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木防己碱对大鼠血小板聚集、血栓素 A₂ 和前列环素生成的影响¹

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Effects of trilobine on platelet aggregation, thromboxane A₂, and prostacyclin formation in rats¹

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ABSTRACT Using turbidimetry we found that trilobine inhibited ADP-induced platelet aggregation both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Incubated with TrL 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 mg · ml⁻¹, platelet aggregation was

inhibited by 38.2%, 68.2%, and 94.0% respectively. The inhibitory rates were 47.6% and 84.0% with TrL 20 and 40 mg · kg⁻¹ ip respectively *in vivo*. The formation of platelet TXB₂ was inhibited by 40% with TrL 20 mg · kg⁻¹ ip *in vivo*, while the formation of carotid artery wall PGI₂ was not affected. The production of TXA₂-like substance was inhibited by 37%, 53%, and 78% with TrL 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mg · ml⁻¹ respectively.

KEY WORDS trilobine; platelet aggregation; epoprostenol; thromboxane A₂; nephelometry and turbidimetry

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提要 用比浊法观察盐酸木防己碱(trilobine-HCl, TrL)体内外给药对 ADP 诱导大鼠血小板聚集均有抑制作用。TrL 体外给药 0.5, 0.75 和 1.0 mg · kg⁻¹, 其抑制率分别为 38.2%, 68.2% 和 94.0%。TrL ip

20, 40 mg · kg⁻¹ 其抑制率分别为 47.6%, 84.6%. TrL ip 对血小板 TXA₂ 的生成与活性也有明显的抑制作用, 而对大鼠颈动脉壁 PGI₂ 的生成无明显的抑制作用.

关键词 木防己碱; 血小板聚集; 前列腺素 X 类; 血栓素 A₂; 散射测浊法和比浊法

木防己碱(trilobine, TrL)系从防己科植物木防己中所提取的生物碱. 本室已报道 TrL 具有解热镇痛作用⁽¹⁾, 抗急慢性炎症作用⁽²⁾与降压作用⁽³⁾. TrL 是否象消炎痛类解热镇痛药具有抗血小板聚集作用, 尚未见报道. 本文报道 TrL 抗血小板聚集作用及对血小板 TXA₂ 和颈总动脉壁 PGI₂ 生成影响的实验研究.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

药品 TrL 由第二军医大学药学院植化教研室提供(白色结晶粉末, 经薄层分析纯度达 97% 以上). 二磷酸腺苷(adenosine-5-diphosphate free acid)为 Sigma 公司产品, TXB₂ 和 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 放射免疫药盒由苏州医学院血栓与止血研究室提供.

动物 SD 大鼠 ♀ ♂ 不拘, 上海计划生育研究所提供.

仪器 血小板聚集仪 SPA-III 为上海科达测试仪器厂产品.

血小板聚集实验 大鼠用戊巴比妥钠(45 mg · kg⁻¹) ip 麻醉后从颈动脉取血, 用 3.8% 枸橼酸钠抗凝(血液与抗凝剂体积比为 9:1)后, 离心分离富血小板血浆(PRP, 150 × g, 5 min)与贫血小板血浆(PPP, 1 200 × g, 10 min)用 PPP 调整 PRP 使血浆血小板数在 4 × 10⁸ / ml 左右. 实验分体内及体外给药. 用 ADP 作为诱导剂按散射测浊法和比浊法⁽⁴⁾测定血小板聚集程度.

血小板 TXB₂ 测定⁽⁵⁾ 大鼠 18 只, 体重 210 ± SD 24 g. 给药组 TrL ip 20 mg · kg⁻¹, 对照组给以等量的生理盐水, 40 min 后从颈

动脉放血, 以 2% EDTA 9:1 抗凝, 血小板数调整在 4 × 10⁸ / ml 左右. 取 450 μl PRP 置 37℃ 水浴中温育 2 min 后加入 ADP 活化血小板, 诱导聚集释放反应, 6 min 后加 indomethacin 10 μmol · L⁻¹ 10 μl 以终止反应. 经 800 × g, 10 min 取上清液稀释后测 [¹²⁵I]TXB₂ 脉冲数, 含量以 pg / 3 × 10⁸ 血小板数表示.

颈动脉壁 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 含量测定⁽⁵⁾ 大鼠 27 只, 体重 205 ± 22 g 匀分 3 组. 给药组 ip TrL 20, 40 mg · kg⁻¹. 对照组给以等量的生理盐水. 40 min 后, 大鼠用 3% 戊巴比妥钠 (45 mg · kg⁻¹) ip 麻醉后, 手术后取出一段长约 3 mm 颈总动脉条, 立即以含肝素冷生理盐水冲洗残血, 用滤纸吸干后投入 1 ml 硼酸缓冲液(100 μmol · L⁻¹)中, 温育 3 min 后, 取出动脉条称重. 保留温育液, 用放射免疫法测定动脉 PGI₂ 稳定代谢产物 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 的含量, 含量以 pg (mg 动脉条湿重)⁻¹ 表示.

TXA₂ 样物质生物活性的测定 按参考文献⁽⁶⁾的方法, 以大鼠胸主动脉条的收缩反应为指标, 观察 ADP 对 TrL 诱导血小板聚集时产生 TXA₂ 样物质的影响.

RESULTS

TrL 在体内对 ADP 诱导的大鼠血小板聚集的影响 不同浓度的 TrL 对 ADP 诱导的大鼠血小板聚集均有明显的抑制作用, 其抑制作用的强度有较好的量-效关系(Tab 1). TrL 0.5, 0.75, 1.0 mg · ml⁻¹ 对 ADP 诱导的血小板聚集的抑制率分别为 38.2, 68.3 和 94.0% (Tab 1).

TrL 20, 40 mg · kg⁻¹ ip 对 ADP 诱导的大鼠血小板聚集的影响 结果表明体内给药同样有明显的抑制血小板聚集作用, 并有一定量-效关系(Tab 1).

TrL 对血小板 TXA₂ 生成的影响 ip TrL 对血小板 TXA₂ 生成的影响. 结果表明给生

Tab 1. Effect of trilobine (TrL) on rat platelet aggregation induced by ADP ($n=9$, $\bar{x} \pm SD$, * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$).

	Platelet aggregation (%)	Inhibition (%)
<i>in vitro</i> aggregation induced by ADP $2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$		
TrL ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)		
0	66 ± 10.7	
0.5	$41 \pm 7.7^*$	38.2
0.75	$31 \pm 7.4^{***}$	68.2
1.0	$4 \pm 4.6^{***}$	94.0
<i>in vivo</i> aggregation induced by ADP $2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$		
TrL ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)		
0	66 ± 10.7	
20	$34 \pm 7.4^{**}$	47.6
40	$10 \pm 4.6^{**}$	84.6

Tab 2. Effects of trilobine (TrL) on rat platelet thromboxane B_2 and carotid artery wall prostacyclin formation. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$.

TrL ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	n	6-Keto-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ (pg/mg carotid)	n	TXB $_2$ (pg/ 3×10^8 platelet)
0	8	148 ± 77	9	$300 \pm 23^*$
20	9	$238 \pm 31^*$	9	$178 \pm 58^{**}$
40	9	$259 \pm 51^*$		

Tab 3. TXA $_2$ -like substance produced during ADP ($2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)-induced platelet aggregation and its contractile effect on thoracoarorta ring in rats ($n=8$, $\bar{x} \pm SD$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$).

TrL ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$)	Contraction (mm)	Inhibition (%)
0	32 ± 5	
0.5	$20 \pm 3^{**}$	37
1.0	$15 \pm 3^{***}$	53
2.0	$7 \pm 1^{***}$	78

理盐水组 TXA $_2$ 的含量明显高于给药组, 两组比较相差显著(Tab 2).

TrL 对血小板释放 TXA $_2$ 样物质的影响 加入 TrL 0.5, 1.0 和 2.0 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 后, TXA $_2$ 样物质的活性降低, 大鼠动脉条的收缩性反应显著减弱, 其作用与剂量有关(Tab 3).

TrL ip 对大鼠颈动脉壁中 6-keto-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ 含量的影响 ip TrL 20, 40 $\text{mg} \cdot$

kg^{-1} 40 min 后测定颈动脉壁中 6-keto-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ 的含量, 结果表明 TrL 不减少颈总动脉壁中 6-keto-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ 的含量, 并有所增加, 但统计学处理并无显著差异(Tab 3).

DISCUSSION

本文结果表明 TrL 有类似消炎痛样作用, 无论体内与体外给药, 均能抑制 ADP 诱导大鼠血小板聚集, 这与 TrL 能抑制血小板 TXA $_2$ 的生成和活性有关. 已知 TrL 属非麻醉性镇痛药⁽¹⁾, 其抗炎作用与抑制环氧化酶有关, 因而显著减少炎症组织中 PG $_e$ 的含量⁽²⁾. 因此, TrL 抗血小板聚集作用也可能与抑制环氧化酶有关. TrL 虽能使大鼠颈动脉壁中 PGI $_2$ 的生成量有所增加, 但统计学处理无显著性差异, 这是否由于 TrL 体内给药的剂量, 尚难以达到促进大量生成 PGI $_2$ 的靶浓度或 TrL 抑制血小板与血管壁的环氧化酶敏感性存在差异性.

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