

精氨酸加压素及其类似物对大鼠下丘脑促肾上腺皮质释放激素的影响^{1,2}

尤治秉、杜继曾 (中国科学院西北高原生物研究所, 西宁 810001, 中国)

Effect of argipressin and its related compounds on corticotropin releasing hormone contents in hypothalamus of rats^{1,2}

YOU Zhi-Bing, DU Ji-Zeng (*Northwest Plateau Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810001, China*)

ABSTRACT The paper mainly stresses on the effect of argipressin (Arg), 2-des-tyrosyl-3-desphenyl-alanyl-9-desglycyl-amide-Arg (Arg₄₋₈), [1-deaminopenicillamine, 2-(*o*-methyl)tyrosine]-Arg (DPAArg) and Arg antiserum on corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) contents in median eminence (ME) and the level of plasma corticosterone after injected into the third ventricle of rats. The results show: 1) the CRH contents in ME significantly reduced with icv 100, 200, and 800 ng of Arg; 2) 100 ng of Arg₄₋₈ and Arg antiserum (2 μ l, 1:1 diluted with 0.9% saline) increased CRH contents in ME and enhanced plasma corticosterone; 3) DPAArg had no effect on CRH level but blocked the inhibitory role of Arg on central CRH. These results suggest that Arg acts as an inhibitory factor in regulating central CRH level and V₁ receptor is involved.

KEY WORDS argipressin; peptides; corticotropin releasing hormone; corticosterone; median eminence

摘要 第三脑室注射不同剂量 Arg, Arg₄₋₈, DPAArg 和 Arg 抗血清, 观察大鼠下丘脑正中隆起(ME)处 CRH 和血浆皮质酮的变化: 1) 100, 200, 800 ng Arg 可显著降低中枢 CRH 水平; 2) 100 ng Arg₄₋₈ 和 Arg 抗血清可使 ME 处 CRH 和血浆皮质酮升高; 3) DPAArg 100 ng 对 CRH 无影响但可拮抗 Arg 对中枢 CRH 的效应。表明: Arg 对中枢 CRH 有抑制作用, 并与 V₁ 受体相关。

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关键词 精氨酸加压素; 肽类; 促肾上腺皮质释放激素; 皮质酮; 正中隆起

精氨酸加压素(argipressin, Arg)对腺垂体促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)细胞有兴奋作用^(1,2), Arg 还可显著加强促肾上腺皮质释放激素(corticotropin releasing hormone, CRH)的促 ACTH 作用⁽³⁾。大鼠摘除肾上腺后, 其下丘脑室旁核内 CRH 免疫活性神经元可显示 Arg 阳性免疫反应⁽⁴⁾。但小剂量 Arg 可明显抑制大鼠血浆 ACTH 和猫血浆皮质醇水平^(5,6)。因此 Arg 和 CRH 之间的调节关系, 尤其是在调节垂体-肾上腺皮质轴功能方面的确切关系还不清楚。本文通过 icv 不同剂量的 Arg, 及其相关多肽焦谷酰门冬酰氨酰胱氨酰脯氨酰精氨酸(Arg₄₋₈), [1-去氨基青霉素胺, 2-(邻甲基)酪氨酸]-精氨酸加压素 {[1-deaminopenicillamine, 2-(*o*-methyl)tyrosine]-Arg, DPAArg, V₁ 受体阻断剂}和 Arg 抗血清, 观察了大鼠下丘脑正中隆起(median eminence, ME)处 CRH 水平和血浆皮质酮的变化规律。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sprague-Dawley 大鼠, ♂, 引自中科院上海实验动物中心, 体重 187 \pm SD 14 g, 随机分组, 在戊巴比妥钠(40 mg \cdot kg⁻¹)轻度麻醉下进行 icv, 注射容量为 2 μ l, 对照组给予等容量的生理盐水。注射用 Arg 抗血清购自第二军医大学, 效价 1:128 000, 生理盐水 1:1 稀释后直接用于实验。给药 1 h 后断头处死大鼠, 迅速取 ME 和血浆。血浆用 0.1% 肝素钠抗凝, 下丘脑 ME 用 HCl 0.01 mol \cdot L⁻¹ 匀浆抽提, 10 000 \times g, 4 $^{\circ}$ C 离心 20 min, 上清液冻干后置 -35 $^{\circ}$ C 保存供 CRH 的放射免疫测定 (RIA)。血浆皮质酮采用荧光分光光度法测

定⁽⁷⁾, 下丘脑 ME 的蛋白质测定按比色法⁽⁸⁾进行。

CRH 的放射免疫测定 CRH 抗原和抗血清药盒为美国 Peninsula 公司产品, [¹²⁵I]NaI 标记液由北京原子能所生产, 氟胺-T 法标记 CRH, 标记液经 Sephadex G-50 色谱纯化后, 置-35℃待用, 双抗体法进行 CRH 的 RIA, 其标准曲线经 lg-logit 方程拟合后, |r| > 0.996, 每次实验的批内 CV < 3%, 批间 CV < 6%, 符合放免测定要求。

RESULTS

Arg 对大鼠下丘脑 CRH 和血浆皮质酮的影响 结果见 Fig., 于第三脑室给予 1 ng 的 Arg 后, 大鼠 ME 中 CRH 水平未见明显变化, 而 10, 100, 200 和 800 ng 各组的 CRH 水平则分别降至对照组(21.3 ± 3.4 ng/mg protein)的 96%, 81%, 79%和 68%, 后三组与对照组比有明显差异(分别 P < 0.05 和 0.01), 血浆皮质酮仅见 10 ng 组明显低于对照水平(P < 0.05), 800 ng 组虽有升高但差异不显著(P > 0.05)。

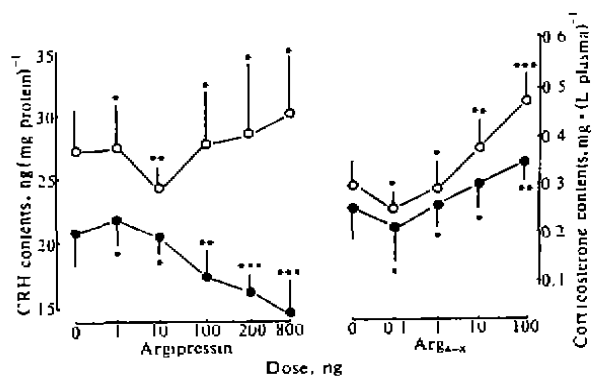


Fig 1. Effects of icv argipressin (Arg) and 2-destyrosyl-3-desphenyl-lalanyl-9-desglycylamide-Arg (Arg₄₋₈) on the levels of plasma corticosterone (○) and corticotropin releasing hormone (●) in median eminence in rats. *P > 0.05, **P < 0.05, *P < 0.01 vs controls.**

Arg₄₋₈ 对大鼠下丘脑 CRH 和血浆皮质酮的影响 结果见 Fig 1, 0.1 和 1 ng Arg₄₋₈ 并不使大鼠下丘脑 ME 中 CRH 水平发生明显变化, 但随剂量的增大, 10 和 100 ng 组大鼠 CRH 分别升至对照组水平(22.0 ± 2.4 ng/mg protein)的 109%和 117%, 100 ng 组大鼠与对照组比较差异显著(P < 0.05). 血浆皮质酮水平 10 和 100 ng 组大鼠均显著高于对照组水平(P < 0.05 和 0.01)。

Arg 抗血清和 DPArg 对大鼠下丘脑 CRH 和血浆皮质酮的影响 大鼠第三脑室注射 2 μl Arg 抗血清后, 其下丘脑 ME 中 CRH 由对照组的 20.9 ± 2.5 ng/mg protein 上升至 23.5 ± 2.3 ng/mg protein, 但差异不显著(P > 0.05), 血浆皮质酮水平则由对照组的 0.30 ± 0.04/L 血浆明显上升至 0.43 ± 0.05 mg · L⁻¹ 血浆(P < 0.01, Tab.). 大鼠给予 100 ng DPArg 后, CRH 和血浆皮质酮水平未发生明显变化, 但给予 100 ng DPArg 后, 再注射 100 ng Arg 则 Arg 抑制下丘脑 CRH 水平的效应不复存在。

Tab 1. Effect of icv argipressin (Arg) antiserum and 1-deaminopenicillamine, 2-(o-methyl)tyrosine-Arg (DPArg) on corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) in median eminence and plasma corticosterone in rats. Number of rats in parentheses. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. *P > 0.05, *P < 0.01 vs controls.**

	CRH (ng/mg protein)	Corticosterone (mg/L plasma)
Control	20.9 ± 2.5 (5)	0.30 ± 0.04 (5)
Arg antiserum	23.5 ± 2.3* (5)	0.43 ± 0.05*** (6)
Control	21.8 ± 2.1 (7)	0.38 ± 0.11 (7)
100 ng DPArg	19.0 ± 2.7* (6)	0.38 ± 0.08* (7)
100 ng DPArg + 100 ng Arg	22.3 ± 2.1* (9)	0.40 ± 0.10* (8)

DISCUSSION

从上述实验结果可见, Arg 对中枢 CRF 具有明显的抑制效应. 这与 P. M., Plotsky 用脑室注射 Arg 在垂体门脉血管测定出 CRH 水平下降的结果相似, 唯 Arg 的剂量差异较大⁽⁹⁾. Plotsky 认为 Arg 对中枢 CRH 的抑制作用可能与其兴奋动物某些脑区的 NE 神经元有关, 但 Widmaier 近期在大鼠下丘脑单层培养细胞上发现 NE 对中枢 CRH 属兴奋性递质. 本文发现大鼠 icv 100 ng DPArg, 对下丘脑 CRH 和血浆皮质酮水平无明显影响, 但 100 ng DPArg 则可以有效地拮抗 Arg 对中枢 CRH 的抑制效应. 此结果表明, Arg 对下丘脑 CRH 的调节与 V₁ 受体有密切的关系.

Arg₄₋₈ 在增强动物学习与记忆的功能方面远高于 Arg, 但在调节中枢 CRH 分泌方面的作用未见文献报道. 从我们的结果可见, 10 和 100 ng 剂量分别使大鼠下丘脑 ME 中 CRH 含量上升至对照组的 109% 和 117%, 血浆皮质酮水平亦相应升高, 证明 Arg₄₋₈ 对中枢 CRH 有兴奋作用, 此作用是拮抗 Arg 的效应所致, 还是多肽本身直接兴奋 CRH 神经原的结果, 尚待研究.

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