

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 μmol/L (2,454 ± 149 cpm/μg protein) to 100 μmol/L (1,323 ± 69 cpm/μg 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 μmol/L of paclitaxel. To evaluate in vivo effect, paclitaxel (0.1 or 1 μmol/L) was administered into the endothelium-denuded carotid artery by balloon injury and incubated for 20 minutes. Percent stenoses (32.2 ± 9.8%) of paclitaxel-treated group was less than those (46.3 ± 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 문

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

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

astic recoil), (intimal hyperplasia) (remodeling)³⁻⁸⁾ tubulin heterodimer가 tubulin polymer (cytoskeleton) mitotic spindle

10% tumor necrosis factor -

⁹⁾¹⁰⁾ (local factor) (vascular smooth muscle cells, VSMCs) (extracellular matrix) vinca alkaloids (microtubule disassembly) , paclitaxel tubulin (polymerization)¹⁵⁻¹⁹⁾

in - stent restenosis가 atherectomy, laser, rotablator, cutting balloon PTCA Paclitaxel 가 VSMCs¹⁷⁾¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾

(gene therapy)¹¹⁾ 가 paclitaxel 가²⁰⁾

PTCA가 Axel²¹⁾ paclitaxel *in vivo*

가 가 (local drug) microporous infusion catheter 20

(site - specific) 가 PTCA *in vitro* paclitaxel VSMCs²²⁾ Paclitaxel

spatch microporous balloon¹²⁻¹⁴⁾ slow - release microspheres 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 cester 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 , paclitaxel 가 VSMCs 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 .

재료 및 방법

300 g Fisher 344 (, Charles River 12~14) 2 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
 entisometry, 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 - ±

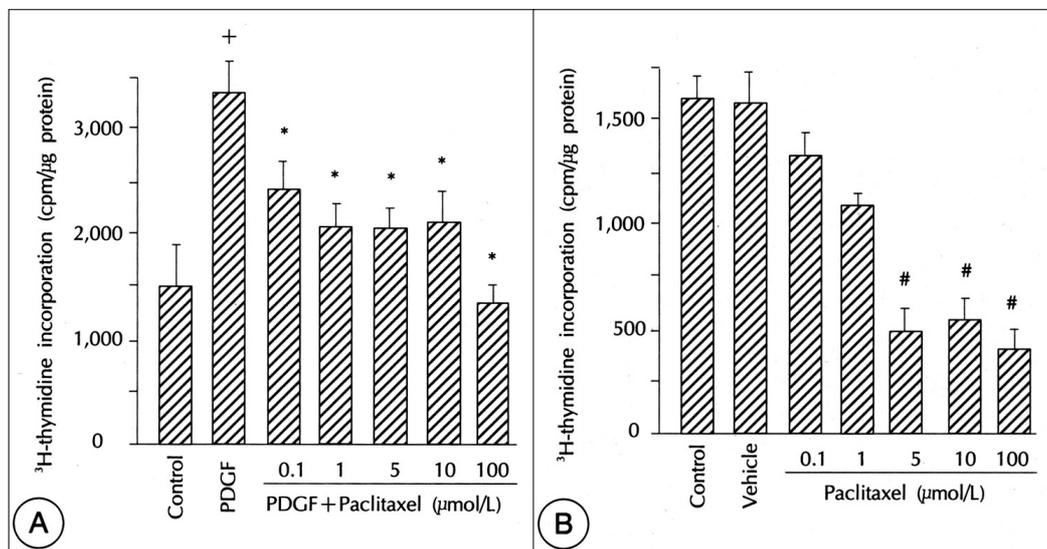


Fig. 1. Effects of paclitaxel on rat VSMCs growth with or without PDGF (50 ng/ml) stimulation. (A) The PDGF-induced growth-stimulatory effects on rat VSMCs were significantly blocked even after 20-minute single incubation of paclitaxel in all concentrations (0.1 to 100 µmol/L). + p<0.005 PDGF vs Control, *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 µmol/L). In the higher concentration of paclitaxel (5 to 100 µmol/L), 3H-thymidine incorporation was significantly reduced even after 20-minute single incubation compared with control groups (#p<0.0005)

SPSS, Student *t*-test, p = 0.05

결 과

VSMCs의 *in vitro* 증식실험과 Paclitaxel의 증식억제효과
 PDGF-BB가 VSMCs의 ³H-thymidine incorporation 1,519 ± 464.5 cpm/μg protein, PDGF-BB(50 ng/ml) 가 3,310 ± 338.6 cpm/μg protein 가 (p<0.005). PDGF-BB VSMCs paclitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100 μmol/L 20 24 ³H-thymidine incorporation 2,454 ± 149, 2,067 ± 167, 2,048 ± 142, 2,110 ± 255, 1,323 ± 69 cpm/μg protein (3,310 ± 338.6 cpm/μg protein) (Fig. 1A, p<0.005), pa-clitaxel VS-MCs

PDGF-BB 가 pa-clitaxel 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 100 μmol/L 20 ³H-thymidine incorporation 0.1 μmol/L(1,051 ± 85 cpm/μg protein) 1.0 μmol/L (873 ± 354 cpm/μg protein) (1,275 ± 592 cpm/μg protein) 가 , 5, 10, 100 μmol/L ³H-thymidine incorporation 388 ± 45, 428 ± 189, 303 ± 30 cpm/μg protein (Fig. 1B, p<0.0005).

백서 경동맥 손상모델에서 Paclitaxel의 협착방지효과
 paclitaxel paclitaxel *in vitro* VSMCs 가 VSMCs 0.1 μmol/L(n=4) 1 μmol/L(n=8) paclitaxel 2 가

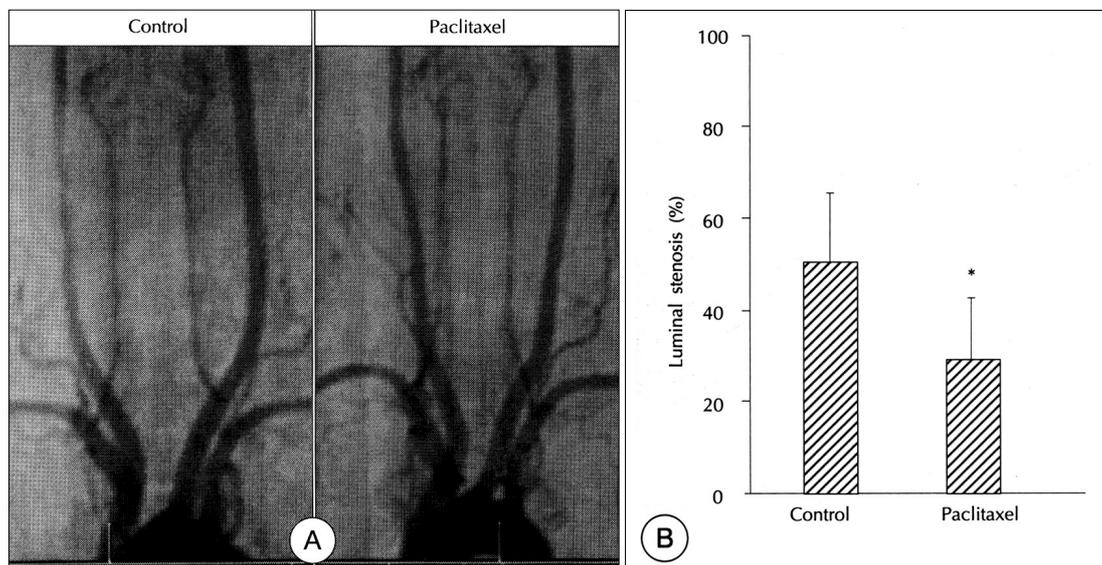


Fig. 2. Representative carotid angiographic finding performed 2 weeks after carotid artery injury of control and paclitaxel-treated group. (A) Diffuse and significant narrowing of the right carotid artery was observed in the control group. The luminal narrowing was markedly reduced after local delivery of paclitaxel (1 μmol/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.

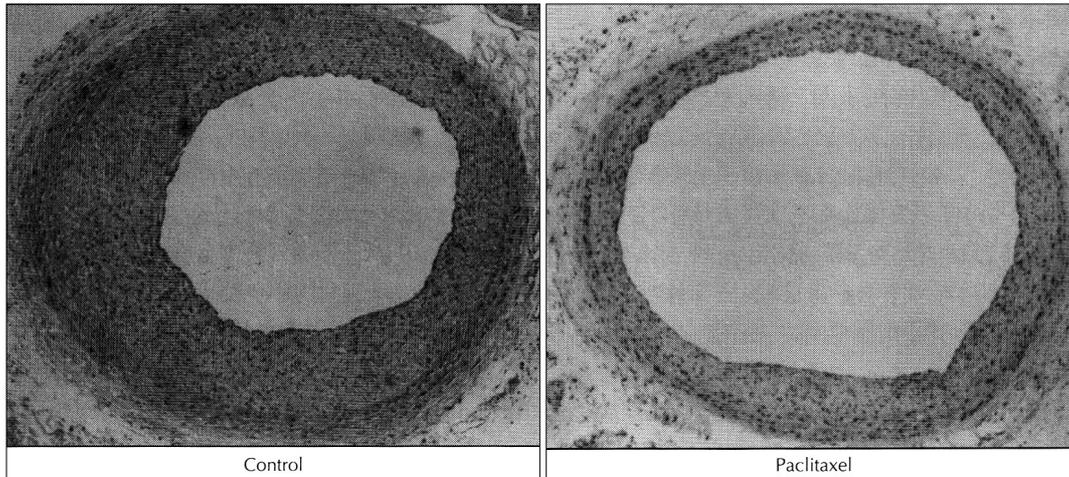


Fig. 3. Cross sections (100X) of the rat carotid artery taken 14 days after balloon injury demonstrate significant inhibition of neointimal formation and subsequent reduction of luminal narrowing in paclitaxel-treated group.

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 (Fig.
 3). (100 ×) paclitaxel 가
 (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 , 20
 VSMCs

가 .

고찰

PTCA

4-6) VSMCs

VSMCs

in vitro *in vivo*, paclitaxel (pretreatment)
³H - thymidine incorporation
 Fisher 344, Axel ²¹⁾ 1 μmol/L pa-
 clitaxel 20 VSMCs 95%
 38%
 VSMCs 가 VSMCs (human vs rat)
²³⁾ 가 가 (BrdU - ELISA and MTT
 가 test vs ³H - thymidine incorporation)
 50% . Paclitaxel
 VSMCs (neointima) 가 VSMCs 가
 (microtubule) ²⁷⁾ 가
 paclitaxel (lipoid vehicle) 가
²⁰⁾ nanomol paclitaxel VSMCs ³H - thymidine incorporation 가
 paclitaxel 2 mg/kg VSMCs 가
 VSMCs가 paclitaxel 가
 가 paclitaxel 0.1 μmol/L 1 μmol/L
 paclitaxel *in vitro*, 20 pa-
 clitaxel *in vitro*, 20 가
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 가
 , 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 , 29)30)
 , in vitro 가 , paclitaxel VSMCs
 , PTCA 50 70%
 가 가 , As -
 sadnia 28) VSMCs
 , Sprague - Dawley rat, Fischer 344 rat, Br - clitaxel 가 VSMCs가
 own - Norway rat 가 . paclitaxel VSMCs
 paclitaxel 23) biodegradable po -
 lymer²⁴⁾ pacli - pacli -
 taxel microbead slow - release microsphere taxel 가 PTCA
 가 (adventitia)
 PTCA paclitaxel 가 요 약
 paclitaxel 연구배경 :
 가 (PTCA) 30 50%
 , 6 VSMCs
 가 가 PTCA
 . Pa -
 clitaxel tubulin (polymerization)
 ,
 otein kinase mitogen - activated pr - 가 , VSMCs
 VSMCs in vitro 가 .
 , 가 cytokine ,
 ,⁴⁾ paclitaxel VSMCs 재료 및 방법 :
 가 VSMCs in vitro pacl -

itaxel, VSMCs, paclitaxel, PTCA, paclitaxel, 가, Paclitaxel, 중심 단어 :

결 과 :

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

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

3) paclitaxel, (195.6 \pm 56.1 μ m), (118.8 \pm 23.5 μ m), (p<0.001), (0.25 \pm 0.08 mm²), (0.42 \pm 0.10 mm²), (p<0.005), (1.58 \pm 0.50%), (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).

결 론 :

In vitro VSMCs, paclitaxel, paclitaxel, VSMCs, 20

가, PTCA, paclitaxel, 가, 중심 단어 : Paclitaxel

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