

阿魏酸钠对¹⁴C-花生四烯酸在家兔血小板代谢中的影响

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内容提要 阿魏酸钠 (SF) 在体外可抑制家兔血小板血栓素A₂的合成, 剂量与效应相关, IC₅₀为 0.762mmol/L。SF 在明显抑制血栓素A₂生成的同时, 血小板前列腺素E₂和前列腺素F_{2α}的生成也显著减少。此作用类似阿司匹林, 说明SF为血小板环氧酶抑制剂。SF 在浓度高于 0.8mmol/L时, ¹⁴C-花生四烯酸的利用率明显降低, 提示SF可能对血小板脂氧酶活性也有抑制作用。

阿魏酸 (ferulic acid) 是中药当归 (*Angelica sinensis*) 抗血栓和抗血小板聚集有效成分之一^(1,2)。本研究采用合成品阿魏酸的钠盐 (sodium ferulate, 简称SF)。SF可显著抑制血小板花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid, 简称AA) 代谢产物血栓素A₂ (TXA₂) 样物质的生成^(3,4)和丙二醛 (MDA) 的产生⁽⁵⁾。SF抑制血小板TXA₂的生成是否通过对环氧酶或TXA₂合成酶的抑制, 我们采用放射薄层扫描和放射自显影方法进行研究, 现将结果报道如下。

材料和方法

材料: 实验用体重 2 ~ 3 kg 的新西兰大白兔。SF 为本所植化室提供, 咪唑系Fluka厂产品, 阿司匹林为市售品。以上药物临用前用pH7.4 磷酸缓冲液配制。¹⁴C标记花生四烯酸 (¹⁴C-AA) 购自英国Amersham公司, 比活性 58.4mCi/mmol, 应用时用氮气吹干后以Na₂CO₃溶液配成钠盐。血栓素B₂ (TXB₂)、前列腺素E₂ (PGE₂) 以及前列腺素F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) 均为Sigma产品。高效硅胶板购自烟台市化学工业研究所。

方法: 自清醒家兔心脏取血, 以0.077mol/L乙二胺四乙酸钠 (EDTA) 抗凝。将抗凝血离心 (1200rpm) 12min制备富含血小板血浆 (PRP), 再将PRP离心 (3000rpm) 10min, 倾去上清液。血小板沉淀物用含EDTA的三羟甲基氨基甲烷 (Tris) 缓冲液 (pH7.4) 洗涤两次, 最后用不含钙的Kreb氏液制成血小板悬液。取血小板悬液 0.5ml加 50μl不同浓度的SF溶液或磷酸缓冲液, 于37°C温孵5min后加¹⁴C-AA50μl (0.3μCi), 继续温孵30min。加入 2 N甲酸8μl终止反应, 并调温孵液的pH至 3 ~ 3.5。反应终产物以乙醚提取两次, 合并乙醚提取液, 于氮气流下吹干。用氯仿: 甲醇 (2: 1) 液复溶, 在硅胶板上点样, 并点TXB₂、PGE₂、PGF_{2α}、AA标准品作为定位参照, 进行薄层层析。

展开剂为 氯仿: 甲醇: 醋酸: 水 (90: 8: 1: 0.8), 展开距离 17cm, 展开后以碘蒸气显色。此后在日本Aloka放射薄层扫描仪上扫描。然后将放射薄层板进行放射自显影。根据标准品的R_f值将样品中相应的放射性斑点及展开途径上的全部硅胶刮下, 分别放入二甲苯闪烁液中, 在美国Beckman LS 9800液闪计数器上计数。代谢产物生成率和¹⁴C-AA利用率按下式计算:

$$\text{代谢产物生成率} = \frac{\text{该产物的峰计数 (cpm)}}{\text{全部放射计数 (cpm)}} \times 100\%$$

¹⁴C-AA利用率

$$= \frac{\text{全部放射计数 (cpm)} - {}^{14}\text{C-AA 峰计数 (cpm)}}{\text{全部放射计数 (cpm)}} \times 100\%$$

结 果

一、SF对血小板TXB₂生成的影响

不同浓度SF对兔血小板TXB₂生成的影响, 见表1。

表1 SF对兔血小板TXB₂生成和¹⁴C-AA利用率的影响 (M±SD)

组别	终浓度 Δ	TXB ₂		¹⁴ C-AA	
		生成率 (%)	抑制率 (%)	利用率 (%)	抑制率 (%)
对照	—	19.2±6.6(7)		77.7±3.2(6)	
阿 魏 酸 钠	0.1	16.0±4.1(3)	16.7	78.0±5.1(3)	-0.4
	0.2	14.7±5.0(4)	23.4	68.7±12.6(4)	11.6
	0.4	9.9±4.0(5)*	48.4	73.9±7.4(5)	4.9
	0.8	6.2±0.2(3)***	67.7	31.5±8.4(3)***	59.5
	1.6	1.7±0.2(3)***	91.2	30.7±8.4(3)***	60.5
阿 司 匹 林	3.2	1.2±0.9(3)***	93.8	40.9±10.6(3)***	47.4
	0.8	1.0±0.5(2)***	95.2		
咪唑	1.6	6.0±3.7(3)**	68.8		

注: 括号内为实验次数; *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001下表同, Δ单位为mmol/L, 下同

对照管血小板TXB₂生成率为19.2±6.6%，SF(终浓度0.1~3.2mmol/L)对血小板TXB₂的生物合成有不同程度的抑制作用(抑制率16.7~93.8%)，半数抑制浓度(IC₅₀)为0.762mmol/L。SF在高于0.4mmol/L浓度时对血小板TXB₂生成与对照组比较，差别显著。阿司匹林在与SF同一浓度(0.8mmol/L)下，对血小板TXB₂生成的抑制作用强于SF，P<0.001；而咪唑在与SF同一浓度(1.6mmol/L)下，其对血小板TXB₂生成的抑制作用低于SF，P<0.01。

二、SF对血小板PGE₂、PGF_{2α}生成的影响

环氧酶抑制剂阿司匹林(0.8mmol/L)对PGE₂和PGF_{2α}的生成均有显著的抑制作用。与此相反，TXA₂合成酶抑制剂咪唑(1.6mmol/L)明显促进PGE₂和PGF_{2α}的产生，如表2所示。

表2 SF对兔血小板PGE₂和PGF_{2α}生成的影响

组别	终浓度	PGE ₂		PGF _{2α}	
		生成率(%)	抑制率(%)	生成率(%)	抑制率(%)
对照		3.2±1.3(7)		3.1±0.9(7)	
阿魏酸钠	0.8	2.1±0.1(3)	25.0	1.2±0.2(3)**	61.3
	1.6	1.0±0.5(3)**	64.3	0.6±0.1(3)***	80.6
	3.2	0.9±0.7(3)**	66.7	0.3±0.2(2)***	90.3
阿司匹林	0.8	0.8±0.4(2)**	75.0	0.4±0.2(2)***	87.1
咪唑	1.6	15.1±7.0(3)**	-371.9	7.2±3.1(3)*	-132.3

SF终浓度0.1~0.4mmol/L对血小板PGE₂和PGF_{2α}的生成没有明显影响。在≥0.8mmol/L时则显著抑制两产物的生成，此作用呈剂量依赖关系。SF对PGE₂、PGF_{2α}生成的作用类似阿司匹林，不同于咪唑。

三、SF对血小板¹⁴C-AA利用率的影响

SF在低浓度时对血小板¹⁴C-AA的利用率没有显著影响，在>0.8mmol/L时则明显降低血小板对¹⁴C-AA的利用率，但此抑制作用无剂量依赖性。

讨 论

抗血小板药阿司匹林和咪唑均可通过阻断血小板TXA₂的生成而抑制血小板聚集。所不同的是，阿司匹林通过抑制环氧酶活性，阻碍血小板AA衍变为前列腺素内过氧化物(PGG₂·PGH₂)，咪唑则通过抑制TXA₂合成酶活性，阻断PGG₂·PGH₂转化为TXA₂(6)。

本研究结果说明，SF的作用类似阿司匹林，为血小板环氧酶抑制剂。本实验室曾报道，SF体内给药在

明显抑制血小板聚集和TXA₂生成的同时，对动脉壁PGI₂样物质的生成没有显著影响(3,4)。有报道，阿魏酸对AA诱导人血小板MDA生成无影响，而对凝血酶诱导的MDA生成有明显抑制作用，从而认为SF对人血小板环氧酶无抑制作用(7)。本研究结果提示SF为兔血小板环氧酶抑制剂。一般认为，TXA₂合成酶抑制剂具有选择性，在抑制血小板TXA₂生成的同时并不抑制血管壁PGI₂的合成，作为抗血小板药优于环氧酶抑制剂。然而也有人认为，血小板TXA₂合成酶抑制剂不如环氧酶抑制剂有效，后者可使血小板诱聚性的PGG₂·PCH₂和PG减少(8)。故SF作为血小板环氧酶抑制剂，在抑制血小板聚集和血小板TXA₂生成的同时若不影响血管壁PGI₂的合成，仍具有其临床应用价值。

SF在终浓度>0.8mmol/L时，血小板¹⁴C-AA利用率降低，提示血小板脂氧酶活性亦受到抑制。此结果与SF(2.5mmol/L)对人血小板脂氧酶活性有抑制作用相符(7)。血小板脂氧酶受抑制则其代谢产物12-过氧化羧花生四烯酸(12-HPETE)生成减少。12-HPETE可激活血循环中白细胞和肺巨噬细胞中的5-脂氧酶，从而诱发自三烯的生成(9)。因此，血小板12脂氧酶若受抑制，则可间接抑制自三烯的生物合成。SF对血小板12脂氧酶有抑制作用，其对白细胞脂氧酶是否也有抑制作用，尚待研究。

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Experimental Study on Treatment and Prevention of Asymmetrical Intrauterine Growth Retardation with Huoxue Huayu(活血化痰) Prescription

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The therapeutical and preventive effect of the compound prescription of Huoxue Huayu (promoting blood circulation to remove stasis, PBCRS) and Yiqi Huoxue (益气活血, replenishing Qi to remove stasis, RQRS) on experimental intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) of rat by passive smoking during gestation was observed. After the mother-rats were given PBCRS prescription during gestation the fetal average birth weight, crown-heel length, liver weight and some other growth parameters were markedly improved, the hemoglobin level and hematocrit level of pregnant rat were decreased and the pathological changes of placentae were alleviated. The results of present study indicated that blood stasis is one of pathogenetic mechanism of asymmetrical IUGR and that the PBCRS recipe could improve intrauterine growth environment of fetus by way of preventing the insufficiency of hemodilution, increasing in uteroplacental blood flow and alleviating of pathological lesions in placentae. The results were likely to provide some evidences for using PBCRS and RQRS in treating and preventing IUGR in clinical practice.

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Effect of Sodium Ferulate on ^{14}C -Arachidonic Acid Metabolism in Rabbit Platelets

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Sodium ferulate(SF) is one of the antiplatelet ingredients in *Angelica sinensis*. The effect of SF on ^{14}C -arachidonic acid metabolism in washed intact rabbit platelets was studied with radiochromatography and radioautography. SF(0.1~3.2mmol/L) inhibited the generation of platelet thromboxane B_2 in a dose-dependent manner (reduced by 16.7~93.8%), and the IC_{50} was shown to be 0.762mmol/L. The formation of PGE_2 and $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ was also reduced significantly when SF was used at high concentration (0.8~3.2mmol/L). These results indicated that SF might be a platelet cyclooxygenase inhibitor. Since the utilization of ^{14}C -AA was obviously suppressed ($P < 0.001$) at the concentrations higher than 0.8mmol/L, the activity of platelet 12-lipo-oxygenase might also be inhibited by SF.

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Effect of Promoting Blood Circulation to Remove Blood Stasis Herbs on Bone Marrow Hemopoiesis

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Our experiment have shown that human or mouse marrow stroma layer(SL) has markedly inhibited the granulocyte-macrophage progenitor cell (CFU-GM) grown over them, called SL-CFU-GM, was taken as a method to investigate the bone marrow hemopoietic cell and the function of hemopoietic stroma. The mechanism of inhibition is, at least partly through prostaglandin (PG) E produced in SL. Mice were treated with promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis herbs as ligustrazine, a compound injection of *Salvia* (composed of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* and *Dalbergia odorifera* equally), and normal saline (control) for three days. Their bone marrow cells were taken on day 4 for CFU-GM and SL-CFU-GM determination. Both of them did not enhance CFU-GM. But the SL-CFU-GM of mice injected with ligustrazine increased significantly compared to the control ($P < 0.05$). The promoting effect might be by overcoming the suppression of PGE of SL, because when indomethacin was added, the SL-CFU-GM were further increased. The results suggested that ligustrazine may ameliorate the marrow microenvironment in vivo or the stroma function improved as to enhance hemopoiesis. It may be the reason that some blood disorders with hypoplasia marrow responded well to the PBCRS herbs.

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