

Vasoprotection By Nitric Oxide. Mechanisms, Physical Activity And Pharmacotherapeutic Potential

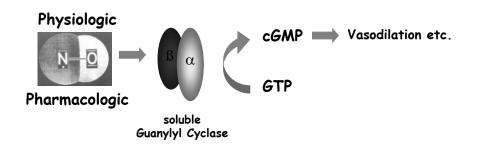
Prof. Dr. Georg Kojda Institut für Pharmakologie und Klinische Pharmakologie, Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany



Cardiovascular Prevention



The NO/cGMP Pathway



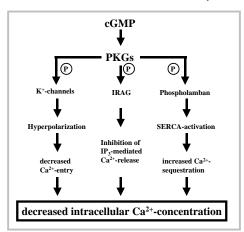




Cardiovascular Prevention



The NO/cGMP Pathway



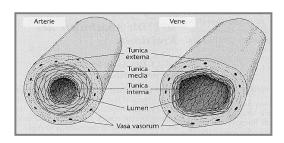
from Gewaltig & Kojda, Cardiovasc Res 2002;55:250-260





Cardiovascular Prevention





Effects of NO in the vascular system

- vasodilatatory
- antioxidative
- antiaggregatory
- antiproliferative
- antiadhesive
- antiapoptotic





Cardiovascular Prevention



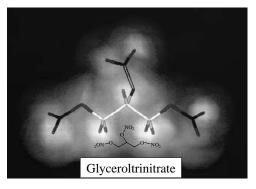
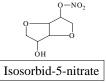
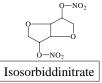


Illustration: Prof. Dr. H.-D. Höltje Pharmazeutical Chemistry University Düsseldorf





tetranitrate

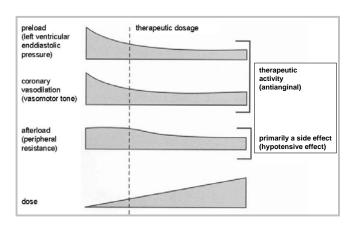




Cardiovascular Prevention



Unique Hemodynamic Profile Improves Quality of Live



adopted from: Kojda G., Pharmacologie Toxikologie Systematisch, UNI-MED Verlag 2002

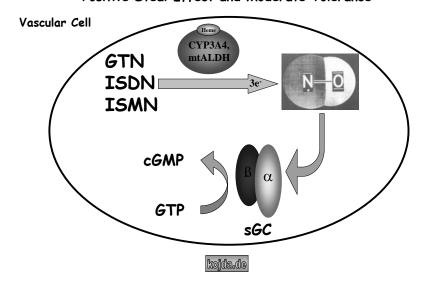




Cardiovascular Prevention



Vascular Bioactivation of Nitrates Determines Venous Pooling, The Positive Steal Effect and Moderate Tolerance

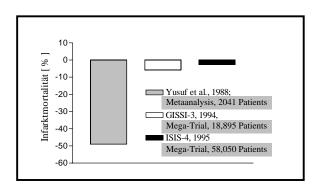




Cardiovascular Prevention



In both GISSI-3 and ISIS-4 more than 50 % of the MIpatients in the placebo group received nitrates, most likely because they were considered as indispensable





Cardiovascular Prevention

Cardiovascular Prevention

Intermittend Administration To Avoid Tolerance (10 h Nitrate Pause each day is mandatory!)

inhibition of enzymatic

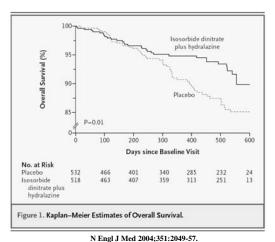
nitrate bioactivation

normal-

vascular

function

Improved Survival In Heart Failure



1050 Afroamericans NYHA III or IV

Initial: 37,5 mg Hydralazin plus 20 mg ISDN, 3x/day

Chronic: 225 mg Hydralazin plus 120 mg ISDN/Tag

(e.g. by continuous transdermal GTN) activation of the renin-angiotensin system strong impairment of vasodilation by nitrates activation of vascular protein kinase C impairment vasodilation by NO activation of endothelial NADPH-oxidase endothelial dysfunction modulation of the NO-signal transduction increased vascular oxidative stress

Moderate Nitrate Tolerance

Severe Nitrate Tolerance

(e.g. by eccentric high-dose ISMN) selective impairment of vasodilation by nitrates normal endothelial function lack of vascular oxidative stress

No Nitrate Tolerance

maintained vasodilation by nitrates normal endothelial function lack of vascular oxidative stress

Possibly Vasotoxic (very rare!)

Decreased Vasodilation to Nitrates

kojda.de



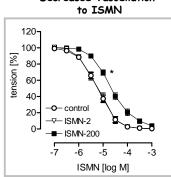


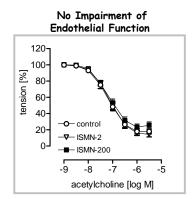
Cardiovascular Prevention



Moderate Nitrate Tolerance After 4 Months of High-Dose (200 mg/kg) Oral ISMN

Decreased Vasodilation to ISMN





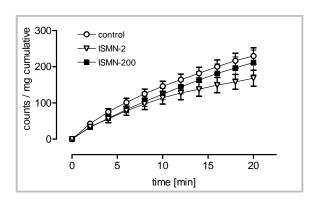
Müller, Laber, Meyer, Kojda, J Am Coll Cardiol 2003, 41:1994-2000



Cardiovascular Prevention



No Increased Superoxide After 4 Months of High-Dose (200 mg/kg) Oral ISMN



Müller, Laber, Meyer, Kojda, J Am Coll Cardiol 2003, 41:1994-2000





Cardiovascular Prevention



Cardiovascular Prevention



Pharmacological Activation of the NO/cGMP System is a Useful Approach to Treat CAD and Heart Failure!

Nitrates in clinical practice display a rapid onset of action, even with slow-release formulations

Nitrates in combination therapy predominantly reduce preload, complement the hemodynamics of other CAD drugs

Nitrates in cardiovascular emergencies are almost indispensable in CAD (MI) and heart failure

Nitrates Safety
are devoid of rare but life-threatening side effects such as
angioedema (ACE-inhibitors, AT-1-blockers, calcium antagonists),
do not change blood levels of lipids and glucose and
do not interfere with the hepatic drug metabolism (statins)



ACE-Inhibitor-Induced Angioedema, which is mediated by bradykinin, can be viewed as a local endothelial overstimulation leading to vasodilation and capillary hyperpermeability to which endogenous NO contributes





Incidence: 0.4 - 0.7 %, appr. 1 % lethal

Bas M, Hoffmann TK, Bier H, Kojda G (2005). Br J Clin Pharmacol 59(2):233-8

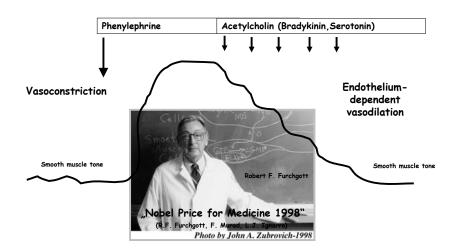




Cardiovascular Prevention



"The discovery of endothelium-dependent vasodilation uncovered an entirely new principle for signalling in the human organism"

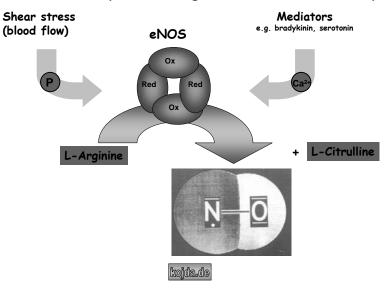




Cardiovascular Prevention



Can We Actively Use Endogenous NO As A Remedy?





Cardiovascular Prevention By Exercise



During our history, daily exercise has always been a constant but this has changed in modern times.

History





Modern Times



Homo relaxus

Homo sapiens





kojda.de

Relax to

Death? Nice try, but...!



Homo habilis

Cardiovascular Prevention By Exercise



Overt Cardiovascular Disease

Reduction Of Mortality by 30 % (Metaanalysis, Circulation 1989;80:234-244)

Secondary Prevention

Primary Prevention

Early CAD-Development

20 min/day reduces CAD-Mortality by 29 % (MRFIT-Study, Int J Sports Med. 1997 Jul;18 Suppl 3:S208-15)

Health status of older men

3.2 km walking/day Reduces Overall Mortality by 50 % (Hakim et al., N Engl J Med 1998;338:94-9)

Health status of postmenopausal women

2 km walking/day Reduces CAD-Risk by 30 % (Manson et al., NEJM 2002; 347:716-25)





Cardiovascular Prevention By Exercise

Cardiovascular Prevention By Exercise

What is the evidence for beneficial effects of

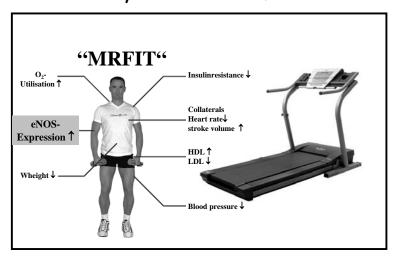
regularly physical activity?

Well, just continue,

you'll see!



Why is Exercise Beneficial?





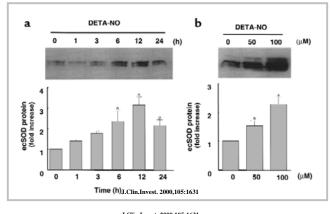
Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



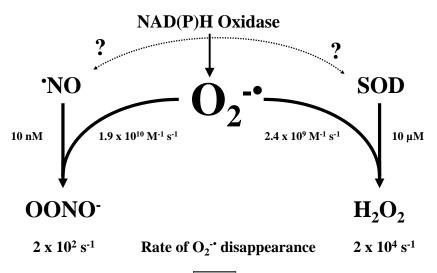
Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Effect Of The NO-Donor DETA/NO On ecSOD Protein Expression



J.Clin.Invest. 2000,105:1631



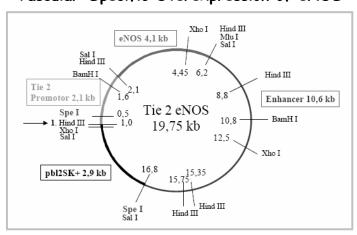
kojda.de

GK

Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Structure of the Plasmid Constructed For Vascular-Specific Overexpression of eNOS



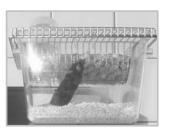
kojda.de

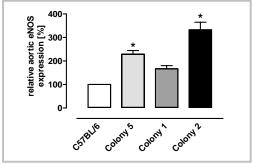


Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Overexpression of eNOS in different Colonies





Suvorava, Oppermann, Kojda, unpublished







Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Vascular Adaptations To Exercise

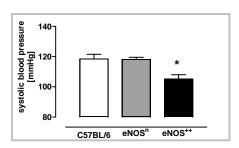
Reduction of Blood Pressure in eNOS++ is inhibited

by the NOS-Inhibtor L-Nitroarginine (L-NA)



Reduction of Blood Pressure in eNOS++ Mice.





Suvorava, Oppermann, Kojda, unpublished



130-900 110-100 L-NA 120-900 110-100 - eNOS¹ -6 0 6 12 18 24 30 36 days of treatment

Suvorava, Oppermann, Kojda, unpublished

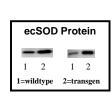


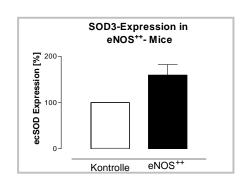


Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Overexpression Of eNOS In eNOS** Drives Overexpression Of ecSOD





Suvorava, Oppermann, Kojda, unpublished





Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Exercise Increases Vascular eNOS Expression. Does Exercise Increase ecSOD-Expression As Well?





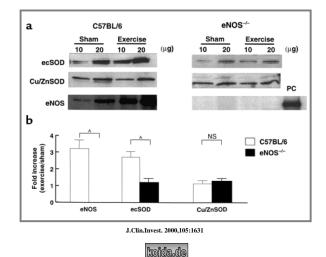
Vascular Adaptations To Exercise

HEINRICH HEINE UNIVERSITÄT DUSSIEDORI

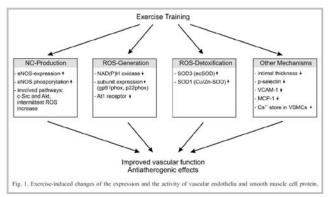
Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Exercise Increases ecSOD Expression NO-Dependently



"Based on these observations it appears resonable to assume that exercise training can be viewed as an effective antioxidant and antiatherogenic therapy."



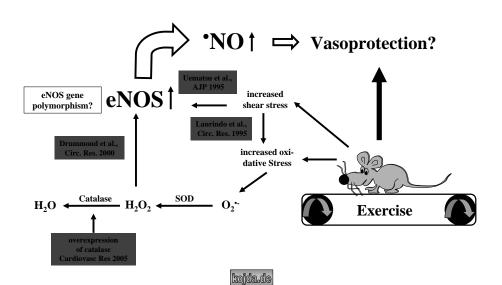
Kojda G, Hambrecht R, Cardiovasc Res 2005,67:187-197





Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



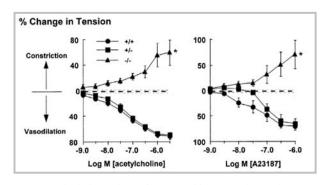




Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Does permanent malfunction of one eNOS gene inhibit exercise-induced expression of vascular eNOS?



Endothelium-dependent vasodilation unchanged

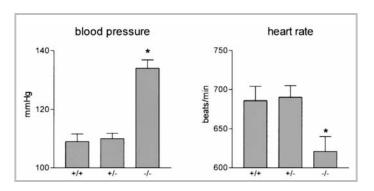
Cardiovasc Res 1999;42:205-213



Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise

eNOS expression induced by exercise

Does permanent malfunction of one eNOS gene inhibit exercise-induced expression of vascular eNOS?



Blood pressure and heart rate are unchanged

Cardiovasc Res 1999;42:205-213



$eNOS_{+/+}$ eNOS_{+/-} mRNA protein

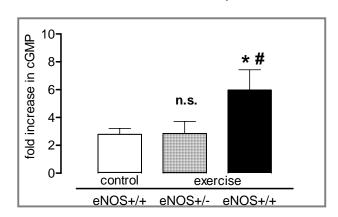
Circulation 2001;103:2839-2844

kojda.de

Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



The loss of one eNOS Gene impairs the upregulation of eNOS function induced by exercise



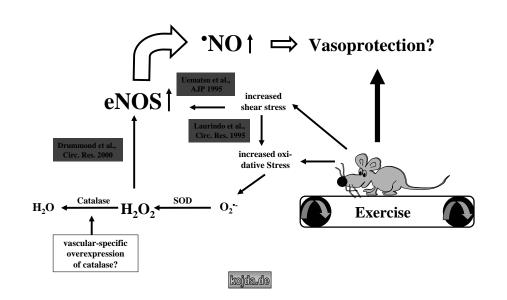
Circulation 2001:103:2839-2844

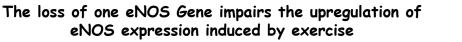
kojda.de

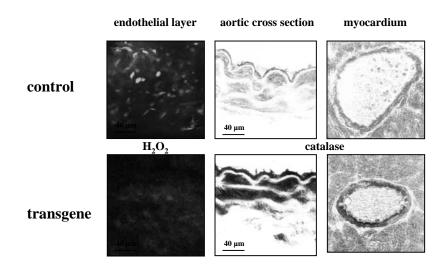


Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise







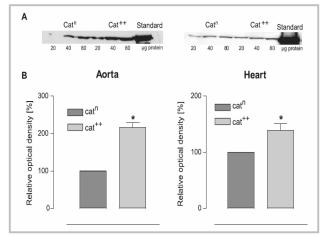




Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Permanent Vascular Overexpression of Catalase



Cardiovasc Res 2005; 65(1):254-62





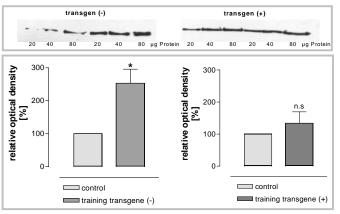
Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



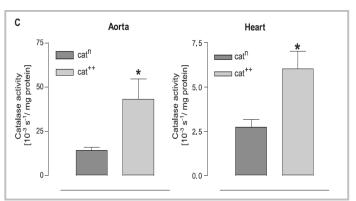
Permanent reduction of Hydrogen Peroxide Inhibits Exercise-Induced Expression of Vascular eNOS



Cardiovasc Res 2005; 65(1):254-62



Permanent Vascular Overexpression of Catalase



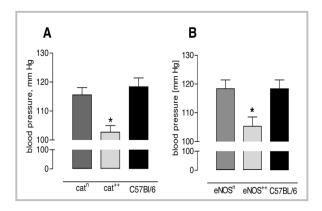
Cardiovasc Res 2005; 65(1):254-62







Permanent Reduction of Vascular Hydrogen Peroxide Reduces Blood Pressure



Circulation. 2005;112:2487-2495.

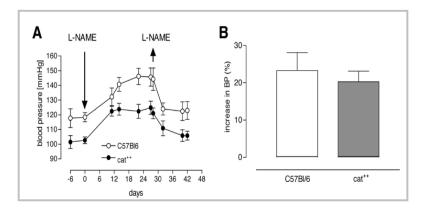


GK

Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Permanent Reduction of Vascular Hydrogen Peroxide Reduces Blood Pressure Independent of eNOS.



Circulation. 2005;112:2487-2495.

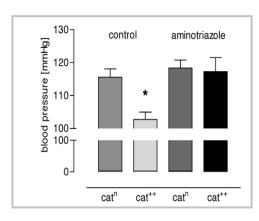




Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Permanent Reduction of Vascular Hydrogen Peroxide Reduces Blood Pressure: Inhibition by Aminotriazole.



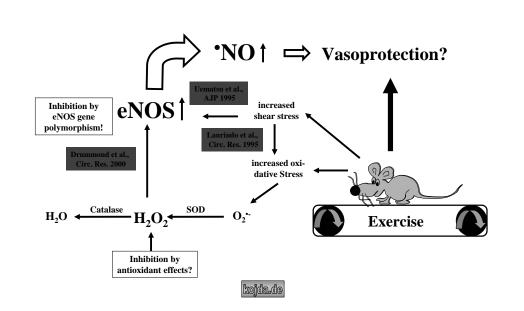
Circulation. 2005;112:2487-2495.





Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise







Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Experimental sedentary lifestyle induced by singularization

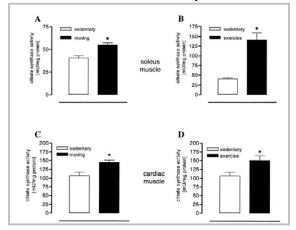
Forced physical inactivity



J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 44:1320-1327.



Quantitation of regular physical activity in mice by skeletal muscle citrate synthase activity



J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 44:1320-1327.





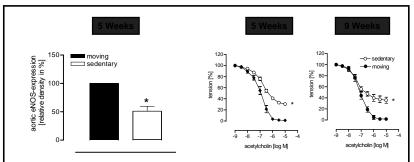
Mechanisms of Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Physical inactivity, the so-called sedentary lifestyle, may increase cardiovascular risk in young healthy individuals by inducing endothelial dysfunction.

Expression of eNOS





J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 44:1320-1327.





Summary



Exercise training increases vascular NO-production and decreases vascular ROS-production.

The effects of exercise training on vascular eNOS expression are dependent on both eNOS genes.

The induction of vascular eNOS expression by exercise training is dependent on endogenous hydrogen peroxide formation.

Physical inactivity - the so-called sedentary lifestyle - rapidly causes reduced eNOS expression and endothelial dysfunction in young healthy individuals.







Conclusions

Exercise training can be viewed as an effective antioxidant and antiatherogenic therapy.

In cardiovascular disease patients exercise reduces the degree of endothelial dysfunction

In young healthy individuals normal physical activity and/or moderate exercise might delay the development of cardiovascular disorders by maintaining normal endothelial function



Co-Workers

HEINRICH HEINE
UNIVERSITÄT
DÜSSELDORF

Cooperation-Partners

Björn Hüsgen, MD Eberhard Bassenge, MD, Freiburg Andreas Hacker, PharmD Thoru Fukai, MD, Atlanta Thorsten Kober, MD Rainer Hambrecht, MD, Leipzig Ute Laber, MD David Harrison, MD, Atlanta Nadine Lauer, PharmD Henning Morawietz, PhD, Halle Dorothea Martens, MD Jost Müllenheim, MD, Düsseldorf Senta Müller, DMV Hans-Michael Piper, MD, Gießen Benedict Preckel, MD, Düsseldorf Petra Nix. MD Verena Schmitz, PharmD ter, PhD, Gießen Martina Weber, Pl Düsseldorf ID, Leipzig



Hypothesis For Vascular Adaptations To Exercise



Short Term Peaks of Vascular Oxidative Stress Induced by Exercise Increase Vascular Antioxidative Defense Mechanisms, because gene expression lasts longer than exercise-induced vascular oxidative stress

