

• 实验研究 •

五仁醇延长小鼠同种异体心肌组织移植存活期的初步观察

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内容提要 五仁醇为中药北五味子的醇提取物。适当剂量的五仁醇单独使用时可有效地延长小鼠同种异体移植心肌组织的存活期。若五仁醇与小剂量常规免疫抑制剂醋酸强的松、硫唑嘌呤合用, 则效果更好, 其延长移植存活的作用较两者单独使用时有明显的增加。

在抗移植排斥反应中应用中药复方汤剂已有过一些研究^(1~3), 我们发现, 单味中药北五味子的醇提取物——五仁醇也可有效地抑制小鼠对同种异体心肌组织的排斥反应。现将初步实验结果报告如下。

材料与方法

一、动物: (1) 供体: 新生 48 小时内昆明种小鼠, 雌雄不拘。(2) 受体: LACA 种小白鼠, 体重 17~23g, 雄性, 均由北京医科大学实验动物部提供。

二、药物: 五仁醇为抚顺市制药厂产品, 批号 840102, 五仁醇含量以所含五味子乙素量计算。醋酸强的松为常州制药厂产品, 批号 850210。硫唑嘌呤为广州第二制药厂产品, 批号 780102。

各种药物均以生理盐水配制, 灌胃给药。

三、动物分组: 共分六组。

第一组, 共 35 只小鼠, 为生理盐水对照组, 剂量为每日 20ml/kg。第二组, 共 14 只小鼠, 为小剂量西药组, 剂量为醋酸强的松与硫唑嘌呤每日各 15mg/kg。第三组, 共 14 只小鼠, 为大剂量西药组, 剂量为醋酸强的松与硫唑嘌呤每日各 30 mg/kg。第四组, 共 12 只小鼠, 为小剂量五仁醇组, 剂量为五仁醇每日 35mg/kg。第五组, 共 22 只小鼠, 为大剂量五仁醇组, 剂量为五仁醇每日 70mg/kg。第六组, 共 22 只小鼠, 为五仁醇与西药合用组, 五仁醇用第五组剂量, 西药用第二组剂量。

以上各组, 生理盐水和五仁醇均为术前 2 日开始给药, 西药均于手术当日开始给药。各组均于术后 14 日停药。

四、动物模型: 基本上采用我中心以往的方法⁽⁴⁾。用尖镊于受体一侧耳背仔细分离出约 2 × 6 mm 大

小的皮下隧道, 将供心取出后沿纵轴剪开, 直接将半心送入受体耳部隧道内, 轻压隧道上方皮肤以排出隧道内残余空气。分离隧道时应避免损伤血管, 手术时注意无菌操作。术后第 7 日起间日测定移植心肌组织之心电图, 术后 15 日起改每日一测。以心电图消失为排斥终点。若首次测心电图时移植心肌无心电活动, 则为手术失败, 结果不做最后统计。

实验结果

实验结果见附表。在本实验中, 小剂量西药组(第二组)的小鼠, 其移植心存活时间虽较生理盐水组(第一组)为长, 但无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)。大剂量西药组(第三组)的移植心存活则明显延长($P < 0.01$), 小剂量五仁醇组(第四组)与生理盐水组比较, 对移植心存活无明显影响, 而大剂量五仁醇(第五组)则可有效地延长移植心的存活($P < 0.02$)。五仁醇与西药合用组(第六组)效果最好, 其移植心存活时间不仅较生理盐水组有非常显著的增加($P < 0.001$), 比大剂量五仁醇和小剂量西药单独使用时移植心的存活时间也有显著增加(P 均 < 0.05)。

附表 各组小鼠游离移植心肌组织存活情况

	动物数 (只)	移植心肌存 活最长天数	移植心肌平均存活 时间($M \pm SD$, 天)
一组	35	19	11.71 ± 3.01
二组	14	21	13.64 ± 4.71
三组	14	24	15.14 ± 3.98
四组	12	12	11.50 ± 1.24
五组	22	29	14.73 ± 5.99
六组	22	30*	19.14 ± 7.31

* 有 4 只动物存活超过 30 天, 按 30 天计算

• 指导者

讨 论

每日70mg/kg剂量的五仁醇单独使用,确有延长小鼠同种异体移植心脏存活时间的作用,而每日35mg/kg的五仁醇未见延长,可能是与剂量不足有关。有人提出五仁醇可抑制小鼠的抗体分泌细胞和特异性玫瑰花形成细胞⁽⁵⁾,据此推测五仁醇延长异体心肌组织存活的机制可能在于抑制了小鼠的免疫功能。

可被五仁醇抑制的特异性玫瑰花形成细胞虽包括一定的T细胞,但考虑到五仁醇药性温和,单独使用恐不足以抑制以细胞免疫为主的急性排斥反应,故设计了第六组。从其结果来看,五仁醇在与效果不很明显剂量的西药免疫抑制剂合用时,可取得比单独使用五仁醇更好的效果。已有报道认为皮质激素和五仁醇在免疫抑制方面有协同作用⁽⁶⁾,我们的结果与此相符。

五仁醇近年来在治疗肝炎方面应用较多,其毒性较低。小鼠给予五味子乙素每日200 mg/kg,连续30天后,小鼠生长、血红蛋白量和主要脏器的组织形态,均未见明显影响,五味子乙素每日10 mg/kg给狗灌胃,连续四周,其食量、体重、血象、肝功能、肾功能及肝组织活检,均与给药前无差别⁽⁷⁾。在我们的实验中,使用西药的小鼠生长均受影响,多数体重下降,且以大剂量西药组较为严重。而单独使用五仁醇的小鼠与生理盐水组的小鼠体重均有所增加。

临床器官移植面临的问题之一,就是如何在减少常规西药免疫抑制剂用量的同时能够有效地抑制移植排斥反应。目前国内抗排斥最常用的药物为肾上腺皮质激素类药物和硫唑嘌呤等,这些药物毒性大、副作用多,除了严重感染外,还常引起糖尿病、消化道出血、低血钾、柯兴氏综合征、白内障以及神经精神系统并发症等一系列严重后果⁽⁸⁾,且剂量难以控制,剂量大则机体难以耐受,剂量小则不足以保护移植体不受排斥。即使是目前国外用得甚广的新兴的环孢菌素A,近来也发现有不少毒副作用^(9,10)。因此,在抗移植排斥中,应用毒性较低的中药配合小剂量的西药免疫抑制剂一起使用,取长补短,使移植体的存活达到或超过单独使用大剂量西药免疫抑制剂时移植体所能存活的时间,而使其毒副作用大为减少,这在临床上是有一定意义的。从我们的实验结果看,五仁醇与西药合用组的移植心平均存活超过19天,其中4只超过30天,2只超过45天,远较对照组的11.7天为长。鉴于该组西药用量较小,且仅用药14天,故我们认为这种存活期的延长是很有意义的。

由于五仁醇对机体一般状态影响小,毒性低,副作用小,与常规免疫抑制剂合用时有可能减少后者的用量,似有必要对其应用于抗移植排斥的可能性作进一步的研究。

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· 简 讯 ·

中国中西医结合妇产科专业委员会于1986年10月7~11日在昆明成立,并进行第二次妇产科学术交流会。大会选出主任委员李超荆、副主任委员李国维、于载畿、梅振翼、于兰馥、刘琨(兼秘书),委员19名。挂靠单位:北京市中医医院。大会共收到论文217篇,大会交流17篇,小组交流143篇,这次大会交流的论文内容丰富,涉及面广,不仅有大量的临床观察,而且在基础理论方面做了不少工作,提出了一些新见解,由宏观向微观领域深化,学习进入了临床与实验相结合的新阶段。会议同时举办了以云南省为主的全国性中西医结合妇产科研究进展学习班。

(薛塞琴)

Preliminary Observation on the Effect of Wureunchun (五仁醇) for Prolonging Cardiac Tissue Allograft Survival Time in Mice

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Wureunchun is an alcohol extract of the fruit of Chinese magnoliavine (*schizandra chinensis*). Experiments showed that at the dose of 70 mg/kg per day for 14 days, Wureunchun prolonged the survival time of cardiac tissue allograft in mice from 11.7 days in control group to 14.7 days. When the dosage of Wureunchun was reduced to 35 mg/kg per day for 14 days, no significant difference in graft survival time was noted between the Wureunchun and control groups. When 70 mg/kg per day was administered in combination with azathioprine (15 mg/kg per day) and prednisone acetate (15 mg/kg per day) all for 14 days, the survival time of the allograft exceeded 19 days, and in certain mice beyond 30 days. The prolongation of survival time was significant, partly because the allograft survived for a certain period of time following the discontinuation of medication, partly because of the reduction of the amount of concomitantly administered conventional immunosuppressive drugs, hence their toxic effect was reduced correspondingly. While Wureunchun has been proved to be almost free from major toxic effect. The experiments indicated that the immunosuppressive effect of a suitable dose of Wureunchun combined with low-dosage conventional immunosuppressive drugs is better than that of either one used alone in mice cardiac tissue allografting model. (Original article on page 33)

An Animal Model for Heart Deficiency Syndrome Induced by Sleep Deprivation

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This paper reports that a model of heart deficiency syndrome was induced by a small platform method for sleep deprivation which can imitate "frightened" and "overfatigue" pathogenic factors of TCM theory. 20 rats of 200~250 g were divided into two groups: a sleep deprived group and a controlled one. Sleep deprivation was carried out on a small platform (d=4.5 cm, W/A>6.40) surrounded by water. The controlled animals were placed on a large platform (d=13.5 cm, W/A<1.73) in the same environment. Then the blood pressure and the ECG were measured and recorded respectively at the time of 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. The heart rate variability (HRV) was analyzed with the spectral method. The results showed that the sleep deprivation could bring about some effects on heart deficiency in the experimental animals, e. g. the blood pressure was decreased, the mean heart rate increased and the HRV power spectrum in lower frequencies was also increased. Therefore, it indicated that the model for deficiency of heart Yin (阴), of heart Qi (气) and deficiency of both heart Qi and Yin could be induced selectively by controlling the duration of sleep deprivation. (Original article on page 35)

Effects of Xiao Chuan Ning (哮喘宁) on Types III and IV of Allergic Reaction

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Xiao Chuan Ning (XCN) is composed of alcoholic and aqueous extracts of medicinal herbs, *Scutellaria baicalensis*, *Paeonia suffruticosa*, *Cinnamomum cassia* and *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*. The present study was undertaken to observe the effects of XCN on types III and IV of allergic reactions and humoral immunity.

XCN was given intraperitoneally in a dose of 2 g/kg per day for 7 or 10 consecutive days prior to the challenge with antigen in rabbits and rats. As compared with the control, it was shown that an inhibitory effect on active Arthus reaction in pretreated rabbits 2 to 6 hrs after the challenge and passive Arthus reaction in pretreated rats 1 to 3 hrs after the challenge. The increase of serum immune complex in rabbits induced by repeated injections of egg albumin and complete Freund's adjuvant was inhibited significantly by given XCN either orally 20 g/kg per day for 6 days or intraperitoneally 2 g/kg per day for 3 days.

XCN (20 and 40/kg per day, orally for 20 days) inhibited contact dermatitis on ears of mice caused by 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB), their inhibition rate were 60.8% and 67.2% respectively. The same doses were given orally for 15 consecutive days in mice, their delayed footpad reaction induced by sheep red blood cells (SRBC) were inhibited, the inhibition rate were 51.8% and 45.7% respectively. As comparing with control, the differences were significant statistically ($P<0.05\sim0.001$).

On the humoral immune response to SRBC in mice, XCN affected neither the number of plaque forming cells of spleen nor the level of serum hemolysin.

From these results, XCN displays the inhibition of types III and IV of allergic reactions and no effect on the humoral immune response. These actions of XCN may be helpful for use in the treatment of asthma.

(Original article on page 38)