membrane when the extracellular K⁺ concentraction is increased^[14]. In the present study, DFCT shifted the NA and KCl concentration-response curves to the right. These results might reflect the inhibition of calcium influx into the cellular cytoplasm which are supported by those previously reports that DFCT could markedly block calcium influx through ROCs and PDCs in cellular membrane of vascular smooth muscle according to ⁴⁵ Ca across-membrane measurement^[15]. In this way, the vasodilator effect of DFCT has been associated with an inhibitory modulation of calcium entry into vascular smooth muscle.

In conclusion, our results indicate that, in rabbit thoracic aorta, the water decoction of DFCT exhibits a vasodilatory effect on contraction induced by NA, which is related to endothelium and involved in NO. Also, this vascular relaxation probably is mediated by inhibition of calcium influx via ROCs and PDCs.

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人参茎叶皂苷对失血性休克大鼠糖皮质激素受体的影响

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摘 要:目的 观察人参茎叶皂苷 (ginsenosides, GSS) 对失血性休克大鼠糖皮质激素受体 (GR) 的影响,并分析其作用机制,为研制及时抢救失血性休克患者的天然药物制剂提供实验依据。方法 雄性 SD 大鼠随机分为失血性休克组和对照组,失血性休克组分别每日 ig 200, 100, 50 mg/kg GSS 水溶液,对照组和模型组 ig 蒸馏水 2 mL, 共 $10~\rm d$ 。以 [3 H] 地塞米松为配体,用一点分析法测脑和肝胞液 GR 结合活性 (Rs)、半定量 RT-PCR 方法测肝胞液 GR mRNA 水平、放免法测血浆促肾上腺皮质激素 (ACTH) 和皮质酮 (GC) 浓度。结果 GSS 组大鼠脑和肝胞液的 GR 结合活性高于单纯失血性休克组,其中以中剂量组最明显 (P < 0.01); GSS 组大鼠肝胞液 GR mRNA 表达水平高于单纯失血性休克组; GSS 组大鼠血浆 ACTH 和 GC 浓度和单纯失血性休克组没有明显差别。结论 GSS

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可减轻失血性休克大鼠 GR 结合活性的下降幅度,作用机制可能与其促进了 GR mRNA 表达有关,并可能存在一个最佳剂量。

关键词: 人参茎叶皂苷; 糖皮质激素受体; 失血性休克

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Effects of ginsenosides on glucocorticoid receptor in hemorrhagic shock rats

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Abstract: Object To evaluate the effects of ginsenosides (GSS) in stem and leaves of ginseng on glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in the hemorrhagic shock rats, and study the mechanism. **Methods** Rats were divided into hemorrhagic shock group and control group. The rats in hemorrhagic shock groups were ig 200, 100, 50 mg/kg/d GSS, model group and control group were ig distilled water 2 mL for 10 days. The Rs of GR in brain and hepatic cytosol of rats were measured by radioligand binding assay, using [³H] dexamethasone as the ligand. The level of GR mRNA expression in hepatic cytosol were determined by RT-PCR. Plasma adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and glucocorticoid (GC) concentrations were determined by the radioimmunoassay. **Results**

Rs of GR in brain and hepatic cytosol were higher in hemorrhagic shock+ GSS groups than those in hemorrhagic shock group, and the Rs of GR was the highest in hemorrhagic shock+ 10 mg/ mL GSS group (P < 0.01); Expression of GR mRNA in hepatic cytosol was higher in hemorrhagic shock+ GSS groups than those in hemorrhagic shock group; The plasma concentrations of ACTH and GC were not altered by GSS. **Conclusion** GSS can alleviate the decrease of the Rs of GR in brain and hepatic cytosol through the way to accelerate the expression of GR mRNA. Perhaps the 10 mg/ mL is the best dosage of ginsenosides.

Key words: ginsenosides; glucocorticoid receptor; hemorrhagic shock

应激可导致糖皮质激素受体 (GR) 结合活性下降[1]。以往研究证实中医方剂"参附汤"可减轻失血性休克时 GR 结合活性的下降幅度[2]。人参是"参附汤"的君药,其主要有效成分是人参皂苷。人参茎叶原为废弃物,现发现其所含的皂苷与人参根皂苷化学成分和药理活性基本一致[3],若人参茎叶皂苷在提高糖皮质激素受体、促进失血性休克的救治方面具有人参根皂苷相似甚至相同的作用,那么对研制及时抢救失血性休克患者、提高部队作战能力的天然药物制剂的意义是显而易见的。因此本实验对人参茎叶是否也有调节 GR 结合活性的作用,其作用机制是什么,有无量效关系等问题进行了初步研究。

1 材料与方法

- 1. 1 药物: 人参茎叶皂苷 (ginsenosides, GSS) 黑龙江东宁制药厂提供,纯度为 91.67%, 用蒸馏水配制成 20,10,5 mg/mL 3 个浓度的水溶液待用。
- 1.2 动物分组: 雄性 SD 大鼠 30 只, 体重 (175 ±5) g, 第二军医大学实验动物中心提供, 许可证号 SCXK (沪) 2002-0006。 大鼠适应环境 7 d 后

随机分为失血性休克组和对照组, 每组 6 只。失血性休克组包括 3 个 GSS 组和 1 个模型组, GSS 组分别每日 ig 高、中、低 (200,100,50~mg/kg) 3 个剂量的 GSS 水溶液, 模型组和对照组 ig 蒸馏水 2~mL/次, 共 10~d。

- 1.3 失血性休克模型制备^[4]:将 GSS 组和模型组大鼠于末次 ig 30 min 后, 氯胺酮 (0.7 mL/500 g, ip) 麻醉, 左侧颈动脉插管, 放血。放血量为总血量的 20% (依据每个动物的体重计算其总血量), 1 min 内放完, 缝合伤口。12 h 后处死。为避免昼夜节律对激素分泌及其受体的影响, 各组动物完成实验程序后, 均于统一时间快速断头处死, 取所需组织供实验用。
- 1.4 指标的测定: 血浆促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)和皮质酮(GC)浓度的测定采用放免法。脑胞液和肝胞液 GR 结合活性测定,以[³H]地塞米松为配体,用一点分析法;肝胞液 GR mRNA 水平测定,采用 RT-PCR 方法,上游引物为: Ś AGGG-CGGTCAGT GTTTTCTA Ś; 下游引物: Ś AGGG-GT GAGCTGTGGTAAT G Ś, 产物大小为 433 bp。

扩增: 每个反应用 2.5 LL 10X PCR Buffer (w/20 mmol/L MgCb), 19. 25 \(\mu L \) H2O, 0. 5 \(\mu L \) 10 mmol/L 4xdNTPmin, 0.25 µL iNos-UP, 0.25 µL iNos Down, 0. 25 LT ag DNA Polymerase (1. 25 U. 上海 博彩生物公司),混匀,分装到 0.2 mL PCR 薄壁管 里, 每管 23 川。内参βActin 采用同样的方式进行 (β-Actin-UP: 5 TGGGACGATATGGA-GAAGAT 5 ATT GCCGAT AGT-3: β-Actin-Doen: GATGACCT 3)。在每管中加入 2 LL RT 产物、混 匀。加入 30 川、石蜡油。PCR 扩增条件: 94 ℃ 45 s, 预变性 120 s, 72 ℃ 延伸 60 s, 循环 35 次, 最后延 伸 300 s。DNA 扩增产物用 1.6% 的 Agarose 电泳 和 EB 染色后用 TasnonGIS 100 数码凝胶图象分析 系统作扩增结果检测和半定量分析。

1.5 统计分析: 数据用 SPSS10.0 软件进行 *F* 检验。 **2** 结果

2.1 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠脑胞液、肝胞液 GR 结合活性的影响: 大鼠急性失血后 12 h, 脑胞液 GR 结合活性大幅度下降,与对照组比较,模型组脑胞液 GR 结合活性下降了 80.8%,而 GSS 高、中、低剂量组分别下降了 75%, 49.0%, 69.7%; 急性失血后12 h, 大鼠肝胞液 GR 结合活性也明显下降,与对照组比较,模型组肝胞液 GR 结合活性下降了57.8%,而 GSS 高、中、低剂量组分别下降了45.0%, 39.4%, 37.5%。结果见表1。

表 1 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠脑胞液、肝胞液 GR 结合活性的影响 $(\bar{x} \pm s, n=6)$

Table 1 Effect of GSS on Rs of GR in brain and hepatic cytosol in hemorrhagic shock rats ($\overline{x} \pm s$, n=6)

组别	剂量	脑胞液	抑制率	肝胞液	抑制率
	mg• kg [−]	(fm ol• mg ⁻¹)	1%	$/(\text{ fmol}^{\bullet} \text{ mg}^{-1})$	1%
对照	-	152. 73±46. 80	-	649. 15±100. 19	
模型	_	29. 33 \pm 16. 14 $^{\vartriangle}$	80.8	274. 15± 32. 98 [△]	57. 8
GSS	200	38. 18 ± 28 . 28^{\triangle}	75. 0	356.77± 44.21 ^{△*}	45 0
	100	77. 87±30. 08 ^{△* *}	▲ 49. 0	393. 45± 57. 77 ^{△*}	* 39.4
	50	46. 32±14. 81 [△]	69. 7	408. 67± 69. 66 ^{△*}	* 37. 1

与对照组比较: $^{\Delta}P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较: $^{*}P < 0.05$ * * $^{*}P < 0.01$; 与 GSS 高剂量组比较: $^{*}P < 0.05$

 $^{\triangle}P<$ 0. 01 vs control group; * P< 0. 05 $^{-*}$ * P< 0. 01 vs model group; $^{\blacktriangle}P<$ 0. 05 vs GSS high dose group

2.2 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠肝胞液 GR mRNA 水平的影响: 由图 1 可见, 大失血 12 h 后, 大鼠 GR mRNA 的表达受到了明显抑制, 模型组 GR mRNA 表达水平比对照组下降了 52.9%, 而 GSS 可缓解这种抑制, 高剂量组 GR mRNA 表达水平只下降了 9.3%, 低剂量组下降了 8.6%, 中剂量组还升高了 19.2%。

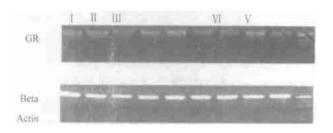


图 1 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠肝胞液 GR mRNA 水平影响电泳结果

Fig. 1 Electrophoresis of GSS on level of GR mRNA of hepatic cytosol in hemorrhagic shock rats

2.3 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠血浆 ACTH, GC 含量的影响: 见表 2。急性大失血使大鼠血浆 ACTH 和 GC 的含量大幅度上升 (P< 0.001), GSS 各组与模型组相比没有明显变化。

表 2 GSS 对失血性休克大鼠血浆 ACTH, GC 含量的影响 $(\overline{x} \pm s, n = 6)$

Table 2 Effect of GSS on levels of ACTH, GC in plasma of hemorrhagic shock rats $(\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6)$

组别	剂量/(mg• kg-1)	ACTH/ $(pg^{\bullet}mL^{-1})$	GC/ (ng• mL ⁻¹)
对照	-	52. 14±13. 81	39. 32 ± 24. 60
模型	-	187. 54 ± 34 . 12^*	357. 41 ± 15 . 32^*
GSS	200	176. $32 \pm 33. 00^*$	$375.50 \pm 46.30^*$
	100	180. $23 \pm 42. 35^*$	353. $12 \pm 54. 34^*$
	50	193. $68 \pm 52. 47^*$	396. $20 \pm 52. 16^*$

与对照组比较: * P < 0.01

3 讨论

GC 在维持应激时机体内环境稳定方面起着极其重要的作用,其生物效应的发挥主要靠细胞内 GR 的介导^[5]。研究表明,应激过程中 GR 结合活性下降导致细胞水平 GC 功能不全,是休克发生、发展的关键因素之一^[6,7]。因此,寻找调节 GR 的药物,有着十分重要的军事和临床意义。我们的研究先后发现参附汤、生脉散等经典方药分别对失血性休克和热损伤模型大鼠肝、脑胞液异常降低的 GR 水平有明显的上调作用^[8,9]。尽管参附汤、生脉散都只有 4 味中药组成,但其有效成分仍然非常复杂,影响深入研究。根据中医配伍原理和一般的逻辑推理,认为参附汤、生脉散都能上调糖皮质激素受体的主要有效药物组伤可能是人参,故选择了人参的主要有效成分 GSS 作为研究对象。研究结果显示,GSS 对失血性休克大鼠GR 确有明显的保护作用。

在应激过程中, GR 结合活性的下降与垂体-肾上腺皮质激素调节、GR 蛋白的降解速度大于合成速度、或因脱磷酸化作用使结合型 GR 转变为非结合型 GR 等因素有关^[10]。从本实验结果分析, 失血

^{*} $P < 0.01 \ vs$ control group

性休克组大鼠, ig GSS 与 ig 蒸馏水相比, 血浆 ACTH 和 GC 的含量并没有明显变化, 但肝胞液 GR mRNA 表达水平则大幅度地提高, 这提示 GSS 对急性大失血大鼠 GR 结合活性的保护作用可能不是通过垂体-肾上腺皮质激素调节, 而可能是通过加强 GR 蛋白的合成速度。至于磷酸化脱磷酸化是否也发挥作用, 有待于进一步研究。GSS 的 3 个剂量组中以中剂量组对 GR 的调节作用最为明显, 据此推测, GSS 保护应激机体 GR 可能有一个最佳剂量,值得进一步探讨。

本研究的结果为 GSS 的进一步开发利用提供了初步的实验依据, 尽管其确切的作用机制尚待进一步研究, 但随着研究的深入, 必将为研制及时抢救失血性休克患者, 提高部队作战能力的天然药物制剂提供科学的实验依据。

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红花黄色素改善大鼠缺氧心肌能量代谢的研究

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摘 要:目的 探讨红花黄色素 (SY) 缓解大鼠心肌缺氧性损伤作用及其对能量代谢的影响。方法 建立大鼠离体心脏的冠状动脉灌流模型,以 2,4 二硝基苯肼比色法测心室肌组织乳酸脱氢酶 (LDH)漏出量,以荧光素酶法测心室肌组织 ATP 含量,透射电镜观察心尖部组织超微结构;制备大鼠心室肌组织线粒体混悬液,分别以比浊法与荧光偏振法观察线粒体肿胀与膜流动性的变化。结果 SY 可减少大鼠低灌流离体心脏 LDH漏出,缓解心室肌组织 ATP含量下降及其超微结构的损伤; SY 可缓解大鼠心肌线粒体混悬液中线粒体的肿胀及其膜流动性下降。结论 SY 可改善大鼠心肌能量代谢,进而缓解心肌缺氧性损伤。

关键词: 红花黄色素; 乳酸脱氢酶; 三磷酸腺苷; 超微结构; 线粒体

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Study of safflower yellow on improving energetic metabolism in hypoxic myocardium of rats

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Abstract: Object To investigate the action of safflower yellow (SY) against rat cardiac hypoxic damage and the effect on energy metabolism. **Methods** The level of lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) leaked in the coronary effluence was measured with 2, 4 dititrophenylhydrozine colorimetry. After insufficient perfusion, ATP level in ventricular myocardium was determined with luciferin-luciferase bioluminescence technique and ventricular transmission eletromicroscopy was performed. Swelling and membrane fluidity changes were observed in rat myocardial mitochondrion prepared by homogenization and repeated centrifugations, by means of turbidimetry and fluo-

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