

REGULATORY PEPTIDES AS MODULATORS OF STRESSOR INJURIES
L.M.Tarasenko, T.A.Devyatkina, K.S.Neporada, I.N.Skrvnik,
V.V.Korolyova, S.V.Vakulenko, T.A.Petrushanko, L.G.Netyu-
hajlo (Ukraine Medical Stomatological Academy, Poltava).

The starting stress mechanisms are disregulation of metabolic and physiological processes that are the basis of the violance homeostasis. Recently the influence of regulatory peptides on adrenergic, holinergic and other synapses was determined. That is why it is naturally to suppose modulating effect of the regulating peptides on cellular injuries in stress. In the experiment on 160 male-rats on the model of acute emotional-painful stress it was determined that thymopentin which is the active centre of thymopoetin renders the expressed stress-protective effect on tissues (parodontium, stomach, pancreas, lungs and organs of vision). Protective influence of thymopentin in stress revealed in oppression of the increased proteolytic activity of tissues, decreasing of the level of processes of lipid peroxide oxidation and removal or weakening organospecific changes in them. Mechanisms of stressprotective effect of thymopentin on the tissues and organs under study coincides with the influence of another opeosimilar peptide - dalargin. The recieved data give proof of indirect the action of regulatory peptides on tissues by the modulation of central and peripheric stress realising systems in consequence of their interaction with the corresponding specific receptors.