

## 허혈심근에서의 퓨린성 및 콜린성 작동제의 심근보호작용

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## Protective Action of Purinergic and Cholinergic Agonists on the Ischemic Myocardium in the Rat

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** : Purinergic and cholinergic agonists elicit negative-inotropic and chronotropic effects, anticipating their protective action from the damage of overloaded myocardium. However, the actions of the agents during the ischemic insults are not yet clearly informed. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of the purinergic and cholinergic agonists on the simulated ischemic myocardium of the rat atrial fiber preparations. **Method** : Various action potential parameters (maximum diastolic potential MDP ; action potential amplitude APA ; velocity of phase 0 depolarization  $dV/dt_{max}$  ; action potential duration  $APD_{90}$ ) were measured and compared in electrically paced, normal (NPSS) and modified physiological salt solution (MPSS) superfused rat atrial fibers in vitro, using conventional 3M-KCl microelectrode technique. Ischemia-simulated modified physiologic solutions were prepared by changing the solution's composition. **Results** : Hypoxic-and/or hyperkalemic-MPSS decreased all the action potential (AP) variables. However, no significant changes of the AP variables were developed by the acidific glucose-free MPSS. Adenosine (Ado) and cyclopentyladenosine (CPA) only decreased the  $APD_{90}$  in a dose-dependent manner. Acetylcholine (Ach) and carbachol (Cch) hyperpolarized the MDP, increased the  $dV/dt_{max}$  with certain doses, and decreased the  $APD_{90}$  dose-dependently. The potency for  $APD_{90}$ -decrease was greater in order, CPA > Cch > Ach > Ado. Ado and CPA did not affect the hypoxic, hypokalemic MPSS-induced  $dV/dt_{max}$ -decrease. On the other hand, Ach and Cch significantly inhibited the  $dV/dt_{max}$ -decrease by the hypoxic hypokalemic-MPSS. Ado, CPA, Ach and Cch significantly augmented the hypoxic, hypokalemic MPSS-induced  $APD_{90}$ -decrease. The inhibition by the Ach and Cch on the MPSS-induced  $dV/dt_{max}$ -decrease was not affected by DPCPX, but atropine significantly attenuated the inhibition by the cholinergic agonists. DPCPX inhibited the augmentation by the Ado and CPA on the MPSS induced  $APD_{90}$ -decrease, and atropine inhibited the effect of the cholinergic agonists. **Conclusion** : Both purinergic and cholinergic agonists not only shorten the AP duration by themselves but also enhance the AP-shortening effect elicited by the ischemia, and therefore, it is inferred that both agonists prevent further tissue damage from the ischemic insults. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(7):1141-1153)

**KEY WORDS** : Cholinergic · Purinergic · Ischemia · Rat atrium · Action potential.

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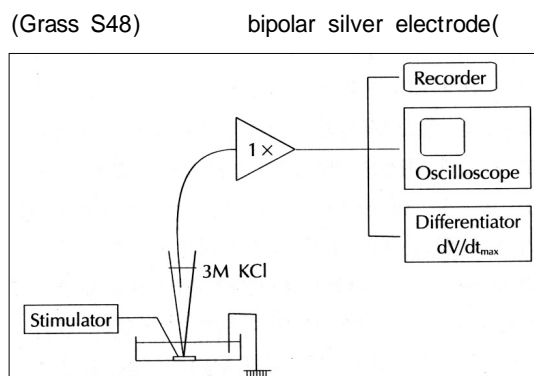
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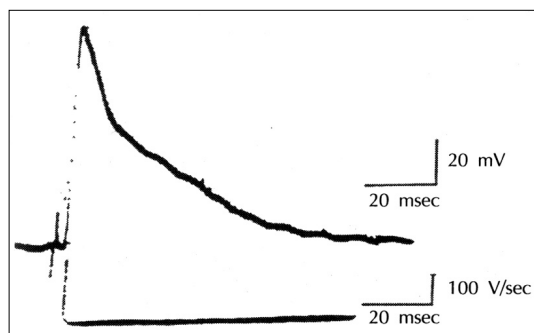
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Sprague Dawley )  
3 × 2 mm

Tyrodé ( : NaCl 131mM, NaHCO<sup>3</sup>, 18 mM, KCl 5.4 mM, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.8 mM, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.0 mM, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1.8 mM, Dextrose 5.5 mM, 95% O<sub>2</sub> - 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pH = 7.4

37 ) 7 ml/min bath 1 , microelectrode puller(Stoelting Co.) 3M KCl (DC 10 30 M ) micromanipulator (Brinkmann 3 axis) , electrometer(WPI, S7071A) oscilloscope(Tektronix 5113) physiological recorder(Gould 2400) polaroid (Figs. 1 and 2).



**Fig. 1.** Block diagram of the experimental system used in the present study.



**Fig. 2.** Action potential characteristics evoked at a stimulation rate 1.5 Hz in rat atrial fibers (upper trace). Lower trace shows the dV/dt of the upper trace and the apparent vertical bar is the dV/dt<sub>max</sub> indicating the maximum velocity of the phase 0

0.1 mm) 가 1.5 Hz , 1 msec

(maximum diastolic potential ; MDP, mV), (action potential amplitude ; APA, mV), 90% (action potential duration ; APD<sub>90</sub>, msec), phase 0 (dV/dt<sub>max</sub> ; V/sec) . dV/dt<sub>max</sub> electrometer differ - entiator amplifier( ) oscilloscope (Figs. 1 and 2).

Tyrodé's (modified physiological salt solution ; MPSS) bath

MPSS : Tyrodé's 95% N<sub>2</sub> + 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pO<sub>2</sub>가 50 mmHg pH 7.4

MPSS : Tyrodé's 60% O<sub>2</sub> + 4% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pO<sub>2</sub> 600, pCO<sub>2</sub> 200 mmHg가 pH 6.8

MPSS : Tyrodé's glu - cose 90% O<sub>2</sub> + 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pO<sub>2</sub> 600 mmHg, pH 7.4가

MPSS : Tyrodé's 10 mM 가 95% O<sub>2</sub> + 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pO<sub>2</sub> 600 mmHg, pH 7.4가

MPSS : Tyrodé's glu - cose 10 mM 가 60% N<sub>2</sub> + 4% CO<sub>2</sub> 가 bubbling pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mmHg 가 pCO<sub>2</sub> 200 mmHg, pH 6.8

MPSS peristaltic pump(Gilson) 7 ml/min

가 , adenosine(Sig -

ma), acetylcholine chloride(Sigma), N<sup>6</sup> - cyclopen-  
tyl adenosine(CPA, RBI) carbamylcholine ch-  
loride(carbachol, Sigma) atro-  
pine sulfate(Sigma) 8 - 2 - p - (2 - carboxylethyl)  
phenethylamino - 5' - N - 8 - cyclopentyl - 1,3 - dipro-  
pylxanthine(DPCPX, RBI) . CPA DPCPX  
dimethylsul - foxide(DMSO, Sigma)

tion ; APD<sub>90</sub>) 76 ± 5.2 ms (Fig. 2, Table 1).  
MPSS  
가  
MPSS 10  
MPSS 10  
- MPSS MDP - 69 ± 2.1 mV,  
dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 135 ± 14.2 V/sec, APA 84 ± 2.0 mV  
APD<sub>90</sub> 34 ± 3.9 ms  
dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
가  
48%, APD<sub>90</sub> 55%  
- MPSS - MPSS  
가  
- MPSS MDP - 67 ± 1.1 mV,  
dV/dt max 209 ± 15.6 V/sec, APA 79 ± 2.4 mV  
APD<sub>90</sub> 60 ± 3.9 ms  
- MPSS

unpaired Student's t - test

MPSS (mixed

## 결 과

MPSS)

- MPSS

(Table 1).

MPSS 관류하에서의 활동전위 특성의 변동

(normal physiologic salt solution ;

NPSS)

활동전위 특성에 미치는 푸린성 또는 콜린성 작용제의 영향

(maximum diastolic potenti-

adenosine

als ; MDP) - 80 ± 1.2 mV, phase 0

가 10 MDP

(dV/dt<sub>max</sub>) 260 ± 23.9 V/sec, (ac-

가 , APD

tion potential amplitude ; APA) 108 ± 3.9 mV, 90%

90 adenosine 10<sup>-5</sup> M

(action potential dura-

10<sup>-5</sup> M 60 ± 4.2

**Table 1.** Effects of 10 min superfusion with various modified physiologic salt solution on action potential characteristics in the rat atrium

	MDP (mV)	dV/dt <sub>max</sub> (V/sec)	APA (mV)	APD <sub>90</sub> (ms)
1. Control	- 80 ± 1.2	260 ± 23.9	108 ± 3.9	76 ± 5.2
2. Hypoxic	- 69 ± 2.1*	135 ± 14.2*	84 ± 2.0*	34 ± 3.9*
3. Acidic	- 78 ± 1.5	247 ± 16.7	104 ± 2.7	79 ± 4.2
4. Glucose( - )	- 81 ± 1.4	258 ± 17.2	110 ± 4.1	71 ± 4.9
5. Hyperkalemic	- 67 ± 1.1*	209 ± 15.6*	79 ± 2.4*	60 ± 3.9*
6. Mixed (2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	- 66 ± 1.4*	131 ± 22.3*	80 ± 1.9*	37 ± 3.6*

Numerals are mean ± SEM of 5 to 6 experiment 10 min supefused with the above modified PSS

MDP = maximal diastolic potential dv/dt<sub>max</sub> = maximum upstroke velocity of phase 0 depolarization

APA = action potential amplitude

APD<sub>90</sub> = action potential duration at 90% repolarization

\*p < 0.05, by Student's t-test as compared to the control

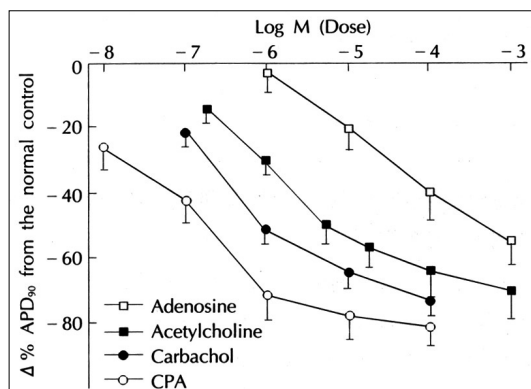
ms  
 $\pm 3.7$  ms  
 60%  
 (Table 2).

20%,  $10^{-4}$  M  
 $32 \pm 3.2$  ms  
 (p<0.05) (Fig. 3)  
 (APA  $dV/dt_{max}$ )

CPA  $10^{-8}$  M  
 $55 \pm 4.9$  ms  
 $27\%$ ,  $10^{-7}$  M  
 $43 \pm 6.4$  ms  
 $42\%$ ,  $10^{-6}$  M  
 $21 \pm 3.1$  ms  
 $10^{-5}$  M  
 $16 \pm 2.9$  ms  
 $72\%$ ,  
 $79\%$   
 (Fig. 3).

cyclopentyladenosine(CPA)  
 가 10  
 adenosine  
 가 (Table 3)  $APD_{90}$   
 adenosine

acetylcholine  
 가 10 MDP , acetylcholine  
 $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M  
 $-83 \pm 0.6$  mV  
 (p<0.05),  $dV/dt_{max}$   $10^{-6}$ ,  
 $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M  
 $277 \pm 10.4$ ,  $281 \pm 11.5$   
 V/sec 가 (p<0.05),  $APD_{90}$   
 가  
 , acetylcholine  $2 \times 10^{-7}$   
 M  
 $67 \pm 2.9$  ms  
 $15\%$   $2 \times 10^{-3}$  M  
 $32 \pm 3.1$  ms  
 $75\%$  (p<0.05)  
 (Table 4, Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3.** Percent changes ( %) from the control  $APD_{90}$  against doses of various purinergic and cholinergic agonists at 10 min after superfusion of the agonists. Each point is the mean of observations from 5 to 6 experiments. Vertical bars indicate standard error of the mean value (SEM). CPA = cyclopentyladenosine.

carbachol 가  
 , MDP carbachol  $10^{-5}$  M  
 (p<0.05)  $dV/dt_{max}$   
 $10^{-6}$  M  $270 \pm 11.8$ ,  $10^{-5}$  M  $288 \pm 12.5$ ,  
 $10^{-4}$  M  $279 \pm 16.4$  V/sec 가  $APD_{90}$   
 acetylcholine  
 carbachol  $10^{-7}$  M  
 $62 \pm 2.7$  ms  
 $22\%$ ,  $10^{-6}$  M  
 $38 \pm 3.3$  ms  
 $52\%$ ,  $10^{-5}$  M

**Table 2.** Effects of adenosine on action potential characteristics of the rat atrium

	Control	Adenosine Conc.(M)			
		$10^{-6}$	$10^{-5}$	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-3}$
MDP (mV)	$-80 \pm 1.2$	$-82 \pm 2.9$	$-80 \pm 2.3$	$-82 \pm 1.6$	$-83 \pm 1.2$
$dV/dt_{max}$ (V/sec)	$252 \pm 11.9$	$267 \pm 8.9$	$262 \pm 9.5$	$249 \pm 12.1$	$259 \pm 14.4$
APA (mV)	$08 \pm 3.9$	$113 \pm 4.9$	$111 \pm 4.3$	$104 \pm 5.4$	$107 \pm 2.4$
$APD_{90}$ (ms)	$76 \pm 5.2$	$73 \pm 8.1$	$60 \pm 4.2^*$	$44 \pm 3.7^*$	$32 \pm 3.2^*$

Numerals are mean  $\pm$  SEM of 5 to 6 experiments. Other legends are the same as in Table 1

**Table 3.** Effects of adenosine on action potential characteristics of the rat atrium

	Control	Cyclopentyladenosine Conc.(M)			
		$10^{-8}$	$10^{-7}$	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-5}$
MDP (mV)	$-80 \pm 1.4$	$-81 \pm 3.2$	$-80 \pm 2.8$	$-79 \pm 2.3$	$-82 \pm 2.1$
$dV/dt_{max}$ (V/sec)	$249 \pm 13.9$	$257 \pm 10.9$	$260 \pm 8.9$	$259 \pm 11.4$	$261 \pm 12.9$
APA (mV)	$106 \pm 2.9$	$109 \pm 3.2$	$107 \pm 3.8$	$105 \pm 3.1$	$107 \pm 2.9$
$APD_{90}$ (ms)	$75 \pm 4.7$	$55 \pm 4.9^*$	$43 \pm 6.4^*$	$21 \pm 3.1^*$	$16 \pm 2.9^*$

Numerals are mean  $\pm$  SEM of 5 to 6 experiments. Other legends are the same as in Table 1

**Table 4.** Effects of acetylcholine on action potential characteristics of the rat atrium

	Control	Acetylcholine Conc.(M)			
		$2 \times 10^{-7}$	$10^{-6}$	$5 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-5}$
MDP (mV)	$-79 \pm 1.6$	$-82 \pm 0.9$	$-82 \pm 0.8$	$-81 \pm 0.6$	$-83 \pm 0.6^*$
dV/dt <sub>max</sub> (V/sec)	$246 \pm 9.2$	$262 \pm 11.4$	$277 \pm 10.4^*$	$281 \pm 11.5^*$	$265 \pm 14.2$
APA (mV)	$106 \pm 2.9$	$104 \pm 3.1$	$105 \pm 1.2$	$104 \pm 2.5$	$102 \pm 4.1$
APD <sub>90</sub> (ms)	$78 \pm 3.2$	$67 \pm 2.9^*$	$53 \pm 3.1^*$	$38 \pm 2.6^*$	$32 \pm 3.1^*$

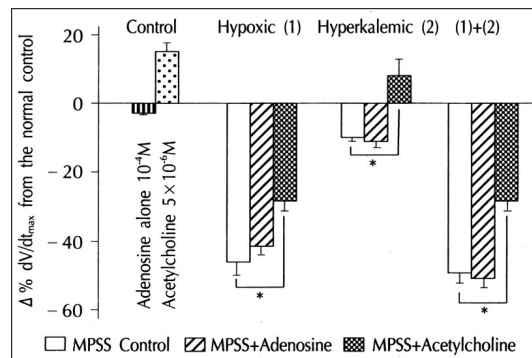
Numerals are mean  $\pm$  SEM of 5 to 6 experiments. Other legends are the same as in Table 1

**Table 5.** Effects of acetylcholine on action potential characteristics of the rat atrium

	Control	Carbachol Conc.(M)			
		$2 \times 10^{-7}$	$10^{-6}$	$5 \times 10^{-6}$	$2 \times 10^{-5}$
MDP (mV)	$-80 \pm 1.2$	$-82 \pm 1.6$	$-83 \pm 1.4$	$-86 \pm 1.1^*$	$-85 \pm 0.9^*$
dV/dt <sub>max</sub> (V/sec)	$246 \pm 9.2$	$262 \pm 11.4$	$270 \pm 11.8^*$	$288 \pm 12.5^*$	$279 \pm 16.4$
APA (mV)	$106 \pm 2.9$	$104 \pm 3.1$	$105 \pm 1.2$	$104 \pm 2.5$	$102 \pm 4.1$
APD <sub>90</sub> (ms)	$80 \pm 3.5$	$62 \pm 2.7^*$	$3.8 \pm 3.3^*$	$28 \pm 2.5^*$	$21 \pm 3.1^*$

Numerals are mean  $\pm$  SEM of 5 to 6 experiments. Other legends are the same as in Table 1

$28 \pm 2.5$  ms    65%     $10^{-4}$  M  
 $21 \pm 3.1$  ms    74%  
 acetylcholine  
 (Table 5, Fig. 3).  
 APD<sub>90</sub>  
 ED<sub>50</sub>  
 adenosine  $7.6 \times 10^{-4}$  M, acetylcholine  $2.2 \times 10^{-4}$  M, carbachol  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  M  
 $9.7 \times 10^{-6}$  M    APD<sub>90</sub>    CPA  
 carbachol > acetylcholine > adenosine (Fig. 3).  
 MPSS  
 가  
 APD<sub>90</sub>    dV/dt<sub>max</sub>

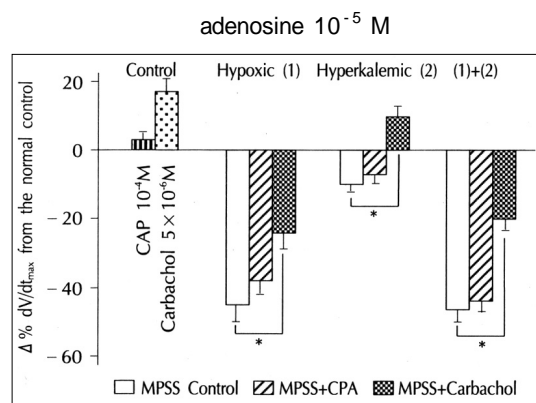


**Fig. 4.** Influences of adenosine and acetylcholine on the MPSS-induced decrease of dV/dt<sub>max</sub> from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS containing the agonists. Each column with bar is the mean  $\pm$  SEM from 5 to 6 experiments. \*p<0.05 by Student's t-test as compared with the MPSS control.

dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
 APD<sub>90</sub>    dV/  
 가  
 adenosine  $10^{-4}$  M    가    - MPSS  
 가    - MPSS    adenosine  
 가    (Fig. 4).  
 acetylcholine  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M  
 15% dV/dt max    가  
 - MPSS    acetylcholine  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  M    가  
 MPSS    dV/dt max  
 가    (p<0.05).

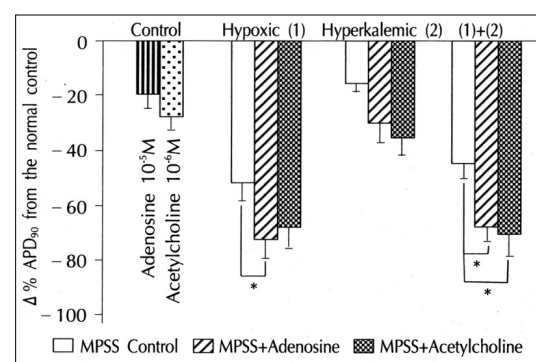
- MPSS acetylcholine  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M  
 가  
 - MPSS dV/dt max 가  
 (p<0.05) (Fig. 4).  
 CPA  $10^{-4}$  M  
 adenosine 가  
 dV/dt max  
 - MPSS CPA  $10^{-4}$  M  
 가  
 - MPSS  
 dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
 가  
 .  
 MPSS CPA  $10^{-4}$  M 가 CPA  
 가 - MPSS dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
 가 (Fig. 5).  
 carbachol  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M acetyl -  
 choline 가  
 17% dV/dt max 가  
 - MPSS carbachol  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M 가  
 - MPSS  
 dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 가 (p<0.05).  
 - MPSS carbachol  $5 \times$   
 $10^{-6}$  M 가 acetylcholine 가  
 - MPSS dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 가  
 (p<0.05) (Fig. 5).

MPSS관류시의 APD<sub>90</sub> 변동에 미치는 퓨린성 및 콜린성  
 작동제의 영향



**Fig. 5.** Influences of cyclopentyladenosine (CPA) and carbachol on the MPSS-induced decrease of dV/dt<sub>max</sub> from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS containing the agonists. The other legends are the same as in Fig. 4.

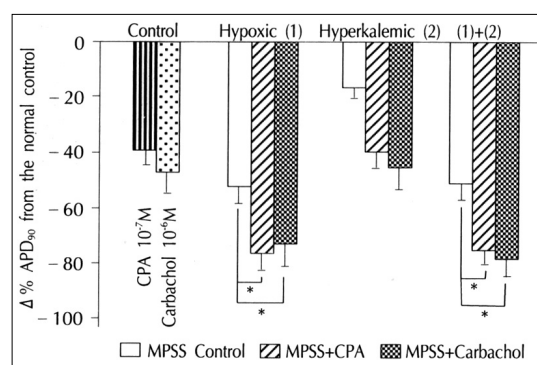
20% APD<sub>90</sub>  
 adenosine  $10^{-5}$  M 가  
 MPSS APD<sub>90</sub>  
 가 (p<0.05). - MPSS  
 adenosine  $10^{-5}$  M 가 APD<sub>90</sub>  
 - MPSS ad -  
 enosine 가  
 - MPSS adenosine  $10^{-5}$   
 M 가 APD<sub>90</sub> aden -  
 osine 가 - MPSS  
 가 (Fig. 6). ace -  
 tylcholine  $10^{-6}$  M 28%  
 APD<sub>90</sub> - MPSS  
 acetylcholine  $10^{-6}$  M 가 APD<sub>90</sub>  
 - MPSS  
 가  
 .  
 acetylcholine  $10^{-6}$  M 가 acety -  
 lcholine 가 - MPSS APD<sub>90</sub>  
 가 (p<0.05) (Fig. 6).  
 CPA  $10^{-7}$  M  
 40% APD<sub>90</sub>  
 MPSS CPA  $10^{-7}$  M 가 APD<sub>90</sub>  
 - MPSS  
 가 (p<0.05). - MPSS  
 CPA  $10^{-7}$  M 가 APD<sub>90</sub>  
 - MPSS CPA



**Fig. 6.** Influences of adenosine and acetylcholine on the MPSS-induced decrease of APD<sub>90</sub> from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS containing the agonists. Each column with bar is the mean  $\pm$  SEM from 5 to 6 experiments. \*p<0.05 by Student's t-test as compared with the MPSS control.

가  
- MPSS CPA  $10^{-7}$  M 가  
APD<sub>90</sub> CPA 가  
- MPSS 가  
( $p < 0.05$ ) (Fig. 7). carbachol  $10^{-6}$  M  
48% APD<sub>90</sub>  
- MPSS acetylcholine  $10^{-6}$  M  
가 APD<sub>90</sub> - MPSS  
( $p < 0.05$ ). - MPSS carbachol  $10^{-6}$  M  
가 APD<sub>90</sub> - MPSS  
carbachol  
가  
- MPSS carbachol  $10^{-6}$  M 가  
APD<sub>90</sub> carbachol 가  
- MPSS 가  
( $p < 0.05$ ) (Fig. 7).  
MPSS  
dV/dt<sub>max</sub> APD<sub>90</sub>  
가  
DPCPX atr -  
opine

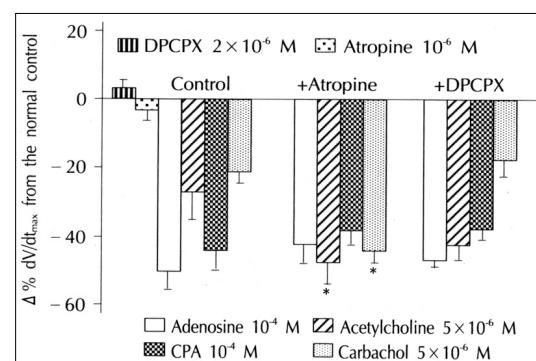
MPSS 관류시의 푸린성 및 콜린성작용제의 dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 변동효과에 미치는 푸린성 및 콜린성 길항제의 영향  
DPCPX  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  M



**Fig. 7.** Influences of cyclopentyladenosine (CPA) and carbachol on the MPSS-induced decrease of APD<sub>90</sub> from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS containing the agonists. The other legends are the same as in Fig. 6.

atropine  $10^{-6}$  M  
dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 4%  
가 DPCPX atropine  
가 - MPSS 5  
adenosine  $10^{-4}$  M, acetylcholine  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M,  
CPA  $10^{-4}$  M carbachol  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M  
가 가 10 dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
Atropine adenosine CPA MPSS dV/  
dt<sub>max</sub>  
acetylcholine carbachol - MPSS  
dV/dt<sub>max</sub> (Figs. 4 and 5) atropine  
(Fig. 8). Atropine  
, DPCPX adenosine CPA  
MPSS dV/dt<sub>max</sub>  
acetylcholine carbachol -  
MPSS dV/dt<sub>max</sub> (Figs. 4 and 5)  
가 DPCPX (Fig. 8).

MPSS 관류시의 푸린성 및 콜린성작용제의 APD<sub>90</sub> 변동 효과에 미치는 푸린성 및 콜린성 길항제의 영향  
DPCPX  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  M atropine  $10^{-6}$  M  
가 APD<sub>90</sub> 5%  
가 DPCPX atr -  
opine 가 - MPSS  
5 adenosine  $10^{-4}$  M, acetylcholine  $5 \times$



**Fig. 8.** Influences of atropine and DPCPX on the various agonists-containing MPSS-induced decrease of dV/dt<sub>max</sub> from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS in the presence of the antagonists. The antagonists were pretreated 5 min before the superfusion of each MPSS superfusion. Each column with bar is the mean  $\pm$  SEM from 5 to 6 experiments. \* $p < 0.05$  by Student's t-test as compared with the MPSS control.

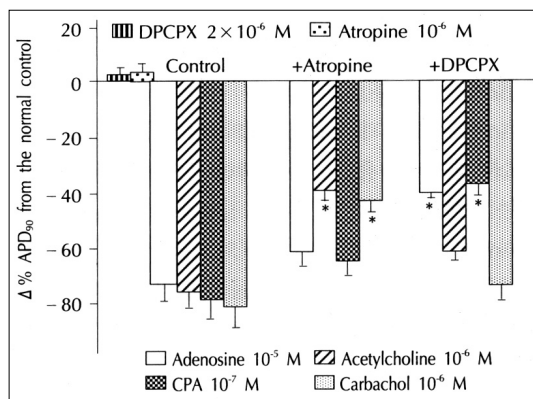


가  
가  
가 .

가

고 안

(electrical derangements)  
가, (lactate)  
, (metabolic acidosis), (hy -  
poxia), catecholamine  
17 - 20)  
가



**Fig. 9.** Influence of atropine and DPCPX on the various agonists-containing MPSS-induced decrease of  $APD_{90}$  from the control at 10 min after superfusion of the MPSS in the presence of the antagonists. The antagonists were pretreated 5 min before the superfusion of each MPSS superfusion. The other legends are the same as in Fig. 8.

21)

adenosine

acetylcholine

(negative inotropic)

(negative chronotropic)

가

Acetylcholine

phase

0

가

acetylcholine

24)

acetylcholine  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M

(MDP)가

Adenosine

acetylcholine

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(modified physiologic salt solution, MPSS) ,

$K^+$   $K^+$  efflux가 가

가

Guineapig adenosine 방 법 :

GTP 250 g Sprague Dawley MPSS

<sup>13)</sup>가

3M - KCl (MDP),

가 가 , adeno - (APA), 90% (APD

sine triphosphate(ATP) (K ATP ) 90), phase 0 (dV/dt<sub>max</sub>)

ATP - (K<sup>+</sup> efflux) Tyrode MPSS

<sup>1)2)</sup> APD<sub>90</sub> MPSS 가

가

가

결 과 :

- MPSS MDP(maximum

가 adenosine diastolic potential), dV/dt<sub>max</sub>(phase 0

cyclopentyladenosine ), APA(action potential amplitude)

DPCPX acetylcholine carbachol APD<sub>90</sub>(90% action potential dura -

atropine tion) dV/dt max

가 APD<sub>90</sub> 가

<sup>23)28)</sup> MPSS( - MPSS)

adenosine cyclopentyladenosine(CPA)

가

ac -

etylcholine carbachol MDP

dV/dt<sub>max</sub> 가

APD<sub>90</sub>

CPA>carbachol>acetylcholine>adenosine

- MPSS

dV/dt<sub>max</sub>

MPSS dV/dt<sub>max</sub>

- MPSS APD<sub>90</sub>

가

MPSS - dV/dt<sub>max</sub>

DP - CPX atropine

## 요 약

연구배경 :  
Adenosine  
choline

가

MPSS - APD<sub>90</sub>                      DPCPX  
 ,                      APD<sub>90</sub>                      atropine

결 론 :

가

중심 단어 :

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