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Ghrelin 对豚鼠胃平滑肌收缩的影响及机制

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨并比较 Ghrelin 及其拟似剂生长激素释放肽-6(GHRP-6)对豚鼠胃平滑肌舒缩活动的影响及机制。**方法:**采用电场刺激豚鼠胃底和胃窦部肌间神经方法,观察 Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 对胃平滑肌舒缩活动的影响,并通过观察一氧化氮合酶(NOS)抑制剂 N^ω-硝基-L-精氨酸(L-NNA)、一氧化氮前体 L-精氨酸(L-AA)对 Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 调控胃平滑肌运动的影响以阐明其机制。**结果:**不同频率(1~16 Hz)电刺激胃底部肌间神经,平滑肌条呈现开电刺激(on-response)的舒张波和随后出现的断电刺激(off-response)收缩波,其中产生的开电刺激舒张效应可被 L-NNA 消除,而断电刺激诱导的收缩效应可被阿托品和胍乙啶(NANC)阻断。在胃底部,Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 可使开电刺激诱导的平滑肌舒张活动减弱,断电刺激诱导的肌条收缩活动增强,且 Ghrelin 作用明显强于 GHRP-6。L-NNA 可显著增强 Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 的促平滑肌收缩效应,但 L-AA 可显著减弱该作用。在胃窦部,电场刺激肌间神经,舒张波消失,仅出现断电刺激的收缩波。Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 均可使该收缩作用增强。**结论:**Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 均可通过肌间神经丛促进胃底部、胃窦部平滑肌收缩,该效应可能与一氧化氮通路有关。

[关键词] Ghrelin;GHRP-6;一氧化氮;胃;肌收缩;胃肌间神经

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Effect of Ghrelin on contractility of gastric smooth muscle in guinea pigs and the related mechanism

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To investigate and compare the influences of Ghrelin and growth hormone releasing peptide 6 (GHRP-6) on the contractility of stomach smooth muscle in guinea pigs, and to study the related mechanism. **Methods:** The myenteric plexuses of gastric fundus and antrum in guinea pigs were stimulated with electrical field stimulation (EFS) to observe the influence of Ghrelin and GHRP-6 on the contractility of stomach smooth muscle. The influences of N-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA) and L-Arginine (L-AA) on the effect of Ghrelin and GHRP-6 were studied to disclose the mechanism of the effects of Ghrelin and GHRP-6. **Results:** The circular muscle tissues of the gastric fundus generated on-relaxations and off-contractions when stimulating myenteric plexuses with 1-16 Hz electrical field; the on-responses induced relaxation could be reduced by L-NNA and the off-contractions induced contraction could be blocked by atropine and guanethidine. In fundic strips, ghrelin and GHRP-6 could decrease the on-response induced relaxation and increase off-response induced contraction of the muscle, with the effect of Ghrelin obviously stronger than that of GHRP-6. L-NNA could increase the effects of Ghrelin and GHRP-6-induced muscle contraction, and L-AA could decrease their effects. In the antral strips, electrical field stimulation of myenteric plexuses led to disappearance of relaxation wave, only leaving off-contractions. Both ghrelin and GHRP-6 could increase that contraction. **Conclusion:** Both ghrelin and GHRP-6 can promote the contractility of stomach smooth muscle in guinea pigs through stimulating myenteric plexuses of gastric fundus and antrum, which might be related to the NO pathway.

[KEY WORDS] Ghrelin; growth hormone releasing peptide 6; nitric oxide; stomach; gastric myenteric plexus

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生长激素促泌素(GHS)包括肽类和非肽类两种,在人和动物均可刺激生长激素的释放^[1],其活性是通过一种G-蛋白耦联受体——生长激素促泌素受体(GHS-R)介导的。GHS-R广泛分布于下丘脑、垂体、心脏、肺、胰腺、肠、脂肪组织等处。Ghrelin是Kojima等^[2]1999年发现的第一个GHS-R的内源性配体,是由28个氨基酸组成的小分子多肽。Ghrelin与其受体结合可促进生长激素的释放,并参与能量代谢平衡的调控,在人类多种疾病或病理状态中发挥着重要作用。因此,Ghrelin是目前人们所关注的一个研究热点。

Ghrelin能够调节胃肠运动功能。在麻醉大鼠,Ghrelin可刺激胃酸分泌和胃运动^[3-4];在清醒大鼠和小鼠,Ghrelin可促进胃的排空,加快小肠蠕动,并可改善术后肠梗阻症状^[5-6]。外源性Ghrelin可加速人胃的排空,并可刺激大鼠和人消化间期胃肠运动^[6-7]。一氧化氮(NO)是非肾上腺素能、非胆碱能神经系统的神经递质,广泛分布于肠肌间神经丛^[8],并在消化道功能调控中起着重要的作用^[9]。胃肠运动的调节是与神经活动及胃肠激素相关联的复杂过程。为了进一步阐明Ghrelin介导的胃平滑肌收缩活动的机制,本研究采用电场刺激豚鼠胃底和胃窦部肌间神经的方法,观察Ghrelin和GHRP-6对胃平滑肌舒缩活动的影响,并通过观察一氧化氮合酶(NOS)抑制剂N^ω-硝基-L-精氨酸(L-NNA)、NO前体L-精氨酸(L-AA)对Ghrelin和GHRP-6调控胃平滑肌运动的影响来阐明NO通路与这些机制的关系。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物分组及处理 61只健康雄性豚鼠(青岛海洋药物研究所),体质量250~350g,在(22±2)℃室温条件下饲养,每天上午8:00~下午8:00光照,食用标准实验室饲料,自由饮水。实验分11组:(1)L-NNA组;(2)胍乙啶(NANC)组;(3)L-AA组;(4)Ghrelin组;(5)GHRP-6组;(6)D-Lys3-GHRP-6组;(7)D-Lys3-GHRP-6+Ghrelin组;(8)Ghrelin+L-NNA组;(9)GHRP-6+L-NNA组;(10)Ghrelin+L-AA组;(11)GHRP-6+L-AA组。每只豚鼠胃的平滑肌可制成2~3条标本,每组取9个胃平滑肌条进行研究。

1.2 平滑肌收缩实验

1.2.1 组织准备 经颈动脉放血处死动物,将胃取出,用Krebs液冲洗后放入持续充以95%O₂和5%CO₂的混合气体的Krebs液内待用。

1.2.2 肌条舒缩实验 去除胃窦或胃底黏膜,截取0.2cm×2.5cm环形肌条,并将肌条悬挂于含

Krebs液(NaCl:120.9mmol/L;NaH₂PO₄:2.0mmol/L;NaHCO₃:15.5mmol/L;KCl:5.9mmol/L;CaCl₂:1.25mmol/L;MgCl₂:1.2mmol/L;Glucose:11.5mmol/L)的恒温(37℃)浴槽中,持续充以95%O₂和5%CO₂的混合气体。将肌条伸展于最适合长度(胃窦:2g,胃底:1.5g),参照Depoortere等^[10]实验方法刺激肌间神经,即用Grass S88刺激器(Grass,Guincy,MA,USA)通过两个平行的镀铂电极,在平滑肌条两侧施加电场刺激(1~16Hz脉冲串刺激:波宽1ms,串持续时间10s,串间隔90s,电压8V),该强度和频率的电刺激可兴奋肌间神经。用连接于记录仪(Dataq,USA)的张力传感器检测肌条收缩反应。用Windaq数据获取系统和DI-2000PGH卡(Dataq,USA)对样本进行数据分析。实验前,每30min重复一次刺激。在2次重复刺激的间隔期清洗肌条,直到可以记录到稳定的肌条反应(通常需要3次)。加药后用1~16Hz逐渐增强的电场刺激肌间神经,观察平滑肌舒缩反应。

电场刺激引起的平滑肌舒缩效应用张力(g/mm²)表示^[10]。肌条横断面积(mm²)=组织湿重(mg)/[组织长度(mm)×密度(mg/mm³)]。平滑肌密度通常为1.05mg/mm³。

1.3 统计学处理 所有数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,用GraphPad Prism 3.0软件分析。两组间采用 t 检验分析。组间两两比较采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)及Dunnnett's检验分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胃底肌条

2.1.1 L-NNA、L-AA的作用 采用1~16Hz的电场刺激胃底肌间神经,肌条出现先舒张后收缩现象(图1)。但当加入NOS抑制剂L-NNA,开电刺激(on response)引起的肌条舒张反应消失,仅出现断电刺激(off response)引起的收缩波(图1A)。提示,电刺激产生的舒张波可能是由NO介导的。当加入5μmol/L阿托品和3μmol/L胍乙啶(NANC),此时,断电刺激引起的收缩反应也消失(图1)。提示,该收缩反应可能是胆碱能介导的。L-AA是NOS作用的底物,其可显著增强开电刺激引起的舒张效应,降低断电刺激介导的收缩效应(图1B)。

2.1.2 Ghrelin及其拟似剂的作用 当加入Ghrelin(1μmol/L)后电刺激肌间神经,平滑肌条对开电刺激应答减弱,但对断电刺激应答增强,表现为平滑肌舒张幅度减低,收缩波幅增加(图2A)。且随着电

刺激频率加大, Ghrelin 减弱平滑肌的舒张效应和增加平滑肌的收缩效应加强(图 2, $P < 0.05$ 或 0.01)。同样, Ghrelin 拟似剂 GHRP-6 ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 也可使平滑肌条对电刺激应答减弱, 而对断电刺激应答增强(图 2B)。但与 Ghrelin 相比, GHRP-6 对肌条的

舒缩效应明显较弱(图 3, $P < 0.05$)。Ghrelin 受体拮抗剂 *D*-Lys3-GHRP-6 (50 nmol/L , GHS-R) 可完全阻断 Ghrelin 介导的这种反应(图 4)。提示, Ghrelin 对胃平滑肌收缩效应可能是通过 GHS-R 介导的。

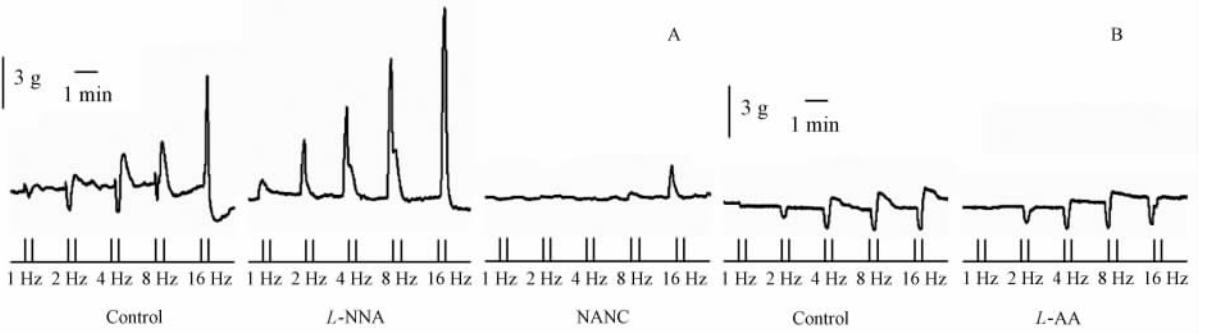


图 1 电场刺激肌间神经对豚鼠胃底平滑肌收缩的影响

Fig 1 Neural responses of guinea pig fundic strips induced by electrical field stimulation under different conditions

A; Representative tracing of neural responses induced by electrical field stimulation of guinea pig fundic strips at increasing frequency of stimulation (1-16 Hz) under normal condition, in the presence of *L*-NNA ($400 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and NANC ($5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ atropine and $3 \mu\text{mol/L}$ guanethidine); B; The effects of *L*-AA ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) on electrical field stimulation-induced signal in smooth muscle of guinea pig stomach

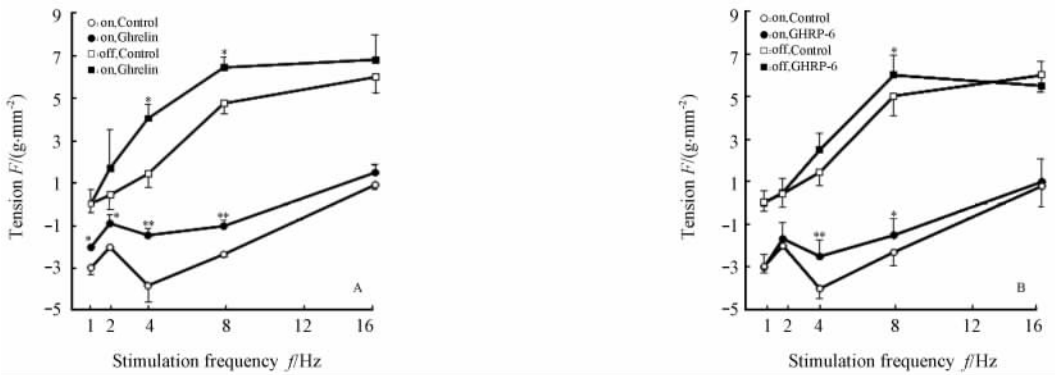


图 2 Ghrelin(A)和 GHRP-6(B)对不同频率电场刺激胃底肌条舒缩反应的影响

Fig 2 Effect of Ghrelin(A) and GHRP-6(B) on EFS-induced responses in fundic strips of guinea pigs

Effect of Ghrelin ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and GHRP-6 ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) on EFS-induced responses with different stimulation frequencies in guinea pig fundic strips. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs the control frequency spectrum; $n = 9, \bar{x} \pm s$

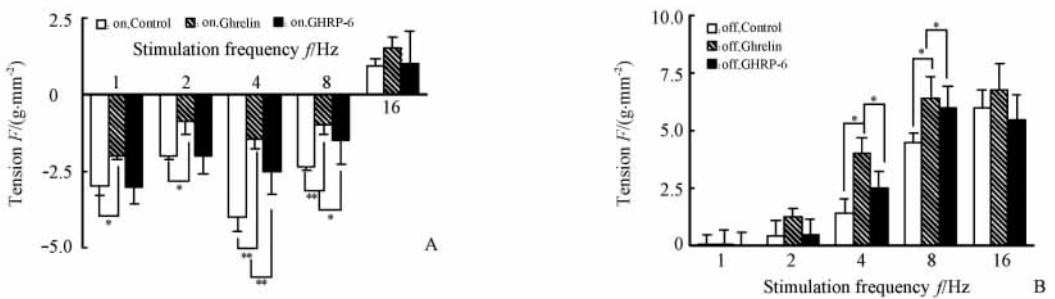


图 3 比较 Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 对不同频率电场刺激胃底肌条舒缩反应

Fig 3 Comparison of effects of Ghrelin and GHRP-6 in fundic strips of guinea pigs

Comparison of the effects among the control, Ghrelin ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and GHRP-6 ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) groups by electrical field stimulation of guinea pig fundic strips. A; on-response; B; off-response. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs the control or GHRP-6 frequency spectrum; $n = 9, \bar{x} \pm s$

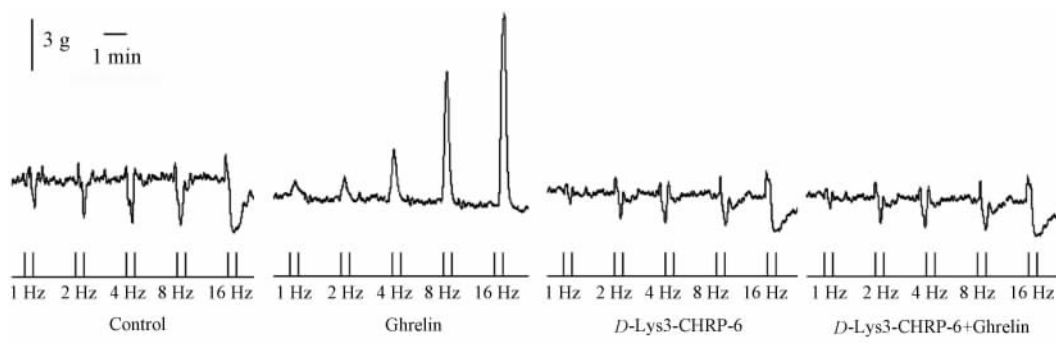


图 4 Ghrelin 和 *D*-Lys3-GHRP-6 对电场刺激胃底肌条舒缩的影响
Fig 4 Effect of Ghrelin and Ghrelin receptor antagonist *D*-Lys3-GHRP-6 on electrical field induced contraction of fundic strips of guinea pigs

2.1.3 Ghrelin 调控胃平滑肌舒缩效应的机制 为了进一步探讨 Ghrelin 调控胃平滑肌舒缩效应机制,本研究先用 Ghrelin 或 GHRP-6 孵育肌条 15 min,电刺激(1~16 Hz)结果作为对照,再加入 NOS 抑制剂 *L*-NNA,2 min 后电刺激(1~16 Hz)结果显示,*L*-NNA 可显著增强 Ghrelin 或 GHRP-6 对开电刺激的效应($P < 0.05$ 或 0.01 ,图 5);相反,给予合成 NOS 的底物 *L*-AA,可显著增强 Ghrelin 或 GHRP-6 诱导的舒张效应,减弱收缩反应(图 6)。

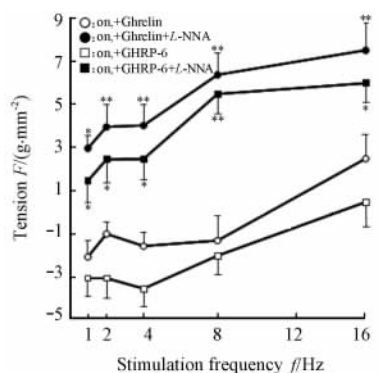


图 5 *L*-NNA 对 Ghrelin 和 GHRP-6 诱导的胃底肌条作用的影响
Fig 5 Effect of Ghrelin and GHRP-6 under *L*-NNA condition in fundic strips of guinea pigs

Effect of Ghrelin ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and GHRP-6 ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) in the presence of *L*-NNA ($400 \mu\text{mol/L}$) on EFS-induced responses in guinea pig fundic strips. Muscle strips were electrically stimulated (1-16 Hz) preceding and during incubation with *L*-NNA. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs the spectrum in the presence of Ghrelin or GHRP-6 in the same strip preparation; $n=9, \bar{x} \pm s$

2.2 胃窦肌条 当给予胃窦肌间神经电场刺激,开电刺激并未诱导出类似于胃底部肌条的明显舒张反应,仅仅引发了明显的收缩反应(图 7)。同样,Ghrelin 可明显增强收缩反应,随着刺激频率的增加,Ghrelin 可显著加强平滑肌收缩效应,其引起最大张力变化的刺激频率是 4 Hz(图 8)。

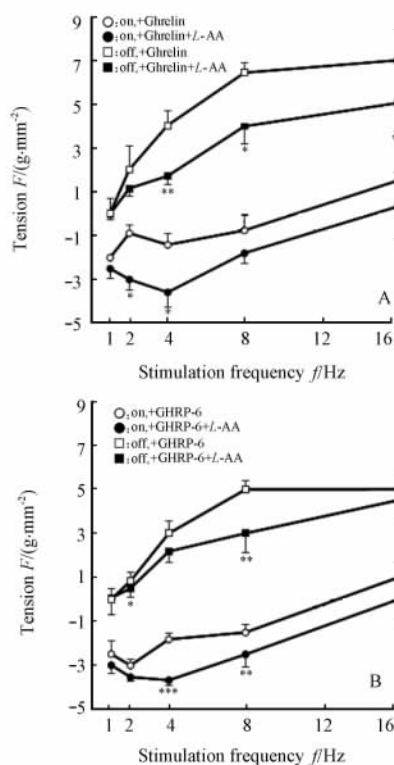


图 6 *L*-AA 对 Ghrelin(A)和 GHRP-6(B)诱导的胃底肌条舒缩作用的影响
Fig 6 Effect of Ghrelin(A) and GHRP-6(B) in presence of *L*-AA in fundic strips of guinea pigs

Effect of Ghrelin and GHRP-6 in the presence of *L*-AA on EFS-induced responses in guinea pig fundic strips. Muscle strips were electrically stimulated (1-16 Hz) during incubation with Ghrelin ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) or GHRP-6 ($1 \mu\text{mol/L}$) in the absence or the presence of *L*-AA ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and the tension of the on-responses and off-responses were measured. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs the spectrum in the presence of Ghrelin or GHRP-6 in the same strip preparation; $n=9, \bar{x} \pm s$

同样,在胃窦部给予 *L*-NNA,电场刺激可引起胆碱能介导的收缩反应,因为给予 NANC 时,这种收缩波几乎完全消失(图 7A)。进一步研究发现,

L-NNA可显著增强电刺激后 Ghrelin 或GHRP-6对平滑肌的收缩作用(图9)。提示 Ghrelin 或GHRP-6

促进平滑肌收缩效应可能与 NO 通路有关。

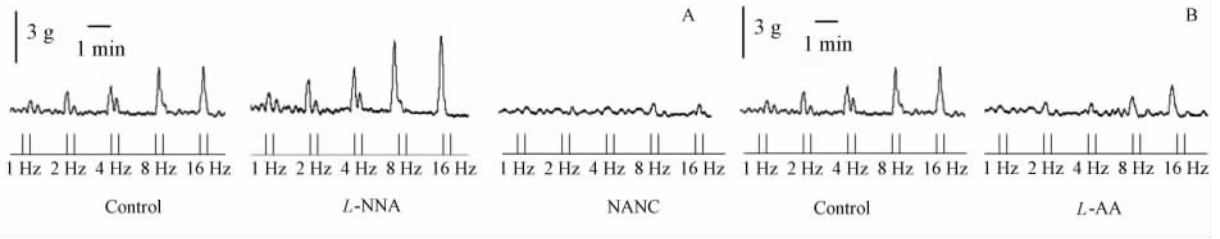


图7 电场刺激肌间神经对胃窦平滑肌条舒缩的影响

Fig 7 Neural responses induced by electrical field stimulation of guinea pig antral strips under different conditions

A: Representative tracing of neural responses induced by electrical field stimulation of guinea pig antral strips at increasing frequency of stimulation (1-16 Hz) under normal conditions, in the presence of L-NNA (400 μmol/L) and NANC (5 μmol/L atropine and 3 μmol/L guanethidine). B: The effects of L-AA (10 μmol/L) on electrical field stimulation-induced signal in smooth muscle of guinea pig stomach



图8 Ghrelin(A)和GHRP-6(B)对电场刺激诱导的胃窦肌条舒缩的影响

Fig 8 Effect of Ghrelin(A) and GHRP-6(B) on EFS-induced responses in guinea pig antral strips

* P<0.05, *** P<0.001 vs the control frequency spectrum; n=9, x±s

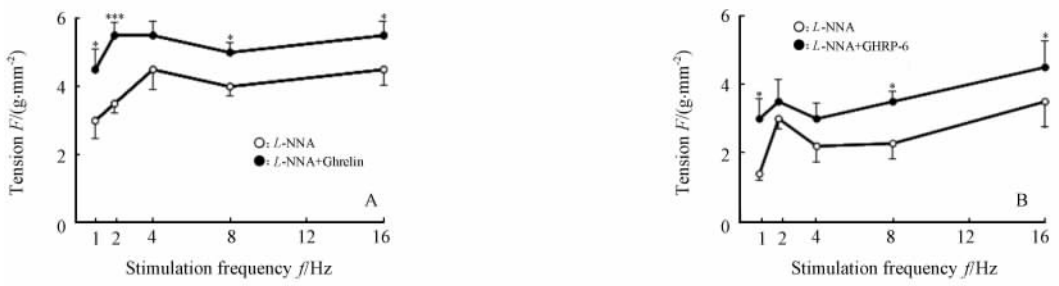


图9 L-NNA对Ghrelin(A)和GHRP-6(B)诱导的胃窦肌条收缩作用的影响

Fig 9 Effects of Ghrelin(A) and GHRP-6(B) in presence of L-NNA on contraction of guinea pig antral strips

Muscle strips were electrically stimulated (1-16 Hz) during incubation with Ghrelin (1 μmol/L) or GHRP-6 (1 μmol/L) in the absence or the presence of L-NNA (400 μmol/L) and the tension of the on-responses and off-responses were measured. * P<0.05, *** P<0.001 vs the spectrum in the presence of L-NNA in the same strip preparation; n=9, x±s

3 讨论

尽管许多胃肠激素的生理作用已经明确,但胃肠激素对胃肠动力作用机制尚未被完全阐明。胃肠运动受中枢神经系统、消化道壁内神经系统和激素的共同调控。其中肠神经系统一方面不依赖于中枢

神经系统而独立控制消化道运动和激素释放,另一方面又接受交感和副交感神经系统和胃肠激素的影响。分布于环、纵行肌间的肌间神经节含有感觉神经元、兴奋性运动神经元和抑制性运动神经元等。其兴奋性运动神经元释放的神经递质主要是乙酰胆碱和速激肽,抑制性运动神经元释放的递质主要有

NO、血管活性肠肽(VIP)和垂体腺苷环化酶激活肽。这些兴奋性和抑制性运动神经元代表了神经元对动力影响的最终共同通路。

Ghrelin是由28个氨基酸组成的脑肠肽,主要由胃黏膜的内分泌细胞产生。Ghrelin不仅能刺激垂体前叶释放生长激素,还能促进胃的排空、小肠迁移运动,增加食欲、调节能量代谢和糖代谢等功能^[11]。本研究发现,Ghrelin可促进胃底平滑肌收缩活动,表现为电刺激肌间神经后,平滑肌条对开电刺激应答减弱,而对断电刺激应答增强,即平滑肌舒张幅度减低,收缩效应增加。且随着电刺激频率加大,Ghrelin减弱平滑肌的舒张效应和增加平滑肌的收缩效应加强。同样,Ghrelin拟似剂GHRP-6也可使平滑肌条收缩反应。Ghrelin受体拮抗剂D-Lys3-GHRP-6可完全阻断Ghrelin介导的这种反应。提示,Ghrelin促进胃平滑肌收缩效应可能是通过Ghrelin受体介导的。本研究还发现电刺激胃底部肌间神经,出现双向波,即开电刺激舒张波和断电刺激收缩波,而在胃窦部仅表现断电刺激的平滑肌收缩波,而开电刺激舒张应答消失,该现象可能与胃底具有容受性舒张功能有关。

胃肠肌间神经丛内的NO能神经元是一种非胆碱能、非肾上腺素能抑制性神经元,可抑制胃肠运动。NO能抑制幽门窦环行肌的自发性收缩运动,而且这种抑制具有明显的量效关系^[12]。NO前体L-AA或NO供体硝普钠可减弱肠移行性复合波(MMC),抑制NOS则可以促进MMC^[13]。另有研究证实,NO是Ghrelin参与胃酸分泌调节的中介物^[14];Ghrelin具有胃黏膜保护作用,该作用与NO通路有关^[15]。Sibilia等^[16]发现Ghrelin通过NO调控生长激素分泌。本研究发现,NOS抑制剂L-NNA可显著增强Ghrelin或GHRP-6对开电刺激的应答;相反,给予合成NOS的底物L-AA,可显著增强Ghrelin或GHRP-6诱导的舒张效应,减弱收缩反应。提示,Ghrelin或Ghrelin拟似剂GHRP-6调控平滑肌舒缩效应可能与NO通路有关。但Ghrelin与NO间如何相互作用参与胃平滑肌舒缩活动的调控有待于今后进一步探讨。

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