

허혈성 전처치의 심근 보호효과 : 심근세포내 당원량과 Protein Kinase C 사이의 관계

¹
³

²

김호덕¹ · 김 현¹ · 라봉진² · 김명호² · 김철우² · 김혜원² · 김대중³ · 김영배²

Cardioprotective Effect of Ischemic Preconditioning : Relationship between Intracellular Glycogen and Protein Kinase C

Ho-Dirk Kim, MD¹, Hyun Kim, PhD¹, Bong-Jin Rah, MD², Myeong Ho Kim, MD², Chul Woo Kim, MD², Hye-Won Kim, MD², Dae-Joong Kim, MD³ and Young-Bae Kim, MD²

¹Department of Anatomy, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Suwon,

²Department of Histology, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Seoul,

³Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Recent studies suggest that the cardioprotective effect of ischemic preconditioning (IPC) is related to intracellular glycogen content in rat hearts, however, controversies still remain. **Methods :** To test this hypothesis, isolated Langendorff-perfused rabbit hearts were subjected to 45 min global ischemia followed by 120 min reperfusion with IPC (n = 10) or without IPC (ischemic control, n = 8). IPC was induced by one cycle of 5 min global ischemia and 10 min reperfusion. In the glucose (G)-free preconditioned group (n = 10), G depletion-repletion was induced by perfusion with G-free Tyrode solution for 5 min and then G-containing Tyrode solution for 10 min followed by 45 min ischemia and 120 min reperfusion. For glycogen depletion or loading, hearts were treated with sodium acetate (NA, 5 mM, n = 8) or insulin (Ins, 1 unit/L, n = 8) for 15 min before 45 min ischemia. Left ventricular function and coronary flow (CF) were continuously recorded during experiments. Myocardial cytosolic and membrane protein kinase C (PKC) activities were measured by ³²P-ATP incorporation into PKC-specific peptide ; glycogen content in the cardiac myocytes was determined by spectrophotometry with amyloglucosidase ; expression of PKC isozymes was determined by Western blot with monoclonal antibodies. Infarct size was determined by staining with tetrazolium salt and planimetry. Data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test. **Results :** IPC or G-free preconditioning enhanced LV functional recovery ; NA did not influence on functional recovery but Ins depressed it. Infarct size was significantly reduced by IPC, G-free preconditioning, and NA treatment (35.3 ± 2.1% in the ischemic control, 18.7 ± 1.2% in the IPC, 22.1 ± 1.2% in the G-free preconditioned, 16.3 ± 1.2% in the NA-treated group, and 32.8 ± 1.6% in the Ins-treated group, p < 0.05). Membrane PKC activities significantly increased by IPC, IPC and 45 min ischemia, G-free preconditioning, and G-free preconditioning and 45 min ischemia ; especially, expression of membrane PKC- increased by IPC and G-free preconditioning. Glycogen content decreased

: 2000 10 16

: 2001 1 31

: , 440 - 746

300

: (031) 299 - 6071 · : (031) 299 - 6089

E - mail : hdkim@med.skku.ac.kr

by 45 min ischemia, IPC, G-free preconditioning, and by NA treatment, but increased by Ins treatment.
Conclusion : These results suggest that in rabbit heart, intracellular glycogen may not significantly be related with the cardioprotective effect of IPC ; G-free preconditioning could not improve post-ischemic contractile dysfunction but it has an infarct size-limiting effect ; this cardioprotective effect may be related in part to activation of PKC, especially isozyme. **(Korean Circulation J 2001;31(1):5-15)**

KEY WORDS : Intracellular glycogen · Ischemic preconditioning · Myocardial protection · PKC · Rabbit heart.

서론

Henning¹⁶⁾ glucose 20% glucose 50% ATP 40% 가 pool Protein kinase C(PKC) (end effector) (ubiquitous enzyme) serine/threonine , cardiac factor , , IPC 7)8)12)13) K_{ATP} protein (glycogen) 14)15) kinase C(PKC) 가 IPC PKC

재료 및 방법

실험동물 1.7 kg (New Zealand White rabbit) Heparin(300 IU/kg) glucose 30 (ATP)

Langendorff (n = 8) glucose, 5 mM
(Size 5, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, March - Hu -
gstetten, Germany) Tyrode sodium acetate 15
(containing in mM : NaCl 140.0, KCl 4.4, CaCl₂
1.0, MgCl₂ 1.0, HEPES buffer 3.0, and glucose (n = 8)
10.0 ; pH 7.4, 37 , perfusion pressure 60 mmHg, (1 unit/l) 15 45
perfusion volume 30 ml/min) 120 .
2 3 mm PKC
(Advanced Stimulator, Harvard Apparatus, Ed - line, n = 5), 45 (base -
enbridge, UK) 1 150 (Isc, n = 5),
(4.0 V, 0.5 msec interval). Tyrode (IPC, n = 5), IPC 45
30 50 (IPC + Isc, n = 5), glucose
50 (G(-), n = 5), glucose
가 + Isc, n = 5), sodium acetate (NA, n =
= 5), sodium acetate 45
(NA + Isc, n = 5), (Ins, n =
5), 45 (Ins + Isc,
n = 5) 가 .

실험 원안

Fig. 1 (n = 8) 좌심실 기능 및 관혈류 측정
45 120 Tyrode
(IPC, n = 10) 5 , 10 가
45 120 (Harvard 50 - 8952, Ma.,
U.S.A)
2가 , glucose
(n = 10) glucose 5 (left ventricular end - diastolic pressure, LVEDP)
glucose 10 45 8 10 mmHg가 (left
120 , glu - ventricular developed pressure, LVDP),
cose (uptake) sodium acetate (+ dP/dt), .

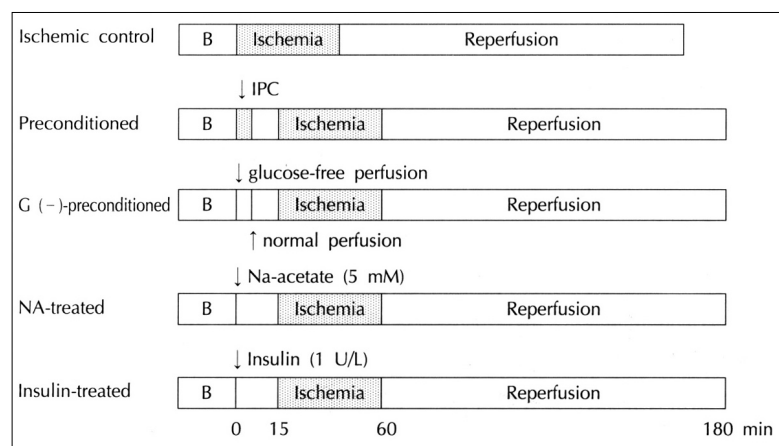


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of experimental protocol. In the glucose-free [G(-)] preconditioned group, hearts were subjected to perfusion with glucose-free Tyrode solution for 5 minutes and then with normal perfusate for 10 minutes before subsequent sustained ischemia. Abbreviations : B, baseline ; IPC, ischemic preconditioning ; NA, sodium acetate.

좌심실 경색크기 측정
Kim⁹⁾

1% triphenyltetrazolium chloride(TTC, in phosphate buffer, pH 7.4) 20 10%

2 mm 가

Protein kinase C활성도 측정
PKC Takai¹⁷⁾

() 20 mM Tris-HCl, 250 mM sucrose, 1.0 mM iodo-acetic acid, 1.0 mM PMSF(phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride), 1.0 mM EDTA(ethylene diaminetetra-acetic acid), 1.0 mM EGTA(ethyleneglycolbis(2-aminoethylether)N,N,N', N' - tetraacetic acid), 10 mM 2-mercaptoethanol(pH 7.4, 4)

가 4 100,000 g 1 (cytosol fraction) Triton X-100(0.3 vol%) 가 4 1 (membrane fraction)

PKC assay system(Amersham RPN77)

10 µg 0.2 µCi ³²P-ATP(sepecific activity, 3,000 Ci/mmol/l, Amersham) 15 (radio-activity) PKC

3 , 50 PKC

100

당원 정량

aminoglucosidase

가 glucose¹⁸⁾ 5

0.6N perchloric acid 가

0.2 ml 1M potassium carbonate 0.1 ml amyloglucosidase 2.0 ml 가 40 2

0.6N perchloric acid 1.0 ml 가

(Pharmacia - LKB, UK)

Protein kinase C 동종효소의 immunoblotting

500 mg SDS - sample buffer 가 1 (20,000 g, 4)

(50 100 µg) Laemmli¹⁹⁾

25 mA 5

PVDF (polyvinylidene difluoride membrane)

5% skim milk TBS-T (Tris - buffered saline/Tween 20 : 25 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween 20, pH 7.6)

1 1

TBS - T 2 enhanced chemiluminescence(ECL kit, Amersham)

통계처리

± (SEM)

Tukey's post-hoc test

t - test . p 0.05

결 과

좌심실 기능 및 관혈류의 변화

LVDP, +dP/dt, LVEDP

80 ± 2.7 mmHg, 1341 ± 90 mmHg
 /sec, 9 ± 0.7 mmHg, 29.0 ± 0.15 ml/min, IPC
 81 ± 1.9 mmHg, 1420 ± 65 mmHg/sec, 9 ± 0.3
 mmHg, 29.0 ± 0.14 ml/min, glucose
 79 ± 2.7 mmHg, 1345 ± 100 mmHg/sec, 9
 ± 0.4 mmHg, 29.0 ± 0.0 ml/min, sodium acetate
 79 ± 2.5 mmHg, 1441 ± 59 mmHg/sec,
 10 ± 0.3 mmHg, 29.0 ± 0.0 ml/min,
 76 ± 2.4 mmHg, 1321 ± 54 mmHg/sec, 10
 ± 0.3 mmHg, 29.0 ± 0.0 ml/min

LVDP dP/dt
 가 45
 , sodium acetate
 glucose
 LVDP가 가
 (Figs. 2 and 3). LV -
 가
 LVEDP
 IPC glucose
 sodium acetate
 (Fig. 4).
 가
 IPC glucose

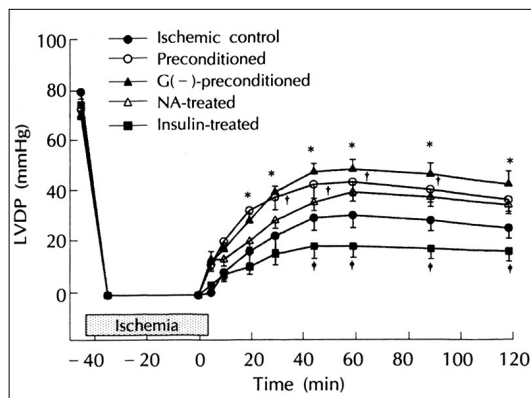


Fig. 2. Changes of the left ventricular developed pressure (LVDP) during ischemia and reperfusion. *: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs glucose-free [G(-)]-preconditioned; †: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs preconditioned; ‡: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs insulin-treated, analyzed by unpaired t-test.

가
 sodium acetate
 (Fig. 5).

심근경색 크기
 , IPC , glucose
 , sodium acetate ,
 35.3 ± 2.1 , 18.7 ± 1.2 , 22.1 ± 1.2 , 16.3 ± 1.2 ,
 $32.8 \pm 1.6\%$ IPC , glucose
 , sodium acetate

(Fig. 6).

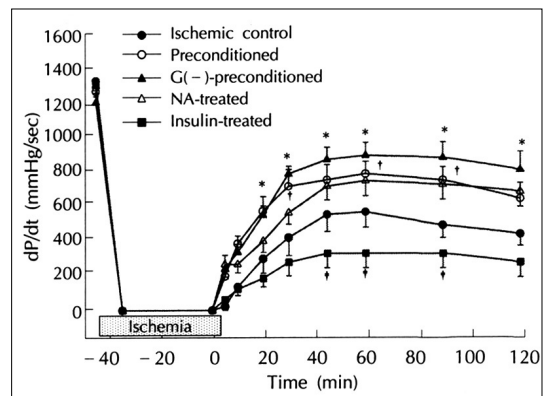


Fig. 3. Changes of the dP/dt (contractility) during ischemia and reperfusion. *: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs glucose-free [G(-)]-preconditioned; †: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs preconditioned; ‡: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs insulin-treated, analyzed by unpaired t-test.

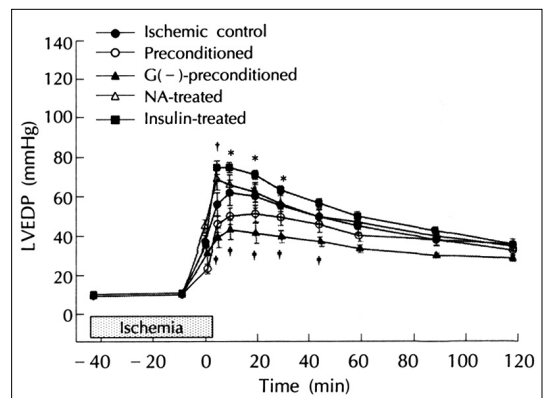


Fig. 4. Changes of the left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) during ischemia and reperfusion. *: $p < 0.05$, †: $p < 0.01$, ischemic control vs insulin-treated; ‡: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs glucose-free [G(-)] preconditioned, analyzed by unpaired t-test.

Protein kinase C 활성도 변화

PKC
IPC, glucose
45
PKC
IPC, glucose
45
가 (Fig. 7).

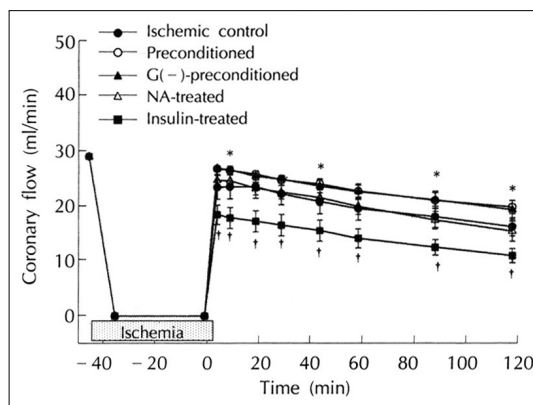


Fig. 5. Changes of the coronary flow during ischemia and reperfusion. *: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs preconditioned; †: $p < 0.05$, ischemic control vs insulin-treated, analyzed by unpaired t-test.

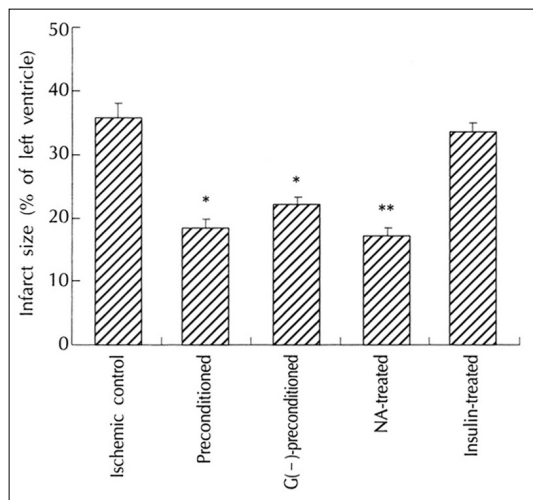


Fig. 6. Infarct size. Infarct size was significantly reduced by preconditioning, glucose-free [G(-)]-preconditioning, and sodium acetate treatment. *: $p < 0.05$, †: $p < 0.01$, vs ischemic control.

당원량의 변화

IPC, glucose
sodium acetate
IPC, glucose
가 45

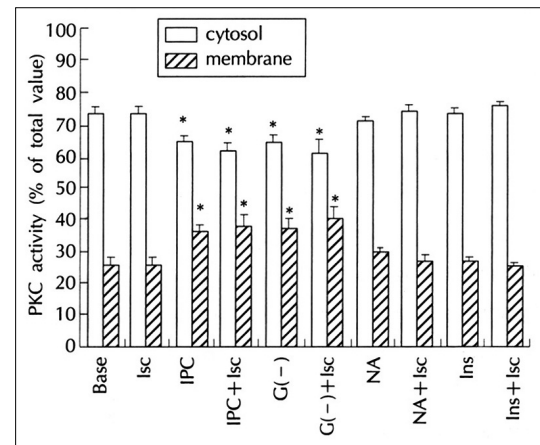


Fig. 7. PKC activity. Cytosol PKC activity decreased and membrane PKC activity increased after ischemic preconditioning (IPC), IPC and 45 min ischemia (Isc), glucose-free preconditioning [G(-)], and G(-) and 45 min ischemia. *: $p < 0.05$, vs baseline (Base).

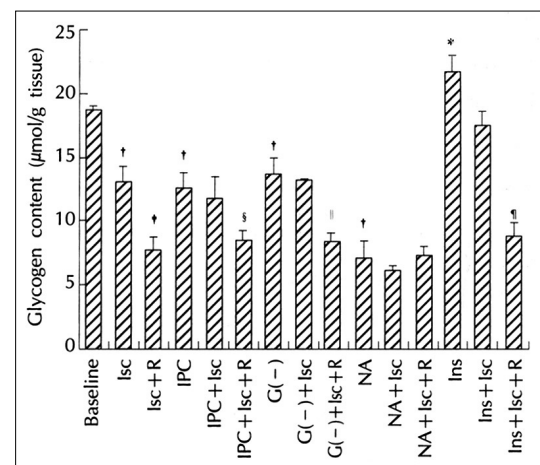


Fig. 8. Glycogen content in the cardiac myocytes. Glycogen content decreased after ischemic preconditioning, glucose-free [G(-)] preconditioning, and sodium acetate (NA) treatment; it increased after insulin (Ins) treatment. However, glycogen content decreased after 120 min reperfusion (R) in all experimental groups. *: $p < 0.05$, †: $p < 0.01$, vs baseline; ‡: $p < 0.01$, vs Isc; §: $p < 0.05$, vs IPC; ¶: $p < 0.01$, vs G(-); ¶: $p < 0.01$, vs Ins.

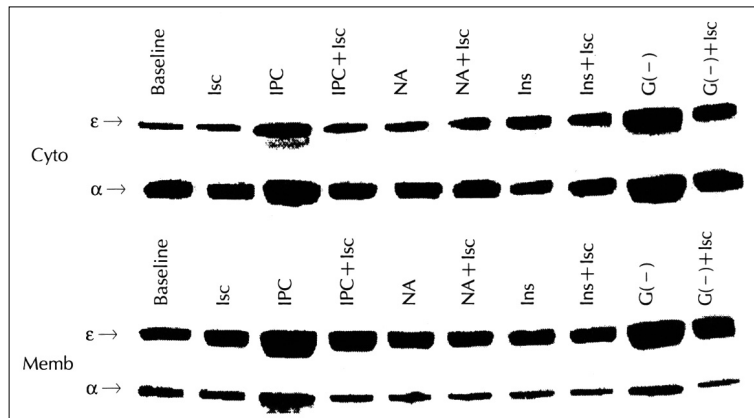


Fig. 9. Immunoblots of protein kinase C (PKC) isozymes. In the α isozymes, expression of the cytosolic fractions increased after ischemic preconditioning (IPC) and glucose-free preconditioning [G(-)]; expression of the membrane fractions increased after IPC. In the ϵ isozymes, cytosolic fractions increased after IPC, G(-), and G(-) and 45 min ischemia (Isc); membrane fractions increased after IPC, IPC and Isc, G(-), and G(-) and Isc.

가
21) Bailey
22) glucose
(Fig. 8).
가,
가
Protein kinase C 동종효소에 대한 immunoblotting
PKC , , , , 가
Western blot , , , ,
가
(Fig. 9). PKC -
IPC , glucose
가
IPC 가
PKC -
, glucose , glucose 45
가
IPC , IPC 45 , glucose
, glucose 45 가
PKC -
가 glucose IPC 가
glucose
가 IPC
15)
, 45 glucose
sodium acetate LVDP, (dP/
dt)
80 85% ,
가 , 20)

가 가 45
90% , IPC 5 15
가 85 90%
LVEDP , 120
가 45
IPC glucose
. King Opie²³⁾
IPC
Asimakis²⁴⁾
IPC
가 IPC
가
IPC
LVEDP
sodium acetate
. IPC
가 .
LVEDP, ,
Glucose 결핍 전처치와 protein kinase C
, PKC IPC , IPC
45 , glucose , glucose
45
PKC IPC , IPC 45 ,
glucose , glucose 45
가 . sodium
acetate
가 .
가 120
가 .
(35%)
33% 가 IPC , PKC sodium acetate
glucose , sodium acetate PKC
19, 22, 16%
. glucose
glucose
가
가
sodium acetate
가
, IPC, DAG PKC
key protein 가

, glucose
 sodium acetate 가
 PKC , glu -
 cose
 PKC 가
 . PKC
 IPC glucose 가
 . 45
 , IPC , glucose , sodium
 acetate
 가 . 120 sodium ac -
 etate

결 론 :

IPC
 glucose
 가 가
 가
 PKC

중심 단어 :

PKC.

REFERENCES

- Hearse DJ, Yellon DM. *Why are we still in doubt about infarct size limitation? The experimentalist's view point.* In: Hearse DJ, Yellon DM, editors. *Therapeutic Approaches to Myocardial Infarct Size Limitation.* New York: Raven Press;1984. p.17-41.
- Murry CE, Jennings RB, Reimer KA. *Preconditioning with ischemia: A delay of lethal cell injury in ischemic myocardium.* *Circulation* 1986;74:1124-36.
- Yoo HJ, Park JS, Kim H, Ryoo UH, Rah BJ, Kim HD. *Ischemic preconditioning in isolated rabbit heart: Effect on left ventricular function, infarct size, and protein kinase C.* *Korean Circ J* 1996;26:541-52.
- Schott RJ, Rohmann S, Braun ER, Schaper W. *Ischemic preconditioning reduces infarct size in swine myocardium.* *Circ Res* 1990;66:1133-42.
- Kitakaze M, Hori M, Takashima S, Sato H, Kamada T. *Augmentation of adenosine production during ischemia as a possible mechanism of myocardial protection in ischemic preconditioning.* *Circulation* 1991;84(Suppl): -306.
- Li Y, Kloner RA. *The cardioprotective effects of ischemic 'pre-conditioning' are not mediated by adenosine receptors in rat hearts.* *Circulation* 1993;87:1642-6.
- Downey JM, Liu Y, Ytrehus K. *Adenosine and the antiinfarct effects of preconditioning.* In: Przyklenk K, Kloner RA, Yellon DM, editors. *Ischemic Preconditioning. The Concept of Endogenous Cardioprotection.* Boston: Kluwer;1994. p.137-52.
- Ytrehus K, Liu Y, Downey JM. *Preconditioning protects ischemic rabbit heart by protein kinase C activation.* *Am J Physiol* 1994;266:H1145-H1152.
- Kim DJ, Kim H, Park JI, Shim TS, Rah BJ, Kim HD. *Relation between ischemic preconditioning and the duration of sustained ischemia.* *J Korean Med Sci* 1995;10: 121-31.
- Cohen MV, Liu GS, Downey JM. *Preconditioning causes improved wall motion as well as smaller infarcts after transient coronary occlusion in rabbits.* *Circulation* 1991; 84:341-9.
- Gross GJ, Auchampach JA. *Blockade of ATP-sensitive potassium channels prevents myocardial preconditioning in dogs.* *Circ Res* 1992;70:223-33.
- Kim H, Kim DJ, Kim SS, Rah BJ, Kim HD. *The cardioprotective effect of ischemic preconditioning: Role of adenosine and protein kinase C.* *Korean Circulation J* 1997;27:1004-16.
- Liu Y, Ytrehus K, Downey JM. *Evidence that translocation of protein kinase C is a key event during ischemic preconditioning of rabbit myocardium.* *J Mol Cell Cardiol* 1994;26:661-8.
- Wolfe CL, Sievers RE, Visseren FLJ, Donnelly TJ. *Loss of myocardial protection after preconditioning correlates with the time course of glycogen recovery within the preconditioned segment.* *Circulation* 1993;87:881-92.
- Soares PR, de Albuquerque CP, Chacko VP, Gerstenblith G, Weiss RG. *Role of preischemic glycogen depletion in the improvement of postischemic metabolic and contractile recovery of ischemia-preconditioned rat hearts.* *Circulation* 1997;96:975-83.
- Henning SL, Wambolt RB, Schonekess BO, Lopaschuk GD, Allard MF. *Contribution of glycogen to aerobic myocardial glucose utilization.* *Circulation* 1996;93:1549-55.
- Takai Y, Kishimoto A, Inoue M, Nishizuka Y. *Studies on a cyclic nucleotide-independent protein kinase and its proenzyme in mammalian tissue: I. Purification and characterization of an active enzyme from bovine cerebellum.* *J Biol Chem* 1977;252:7603-9.
- Dietrich K, Karl D. *Glycogen determination with amyloglucosidase.* In: *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis.* San Diego: Academic Press;1974. p.1127-31.
- Laemmli UK. *Cleavage of structural proteins during assembly of the head of the bacteriophage T4.* *Nature* 1970; 227:681-5.
- Garlick PB, Radda GK, Seeley PJ. *Studies of acidosis in the ischemic heart by phosphorus nuclear magnetic resonance.* *Biochem J* 1979;184:547-54.
- Neely JR, Grotyohann LW. *Role of glycolytic products in damage to ischemic myocardium: Dissociation of adenosine triphosphate levels and recovery of function of reperfused ischemic hearts.* *Circ Res* 1984;55:816-24.
- Bailey IA, Radda GK, Seymour A-ML, Williams SR. *The*

- effects of insulin on myocardial metabolism and acidosis in normoxia and ischaemia. Biochim Biophys Acta 1982; 720:17-27.*
- 23) King LM, Opie LH. *Does preconditioning act by glycogen depletion in the isolated rat heart? J Mol Cell Cardiol 1996;28:2305-21.*
 - 24) Asimakis GK. *Myocardial glycogen depletion cannot explain the cardioprotective effects of ischemic preconditioning in the rat heart. J Mol Cell Cardiol 1996;28:563-70.*
 - 25) Armstrong SC, Ganote CE. *Effects of protein phosphatase inhibitors okadaic acid and calyculin A on metabolically inhibited and ischaemic isolated myocytes. J Mol Cell Cardiol 1992;24:869-84.*
 - 26) Przyklenk K, Sussman MA, Simkhovich BZ, Kloner RA. *Does ischemic preconditioning trigger translocation of protein kinase C in the canine model? Circulation 1995; 92:1546-77.*
 - 27) Vogt A, Barancik M, Weihrauch D, Arras M, Podzuweit T, Schaper W. *Protein kinase C inhibitors reduce infarct size in pig heart in vivo. Circulation 1994;90 (Suppl 1):I-647.*