

关附甲素对豚鼠左心房肌的变力性作用

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摘要 关附甲素(GFA) $8.0 \times 10^{-7} \sim 8.2 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/L 可浓度依赖性地降低豚鼠左心房肌的收缩力(Fc),但不能翻转正阶梯现象,对静息后增强(PRP)则能明显减弱。普萘洛尔(Pro)5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 也有相似的作用,而在 Pro 阻断 β 受体的基础上,GFA 仍可进一步降低心房肌 Fc 的幅度和 PRP。维拉帕米(Ver)5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 则可翻转正阶梯为负阶梯,对 PRP 无影响。结果提示,GFA 的负性肌力作用除了与抑制外钙流入细胞内有关外,还与减少细胞内钙的释放有关;与 β 受体无关,且无频率依赖性。

关键词 关附甲素;左心房肌;阶梯现象;静息后增强

关附甲素(guanfu base A, GFA)是从黄花

乌头 *Aconitum coreanum* (Levl.) Rapaics 的块根关白附子中提得的一种二萜类生物碱^[1]。GFA 8.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 可明显延长豚鼠右心室乳头状肌的动作电位时程(APD),而 GFA 82 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 则能明显缩短 APD^[2],同时 GFA 可依浓度抑制高钾去极化后的慢反应动作电位的 V_{ma} ^[3]。这些作用说明 GFA 具有阻滞慢内向电流的作用。本文目的是观察 GFA 是否具有负性肌力作用,并进一步研究 GFA 对阶梯现象和静息后增强的影响,以探讨 GFA 负性肌力作用的机理。

1 材料与方法

1.1 豚鼠左心房标本的制作 豚鼠,体重 350~450 g,雌雄不拘,击昏后取心脏,分离左心房,悬吊于盛有 Tyrode's 液 30 ml 的浴槽里,Tyrode's 液成分如前^[2]。标本一端固定于槽底部,另一端与肌电换能器相连。心肌静息张力为 1.0 g,溶液温度 33 \pm 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,通 95% $\text{O}_2 + 5\% \text{CO}_2$ 。由刺激器(SEN-3201, Nihon Kohden)经隔离器输出 0.5 Hz, 4 ms, 150% 阈电流强度的方波驱动左心房肌收缩,多道生理记录仪(RM-6000, Nihon Kohden)监

视并记录收缩力(Fc)。

静息后增强效应(PRP)和阶梯现象:标本平衡 1 h 后,停止刺激 30 s,再恢复刺激,此时第一个刺激脉冲所驱动的第一个收缩幅度最大,称为 PRP。PRP 代表 Ca^{2+} 从心肌细胞内钙库释放动员的情况^[4]。待收缩力恢复稳态后(约 5 min),按以下顺序改变刺激频率:0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 Hz, 再回到 0.5 Hz。当各刺激频率驱动心房肌收缩达稳态后,方可进入下一个刺激频率,整个过程在 3 min 内完成^[4]。

所有实验均在同一标本中完成对照和药物作用的观察,结果用配对 *t* 检验统计处理。

1.2 药品

关附甲素盐酸盐由中国药科大学天然药物化学教研室刘静涵提供。普萘洛尔(Propranolol, Pro), 5 mg/5 ml, 北京制药厂;维拉帕米(verapamil, Ver), 5 mg/2 ml, 广州利民制药厂。

2 实验结果

2.1 关附甲素对左心房肌收缩力和静息后增强效应的影响 用累积给药法,按 0.5 \log mol/L 递增药物浓度,观察关附甲素($8.0 \times$

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$10^{-7} \sim 8.2 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/L)对Fc和PRP的影响,给药间隔时间为20 min,GFA浓度依赖性地降低Fc和PRP(图1)。

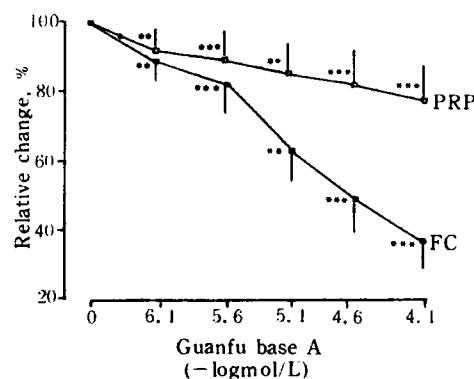


Fig 1. Concentration-dependent effects of guanfu base A on contractile force (■) and postrest potentiation (□) in isolated guinea pig left atria stimulated at 1 Hz ($n=5$), $\bar{x} \pm SD$, $^{**}P<0.05$, $^{***}P<0.01$, compared with control data (100%)

2.2 关附甲素、Pro 和 Ver 对正阶梯现象和

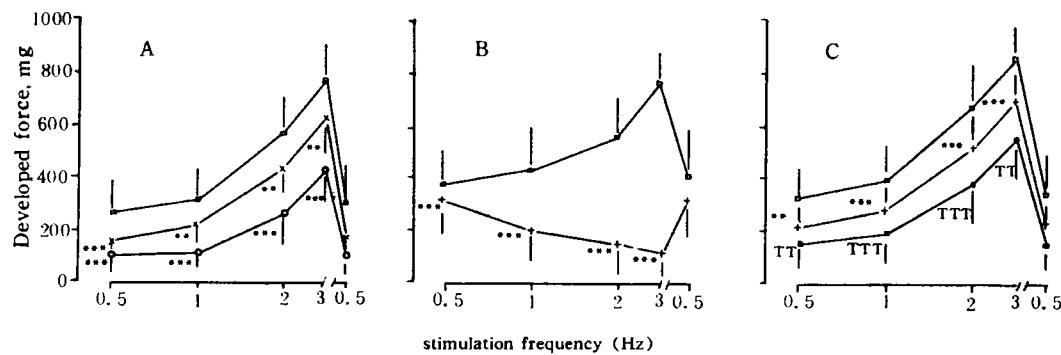


Fig 2. Effects of guanfu base A, verapamil (Ver) and propranolol (Pro) treatment on the staircase phenomena in the isolated guinea pig left atria. The positive staircase phenomena were seen in absence of the drug (□). Stimulation frequency (Hz) was plotted on a log scale. A—Guanfu base A (8.6, 82 μ mol/L) could not inverse the phenomena (×, ○, $n=5$); B—Ver (5 μ mol/L) inverse the phenomena to negative ones (+, $n=6$); C—Pro (5 μ mol/L) could not inverse the phenomena (+, $n=5$), in present of Pro (5 μ mol/L), guanfu base A still decreased the contractile force (●, $n=5$), $\bar{x} \pm SD$, $^{**}P<0.05$, $^{***}P<0.01$, vs the amplitudes before drugs, $^{TT}P<0.05$, $^{TTT}P<0.01$ compared with Pro

3 讨 论

收缩力的强弱与心肌的载 Ca^{2+} 系统密切相关,多数钙通道阻滞剂对心肌的负性肌力作用都表现有不同程度的使用依赖性,但 nifedipine 的频率依赖性不太明显^[6],GFA 对心肌收缩力有抑制作用,但不能翻转正阶梯

静息后增强效应的影响 随着刺激频率的增加,左心房肌的Fc亦呈阶梯状增强,表现为正阶梯现象,而当刺激频率调回到0.5 Hz时,Fc的幅度也恢复到起始值。给予GFA (8.2, 82 μ mol/L) 20 min后,重复上述过程,心房肌的Fc幅度被减弱,但Fc仍随刺激频率的增加而加大,不表现为负阶梯现象,PRP则明显减小(图2A,3)。

Ver(5 μ mol/L)作用10 min后增加刺激频率,左心房肌的Fc幅度则随之减弱,频率越高,抑制作用越强,表现为负阶梯现象。但对PRP无影响。Ver这一作用与文献^[5]报道一致(图2B,3)。

Pro(5 μ mol/L)的负性肌力作用与关附甲素相似。在Pro阻断 β 受体的基础上,加入26 μ mol/L的GFA仍可进一步降低心房肌的Fc幅度和PRP(图2C,3)。

现象,无频率依赖性,而Ver的作用则表现为频率依赖性^[6]。说明GFA阻钙作用与nifedipine相似,通过与表面受体结合^[6],而抑制慢通道的活性,并不影响慢通道闸门的动力学。Pro虽有负性肌力作用,但也不能翻转正阶梯现象。放射配体结合实验表明,Pro 5 μ mol/L能阻断99%的 β 受体。在此基础上,GFA

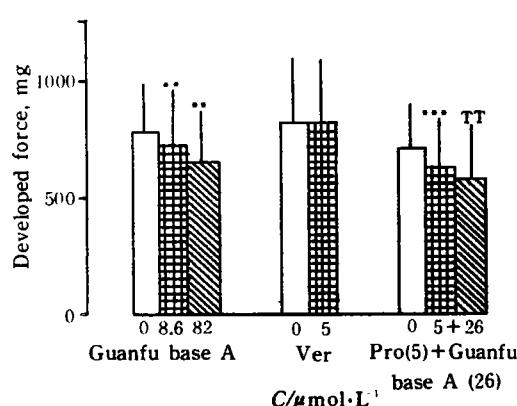


Fig. 3. Effects of guanfu base A, verapamil (Ver) and propranolol (Pro) on the postrest potentiation in isolated guinea pig left atria ($n=5$). $\bar{x} \pm SD$. ** $P<0.05$, *** $P<0.01$, compared with control, * $P<0.05$ compared with Pro

仍可抑制心肌收缩力,说明作用与 β 受体无关,与文献^[7]报道一致。

GFA能明显抑制左心房的PRP, Ver则无此作用,说明GFA具有减弱细胞内钙动员、释放的作用,这些可能是GFA负性肌力的作用机理。目前认为,迟发性后去极化(DAD)的电流机制为瞬时内向电流I_{ti},它是因肌质网振荡性释放Ca²⁺,经Na⁺/Ca²⁺交换

产生的^[8]。细胞内储存钙的释放是个关键,可使Ca²⁺升高而激活一种瞬间跨膜Na⁺离子流I_{ti}^[9]。GFA能抑制细胞内钙释放,对由DAD引起的心律失常可能有效。

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Inotropic Activity of Guanfu Base A on Isolated Guinea Pig Left Atria

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Guanfu Base A (GFA) is a new alkaloid first isolated from the tuber of Aconitum coreanum in China. The cardiac effects of GFA were studied in isolated left atrial preparations from guinea pigs. GFA (8.0×10^{-7} ~ 8.2×10^{-5} mol/L) decreased contractile force and postrest potentiation in left atria of guinea pigs in concentration-dependent manner, but could not inverse the positive staircase phenomena. Propranolol at the dose of 5 μ mol/L had the similar effects. After the preparations were treated with propranolol 5 μ mol/L for 20 min, the contractile force and postrest potentiation in the left atria were reduced further by GFA 26 μ mol/L. In addition, verapamil 5 μ mol/L could inverse the positive staircase phenomena to the negative ones and had no effects on postrest potentiation. The results suggest that the negative inotropism of GFA were related not only to the inhibition of Ca²⁺ influx to the cells, but also to the decrease of the intracellular Ca²⁺ release, while the above action of GFA had no relation to β -receptor and did not possess the frequency dependence.

Key words Guanfu Base A; Left atria; Staircase phenomena; Postrest potentiation