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Cardiovascular Pharmacology of Rutaecarpine, a Bioactive Alkaloid Purified from the Chinese Herb *Evodia* rutaecarpa

Key Words

Rutaecarpine Hypotension Vasodilation

Thrombosis

ABSTRACT

Evodia rutaecarpa (Chinese name: Wu-Chu-Yu) is a well-known traditional Chinese medicine and has been long used in Chinese medical practice. An intravenous bolus injection of rutaecarpine in anesthetized S. D. rats produced a hypotensive effect. The maximum hypotension induced by rutaecarpine (100 µg/kg) were 25 ± 7 mmHg. Furthermore, rutaecarpine has antianoxic action in the KCNinduced anoxia model. Rutaecarpine and aspirin significantly prolonged the occlusion times induced by fluorescein sodium in venous. On a molar basis, rutaecarpine was about 2-fold more potent than aspirin at inhibiting fluorescein sodium-induced platelet plug formation in microvessels of mice. In addition, rutaecarpine caused concentration-dependent relaxation of isolated rat mesenteric arterial segments, which were precontracted with phenylephrine. On the other hand, in human platelet-rich plasma, rutaecarpine inhibited aggregation stimulated by a variety of agonists (i.e., collagen, ADP, epinephrine, and arachidonic acid). In the in vitro situations, rutaecarpine on isolated rat uterus contraction was blocked by methysergide, indicating rutaecarpine can be used for the treatment of female reproductive disorders (such as postpartum hemorrhage). Rutaecarpine is a pure chemical isolated from Evodia rutaecarpa and this phytochemical has been shown in this presentation to have hypotensive and antithrombotic effects. This article revealed some interesting unique pharmacological properties, which may explain its vascular and platelet effects.

INTRODUCTION

Chinese herbs have been widely used as important remedies in Oriental medicine. In recent decades, many biologically active constituents have been isolated and their pharmacological actions investigated.

Evodia rutaecarpa (Chinese name: Wu-Chu-Yu) is a well-known traditional Chinese medicine and has been long used in Chinese medical practice. The dried unripened fruit of Evodia rutaecarpa has been used as a remedy for gastrointestinal disorders (abdominal pain, dysentery), headache, amenorrhea, and postpartum

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