

## 土荆皮乙酸抑制仓鼠卵子的受精能力

张燕林、吕容真、颜阿林 (上海市计划生育科学研究所, 上海 200032, 中国)

### Inhibition of ova fertilizability by pseudolaric acid B in hamster

ZHANG Yan-Lin, LÜ Rong-Zhen, YAN A-Lin  
(Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood  
Research, Shanghai 200032, China)

**ABSTRACT** Pseudolaric acid B (PA), a diterpenoid compound isolated from the root of *Pseudolarix kaempferi* Gordon, was injected into hamster ovarian bursa with various concentration before ovulation. The successful rate of fertilization of ova was significantly decreased, but no effect was observed on spermatozoa activity and fertilizing ability. Hamster ova with or without cumulus were treated with PA at a concentration higher than 50 µg/ml in the medium, the fertilizing rate of ova was reduced markedly. At the concentration of 5 µg/ml, only the capacity of fertilization of the cumulus-free ova was inhibited. When PA was injected ig 20 mg/kg daily to hamsters (♀) for 4 d before mating, partial antifertility effect was observed.

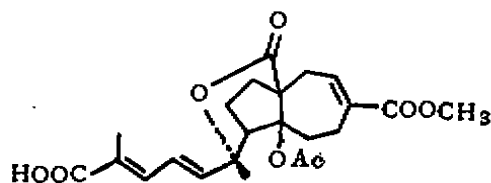
**KEY WORDS** pseudolaric acid B; spermatozoa; ovum; fertilization; female contraceptive agents

**摘要** 土荆皮乙酸(PA)是从金钱松根皮中提取的二萜类化合物, 以不同浓度注入仓鼠排卵前卵巢囊, 卵子的受精能力被抑制, 但对精子的活力和受精能力无影响。高于 50 µg/ml PA 处理卵子, 不管卵丘保留与否, 卵子的受精率明显下降, 5 µg/ml PA 处理, 仅影响除去卵丘的卵子, ♀鼠交配前 4 d 每日口服 PA 20 mg/kg, 有部分抗生育效果。

**关键词** 土荆皮乙酸; 精子; 卵子; 受精; 女用避孕药

土荆皮乙酸(pseudolaric acid B, PA)是我国研制的女性抗生育药, 对大鼠、兔和犬有明显的抗早孕作用<sup>(1,2)</sup>, 其抗早孕的有效剂量能使妊娠大鼠的蜕膜细胞变性, 出血和坏死。本

实验试图观察 PA 对仓鼠的精、卵细胞是否有直接作用, 是否影响它们的受精能力。



Pseudolaric acid B

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

PA 系中科院上海药物所植化室从金钱松(*Pseudolarix kaempferi*)根皮中提取, 用前溶于 Tyrode 氏液中(含 0.3% 牛血清白蛋白, BSA, pH 7.2-7.4)。孕马血清促性腺激素(pregnant mares serum gonadotropin, PMSG)和胰蛋白酶(trypsin)为 Sigma 产品。人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, HCG)和透明质酸酶(hyaluronidase)系上海生物化学制药厂产品。

叙利亚种仓鼠(*Mesocricetus auratus*)由本所动物室提供, 体重 108 ± SD 17 g, ♀♂兼用。每日 12 h 光照, 室温 21 ± 1°C, 自由摄食。

**体内受精试验<sup>(3)</sup>** 选周期第 1 天阴道出现白色分泌物的♀鼠, 每只 ip PMSG 30 IU, 48 h 后 ip HCG 30 IU。在预计排卵前 3-4 h, ip 戊巴比妥钠 50 mg/kg 麻醉。腹中线切口, 暴露出卵巢, 不同浓度的 PA 注入一侧卵巢囊, 等容量的 Tyrode 氏液注入对侧卵巢囊, 在注入口涂以指甲油, 以防液体外流。同时从近宫颈端的子宫角注入 0.2 ml ♂鼠附睾尾部精子悬液(精子浓度 1 × 10<sup>8</sup> 个/ml, 混悬在 Tyrode 氏液中), 立即在近注入口上端部位结扎, 缝合伤口。36 或 60 h 后, 处死仓鼠, 取出输卵管, 回收卵子。在 BHS 型相差显微镜下观察卵子

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的受精状况,凡见到♀,♂原核或卵裂者,则确定为受精卵。用上述同样的方法,将附睾精子混悬液(精子浓度为 $1 \times 10^7-10^8$ 个/ml)和PA(1 mg/ml)孵育0.5 h后,从一侧子宫角注入0.2 ml含有PA的精子悬液,从对侧子宫角注入等容量的Tyrode氏液。输精后36 h,从输卵管回收卵子进行观察,以确定PA对精子受精能力是否有影响。

**体外受精试验<sup>(4,5)</sup>** 仓鼠超排卵的方法如前述,在注射HCG后16-18 h,从输卵管的壶腹部取得卵子。卵子或用0.1%透明质酸酶处理,移去卵丘(去卵丘组),或不用透明质酸酶处理,保留卵丘(卵丘完整组)。然后用不同浓度的PA和10-20只卵子孵育0.5 h后,用Tyrode氏液连续洗涤3次。同时取♂鼠附睾尾部,剪碎后放在10 ml塑料离心管中,加入Tyrode氏液8 ml,上滴石蜡油,倾斜35°,在37°C,含5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中孵育3-4 h,使精子充分获能。再取其上层精子悬浮液0.5 ml和卵子混和,每一培养杯有卵子10-20只。再继续培养3-5 h,然后用相差显微镜检查,凡卵细胞浆内见精子头膨大或♀♂原核时,则确定为该卵子已受精。精、卵细胞在一起培养时,其精子浓度为 $4-6 \times 10^5$ 个/ml。

**整体试验** 选有规律周期的♀仓鼠(连续观察2个周期),在第3个周期的第1天,口服PA(以5 mg/ml混悬于羧甲基纤维素CMC),每鼠按20 mg/kg体重,连服4天,对照组服等容量的CMC,在第4天晚♀♂同笼(1:1),次晨做阴道涂片,发现精子者于第2或第3天处死,取出输卵管,用生理盐水冲洗,回收卵子,相差显微镜下观察卵子发育状况。

## RESULTS

**PA对仓鼠卵子体内受精的影响** PA被注入卵巢囊,同时精子被注入子宫角,36或60 h后检查。结果,PA为20 µg/ml以上时,两组差别明显( $P < 0.01$ ),说明排卵前注入PA,可影响仓鼠卵子在体内的受精能力(Tab 1)。

Tab 1. Fertilization *in vivo* of hamster ova by injection of pseudolaric acid B (PA) into ovarian bursa 3 to 4 h before the expected time ovulation. \* $P > 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.01$ .

PA (µg/ml)	Ova	Fertilized Ova	Fertilization rate(%)
0	84	79	90
10	73	69	94*
0	101	83	82
20	99	53	54***
0	69	65	94
40	71	41	58***

**对精子受精能力的观察** 附睾精子混悬液和PA孵育0.5 h前或后,观察精子活动力,两者没有明显差别,人工授精后36 h检查:实验组90只卵子,72只受精,受精率为80%;对照组72只卵子,64只受精,受精率为89%,两组没有明显差别( $P > 0.05$ )。说明PA对精子的受精能力没有明显影响。

**PA对仓鼠卵子体外受精的影响** 无论卵丘保留与否,PA在培养液中的浓度高于50 µg/ml时,实验组和对照组卵子的受精率有明显差别( $P < 0.01$ ),若PA的浓度为5 µg/ml时,去卵丘组卵子的受精率明显低于对照组( $P < 0.01$ ),而卵丘完整组和对照组没有差别( $P > 0.05$ ),若PA在培养液中为同一浓度时,卵丘完整组的受精率均高于去卵丘组。随着浓度的增加,分别高于32, 20和13%,说明卵丘对卵子起保护作用(Tab 2)。

Tab 2. Effects of PA on fertilization of hamster ova *in vitro*. (%) of fertilization. \* $P > 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.01$ .

PA (µg/ml)	Ova fertilized/Ova examined (%)	
	With cumulus	Without cumulus
0	29/38 (76)	39/51 (76)
5	32/48 (67)*	20/58 (34)***
50	21/45 (47)***	19/71 (27)***
500	6/25 (24)***	5/47 (11)***

**整体试验结果** 实验组和对照组各4只鼠。实验组回收47只卵子,其中31只受精,受精率为66%。对照组回收37只卵,其中35只受精,受精率为95%,二组差别显著( $P < 0.01$ )。凡已受精卵均发育到2-8细胞期,未受精卵则停留在单细胞期。

## DISCUSSION

在体内仓鼠卵子在受精前PA从卵巢囊注入或体外与PA解育,均影响卵子的受精能力,但对精子的活力和受精能力没有影响,尽管其浓度大于卵子所用浓度的2-50倍,说明仓鼠卵子比精子对PA的作用更为敏感。

体外受精试验的结果表明,若PA在培养液中的浓度为5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 时,卵子去卵丘之后的受精能力下降,保留卵丘的卵子,其受精能力不受影响;PA在培养液中为相同浓度时,保留卵丘卵子的受精能力均高于移去卵丘的卵子,这可能是卵丘的存在对抗了PA的作用,对卵子起了保护的功能。

整体试验结果表明PA不影响仓鼠的性周

期及正常排卵,但确有部分卵子不能受精,其原因需作深一步研究。总之,无论体内、体外或整体试验,均说明PA有明显的抗生育作用,而且作用环节是多方面的。

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## 环氯司坦在妊娠大鼠和猕猴上的止孕作用<sup>1</sup>

刘昌官、林中明、李伟康、沈佩娟、王志兴、包淳洋、徐万祥  
(上海市计划生育科学研究所,上海200032,中国)

### Interceptive activity of epostane in pregnant rats and rhesus monkeys

LIU Chang-Guan, LIN Zhong-Ming, LI Wei-Kang, SHEN Pei-Juan, WANG Zhong-Xing, BAO Chun-Yang, XU Wan-Xiang (Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research, Shanghai 200032, China)

**ABSTRACT** A complete interceptive action on pregnancy was shown after ig epostane (Epo)

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48 and 96 mg/kg on d 10 of pregnancy in rats. ED<sub>50</sub> (95% fiducial limits) of Epo was 20.7 (16.3-26.3) mg/kg. Epo 48 mg/kg ig on d12, 14 and 16 of pregnancy lowered rat plasma progesterone concentrations ( $P < 0.05$ ) and plasma corticosterone on d 16 of pregnancy ( $P < 0.05$ ). Epo 35 mg/(kg·d) was given ig on d 50-54 of pregnancy in rhesus monkeys. Vaginal bleeding was seen in all of the 6 treated monkeys. Complete expulsions of fetal and placental materials occurred in 5 of the treated monkeys, among which 2 aborted on d 53 and the other 3 on d 54 of pregnancy. Plasma progesterone concentrations of the treated monkeys were lowered on d 52, 53 and 54 of pregnancy ( $P < 0.05$ ) and plasma