

Acetylcholino Kompetitif Curarizing Effect of the Streptidin on the Striated Muscle

Streptidin'in Çizgili Adele Üzerinde Asetilkolinokompetitif Kurarizan Etkisi

Orhan ALTINKURT *

Up to this time only some of the effects of the streptomycin which is not related to its antibiotic property were recognized.

Among these, the curariform effect on the dog (2), neuromuscular blocking effect during anesthesia in the man, (6), the relaxant antispasmodic effect on the guinea pig ileum (4), on the colon of the rat (7), on the uterus of the guinea pig, and human (1), are well known. It is reported that the relaxant effect of the streptomycin on the striated muscle might be related to the guanidin moiety in its molecule (7).

Being aware of the present knowledge and having split the streptomycin into its constituents, streptidin and streptobiosamin (7,3,5) we have commenced our experiments.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Streptidin and streptobiosamin obtained from streptomycin, were tested on the musculus abdominis rectus of the frog. The mo-

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* Department of pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy University of Ankara

vement of the musculus rectus abdominis was recorded in the isolated organ bath, which contained Ringer solution at 20° centigrat. The reservoir used was of the capacity of 50 ml and the material used were the followings.

ACETYLCHOLIN 10⁻³

ESTIGMIN amp. (R) (Embil, İst.)

d - TUBOCURARIN

ATROPINE 10⁻³

STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE (R) Squibb

STREPTIDIN SULFATE

STREPTOBİOSAMIN

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The contraction of the musculus rectus abdominis induced by acetylcholine was recorded. It has shown that the acetylcholin had no effect on atropinized muscle Fig - I - 10,11, Fig - II Δ , 8,9.

Also, the addition of 100 mgr Streptomycin on the rectus abdominis in the reservoir hinders the contracting effect of acetylcholin the way as the curar does. Fig. 1 - 20, Fig. 2 \blacktriangle 5,6,7. The addition of 500 mgr. Streptidin into the reservoir has given the same results as seen on the figures, 2, \bullet , 5,6,7.

But streptobiasamin, when added on the muscle in the reservoir could not prevent the muscle from contraction as seen in the case of streptidin (Fig - 1, \circ , 4).

Estigmin has shown the same antagonistic affect againsts the relaxation of the muscle induced by streptomycin and streptidin as in the case of curarized muscle.

Therefore it is to be assumed that the curarizing effect of streptomycin is due to the streptidin moiety in its molecule and it is the acetylcholinocompetitive affect described by CHEYMOL

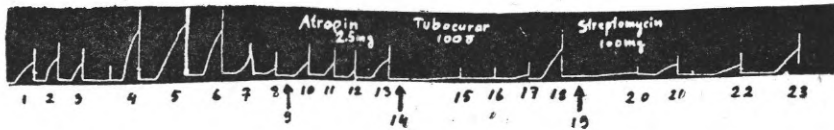


Fig : 1

Musculus rectus abdominis of frog

1,2,3	100 mcgr Acetylcholin
4,5,6	100 mcgr acetylcholin and 200 mcgr Estigmin mixtur
7,8	200 mcgr Estigmin
9	Atropinization $2,5 \times 10^{-3}$
10,11	100 mcgr acetylcholin
12	200 mcgr estigmin
13	500 mcgr estigmin
14	Curarization 100 mcgr d - tubocurarin
15	100 mcgr acetylcholin
16	200 mcgr acetylcholin
17	200 mcgr estigmin
18	500 mcgr estigmin
19	Streptomycin 100 mgr
20	100 mcgr acetylcholin
21,22	200 mcgr estigmin
23	500 mcgr estigmin

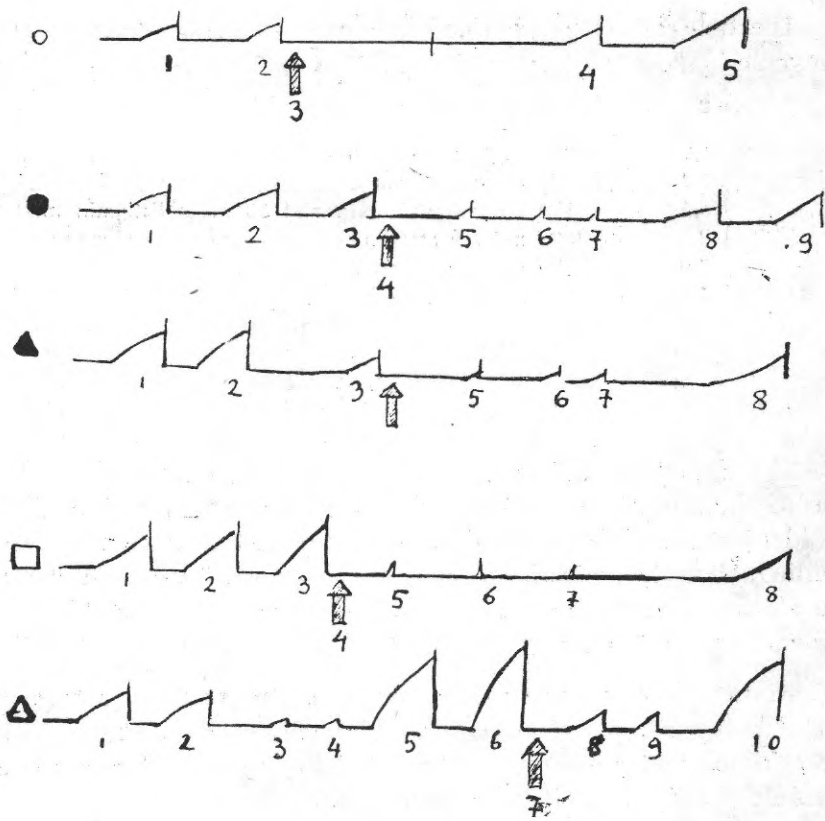


Fig : 2

Musculus rectus abdominis of frog

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|
| ○ | { | 1,2 | 100 mcgr Acetylcholin |
| | | 3 | 0,5 cc Streptobiosamin |
| | | 4 | 100 mcgr acetylcholin |
| | | 5 | 200 mcgr estigmin |
| | | | |
| ● | { | 1,2,3 | 100 mcgr acetylcholin |
| | | 4 | 0,5 gr Streptidin |
| | | 5,6,7 | 100 mcgr acetylcholin |
| | | 8,9 | 200 mcgr estigmin |
| | | | |
| ▲ | { | 1,2 | 100 mcgr acetylcholin |
| | | 3 | 100 mcgr estigmin |
| | | 4 | 100 mgr Streptomycin |
| | | 5,6,7 | 100 mcgr acetylcholin |
| | | 8 | 200 mcgr estigmin |

□	{ 1,2,3	100 mcgr acetylcholin
	{ 4	100 mcgr d - tubocurur
	{ 5,6,7	100 mcgr acetylcholin
	{ 8	200 mcgr estigmin
△	{ 1,2	100 mcgr acetylcholin
	{ 3,4	50 mcgr estigmin
	{ 5,6	100 mcgr acetylcholin and 50 mcgr Estigmin mixtur
	{ 7	0,25 x 10 ⁻³ atropin
	{ 8,9	100 mcgr acetylcholin
	{ 10	500 mcgr estigmin

SUMMARY

The curarizing affect of streptomycine on streated muscle is due to the streptidin moeity. Since this curarizing effect could be avoidet by, the inhibitors of cholinesterase, such as Estigmin (Neostigmin), the effect of streptomycine and streptidin on the striated muscle must be the acetylcholinocompetitive curarizing effect described by CHEYMOL

Results of our experiments (such as dose-respons curves and acetylcholinocompetitif effect non depolarazing effect) on the streptidine moeity wich are not related to the musculus rectus abdominis of the frog will be reported later.

ÖZET

Streptomycin'in çizgili adeledeki kürarizan etkisi streptomycin molekülündeki Streptidin den ileri gelmektedir. Kürar'a antagonist etkiyen kolinesteraz inhibitörü Estigmin (Neostigmin) in aynı şekilde streptomycin'in veya streptidin'in meydana getirdiği kürarizan etkiyede antagonist etkimesinden dolayı, CHEYMOL un tasnif ettiği şekilde streptomycin'in veya Streptidin'in kürarizan etkisi asetilkolinokompetitif kürar etkisi olmaktadır.

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