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Effect of Potassium Channels and Endothelium Derived Hyperpolarizing Factor on Vasorelaxant Effect of 17 β -Estradiol in Human Saphenous Vein

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Objectives: The vasorelaxant effect of estrogens on blood vessels is one of the important cardiovascular protective mechanisms of estrogen. The present experiments were designed to study the mechanisms of vasorelaxant effect of 17 β -estradiol (E2) in human saphenous veins (HSV). **Methods:** HSV were obtained from patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery in Tabriz Madani Heart Center. The role of K⁺ channels and endothelium derived hyperpolarizing factor (EDHF) in the effects of E2 were studied by incubating tissues with K⁺ channels blockers: glibenclamid (3 μ M), 4-aminopyridin (1mm), tetraethyl ammonium (TEA, at lower and higher concentration: 1mm and 10mM), BaCl₂ (30 μ M) and combination of charybdotoxin and apamin. In order to assess the role of endothelium in the inhibitory effect of TEA (10mM) on the relaxant effect of E2, responses were elicited in endothelium denuded vein rings. **Results:** TEA at 1mm, (selective inhibitor of large-conductance, BK_{Ca}, Ca²⁺ activated K⁺ channels), 4-aminopyridin (selective inhibitor of voltage dependent K⁺ channels) and glibenclamid (selective inhibitor of ATP dependent K⁺ channels) did not affect the vasorelaxant effects of E2 on PGF_{2 α} -induced contractions. TEA at higher concentration, an inhibitor of small-conductance (SK_{Ca}) and intermediate-conductance (IK_{Ca}) Ca²⁺ activated K⁺ channels, significantly inhibited E2-induced vasorelaxation. This inhibitory effect was endothelium-dependent and abolished by endothelium denuding. In intact tissues, pretreatment either with a combination of charybdotoxin and apamin (inhibitors of EDHF), or BaCl₂, significantly reduced the relaxation produced by E2. **Conclusion:** The data suggest that vasorelaxant effect of E2 in HSV maybe mediated by EDHF which involves apamin/charybdotoxin-sensitive K⁺-channels and K⁺.

Key Words: Potassium channels, Endothelium derived hyperpolarizing Factor, Estradiol, Human Saphenous Vein.

(mM mM)
 (mM)
 PGF_{2 α}
 (IK_{Ca}) (SK_{Ca})

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F_{2α}

%

()

Sigma

() : ()

(/) (/)

(/) (/)

()

() () () ()

Merck

()

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(Coronary Artery Bypass Graft, CABG)

(Organ Bath)

()

HUGO RI-202P, 0-25Gr, Germany

Isometric

Lab Power ADInstrument, Recordr: 4Sp,

Amplifier: QUAD Brige

) (mM - mM : (optimum)
(% O₂ + % CO₂)
mM)

mean ± sem

/ P n t-test (EC₈₀) (sub maximal) F_{2α}

mM (K_v) (.)

B-EST (μM) (/ μM) PGF_{2α} (μM)

(TEA)

(Endothelium Derived Hyperpolarizing Factor, EDHF)

(BK_{Ca})

(K_{IR}) Inward Rectifying

($I_{K_{Ca}}$) ($I_{SK_{Ca}}$)

TEA ()

(/ μM) $PGF_{2\alpha}$ (μM) B-EST

(A)

() TEA

(B)

TEA

(A) ()

(μM) :

(B) (P < /)

ATP

()

(μM) (/ \pm /)

() (/ \pm /)

(mM) Apamin Charybdotoxin

()

EDHF

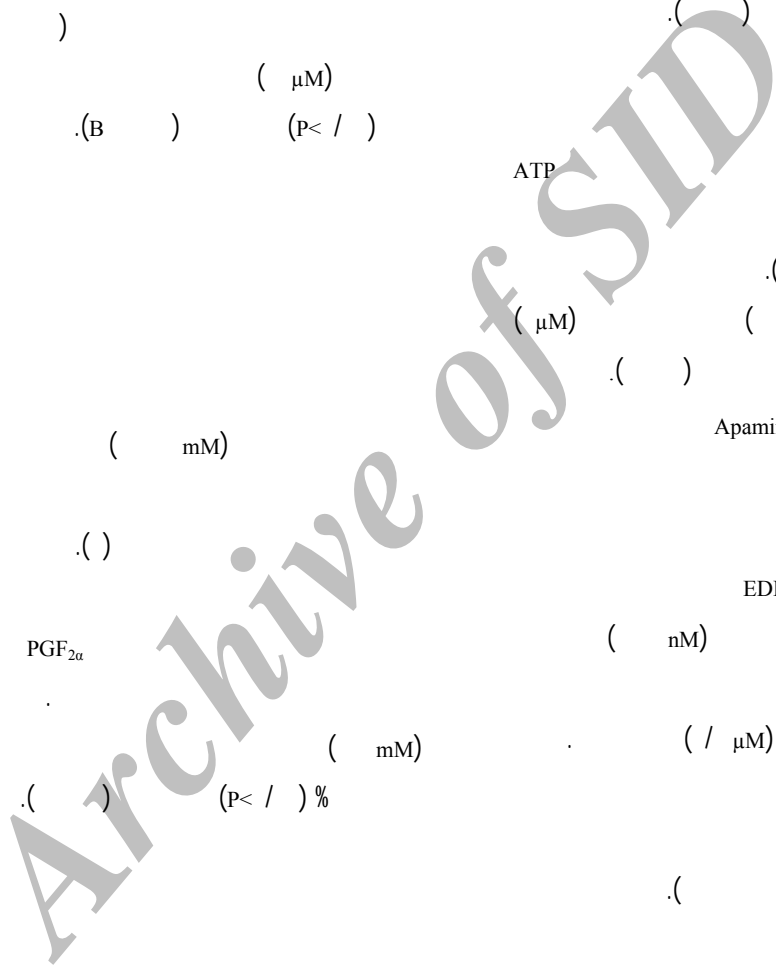
$PGF_{2\alpha}$ (nM)

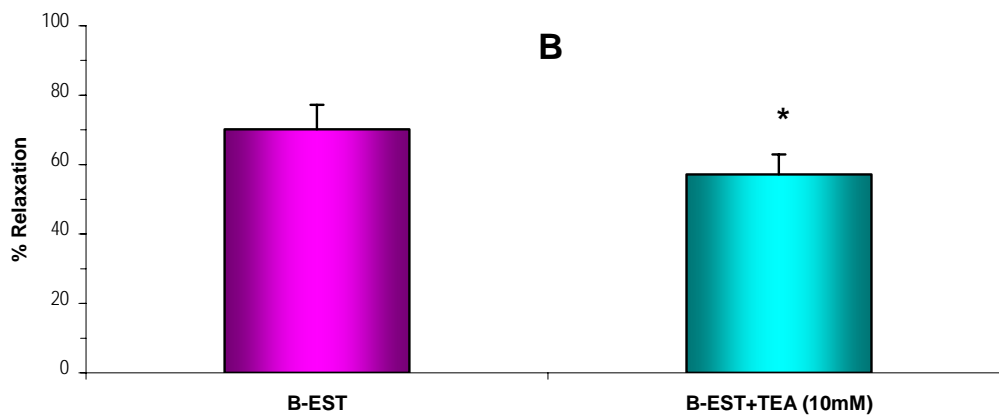
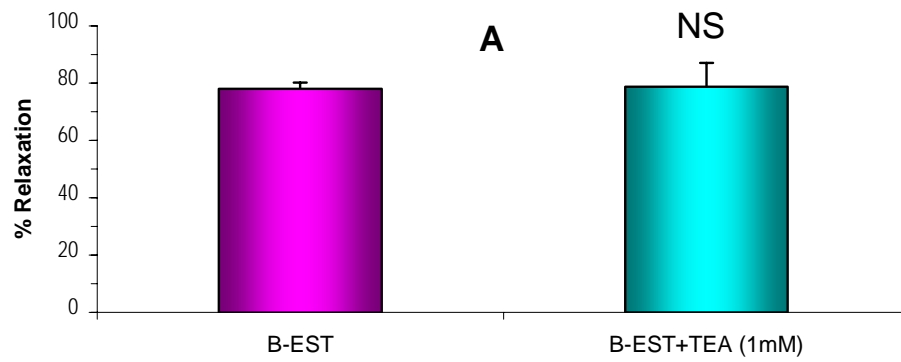
(nM)

(mM) (/ μM) $PGF_{2\alpha}$

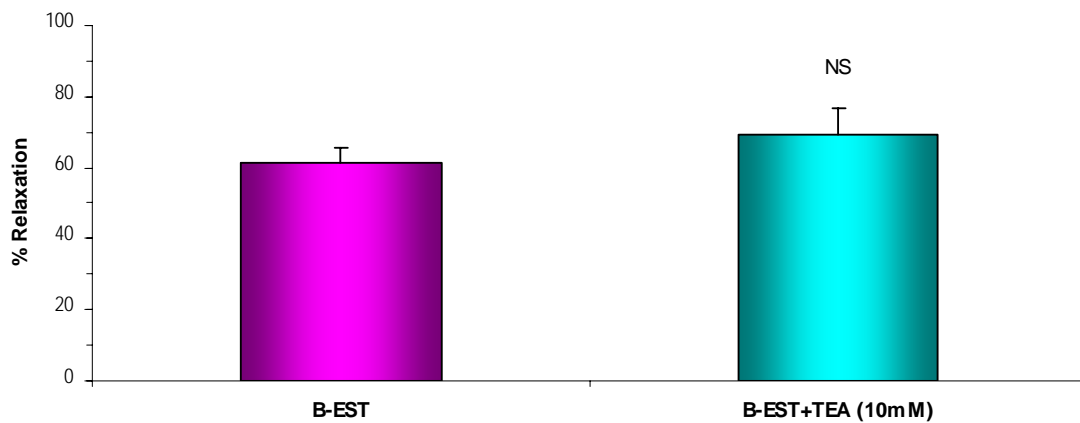
() (P < /) %

() (P < /)

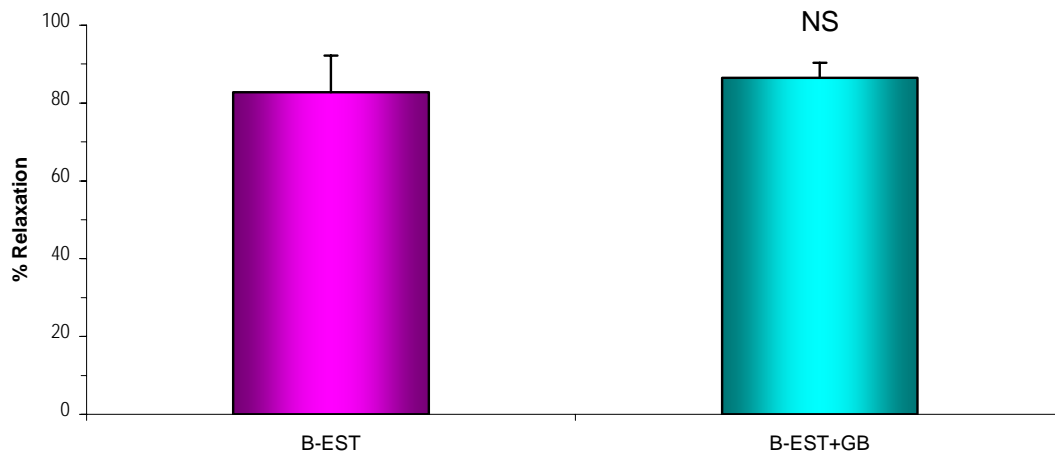




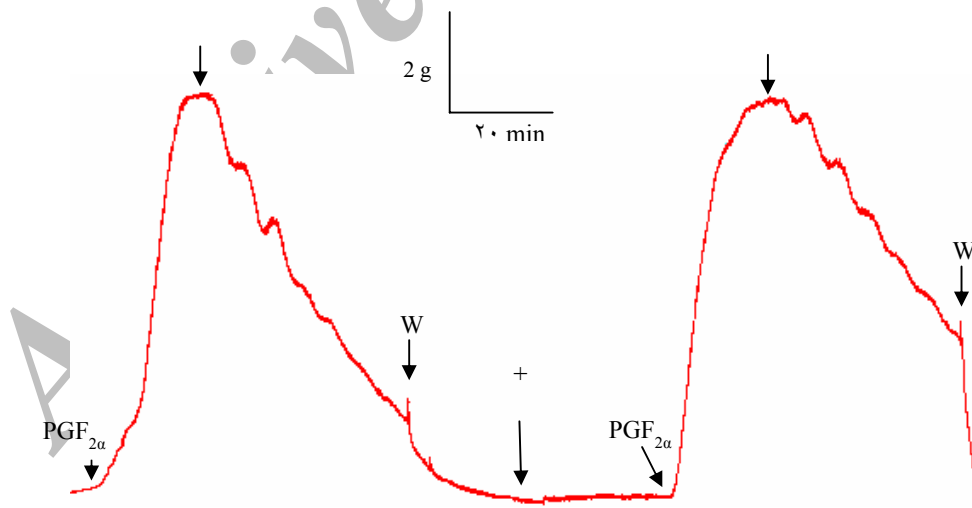
(/ μM) $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ (/ μM) B-EST :
 (mean±sem) .(mM) (B) (mM) (A) (TEA)
 :NS $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$
 .(P< / n=) .*(P> / n=) .(P< / n=)



(/ μM) $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ (/ μM) B-EST :
 (mean±sem) .(TEA mM) .(TEA mM)
 .(P< / n=) :NS $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$

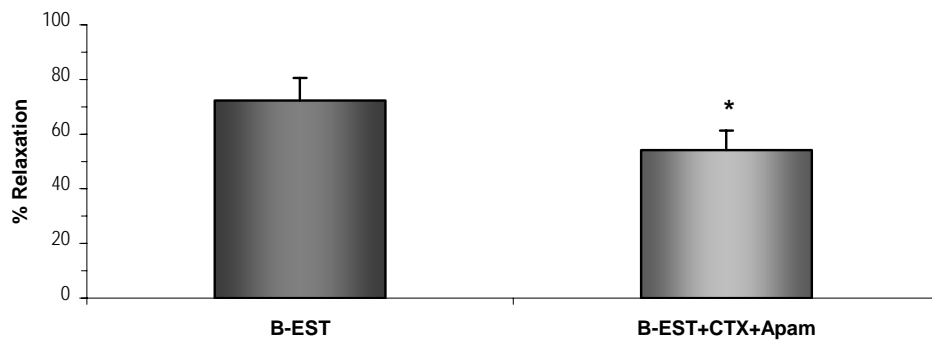


PGF_{2α} (/ μM) PGF_{2α} (mean±sem) (GB μM) (μM) B-EST :
 :NS
 (P> / n=)

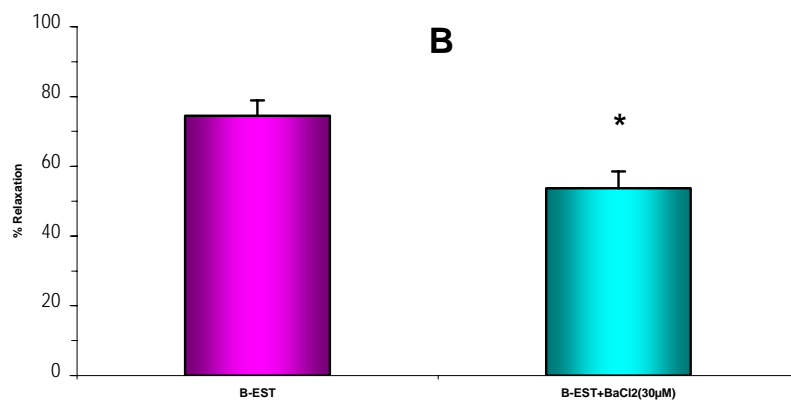
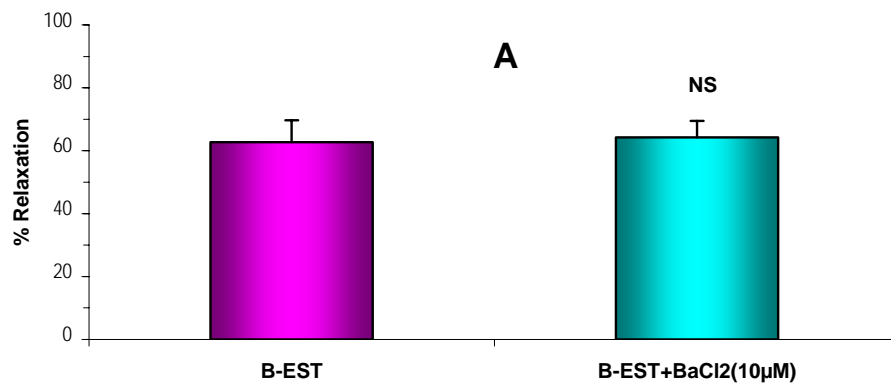


PGF_{2α}

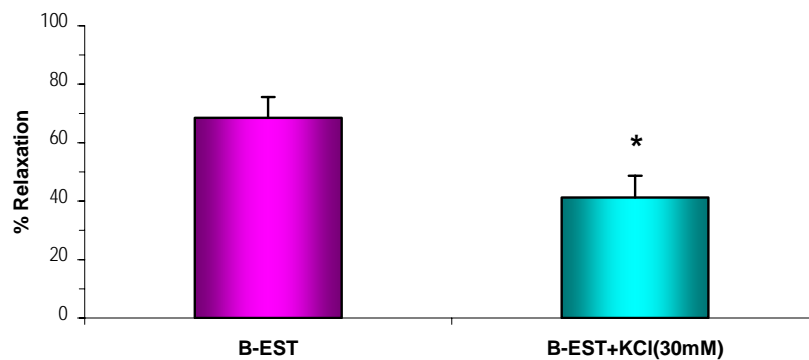
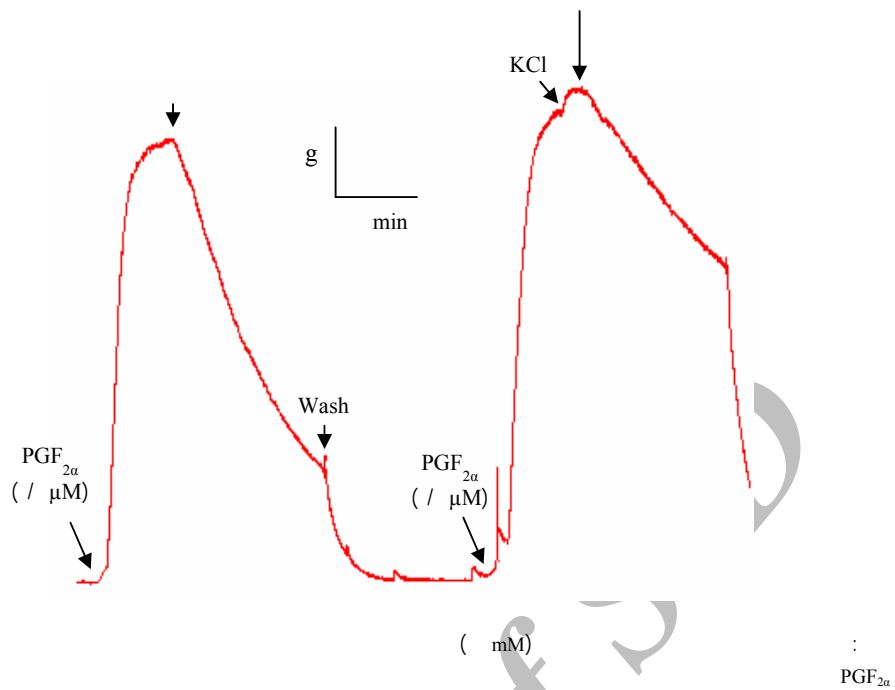
(W= Wash)



(μM B-EST (mean \pm sem) (nM Apam) (nM CTX) :
 (/ μM PGF2 α :
 (P< / n= :* PGF2 α



(A) (mean \pm sem) (BaCl2 mM) (μM B-EST :
 :* (P > / n =) :NS (B) (BaCl2 mM) :
 PGF2 α :
 (P< / n =)



PGF_{2α} (1 μM) (mean ± sem) (P < / n =)

(1 μM) B-EST (KCl 30 mM) *

(BK_{Ca}) (IK_{Ca}) (SK_{Ca})

(K_V)

()

ATP (K_{ATP}) ATP

() (Inward Rectifier)

SK_{Ca}

IK_{Ca} BK_{Ca}

()

IK_{Ca} SK_{Ca}

Darkow

()

(BK_{Ca})

()

(nM)

(nM)

(mM)

(P< /)

()

EDHF

()

()

EDHF

()

EDHF

(A)

()

()

BK_{Ca}

()

EDHF

(mM)

(SK_{Ca})

BK_{Ca}

(IK_{Ca})

P450

()

(mM)

(Myoendothelial Gap Junctions)

(P< / B)

(mM)

EDHF

in vivo

()

(forearm)

P

(EDHF)

PGF_{2α} (mM)

BK_{Ca}

% /

(P< /)

EDHF

EDHF

IK_{Ca} SK_{Ca}

()

EDHF

K_{IR}

(K_{Ca})

)

(mM/L mM/L

mM

+Na+/K

(K_{IR})

() (K_v)

ATP

()

K_{IR}

()

(P> / A)

ATP

()

H₂O₂

B)

H₂O₂

EDHF

(P< /

H₂O₂

H₂O₂

K_v BK_{Ca} ATP

(mM)

()

()

H₂O₂

K_{IR}

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