

论著

ATP敏感性钾通道在U50488H抑制去氧肾上腺素诱导的乳大鼠心肌细胞肥大中的作用

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摘要 目的 研究ATP敏感性钾通道(K_{ATP})在 κ -阿片受体激动剂U50488H抑制乳大鼠心肌细胞肥大中的作用。方法以原代培养的新生大鼠心肌细胞为模型,应用去氧肾上腺素(PE) $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 诱导心肌细胞肥大。细胞处理分为正常对照组、PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 模型组、5-羟基癸酸(5-HD) $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组,格列本脲(Gli) $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组、PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组、PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +Gli $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组和PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组,细胞培养液中先加入Gli $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 或者5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,30 min后再加入U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,30 min后最后加入PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,48 h后进行指标检测,Lowry等法检测心肌细胞蛋白质含量;消化分离法及计算机图像分析系统检测心肌细胞体积;Western印迹法测定 K_{ATP} 通道 $K_{ir}6.2$ 亚基的表达。结果 与正常对照组相比,PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 模型组使心肌细胞总蛋白质含量比正常细胞增加了52.2%,细胞体积增加了95.0%,而 $K_{ir}6.2$ 的表达没有明显变化。与PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 模型组相比,细胞加入U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 后,心肌细胞总蛋白质含量和细胞体积分别降低了42.3%和47.9%,但是 $K_{ir}6.2$ 表达增加了39.2%。与PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 组相比,在非选择性 K_{ATP} 通道阻滞剂Gli $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 或线粒体 K_{ATP} 通道阻滞剂5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 存在的情况下, $K_{ir}6.2$ 表达分别减少了49.3%和52.1%,U50488H抑制PE诱导的心肌细胞肥大作用减弱,并且两组之间没有显著差异。结论 U50488H可能是通过开放 K_{ATP} 通道,主要是线粒体 K_{ATP} 通道来抑制PE诱导的乳大鼠心肌细胞肥大。

关键词 钾通道 受体,阿片样, κ 阿片受体激动剂,U50488H 心肌病,肥厚性

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Roles of the ATP-sensitive K^+ channel in inhibitory effects of U50488H on phenylephrine induced cardiac myocytes hypertrophy in neonatal rats

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE To study the contribution of the ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel to the antihypertrophic effect of kappa opioid receptor(κ -OR) agonist U50488H in the hypertrophic cardiac myocytes from neonatal rats. **METHODS** The primary cultures of neonatal rats ventricular myocytes were used as models. The hypertrophic cardiac myocytes were induced by phenylephrine(PE) $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. The cells were exposed to culture medium alone (normal control), 5-hydroxydecanoic acid (5-HD) $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, glibenclamide(Gli) $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +Gli $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ groups, respectively. After Gli $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ or 5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ firstly was added into cell medium, 30 min later, U50488H $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ was added into cell medium and cultured for 30 min before PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ was added into cell medium, 48 h later, total protein content was assayed by Lowry method. The cardiomyocyte volume was measured by computer photograph analysis system. $K_{ir}6.2$ expression was determined by Western blotting.

RESULTS Compared with normal control group, PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ increased the total protein content and the cardiomyocyte volume by 52.2% and 95.0%, respectively, but had no effect on $K_{ir}6.2$ expression. Compared with PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ group, κ -OR agonist U50488H reduced the total protein content and the cardiomyocyte volume by 42.3% and 47.9%, respectively, but $K_{ir}6.2$ expression was increased by 39.2%. Compared with PE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ +U50488H 1

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$\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ group, $\text{K}_{\text{ir}}6.2$ expression decreased by 49.3% and 52.1%, and the antihypertrophic effect of U50488H was attenuated in the presence of a nonselective K_{ATP} channel blocker Glibenclamide $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, or a specific blocker of mitochondrial K_{ATP} channel 5-HD $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, and there was no significant difference between the 2 blockers. **CONCLUSION** K_{ATP} , especially the mitochondrial K_{ATP} , mediates the antihypertrophic effects of U50488H.

Key words [potassium channels](#) [receptors](#) [opioid](#) [kappa](#) [opioid receptor agonist](#) [U50488H](#)
[cardiomyopathy](#) [hypertrophic](#)

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