

cGMP

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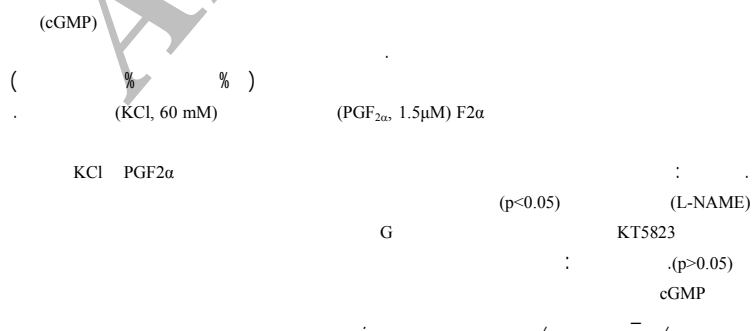
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Effect of endothelium and cGMP on vasorelaxant effect of 17 β -estradiol in human saphenous vein*Azarmi Y.^{1,2}, Babaei H.^{1,2}¹Faculty of Pharmacy, ²Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Received: 2006/2/20, Accepted: 2006/5/21

OBJECTIVES: Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. Compared to men of similar age, pre-menopausal women have significantly lower incidence of adverse cardiovascular event including coronary heart disease, essential hypertension and stroke. The incidence of these disorders increases in women with absence of functional ovaries. Estrogen therapy of post menopausal women reduces the incidence of these diseases. This beneficial effect of estrogen may have several mechanisms. The vasorelaxant effect of estrogens on vasculature is one of the important cardioprotective effects. The exact underlying molecular mechanism of this estrogen-induced vasodilatation has not yet been determined. Considering the important roles of veins in preload and heart failure and coronary artery diseases, in this study the acute relaxant effect of 17 β -estradiol and role of endothelium and cyclic guanosin mono phosphate (cGMP) on this effect has been investigated on human saphenous vein. **Methods:** Rings of human saphenous vein with 3-5 mm length were prepared and equilibrated in Krebs' solution under 3 g tension (37 °C ; 95% O₂ ; 5% CO₂) for 60 min. In the various experiments, the vascular rings were contracted with prostaglandin F_{2 α} (PGF_{2 α} , 1.5 μ M), or potassium chloride (KCl, 60 mM). When contraction was stable 17 β -estradiol was applied for 40 minutes in the presence or absence of endothelium and different inhibitors. Relaxation was expressed as % reversal of contraction induced by vasoactive agents. **Results:** 17 β -estradiol (5-40 μ M) elicited a concentration-dependent relaxation of KCl- and PGF_{2 α} -induced active tone in human saphenous vein rings. Incubation of veins for 20 min with methylen blue or N-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) reduced the relaxant effect of estrogen, significantly (p<0.05). This reduction was disappeared by denuding endothelium. However, when intact tissues were incubated with 10 μ M indomethacin, cyclooxygenase inhibitor or 1 μ M KT5823, a protein kinase G inhibitor or cyclohexamide (100 μ M) or puromycin (10 μ M) protein synthetase inhibitors, the vasorelaxant effect of 17 β -estradiol on PGF_{2 α} -induced contraction was not modified significantly (p>0.05). **Conclusion:** These results suggest that 17 β -estradiol induces dose dependent vasorelaxant effect in human saphenous vein, at least partially, by nitric oxide production and this relaxant effect is independent of cGMP, cyclooxygenase or genomic pathways.

Key words: Human saphenous vein, Vasorelaxant effect, 17 β -estradiol, Nitric Oxide, Endothelium.

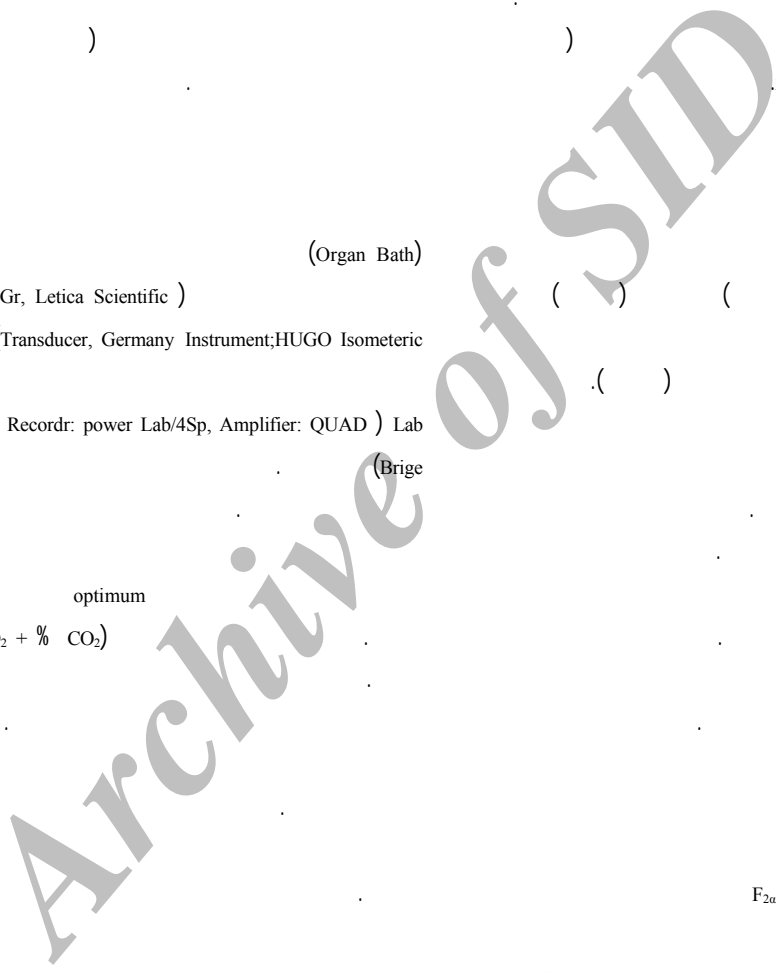


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PhD

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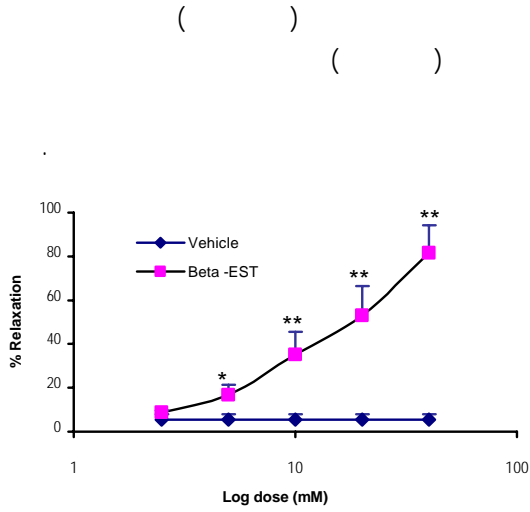
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L-NAME

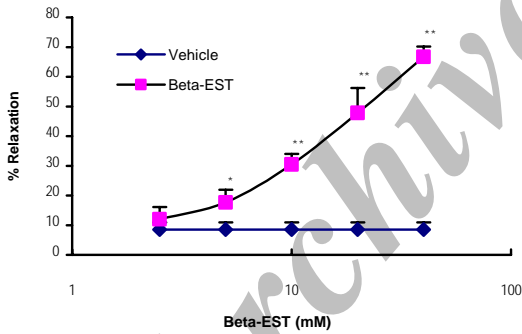
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KT5823



(/) $F_{2\alpha}$

mean±sem
* (P<0.05) ** (P<0.001)



mean±sem
(n=6) * (P<0.05) ** (P<0.001)

L-NAME

KT5823

() μ M

$F_{2\alpha}$

(/ ± /)

(/ ± /)

()

(Puro, 10 mM) (Cyclo, 100 mM) KT5823 (1 μM) L-NAME (200 μM) (MB, 10 μM) (Ind, 10 μM) :
 .(1.5 μM) F_{2α} (B-EST 20 μM)

B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+Ind	/ ± /	paired t-test	P>0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+MB	/ ± /	paired t-test	P<0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+L-NAME	/ ± /	paired t-test	P<0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+KT5823	/ ± /	paired t-test	P>0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+Cyclo	/ ± /	paired t-test	P>0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+Puro	/ ± /	paired t-test	P>0.05

(B-EST 20 μM) L-NAME (200 μM) (MB, 10 μM) :
 .(1.5 μM) F_{2α}

B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+MB	/ ± /	t-test paired	P>0.05
B-EST+Vehicle	/ ± /		
B-EST+L-NAME	/ ± /	t-test paired	P>0.05

:
 .() / ± / / ± /
 () L-NAME
 () NO
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 () G () KT5823
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() () (P>0.05) / ± / / ± /
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() Lehen'Kyri
PKG .()

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Fouty . PKG
() ()
cGMP NO () ()

PKG
cGMP

nonselective cation channels cyclic nucleotide-gated (CNG) .()
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() L-NAME

L-NAME

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PKG

KT5823

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PGF_{2α}

L-NAME

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