

Interactive effects of endogenous morphine, nitric oxide, and ethanol on mitochondrial processes

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Abstract

Positive evolutionary pressure has preserved the ability to synthesize chemically authentic morphine, albeit in homeopathic concentrations, throughout animal phyla. The prototype catecholamine dopamine (DA) serves as an essential chemical intermediate in morphine biosynthesis both in plants and animals, thereby providing considerable insight into the roles reciprocal “morphinergic” and catecholamine regulation of diverse physiological processes. Primordial, multi-potential cell types, before the emergence of specialized plant and animal cells/organ systems, required selective mechanisms to limit their responsiveness to environmental noise. Accordingly, cellular systems that emerged with the potential for recruitment of the free radical gas nitric oxide (NO) as a multi-faceted autocrine/paracrine signaling molecule were provided with extremely positive evolutionary advantages. Endogenous “morphinergic” in concert with NO-coupled signaling systems have evolved as autocrine/paracrine regulators of metabolic homeostasis, energy metabolism, mitochondrial respiration and energy production. Basic physiological processes involving “morphinergic”/NO-coupled regulation of cardiovascular mitochondrial function, with special emphasis on the interactive effects of ethanol, are discussed within the context of our review.

Key words: endogenous morphine, dopamine, catecholamine, nitric oxide, nitric oxide synthase, ethanol.

Introduction

Positive evolutionary pressure has apparently preserved the ability to synthesize chemically authentic morphine, albeit in homeopathic concentrations, throughout animal phyla [1-3]. Accordingly, the high level of evolutionary conservation of morphine and related morphinan alkaloids defines these molecules as essential chemical factors required for normal growth and development [4]. Interestingly, dopamine (DA) serves as an obligate chemical intermediate in the morphine biosynthetic pathway in *Papaver somniferum* without assuming an independent role as the prototype catecholamine signaling molecule with associated phenomena [1, 5-9]. We have formulated a hypothesis stating that catecholamine-expressing signaling systems emerged from the morphine biosynthetic pathway via evolutionary adaptation of key enzymes involved in the modification of L-tyrosine (L-TYR), DA, 3,4-dihydroxy-L-phenylalanine (L-DOPA), and tyramine (TA) [1-4].

Operationally, catecholamine and endogenous "morphinergic" signaling systems share a common set of biosynthetic and metabolic enzymes, indicating significant evolutionary retrofitting of primordial enzyme species [2, 3, 10-12]. Mitochondria arose via permanent enslavement of purple non-sulphur bacteria as endosymbionts [13, 14]. Accordingly, primordial "morphinergic"/nitric oxide (NO)-coupled signaling may have been instrumental in the establishment of the mitochondrion as a viable eukaryotic organelle. Aberrant "morphinergic"/NO-coupled regulatory events at the mitochondrial level are proposed as causative factors in a variety of pathophysiological states that associated with very basic metabolic dysfunction. Interestingly, we have observed that sub-threshold concentrations of ethanol alter cellular distributions of endogenously expressed morphine. Reciprocal autocrine/paracrine modulatory effects of very low concentrations of morphine in concert with ethanol also suggest the potential for endogenous expression and action of homeopathic concentrations of ethanol within discrete cellular microdomains, in particular mitochondria.

Functionally coupled catecholamine and morphinergic expression in animal cells: modulation by low levels of ethanol

Catecholamine signaling systems have evolved as mainstay regulators of integrated physiological and organ systems in animals, whereas "morphinergic" signaling systems have evolved as autocrine/paracrine regulators of metabolic homeostasis, energy metabolism, and mitochondrial respiration [3, 4]. Homeopathic expression of endogenous morphine appears to exert a state-dependent down-regulation of cellular excitability via highly specific receptor mediated processes within a highly confined local circuitry [15-18]. In a previous review, we have suggested that evolutionary pressure drove an adaptive expansion of catecholamine signaling systems in animal phyla commensurate with the acquisition of complex motor activities associated with complex feeding, sexual and protective processes [4].

Previous work from our laboratory has demonstrated that 1% ethanol engenders a significant enhancement of cellular levels of endogenous morphine when administered to in vitro tissue preparations [6, 19, 20]. Whereas the cellular effects of 1% ethanol may be functionally linked to its anesthetic properties [21-25], a 100 fold lower concentration of 2 mM ethanol, equivalent to a non-activating, sensitizing, dose of 0.01% was observed to produce an effective doubling of ¹²⁵I-trace labeled morphine released into the extracellular medium. Because DA and its immediate precursors L-TYR, L-DOPA, and TA also

serve as biosynthetic intermediates in cellular morphine expression [26, 27], ethanol-mediated anesthetic inhibition of dopamine signaling may effectively divert excess precursor molecules to cellular morphine pools.

Endogenous morphine and nitric oxide-coupled regulation of cardiovascular mitochondria

We have proposed that the expression of endogenous morphine by animal and human cells is designed to mediate homeopathic regulation of metabolic activity via activation of cognate μ_3 and μ_4 receptors that serve as transductive conduits for short-circuit Ca^{2+} fluxes [28, 29]. Interactive regulatory pathways employing endogenously expressed morphine as an activating principle for Ca^{2+} -dependent, graded release of NO were fashioned as a key cellular signaling molecule, responsible for regulating intermediary metabolic functions, including mitochondrial respiratory rate [30].

Cardiovascular physiology apparently involves concerted regulatory activities of endogenous morphine and NO at the cellular level. In an ischemia-reperfusion rat model administration of pharmacological dosages of morphine has been shown to reduce infarct size in the myocardium and promote improvement in cardiac function [31, 32]. Additionally, the protective effects of morphine have been attributed to the opening of mitochondrial K(ATP) channels in the myocardium [30, 33-38]. Subsequent studies have demonstrated that morphine protects the myocardium against ischemia-reperfusion injury via inhibition of glycogen synthase kinase-3 β (GSK-3 β) and its facilitation of mitochondrial permeability transition pore opening (mPTP) [39, 40]. Operationally, morphine protects the ischemic myocardium against Ca^{2+} -induced mPTP opening with subsequent increases in mitochondrial resistance and inactivation of GSK-3 β via PI3-kinase mediated events [40]. A recent review has indicated that a major cardio-protective effect of morphine is mediated through enhanced mitochondrial hexokinase binding [41]. The authors speculate that many cardio-protective interventions, including ischemic preconditioning and morphine administration during postconditioning, direct cellular redistribution and target mitochondrial of hexokinase.

Constitutive NO production and release protects the ischemic heart from apoptosis and mitochondrial dysfunction via protein kinase G-mediated blockade of mPTP opening and cytochrome c release [42]. Furthermore, in a rat postconditioning ischemia-reperfusion interactive positive effects of morphine and constitutive NO were observed [43]. Extensive pharmacological controls using opiate

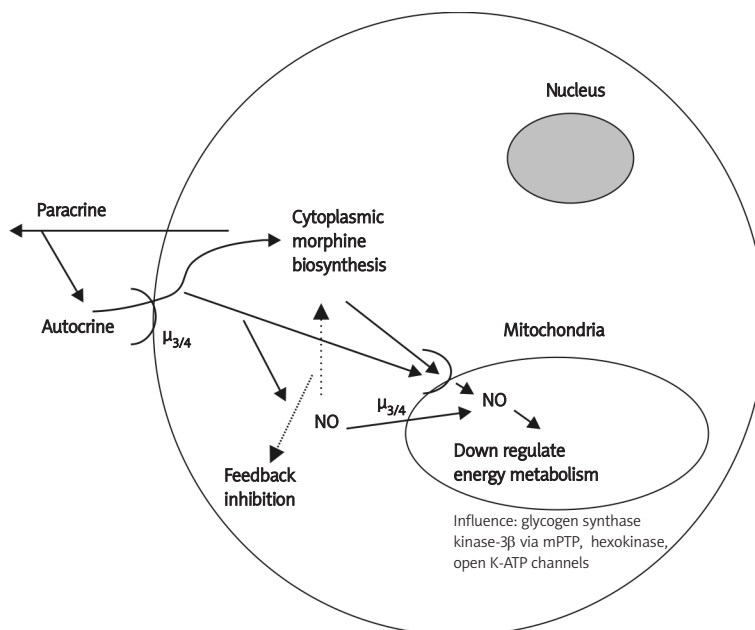


Figure 1. Human white blood cells have the ability to make and release morphine, which can have autocrine and paracrine signaling functions. In the case of autocrine via cell surface $\mu_{3/4}$ receptors nitric oxide would be released given its coupling to these mu opiate receptor subtypes. Additionally, μ opiate receptors, as noted in the text, are on mitochondrial membranes. We speculate that the stimulated cellular NO can exert negative feedback actions on the enzymes that make morphine and simultaneously negatively influence key mitochondrial energy associated enzymes and processes, as noted in the figure, which when taken in total diminishes energy metabolism. In so doing we surmise ROS and tissue damaging processes will be diminished, thus, morphine exerts an overall protective effect. We also surmise, it is this morphinergic influence that may allow the mitochondria to be enslaved as a cellular organelle via diminishing its ability to generate uncontrolled ROS and energy (from [7])

receptor antagonists, constitutive nitric oxide synthase (cNOS) and protein kinase inhibitors, provided validating evidence for selectivity of effect via concerted inhibition of mPTP opening by morphine and activation of the cNOS-protein kinase G pathway. A concerted pharmacological approach has recently been developed to selectively target NO donor compounds to mitochondria as an efficacious strategy to modulate respiration and protect mitochondria against ischemia-associated reperfusion injury [44].

Endogenous morphine and nitric oxide-coupled regulation of cardiovascular mitochondria: involvement of ethanol

Our demonstration of dose dependent effects of ethanol on endogenous morphine expression may have profound implications for development of novel therapeutic approaches for cardiovascular protection. Epidemiological studies suggest that light to moderate ethanol consumption not only prevents ischemic cardiovascular damage but also improves survival after myocardial infarction [45]. Clinical indications are complemented by a relatively recent preclinical study investigating the interactive protective effects of 2.5% ethanol on anesthetic preconditioning in isolated guinea pig hearts [46].

The investigators demonstrated that infarct size was significantly reduced in anesthetic and ethanol treated hearts, as compared to controls. Importantly, the interactive effects of ethanol resulted in enhanced opening of mitochondrial K(ATP) channels and a coordinate increase in cNOS expression with a reduction of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expression. In conclusion, reciprocal autocrine/paracrine modulatory effects of very low concentrations of morphine in concert with NO and ethanol suggest the potential for endogenous expression and action of homeopathic concentrations of ethanol within cardiovascular mitochondria.

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