

论文

芹菜甲素和乙素的抗惊厥作用

于澍仁;尤胜权

中国医学科学院药物研究所,北京

摘要:

1-芹菜甲素(1-3-丁基苯酞)和1-芹菜乙素(1-3-丁基-4,5-二氢苯酞)是从芹菜籽分离出的抗惊厥有效成分。在小于TD₅₀剂量下,对最大电休克(MES),最小电休克(MET),戊四唑(MST)和原发听源性惊厥(MAS)等四种动物模型有效,可认为有广泛的抗惊作用。其人工合成的dl-芹菜甲素(dl-3-丁基苯酞)更有抗惊作用强,毒性小和便于推广应用的优点。

关键词: 1-芹菜甲素 1-芹菜乙素 dl-芹菜甲素 最大电休克 最小电休克 戊四唑惊厥

THE ANTI CONVULSANT ACTION OF 3-N-BUTYLPHTHALIDE (Ag-1) AND 3-N-BUTYL-4, 5-DIHYDROPHTHALIDE(Ag-2)

YU Shu-Ren and YOU Sheng-Ouan

Abstract:

The juice squeezed from fresh celery leaves has long been used in southeastern China for the treatment of epilepsy. This effect has aroused interest in the medical profession in China. Yang and Chen of our institute isolated two active compounds, Ag-1 and Ag-2 from the seeds of the plant *Apium graveolens* Linn. All of them contain no nitrogen atom in their molecules. We found that Ag-1, Ag-2 and synthetic d,l-Ag-1 produced very similar protective action against MES, MET, MST and MAS in mice and rats with doses lower than their TD₅₀. The ip TD₅₀ of d,l-Ag-1 was found to be 438±6.1 mg/kg in mice and 360±7.3 mg/kg in rats. ED₅₀ of this compound was found to be 75±8.9 mg/kg in mice and 76±3.8 mg/kg in rats.

Keywords: 3-n-Butyl-4,5-Dihydrophthalide Maximal electroshock seizure test (MES) Minimal electroshock threshold test (MET) Metrazol seizure threshold test (MST) Maximal audiogenic seizure (MAS) 3-n-Butylphthalide

收稿日期 1983-07-22 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

参考文献:

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