

허혈성 전처치(Ischemic Preconditioning)의 심장보호 효과에 관한 연구 : Adenosine과 Protein Kinase C의 역할*

김 현 · 김대중 · 김성수** · 라봉진 · 김호덕

= Abstract =

The Cardioprotective Effect of Ischemic Preconditioning : Role of Adenosine and Protein Kinase C

Hyun Kim, M.S., Dae-Joong Kim, M.D., Sung-Soo Kim, M.D.,**
Bong-Jin Rah, M.D., Ho-Dirk Kim, M.D.

Department of Histology, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea
*Department of Internal Medicine, ** Halla General Hospital, Cheju, Korea*

Background : Brief episodes of coronary blood flow interruption, ischemic preconditioning(IP), following a prolonged ischemia induces myocardial tolerance to ischemia and improves myocardial function during reperfusion by undefined mechanism. Recently, it has been suggested that the signal transduction pathway of the cardiomyocyte itself may involve in this protection. The aims of the present study were : (1) to examine the effect of adenosine in early phase of IP, (2) to define the relationship between the adenosine and protein kinase C (PKC).

Methods and Results : Hearts isolated from New Zealand White rabbit (1.2 -1.5kg body weight, n=78) were perfused with Tyrode solution by non-recirculating Langendorff technique. After stabilization of baseline hemodynamics, the hearts were subjected to receiving 45min global ischemia (I) and 120min reperfusion (R) with or without IP. IP was induced by a single dose of 5min I and 10min R. A part of the IP hearts, calphostin C (200nmol/L), a PKC inhibitor, was administered 5min before IP and sustained during IP regimen. Left ventricular function and coronary flow were monitored. Infarct size was determined by staining with 1% triphenyltetrazolium chloride solution and computerized planimetry. Adenosine concentration in the coronary flow was determined by HPLC. Myocardial cytosolic and membrane PKC activities were measured by ³²P - -ATP incorporation into PKC specific peptide. Expression of PKC- ϵ and PKC- δ was determined by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

IP enhanced improvement of functional recovery ($p < 0.05$, in the left ventricular developed and end-

diastolic pressure ; $p < 0.01$, in the coronary flow) during 120min R after 45min I. Pre-conditioned hearts showed reduction in the infarct size compared with the non-preconditioned hearts ($p < 0.05$) ; however, IP-induced protection was lost by calphostin C. Adenosine release from the cardiomyocytes abruptly increased to 10 -20 folds baseline just after IP manipulation and decreased rapidly on reperfusion. Cytosolic PKC activity significantly decreased in the preconditioned hearts which received 45min I ($p < 0.05$) and 45min I and 120min R ($p < 0.01$), while the membrane fraction increased in the former ($p < 0.05$) and the latter ($p < 0.01$) groups. There was no significant difference in the PKC- d activity among all experimental groups in cytosolic and membrane fraction, however, the membrane PKC- e isoenzyme activity was increased in the preconditioned hearts which received 45min I.

Conclusion : These results indicate that (1) a single dose of brief ischemia has an infarct-limiting effect and can improve post-ischemic contractile dysfunction after 45min subsequent sustained I ; and (2) increase of adenosine release in the earlier period of IP regimen and translocation of PKC from the cytosol to myocyte membrane may be important processes signal transduction for protection. These results suggest that cardioprotective mechanism responsible for IP in isolated rabbit heart may be initiated by adenosine and PKC.

KEY WORDS : Ischemic preconditioning · Adenosine · Protein kinase C · Calphostin C.

서 론

1986 Murry ¹⁾
 , 5 IP
 가 " 가
 . 가 ,
 “ (ischemic preconditioning ; adenosine A1
 IP . IP 13) , 14) , 1 -
 15)
 ,
 2 (second messenger) pr -
 otein kinase C(PKC)가
 16,17)
 IP , ,
 2 - 10)
 IP
 adenosine adenosine
 ,
 가 ,
 PKC PKC (is -
 EKG ST - (segment) ozyme PKC - , -)
 IP 가 11,12)
 IP PKC calphostin C PKC
 IP
 , 가

재료 및 방법

1. 실험동물

1.2
1.5kg (New Zealand White rabbit)

가 (Guidelines for the Use of Laboratory Animals, American Physiology Society, 1985) . Heparin(300 IU/kg) 30

(2.5mm, 2.0mm)
4 - 0 (Size 5, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, March - Hugstetten, Ger - many) non - recirculating Langendorff 100% Tyrode (containing in mM : NaCl 140.0, KCl 4.4, CaCl₂ 1.0, MgCl₂ 1.0, HEPES buffer 3.0, and glucose 10.0 ; pH 7.4)

(water - jacketed heat chamber) 37 , 60mmHg 35ml/min

3mm

(Advanced Stimulator, Harvard Apparatus, Eden -

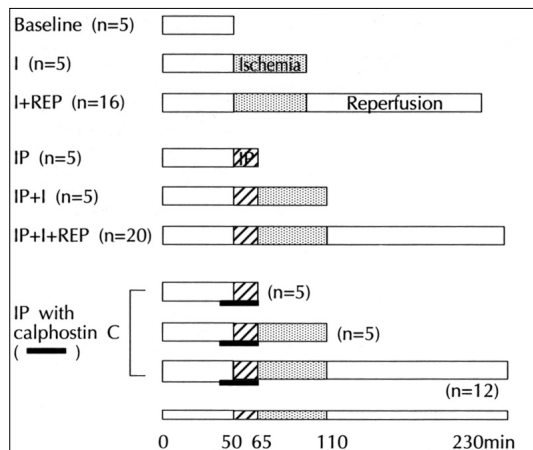


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of experimental protocol. I, 45min ischemia ; IP, preconditioned ; REP, 120min reperfusion.

bridge, UK) 1 가 150 가
(4.0 V, 0.5 msec interval), Tyrode
50

2. 실험 protocol

protocol Fig. 1

. 50
45
120
IP 5 , 10 1
PKC calphostin C IP 5
IP
Calphostin C DMSO(di - methyl sulfoxide)
calphostin C 200nmol
Calphostin C
Armstrong ¹⁸⁾

3. 좌심실 기능 및 관혈류(coronary flow)의 측정

Tyrode 50
가
0.7ml latex balloon(size 10, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, Germany)
(Statham Transducer P23Db, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, Germany)
latex balloon
(left ventricular end - dias - tolic pressure, LVEDP) 8 10mmHg가
(left ventricular developed pressure, LVDP), (+dP/dt)
(WR9000, Watanabe - Graphtech, Japan).

(coronary flow)

4. 좌심실의 괴사크기 측정

1% triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC,
in phosphate buffer, pH 7.4) 20
10%
2 3mm
Kodak Ektachrome
(ISO 100)
(LV cross sectional area,
LVA)
(infarcted area, IA)
(computerized
areacurvimeter, X-Plan 360d, Ushikata, Tokyo,
Japan)
(% IA/LVA)

5. 관혈류중의 유리 adenosine 정량

adenosine
, IP, -, 0, 5, 10, 30, 60
1 1.0ml 0.1
ml perchloric acid(16.4% w/w) 가
1.0ml 30 μ l NaOH 가
20 μ l
Gilson 305 HPLC(high performance liquid
chromatography) system adenosine

6. PKC 활성도의 측정 및 동종효소의 검색

(containing in mM ; Tris -
HCl 20.0, sucrose 250.0, IAA PMSF 1.0, EDTA
1.0, EGTA 1.0, -mercaptoethanol 10.0, pH 7.4
at 4) homogenizer(Ultra - Turrax T - 25,

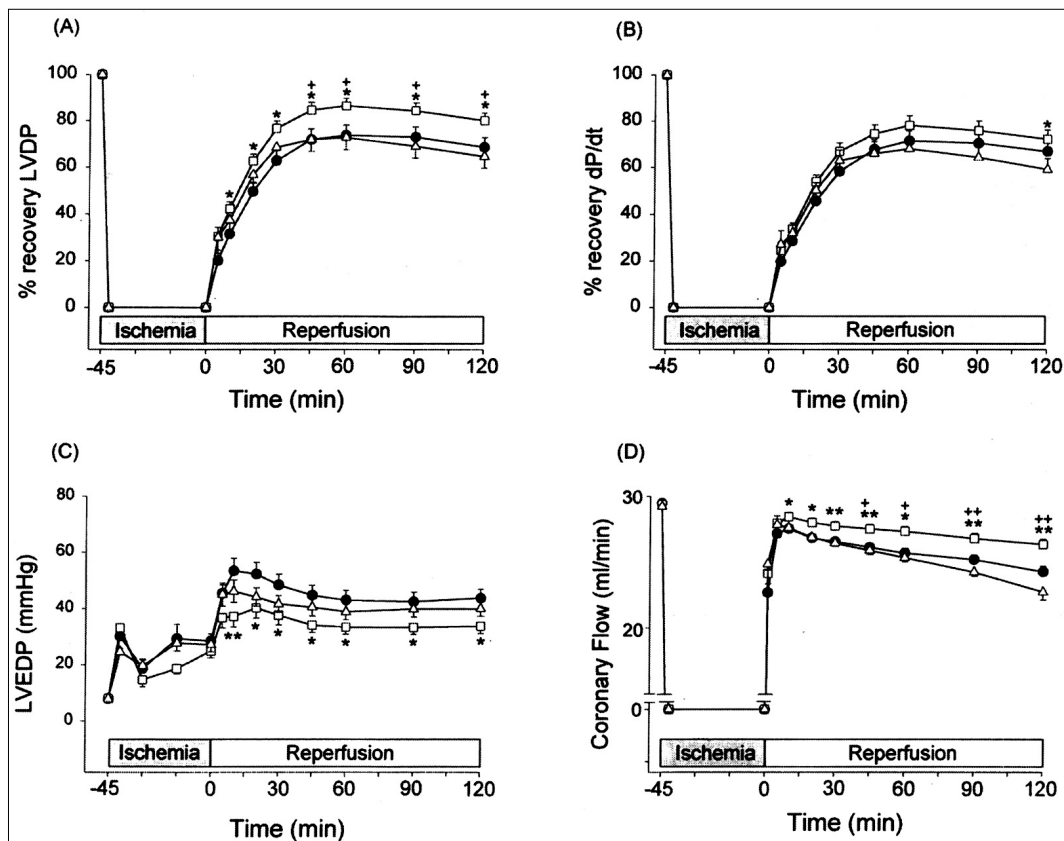


Fig. 2. Changes in the % recovery left ventricular developed pressure(LVDP, A), % recovery +dP/dt(B), left ventricular end-diastolic pressure(LVEDP, C), and the coronary flow(D). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Symbols : \circ , ischemic control(n=16) ; \bullet , IP+I+REP(n=20) ; \square , IP(Cal)+I+REP(n=12). *p<0.05 and **p<0.01, ischemic control vs. IP+I+REP ; +p 0.05 and ++p 0.01, IP+I+REP vs. IP(Cal)+I+REP.

Janke & Kunkel, Germany) (6×30
, 10,000rpm) 100,000g 1
. Triton X - 100
(0.3%) 가 4 1
(stirring) 100,000g 1
. PKC
protein kinase C assay system (Amersham
code RPN 77) (19)
(50 µg) PKC -
, western blotting ECL TM
(enhanced chemiluminescence, Amersham, UK)
kit .

9. 약물의 준비 및 통계처리

calphostin C(Research Biochemicals International, U.S.A)
Sigma Chemical Company(St. Louis, Mo, U.S.A)
± (SEM) . SAS
(Window version 6.11, 1988)
p 0.05

실 험 결 과

1. 좌심실의 기능적 척도들의 변화

가 45
. IP 10
(p<0.05, Fig. 2A), calphostin C IP
IP (p<0.05, Fig. 2A). +dP/dt
IP 가 calphostin C
IP 120
(p<0.05, Fig. 2B).
LVEDP 가
IP 10 LVEDP
가 (p<0.05, Fig. 2C). calph -

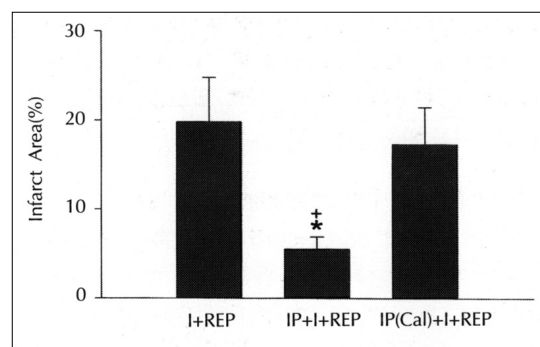


Fig. 3. Infarct size as % of left ventricular volume. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM : *p<0.05, IP+I+REP vs. I+REP ; +p<0.01, IP+I+REP vs. IP(Cal)+I+REP.

calphostin C IP
가 .

2. 관혈류(coronary flow, CF)의 변화

29.4 ± 0.07ml/min .
IP 20
가가 (p<0.05) 45
가가 (p<0.01, Fig. 2D).
Calphostin C 45 IP
(p<0.05) 90
(p<0.01, Fig. 2D).

3. 심근괴사 범위

(I+REP ; 19.9 ± 0.05%)
IP+I+REP (5.5 ± 1.39%)
(p<0.05, Fig. 3). calphostin C
17.3 ± 4.17% IP+I+REP
IP 가
(p<0.05, Fig. 3).

4. 관혈류중 유리 adenosine 농도의 변화

, IP , 0, 5, 10, 30, 60
(coronary flow) adeno -
sine I+REP, IP
+I+REP, IP(Cal)+I+REP adenosine
0.11 ± 0.035, 0.15 ± 0.049, 0.08 ± 0.010nM .
IP adenosine 1.54 ± 0.301(IP+I+REP), 1.00
± 0.249 nM(IP(CAL)+I+REP)
10 20 가 (Fig. 4).
가 I+REP IP+I+REP adeno -

sine . IP (Cal)+I+REP

($p < 0.05$, Fig. 5A).

IP

250.1 \pm 17.76(IP), 391.5 \pm 55.56(IP+I, $p < 0.05$, Fig. 5B), 433.5 \pm 26.20pmol/mg protein/min(IP+I+REP, $p < 0.01$, Fig. 5B)

가 .

5. PKC 활성도의 변화

PKC

1456.1 \pm 60.90, 271.9 \pm 28.81pmol/mgprotein/min . I I+REP

가

(Fig. 5B). PKC

calphostin C

PKC

가 .

6. PKC- δ 및 - ϵ 의 변화

IP

IP

45

(IP+I ,

PKC

PKC - ²⁰⁾

PKC - ²¹⁾

IP+I+REP)

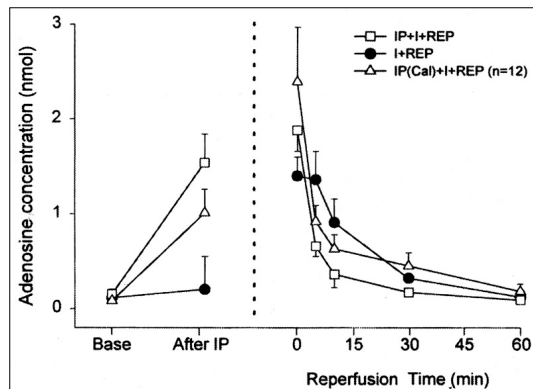


Fig. 4. Changes in the adenosine release. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Adenosine release increases 10- to 20-fold after ischemic preconditioning(IP)irrele-vant to calphostin C admin-istration.

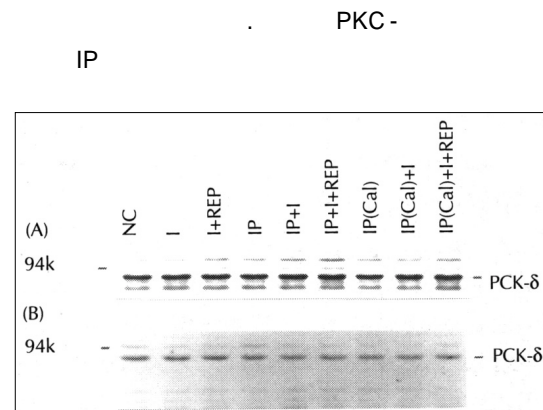


Fig. 6. Western blot analysis of the PKC- δ . Cytosol(A) and membrane fractions(B). NC, normal control ; I, 45min ischemia ; I+REP, ischemia followed by 120min reperfusion ; IP, preconditioned ; IP (Cal), calphostin C-treated preconditioned.

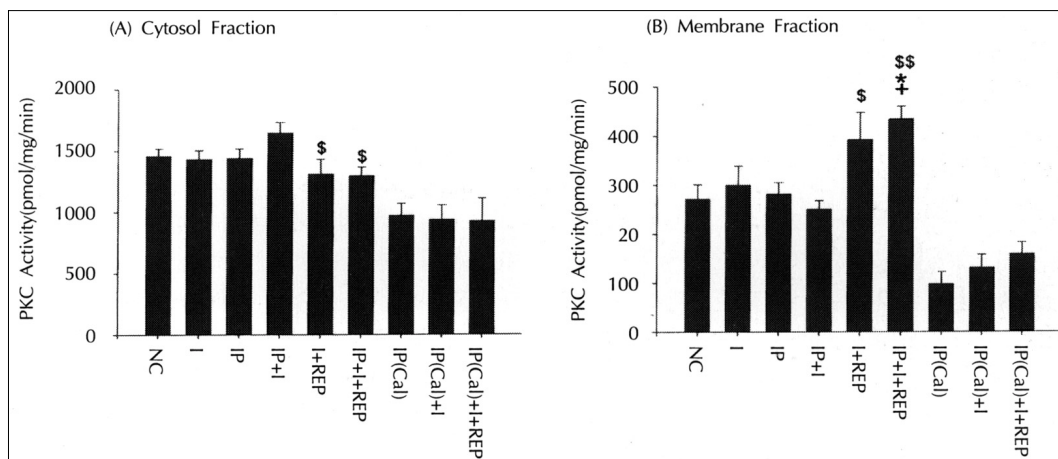


Fig. 5. Changes in the activity of protein kinase C(PKC) both in the cytosol(A) and myocyte membrane(B) fraction in experimental groups($n=5$ each). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. NC, normal control ; I, 45min ischemia ; IP, preconditioned ; REP, 120min reperfusion. \$ $p < 0.05$, IP vs. IP+I ; \$\$ $p < 0.01$, IP vs. IP+I+REP ; * $p < 0.01$, NC vs. IP+I+REP ; + $p < 0.05$, I+REP vs. IP+I+REP.

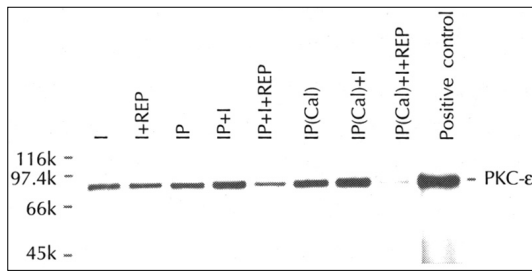


Fig. 7. Western blot analysis of the PKC- ϵ in the membrane fraction. NC, normal control ; I, 45min ischemia ; I+REP, ischemia followed by 120min reperfusion ; IP, preconditioned ; IP(Cal), calphostin C-treated preconditioned.

(Fig. 6A, B).

PKC - ϵ

(I) (I+REP)

(Fig. 7). IP

IP 45

(IP+I)

(Fig. 7).

(IP+I+REP)

IP

PKC

IP(Cal), IP(Cal)+I, IP(Cal)+I+REP

고 안

5 , 10 1

IP 45

가

가

1. IP 심근보호 효과와 adenosine

IP 가

IP

IP

가 가

, IP

IP

adenosine 13)

14), 1 - 15)

adenosine A₁ 가

adenosine ,

가 . Kitakaze 22) IP

adenosine 가 , Miura

23), Yao Gross²⁴⁾ adenosine

IP

adenosine

IP 가 adenosine

adenosine 8 - sulfophenyltheophylline IP 가

13) adenosine

IP 가 adenosine

가

adenosine 가

adenosine IP

adenosine

(initiator)

2. IP 심근보호 효과와 protein kinase C

PKC 9~10 (isozyme)

2 (second messenger) PKC
 (end - PKC
 effector)
 . PKC serine/threonine Strasser³²⁾
 (phosphorylation) PKC
 , cardiac factor³¹⁾ Mitchell²⁰⁾
 (hypertrophy)
 Ytrehus¹⁷⁾ PKC staurosporine PKC - 가
 IP PKC -
 가 PKC
 PKC -
 (agonist) (antagonist) . PKC - PKC -
 PKC 가
 IP 가^{17,25)} 21,33), Armstrong Ganote³⁴⁾ PKC -
 IP PKC 가 ingenol PKC -
 가 IP
 Ca²⁺ IP
 26,27) PKC 45 가 IP
 PKC PKC -
 PKC , Ca²⁺ 가
 PKC IP
 PKC phospholipid PKC
 diacylglycerol calphostin C 가
 PKC IP PKC가
 가 (translocation) , IP PKC PKC
 30) IP PKC가³¹⁾ 가
 IP PKC IP . IP
 45 가 가
 가 . PKC
 IP PKC immunoblotting PKC -
 가 가 . PKC -

PKC - calphostin C	, PKC	PKC
PKC -	PKC	IP (cytoskeletal component) ^{40,41)} , channel(ATP - dependent potassium channel) ¹⁴⁾ , anti - oxidant enzyme ⁴²⁾ , stress protein ⁴³⁾
3. IP의 심근보호 효과에서 adenosine과 PKC의 관계		
Adenosine		ATP - sensitive potassium channel(KATP channel) 1983 Noma ⁴⁴⁾ , Gross Auchampach ⁴⁵⁾ K ⁺ _{ATP} channel glibenclamide IP
adenosine 가	IP	가 IP
가 adenosine		K ⁺ _{ATP} channel ²⁴⁾ , ^{46,47)} , Tomai ⁴⁸⁾ glibenclamide
“ ” “		가
(mediator) ”		EKG
Adenosine	A ₁ , A ₂ , A ₃	K ⁺ _{ATP} channel
가 IP	A ₁	, Thornton ⁴⁹⁾
osine A ₁ G - prttein	13,35,36) . Aden - 37,38)	glibenclamide IP
G - protein phospholipase C		가 K ⁺ _{ATP} channel
phospholipid , PKC		가 K ⁺ _{ATP}
diacylglycerol	39)	channel
	IP 8 - sulfopheny -	K ⁺ _{ATP} channel
ltheophylline	IP	action potential duration(APD)
PKC 가가	, adenosine	, (cardiodepre -
PKC		ssion) pool
, calphostin C		APD
IP	가	bim -
adenosine PKC		akalim(K ⁺ _{ATP} channel)
IP		가 ²⁴⁾ , APD
		(dofetilide) cromakalim(K ⁺ _{ATP} ch -
		annel agonist) 가
		50)
4. IP의 심근보호 효과와 최종 작용체로서의 PKC 기질		
IP		5. 본 실험의 한계
가		
가 PKC	. 가	
PKC		
(phosphorylation)		

(physiological solution, Tyrode) , PKC - PKC -

결 과 :

(in vivo) (LVDP), +dP/dt (p<0.05), IP (LVEDP)

요 약 calphostin C IP 가

연구배경 : (p<0.05), IP

chemic preconditioning, IP) - (is - IP 60

가 가 C 가 (p<0.01) calphostin

가 가 adenosine IP 가

가 10 20 가 . I

I+REP PKC

IP 가 . IP (IP)

adenosine 가

PKC IP 45 (IP+I)

, IP IP

(p<0.05) (IP+I+REP)

방 법 : 가 (p<0.01).

1) 50 IP+I (p<0.05), IP+I+REP

, 2) 45 가 (p<0.01).

(I , n=16), 3) 45 결 론 :

120 (I+REP , n=5). 4) 1 5 , 10 IP

IP 5 , 10 1 가

(IP , n=5), 5) IP 45

(IP+I , n=5), 6) IP 45

120 (IP+I+ PKC

REP , n=20). 7) IP 5 lphostin C , PKC adenosine ca -

(calphostin C ; 200nmol)가 가 PKC

4), 5), 6) 가

adenosine IP PKC

1% TTC(triphenylte - trazolium chloride) IP

PKC 가 가

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- 1014 -

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