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草问荆总生物碱对大鼠脑内单胺类神经递质含量的影响

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摘要: 目的 研究草问荆总生物碱 (TAEP) 抑制中枢神经系统的作用机制。方法 采用高效液相色谱 电化学检测法 (HPLC-EC) 及 HPLC-UV 法测定大鼠脑内单胺类神经递质含量。结果 TAEP 对大鼠纹状体的单胺类神经递质的含量具有显著的降低作用, 同时升高纹状体单胺类递质中性及酸性代谢产物的含量; 对大鼠前脑边缘区的单胺类递质具有显著的降低作用, 同时显著升高边缘区单胺代谢物 5-羟吲哚乙酸 (5-HIAA), 高香草酸 (HVA) 的含量。但对于 3,4-二羟基苯乙醇 (DPG) 的升高作用无统计学意义。结论 TAEP 具有与利血平相似的单胺排空作用, 是 TAEP 对中枢神经系统镇静安定的作用机制。

关键词: 草问荆总生物碱; 中枢抑制; 单胺类神经递质; 作用机制

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Effect of total alkaloids of *Equisetum pratense* on contents of monoamine neurotransmitters in rat brain

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Abstract Object To reveal the mechanism of inhibitory action on the central nervous system (CNS) of total alkaloids of *Equisetum pratense* Ehrh. (TAEP). **Methods** Contents of monoamine neurotransmitters in brain of rats were determined by HPLC-EC and HPLC-UV. **Results** TAEP can significantly decrease the contents of monoamine neurotransmitter in the strait body and the bordering area of rat forebrain, increase the contents of neutral and acidic metabolites in the strait body, and increase the contents of 5-HIAA and HVA of the monoamines in the bordering area of rat forebrain. But its raise of DPG showed no statistical significance. **Conclusion** TAEP has an evacuating action of monoamine similar to Reserpine. This may be considered as one of the mechanisms of sedative and tranquilizing effect CNS.

Key words total alkaloids of *Equisetum pratense* Ehrh. (TAEP); CNS inhibition; monoamine neurotransmitter; action mechanism

草问荆 *Equisetum pratense* Ehrh. 系木贼科问荆属多年生草本植物。问荆 *E. arvense* L. 的药用价值在本草多有记载,《本草拾遗》记载:“问荆有止

血,利尿之功”;《本草纲目》记载:“问荆性味苦、平,功能活血化瘀,清热利尿”,“主结气瘤痛,上气急”。草问荆总生物碱 (TAEP) 是从草问荆中提取

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的生物碱类化合物,主要成分为犬问荆碱(palustrine)^[1],本研究室对其进行了药理作用的研究,发现 TAEF 对中枢神经系统具有显著的安定作用。为了探讨 TAEF 对中枢神经系统抑制作用的机制,本实验主要观察了 TAEF 对大鼠脑内单胺类神经递质含量的影响。

1 材料

草问荆总生物碱(TAEF):系从草问荆中提取出来的总生物碱,经黑龙江省药品检验所鉴定,主要成分为犬问荆碱(palustrine)^[1],其绝对构型是(13R,17S,1'S)-(1羟丙基)-1,5,10三氮杂二环[11.4.0]十七碳-15烯-11酮^[2],占总生物碱的95%。20PD-53D低温高速离心机(日本日立公司),MSE-50低温超速离心机(英国),LC-5A高压液相色谱仪(日本岛津),CPD-3电化学检测器(日本岛津),SPD-1紫外检测器(日本岛津)。

2 方法

2.1 样品的提取^[3]:体重(200±50)g大鼠,雌雄兼用,断头处死,迅速在冰台上分离出纹状体、前脑边缘区,冷冻,称重。放入冰冷的0.4 mol/L高氯酸溶液(含0.5 mmol/L EDTA,0.01%半胱氨酸)并加入适量内标(异丙肾上腺素),匀浆,离心(4℃,10 000 g,10 min)取上清液与1/2体积的钾盐溶液(含20 mmol/L柠檬酸钾,300 mmol/L K₂HPO₄,2 mmol/L EDTA)混合,冰浴静止10 min,离心(同前)。上清液5~20μL注入液相色谱仪,进行分析。

2.2 样品的含量测定^[4,5]:采用高效液相色谱-电化

学检测法^[6,7](HPLC-EC)及HPLC-UV法^[8]进行含量测定。实验条件:不锈钢色谱柱(250 mm×4.6 mm)及保护柱(50 mm×4.6 mm),固定相均为ODS(YWF-IC₁₈,10μm),流动相为乙酸钠(100 mmol/L)柠檬酸(85 mmol/L)缓冲液,pH=3.7,含0.4 mmol/L正二丁胺及1.09 mmol/L十二烷基磺酸钠(SDS),0.2 mmol/L EDTA及18%甲醇,过滤,真空脱气。流速为1 mL/min,EC的工作电压为0.76 V,紫外检测波长280 nm。

3 结果

3.1 TAEF对大鼠纹状体单胺类递质及代谢产物含量的影响:见表1,2结果表明,TAEF对大鼠纹状体单胺类神经递质含量具有显著的降低作用,同时升高纹状体单胺递质中性及酸性代谢产物含量。结果显示TAEF具有与利血平相似的单胺排空作用。

3.2 TAEF对大鼠前脑边缘区单胺类递质及代谢产物含量的影响:见表3,4实验结果表明,TAEF对大鼠前脑边缘区的单胺类递质含量具有显著的降低作用,同时显著升高边缘区单胺代谢物5-HIAA,HVA的含量。但对于DHPG的升高作用无统计学意义。结果显示TAEF对边缘区的单胺排空作用也与利血平相类似。

4 讨论

单胺类递质是3种单胺类递质的总称,即NA,DA,5-HT这3种单胺类递质是有极其重要的生理功能,三者相互作用,相互影响,其作用十分复杂,在中枢主要与精神活动行为、情绪等密切相关^[9]。当3种单胺递质含量升高时则可使中枢兴奋性加强,DA

表1 TAEF对大鼠纹状体单胺类递质含量的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Effect of TAEF on contents of monoamine neurotransmitters in strait body of rats ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	剂量 /(mg° kg⁻¹)	NA / (ng° g⁻¹)	Adr / (ng° g⁻¹)	DA / (ng° g⁻¹)	5-HT / (ng° g⁻¹)
TAEF	8	60	251.50±16.38*	215.23±23.71*	145.27±29.61*	114.24±16.80*
利血平	8	30	261.36±35.43*	230.87±31.39*	162.76±23.21*	135.42±29.37*
对照	8	-	585.55±78.69	435.21±38.43	812.38±48.11	1 007.1±209.94

与对照组比较: ** P < 0.01

* * P < 0.01 vs control group

表2 TAEF对大鼠纹状体单胺类递质代谢产物含量的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Effect of TAEF on metabolites of monoamine neurotransmitters in strait body of rats ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	剂量 /(mg° kg⁻¹)	DHPG / (ng° g⁻¹)	5-HIAA / (ng° g⁻¹)	HVA / (ng° g⁻¹)
TAEF	8	60	436.89±102.33**	1 683.60±286.89**	1 938.07±739.17**
利血平	8	30	423.76±94.05**	1 876.37±253.93**	1 421.27±157.55**
对照	8	-	258.77±144.63	458.55±101.53	550.98±129.57

与对照组比较: *** P < 0.01

*** P < 0.01 vs control group

表3 TAEP对大鼠前脑边缘区单胺类递质含量的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Effect of TAEP on contents of monoamine transmitters in bordering area of forebrain of rats ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	剂量 /(mg [◦] kg ⁻¹)	NA / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)	Adr / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)	DA / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)	5-HT / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)
TAEP	8	60	40.15±28.54 [*]	38.27±19.90 [*]	22.87±2.29 [*]	4.81±4.00
利血平	8	30	39.06±8.82 [*]	89.38±15.96 [*]	42.06±16.00 [*]	9.68±2.98 [*]
对照	8	-	263.03±67.51	212.59±29.33	357.57±66.77	81.50±32.97

与对照组比较: ** P < 0.01

** P < 0.01 vs control group

表4 TAEP对大鼠前脑边缘区单胺类递质代谢产物含量的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Effect of TAEP on metabolites of monoamine neurotransmitters in bordering area of forebrain of rats ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	剂量 /(mg [◦] kg ⁻¹)	DHPG / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)	5-HIAA / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)	HVA / (ng [◦] g ⁻¹)
EPTA	8	60	586.39±201.84	4770.75±148.90 ^{**}	1856.43±141.720
利血平	8	30	4447.38±1679.13 [*]	4736.63±880.02 ^{**}	1728.13±268.175
对照	8	-	501.69±99.58	351.55±81.36	1577.87±214.43

与对照组比较: ** P < 0.01 * * * P < 0.001

** P < 0.01 * * * P < 0.001 vs control group

含量显著升高时则可导致精神病的产生。而当3种单胺含量下降时,则可导致中枢兴奋性下降,可以出现痴呆和忧郁症状。本实验研究证明,TAEP可显著降低大鼠纹状体边缘区的NA, DA, 5-HT含量,同时使其代谢产物DHPG, HVA, 5-HIAA的含量升高。利血平排空递质的特征是脑NA, DA, 5-HT水平显著地降低,DHPG, HVA, 5-HIAA等代谢产物含量明显升高^[10]。由此看来,TAEP的中枢镇静安定作用与单胺类神经递质的含量下降有关,具有同利血平相类似的单胺排空作用,是TAEP中枢抑制作用的机制之一。

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欢迎投稿

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