

吡拉西坦促记忆作用与谷氨酸受体的关系¹

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Relationship between facilitatory effect of piracetam on memory and glutamate receptors¹

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ABSTRACT By Y-maze method, repeated administrations of sodium glutamate $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ip for 5 d before training remarkably reduced the number of trials from 45.3 ± 15.5 of the control to 20.0 ± 6.9 in mouse of anisodine-induced memory impairment. Ketamine ($10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, ip), a selective NMDA receptor antagonist, inhibited the anti-amnesic activity of piracetam. The number of memory errors was raised from 1.9 ± 1.5 to 2.6 ± 2.1 in mouse step-down test. Piracetam $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ip for 3 d caused a decrease in mouse brain glutamate content and glutamate/GABA rate from $7.07 \pm 0.83 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ to $5.69 \pm 0.60 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and 4.98 ± 0.63 to 4.52 ± 0.81 , respectively. These results suggest that facilitatory effect of piracetam on memory may be mediated by glutamate receptor.

KEY WORDS piracetam; ketamine; glutamates; GABA; learning; memory

提要 用 Y 迷宫法, 于训练前 ip 谷氨酸钠 $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 5 \text{ d}$, 能显著提高小鼠的空间学习成绩. NMDA 受体选择性拮抗剂氯胺酮 ($10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, ip) 可明显对抗小鼠跳台法试验中吡拉西坦的促记忆作用. ip 吡拉西坦 $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 3 \text{ d}$, 使小鼠脑内 Glu 含量和 Glu/GABA 比值下降, 显示一种负反馈效应. 以上结果提示, 吡拉西坦的促记忆作用可能通过 Glu 受体.

关键词 吡拉西坦; 氯胺酮; 谷氨酸; α -氨基丁酸; 学习; 记忆

吡拉西坦(piracetam, 脑复康)是一新型的

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促智药, 对动物和人有多方面的药理作用⁽¹⁾. 但是, 至今吡拉西坦的促记忆作用原理却研究甚少. 放射配体结合试验证明, 吡拉西坦对 7 种受体的结合力以谷氨酸(Glu)受体为最强⁽²⁾. 因此本文首先探讨吡拉西坦的促记忆功能与 Glu 受体的关系, 进而了解 Glu 受体的重要生理意义.

MATERIALS

昆明种小鼠 172 只, 体重 $23.0 \pm \text{SD } 2.1 \text{ g}$, ♀♂兼用. 本文以 DS-2 型 Y 电迷宫仪进行学习试验⁽³⁾, 另采用小鼠跳台法⁽⁴⁾测定记忆能力. 以上两项试验均以训练前 10 min 先 ip 樟柳碱(anisodine) $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 作为造成记忆获得不良的模型. 氨基酸含量测定按文献⁽⁵⁾提取脑内游离氨基酸, 在 Beckman System 6300 型氨基酸自动分析仪进行测定.

吡拉西坦(杭州民生药厂); 谷氨酸钠注射液(上海海普制药厂); 盐酸氯胺酮注射液(北京制药厂); 氢溴酸樟柳碱(昆明制药厂). 以上药物均用生理盐水溶解, 谷氨酸钠和氯胺酮临用前配制.

METHODS AND RESULTS

谷氨酸钠对小鼠空间辨别学习能力的影响
采用 Y 电迷宫法, 小鼠 62 只, 随机分 4 组. 第 2, 4 组 ip 谷氨酸钠 $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 第 1, 3 组 ip 等容量 NS, 每天一次, 连续给药 5 d, 于 d 5 给药后 30 min 进行学习试验, 并于试验前 10 min 第 3, 4 组分别 ip 樟柳碱, 第 1, 2 组 ip NS. 结果见 Tab 1. 和对照组比较, 给药组有显著差异, 表明谷氨酸钠对小鼠的空间辨别学习能力有明显的促进作用, 并能完全对抗樟柳碱造成的记忆损害.

D
2
7
10
10
4

Tab 1. Effects of ip sodium glutamate (Na-Glu, 400 mg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹ × 5 d) on acquisition of a spatial discrimination in mice of normal and anisodine (Ani, 5 mg · kg⁻¹ ip)-induced impairments of learning for Y-maze task. The criterion of acquisition was met when mice had chosen the safe area 9/10 trials in succession. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. *P* < 0.05, ****P* < 0.01 vs NS + NS. *****P* < 0.01 vs NS + Ani.**

Drug	n	Number of trials
NS + NS	17	22.4 ± 14.3
Na-Glu + NS	15	12.3 ± 5.1**
NS + Ani	15	45.3 ± 15.5***
Na-Glu + Ani	15	20.0 ± 6.9****

氯胺酮对吡拉西坦促记忆作用的影响

小鼠分 5 组, 第 4, 5 组 ip 吡拉西坦 300 mg · kg⁻¹, 第 1, 2, 3 组 ip 等容量 NS, 给药后 1h 进行跳台训练, 并于训练前 10 min 第 2, 4, 5 组分别 ip 樟柳碱, 第 1 组 ip NS, 于训练前 2 min 第 3, 5 组再 ip 氯胺酮 10 mg · kg⁻¹, 24 h 后测试记忆成绩, 结果见 Tab 2. 氯胺酮对记忆获得有明显损害作用; 吡拉西坦对樟柳碱造成的记忆获得不良有明显改善作用; 氯胺酮可对抗吡拉西坦的促记忆作用.

Tab 2. Effects of a single or combined administration of piracetam (Pir, 300 mg · kg⁻¹, ip) and ketamine (Ket, 10 mg · kg⁻¹, ip) on anisodine (Ani, 5 mg · kg⁻¹ ip)-induced amnesia of mice in step-down test. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. **P* < 0.01 vs NS + NS. *****P* < 0.01 vs Pir + Ani. Saline (NS).**

Drug	n	Memory errors	
		Learning	Testing
NS + NS	18	2.7 ± 1.5	1.1 ± 1.1
NS + Ani	20	3.0 ± 1.7	2.9 ± 1.8****
NS + Ket	19	2.8 ± 1.5	2.6 ± 1.4***
Pir + Ani	18	2.9 ± 1.6	1.9 ± 1.5
Pir + Ani + Ket	20	3.0 ± 1.4	2.6 ± 2.1***

吡拉西坦对小鼠脑内 Glu 和 GABA 含量的影响 成年♂小鼠 15 只, 随机分 2 组, 吡拉西坦组 500 mg · kg⁻¹, ip, 对照组 ip 等容量 NS, 每天 1 次, 连续给药 3 d. d 3 给药后 1 h 将小鼠断头液氮冷冻, 提取并测定脑内游离氨基酸, 结果见 Tab 3. 吡拉西坦给药后小鼠脑内 Glu 含量和 Glu/GABA 比值均下降, 和对照组比较有显著差异.

Tab 3. Influence of ip piracetam (Pir, 500 mg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹ × 3 d) on amino acids levels in mouse brain. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. *P* < 0.05, ****P* < 0.01.**

	Content (μmol / g brain)	
	NS (8 mice)	Pir (7 mice)
Glutamate	7.1 ± 0.8	5.7 ± 0.6**
GABA	1.4 ± 1.2	1.3 ± 0.2**
Glutamate / GABA	5.0 ± 0.6	4.5 ± 0.8**

DISCUSSION

Y 迷宫试验从药理学角度证实了 Glu 的促记忆作用, 结果与文献⁽⁶⁻⁸⁾相符, 同时表明吡拉西坦和 Glu 在促记忆方面的一致性.

氯胺酮已被证明是 *N*-甲基-*D*-门冬氨酸 (NMDA) 受体的选择性拮抗剂⁽⁹⁾. 本文实验证明氯胺酮能对抗吡拉西坦的促记忆作用. 为避免氯胺酮麻醉镇痛作用对学习记忆的影响, 实验 ip 氯胺酮后观察 20 min, 小鼠外观正常, 开始训练时无明显兴奋或抑制现象, 对环境刺激及痛反应也无明显改变. 目前研究认为, Glu 受体可分为三种亚型⁽¹⁰⁾: NMDA 受体, 使君子氨酸(QA)受体和红藻氨酸(KA)受体. 已有资料表明, KA 具有极强的神经毒性, 能破坏学习记忆, 已成为神经生物学的工具药物⁽¹¹⁾, 而许多 NMDA 受体的研究表明了该受体对学习记忆的正性调节作用⁽¹²⁻¹⁵⁾.

小鼠跳台法结果提示吡拉西坦的促记忆作用可能是通过作用于脑内 Glu 受体亚型而实现的。

鉴于上述结果, 本文还测定了吡拉西坦对小鼠脑内 Glu 和 GABA 递质含量的影响, 结果说明吡拉西坦的促记忆作用并非通过促进神经元释放 Glu 实现, 而 ip 吡拉西坦后所引起的 Glu 含量下降可能是吡拉西坦作用于 Glu 受体引起的内源性递质负反馈调节的结果。

以上结果, 可以认为吡拉西坦促进学习, 改善记忆作用可能是直接激动 Glu 受体, 特别是 NMDA 受体亚型而起作用。这在药效学上支持了 Bering 的配体结合试验的结果, 即吡拉西坦与 Glu 受体有最大的结合力的观点。为进一步证实上述观点, 我们将利用放射配体结合试验对吡拉西坦与 Glu 受体亲和力, 受体密度等关系作进一步探讨。

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