

实验研究

三味檀香汤散对心肌顿抑大鼠血浆及心肌组织中降钙素基因相关肽含量影响的研究

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摘要: 目的 研究三味檀香汤散调节心肌顿抑大鼠血浆及心肌组织中降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)的含量, 为三味檀香汤散改善和保护心肌顿抑的作用和作用机制提供新的理论依据。方法 雄性SD大鼠随机分成三味檀香汤散大、中、小剂量组(简称大、中、小剂量组)、硝苯地平对照组(简称硝苯地平组)、心肌顿抑模型组(简称模型组)和空白组6组。各给药组按照一定药量, 连续灌胃给药40天, 1次/日, 模型组和空白组以等容量的生理盐水灌胃, 对各给药组及模型组制作大鼠心肌顿抑模型(结扎冠状动脉左前降支15min, 空白组只穿线不结扎), 再灌注1小时后分别取血浆和心脏, 采用ELISA法测量心肌顿抑大鼠血浆及心肌组织中CGRP的含量, 所有数据采用单因素方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。结果 ①再灌1h后, 模型组与空白组比较, 血浆中CGRP的含量增高, 且具有明显统计学差异($P < 0.01$); 三味檀香汤散各剂量组及硝苯地平组与模型组比较, 血浆中CGRP的含量明显增高, 且具有统计学差异($P < 0.05$)。②再灌1h后, 模型组与空白组相比较, 心肌组织中CGRP的含量降低, 且具有明显统计学差异($P < 0.01$); 三味檀香汤散各剂量组及硝苯地平组与模型组比较, 心肌组织中CGRP的含量明显增高, 且具有统计学差异($P < 0.01$)。结论 ①三味檀香汤散可以明显升高心肌顿抑大鼠再灌1小时血浆及心肌组织中CGRP的含量, 且具有明显的量效关系; ②三味檀香汤散升高心肌顿抑大鼠血浆及心肌组织中CGRP的含量可能是其发挥保护和改善心肌顿抑作用的机制之一。

关键词: 三味檀香汤散; 心肌顿抑; 降钙素基因相关肽; ELISA

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The Influence of Sanwei Tanxiang Decoction Over CGRP Contents in Myocardium Stunning Rats

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Abstract Objective: To study whether Sanwei Tanxiang Decoction can regulate calcitonin gene related peptide (CGRP) in plasma and the myocardial tissue of myocardium stunning rats, provide new theoretical basis for its function in the improvement and protection of myocardium stunning and discover the acting mechanism. **Method:** Male SD rats were randomly divided into 6 groups: large, medium and small dose groups of Sanwei Tanxiang Decoction (hereinafter referred to as the large, medium and small dose group), the nifedipine group, the model group and the blank group. The groups with medicine received the quantitative dosage and continuous lavage for 40 days, 1 time/day; while the model blank groups only took physiological saline lavage of same capacity. Myocardium stunning rats were made in the medical and model groups (15 - minute ligation of left anterior descending coronary artery but just threading ligating lines through rats of blank group). Plasma and hearts were taken after 1 - hour reperfusion to determine CGRP contents by ELISA and the received data were sorted out by mono factor analysis of variance, namely " $P < 0.05$ " can