

论著

胍硫磷中毒肌无力大鼠骨骼肌烟碱样乙酰胆碱受体通道特性

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摘要 目的 探讨胍硫磷引起肌无力大鼠骨骼肌烟碱样乙酰胆碱受体 (nAChR) 通道特性的改变, 揭示其发生机制。方法 用 ip $1.15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 胍硫磷制作成年大鼠肌无力模型, 同时 ip $16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 阿托品以对抗毒蕈碱样症状。染毒后 $0.5 \sim 2 \text{ h}$, 8 只大鼠出现肌无力, 7 只大鼠肌力正常。将 3 只肌无力大鼠于肌力恢复后 (染毒后 $12 \sim 18 \text{ h}$), 其余大鼠于染毒 $2 \sim 3 \text{ h}$ 后, 断颈处死, 取后肢趾短屈肌, 酶解制备骨骼肌纤维, 用膜片钳对肌纤维 nAChR 通道做单通道电流记录。结果 肌无力大鼠 nAChR 单通道开放频率、表观平均开放时间、平均开放时间和电导均显著低于对照组和肌力正常的染毒大鼠, 且肌力恢复后, 以上各参数均接近对照组。结论 胍硫磷中毒引起肌无力可能与胍硫磷导致或促进 nAChR 的脱敏, 以及阻断 nAChR 通道的开放有关。

关键词 杀虫剂 胍硫磷 肌无力 受体, 烟碱 单通道电流记录

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Properties of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors on muscle fibers in phoxim-induced myasthenic rats

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Abstract

AIM To explore the changes of properties of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR) on muscle fibers from phoxim-induced myasthenic rats and its mechanism. **METHODS** Fifteen rats were intraperitoneally intoxicated by phoxim ($1.15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) and dosed with atropine ($16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) as antagonist to muscarinic symptoms of poisoning rats. Among them, 8 developed myasthenia, and 7 non-myasthenia within 2 h after exposure. Two to three hours after intoxication, the flexor digitorum brevis of hind foot was dissected, digested by collagenase type I ($2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), and dissociated into single muscle fibers, on which the nAChR single channel recording was performed at endplate with patch clamp in cell-attached mode. **RESULTS** The nAChR channels of myasthenic rats decreased significantly in open frequency, apparent mean open time, mean open time, and conductance in comparison with those of control and non-myasthenic rats, and became similar to those of control individuals after complete recovery from muscle weakness. **CONCLUSION** The results indicated that phoxim induced myasthenia by directly or indirectly desensitizing nAChR and blocking nAChR channels on muscle fibers.

Key words [insecticides](#) [phoxim](#) [myasthenia](#) [receptors](#) [nicotinic](#) [single channel recording](#)

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