

Title	The release of acetylcholine from neurons in the isolated spinal cord of the newborn rat
Sub Title	
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Publisher	共立薬科大学
Publication year	1987
Jtitle	共立薬科大学研究年報 (The annual report of the Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy). No.32 (1987. ) ,p.131- 131
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	学会講演要旨
Genre	Technical Report
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000032-0144">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000032-0144</a>

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## The Release of Acetylcholine from Neurons in the Isolated Spinal Cord of the Newborn Rat

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〔第60回 日本薬理学会総会 (昭和62年4月1日, 千葉市) で発表〕

Release of acetylcholine (ACh) from neurons in the rat spinal cord was studied using specific radioimmunoassay (Kawashima et al., J. Pharmacol. Methods 3 : 115, 1980) and electrophysiological techniques. Spinal cord was isolated from 1-4-day-old rat and perfused by artificial cerebrospinal fluid (art. CSF) at a rate of 0.4 ml/min at 27°C. The spinal cord was first perfused with an irreversible anticholinesterase agent, methanesulfonyl fluoride (100  $\mu$ M) for 30 min. After washing with normal art. CSF, the amounts of ACh in 5-min fractions of perfusion medium were determined by RIA. Bath application of high  $K^+$  (90 mM) or veratridine (5–50  $\mu$ M) evoked 5–10 fold increase of the ACh release. The high  $K^+$ -evoked release was abolished in  $Ca^{2+}$ -free medium. Veratridine-induced ACh release was abolished in  $Ca^{2+}$ -free medium or in a solution containing tetrodotoxin (1  $\mu$ M). Eledoisin-related peptide (ERP) induced a slight increase in ACh release, suggesting that cholinergic interneurons are activated by tach kinins. This was further supported by the following electrophysiological findings: application of ERP evoked a depolarizing response of the lumbar ventral root, which was greatly potentiated by edrophonium. In a low- $Ca^{2+}$  medium, ERP induced a similar depolarizing response, which, however, was not potentiated by edrophonium.

Japan J. Pharmacol., 43 (Suppl.) : 133P, 1987.

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## SHR における piretanide の抗高血圧作用

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〔第8回 抗高血圧薬セミナー (昭和62年4月2日, 東京) で発表〕

〔目的〕 ピレタニド (PIR) は速効性で強力な利尿作用を持つループ利尿薬である。しかし、他の利尿薬と比較してカリウムおよび尿酸排泄や、糖代謝に及ぼす影響は少ないとされている。我々は高血圧自然発症ラット (SHR) を用いて、長期経口投与した PIR の血圧および水・電解質代謝に及ぼす作用を検討した。