

论文

¹⁴C-汉防己甲素双碘甲烷季铵盐在小白鼠体内的代谢

黄如衡;赵德禄;袁淑兰;李凤珍

军事医学科学院药理毒理研究所,北京

摘要:

小白鼠皮下注射6 mg/kg ¹⁴C-汉防己甲素双碘甲烷季铵盐后2分钟,放射性在血、肝、肾、腹肌、膈肌、心、肺、脾、尿、胆囊等均有分布,以胆、尿、肝中放射性最强。脑中放射性在90分钟内一直接近本底。血、腹肌、肾、膈肌、肺、脾中的¹⁴C含量均在20分钟达高峰。胆、尿、肝中含量不断升高,到实验终了时(90分钟)为最高。尿中排泄速度以注射后10分钟为高峰。90分钟内尿中排泄¹⁴C占注射量的13%。

关键词: ¹⁴C-汉防己甲素季铵盐 肌肉松弛剂 汉肌松 液体闪烁分析

METABOLISM OF QUATERNARY SALT OF ¹⁴C-SINOMENINE A BISMETHYLIODIDE IN MICE

HUANG Ru-heng; ZHAO De-lu; YUAN Shu-lan and LI Feng-zhen

Abstract:

By means of liquid scintillation assay of ¹⁴C-compounds on paper technique, the metabolism of quaternary salt of ¹⁴C-Sinomenine A bis-Methyl iodide, a muscle relaxant, was investigated. Two minutes after subcutaneous injection of the drug (6 mg/kg), the radioactivity was rapidly absorbed and distributed in tissues of mice. Maximum ¹⁴C-level was reached within 20 minutes after administration except in liver and gall bladder in which ¹⁴C increased continuously to 101169 cpm and 156850 cpm at 90 minutes respectively. The radioactivity in the brain was found to be very low. ¹⁴C was found in the urine two minutes after drug administration and reached 387549 cpm in 90 minutes. The total amount of ¹⁴C excreted in urine within 90 minutes was 13% of the ¹⁴C administered. The maximum rate of ¹⁴C excretion in urine reached 15180 cpm within 10 minutes, and rapidly fell within 40 minutes and then dropped slowly afterwards.

Keywords: Muscle relaxant Metetrandiari Iodidum Liquid scintillation assay ¹⁴C-sinomenite a Quaternary salt

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