

参归煎剂对喹啉酸损毁海马所致 痴呆大鼠学习记忆的影响

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摘要 采用一次性训练被动回避性跳台实验和水迷宫空间分辨能力测试实验,观察参归煎剂对喹啉酸损毁双侧海马CA1区造成大鼠记忆障碍病理模型的影响。结果表明,参归煎剂对痴呆大鼠的学习记忆功能具有明显的改善作用。其主要作用机制可能与调节谷氨酸能功能,阻止喹啉酸神经毒性有关。

关键词 喹啉酸 海马 谷氨酸 Alzheimer's病 学习记忆

参归煎剂(I)是由人参,当归,黄芪,淫羊藿等具有安神益智,补肾活血,调养心脾之功效的中草药组成的复方制剂。利用实验性痴呆动物模型,对该制剂Alzheimers病(Alzheimer's Disease, AD)的防治及作用机制进行了实验性研究。以往实验结果表明,(I)对双侧基底前脑Meynert基底核(NBM)损伤所致AD动物模型具有一定的防治作用,并对东莨菪碱,亚硝酸钠和30%乙醇造成的小鼠记忆障碍病理模型具有不同程度的改善作用。近年来的实验表明,谷氨酸(glutamic acid, Glu)的正常认知机能和退行性神经毒性损害可能成为AD的主要发病机制^[1]。但是,有关Glu能损毁的AD动物模型尚未见报道,我们基于Mar-agos提出的AD—Glu能假说^[2],在富含Glu能神经通路,并且与学习记忆密切相关的海马CA1区注入喹啉酸(quinolinic acid, QA),通过其神经毒性选择性破坏Glu能神经元,拟制备成Glu能损毁、类似于AD的动物模型,旨在此基础上进一步探讨(I)防治AD作用及可能的作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物:白求恩医科大学动物部提供的Wistar大鼠,体重在 $281.5 \pm SD4.0g$ 。

1.2 试剂:(I)单味生药购自白求恩医科大学临床医学院药剂科,由本教研室自行组方煎制成100%(W/V)的水煎剂。QA系Sigma化学公司产品。

1.3 仪器:大鼠跳台及水迷宫实验装置由中国医学科学院药物研究所研制,实验动物脑立体定位仪系日本产品。

1.4 分组与给药:将32只大鼠随机分为假损伤组、模型组、高(I)组(100%)、低(I)组(50%)。每组动物8只。于术前2d开始给药,假损伤组及模型组灌胃蒸馏水,给药组灌胃(I)0.1ml/kg,1次/d,连续给药17d。

1.5 实验方法:Glu能损毁AD动物模型制备:实验动物用10%水合氯醛4ml/kg腹腔注射麻醉,剪去颅顶切口区毛,将大鼠固定在脑立体定位仪上。于颅顶正中切口,参照大鼠脑立体定位图谱^[3](Ap-3.3mm, ML \pm 1.4mm, DV 3.5mm)对双侧海马CA1区立体定位后,钻开颅骨,用微量注射器垂直进针,将用0.01mol/LpH7.4的PBS缓冲液溶解的QA 2 μ l(含150nmol)缓慢注入到海马CA1区,假损伤组注入0.01mol/L pH7.4的PBS缓冲液2 μ l。每侧注入时间为5min,再留针5min。局部消毒后,缝合皮肤。

大鼠学习记忆能力测试方法:a)被动回避性跳台实验^[4],4组动物手术后第9天和第10天

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给药后1h进行被动回避性跳台实验。实验装置为 $80 \times 40 \times 16\text{cm}^2$ 的茶色有机玻璃箱，箱底铺有栅网作为刺激电极。箱内均匀分成5格，每格内左后方置一高4.5cm、直径6.5cm的橡皮垫，作为大鼠回避电击的安全台。实验时将大鼠放入实验箱内，使其适应环境5min，随后通以36V交流电。大鼠遭到电击后逃到安全台，再从台上跳下以双足接触电栅遭到电击为错误反应。记录3min内出现的错误次数，24h后重测验一次。以错误反应次数来衡量其学习记忆的能力。b)水迷宫空间分辨能力测试实验^[5~7]，4组动物于术后第11、12、13天给药后1h进行水迷宫空间分辨能力测试实验。实验装置为 $100 \times 42 \times 25\text{cm}^2$ 的茶色有机玻璃槽，槽的一角为起步区(入口)，对角没有安全台(出口)。迷宫内水深控制在20cm，水温 $25 \pm 2.0^\circ\text{C}$ 。每只大鼠实验时间定为120s，在限定时间内设到达终点者按120s记。训练前将动物置于终点附近，让其自行爬梯一次。训练时将动物放在起点后即开始记录进入盲端次数(错误次数及到达终点所需的时间。每次游完休息40s，每只大鼠每天训练10次，连续训练3d，以连续4次正确为学会标准。在第3天训练结束时仍未学会者，其成绩按30次计算。以进入盲端次数，到达终点所需时间及学会所需训练次数来衡量大鼠学习记忆能力。

2 结果

2.1 (I)对QA损毁双侧海马CA1区所致痴呆大鼠被动回避反应影响：在被动回避性跳台实验中，模型组动物出现错误次数明显增多，与假损伤组比较， $P < 0.01$ 。(I)组动物出现错误次数明显减少，与模型组比较，高(I)组 $P < 0.05$ ，低(I)组 $P < 0.01$ 。结果表明，QA注入双侧海马CA1区可损害大鼠被动回避反应能力；(I)对QA损毁海马所致痴呆大鼠被动回避反应能力障碍具有明显的改善作用，其中低剂量组作用更为显著。见表1。

2.2 (I)对QA损毁双侧海马CA1区所致痴呆大鼠空间分辨能力的影响：模型组大鼠达到学会水迷宫标准所需训练次数明显多于假损伤组($P < 0.01$)，(I)组学会迷宫所需训练次数比模型组明显减少($P < 0.05$)，学会的动物只数较模型组增多。模型组大鼠进入盲端次数明显多于假损伤组($P < 0.01$)，到达终点所需时间与假损伤组比较明显延长($P < 0.01$)。(I)组与模型组比较，进入盲端次数明显减少($P < 0.01$)，到达终点所需时间明显缩短(高(I)组第2天 $P < 0.05$ ，其余 $P < 0.01$ ，低(I)组 $P < 0.01$)。结果表明，QA注入双侧海马CA1区可损害大鼠空间分辨能力；(I)对QA损毁双侧海马CA1区所致痴呆大鼠的空间分辨能力障碍具有明显的改善作用，见表2、图1、2。

3 讨论

AD是发生在老年及老年前期以进行性痴呆为特征的大脑退行性病。近期实验表明，Glu能转运异常，引起AD特有的临床表现——记忆缺失。AD病人尸检表明，海马CA1区Glu水平及N-甲基-D-门冬氨酸(NMDA)受体数量发生明显改变，该区病理学变化严重程度与临床行为测试结果相一致^[1, 8]。

QA为Glu类似物，除作为内源性神经递质外，还是内源性兴奋毒素^[9]。Schwarcz等^[10]证明，QA注入海马后，本身不被代谢，作为兴奋性毒素缓慢蓄积。通过快速兴奋毒性和钙有

表1 (I)对QA损毁海马所致痴呆大鼠被动回避反应的影响($\bar{x} \pm S$)

组别	动物数(只)	记忆错误次数(3min)	
		学	测 试
假损伤组	8	3.63 ± 2.97	0.75 ± 0.71
模型组	8	5.75 ± 3.58	$3.63 \pm 1.92^{\Delta\Delta}$
模型+高(I)组	8	5.00 ± 3.38	$1.75 \pm 1.39^*$
模型+低(I)组	8	3.89 ± 2.50	$1.14 \pm 0.90^{**}$

与假损伤组比较 $\Delta\Delta P < 0.01$ ，与模型组比较
* $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$ (下同)

表2 (I)对QA损毁双侧海马大鼠水迷宫测试到达终点所需时间的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)

组别	动物数 (只)	到达终点所需时间(s)		
		第1天	第2天	第3天
假损伤组	8	437.8 ± 197.4	159.9 ± 100.2	81.6 ± 18.9
模型组	8	1071.5 ± 213.2 ^{ΔΔ}	888.3 ± 366.8 ^{ΔΔ}	730.8 ± 439.2 ^{ΔΔ}
模型+低(I)组	8	704.6 ± 146.5 ^{**}	417.9 ± 320.5 [*]	173.9 ± 109.5 ^{**}
模型+高(I)组	8	680.5 ± 233.1 ^{**}	292.2 ± 110.1 ^{**}	142.0 ± 38.0 ^{**}

与假损伤组比较 ^{ΔΔ}P<0.01, 与模型组比较 *P<0.05 **P<0.01

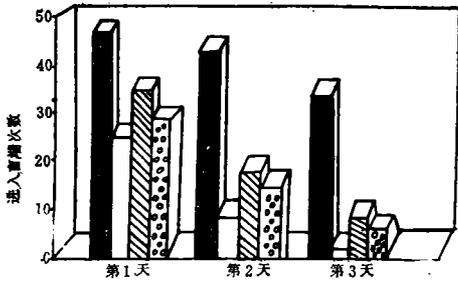


图1 (I)对QA损毁双侧海马大鼠水迷宫测试进入盲端次数的影响

■模型组 □假损伤组 ▨模型+高(I)组 ▩模型+低(I)组

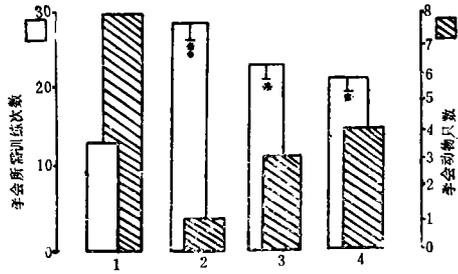


图2 (I)对QA损毁双侧海马大鼠水迷宫测试达到学会标准所需训练次数及学会动物只数的影响

1-假损伤组 2-模型组 3-模型+高(I)组 4-模型+低(I)组
与假损伤组比较 **P<0.01, 与模型组比较 *P<0.05

相关的延迟作用, 导致局部细胞急性坏死, 进而引起神经元慢性溃变[2]。由于海马CA1区大量的锥体细胞变性坏死, NMDA受体遭到破坏, 长时程增强现象(LTP)不能形成, 最终导致学习记忆功能障碍。我们用QA损毁双侧海马CA1区造成痴呆动物模型的理论依据与实验结果相吻合。

(I)是以人参为主药, 辅以具有温肾壮阳的中药复方制剂。已知记忆的形成和贮存与脑内神经递质及蛋白质的形成有关。(I)改善QA损毁双侧海马所致痴呆大鼠学习记忆的作用机制可能是多方面的。根据本次实验结果推测, 可能通过对机体功能的双向调节作用, 降低兴奋性毒素的含量, 减弱对受体的过渡激动作用, 阻止QA对细胞的急性神经毒性损害; 减少氧自由基形成, 延缓细胞的慢性溃变, 易化学习记忆功能, 从而改善痴呆大鼠的学习记忆功能。

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Fubida Granule is a new Chinese herbal preparation. It consists of Rizoma Chuanxiong, Fructus Forsythiae and Herba Asari. It is used for the treatment of acute and subacute paranasal sinusitis. This work reports a new HPLC method for the determination of tetramethylpyrazine in the Chinese herbal preparation. A reverse phase column C₁₈ was used for the separation with methanol-water (52:48) at 1.0ml/min as eluent and measured by UV detector at 292nm. The extraction recovery was 99.2%, RSD was 1.1% (n=4) and the sensitivity limit of quantitative analysis was 0.5µg/ml. The assay is simple, rapid and sensitive with good reproduction.

(Original article on page 459)

Experimental Studies on the Effect of "Liver-Softening Anti-Fibrotic Decoction" on Active and Inactive Fibrotic Rats

Jing Shugen, Wang Lingtai, Ren Jiawei, et al

"Liver-Softening Anti-Fibrotic Decoction", a preparation consisted mainly of medicinal herbs with tonifying "Qi", flourishing "Yin", activating blood and eliminating stasis, was given by gavage to Dimethyl nitrosamine (DMN) induced fibrotic rat to assess its effect on active and inactive liver fibrosis. It was found that this preparation, besides its promoting growth and protein metabolism activities, can also lower serum alkaline phosphatase, decrease serum hyaluronate and liver hydroxy proline, with a better curative effect on experimental liver fibrosis in rats than its prophylactic effect.

(Original article on page 468)

Effect of Lingzhi (*Ganoderma lucidum*) on Water-Immersion Stress Ulcer in Mice and Its Antagonism to Acetylcholine in Vitro

Cheng Zhanghua, Masao Mori, et al

Mice were pretreated po with 0.4g/kg, 1.0g/kg, 2.0g/kg Lingzhi aqueous extract once daily for 3 days respectively. 1h after the last dose, they were kept under restraint plus water-immersion stress for 22h. Lingzhi 1.0g/kg, 2.0g/kg, and atropine 0.04g/kg markedly decreased ulcer formation and hemorrhage incidences compared with control ($P < 0.01$). Lingzhi in different dosages could produce by acetylcholine. Its IC₅₀ was found to be 8.5×10^{-4} g/ml. Ulcer formation under stress condition is due to stimulation of the excessive central hypothalamus and parasympathetic nervous system; especially vagal overactivity plays an important role. The results suggest that Lingzhi possesses a blocking effect on peripheral parasympathetic nervous system.

(Original article on page 472)

Effect of Ginseng and Angelica Sinensis Decoction (GASD) on Learning and Memory of Dementia Rat with Hippocampal Lesions Induced by Quinolinic Acid

Song Qianliu, Zong Ruiyi and Xie Xianglin

By one trial passive avoidance response-step-down task and water maze spatial localization task, the effect of Ginseng and Angelica Sinensis Decotion (GASD) on pathological models of the anmesia rat with hippocampal lesions induced by quinolinic acid was studied. Results suggest that GASD can improve learning and memory deficiency in rats with bilateral hippocampal lesions after administration of quinolinic acid. The major mechanism of GASD may be related to the regulation of the glutamatergic function and prevention of the neurotoxicity of quinolinic acid.

(Original article on page 474)

On the Ultrastructure of Mongolian Milkvetch (*Astragalus mongholicus*) and a Comparison of Their Isozymes and Lipase

Bai Xiaoling, Zhang Li, Qiao Yanxiang, et al

Astragalus mongholicus with red or green stalks and *A. membranaceus* with or without down on its leaves were differentiated by comparing their pollen, vein on their leaf surface, scanning their stigma and ovary with electron microscope and analyzing their isoenzymes and lipases.

(Original article on page 479)

Preliminary Report on the Regeneration Test of Cassia Bark Tree (*Cinnamomum cassia*) After Peeling off Its Bark

Zhou Zhen, Ren Daquan, Pen Wenquan

The bark of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl can be regenerated after peeling by painting with auxin (NAA) and 6-benzyl amido purine and dressed with plastic films. Mechanism regeneration and its economical potential need further research.

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C_s-H)。¹³CNMR (CDCl₃) δppm: 166.3 (C₁), 148.1 (C₅', 4'), 142.7 (C₈), 140.9 (C₆), 132.5 (C₁''), 129.2 (C₄或C₁₂), 128.2 (C₁₃), 121.8 (C₂), 120.1 (C₉), 108.1 (C₅'), 105.3 (C₁''), 100.8 (C₇''), 46.99 (α-C), 32.9 (C₈或C₁₁), 29.4 (C₈或C₁₀), 29.1 (C₇或C₉), 28.8 (β-C), 20.3 (2×r-C)。MSm/z (%): 383 (M⁺, 83), 248 (91.9), 161 (41.8), 152 (54.5), 131 (100), 135 (92.4), 103 (58.9)。以上数据

与文献报道的N-异丁基-十三-13(3, 4-次甲二氧苯基)-2E, 4E, 12E-三烯酰胺一致[5]。

IV: 白色油脂状物(石油醚60~90°C), mp 45~47°C。MSm/z: 340 (M⁺)。质谱和红外光谱均显示长链脂肪酸特征, 故鉴定为廿二碳烷酸。

V: 白色固体物(石油醚60~90°C), mp 41~43°C。MSm/z: 396 (M⁺)。质谱和红外光谱亦显示长链脂肪酸类的特征, 因此鉴定为廿六碳烷酸。

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