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论著

丹酚酸B对兔离体心脏缺氧再复氧损伤的保护作用

武 骏, 徐 立*, 许 立

(南京中医药大学药理学教研室, 江苏 南京 210048)

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摘要 目的 观察丹酚酸B对兔离体心脏缺氧-复氧损伤的保护作用。方法 离体兔心脏Langendorff灌流，通氮气饱和的灌流液60 min后再恢复含氧灌流液灌流60 min，造成缺氧-复氧损伤；自动生化分析仪测定冠脉流出液中肌酸激酶(CK)和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性；光学显微镜观察心肌组织结构改变。结果 在缺氧的同时给予丹酚酸B 0.3，1和3 mg·L^{-1} 灌流60 min，可降低心率，增加冠脉流量，降低冠脉流出液中CK和LDH的水平，心肌组织形态学损伤明显减轻。结论 丹酚酸B对兔离体心脏缺氧-复氧损伤有明显的保护作用。

关键词 丹酚酸B 心肌再灌注损伤 缺氧 肌酸激酶 乳酸脱氢酶

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Protective effect of salvianolic acid B against anoxia-reoxygenation injury in isolated rabbit hearts

WU Jun, XU Li*, XU Li

(Department of Pharmacology, Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210048, *China)*

Abstract

AIM To investigate the protective effect of salvianolic acid B against the myocardial injury in isolated rabbit hearts caused by anoxia-reoxygenation (A-R) to confirm the known cardioprotective effect *in vivo*. **METHODS** A-R model hearts perfused on Langendorff apparatus were subjected to hypoxic perfusion for 60 min, and followed with 60 min of normoxic perfusion. Salvianolic acid B 0.3, 1.0 and 3.0 mg·L^{-1} were perfused in the whole course of hypoxia for 60 min, respectively. The activities of creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in coronary flow were measured, and histopathological changes in hearts were observed under light microscope. **RESULTS** Salvianolic acid B perfusion decreased heart rate and increased coronary flow in hearts injured by A-R. CK and LDH activities in coronary flow were much lower, and morphological lesions were improved as compared to A-R model hearts. **CONCLUSION** Salvianolic acid B offers myocardial protective effect against A-R injury.

Key words salvianolic acid B myocardial reperfusion injury anoxia creatine kinase lactate dehydrogenase

DOI:

通讯作者 徐 立 61301563@sina.com