

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.

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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

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

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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.

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关键词 高压液相色谱法; 环磷酰胺; 白细胞; 腺苷三磷酸

组织缺血后, 高能磷酸化合物将随之急剧减少, 心、脑、肾中的变化尤为敏感⁽¹⁻³⁾. 免疫抑制剂环磷酰胺(cyclophosphamide, Cyc)能降低循环白细胞总数. 白细胞耗竭或抑制白细胞功能, 可减轻心肌梗死, 并能有效地防止缺血性心律失常的发生⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾. 本实验室已证实Cyc及氨甲蝶呤均可缩小心肌梗死的范围及抑制心律失常(待发表). 本文用反相HPLC法测定组织中ATP, ADP及AMP的含量, 探讨Cyc对缺血心、脑、肾组织中高能物质耗竭的保护作用.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

材料 多波长紫外检测器(Waters-480); 进样阀(Rheodyne 7125); ZY型不锈钢ODS液相色谱柱(北京分析仪器厂); 台式自动平衡记录仪(上海大华仪表厂). 环磷酰胺粉针剂(上海第二制药厂); AMP(sigma); 5-ADP-Na₂(Fluka); ATP(Boehringer); 其余试剂为国产AR. Sprague-Dawley大鼠, 体重175±s18g, ♀♂各半.

色谱条件及标准曲线 参照文献⁽⁷⁾并有所改进. 流动相为KH₂PO₄ 0.6 mol·L⁻¹, 流速1.5 ml·min⁻¹, 检测波长254 nm, 检测器灵敏度为0.002 AUFS, 记录仪量程50 mV, 纸速4 mm·min⁻¹, 进样量为25 μl, 全部用重蒸蒸馏水.

ATP, ADP和AMP标准品, 用新鲜的流动相配制标准溶液. 以测得的峰高X(mm)为横坐标, 进样浓度Y(μg·ml⁻¹)为纵坐标, 分别进行线性回归.

日间误差与日内误差 日内误差以4个浓度每隔2h进样一次, 共测4次. 日间误差是在不同日内, 以ATP, ADP, AMP分别为7.50, 7.50, 6.87 μg·ml⁻¹进样一次. 求变异系数CV%.

样品处理与测定 大鼠32只, 随机分为4组, 给药组每天分别poCyc100及20 mg·kg⁻¹. 对照组与病理组po生理盐水. 连续给药3d天后, 对照组断头, 快速取心、脑、肾组织各约0.3g, 于冰浴生理盐水中洗净血液, 放入3 ml HClO₄(0.4 mol·L⁻¹, 0℃), 匀浆后于3000×g离心10 min. 吸取上清液, 加KHCO₃约0.2 g调pH到7.0-8.0之间, 再于3000×g离心

10 min. 吸取上清液25 μl进样, 进行HPLC测定. 大鼠断头时同时取血进行白细胞总数计数, 并摘取胸腺, 肾上腺及脾脏称重, 求脾指数(脾重/体重). 病理组与给药组大鼠断头10 min, 造成全身性缺血后, 再取心、脑、肾组织测定ATP, ADP及AMP, 其操作同时对照组.

RESULTS

在本色谱条件下, ATP, ADP及AMP可达到良好分离(Fig 1). ATP, ADP及AMP的标准曲线回归方程分别为 $\hat{Y} = -0.0058 + 0.1903X$, $r = 0.9999$; $\hat{Y} = 1.1015 + 0.1164X$, $r = 0.9422$; $\hat{Y} = 0.2261 + 0.1987X$, $r = 0.9996$. 分别在4个浓度水平进行的ATP, ADP及AMP的日内误差试验表明, 变异系数CV%随浓度增大而减小, ATP, ADP及AMP的日间误差CV%分别为4.8,

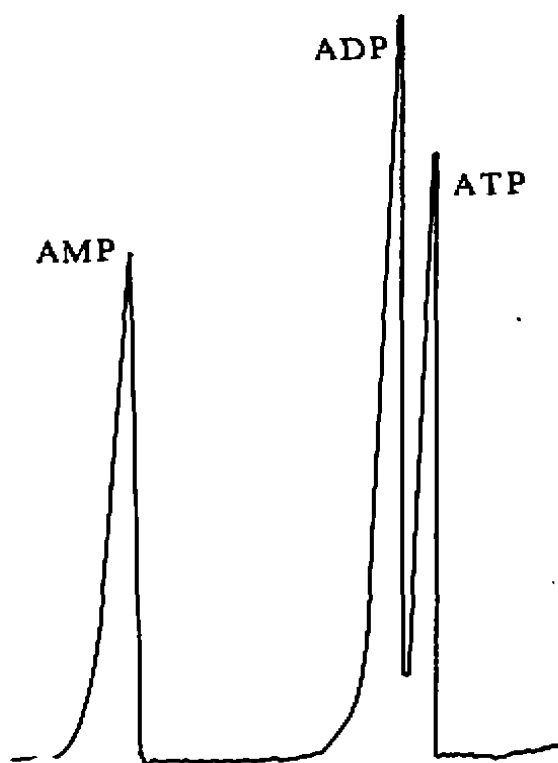


Fig 1. Chromatogram of ATP, ADP, and AMP. $t_R(AMP) = 5.98 \text{ min}$, $t_R(ADP) = 6.60 \text{ min}$, $t_R(ATP) = 11.75 \text{ min}$.

Tab 1. Determination of precision on ATP, ADP, and AMP within days and between days. $n=4$, $\bar{x}\pm s$.

	Concentration/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Peak height/ mm	CV/ %
Within days			
ATP	0.9375	5.5 ± 0.6	11.1
	1.8750	10.8 ± 0.6	6.0
	3.7500	19.9 ± 0.9	4.0
	7.5000	38.2 ± 0.7	1.2
ADP	1.2813	6.1 ± 0.7	17.1
	2.5625	11.9 ± 0.6	5.0
	3.7500	28.8 ± 0.6	2.3
	7.5000	58.4 ± 0.9	1.1
AMP	0.8594	4.3 ± 0.5	11.0
	1.7585	8.6 ± 0.4	4.2
	3.4375	16.7 ± 0.4	2.1
	6.8750	31.5 ± 0.8	1.9
Between days			
ATP	7.50	39.1 ± 1.9	4.8
ADP	7.50	58.9 ± 1.1	2.1
AMP	6.87	32.8 ± 0.6	1.9

2.1, 1.9. (Tab 1).

Cyc 的免疫抑制作用 白细胞总数计数在病理组与对照组之间无显著差异, 给药组白细胞总数呈剂量相关地减少, 高剂量组减少 80%, 低剂量组则减少 72%, 与病理组比差异显著 ($P < 0.05$). Cyc 使肾上腺重量显著增加, 而使胸腺和脾脏明显萎缩. 高剂量组与病理组比较, 胸腺重量减少 74% ($P < 0.01$), 脾指数下降 66.8% ($P < 0.01$). 低剂量组胸腺减少 50% ($P < 0.01$), 脾指数下降 23% ($P > 0.05$). 见 Tab 2.

Cyc 对缺血组织高能磷酸化合物的保护作用 各组心、脑、肾组织中的 ATP 含量及 ATP, ADP, AMP 三种高能磷酸化合物总量的测定结果见 Tab 2. 病理组与对照组相比, 心、脑、肾组织中 ATP 含量均有不同程度的减少. 心脏 ATP 含量下降了 58.2% ($P < 0.01$), 脑组织下降了 0.6% ($P > 0.05$), 肾下降了 18.6% ($P < 0.05$). 而高能磷酸化合物总量均呈现非常明显的下降 ($P < 0.01$). 给药组对缺血组织中高能磷酸物质显示了显著的

Tab 2. Influence of *po* cyclophosphamide (Cyc) on leukocytes, index of spleen, adrenal, thymus weights and on ATP and total high energy phosphate content (ATP + ADP + AMP) in wet weights of ischemic hearts, brains, and kidneys of 8 rats. $\bar{x}\pm s$, $^+P > 0.05$, $^{++}P < 0.05$, $^{+++}P < 0.01$ vs control; $^*P > 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.05$, $^{***}P < 0.01$ vs untreated.

	Control	Untreated	Cyc/mg · kg ⁻¹ × 3 d	
			20	100
Leukocyte/10 ⁹ · L ⁻¹	1.27 ± 0.19	$1.30\pm 0.22^+$	$0.37\pm 0.05^{***}$	$0.29\pm 0.06^{***}$
Organ weight				
Spleen/mg · g ⁻¹	3.4 ± 1.0	$3.3\pm 1.4^+$	$2.54\pm 1.13^*$	$1.11\pm 0.16^{***}$
Adrenal/mg	18 ± 4	$16.8\pm 2.8^+$	$28\pm 5^{***}$	$29\pm 12^{**}$
Thymus/mg	400 ± 100	$300\pm 100^+$	$146\pm 21^{***}$	$130\pm 30^{***}$
High energy phosphate/0.1 μmol · g ⁻¹				
Heart	7.2 ± 1.3	$3.0\pm 0.4^{+++}$	$3.7\pm 0.8^{**}$	$4.3\pm 0.4^{**}$
ATP				
Total	28.2 ± 2.8	$22.6\pm 1.0^{+++}$	$30.6\pm 2.6^{***}$	$25.1\pm 1.7^{***}$
Brain				
ATP	2.49 ± 0.17	$2.48\pm 0.17^+$	$2.66\pm 0.20^*$	$4.2\pm 0.4^{***}$
Total	15.1 ± 1.8	$10.7\pm 0.6^{+++}$	$13.4\pm 1.0^{***}$	$16.9\pm 1.0^{***}$
Kidney				
ATP	3.4 ± 0.6	$2.77\pm 0.24^{++}$	$2.6\pm 0.8^*$	$3.1\pm 0.6^*$
Total	18.2 ± 2.1	$11.9\pm 0.6^{+++}$	$15.3\pm 1.0^{***}$	$13.8\pm 2.1^{**}$

保护作用. Cyc 高剂量与病理组 ATP 含量相比: 心脏提高了 43.3% ($P < 0.01$), 低剂量组与病理组 ATP 含量相比, 心脏提高了 22.1% ($P < 0.05$), 脑、肾无显著变化. 高、低剂量 Cyc 对缺血心、脑、肾组织中高能物质总量有明显提高. 对心脏保护作用分别为 45% 及 43%, 脑为 141% 及 61%, 肾为 30% 及 54%.

DISCUSSION

本文用反相 HPLC 法, 测大鼠心、脑、肾中的 ATP, ADP, AMP, 以高能磷酸化合物总量反映缺血组织中能量供应状况比 ATP 更好些.

小鼠缺氧 5 min 内, 心肌中 ATP 含量基本不变; 缺血 15 min 时, 下降到正常的 63%. 本实验在缺血 10 min 后, ATP 等含量有显著下降, 而脑组织中 ATP 变化不明显.

Cyc 100 及 20 mg · kg⁻¹ × 3 d, 使大鼠的胸腺和脾脏显著萎缩, 循环白细胞总数下降. 同时能明显提高缺血后心、脑、肾组织中高能磷酸化合物含量. 本实验室已观察到的 Cyc 抗心律失常作用, 本文可提供如下解释: Cyc 降低血循环中白细胞, 与文献报道的白细胞耗竭^(9,10)对心肌缺血及心律失常的保护作用是一致的, 可能减少了心肌毛细血管中粒细胞引起的堵塞(plugging), 改善无复流现象; 其二, 缺血心肌中 ATP 的提高, 使由于耗竭 ATP 而开放的 ATP 依赖的 K⁺通道受到阻遏⁽¹¹⁾, 即 Cyc 间接地使 K_{ATP}通道阻断, 从而发挥了抗心律失常作用.

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