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论文

噻诺啡灌胃对小鼠吗啡行为敏化的影响

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摘要：

目的研究ig噻诺啡对小鼠吗啡行为敏化的影响。方法测定小鼠的自主活动，观察ig噻诺啡对小鼠自主活动及急性给予吗啡所诱导小鼠活动增强效应的影响；建立小鼠吗啡行为敏化模型，观察ig噻诺啡对行为敏化形成、转化及表达的影响。结果单次ig噻诺啡(1.25-5.0 mg·kg^{-1})可剂量依赖性地降低小鼠的自主活动(P<0.01)，但多次给药可产生耐受。噻诺啡可有效地抑制急性给予吗啡所诱导的小鼠高活动性(P<0.05)及小鼠吗啡行为敏化的形成、转化和表达(P<0.05或P<0.01)。结论噻诺啡可抑制小鼠中枢神经系统，对阿片类药物的滥用和成瘾可能具有干预作用。

关键词： 噻诺啡 吗啡 行为敏化 自主活动

Effects of intragastric administration of thenorphine on morphine-induced behavioral sensitization in mice

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Abstract:

AimTo investigate the effects of intragastric administration of thenorphine (Then) on behavioral sensitization to morphine (Mor) in mice.MethodsLocomotor activity was detected after intragastric administration of thenorphine or co-administration of thenorphine with Mor in mice. Mice were induced to be behaviorally sensitive to Mor, and were given the combination of Mor and thenorphine to observe the effects of thenorphine on the development, transfer and expression of Mor-induced behavioral sensitization. ResultsA single intragastric administration of thenorphine (1.25-5.0 mg·kg^{-1}) dose-dependently inhibited the locomotor activity in mice (P<0.01) and the effects of thenorphine on locomotor activity developed tolerance after repeated administration. Co-administration of thenorphine effectively inhibited Mor-induced hyperactivity (P<0.05) and the development, transfer, expression of Mor-induced behavioral sensitization in mice (P<0.05 or P<0.01). ConclusionThenorphine was shown to suppress the central nervous system and may be effective against the abuse and addiction to opioids.

Keywords: morphine behavioral sensitization locomotor activity thenorphine

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