

or cell debris induced by complementary cascade reaction<sup>[11]</sup> or by mediators through apoptosis<sup>[16]</sup>. The striking enhancement for clearing Congo-red in the bloodstream of mice by EERD symbolizes its opsonic effect on the phagocytosis, which is definitely helpful in facilitating rehabilitation of injured tissues.

Therefore, the anti-inflammatory effect of EERD was realized, at least in part, by inhibiting lipid peroxidation, release of mediators and enhancing the activity of SOD and CAT as well as reducing the activity of NOS and potentiating the phagocytosis of RES.

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## 乌苏里藜芦碱对血小板聚集及凝血与出血时间的影响

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**摘要:** 目的 研究乌苏里藜芦碱(VnA)对大鼠的抗血小板作用及其对小鼠凝血时间和出血时间的影响。方法 比浊法测定正常大鼠及血瘀模型大鼠血小板聚集百分率, 观察VnA抗血小板作用。毛细玻璃管法测定小鼠全血凝血时间(CT);比较等效抗凝剂量的VnA及肝素对小鼠尾出血时间(BT)的影响。结果 VnA(45, 30, 15 μg/kg, iv)对ADP诱发的大鼠血小板聚集有明显抑制作用, 且呈剂量依赖性。VnA(12.5, 25, 50, 100 μg/kg, ip)可明显延长小鼠CT和BT, 等效抗凝剂量的VnA(49.3 μg/kg, ip)所致BT延长略低于肝素(1.25 mg/kg, ip), 但无统计学意义。结论 VnA具有显著抗血小板作用, 能显著延长CT, 对BT的延长作用不超过肝素。

**关键词:** 乌苏里藜芦碱; 抗血小板作用; 凝血时间; 出血时间

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## Effects of *Veratrum nigrum* var. *ussuriense* alkaloids on platelet aggregation and time of coagulation and bleeding

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**Abstract:** Object To study the effects of *Veratrum nigrum* L. var. *ussuriense* Nakai alkaloids (VnA) on platelet aggregation in rats and coagulation time, bleeding time in mice. Methods The antiplatelet effect of VnA was examined by determining platelet aggregation rate in normal rats and blood stasis model rats by turbidimetric method developed by Born. Whole blood coagulation time (CT) in mice was measured by capillary glass tube method, bleeding time (BT) by hemorrhagic transection of mouse tail model. Results VnA (45, 30, and 15 µg/kg, iv) significantly inhibited ADP-induced platelet aggregation in rats in a dose-dependent manner. VnA (12.5, 25, 50, and 100 µg/kg, ip) markedly increased CT and BT in mice. VnA [49.3 µg/kg, which was anticoagulantly equieffective to heparin (1.25 mg/kg), ip] prolonged BT. There was no statistically significant difference in BT between VnA and heparin, although BT increase induced by VnA was shorter than that induced by heparin. Conclusion VnA has significant antiplatelet effect in rats and can prolong CT and BT in mice. At equieffective dose VnA-induced BT increase does not exceed that heparin induced.

**Key words:** *Veratrum nigrum* L. var. *ussuriense* Nakai alkaloids (VnA); antiplatelet effect; coagulation time (CT); bleeding time (BT)

乌苏里藜芦碱 (*Veratrum nigrum* L. var. *ussuriense* Nakai alkaloids, VnA) 是自辽宁省千山采集的乌苏里藜芦 *V. nigrum* L. var. *ussuriense* Nakai 根中提取得到的总生物碱, 经光谱、色谱、质谱及核磁共振谱等现代分析方法测得 VnA 中含有 11 种酯型异甾体类生物碱<sup>[1~3]</sup>, 分别为: 藜芦碱 (verazine)、芥尔文 (jervine)、新计巴丁 (neogembudine)、刺孢曲霉碱 (echinuline)、verusurien、verabenzoin、gemidine、gemerine、15-O-(methylbutyroyl) gemine、verussurinine 和 zygadenine。实验研究发现 VnA 具有强大的降低血液黏度和抗血栓作用<sup>[4,5]</sup>, 对大鼠脑缺血-再灌注损伤具有保护作用<sup>[6]</sup>, 提示 VnA 具有良好的开发利用前景。为探讨 VnA 的抗栓降黏作用机制, 本实验对 VnA 抗血小板作用及其对小鼠全血凝血时间 (CT) 和出血时间 (BT) 的影响进行了研究。

### 1 材料与方法

1.1 药品与试剂: VnA (含总碱> 90%), 由大连理工大学化学制药工程系植化研究室提供, VnA 预先加稀盐酸适量使溶解, 并以生理盐水稀释至 100 µg/mL, 灌封灭菌避光保存, 临用前以生理盐水稀释。注射用赖氨匹林 (LAS): 安徽省蚌埠安宝制药厂, 批号 950327; 二磷酸腺苷 (ADP), Sigma 公司产品; 肝素钠, 上海生化制药厂, 批号 870516。

1.2 仪器: TYXN-91 智能血液凝聚仪, 上海医科

大学生物物理研究所产品; LD5—2A 型离心机, 北京医用离心机厂制造。

1.3 动物: SD 大鼠, 雌雄各半, 体重 200~250 g; 昆明种小鼠, 雌雄各半, 体重 18~22 g, 均由大连医科大学动物中心提供。

1.4 VnA 对正常大鼠血小板聚集的影响: 大鼠 50 只, 随机分为 5 组。20% 乌拉坦 ip (5 mL/kg) 麻醉, VnA 高、中、低剂量组分别尾 iv VnA 45、30、15 µg/kg, 阳性对照组 iv LAS 18 mg/kg, 阴性对照组 iv 等量生理盐水 (NS), 给药后 15 min, 颈总动脉取血, 3.8% 枸橼酸钠抗凝 (血与抗凝剂体积比为 9:1), 150 × g 离心 10 min, 制备富血小板血浆 (PRP), 剩余血浆 1 100 × g 离心 15 min, 得贫血小板血浆 (PPP)。用 PPP 调 PRP 中血小板数至 4 × 10<sup>12</sup>~5 × 10<sup>12</sup>/L, 取 PRP 200 µL, 加血小板聚集诱导剂 ADP 适量, 使终浓度为 2 µmol/L, 按浊度法<sup>[7]</sup>测定血小板 5 min 最大聚集率, 血小板聚集测定均在 2 h 内完成, 计算血小板聚集抑制百分率。

血小板聚集抑制率 = (阴性对照组血小板聚集率 - 给药组血小板聚集率)/阴性对照组血小板聚集率 × 100%

1.5 VnA 对血瘀大鼠血小板聚集的影响: 大鼠 40 只, 随机分为 4 组, 正常对照组尾 iv 等量 NS, 其余 3 组按毛氏方法造成急性血瘀模型<sup>[8]</sup>, 即 sc 肾上腺素 800 µg/kg, 共 2 次, 两次间隔 4 h, 其间将大鼠浸入冰水中 5 min。造模后 10 min VnA 高、低剂量组分别 iv VnA 30、15 µg/kg, 模型组 iv 等量 NS。药

后15min，颈总动脉取血，按1.4项方法测定计算。

1.6 VnA 对小鼠CT的影响：小鼠60只，随机分为6组，VnA各剂量组分别ip VnA 100、50、25、12.5 μg/kg，阳性对照组ip 肝素 1.25 mg/kg，阴性对照组ip 等量NS。分别于药后30、60min 将内径1mm 玻璃毛细管分别插入小鼠左右眦球后静脉丛取血，至毛细管血柱达5mm 为止，每隔30s 折断毛细管一小段，肉眼仔细观察有无凝血丝出现，计算从采血到凝血丝出现的时间，即为CT<sup>[9]</sup>，计算CT延长率。

$$CT\text{ 延长率} = (CT_{\text{给药}} - CT_{\text{对照}}) / CT_{\text{对照}} \times 100\%$$

1.7 等效抗凝剂量 VnA 及肝素对正常小鼠BT的影响：仿Kaiser方法求得VnA与肝素的等效抗凝剂量<sup>[10]</sup>，即根据VnA ip后30min全血CT实验结果，将CT延长率与VnA的对数剂量作线性回归，得直线回归方程，然后将肝素(1.25 mg/kg)药后30min CT延长率代入方程，求得VnA的等效抗凝剂量<sup>[10]</sup>。取小鼠30只，随机分为3组，分别ip 肝素 1.25 mg/kg、等效抗凝剂量的VnA 和等量NS。药后30min，将小鼠置于固定器中，使其尾部垂直，于尾尖处剪断鼠尾，每隔30s用滤纸轻吸尾尖血液，直至吸不出血液，记录断尾至出血停止时间，即为BT<sup>[11]</sup>。

1.8 统计学处理：数据以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示，组间采用t检验。

## 2 结果

2.1 VnA 对正常大鼠血小板聚集的影响：见表1。与NS对照组比较，高、中、低剂量VnA均可显著降低ADP诱发的血小板聚集，且呈剂量依赖性。阳性对照药LAS也显示较强的血小板聚集抑制作用。

表1 VnA 对ADP诱发的正常大鼠  
血小板聚集的影响(n=10)

Table 1 Effect of VnA on ADP-induced platelet aggregation in normal rats (n=10)

组别	剂量/(μg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	血小板聚集率/%	血小板聚集抑制率/%
NS	-	52.78 ± 8.52	-
VnA	15	30.58 ± 10.12*	42.06
	30	22.81 ± 7.22**	56.78
	45	20.83 ± 6.47**	60.53
LAS	18 000	28.46 ± 8.54*	46.08

与NS组比较：\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01 vs NS group

2.2 VnA 对血瘀模型大鼠血小板聚集的影响：见表2。与NS对照组比较，血瘀模型组的血小板聚集率显著升高，当血瘀模型大鼠 iv VnA (30、15 μg/kg) 后血小板聚集率显著下降 (P<0.01)。

表2 VnA 对ADP诱发的血瘀大鼠  
血小板聚集的影响(n=10)

Table 2 Effect of VnA on ADP-induced platelet aggregation in blood stasis rats (n=10)

组别	剂量/(μg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	血小板聚集率/%	血小板聚集抑制率/%
正常对照	-	45.23 ± 3.51	-
模型	-	69.72 ± 13.44*	-
VnA	15	40.25 ± 6.82**	42.26
	30	28.11 ± 5.27**	59.68

与正常对照组比较：\*P<0.05；与模型组比较：\*\*P<0.01

\*P<0.05 vs normal control group；\*\*P<0.01 vs model group

2.3 VnA 对小鼠CT的影响：由表3可知，与NS对照组相比，VnA各剂量均可明显延长小鼠CT，并具剂量依赖性。肝素亦可明显延长CT。VnA给药后30min CT延长率(y)与VnA对数剂量(x)呈良好的线性关系，其回归方程为：y = -70.118 + 106.07x (r=0.997)。

表3 VnA 对小鼠CT的影响(n=10)

Table 3 Effect of VnA on CT in mice (n=10)

组别	剂量 (μg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	药后30min		药后60min	
		CT/min	CT延长率/%	CT/min	CT延长率/%
NS	-	1.59 ± 0.31	-	1.63 ± 0.41	-
VnA	12.5	2.33 ± 0.61*	46.6	1.93 ± 1.09*	18.6
	25	2.79 ± 0.96**	75.6	2.70 ± 0.94**	69.8
	50	3.41 ± 1.02**	114.1	2.92 ± 0.67**	79.5
	100	3.82 ± 1.02**	140.2	3.29 ± 0.68**	106.5
肝素	1250	3.33 ± 0.63**	109.4	2.50 ± 0.32**	57.1

与NS组比较：\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01 vs NS group

2.4 等效抗凝剂量 VnA 及肝素对小鼠BT的影响：见表4。由2.3结果得出与肝素 1.25 mg/kg 等效的VnA 抗凝剂量为 49.3 μg/kg。VnA (49.3 μg/kg) 及肝素 (1.25 mg/kg) 使小鼠BT 分别延长 52.1% 和 71.5%，与NS对照组比较差异均显著 (P<0.05)。说明上述两种药物均可延长小鼠BT。等效抗凝剂量 VnA 所致 BT 延长略短于肝素，但无统计学意义。

表4 等效抗凝剂量 VnA 及肝素对  
小鼠BT的影响(n=10)

Table 4 Effect of VnA and heparin at equieffective  
anticoagulant doses on BT in mice (n=10)

组别	剂量/(μg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	BT/min	BT延长率/%
NS	-	2.13 ± 0.69	-
VnA	49.3	3.15 ± 0.94**	52.1
肝素	1250	3.55 ± 1.21**	71.5

与NS组比较：\*\*P<0.01

\*\*P<0.01 vs NS group

## 3 讨论

本研究利用正常和血瘀模型大鼠研究了 VnA 对血小板聚集性的影响, 结果表明 VnA 可明显抑制血小板聚集, 其抑制血小板聚集的生化机制有待进一步研究。实验中还发现, VnA 能剂量依赖性延长 CT, 说明 VnA 对凝血系统可能有作用, 通常认为 CT 延长的特异性不高, 究竟 VnA 影响凝血过程的外源性还是内源性通路, 亦或共同通路, 则有待通过测定凝血酶原时间 (PT)、活化的部分凝血活酶时间 (APTT) 及凝血酶时间 (TT) 进一步加以阐明。

本研究首次发现 VnA 有抗血小板、抗凝作用, 这为 VnA 的抗栓作用给予了一定的解释。等效抗凝剂量的 VnA 所致出血不良反应不高于肝素, 进一步说明 VnA 作为强效抗栓药进行研发是可行的。本研究结果表明, 乌苏里藜芦中主要成分 VnA 抗栓作用与其抗血小板作用有关。

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## 桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷的抗心律失常作用及其急性毒性研究

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**摘要:** 目的 研究桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷的抗心律失常作用及其急性毒性。方法 通过对家兔心电图的测定研究桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷的抗心律失常作用, 应用改良寇氏法研究其急性毒性。结果 桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷能纠正阿霉素引起的快速心律失常, 纠正异搏定引起的缓慢心律失常。急性毒性实验显示其 LD<sub>50</sub> 为 311.7 mg/kg, 95% 可信限为 289.9~339.5 mg/kg。结论 桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷可纠正多种原因引起的心律失常, 且毒性小。

**关键词:** 桂竹糖芥黄酮总苷; 心律失常; 心电图; 半数致死量

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## Effect of flavonoid from *Erysimum cheiranthoides* on arrhythmia and acute toxicity

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**Abstract Object** To study the anti-arrhythmia effect and acute toxicity of flavonoid from *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. **Methods** To study the anti-arrhythmia of the flavonoid by determination of the ECG of rabbits. To study the acute toxicity effect of the flavonoid by Karber's method. **Results** The results showed that the flavonoid could remedy to tachycardia caused by Adriamycin and it could remedy to bradycardia caused by Verapamil. Acute toxicity showed that LD<sub>50</sub> of flavonoid is 311.7 mg/kg, 95% CI is

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