

同, 在 TNF 的诱出阶段, PKC 可能具有更重要的作用.

鉴于 TNF 在机体抗肿瘤及恶液质、休克和炎症损伤等病理过程中的重要作用, 研究 PKC 激活剂和抑制剂对 TNF 分泌的影响, 有希望提供一类新的临床治疗肿瘤或防治 TNF 介导的病理损害的药物. 本文发现 H-7 和槲皮素具有很强的体外抑制 TNF 分泌的作用, 初步体内实验表明, 两者在体内亦能有效抑制 LPS 诱导的 TNF 分泌, 提示它们在临床治疗 TNF 病理损害方面具有潜在的应用前景, 因此, H-7 和槲皮素防治内毒素休克及其他 TNF 机体损伤的作用值得进一步研究.

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BIBLID: ISSN 0253-9756 中国药理学报 *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica* 1993 Mar; 14 (2) : 186-189

尼可地尔对缺氧和复氧致豚鼠右心室肌细胞电生理变化的保护作用

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R972.2

Protective effects of nicorandil on action potentials in anoxia and reoxygenated ventricular myocardium of guinea pig

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ABSTRACT Standard microelectrode techniques were used to study the effects of nicorandil (500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) on action potentials in anoxia and reoxygenated ventricular myocardium of guinea pig. The main results: (a) Nicorandil shortened the action

Received 1992-01-03

Accepted 1992-09-09

potentials duration (APD) and increased the ratio of effective refractory period (ERP) to APD_{90} (ERP/APD_{90}). It did not cause significant changes in resting potential (RP), the maximal rate of rise of phase 0 (V_{max}) and action potential amplitude (APA); (b) Exposure of the preparation to anoxic conditions (hypoxia, acidosis, glucose deprivation, and hyperkalemia) for 20 min. resulted in a marked depolarization of RP, a shortening of APD, reductions of APA and V_{max} , and an increase in the ratio of ERP/APD_{90} ; (c) Nicorandil did not produce any additional effect on these parameters during anoxia except aggravated shortening of APD; (d) The changes of action potential parameters during anoxia were all completely reversed when the preparation was reoxygenated in the absence of the drug for 20 min. In the presence of the drug, however, APD was only partially reversed; (e) Nicorandil decreased the incidence of abnormal automaticity occurring during reoxygenation from 14/16 to 4/16. It is concluded that nicorandil antagonizes the cellular mechanisms which underlie the reoxygenation arrhythmias and prevent the reoxygenation-induced arrhythmias.

KEY WORDS action potentials; anoxia; arrhythmia; nicorandil; myocardium

摘要 采用细胞内微电极技术观察了缺氧及复氧致豚鼠离体右心室肌细胞动作电位的改变及尼可地尔(nicorandil $500 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)的保护作用。结果表明:缺氧引起 RP, APA, V_{max} 下降, APD 缩短, 尼可地尔无明显对抗缺氧引起 RP, APA 和 V_{max} 的下降而加剧 APD 的缩短, 但可使复氧引起异常自主节律明显受抑, 提示尼可地尔具有抗复氧引起心律失常作用。

关键词 动作电位; 缺氧; 心律失常; 尼可地尔; 心肌

尼可地尔(*N*-乙羟乙基烟酰胺硝酸酯, nicorandil, Nic)是70年代研制的治疗缺血性心脏病和心衰的新药^[1]。它能扩张冠脉, 阻止心肌缺血再灌注时脂质过氧化^[2], 抑制中性粒细胞产生氧自由基, 减轻再灌注损伤, 并拮抗多种实验性心律失常^[3-5]。本实验从心肌细胞动作电位(AP)水平观察 Nic 对缺氧和复氧致心肌细胞损伤的保护作用。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

豚鼠体重 $380 \pm 365 \text{ g}$, 于下拘, 击头致昏, 取出右心室壁 ($3 \times 8 \times 1 \text{ mm}$), 用 Krebs-Henseleit (K-H)液灌流, $3 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 。K-H液成分: NaCl 119; KCl 4.7; MgSO_4 1.2; CaCl_2 2.0; KH_2PO_4 1.2; NaHCO_3 25; Glucose 5.5 ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)。通以 95% O_2 +5% CO_2 , $p\text{O}_2$ 为 66.7 kPa (500 mmHg), pH 为 7.4, 灌流液温度为 37°C 。

由刺激器 (SEN-7103, Nihon Kohden) 刺激, 频率 0.5 Hz, 波宽 3 ms, 2 倍阈强度刺激, 每隔 7 个刺激插入 1 个期前刺激后者逐渐提前, 以出现可扩布动作电位的最小时间定为有效不应期 (ERP)。玻璃微电极, 内充 $\text{KCl } 3 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 电阻 10-40 M Ω 。通过微操纵器插入心肌细胞记录 AP。电信号通过微电极放大器 (MEZ-8201, Nihon Kohden) 放大后输至示波器拍照记录 AP。观察指标: 静息电位 (RP), AP 振幅 (APA), O 相上升速率 (V_{max}), ERP, AP 复极达 50% 时的时程 (APD_{50}) 以及 90% 时的时程 (APD_{90})。

根据缺血心肌 K^+ 蓄积的水平^[6] 和 pH 值^[7], 模拟缺血条件而将 K-H 灌流液中 K^+ 浓度提高到 $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, NaCl 减少至 $114 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 以维持等渗, 无糖并通以 95% N_2 +5% CO_2 使 $p\text{O}_2$ 降至 6.7 kPa (50 mmHg), 适当减少 NaHCO_3 量使 pH 降至 6.8, 其余成分同正常 K-H 液。标本在浴槽内先用正常 K-H 液灌流至少稳定 1 h 后再开始实验。先测定正常情况下的 AP, 然后换用缺氧液灌流标本观察 5、10 和 20 min 时心肌细胞的 AP, 20 min 后再换用正常 K-H 液复氧 20 min 观察复氧后 5、10 和 20 min 时细胞的 AP。整个实验过程中微电极稳定在同一心肌细胞内。

临用时将尼可地尔溶于正常和缺氧 K-H 液中稀释至 $500 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。

实验分 3 组, A 组: 对照缺氧和复氧组; B 组: 缺氧和复氧给药组; C 组: 预先用药再缺氧和复氧组。

RESULTS

右心室肌细胞的 AP Nic 对正常豚鼠右心室肌

细胞 RP, APA 和 V_{max} 无影响, 但明显缩短 APD, ERP 亦相应缩短, 但缩短程度不及 APD, 因此 ERP/APD₉₀ 增加(Tab 1) 药物在灌流 7 min 左右时

Tab 1. Effects of nicorandil (500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, perfusion for 20 min) on action potentials in ventricular myocardium. $\bar{x} \pm s$. ** $P < 0.05$, * $P < 0.01$ vs control.**

	<i>n</i>	Control	Nicorandil
RP, mv	19	-81 ± 2	-81 ± 2
APA, mv	19	120 ± 6	121 ± 6
V_{max} , $V \cdot s^{-1}$	19	226 ± 25	225 ± 26
APD ₅₀ , ms	19	163 ± 34	130 ± 34***
APD ₉₀ , ms	19	192 ± 36	158 ± 41***
ERP, ms	9	229 ± 46	221 ± 38**
ERP/APD ₉₀	9	1.11 ± 0.12	1.25 ± 0.13***

起作用, 20 min 时作用达稳定状态, 清洗药物 20 min 后 AP 外形恢复至用药前.

缺氧时心肌细胞的 AP 在缺氧条件下, A 组心肌细胞的 RP, APA 和 V_{max} 均降低, APD 缩短, 而 ERP/APD₉₀ 增加, 上述变化均随缺氧时间的延长而渐加重, 与缺氧前比较, *P* 值均 < 0.01. 在 B 组和 C 组中, RP, APA, V_{max} , ERP/APD₉₀ 与 A 组变化相似, 组间无差异, 唯 APD 较 A 组缩短更为明显, 与 A 组变化程度相比, *P* < 0.01. B, C 组之间无差异(Tab 2).

复氧时心肌细胞的 AP 复氧后可使 AP 的改变逐渐恢复, A 组在复氧 20 min 时 RP, APA, V_{max} , APD 及 ERP/APD₉₀ 均与缺氧前无差异. B 组及 C 组除了 APD 未恢复至缺氧前数值外其余各参数均恢复至正常. 其中 B 和 C 组各取 5 个标本在复氧 20

Tab 2. Effects of nicorandil (500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) on action potentials in anoxia and reoxygenated ventricular myocardium. Group A: control group, no drug; Group B: using Nic during anoxia and reoxygenation; Group C: pretreatment with Nic for 20 min before anoxia. $\bar{x} \pm s$. ** $P < 0.05$, * $P < 0.01$ vs control; ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs Group A.**

	Group	<i>n</i>	Control	Anoxia for 20 min	Reoxygenation for 20 min
RP, mv	A	19	-80 ± 3	-68 ± 5***	-81 ± 2
	B	19	-80 ± 3	-65 ± 4***	-80 ± 2
	C	19	-81 ± 2	-66 ± 4***	-80 ± 1
APA, mv	A	19	123 ± 5	99 ± 7***	124 ± 6
	B	19	122 ± 7	88 ± 10***	122 ± 7
	C	19	119 ± 7	88 ± 7***	119 ± 7
V_{max} , $V \cdot s^{-1}$	A	19	245 ± 20	150 ± 31***	250 ± 18
	B	19	246 ± 27	149 ± 27***	251 ± 22
	C	19	226 ± 24	130 ± 26***	227 ± 31
APD ₅₀ , ms	A	19	143 ± 26	68 ± 21**	143 ± 22
	B	19	182 ± 40	44 ± 45***+++	141 ± 30***+++
	C	19	171 ± 40	45 ± 41***+++	144 ± 33***+++
APD ₉₀ , ms	A	19	168 ± 27	89 ± 23***	167 ± 24
	B	19	207 ± 41	65 ± 39***+++	164 ± 39***
	C	19	203 ± 40	67 ± 36***+++	173 ± 36***+++
ERP, ms	A	7	202 ± 46	184 ± 65	200 ± 40
	B	7	272 ± 38	178 ± 60***+++	209 ± 23***+++
	C	7	238 ± 53	160 ± 35***+++	203 ± 45***+++
ERP/APD ₉₀	A	7	1.22 ± 0.16	2.6 ± 1.1***	1.20 ± 0.15
	B	7	1.22 ± 0.21	3.9 ± 3.1***	1.15 ± 0.16
	C	7	1.07 ± 0.04	2.1 ± 1.1**	1.11 ± 0.12

min 后继续灌流 20 min, APD 可恢复至缺氧前数据未列出), 说明 APD 的缩短与尼可地尔有关。

复氧引起的异常自主节律 全部标本在缺氧过程中均未出现自主节律, 而在复氧过程中, A 组 16 个标本中有 14 个标本在 5 ± 2 min 时出现自主节律, 有时反复出现, 累积持续时间为 2 ± 2 min。在 B 组 4 / 16 个标本和 C 组 5 / 16 个标本出现自主节律, 不用药组与用药组比较, 起始时间及累积持续时间无差别, 而自主节律的发生率在用药组明显降低, 与不用药组比较, $P < 0.01$ (Tab 3)。

Tab 3. Effects of nicorandil ($500 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) on duration and incidence of reoxygenation automaticity following 20 min of anoxia in ventricular myocardium. Group A: control group, no drug; Group B: using Nic during anoxia and reoxygenation; Group C: pretreatment with Nic for 20 min before anoxia. $n = 16, \bar{x} \pm s, *P < 0.01$ vs Group A.**

	Group A	Group B	Group C
Time to onset	5 ± 2 min	4 ± 3 min	4 ± 2 min
Cumulative duration	2 ± 2 min	2 ± 3 min	2 ± 2 min
Incidence of automaticity	14 / 16	4 / 16***	5 / 16***

DISCUSSION

参照我所原来的工作^[4], 我们选用尼可地尔的浓度为 $500 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。本实验结果表明尼可地尔可使豚鼠右心室肌细胞 APD 缩短, 而对 RP, APA 及 I_{max} 无影响, 其作用机制被认为与增加心肌细胞膜钾通道(I_{K} 或 I_{K1}) 的通透性有关。最近 Hiraoka^[10] 的研究认为尼可地尔导致 APD 缩短的原因是促进对 ATP 敏感的钾通道(K_{ATP}) 开放的结果。

本实验还发现尼可地尔能相对延长 ERP, 使 ERP-APD₅₀ 增加, 此作用被认为具有抗心律失常作用, 尼可地尔此种作用机制尚需进一步研究。

心室肌细胞在缺氧条件下出现 RP, APA 及 I_{max} 下降, ERP-APD₅₀ 增加及 APD 缩短。Wilde 研究^[11] 表明, 缺氧时 APD 的缩短是由于 K_{ATP} 在细胞内 ATP 浓度下降时开放增加的结果。尼可地尔对缺氧引起的上述动作电位各参数的改变无影响, 唯加重了 APD 的缩短, 考虑可能原因是尼可地尔加大了 K_{ATP} 的开放程度, 使细胞内 K^+ 进一步外流, APD 缩短更加明显。

复氧伴有异常自主节律的发生, 虽然多数自主节律的发生机制难以确定, 但可观察到某些标本电刺激是其诱发因素, 关掉刺激自主节律随之停止, 开启刺激后自主节律复出现, 提示折返机制参与其形成, 其中可观察到至少三个标本自主节律的发生与早期后除极(early afterdepolarization) 明显相关。本实验发现尼可地尔可使复氧引起的异常自主节律明显受抑, 但未能进一步探讨其作用机制。由于本实验所用尼可地尔浓度较临床上血浆浓度高出很多, 且是在离体心肌上进行, 因此, 关于尼可地尔抗复氧节律失常的作用及作用机制的研究尚有待深入。

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 汤昱和周泰生等老师给予技术及设备上的帮助。

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