



牛黄、唑吡坦单用及合用对大鼠脑纹状体中2种抑制性氨基酸递质含量的影响

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中文摘要:目的:探索中药牛黄及西药唑吡坦单用或合用与脑内2种抑制性氨基酸递质变化的相关性。方法:利用微透析技术从给药大鼠脑纹状体中取样,运用邻苯二甲酰(OPA)柱前衍生反相高效液相色谱法,结合荧光检测器检测对照品和样品中2种抑制性氨基酸递质甘氨酸(Gly)、 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)的含量并进行统计分析。结果:与生理盐水组相比,牛黄组脑纹状体透析液中GABA的含量极显著增高($P < 0.01$),唑吡坦组(GABA)的含量也显著增高($P < 0.05$);牛黄与唑吡坦合用组GABA的含量同样显著增高($P < 0.05$);牛黄组GABA的含量高于合用组($P < 0.05$),唑吡坦组GABA的含量与合用组没有显著性差异。单用牛黄或单用唑吡坦与生理盐水组、联合用药组相比,Gly的含量均显著增高($P < 0.05$)。结论:牛黄单独用药组、唑吡坦单独用药组和2药合用组大鼠脑纹状体透析液中2种抑制性氨基酸递质均显著增高,且单独给药组较联合用药组增高幅度大。表明牛黄与唑吡坦合用后,2种抑制性氨基酸递质未呈现加强效应,推测其可能作用机制是二者竞争同一受体。因此,在临床镇静治疗环节中,含牛黄的中成药与唑吡坦类西药合用没有重要意义,同时也验证了牛黄不作为开窍药使用的中医学理论的正确性。

中文关键词:微透析 唑吡坦 牛黄 联合用药 抑制性氨基酸递质 开窍药

Single and combining effects of Calculus Bovis and zolpidem on inhibitive neurotransmitter of rat striatum corpora

Abstract:Objective: To investigate the correlation effects between single or combined administration of Calculus Bovis or zolpidem and changes of inhibitive neurotransmitter in rat striatum corpora. Method: Sampling from rat striatum corpora was carried out through microdialysis. The content of two inhibitive neurotransmitters in rat corpus striatum- glycine (Gly) and gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA), was determined by HPLC, which involved pre-column derivation with orthophthalaldehyde, reversed-phase gradient elution and fluorescence detection. Result: GABA content of rat striatum corpora in Calculus Bovis group was significantly increased compared with saline group ($P < 0.01$). GABA content of zolpidem group and Calculus Bovis plus zolpidem group were increased largely compared with saline group as well ($P < 0.05$). GABA content of Calculus Bovis group was higher than combination group ($P < 0.05$). GABA content of zolpidem group was not significantly different from combination group. Gly content of Calculus Bovis or zolpidem group was markedly increased compared with saline group or combination group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Contents of two inhibitive neurotransmitters in rat striatum corpora were all significantly increased in Calculus Bovis group, zolpidem group and combination group. The magnitude of increase was lower in combination group than in Calculus Bovis group and Zolpidem group, suggesting that Calculus Bovis promoted encephalon inhibition is more powerful than zolpidem. The increase in two inhibitive neurotransmitters did not show reinforcing effect in combination group, suggesting that Calculus Bovis and zolpidem may compete the same receptors. Therefore, combination of Calculus Bovis containing drugs and zolpidem has no clinical significance. Calculus Bovis shouldn't as an aperture-opening drugs be used for resuscitation therapy.

keywords: microdialysis zolpidem Calculus Bovis natural ox gallstone combination of medication inhibitive neurotransmitter resuscitation agent aperture-opening drug

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