

柳珊瑚酸钠对豚鼠离体工作心脏及其缺血再灌注血流动力学的影响

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Effect of sodium suberogorgin on hemodynamics and myocardial ischemic-reperfused injury in isolated guinea pig working hearts

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AIM: To study the actions of sodium suberogorgin (Sub) on normal- and myocardial ischemic-reperfused-working hearts. **METHODS:** The isolated guinea pig working hearts were perfused with edetic acid ($0.2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)-Krebs-Henseleit solution by left pulmonary vein at $37 \pm 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The perfusing pressure of left atrium and the afterload of left ventricle were maintained at 1.0 and 7.2 kPa, respectively. During 50-min low-flow global ischemia, coronary flow was maintained at $4.7 \pm 0.2 \%$ of normal working hearts via retrograding perfusion. Reperfusion lasted 35 min following ischemia. **RESULTS:** Before ischemia, the aortic pressure, left ventricular systolic pressure, the maximal rate of left ventricular pressure change ($+dp/dt_{\text{max}}$ and $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$), cardiac output, stroke volume, left ventricular end-diastolic pressure, and heart rate of working hearts treated with Sub $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ for 10 min were increased by 14 %, 17 %, 17 %, 22 %, 15 %, 32 %, -200 %, and -11 %, respectively. These parameters were reduced when Sub was increased to $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. Reperfusion aggravated the myocardial damages induced by ischemia. Sub $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ used before and

during low-flow ischemia completely restored all above parameters except heart rate to the level of preischemia. When Sub was increased to $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, only an attenuation of myocardial damage was observed. **CONCLUSION:** Sub obviously improved the ischemic-reperfused injury in isolated working hearts.

KEY WORDS suberogorgin; heart; myocardial reperfusion injury; hemodynamics

目的: 研究柳珊瑚酸钠(suberogorgin, Sub)对正常和缺血再灌注损伤工作心脏的作用。**方法:** 用含 edetic acid $0.2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的克-亨氏液($37 \pm 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)从左肺静脉对心脏进行灌注。左房灌注压和左室负荷分别为1.0和7.2 kPa。50 min 低流缺血期间,冠脉流量为正常灌注时的 $4.7 \pm 0.2 \%$,此后进行35 min 的再灌注。**结果:** Sub $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 使正常工作心脏的 AP, LVSP, $+dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, CO 和 SV 分别提高14 %, 17 %, 17 %, 22 %, 15 %和32 %,但使 LVEDP 和 HR 各下降200 %和11 %; Sub $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 则降低上述指标。对于缺血再灌注损伤的心脏, Sub $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 使除 HR 外的上述指标恢复至缺血前水平,而 Sub $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 仅使这些指标部分恢复。**结论:** Sub 对心肌缺血再灌注损伤有明显的保护作用。

关键词 柳珊瑚酸; 心脏; 心肌再灌注损伤; 血液动力学

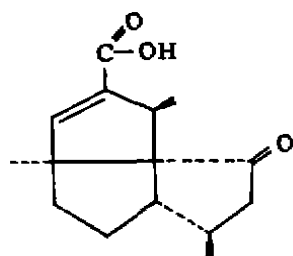
柳珊瑚酸(suberogorgin, Sub)是从中国南海柳珊瑚 *Gorgoniae suberogorgia sp* 中分离的三环十一烷倍半萜类新结构物⁽¹⁾,其理化性质见文献⁽²⁾报道。柳珊瑚酸钠水溶液(pH 7.0)

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106.5—213 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 对离体豚鼠逆灌心脏具抑制作用^[1],对胆碱酯酶也具抑制作用,尚可能与前列腺素合成酶有一定关系^[2].本文拟在离体豚鼠工作心脏上观察小剂量柳珊瑚酸钠对正常灌注和缺血再灌注心脏血流动力学的影响,以探索柳珊瑚酸钠的量-效关系.



Suberogorgin

MATERIALS AND METHODS

柳珊瑚酸钠(sodium suberogorgin, Sub),中山大学化学系有机化学研究室提供,纯度99.99%.

对离体豚鼠工作心脏的作用 豚鼠28只,体重 $340\pm 39\text{ g}$,制备离体工作心脏,参考文献方法^[3,4]进行实验,但略加修改.灌注液为edetic acid ($0.2\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)-K-H液,持续通入95% O_2 +5% CO_2 混合气体, pH 7.45 ± 0.05 ,温度 $37\pm 0.5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$,将聚乙烯管分别插入左肺静脉、主动脉插管侧管和心尖部并固定,左房负荷为1.0 kPa,主动脉静水压7.2 kPa,记录左室收缩压(LVSP),左室舒张末期压(LVEDP),主动脉压(AP),主动脉流量(AF)和冠脉流量(CF),将AF和CF相加得心输出量(CO),推算左室内压最大变化速率($\pm dp/dt_{\text{max}}$)和每搏量(SV),实验结束计算心脏干湿重比值(dry/wet wt ratio).

实验分edetic acid-K-H对照组和3个Sub给药组,Sub用edetic acid-K-H液配制.工作心脏灌注15 min记录各指标作为给药前和缺血前对照值,凡LVEDP大于1 kPa的心脏弃之不用.接着以含药灌注液灌注10 min,记录各指标变化后夹闭肺静脉插管和主动脉流出道,用ROB-IV型蠕动泵经主动脉对各组进行缺血逆灌,控制冠脉流量为缺血前对照值的 $4.7\pm 0.2\%$,持续50 min以造成心肌缺血,缺血期前30 min灌注液中含Sub,后20 min换正常灌注液,此后开始再

灌注.关闭蠕动泵,先以7.2 kPa灌注压对各组逆灌15 min,再转工作心脏方式顺灌20 min,记录各指标.

RESULTS

对正常灌注工作心脏的影响 Sub ($10\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)-edetic acid-K-H液灌注10 min心脏AP, LVSP, $+dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, CO和SV分别提高14%, 17%, 17%, 22%, 15%和32%, LVEDP和HR各降低200%和11%,与给药前有明显差异.edetic acid-K-H液组和Sub ($0.1\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)-edetic acid-K-H液组上述各指标无明显变化.Sub ($50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)-edetic acid-K-H液组心脏AP, LVSP, $+dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$, CO和HR分别降低13%, 12%, 16%, 17%, 18%和16%, LVEDP则提高100%, $P<0.01$.

对缺血再灌注心脏的影响

1 对心肌舒缩性能的影响 再灌注后edetic acid-K-H液组AP, LVSP, $+dp/dt_{\text{max}}$ 和 $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$ 分别为缺血前69%, 60%, 55%和44%,而LVEDP升至缺血前1767%,与缺血前比较 $P<0.01$,表明缺血使心肌舒缩性能严重损伤.Sub-edetic acid-K-H液组上述指标各为:Sub $10\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时为缺血前112%, 108%, 112%和123%, LVEDP下降200%,与缺血前及对照组比较均有显著差异;Sub $50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时为缺血前70%, 65%, 59%和69%, LVEDP升至缺血前的233%,与缺血前比较 $P<0.01$,与对照组比较, $-dp/dt_{\text{max}}$ 和LVEDP为 $P<0.01$,其余指标 $P>0.05$.

2 对心脏泵血功能的影响 与缺血前比较,复灌后对照组CF, AF, CO, HR以及SV分别为70%, 61%, 63%, 83%和72%, $P<0.01$,Sub $10\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 组为109%, 109%, 109%, 76%, 147%,其中HR和SV为 $P<0.01$,其余为 $P>0.05$,与对照组比较则均为 $P<0.01$;Sub $50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时上述指标各为91%, 62%, 66%, 67%, 100%,

Tab 1. Effects of suberogorgin on cardiac function in nonischemic and ischemic isolated guinea pig working hearts. Hearts were treated with suberogorgin before and during low-flow ischemia which lasted 50 min followed by 35 min reperfusion. A=before medication in nonischemic working hearts, B=10 min after medication in nonischemic working hearts, C=35 min after reperfusion. $n=7$ hearts, $\bar{x}\pm s$. * $P>0.05$, ^b $P<0.05$, ^c $P<0.01$ vs A.

		Suberogorgin, $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			
		0	0.1	10	50
AP, kPa	A	9.3±1.8	9.5±0.7	8.6±0.6	10.4±1.2
	B	9.4±1.4 ^a	9.5±0.7 ^a	9.8±0.8 ^c	9.1±1.1 ^f
	C	6.4±1.2 ^e		9.6±0.8 ^f	7.3±1.0 ^e
LVSP, kPa	A	11.9±1.9	12.2±1.0	10.5±0.7	13.8±2.4
	B	11.9±1.9 ^a	12.5±1.2 ^a	12.3±0.7 ^c	12.2±2.3 ^e
	C	7.1±2.0 ^e		11.3±0.7 ^a	9.0±1.5 ^f
+dP/dt _{max} , kPa·s ⁻¹	A	357±56	377±40	300±27	442±48
	B	360±60 ^a	387±41 ^a	351±33 ^e	372±44 ^e
	C	198±30 ^e		337±24 ^b	262±30 ^e
-dP/dt _{max} , kPa·s ⁻¹	A	375±60	387±38	323±35	474±69
	B	375±60 ^a	400±50 ^a	394±44 ^e	396±57 ^e
	C	165±28 ^e		398±44 ^e	362±40 ^e
LVEDP, kPa	A	0.06±0.30	0.1±0.2	0.06±0.06	-0.06±0.04
	B	0.06±0.30 ^a	0.13±0.18 ^a	-0.06±0.06 ^e	0.00±0.15 ^e
	C	1.06±0.21 ^f		-0.06±0.05 ^f	0.02±0.10 ^e
CF, mL·min ⁻¹	A	10.7±2.1	11.2±3.5	9.4±1.6	9.0±0.8
	B	10.4±2.1 ^a	11.0±3.5 ^a	10.8±1.7 ^b	9.2±0.8 ^a
	C	7.5±1.8 ^e		10.2±1.6 ^a	8.2±0.9 ^b
CO, mL·min ⁻¹	A	44.6±13.5	50.2±8.7	49.6±7.5	57.5±9.6
	B	40.4±11.0 ^a	51.4±8.7 ^a	57.0±6.7 ^b	47.2±8.3 ^e
	C	28.2±8.4 ^e		54.2±6.4 ^a	38.2±8.0 ^e
HR, bpm	A	253±35	276±56	255±28	274±39
	B	241±30 ^a	270±56 ^a	228±24 ^b	230±35 ^e
	C	210±19 ^e		194±20 ^e	184±39 ^e
SV, ml	A	0.18±0.04	0.18±0.02	0.19±0.03	0.21±0.04
	B	0.17±0.04 ^a	0.19±0.02 ^a	0.25±0.03 ^e	0.21±0.04 ^a
	C	0.13±0.03 ^e		0.28±0.03 ^e	0.21±0.04 ^a

其中SV为 $P>0.05$,其余为 $P<0.01$,与对照组比较,AF和CO为 $P>0.05$,其余指标均为 $P<0.01$.

3 对心脏干湿重比值的影响 对照组,Sub 10和50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 组该比值各为10.5±1.0,13.5±0.5 ($P<0.01$),12.3±0.8 ($P<0.01$).

结果表明,对缺血再灌注造成的心肌损伤,Sub使心肌舒缩性能和泵血功能明显改善,心肌水肿程度减轻.

DISCUSSION

作者在进行本实验时,曾以不同营养液对

工作心脏作正常灌注,发现edetic acid (0.2 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)-K-H液比K-H液能使心脏有效工作时间延长,与文献^[4]报道基本一致,故本实验中灌注营养液采用前者.

工作心脏正常灌注10 min,各项心功能指标没有明显变化,但当灌注液中含Sub 10 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,心脏LVEDP和HR明显降低,而其它指标明显升高,表明Sub 10 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 具有正性变力和负性变时作用,这可能有利于提高心脏工作效率. Sub 50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 则对心脏呈抑制作用,其原因可能与Sub较大剂量可抑制AChE有关,由此提示Sub不同剂量可能具有不同的作用机制.

作者在研究不同营养液对工作心脏正常灌注的影响时,曾在 edetic acid-K-H 液中加入 Sub $10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,发现 Sub 具有与本文相同的作用,但换用正常灌注液后,Sub 的作用在 8—10 min 内即消失.本文中 sub 是在心脏缺血前和缺血期 50 min 的前 30 min 使用,故认为再灌注时 Sub $10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 对心脏的兴奋作用已不复存在,即复灌 35 min 后 Sub $10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 组心脏各项心功能指标回升至高于缺血前水平,可能是因为 Sub $10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 对心功能具保护和加强作用,使缺血后复灌时心功能得以恢复.

Sub $50 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 组心脏缺血前灌注时右心功能指标明显下降,缺血再灌注后各参数进一步下降,均明显低于缺血前,但心脏舒缩性能和泵血功能的各项指标明显高于 K-H 液组,说明心脏缺血再灌注后,Sub $50 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 组心功能受损程度明显不及 K-H 液组严重,提

示 Sub $50 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 对心功能可能也具有一定的保护作用.

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