

药学参数分别见 Fig 1 与 Tab 1。大鼠预先 ig 冰片后，合用组 TMP 的血药浓度比单用组明显提高，尤其是给药早期。给药后 10, 15 和 20 min 的数值分别为 931:562, 871:525, 828:494 (ng/ml), P 值均 <0.001 。曲线下面积 (AUC) 合用组亦明显增加, 为 68 849:37 174, $P < 0.05$ 。两组 TMP 的吸收均快速, 达峰时间, 消除常数均无明显差异。两组的药物动力学特点呈开放一室模型。

Tab 1. Pharmacokinetic parameters after ig tetramethylpyrazine phosphate (TMP 5 mg/kg) with or without ig (25 min previously) borneol 5 mg/kg. $n=10$. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Parameter	Borneol + TMPP	TMPP
K (min^{-1})	0.0217 ± 0.018	$0.0196 \pm 0.007^*$
K_a (min^{-1})	0.362 ± 0.275	$0.614 \pm 0.67^*$
$T_{1/2}$ (min)	46.8 ± 33.3	$39.2 \pm 14.0^*$
T_r (min)	12.1 ± 5.1	$10.1 \pm 4.1^*$
C_{max} (ng/ml)	937 ± 221	$555 \pm 166^{**}$
AUC ng/(ml·min)	$68\,849 \pm 37\,651$	$37\,174 \pm 17\,739^{***}$

DISCUSSION

实验表明, 大鼠合用冰片后明显地提高

TMP 的血药浓度, 增加 AUC。推测冰片促进 TMP 的胃肠吸收, 由于 $AUC = FX_0/VX$, 因此, 亦未能排除冰片减少 TMP 的体内分布 (即 V 值减少) 所致。但在排泄方面无太大的关系。

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山莨菪碱对兔血凝、纤维蛋白及血栓形成的影响

许青媛、刘旺轩、陈春梅、第五玲 (陕西省中医药研究院, 西安 710003, 中国)

Effects of anisodamine on blood coagulation, fibrin and thrombosis in rabbits

XU Qing-Yuan, LIU Wang-Xian, CHEN Chun-Mei, DI Wu-Ling (*Shaanxi Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Materia Medica, Xi-an 710003, China*)

ABSTRACT Anisodamine at dose of iv 10 and 20 mg/kg prolonged plasma prothrombin time,

bleeding time and coagulation time, and showed positive reaction of plasma protamine paracoagulation test in conscious rabbits. The drug prolonged the thrombin time and reduced the content of plasma fibrin. Anisodamine markedly inhibited blood platelet aggregation both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, dose-dependently. The extracorporeal thrombosis time was prolonged, the length and weight of thrombus was decreased after iv anisodamine 20 mg/kg. These results suggest that anisodamine has inhibitory action thrombosis and blood coagulation.

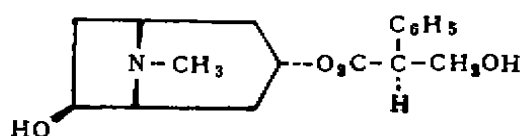
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KEY WORDS anisodamine, atropine derivatives, blood coagulation; fibrin; blood platelets; thrombosis

摘要 清醒兔 iv 山莨菪碱 10-20 mg/kg 可使血浆凝血酶原时间, 出、凝血时间延长, 血浆鱼精蛋白副凝试验呈阳性反应, 并使血浆纤维蛋白含量降低; 体外、体内都明显抑制血小板聚集, 呈剂量-效应相关。iv 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg 使体外血栓形成时间延长, 血栓长度缩短, 湿重减轻。由此可见, 山莨菪碱具有抗红、白两种血栓的作用。

关键词 山莨菪碱; 阿托品衍生物; 血液凝固; 纤维蛋白; 血小板; 血栓形成

山莨菪碱(anisodamine)是我国新合成的胆碱能神经阻断药⁽¹⁾, 它具有松弛平滑肌、改善微循环⁽²⁾、抑制血小板聚集⁽³⁾、缩小心肌梗塞范围⁽⁴⁾等作用, 还能显著降低心再灌流引起心律失常的发生率, 并可抗心律失常⁽⁵⁾, 广泛用于感染中毒性休克、血栓闭塞性脉管炎、脑血管痉挛、脑血栓形成。临床和实验证实它可抗休克, 考虑到休克过程也存在血凝问题, 故本文观察了山莨菪碱对正常清醒兔凝血功能、纤溶活性、血小板聚集功能及血栓形成的影响。



Anisodamine

MATERIALS AND METHODS

凝血功能测定 血浆凝血酶原时间用挑丝法。出、凝血时间测定采用玻片法。凝血酶原消耗时间, 白陶土部分凝血活酶时间, 血浆鱼精蛋白副凝试验, V, VII 因子等均按常规方法⁽⁶⁾测定。

纤溶功能 血浆纤维蛋白原测定采用双缩尿法, 凝血酶时间测定按常规方法⁽⁶⁾。

血小板计数及功能测定 血小板计数用直

接法, 循环血小板聚集用比值法⁽⁶⁾。血小板聚集的测定, 以二磷酸腺苷为诱导剂, 采用 PAM-2 型 PPP 自动平衡血小板聚集仪, 按比浊法测定⁽⁷⁾。

体外血栓形成测定 采用旋转环法⁽⁸⁾。

山莨菪碱由江苏兴化制药厂提供, 溶解于蒸馏水中配成 1% 溶液, pH 7.0 于 -4℃ 备用。其熔点为 128-132℃。ADP (美国 Sigma)。凝血酶由上海华山医院生化室提取。

兔, ♂, 50 只, 体重 2.20±SD 0.27 kg, 分 3 组, 分别 iv 生理盐水及山莨菪碱 10-20 mg/kg 按成人剂量的 25, 50 倍, 于 iv 前后 2 h 分别取血测定。

凝血功能 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg iv 后 120 min, 兔出、凝血时间有非常显著的延长作用, 血浆凝血酶原时间延长, 与给药前比差异显著。而凝血酶原消耗时间, 白陶土部分凝血活酶时间等凝血功能只有延长倾向, 与给药前相比差异不显著。VII 因子测定结果在正常范围内, V 因子时间延长, 延缓凝血酶元变为凝血酶, 但相差不显著。10 mg/kg 组 iv 后 120 min, 除血浆凝血酶原时间明显延长外 ($P < 0.05$), 其他凝血功能指标均有不同程度的延长 (Tab 1)。结果表明, 山莨菪碱能影响血液流变性, 并具有一定的抗凝血作用, 主要参与外源性凝血系统。

血浆鱼精蛋白副凝时间 鱼精蛋白的可分离纤维蛋白与纤维蛋白降解产物, 结合成为可溶性复合物, 使纤维蛋白聚合沉淀。iv 山莨菪碱 10 和 20 mg/kg 后, 可使血浆蛋白以外的成分纤维蛋白凝固, 经非参数统计有显著差别 (Tab 2)。表明, 山莨菪碱可能有早期纤维蛋白降解物产生。

对纤溶活性的影响 iv 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg 使血浆纤维蛋白含量明显减少, 凝血酶时间有明显延长, 但 iv 山莨菪碱 10 mg/kg 后, 血浆纤维蛋白含量及凝血酶时间改变不明显, (Tab 1)。结果提示 iv 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg 有促纤维蛋白溶解作用。

Tab 1. Effects of anisodamine iv on coagulation time and promoted fibrinolysis activity in rabbits. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Anisodamine	10 mg/kg		20 mg/kg	
	0	120 min	0	120 min
Coagulation time(s)				
	<i>n</i> = 9		<i>n</i> = 20	
Bleeding time	22 ± 9	30 ± 12*	49 ± 9	84 ± 79***
Coagulation time	10 ± 5	10 ± 4*	8 ± 3	17 ± 6***
Prothrombin time	16 ± 3	21 ± 2.8**	12 ± 3	17 ± 5***
Kaolinpartial thromboplastin time	44 ± 8	50 ± 7*	53 ± 6	57 ± 8*
V factor	18 ± 4	22 ± 5*	36 ± 21	49 ± 29*
VII factor	14 ± 5	16 ± 4*	13 ± 2.4	14 ± 3*
Prothrombin consumption time	15 ± 4	17 ± 3*	14 ± 2.5	16 ± 5*
Fibrinolysis activity				
	<i>n</i> = 8		<i>n</i> = 20	
Fibrinogen (mg)	389 ± 64	347 ± 58*	452 ± 52	349 ± 133***
Thrombin time(s)	11 ± 2	12 ± 3*	10 ± 3	14 ± 5**

Tab 2. Effects of iv anisodamine on plasma protamine paracoagulation test (3P test). The signs of -, +, ++, +++ represent negative, weak, moderate and strong positive reactions, respectively.

Drug (mg/kg)	<i>n</i>	-	+	++	+++
Pre-drug	9	6	3	0	0
Anisodamine (10)	9	2	2	4	1
Pre-drug	17	15	2	0	0
Anisodamine (20)	17	10	2	5	0

对血小板聚集功能的影响 采用不同剂量山莨菪碱对阿浓度 ADP 诱导的血小板聚集有明显抑制作用, 对聚集抑制、解聚、聚集斜率和到达最大聚集时间存在剂量依赖关系。其聚集抑制率计算为聚集抑制% = (对照聚集 - 药物聚集%) / 对照聚集% (Tab 3)。iv 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg 后, 血小板总数减少不明显; 循环中血小板聚集, iv 前循环中血小板聚集率为 0.9, 而 iv 后为 0.69, 表明山莨菪碱对循环中血小板聚集有一定解聚的作用。

对体外血栓形成的影响 iv 山莨菪碱 20 mg/kg 后, 体外血栓形成时间由 128 ± 35 延长到 197 ± 68 s ($P < 0.05$), 血栓长度由 5.4 ± 0.6 缩短为 3.8 ± 0.9 cm ($P < 0.01$), 血栓湿重由 85 ± 32 减轻为 50 ± 17 mg ($P < 0.01$)。

Tab 3. Effect of anisodamine on inhibition of rabbit platelet aggregation induced by adenosine diphosphate *in vitro*. *n* = 10, $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$; vs control.

Anisod-amine (μg/ml)	Aggrega-tion (%)	Inhibi-tion (%)	Deaggre-gation (%)	Slope (mm/min)
Control	64 ± 7	-	-	89 ± 19
25	58 ± 15*	10 ± 5	15 ± 8	58 ± 15*
30	52 ± 10*	18 ± 7	20 ± 8	50 ± 14**
35	47 ± 14**	26 ± 8	27 ± 13	47 ± 18**
40	44 ± 9**	31 ± 6	31 ± 8	41 ± 21**
45	40 ± 12**	35 ± 7	33 ± 9	38 ± 16***
50	28 ± 10***	55 ± 13	35 ± 15	32 ± 22***

Slope means (ascend) aggregate velocity in the platelet aggregative curve.

DISCUSSION

山莨菪碱有抑制体外血栓形成的作用, 使血栓形成时间延长, 血栓长度缩短, 湿重减轻。提示了山莨菪碱对于改善血液高凝状态, 抑制血栓形成有一定的意义, 亦为临床运用山莨菪碱提供了实验依据。

血小板功能与血栓形成有密切关系, 本文体外、体内血小板聚集试验, 证实山莨菪碱能抑制血小板聚集功能, 但对血小板总数变化不大。据观察血栓形成早期, 血小板的凝集作用

甚为重要, 血小板破裂后放出凝血致活酶元酶, 能活化血浆中凝血致活酶元——即凝血致活酶的前身⁽⁹⁾。本文实验观察到凝血酶时间延长, 山萘苕碱阻止凝血酶的生成, 即能阻止血小板凝集, 亦能阻止血栓形成。此外, 当纤维蛋白降解产物增加时, 凝血酶时间延长, 本实验结果与此相符, 提示山萘苕碱有一定的促纤溶作用。

综上所述, 山萘苕碱抑制血栓作用与血小板功能及纤维蛋白有关, 可抗红、白两种血栓的形成, 改善血液流变性。

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刺参酸性粘多糖与洗涤的人血小板的结合¹

胡俊斌、沈迪 (同济医科大学协和医院血液研究所, 汉口 430022, 中国)

Binding of acid mucopolysaccharides of *Stichopus japonicus* to washed human platelets¹

HU Jun-Bin, SHEN Di (Institute of Hematology, Tongji Medical University, Hankou 430022, China)

ABSTRACT The binding of acid mucopolysaccharides of *Stichopus japonicus* Selenka (Sjamp) to washed human platelets was studied using [³H]Sjamp. The binding was rapid, reversible and with a saturable tendency. The binding reached to equilibrium at about 10 min, and 50% of [³H]Sjamp bound to the platelets at equilibrium within the first minute. When excess unlabeled Sjamp was added to the [³H]

Sjamp binding suspension, [³H]Sjamp dissociated from the platelets rapidly and rather completely. Scatchard analysis revealed a class of binding sites with $K_d = 2.3 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and $B_{max} = 4.5 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{g}/10^9$ platelets. Separate experiments showed that the monoclonal antibody (McAb) SZ-21, a McAb to platelet membrane glycoprotein (GP) III_b, weakened the binding, while McAb SZ-2 and SZ-22 (to GP I_b and GP II_b respectively) were ineffective. We also observed that heparin inhibited [³H]Sjamp binding to the platelets. These results indicated that the binding sites on platelets might be the Sjamp receptors. We conclude that receptor-Sjamp binding is an important process in platelet aggregation induced by Sjamp.

KEY WORDS *Stichopus japonicus*; mucopolysaccharides; binding sites; blood platelets; radioligand assay; monoclonal antibodies; heparin

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