

## $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素皮下吸收的研究

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### 摘 要

本文用 $^{125}\text{I}$ 标记的 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素,注入小白鼠后肢皮下,观察局部和血放射性计数,研究其皮下吸收规律。结果表明注射部位的放射性衰减有两个时相。在全毒或纯化毒素中的 $t_{1/2\alpha}$ 和 $t_{1/2\beta}$ 分别是45、40分钟和3.2、3.6小时;血放射性计数的 $t_{\text{max}}$ 约15分钟。鉴于 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素皮下吸收甚快,故强调蛇伤病人创口必须及时处理。

**关键词** 银环蛇  $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素 吸收动力学

银环蛇伤致死率高,其主要致死成分是蛇毒中含有两种能阻断神经肌肉接头传导的神经毒素,能引起外周性呼吸肌麻痹而致死。被蛇咬伤后,立即切开伤口、用吸吮等方法排毒是重要的急救措施之一,其有效性显然和蛇毒中神经毒素吸收速率有关。因此我们用 $^{125}\text{I}$ 标记 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素,观察其在小白鼠的吸收速率,为临床急救处理提供参考。

### 方 法

**银环蛇毒** 来源于广州市郊人工饲养的银环蛇,用电刺激法采毒,迅速冰冻真空干燥,小白鼠皮下注射 $\text{LD}_{50}$ 为0.1mg/kg。

**$\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素分离纯化** 用羧甲基纤维素 C11 柱 (2.7×28cm),加 500mg 银环蛇毒;洗脱液用 1500ml 醋酸铵-醋酸缓冲液,梯度 pH5.0, 0.05 M 到 pH 6.8, 1.0 M, 流速 0.4ml/分,收集 5 ml/管;在 280nm 测各管光吸收,各吸收峰洗脱液用真空干燥脱盐;第 5 吸收峰用 Sephadex C50 柱层析纯化 (1.5×28cm),洗脱液用 600ml 醋酸铵-醋酸缓冲液,梯度 pH5.5, 0.1—0.4 M,其余条件同上。主峰干燥脱盐后,用 pH4.3 聚丙烯酰胺圆盘电泳和免疫电泳作纯度鉴定;用小白鼠皮下注射  $\text{LD}_{50}$  为毒性指标;用小鸡颈二腹肌标本确认其作用部位。

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$\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素的标记 用氟胺-T法。把510 $\mu$ ci/30 $\mu$ l无载体Na<sup>125</sup>I、0.2mg/0.1ml  $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素和1mg/0.1ml 氟胺-T在20°C室温下混和反应2分钟,用偏重亚硫酸钠中止反应。用sephadex LH 20 (0.8 $\times$ 20 cm)柱层分离标记毒素和游离碘,洗脱用pH 7.5, 0.05 M 磷酸缓冲液,流速0.2ml/分,收集1ml/管。用 $\gamma$ -井型计数器及408型自动定标器记录6秒钟的计数。把放射性最高的2管混合。其比放射性为42  $\mu$ ci/ml。贮于冰箱内备用。贮存的使用时间在4天之内。

<sup>125</sup>I- $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素皮下吸收情况观察 用微量注射器把10  $\mu$ l  $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素和全毒或 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素的混合液〔内含全毒1  $\mu$ g或 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素0.1 $\mu$ g,放射性计数分别是158 $\pm$ 15或75 $\pm$ 4 $\times$ 1000cpm ( $\bar{X}\pm$ SD)〕分别在小白鼠右后肢背面皮下注射,每组4只。于注毒后2、15、30、45、60、120、180和240分钟在膝关节处剪断各组动物的注毒下肢,平放在液闪瓶底部,用井型计数器及408型定标器测定各管的放射性计数。取平均值的对数用直线回归法处理,计算局部消除半衰期。用含标记毒素的全毒(放射性计数210 $\pm$ 10 $\times$ 1000 cpm注入4只小白鼠相同的部位。在5、15、30、45、和60分钟,用血红蛋白吸管从尾尖吸取10 $\mu$ l血于液闪瓶内,用 $\gamma$ -计数器(美制Abbott, Auto-logic 7407)测放射性计数,估计血放射性计数到达峰值时间( $t_{max}$ )。

## 结 果

(一)  $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素的分离纯化 全毒用羧甲基纤维素C11柱层分离图谱见图1,形状与Clark的报道相似。第5组分用Sephadex C50纯化的图谱见图2。纯化后的毒素在盘电泳和免疫电泳中均呈单一区带,皮下注射对小白鼠的LD<sub>50</sub>为0.16 mg/kg,10<sup>-6</sup> g/ml浓度毒素在30分钟左右即能阻断刺激神经引起的颈二腹肌收缩,对2 $\times$ 10<sup>-5</sup>

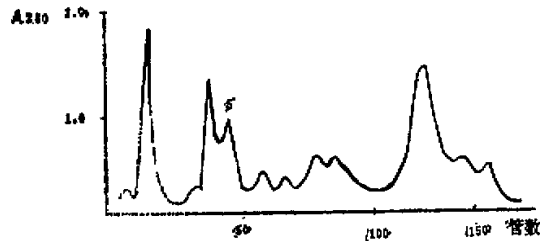


Fig. 1 CM-cellulose C11 column chromatography of Bungarus multicinctus venom. Five hundred mg venom was dissolved in 10ml 0.05M ammonium acetate buffer of pH 5.0 and chromatographed on CM-cellulose column (2.7 $\times$ 28 cm), which had been equilibrated against the buffer. Elution was carried out using a linear gradient of same buffer from 0.05M, pH 5.0 to 1.0 M, pH 6.8, at a flow rate of 0.4ml per minute. Fraction 5 was found to be  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin.

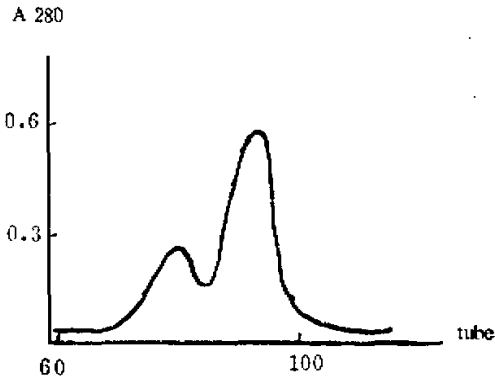


Fig. 2 Rechromatography of fraction 5 on CM-sephadex C 50 column ( $1.5 \times 28$  cm). Elution was carried out using a linear gradient of ammonium acetate buffer of pH 5.5 from 0.1 M. to 1.0 M.

M乙酰胆碱的收缩反应消失, 但直接电刺激或加入  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  KCl 肌肉仍能收缩。表明它是突触后神经毒素 ( $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素)。

(二)  $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素标记 碘标后用 Sephadex LH20 柱层析分离标记毒素的图谱见图 3。标记峰在前, 放射性游离碘在后, 两者明显分开。第 6—7 管占总放射性的 71.8%。取 2 只小白鼠皮下注射 0.2 ml 标记毒素 ( $8.4 \mu\text{ci}$ ), 在 2 小时内即使小白鼠死亡。说明毒素经标记后仍有毒力。

(三)  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素在小白鼠皮下吸收规律 注毒后放放射性计数与时间关系见表 1 及图 4。吸收可分为  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  两个时相。 $\alpha$  相在注毒 45 分钟前, 衰减速度较快;  $\beta$  相在注毒 1 小时之后。血放射性计数改变的时间规律见图 5。 $t_{\text{max}}$  在 15 分钟左右。

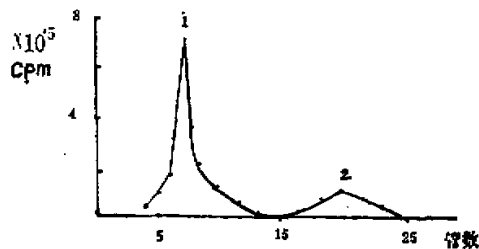


Fig. 3 Sephadex LH 20 chromatography of reaction products from the iodination of  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin by chloramine-T method. Elution was carried out on  $0.8 \times 20$  cm column using phosphate buffer (pH 7.5, 0.05 M). Peak 1 is radiolabeled  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin.

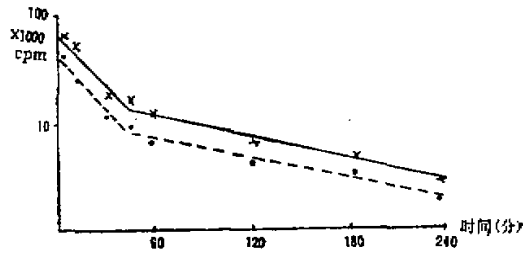


Fig. 4 the local decay of radioactivity of  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin after subcutaneous injection into hind limbs of mice. The upper line indicates the radioactivity of labeled toxin in crude venom.

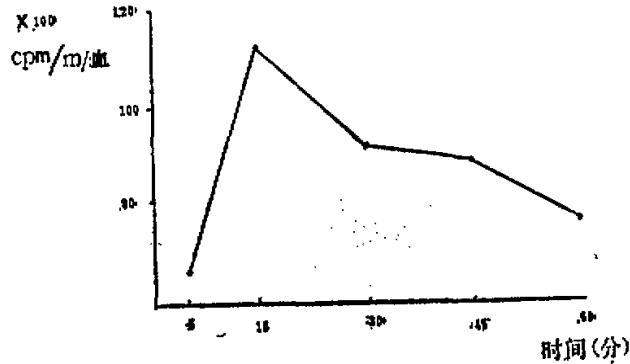


Fig. 5 The change of blood radioactivity of mice injected  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin subcutaneously

## 讨 论

$^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素与全毒混合后注入小白鼠皮下,和突触后神经毒素在伤口组织吸收的情况类似。结果表明标记毒素从皮下组织吸收很快,在全毒或在 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素中的 $\alpha$ 相及 $\beta$ 相间局部消除速率常数都未发现统计学差异。因此可以认为,标记毒素的吸收速率是其内在特性决定的。 $\alpha$ -银环蛇毒素是强碱性多肽,注入组织后可能会迅速与组织蛋白结合而影响吸收。注入部位的毒素浓度高,结合位点很易被饱和,游离毒素量多,注入部位的张力也能加速吸收,这些因素是否有 $\alpha$ 相形成有关,尚待证明。在人工采毒情况下,银环蛇的平均排毒量为4.6mg,对人的致死量约1mg。故用结扎伤肢上端或吸吮排毒等减少毒素吸收的措施,宜尽早施行,最好在4个小时之内,否则其减少突触后神经毒素的吸收的效果是极其有限的。

Table 1 The radioactivity of mouse limbs injected  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin subcutaneously

Labeled toxin in	Dose of $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -BUTX ( $\times 1000$ cpm)	Radioactivity after injection $\times 1000$ cpm ( $\bar{X} \pm \text{SD}$ )							
		2	15	30	45	60	120	180	240 (min)
crude venom	158 $\pm$	83 $\pm$	58 $\pm$	22.4 $\pm$	20.6 $\pm$	13.8 $\pm$	8.2 $\pm$	5.6 $\pm$	3.0 $\pm$
	1.5	15	6	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.8	0.6
purified toxin	75 $\pm$	60 $\pm$	28.4 $\pm$	15.0 $\pm$	10.7 $\pm$	8.7 $\pm$	4.7 $\pm$	4.7 $\pm$	2.0 $\pm$
	4	5.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	0.7

Table 2 The decay of radioactivity in limbs injected with  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin

Labeled toxin in	$\alpha$ -phase (in 45 minutes)		$\beta$ -phase (one hours after)	
	Regression equation	$t_{1/2}$ (min.)	Regression equation	$t_{1/2}$ (hours)
crude venom	$Y = 87.1 e^{-0.0357z}$ $r = -0.96$	45	$Y = 22.9 e^{-0.00328z}$ $r = -0.996$	3.2
purified toxin	$Y = 57.1 e^{-0.0401z}$ $r = -0.98$	40	$Y = 13.5 e^{-0.00734z}$ $r = -0.943$	3.6
Significance test	$P > 0.90$		$P > 0.70$	

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## STUDY ON ABSORPTION OF $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -BUNGAROTOXIN IN THE SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES

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In order to study the absorption of neurotoxin in snake venom by subcutaneous route for reference to treatment of envenomated patients,  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin was separated from the venom of *Bungarus multicinctus* by CM-cellulose C-11 chromatography and further purified by CM-sephadex C 50, which was identified to be postsynaptic neurotoxin by the method with chick biventer cervicis nerve muscle preparation and showed a single band both on immunophoresis and in polyacrylamide disc electrophoresis. This toxin was labelled with  $^{125}\text{I}$  by chloramine-T procedure, then mixed with crude venom or pure  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin respectively and injected subcutaneously to the posterior limbs of mice. The radioactivities of injected limbs and blood samples were detected at 5, 15, 30, 45, 60, 120, 180 and 240 minutes after injection. The results showed that the eliminations of  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin both in crude venom and in pure toxin might be divided into two phases and were not of significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ).  $\alpha$ -phase was within 45 minutes after injection  $t_{1/2\alpha}$  and  $t_{1/2\beta}$  of  $^{125}\text{I}$ - $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin in crude or in pure toxin were 0.75, 0.66 minutes and 3.2, 3.6 hours respectively. The  $t_{max}$  of blood radioactivity was about 15 minutes after injection.

Key words *Bungarus multicinctus*  $\alpha$ -bungarotoxin Absorption kinetics