

N-乙基哌克昔林对兔希氏束电图的影响

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Effects of *N*-ethyl perhexiline on His bundle electrogram in rabbits

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ABSTRACT *N*-Ethyl perhexiline (NEP), a drug was synthesized for the first time by Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Beijing University. The effects of NEP on the A-V conduction and intra ventricular conduction were studied in the anesthetized rabbits by recording His bundle electrogram (HBE) and electrocardiogram (ECG). NEP $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv prolonged A-H, P-R and R-R intervals. When NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ was given, the above changes became more significant, with A-H interval from 52 ± 7 to 65 ± 9 ms, P-R interval from 65 ± 6 to 76 ± 8 ms, R-R interval from 207 ± 9 to 230 ± 9 ms, and H-V interval from 19 ± 3 to 23 ± 5 ms. The effects of NEP were similar to that of perhexiline, but the effects of NEP on A-H and P-R intervals were stronger. NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv antagonized shortening effect of nicotinamide $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ on A-H interval in rabbits. When isoproterenol $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ was given 3 min after NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv, the A-H interval prolongation induced by NEP was greatly inhibited. The results suggested that the prolongation effects of NEP on A-H, P-R and R-R intervals would be the results of its calcium-channel blockade.

KEY WORDS *N*-ethyl perhexiline; perhexiline; calcium channel blockers; bundle of His; heart conduction system; nicotinamide; isoproterenol

提要 *N*-乙基哌克昔林(NEP) $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv使麻醉兔HBE的A-H间期和ECG的P-R及R-R间期延长, $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv上述变化更明显, H-V间期亦延长。NEP可对抗烟酰胺缩短A-H间期的作用, 而NEP延长A-H间期的作用又为Iso所对抗。提示

NEP延长A-H, P-R和R-R间期是其钙通道阻滞作用所致。NEP与同剂量的哌尔西林(Per)作用相似, 但延长A-H和P-R间期作用稍强。

关键词 *N*-乙基哌克昔林; 哌克昔林; 钙通道阻滞剂; 希氏束; 心脏传导系统; 烟酰胺; 异丙肾上腺素

N-乙基哌克昔林(*N*-ethyl perhexiline, NEP)是哌克昔林(perhexiline, Per)哌啶环上氮位的氢原子由乙基取代后的衍生物。在动物实验中, NEP对多种原因引起的心律失常有明显的对抗作用, 并可降低冠脉阻力、减慢心率、减少心肌耗氧量, 是一种与Per作用类似的钙拮抗剂^(1,2)。本文观察了NEP对整体兔希氏束电图(HBE)和心电图(ECG)的影响, 以确定NEP对心脏传导系统的作用, 并初步分析其作用机制。同时对NEP和Per的作用进行了比较。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

兔为我校实验动物部提供, ♀ ♂兼用。

NEP和Per为北京大学化学系提供, 纯度在98%以上。烟酰胺(nicotinamide, Nic)和异丙肾上腺素(isoproterenol, Iso)由北京制药厂提供。

参照文献⁽³⁾, 以乌拉坦 $1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ iv麻醉兔, 将一根双极心导管(4F, 电极间距2 mm)自左颈总动脉插至主动脉根部, 导管电极尾端与多道生理记录仪(Polygraph 360, NEC Sanei Instruments, Ltd)连接, 记录HBE, 并同步记录II导联ECG, 部分实验为消除药物正性频率作用对房室传导时间的影响而采用了心脏超速起搏, 以保持给药前后心率一致。心脏起搏电极自左股静脉插至心房部, 用YDS-5型药理生理实验多用仪(蚌埠无线电二

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厂)以超出兔自身心率 20% 的频率进行起搏,起搏电压为 1.5 倍阈电压(约 3-7 V)。

RESULTS

NEP 对麻醉兔 HBE 和 ECG 的影响 兔 20 只, 体重 $2.3 \pm SD 0.3 \text{ kg}$, 匀分 4 组。麻醉后分别 iv NEP 3 和 $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 及等容量生理盐水(NS), 记录给药后 45 min 内 HBE 和 ECG 的变化。从 NS 对照组可见, 所观测指标 A-H, H-V, P-R 和 R-R 间期)随时间的延续没有明显变化, 故以给药前数据作为对照进行显著性检验。结果表明, 给 NEP $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 后 A-H, P-R 和 R-R 间期已有明显延长, 给 NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 后上述变化更为显著, 作用达高峰时, A-H 间期从给药前的 $52 \pm 7 \text{ ms}$ 增至 $65 \pm 9 \text{ ms}$ ($P < 0.01$), 延长 25%, P-R 间期由 $65 \pm 6 \text{ ms}$ 增至 $76 \pm 8 \text{ ms}$ ($P < 0.01$), 延长 17%, R-R 间期由 $207 \pm 9 \text{ ms}$ 增至 $230 \pm 9 \text{ ms}$ ($P < 0.01$), 延长 11%, 显效维持时间约 15-30 min, 且 H-V 间期也有延长。Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 与同剂量 NEP 的作用相似, 但延长 A-H 和 P-R 间期作用较弱(分别延长 12% 和 8%, Fig 1)。

NEP 对 Nic 所致房室传导加快的影响 兔 15 只, 体重 $2.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ kg}$, 匀分 3 组, 心脏起搏 5 min 后, 分别 iv NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 及等容量 NS, 15 min 后再分别 iv Nic $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 观察并记录 A-H 间期的变化。NS 组给 Nic 后 A-H 间期缩短 $8.0 \pm 2.1 \text{ ms}$ ($P < 0.01$), 而 NEP 和 Per 组给 Nic 后 A-H 间期无明显改变, 说明 NEP 和 Per 对 Nic 所致的 A-H 间期缩短有对抗作用(Fig 2)。

Iso 对 NEP 延长房室传导时间的影响 兔 20 只, 体重 $2.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ kg}$, 匀分 4 组, 心脏起搏 5 min 后给药。前 2 组先分别 iv NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 或 Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 3 min 后再 iv Iso $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 后 2 组单独 iv NEP 或 Per 6

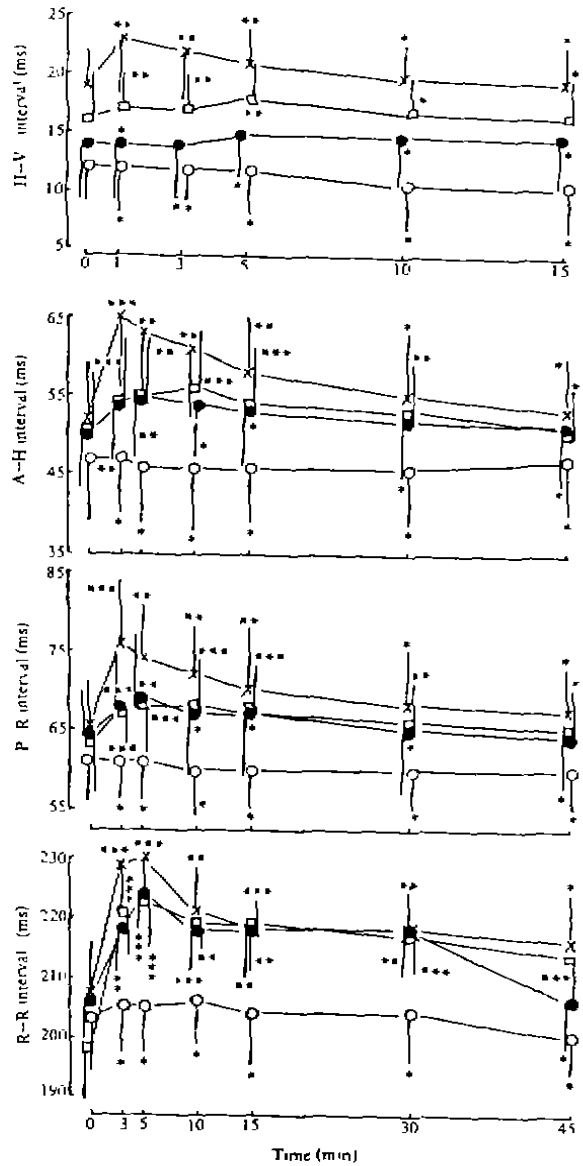


Fig 1. Effects of *N*-ethyl perhexilline (NEP) and perhexilline (Per) on A-H, H-V, P-R and R-R intervals in the anesthetized rabbits. (○) Saline, (●) NEP $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (×) NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (□) Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. $n=5$, $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs before drugs.

$\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 作为对照。结果 iv NEP 或 Per 后使 A-H 间期由 $55 \pm 5 \text{ ms}$ 或 $59 \pm 7 \text{ ms}$ 增至 $85 \pm 10 \text{ ms}$ 或 $80 \pm 7 \text{ ms}$, 分别延长 55% 和 36%, iv Iso 后 A-H 间期又分别缩短至 $66 \pm 8 \text{ ms}$ 和 $67 \pm 3 \text{ ms}$ ($P < 0.01$, Fig 3)。此外, 与 Fig 1

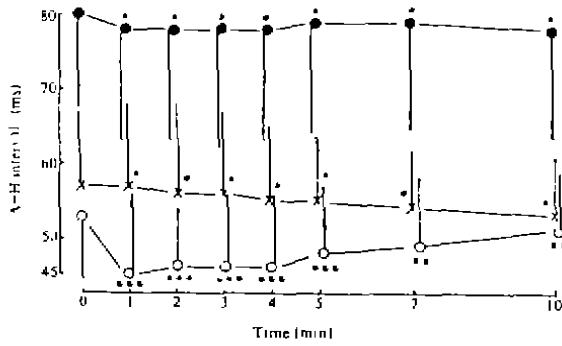


Fig 2. Effects of NEP and Per on A-H interval shortened by iv nicotinamide $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in rabbits. (○) NS, (●) NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (×) Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. $n=5$, $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs before drugs.

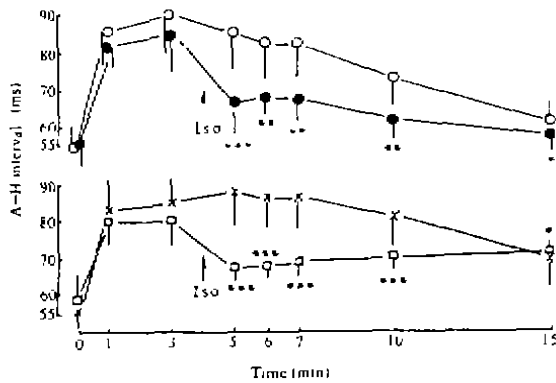


Fig 3. Effects of isoproterenol (Iso) on the A-H interval prolonged by iv NEP and Per. (○) NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (●) NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ + Iso $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (×) Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, (□) Per $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ + Iso $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. $n=5$, $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs NEP or Per.

比较可看出, 正常情况下 NEP $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 使 A-H 间期延长 25%, 心脏超速起搏后使 A-H 间期延长 55%, 说明其作用增强。

DISCUSSION

本文通过对兔 HBE 和 ECG 的观察发现, NEP 可延长 A-H, H-V, P-R 和 R-R 间期, 说明其对房室传导及心室内传导有阻滞作用, 且在对心脏超速起搏、心率较快情况

下, 延长 A-H 间期的作用更强, 这些可能与其对抗多种心律失常有关. 最近我们发现 NEP $5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 对豚鼠乳头状肌动作电位 0 相上升速率 (V_{max}) 有抑制作用, 揭示其对心肌钠通道有阻滞作用, 这可能是 NEP 减慢心室内传导的基础. 此外本文实验中, NEP 和 Per 对 A-H 间期的延长作用持续时间较长, 说明对窦房结的抑制作用较强.

Nic 对 A-H 间期有缩短作用, 已有实验证明 Nic 的这种作用与其激活钙通道有关^(3,4). 本文结果表明 NEP 能够对抗 Nic 缩短 A-H 间期的作用, 提示 NEP 延长房室传导可能与其钙通道阻滞作用有关⁽⁵⁾.

Iso 在兔心脏可对抗由 NEP 及 Per 引起的 A-H 间期延长作用, 与在离体心肌 Iso 对抗钙通道阻滞剂维拉帕米引起的心肌收缩力减弱相似, 推测 Iso 可能是通过增加细胞内的 cAMP, 使慢钙通道活化, 从而对抗了 NEP 和 Per 的作用^(6,7).

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甲氧普胺对心肌慢反应动作电位的影响

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Effects of metoclopramide on slow response action potentials of myocardium

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ABSTRACT The effects of metoclopramide (Met) on the action potential of rabbit sinus node cells and slow response action potential of guinea pig papillary muscles were studied with the intracellular microelectrodes. Met $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ prolonged the action potential duration at 90% repolarization (APD_{90}) of SA node cell and sinus cycle length (SCL). Met $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ caused a decrease in action potential amplitude (APA), V_{max} and the slope of phase 4 of action potential of SA node cell. APD_{90} and SCL were prolonged further. For slow response action potential induced by KCl ($25 \text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), Met $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ produced a decrease in APA and depolarization rate. Met $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ began to suppress the spontaneous electrical activities induced by barium ion. These findings suggest that Met probably has the effect of blocking calcium inward current in myocardium.

KEY WORDS metoclopramide; sinoatrial node; papillary muscles; action potentials

提要 用细胞内微电极技术观察甲氧普胺(Met)对兔窦房结细胞和豚鼠乳头状肌慢反应动作电位的影响。

Met ($10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)延长兔窦房结细胞的 APD_{90} 和 SCL. Met ($100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)使 APA, V_{max} 和 SP_4 降低, APD_{90} 和 SCL 进一步延长;使高钾除极化慢反应动作电位 APA 和 V_{max} 缩小;使 BaCl_2 诱发的自发电活动频率减慢、APA 降低. 说明 Met 可能具有阻滞钙内流的作用.

关键词 甲氧普胺; 窦房结; 乳头状肌; 动作电位

甲氧普胺(metoclopramide, Met, 原名胃复安或灭吐灵)有抗实验性心律失常的作用⁽¹⁾. 离体心房实验证明 Met 可减慢窦房结的自发频率、提高肾上腺素诱发自律性的阈浓度、抑制心肌收缩力(待发表资料), 提示 Met 可能有抑制 Ca^{2+} 内流的作用. 本文旨在研究 Met 对心肌慢反应电位的影响, 以探讨其抗心律失常作用机理.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Met 由江苏省无锡县制药厂提供, 为白色粉末, 用蒸馏水稀释.

兔, 体重 $1.8 \pm \text{SD } 0.4 \text{ kg}$, $\text{♀} \text{♂}$ 兼用, 击颈致昏, 开胸取心, 按文献⁽²⁾方法制取窦房结标本, 置于灌流槽中, Tyrode's 溶液(温度 $36 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, pH 7.2-7.4)循环速度 $10 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, 窦房结保持自动节律.

豚鼠, 体重 $230 \pm \text{SD } 20 \text{ g}$, $\text{♀} \text{♂}$ 兼用, 击头致昏, 开胸取心, 在 $95\% \text{ O}_2 + 5\% \text{ CO}_2$ 饱和的 Tyrode's 溶液中制备右心室乳头状肌

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