

南京中医药大学研究生申请奖、助学金 学术成果（论文）认定办法

一、为适应研究生教育的新要求，激发研究生的科研创新能力，提高研究生培养质量，特制定本办法。

二、本办法认定的学术论文是在国家机构正式认定的国内、外正规期刊上公开发表的，旨在阐述作者学术观点、调查研究成果的学术文章。论文分为国内学术刊物论文、国外学术刊物论文。具体要求如下：

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五、发表论文指第一作者（不含通讯作者；SCI 含共同第一作者）见刊的论文，其余作者名次均不能作为认定依据，且要求与就读期间研究方向相关。

六、学术论文第一作者（SCI 含共同第一作者）的通讯单位必须是：南京中医药大学或南京中医药大学某学院/附属医院/实验室。参

评时应提供获奖证书、科研成果及其他证明的原件以供审核。

七、文章内容不包含综述、方案、评述、会议论文。

八、科研成果或奖项必须为在读期间以“南京中医药大学”研究生身份取得。统计时限为攻读硕士或博士相应培养阶段期间发表或获得。具体时间根据不同奖、助学金实际情况而定。

九、已经用于申请并获得奖助学金的科研成果或奖项，不得重复用于申请同一奖助学金。

十、发表在被我校纳入预警名单刊物中的学术成果，在刊物退出预警名单前，不得参评。

十一、本办法适用于研究生申请校级及以上相关奖助学金。学业奖学金中关于学术成果的认定内容可由各培养单位参照本办法制定，纳入本单位学业奖学金评定细则。

十二、本办法由党委研究生工作部负责解释。

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The screenshot shows the Web of Science interface for a research article. The article title is "Systems pharmacology reveals the mechanism of activity of Ge-Gen-Qin-Lian decoction against LPS-induced acute lung injury: A novel strategy for exploring active components and effective mechanism of TCM formulae". The authors listed are Ding, ZH, Zhong, RX, Yang, YN, Xia, TY, Wang, WJ, Wang, Y, Xing, N, Luo, Y, Li, SY, and Shang, LF. The article is from the journal "PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH", volume 156, issue 10, pages 1016-1019, published in June 2020. The abstract discusses the use of systems pharmacology to explore the effects and mechanisms of GQD treatment in ALI, highlighting the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. The article has 72 citations and is cited by 2 databases. The page also displays a list of funding organizations, including the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and the Foundation of China Postdoctoral Science.

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Systems pharmacology reveals the mechanism of activity of Ge-Gen-Qin-Lian decoction against LPS-induced acute lung injury: A novel strategy for exploring active components and effective mechanism of TCM formulae

作者: Ding, ZH (Ding, Zhe)^{1,2}; Zhong, RX (Zhong, Renxing)^{1,2}; Yang, YN (Yang, Yanni)^{1,2}; Xia, TY (Xia, Tianyi)^{1,2}; Wang, WJ (Wang, Wujing)^{1,2}; Wang, Y (Wang, Yi)¹; Xing, N (Xing, Na)¹; Luo, Y (Luo, Yun)¹; Li, SY (Li, Shuyuan)²; Shang, LF (Shang, Lifeng)⁴...[更多内容](#)

PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH
卷: 156
文献号: 104759
DOI: 10.1016/j.phrs.2020.104759
出版年: JUN 2020
文献类型: Article
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摘要

Acute lung injury (ALI), a severe and life-threatening inflammation of the lung, with high morbidity and mortality, underscoring the urgent need for novel treatments. Ge-Gen-Qin-Lian decoction (GQD), a classic Chinese herbal formula, has been widely used to treat intestine-related diseases in the clinic for centuries. In recent years, a growing number of studies have found that GQD has a favorable anti-inflammatory effect. With the further study on the viscera microbiota, the link between the lungs and the gut-the gut-lung axis has been established. Based on the theory of the gut-lung axis, we used systems pharmacology to explore the effects and mechanisms of GQD treatment in ALI. Hypothesizing that GQD inhibits ALI progression, we used the experimental model of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced ALI in Balb/c mice to evaluate the therapeutic potential of GQD. Our results showed that GQD exerted protective effects against LPS-induced ALI by reducing pulmonary edema and microvascular permeability. Meanwhile, GQD can downregulate the expression of LPS-induced TNF-alpha, IL-1 beta, and IL-6 in lung tissue, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BLAF), and serum. To further understand the molecular mechanism of GQD in the treatment of ALI, we used the network pharmacology to predict the disease targets of the active components of GQD. Lung tissue and serum samples of the mice were separately analyzed by transcriptomics and metabolomics. KEGG pathway analysis of network pharmacology and transcriptomics indicated that PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was significantly enriched, suggesting that it may be the main regulatory pathway for GQD treatment of ALI. By immunohistochemical analysis and apoptosis detection, it was verified that GQD can inhibit ALI apoptosis through PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Then, we used the PI3K inhibitor LY294002 to block the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, and reverse verified that the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway is the main pathway of GQD anti-ALI. In addition, differential metabolites in mice serum samples indicate that GQD can inhibit the inflammatory process of ALI by reversing the imbalance of energy metabolism. Our study showed that, GQD did have a better therapeutic effect on ALI, and initially elucidated its molecular mechanism. Thus, GQD could be exploited to develop novel therapeutics for ALI. Moreover, our study also provides a novel strategy to explore active components and effective mechanism of TCM formula combined with TCM theory to treat ALI.

关键词

作者关键词: Acute lung injury; The gut-lung axis theory; Ge-Gen-Qin-Lian decoction; Systems pharmacology; PI3K/Akt signaling pathway
Key Words Plus: JIE-DU-DECOCTION; GEGENQINLIAN DECOCTION; INFLAMMATION; BERBERINE; APOPTOSIS; PATHWAYS; PI3K/AKT; SEPSIS; SAFETY; MICE

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基金资助致谢

基金资助机构	显示详情	授权号
National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)		81603366
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第 1 条, 共 1 条

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