

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Influence of smoking on vascular reactivity to cGMP generators in human internal thoracic arteries

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Background

There are nitric oxide (NO)-sensitive and -insensitive forms of soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC). This balance is shifted to the latter under stress conditions associated with increased production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [1,2]. The present study investigated whether smoking, a well-documented source of ROS, affects NO-sensitive and -insensitive sGC-mediated effects in human arteries.

Materials and methods

Mechanical responses of internal thoracic arteries obtained from 29 patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting were studied. The patients were divided into 2 groups according to their smoking habits: current or ever-smokers ($n=17$) and former or never-smokers ($n=12$). Concentration-response curves for nitroglycerin

and BAY 60-2770 were constructed in helically-cut strips pre-contracted with phenylephrine, and the values of potency (pD_2) were calculated. Relaxations induced by the agonists were presented as relative values to the relaxation caused by 10^{-4} M papaverine. Concentration-response curves were analyzed using two-way repeated measures analysis of variance and Bonferroni post hoc test. pD_2 values were compared with unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test.

Results

The mean ages of smokers and non-smokers were 70.3 ± 2.1 and 72.3 ± 2.1 years, respectively. The portion of men in smokers (88.2%) was notably higher than that in non-smokers (41.7%). Clinical conditions, laboratory parameters, and medications were similar between the two populations. As shown in Figure 1A,

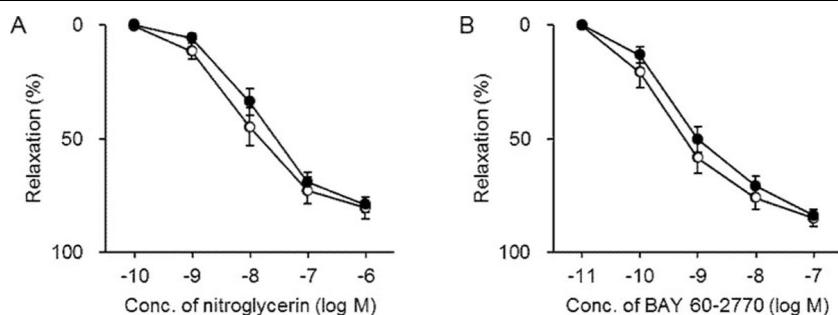


Figure 1 Vasorelaxation induced by nitroglycerin (A) or BAY 60-2770 (B) in internal thoracic arteries from non-smokers (white circle) and smokers (black circle). Each point and bar represents the mean \pm SEM of 12 (non-smokers) or 17 (smokers) experiments.

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nitroglycerin caused a dose-dependent relaxation, which was not different in the arteries from smokers and non-smokers. pD_2 values were also identical: 8.03 ± 0.14 (non-smokers) vs. 7.81 ± 0.11 (smokers), $p=0.23$. Similarly, there was no significant difference in the relaxant potency (pD_2 values, 9.43 ± 0.22 and 9.15 ± 0.14 for non-smokers and smokers, respectively, $p=0.26$) and efficacy of BAY 60-2770 (Figure 1B).

Conclusion

It was demonstrated that smoking is not causal factor for the imbalance between NO-sensitive and -insensitive forms of sGC in human internal thoracic arteries.

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