



## 应用要点

## Ghrelin

了增加摄食外, Ghrelin能促进胃排空、刺激大鼠小肠动力<sup>[10]</sup>, 但似乎对结肠动力无影响<sup>[4]</sup>. Masuda *et al*<sup>[11]</sup>发现乌拉坦麻醉大鼠iv Ghrelin (0.8-20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )呈剂量依赖性促进胃排空. Levin *et al*<sup>[12]</sup>给大鼠灌注含<sup>51</sup>Cr的聚乙二醇4000或含<sup>51</sup>Cr的液体营养餐. 结果发现在iv Ghrelin 20 min后, Ghrelin对营养性液体的胃排空无影响, 但显著促进了非营养性液体的胃排空. 给大鼠iv Ghrelin, 胃排空和小肠对流质饮食的转运加快, 并可逆转手术后肠梗阻<sup>[13]</sup>. Dornonville *et al*<sup>[14]</sup>观察了Ghrelin, des-Gln14-ghrelin, des-octanoyl ghrelin, Ghrelin -18, -10, -5对小鼠胃排空影响. 结果表明, Ghrelin, des-Gln14-ghrelin剂量依赖性促进胃排空, 而des-octanoyl ghrelin无作用. C-末端剪切的Ghrelin片段也有作用, 但明显弱于Ghrelin本身. 给小鼠icv或ip Ghrelin, 胃排空速率显著增加<sup>[5]</sup>. Ghrelin和des-Gln14-ghrelin还可促进小鼠小肠排空, 并有效缓解手术后引起的肠梗阻, 而此过程中大剂量胃动素无效. Murray *et al*<sup>[15]</sup>观察了外源性Ghrelin对糖尿病胃轻瘫患者胃排空的影响. 在Ghrelin注入90 min时, 血浆Ghrelin水平达到峰值, 且与生长激素血浆峰值相对应. Ghrelin使10个患者中的7人胃排空增快(30% $\pm$ 6% vs 43% $\pm$ 5%,  $P<0.05$ ), 受损的迷走神经张力与餐后胰多肽峰值负相关, 但与胃排空率无明显关联. 因而认为Ghrelin促进DM胃轻瘫患者的胃排空, 这不依赖于迷走神经张力. 不过也有相反的研究结果, De Smet *et al*<sup>[16]</sup>应用Ghrelin基因敲除小鼠Ghrelin (-/-)模型, 观察到Ghrelin存在对胃排空无影响, 外源性Ghrelin引起胃排空加速的铃形剂量效应曲线在Ghrelin (+/+)和Ghrelin (-/-)小鼠并无变化. 因而认为Ghrelin并不是一种必须的胃排空调节因素.

**2.3 MMC** 胃肠空腹状态下并不是静止不动的, 胃肠腔内压力呈周期性变化, 称为消化间期的运动周期, 又称为消化间期移行性复合运动(interdigestive migrating motor complex, IMMC). 如同motilin一样, Ghrelin也能诱导MMC. Edholm *et al*<sup>[10]</sup>观察到Ghrelin剂量依赖性缩短大鼠小肠MMC周期, iv Ghrelin期间, 十二指肠MMC间期从17.2 $\pm$ 2.0 min下降至9.9 $\pm$ 0.8 min, 而空肠MMC间期从17.5 $\pm$ 2.2 min下降至10 $\pm$ 0.8 min. 阿托品能阻断此效应. 提示Ghrelin通过胆碱能神经元刺激消化间期小肠动力. Tack *et al*<sup>[17]</sup>进一步观察了Ghrelin对人MMC的影响. 在MMCIII相出现后20 min, 分别iv生理

盐水或Ghrelin 40  $\mu\text{g}$ . 结果发现, 所有受试者均记录到自发出现的MMCIII相. 给予Ghrelin后胃MMCIII相明显缩短(12 $\pm$ 3 vs 95 $\pm$ 13,  $P<0.001$ ). 注入Ghrelin能升高血浆胰多肽和Ghrelin水平, 但对motilin、生长抑素和胰高糖素水平无影响. 因而认为, Ghrelin能诱导人胃不成熟的MMCIII相, 且不是通过释放胃动素来介导的.

## 3 作用机制

已有文献报道Ghrelin通过迷走和非迷走神经介导机制影响胃肠动力. 在迷走传入神经元上分布有Ghrelin受体, 可能是Ghrelin信号和迷走传入神经活动相互作用的基础. icv Ghrelin可以诱导孤束核和迷走神经背核神经元的原癌基因*c-fos*表达增加, 这些核团也是中枢神经系统对胃运动调节的主要位点. iv Ghrelin可增加胃酸分泌和增强胃动力, 此效应被阿托品或双侧迷走神经切除所阻断, 但不能被组胺<sub>2</sub>受体拮抗剂所阻断<sup>[11]</sup>. 离体研究也发现, 除迷走神经依赖机制外, Ghrelin作用也可由ENS所介导. Ghrelin能增加大鼠胃肌条电刺激所引起的胆碱能神经效应<sup>[4,9-10]</sup>. 形态学也证实豚鼠回肠肠神经元上存在Ghrelin及其受体<sup>[7]</sup>. 还有研究表明, Ghrelin通过GHS-R1 $\alpha$ 受体活化肠肌从神经元. 除了作用于迷走神经和肠神经元外, Ghrelin也影响了参与调节消化间期胃肠动力的血浆胃肠激素水平<sup>[18]</sup>. Chen *et al*<sup>[19]</sup>认为, 外周des-acyl Ghrelin(减慢胃排空)可透过血脑屏障直接激活活脑受体, 而没有激活迷走传入途径. 大脑中的CRF<sub>2</sub>而非CRF<sub>1</sub>受体参与了此效应. 可见, Ghrelin及其拟似剂有可能成为治疗胃肠动力低下疾病的有效治疗手段.

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名词解释  
1 MMC:  
(interdigestive migrating motor complex, IMMC),  
MMC  
2 :

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