

醋酸棉酚、GnRH-A 等药物对人子宫内膜细胞雌、孕激素受体的影响

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内容提要 本研究观察了 10^{-6} M 醋酸棉酚、孕酮、丹那唑及促性腺激素释放激素类似物(GnRH-A)作用离体人子宫内膜细胞后, 其细胞浆雌二醇受体(E_2R)、孕酮受体(PR)结合容量的变化。发现醋酸棉酚和孕酮使 E_2R 、PR两者结合容量降低, 丹那唑仅使PR结合容量降低, GnRH-A 对 E_2R 、PR结合容量均无抑制作用。结果表明, 除GnRH-A外, 其他三药通过受体调节途径影响子宫内膜细胞。

关键词 人子宫内膜 受体 醋酸棉酚 孕酮 丹那唑 促性腺激素释放激素类似物

性激素类药物治疗子宫内膜异位症(简称异位症)有效, 但异位症药物治疗的作用机理至今尚未完全清楚, 本实验采用DCC法, 观察了醋酸棉酚、孕酮、丹那唑及促性腺激素释放激素类似物(Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone Agonist, GnRH-A)4种药物作用人离体子宫内膜细胞后, 其 E_2R 、PR结合容量的改变, 并以孕酮为对照比较分析其他药物的作用途径和作用方式。

材料与方法

一、对象 经腹部手术确诊的盆腔子宫内膜异位症患者。年龄26~38岁, 平均31.8岁; 无全身内分泌疾病, 术前3个月内未行内分泌等药物治疗。取材时间为月经第7~14天。子宫截除后, 立即剖宫刮取宫体内膜组织。

二、试剂制备 (1) PRMI 1640 培养基(日本制药株式会社), 内加10%小牛血清, 青霉素100 u/ml, 链霉素100 μ g/ml。(2) TEGD(Mo)缓冲液: 10 mM Tris-HCl、1 mM EDTA、1 mM DTT、3 mM NaN_3 、20 mM 钼酸钠、10%甘油, pH 7.4。(3) 闪烁液: 萘75 g、PPO 7 g、POPOP 0.6 g、乙二醇乙醚400 ml, 加热60°C溶解后以甲苯补至1000 ml。

三、实验方法 将取得的子宫内膜以0.2%胰酶消化后行单层细胞培养⁽¹⁾。待细胞

长成单层, 换无血清培养基, 随机分5组, 每组样本均大于3。4个实验组分别加入 10^{-6} M 醋酸棉酚、 10^{-6} M 孕酮、 10^{-6} M 丹那唑和 10^{-6} M GnRH-A, 继续孵育24 h。对照组不加任何药物。将药物作用24 h细胞用0.02%EDTA消化制成细胞悬液, 经1000 r/min离心10 min收集细胞。冰浴下使用Polyton匀浆器制成细胞匀浆。在0°C条件下15000 r/min离心1 h, 取上清液即为胞浆液。胞浆 E_2R 、PR按常规方法加样⁽²⁾, 在0~4°C条件下放置30 min, 每10 min振荡1次。4000 r/min离心10 min, 吸取上清液200 μ l加闪烁液6 ml过夜, 置贝克曼(Backman)液体闪烁计数器中测cpm。蛋白质测定采用Lowary氏法。

实验结果采用方差分析和Newman-Keuls法作统计分析。药效关系分析采用直线相关回归法。

结 果

4种药物对人子宫内膜细胞 E_2R 、PR结合容量的影响 见附表。醋酸棉酚和孕酮处理使子宫内膜细胞 E_2R 、PR结合容量均降低; 丹那唑仅使子宫内膜细胞的PR结合容量降低; 与对照组相比均有非常显著差异($P < 0.01$)。GnRH-A作用24 h后, 对子宫内膜细胞 E_2R 、PR的结合容量的影响无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

附表 4种药物对细胞E₂R、PR结合容量的影响
(cpm/mg蛋白, $\bar{x} \pm S$)

组别	样本数	E ₂ R	△	PR	△
对照	3	2452.2±101.3	—	2420.2±228.1	—
醋酸棉酚	3	1653.7±190.3*	56.9	1390.2±232.5*	52.2
孕酮	3	1651.2±268.1*	46.2	1670.0±112.0*	33.6
丹那唑	3	2380.4±302.4	11.0	1702.6±121.3*	38.1
GnRH-A	3	2356.5±247.1	15.2	2161.1±192.8	11.2

注: 各实验组药物浓度均为10⁻⁶M; 与对照组相比,
*P<0.01; △为抑制率(%)=(对照组均值-药物组均值)/对照组均值×100%

经相关统计处理,发现孕酮和丹那唑两者对PR结合容量抑制作用的关系呈正相关($r=0.99$, $P<0.05$)。

讨 论

本研究结果表明,10⁻⁶M孕酮处理不仅使内膜细胞PR结合容量降低,而且使E₂R结合容量也相应降低。这说明经孕酮处理24 h,可使内膜细胞PR和E₂R产生下调作用。该作用在临幊上用孕激素制剂治疗异位症时可能有特殊意义,即其可降低体内雌激素对异位内膜的刺激作用,从而使子宫内膜萎缩,达到治疗目的。

丹那唑的药理作用近年来研究较多,本研究观察到,用10⁻⁶M丹那唑处理24 h,可使离体子宫内膜细胞PR结合容量显著下降,而对E₂R的结合容量无明显影响。此结果说明,丹那唑对PR有下调作用,而对E₂R无明显影响。有研究表明⁽³⁾,丹那唑与PR有中等亲和力,通过孕酮和丹那唑对PR结合容量抑制率之间的直线相关分析,两者呈正相关关系。说明丹那唑具有类孕酮作用,可能通过PR途径发挥对子宫内膜的效应。另一方面,我们以前的研究表明,孕酮对内膜细胞DNA合成的抑制率明显大于丹那唑($P<0.01$)⁽⁴⁾。由此推測,丹那唑与孕酮对子宫内膜细胞发挥生物学效应的作用机制和(或)作用途径是有差异的。

我们过去的研究工作发现,使用醋酸棉酚治疗异位症时,在血中雌、孕激素水平尚无改变时,已使在位、异位子宫内膜组织中E₂R、PR水平显著下降,并使子宫内膜细胞发生形态学或酶活力的改变⁽⁵⁾。这说明子宫内膜雌、孕激素受体对非甾体药物醋酸棉酚相当敏感。本实验在离体条件下,观察到10⁻⁶M醋酸棉酚处理后,可使内膜细胞E₂R和PR结合容量均显著降低。提示甾体激素受体除受甾体激素调节外,还受到非甾体制剂的调节。棉酚对E₂R、PR的负调节作用可能是其抑制内膜细胞增殖的机制之一。有关棉酚对甾体激素受体产生下调作用的分子机制有待进一步研究。

临幊上,应用GnRH-A时,发现其有类似丹那唑的假绝经现象。但本研究观察到,用10⁻⁶M GnRH-A处理对内膜细胞E₂R、PR结合容量并无影响。Henig将雌鼠建立异位症实验模型后去势,给予GnRH-A,发现其血中雌二醇、孕酮水平及异位内膜中PR与去势不给药组比较均无显著差异。由以上两实验结果分析,由于GnRH-A的化学组成及分子结构所决定,肽类激素可能不直接参与甾体激素受体的调节,主要作用部位在垂体水平以上,临幊上通过下丘脑—垂体—卵巢轴起作用。

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plasmic level of motilin in the patients (except for I type) had a tendency to increase and had a linear correlation to degree of myoelectric dysrhythmia ($r=0.33$, $P<0.01$). It was suggested that some significant disorders of gastric motility exist in different SD patients and there might be an intrinsic cause effect relationship among increased plasmic motilin, myoelectric dysrhythmia and abnormal mechanical motion. The similar changes suggested that there is pathophysiological mechanism of SD syndrome. Furthermore, this synchronously-detecting method was useful to discover intrinsic relationship between gastric myoelectric activity and mechanical motion.

Key words Spleen-Deficiency Syndrome, gastric myoelectric activity, intraluminal pressure, motilin

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TCM-WM Treatment for Severe Intractable Head Injury

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38 cases of severe intractable head injuries were treated by TCM-WM treatment, the survival rate was 68.4%, which was difficult or ineffective for Western medicine treatment. The author lay emphasis on taking the following measures: (1) Place nasal feeding tube in the nose as early as possible; (2) Take Zenye Tang (增液汤) and Shengmai Yin (生脉饮) as chief prescription for nourishing Yin and replenishing Qi; (3) Take large dose of citicoline, Angong Niuhuang Wan (安宫牛黄丸) and Xuefu Zhuyu Tang (血府逐瘀汤) to promote resuscitation; (4) When pulmonary infection was serious and antibiotic ineffective, Shashen Maidong Tang (沙参麦冬汤) and Ditan Tang (涤痰汤) etc. could be used.

Key words severe head injury, TCM-WM treatment

(Original article on page 349)

Effects of Gossypol Acetate, Danazol, Progesterone and GnRH-A on Estrogen and Progesterone Receptors of Human Endometrial Cells

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In order to evaluate the drugs in treating endometriosis, the direct effects of gossypol acetate, danazol, progesterone, and gonadotropin releasing hormone-agonist (GnRH-A) on the isolated human endometrial cells were determined by DCC assay. The binding capacity of cytosolic estradiol receptor (E_2R) and progesterone receptor (PR) in groups treated with gossypol acetate or progesterone decreased. In danazol-treated group, the binding capacity of PR decreased but not that of E_2R . GnRH-A showed no significant effect on the binding capacity of E_2R and PR. There was a significant linear correlation between the inhibitory rates of PR binding capacity of progesterone and danazol. The results suggested that gossypol acetate, danazol and progesterone might have peripheral effects mediated by steroid receptors, while GnRH-A work clinically through the central pathway only.

Key words human endometrial cell, receptor, gossypol acetate, progesterone, danazol, gonadotropin releasing hormone-agonist

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Effect of Anti-aging Drug on Activity of DNA Methylase in Rat Liver

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An obvious anti-aging effect was found by Bushen Shengxue (补肾生血) drug to treat Wistar rats. Using a method about incorporation of 3H -labeled methyl group of S-adenosyl-methionine (SAM)