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Pharmacological Differentiation of Presynaptic M₁ Muscarinic Receptors Modulating Acetylcholine Release from Postsynaptic Muscarinic Receptors in Guinea-Pig Ileum*

Koichiro Kawashima, Kazuko Fujimoto, Takeshi Suzuki and Hisayo Ооната

川島紘一郎, 藤本和子, 鈴木岳之, 大畑尚代

- 1. Effects of three muscarinic antagonists on electrically evoked ACh release and contractile response were investigated in longitudinal muscle strips of guinea-pig ileum suspended in an organ-bath and superfused with Krebs solution. ACh release was determined by a specific radioimmunoassay.
- 2. Telenzepine, a selective M_1 , muscarinic antagonist, increased the ACh release at a concentration of 100-fold less than that inhibiting the contractile response (10 vs 1000 nM).
- 3. AF-DX 116, a cardioselective M_2 , muscarinic antagonist, inhibited the contractile response at $10 \,\mu\text{M}$, but did not affect the ACh release at this concentration.
- 4. (-)N-Methylscopolamine (NMS) did not affect the ACh release, but inhibited the contractile response at all concentrations tested (1-1000 nM), indicating (-) NMS can be used as an ileal specific postsynaptic muscarinic antagonist.
- 5. These data demonstrate that presynaptic muscarinic receptors modulating ACh release are distinct from postsynaptic ones involved in the contractile response and can be classified as M₁ subtype.

^{*} 本報告は Gen. Pharmac Vol. 21. No. 1, pp. 17-21, 1990 に発表.