

흰쥐 심근에서 유리 지방산이 세포막 활동전위와 ATP-민감성 칼륨통로 활성화에 미치는 영향

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Influences of Free Fatty Acids on Transmembrane Action Potential and ATP-Sensitive Potassium Channel Activity in Rat Myocardium

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ABSTRACT

Background : To evaluate the role of free fatty acids on the ischemic myocardium, influences of various free fatty acids upon transmembrane action potential and ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel activity were examined in the ventricular myocardium and single cardiac myocytes. **Methods :** K_{ATP} channel activities were measured in the enzymatically (collagenase) isolated single rat ventricular cardiac myocytes by the method of the excised inside-out and the cell-attached patch clamp, and transmembrane action potentials were recorded using the conventional 3M-KCl microelectrode techniques in the rat ventricular myocardium. **Results :** Free fatty acids [FFAs ; arachidonic acid (AA), linoleic acid (LA) and lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC)] reduced the K_{ATP} channel activity in a dose-dependent manner in the inside-out patch, and 50%-inhibition concentrations (IC 50) were 88 ± 11.2 , 49 ± 12.5 , and 188 ± 17.4 μM respectively. Both frequency of channel opening and the mean open-burst duration were markedly decreased, but the amplitude of single channel currents were not changed by the FFAs. AA (50 μM) and LPC (50 μM) did not affect the dinitrophenol (DNP, 50 μM)-induced K_{ATP} channel activity, whereas LA (50 μM) had a tendency to reduce the activity. The channel inhibition effects by 10 μM AA in the inside-out patch were significantly augmented by diclofenac (10 μM), but was not changed by nordihydroguaiaretic acid. FFAs never stimulated K_{ATP} channel activity, even in the inside-out patch where K_{ATP} channel activity reduced in the presence of internal ATP (100 μM). Time for 90% repolarization (APD_{90}) significantly increased during superfusion of the FFAs, to 22 (50 μM AA), 24 (50 μM LA), and 18 (50 μM LPC)% from those of the control at the time of 10 min superfusion, but the other action potential characteristics were not changed by the FFAs. AA (10 μM) attenuated cromakalim (10 μM)-induced APD_{90} shortening effects. **Conclusion :** It was inferred that FFAs inhibit the K_{ATP} channel activity directly by themselves and/or indirectly by their metabolites in the rat ventricular cardiomyocytes, and therefore, duration of action potential lengthens to be a burden over the ischemic myocardium

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KEY WORDS : Free fatty acids · Action potential · K_{ATP} channel · Rat · Ventricle.

phospholipid arachidonic acid

서 론

가

ATP(adenosine triphosphate) (late phase) (de - gradation)

(K_{ATP})가 .¹⁻⁶⁾ K_{ATP} 가

, ATP 가 .¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾ Kim,¹⁷⁾ Wallert¹⁸⁾ ,

가 가 가 arachidonic acid가 K_{ATP}

ATP ATP/ADP 가 arachidonate - activated K^+

(K^+) (K^+ ef - flux)

K^+

Bouchard¹⁹⁾

Langendorff cycl - oooxygenase prostaglandin I_2 , E_2

D₂가 (coronary perfusion pressure)

가 K_{ATP} glibenclamide

, Zhang²⁰⁾²¹⁾

prostaglandin F_2 가 가 sulfonylurea

glibenclamide .

Nielsen - Kudsk Thirstrup,²²⁾ Jackson²³⁾

prostaglandin F_2 가 가 sulfonylurea 가

Arachidonic acid (free fatty acid) (phospholipid)

cyclooxygenase lipoxxygenase pathway prostaglandin

leukotriene 가 patch clamp

phospholipase A₂가 arachidonic acid 3M - KCl

가

K_{ATP}

방 법

Patch clamp 실험

250 g Sprague Dawley
Langendorff 37
Krebs - Henseleit (: 118 mM NaCl, 4.7
mM KCl, 1.2 mM $MgSO_4$, 1.2 mM KH_2PO_4 , 10 mM
HEPES, 25 mM $NaHCO_3$, 10 mM pyruvate, 11 mM
dextrose 1 mM $CaCl_2$) 4 ml/
min 5 ,
 Ca^{2+} - free Krebs - Henseleit
collagenase(CLS type II, Worthington
Biochemical Co.) 0.7 mg/ml Ca^{2+} - free
Krebs - Henseleit 40
1% albumin
 Ca^{2+} - free Krebs - Henseleit 가
1% albumin
 Ca^{2+} - free Krebs - Henseleit
(Inverted microscope, American
Optical Co.) 가 가
(internal, bath pipette) 140 mM KCl,
2 mM $MgCl_2$, 5 mM EGTA 10 mM HE - PES
pH HCl 7.2
Patch clamp , 1.5 mm
borosilicate (#7052, World Precision Ins -
truments Co.) (2 - stage pipette
puller ; PP - 83, Narishige) 4~5
M , (Stereozoom mi -
croscope ; SMZ - 2B, Nikon)

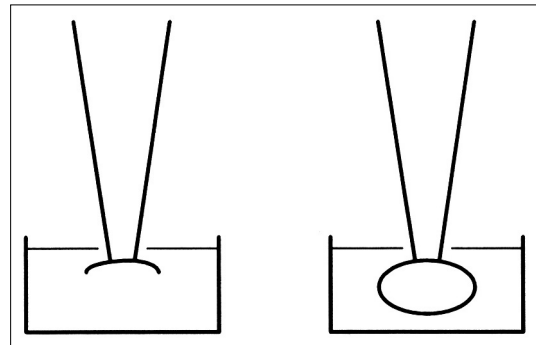


Fig. 1. Patch clamp configurations used in the present study in the single rat ventricular cardiac myocytes. Left : Excised inside-out patch, Right : Cell-attached patch.

Sylgard(Corning Co.)

(Microforge ; MF - 83, Narishige)

가 5~10 M

gigaohmseal patch clamp

excised insideout cell - attached membrane
patch ²⁴⁾ (Fig. 1).

patch clamp (Axopatch 200A, Axon
Instruments Inc.) (cut - off frequency 2
kHz) PCM(pulse code modulation)

(digital data recorder ; VR - 10B, Instru -
tech Co.) (SV - 14D, Samsung)

A/D converter(Digidata

1200, Axon Instruments Inc.) , pClamp
(Ver 6.0, Axon Instruments Inc.)

half - maximum

singleunit amplitude threshold

, open time closed time 30

500 Hz cut - off frequ -
ency(fc) filtering , leastsquares

fitting . Open probability(P_o) Spruce ²⁵⁾

$$P_o = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n t_j \right) / (T_d n)$$

t_j $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 가
 가 , T_d
 , n control
 가 . P_o 30
 relative open probability (relative activity)
 P_o P_o
 P_o excised inside-out
 patch open probability 1
 open probability

Transmembrane 활동전위 측정 실험

Patch clamp

$3 \times 2 \times 1$ mm Tyrode (
 : NaCl 131 mM, NaHCO_3 18 mM, KCl 5.4 mM,
 NaH_2PO_4 1.8 mM, MgCl_2 1.0 mM, CaCl_2 1.8 mM,
 Dextrose 5.5 mM, 95% O_2 - 5% CO_2 가
 bubbling pH = 7.4
 37°C) 7 ml/min
 bath 1
 transmembrane

Microelectrode puller (Vertical type, Stoelting Co.)
 3M KCl
 (DC 10~30 M) mi -
 cromanipulator (3 axis, Brinkmann)
 electrometer (S7071A, WPI)
 (5113, Tektronix) physiolo -
 gical recorder (2400, Gould)
 (C-51, Tektronics)
 .
 (S48, Grass) bipolar silver electrode(
 0.1 mm) 1.5 Hz ,
 1 msec

, (maximum diastolic
 potential ; MDP, mV), (action po -
 tential amplitude ; APA, mV), 90%
 (action potential duration ; APD_{90} , msec),
 phase 0 (dV/dt_{max} ;
 V/sec) . dV/dt_{max} electrometer
 differentiator amplifier(
)
 (Fig. 2).

실험에 사용한 시약

arachidonic acid, linoleic acid, ly -
 sophosphatidylcholine , K_{ATP}
 glibenclamide, (opener) cromakalim

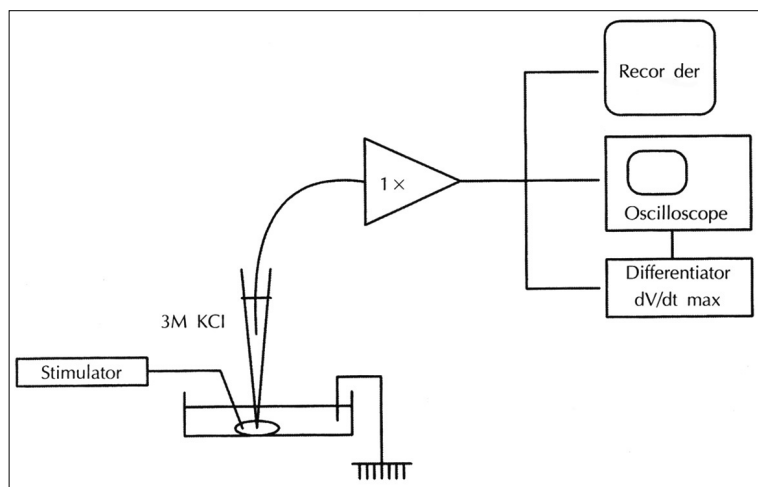


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of the electrical recording system (conventional 3M-KCl microelectrode technique) for measuring transmembrane action potential in the rat ventricular fibers.

, cyclooxygenase diclofenac, lipoxige- slope conductance $62 \pm 1.3 \text{ pS}$ (5) . - 60
 nase nordihydroguaiaretic acid . mV 3.7 ± 0.26
 dinitrophenol , adenosine tri - pA (5) 가 dwell time
 phosphate . Sigma chemical .
 company (St. Louis, USA) . ATP -
 DMSO sonifica - (K_{ATP}) .
 tion . patch clamp -
 . 60 mV

실험 성적의 유의성 검증

Student's *t*-test $p < 0.05$
가 .

- 60 mV

결 과

Fig. 4. Current-voltage (I-V) relationship of the K_{ATP} channel activities. Recordings were obtained in the excised inside-out patch at different clamp potentials ranging from -100 to +100 mV (left panel). Current-voltage relationship curve (right panel) was plotted by the single channel currents from the left panel.

Fig. 3. Representative recording of the typical K_{ATP} channel activity in the excised inside-out patch at -60 mV holding potential. The channel activity appeared immediately after making inside-out patch, and 1 mM ATP almost completely inhibited the channel activity. The channel activity reappeared when the ATP washed out from the bath solution, and then 50μ M glibenclamide inhibited the channel activity again.

arachidonic acid(AA), linoleic acid(LA) lysophosphatidylcholine(LPC) K_{ATP}

7~10 (Fig. 5). (μM) 10 (%) (Fig. 6) (regression line) 50% , AA 88 ± 11.2 , LA 49 ± 12.5 LPC $188 \pm 17.4 \mu M$ (3~4) LA>AA>LPC (frequency) (mean open - burst time) (Fig. 7). Excised inside - out patch

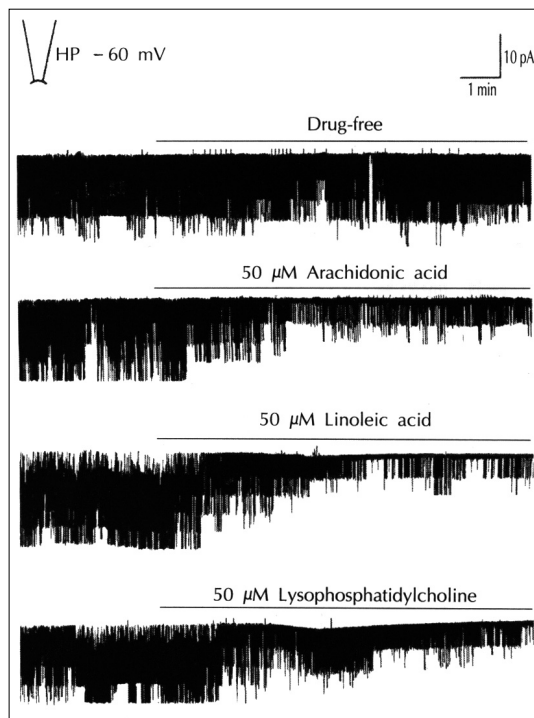


Fig. 5. Effects of free fatty acids (FFAs) on the K_{ATP} channel activities. Recordings are showing that the three FFAs inhibited the channel activities at -60 mV holding potential in the excised inside-out patch.

5 - slope conductance 62 ± 1.3 (), 62 ± 1.4 (AA), 61 ± 1.6 (LA), 62 ± 1.1 pS (3) 가 .

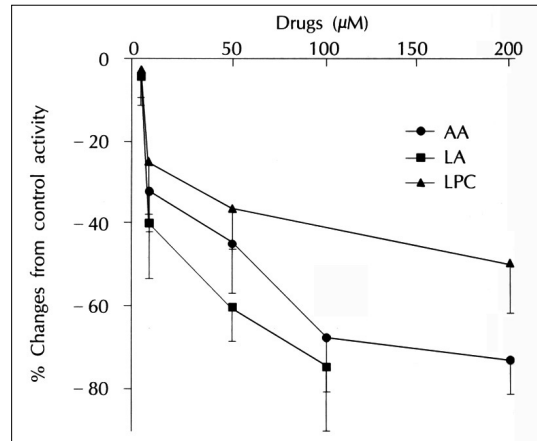


Fig. 6. Dose-response curves of K_{ATP} channel inhibition by the three free fatty acids in the excised inside-out patch. AA : arachidonic acid, LA : linoleic acid, LPC : lysophosphatidylcholine. Each point denotes the mean of 3 - 4 experiments and the vertical bar is SEM.

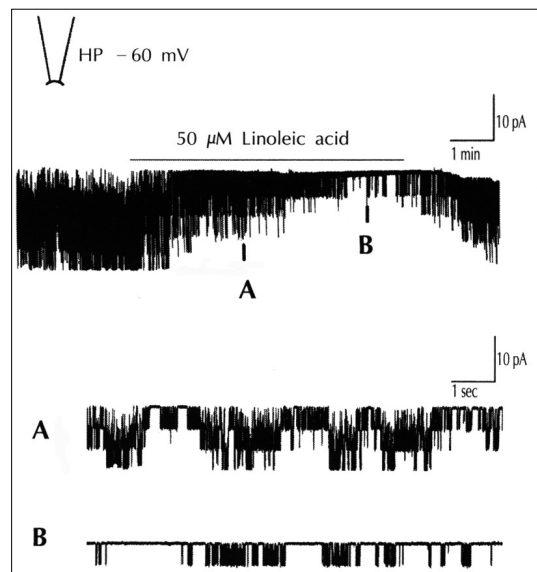


Fig. 7. An aspect of channel inhibition by the linoleic acid (upper trace). Both channel opening frequencies and the mean open-burst durations were markedly decreased as shown by the channel openings at the times marked A and B at expanded scale. Single channel current amplitudes, however, were not affected (lower two traces).

Cyclooxygenase lipoxygenase 가

Excised inside-out patch

arachidonic acid 10 μ M K_{ATP}

cyclooxygenase diclofenac(10 μ M)

가 ($p<0.05$) lipoxyge -

nase nordihydroguaiaretic acid(NDGA, 10 μ M)

linoleic acid lysophosph -

atidylcholine K_{ATP} diclof -

enac(10 μ M) NDGA(10 μ M)

(Fig. 8, Table 1).

Cell - attached patch bath

K_{ATP}

Cell - attached patch(- 60 mV holding potential)

dinitrophenol(DNP) 50 μ M

bath K_{ATP}

(AA, LA LPC 50 μ M) 가

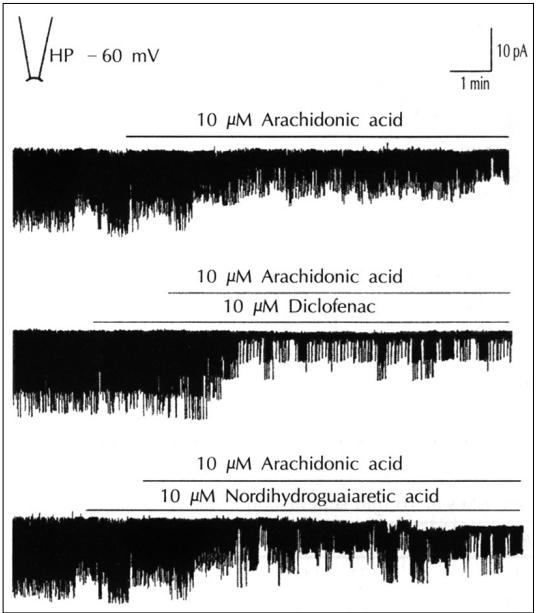


Fig. 8. Influence of diclofenac (a cyclooxygenase inhibitor) and nordihydroguaiaretic acid (a lipoxygenase inhibitor) on the K_{ATP} channel inhibition effect of arachidonic acid (10 μ M) in the excised inside-out patch at - 60 mV holding potential. The inhibitory effect was augmented significantly in the presence of 10 μ M diclofenac, but was not affected by 10 μ M nordihydroguaiaretic acid.

bath

. DNP 50 μ M K_{ATP}

가 5~7

Table 1. Influences of cyclooxygenase (Diclofenac) and lipoxygenase (NDGA) inhibitor on the K_{ATP} channel activity inhibition by free fatty acids after 10 min after application in the excised inside-out patch in rat ventricular cardiac myocytes

	Control	Treatments	
		Diclofenac (10 μ M)	NDGA (10 μ M)
AA (10 μ M)	0.71 \pm .011	0.35 \pm 0.09*	0.79 \pm 0.13
LA (10 μ M)	0.55 \pm 0.14	0.56 \pm 0.15	0.65 \pm 0.14
LPC (50 μ M)	0.63 \pm 0.11	0.59 \pm 0.13	0.68 \pm 0.15

Numerals are mean relative activity to the activity immediately after making inside-out patch preparation, \pm SEM of 5 to 6 experiments. NDGA : nordihydroguaiaretic acid, AA : arachidonic acid, LA : linoleic acid, LPC : lysophosphatidylcholine. * : $p<0.05$ by Student's t-test as compared to the control

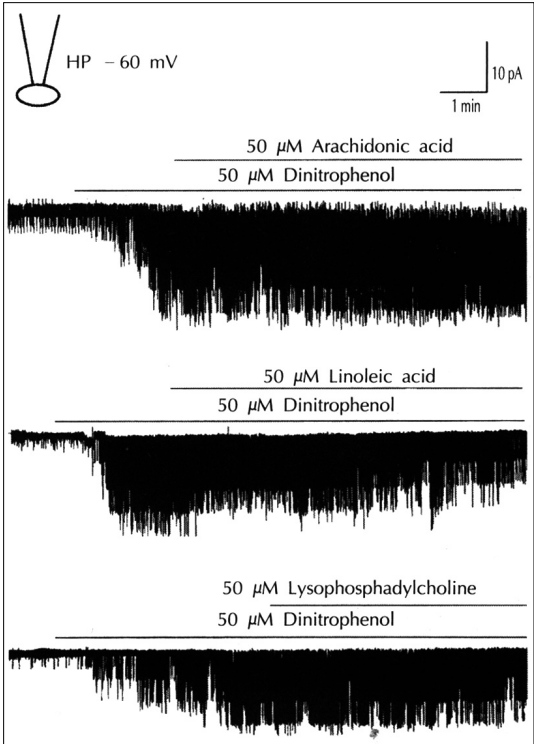


Fig. 9. Effect of free fatty acids on the dinitrophenol (DNP)-induced K_{ATP} channel activity in the cell-attached patch at - 60 mV holding potential. Arachidonic acid or lysophosphatidylcholine added to the bath solution did not affect the dinitrophenol (DNP)-induced channel activity, but linoleic acid slightly reduced the DNP-induced channel activity.

bath 가 AA LPC 50 μ M excised
inside - out patch DNP 50 μ M
, LA DNP
(Fig. 9).

Excised inside - out patch ATP

Excised inside - out patch
ATP가 ([ATP]_i=0) K_{ATP}
가

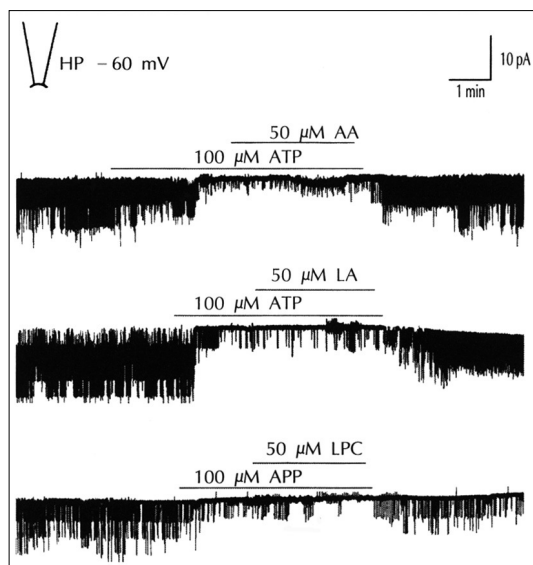


Fig. 10. Effects of the three free fatty acids (FFAs; AA arachidonic acid, LA linoleic acid and LPC lysophosphatidyl-choline) on the attenuated K_{ATP} channel activity by internal ATP in the inside-out patch at -60 mV holding potential. FFAs did not increase the channel activity even in the presence of internal ATP.

Table 2. Effects of various free fatty acids on action potential characteristics at 10 min superfusion in rat ventricular fibers

	MDP (mV)	dV/dt _{max} (V/sec)	APA (mV)	APD ₉₀ (ms)
Control	-81 ± 1.2	241 ± 18.9	121 ± 2.9	196 ± 5.2
AA (10 μ M)	-79 ± 2.1	225 ± 14.2	119 ± 2.0	239 ± 5.2**
LA (10 μ M)	-78 ± 1.5	218 ± 13.5	120 ± 2.7	243 ± 5.7**
LPC (50 μ M)	-80 ± 1.4	232 ± 15.2	117 ± 4.1	231 ± 4.9*

MDP : maximal diastolic potential, dV/dt_{max} : maximum upstroke velocity of phase 0 depolarization, APA : action potential amplitude, APD₉₀ : action potential duration at 90% repolarization. AA (arachidonic acid), LA (linoleic acid), LPC (lysophosphatidylcholine). Numerals are mean ± SEM of 5 to 6 experimental results. * : p<0.05, ** : p<0.01 by Student's t-test as compared to the control.

K_{ATP} 가 가
excised inside - out patch
ATP 100 μ M
(AA, LA LPC 50 μ M)
가
ATP
가 (Fig. 10).

Transmembrane 활동전위 측정 실험

Tyrode

(maximum diastolic potentials ; MDP) -81 ±
1.2 mV, phase 0 (dV/dt max)
241 ± 18.9 V/sec, (action potential
amplitude ; APA) 121 ± 2.9 mV, 90%
(action potential duration ; APD₉₀)
196 ± 5.2 msec (Table 2 control).

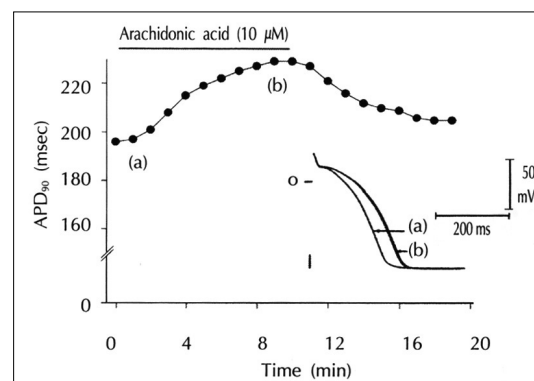


Fig. 11. Effect of arachidonic acid on the action potential duration (APD₉₀) in the ventricular fiber. 10 μ M arachidonic acid lengthened APD₉₀ up to 22% of the control

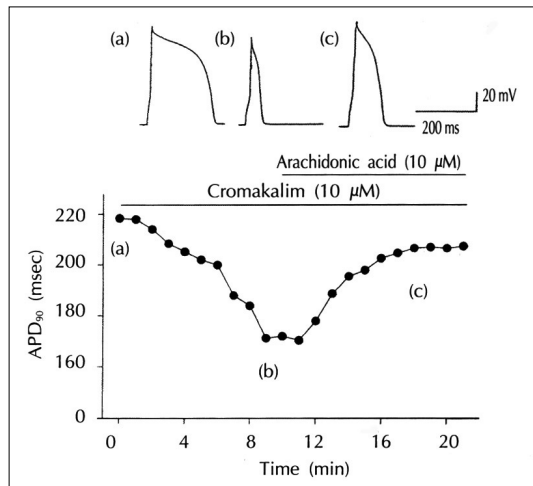


Fig. 12. Influence of arachidonic acid on the action potential duration (APD₉₀) during cromakalim (10 μ M) application in the ventricular fiber. Arachidonic acid (10 μ M) attenuated the cromakalim-induced APD₉₀-shortening effect.

가
90%
(APD₉₀) 가 7~10
가 , 10 μ M arach-
idonic acid linoleic acid 50 μ M lyso-
phosphatidylcholine
22, 24 18% 가 . APD 90
가 (Fig.
11, Table 2).

Cromakalim
K_{ATP} opener cromakalim(10 μ M)
APD₉₀ arachi-
donic acid(10 μ M)
(Fig. 12).

고 찰

ATP- (K_{ATP}) (sp -
ecies) ATP ATP/
ADP
(26 - 28)
(29 - 31)

7)
32 - 34) K⁺ 35)36) (K⁺)
K_{ATP} 가 ATP
(efflux) K⁺
(late stage - 20)
가 ,
arachidonic acid lysophos-
pholipid
,
38 - 40) arachidonic
acid
K_{ATP}
Langendorff

ATP- (K_{ATP})
patch clamp
excised
inside - out patch , ATP가
1 mM ATP
가 가 ATP
K_{ATP} glibenclamide
K_{ATP}
slope conductance가 62
pS
conductance³⁾⁴⁾⁴¹⁾

Excised inside - out patch K_{ATP}
arachidonic acid 가
Langendorff arachidonic acid가
가 가 K_{ATP}
glibenclamide 19)
whole - cell

ATP - free pipette (dialyzing) K_{ATP}

K_{ATP} arachidonic acid

42)

K_{ATP} 가

Ordway 43) K^+ 가

Cell - attached patch ATP , Kim

Clapham¹⁷⁾ arachidonic acid pros -

taglandin

K^+ prostaglandin

K_{ATP} bath K_{ATP}

dinitrophenol³⁾⁸⁾ cAMP, IP_3 DAG

가

linoleic acid K_{ATP} 44 - 49)

ar -

achidonic acid lysophosphatidylcholine K_{ATP} Excised inside - out patch (in -

가 ternal solution) ATP patch

K_{ATP} 가

linoleic acid가

dinitrophenol - induced K_{ATP} 가

linoleic acid가 K_{ATP}

가 excised

inside - out patch

100 μ M ATP

collagenase 가

가 K_{ATP} 가

Xiaoping Lee⁴³⁾

arachidonic acid (10 μ M) K_{ATP} whole - cell 1

가 cyclooxygenase dic - mM ATP pipette arachidonic acid

lofenac lipoxigenase bath K_{ATP} 가

nordihydroguaiaretic acid K_{ATP}

가

inside - out

achidonic acid 가 lipoxigenase pathway

leukotriene transmembrane 90%

K_{ATP} (APD₉₀)

Cell -

Arachidonic acid K_{ATP} attached patch arachidonic acid lysophosp -

가 hatidylcholine K_{ATP}

(second messenger) K_{ATP}

가

linoleic acid가 cell - attached patch K_{ATP}

eicosanoid arachidonic acid , K_{ATP}

opener cromakalim . AA(50 μ M)
 가 arachidonic acid , LPC(50 μ M) cell - attached patch bath
 가 가 K_{ATP} 가 dinitrophenol(50 μ M)
 .
 K_{ATP} μ M) LA(50
 . 10 μ M
 가 AA excised inside - out patch K_{ATP}
 cyclooxygenase diclofenac(10
 μ M) 가 lipoxygenase
 nordihydroguaiaretic acid(10 μ M)
 . AA(50 μ M), LA(50 μ M)
 요 약 LPC(50 μ M) excised inside - out patch
 100 μ M ATP K_{ATP}
 가 .

연구배경 :

Arachidonic acid

10
 APD 90 , 10 μ M AA LA
 50 μ M LPC 22%, 24% 18%
 가 . 10 μ M AA cromakalim(10 μ M)
 APD 90 .

ATP -

Langendorff

결 론 :

ATP - (K_{ATP})
 patch clamp transmembrane 가

K_{ATP}
 가 , 가

중심 단어 : . . ATP -

방 법 :

K_{ATP} (collagenase)
 excised inside - out
 cell - attached patch clamp ,
 transmembrane

98 - 3) 1998 (

3M - KCl

결 과 :

Arachidonic acid(AA), linoleic acid(LA) ly -
 sphosphatidylcholine(LPC) excised inside - out
 patch K_{ATP}
 50% (IC_{50}) AA
 88 \pm 11.2, LA 49 \pm 12.5 LPC 188 \pm 17.4
 μ M .

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