

DIGIDROKVERTSETIN FLAVONOIDINI $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ - ALMASHINUVCHI ORQALI VAZORELAKSANT TA'SIRI

Zaripov A.A. – biologiya fanlari falsafa doktori, katta ilmiy xodim

O'zMU huzuridagi Biofizika va biokimyo instituti

Jumayev I.Z. – biologiya fanlari doktori, katta ilmiy xodim

O'zMU huzuridagi Biofizika va biokimyo instituti

Jo'raqulov Sh.N. - kimyo fanlari doktori, katta ilmiy xodim

O'zR FA O'simliklar moddalari kimyosi instituti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada DGK flavonoidining vazorelaksant faolligida $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchining roli o'rganilgan. $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchi silliq mushak hujayralarida Ca^{2+} ionlarining hujayra ichi va tashqarisi o'rtasida almashinuvini ta'minlovchi muhim transportyor hisoblanadi va u qon tomir tonusining boshqarilishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Olingan natijalar DGK flavonoidining $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchi teskari reversion ishlash faolligini ingibirlash orqali SMHlarida Ca^{2+} ionlari konsentratsiyasini kamaytirishi va hujayraning relaksatsiyasini ta'minlashini ko'rsatdi.

Tayanch so'zlar: DGK flavonoidi, $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchi, vazorelaksant, silliq muskul hujayrasi, aorta.

ВАЗОРЕЛАКСАНТНЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ ФЛАВОНОИДА ДИГИДРОКВЕРЦЕТИНА ЧЕРЕЗ $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ОБМЕННИК

Аннотация. В данной статье изучена роль $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -обменника в вазорелаксантной активности флавоноида ДГК. $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -обменник в гладкомышечных клетках является важным транспортером, обеспечивающим обмен ионов Ca^{2+} между внутриклеточной и внеклеточной средой, и играет значительную роль в регуляции сосудистого тонуса. Полученные результаты показали, что флавоноид ДГК снижает концентрацию ионов Ca^{2+} в гладкомышечных клетках за счёт ингибирования реверсивного режима работы $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -обменника, тем самым обеспечивая релаксацию клетки.

Ключевые слова: Флавоноид ДГК, $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -обменник, вазорелаксant, гладкомышечная клетка, аорта

VASORELAXANT EFFECT OF THE FLAVONOID DIHYDROQUORCETIN VIA THE $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ EXCHANGER

Abstract. This article examines the role of the $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger in the vasorelaxant activity of the flavonoid DHA. The $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger in smooth muscle cells is an important transporter that mediates the exchange of Ca^{2+} ions between the intracellular and extracellular environments and plays a significant role in the regulation of vascular tone. The results show that the flavonoid DHA

reduces the concentration of Ca^{2+} ions in smooth muscle cells by inhibiting the reversible mode of the $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger, thereby promoting cell relaxation.

Key words: *DHK (Dihydroquercetin) flavonoid, $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger, vasorelaxant, smooth muscle cell, aorta.*

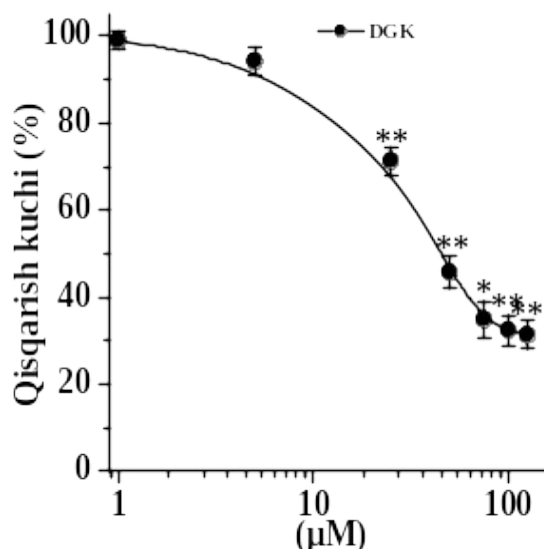
Qon tomir silliq mushak hujayralarining (SMH) qisqarish, bo'shashish mexanizmlari va ularda ion gomeostazining buzilishi gipertonik holatlarning rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi [1]. Qon tomir SMH faolligini tartibga solishda kalsiy ionlari markaziy rol o'ynaydi. Hujayra ichida Ca^{2+} konsentratsiyasining oshishi silliq mushaklar qisqarishini, kamayishi esa relaksatsiyani ta'minlaydi [2]. Ushbu jarayon Ca^{2+} ionlarining hujayra membranasini orqali kirishi, sarkoplazmatik retikulumdan ajralishi hamda turli ion tashuvchi tizimlar orqali chiqarilishi bilan bog'liq [3]. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchi qon tomir SMH ion gomeostazini saqlashda muhim reguliator mexanizmlardan biri hisoblanadi [4]. $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchi elektroximik gradiyentga bog'liq holda Ca^{2+} ionlarini hujayradan chiqarish yoki aksincha, uning hujayra ichiga kirishini ta'minlaydi [5]. Arterial qon tomirlarda $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchining funksional holati membrana potentsiali, Na^+ ionlarining hujayra ichidagi konsentratsiyasi hamda boshqa ion kanallari faolligi bilan uzviy bog'liq [6]. Ushbu tizim faoliyatining buzilishi Ca^{2+} ionlarining hujayra ichida ortiqcha to'planishiga olib kelib, qon tomir tonusining oshishi va periferik qarshilikning kuchayishiga sabab bo'ladi [7].

Shu munosabat bilan, qon tomir silliq mushak hujayralarida $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchining funksional ahamiyatini o'rganish hamda gipertonik kasalliklarning kelib chiqishidagi rolini aniqlash zamonaviy kardiovaskulyar fiziologiya va patofiziologiya ning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi [8]. Ushbu mexanizmlarni chuqur o'rganish arterial gipertoniya ni davolashda yangi patogenetik yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish uchun ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Shu sababdan, ushbu ishning maqsadi Digidrokversetin (DGK) flavonoidining vazorelaksant ta'sirida $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchining o'rnini baholashdan iborat.

Tadqiqot usullari va materiallari. Tajribalar oq, zotsiz kalamushlar (200-250 g) servikal dislokatsiya usulida jonsizlantirildi va ko'krak qafasi ochilib, aorta qon tomiri jarrohlik usulida ajratib olindi. Tayyorlab olingan aorta preparatlari Krebs – Xenselayt fiziologik eritmasi ((mM):NaCl 120,4; KCl 5; NaHCO₃ 15,5; NaH₂PO₄ 1,2; MgCl₂ 1,2; CaCl₂ 2,5; C₆H₁₂O₆ 11,5; *pH* 7,4.) bilan perfuziyalangan maxsus kameraga (5 ml) joylashtirildi [9]. Aorta halqalari qisqarish faolligi Grass FT.03 (Grass-Telefactor, AQSH) mexanotroni orqali signal kuchaytirgichga uzatiladi va undan kompyuterda Logger Lite programmasi yordamida yozib olindi. Fiziologik eritmalar karbogen (95% O₂, 5% CO₂) bilan oksigenlandi va harorati U-8 ultratermostati yordamida +37°C da ushlab turildi. Tajribalarda DGK flavonoidining vazorelaksant ta'sirida hujayra plazmolemmasi Na⁺/Ca²⁺–almashinuvchining o'rnini baholash maqsadida Na⁺ ionlari olib tashlangan Krebs eritmasida sekin yuzaga keluvchi aorta preparatining qisqarishiga hamda ouabain bilan yuzaga kelgan qisqarishlarga ularning ta'siri o'rganildi.

Olingan natijalar va ularning tahlili. Tajribalarda DGK flavonoidining vazorelaksant ta'sirida hujayra plazmolemmasi Na⁺/Ca²⁺–almashinuvchining o'rnini baholash maqsadida Na⁺ ionlari olib tashlangan Krebs eritmasida sekin yuzaga keluvchi aorta preparatining qisqarishiga hamda ouabain bilan yuzaga kelgan qisqarishlarga ularning ta'siri o'rganildi.

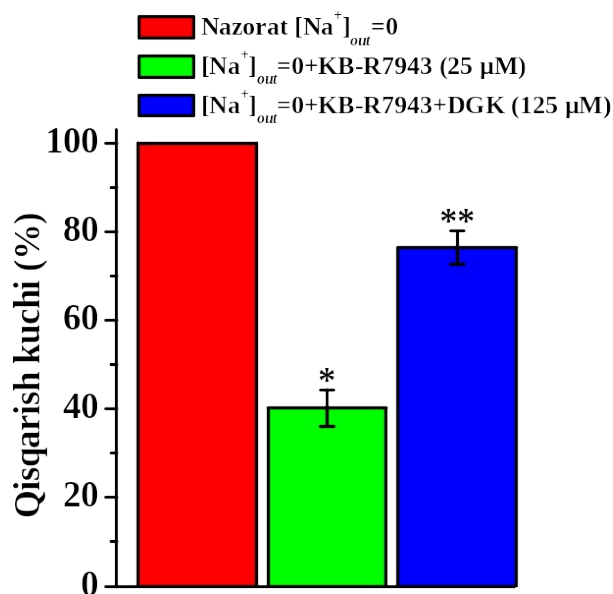
Dastlabki tajribalarda Krebs eritmasi tarkibidagi NaCl ni o'rnini xolinxloridga almashtirish orqali aorta preparatida sekin yuzaga kelgan qisqarish kuchi normal Krebs eritma sharoitida FE (1 μM) bilan yuzaga kelgan qisqarish kuchiga nisbatan 52,9±3,4% ni tashkil qildi va bu qisqarish nazorat sifatida 100% qilib olindi. Tashqi muhitda Na⁺konsentratsiyasining kamayishi Na⁺/Ca²⁺–almashinuvchining teskari rejimda ish bajarishiga olib keladi, ya'ni Na⁺ ionlarini hujayra tashqarisiga tashish bilan bir vaqtda Ca²⁺ ionlarini hujayra ichkarisiga olib o'tadi va sekin yuzaga keluvchi qisqarish qayd qilinadi. Ushbu sharoitda yuzaga kelgan aorta preparati qisqarish kuchini DGK flavonoidi (125 μM) nazoratga nisbatan 68,7±3,6% susaytirishi aniqlandi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Na^+ ionlari mavjud bo'lmagan Krebs eritmasi bilan modifikatsiyalash natijasida chaqirilgan kalamush aorta qon tomir preparatlari qisqarishlariga DGK flavonoidining ta'siri. Ordinata o'qida aorta preparati qisqarish kuchi foizda ifodalangan, eritmada tarkibida Na^+ ionlari bo'lmagan sharoitda yuzaga kelgan qisqarish kuchi 100% deb olingan. Absissa o'qida flavonoidning konsentratsiyasi (μM) ifodalangan (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; $n=5$).

Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'rganilayotgan DGK flavonoidining Na^+ ionlari mavjud bo'lmagan Krebs eritmasida sekin yuzaga kelgan aorta preparati qisqarishlariga vazorelaksant ta'siri $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ - almashinuvchining teskari rejimda ishlash funksiyasini ingibirlashi bilan izohlash mumkin.

Bunga yanada aniqlik kiritish maqsadida $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ - almashinuvchining maxsus blokatori – KB-R7943 mavjud sharoitda ushbu flavonoidning ta'sirini kuzatdik [10]. Tajribalarda KB-R7943 aorta silliq muskul qisqarish faolligini maksimal 25 μM konsentratsiyada $40,2 \pm 4,1\%$ gacha kamaytirishi aniqlandi [11]. Ushbu sharoitda DGK (125 μM) konsentratsiyada ta'sirini o'rganganimizda silliq muskul hujayrasi qisqarish kuchi nazoratga nisbatan $76,4 \pm 3,8\%$ ga teng bo'ldi, yani $23,6 \pm 3,8\%$ ga kamayishi kuzatildi. DGK ning $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchiga ta'siri KB-R7943 bilan olib borilgan tajribalarda qo'shimcha o'z tasdig'ini topdi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. KB-R7943 ni DGK flavonoidi vazorelaksant effektiga ta'siri.

Na^+ -ionlarisiz eritma bilan chaqirilgan aorta muskul qisqarishi 100% deb olingan (KB-R7943(25 μM) mavjud sharoitda DGK (125 μM) vazorelaksant ta'siri (barcha holatlarda ishonchlilik ko'rsatgichi * $p<0,05$, ** $p<0,01$; $n=5$).

Ushbu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'rganilayotgan flavonoidni kuzatilayotgan vazorelaksant effekti Na^+/Ca^{2+} -almashinuvchi orqali Ca^{2+} -ionlarini tashilishini ingibirlanishi hisobiga amalga oshadi.

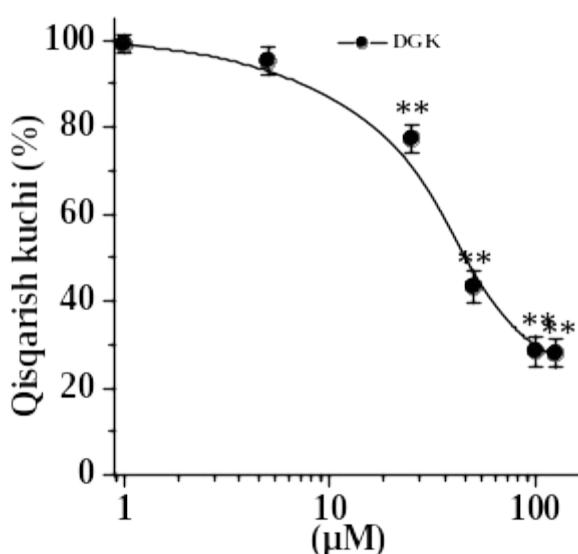
Tajribalarimiz davomida DGK flavonoidining Na^+/Ca^{2+} - almashinuvchi orqali vazorelaksant ta'sir ko'rsatishi Na^+/K^+ -AFTaza modulyatsiyasi orqali amalga oshishishi mumkinligi nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiqotlar olib borildi. SMHlarida normal fiziologik sharoitda Na^+/Ca^{2+} almashinuvchi Na^+ ionlarini hujayra ichkarisi tomonga o'tkazish barobarida hujayradan Ca^{2+} ionlarini chiqarib yuborish funksiyasini bajaradi. Agar hujayra ichkarisida Na^+ ionlari konsentratsiyasi tashqarisiga nisbatan ortishi Na^+/Ca^{2+} -almashinuvchining teskari rejimda ish bajarishiga olib keladi. Asosan, normal fiziologik sharoitda hujayradagi Na^+ balansi Na^+/K^+ -ATFaza tomonidan regulyatsiya qilinadi. Na^+/K^+ -ATFaza funksiyasining buzilishi yurak-qon tomir tizimi kasalliklari gipertoniya, kardiomiopatiya, aritmiya va ishemiya kabi kasalliklarning

rivojlanishiga olib keladi [12, 13]. Na^+/K^+ -ATFaza disfunksiyasi $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchining teskari rejimda ishlashiga olib keladi va hujayrada $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{in}$ konsentratsiyasini ortishiga zamin yaratadi [14].

Adabiyotlardan ma'lumki, ouabainning qon tomir SMHlarida Na^+/K^+ -AFTaza funksional faolligini susaytirishi bilan hujayra ichkarisida Na^+ ionlari konsentratsiyasi ortishiga va $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchini teskari ish bajarishini ta'minlaydi [15].

Tajribalarda FE ($1 \mu\text{M}$) bilan chaqirilgan aorta preparatining qisqarish kuchiga nisbatan ouabain ($20 \mu\text{M}$) bilan chaqirilgan aorta qisqarish kuchi $64,3 \pm 3,2\%$ ni tashkil etdi va 100 % deb nazorat sifatida qabul qilindi.

O'rganilayotgan DGK flavonoidi ouabain yordamida chaqirilgan aorta preparati qisqarish kuchini dozaga bog'liq kamaytirishi aniqlandi. Bunda DGK flavonoidi ($125 \mu\text{M}$) ouabain yordamida sekin yuzaga kelgan qisqarish kuchini nazoratga nisbatan $72,1 \pm 3,2\%$ gacha kamaytirdi (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Oubain orqali yuzaga kelgan kalamush aorta qon tomir preparati qisqarishlariga DGK flavonoidining ta'siri. Ordinata o'qida aorta preparati qisqarish kuchi foizda ifodalangan, $20 \mu\text{M}$ ouabain yordamida chaqirilgan qisqarish kuchi 100% deb olingan. Absissa o'qida flavonoidning konsentratsiyasi (μM) ifodalangan (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; $n=5$).

Yuqoridagi olib borilgan tajriba natijalaridan ma'lumki, Na^+ ionlari mavjud bo'lmagan Krebs eritma va ouabain yordamida yuzaga kelgan aorta preparati qisqarishlarini DGK flavonoidi samarali kamaytiradi.

Ushbu tajriba natijalarda Na^+ -siz eritma va ouabain yordamida yuzaga kelgan aorta qisqarishlar kuchini DGK flavonoidi samarali susaytirganligi kuzatildi. Bundan kelib chiqib DGK flavonoidining $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchini ingibirlash orqali vazorelaksant ta'sir ko'rsatyapdi deyishimiz mumkin. Bu KB-R7943 bilan olib borilgan tajribalarda o'z tasdig'ini topdi.

Xulosa. Olingan natijalar, o'rganilayotgan flavonoidning $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -almashinuvchini teskari reversion faolligini ingibirlash orqali SMHlarida Ca^{2+} ionlari konsentratsiyasini kamaytirishi va hujayraning relaksatsiyasini ta'minlashidan dalolat beradi.

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