

*

// : // :

Study of ischemic and pharmacologic postconditioning on infarct size in the ischemic reperfused isolated heart

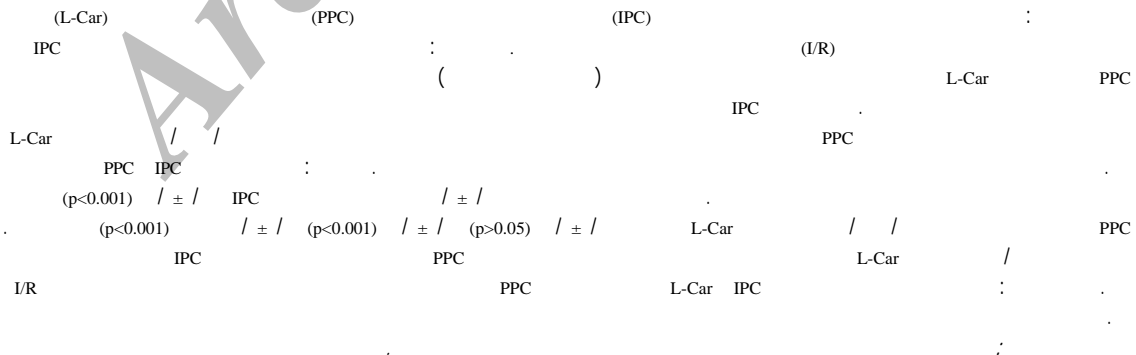
Najafi M.^{1,2*}, Garjani A.¹, Eteraf Oskouei T.³

¹ School of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, ² Research Center for Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, ³ Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Received: 2006/11/6 , Accepted: 2007/5/30

Objectives: In this study, effects of ischemic postconditioning (IPC) and pharmacologic postconditioning (PPC) by using L-Carnitine (L-Car) on infarct size in the ischemic-reperfused isolated rat heart were investigated and compared. **Methods:** Male rats were divided in five groups (control, IPC, and three PPC groups treated by L-Car) and were anesthetized by sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg-ip). Heart was removed and quickly mounted on a Langendorff apparatus and perfused by a modified Krebs-Henseleit (K/H) solution that was previously equilibrated with 95% O₂-5% CO₂. The hearts were subjected to 30 min regional ischemia followed by 120 min reperfusion. In the control and IPC groups, the hearts were perfused by normal K/H solution at stabilization, 30 min regional ischemia and 120 min reperfusion, while PPC groups were perfused by 0.5, 2.5 and 5mM of L-Car enriched K/H solution 10 min before and after reperfusion. At the end of reperfusion, infarct size was determined by triphenyltetrazolium chloride method and computerized planimetry. **Results:** Infarct size was decreased significantly in both IPC and PPC groups versus control. In control group, infarct size was 46.3±2.9 %, however, IPC reduced it to 22.6±1.5 % (p<0.001). Application of 0.5, 2.5 and 5mM of Car-enriched K/H solution 10 min before and after reperfusion in the PPC groups, reduced the infarct size from control group value to 41.8±4.0 (not significant), 28.1±2.0 (p<0.001) and 25.4±3.9 % (p<0.001), respectively. Except the effects of 0.5 mM L-Car, there was no significant difference between IPC and PPC groups on infarct size reduction. **Conclusion:** Considering the results, it may be concluded that IPC and PPC (by L-Car) have protective effects against cardiac I/R injuries by reduction of infarct size.

Key words: Postconditioning, L-Carnitine, Ischemia-Reperfusion, Infarct size, isolated heart.

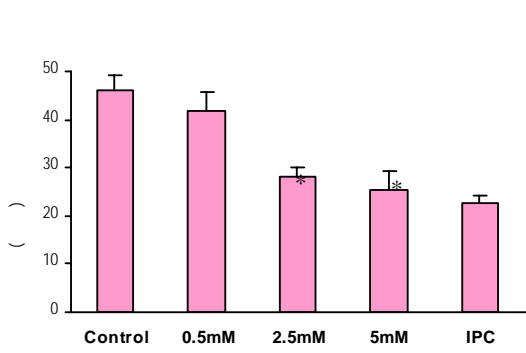


*Corresponding Author: Moslem Najafi, Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tel: 0411-3372250; Fax: 0411-3344798; E-mail: najafimoslem@yahoo.com

(Pharmacologic postconditioning, PPC)

(Ischemic Postconditioning, IPC)

I/R L-Car () Vinten-Johansen
 IPC PPC
 I/R .()
 () () L-Car (Phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase-Akt) PI3K-Akt
 : () ATP
 - D .() IPC .()
 (Ischemia-Reperfusion, I/R)
 Sprague Dawley () IPC
 (±) .()
 .() (L-Car)
 IPC)) :
 PPC L-Car (Post dialysis syndrome)
 ,(mg/kg-ip)
 %) (pH= /) .() ...
 (%
 (/) :()
 (/) (/) ()
 .(/) () (/)
 (Regional ischemia)
 (Fluidity)
 (Integrity)
 IPC . I/R
 L-Car .()
 .()
 (Stabilization) IPC



()

(IPC) / /

* (=) . Mean ± SEM
p < 0.001

PPC
I/R

L-Car

IPC

(p < 0/001) / ± / (p < 0/001) / ± / (p > 0/05)

L-Car /

PPC

IPC ()

()

PPC
")

(

L-Car / /

Evans Blue %
%

()

(Risk zone)

() Land Calc

()

Mean ± SEM
IPC (L-Car) PPC

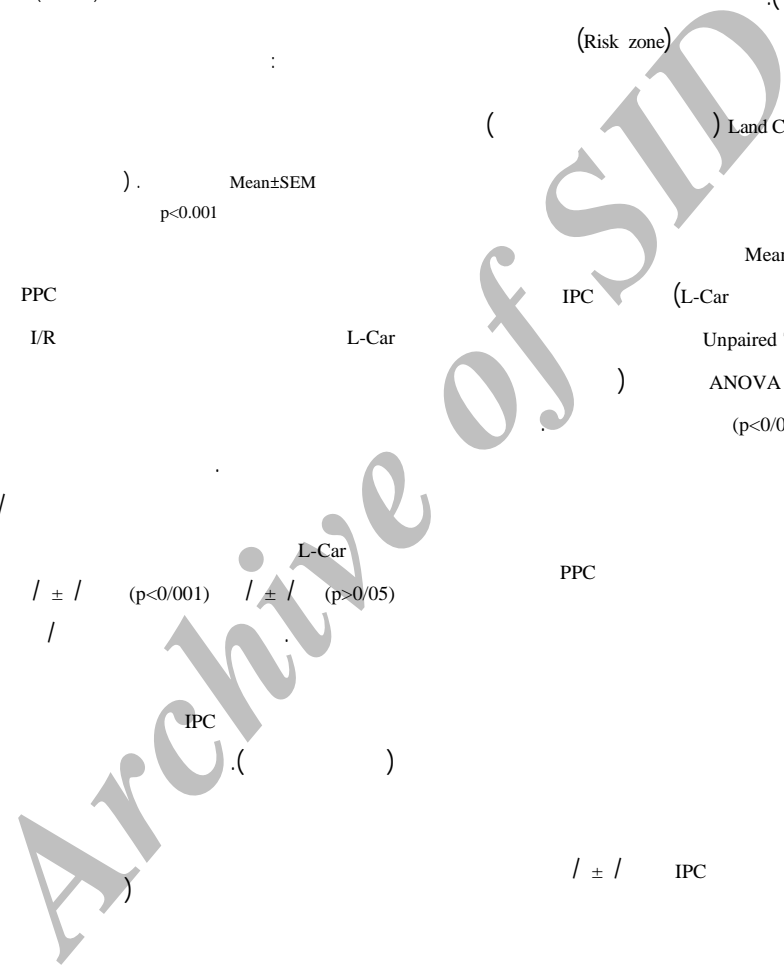
Unpaired T-test
ANOVA (p < 0/05) PPC (LSD)

PPC

IPC

IPC

IPC / ± / (p < 0.001) / ± /



(L-Car)	/ /	(PPC)	(IPC)	:
	(Infarct size)	(Infarcted volume)	(Risk zone volume)	
		(mm) ³	(mm) ³	(%)
		(mm) ³		
Control	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /
PPC (L-Car: / mM)	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /
PPC (L-Car: / mM)	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± / * †	/ ± / * †
PPC (L-Car: mM)	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± / * †	/ ± / * †
IPC	± /	/ ± /	/ ± / * †	/ ± / * †
L-Car	/	p<0/01 †	p<0/001 *	Mean±SEM

Archive of SID

()

I/R IPC IPC

Galagudza ()

() IPC ()

()

() L-Car

I/R PPC MEK-1/2 Erk (Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase- (Protein kinase (Extracellular signal regulated kinase (Protein kinase C) PKC G) PKG ATP

IPC () ()

(p<0.001)

L-Car PPC () ()

()

(p<0.001) mitochondrial permeability transition pore IPC ()

L-Car / ()

IPC PPC ()

()

) I/R
 L-Car
 ()
 ()
 (Acyl-Carnitine , Acyl-CoA beta -hydroxy fatty acid intermediates

PPC IPC
 L-Car
 I/R
 /
 IPC
 L-Car
 Yamada ()
 (p<0.001)

PPC IPC
 I/R L-Car ()

7- References:

1. Zhao Z.Q., Corvera J.S., Halkos M.E., Kerendi F., Wang N.P., Guyton R.A. and Vinten-Johansen J. Inhibition of myocardial injury by ischemic postconditioning during reperfusion, *American Journal of Physiology: Heart and Circulation Physiology*, 2003, 285: H579–H588.
2. Gross R.E. and Gross G.J. Ligand triggers of classical preconditioning and postconditioning, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2006, 70: 212 – 221.
3. Hausenloy J.D. and Yellon M.D. Survival kinases in ischemic preconditioning and postconditioning, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2006, 70: 240 – 253.
4. Gateau-Roesch O., Argaud L. and Ovize M. Mitochondrial permeability transition pore and postconditioning, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2006, 70: 264 – 273.
5. Kloner A.R. and Rezkalla H.S. Preconditioning, postconditioning and their application in clinical cardiology, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2006, 70: 297 – 307.
6. Tsang A., Hausenloy J.D. and Yellon M.D. Myocardial postconditioning: reperfusion injury revisited, *American Journal of Physiology: Heart and Circulation Physiology*, 2005, 289: H2-H7.
7. Gross J.G. and Auchampach A.H. Reperfusion injury: Does it exist? *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology*, 2007, 42: 12–18.
8. Zhao Z. and Vinten-Johansen J. Postconditioning: Reduction of reperfusion-induced injury, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2006, 70: 200 – 211.
9. Yang X.M., Philipp S., Downey J.M. and Cohen M.V. Postconditioning's protection is not dependent on circulating blood factors or cells but involves adenosine receptors and requires PI3-kinase and guanylyl cyclase activation, *Basic Research in Cardiology*, 2005, 100: 57–63.
10. Iliodromitis K.E., Zoga A., Vrettou A., Andreadou I., Paraskevaidis A.I and Kaklamanis L. The effectiveness of postconditioning and preconditioning on infarct size in hypercholesterolemic and normal anesthetized rabbits, *Atherosclerosis*, 2006, 188: 356–362.
11. Lango R., Smolenski R.T., Narkiewicz M., Suchozewska J. and Lysiak-Szydłowska W. Influence of L-carnitine and its derivatives on myocardial metabolism and function in ischemic heart disease and during cardiopulmonary bypass, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2001, 51: 21–29.12. Martindale, *The Extra Pharmacopoeia*, Carnitine,

-
- Pharmaceutical Press, London and Chicago, 2002, 1356.
13. Furlong H. J. Acetyl-L-Carnitine: Metabolism and applications in clinical practice, *Alternative Medicine Review*, 1996, 1: 85–93.
 14. Calvani M., Reda E. and Arrigoni-Martelli E. Regulation by carnitine of myocardial fatty acid and carbohydrate metabolism under normal and pathological conditions, *Basic Research in Cardiology*, 2000, 95: 75-83.
 15. Suleiman M.-S., Halestrap A.P. and Griffiths E.J. Mitochondria: a target for myocardial protection, *Pharmacology & Therapeutics*, 2001, 89: 29-46.
 16. Morin D., Hauet T., Spedding M. and Tillement J.P. Mitochondria as target for antiischemic drugs, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 2001, 49: 151–174.
 17. Hausenloy J.D., Maddock L.H., Baxter F.G. and Yellon M.D. Inhibiting mitochondrial permeability transition pore opening: a new paradigm for myocardial preconditioning, *Cardiovascular Research*, 2002, 55: 534-543.
 18. Zacharowski K., Blackburn B. and Thiemermann C. Ranolazine, a partial fatty acid oxidation inhibitor, reduces myocardial infarct size and cardiac troponin T release in the rat, *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 2001, 418: 105-110.
 19. Galagudza M., Kurapeev D., Minasian S., Valen G. and Vaage J. Ischemic postconditioning: brief ischemia during reperfusion converts persistent ventricular fibrillation into regular rhythm. *European Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery*, 2004, 25: 1006–1010.
 20. Kloner A.R., Dow J. and Bhandari A. Postconditioning markedly attenuates ventricular arrhythmias after ischemia-reperfusion, *Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 2006, 11: 55–63.
 21. Hausenloy J.D., Tsang A. and Yellon M.D. Postconditioning do not protect the diabetic heart, *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology*, 2006, 40: 958.
 22. Cui J., Das K. D., Bertelli A. and Tosaki A. Effects of L-carnitine and its derivatives on postischemic cardiac function, ventricular fibrillation and necrotic and apoptotic cardiomyocyte death in isolated rat hearts, *Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry*, 2003, 254: 227–234.
 23. Yamada K.A., Kanter E.M. and Newatia A. Long-chain acylcarnitine induces Ca²⁺ efflux from the sarcoplasmic reticulum, *Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology*, 2000, 36: 14–21.

Archive of SID ()