

## ARIAL, 9pt 18 $\beta$ -GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID PREVENTS SUSTAINED HYPOXIC PULMONARY VASOCONSTRICTION DEVELOPMENT

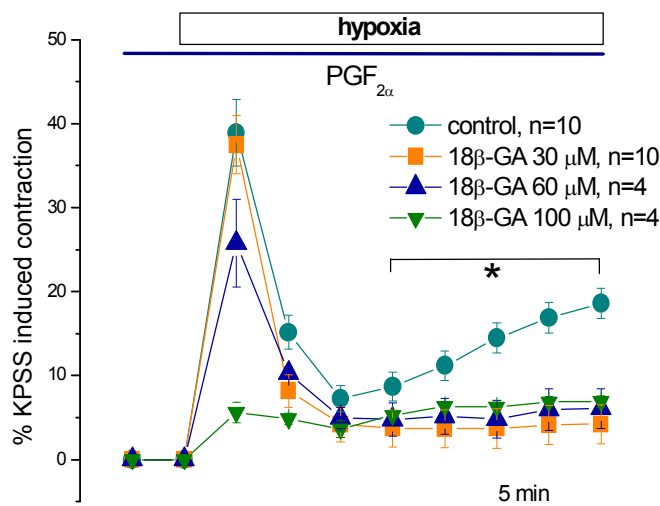
Arial, 9 pt Kizub I.V., Soloviev A.I.

Arial 8pt The Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine.  
e-mail: buzzmann@ukr.net

Arial 9 pt It is known that hypoxia causes pulmonary artery constriction normally maintaining optimal ventilation-perfusion matching in the lung but leading to pulmonary hypertension development. Although it is known that sustained hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction (HPV) is critically dependent on the endothelium and glycolysis, the signaling pathways remain unclear (1). The aim of this study was using gap junctions inhibitor 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid (18 $\beta$ -GA) (2, 3), a saponin isolated from licorice root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.), to determine gap junctions role in HPV, and specifically to test the hypothesis that signaling via these junctions contributes to development of the sustained phase of HPV.

The vascular tone was measured on isolated Wistar rat small intrapulmonary arteries (IPA) using a wire myography technique.

Hypoxia (PO<sub>2</sub> - 2–3 mmHg) elicited a biphasic response in tension in IPA without precontraction or precontracted with prostaglandin F<sub>2 $\alpha$</sub>  (3  $\mu$ M) or 25 mM K<sup>+</sup> consisted of the transient phase I and the sustained HPV phase II during 40 min of hypoxia. 20 min prior application of gap junctions inhibitor 18 $\beta$ -GA (30  $\mu$ M) had no effect on HPV transient phase ( $P > 0.05$ ) but abolished the sustained HPV in IPA precontracted with F<sub>2 $\alpha$</sub>  (3  $\mu$ M) or 25 mM K<sup>+</sup> ( $P < 0.05$ ). Elevation in 18 $\beta$ -GA concentration to 60 and 100  $\mu$ M evoked a significant suppressing of both HPV phases ( $P < 0.05$ ). In nonprecontracted IPA, 30  $\mu$ M 18 $\beta$ -GA also led to reduction of the sustained HPV ( $P < 0.05$ ) without effect on the transient HPV phase ( $P < 0.05$ ). Endothelium removing in IPA resulted in reduction in the HPV transient phase amplitude ( $P < 0.05$ ) and abolished the sustained HPV, whereas 30  $\mu$ M 18 $\beta$ -GA enhanced this effect ( $P < 0.05$ ). Taken together, this data indicates that gap junctions involved to HPV development reflecting a novel pathway for signaling during hypoxia in pulmonary artery that supports the sustained phase of HPV.



Arial 8 pt Fig. The effect of gap junctions inhibition with 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid (18 $\beta$ -GA) on HPV in isolated rat IPA precontracted with 3  $\mu$ M PGF<sub>2 $\alpha$</sub>  at hypoxic hypoxia. \* -  $P < 0,05$

Acknowledgements: Supported by The Physiological Society Junior Fellowship Grant 2008-2009; The Royal Society International Travel Grant for Collaboration 2010/R1; and Disease Models and Mechanisms Journal Travelling Fellowship Grant 2010.

### Arial 8 pt References:

1. Ward J.P.T. and McMurtry I.F. (2009). Mechanisms of hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction and their roles in pulmonary hypertension: new findings for an old problem. *Curr Opin Pharmacol.* 9(3): 287–296.
2. Guan X., Wilson S., Schlender K.K., Ruch R.J. (1996). Gap-junction disassembly and connexin 43 dephosphorylation induced by 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid. *Mol Carcinog.* 16: 157–164.
3. Matchkov V.V., Rahman A., Peng H., Nilsson H. & Aalkjaer C. (2004) Junctional and nonjunctional effects of heptanol and glycyrrhetic acid derivatives in rat mesenteric small arteries. *Brit J Pharmacol.* 142: 961–972.