论著

杭白菊乙酸乙酯提取物的舒血管作用及相关机制

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目的:研究杭白菊乙酸乙酯提取物(CME)的舒血管作用及机制。方法: 大鼠胸主动脉环张力测定法。 结果: CME可以浓度依赖性地降低主动脉环由苯肾上腺素(PE)及高钾预收缩的血管张力,其对内皮完整血管 的作用显著大于去内皮血管(P<0.05)。L-N-硝基精氨酸甲酯(L-NAME)、亚甲蓝可以显著降低CME的舒血 <mark>▶加入引用管理器</mark> 管作用(P<0.01);将主动脉与CME共孵育后,血管NOS活力呈现浓度依赖地增高(P<0.01);吲哚美辛对 ▶ 复制索引 CME的作用无显著影响; SKF-525A与L-NAME合用,与单用L-NAME无显著差异。CME的舒血管作用不受普萘 洛尔、四乙氨、氯化钡、4-氨基吡啶、5-羟基癸酸的影响;但却可被格列苯脲显著削弱(P<0.01)。无钙环境 下CME对PE引起的收缩无显著影响;无钾环境下以及无钙环境下渐加钙,CME对PE引起的收缩有显著影响(P < 0.05)。结论: CME具有显著的舒血管作用,其机制既与NO介导的途径有关,也与抑制电压依从性钙通道 和受体操纵性钙通道以及激活ATP敏感钾通道有关。

杭白菊; 主动脉; 松弛; 内皮,血管; 一氧化氮; 钙通道 分类号 R363

Vasorelaxant effect and underlying mechanism of EtOAc extract from Chrysanthemum morifolium in rat thoracic aorta

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the vasorelaxant effect and mechanism of EtOAc extract from Chrysanthemum morifolium Ramat (CME). METHODS: The effects of CME on the contraction of rat thoracic aorta were examined. RESULTS: CME caused concentration-dependent relaxation of aorta rings precontricted with phenylephrine and K+. The effect in endothelium-intact aorta was more effective than that in endothelium-deduced aorta. NG-nitro-L-arginine methylester, methylene blue and glibenclamide attenuated the effect of CME significantly. However, indomethacin, propranolol, tetraethylammonium, BaCl2, 4-aminopyridine and 5-hydroxydecanoate did not affect CME effect. The effect of SKF-525A combined with L-NAME had no obvious difference with that of L-NAME on CME-induced relaxation. NOS activity in aorta was increased markedly by CME in vitro. CME did not reduced the contraction elicited by PE in Ca2+-free medium, but reduced the contraction induced by PE in K+-free solution or Ca2+ free following input Ca2+. CONCLUSION: CME induces both endothelium-dependent and independent relaxation. NO and cGMP are likely involved in the endothelium-dependent relaxation, inhibition of voltage-dependent or receptor-operate Ca2+ channel and activation of ATP-sensitive K+ channel contribute in part to the endotheliumindependent relaxation by CME.

Key words Chrysanthemum morifolium Ramat Aorta Relaxation Endothelium vascular Nitric oxide Calcium channels

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