Full Papers

全细胞膜片钳法研究铜对急性分离大鼠海马细胞钾电流的影响

但不改变其斜率。结果表明胞外Cu²⁺可能参与神经退行性疾病的形成。

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山西大学分子科学研究所,化学生物学与分子工程教育部重点实验室,太原 030006 收稿日期 2005-5-11 修回日期 2005-11-10 网络版发布日期 接受日期 摘要 应用全细胞膜片钳技术,在急性分离的大鼠海马锥形细胞上研究了铜对瞬间外向钾电流(I_{to})和延迟整流钾电流(I_{dr})的影响。外液中低浓度的 Cu^{2+} 增强 I_{to} 和 I_{dr} 电流,而高浓度的 Cu^{2+} 则抑制 I_{to} 和 I_{dr} 电流。动力学研究表明: I_{to} 电流的激活和失活过程不受胞外 10^{-5} mol/L Cu^{2+} 的影响;而胞外 10^{-5} mol/L Cu^{2+} 可以使 I_{dr} 的激活曲线向正电位方向移动,

关键词 $\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{a}}}}}$ <u>全细胞膜片钳,海马细胞,铜(II),钾电流, $\underline{\underline{\underline{I}}}$ 力类号</u>

Effect of Cu²⁺ on K⁺ Current in Acutely Isolated Rat Hippocampal Neurons by Whole Cell Patch Clamp Technique

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Abstract Using the whole cell patch clamp technique, the effect of ${\rm Cu}^{2+}$ on transient outward ${\rm K}^+{\rm current}$ ($I_{\rm to}$) and delayed rectifier ${\rm K}^+{\rm current}$ ($I_{\rm dr}$) was studied in acutely isolated rat hippocampal neurons. $I_{\rm to}$ and $I_{\rm dr}$ were increased when the concentration of ${\rm Cu}^{2+}{\rm was}$ lower than 2×10^{-5} and 10^{-5} mol/L, respectively, and increased ratio was decreased with increasing ${\rm Cu}^{2+}{\rm concentration}$ in the bath solutions. When the concentration continued to increase to 5×10^{-5} and 2×10^{-5} mol/L, the currents were hardly changed, while the concentration was more than 10^{-4} and 5×10^{-5} mol/L, the currents were inhibited remarkably. ${\rm Cu}^{2+}$ (10^{-5} mol/L) did not affect the activation and inactivation process of $I_{\rm to}$. The activation curve of $I_{\rm dr}$ was shifted toward positive potential, but 10^{-5} mol/L ${\rm Cu}^{2+}$ did not affect slope factor. According to these results, it was considered that ${\rm Cu}^{2+}$ at low concentration in the bath solution could promote $I_{\rm to}$ and $I_{\rm dr}$ while at high concentration could inhibit them, and change of amplitude was different with different membrane voltage. Conclusion was drawn: ${\rm Cu}^{2+}$ may be involved in the pathophysiologic mechanism of diseases with neuropathological components.

Key words whole cell patch clamp technique hippocampal neurons copper(II) potassium current transient outward potassium current delayed rectifier potassium current

DOI:

扩展功能

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