

## 槲皮素在试管内对血小板功能 和膜脂质流动性的影响

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**提要** 本文报道槲皮素对血小板聚集释放反应以及膜脂质流动性的影响。槲皮素浓度为  $300 \mu\text{mol}$  时对 PAF 诱导和  $600 \mu\text{mol}$  时对凝血酶诱导的大鼠血小板聚集几乎完全抑制; 也明显地抑制 ADP 诱导的大鼠血小板聚集及凝血酶诱导的兔血小板  $^3\text{H}-5\text{HT}$  释放; 在槲皮素浓度为  $30 \mu\text{mol}$  时, 即明显降低血小板膜脂质流动性。

**关键词** 槲皮素; 血小板聚集; 释放反应; 膜流动性

槲皮素, 化学名 3,3',4',5,7-五羟基黄酮 (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone), 是许多植物中含有的黄酮类化合物之一, 国外曾试用于多种疾病的治疗。Beretz等<sup>(1)</sup>发现槲皮素有抑制血小板聚集和 5-HT 释放的作用, 但是对其作用机制尚不十分清楚。国内尚未见到槲皮素影响血小板功能的研究报道, 也未见国外报道过槲皮素对血小板活化因子 (PAF) 作用的影响, 以及对血小板膜脂质流动性的影响。本文观察了槲皮素对 ADP、凝血酶及 PAF 的抑制作用, 并应用荧光偏振技术分析了槲皮素对血小板膜脂质流动性的影响, 以探讨槲皮素对多种血小板聚集诱导剂的作用以及影响血小板功能的可能机制。

### 材 料

1,6-二苯基-1,3,5-己三烯 (1,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene, DPH); Sigma 产品, 用四氢呋喃配成  $2 \times 10^{-3}\text{mol}$  贮存液, 避光低温保存, 临用前用等渗磷酸缓冲液 (PBS) 1:1000 稀释。

$^3\text{H}-5\text{HT}$ : 中国原子能研究所产品, 1 mCi/ml, 避光低温保存, 临用前用生理盐水稀释 10 倍。

ADP: 上海东风试剂厂产品, 用 PBS 配成 1 mmol/ml 的溶液, 分装低温保存, 临用前稀释 20 倍。

牛凝血酶: 天津生化制品厂产品, 临用前用 PBS 配成 20 u/ml 浓度的溶液使用。

血小板活化因子 (PAF): 法国巴斯德研究所产品, 本院血栓室惠赠。

槲皮素 (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone), 北京化工厂产品, 批号 769011, 用 50% 二甲亚砜 (DMSO) 配成 0.03 mmol/ml, (pH 7.0) 浓度的溶液使用。

血小板聚集仪: 北京生化仪器厂产品, BS-631 型; 双道液体闪烁计数器: 国营二六一厂产品, FJ-353 型。

## 方 法

### 一. 血小板聚集性测定

按文献<sup>(2)</sup>的方法测定血小板聚集性,以ADP为诱导剂时,用3.8%枸橼酸钠作抗凝剂,以凝血酶和PAF为诱导剂时,以2%EDTA-Na<sub>2</sub>作为抗凝剂,血小板洗涤两次后悬浮于改良台氏悬浮液中(含CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1.3 mmol, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.05 mmol, 牛血清白蛋白 2.5 g pH 7.4),血小板数为50万/ml。在PRP或洗涤血小板悬液中加入不同剂量的槲皮素或DMSO,轻轻摇匀,37°C温育5 min后加入ADP 1.25~3.75 μmol/ml,或凝血酶 0.125 u/ml或PAF 10 μL(终浓度 0.25 μmol/ml)诱导血小板聚集,计算出血小板最大聚集率。

### 二. 血小板<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT释放试验

按文献<sup>(3)</sup>方法略加改进测定血小板<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT释放反应。兔富血小板血浆加入<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT 0.1 μCi/ml, 37°C水浴30 min,血小板再经两次洗涤后悬浮于改良台氏液中,血小板数150万/ml,加入槲皮素或DMSO 5 min后再加入凝血酶 0.48 u/ml,在磁棒搅拌下反应5 min取出并置于冰浴中终止反应。用膜片法测定上清液中的Cpm。

### 三. 血小板膜脂质流动性测定

按文献<sup>(4)</sup>测定血小板膜脂质流动性,血小板数调整为1×10<sup>8</sup>/ml,按测量结果计算出荧光偏振度(P)来反映血小板膜脂质流动性的变化,P增大说明膜脂质流动性减小,P减小说明膜脂质流动性增大。

## 结 果

### 一. 槲皮素对血小板聚集性的影响

试管内给药,在槲皮素浓度为300 μmol时,即明显抑制凝血酶诱导的大鼠血小板聚集(P<0.001),当浓度增加到600 μmol和1200 μmol时,血小板聚集几乎完全被抑制。

槲皮素对ADP诱导的大鼠血小板聚集在600 μmol时才有明显抑制作用(P<0.001),在浓度为1200 μmol时仍不能完全抑制ADP诱导的血小板聚集。槲皮素在37.5 μmol时可使PAF诱导的兔血小板聚集降低近30%(P<0.001),在300 μmol时,血小板聚集率接近于零(见图1)。DMSO对凝血酶和PAF诱导的血小板聚集无明显影响,但能轻度抑制ADP诱导的血小板聚集。

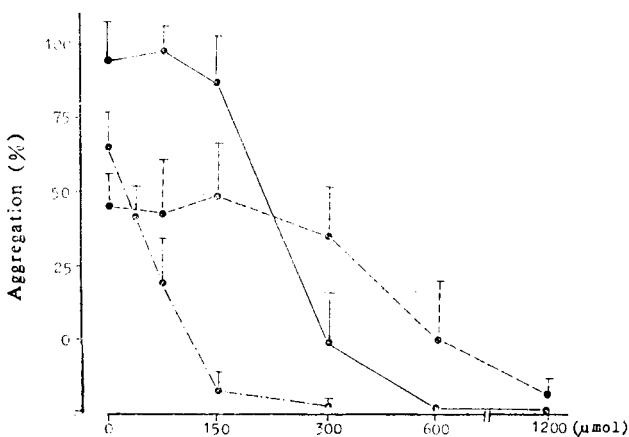


Fig 1. The effects of quercetin on aggregation of platelets *in vitro*. —●— Aggregation of rat platelets induced by thrombin (n=6); - - - ○ - - - Aggregation of rat platelets induced by ADP (n=7); ······ Aggregation of rabbit platelets induced by PAF (n=6).

### 二. 槲皮素对血小板<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT释放的影响

槲皮素在75 μmol时就明显减少凝血酶诱导的兔血小板<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT的释放(P<0.01),以后随着药物浓度增加,<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT释放继续明显降低,DMSO对血小板<sup>3</sup>H-5 HT的释放无明显影响(见表1)。

Tab 1. The effect of quercetin on rabbit platelet release of  $^3\text{H}$ -5HT induced by thrombin *in vitro*

Quercetin ( $\mu\text{ mol}$ )	$^3\text{H}$ -5HT release % ( $\bar{X} \pm \text{SD}$ )	
0	40.1	11.7
75	28.1	12.2**
150	30.9	19.1
300	25.5	6.2**
600	24.0	16.3**
1200	18.8	5.6**

\*\*  $P < 0.01$

### 三. 槲皮素对血小板膜脂质流动性的影响

加入槲皮素后,大鼠血小板荧光偏振度增大,在药物浓度为  $30\ \mu\text{mol}$  时,荧光偏振度增大即有显著意义 ( $P < 0.01$ ),且随着药物浓度增加,荧光偏振度继续增大,在  $60\ \mu\text{mol}$  时,荧光偏振度增加了 56.5%。DMSO 或 PBS 对荧光偏振度无明显影响。提示槲皮素可使血小板膜脂质流动性降低。见图 2。

## 讨 论

本实验结果表明,槲皮素对 ADP、凝血酶、和 PAF 诱导的血小板聚集均有明显的抑制作用,其中对 PAF 的抑制作用最强,槲皮素也明显地抑制凝血酶诱导的兔血小板  $^3\text{H}$ -5HT 释放。

各种诱导剂激活血小板的过程是比较复杂的,大多数通过它们的受体而发挥作用。PAF 是最近几年发现的活性很强的血小板激活剂,实验表明小剂量 PAF 激活血小板依赖于 ADP 和前列腺代谢产物<sup>(5)</sup>;但有人发现阿斯匹林只能部分地抑制 PAF 诱导的血小板聚集;稍大剂量的 PAF 对 ADP 和肾上腺素激活血小板的协同作用与 ADP 和前列腺素代谢无关<sup>(6)</sup>。有人认为 PAF 可激活细胞内钙流,而槲皮素对  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  的转运有抑制作用<sup>(7)</sup>,是否与抑制血小板聚集、特别是对 PAF 的抑制作用有关是值得进一步研究的。

有报道指出血小板被 ADP 被凝血酶激活时,血小板膜脂质流动性降低,但近来 Berlin 等<sup>(8)</sup>人发现血小板聚集性与膜脂质流动性呈正相关,即膜脂质流动性大,血小板聚集性高。我们发现槲皮素在很小的剂量下就明显地降低血小板膜脂质流动性,且流动性下降的幅度比 Nathan<sup>(9)</sup>发现的 ADP 凝血酶激活血小板时流动性下降的幅度更大。我们在研究原儿茶醛青心酮时也发现它们在低于抑制血小板聚集所需的剂量时就能明显地降低血小板膜脂质流动性。由此看来血小板膜脂质流动性对血小板功能的调节有复杂的机制。近来有些实验表明,随着膜脂质流动性降低,某些受体结合率蛋白质磷酸化及葡萄糖转运先升高后降低,呈双向

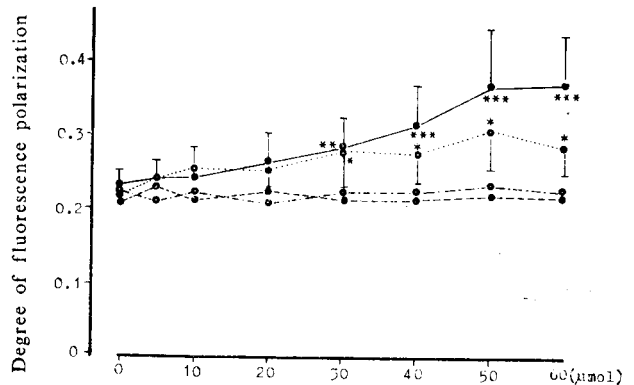


Fig 2. The effects of quercetin on degree of fluorescence polarization of rat and rabbit platelets *in vitro*. —•— Quercetin on rat platelets; ..... Quercetin on rabbit platelets; - - - - - DMSO on rat platelets; - · - · - PBS on rat platelets. ( $\bar{X} \pm \text{SD}$ ;  $n = 8$ ). \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

变化<sup>(10)</sup>。说明维持细胞正常生理功能需要一个合适的膜流动性。槲皮素显著地降低血小板膜脂质流动性与抑制血小板聚集和释放反应的关系尚需进一步研究。

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## EFFECTS OF QUERCETIN ON FLUIDITY OF PLATELET MEMBRANE LIPIDS AND PLATELET FUNCTIONS

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**ABSTRACT** Quercetin, a flavonoid widely distributed in plants, had been reported to inhibit platelet aggregation and secretion. The mechanisms of the quercetin effect on platelet function have not been completely understood. In the present paper, the effects of quercetin on platelet aggregation and <sup>3</sup>H-5HT release induced by thrombin, ADP and PAF were studied; the effect of quercetin on the fluidity of platelet membrane lipids was also studied by means of technique of fluorescence polarization quercetin was found to inhibit platelet aggregation induced by ADP, thrombin (rat) and PAF (rabbit). Platelet aggregation was almost completely inhibited when drug concentration was increased to 150 μmol. for PAF and 600 μmol. for thrombin. However, when quercetin concentration was increased to 1200 μmol. platelet aggregation induced by ADP was inhibited uncompletely. The <sup>3</sup>H-5HT content of platelet (rabbit) was decreased by quercetin to 28.3% to 53.1% in a range of concentration of 75 μmol. to 1200 μmol. The degree of fluorescence polarization was increased significantly by quercetin in a drug concentration as low as 30 μmol. (P<0.005) and increasing the drug concentrations was followed by increasing the degree of fluorescence polarization continuously. This indicates that the fluidity of platelet membrane lipids could be significantly decreased by quercetin.

We Suggest that quercetin may be a valuable inhibitor of platelet functions. Decrease of the fluidity of platelet membrane lipids may be the mechanisms of quercetin action, but further study will be necessity to confirm it.

**Key words** Fluidity; Quercetin; Platelet aggregation; Platelet secretion