacy should be the focus of future research.

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RESEARCH PROGRESS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN TREATMENT OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

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Abstract Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is one of the most serious complications of diabetes. According to the statistics, 30% to 40% of patients with 1-type diabetes and 15% to 20% of patients with 2-type diabetes have complications of diabetic nephropathy. In recent years, the effect of Chinese medicine on diabetic nephropathy is better. The review is as follows:

Key words: diabetes, complications, diabetic nephropathy

Diabetic nephropathy (DN), also known as diabetic glomerulosclerosis, is a common cause of chronic renal failure and death. The incidence of diabetic nephropathy can reach 47.66%, accounting for 60% of diabetes mellitus mortality. Clinical manifestations include proteinuria, edema, hypertension, and progressive renal damage.

Objective The purpose is to summarize the effect of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.

Materials and methods All the available information on diabetes nephropathy was collected via electronic search (using PubMed, SCI Finder Scholar, CNKI, TPL, Google, Scholar, Baidu Scholar, and Web of Science).

Results and discussion Yishenkang granule (*Panax Ginseng*, *Radix Astragali*, *Radix Puerariae*, *Poria Cocos*, *Cornus Officinalis*, *Polygonum Multiflorum Thunb*, *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*) tonifying spleen and kidney, supplemented by promoting blood circulation. It has been proved that *Radix Astragali* can reduce free radical production and promote free radical scavenging; *Panax Ginseng* and its active ingredients can prevent renal failure; *Puerarin* can significantly improve renal blood flow, inhibit platelet aggregation and reduce blood viscosity; *Salvianolic acid A* from *Salvia Miltiorrhiza* can inhibit the proliferation of fibroblasts, reduce the collagen synthesis of fibroblasts and effectively alleviate the fibrosis of organization.