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论文

3,4-二羟基苯乙酮对家兔血小板释放血栓素A2的影响

汪钟;安岩;刘忠;朱国强;黄如松

中国医学科学院基础医学研究所,北京

摘要:

3,4-二羟基苯乙酮(DHAP)俸内体外给药,都明显抑制胶原或花生四烯酸诱导家兔血小板释放的血栓素B,含量,剂量 与效应相关,生物测定法与放射免疫分析所得结果相平行。实验结果还表明,AA较胶原诱导血小板释放TXB₂量强3~ 6倍。如不加诱导剂,血小板自发性释放TXB,量甚微。此外,DHAP抑制AA诱导血小板释放TXB,的作用也较胶原诱 导时为强。DHAP是环加氧酶抑制剂,还是TXA₂合成酶抑制剂,有待进一步证实。

关键词: 3,4-二羟基苯乙酮 血小板聚集 血栓素B₂ 生物测定法 放射免疫分析法

EFFECT OF 3.4-DIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE ON TXA2 RELEASE FROM RABBIT **PLATELET**

WANG Zhong; AN Yan; LIU Zhong; ZHU Guo-Oiang and HUANG Ru-Song

Abstract:

3,4-Dihydroxyacetophenone (DHAP) was shown to significantly inhibit the release of TXB2 from rabbit platelet aggregate induced by collagen or AA either in vitro or in vitro in a dose-dependent pattern. The results from bioassay and radioimmunoassay were parallel. The amount of TXB₂ released from rabbit platelets induced by AA was $3\sim6$ times higher than that induced by collagen. However, the level of TXB₂ spontaneously released from rabbit platelets was very low. In addition, the effect of DHAP on inhibition of TXB_2 release from platelets induced by AA was much stronger than that by collagen. Whether DHAP is a cyclooxygenase inhibitor or thromboxane synthetase inhibitor needs further study. Direct determinations of cycloxygenase and thromboxane synthetase activity are to be carried out before a definite conclusion can be made.

Keywords: Platelet aggregation Thromboxane B2 (TXB2) Bioassay Radioimmunoassay 3,4-Dihydroxyacetophenone

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