

· 论 著 ·

Zn²⁺ 对大鼠不同自主神经节分离神经元 P2X 受体介导 ATP 诱导电流的调制作用

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[摘要] **目的:**在大鼠颈上交感神经节(SCG)、结状神经节(NG)和耳副交感神经节(OTG)分离的神经元上,分别比较了 Zn²⁺ 对 P2X 受体介导 ATP 诱导电流的调制作用。**方法:**用全细胞膜片钳技术观察 Zn²⁺ 对以上 3 种大鼠自主神经节分离神经元 ATP/ $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP 诱导电流的调制作用。**结果:**在 SCG 的所有神经元上,ATP 可以诱发一个缓慢型电流,同时给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L) 可以使其反应增大至(1 442 \pm 34)% ,而 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP 没有此作用。在 NG 的所有神经元上,ATP 和 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP 可以诱发一个类似的缓慢型电流,同时给予 Zn²⁺ 可以使其反应分别增大至(180 \pm 12)% 和(262 \pm 28)% 。在 OTG 的所有神经元上,ATP 可以诱发一个类似的缓慢型电流,同时给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L),对 ATP(10 μ mol/L)诱发的电流无明显影响;如果将 ATP 浓度提高至 30 μ mol/L,同样浓度的 Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L)可以抑制 ATP 电流,而且随着 Zn²⁺ 浓度的增高(10、100 μ mol/L),其抑制作用逐渐增强;如果先给予 TNP-ATP(100 nmol/L)阻断电流至未给予 TNP-ATP 组的(26 \pm 2)% ,再给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L)后,剩余的 ATP 电流为单独给予 TNP-ATP 的(127 \pm 9)% ; $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP 也可以诱发一个类似的缓慢型电流,同时给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L)可使其反应增大至(146 \pm 5)% ;Zn²⁺ (300 μ mol/L)对 ATP 和 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP(30 μ mol/L)诱发电流的激活和失活时间常数均无明显影响。**结论:**(1)Zn²⁺ 对 P2X 受体具有变构性的调节作用,它可以增强大鼠 SCG 和 NG 上由 P2X₂ 和 P2X_{2/3} 受体介导的缓慢型电流。(2)大鼠 OTG 上主要表达 P2X_{2/3} 和少量 P2X₂ 受体,但 Zn²⁺ 对 ATP 诱导的电流有轻度抑制作用,提示 OTG 可能存在着 P2X 受体家族的新亚型。

[关键词] Zn²⁺; 神经节,自主;神经元;P2X 受体;ATP 诱导电流

[中图分类号] R 338 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2006)04-0373-05

Regulatory effect of Zn²⁺ on P2X receptor-mediated, ATP-induced currents in different autonomic ganglion neurons in rats

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To compare the effects of Zn²⁺ on the P2X receptor-mediated, ATP-induced currents in neurons separated from rat superior cervical ganglion (SCG), nodose ganglion (NG), and otic ganglion (OTG). **Methods:** Whole-cell patch clamp recording technique was used to study the regulatory effects of Zn²⁺ on ATP/ $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP-induced currents in the above 3 ganglion neurons. **Results:** All SCG neurons responded to ATP with a sustained current, while no neurons responded to $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP; Zn²⁺ potentiated ATP-induced sustained currents to (1 442 \pm 34)% of the original value. All NG neurons responded to ATP and $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP with a similar sustained current; coapplication of Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L) potentiated their responses to (180 \pm 12)% and (262 \pm 28)% , respectively. All OTG neurons responded to both ATP and $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP with a sustained current. Coapplication of Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L) did not significantly potentiate the sustained currents induced by 10 μ mol/L ATP, but when ATP was at 30 μ mol/L, Zn²⁺ (10-100 μ mol/L) inhibited ATP-induced sustained currents in a dose dependent manner. If TNP-ATP (100 nmol/L) was first used to inhibit ATP-induced current to (26 \pm 2)% of the original value, Zn²⁺ at 10 μ mol/L potentiated the inhibited current to (127 \pm 9)% of its original value. Coapplication of Zn²⁺ (10 μ mol/L) potentiated $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP-induced currents to (146 \pm 5)% of the control, Zn²⁺ (300 μ mol/L) had no effect on τ_{on} and τ_{off} of ATP- and $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP-induced (30 μ mol/L) currents in OTG neurons. **Conclusion:** (1) Zn²⁺ is an allosteric modulator of P2X₂ and P2X_{2/3} receptors in SCG and NG neurons and can potentiate the currents they induced. (2) The predominant receptor subtypes in OTG appear to be homomeric P2X_{2/3} and a little P2X₂. Zn²⁺ has an inhibitory effect on the ATP-induced currents in OTG neurons, suggesting some novel members of the P2X purinoceptor exist in these neurons.

[KEY WORDS] Zn²⁺; ganglia, autonomic; neurons; P2X receptors; ATP-induced currents

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2006, 27(4): 373-377]

嘌呤受体可分为 P1(腺苷)和 P2(ATP/ADP)受体,后者又分成两大家族,即 P2X 和 P2Y 受体^[1]。P2X 受体属配基门控离子通道型受体, P2Y 受体为

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(30570597)。Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China(30570597)。

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G蛋白偶联型受体。目前,已经克隆出7种P2X受体亚型(P2X₁₋₇)。大量的P2X受体药理学研究证明,在大鼠的交感神经节上,以P2X₂同源性受体表达为主^[2,3];在感觉神经节上,表达有多种P2X受体,其中包括同源性P2X₃受体,异源性P2X_{2/3}受体和一部分同源性P2X₂受体^[4];而在副交感神经节,P2X受体的表达因神经节的不同差异很大,如:大鼠盆神经节以P2X₂受体表达为主^[5],耳神经节以P2X_{2/3}异聚体为主,下颌下腺神经节同时表达同聚体P2X₂和异聚体P2X_{2/3}^[6]。

不同的P2X受体对激动剂、拮抗剂及其他调制剂的敏感性不同^[7-9]。其中Zn²⁺是一个变构性调制剂,可以增强含有P2X₂和P2X₄亚基的受体对ATP的反应^[10,11],但对P2X₃受体无明显作用。Li等^[12]首先证明Zn²⁺作用于变构性结合位点,通过增强P2X₂受体对ATP的亲合力,明显增强ATP的诱导电流。后来的研究发现,Zn²⁺对P2X受体的变构性调制作用,不仅决定于受体类型,还和动物的种属有关。譬如:在牛蛙的背根神经节上,Zn²⁺通过作用于变构性结合位点,减弱P2X受体对ATP的亲合力而发挥调制作用^[13];在豚鼠颈上交感神经节,Zn²⁺同样可以抑制ATP诱发的电流^[14]。

目前,引起Zn²⁺变构性调制差异的原因尚不完全清楚,因此我们对包括交感,副交感及感觉神经节在内的自主神经节进行了比较研究,其中分别选用了大鼠颈上交感神经节(SCG)、结状神经节(NG)和耳副交感神经节(OTG)分离培养的神经元,观察了Zn²⁺对ATP诱导的内向电流的调节作用,并进行了比较,从而进一步了解Zn²⁺对不同P2X受体的调制作用,为将来进一步探讨P2X受体的新亚型提供实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试剂 ATP、 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP、TNP-ATP 购自Sigma公司,ATP、 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP用双蒸水溶解并冷冻贮存。所有的药物稀释后通过一个自制的7管道灌流系统并通过重力给予,其中一管给予正常Kreb's液,用来快速终止给药^[6]。激动剂每次给予4s,间隔2min。灌流用外液组成(mmol/L):NaCl 154,KCl 4.7,MgCl₂ 1.2,CaCl₂ 2.5,Hepes 10及glucose 5.6;用NaOH将pH值调成7.4。记录电极电阻2~4M Ω 。所充内液组成为(mmol/L):KCl 120,HEPES 10,tripotassium citrate 10和EGTA 10;用KOH将pH值调成7.2。

1.2 细胞培养 16~18d的SD大鼠,30~40g。

快速断头致死,取出SCG、NG和OTG^[15],置于L-15培养液中(Life Technologies, Paisley, UK),将神经节置于4ml含有1.5mg/ml胶原酶(Class II, Worthington Biochemical Corporation, UK)和6mg/ml BSA(Sigma, Poole, UK)的无钙无镁Hank's平衡盐溶液(HBSS, Life Technologies)中。在37°C的恒温下孵育45min。然后将神经节置于4ml含1mg/ml的胰酶(Sigma)中,在37°C下孵育15min。然后用1ml培养液(由含有10%胎牛血清,50ng/ml神经生长因子,2mg/ml NaHCO₃,5.5mg/ml葡萄糖,200 μ g/ml penicillin和200 μ g/ml streptomycin的L-15培养液组成)轻轻吹打直至将神经节分离成单个细胞。将这些细胞铺在用10 μ g/ml Laminin预先涂过的35mm的平皿上。在含有5%CO₂的37°C的恒温箱中孵育,第2天用于实验记录。

1.3 电生理记录 常温下进行全细胞膜片钳记录,所用仪器为Axopatch 200B放大器(Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA, USA)。钳制电压为-60mV。膜电流应用低通滤波(10kHz,-3dB)。数据用pClamp8.0记录并处理。用Excel进行t检验。原始图用Clampfit(pCLAMP software)记录并用Origin7(Microcal, Northampton, MA, USA)绘图。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠自主神经节ATP和 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP诱发的内向电流 在大鼠SCG分离的神经元上,快速给予ATP(100 μ mol/L)可以诱发出一个快速激活和缓慢失活的内向电流,平均幅度为(0.38 \pm 0.03)nA(图1A)。所有细胞对ATP都有反应,而 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP未能诱发出明显的电流(图1A)。在大鼠NG和OTG分离的神经元上,快速给予ATP(100 μ mol/L)可以诱发一个快速激活和缓慢失活的内向电流, $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP也能诱发一个类似的内向电流(图1B、1C)。在NG分离的神经元上, $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP诱发的电流为ATP的(26 \pm 1)%,而在OTG分离的神经元上, $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP诱发的电流为ATP的(49 \pm 1)%。

2.2 Zn²⁺对SCG和NG神经元ATP/ $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP诱导电流的调制作用 在SCG中,所有神经元都对ATP(30 μ mol/L)有反应,对 $\alpha\beta$ -me ATP(30 μ mol/L)无任何反应;ATP可以诱发一个缓慢型电流,同时给予Zn²⁺(10 μ mol/L)可以使其反应增大至(1442 \pm 34)%。在NG中,ATP可以诱发一个类似

的缓慢型电流,同时给予 Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 可以使其反应增大至 $(180 \pm 12)\%$ 。另外,NG 中所有神经元对 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ 也都有反应,同时给予 Zn^{2+} 时,可以使其反应增大至 $(262 \pm 28)\%$ 。见图 2。

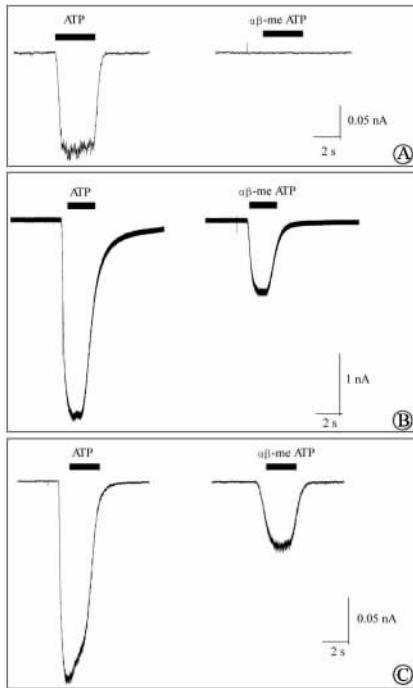


图 1 在大鼠 SCG、NG 和 OTG 神经元上,ATP 和 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 诱发的电流图

Fig 1 Currents evoked by ATP and $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) in rat SCG, NG and OTG neurons

All neurons in SCG responded to ATP ($100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) with sustained currents (A, $n=22$); all neurons in NG (B, $n=12$) and OTG (C, $n=12$) responded to both ATP ($100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) with a similar sustained currents

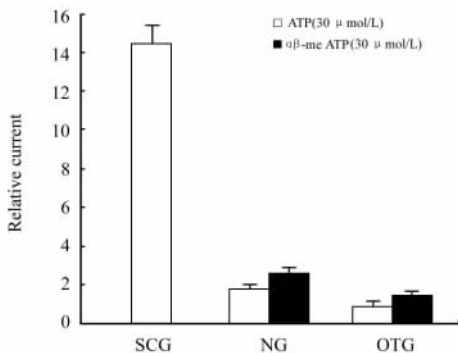


图 2 Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 对大鼠 SCG、NG 和 OTG 神经元 ATP 和 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ 诱导电流的调制作用比较

Fig 2 Comparison of regulatory effects of Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) on ATP- and $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ -induced currents in SCG, NG, and OTG neurons

2.3 Zn^{2+} 对 OTG 神经元 ATP/ $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ 诱导电流的调制作用 同时给予 Zn^{2+} ($1, 10 \mu\text{mol/L}$), ATP ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 诱发的电流为未给予 Zn^{2+} 组的 $(111 \pm 3)\%$ 和 $(96 \pm 4)\%$ 。如果将 ATP 浓度提高至 $30 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 同样的 Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 可使 ATP 电流减少为未给予 Zn^{2+} 组的 $(89 \pm 2)\%$ (图 2, 图 3A)。继续增高 Zn^{2+} 浓度至 $100 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 可以使 ATP 电流减少至未给予 Zn^{2+} 组的 $(85 \pm 3)\%$ (图 3A)。 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ 也可以诱发一个类似的缓慢失活的电流, 同时给予 Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 可以使其反应放大至 $(146 \pm 5)\%$ (图 2, 图 3B)。同时给予 Zn^{2+} ($300 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 对 ATP ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 和 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 激活和失活时间常数均无明显影响 (表 1)。

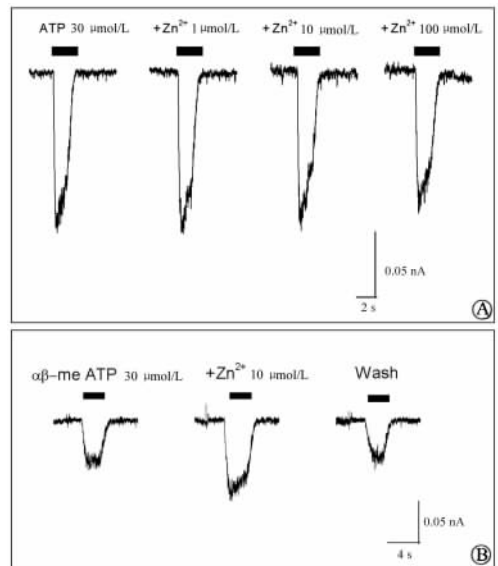


图 3 Zn^{2+} 对大鼠 OTG 神经元 ATP 诱导电流的调制作用

Fig 3 Regulatory effect of Zn^{2+} on ATP-induced currents in rat OTG neurons

A: Zn^{2+} ($1, 10, 100 \mu\text{mol/L}$) inhibited ATP ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$)-induced slowly-desensitizing currents in a dose-related manner; B: Zn^{2+} ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) potentiated $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$)-induced slowly-desensitizing response

表 1 Zn^{2+} ($300 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 对 ATP ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 和 $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 激活和失活时间常数影响

Tab 1 Effect of Zn^{2+} ($300 \mu\text{mol/L}$) on τ_{on} and τ_{off} of ATP ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and $\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$ ($30 \mu\text{mol/L}$) induced currents in OTG neurons

Index	ATP	ATP + Zn^{2+}	$\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP}$	$\alpha\beta\text{-me ATP} + Zn^{2+}$
τ_{on}	85 ± 3.2	85 ± 5.9	156 ± 7.1	148 ± 2.6
τ_{off}	181 ± 3.7	174 ± 4.8	182 ± 10.4	195 ± 12.7

实验中,如果先给予 TNP-ATP(100 nmol/L)后,阻断电流至未给予 TNP-ATP 的(26±2)%,再给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L),ATP 电流为单独给予 TNP-ATP 时的(127±9)% (P<0.05,图4)。

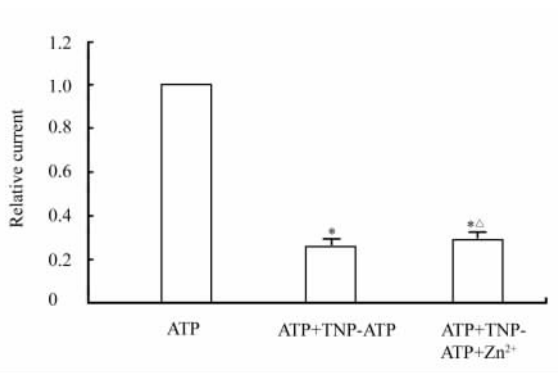


图4 在大鼠 OTG 神经元上,预先给予 TNP-ATP(100 nmol/L)后,Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L)对 ATP 诱导电流的调制作用

Fig 4 Regulatory effects of Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L) on ATP-induced currents after application of TNP-ATP (100 nmo/L) on rat OTG neurons

After TNP-ATP (100 nmol/L) inhibited ATP-induced current, Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L) potentiated the inhibited currents with the existence of TNP-ATP. The current evoked by ATP (30 μmol/L) without Zn²⁺ was taken as the standard. Each column represents the mean s. e. m of 4-7 cells; * P<0.05 vs ATP; ΔP<0.05 vs ATP+TNP-ATP

3 讨论

以往的研究证实,在同源性 P2X 受体中,除了 P2X₆ 受体外,其余都对 ATP 产生反应,P2X₁ 和 P2X₃ 对 ATP 反应为快速失活的内向电流,而 P2X₂、P2X₄、P2X₅ 和 P2X₇ 对 ATP 反应为缓慢失活的内向电流。另外,只有 P2X₁ 和 P2X₃ 受体对 αβ-me ATP 反应为快速失活的内向电流,其余受体对 αβ-me ATP 没有反应^[9]。在异源性 P2X 受体中,目前研究最多的是 P2X_{2/3} 受体,它对 ATP 和 αβ-me ATP 均反应为缓慢失活的内向电流^[4]。

Zn²⁺ 对 P2X 受体具有变构性调制作用,可以明显增强含有 P2X₂ 和 P2X₄ 亚型的受体对 ATP 的反应^[7-9]。在本实验中,在颈上交感神经节上,同时给予 Zn²⁺ 可以使 ATP 反应增大至未给予 Zn²⁺ 的(1442±34)%。撤除 Zn²⁺ 可以使反应恢复到原来的水平,而 αβ-me ATP 未能引起任何电流。文献曾报道 SCG 神经元中以功能性的 P2X₂ 受体表达为主,我们的实验也证实了这一点。NG 属感觉神经节,其中的神经元既对 ATP 有反应,又对 αβ-me

ATP 有反应,两者均表现为缓慢失活的电流,提示其中可能主要表达 P2X₂ 和 P2X_{2/3} 受体。同时给予 Zn²⁺ 可以使 ATP 反应增大至未给予 Zn²⁺ 的(180±12)%,同时给予 Zn²⁺ 也可以使 αβ-me ATP 反应增大至未给予 Zn²⁺ 的(262±28)%,与 P2X_{2/3} 受体的特性基本一致。

另一方面,Zn²⁺ 对 P2X₁ 和 P2X₃ 受体却起着抑制作用或者毫无影响^[7-9],在 DRG 神经元中,表达有 P2X₃ 和 P2X_{2/3} 受体,Zn²⁺ 可以使 αβ-me ATP 介导的缓慢失活的电流增强,但却又抑制 αβ-me ATP 介导的快速失活的电流。作者以往的研究结果提示,OTG 分离培养的神经元中以 P2X_{2/3} 为主,同时还有一部分 P2X₂ 受体^[6]。本实验中,当同时给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L) 可以使 αβ-me ATP 反应增大至未给予 Zn²⁺ 的(146±5)%,但是,同样浓度的 Zn²⁺ 对 ATP 诱导的电流却无明显影响。以往的研究发现,Zn²⁺ 增强 ATP 诱导的电流的作用大小与激动剂的浓度有关^[7],对耳神经节来说,ATP(10 μmol/L)和 ATP(30 μmol/L)相当于 EC₄₀ 和 EC₆₀ 的值,但 Zn²⁺ 对两者诱导的电流均无明显影响。当提高 Zn²⁺ 浓度时,Zn²⁺ 对 ATP 诱导的电流有轻度的抑制作用,但不明显改变该电流的激活速度和失活速度。TNP-ATP 是 P2X₃ 受体的有效拮抗剂,对 P2X_{2/3} 受体也有一定的阻断作用。当先给予 TNP-ATP(100 nmol/L)时,也即 P2X_{2/3} 受体受到阻遏,此时再同时给予 Zn²⁺ (10 μmol/L),可以使 ATP 诱导的电流增强至单独给予 TNP-ATP 时的(127±9)%,其增强的幅度较 P2X₂ 同源性受体小很多。鉴于在 OTG 上的实验结果与以往报道的 P2X₂ 和 P2X_{2/3} 受体的药理学特性不一致,可能有以下几种解释:在 OTG 中(1)可能存在着拼接变体(splice variants),但据报道,交感神经节上的 P2X₂ 受体的拼接变体只是影响失敏的动力学,并不影响药理学特性^[16];(2)可能还存在着 P2X 受体的新亚型,或者存在着已有亚型的新异源体组合。因此,关于 OTG 上存在的嘌呤能受体类型尚需进一步研究。

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- [收稿日期] 2005-08-29 [修回日期] 2006-03-03
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Awakening concentration of desflurane is decreased in patients with obstructive jaundice

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[ABSTRACT] BACKGROUND: Some studies suggest that behavioral complications of cholestasis, such as fatigue and pruritus, may be associated with altered neurotransmission in the brain. Because inhaled anesthetics primarily act on ion channels and receptors on the neuronal cell membrane and alter synaptic transmission in the central nervous system, it is possible that altered sensitivity to inhaled anesthetics may occur in cholestatic patients. Therefore, the authors compared the minimum alveolar concentration (MAC)-awake of desflurane in obstructive jaundiced patients with the MAC awake in nonjaundiced patients. **METHODS:** Patients underwent inhalational induction of anesthesia with desflurane. MAC awake was determined in each patient by observing the response to a verbal command (open eyes on request). An end-tidal anesthetic concentration was maintained at an initial target level of 1.4% for 15 min before a command. If a positive response was observed, the concentration of desflurane was increased by 0.1% and again kept constant for 15 min. The verbal command was then continued. This process was repeated until an end-tidal concentration was reached at which the patient did not respond to command. The anesthetic concentration midway between the value permitting the response and that just preventing the response was defined as MAC awake for each patient. **RESULTS:** The MAC awake of desflurane for patients with obstructive jaundice ($[1.78 \pm 0.19]\%$) was significantly less than those observed for the control group ($[2.17 \pm 0.25]\%$; $P < 0.001$) and correlated significantly with serum total bilirubin ($r = -0.67$, $P = 0.0004$). **CONCLUSIONS:** The MAC awake of desflurane is reduced in obstructive jaundiced patients compared with nonjaundiced controls.

[Anesthesiology, 2005,102:562-565]