

신혈관 고혈압이 유발된 백서의 혈관내피세포의 기능에 대한 SOD의 영향

조주희 · 조영석 · 김철호 · 오병희 · 이명묵 · 박영배 · 최윤식 · 이영우

The Effect of SOD on Endothelial Function of the Rat Aorta with Renovascular Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : It is well known that hypertension attenuate endothelium-dependent vasodilator response. And this finding is closely related to the development of atherosclerosis. Recently it is reported that the expression of NADPH-dependent oxidase is increased in angiotensin-induced hypertension model and superoxide (O_2^-) produced from that might contribute to the development of vascular diseases. The possible mechanism is the degradation of endothelium-derived NO by O_2^- . We hypothesized that SOD prevents endothelial dysfunction via prevention of the degradation of endothelium-derived NO. **Methods and Materials** : We made renovascular hypertension model by constricting abdominal aorta just above the left renal artery of Sprague-Dawley female rats. The descending thoracic aorta was studied in the organ chambers using acetylcholine as an endothelium-dependent vasodilator with or without pretreatment of SOD. **Results** : Blood pressures of all 14 rats were significantly increased (174/123 mmHg, mean 146 mmHg). The residual tensions of the vessels precontracted by phenylephrine were similar in both groups ($15.04 \pm 19.53\%$ in SOD group vs $11.84 \pm 18.57\%$ in non-SOD group, $p=0.66$). **Conclusions** : The endothelial dysfunctions in the rat aorta with renovascular hypertension were not improved by SOD. There is no acute effect of SOD on endothelial function in high renin/angiotensin state. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(9):1600-1604)

KEY WORDS : Endothelium · SOD · Renovascular hypertension · Acetylcholine.

서 론

1980 Furchgott 가

: 1998 10 12

: 1998 10 22

: , 156 - 012

2 395

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가

¹⁾

en -

dothelium - derived relaxing factor(EDRF)

가

가

가²⁻⁴⁾ EDRF
 nitric oxide(NO) prostacyclin,
 endothelium - derived hyperpolarizing factor(EDHF)

가⁵⁻⁹⁾
¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾

NADH
 가 O₂⁻가
 NO가 O₂⁻
 가 SOD¹²⁾
 SOD가

대상 및 방법

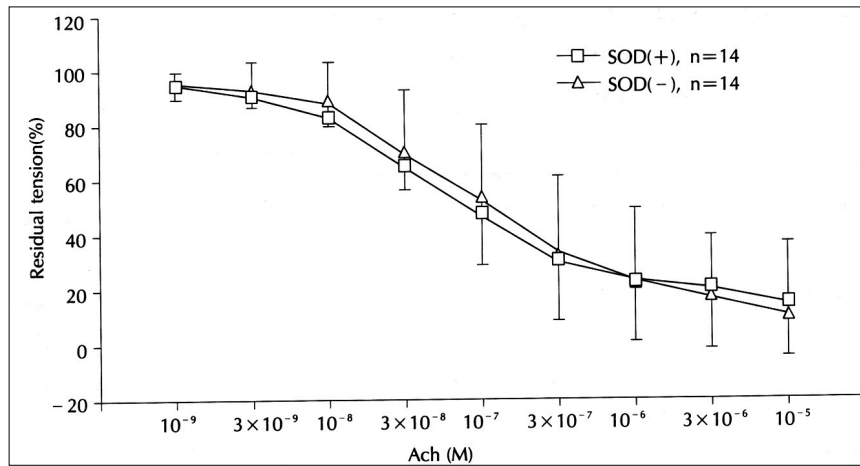
연구 대상
 4 6 Sprague - Dawley rat ketamine
 80 mg/kg, xylazine 10 mg/kg
 21

연구 방법
 4 8
 (n = 14).

ysigraph(Grass,)
 Organ Chamber Study
 NaCl 118 mM/L, KCl 5.9 mM/L, NaH₂PO₄ 1.2
 mM/L, MgSO₄ 1.2 mM/L, CaCl₂ 2.0 mM/L, NaHCO₃
 25 mM/L, glucose 10 mM/L 가 Kreb
 가 Kreb
 가 . 30 ml organ chamber
 Kreb - Henseleit chamber
 95% 5% 가
 37
 2 3 mm
 chamber
 transducer
 1.5 g 30
 norepine -
 phrine 10⁻⁷ M 가
 plateau Kreb
 가
 baseline
 . baseline 30
 가 phenylephrine 10⁻⁷
 M . SOD
 30 SOD 100 U/ml
 가 chamber
 plateau chamber acetylcholine 10⁻⁹
 M 10⁻⁵ M cumulative
 . Transducer physiograph
 Grass organ chamber Rad -
 notti

100%
 % t -
 test p 0.05

결과
 ketamine 80 mg/kg fluid -
 filled ph -
 174 ± 26 mmHg,



123 ± 16 mmHg, 146 ± 20 mmHg

O₂⁻ NO

SOD 15.04 ± 19.53%

11.84 ± 18.57% 가 (Fig. NO

1, p = 0.66).

The diagram illustrates a complex network of interactions between various proteins and molecules. The nodes are represented by text labels, and the edges are represented by lines connecting them. The labels include:

- Proteins:** SOD, NADPH/NADH, p22phox, NO, liposome, and others.
- Molecules:** O_2^- , H_2O_2 , NO , and others.
- Identifiers:** 12), 13), 14), 15-18), 19), 20), and 21).

The interactions are shown as follows:

- SOD** is connected to **NADPH/NADH** (14), **O_2^-** (13), **H_2O_2** (19), **NO** (20), and **liposome** (21).
- NADPH/NADH** (14) is connected to **SOD** and **p22phox**.
- p22phox** is connected to **O_2^-** (13) and **NO** (20).
- O_2^-** (13) is connected to **SOD** and **NO** (20).
- H_2O_2** (19) is connected to **SOD** and **NO** (20).
- NO** (20) is connected to **SOD** and **liposome** (21).
- liposome** (21) is connected to **SOD** and **NO** (20).

O_2^-
 SOD
 SOD 가
 가
 요 약
 배 경 :
 가
 NADH
 가
 O_2^- 가
 NO가 O_2^-
 O_2^- superoxide dismutase(SOD)
 방 법 :
 organ chamber SOD
 결 과 :
 14 174/123 mmHg
 (mean 146mmHg)
 phenylephrine 10^{-7} M
 SOD $15.04 \pm 19.53\%$
 $11.84 \pm 18.57\%$ 가 (p=0.66).
 결 론 :
 SOD
 /
 SOD

중심 단어 : SOD

감사문
 1995

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