

## 赛庚啉对离体大鼠心肌再灌注损伤的保护作用

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## Protective effects of cyproheptadine on myocardial reperfusion injury in isolated rat hearts

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**ABSTRACT** The protective effects of cyproheptadine (Cyp), an antiserotonin-antihistaminic agent with calcium channel blocker activity, on myocardial reperfusion injury in isolated Langendorff heart of rats were studied. After a low perfusion [ $0.17 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , standard Krebs-Henseleit (K-H) buffer without glucose, gassed with 95%  $\text{O}_2$  + 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ ] of 60 min followed by a normal K-H buffer perfusion of 20 min, an extensive and severe myocardial injury appeared; a release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and creatine kinase (CK), a decrease of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathion peroxidase (GSH-Px) activities, and an increase of malondialdehyde (MDA) content. Serious inhibition of cardiac functions and appearance of arrhythmia, even asystole, were also elicited in the injured hearts. Cyp ( $2.5$  and  $5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) effectively antagonized the damage. The results suggested that the protective effects of Cyp on the ischemia-reperfusion injury may be related to its actions of blocking the calcium channel, scavenging the oxygen free radicals, protecting the antioxygen free radical enzymes, and inhibiting the lipid peroxidation in the

myocardium.

**KEY WORDS** cyproheptadine; myocardial reperfusion injury; creatine kinase; lactate dehydrogenase; superoxide dismutase; glutathione peroxidase; malondialdehyde

**A摘要** 离体大鼠心脏经低灌( $0.17 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ) 60 min后,用正常K-H液复灌20 min,可导致严重的心肌损伤。赛庚啉( $2.5$ 和 $5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )对上述心肌损伤有明显的保护作用,表现为明显改善心脏复灌时的心功能,抑制心律失常的发生和降低心脏停搏的发生率,减少心肌细胞内CK和LDH的漏出,提高心肌组织SOD和GSH-Px活性,抑制MDA的升高。

**关键词** 赛庚啉; 心肌再灌注损伤; 磷酸肌酸激酶; 乳酸脱氢酶; 超氧化物歧化酶; 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶; 丙二醛

心脏缺血再灌注损伤是临床上一种严重的心肌损伤类型,氧自由基在心脏缺血/再灌注及缺钙/复钙损伤过程中起着极其重要的作用,而心肌细胞内 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 超负荷则是最终导致细胞坏死的共同途径<sup>[1]</sup>。钙通道阻断剂对心脏缺血再灌注损伤具有明显的保护作用<sup>[2]</sup>。钙调蛋白拮抗剂对心脏钙反常有明显的保护作用<sup>[3]</sup>。赛庚啉(cyproheptadine, Cyp)为一哌啶类抗5-羟色胺和抗组织胺药,具有较强的 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 通道阻滞作用<sup>[4]</sup>。该药对多种氧自由基具有明显的清除作用,并对异丙肾上腺素诱发的整体大鼠心肌损伤及离体大鼠心脏缺钙复钙损伤(钙反常)均有明显的保护作用<sup>[5-7]</sup>。本文报道Cyp对离体大鼠心脏缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用,并探讨其可能的作用机制。

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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

盐酸赛庚啶(Cyp)为白色粉末结晶,由江苏省常州市第四制药厂生产并惠赠。肌酸(美国 Merck 公司);黄嘌呤氧化酶(北京海军总医院分子生物学研究室);还原性谷胱甘肽(Serva 公司);丙酮酸钠(北京化工厂);四乙氧基丙烷(TEP, 瑞士 Fluka 公司);其它试剂均为进口或国产 AR。高速冷冻离心机(RC5C, 美国 Du Pont);双波长双光束 uv 分光光度计(UV-3000, 日本岛津);八导生理记录仪(RM-6000, 日本光电)。

**心肌再灌注损伤**<sup>[1]</sup> Wistar 大鼠 21 只, 体重  $274 \pm 24$  g, 用 20% 乌拉坦麻醉( $1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , ip), 并同时给予 0.4% 肝素( $1 \text{ ml}/\text{只}$ , ip)。麻醉后取心, 置于冰冷的 Krebs-Henseleit (K-H) 液中, 使心脏立即停止跳动。K-H 液的组成: NaCl 118, KCl 4.7,  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  1.2,  $\text{MgSO}_4$  1.2,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  25,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  2.5, glucose  $11.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , pH 7.4, 通以 95%  $\text{O}_2$  + 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ 。洗净残存血液, 剪断肺动脉以便冠脉液流出, 然后行主动脉插管进行非循环的 Langendorff 逆行灌注, 灌注压为 8.33 kPa, 灌注温度为 37°C。并于左心房行左心室插管记录心功能指标。

心脏先用正常 K-H 液进行灌注, 同时记录心功能指标及冠脉流量, 待心功能稳定后(约 10 min), 换不含葡萄糖的 K-H 液作缺血灌注(流速为  $0.17 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ) 60 min, 然后恢复正常 K-H 液灌注(复灌) 20 min, 同时留取正常灌注第 10 min, 整个缺血灌注期和复灌后第 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 min 以及其余复灌期的冠脉流出液, 且于 12 h 内用于磷酸肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)和乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)活性测定, 并同步记录心功能指标。给药组在正常灌注 10 min 后换含药液灌注。

**心功能**<sup>[1]</sup> 心脏基本稳定后即可经左心房行左心室插管, 然后经压力传感器连接到八导生理记录仪, 描记左心室收缩压(LVSP)、左心室内压变化速率( $\pm dp/dt$ )和心率。同时, 由左室压(LVP)电信号输入载波放大器, 再从后者输入直流放大器放大 10 倍, 描记 LVP 曲线的基部, 以读取左室舒张末压(LVEDP), 以  $dp/dt$  与 LVSP 之比, 求出心肌纤维收缩成分的缩短速度( $V_{ce}$ )。

**心肌组织** 心脏灌注完毕, 剪去心房等组织, 用

滤纸吸去水份, 称重, 然后置  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  保存。实验时称取大鼠左心室肌组织 250—300 mg, 用 Tris-HCl 缓冲液  $20 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , pH 7.0, 制备 10% 的组织匀浆。取 0.2 ml 匀浆组织供丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量测定, 其余组织匀浆再离心  $8000 \times g$ , 20 min, 取上清液 1 ml 供谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)活性测定, 其余上清液再离心  $45000 \times g$ , 30 min, 其上清液用于超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性测定。

**生化指标** 冠脉流出液 CK 和 LDH 活性分别采用肌酸显示法<sup>[10]</sup>和比色法<sup>[11]</sup>测定; 心肌组织 SOD 和 GSH-Px 活性分别采用亚硝酸盐形成法<sup>[12]</sup>和 DTNB [5,5'-dithionbis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid), 二硫代双硝基苯甲酸]直接法<sup>[13]</sup>测定; 心肌组织 MDA 含量采用 TBA (硫代巴比妥酸)显色法<sup>[14]</sup>测定; 蛋白含量采用考马斯亮蓝法<sup>[15]</sup>测定, 牛血清白蛋白作标准。

## RESULTS

**Cyp 对离体大鼠心脏正常灌注时心功能的影响** Cyp  $2.5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  灌注大鼠心脏 5 min 后, 除左室内压最大下降速率( $-dp/dt_{max}$ )和心率降低外, 其它心功能指标无明显改变。Cyp  $5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  时,  $dp/dt_{max}$ ,  $-dp/dt_{max}$  和  $V_{ce}$  降低, 心率减慢(Tab 1)。

**Cyp 对心肌再灌注时心律失常或心跳停搏的影响** 在对照组 7 只心脏中, 复灌后全部出现心律失常, 其中有 2 只出现停跳。Cyp I 组 ( $2.5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 的 7 只心脏中均未出现心律失常, 但 Cyp II ( $5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 的 7 只心脏中有 4 只出现心律失常其中 2 只停跳。由于对照组复灌后出现明显的心律失常, 无法测量有关心功能指标。Cyp II 组也仅有 3 只可测量心功能指标, 以致 Cyp I 组的心功能指标无法进行比较。

**Cyp 对心肌再灌注损伤时冠脉流出液 CK, LDH 活性的影响** 正常灌注及低灌期, 心脏组织释出的 CK 和 LDH 均很少, 当复灌开始时, 立即出现大量的组织内酶释放(Fig 1)。CK 和 LDH 释放的峰值分别在复灌期的第 5 min 和第 3 min, 且持续到复灌期第 20 min

Tab 1. Effects of cyproheptadine (Cyp) on cardiac functions in isolated rat heart.  $n=7$ .  $\bar{x} \pm s$ . \* $P>0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ , <sup>c</sup> $P<0.01$  vs 0 min (paired  $t$  test).

	Cyp 2, 5 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		Cyp 5, 0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	
	0	5 min	0	5 min
+dp/dt <sub>max</sub> = maximal rate of rise of left ventricular pressure, $\text{kPa}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	298±49	242±48 <sup>a</sup>	332±80	234±71 <sup>b</sup>
+dp/dt <sub>max</sub> = maximal rate of fall of left ventricular pressure, $\text{kPa}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	214±39	126±35 <sup>c</sup>	236±31	135±36 <sup>c</sup>
LVSP = left ventricular systolic pressure, $\text{kPa}$	10.2±1.7	8.5±2.7 <sup>a</sup>	10.4±1.3	9.3±3.2 <sup>a</sup>
LVEDP = left ventricular end diastolic pressure, $\text{kPa}$	-0.47±0.36	-0.32±0.19 <sup>a</sup>	-0.45±0.44	-0.12±0.47 <sup>a</sup>
$\Gamma_{CE}$ = velocity of contraction of ventricular contractile elements, $\text{s}^{-1}$	29±5	28±4 <sup>a</sup>	32±6	26±5 <sup>b</sup>
HR = heart rate, $\text{beats}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$	271±39	218±59 <sup>b</sup>	279±45	151±55 <sup>c</sup>
CF = coronary flow, $\text{ml}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$	10.0±0.8	10.3±0.4 <sup>a</sup>	10.8±1.2	10.8±2.6 <sup>a</sup>

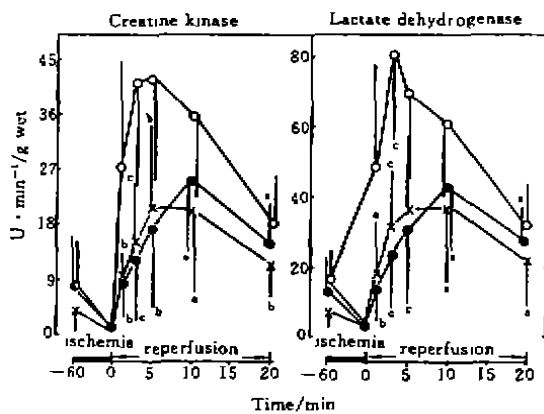


Fig 1. Effects of cyproheptadine 0 (○), 2.5 (●), 5.0 (×)  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  on CK and LDH leakage from isolated rat heart of ischemia-reperfusion.  $n=7$ .  $\bar{x} \pm s$ . \* $P>0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ , <sup>c</sup> $P<0.01$  vs control.

仍有一定量的组织内酶释放。Cyp 能明显减少组织酶的释放且可使酶释放峰值明显延迟。Cyp 也可使整个复灌期酶释放总量减少 (Tab 2)。心肌 CK 和 LDH 的释放量之间有很好的相关性 (Fig 2)。

Cyp 对心肌 SOD、GSH-Px 活性和 MDA 含量的影响 缺血/再灌注心肌的 SOD 和 GSH-Px 活性明显低于正常组，而 MDA 含量则高于正常组。Cyp 可明显对抗离体大鼠心

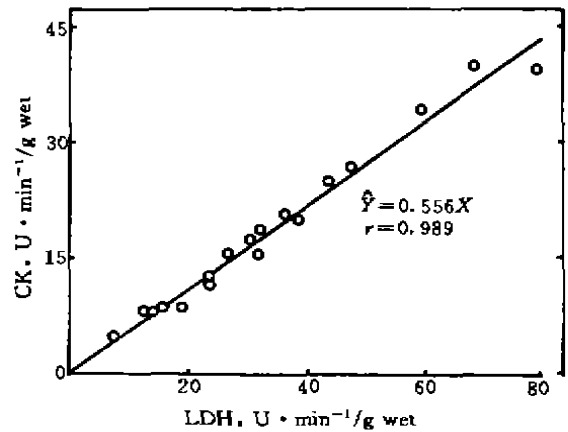


Fig 2. Relationship between creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage from isolated rat heart of ischemia-reperfusion ( $n=8$ ).

肌再灌注损伤所致的 SOD、GSH-Px 活性下降和 MDA 含量升高 (Tab 2)。

#### DISCUSSION

我们曾观察到 Cyp 具有明显的清除氧自由基、抑制脂质过氧化作用和抗钙调蛋白作用。本文结果表明具有较强  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  通道阻滞作用的 Cyp 能有效地抑制心脏缺血/再灌注时心律失常及心脏停搏的发生、抑制细胞内酶的漏出、显著保护心肌组织抗氧自由基酶活性及抑制心肌

**Tab 2. Effects of cyproheptadine (Cyp) on total creatine kinase (CK), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage during the reperfusion phase (20 min) and on superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activities and malondialdehyde (MDA) content of myocardial tissues in rat hearts of ischemia-reperfusion. n=7,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ . <sup>a</sup>P>0.05, <sup>b</sup>P<0.05, <sup>c</sup>P<0.01 vs normal; <sup>d</sup>P>0.05, <sup>e</sup>P<0.05, <sup>f</sup>P<0.01 vs control.**

Concentration $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	CK, U/mg wet	LDH, U/mg wet	SOD, NU/mg protein	GSH-Px, U $\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ /mg protein	MDA, nmol/g wet
Normol			20.3 $\pm$ 2.3	590 $\pm$ 60	144 $\pm$ 8
Control	0.62 $\pm$ 0.20	1.11 $\pm$ 0.23	11.1 $\pm$ 0.6 <sup>d</sup>	224 $\pm$ 41 <sup>e</sup>	194 $\pm$ 27 <sup>e</sup>
Cyp 2.5	0.36 $\pm$ 0.18 <sup>a</sup>	0.71 $\pm$ 0.30 <sup>a</sup>	14.7 $\pm$ 0.9 <sup>f</sup>	294 $\pm$ 23 <sup>f</sup>	136 $\pm$ 23 <sup>f</sup>
Cyp 5	0.33 $\pm$ 0.16 <sup>f</sup>	0.70 $\pm$ 0.27 <sup>f</sup>	15.0 $\pm$ 1.0 <sup>f</sup>	299 $\pm$ 36 <sup>f</sup>	152 $\pm$ 22 <sup>f</sup>

组织脂质过氧化产物的生成等。这与我们曾在离体大鼠心脏缺钙复钙损伤模型上观察到的结果<sup>[7]</sup>一致。上述结果提示，Cyp对心脏缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用可能与其抑制细胞Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流、清除氧自由基、保护心肌组织抗氧化酶活性、抑制脂质过氧化及抗钙调蛋白等作用有关。

目前有关心肌损伤的动物实验研究及临床观察多以CK作为损伤指标。本文结果表明，在离体大鼠心脏灌流标本上LDH与CK的释出具有很好的平行关系，提示可用LDH代替CK作为心肌损伤的观察指标，前者具有检测简便、试剂价廉等优点。

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### 卡马西平对小鼠缺氧及脑缺血损害的影响

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Effects of carbamazepine on hypoxic and ischemic brain damage in mice

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**ABSTRACT** When carbamazepine (Car) was injected ip 13.0-50.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> 30 min before inhaling 96% N<sub>2</sub>+4% O<sub>2</sub>, the survival time of mice was prolonged (from 54±8 s in control group to 119±35 s). The survival time of mice subjected to bilateral carotid artery ligation was markedly prolonged by Car (25.0-50.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), medians were 4, 6, and 15 min, respectively. Car (25.5-70.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>) alleviated the reduction of ATP (from 1.0±0.3 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup> in control group to 1.9±0.5 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup>) and phosphocreatine (PC) contents (from 0.8±0.2 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup> in control group to 1.2±0.3 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup>) and the accumulation of lactic acid (LA) (from 9.6±1.3 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup> in control group to 6.7±0.7 μmol·g<sup>-1</sup>) in mouse brain 30 s after decapitation. These results indicated that Car was effective against hypoxia and brain ischemia in mice.

**KEY WORDS** carbamazepine; anoxia; cerebral ischemia; adenosine triphosphate; phosphocreatine; lactates

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**摘要** 实验前30 min ip 卡马西平(Car, 13.0-50.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), 能明显延长吸入 96% N<sub>2</sub>+4% O<sub>2</sub>小鼠的存活时间; Car 25.0 和 50.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>能明显延长双侧颈动脉结扎引起脑缺血小鼠的存活时间. 25.0-70.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>能减轻小鼠断头缺血30 s后脑 ATP, 磷酸肌酸(PC)的减少和乳酸(LA)的增高. 结果表明, Car 可对抗小鼠缺氧和缺血性脑损害.

**关键词** 卡马西平; 缺氧症; 脑缺血; 腺苷三磷酸; 磷酸肌酸; 乳酸盐类

抗惊厥药苯妥英钠、美西律对缺氧缺血性脑损害有保护作用, 能延长缺氧小鼠的存活时间和改善缺血小鼠脑能量代谢<sup>(1,2)</sup>. 苯妥英钠还能减少大鼠缺血脑游离脂肪酸含量<sup>(3)</sup>和减轻缺氧缺血引起的脑损害<sup>(4)</sup>. 苯妥英钠、美西律均能阻滞兴奋性细胞钠、钙内流, 稳定细胞膜. 卡马西平(carbamazepine, Car)是另一种常用抗惊厥药, 其作用机制与上述两药相似. 但未见 Car 对脑缺血、缺氧作用的报道. 本文观察 Car 对缺氧、缺血小鼠生存时间和缺血时脑能量代谢的影响.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Car上海第二制药厂赠送, 批号: S890037. 用10%吐温-80研磨溶解. 小鼠♂, 昆明种属, 体重20±1 g. 实验前0.5 h ip Car 20 ml·kg<sup>-1</sup>. 缺氧、缺血对照组同上法给等量10%吐温-80.