

赤芍801对大鼠心脏和肝脏微粒体羧基酯酶的诱导作用

中国中医研究院中药研究所药理二室 杜贵友 叶文华 李江

内容提要 心脏和肝脏微粒体羧基酯酶(CEase)的活力用醋酸硝基苯水解后释放的对硝基苯酚的量表示。本研究观察了酶诱导剂苯巴比妥(PB)、地塞米松(DEX)、安妥明(CPIB)以及赤芍801、首乌、茵陈对大白鼠心脏和肝脏CEase活力的诱导作用。结果表明PB、DEX、CPIB、赤芍801、茵陈对肝脏CEase活力均有诱导作用(P 均 <0.05),而PB、DEX、CPIB使肝脏重量增加(P 均 <0.05),赤芍801、茵陈对肝重量没有影响。DEX、CPIB、赤芍801对心脏CEase活力有诱导作用(P 均 <0.05)。研究提示赤芍801、茵陈对肝脏水解过程有促进作用,有利于毒物排泄。

赤芍801有明显的抗血栓形成作用,并且有抑制血小板聚集的功能^(1,2),能抑制花生四烯酸的代谢和血栓素 A_2 合成⁽³⁾。因此可以认为赤芍801也参与脂质代谢过程。赤芍801的有效成分是没食子酸丙酯,曾做为食品添加剂而被应用,羧基酯酶(Carboxylesterase EC.3.1.1.1, CEase)是水解脂肪族和芳香酯类酶的高效催化剂,并参与脂质代谢,在药物代谢和解毒过程中起重要作用⁽⁴⁾。没食子酸丙酯可由没食子酸和正丙醇酯化反应生成,而没食子酸丙酯又可水解后生成没食子酸和正丙醇,CEase是水解酶的催化剂,因此我们推测赤芍801能诱导CEase的活力。为了证实这一推测,我们观察了赤芍801等药物对大鼠心脏和肝脏CEase的活力诱导作用。现将实验结果报告如下。

材料与方法

药品与试剂:赤芍801(CS)每瓶60mg粉剂,由吉林省红光制药厂和湖南医药工业研究所共同生产;首乌为江苏产,醋酸乙酯提取物;茵陈为河北产,醇提取物;苯巴比妥(PB)国外进口分装;安妥明(CPIB)油剂,酚试剂系日本和光公司产品;醋酸地塞米松片剂(DEX),每片含0.75mg DEX,江苏镇江产;醋酸硝基苯(P-NpA)系日本半片公司产品。

药物的制备:赤芍801溶解于生理盐水,微加温溶解后配成6mg/ml的浓度,首乌醋酸乙酯提取物(SW)溶于去离子水,配成48mg/ml的浓度,茵陈30%乙醇提取物(YC)配成,1.8mg/ml, PB溶于生理盐水配成80mg/ml, CPIB溶于玉米油配成60mg/ml,

DEX溶于生理盐水配成5mg/ml的浓度备用。

药物对体内酶活力的诱导:用Wistar种雄性大鼠,体重(100~140g)分为7组,每组5只,自由饮水。对照组给生理盐水1ml,每天灌胃1次,连续2周;给药组每天1次,分别给赤芍801(24mg/kg ip)、首乌(10mg/kg po)、茵陈(25mg/kg po),连续给药2周。PB(80mg/kg ip), DEX(100mg/kg po), CPIB(300mg/kg po),连续给药1周,于给药第14天和第7天全部动物击头处死。

CEase的制备:将动物处死后颈动脉放血,取心脏和肝脏,用磷酸生理盐水灌流冲洗心脏和肝脏,分别称重。心脏用1.15%KCl溶液以10%的浓度粉碎成匀浆;肝脏也用1.15%KCl溶液以33%的浓度匀浆。将上述匀浆在9000g下离心20min,取上清液用105000g离心1h,去上清液后,再用1.15%KCl溶液溶解保持在 -80°C 备用。以上全部过程在 $0\sim4^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下进行。

酶活力的测定:依Krisch⁽⁵⁾方法测定。取底物P-NpA1.8ml置于试管内, 30°C 下保温30min加入pH8.0、1M Tris-HCl缓冲液0.1ml,CEase 0.1ml混合,酶活力反应总量为2.0ml,然后在岛津CL-720分光光度计中继续保温(30°C)下反应,测定波长405nm时2min的吸光度的变化。

CEase的蛋白质定量依Lowry⁽⁶⁾法进行测定,所有数据均用t检验。

结果与讨论

赤芍801、首乌、茵陈给药14天对动物的体重以

表1 不同处理对动物体重和器官重量的影响 (M±SD)

组别	体重 (g)	器官重量 (g)	
		肝 脏	心 脏
对 照	183.6±8.7	7.2±0.4	0.82±0.1
首 乌	185.2±12.2	7.2±1.3	0.85±0.05
赤 芍	180.2±10.7	7.6±0.5	1.86±0.08
茵 陈	166.8±26.7	7.0±1.6	1.1±0.08
PB	190.0±11.7	10.0±1.3*	0.86±0.12
CPIB	171.1±10.9	9.0±1.9*	0.9±0.04
DEX	147.0±15.0*	9.0±0.9*	0.92±0.1

与对照比较, * P<0.05

表2 不同处理对大鼠肝脏和心脏微粒体CEase的活力影响 (M±SD)

组别	肝脏CEase 活力	心脏CEase 活力
	μmol/mg·prot/min	nmol/mg·prot/min
对 照	0.63±0.12	51.4±14.5
首 乌	0.75±0.30	78.8±47.9
赤 芍	1.10±0.45*	97.2±13.6*
茵 陈	1.15±0.38*	54.8±22.8
PB	1.02±0.42*	51.2±22.8
CPIB	1.67±0.22**	71.6±17.4*
DEX	1.48±0.37*	80.4±16.7*

与对照组比较, * P<0.05, ** P<0.01

及心脏和肝脏重量均无明显影响, 结果见表1, 地塞米松使动物体重明显下降(P<0.05), 而PB、DEX、CPIB均使肝脏重量增加(P<0.05), 而对心脏重量没有影响。

药物对心脏和肝脏CEase的诱导作用见表2。首乌对肝脏和心脏微粒体CEase活力有诱导作用, 但与对照组比较无显著性差异。赤芍801对肝脏和心脏CEase活力均有明显的诱导作用(P<0.05)。茵陈只对肝脏CEase活力显示有诱导作用(P<0.05)。PB、CPIB、DEX对肝脏CEase均有诱导作用, DEX对肝脏CEase活力有诱导作用, 这与对SD大鼠的实验结果不同, 是否有种属差异, 有待进一步的研究。CPIB、DEX对心脏CEase活力有诱导作用, 与以往研究一致⁽⁴⁾。6种药物对肝脏CEase的诱导强度顺序为CPIB>DEX>茵陈>赤芍801>PB>首乌(图1), 而对心脏CEase的诱导强度顺序为赤芍801>DEX>CPIB>首乌>茵陈>PB(图2)。造成这种诱导强度的不同是由于肝脏和心脏CEase的活力不同所致, 肝脏CEase活力高于心脏CEase几十倍甚至于几百倍以上。而且CEase的活性中心虽然相同, 但其分子特性也不相同。据细川

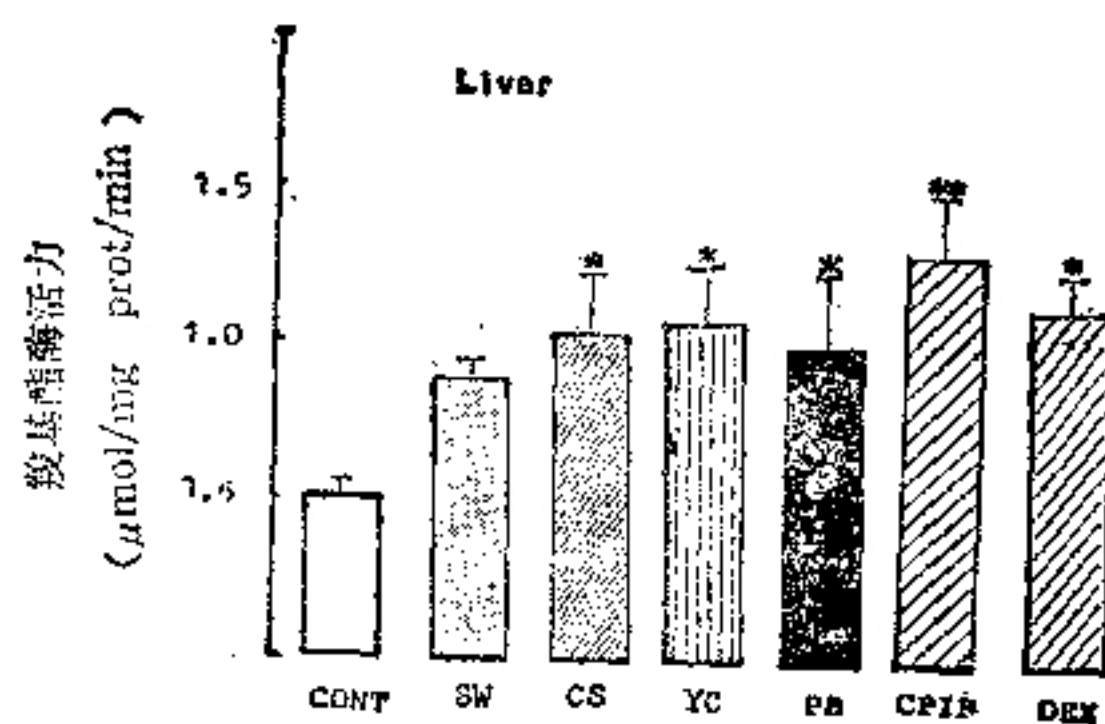


图1 不同处理对大鼠肝脏微粒体CEase活力的影响。醋酸硝基苯酚为底物, 水解生成对硝基苯酚的量表示CEase的活力。与对照组比较, * P<0.05, ** P<0.01

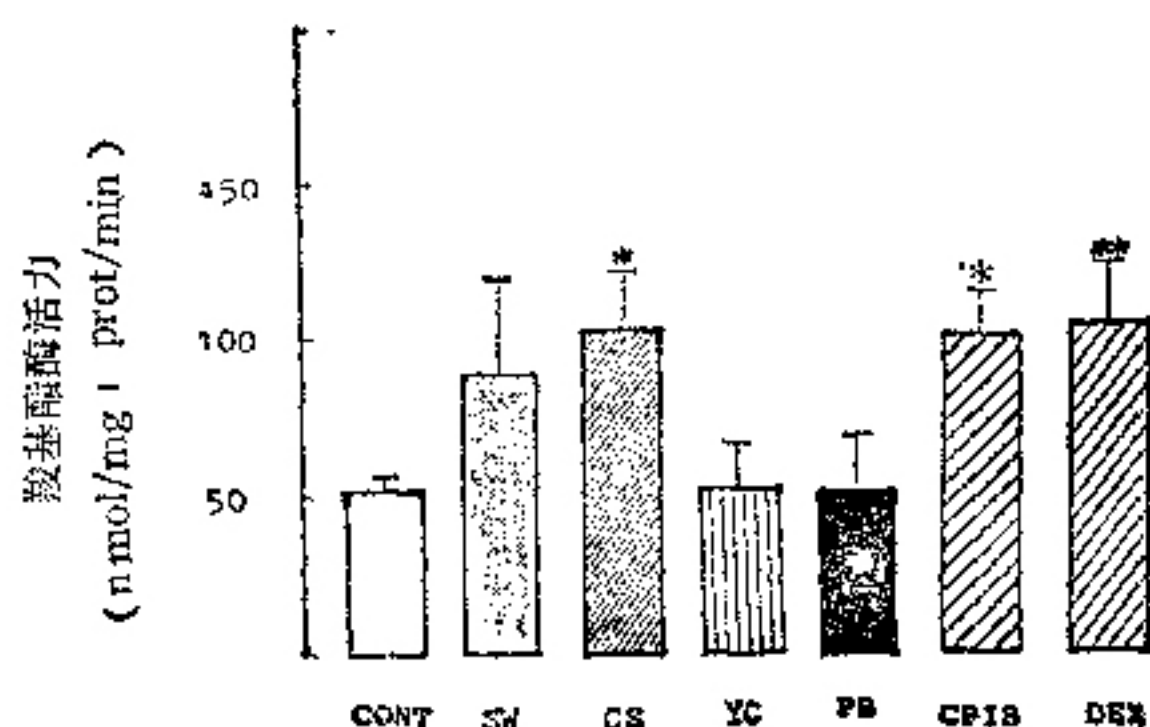


图2 不同处理对大鼠心脏微粒体CEase活力的影响与对照组比较, * P<0.05

等人⁽⁷⁾报告大鼠肝脏CEase可分为三种类型, 即RL₁、RL₂、RH, 分子量分别为61 000、60 000、174 000; 等电点为6.5、5.5、6.0, 而心脏CEase的分子特性目前还不清楚。因此相同的药物对不同器官CEase的诱导作用是不同的。

非常有意义的是三种常用的CEase的诱导剂PB、DEX、CPIB对肝脏CEase的活力有诱导作用, 还能增加肝脏重量; 而三种中药对肝脏CEase均有不同程度的诱导作用, 但对肝脏重量没有影响, 这从分子水平说明某些中药起作用的同时副作用很小。

赤芍801的活性成分没食子酸丙酯, 可人工由没食子酸和正丙醇通过酯化反应而生成酯和水, 而这一反应是可逆的, 没食子酸丙酯在一定条件下被水解, CEase是羧基酯水解酶的催化酶, 因此没食子酸丙酯在细胞内很可能在CEase的作用下被水解。根据Heymann⁽⁸⁾和Mentlein⁽⁹⁾的报告(图3), 酯类水解生成羧酸类和醇, 图3(2式)也是没食子酸丙酯合

成的反应式，因此两式可为可逆反应。



图3 水解和酯化反应

由于细胞内没食子酸丙酯的浓度升高，CEase的活力被诱导。茵陈的活性成分为香豆精类，诱导CEase活力是否有相同的机制，尚待进一步的研究。

以上结果表明PB、DEX、CPIB给药2周对动物肝脏显示有一定的毒性，能诱导肝脏CEase的活力，而DEX、CPIB还能诱导心脏CEase的活力。赤芍801对肝脏和心脏CEase的活力均有诱导作用，首乌和茵陈对肝脏CEase也显示有诱导作用。这提示赤芍801、首乌、茵陈有促进体内水解过程的进行，促进体内毒物的排泄。

(本文经李泽琳、景厚德教授审阅，谨此致谢)

参 考 文 献

1. 中医研究院西苑医院生化研究室，等。冠心Ⅱ号及其组成

2. 何愉生，等。赤芍精抗血小板聚集作用的临床及实验研究。中西医结合杂志 1982; 2(1):15.
3. 刘京，等。赤芍801对冠心病、脑血栓形病人血栓素B₂、花生四烯酸代谢及血小板聚集性的影响。中华医学杂志 1983; 63(8):477.
4. 杜贵友，等。大鼠心脏微粒体羧基酯酶的诱导与抑制研究。生理科学 1988; 8(5):430.
5. Kirsch K. Reaction of amicrosomal esterase from hog-liver with diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphate. Biochem Biophys Acta 1966; 122:265.
6. Lowry OH, et al. Protein measurement with the folin phenol reagent. J Biol Chem 1951; 193:256.
7. Hosokawa M, et al. Multiplicity and regulation of hepatic microsomal carboxylesterases in rats. Molecular Pharmacology 1987; 31:579.
8. Heymann E. Enzymatic basis of detoxication, Vol. 2, New York, Academic press, Jakoby, WB(ed) 1980:229-245.
9. Mentlein R, et al. Hydrolysis of ester and mide-type drugs by the purified isoenzymes of nonspecific carboxylesterase from rat liver. Biochem Pharmacol 1984; 33:1243.

三品一条枪粉治愈皮肤癰疽癌 7 例

江西妇产医院 江西妇产科学研究所 高佑芬 杨学志 张莉萍

我院用三品一条枪粉治愈皮肤癰疽癌 7 例，获良好疗效，现报告如下。

临床资料 7 例中女 5 例，男 2 例。年龄 47~77 岁。7 例均经病理确诊，属鳞状上皮癌 5 例，基底细胞癌 2 例。癌灶在下肢及耳后各 1 例，头顶部 2 例，颈部 3 例。

治疗方法 一、药物，三品一条枪粉(简称三品粉)为白砒 45g，明矾 60g，按古法炼丹术煅制成白色块状物，经药化检验合格后，研细加雄黄 7.2g，没药 3.6g 混合成粉剂。

二、方法：用呋喃西林液棉球清拭局部，将三品粉 0.3~0.6g 撒布于癌灶，用凡士林纱布覆盖，加盖纱布后固定，每天换敷料 1 次，3~5 天上药 1 次。上药 3~5 次可将癌组织全部腐蚀，待坏死组织全部脱落后，多点取活体组织送病理检查，证实局部无癌组织存在时，改用四环素软膏涂布，使新生肉芽组织形成鳞状上皮覆盖。

疗效观察 一、治愈标准：(1)癌灶全部腐蚀脱

落，肉芽组织形成或鳞状上皮覆盖。(2)病理多点活检证实无癌组织存在。

二、结果：7 例患者癌灶体积大者 8 × 8 × 0.7 cm³，小者 2 × 2 × 0.5 cm³。小者上三品粉 2~3 次可使癌灶全部腐蚀脱落，大者需分区上药。7 例经 1~3 个月治疗均治愈。

三、随访：7 例患者治愈后随访 5 年以上者 4 例，4 年者 3 例，均无复发。

讨 论 皮肤癌包括基底细胞癌和鳞状上皮细胞癌，多数发生在身体暴露部位如头皮、颧、颈等处。烧伤后之瘢痕亦易发生癌。瘢痕癌发生于血管缺乏的纤维组织中，淋巴管被致密的瘢痕组织所闭塞，癌细胞在转移前必须穿过瘢痕障碍，因而局部淋巴转移缓慢，它是能够取得良好疗效的恶性肿瘤之一。三品粉治疗瘢痕癌必须排除淋巴转移，才能进行治疗。本方法简便、经济、安全、高效，可保持患者机体完整和生理功能，使患者免受手术治疗的痛苦，值得推广。

dead embryo significantly. Comparing with the control, 9 g/kg dose of the powder of processed Rhizoma Pinelliae did not show any toxicity. But 30 g/kg dose of the decoction of processed or crude Rhizoma Pinelliae was found to increase the number of pregnant individuals with vaginal bleeding and dead embryo significantly.

*The project supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China

(Original article on page 481)

Preventive Action of Shen Mai San (生脉散) on Heatstroke in Aged Rats

Lin Fengru (林凤如), et al

Dept. of Pathology, Beijing Hospital, Beijing

15~18-month-old Wistar rats were selected and placed in 41°C chamber for 12 hours. 10% Shen Mai San granule was poured into the stomachs every 3 hours. The preventive effects of this drug on heatstroke were observed. The result showed that the mortality of animal was decreased, the exhaustions of myocardial creatine phosphate and cAMP contents were significantly mitigated. By the view point of western medicine, the mechanisms recorded in traditional Chinese medicine about the preventive actions of this drug on heatstroke were also discussed in this study. The authors considered that the effects of Shen Mai San on "strengthening pulmonary Qi (气)", "strengthening Heart Qi", might be concerned in its efficiency to stabilize the energy store in myocardium, and it might be beneficial to prevent the elderly from heatstroke.

(Original article on page 485)

Regulative Effects of Qixue (气血) Injection on Rhythmical Activities in Pacemaker Cells of Sinoatrial Node

Fang Liangmin (房良敏), Yang Qinfei (杨秦飞)

Institute of Qigong Sciences, Beijing College of TCM, Beijing

This study investigated, with microelectrode technic, the effects of electrical activities in pacemaker cells of sinoatrial node by Qixue injection consisting of Ginseng, Astragali and *Angelicae sinensis*, which may replenish the Qi (气) and invigorate the circulation of blood. Qixue injection produced a negative chronotropic action on beating of sinoatrial node mainly because of lowering the rate of diastolic automatic depolarization and lengthening the duration of diastolic depolarization as well, but this action was caused through neither cholinergic M receptors nor adrenergic β receptors. With hypoxia at temperature of 41°C or with isoprenaline in existence to cause beating slowness and arrhythmia, Qixue injection turned them into rhythmical beating and quickened automatic beating frequency. It suggested that Qixue injection could antagonize pathologic changes caused by insufficiency of oxygen supply and improve function of sinoatrial node. Also it indicated that Qixue injection had a biphasic function on regulating rhythmical activities of sinoatrial node, which might be one of the mechanisms of the drug used clinically.

(Original article on page 488)

Effect of Radix Paeoniae Rubra 801 on Induction of Cardiac and Hepatic Microsomal Carboxylesterases Activities in Male Rats

Du Guiyou (杜贵友), et al

Dept. of Pharmacology, Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, China Academy of TCM, Beijing

Cardiac and hepatic microsomal carboxylesterases (EC. 3. 1. 1. 1, CEase) activities were showed by measuring the released P-nitrophenol resulting from hydrolysis of P-nitrophenylacetate. Induction effects of inducers, such as PB, DEX, CPIB and Radix Paeoniae Rubra 801 (RPR 801), Radix Polygoni Multiflori (RPM), Herba Artemisiae Scopariae (HAS) on cardiac and hepatic CEase activities were observed. In the study, RPR 801 and HAS just like PB, DEX, CPIB had the induction effect on hepatic CEase activity ($P < 0.05$); the liver weight could be increased by PB, DEX and CPIB ($P < 0.05$) and could not be affected by RPR 801 and HAS; RPR 801 just like DEX, CPIB had the induction effect on cardiac CEase activity ($P < 0.05$). The results suggested that RPR 801 and HAS could promote the hydrolysis process in liver and help to excrete of toxic substance.

(Original article on page 491)