

백서 경동맥의 내피세포 제거로 유발되는 신생내막 형성에 Paclitaxel 국소요법이 미치는 영향

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Effect of Paclitaxel Local Delivery on Neointimal Formation after Endothelial Denudation of the Rat Carotid Artery

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Mechanisms of restenosis following successful coronary angioplasty (PTCA) are known as vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation and migration, elastic recoil or vascular wall remodeling. Paclitaxel whose effect on the stabilization of microtubules leads to cell death is highly lipophilic, permitting easy pass through cell membrane, and has a long-term antiproliferative effect. This study was performed to evaluate effect of paclitaxel on VSMCs proliferation and whether locally delivered paclitaxel can prevent stenosis and neointimal formation in rat carotid artery injury model. **Materials and Methods :** Cultured VSMCs were exposed to sequential concentrations of paclitaxel in vitro, and proliferation inhibition was analyzed with ³H-thymidine incorporation. Paclitaxel of a suitable concentration was applied to the endothelium-denuded carotid artery of Fisher 344 inbred rats for 20 minutes. Angiogram and morphometric analysis of carotid artery was performed after 2 weeks. **Results :** ³H-thymidine incorporation in cultured VSMCs was decreased dose-dependently from the concentration of 0.1 μ mol/L ($2,454 \pm 149$ cpm/ μ g protein) to 100 μ mol/L ($1,323 \pm 69$ cpm/ μ g protein) of paclitaxel by single and 20-minute exposure in the presence of platelet-derived growth factor ($p < 0.005$). In the absence of platelet-derived growth factor, the decrement of ³H-thymidine incorporation was evident above the concentration of 5 μ mol/L of paclitaxel. To evaluate in vivo effect, paclitaxel (0.1 or 1 μ mol/L) was administered into the endothelium-denuded carotid artery by balloon injury and incubated for 20 minutes. Percent stenoses ($32.2 \pm 9.8\%$) of paclitaxel-treated group was less than those ($46.3 \pm 7.5\%$) of control group on histologic analysis ($p < 0.01$). Paclitaxel-treated group also had wider lumen on carotid angiogram and less neointimal thickening than control on histologic examination ($p < 0.005$). **Conclusion :** Proliferation of VSMCs was effectively inhibited and neointimal formation and luminal stenosis was prevented in rat carotid artery injury model by single, brief and local

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delivery of low-dose paclitaxel. This strategy could be applied to clinical settings for the prevention of restenosis after PTCA. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(2):198-207**)

KEY WORDS : Carotid · Neointima · Stenosis · Paclitaxel · Local delivery.

가

서 론

percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, PTCA) (restenosis) 6 VSMCs *in vivo* VSMCs

30 50% 1)2) (el - 가 (microtubule) - subunit

astic recoil), (intimal hyperplasia) (remodeling) tubulin heterodimer가 tubulin polymer (cytoskeleton) mitotic spindle

10% 9)10) tumor necrosis factor -

(local factor) (vascular smooth muscle cells, VSMCs) (extracellular matrix) vinca alkaloids (micro - tubule disassembly) , paclitaxel tubulin (polymerization) 15 - 19)

in - stent restenosis가 atherectomy, laser, rotablator, cutting balloon PTCA Paclitaxel 가 VSMCs 17)19)20)

(gene therapy)¹¹⁾ 가 paclitaxel 가 20)

PTCA가 Axel 21) paclitaxel *in vivo*

가 가 (local drug microporous infusion catheter 20

(site - specific) 가 PTCA *in vitro* paclitaxel VSMCs 22) Paclitaxel

spatch microporous balloon 12 - 14) slow - release microsphere PTCA VSMCs

가 paclitaxel

(fetal bovine serum, 10 Vol%, GibcoBRL, USA) penicillin - streptomycin(100units/ml, GibcoBRL, USA) 가 CO₂ incubator(5% CO₂, 37) .

Heldman²³⁾ paclitaxel Palmaz - Schatz stent in - stent restenosis , Farb²⁴⁾ paclitaxel biodegradable polymer stent

Paclitaxel의 VSMCs 증식억제효과
Paclitaxel polyethoxylated caster oil(Cremophor EL) 100% ethanol 1 : 1 (vol/vol) (lipoid vehicle) 7.0 mmol/L Taxol(Bristol - Myers Squibb, USA)

paclitaxel VSMCs in vitro VSMCs phosphate - buffered saline(PBS) trypsin(0.25%) petri dish , cell counter 2.5 × 10⁴ 6 - well plate 24 (serum free) 24 , paclitaxel li - poid vehicle(Cremophor EL 100% ethanol 1 : 1 (vol/vol)) 가 , paclitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10 100 μmol/L paclitaxel 가 20 . PBS , 20 3H - thymidine(1 μ Ci, Amersham, USA) 4 , well icecold PBS, 10% TCA, ethyl alcohol : diethyl ether(1 : 1) . 0.5N NaOH Br - adford (Bio - Rad protein assay kit, UK) , 3H - thymidine incorporation 100 μl liquid scintillation counter radioactivity . platelet - derived growth factor - BB(PDGF - BB) 가 , PDGF - BB 50 ng/ml 가 4 pl - ate .

백서 VSMCs의 분리와 배양
VSMCs²⁵⁾²⁶⁾ , Fisher 344 collagenase type I(167.5 U/ml), elastase type (15 U/ml), soybean trypsin inhibitor(364 μg/ml), bovine serum albumin(2 mg/ml) VSMCs VSMCs - actin VSMCs VSMCs Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Media(high glucose DME, Gibco - BRL, USA ; glutamine, 0.3 g/L, sodium pyruvate, 1 mmol/L)

백서 경동맥 손상모델과 Paclitaxel 국소요법
Fisher 344 ketamine(50 mg/kg) xylazine (6.7 mg/kg) , (common carotid artery, CCA), . Microvascular cl -

amp(Acland, S & T, Switzerland) CCA
 ensitometry, Phillips, The Netherlands)
 가 CCA 가
 (Dobs) 가 CCA
 (Dcon, 10 arbitrary unit) (%)
 stenosis, Dobs/Dref x 100)
 10% formalin 120
 mmHg 5
 10% formalin
 3 mm
 Hematoxylin - Eosin
 가
 scanning Scion Image Analy -
 sis Software(version 1.1) quantitative
 morphometry
 (Tintima) (Aintima),
 (Tmedia) (Amedia),
 (Aintima/media), (% stenosis)
 Hexabrix(Schering, Germany)
 (cineangiography)
 통계처리
 (DCI videod - ±

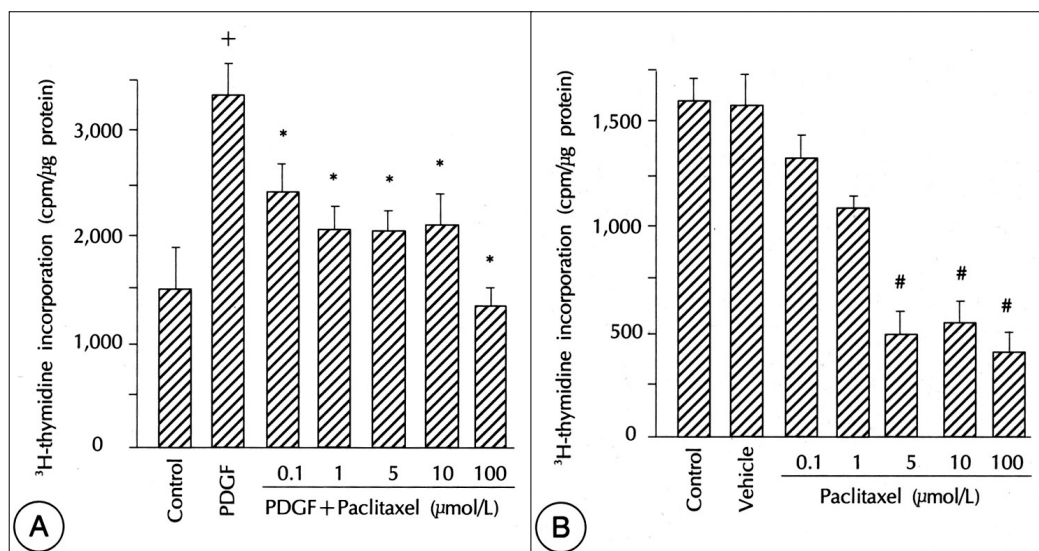


Fig. 1. Effects of paclitaxel on rat VSMCs growth with or without PDGF (50 ng/ml) stimulation. (A) The PDGF-induced growth-stimulatory effects on rat VSMCs were significantly blocked even after 20-minute single incubation of paclitaxel in all concentrations (0.1 to 100 μ mol/L). + $p < 0.005$ PDGF vs Control, * $p < 0.005$ PDGF + paclitaxel vs PDGF. (B) Effects of paclitaxel in the absence of PDGF on rat VSMCs growth. ³H-thymidine incorporation was not affected either by lipid vehicle or by low dose of paclitaxel (0.1 and 1.0 μ mol/L). In the higher concentration of paclitaxel (5 to 100 μ mol/L), ³H-thymidine incorporation was significantly reduced even after 20-minute single incubation compared with control groups (# $p < 0.0005$)

SPSS, paclitaxel PDGF-BB 가, pa-
Student t - clitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100 μ mol/L 20
test, p 0.05 3 H - thymidine incorporation 0.1
.
결 과
VSMCs의 *in vitro* 증식실험과 Paclitaxel의 증식억제효과
PDGF-BB가
VSMCs 3 H - thymidine incorp -
oration 1,519 \pm 464.5 cpm/ μ g protein, PDGF -
BB(50 ng/ml) 가 3,310 \pm 338.6 cpm/ μ g
protein 가 (p<0.005). PDGF - BB
VSMCs paclitaxel 0.1, 1, 5,
10, 100 μ mol/L 20
24 3 H - thymidine incor -
poration 2,454 \pm 149, 2,067 \pm 167, 2,048 \pm
142, 2,110 \pm 255, 1,323 \pm 69 cpm/ μ g protein
(3,310 \pm 338.6 cpm/ μ g protein)
(Fig. 1A, p<0.005), pa -
clitaxel VS - MCs
.
paclitaxel PDGF-BB 가, pa -
clitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100 μ mol/L 20
 3 H - thymidine incorporation 0.1
 μ mol/L (1,051 \pm 85 cpm/ μ g protein) 1.0 μ mol/L
(873 \pm 354 cpm/ μ g protein) (1,275
 \pm 592 cpm/ μ g protein) 가, 5, 10,
100 μ mol/L 3 H - thymidine incorpo -
ration 388 \pm 45, 428 \pm 189, 303 \pm 30 cpm/
 μ g protein
(Fig. 1B, p<0.0005).
백서 경동맥 손상모델에서 Paclitaxel의 혈착방지효과
paclitaxel
paclitaxel *in vitro* VSMCs
, 가
VSMCs 0.1
 μ mol/L (n=4) 1 μ mol/L (n=8)
.
paclitaxel 2
가

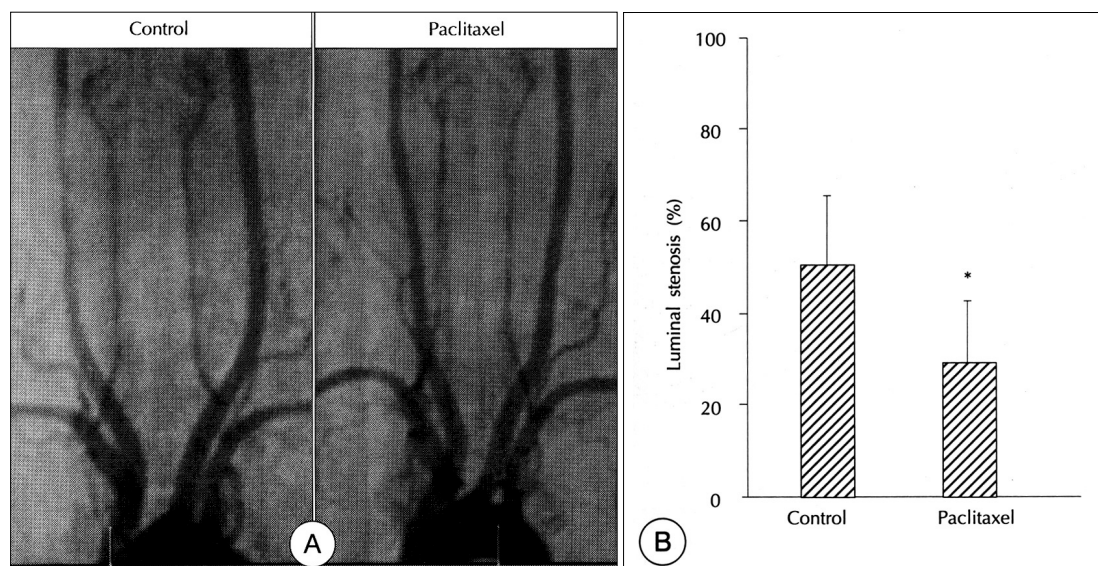


Fig. 2. Representative carotid angiographic finding performed 2 weeks after carotid artery injury of control and paclitaxel-treated group. (A) Diffuse and significant narrowing of the right carotid artery was observed in the control group. The luminal narrowing was markedly reduced after local delivery of paclitaxel (1 μ mol/L) for 20 minutes. (B) Paclitaxel-treated group (n = 12) showed significant reduction in the luminal narrowing of carotid artery compared with control group (n = 10). *p<0.01 control vs paclitaxel-treated group.

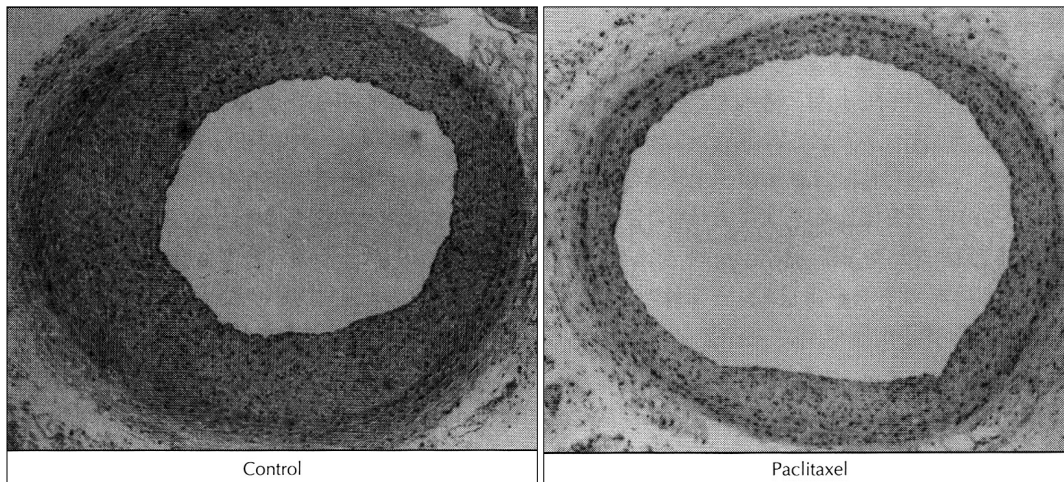


Fig. 3. Cross sections (100X) of the rat carotid artery taken 14 days after balloon injury demonstrate significant inhibition of neointimal formation and subsequent reduction of luminal narrowing in paclitaxel-treated group.

가
, paclitaxel 20
paclitaxel
(Fig. 2A).
10 arbitrary unit
, paclitaxel 가
 5.9 ± 1.6 arbitrary unit 4.3 ± 1.4 arbitr -
ary unit 가 ($p < 0.05$),
(%stenosis) $50.2 \pm 12.7\%$
paclitaxel $31.9 \pm 11.9\%$
(Fig. 2B, $p < 0.01$).
(n = 11) . (n = 7) paclitaxel
2
VSMCs
, paclitaxel
VSMCs
3). (100 ×) paclitaxel
(p = 0.79),
paclitaxel
가 ($p < 0.001$), pacli -
taxel $0.25 \pm 0.08 \text{ mm}^2$ 0.42
 $\pm 0.10 \text{ mm}^2$ (Ta -
ble 1, $p < 0.005$).

Table 1. Quantitative histopathological analysis of the rat carotid artery obtained 2 weeks after endothelial denudation

	Control (n = 7)	Paclitaxel (n = 11)	P value
<i>Tintima</i>	195.6 ± 56.1	118.8 ± 23.5	0.0009
<i>Tmedia</i>	62.9 ± 7.0	62.0 ± 6.1	0.79
<i>Aintima</i>	0.42 ± 0.10	0.25 ± 0.08	0.001
<i>Aintima/media</i>	1.58 ± 0.50	1.12 ± 0.37	0.04
%Stenosis	46.3 ± 7.5	32.2 ± 9.8	0.005

Tintima : intimal wall thickness (mm), *Tmedia* : medial wall thickness (mm), *Aintima* : Intimal area (mm²), *Aintima/media* : area ratio between intimal and medial area.

$1.58 \pm 0.50\%$ paclitaxel 1.12
 $\pm 0.37\%$ ($p < 0.05$),
(% stenosis) $46.3 \pm 7.5\%$
paclitaxel $32.2 \pm 9.8\%$
30.4% ($p < 0.01$).

paclitaxel
VSMCs
, 20
가 .

고 찰

PTCA

4-6) VSMCs

VSMCs

in vitro *in vivo*, paclitaxel (pretreatment)
³H - thymidine incorporation
 inbred rat, Axel ²¹⁾ 1 μmol/L pa-
 clitaxel 20 VSMCs 95%
 38%
 VSMCs, 가 VSMCs (human vs rat)
²³⁾ 가 (BrdU - ELISA and MTT
 test vs ³H - thymidine incorporation)
 50% . Paclitaxel
 (neointima) 가 VSMCs 가
 VSMCs (microtubule) ²⁷⁾ 가
 paclitaxel (lipoid vehicle) 가
 paclitaxel, Sollott ³H - thymidine incorporation 가
²⁰⁾ nanomol paclitaxel VSMCs
 paclitaxel 2 mg/kg VSMCs
 가 가
 paclitaxel VSMCs
 가
 VSMCs가 paclitaxel
 가
 paclitaxel 0.1 μmol/L 1 μmol/L
 clitaxel *in vitro*, 20 pa-
 2 가
 VSMCs
³H - thymidine incorporation VSMCs
in vitro paclitaxel 20,
 0.1 μmol/L 20 VSMCs *in vitro*
 100 μmol/L PDGF - BB paclitaxel 5, 20, 60, 24
 VSMCs, 20 ³H - thymidine
 PDGF - BB 가, 0.1 incorporation,
 μmol/L 1.0 μmol/L paclitaxel *ex vivo*
³H - thymidine incorporation 20 (gene trans -
 가, 5, 10, 100 μmol/L fer) ²³⁾²⁴⁾
³H - thymidine incorporation
 , 5 μmol/L paclitaxel 가 가
 VSMCs
 nanomol paclitaxel VSMCs
 Sollott ²⁰⁾ 가 Axel ²¹⁾ VSMCs

paclitaxel 20 24 apoptosis가
 VSMCs 2 ,
 mi - . PTCA
 croporous balloon paclitaxel ,
 ,
 paclitaxel G2 M 가²⁹⁾³⁰⁾
 paclitaxel
 PTCA
 , *in vitro* 가
 , paclitaxel VSMCs
 , PTCA 50 70%
 가 가
 As -
 sadnia²⁸⁾ VSMCs
 , VSMCs가
 가 pa -
 , Sprague-Dawley rat, Fischer 344 rat, Br - clitaxel 가
 own - Norway rat 가 .
 paclitaxel²³⁾ biodegradable po -
 lymer²⁴⁾ pacli -
 taxel microbead slow - release microsphere taxel 가 PTCA
 가 (adventitia)
 PTCA paclitaxel
 가 .
 paclitaxel 연구배경 :
 가 . (PTCA) 30 50%
 , 6 ,
 VSMCs
 가 가 PTCA
 . Pa -
 clitaxel tubulin (polymerization)
 ,
 .
 mitogen - activated pr - 가 , VSMCs
 otein kinase VSMCs
 , 가 cytokine
⁴⁾ paclitaxel VSMCs
 가

재료 및 방법 :

VSMCs *in vitro* pacl -

itaxel, VSMCs, paclitaxel, PTCA, paclitaxel, 가

중심 단어 : Paclitaxel

결 과 :

1) VSMCs PDGF - BB
paclitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100
μmol/L 20 ³H - thymi -
dine incorporation
(p<0.005), paclitaxel VSMCs
PDGF - BB 가
³H - thymidine incorporation
0.1 μmol/L 1.0 μmol/L
가, 5, 10, 100 μmol/L
(p<0.0005).

2) 2
0.1 μmol/L 1 μmol/L paclitaxel
20 (n=12)
(5.9±1.6 arbitrary unit) (n=10)
(4.3±1.4 arbitrary unit) (p<
0.05), paclitaxel (31.9±11.9%)
(50.2±12.7%) (p<0.01).

3) paclitaxel
(195.6±56.1 μm) (118.8±23.5 μ
m) (p<0.001),
(0.25±0.08 mm²) (0.42±0.10 mm²)
(p<0.005).
(1.58±0.50%) (1.12
±0.37%) (p<0.05),
(% stenosis) 46.3±7.5% pa -
clitaxel 32.2±9.8%
30.4% (p<0.01).

결 론 :

In vitro VSMCs
paclitaxel,
paclitaxel, 20
VSMCs

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