

吗啡对电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起后肢皮肤血流变化和 P 物质释放的影响

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Effects of morphine on cutaneous blood flow and substance P release evoked by electric stimulation of rat sciatic nerve

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ABSTRACT Electric stimulation of the rat sciatic nerve containing sensory afferent fibers produced an increase in cutaneous blood flow. Morphine (10, 30 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia infusion) inhibited the electric stimulation-induced increase of the cutaneous blood flow velocity, and its effect was antagonized by naloxone (2 mg $\cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ip). In order to investigate the cause of this effect, we determined immunoreactive substance P (iSP) levels in the sc perfusate of hind paw. We found that electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve led to a significant increase of iSP release into the sc perfusate. Morphine (30 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia infusion) inhibited the electrical stimulation-induced release of iSP, and this effect was completely antagonized by naloxone (2 mg $\cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ip). These result suggest that morphine-induced inhibition of the electrical stimulation-evoked increase in cutaneous blood flow could result from inhibition of the release of SP from peripheral sensory nerve endings.

KEY WORDS skin; blood flow velocity; electric stimulation; sciatic nerve; substance P; morphine; naloxone

提要 吗啡能抑制电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起的后肢皮肤血流量增加, 纳络酮能取消吗啡的这种作用。用放

射免疫法测定大鼠后肢皮下灌流液中 P 物质(SP)的含量, 发现电刺激坐骨神经时, 灌流液中 SP 的含量显著增加, 吗啡能抑制这种 SP 的增加, 纳络酮能阻断吗啡的这种作用。以上结果表明, 吗啡抑制电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起的后肢皮肤血流量的增加与抑制 SP 的释放有关。

关键词 皮肤; 血流速度; 电刺激; 坐骨神经; P 物质; 吗啡; 纳络酮

电刺激大鼠坐骨神经可以引起的后肢皮肤血流量的增加, 这种反应与感觉神经末梢释放 P 物质有关⁽¹⁾。很多研究表明吗啡能减少脊髓中 P 物质的释放^(2,3)。对于外周神经, 吗啡能减少电刺激三叉神经⁽⁴⁾或下齿槽神经⁽⁵⁾引起的牙髓中 P 物质的释放。本实验的目的是探讨吗啡对电刺激坐骨神经引起皮肤血流变化与神经末梢 P 物质释放的关系。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

动物准备 SD 系大鼠 144 \pm SD 21 g, $\hat{\sigma}$, 购自日本动物株式会社, ip 乌拉坦 780 mg $\cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 麻醉, 气管插管, 在一侧坐骨神经安置双极电极并覆盖液体石蜡棉花, 在刺激电极的近心端处切断坐骨神经。在对侧股动脉插管以备投药之用。

神经刺激和皮肤血流的测定 同侧足背用除毛霜除毛, 用激光多普勒血流仪(ALF 2100, Advance Co Ltd, Japan)测定足背皮肤的血流变化。激光探头放置第三跟骨趾端 5 mm 处的皮肤上。在大鼠一侧的颈动脉插管, 接换能器以监测血压。实验中每 2 h 给大鼠 sc 肌松剂 alcuronium (Hoffmann-La Roche Co, Swiss), 1 mg $\cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 以消除电刺激(10 V, 2 Hz, 1 ms duration, 30 s)引起的肌肉收缩。动物的呼吸用人工呼吸机维持。ia 吗啡用

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微量恒速注射泵, 给药时间从电刺激前 10 min 开始, 注射速度为 $12 \mu\text{l} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, 5 min 内注射完毕. ip 纳络酮电刺激前 30 min 进行.

大鼠后肢皮下灌流及 P 物质的放射免疫测定 根据 Rocha E Silva 等方法⁽⁶⁾, 用聚乙烯软管制成同轴二重套管插入后肢皮下, 插管长 4 cm, 内管比外管长 5 mm, 从内管(外径 1 mm)灌注生理盐水(内含氨肽酶抑制剂 bestatin, $3 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ 和羧基二肽酶抑制剂 captopril, $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 以防止 P 物质分解), 灌流速度为 $0.1 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, 用自动收集器(ATTO Co Ltd)收集从内管与外管(内径 4 mm)之间流出的灌流液, 每管收集灌流液 1 ml (即 10 min 的灌流量), 灌流时收集管浸放在冰水中. 灌流开始 90 min 后电刺激坐骨神经(10 V, 2 Hz, 1 ms duration, 20 min). ia 吗啡在电刺激坐骨神经前 10 min 开始, 注射速度为 $20 \mu\text{l} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, 30 min 内注射完毕, ip 纳络酮在电刺激前 30 min 进行. 收集的样本经冰冻干燥后用相应的 P 物质抗血清进行放

射免疫测定, 详细方法已作报道⁽⁷⁾. P 物质抗血清与神经激肽 A (neurokinin A)和神经激肽 B (neurokinin B)的交叉活性小于 0.1%.

材料 吗啡(morphine, 三共制药, Japan 产品), 纳络酮 (naloxone, Sigma 产品), P 物质 (substance P, Peptide Institute Inc, Japan 产品), P 物质抗血清(本研究室自制), [¹²⁵I][Tyr⁸]SP (New England Nuclear Co, Boston, USA 产品).

RESULTS

吗啡对电刺激坐骨神经引起后肢皮肤血流量变化的影响 电刺激坐骨神经引起后肢皮肤血流量迅速增加, 吗啡($10, 30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia)可以抑制由电刺激坐骨神经引起的后肢皮肤血流量增加, 纳络酮($2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ip)可以取消吗啡的这种作用(Tab 1).

吗啡对由电刺激坐骨神经引起 P 物质释放的影响 电刺激大鼠坐骨神经可以引起后肢皮下灌流液中 P 物质的含量增加, 吗啡

Tab 1. Effect of morphine on increase of skin blood flow velocity ($\text{ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) of hind paw evoked by electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve. $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$.

Drug	Dose	Rats	Before	After
Morphine	$10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia	6	38 ± 9	$20 \pm 4^{**}$
	$30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia	5	44 ± 7	$17 \pm 3^{**}$
Naloxone + Morphine	$2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ip	9	31 ± 5	$32 \pm 7^*$
	$30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia			

Tab 2. Effect of morphine on change of immunoreactive substance P release ($\text{fmol} \cdot 10 \text{ min}^{-1}$) into the sc perfusate of hind paw evoked by electric stimulation (ST) of sciatic nerve. $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$ vs before ST; + $P > 0.05$, ++ $P < 0.05$ vs control.

Drug	Dose	Rats	Before ST	During ST
Control	-	16	1.7 ± 1.3	$4.9 \pm 2.7^{**}$
Morphine	$30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia	16	1.6 ± 1.2	$2.8 \pm 1.6^{**+}$
Naloxone + Morphine	$2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ip	10	1.6 ± 1.3	$4.0 \pm 1.8^{**+}$
Morphine	$30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ia			

($30 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \text{ ia}$)可以抑制这种由电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起的 P 物质释放的增加, 纳络酮($2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \text{ ip}$)可对抗吗啡的这种作用 (Tab 2).

DISCUSSION

感觉神经元是一种细胞体位于脊神经后根神经节中的双极神经元, 它的中枢端伸入脊髓的后角中, 外周端分布在皮下以及血管周围. 现在认为, 它既有传入神经的功能也有传出神经的功能⁽⁸⁾. 在传入功能方面, 主要传递痛觉等信息, 在传出功能方面, 至少是参与调节血管对外界刺激的反应, 这些功能都与其末梢释放 P 物质有关. 已有许多实验证明在刺激感觉神经或者脊神经后根时可引起脊髓后角中 P 物质的释放增加, 这种 P 物质释放的增加能够被吗啡所抑制, 据认为, 这也是吗啡的镇痛作用机制之一⁽⁹⁾. 我们先前的研究表明, 电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起后肢皮肤血流增加可以被 P 物质的拮抗剂 spantide 所对抗, 也能被使感觉神经 c-纤维变性的 capsaicin 所取消⁽¹⁾, 说明电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起的后肢皮肤血流量增加与感觉神经纤维末梢释放 P 物质有关. 本研究结果表明, 吗啡既能抑制由电刺激大鼠坐骨神经引起后肢皮肤血流量的增加, 也能抑制由电刺激坐骨神经引起的皮下灌流液中 P 物质含量的增加, 纳络酮对吗啡的这两种作用都有阻断作用, 提示吗啡抑制电刺激坐骨神经引起的后肢皮肤血流量增加, 可能是由于兴奋感觉神经末梢的阿片受体而抑制 P 物质的释放所致, 进而推测内源性的吗啡样物质对感觉

神经末梢 P 物质的释放有某种调节作用.

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