## The stimulation of $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors by macusine B

SIR,—Macusine B, an alkaloid isolated by Battersby, Binks, Hodson & Yeowell (1960) from *Strychnos toxifera*, inhibits both  $\alpha$ -adrenergic and tryptamine receptors in a number of isolated tissues (Leonard, 1965a). There is also evidence from its action both *in vivo* and *in vitro* that it stimulates  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors (Leonard, 1965b). An assessment has now been made of its stimulant action on  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors.

Isolated rabbit auricles were suspended in a 50 ml bath of Ringer Locke solution, at 30° (Burn, 1952). Macusine B increased both the heart rate and the amplitude of contraction of the auricles (Fig. 1), but only in high doses ( $200 \mu g/$  ml bath fluid) compared with an approximately equipotent dose of isoprenaline (0.02  $\mu g/$ ml). The effects of both macusine B and of isoprenaline were completely blocked by pronethalol. The weak  $\beta$ -stimulating effect of macusine B is further suggested by its effect on the heart rate of mice.

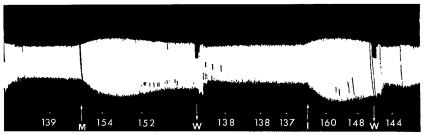


FIG. 1. Effect of macusine B on the rate and amplitude of contraction of the rabbit isolated auricles. Auricles suspended in oxygenated Ringer Locke solution at 30°. At  $\uparrow$  M, 200 µg/ml macusine B and at  $\uparrow$  I, 0.02 µg/ml isoprenaline sulphate were added to the bath. The bath was washed out at  $\downarrow$  W. The figures indicate the rate/min.

Ten albino mice (20–30 g) were lightly anaesthetised with anaesthetic ether and the resting heart rate recorded with an electrocardiogram. The animals were then allowed to recover, and 1 hr later were injected with macusine B (10 mg/kg i.p.). Thirty min after injection the mice were again lightly anaesthetised and the heart rate counted. Macusine B, in a dose that is approximately 0.25 LD50 dose caused a 14% increase in the heart rate but this was not significantly different from the control value (P > 0.1).

It is evident from these results that macusine B has only weak  $\beta$ -adrenergic stimulant activity; its main action appears to arise from its  $\alpha$ -adrenergic and tryptamine blocking activity (Leonard, 1965a).

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