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Modulation of Neuronal Voltage-Dependent Na^+ channel by Ginsenoside Rg_3

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We investigated the effects of ginsenosides, the active ingredients of ginseng, on rat brain Na+ channel activity expressed in Xenopus oocytes after injection of cRNA encoding Nav1.2 and β subunit. Ginsenoside Rg₃ inhibited Na⁺ current in oocytes expressing with Nav1.2 and β subunit. The inhibition of Na⁺ current by ginsenoside Rg3 was reversible and dose dependent. The half-inhibitory concentration (IC50) of ginsenoside Rg_3 was $28.2 \pm 4.32 \mu M$. Other ginsenosides besides ginsenoside Rg_3 also inhibited Na+ current. The order of potency for the inhibition of Na+ current was ginsenoside Rg₃ > Metabolite CK > Rh₁> Rb₁ > Rh₂. Interestingly, Rg₃ produced a hyperpolarizing shift (≈11mV) in the voltage-dependence of sodium channel activation and exhibited a marked frequency-dependent component to blockade of sodium channel. Also Rg₃ produced slow activation (from 8.1 ± 1.38 to 15.1± 3.06msec) and current decay(from 5.6 \pm 0.46 to 6.3 \pm 0.22msec) at -20mV. Under the inhibition of lidocaine and TTX, Rg₃ inhibited the Na⁺ current. These findings demonstrated that inhibition of Rg₃ is different pathway with that of lidocaine and TTX. These results indicate that ginsenoside Rg₃ might regulate neuronal voltagedependent sodium channel expressed in Xenopus oocytes.

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