

一种用于筛选降血糖及降血脂药物的动物模型

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糖尿病为常见病和多发病,同时伴有多方面的并发症,脂质代谢紊乱即其中之一。这就要求治疗糖尿病时,除控制病人的血糖外,还要调整血脂,以免导致其它心血管方面的病变。本实验以此为出发点,设计并建立了一种小鼠病理模型,既可用于筛选降血糖药物,又可用于降血脂药物的筛选。

已有文献报道,链脲霉素(streptozotocin)或四氧嘧啶(alloxan)可以诱发 Wistar 大鼠^(1~3)和 Balb/c 小鼠⁽⁴⁾高血糖和高血脂,但大鼠模型要求给药量大, Balb/c 小鼠费用高,不适合大量常规的筛选工作。我们选用实验室常用的、体重 26 ± 2 g 的雄性昆明种小鼠,禁食过夜后,iv 四氧嘧啶 $110 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,分别于不同的时间间隔从眼眶取血,测定血糖及血清甘油三酯,结果见图1。iv 四氧嘧啶后 48 h 小鼠血糖明显升高,且此后维持高血糖状态;血清甘油三酯在 48 h 达最高值,随后逐渐降低。因此,选择 iv 四氧嘧啶后 48 h 测定动物的血糖和血脂水平。

表1为高血糖和高血脂小鼠与同时测定的正常小鼠血糖、血清甘油三酯、胆固醇和游离脂肪酸的比较,分别是正常对照组的3.1、4.0、1.1和1.7倍,除胆固醇外,均有显著性差异,与文献1报道的四氧嘧啶诱发的 Wistar 大鼠糖尿病的高血糖和高血脂状态一致。

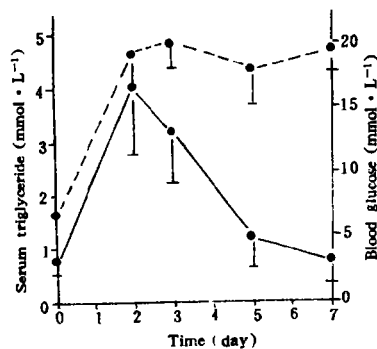


Fig 1 Changes of blood glucose (·---·) and serum triglyceride (·—·) after alloxan administration ($110 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, iv) in Kunming mice ($n = 10, \bar{x} \pm s$).

Tab 1 Comparisons of levels of blood glucose (BG), serum triglyceride (TG), cholesterol (CHOL) and free fatty acid (FFA) in normal and alloxan-diabetic Kunming mice 48 h after $110 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ alloxan administration (iv) ($n = 10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

| Group | BG (mmol · L ⁻¹) | TG (mmol · L ⁻¹) | CHOL (mmol · L ⁻¹) | FFA (μmol · L ⁻¹) |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Normal | 6.5 ± 0.6 | 0.83 ± 0.17 | 3.13 ± 0.43 | 599 ± 121 |
| Alloxan-diabetic | 20.5 ± 3.3 | 3.28 ± 1.92 | 3.52 ± 0.57 | 1050 ± 186 |
| ↑ % | 215.4 | 295.2 | 12.5 | 74.3 |
| P | <0.0001 | <0.01 | >0.05 | <0.001 |

应用已知的口服降血糖和降血脂药物对小鼠模型进行了评价。口服降血糖药物二甲双胍(metformin)购自日本 Nippon Shinyaku 公司,中药复方(RCH)由我室研制,剂量分别为 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $800 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;降血脂药物氯贝特(clofibrate)、非诺贝特(fenofibrate)分别由北京制药厂和北京益民制药厂生产,剂量均为 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,po 6 d于d 4禁食过夜后iv 四氧嘧啶 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 一次,48 h后断头取血,测定血糖、血清甘油三酯、胆固醇和游离脂肪酸,结果见表2和表3。

Tab 2 Effects of oral antihyperglycemic drugs (po, 6 d) on the levels of blood glucose (BG), serum triglyceride (TG), cholesterol (CHOL) and free fatty acid (FA) in alloxan-diabetic Kunming mice ($n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

| Group | BG($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | TG($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | CHOL($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | FFA($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Diabetic-control | 21.5 ± 3.8 | 3.77 ± 2.16 | 3.74 ± 0.36 | 1056 ± 121 |
| Metformin($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) | $16.0 \pm 3.4^{**}$ ↓ 25.6% | 2.36 ± 1.32 ↓ 37.4% | 3.79 ± 0.71 | $787 \pm 96^{***}$ ↓ 25.5% |
| RCH($800 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) | $18.8 \pm 1.2^*$ ↓ 12.6% | $1.84 \pm 0.85^*$ ↓ 51.2% | $2.78 \pm 0.63^{**}$ ↓ 25.7% | 905 ± 225 ↓ 14.3% |

Note: 1. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.001$, $***P < 0.0001$ vs control; 2. RCH; Recipe of Chinese Herbs.

Tab 3 Effects of oral antihyperlipidemic agents (po, 6 d) on the levels of blood glucose (BG), serum triglyceride (TG), cholesterol (CHOL) and free fatty acid (FFA) in alloxan-diabetic Kunming mice ($n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

| Group | BG($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | TG($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | CHOL($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) | FFA($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Diabetic-control | 19.3 ± 2.8 | 2.80 ± 1.69 | 3.30 ± 0.51 | 1044 ± 251 |
| Clofibrate($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) | 18.3 ± 4.3 | 1.74 ± 0.83 ↓ 37.8% | $2.64 \pm 0.50^*$ ↓ 20.0% | $685 \pm 148^{**}$ ↓ 34.4% |
| Fenofibrate($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) | 19.0 ± 4.4 | 1.31 ± 0.85 ↓ 53.2% | $2.69 \pm 0.52^*$ 18.5 ↓ % | 1082 ± 116 |

Note: $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.001$ vs control.

可见,在此模型中二甲双胍和中药复方均有显著的降血糖作用,此外,二甲双胍还显著降低四氧嘧啶小鼠的血清甘油三酯和游离脂肪酸;中药复方(RCH)对四氧嘧啶小鼠的血清甘油三酯、胆固醇和游离脂肪酸均有降低作用。降血脂药物氯贝特和非诺贝特均可显著降低四氧嘧啶小鼠的血清甘油三酯和胆固醇,氯贝特还可显著降低其血清游离脂肪酸。已知的降血糖药物和降血脂药物对四氧嘧啶诱发的高血糖和高血脂昆明种小鼠模型均可产生阳性结果。所以认为此小鼠模型适用于降血糖和降血脂药物的筛选。

在实验过程中,发现模型的形成与许多因素有关。四氧嘧啶的适宜剂量为 $110 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,若剂量过低模型不易形成,剂量过高则小鼠易死亡。另外模型的形成还与环境温度及充分禁食有关,小鼠在室温 $22 \sim 25^\circ\text{C}$ 的环境中,禁食过夜后再iv注射四氧嘧啶,模型的形成率高。在模型的形成过程中也曾试给四氧嘧啶小鼠饮用蔗糖水,以促使高血脂状态的维持,但实验发现,除血糖升高显著外,血清甘油三酯、胆固醇和游离脂肪酸较不饮用蔗糖水的四氧嘧啶小鼠无显著性差异,而小鼠状态很不好,饮用蔗糖水对高血脂的维持无促进作用。

本模型的高血糖状态可持续维持,但高血脂状态维持时间较短,因此适合于起效快的降血脂药物的筛选。另外,在实验过程中采用预先给药数天,再形成模型的方法,还可以考察药物对高血脂的预防作用。对于起效慢的药物采用这种给药方式也能较好的考察其降血脂的效果,本文报道的我室研制的中药复方除降低血糖外,还显示了明显的降血脂效果。文献4中采用四氧

啉 Balb/c 小鼠,方法与本文相似,对各种降血脂药物进行了成功的筛选。作者认为,本四氧啉昆明小鼠模型兼具高血糖和高血脂的特征,其用于筛选的重要意义即在于同时观察药物的降血糖和降血脂作用。

实验表明,注射一定剂量的四氧啉 48 h 后昆明种小鼠的血糖值升高,血清甘油三酯达到最高值,为模型形成的最佳时刻。应用已知的口服降血糖和降血脂药物进行评价,均显示阳性结果。本模型简便、经济、实用,在筛选降血糖药物的同时,亦可考察其降血脂作用。

关键词 降血糖药;降血脂药;四氧啉

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AN ANIMAL MODEL FOR TESTING HYPOGLYCEMIC AND HYPOLIPIDEMIC DRUGS

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ABSTRACT A new animal model of hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia was established by treating normal Kunming mice with alloxan (iv). After different time intervals, the levels of blood glucose (BG) and serum triglyceride (TG) were determined. Forty-eight h after alloxan administration, the BG increased significantly, and the level of serum triglyceride reached maximum. The levels of blood glucose, serum triglyceride, cholesterol (CHOL) and free fatty acid (FFA) for vehicle treated mice were about 3.1, 4.0, 1.1, and 1.7 times those of normal Kunming mice, respectively. To evaluate the new animal model, four drugs were used. Two of them were antihyperglycemic drugs, metformin and a Recipe of Chinese Herbs (RCH). The other two were antihyperlipidemic agents, clofibrate and fenofibrate. All drugs showed positive effects on this kind of alloxan-diabetic Kunming mice. It can be concluded that this kind of alloxan-treated Kunming mice is useful for testing hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic drugs.

Key words Alloxan; Hypoglycemic drug; Hypolipidemic drug