

Nitric Oxide 합성억제제가 칼슘의 중추 감압반응에 미치는 영향

염철호 · 문인근 · 전제열 · 이정희 · 전규배 · 조철희 · 윤평진

Effects of Endogenous Nitric Oxide Synthesis Inhibition on the Depressor Response to Intracerebroventricular Calcium

Cheol-Ho Yeum, PhD, In-Keun Moon, MD, Jae-Yeoul Jun, MD, Jeong-Hoe Lee, MD, Kyu-Bae Cheon, MD, Cheol-Hee Cho, MD and Pyung-Jin Yoon, PhD

Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, Chosun University, Kwangju, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Aside from its well known peripheral antihypertensive effects, calcium also lowers blood pressure, when administered into the cerebral ventricle. The present study was aimed to determine whether the central depressor response to calcium is mediated by a stimulation of endogenous L-argininenitric oxide (NO) pathway. **Methods :** Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) were continuously recorded from the femoral artery in anesthetized rats. Administration of calcium was performed into the right lateral cerebral ventricle. The effects of N^G-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) on the cardiovascular response to calcium were examined. **Results :** Intracerebroventricular (ICV) injection of calcium consistently produced a decrease in MAP and HR. The depressor and bradycardiac responses to calcium showed a dose-dependent fashion. Pretreatment with a calcium channel blocker, diltiazem (1 μ mol, ICV), attenuated cardiovascular responses to calcium. ICV infusion (1 μ l/min) of L-NAME (200 μ g/kg and 20 μ g/kg/min for 60 min) increased MAP without significant changes in HR. Chronic ingestion of L-NAME (5 mg/100 ml in drinking water, 4 weeks) also increased the systolic blood pressure as compared with control. The depressor effect of ICV calcium was significantly diminished in acute or chronic L-NAME treated rats. **Conclusion :** These findings suggest that the central depressor response to calcium, at least in part, is NO-dependent. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(3):326-333**)

KEY WORDS : Calcium · Intracerebroventricular · Depressor response · Nitric oxide.

서 론

3) 가²⁾

가

1)2)

가

4)

5)

: 1999 8 26

: 2000 2 17

: , 501 - 759

375

8)

6)7)

: (062) 220 - 3667 · : (062) 232 - 4943

E - mail : PJYUN@mail.chosun.ac.kr

Furchgott Zawadzki⁹⁾
 endothelium - derived relaxing factor
 (EDRF)¹⁰⁾
 가 L - arginine ni -
 tric oxide(NO)¹¹⁾
 L - arginine
 radical N^G - mo -
 nomethyl - L - arginine(L - NMMA), N^G - methyl - L -
 arginine(L - NMA), N^G - nitro - L - arginine(L - NNA)
 N^G - nitro - L - arginine methyl ester(L - NAME)
 NO 가¹²⁾
 NO

NO NO synthase(NOS)
 가 isoform NOS가
 constitutive form inducible form
¹³⁾ ¹⁴⁾
 cons - titutive form Ca²⁺/calmodulin
 가 가
 NO가

15)
¹⁶⁾ 가 Itoh⁷⁾
 norepinephrine

가
 가 L - arginine - NO
 가
 NO 가
 L - NAME

재료 및 방법

실험동물

250 300 g

(Sprague - Dawley)

혈압 및 심박수 측정

Thiopental(50 mg/kg)

cannula

heparin(300 IU/ml)

poly -

ethylene tube(PE 60)

ducer(Gould, P23Db)

R511A)

ter (SND, 820)

1

essure, MAP)

essure/3)

pressure trans -

polygraph(Beckman,

cardiotachome -

(mean arterial pr -

(diastolic pressure + pulse pr -

L - NAME

(systolic blood pressure, SBP)

(Narco, 7211)

3

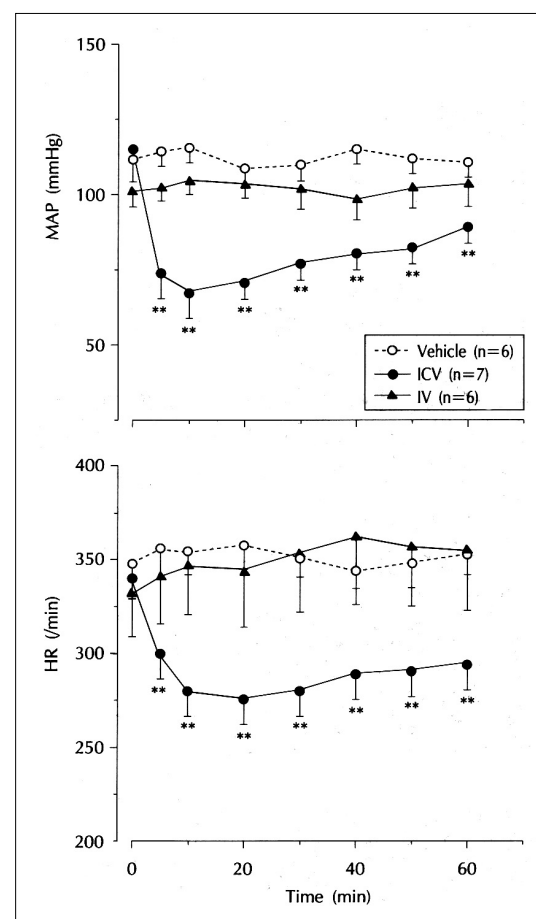


Fig. 1. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) in rats injected with intracerebroventricular (ICV) vehicle or CaCl₂ (1 μ mol). The results obtained by intravenous (IV) injection of the same dose of calcium are also shown. Each point represents mean \pm SE. **p < 0.01, compared with the 0 time value in each group. n = number of animals.

칼슘의 중추투여

CaCl₂ (Sigma, 0.5 1.5 μmol) 10 μl
breg - 1.5 mm 0.6 mm
4.5 mm cannula
PE tube channel
diltiazem (1 μmol/10 μl) (1 μmol) 10

L-NAME 처리

L-NAME (Sigma, 200 μg/kg) 20 μg/kg/min 1 L-NAME (Sigma, 10 μmol) 30 L-NAME (5 mg/100 ml) 4
통 계

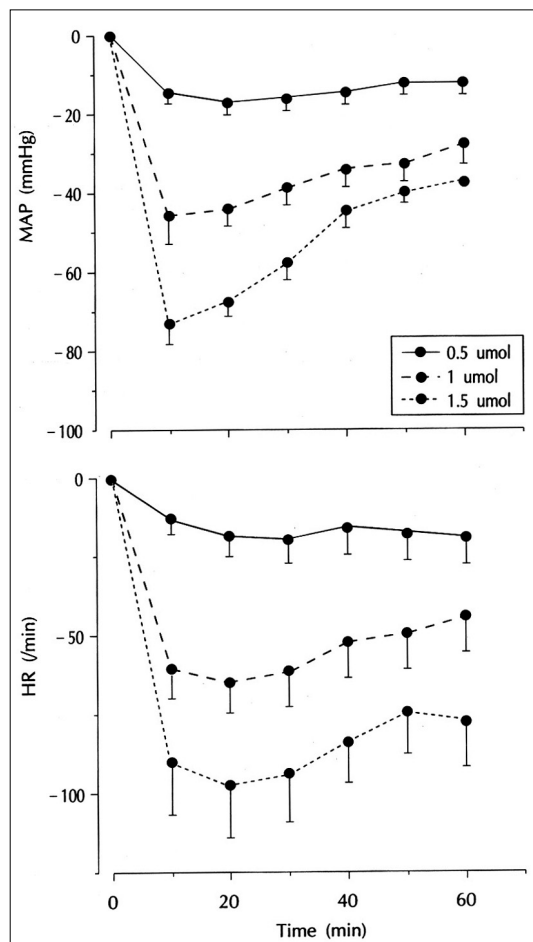


Fig. 2. Dose responses in mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) to intracerebroventricular injections of CaCl₂. Each point represents the mean of 5-10 experiments in each dose.

±
Student's t-test
ANOVA with Bonferroni test
p<0.05

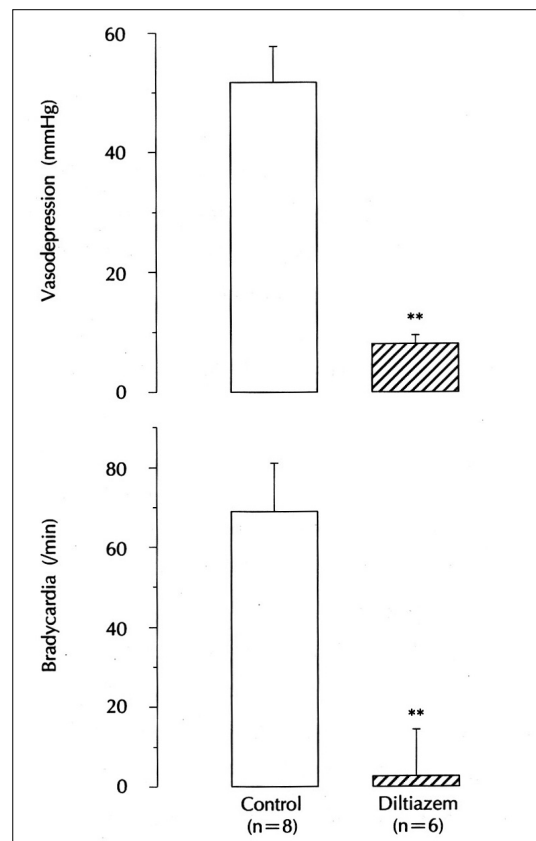


Fig. 3. Effects of diltiazem on the depressor and bradycardiac responses to intracerebroventricular injections of CaCl₂ (1 μmol). **p<0.01, compared with the control value.

결 과

측뇌실내 칼슘이 혈압에 미치는 효과

(1 μ mol) 5
(114 \pm 4.7 74 \pm 9.7 mmHg, $p < 0.01$)
10 (67 \pm 9.3 mmHg)
1 . Vehicle
(, 10 μ l)

가 .
가

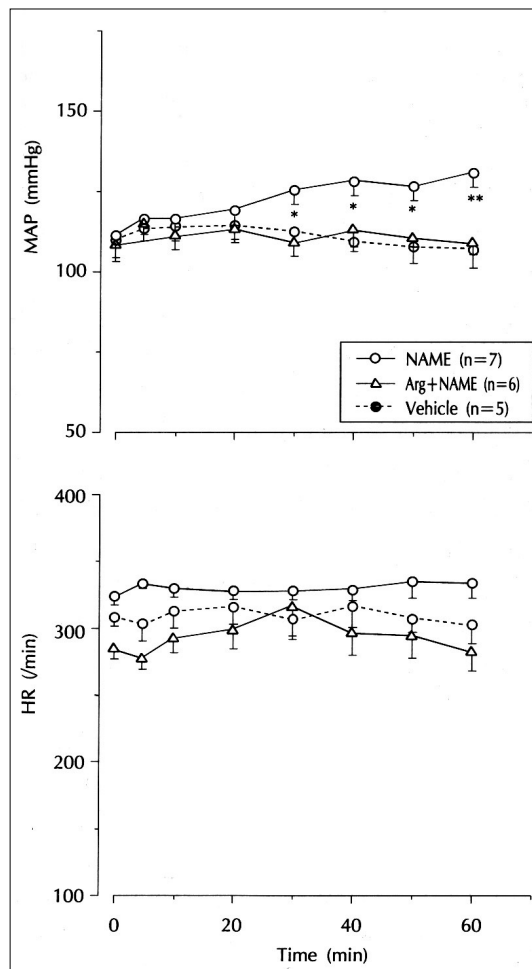


Fig. 4. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) during intracerebroventricular infusion of L-NAME. L-NAME was infused from 0 to 60 min. [Arg+ NAME] depicts the group infused with L-arginine and L-NAME simultaneously. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the 0 time value in each group.

(Fig. 1).

(0.5 μ mol 1.5 μ mol) 가

(Fig. 2).

diltiazem (52

± 6.4 8.2 \pm 1.3 mmHg, $p < 0.01$)

(68 \pm 13.5 3 \pm 9.6/min, $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 3).

L-NAME 주입이 혈압에 미치는 효과

L - NAME

30 (110 \pm 5.0

126 \pm 4.6 mmHg, $p < 0.05$)

1 . L - NAME

L - arginine (108 \pm 4.5

110 \pm 3.5 mmHg) saline

가 (Fig. 4). L -

NAME 1

(tap water)

(130 \pm 4.8 163 \pm 3.6 mmHg, $p < 0.01$)

가 4 (128 \pm

3.3 167 \pm 8.5 mmHg, $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 5).

칼슘의 감압효과에 미치는 L-NAME의 영향

L - NAME

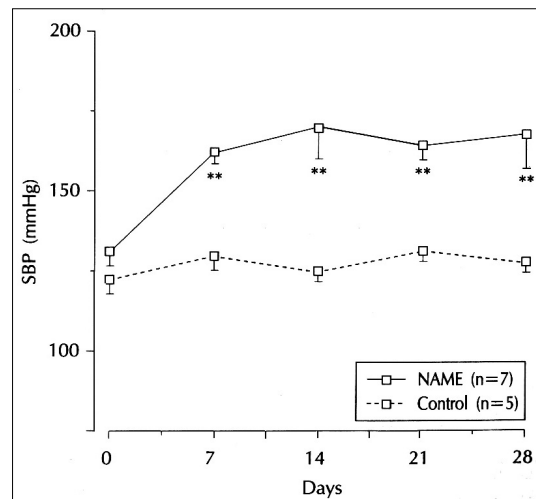


Fig. 5. Effects of L-NAME ingestion on systolic blood pressure (SBP). Control group was administered tap water. * $p < 0.01$, compared with the control value.

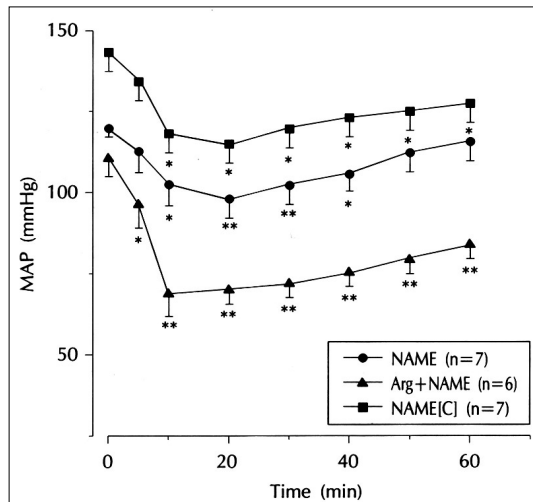


Fig. 6. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) in L-NAME-treated rats injected with intracerebroventricular CaCl_2 ($1 \mu\text{mol}$). NAME and NAME [C] represent acute and chronic L-NAME-treated groups, respectively. [Arg + NAME] depicts the group infused with L-arginine and L-NAME simultaneously. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the 0 time value in each group.

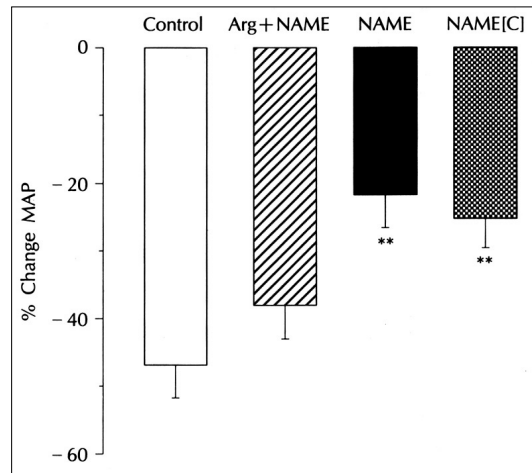


Fig. 7. Percent changes in maximal depressor responses to intracerebroventricular CaCl_2 ($1 \mu\text{mol}$) in L-NAME treated rats. ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the control value. Other legends as in Fig. 6.

1 L - ar -
ginine L - NAME L - NAME
L - NAME

(Fig. 6). L - arginine
L - NAME - 37.5 ± 5.0%
(- 46.8 ± 5.1%) L - NAME
(- 21.9 ± 4.2%, $p < 0.01$) (- 24.8 ±
4.5%, $p < 0.01$)
(Fig. 7).

고 찰

6)7)17)

vehicle

가

가

가

vasopressin

가

18)

7) Kusano 19)

(0.1 μmol)

가 7) 가 2

(voltage - dependent), (re -
ceptor - operated) (stre -
tchactivated) channel

19)

channel

diltiazem

nisoldipine

7)19)

가가

가

가

3 (anteroven -
tral third ventricle, AV3V) 가 NO 가
20)21)
EDRF NO 가 L - NAME
L - arginine 11)22) 가
NO 30)31) NO
NO L - NMA
NO
23 - 25) NO (rostal ventrolatereal me -
가 dulla),²⁹⁾ NMDA 가
Garthwaite ²⁶⁾ (nucleus tractus solitarius)³³⁾ (paraventri -
NO가 NMDA(N - methyl - D - as - cular nucleus)³⁴⁾ 가 L -
parate) cyclic GMP NAME 35)36)
가 NO가 L - NAME 4 1
NO가
27) NO NO가
NOS가
28)
L - NAME 10 가 L - NAME
NO가 가 NO L - argi -
NO L - arginine nine
가 L - NAME가 L - arginine - NO
L - arginine - NO
Shapo - 7)19)
val ²⁹⁾ sodium nitroprusside NO
가 가 NOS가 NO
NO가
NO 7) NO
가 ²⁹⁾ hexamethonium 가 가
16) NO
30) AV3V 20)21) NO
NOS
37) NO
NO NOS
가 L - NAME
L - NAME NO
가 가
가가 NO 가
30)31)
El Karib ³²⁾ L - NNA

NO

L - arginine - NO

요 약

연구배경 :

NO

가

가 L - ar -

ginine - NO

방 법 :

NO

L -

NAME ()

결 과 :

1)

2) diltiazem

3) L - NAME

L - arginine

4) L - NAME 4 1

5) L - NAME

결 론 :

L - arginine - NO

중심 단어 : Nitric oxide.

1998

REFERENCES

- 1) Ayachi S. Increased dietary calcium lowers blood pressure in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. *Metabolism*

- 1979;28:1234-8.
- 2) Strazzullo P, Nunziata V, Cirillo M, Giannattasio R, Ferrara LA, Mattioli PL, et al. Abnormalities of calcium metabolism in essential hypertension. *Clin Sci* 1983;65:137-41.
- 3) Resnick LM, Laragh JH, Sealey JE, Alderman MH. Divalent cations in essential hypertension. Relations between serum ionized calcium, magnesium, and plasma renin activity. *N Engl J Med* 1983;309:888-91.
- 4) Tabuchi Y, Ogihara T, Hashizume K, Saito H, Kumahara Y. Hypotensive effect of long-term oral calcium supplementation in elderly patients with essential hypertension. *J Clin Hypertens* 1986;3:254-62.
- 5) Wyss JM, Chen YF, Meng Q, Jin H, Jirikulsomchok S, Oparil S. Dietary Ca^{2+} prevents NaCl-induced exacerbation of hypertension and increases hypothalamic norepinephrine turnover in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *J Hypertens* 1989;7:711-9.
- 6) Borowitz JL, Stebbins G, Isom G. Studies of the hypotensive effect of calcium injected into lateral brain ventricles. *Res Commun Chem Pathol Pharmacol* 1987;55:67-74.
- 7) Itoh H, Takeda K, Tanaka M, Hirata M, Kawasaki S, Hayashi J, et al. Calcium suppress central angiotensin pressor response less in SHR. *Clin Exp Hypertens* 1992;14:1017-35.
- 8) Myers RD, Veale WL, Yaksh TL. Changes in body temperature of the unanesthetized monkey produced by sodium and calcium ions perfused through the cerebral ventricles. *J Physiol* 1971;217:381-92.
- 9) Furchgott RF, Zawadzki JV. The obligatory role of endothelial cells in the relaxation of arterial smooth muscle by acetylcholine. *Nature* 1980;288:373-6.
- 10) Cherry PD, Furchgott RF, Zawadzki JV, Jothianandan. The role of endothelial cells in the relaxation of isolated arteries by bradykinin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1982;79:2105-10.
- 11) Palmer RMJ, Ashton DS, Moncada S. Vascular endothelial cells synthesis nitric oxide from L-arginine. *Nature* 1988;333:664-6.
- 12) Rees DD, Palmer RMJ, Schulz R, Hodson HF, Moncada S. Characterization of three inhibitors of nitric oxide synthase in vitro and in vivo. *Br J Pharmacol* 1990;101:746-52.
- 13) Forstermann U, Pollock JS, Schmidt HH, Heller M, Murad F. Calmodulin-dependent endothelium-derived relaxing factor/nitric oxide synthase activity is present in the particulate and cytosolic fractions of bovine aortic endothelial cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1991;88:1788-92.
- 14) Bredt DS, Hwang PM, Snyder SH. Localization of nitric oxide synthase indicating a neural role for nitric oxide. *Nature* 1990;347:768-70.
- 15) Vincent SR, Hope BT. Neurons that say NO. *Trends Neurosci* 1992;15:108-13.
- 16) Togashi H, Sakuma I, Yoshioka M, Kobayashi T, Yasuda H, Kitabatake A, et al. A central nervous system action of nitric oxide in blood pressure regulation. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 1992;262:343-7.
- 17) Sutoo D, Matsukura T, Akiyama K. Effect of intraventricular administration of calcium and calmodulin antagonist on the blood pressure in the rat. *Neurosci Lett* 1987;82:

- 297-302.
- 18) Leaf A, Coggins CH. *The neurohypophysis*. In R.H. Williams (Ed.), *Textbook of endocrinology*. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia;1974. p.80-94.
 - 19) Kusano S, Seto S, Akaoshi M, Kitamura S, Nagao S, Ozeki S, et al. Depressor effect of intraventricular administration of calcium on spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Brain Res* 1993;618:63-70.
 - 20) Magiapan ML, Simson JB. Subfornical organ: forebrain site of pressor effect of systemic angiotensin. *Neuroendocrinol* 1980;31:380-6.
 - 21) Marson O, Chernicky CL, Barnes KL, Averill DB, Ferrario CM. What is the role of the AV3V region in the production of the neurogenic actions of angiotensin in the dog? *Clin Exp Hypertens* 1984;6:1927-32.
 - 22) Schmidt HH, Nau H, Wittfoht W, Gerlach J, Prescher KE, Klein MM, et al. Arginine is a physiological precursor of endothelium-derived nitric oxide. *Eur J Pharmacol* 1988;154:213-6.
 - 23) Aisaka K, Gross SS, Griffith OW, Levi R. N^G -methyl arginine, an inhibitor of endothelium-derived nitric oxide synthesis, is a potent pressor agent in the guinea pig: Does nitric oxide regulate blood pressure in vivo? *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1989;160:881-6.
 - 24) Whittle BJR, Lopez-Belmonte J, Rees DD. Modulation of the vasodepressor actions of acetylcholine, bradykinin, substance P and endothelin in the rat by a specific inhibitor of nitric oxide formation. *Br J Pharmacol* 1989;98:646-52.
 - 25) Kilbourn RG, Gross SS, Jubran A, Adams J, Griffith OW, Levi R, et al. N^G -methyl-L-arginine inhibits tumor necrosis factor-induced hypotension: Implications for the involvement of nitric oxide. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1990;87:3629-32.
 - 26) Garthwaite J, Charles SL, Chess-Williams R. Endothelium-derived relaxing factor release on activation of NMDA receptors suggests role as intercellular messenger in the brain. *Nature (Lond.)* 1988;336:385-8.
 - 27) Knowles RG, Palacios M, Palmer RMJ, Moncada S. Formation of nitric oxide from L-arginine in the central nervous system: A transduction mechanism for stimulation of the soluble guanylate cyclase. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1989;86:5159-62.
 - 28) Bredt DS, Hwang PM, Glatt CE, Lowenstein C, Reed RR, Snyder SH. Cloned and expressed nitric oxide synthase structurally resembles cytochrome P-450 reductase. *Nature (Lond.)* 1991;351:714-8.
 - 29) Shapoval L, Sagach V, Pobegailo L. Nitric oxide influences ventrolateral medullary mechanisms of vasomotor control in the cat. *Neurosci Lett* 1991;132:47-50.
 - 30) Johnson RA, Freeman RH. Pressure natriuresis in rats during blockade of the L-arginine/nitric oxide pathway. *Hypertens* 1992;19:333-8.
 - 31) Du ZY, Dusting GJ, Woodman OL. Baroreceptor reflexes and vascular reactivity during inhibition of nitric oxide synthesis in conscious rabbits. *Eur J Pharmacol* 1992;214:21-6.
 - 32) El Karib AO, Sheng J, Betz AL, Malvin RL. The central effects of a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor (N^G -nitro-L-arginine) on blood pressure and plasma renin. *Clin Exp Hypertens* 1993;15:319-32.
 - 33) Tagawa T, Imaizumi T, Harada S, Endo T, Shiramoto M, Hirooka Y, et al. Nitric oxide influences neuronal activity in the nucleus tractus solitarius of rat brainstem slices. *Circ Res* 1994;75:70-6.
 - 34) Horn T, Smith PM, McLaughlin BE, Baue L, Marks GS, Pittman QJ, et al. Nitric oxide actions in paraventricular nucleus: Cardiovascular and neurochemical implications. *Am J Physiol* 1994;266:R306-R313.
 - 35) Gardiner SM, Compton AM, Bennett T, Palmer RMJ, Moncada S. Regional hemodynamic changes during oral ingestion of N^G -monomethyl-L-arginine or N^G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester in Brattleboro rats. *Br J Pharmacol* 1990;101:10-2.
 - 36) Baylis C, Mitruka B, Deng A. Chronic blockade of nitric oxide synthesis in the rat produces systemic hypertension and glomerular damage. *J Clin Invest* 1992;90:278-81.
 - 37) Cabrera CL, Bealer SL, Bohr DF. Central depressor action of nitric oxide is deficient in genetic hypertension. *Am J Hypertens* 1996;9:237-41.