

大鼠海马和下丘脑内 5-羟色胺参与促肾上腺皮质激素的镇痛作用

李希成、黎海蒂、赵邦云 (第三军医大学生理教研室, 重庆 630038, 中国)

Serotonin of hippocampus and hypothalamus taking part in the analgesic effect of adrenocorticotrophic hormone in rats

LI Xi-Cheng, LI Hai-Di, ZHAO Bang-Yun
(Department of Physiology, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing 630038, China)

ABSTRACT The effects of ip intra-PAG injection of ACTH on serotonin (5-HT), norepinephrine (NE) contents of hippocampus and hypothalamus and pain threshold were investigated. The results showed: (1) After ip ACTH, the pain threshold, the contents of 5-HT of the two brain regions and the NE content of hippocampus were markedly elevated. Prior destruction of periaqueductal gray (PAG), the elevation of pain threshold and the increase of the 5-HT contents of two brain regions due to ip ACTH were completely abolished, while the effect of ACTH in elevating NE content of hippocampus still persisted. (2) After intra-PAG injection of ACTH, the pain threshold and the 5-HT contents in hippocampus and hypothalamus were significantly increased, however, the NE levels in hippocampus and hypothalamus showed no significant changes. The analgesic effect of the intra-PAG injection of ACTH was prevented by icv LSD, but not by naloxone, atropine, hexamethonium and phentolamine. (3) After icv ACTH, the pain threshold did not change. These results suggest that the serotonergic system may be activated by PAG for mediation of ACTH-induced analgesia.

KEY WORDS adrenocorticotrophic hormone; pain measurement; periaqueductal gray; hippocampus; hypothalamus; serotonin

摘要 ACTH ip使痛阈和海马、下丘脑内 5-HT 含量升高, 损毁导水管周围灰质 (PAG) 后, 上述效应显著减弱。PAG 内注入 ACTH 亦可使痛阈和海马、下丘脑内 5-HT 含量增多, 其镇痛效应可被 icv 麦角酰二乙胺所阻断。icv ACTH 对痛阈并无影响。结果提示, ACTH 可能通过 PAG 激活脑内 5-HT 能神经元

使海马和下丘脑等脑区内 5-HT 含量增多而发挥镇痛作用。

关键词 促肾上腺皮质激素; 测痛; 导水管周围灰质; 海马; 下丘脑; 血清素

据报道, 将促肾上腺皮质激素 (ACTH) 注入导水管周围灰质 (PAG) 可引起显著的镇痛效应^(1,2); 去垂体后, 电针镇痛作用减弱, ip ACTH 可使之恢复⁽³⁾。已知, PAG 与 5-羟色胺能神经元比较集中的中缝背核和中缝大核有纤维联系, 前者有纤维投射至海马和下丘脑等脑区, 后者有纤维止于脊髓背角⁽⁴⁾。我们以往的实验表明, ACTH 可使脑内 5-羟色胺 (5-HT) 含量增加⁽⁵⁾。此外, ACTH 还可影响脑内 NE 的更新⁽⁶⁾。由此提示 ACTH 作用于 PAG 所引起的镇痛效应可能与脑内 5-HT 和 NE 含量的变化有关。为此, 本工作试图观察中枢和外周应用 ACTH 对痛阈的影响, 及其与脑内 5-HT 和 NE 含量变化的关系。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Wistar ♂ 大鼠 90 只, 体重 $215 \pm SD 36$ g.

麻醉、脑内注射、电解损毁及其鉴定法

大鼠麻醉后, 按 Bures 大鼠图谱, 在右侧侧脑室 (P 1.5, R 1.5, H 3.5) 和/或 PAG (P 6.5, RL 0-2, H 6.0) 埋植用 8 号注射针头制成的导管各一个, 供微量注射用。icv、PAG 内微量注射和 PAG 电解损毁法均与以往报道⁽⁷⁾相同。实验结束后立即断头, 将损毁 PAG 和经引导管注入硫堇染料于 PAG 大鼠的脑干, 置于含有 1% 亚铁氰化钾的 10% 福尔马林溶液中固定, 作 1 mm 厚切片, 其中 4 只损毁 PAG 的厚片进一步制成石蜡连续切片, 以鉴定损毁部位及范围。凡不在预定目标脑区者不计入本文结果。

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测痛方法 采用敞式装置⁽⁸⁾固定清醒大鼠,用单个方波脉冲刺激鼠尾,以出现嘶叫反应时的最小电压值作为痛阈,实验开始时先测定3次痛阈(每5 min测一次),取均值作为基础痛阈值。大鼠分为ip组、icv组和PAG注射组。注射ACTH后,依次分别间隔15,10和2.5 min各测定痛阈一次,共测痛阈4次,注药后的4次痛阈值与其基础痛阈值之差为痛阈变化值。实验数据用方差分析和t检验处理。

脑组织5-HT和NE含量测定 实验都在上午进行,ACTH(上海生物制药厂生产)溶液以生理盐水或人工脑脊液配成。在ip ACTH后1 h、icv后40 min和PAG内注射后10 min测痛,测痛完毕后,立即断头剥取海马和下丘脑,以荧光分光光度法⁽⁹⁾测定5-HT和NE含量。

RESULTS

损毁RAG对ip ACTH效应的影响 ip ACTH(20.0 U/kg)后,15-60 min内痛阈明显提高(Fig 1 A);海马和下丘脑内5-HT含量以及海马内NE含量亦显著升高(Tab 1),与对照组比较,差异极为显著($P < 0.01$)。损毁PAG后,ip ACTH的镇痛效应显著降低,两脑区内5-HT含量亦相应减少,与ip ACTH组(未损毁PAG)比较,1 h时的痛阈降低了58%,海马和下丘脑内5-HT含量分别下降了

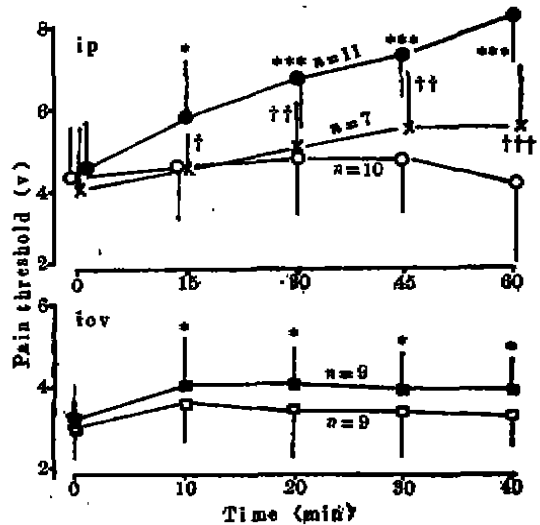


Fig 1. Effects of ip and icv of ACTH on pain threshold. (○) control, (●) ip ACTH (20.0 U/kg), (×) ip ACTH + Destruction of periaqueductal gray (PAG), (□) icv artificial cerebral spinal fluid (ACSF, 10 μl), (■) icv ACTH (0.5 U/10 μl). $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs control or ACSF, † $P > 0.05$, †† $P < 0.05$, ††† $P < 0.01$ vs (●).

49%和36% ($P < 0.01$),然而,ip ACTH使海马内NE含量升高的效应却未受明显影响($P > 0.05$)(Tab 1)。

PAG内注射ACTH的效应 通过微量推进装置,于10 min内将ACTH(0.4 U/4 μl)注入PAG后,10 min内大鼠海马和下丘脑内5-HT含量明显升高,NE含量不变(Tab 1),而痛阈也明显升高(Tab 2);与4 μl人工脑脊液

Tab 1. Effects of ip or intra-PAG injection of ACTH on serotonin (5-HT), and norepinephrine (NE) contents of hippocampus and hypothalamus in rats. $\bar{x} \pm SD$, * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs control or ACSF group, † $P > 0.05$, †† $P < 0.01$ vs ACTH group.

Group	n	5-HT (μg/g wet tissue)		NE (μg/g wet tissue)	
		Hippocampus	Hypothalamus	Hippocampus	Hypothalamus
Control	10	0.48 ± 0.09	1.03 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.03	0.69 ± 0.08
ip ACTH (20.0 U/kg)	11	0.99 ± 0.18***	1.95 ± 0.26***	0.40 ± 0.07***	0.73 ± 0.06*
Destroying PAG + ip ACTH (20.0 U/kg)	7	0.50 ± 0.07†††	1.25 ± 0.25†††	0.39 ± 0.06†	
Intra-PAG injection					
ACSF (10 μl)	7	0.64 ± 0.17	1.09 ± 0.21	0.44 ± 0.07	0.91 ± 0.16
ACTH (0.4 U/μl)	11	0.84 ± 0.18**	1.55 ± 0.17**	0.53 ± 0.18*	0.94 ± 0.06*

ACSF = artificial cerebrospinal fluid.

Tab 2. Effects of icv various receptor antagonists on analgesia produced by microinjection of ACTH (0.4 U/4 μ l) in the PAG, $n=7$ except ACSF, ACTH alone, $\bar{x}\pm$ SD, P values the same as Tab 1.

Group	Basal pain threshold (V)	Change of pain threshold (V)			
		2.5	5	7.5	10 (min)
ACSF (6)	3.8 \pm 0.5	0.5 \pm 0.5	0.4 \pm 0.3	0.5 \pm 0.4	0.3 \pm 0.5
ACTH (9)	3.8 \pm 1.4	1.9 \pm 0.7***	2.9 \pm 0.7***	3.4 \pm 0.9***	3.7 \pm 1.1***
ACTH+ naloxone	3.4 \pm 0.7	1.7 \pm 0.8†	2.6 \pm 1.2†	3.1 \pm 1.0†	3.6 \pm 1.3†
ACTH+ atropine	3.3 \pm 0.7	1.7 \pm 0.7†	3.0 \pm 0.5†	3.9 \pm 1.0†	4.0 \pm 0.7†
ACTH+ hexamethonium	2.9 \pm 0.8	2.0 \pm 0.5†	2.7 \pm 0.9†	3.1 \pm 0.6†	3.7 \pm 1.2†
ACTH+ phentolamine	3.6 \pm 0.9	1.7 \pm 0.7†	2.6 \pm 0.5†	3.4 \pm 0.9†	4.1 \pm 1.0†
ACTH+ LSD	3.4 \pm 1.0	1.1 \pm 0.3†	1.6 \pm 0.5††	2.1 \pm 0.3†††	2.3 \pm 0.4†††

注入 PAG 的对照组比较, 可见在 ACTH 注入 PAG 后 10 min 其痛阈提高了 82.9%, 海马和下丘脑的 5-HT 含量分别增加了 29.6 和 41.6% ($P<0.05-0.01$). 由此提示, ACTH 注入 PAG 后所产生的镇痛作用, 可能与海马和下丘脑内 5-HT 含量增多有关。

脑室内注射受体阻断剂对 PAG 内注入 ACTH 镇痛效应的影响 分别 icv 纳洛酮 (10 μ g/10 μ l) 阿托品 (5 μ g/10 μ l) 六羟季胺 (hexamethonium, 250 μ g/10 μ l) 酚妥拉明 (phentolamine, 50 μ g/10 μ l) 和麦角酰二乙胺 (lysergic acid diethylamide, LSD, 1 μ g/10 μ l) 后 2 min 立即向 PAG 内注入 ACTH, 结果只有 LSD 能使 ACTH 注入 PAG 后所引起的镇痛效应显著降低, 10 min 时的痛阈变化值平均下降了 37.7% ($P<0.01$), 而 icv 其它药物对其镇痛效应均无影响 ($P>0.05$) (Tab 2)。上述结果表明, 脑内 5-HT 及其受体参与 ACTH 注入 PAG 所引起的镇痛效应。

脑室内注射 ACTH 对痛阈的影响 icv ACTH (0.5 U/10 μ l), 40 min 内大鼠痛阈未发生明显变化, 与 icv 人工脑脊液 (10 μ l) 组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$) (Fig 1B)。

组织切片鉴定结果表明, 损毁部位为 PAG 尾段外侧和腹外侧部分。

DISCUSSION

以往的资料证实 ACTH 具有镇痛作

用^(1,2)。本实验见到 ip 或 PAG 内注入 ACTH 后, 在痛阈显著升高的同时, 伴有海马和下丘脑内 5-HT 含量明显的增加, 此外, PAG 内注入 ACTH 的镇痛作用可为 LSD 所拮抗; ip ACTH 的镇痛效应能因损毁 PAG 而显著减弱, 两脑区 5-HT 含量明显减少。由此看来, ip 和 PAG 内注入 ACTH 均能激活 PAG, 转而增强 5-羟色胺能神经元的活动, 从而导致海马和下丘脑内 5-HT 含量增多而产生镇痛效应。然而, 本实验结果不排除 ip ACTH 通过肾上腺皮质酮和胰岛素而发挥影响, 因为它们均可使脑内 5-HT 含量增多, 且都有镇痛效应^(10,11)。业已证实室管周围器官的正中隆起神经末梢上有 ACTH 受体⁽¹²⁾, 因此, 本实验结果也不排除 ACTH 经血液循环作用于该处受体或经脑脊液进入非室管周围的脑组织而产生上述效应。

本文在 icv ACTH 后, 未观察到有镇痛效应, 这与在大鼠和兔的实验结果^(1,13)相一致, 其原因尚不清楚。据报道⁽¹⁴⁾大鼠 icv ACTH 不仅无镇痛作用, 而且可对抗吗啡和 β -内啡肽的镇痛效应。此外, 我们在 ip ACTH 后, 只见到海马内 NE 含量明显增多, 损毁 PAG 后对此不产生影响, 看来, ACTH 对脑内 NE 具有直接的影响。已知, ACTH 可增加脑内 NE 的更新⁽⁴⁾, 5-HT 也可促使海马内 NE 含量增加⁽¹⁵⁾, 但是, 本文 ip ACTH 使海马内 NE 含量增多, 原因待查。

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