

신혈관 고혈압이 유발된 백서의 혈관내피세포의 기능에 대한 SOD의 영향

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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

가
²⁻⁴⁾
 nitric oxide(NO)
 endothelium - derived hyperpolarizing factor(EDHF)

ysiograph(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
 Krebs
 가
 Krebs

가
⁵⁻⁹⁾
¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾

가 . 30 ml organ chamber
 Krebs - Henseleit chamber
 95% 5% 가
 37
 2 3 mm

가
 NADH
 O₂⁻가
 NO가 O₂⁻
 가 SOD
¹²⁾

chamber
 transducer
 1.5 g 30
 norepine -
 phrine 10⁻⁷ M 가
 plateau
 가
 Krebs

SOD가

baseline
 baseline 30
 가 phenylephrine 10⁻⁷

대상 및 방법

M
 30 SOD 100 U/ml
 가 chamber
 plateau chamber acetylcholine 10⁻⁹
 M 10⁻⁵ M cumulative
 Transducer physiograph
 Grass organ chamber Rad -
 notti

연구 대상

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

연구 방법

4 8
 (n = 14).
 test . %
 p 0.05 t -

ketamine 80 mg/kg fluid -
 filled ph -

결 과

174 ± 26 mmHg,

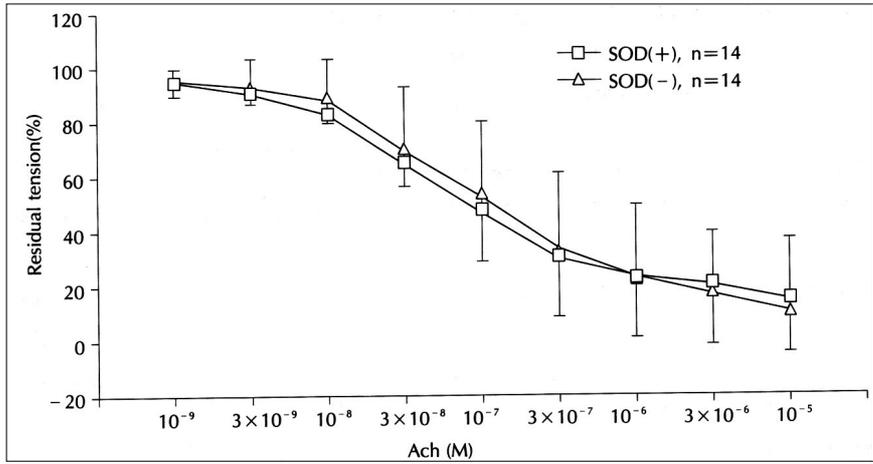


Fig. 1. Residual tension of rat aorta in response to acetylcholine shows no differences between SOD-pretreatment group and non SOD-pretreatment group.

123 ± 16 mmHg, 146 ± 20 mmHg

O₂⁻ NO

SOD 15.04 ± 19.53% SOD O₂⁻

11.84 ± 18.57% 가 (Fig. NO

1, p=0.66).

고 찰 SOD 가

가 SOD 가

II 가 ¹⁹⁾ O₂⁻ SOD H₂O₂ pe-pe-

II roxidase roxidase가

II ²⁰⁾ SOD 가

가 II p22phox ¹³⁾ SOD 가

가 NADPH/NADH O₂⁻ SOD NO

NADPH/NADH ¹⁴⁾ O₂⁻ SOD가 NO SOD

, ¹⁵⁻¹⁸⁾ SOD 가

II NADH ¹²⁾ O₂⁻가 liposome 가

O₂⁻

중심 단어 : · SOD ·

SOD

SOD 가

감사문

1995

가

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배 경 :

가

NADH

가

O₂⁻가

NO가 O₂⁻

O₂⁻ase(SOD)

superoxide dismut -

방 법 :

organ chamber SOD

결 과 :

14

174/123 mmHg

(mean 146mmHg)

phenylephrine 10⁻⁷ M

SOD 11.84 ± 18.57%

15.04 ± 19.53%

가 (p=0.66).

결 론 :

SOD

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SOD

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