Effect of a novel stobadine derivative on isolated rat arteries

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ABSTRACT

The antioxidant and reactive-oxygen-species-scavenging activity of stobadine has been demonstrated in previous studies. Recently, chemical modification of this leading structure led to the synthesis of other pyridoindole derivatives with significantly increased intrinsic antioxidant efficacy. Further structural modifications of stobadine provided the opportunity to increase bioavailability and attenuate unwanted side effects, such as α-adrenolytic activity. The aim of the work was to evaluate the direct effect of a novel pyridoindole, SMe1EC2, on the vascular wall ex vivo. The vasomotor effect of SMe1EC2 (1×10^{-8}–1×10^{-4} mol/l) was measured on isolated and pressurized rat cerebral and coronary arterioles using video-microscopy. The effect of SMe1EC2 (1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-5} mol/l) on high potassium-, phenylephrine- or serotonin-induced contraction or acetylcholine-induced relaxation was also determined in aortic rings. We found that SMe1EC2 (1×10^{-8}–1×10^{-4} mol/l) elicited significant dilatations in both cerebral and coronary arterioles (max dilatation: 25±8% and 18±5% respectively). Yet, SMe1EC2 (1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-5} mol/l) did not influence the tone of aortic rings nor did it affect high potassium-, phenylephrine- or serotonin-induced contractions and acetylcholine-induced relaxation. Thus SMe1EC2 was able to dilate resistance arteries but did not affect aortic contractility. It is likely that SMe1EC2 does not possess α1-adrenolytic and anti-serotonergic activity in the vascular wall.

KEY WORDS: pyridoindole; SMe1EC2; aorta; arterioles

Introduction

The pyridoindole antioxidant stobadine (STB) (−)-cis-2,8-dimethyl-2,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole has been recognized to have significant antioxidant properties and the ability to scavenge free radicals, such as hydroxyl, peroxyl, and alkoxyl radicals (Stasko et al., 1990). Various in vitro or in vivo studies have shown the beneficial effect of stobadine in numerous models of oxidative-stress-involving pathologies, including myocardial infarction, stroke, neurodegenerative disorders, hypoxic-ischemic tissue injury, diabetic complications, chronic inflammation, etc. (for review see Juranek et al., 2010). Series of toxicological studies including acute, subchronic and chronic toxicity tests with STB on various animals concluded that STB was safe and did not possess any severe adverse effects within the potential pharmacological range (Gajdošíková et al., 1995, Dubovický et al., 1999). However, a non-specific α-adrenolytic (Kvátlínová et al., 1986) and H1-antihistaminic side effects were reported (Luković & Machova, 1988).

Recently, chemical modification of STB, which is considered the leading structure, led to the synthesis of pyridoindole derivatives with significantly increased intrinsic antioxidant activity and overall antioxidant efficacy compared to the parent molecule. Moreover, appropriate structural modifications of STB provided the opportunity to modulate lipophilicity and acidobasic behavior, thus optimizing bioavailability of the novel derivatives and attenuating their unwanted side effects, with the result of decreased toxicity (Stolc et al., 2006). The derivative most studied so far, i.e., SMe1EC2, 2-ethoxycarbonyl-8-methoxy-2,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole, has already shown a potent protective effect in various animal models, such as acute head trauma (Stolc et al., 2008), brain hypoxia in vitro (Franko et al., 1999), adjuvant arthritis (Bauerova et al., 2006), endothelium-mediated vasorelaxation in diabetic rats (Zurová-Nedelcevová et al., 2006) or ischemia-reperfusion injury of rat hearts (Broskova & Knezl, 2011).
These findings suggest that STB derivatives might be prospectively used as medicinal antioxidants, i.e. remedies effective in conditions involving oxidative-stress-mediated injury.

The aim of this work was to determine the potential direct vasoactive effect of the novel pyridoindole derivative SMelEC2 on isolated cerebral and coronary arterioles of the rat.

Methods

Male Wistar rats (weighing 300–350 g; Harlan, UK or Dobrá Voda, Slovakia) were used in the experiments. The rats were housed separately, fed standard rat chow, allowed free access to drinking water, and treated according to institutional guidelines. All protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees.

Isolated cerebral and coronary arterioles, experimental protocol

The rats were anesthetized with CO2, followed by subsequent cervical dislocation. Heart and brain were removed and stored in ice-cold MOPS solution. With the use of microsurgery instruments and an operating microscope, a branch of the septal coronary artery or superficial branch of the middle cerebral artery (approximately 1 mm in length) was isolated and transferred into an organ chamber containing two glass micropipettes and filled with cold MOPS solution (0–4 °C). The arteries were then cannulated on both ends on micropipettes, secured with sutures, and both micropipettes were connected with silicone tubing to an adjustable hydrostatic reservoir. The vessel chamber (15 ml) was continuously supplied with oxygenated physiological salt solution (PSS) and reaching the initial tension value, concentration-response curves of phenylephrine (PE, 1×10–6 mol/l). At the plateau of the contraction, the effect of acetylcholine in the cumulative concentrations of 1×10–8–1×10–5 mol/l was tested in absence or presence of SMelEC2.2HCl. After washing with PSS and reaching the initial tension value, concentration-response curves of phenylephrine (1×10–9–1×10–5 mol/l) were performed in absence or presence of SMelEC2 (1×10–6 or 1×10–5 mol/l). The same protocol was used with concentration-response curves of serotonin (1×10–8–1×10–4 mol/l). Values of pD2 (logarithm of IC50 which represents the concentration of a drug required for 50% inhibition in vitro) were calculated on using GraphPad Prism.

Table 1. pD2 values of the concentration-response curves to phenylephrine and serotonin.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phenylephrine</th>
<th>Serotonin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>7.509±0.102</td>
<td>6.37±0.117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMelEC2 1×10–6mol/l</td>
<td>7.527±0.155</td>
<td>6.317±0.202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMelEC2 1×10–5mol/l</td>
<td>7.518±0.145</td>
<td>6.214±0.135</td>
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Statistical analysis

The results are presented as the mean ± SEM. Statistical analyses were performed by using the unpaired Student’s t-test or the two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posttest. A value of p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Abluminally application of SMelEC2 elicited dose-dependent dilatations of isolated cerebral arterioles reaching statistically significant dilatation (25±8%) at the highest concentration (1×10–4 mol/l) (Figure 1). In the coronary arterioles, SMelEC2 induced a significant dilatation in the concentrations of 1×10–5 and 1×10–4 mol/l (Figure 2). The maximal dilatation (18±5%) of the vessel induced by...
the highest concentration (1×10−4 mol/l) of SMe1EC2 was reached after 4.5 minutes.

In the aorta, however, even the high concentrations used failed to affect either the basal tonus or KPSS-induced increased tonus. As shown in Figure 3, SMe1EC2 in the concentrations of 1×10−6 or 1×10−5 mol/l did not influence the concentration-response curves either of phenylephrine or serotonin. The maximal responses to these agents and the pD2 values (Table 1) were not affected. Neither did SMe1EC2 change the endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by stimulation of M3 muscarinic receptors with acetylcholine.

**Discussion**

In our previous experiments, SMe1EC2 improved vascular endothelial function damaged in vivo by diabetes or in vitro by hyperglycemic PSS (Zurova-Nedelcevova et al. 2006). Simulation of hyperglycemia in in vitro conditions by incubation of vessels or endothelial cells in physiological solution containing high concentration of glucose (44 mmol/l) leads to increased production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Yano et al. 2004) presenting as an injury of acetylcholine-induced vessel relaxation. In this study, we raised the possibility that the beneficial effects of SMe1EC2 were attributed to mechanisms intrinsic to the vascular wall.
To this end, we first assessed the direct effect of SMe1EC2 on contractile and relaxant function of the rat aorta. We found that SMe1EC2 in the concentrations of 1×10^{-6} or 1×10^{-5} mol/l had no effect on the basal tone and high potassium-induced aortic contraction. This indicates that the drug tested up to 1×10^{-5} mol/l did not interfere with mechanisms of vascular depolarization or calcium entrance. We also studied the possibility that SMe1EC2 affects receptor-mediated aortic relaxation and/or contraction. SMe1EC2, at the concentrations of 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-5} mol/l, did not influence the acetylcholine relaxation mediated by muscarinic M3 receptors. Moreover, it did not influence the concentration-response curves of phenylephrine or serotonin, suggesting that it possesses no or minimal α1-adrenergic or 5-HT-antagonistic activity. On balance, we suggest that SMe1EC2 had no direct vasomotor effect on the rat aorta.

It has been suggested that free-radical scavengers may be responsible for changes in endothelial-dependent vasomotion. Under physiological conditions, vascular endothelium produces nitric oxide and superoxide anion radical (•O2−), which are responsible for maintaining resting tone in arteries. Increase in one of these mediators leads to the changes in arterial tone. Endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by acetylcholine was found to be slightly increased by superoxide dismutase (SOD) (Esenabhalu et al. 2002), suggesting that superoxide radical scavengers may improve acetylcholine-induced relaxation. These findings are in agreement with our observation that SMe1EC2, lacking the ability to scavenge superoxide radical, had no influence either on basal tone or on acetylcholine-induced relaxation.

Further we evaluated the effect of SMe1EC2 on resistance arteries. Our results showed a slight but significant vasodilator effect of SMe1EC2 on rat microvessels, yet the effect was observed only at the highest concentrations studied. While the internal diameter of isolated coronary arterioles increased in response to exogenous administration of SMe1EC2 (1×10^{-5} mol/l), the diameter of isolated cerebral arterioles was increased only by the highest concentration used (1×10^{-4} mol/l).

In the contradiction to the aorta, which contains an excess of α1-adrenoceptors (Freitas et al., 2003), adrenergic regulation of coronary vasomotion is balanced between α1-adrenergic-mediated constriction (or α2-adrenergic activation predominating in arterioles) and β2-adrenergic–mediated relaxation, which appears to be partially endothelium-mediated (Barbato et al., 2004). We speculate that the vasodilation response of arterioles to high concentrations of the pyridoindole tested may be explained by its action on β2-adrenergic receptors, however the exact mechanism of this effect needs to be elucidated. The effect of the highest concentration (1×10^{-4}mol/l) on the diameter of isolated coronary and cerebral arterioles may be operative by its non-specific membrane-stabilizing action.

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REFERENCES


