

# 蜂毒、蜂肽抗炎镇痛、变应原性及急性毒性的比较

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**内容提要** 蜂肽是从蜂毒中提取的低分子量多肽成分,对其抗炎镇痛作用与蜂毒进行比较,结果表明蜂肽抑制二甲苯致小鼠耳壳肿胀、角叉菜胶性大鼠足跖肿胀以及对热板法小鼠致痛、酒石酸锑钾致痛的抑制作用均显著大于蜂毒。而蜂肽的变应原性却显著小于蜂毒。提示蜂肽可作为蜂毒的有效成分应用于临床。

**关键词** 蜂毒 蜂肽 抗炎剂 变应原性 角叉菜肿胀

蜂毒具有抗炎镇痛作用,在治疗风湿病、类风湿病、坐骨神经痛等病症中疗效甚佳<sup>(1,2)</sup>,但由于其本身的强烈致痛性、变应原性,极大地限制了其在临床上的广泛应用<sup>(1)</sup>。本所生化室从全蜂毒中除去大分子量的磷脂酶A<sub>2</sub>、透明质酸酶,分离出低分子量多肽。我们对蜂肽的抗炎镇痛及毒性、变应原性和蜂毒进行了比较性研究,以期开发利用蜂毒产品的新制剂。

## 实验材料

一、试剂 蜂毒、蜂肽由本所生化室提供。蜂毒系由电刺激意大利工蜂螫器官来采集,蜂肽是全蜂毒分离出的分子量在10000以下的多肽成分。两者临用前以生理盐水配成溶液。二甲苯由上海试剂一厂生产。伊文思蓝由上海新中化学厂生产。角叉菜胶由辽宁省药物研究所提供。

二、动物 昆明种小鼠,体重20±3g,雌雄兼用;雄性SD大鼠,体重250±50g;雄性豚鼠,体重225±25g。由南京生化制药厂、第二生化药厂动物房提供。

## 方法与结果

### 一、抗炎镇痛作用的比较<sup>(3)</sup>

1. 对二甲苯所致小鼠耳壳炎症的影响 小鼠50只,分成5组,第2、3组分别腹腔注射蜂毒1.0、2.0mg/kg,第4、5组分别腹腔注射蜂肽1.0、2.0mg/kg,第1组为等容积生理盐水对照组。注射10min后,在小鼠右耳壳滴二甲苯0.03ml,2h后用直径7mm打孔器从耳壳取片,以右耳片重减去左耳片重为耳肿胀重量,

分别计算肿胀抑制率。蜂毒1.0、2.0mg/kg抑制率分别为45.6%(P<0.01)和57.7%(P<0.05);蜂肽1.0、2.0mg/kg抑制率分别为62.7%(P<0.05)和79.0%(P<0.01)。蜂肽2.0mg/kg肿胀抑制率显著大于蜂毒2.0mg/kg肿胀抑制率(P<0.01)。可见蜂毒、蜂肽对二甲苯诱发的鼠耳炎症有非常显著的抑制作用,且蜂肽作用大于蜂毒。

2. 对腹腔毛细血管通透性的影响 小鼠50只,随机分成5组,按前实验给药30min后,尾静脉注射1%伊文思蓝0.05ml/kg,5min后腹腔注射0.7%乙酸0.1ml/kg,30min后脱椎处死,剪开腹腔,用蒸馏水冲洗腹腔渗出液,调整容积至10ml,离心加0.1N NaOH0.1ml,在590nm波长下比色读出光密度。蜂毒及蜂肽在1.0~2.0mg/kg时均有增加腹腔毛细血管通透性的作用,蜂毒作用稍强于蜂肽但无统计学意义。

3. 对大鼠足跖炎症(角叉菜胶性)的影响 雄性SD大鼠50只,分成5组,实验前用软尺测大鼠左后腿膝上周径,腹腔给药。15min后,足跖皮下注射1%角叉菜胶0.1ml/只,致炎后每1小时测大鼠左后腿膝上周径,共测5次,以注射角叉菜胶后,左后腿膝上周径减去正常值为肿胀值。结果如表1所示。腹腔注射蜂毒、蜂肽后有显著的抑制大鼠足跖肿胀作用与对照组相比,差异非常显著。蜂肽作用优于蜂毒。

4. 对酒石酸锑钾致小鼠扭体反应的影响 小鼠100只,体重22±2g,分成5组,给药剂量同前,给药后30min腹腔注射0.05%酒石酸锑钾0.2ml/只,记录20min内小鼠扭体反应数。对照组扭体反应率90%,

蜂毒 1.0、2.0mg/kg 组扭体反应率分别为 65%、35% ( $P < 0.01$ )，蜂肽 1.0、2.0mg/kg 组扭体反应率分别为 25% ( $P < 0.01$ )、% ( $P < 0.01$ )。蜂肽抑制扭体反应的作用大于蜂毒。

5. 对小鼠热板法致痛的影响 雌性小鼠 20±2g 置于 55±0.5℃ 金属热板上测定各小鼠的痛觉反应时

表 1 腹腔注射蜂毒、蜂肽对角叉菜胶性大鼠足跖肿胀的影响 (s,  $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

组别	剂量 (mg/kg)	鼠数	给药前 正常值	角叉菜胶致炎后不同时间的足跖肿胀值				
				1h	2h	3h	4h	5h
对照		11	2.32±0.11	0.21±0.17	0.27±0.16	0.40±0.18	0.56±0.31	0.76±0.34
蜂毒	1.0	10	2.36±0.14	0.12±0.07*	0.14±0.13*	0.23±0.13**	0.33±0.18**	0.40±0.28*
	2.0	10	2.36±0.09	0.09±0.08*	0.12±0.07*	0.13±0.06**	0.22±0.13**	0.38±0.27**
蜂肽	1.0	10	2.32±0.09	0.03±0.05**△△	0.08±0.04	0.12±0.06**△△	0.17±0.10**△	0.27±0.22**
	2.0	10	2.32±0.09	0.04±0.04**	0.06±0.05△	0.09±0.08**	0.15±0.07**△	0.19±0.06**△

注：与对照组比较，\* $P < 0.05$ ，\*\* $P < 0.01$ ；蜂毒与蜂肽相同剂量组比较，△ $P < 0.05$ ，△△ $P < 0.01$ 。表 2 同

表 2 腹腔注射蜂毒、蜂肽对小鼠痛阈的影响 (s,  $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

分组	剂量 (mg/kg)	给药前 痛阈	给药后痛阈			
			0.5h	1h	2h	4h
对照		16.7±5.2	16.6±4.9	21.1±7.0	20.8±5.9	21.6±6.5
蜂毒	1.0	16.9±6.2	21.1±6.6*	26.3±6.5*	23.6±6.5	22.4±7.1
	2.0	17.1±5.3	34.8±12.2**	34.8±13.7**	29.9±10.0**	26.0±9.9
蜂肽	1.0	18.0±4.3	25.2±13.7*	32.7±8.9**△	30.9±8.4**△△	29.3±11.3**△
	2.0	17.4±5.9	38.0±10.0**	44.2±11.4**△	37.9±12.1**△	31.8±12.1**

二、蜂毒、蜂肽的变应原性比较<sup>(4)</sup> 雄性豚鼠 250±50g，共 20 只，分成两组，隔天腹腔注射蜂毒或蜂肽 0.15mg/kg，连续 3 次，第 1 次注射 21 天后，自阴茎静脉注射蜂毒或蜂肽 0.75mg/kg 进行攻击，观察豚鼠是否发生过敏反应或死亡及过敏反应程度，结果蜂毒具有较强的变应原性，其程度大于蜂肽，见表 3。

表 3 蜂毒与蜂肽的变应原性 (鼠数)

变应原	豚鼠数	死亡数	存活鼠过敏程度			
			3+	2+	+	-
蜂毒	15	4	8	2	1	0
蜂肽	15	0	2	4	4	5

注：括号内为例数。-：无任何过敏反应症状；+：竖毛，轻微颤抖，喷嚏；++：颤抖，喷嚏，不安；+++：喷嚏，尿失禁，呼吸困难

三、急性毒性作用 小鼠 50 只，雌雄兼用，体重 20±3g，随机分为 5 组，腹腔注射蜂毒生理盐水溶液，观察 48h，用 Bliss 概率单位法求出蜂毒 LD<sub>50</sub> 为 7.4mg/kg，同样方法测得小鼠腹腔注射蜂肽之 LD<sub>50</sub> 为 7.9mg/kg。

## 讨 论

现代研究表明蜂毒的抗炎镇痛作用主要与一些低

分子多肽如 Melittin、Apamin、MCD 等有关，除去高分子量的酶类如磷脂酶 A<sub>2</sub>、透明质酸酶后对蜂毒的疗效影响不大，而且这些酶类成分还是蜂毒具有刺激性、变应原性等毒副作用的主要原因。本实验观察到低分子量蜂肽抑制炎症渗出的组织水肿、抑制疼痛反应的作用强于蜂毒，而其变应原性又远小于蜂毒，提示以蜂肽作为抗炎镇痛药物应用于临床，治疗风湿病等病症可能比蜂毒具有更大的医疗效应。在一定程度上反应局部刺激性的腹腔毛细血管通透性试验表明，蜂肽的局部刺激性依然较强，因此，怎样降低该副作用是今后要努力探讨的问题。同时，由于变应原性实验中采用的动物和致敏方法的不同以及种属和个体的差异，在临床实验中尚需对蜂肽的变应原性作进一步研究。

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## Enhancing Effect of Jian Pi Jin Dan (健脾金丹) on Immune Functions of Normal and Cyclophosphamide Induced Immunosuppressed Mice

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By means of normal and cyclophosphamide (CY) injected NIH mice, the effect of Jian Pi Jin Dan on immuno-modulation was studied which could treat the "Gan (痞)" disease effectively in TCM. Results: Markedly improved the level of serum lysozyme, enhance the phagocytosis of abdominal macrophage. The proliferation of spleen T, B cells, the production of interleukin-1 (IL-1) by macrophage and of interleukin-2 (IL-2) by T cells in normal and CY injected mice were also enhanced. Furthermore, it was able to restore the weight, spleen and thymus index of CY injected mice. This prescription can not only reinforce Spleen, but also regulate Liver, complying to the children's physiological and pathological characteristics.

**Key words** Jian Pi Jin Dan, spleen index, thymus index, lymphocyte, serum lysozyme, interleukin  
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## Comparison of Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic Activities, Anaphylactogenicity and Acute Toxicity between Bee Venom and Its Peptides

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Bee venom 1.0-2.0mg/kg and bee venom peptides 1.0-2.0mg/kg inhibited several inflammatory processes, such as ear swelling induced by xylene in mice, edema produced by injecting 1% carrageenin 0.1ml beneath the plantar surface of hind paw in rats and showed a marked analgesic action induced by the hot plate and potassium antimony tartrate. Bee venom peptides had a markedly more effective action as compared with bee venom itself. The anaphylactogenicity of bee venom peptides was apparently milder than that of bee venom. The LD<sub>50</sub> of bee venom ip in mice and bee venom peptides was 7.4mg/kg and 7.9mg/kg respectively.

**Key words** bee venom, bee venom peptides, anti-inflammatory agents, anaphylactogenicity, carrageenin, analgesic

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## Effect of Ligustrazine on Isolated Myocardial Ischemic Reperfusion Injury in Rats

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In recent years, it is believed by some scholars that the injury of myocardial ischemic reperfusion is correlated to the thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) released by platelets. In order to explore that whether the myocardial and hemangio-endothelial cells participate in the TXA<sub>2</sub> production during the process of reperfusion, the modified Langendorff method was used to establish the model of reperfusing the isolated rat heart. On the other hand, this experiment was also intended to observe the effect of ligustrazine on the injury of myocardial ischemic reperfusion. The results revealed that the level of thromboxane B<sub>2</sub> (metabolite of TXA<sub>2</sub>) and lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) in coronary sinus reflux fluid increased during the process of reperfusion, while the level of 6-keto-PGF1 $\alpha$  in the same fluid relatively decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). The ratio of TXB<sub>2</sub>/6-keto-PGF1 $\alpha$  was raised. The ligustrazine inhibited the release of TXB<sub>2</sub> and LDH, but promoted the production of 6-keto-PGF1 $\alpha$  ( $P < 0.05$ ). The results also proved that the myocardial and hemangio-endothelial cells could synthesize TXA<sub>2</sub>, and the amount of TXA<sub>2</sub> released increased during the reperfusion of ischemic myocardium, which was likely to be the major factor of the injury of ischemic myocardial reperfusion. Ligustrazine plays an important role in protecting the myocardium.

**Key words** ligustrazine, myocardium, reperfusion injury, thromboxane B<sub>2</sub>

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