

烟碱对兔心窦房结自律性的影响

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Effects of nicotine on automaticity of sinoatrial node in rabbit heart

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ABSTRACT The electro-physiological effects of nicotine on sinoatrial node cells in rabbit heart were studied using intracellular microelectrodes. When superfused with nicotine 604.0, 60.4, 6.0 or 0.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ the spontaneous rate stopped or decreased for 20 s and then increased, eventually surpassing the control values 50 ± 13 , 45 ± 12 , 23 ± 10 and $14 \pm 6\%$, respectively. The inhibitory phase was blocked by atropine and the excitatory phase was eliminated by tubocurarine chloride, hexamethonium bromide or pindolol. These results suggest that the effects observed may be related to cholinergic system and caused by nicotine induced catecholamine release.

KEY WORDS nicotine: sinoatrial node: periodicity: atropine: hexamethonium bromide: tubocurarine

摘要 用细胞内微电极研究表明, 烟碱对兔窦房结细胞有抑制和兴奋双重效应。浓度为 604.0, 60.4, 6.0 和 0.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时, 最初 20 s 自发节律暂停或减慢, 后迅速增快, 平均增加 50 ± 13 , 45 ± 12 , 23 ± 10 和 $14 \pm 6\%$ 。抑制作用可被阿托品阻断, 兴奋则可被吲哚洛尔、六甲溴铵和筒箭毒碱减弱。提示, 其效应可能与胆碱能系统及烟碱引起的儿茶酚胺释放有关。

关键词 烟碱, 窦房结, 周期性, 阿托品, 六甲溴铵, 筒箭毒碱

烟碱 (nicotine, 尼古丁) 对窦房结起搏细

胞的电生理效应研究未见报道。本文采用常规玻璃微电极技术, 记录细胞内动作电位, 观察烟碱对兔窦房结细胞 (sinoatrial node cell, SANC) 自律性的影响。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

烟碱 (98%, Merck), 硫酸阿托品 (张家口地区制药厂), 乙酰胆碱 (北京化工厂), 筒箭毒碱 (tubocurarine chloride, TC), 吲哚洛尔 (pindolol, 原名心得静, 北京大学制药厂), 六甲溴铵 (hexamethonium bromide, C₆, USA Sigma)。

兔 28 只, 体重 $2.5 \pm \text{SD } 0.5 \text{ kg}$, ♀♂ 不拘, 击脑致死, 取心置于 O₂ 饱和的改良 Locke 液⁽¹⁾ 中, 分离窦房结⁽²⁾, 解剖镜下垂直于界嵴剪下组织块 (约 $1 \times 2 \text{ mm}$), 作成窦房结标本, 其余 4 °C 保存备用。将标本心内膜朝上, 用不锈钢针固定于 $35 \pm 0.3 \text{ °C}$ 浴槽的硅橡胶上, 以改良 Locke 液 5 ml/min 灌流。标本稳定 40 min 后, 用 KCl 3 mol/L 充灌的玻璃微电极 (内阻为 10-50 M Ω) 引导 SANC 的动作电位, 经微电极放大器输入 SBR-1 双线示波器上线, 下线输入由 JSD-731 型讯号发生器产生的校正信号 (振幅为 10 mV 或 20 mV, 周期 20 ms)。用逐点探查法⁽²⁾, 依据动作电位的形态, 确定优势起搏细胞。通过音响监听和示波器照像计测自发节律 (spontaneous rate, SR) 的频率。

将药物溶解在 Locke 液中, 通过微量泵累加给药法获得浓度作用曲线, 改换每种药品

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前,至少冲洗 20 min,直至恢复正常节律后,才继续进行下一步实验。

RESULTS

烟碱对兔 SANC 自发节律的影响 在 18 份标本上记录正常自发节律,本实验条件下,其节律匀齐,频率为 155 ± 5 bpm。然后用烟碱液灌注 5 min,在 30 s, 1, 2, 3, 4 和 5 min 时及恢复 20 min 后照像,并计测动作电位的频率,窦性周长(sinus cycle length, SCL)和 4 相自动除极斜率(slope of phase 4 spontaneous depolarization, dV/dt)。当烟碱浓度为 0.6, 6.0, 60.4, 604.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,在开始的 20 s 内呈抑制作用,表现停搏或频率减慢,而后迅速转变为兴奋效应。最大剂量组 6 例中 5 例停搏,以后自发节律增快(Fig 1),其频率增加,一般在 2 min 内达最高值,以后逐渐减慢(Fig 2 A)。另外,在总计 84 份标本中,51 份(60%)出现短暂去极化(transient depolarization)和节律不齐(Fig 1)。随烟碱浓度的增加,自发节律增加;窦性周长缩短;而 4 相自动去极化斜率增大(Tab 1)。自动节律平均增加值增大,

Tab 1. Effects of nicotine on the spontaneous rate (SR) and sinus cycle length (SCL) and slope of phase 4 spontaneous depolarization (dV/dt) of the rabbit sinoatrial node cells. $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Drug ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	n	SR (bpm)	SCL (ms)	dV/dt (mV/s)
Control	18	155 ± 5	387 ± 20	37 ± 7
0.6	6	$176 \pm 9^{**}$	$341 \pm 47^{**}$	$55 \pm 13^{**}$
6.0	6	$191 \pm 16^{***}$	$312 \pm 37^{**}$	$59 \pm 19^{***}$
60.4	6	$225 \pm 18^{***}$	$268 \pm 25^{***}$	$65 \pm 11^{***}$
604.0	6	$232 \pm 20^{***}$	$215 \pm 14^{***}$	$74 \pm 19^{***}$

n, Number of cells in which impalement was maintained throughout the experiment.

与烟碱浓度呈量-效关系,其相关系数为 0.91。

乙酰胆碱(ACh)对 SANC 自律性的影响

用含 ACh 10.0, 1.0, 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的 Locke 液灌注,均呈抑制效应,自发节律降低,平均降低值依次为 120 ± 20 , 58 ± 15 , 25 ± 18 bpm ($n = 6$, $P < 0.01$ 或 0.05),其中 10.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 组 6 例中 5 例给药后暂时停搏。

阿托品对烟碱作用的影响 标本经烟碱作用后,用 Locke 液冲洗,当节律恢复正常后,

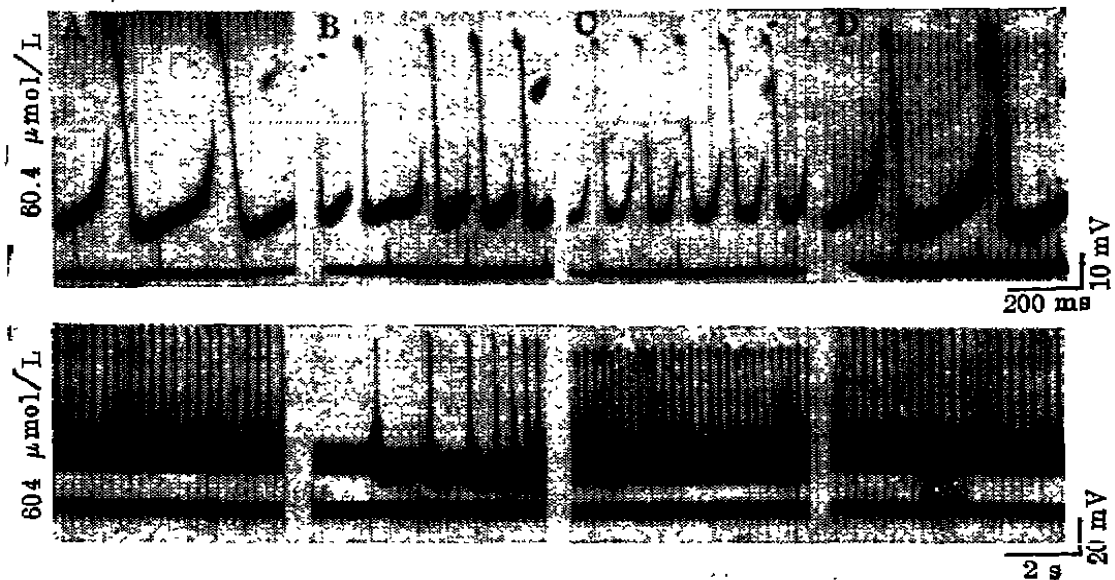


Fig 1. Effects of nicotine on the action potentials of sinoatrial node cells in rabbit heart. A) Control, B) and C) 30 s and 2 min during treatment, D) 20 min after recovery. Upper trace in each panel, action potential, lower trace, time and voltage mark,

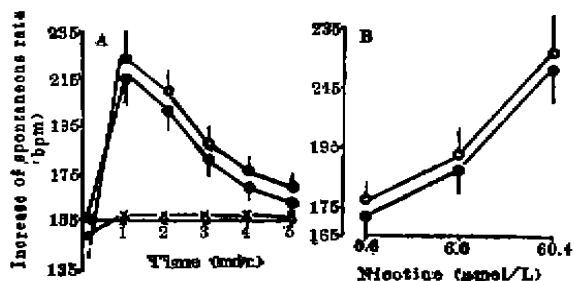


Fig 2. Effects of atropine 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (●) and tubocurarine chloride 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (×) after 5 min perfusion on time-effect curve (A, $n=5$), and on concentration-effect curve (B, $n=6$) of the positive chronotropic of nicotine (○, A; 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) on the rabbit sinoatrial node. $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$, n = Number of cells in which impalement could be maintained throughout the experiment.

用 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的阿托品灌流 5 min, 后即刻改成 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的烟碱液, 作用曲线如 Fig 2 A, 由此可知, 阿托品能减弱烟碱的抑制效应, 而对其兴奋作用没有明显影响。对烟碱的窦率浓度-作用曲线影响亦不显著 (Fig 2 B)。

TC, C_0 和吲哚洛尔对烟碱作用的影响 标本经含 TC 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 冲灌后, 再用烟碱液处理, 其兴奋效应不复出现 (Fig 2 A)。用含 TC 1, 10 和 100; 含 C_0 0.1, 1 和 10; 或含吲哚洛尔 0.01, 0.1 和 1 nmol/L 分别灌流 10 min, 即刻更换 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的烟碱液, 其阳性变时效应降低或消失, 但烟碱对 SANC 的抑制作用基本不受影响。如浓度为 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时, 自发节律增加 70 bpm (100%), 3 种阻断剂的作用效果不同 (Fig 3), 其中, 吲哚洛尔浓度最低, 但对烟碱的阳性变时效应的抑制作用最强; 其次是 C_0 ; 而 TC 只有在较大浓度 (比吲哚洛尔高 100 倍, 比 C_0 高 10 倍) 时, 才有较显著阻断作用。

DISCUSSION

烟碱作用于兔 SANC 可影响其电生理特性。当浓度为 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (相当吸 20 支烟进入人体体液的累积含量) 时, 起搏功能失常, 造成过缓、过快或节律不齐, 甚至停搏, 出现

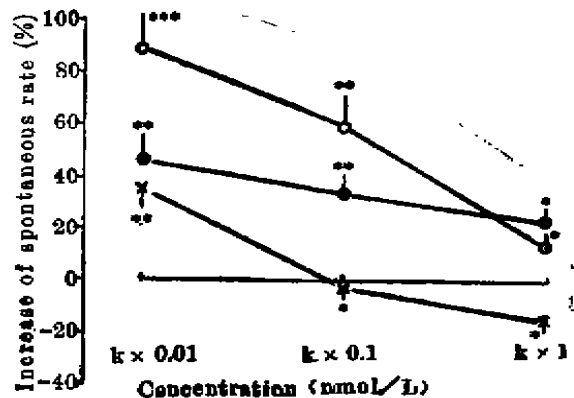


Fig 3. Effects of tubocurarine chloride (○, $k=100$), hexamethonium (●, $k=10$) and pindolol (×, $k=1$) on positive chronotropic effect of nicotine 60.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ on the rabbit sinoatrial node after 10 min perfusion. $n=5$, $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. * $P>0.05$, ** $P<0.05$, *** $P<0.01$.

类似洋地黄中毒时一样的异常去极化。吸烟可提高冠心病患者的猝死率^(3,4,5), 可能与烟碱作用于窦房结而影响心功能有关, 即使低浓度 (6.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 相当吸两支烟进入体液的量) 的烟碱, 也可对窦房结的正常功能发生影响。烟碱对离体兔心的这些毒性作用, 与一些在人体的实验研究^(6,7)基本一致。

烟碱对兔心 SANC 有抑制和兴奋的双重效应。本结果和 Burn 等在离体兔心房标本得到的烟碱的阳性变时效应的结果⁽⁸⁾相似。其抑制作用可被阿托品阻断, 表现与胆碱能机理有关。本实验和文献⁽⁹⁾均能证明, 乙酰胆碱能降低窦房结的自发节律。烟碱的阳性变时效应可被吲哚洛尔, C_0 和 TC 阻断。其机理尚需研究。

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中国药理学报 *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica* 1989 Jul, 10 (4) : 328-331**甲基莲心碱对兔窦房结和培养的乳鼠心肌细胞跨膜电位的影响**李贵荣、李孝光¹、吕富华(同济医科大学药理教研室, 武汉 430033, ¹西安医科大学电生理研究室, 西安 710033, 中国)**Effects of neferine on transmembrane potential in rabbit sinoatrial nodes and clusters of cultured myocardial cells from neonatal rats**LI Gui-Rong, LI Xiao-Guang¹, LÜ Fu-Hua*(Department of Pharmacology, Tongji Medical University, Wuhan 430033; ¹Research Laboratory of Electrophysiology, Xi-an Medical University, Xi-an 710033, China)*

ABSTRACT Neferine (Nef), a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid first isolated from the seed embryo of *Nelumbo nucifera* G in China, possesses an anti-arrhythmic action. The effects of Nef on the transmembrane potential were studied in rabbit sinoatrial nodes and the clusters of cultured cardiac myocytes from neonatal rats.

Nef 30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ suppressed the amplitude of action potential (APA) from 57 ± 5 to 42 ± 4 mV, and the maximal upstroke velocity (\dot{V}_{max}) from 1.7 ± 0.3 to 0.9 ± 0.4 V/s ($n=5$, $P<0.01$) in rabbit sinoatrial nodes. Nef (40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) decreased the APA from 92 ± 8 mV of control to 80 ± 4

mV, and \dot{V}_{max} from 20 ± 5 to 12 ± 4 V/s ($P<0.01$) in the clusters of cultured cardiac myocytes from neonatal rats. The effects on APA and \dot{V}_{max} were concentration-dependent. The results indicate that Nef has an inhibitory effect on the slow transmembrane Na^+ and/or Ca^{2+} current of myocardium.

KEY WORDS neferine; sinoatrial node; cultured myocardial cells; action potentials

摘要 甲基莲心碱 (Nef) 30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 给药 30 min 时, 兔窦房结跨膜电位 APA 及 \dot{V}_{max} 从给药前的 57 ± 5 mV 和 1.7 ± 0.3 V/s 抑制到 42 ± 4 mV 和 0.9 ± 0.4 V/s. 40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 亦可使培养的乳鼠心肌细胞跨膜电位 APA, \dot{V}_{max} 及 MDP 从对照的 92 ± 8 mV, 20 ± 5 V/s 和 -66 ± 8 mV 抑制到 80 ± 4 mV, 12 ± 4 V/s 和

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