

## 元胡止痛方肠吸收液对大鼠离体胸主动脉环张力的影响

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**中文摘要:**目的: 观察元胡止痛方肠吸收液对大鼠离体胸主动脉环张力的影响, 探讨中药体外药理实验的新方法。方法: 采用外翻肠囊法制备元胡止痛方0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 h 4个时间点的肠吸收液; 大鼠脱臼处死后迅速取出胸主动脉, 用 $45 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  KCl对大鼠胸主动脉环进行预收缩, 采用累积加样法加入肠吸收液, 累计依次加样至50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1 600  $\mu\text{L}$ , 分别观察各组肠吸收液在不同加样量下对大鼠胸主动脉环张力的影响, 每组重复观察6次。结果: 2 h肠吸收液组随着加样量的增加血管舒张率逐渐增高, 说明其血管舒张活性增强, 并具有量-效关系; 与空白组比较, 累计加样至200  $\mu\text{L}$ 时有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ ), 累计加样至400, 800, 1 600  $\mu\text{L}$ 时均有极显著性差异( $P < 0.01$ )。当累计加样量为1 600  $\mu\text{L}$ 时, 上述4组的血管舒张率均明显增高, 与空白组比较, 0.5 h组有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ ), 1 h组和2 h组均有极显著性差异( $P < 0.01$ ), 结果提示随着吸收时间的延长, 肠吸收液的血管舒张活性明显增强, 呈现时-效关系。结论: 元胡止痛方的肠吸收液具有显著的血管舒张活性, 并存在量-效关系和时-效关系。

**中文关键词:** [元胡止痛方](#) [肠吸收液](#) [胸主动脉环](#) [活性](#)

## Effect of Intestinal Absorption Solution of Yuanhu Zhitong Preparation on the Tension of Rat Thoracic Aortic Ring

**Abstract:** Objective: To observe *in vitro* effect of intestinal absorption solution of Yuanhu Zhitong preparation on the tension of rat thoracic aortic ring in order to provide new method for pharmacological experiments of traditional Chinese medicine *in vitro*. Method: Firstly, intestinal absorption solution of Yuanhu Zhitong preparation was prepared by everted gut sac method *in vitro* at 4 different time points(0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 h). The thoracic aortic was quickly removed after rats were sacrificed by dislocation. Then aortic rings were pre-contracted by KCl( $45 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ), and the tension of thoracic aortic ring was observed by adding different volumes (50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1 600  $\mu\text{L}$ ) of the intestinal absorbed solution from Yuanhu Zhitong preparation, experiments were performed in six replicates ( $n=6$  per group). Result: The vasorelaxation rate was enhanced with the increased volumes of intestinal absorption solution at 2 h, the results indicated that the vasorelaxation was enhanced and a dose-effect relationship was found; Compared with control group of intestinal absorption solution without Yuanhu Zhitong preparation, when the volume of 200  $\mu\text{L}$  was added,  $P < 0.05$ ; when the volume of 400, 800, 1 600  $\mu\text{L}$  was added,  $P < 0.01$ . When the volume of 1 600  $\mu\text{L}$  was added, the vasorelaxation of 4 groups were all enhanced, compared with control group of intestinal absorption solution, there was statistical significance in 0.5 h group,  $P < 0.05$ ; 1 h, 2 h group significance at  $P < 0.01$ , the results indicated that the vasorelaxation was also enhanced with the delayed absorption time of Yuanhu Zhitong preparation and a time-effect relationship was observed. Conclusion: The results show that the intestinal absorption solution of Yuanhu Zhitong preparation may have significant vasorelaxation activity with a manner of dose-effect and time-effect relationship.

**keywords:** [Yuanhu Zhitong preparation](#) [intestinal absorption solution](#) [aortic ring](#) [activity](#)

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