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Molecular basis of the adhesive process of neutrophils to vascular endothelial cells under endotoxin condition

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Abstract The monocellular adhesive ability of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) to vascular endothelial cells (VEC) was determined with the micromanipulation technique when the cells were treated with endotoxin and adhesion-interruptive factass of anti-CD18 monoclonal antibodies (McAb), anti-endothelial-leucocytic adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1) McAb and anti-intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) McAb and the functional characteristics of these 3 adhesion-interruptive molecules in the course of increased adhesion between PMN and VEC were observed. It was found that the main molecular basis of the rapid increase of PMN adhesive ability was CD18 expression and that of the delayed increase of VEC adhesive ability was the expression of either ELAM-1 or ICAM-1.

Key words endotoxin; neutrophil; endothelial cell; adhesive molecuule

个案与短篇

西沙必利致频繁遗精一例报告

A case report of frequent involuntary emission induced by cisapride

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患者陈××,男,56岁。因反复上腹饱胀隐痛、纳差伴嗳气2年,胃镜检查为慢性中~重度浅表性胃窦炎,曾服用吗丁啉等治疗,开始效果较好,近半年来症状加重,复查胃镜诊断同前,给予西沙必利(西安杨森制药有限公司生产,批文号×940071) 5 mg 3/d,庆大霉素片8 mg 3/d、猴头菇片3片3/d 治疗,用至第5天,自觉症状减轻,胃纳增加,但出现频繁遗精,1~3次/d,不分白天还是夜间,伴全身乏力,腰膝酸软。停用西沙必利,其他药物继续服用,4 d 后遗精次数减少,约4~5 次/d。追问病史,2年前在我院泌尿科确诊为慢性前列腺炎,亦经常有遗精史,但多在1周左右1次。

讨论

西沙必利是新的促动力型制剂,通过选择性地作用于胆碱能系统,影响整个胃肠道的运动活性[1]。它与胃复安、吗丁啉略有不同[2],是一种全胃肠道运动促进剂。近年广泛应用于临床,治疗各种原因所致的胃肠运动障碍性疾病。其副作用轻微,主要有肠道痉挛,可致腹泻、腹鸣,偶有惊厥、锥体外系反应和尿频,未见致遗精报道。本例诊断为非溃疡性消化不良,服用西沙必利后症状明显减轻,但出现频繁遗精。因猴头菇及庆大霉素从未见有此副作用,故考虑与西沙必利有关而停服,数天后遗精次数明显减少,说明遗精确与西沙必利有关。其致遗精的机理尚不清楚,有待进一步探讨。

关键词 西沙必利;遗精

中图法分类号 R969.4

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