

INTERACTION OF HISTAMINE AND PYRILAMINE ON HUMAN DISEASED GALLBLADDER IN VITRO

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Histamine contracted the human diseased gallbladder isolated strips. The effect was concentration-dependent. The antihistamine, pyrilamine acting predominantly at histamine H-1 receptors shifted in parallel to the right the concentration-dependent curves for histamine with maximal contractions not different from those obtained with the amine. The antagonism gave a pA_2 value of 8.44. The slope of the regression line was significantly less than 1.0 (0.43), suggesting that the antagonism was noncompetitive in nature.

Key words: Human gallbladder — Histamine — Pylamine

INTRODUCTION

There is evidence that histamine contracts and relaxes the gallbladder of many species. The contraction is mediated through histamine H-1 receptors, whereas the relaxation *via* H-2 histamine receptors (Waldman *et al.*, 1977, Impicciatore, 1978; Schoetz *et al.*, 1983). On the other hand, at the present time little information is available on the effect of histamine as well as on the nature of antagonism histamine and the antihistamine, pyrilamine at H-1 histamine receptors in the human diseased gallbladder *in vitro*. In this report, therefore, the effect of histamine and the nature of antagonism histamine-pyrilamine on the human diseased gallbladder isolated strips were investigated.

