

论文

心甙neriifolin对红细胞钾离子转运的影响及其与动物致死作用的关系

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摘要:

以冷藏又经温育的人血,观察neriifolin对红细胞钾离子转运的影响及其与动物致死作用的关系,以哇巴因(ouabain)和地吉妥辛(digitoxin)作对照,比较三种心甙阻抑钾内流的作用和对豚鼠的致死作用.发现这两种作用都以哇巴因为最强,neriifolin次之,地吉妥辛最弱,两种作用强度的顺序是相符的.结合文献讨论了相符的理论根据.本文提出,是否可以将心甙阻抑红细胞钾内流的作用作为心甙生物活性的另一指标.

关键词:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INFLUENCE OF NERIIFOLIN, OUABAIN AND DIGITOXIN ON THE POTASSIUM TRANSPORT IN HUMAN ERYTHROCYTES AND THEIR LETHAL EFFECTS ON GUINEA PIGS

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Abstract:

An experiment was made to compare the inhibiting action of neriifolin on the potassium influx into erythrocytes with those of ouabain and digitoxin in incubated cold-stored human blood and to determine the lethal dose of these three cardiac glycosides to guinea pigs. It was found that the inhibiting action on the potassium influx and the lethal effect exhibited by ouabain are the strongest, those by neriifolin are less strong, and the weakest are those by digitoxin. There seems to be a correlation between the potency sequence of these two actions. The theoretical basis of this correlation and the possibility that the determination of the inhibiting actions of cardiac glycosides on the potassium influx into incubated erythrocytes may be used for evaluating the biological activity of the cardiac glycosides, were discussed.

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