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### 间尼索地平 and 尼索地平对豚鼠乳头状肌的电生理效应

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**摘要** 利用细胞内微电极技术, 观察间尼索地平(*m*-Nis)和尼索地平(Nis)对豚鼠乳头状肌动作电位的影响, 结果:*m*-Nis 和 Nis 可明显缩短正常乳头状肌动作电位时程, 抑制  $V_{max}$ , 而对 RP, APA, OS 和  $V_{maxf}$  无影响; 对部分去极化的乳头状肌, *m*-Nis 和 Nis 能显著抑制动作电位的幅值, 超射和  $V_{max}$ , 缩短动作电位时程, 此抑制作用有剂量依赖性, Nis 的作用明显强于 *m*-Nis, 线性回归法测算的 PPD 与 APD<sub>50</sub> 之间有良好的相关性, 根据所求得的方程, 即可方便地从 APD<sub>50</sub> 计算 PPD.

**关键词** 间尼索地平; 尼索地平; 微电极; 乳头状肌; 动作电位; 电生理学

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### 苄基四氢巴马汀对心肌动作电位及浦氏纤维跨膜钾、钙离子流的影响<sup>1</sup>

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#### Effects of benzyltetrahydropalmatine on action potentials of myocardium and transmembrane $K^+$ and $Ca^{2+}$ currents in Purkinje fibers

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**ABSTRACT** Standard microelectrode and two-microelectrode voltage clamp techniques were used to study the effects of benzyltetrahydropalmatine (BTHP) on action potentials of isolated myocardium and transmembrane  $K^+$  and  $Ca^{2+}$  currents in Purkinje fibers. The effect of BTHP 3-100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  consisted of prolongation of the action potential duration and reduction of delayed rectifier current ( $I_K$ ) in concentration-dependent manner. At concentration above 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , the contractile force of the isolated myocardium was depressed and in voltage clamp experiments the slow inward current ( $I_s$ ) was reduced.

These results suggest that the inhibition of  $I_K$  induced by BTHP was in relation to its anti-arrhythmic action.

**KEY WORDS** berbines; benzyltetrahydropalmatine; myocardium; Purkinje fibers; action potentials; electrophysiology; myocardial contraction

**摘要** 应用细胞内标准微电极方法及双微电极电压钳技术研究苄基四氢巴马汀(BTHP)对心肌细胞动作电位及浦氏纤维跨膜离子流的影响, 结果表明 BTHP 依浓度地延长豚鼠心肌细胞动作电位时程, 阻滞羊浦氏纤维延迟整流电流, 大剂量 BTHP 可抑制豚鼠心肌收缩力, 阻滞犬浦氏纤维慢内向电流, 提示 BTHP 阻滞钾通道是其抗心律失常的重要机理。

**关键词** 小檗因类; 苄基四氢巴马汀; 心肌; 浦氏纤维; 动作电位; 电生理学; 心肌收缩

苄基四氢巴马汀(benzyltetrahydropalmatine, BTHP)是巴马汀的衍生物, 具有抗多种实验性心律失常作用<sup>(1)</sup>。本文应用细胞内标准微电极方法及双微电极电压钳技术研究 BTHP 对于心肌细胞动作电位及浦氏纤维跨

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膜钾、钙离子流的影响,以进一步阐明该药抗心律失常的机理。

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

BTHP 粉剂,由中国药科大学药化研究室提供。

**标准微电极方法** 按文献<sup>(2)</sup>方法,取出豚鼠乳头状肌,置于含有 Tyrode 液(35℃)的浴槽中,标本的一端固定于浴槽内,另一端与肌力换能器相连。BMS-8303 型石英晶控集成数字式刺激器输出频率为 1 Hz,波宽为 3 ms,120% 阈电压的方波经 BMS-300 型刺激隔离器输出驱动标本。用充满 KCl 3 mol/L 溶液的玻璃微电极(阻抗 10-30 MΩ)以固定电极法引导膜电位,输至 MEZ-7101 型微电极放大器,用 SDW 型动作电位微分器对动作电位信号进行处理,将动作电位、动作电位微分及心肌收缩力信号输至示波器,结果由摄片记录。

**双微电极电压钳技术** 仪器: MVC-2 型电压钳仪, SEN-3201 型电子刺激器, SBR-1 型二线示波器,示波器照相机

杂种羊或犬,击头致昏后取出心脏置于氧饱和的改良 Tyrode's 液中,剪开左、右心室,取直径为 0.2-0.5 mm,长度在 2 mm 以上浦氏纤维为实验标本。按文献<sup>(3)</sup>方法将浦氏纤维排列在灌流浴槽底部的有机玻璃板上,应用改进后的双微电极电压钳灌流装置及金属栅<sup>(4)</sup>,将浦氏纤维压断成 1mm 和 1.5 mm 长的许多短段备用,稳定 1-1.5h,以便浦氏纤维的断端能良好的愈合,按文献<sup>(5)</sup>方法进行双微电极电压钳,取两根充满 KCl 3 mol/L 溶液的玻璃微电极,插入同段浦氏纤维的细胞内,其中一根为电流注入电极(阻抗 8-10 MΩ)插于浦氏纤维段中央处,另一根为电位记录电极(阻抗 10-30 MΩ)插于旁 0.2-0.5 mm 处,参比电极置于灌流液中,并与电位电极共同监视膜电位,灌流槽内另设一电极呈浮地式,引出膜电流,先使膜电位保持于控制电位(holding

potential,  $E_h$ )水平,然后快速去极化到达指令电位(command potential,  $E_c$ )水平,施以一定的钳制时间(clamp time,  $T_c$ ),电位快速再回到  $E_h$  水平。由于人工控制细胞膜电位变化,除在从一个电位水平变化到另一水平的跃变有电位变化外, $T_c$  内膜电位的变化为零,实现了电位的钳制。此时记录到的电流仅为离子成分跨膜流动的电流。当  $E_h$  为 -15 mV,  $E_c$  为 +10 mV,  $T_c$  为 2000 ms,刺激频率为 0.2 Hz 时,可记录到一明显的外向电流,此电流为  $I_k$ (delayed rectifier current)<sup>(6)</sup>。 $E_h$  为 -40 mV,  $E_c$  为 -15 mV,  $T_c$  为 500 ms,刺激频率为 0.5 Hz 时,则可记录到一时间过程缓慢的内向电流,此电流为  $I_{in}$ (slow inward current)<sup>(7)</sup>。待电流稳定后,给予被试药品,结果用摄片记录。

## RESULTS

### BTHP 对豚鼠乳头状肌动作电位的影响

用累加给药法观察 BTHP 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 200, 500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  对豚鼠乳头状肌动作电位及收缩力的影响,结果表明 BTHP 在 3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时就能明显延长  $\text{APD}_{20}$  及  $\text{APD}_{90}$ , 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时作用达峰值,但在此浓度时对 APA,  $V_{\text{max}}$  及  $F_c$  无影响。当浓度累加至 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时,可见  $V_{\text{max}}$  减慢,心肌收缩力减弱,当浓度高达 500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时  $\text{APD}_{20}$  缩短,动作电位振幅降低,  $V_{\text{max}}$  进一步减慢,收缩力几乎完全消失(Tab 1)。

### BTHP 对羊心浦氏纤维跨膜钾离子流的影响

用累加给药法观察 BTHP 1, 3, 10, 30, 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  对  $I_k$  的作用。量-效反应结果可见 BTHP 3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  对  $I_k$  有抑制作用。且这种作用呈浓度依赖性。BTHP 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  对  $I_k$  作用的时-效反应结果表明,给药 3 min 后  $I_k$  减小,5 min 后有明显抑制作用,20 min 时其抑制作用达稳态。此时  $I_k$  为给药前的  $38 \pm 12\%$ 。冲洗 20 min 后  $I_k$  可恢复至给药前水平(Fig 1)。

Tab 1. Effects of benzyltetrahydropalmatine on action potentials and contractile force in guinea pig papillary muscles.  $n=5$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . \* $P > 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.01$  vs control.

	Control	Benzyltetrahydropalmatine ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )						
		1	3	10	30	100	200	500
APA (mV)	112 $\pm$ 5	113 $\pm$ 5*	113 $\pm$ 4*	113 $\pm$ 4*	113 $\pm$ 4*	112 $\pm$ 4*	111 $\pm$ 4*	101 $\pm$ 3**
APD <sub>20</sub> (ms)	158 $\pm$ 23	161 $\pm$ 28*	185 $\pm$ 27**	202 $\pm$ 21***	212 $\pm$ 26***	222 $\pm$ 24**	222 $\pm$ 24**	138 $\pm$ 22**
APD <sub>90</sub> (ms)	296 $\pm$ 26	300 $\pm$ 24*	327 $\pm$ 30**	336 $\pm$ 22**	358 $\pm$ 36**	380 $\pm$ 23**	386 $\pm$ 26***	292 $\pm$ 8*
$V_{\text{max}}$ (V/s)	234 $\pm$ 12	234 $\pm$ 12*	233 $\pm$ 13*	233 $\pm$ 13*	233 $\pm$ 13*	231 $\pm$ 14*	206 $\pm$ 8**	153 $\pm$ 13**
$F_c$ (mg)	122 $\pm$ 23	122 $\pm$ 23*	122 $\pm$ 23*	122 $\pm$ 23*	122 $\pm$ 23*	104 $\pm$ 16*	58 $\pm$ 11***	9 $\pm$ 7**

APA = Action potential amplitude; APD<sub>20</sub> = Action potential duration of repolarization 20%; APD<sub>90</sub> = Action potential duration of repolarization 90%;  $V_{\text{max}}$  = Maximal rising rate of action potential phase 0;  $F_c$  = Force of contraction

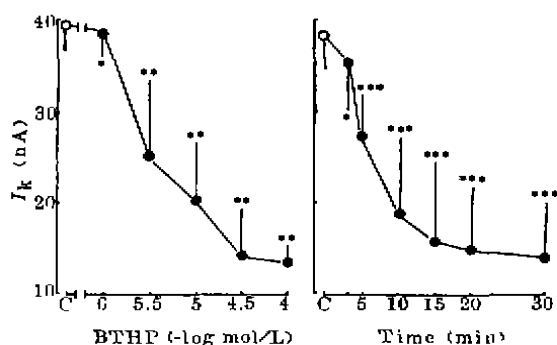


Fig 1. Effects of benzyltetrahydropalmatine (BTHP) on delayed rectifier current ( $I_k$ ) in sheep cardiac Purkinje fibers.  $n=4$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . \* $P > 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.01$  vs control (C).

**BTHP 对犬心浦氏纤维跨膜钙离子流的影响** BTHP 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  对犬浦氏纤维的  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  有显著抑制作用。给药 5 min 后可见  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  的峰值明显降低, 20 min 时其抑制作用达稳态。此时  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  为给药前的  $52 \pm 12\%$ 。冲洗 20 min 后  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  可恢复至给药前水平。

#### DISCUSSION

心肌细胞动作电位 APD 的长短取决于动作电位复极时内向电流与外向电流的相互平衡。外向电流受阻或内向电流加速可使 APD 延长, 反之 APD 则缩短。BTHP 浓度依赖性地延长动作电位时程是其阻滞外向电流  $I_k$  的结果。

BTHP 有抗多种实验性心律失常, 特别是

抗缺血、复灌所致室颤作用<sup>(1)</sup>。心肌缺血、梗塞后, 心肌细胞内  $K^+$  明显丧失, 细胞外  $K^+$  浓度升高。动作电位时程缩短, 由此导致的心肌传导不均一性、有效不应期及自律性变化等因素均可引起室颤<sup>(8)</sup>。阻滞心肌钾通道可使动作电位时程及有效不应期延长而发挥抗心律失常作用。Sotalol<sup>(9)</sup>, ICS<sub>205-930</sub><sup>(10)</sup>, Bretylium<sup>(11)</sup> 等药物抗室颤作用与它们阻滞心肌钾通道有密切关系。据此认为 BTHP 延长 APD 及阻滞钾通道是其抗心律失常, 特别是抗缺血、复灌所致室颤的重要机理, 经过一系列的电生理研究证明 BTHP 为一新型结构类型源于植物的钾通道阻滞剂<sup>(12)</sup>。

高浓度 BTHP 缩短 APD<sub>20</sub>, 降低心肌收缩力与其阻滞钙通道有关。BTHP 这种较弱的抗钙作用对于防止细胞内钙超负荷, 抗缺血复灌所致心律失常将发挥有益的影响。

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## 常咯啉对豚鼠乳头状肌动作电位零相最大除极速率频率和电压依赖的作用

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Frequency- and voltage-dependent effects of changrolin on maximal upstroke velocity of action potentials in guinea pig papillary muscles

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**ABSTRACT** Changrolin (CRL) is a new anti-arrhythmic drug originated in China in 1970s. The effects of CRL on maximal upstroke velocity ( $V_{max}$ ) of action potentials were studied with standard microelectrode and computer in guinea pig papillary muscles. CRL depressed the  $V_{max}$ . This effect was dependent on the rate of stimulations. The onset of use-dependent depression was monoexponential and dependent on drug concentration and rate of stimulations. The rate of recovery from use-dependent depression also followed a single exponential time course. CRL shifted the curve relating normalized  $V_{max}$  to membrane potential in the hyperpolarizing direction. The onset rate was  $0.156 \pm 0.025 \text{ AP}^{-1}$  (RDB 50%), and offset rate ( $\tau_c$ ) was  $4.7 \pm 0.9 \text{ s}$ . These suggest that CRL belongs to class I<sub>a</sub> anti-

arrhythmic drugs.

**KEY WORDS** changrolin; quinazolines; microelectrodes; action potentials; papillary muscles; anti-arrhythmia agents

**提要** 采用微电极细胞内记录和电子计算机实时采样技术, 观察了常咯啉(CRL)对豚鼠右心室乳头状肌动作电位零相最大除极速率( $V_{max}$ )的影响。结果表明, CRL对 $V_{max}$ 的阻滞作用表现为频率和电压依赖性; 当CRL  $40 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , 刺激频率为2 Hz, RDB为50%时, 启动速率为 $0.156 \pm 0.025 \text{ AP}^{-1}$ , 当CRL  $40 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 时, 恢复速率为 $4.7 \pm 0.9 \text{ s}$ 。提示CRL属于I<sub>a</sub>类抗心律失常药。

**关键词** 常咯啉; 喹唑啉类; 微电极; 动作电位; 乳头状肌; 抗心律失常药

常咯啉(changrolin, CRL)是一种国产抗心律失常新药, 化学名为4-{3',5'-[(N-吡咯烷基)甲基]-4'-羟苯胺基}喹唑啉, 临床疗效显著<sup>(1)</sup>, 目前一般认为CRL属I类抗心律失常药, 但其亚类划分尚未明确<sup>(2,3)</sup>, 该药抗心律失常的电生理学机理研究尚属初步。为此, 本实

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