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用模拟恒速吸收及消除分析苜蓿地尔对豚鼠离体左心房肌的抑制作用

朱远, 陈丁丁, 苏玲, 戴德哉 (中国药科大学药理研究室, 南京 210009, 中国)

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Assay of negative inotropism of bepridil on isolated guinea pig left atrial myocardium by simulating constant rate of absorption and elimination

ZHU Yuan, CHEN Ding-Ding, SU Ling, DAI De-Zai (Research Division of Pharmacology, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China)

ABSTRACT The pharmacodynamic characteristic of negative inotropic effect of bepridil on isolated guinea pig cardiac atrium was conducted by gradient perfusion with constant rate of bepridil ranging from 0-20 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and inverse, simulating a fixed pharmacokinetic parameters of K_a and K_e , respectively. A counter-clockwise hysteresis loop of negative inotropism of bepridil was presented. Fixing C_p , T , and E by pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics (PK/PD) non-parameter model, the hysteresis loop was collapsed in figure plotting C_e against E . The estimated $K_{\infty} = 0.03 \pm 0.023 \text{ h}^{-1}$, an apparent $T_{1/2}$ of pharmacological effect was measured, and about 80-fold as long as the pharmacokinetic $T_{1/2}$. It was suggested that the long-lasting effect of bepridil was partly due to the slow elimination rate from the effect compartment.

KEY WORDS bepridil; heart atrium; myocardial contraction

摘要 苜蓿地尔 0-20 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 20-0 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 梯度灌流豚鼠离体左房, 以模拟固定 K_a 及 K_e 参数, 研究药效动力学特征。以 C_p - E 作图, 苜蓿地尔的负性肌力作用呈逆时针滞后环。将 C_p , T , E 参数经 PK/PD 非参数模型拟合, 以 C_e - E 作图, 滞后环消失。测得的药效能观 $T_{1/2}$ 比药液下降 $T_{1/2}$ 长约 80 倍, 证明其长效与从药效室中缓慢消除有关。

关键词 苜蓿地尔; 心房; 心肌收缩

苜蓿地尔 (bepridil, Bep) 为一种新型长效钙拮抗剂^(1,2), 本文通过 Bep 对豚鼠离体左心房的梯度灌流实验, 模拟恒速吸收 (K_a) 及消除 (K_e), 尝试以非参数模型进行观察其药效与药浓的关系。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

材料 Bep 为白色粉剂, 由常州第四制药厂提供; DSC-FG-1 浮置隔离多用数字式刺激仪; 台式自动平衡记录仪, 大华仪表厂生产; 53WB UV/VSI 分光光度仪; TB-600 梯度搅拌器; HL-2 恒流泵。

左心房的梯度灌流 豚鼠 8 只, ♀♂ 各半, 体重 $324 \pm 47 \text{ g}$, 离体左心房的制备及实验条件参照文献⁽³⁾, 标本悬于 2 ml 浴皿中, 以 $32 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ 的氧饱和 Locke 液 $5 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 灌流, 以频率 1 Hz, 波宽 5

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ms, 强度为阈电压 1.5 倍的电压刺激左心房, 观察并记录收缩幅度。待收缩平衡稳定后输入 Bep, 浓度从 $0-20 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 共 0.2 L, 灌毕再从 $20-0 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 灌流 0.2 L, 记录左心房收缩幅度, 同步收集灌流液测定 Bep (C_p), 并以 Bep 梯度灌流后心肌收缩幅度的抑制作为药效指标 (E)。

Bep 的测定 取灌流液 5 ml, 加 50 μl NaOH $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和正己烷 5.0 ml, 混旋 5 min 后, 静置 5 min, 吸取上层有机相于 254 nm⁽⁴⁾ 测定吸收率 (A)。根据标准曲线的回归方程求出 Bep 的浓度。用正己烷为溶剂, 将 Bep 配成 0.0064, 0.032, 0.160, 0.800, 4.0, 10.0, 20.0 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的系列浓度, 在 254 nm 处测定 A 值, 求标准曲线的回归方程。

数据分析 效应-时间以及浓度-时间数据均采用非参数模型程序经计算机拟合。程序参见南京军区总医院卢建丰硕士论文(待发表)。

RESULTS

梯度灌流对 Bep 负性肌力的影响 Bep 具有明显的负性肌力作用, 随 C_p 的加大而增强, 当 C_p 达到峰值时, 其收缩幅度比给药前减少了 $42 \pm 10\%$, 随后药液逐渐下降, 但药效则进一步增强, 最大药效可达 $52 \pm 10\%$ 。之后随 C_p 的减小药效才逐渐减弱, 但并不是逆原来的方式, 因而形成了一逆时钟滞后样。在浓度降到 $0.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 左房肌收缩幅度比给药前减少了 $44 \pm 11\%$, 与正相灌流同一 C_p 时的药效 $12 \pm 6\%$ 相比, 药效相差约 3.7 倍。见 Fig 1-2。

数据分析结果 用 uv 分光光度法测定灌流液中 C_p , 在 $0.0064-20 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的范围内, 线性关系良好, 其标准曲线方程为 $Y=0.028X$, Y 为 Bep 在 254 nm 的 A 值, X 为该样品溶液中 Bep 的浓度 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, 相关系数 $r=0.9999$ 。本法最低检出限为 $6.4 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。Bep 0.5 和 $4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的回收率($n=6$)分别为 $98 \pm 5\%$ 和 $98 \pm 4\%$ 。

将灌流时间(T), C_p 及 E 的数据用药代动力学/药效动力学(PK/PD)非参数模型进行拟合, 对应于 T , 拟合出药效室浓度 C_e , 并以 C_e 代 C_p 对 E 作图, 发现逆时钟滞后样消失, 即随 C_p 降低, 药效基本逆

原来方式减弱, 见 Fig 2 和 Tab 1。 K_{e0} 的拟合结果为 $0.033 \pm 0.023 \text{ h}^{-1}$, 表现 $T_{1/2} = 21 \text{ h}^{-1}$ 。

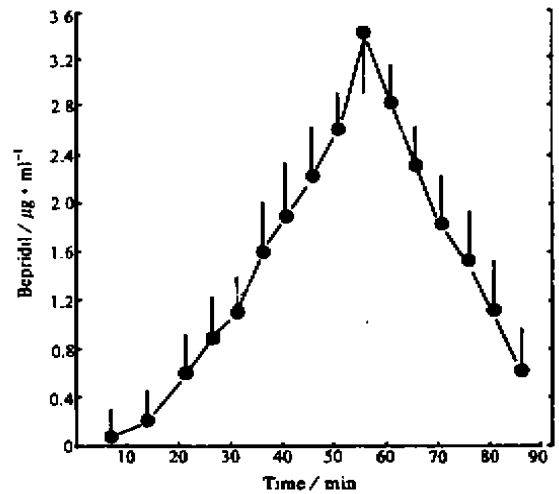


Fig 1. Bepidril concentration in perfusion liquid (C_p) and perfusion time. $n=8$, $\bar{x} \pm s$.

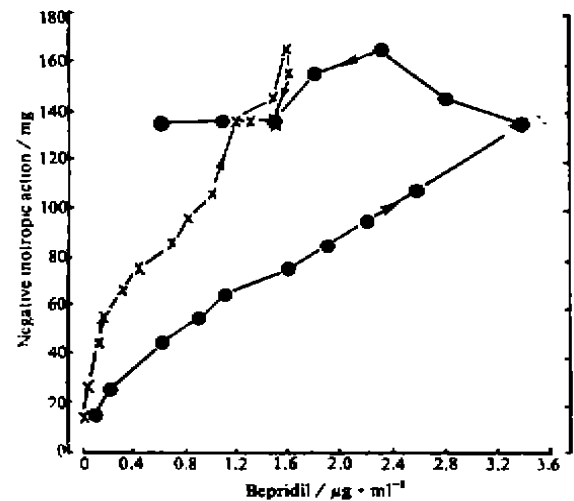


Fig 2. Negative inotropic action (the changes of contractile force, mg) and bepridil concentration (\bullet : in perfusion liquid, C_p ; \times : in effect compartment, C_e , $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$). $n=8$.

DISCUSSION

本实验尝试通过离体实验这一简单直观的方法, 进行药效动力学的研究。实验中, 含 Bep 的灌流液恒速梯度灌流, 模拟人体内药浓从 0 到峰值, 再逐渐消

Tab 1. Effect of bepridil (from 0 to 20 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, then from 20 to 0 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) on contractile force in guinea pig isolated left atrium. $n=8$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. C_p : determined concentration in perfusion liquid; Fc: force for contraction; Effect: change of contractile amplitude (%).

Time / min	$C_p / \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	Predicted $C_p / \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	Predicted $C_e / \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	Fc / mg	Effect / %	Predicted Effect / %
7	0.09 ± 0.21	0.09 ± 0.21	0 ± 0	270 ± 40	5.6 ± 1.9	5.6 ± 1.9
14	0.21 ± 0.23	0.21 ± 0.23	0.03 ± 0.04	260 ± 40	8 ± 4	8 ± 4
21	0.6 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.3	0.12 ± 0.09	240 ± 40	12 ± 6	12 ± 6
26	0.9 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.3	0.16 ± 0.15	230 ± 50	14 ± 7	14 ± 7
31	1.1 ± 0.4	1.1 ± 0.4	0.31 ± 0.22	220 ± 50	16 ± 8	16 ± 8
36	1.6 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.3	210 ± 50	21 ± 9	21 ± 9
41	1.9 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.5	0.7 ± 0.3	200 ± 50	25 ± 12	25 ± 12
46	2.2 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.5	190 ± 40	27 ± 14	27 ± 14
51	2.6 ± 0.5	2.6 ± 0.5	1.0 ± 0.6	180 ± 50	33 ± 11	33 ± 11
56	3.4 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4	1.2 ± 0.7	150 ± 50	42 ± 10	42 ± 10
61	2.8 ± 0.3	2.8 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.7	140 ± 40	48 ± 10	49 ± 10
66	2.3 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.7	120 ± 40	52 ± 9	51 ± 9
71	1.8 ± 0.5	1.8 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.8	130 ± 40	52 ± 11	52 ± 11
76	1.5 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.6	140 ± 50	49 ± 10	49 ± 10
81	1.1 ± 0.5	1.1 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.6	140 ± 50	45 ± 11	46 ± 11
86	0.6 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.5	150 ± 50	45 ± 11	44 ± 11

除到 0 的动态状况。固定的吸收速率与消除速率的特殊 PK 条件,并非普遍地存在于人体内,但由此可简化 PK 因素,而便于分析药效的动态变化,我们选用 PK/PD 非参数模型进行药效动力学的拟合。以 C_e 代替 C_p 对 E 作图,逆时钟滞后消失,证明得到的 K_{e0} 值与实验值 K_{e0} 相符合⁽⁵⁾ ($K_{e0} \approx K_{e0}$)。据文献报道^(6,7) 一次口服 Bep 的血浆半衰期为 33 ± 15 h,重复给药的血浆半衰期为 42 ± 12 h,说明 Bep 从血浆中清除的速率缓慢是它长效的因素。从本实验得到的 K_{e0} 是相当小的,求得药效的表观 $T_{1/2}$ 为 21 h,为本模型浴皿中药物浓度下降的 $T_{1/2}$ (约 15 min) 的几十倍,由此离体模型证实 Bep 不仅从血浆中缓慢消除,而且从药效室中的消除速率也是非常迟缓的,两者的共同作用使得 Bep 成为一种长效的钙拮抗剂。出现滞后性的原因,通常认为中央室与药效室药液平衡迟缓,或者形成活性代谢产物。基于 Bep 的 K_{e0} 很小,提示它与受体的解离速率很缓慢,可能是重要因素。Bep 至少有 17 种代谢产物,代谢产物的活性存在亦是长效的可能因素。

本实验的优点在于梯度灌流把 PK 条件固定后,

单一地研究药效动力学(PD)的动态,是一种简单的 PK/PD 离体模型。不足之处在于 PK 升降呈零级,这点并不符合大多数药动学均是一级动力学的特征。所求得药效下降一半的时间与整体的药效 $T_{1/2}$ 虽类同而不尽同,故称之为表观 $T_{1/2}$ 。

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呋喃二氢吡啶对在体兔心室肌和离体豚鼠左心房肌动作电位的影响

刘德强, 周士胜¹, 赵德化, 盛宝恒 (第四军医大学药理教研室, ¹生理教研室, 西安 710032, 中国)

Effects of furyl-dihydropyridine on action potential ventricular myocardium of rabbit *in vivo* and isolated guinea pig left atrium *in vitro*

LIU De-Qiang, ZHOU Shi-Sheng¹, ZHAO De-Hua, SHENG Bao-Heng (Department of Pharmacology, ¹Department of Physiology, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi-an 710032, China)

ABSTRACT Effects of furyl-dihydropyridine (FDP) on action potential of rabbit ventricular myocardium *in vivo* were observed with floating microelectrode technique. FDP 0.5 mg · kg⁻¹ iv increased APD₃₀ from 104 ± 7 to 127 ± 7 ms, APD₉₀ from 146 ± 10 to 177 ± 9 ms (*P* < 0.01, *n* = 7), decreased the heart rate from 230 ± 18 to 203 ± 20 bpm (*P* < 0.05). Nifedipine (Nif) 0.5 mg · kg⁻¹ iv reduced APD and increased the HR in rabbit. In guinea pig left atrium, FDP and Nif decreased the APD, the effects of acetylcholine to shorten the APD was antagonized by FDP 1 μmol · L⁻¹. In rabbit's sinoatrial nodes, FDP 0.5, 1 μmol · L⁻¹ also suppressed the APA and increased the spontaneous sinus cycle length (SCL) and APD₅₀. These results indicate that FDP may inhibit the Ca²⁺ and K⁺ currents of myocardium.

KEY WORDS pyridines; nifedipine; arrhythmia; myocardium; sinoatrial node; acetylcholine; action potentials; microelectrodes

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摘要 呋喃二氢吡啶(FDP) 0.5 mg · kg⁻¹ iv, 在体兔心室肌动作电位时程(APD)延长, 心率减慢, FDP 1 μmol · L⁻¹ 灌流豚鼠离体心房, 能对抗乙酰胆碱(ACh)所致 APD 缩短的作用, FDP 0.5, 1 μmol · L⁻¹ 还有抑制兔离体窦房结细胞的 APA, 延长 APD 和窦性周长(SCL)的作用. 硝苯啶 0.5 mg · kg⁻¹ iv, 或 0.2, 1 μmol · L⁻¹ 灌流, 均使整体或离体心肌 APD 缩短, 亦不能对抗 ACh 的作用.

关键词 吡啶类; 硝苯啶; 心律失常; 心肌; 窦房结; 乙酰胆碱; 动作电位; 微电极

呋喃二氢吡啶(furyl-dihydropyridine, FDP)和硝苯啶(nifedipine, Nif)同属二氢吡啶类钙通道阻滞剂. Nif 能增加心肌细胞的 K⁺外流⁽¹⁾, 反射性引起心率加快⁽²⁾, 对大部分类型的心律失常无效⁽³⁾. FDP 有良好的抗实验性心律失常作用^(4,5), 为了探讨 FDP 抗实验性心律失常的机理, 我们用微电极技术, 观察了 FDP, Nif 对心肌细胞动作电位(action potential, AP)的影响.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

药品 FDP 由陕西师范大学化学系合成, Nif 由西安制药厂提供. 1 g 药品加无水乙醇 150-200 ml 及聚乙二醇 40 050-100 ml 后, 再加溶剂(15%聚乙二醇 400, 10%无水乙醇, 75%的双蒸水)稀释. 动物均由