

心钠素和加压素可能参与人类可乐定降压机制¹

R 969

何 奔, 陈达光 (福建医学院附属第一医院高血压研究室, 福州 350005, 中国)

Possible involvement of atrial natriuretic factor and vasopressin in antihypertensive mechanism of clonidine in humans

HE Ben, CHEN Da-Guang
(First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical College, Hypertension Division, Fuzhou 350005, China)

ABSTRACT To appreciate the role of some neuropeptides in the antihypertensive mechanism of clonidine, 17 patients with essential hypertension were given *po* clonidine 150 μg tid for 3 d. Plasma atrial natriuretic factor (ANF), vasopressin (Vas), and dynorphin A (Dyn A) were measured by radioimmunoassay. After the treatment, mean blood pressure (MBP), heart rate and 24 h urine norepinephrine, epinephrine were decreased, but no change was found in plasma Dyn A. The magnitudes of increased ANF and decreased Vas were correlated with the decreased MBP ($r = -0.57$ and 0.53 , respectively, $P < 0.05$). These results suggest that both ANF and Vas are involved in the antihypertensive mechanism of clonidine.

KEY WORDS hypertension; clonidine; atrial natriuretic factor; vasopressins; dynorphin; catecholamines

摘要 17例原发性高血压患者可乐定 150 μg *po* tid 3 d 放射免疫法测定服药前后血浆心钠素(ANF) 加压素(Vas) 强啡肽(Dyn A)。结果服药后 BP, HR 降低, ANF 升高, Vas 下降而 Dyn A 无变化。ANF 升高及 Vas 下降幅度均与平均动脉压(MBP)下降幅度相关, r 分别为 -0.57 及 0.53 , $P < 0.05$ 。提示 ANF 与 Vas 均参与可乐定降压机制而 Dyn A 则不参与。

关键词 高血压; 可乐定; 心钠素; 加压素; 强啡肽; 儿茶酚胺

心钠素(ANF), 加压素(Vas) 及强啡肽

Received 1990-11-07

Accepted 1992-11-07

¹Project supported by the Funds for the 7th Five-Year Plan Key Project of China, No 75620205.

(Dyn A)参与可乐定的抗高血压机制,已在动物实验中得到证实^[1,2],但人体中心钠素与强啡肽是否在可乐定降压机制中起作用,尚未见报道。本实验旨在通过放射免疫法测定原发性高血压患者血浆 ANF, Vas 和 Dyn A 等在服用可乐定前后的变化,并观察其与血压改变的关系,以便了解上述三种具有循环调节作用的肽类在人类可乐定降压机制中的作用

MATERIALS AND METHODS

高血压患者 17 人, 12 M 5 F, 年龄 48 ± 5.6 a, 按 WHO 标准为 I 期高血压病, 实验前停用所有影响 BP 的药物至少 1 wk, 实验开始前 3 d 给予固定钠盐饮食 ($6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$) 连续 7 d 至实验结束, 服药前 1 d 及服药后 3 d 分别收集 24 h 尿以测定 NE, E 及 Na^+ , K^+ , 实验于 07:30 开始, 空腹, 静坐休息 20 min 后, 抽取静脉血 8 ml, 同时测定 BP, HR, 并以超声心动图测定心输出量(CO), 外周血管阻力(PVR), 舒张末左室容积(EDV), 收缩末左室壁张力(ESS), 左心重量指数(LVMI)等血流动力学参数, 此后嘱患者 *po* 可乐定 150 μg , tid, 3 d 后重复上述指标测定及抽血。

血液标本的处理 血液标本贮于预冷并含抑肽酶 250 $\text{IU} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 及 Na_2EDTA 的指形管中, 混匀后, 15 min 内 $1781 \times g$, 4°C , 15 min。血浆标本分装后 -25°C 保存待测。

1 ANF 放射免疫测定^[3] 药盒由北京高血压糖尿病研究所提供, 标准品系日本国立大学循环器病研究所产品。¹²⁵I 标记以氯胺 T 氧化法, 最小检出量为 $10 \text{ pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 批内变异 7.8%。

2 Vas 放射免疫测定^[4] 药盒由第二军医大学神经生物学教研室提供, 英国 Peninsula 公司标准品, 氯胺 T 氧化法标记¹²⁵I, 最小检出量 $1.2 \text{ pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 回收率 90—112%, 批内变异 7.8%。

3 Dyn A 放射免疫测定^[5] 药盒由第二军医大学神经生物学教研室提供, 英国 Peninsula 公司标准品, 氯胺 T 氧化法标记¹²⁵I, 最小检出量 $6 \text{ pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 回收率 95—102%, 批内变异 4.2%。

标本均采用平衡/饱和加样法于同一批内测定。

4 24 h 尿 NE 和 E 测定 尿液以 5 ml 浓盐酸防腐, 同步等强度荧光光度法测定, 最小检出量 $1 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, 回收率 $87 \pm 3\%$ 。

5 24 h 尿 Na^+ , K^+ 测定 用美国 IL-501 型钠钾自动分析仪测定。

数据处理 病人服药前后各指标变化采用自身配对 *t* 检验, 各指标间相互关系及各指标变化程度间的相互关系采用线性回归分析, 并进行相关系数的显著性检验。

RESULTS

可乐定对血流动力学的影响 可乐定使 BP, HR 降低, CO 降低而 PVR 不变, 反映后负荷的指标 ESS 也下降, 而反映前负荷的指标 EDV 无变化。(Tab 1)

可乐定对 ANF, Vas 的影响 基础状态下血浆 ANF, Vas 浓度与 BP, HR, CO, PVR, EDV, ESS, LVMI 均无明显相关; 服药后 ANF 升高, Vas 下降, 且 ANF 升高及 Vas 降低程度均与平均动脉压降低程度呈现相关。(Fig 1, Tab 1)

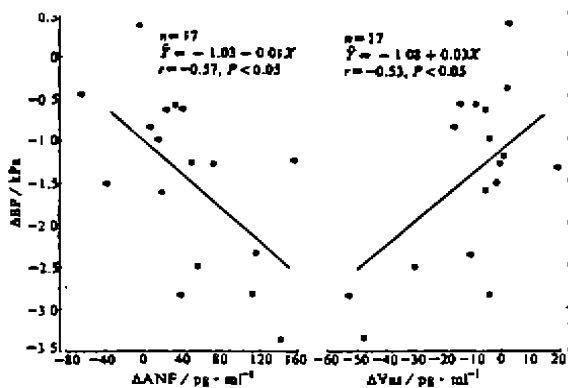


Fig 1. Relationship between changes of atrial natriuretic factor, vasopressin, and decrements of mean blood pressure after clonidine ($150 \mu\text{g po tid} \times 3 \text{ d}$).

可乐定对 Dyn A 的影响 可乐定未使血浆 Dyn A 发生明显变化。(Tab 1)

可乐定对 24 h 尿 NE, E 及尿 Na^+ , K^+ 的影响 服药后 24 h 尿 NE, E 排泄明显减少,

而尿 Na^+ , K^+ 排泄量无明显变化。(Tab 1)

Tab 1. Effects of clonidine $150 \mu\text{g po tid}$ for 3 d on hemodynamics, plasma atrial natriuretic factor, vasopressin, dynorphin, and norepinephrine, epinephrine, Na^+ and K^+ in 24 h urine in 17 hypertensive patients. $\bar{x} \pm s$. * $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$ vs baseline.

	Baseline	Clonidine
MBP/kPa	15.7 ± 2.0	$14.3 \pm 1.5^{***}$
HR/bpm	82 ± 15	$73 \pm 12^{***}$
CO/ $\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$	6.1 ± 1.2	$5.7 \pm 1.1^{**}$
PVR/ $\text{N} \cdot \text{cm}^{-5}$	0.016 ± 0.003	$0.016 \pm 0.003^*$
EDV/L	117 ± 37	$117 \pm 37^*$
ESS/ $\text{N} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$	0.0010 ± 0.00032	$0.00095 \pm 0.00023^{***}$
LVMI	114 ± 18	$114 \pm 18^*$
ANF/ $\text{pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	238 ± 81	$280 \pm 81^{**}$
Vas/ $\text{pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	25 ± 21	$15 \pm 14^{**}$
Dyn A/ $\text{pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	407 ± 201	$366 \pm 104^*$
NE/ μg	41 ± 22	$15 \pm 7^{***}$
E/ μg	9 ± 3	$4 \pm 2^{***}$
Na^+/mmol	187 ± 42	$204 \pm 56^*$
K^+/mmol	38 ± 19	$42 \pm 20^*$

DISCUSSION

本实验结果说明人体血浆 ANF 参与可乐定的抗高血压机制, 与文献^(1,6)在动物实验中所得出结论吻合, 可乐定使 Vas 降低且与降压效应相关, 提示 Vas 也参与其降压机制, 与文献^(2,7)的结果一致。

由于 ANF, Vas 血浆水平受水电平衡影响, 因而本实验在严格控制钠盐饮食下进行, 并行 24 h 尿 Na^+ , K^+ 排泄量监测, 可排除其影响。继发于 BP 下降所致的 ANF 与 Vas 变化也可排除, 因 BP 下降应使 ANF 下降, Vas 升高, 因此有理由认为 ANF 与 Vas 变化为可乐定所致。但这些变化与降压作用的相关性,

不能视为单纯的因果关系, 较低的相关系数说明除 ANF 与 Vas 外尚有其他因素在可乐定降压机制中起作用. 在大鼠中已观察到中柱⁽⁸⁾与脊髓⁽⁹⁾给予 Dyn A 抗血清可阻断可乐定的降压作用, 本实验可乐定对 Dyn A 无明显影响, 提示人体血浆 Dyn A 未参与可乐定抗高血压机制.

REFERENCES

- 1 Yin LY, Gao XM, Xie CW, Tang J. Dynorphin and atriopeptin may be involved in the depressor mechanism of clonidine. *Acta Physiol Sin* 1989; **41** : 249-54.
- 2 Sved AF. Clonidine can lower blood pressure by inhibiting vasopressin release. *Eur J Pharmacol* 1985; **109** : 111-6.
- 3 Dai QL, Li ML, Zhang LC, Chang C. Changes of plasma ANP in patients with diabetes mellitus. *Chin J Endocrinol Metab* 1988; **4** :

- 239.
- 4 Li GM, Lin BC, Song CY. Radioimmunoassay of arginine vasopression in unextracted plasma. *Acad J Second Milit Med Univ* 1987; **8** : 187-90.
- 5 Wang CH, Zhu YX, Wu CR, Song CY, Lin BC, GE BL. Radioimmunoassay for dynorphin A₁₋₁₃. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1987; **8** : 494-7.
- 6 Chen M, Lee J, Huang BS, Grekin RJ, Malvin RL. Clonidine and morphine increase atrial natriuretic peptide secretion in anesthetized rats. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1989; **191** : 299-303.
- 7 Peskind ER, Raskind MA, Leake RD, Ervub MG, Ross MG, Dorsa DM. Clonidine decrease plasma and cerebrospinal fluid arginine vasopressin but not oxytocin in humans. *Neuroendocrinology* 1987; **46** : 395-400.
- 8 Xie CW, Han JS. Beta-endorphin and dynorphin are involved in the central depressor action of clonidine or norepinephrine in rats. *Acta Physiol Sin* 1985; **37** : 172-9.
- 9 Xie CW, Han JS. Spinal α -adrenoceptor and dynorphin involvement in the depressor effect of clonidine. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1984; **235**-8.

285-288

环磷酰胺对缺血后心、脑、肾中的核苷酸耗竭的保护作用

朱 远, 范远泽¹, 戴德哉 (中国药科大学药理研究室, 南京 210009, 中国)

R 965.2

Protective effect on ischemic depletion of nucleotide phosphates in heart, brain, and kidney by cyclophosphamide

ZHU Yuan, FAN Yuan-Ze¹, DAI De-Zai
(Research Division of Pharmacology, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China)

ABSTRACT The levels of ATP, ADP, and AMP in heart, brain, and kidney suffering from 10-min ischemia after decapitation in rats were determined by a modified reverse-phase HPLC set with uv detection. The ischemic depletion of ATP was alleviated and the total amount of high energy phosphates was markedly reduced by the treatment of *po* cyclophosphamide 20 and 100 mg · kg⁻¹ × 3 d. The protective effect on de-

pleting the total amount of high energy phosphates which was better preserved than ATP in ischemic organs by cyclophosphamide was evidenced in a dose-related manner. Cyclophosphamide induced leukopenia in circulating blood. Two reasons for the anti-arrhythmic effect of cyclophosphamide are suggested: 1) the depletion of leukocyte reduced the plugging effect of neutrophil in myocardial capillaries; 2) blocking the K_{ATP} channel by elevating ATP level in myocardium.

KEY WORDS high pressure liquid chromatography; cyclophosphamide; leukocytes; adenosine triphosphate

摘要 大鼠断头, 使心、脑及肾缺血 10 min, 以反相 HPLC 紫外检测 ATP, ADP 及 AMP. 环磷酰胺 *po* 20 及 100 mg · kg⁻¹ × 3 d, 使循环血中白细胞数显著减少, 明显减轻心、脑、肾中 ATP 及高能磷酸化合物总量的缺血性排空. 故推测环磷酰胺抗心律失常的机制可能是减轻了粒细胞在心肌毛细血管的堵塞效应; 使因 ATP 耗竭而开放的 ATP 依赖的 K⁺通道阻断.

Received 1991-11-27 Accepted 1992-08-09
¹ Graduate student of China Pharmaceutical University in 1991.