

## · 实验研究 ·

## 3-[4-2(羟基乙基)哌嗪基]甲基—联苯对二酚对体外培养心肌细胞作用的研究

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**提要** 3-[4-2(羟基乙基)哌嗪基]甲基—联苯对二酚( $N_{22}$ )为苯酚的衍生物, 属非甾体类抗炎药。本文研究了 $N_{22}$ 对体外培养心肌细胞的作用, 结果表明 $N_{22}$ 对大鼠体外培养心肌细胞搏动有明显的负性频率作用, 并伴有搏动强度减弱作用; 对自发性或由乌豆碱诱发的速发型心律失常有明显的对抗作用。

**关键词** 3-[4-2(羟基乙基)哌嗪基]甲基—联苯对二酚; 培养心肌细胞; 负性频率; 心律失常

3-[4-2(羟基乙基)哌嗪基]甲基—联苯对二酚( $N_{22}$ )是中国药科大学研制的新型非甾体类抗炎药<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 该药对离体心肌细胞作用的研究尚未见报道。作者通过体外心肌细胞培养, 进一步探讨 $N_{22}$ 对培养心肌细胞的搏动频率、节律、以及对自发性或由乌豆碱诱发的心律失常及搏动频率的影响。

### 材料和方法

1.  $N_{22}$ 在乙醇中有一定的溶解度, 可与酸形成盐, 也可与氢氧化钠成盐, 但与碳酸钠不能成盐。该药由中国药科大学提供。配制时将 $N_{22}$ 溶于少许稀盐酸后, 再溶于生理盐水中, 配成 $164\mu\text{g/ml}$ , 实验时分为 $7.5\mu\text{mol/L}$ 及 $10\mu\text{mol/L}$ 两个剂量组, 观察 $N_{22}$ 对心肌细胞簇搏动频率和节律的变化。

2. 乌豆碱(aconitine, Aco), Emerk厂出品。用生理盐水配成 $0.23\text{mg/ml}$ 溶液, 每次给药剂量为 $7.13\mu\text{mol/L}$ 于1ml细胞悬液培养瓶内, 用于诱发心肌细胞搏动节律失常。

3. 乳鼠(Wistar) 苏州医学院动物中心供给。

4. 乳鼠心肌细胞培养方法<sup>[3-6]</sup> 用培养2—10d的心肌细胞簇, 置于 $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温箱中, 于倒置显微镜下观察。

实验时, 在显微镜下选择一个自发性搏动节律明显不齐的细胞簇, 或用Aco诱发搏动节律失常的细胞簇作为观察对象, 记录给药前心肌细胞簇搏动频率、节律。然后加入 $N_{22}$ , 记录30min内搏动频率及节律的改变。每隔5min观察, 记录一次, 共观察40min。

### 结 果

#### 1. 对照组对心肌细胞搏动频率、节律的影响

将生理盐水加少许稀盐酸, 配成剂量为 $3.1\mu\text{mol/L}$ , 连续观察30min, 每隔5min观察、记录心肌细胞簇搏动频率, 节律一次。实验6次, 未见明显心肌细胞搏动频率, 节律的变化, (表1)。

Tab 1 Beating rates of cultured myocardial cells in the normal group (normal saline). n=6,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ .

Time(min)	Beating rate( beats/min)
0	52.0 ± 29.0
1	52.3 ± 28.7
5	51.7 ± 28.4
10	52.2 ± 28.1
15	51.0 ± 29.1
20	50.3 ± 29.2
25	51.3 ± 28.8
30	51.2 ± 29.0

## 2. N<sub>22</sub> 对自发性节律失常心肌细胞搏动频率、节律的影响

N<sub>22</sub> 7.5 μmol/L 及 10 μmol/L 分别对自发性节律失常心肌细胞搏动频率的变化 [图 1]。从图 1 可见, N<sub>22</sub> 随剂量增加有明显减慢搏动频率的作用, 大剂量时有停搏现象, 并伴有搏动强度减弱的作用。这与 N<sub>22</sub> 对大鼠离体工作心脏有负性肌力和降低心泵的作用; 随剂量的增加对心脏抑制作用也相应增强等现象相符合<sup>[9]</sup>。实验次数均为 6 次, 各检测点结果分别列入表 2 和表 3 中。

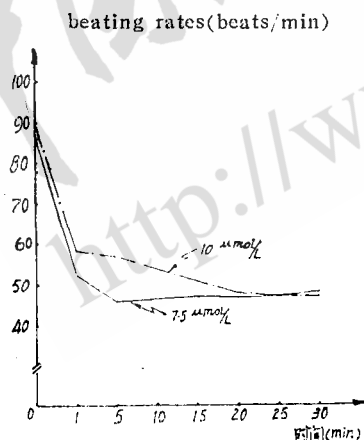


Fig 1. Influences of N<sub>22</sub> (7.5, 10 μmol/L) on the beating rates of cultured myocardial cells with spontaneous arrhythmia. n=6.

Tab 2 Influences of N<sub>22</sub> (7.5 μmol/L) on the beating rates of cultured myocardial cells with spontaneous arrhythmia. n=6,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . \*P>0.05, \*\*P<0.05 compared with the control.

Time(min)	Beating rate (beats/min)
0	84.8 ± 48.1
1	51.7 ± 22.9*
5	45.7 ± 22.7**
10	46.5 ± 23.4**
15	46.7 ± 24.7**
20	46.5 ± 25.5**
25	47.0 ± 24.5**
30	48.0 ± 25.1**

Tab 3 Influences of N<sub>22</sub> (10 μmol/L) on the beating rates of cultured myocardial cells with spontaneous arrhythmia. n=6,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . \*\*P<0.05, \*\*\*P<0.01 compared with the control.

Time (min)	Beating rate (beats/min)
0	87.7 ± 33.6
1	58.0 ± 36.5**
5	56.5 ± 37.3**
10	53.5 ± 34.8***
15	50.3 ± 36.6***
20	48.0 ± 38.2***
25	46.8 ± 38.7***
30	47.3 ± 38.2***

N<sub>22</sub> 7.5 μmol/L 和 10 μmol/L 对心肌细胞自发性搏动节律失常均有明显的对抗作用 [表 4]。

## 3. N<sub>22</sub> 及乌豆碱对心肌细胞搏动频率、节律的影响

Tab 4 The protective effects of N<sub>22</sub> on the spontaneous Arrhythmicbeats of cultured myocardial cells during the various period. n = 6.

N <sub>22</sub> ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	Arrhythmic beats (times/min)								
	0'	1'	5'	10'	15'	20'	25'	30'	
7.5	7.83	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.5	0.67	0.67	
10	5.17	3.33	2.5	2.33	2.67	2.5	2.5	2.67	

实验6次。Aco 7.13  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 对心肌细胞搏动频率有明显的加速作用，如表5，图2所示。实验结果证明：Aco诱发的搏动节律失常数明显增加，呈二联律或不规则间隙或有纤颤样搏动(表6)。

Tab 5 Influences of N<sub>22</sub> (10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and aconitine (7.13  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) on the beating rates of cultured myocardial cells. n = 6,  $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$ . \*P > 0.05, \*\*P < 0.05

Drug	Time (min)	Beating rate (beats/min)
ACO + N <sub>22</sub>	0	54.5 $\pm$ 43.8
	1	117.3 $\pm$ 38.4**
	5	119.3 $\pm$ 34.8**
	10	96.2 $\pm$ 37.7*
	15	72.2 $\pm$ 35.7*
	20	70.3 $\pm$ 33.6*
	25	67.3 $\pm$ 40.4*
	30	65.7 $\pm$ 41.6*
	35	64.0 $\pm$ 42.1*
	40	62.0 $\pm$ 43.2*

Aco诱发节律失常5 min后再加入N<sub>22</sub> 10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 搏动频率减少不很明显(P > 0.05)(表5)，但节律失常次数有明显减少(表6)。

beating rates(beats/min)

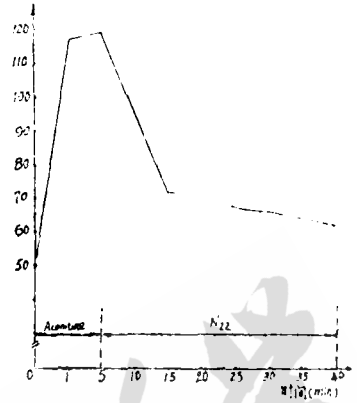


Fig 2. Influences of N<sub>22</sub> (10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and aconitine (7.13  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) on the beating rates of cultured myocardial cells. n = 6.

Tab 6 The protective effects of N<sub>22</sub> (10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) on the Arrhythmic beats of cultured myocardial cells induced by aconitine during the various period. n = 6.

Drug ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	arrhythmic beats (times/min)									
	0'	1'	5'	10'	15'	20'	25'	30'	35'	40'
Aco (7.13)	0	4.5	4.8							
N <sub>22</sub> (10)				0.5	0.17	0	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.83

## 讨 论

本实验用体外培养心肌细胞，证实了N<sub>22</sub>对自发性节律失常心肌细胞的搏动有明显的负性频率及伴有搏动强度减弱的作用，随剂量增加，其负性频率及搏动强度减弱作用均增加。大剂量时，N<sub>22</sub>对心肌细胞有停搏现象；对Aco诱发的节律失常心肌细胞搏动频率的抑制作用不很明显；对自发性或Aco诱发的心肌细胞节律失常都有明显的对抗作用。这说明N<sub>22</sub>和N<sub>14</sub>在细胞水平都具有对

抗自发性或由 Aco 诱发的节律失常作用<sup>[6]</sup>, 由此可推测 N<sub>22</sub> 和 N<sub>14</sub> 对整体动物可能也有抗心律失常作用。

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## Effects of 3-[4-2(hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl] methyl-P-dihydroxydiphenyl on Cultured Heart Cells in vitro

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### Abstract

3-[4-2(hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl] methyl-P-dihydroxydiphenyl derived from phenol was a non-steroidal antimflammatory drug possessing antimflammatory and antipyretic-analgesic activities. Effect of 3-[4-2(hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl] methyl-P-dihydroxydiphenyl on cultured neonatal rat heart cells were investigated. It was shown that 3-[4-2(hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl] methyl-P-dihydroxydiphenyl had the significant negative chronotropic and negative inotropic actions. It significantly inhibited spontaneous and aconitine-induced tachyrrhythmias in cultured myocardial cells.

**Key words** 3-[4-2(hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl] methyl-P-dihydroxydiphenyl, cultured myocardial cells, negative chronotropic action, tachyarrhythmia