

Hypoxia에 의한 혈관이완과 수축의 기전에 관한 연구

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Study on the Mechanism of Hypoxic Induced Vasodilatation and Vasoconstriction

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ABSTRACT

Background : Although hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction (HPC) and hypoxic coronary vasodilatation (HCD) have been recognized by many researchers, the precise mechanism remains unknown. As isolated arteries will constrict or relax in vitro in response to hypoxia, the oxygen sensor/transduction mechanism must reside in the arterial smooth muscle, the endothelium, or both. Unfortunately, much of the current evidence is conflicting, especially concerning to the dependency of HPC and HCD on the endothelium and the role of the K^+ channel. Therefore, this experiment was attempted to clarify the dependency of HPC and HCD on the endothelium and the role of the K^+ channel on HPC and HCD. **Methods** : HPC was investigated in isolated main pulmonary arteries precontracted with norepinephrine (NE). HCD was investigated in isolated left circumflex coronary artery precontracted with prostaglandin F_2 . Vascular rings were suspended for isometric tension recording in an organ chamber filled with Krebs-Henseleit solution. Hypoxia was induced by gassing the chamber with 95% N_2 + 5% CO_2 , which was maintained for 15 -25 min. **Results** : 1) Hypoxia elicited a vasoconstriction in NE-precontracted pulmonary arteries with endothelium, but a vasodilatation in PGF_2 -precontracted coronary arteries with and without endothelium. There was no difference between the amplitude of the HPC and HCD induced by two consecutive hypoxic challenges and the effect of normoxic and hyperoxic control Krebs-Henseleit solution on subsequent response to hypoxia. 2) Inhibition of NO synthesis by the treatment with N^w-nitro-L-arginine reduced HPC in pulmonary arteries, but inhibition of the cyclooxygenase pathway by treatment with indomethacin had no effect on HPC and HCD, respectively. 3) Blockades of the TEA-sensitive K^+ channel abolished HPC and HCD. 4) Apamin, a small conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ (K_{Ca}) channel blocker, and iberiotoxin, a large conductance K_{Ca} channel blocker, had no effect on the HCD. 5) Glibenclamide, an ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel blocker, reduced HCD. 6) Cromakalim, an K_{ATP} channel opener, relaxed the coronary artery precontracted with prostaglandin F_2 . The degree of relaxation by cromakalim was similar to that by hypoxia and glibenclamide reduced both hypoxia- and cromakalim-induced vasodilations. 7) Verapamil, a Ca^{2+} entry blocker, caffeine, a Ca^{2+} emptying drug ; and ryanodine, an inhibitor of Ca^{2+} release from SR, reduced HPC, respectively. **Conclusion** : HPC is dependent on the endothelium and is considered to be induced by inhibition of the mechanisms of NO-dependent vasodilation while HCD is independent of the endothelium and is considered to be induced by activation of the K^+ ATP channel. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(12):2011-2029)

KEY WORDS : Hypoxia · Nitric oxide · Glibenclamide · K^+ channel · Pulmonary artery · Coronary Artery.

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서론

11)

40 mmHg (hypoxia) ,
 (ischemia)
 가 , 가
 (hypoxia) K^+ channel 가
 가
 nitric oxide
 2)9)12-14)
 40 mmHg (ventilation)
 (perfusion) (endothelium - derived contracting factor ; EDCF)
 15)16)
 가
 가
 1) channel
 3)17)18)
 가
 indomethacin
 , 11) PGI_2 가
 19) ATP
 ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K^+_{ATP} channel)
 가
 20)
 HPC
 HCD
 . In vitro
 oxygen sensor가
 가 , HPC HCD
 K^+ channel
 가
 7)8)
 9)

재료 및 방법

실험재료

Sprague - Dawley rat (decapitation)
 95% O₂+5% CO₂ Krebs - Hens -
 eleit (KH ; mM ; NaCl 119, KCl 4.6, CaCl₂ 2.5,
 NaHCO₃ 25, MgCl₂ 1.2, KH₂PO₄ 1.2, glucose¹¹⁾
 (prepar -
 ation chamber)
 가

가
 2.0 2.5 kg (ear vein) pe -
 ntobarbital sodium(60 mg/kg) heparin(2,000 IU/
 kg)
 95% O₂+
 5% CO₂ KH

가
 main pu -
 lmonary artery left circumflex coronary artery
 4 5 mm (ring)
 (chamber) L - shaped rod
 strain gauge transducer
 (ring) 가 37
 KH 1
 가
 10⁻⁷ M
 NE 70 mM high K⁺ (KH
 KCl 가 70 mM NaCl

) 10⁻⁶ M acetylcholine

²¹⁾
 glass syringe
 bath blood gas ana -
 lyzer(Radiometer, Copenhagen, Denmark)
 (P_{O2}) pH

약 물
 L - norepinephrine bi -
 tartrate(NE), prostaglandin F₂ (PGF₂), acetylcholine
 chloride, N - nitro - L - arginine(L - NNA), in -
 domethacin, apamin, iberiotoxin, tetraethylammo -
 nium chloride(TEA), glibenclamide, cromakalim
 verapamil Sigma Chemicals(St. Louis, MO,
 USA)

실험방법

1 0.5 g
 가 10⁻⁷ M NE
 1 3
 40 mM K⁺ (KH KCl
 가 40 mM NaCl)
 0.4 g 가
 70 mM high - K⁺
 1 3
 PGF₂ (1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M)
 (ring) (or -
 gan bath) 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (hyperoxic gas)
 가 KH (P_{O2} = 543 ± 8 mmHg, pH = 7.
 38 ± 0.02)
 20% O₂+5% CO₂+75% N₂
 (normoxic gas)가 KH (P_{O2} =
 134 ± 12 mmHg, pH = 7.39 ± 0.02)
 가 95% N₂

$\pm 5\%$ CO₂ (hypoxic gas)가 KH (P_{O2} = 30.1 \pm 0.3 mmHg, pH = 7.39 \pm 0.02)

15 25 (ring) 95% O₂+5% CO₂ 가 KH 가 KH reoxygenation 60 10⁻⁶ M PGF₂ 10⁻⁷ M NE() 1.5 \times

reoxy - nation 20 25 reoxyge - nation 가 NE 가 re - oxygenation

가 incubation NO L - NNA(10⁻⁵ M) , cyclooxygenase pathway domethacin(10⁻⁵ M) Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 verapamil(10⁻⁵ M), caffeine(20 mM) ryanodine(5 μ M) K⁺ channel tetraethyla - mmonium chloride(TEA ; 10 mM), apamin(10⁻⁷ M), iberiotoxin(5 \times 10⁻⁸ M), glibenclamide(10⁻⁶ M) cromakalim(5 \times 10⁻⁶ M)

결과분석 및 통계처리

40 mM K⁺ () PGF₂ () (%) mean \pm SE

Student's paired unpaired *t* test p 0.05

결 과

폐동맥 및 관동맥의 수축력에 대한 저산소증의 효과

Fig. 1 2

. Fig. 1

가 1 2

가 가

reoxy - nation 20 25 reoxyge - nation 가

NE

가

. Fig.

1B

40 mM K⁺

100%

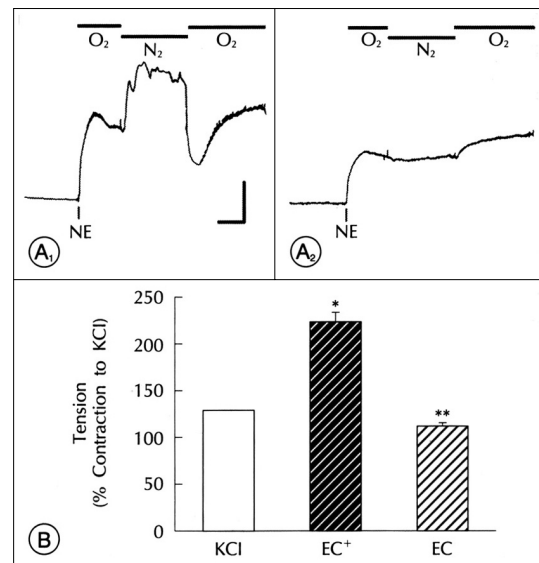


Fig. 1. Effect of hypoxia on contractile responses in rat pulmonary arteries. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in rings of pulmonary artery with (A₁) and without (A₂) endothelium. B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (EC⁺ ; n=30) and without (EC⁻ ; n=11) endothelium under the same conditions. The preparations were contracted with norepinephrine (NE ; 10⁻⁷ M). hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂ + 5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺-induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction (p<0.05). ** : significant difference between preparations with and without endothelium (p<0.05). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

가 , ,
 $222.4 \pm 13\% (n=30, p<0.05)$ 가 , 가
 $111.5 \pm 3\% (n=11)$.

(Fig. 2) 가
 PGF_2 (1.5×10^{-6} M)
 15 25 reoxygenation
 PGF_2
 가
 PGF_2 100%
 $62.7 \pm 10.1\% (n=54)$,
 $63 \pm 5.4\% (n=11)$

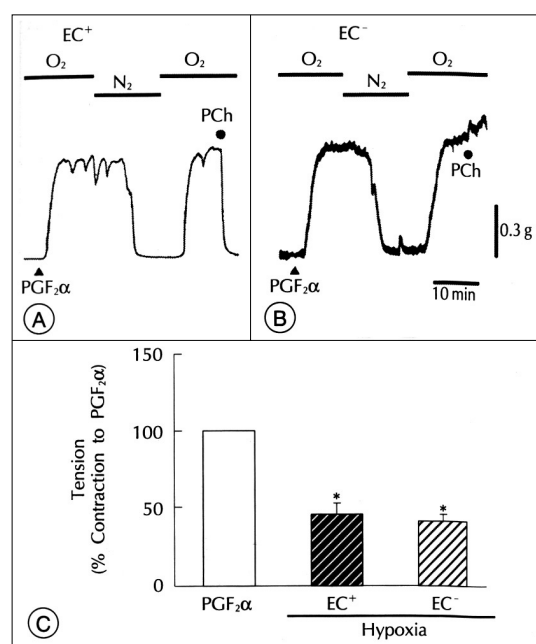


Fig. 2. Effect of hypoxia on the contractile responses in rabbit coronary artery. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in rings of coronary artery with (A) and without (B) endothelium. C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (EC^+ ; $n=54$) and without (EC^- ; $n=11$) endothelium under the same conditions. The preparations were contracted with prostaglandins F_2 (PGF_2 , 1.5×10^{-6} M). hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O_2 +5% CO_2 (O_2) to a 95% N_2 +5% CO_2 gas mixture (N_2). Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between PGF_2 -induced contractility and hypoxia-induced contractility ($p < 0.05$). EC^+ : ring with endothelium, EC^- : ring without endothelium, ACh : acetylcholine.

Fig. 3 4 가가
 NE PGF_2
 . Fig. 3
 가
 가가 (40 mM K^+
 100%
 , 1st episode : $230.9 \pm 16.2\%$, 2nd episode : $232.3 \pm 21.9\%$; $n=10$), 가
 가
 (1st episode : $107.2 \pm 2.5\%$, 2nd episode : $102.3 \pm 1.2\%$; $n=7$).

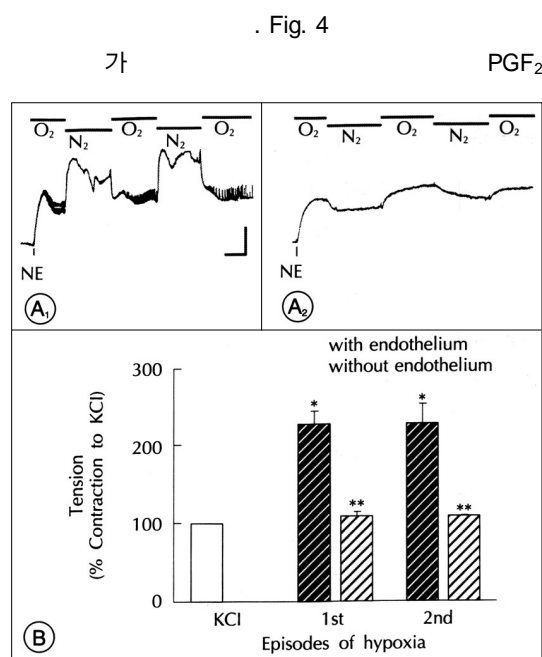


Fig. 3. Reproducibility of two consecutive hypoxic challenges to pulmonary arteries. A_1 , A_2 : shows typical response to two consecutive hypoxic challenges in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10^{-7} M) pulmonary artery with (A_1) and without (A_2) endothelium. B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (EC^+ ; $n=10$) and without (EC^- ; $n=7$) endothelium under the same conditions. Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K^+ -induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction ($p < 0.05$). ** : significant difference between preparations with and without endothelium ($p < 0.05$). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

(1.5×10^{-6} M)

가
(Fig. 4A).

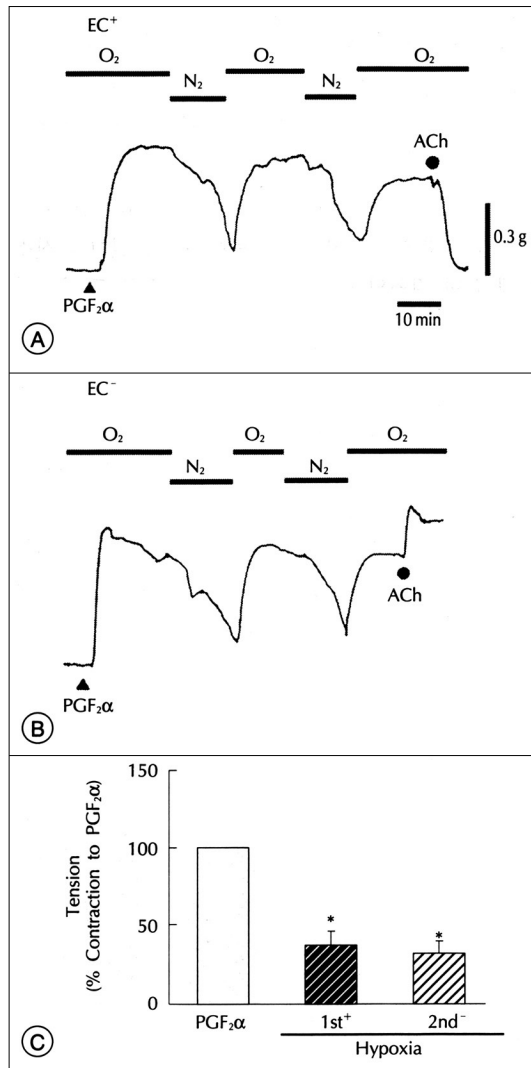


Fig. 4. Reproducibility of hypoxic coronary vasodilation following two consecutive hypoxic challenges to coronary artery. A, B : shows typical response to two consecutive hypoxic challenges in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂α, 1.5×10^{-6} M) coronary artery with (A) and without (B) endothelium. C : shows mean response of coronary artery without endothelium under the same conditions (n=9). hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂ + 5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂ + 5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂α-induced contractility and hypoxia-induced contractility (p<0.05). EC⁺ : ring with endothelium, EC⁻ : ring without endothelium, ACh : acetylcholine.

가 (Fig. 4B)

. Fig. 4C

가

PGF₂

100%

$64.6 \pm 10.1\%$; (n=9)

$70.6 \pm 8.7\%$ (n=9)

Fig. 5 6 normoxic gas
hyperoxic gas가 KH incub -
ation

가

Fig. 5

normoxic
incubation

hyperoxic

가

가

(40 mM K⁺)

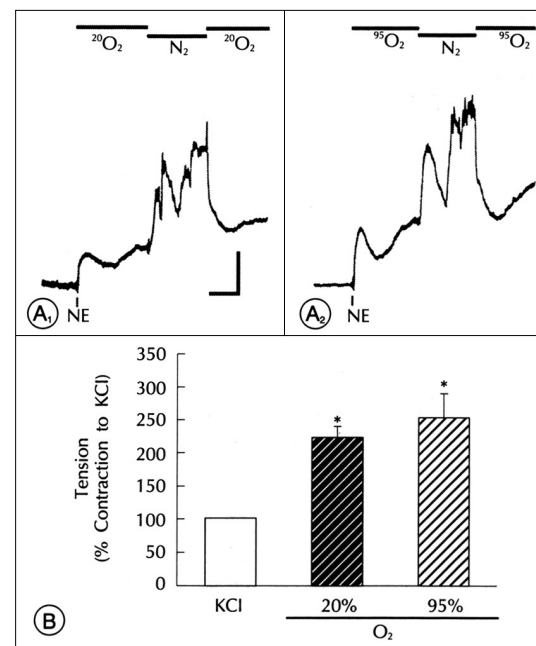


Fig. 5. Effect of normoxic or hyperoxic control Krebs-Henseleit solution on subsequent response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical recording to effect of normoxic (A₁) or hyperoxic (A₂) control Krebs-Henseleit solution on subsequent response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10^{-7} M) pulmonary artery. B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery incubated with normoxic (20% O₂) and hyperoxic (95% O₂) control Krebs-Henseleit solution under the same conditions (n=11). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction (p<0.05).

100%, normoxic gas : $228.4 \pm 13.5\%$, hyperoxic gas : $253.0 \pm 39.4\%$, $n=11$). 가

Fig. 6
hyperoxic normoxic in -
cubation 가 (PGF₂)
100%, hyperoxic gas : $62.8 \pm 6.3\%$, $n=20$, normoxic gas : $67.3 \pm 7\%$, $n=7$).

HPC 및 HCD에 대한 NO 합성억제 및 cyclooxygenase pathway의 차단 효과

Fig. 7 가 HPC NO
L - NNA²²⁾

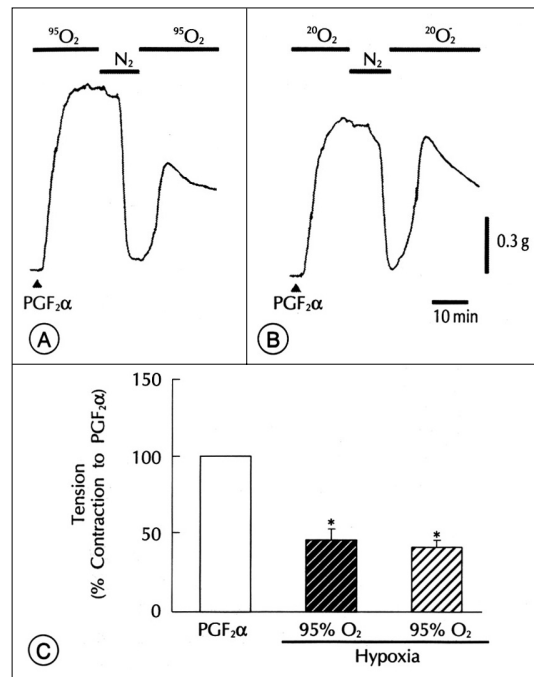


Fig. 6. Effect of hyperoxic or normoxic control Krebs-Henseleit solution on subsequent response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical recording to effect of hyperoxic (A) or normoxic (B) control Krebs-Henseleit solution on subsequent response to hypoxia in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5×10^{-6} M) coronary artery. C : shows mean response of coronary artery incubated with hyperoxic (95O₂ : $n=20$) and normoxic (20O₂ : $n=7$) control Krebs-Henseleit solution under the same conditions. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂ -induced contractility and hypoxia-induced contractility ($p<0.05$).

NE
1 L - NNA
10 L - NNA(10^{-5} M)
가 (40 mM K⁺) 100%
L - NNA : $250.5 \pm 30.6\%$,
: $111.3 \pm 5.6\%$, $n=9$, $p<0.05$)

Fig. 8 9 HPC HCD cyclooxygenase pa -
thway indomethacin²³⁾

가 HPC (Fig. 8).
indomethacin(10^{-5} M)

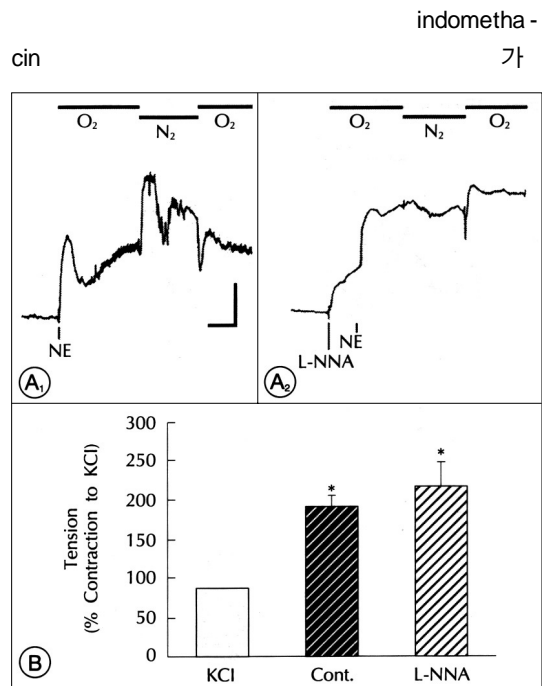


Fig. 7. Effect of inhibiting NO synthesis by Nw-nitro-L-arginine on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10^{-7} M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) N -nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA, 10^{-5} M). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (L-NNA) and without (Cont.) N -nitro-L-arginine under the same conditions ($n=9$). N -nitro-L-arginine was applied 30 - 40 min before testing their efficacy. Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction ($p<0.05$). ** : significant difference between preparations with and without N -nitro-L-arginine ($p<0.05$). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

(40 mM K⁺ : 100% , : 228.4 ± 38.5%, in - domethacin : 295.6 ± 69.2%, n = 8, Fig. 5B)

(Fig. 9)
indomethacin (10⁻⁵ M)

(: PGF₂ 100% , 68.7 ± 7.9%, Indomethacin : 54.3 ± 7.5%, n = 6, Fig. 5C).

HPC 및 HCD에 대한 K⁺ channel blocker의 효과

HPC HCD K⁺ channel
non-specific K⁺ channel TEA¹⁷⁾
HPC HCD

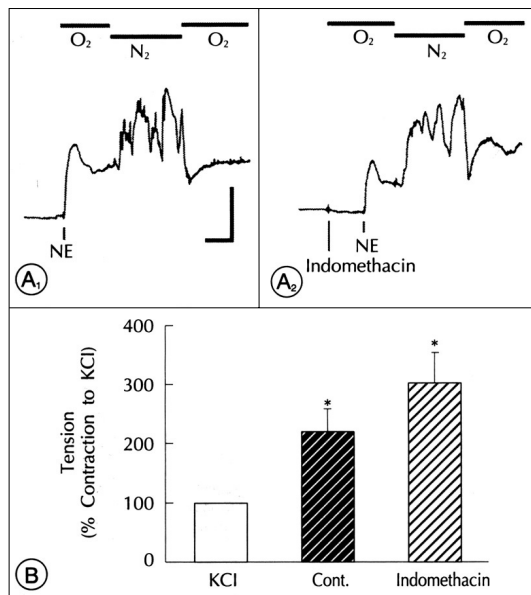


Fig. 8. Effect of blocking cyclooxygenase pathways by indomethacin on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10⁻⁷ M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) indomethacin (10⁻⁵ M). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (Indomethacin) and without (Cont.) indomethacin under the same conditions (n=8). Indomethacin was applied 30 - 40 min before testing their efficacy. Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction (p<0.05). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

Fig. 10 11

. Fig. 10

NE
1
1 mM TEA
NE
TEA
가
(40 mM K⁺ : 100% , : 228.5 ± 10.4%, TEA : 114.1 ± 5.7%, n = 8). Fig. 11
PGF₂ (1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M)
1
10 mM TEA
TEA
가

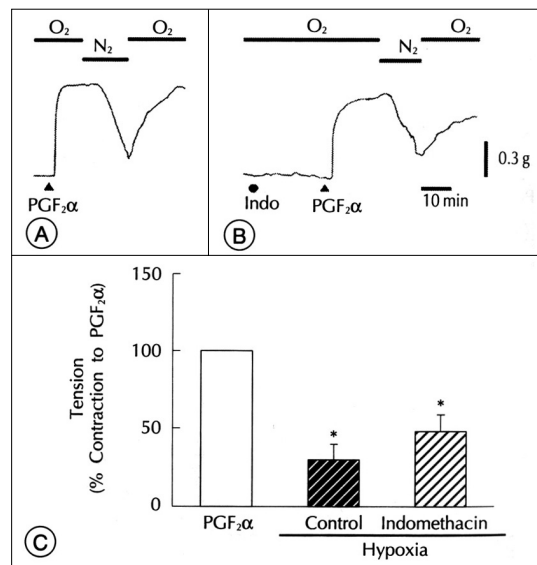


Fig. 9. Effect of indomethacin on the response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in the precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) indomethacin (10⁻⁵ M). C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (Indomethacin) and without (Control) indomethacin under the same conditions (n=6). Indomethacin was applied 20 - 30 min before testing effect of hypoxia efficacy. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂ -induced contractility and hypoxia-induced contractility (p<0.05). Indo : indomethacin.

PGF₂ 가 (PGF₂ 100% : 80.6 ± 11.9%, Apamin : 74 ± 12.1%, n=9), iberiotoxin 가 PGF₂ 가 iberiotoxin Fig. 12 13 가 small conductance K_{Ca} channel ap - amin large conductance K_{Ca} channel ibe - riotoxin PGF₂ (1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) 1 10⁻⁷ M apamin 1.5 × 10⁻⁸ M iberiotoxin

PGF₂ 가 (PGF₂ 100% : 80.6 ± 11.9%, Apamin : 74 ± 12.1%, n=9), iberiotoxin 가 PGF₂ 가 iberiotoxin Fig. 14 가 K⁺_{ATP} channel glibenclamide PGF₂ (1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) 1 10⁻⁶ M glibenclamide PGF₂

Fig. 12 apamin

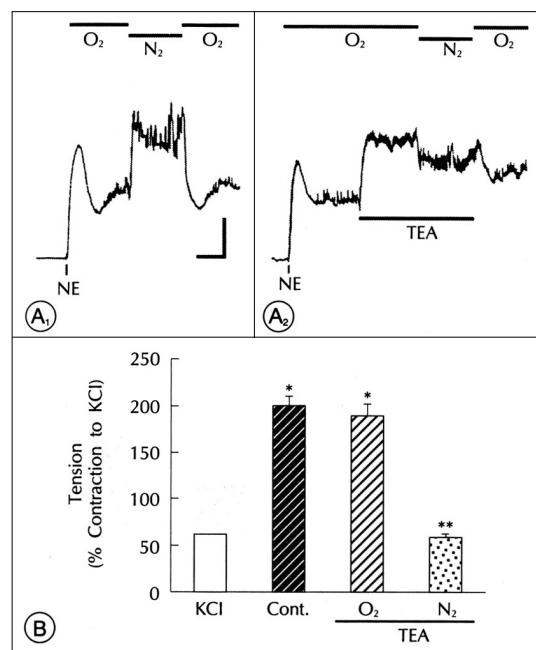


Fig. 10. Effect of TEA on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10⁻⁷ M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) TEA (1 mM). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (TEA) and without (Cont.) TEA under the same conditions (n=8). TEA was applied after norepinephrine-induced precontraction. Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia- or TEA-induced contraction (p<0.05). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

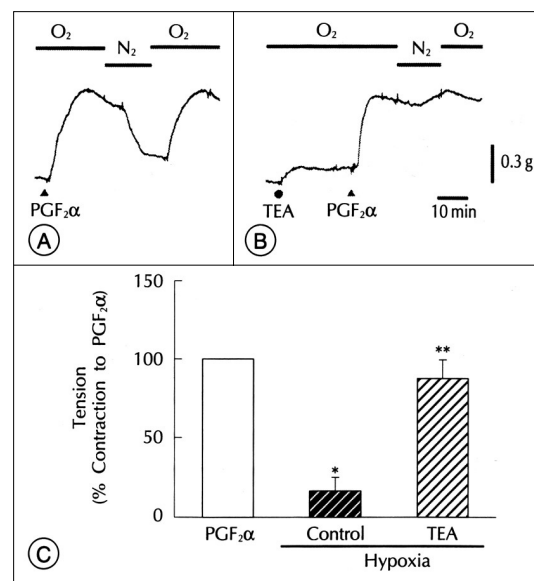


Fig. 11. Effect of tetraethylammonium chloride on the response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) tetraethylammonium chloride (TEA, 10 mM). C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (TEA) and without (Control) TEA under the same conditions (n=11). TEA was applied 25 min before testing effect of hypoxia. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂ -induced contractility and control (p<0.05). ** : significant difference between control and TEA group (p<0.05).

(PGF₂n 100% , : 69 ± 8.3%, Glibenc - lamide : 27.2 ± 16.6%, n = 7).

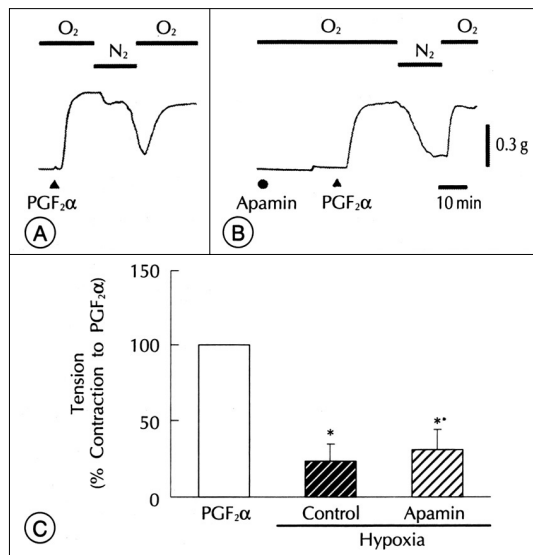


Fig. 12. Effect of apamin on the response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) apamin (10⁻⁷ M). C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (Apamin) and without (Control) apamin under the same conditions (n=9). Apamin was applied 20-25 min before testing effect of hypoxia. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂ -induced contractility and hypoxia-induced contractility (p<0.05).

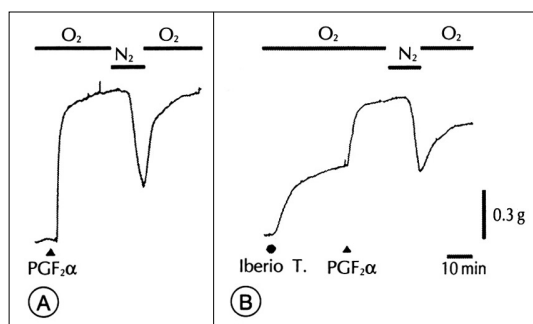


Fig. 13. Effect of iberiotoxin on the response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) iberiotoxin (Iberio T., 5 × 10⁻⁸ M). Iberiotoxin was applied 30 min before testing effect of hypoxia. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂).

Fig. 15 가 K⁺_{ATP} channel glibenclamide가 K⁺_{ATP} channel opener cromakalim

. Fig. 15A
PGF₂ (1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M)
, reox -
ygenation
, 95% O₂ + 5% CO₂가 1.5
× 10⁻⁶ M cromakalim
, 10⁻⁶ M glibenclamide
(Fig. 15B)
cromakalim

Fig. 15C cromaka -
lim 55.9 ± 9.1%, 46 ± 13%(n
= 7) , glibenclamide
112.5 ± 102%, 8.9 ± 1.2%(n=7)

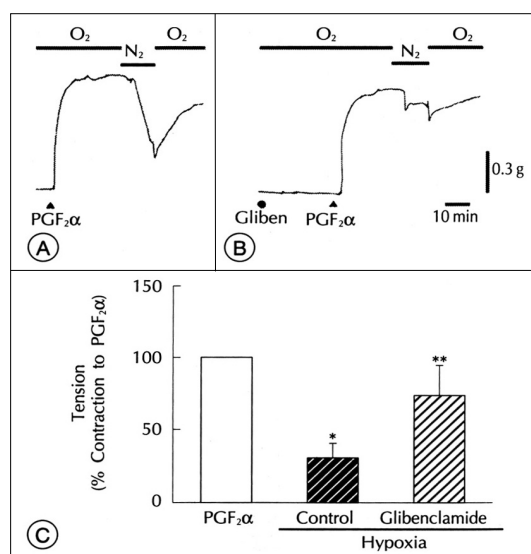


Fig. 14. Effect of glibenclamide on the response to hypoxia in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (prostaglandins F₂ : PGF₂ , 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) glibenclamide (Gliben, 10⁻⁶ M). C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (Glibenclamide) and without (Control) glibenclamide under the same conditions (n=7). Glibenclamide was applied 25 min before testing effect of hypoxia. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O₂+5% CO₂ (O₂) to a 95% N₂+5% CO₂ gas mixture (N₂). Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between PGF₂ -induced contractility and control (p<0.05). ** : significant difference between control and glibenclamide group (p<0.05).

HPC에 대한 Ca^{2+} 유입 및 유리의 차단 효과

Fig. 16 가 HPC

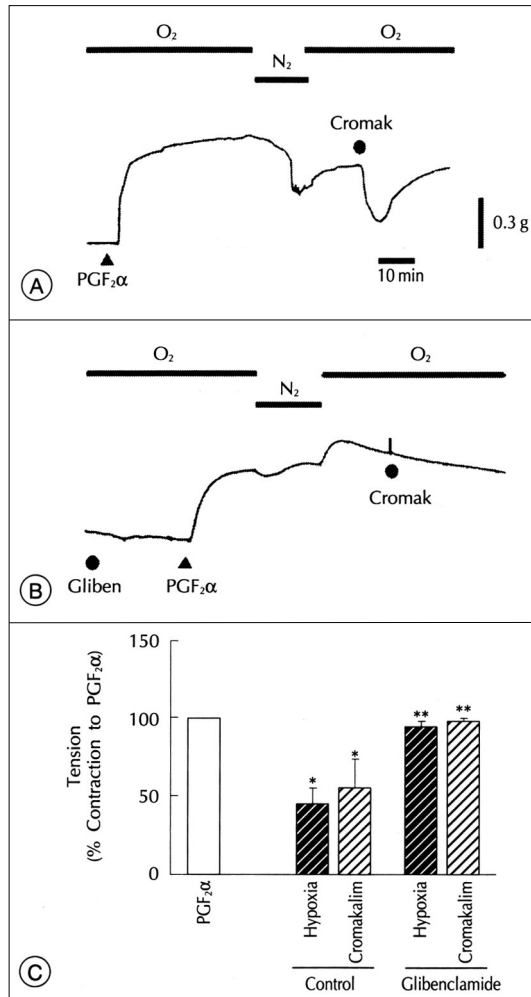


Fig. 15. Effect of glibenclamide on the response to hypoxia and cromakalim in coronary artery without endothelium. A, B : shows typical response to hypoxia and cromakalim (Cromak, 5×10^{-6} M) in precontracted (prostaglandins F_2 : $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$, 1.5×10^{-6} M) coronary artery without (A) and with (B) glibenclamide (Gliben, 10^{-6} M). C : shows mean response of coronary artery with (Glibenclamide) and without (Control) glibenclamide under the same conditions ($n=7$). Glibenclamide was applied 25 min before testing effect of hypoxia. Hypoxia was induced by switching from 95% O_2 +5% CO_2 (O_2) to a 95% N_2 +5% CO_2 gas mixture (N_2). Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between PGF_2 -induced contractility and hypoxia or cromakalim-induced contractility ($p<0.05$). ** : significant difference between control and glibenclamide group ($p<0.05$).

extracellular Ca^{2+} entry verapamil²⁴⁾

NE

1

verapamil

NE

10

vera -

pamil(10^{-5} M)

가

(40 mM K^+

100% , : $228.5 \pm$

10.4%, verapamil : $114.1 \pm 5.7\%$, $n=6$).

Fig. 17 가 Ca^{2+}

Ca^{2+}

²⁵⁾ caff -

eine

HPC

HPC

(Fig. 17A₁), NE

caffeine(20 mM)

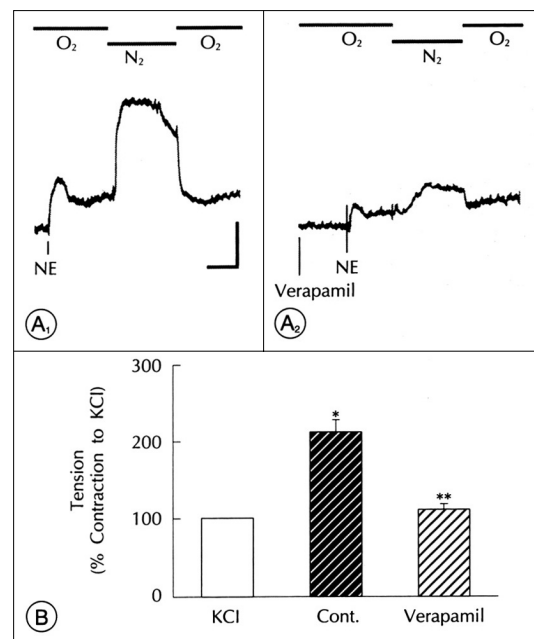


Fig. 16. Effect of verapamil on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10^{-7} M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) verapamil (10^{-5} M). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (Verapamil) and without (Cont.) verapamil under the same conditions ($n=6$). Verapamil was applied 20 min before testing their efficacy. Data are expressed as mean \pm SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K^+ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction ($p<0.05$). ** : significant difference between control and verapamil group ($p<0.05$). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

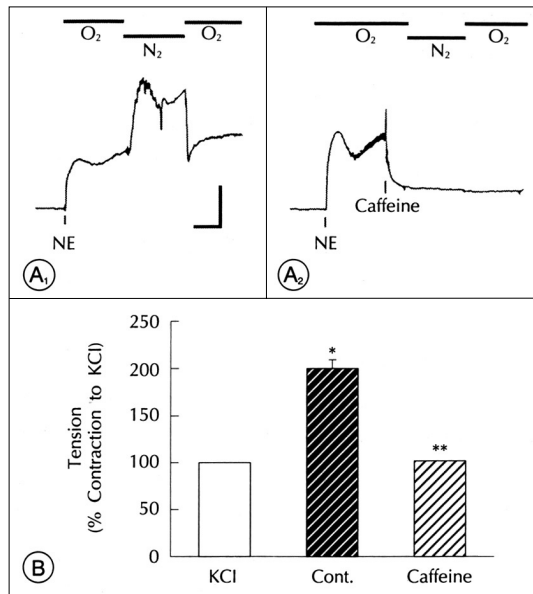


Fig. 17. Effect of caffeine on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10⁻⁷ M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) caffeine (20 mM). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (Caffeine) and without (Cont.) caffeine under the same conditions (n=7). Caffeine was applied after norepinephrine-induced precontraction. Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction (p<0.05). ** : significant difference between preparations with and without caffeine (p<0.05). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

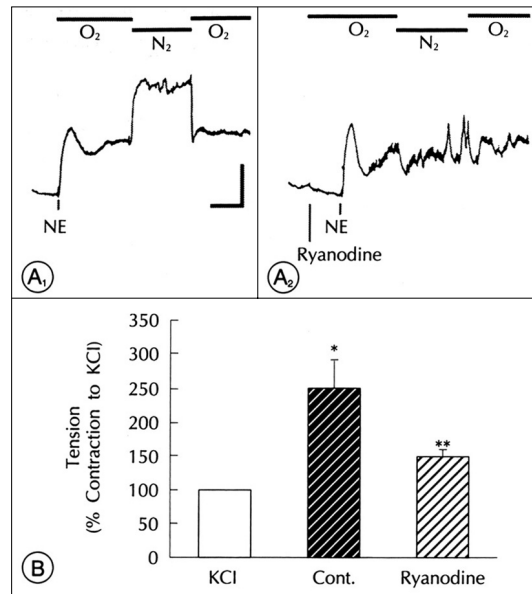


Fig. 18. Effect of ryanodine on response to hypoxia in pulmonary arteries with endothelium. A₁, A₂ : shows typical response to hypoxia in precontracted (norepinephrine ; NE, 10⁻⁷ M) pulmonary artery with (A₂) and without (A₁) ryanodine (5 μM). B : shows mean response of pulmonary artery with (Ryanodine) and without (Cont.) ryanodine under the same conditions (n=9). Ryanodine was applied 30 - 40 min before testing their efficacy. Data are expressed as mean ± SE. * : significant difference between 40 mM K⁺ - induced contraction and hypoxia-induced contraction (p<0.05). ** : significant difference between preparations with and without ryanodine (p<0.05). Horizontal scale bar : 10 min, Vertical scale bar : 100 mg.

NE
(Fig. 17A₂)
(40 mM K⁺)
가
100%
, : 203.1 ± 8.6%, ca -
ffeine : 101.2 ± 0.3%, n=7, p<0.05).
Fig. 18 가
Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
ryanodine HPC
Fig. 18A₁
HPC Fig. 18A₂
ryanodine(5 μM)
가 (40 mM K⁺)
100%
: 253.0 ± 36.4%, ryanodine : 144.4 ±
9.5%, n=9, p<0.05).

고 찰
폐동맥에서 저산소증의 효과
K⁺ channel
2)3)5)26)
main pulmonary artery
(30 mmHg) (20
25) 가
HPC
HPC

normoxia hypoxia factor(EDCF) 가 ³³⁾³⁴⁾
 EDCF 3가 가
 EDCF₁, ³³⁾ mec-
 hanical stretch EDCF₂ ³⁵⁾ 가
 peptide
 endothelin³⁶⁾ . De Mey Vanhoutte(1983)³³⁾
 가 EDRF
 bi- 가
 phasic contraction ⁵⁾²⁸⁾ 가
 biphasic contraction
 EDCF가
 HPC EDCF EDCF₁
²⁹⁾ ,
 가 ³⁾ Vanhoutte(1987)³⁵⁾ EDCF₂ pro-
 pulmonary vascular resistance staglandin H₂ ³⁶⁾ prostaglandin
 H₂가 HPC 가 ¹⁶⁾³⁴⁾
 main first branch ²⁹⁾ HPC cyclooxygenase inhibitor
 HPC indomethacin ¹⁵⁾¹⁶⁾
 가 prostacyclin 가
 HPC ³⁸⁾ HPC EDCF
 HPC ³⁴⁾ ind-
²⁾²⁶⁾가 omethacin NE
 HPC 가
³⁾²⁷⁾ HPC HPC prostaglandin
 가
 HPC HPC endothelin
 HPC EDCF mediator
 endothelin HPC
¹³⁾ Endothelin ²⁹⁾ endothelin ³⁵⁾
 HPC 2가
 , HPC endothelium - derived
 relaxing factor(EDRF) NO HPC normoxia
 가 ³⁰⁾ 가 HPC endothelin
 NO L - NNA
 basal NO 20 25 en -
 가 HPC NO dothelin
 HPC 가
²⁸⁾ 가 ²⁷⁾³¹⁾ basal NO
 EDRF
 EDRF
 가 가 ³²⁾ K⁺ channel 가 ¹⁷⁾³⁹⁾
 patch clamp voltage -
 HPC endothelium - derived contracting dependent delayed rectifier K⁺ channel ⁴⁰⁾

가 left circumflex coronary artery glucose가 KH 95%
HPC가 L - NNA NO PGF₂
HPC TEA, verapamil, caffeine ry -
anodine HPC , hyperoxic gas nor -
NO가 Ca²⁺ HCD K⁺_{ATP} ch -
K⁺ channel Ca²⁺ annel
NO
HPC
NO가 K⁺ channel 가 HCD
Ca²⁺ K⁺_{ATP} channel
basal NO sulfonylurea compound gliben -
가 K⁺ channel clamide가 HCD . Gliben -
voltage dependent clamide antidiabetic sulfonylurea compound
Ca²⁺ channel Ca²⁺ 가 , K⁺_{ATP} channel
. 46)
K⁺_{ATP} channel St -
관동맥에서의 저산소증의 효과 anden (1989)⁴⁹⁾ patch clamp
patch clamp , glibenclamide - sensitive channel
normoxia
ATP K⁺_{ATP} channel
, 가
ATP K⁺_{ATP} channel 가
. 46 - 48) K⁺_{ATP} channel 가
K⁺ . 49)
K⁺_{ATP} channel glibenclamide -
sensitive K⁺ channel 49)
가 가
glibenclamide - sensitive K⁺ channel 52)
glibenclamide glucose가 KH
가 HCD가
glibenclamide
KH glucose 2 - deoxyglucose
. 50)
K⁺_{ATP} channel HCD

K^+ ATP channel
 antihypertensive drug cromakalim
 , glibenclamide
 HCD cromakalim
 K^+ ATP channel
 가
 ATP 가
 K^+ ATP channel
 HCD가 glycolysis 2 - deoxygluc -
 ose mitochondrial uncoupler dinitrophenol
 55)
 glibenclamide
 K^+ current
 54)56) pipette ATP
 whole cell recording
 K^+ ATP current가
 57)58)
 , ATP 가 K^+ ATP ch -
 annel
 ATP
 ATP
 59)60)
 가
 ATP
 K^+ ATP channel
 가
 channel pH
 59)
 K^+ ATP channel
 K^+ ATP channel
 voltage - dependent Ca^{2+} channel
 open probability
 Ca^{2+} 20)49)
 Voltage - dependent Ca^{2+} channel
 K^+
 가
 (sarcoplasmic reticulum) K^+
 Ca^{2+}
 , IP_3
 Ca^{2+}
 Ca^{2+}
 PGF₂
 K^+ ATP channel K^+
 Ca^{2+} 가
 glibenclamide
 HCD
 가
 K^+ ATP channel
 K_{Ca} channel
 small large
 conductance K_{Ca} channel apamin¹⁾
 iberiotoxin⁶⁵⁾ HCD
 가
 K^+ ATP channel
 요 약
 연구배경 :
 hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction(HPC)
 hypoxic coronary vasodilation(HCD)
 . In vitro
 oxygen sensor가
 HPC HCD K^+
 channel 가 HPC
 HCD , K^+ channel
 방 법 :
 pinephrine main pulmonary artery pro -
 nore -

staglandin F₂ ,
 95%O₂ + 5%CO₂ 95%N₂ + 5%CO₂
 가 Krebs - Henseleit
 15 25 가 가
 결 과 :
 1) 가 HPC
 가

HCD HPC
 HCD , normoxic HPC
 gas incubation
 가

2) N - nitro - L - arginine NO
 HPC cyclooxygenase
 pathway indomethacin HPC HCD
 indomethacin
 가

3) TEA non - spe -
 cific K⁺ channel HPC HCD

4) apamin iberiotoxin sm -
 all large conductance calcium activated K⁺ cha -
 nnel HCD

5) glibenclamide ATP - sen -
 sitive K⁺ channel HCD
 ATP - sensitive K⁺ ch -
 annel opener cromakalim

glibenclamide
 6) verapamil
 Ca²⁺ HPC verapamil
 caf -
 feine Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
 ryanodine Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺ HPC

결 론 :
 HPC ,

nitric oxide
 nitric oxide
 HCD
 K⁺ channel, ATP - sensitive K⁺
 channel 가
 중심 단어 : Nnitric oxide Glibenclamide
 K⁺ channel

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