

Cardioprotective and β -adrenoceptor antagonistic activity of a newly synthesized aryloxypropanolamine derivative PP-36

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Abstract: The present study was performed to evaluate the cardioprotective effects and pharmacological characterization of newly synthesized β -adrenoreceptor antagonists 3-(3-*tert*-butylamino-2-hydroxypropoxy)-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (PP-36) in the rat model of coronary artery occlusion and reperfusion. Pre-ischemic administration (20 minutes before coronary occlusion) of PP-36 showed cardioprotective effects against ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats. PP-36 (6 mg kg⁻¹) significantly reduced arrhythmia score (6.33 ± 0.55 , $P < 0.05$), infarct size/left ventricle size (38.9 ± 3.2 , $P < 0.05$) and no mortality compared to vehicle-treated control group (14.17 ± 1.83 , 44.9 ± 4.6 and 17% respectively). *In-vitro* studies in rat isolated right atria, guinea-pig trachea and rat distal colon preparations, were carried out to investigate the potency of PP-36 towards different β -adrenoceptor subtypes. pA_2/pK_B values of PP-36 for β_1 - β_2 - and β_3 -adrenoceptors were 6.904 ± 0.190 , 6.44 ± 0.129 and 5.773 ± 0.129 , respectively. In conclusion, PP-36 is a β -adrenoceptor antagonist possessing potent anti-arrhythmic and cardioprotective effects against ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats.

Keywords: β -adrenoreceptors blocker, ischemia/reperfusion injury, arrhythmias, infarct area

Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading cause of premature death in industrialized countries and its prevalence is increasing in the developing world.¹ It affects the proper functioning of the heart and blood vessels, to mention a few important ones: myocardial infarction (MI); cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); transient ischemic attacks (TIA); hypertension; peripheral vascular diseases (PVDs); and coronary heart disease (CHD).² The burden of death and disability due to CHD continues to increase³ and in the absence of suitable preventive efforts it is not controlled.⁴

High blood pressure is the most prevalent and modifiable risk factor for myocardial infarction, stroke, end-stage renal disease and PVD. It has been extensively demonstrated that the early screening and management of individuals with high blood pressure levels leads to a reduction in the occurrence of stroke and possibly myocardial infarction.⁵

Introduction of β -adrenoreceptor blockers (BABs) initiated a breakthrough in the treatment of various cardiovascular disorders in the last four decades. During the last few years β -adrenergic receptor antagonists have also been established in the treatment of congestive heart failure. In patients with myocardial infarction, hypertension, and in those with congestive heart failure, β -adrenergic receptor antagonists have been found to reduce mortality and morbidity.⁶ The favorable effects of β -adrenergic receptor antagonists may stem from decreased myocardial oxygen demand, redistribution

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of myocardial blood flow, reduction of the concentration of the free fatty acids in plasma and antiarrhythmic actions. β blockers are now regarded as a first line choice of treatment in hypertension along with diuretics, by the Joint National Committee,⁷ the British Hypertensive Society,⁸ and a first-line alternative with various antihypertensives by the World Health Organization. These BABs may better control the increased blood pressure in response to hypoglycemia, exercise, or cigarette smoking.⁹ Non selective BABs may be preferably used to decrease epinephrine induced hypokalemia or to prevent myocardial infarction, and in certain circumstances migraine, anxiety, thyrotoxicosis or essential tremor. BABs with partial agonistic activity may theoretically cause a lesser degree of cardiodepression, bronchospasm, and peripheral vasoconstriction and minor effects on plasma lipids.¹⁰

The usefulness of β -adrenoreceptor antagonists in the treatment of various cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular complications prompted the present investigation to search for new β -adrenoreceptor antagonists. We have been involved in the development of new β blockers for the past few years.^{11,15} The earlier works were based on the practolol structures by introducing a para-amidic functional group in the phenyl group. Recently we developed new compounds having ortho-methoxy group with meta- substitution to the phenyl group having the propanolamine group. In this study, we report the pharmacological investigation of the oxalate salt of 3-(3-*tert*-butylamino-2-hydroxypropoxy)-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (PP-36, Figure 1) for its β -adrenoceptor antagonistic activity and cardioprotective activity. PP-36 was synthesized at Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

Materials and methods

Animals

Wistar rats (200–250 g) and Guinea Pig (300–350 g) were purchased from the National Toxicology Centre, Sinhad Road, Pune, India and were housed at a temperature of

25 °C \pm 1 °C and relative humidity of 45% to 55% in a clean environment under 12:12 hours light/dark cycle. The animals had free access to food pellets (Chakan Oil Mills, Pune, India) and filtered water was available *ad libitum*. The research protocol was approved by Institutional Ethical Committee (IEC) of Poona College of Pharmacy constituted under Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (IAEC Approval number: CPCSEA/05/15).

Drugs

The pharmacological agents used were isoprenaline hydrochloride (Sigma chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA), atenolol hydrochloride (Khandelwal Laboratory Ltd., Mumbai, India) and urethane (Fluka Chemika GmbH, Buchs, France). The drugs were dissolved and diluted to appropriate concentrations with physiological saline. Fresh drug solutions were prepared on the day of the experiment. Sodium chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate hepta-hydrate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, calcium chloride, glucose and sodium bicarbonate all of analytical grade were purchased from S.D. Fine Chemicals Ltd., (Mumbai, India) and dissolved in distilled water for the preparation of physiological salt solution. PP-36 was dissolved in saline in different concentrations for all administrations.

Acute intravenous toxicity study

The acute intravenous toxicity study was conducted using preliminary limit dose test of the Up-and-Down Procedure statistical program– AOT 425StatPgm (2001).

In vivo studies

Production of coronary ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats

Male Wistar rats weighing 200–250 g were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of urethane (1.20 g/kg) and the left coronary artery ligation was performed as reported earlier.¹⁶ Systemic blood pressure was monitored via a catheter inserted into the carotid artery. A standard limb lead I electrocardiogram (ECG) was continuously recorded, together with arterial pressure, on a recorder (MP30, BIOPAC System Inc., Santa Barbara CA, USA). Artificial ventilation was started with room air, using a tidal volume of 1.5 mL/100 g and at a rate of 54 strokes/minute in order to maintain arterial blood gases and pH within the normal range. The chest was opened by a left thoracotomy, followed by sectioning of the 4th and 5th ribs, approximately 2 mm to the left of the sternum. After incising the pericardium, the heart was exteriorized by using gentle pressure on the rib cage. A 4/0 nylon suture attached

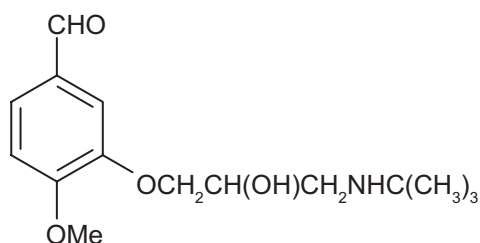


Figure 1 Structure of PP-36.

to a 14-mm micropoint reverse cutting needle was placed under the left coronary artery.

The heart was put back in the chest, and the rat was allowed to stabilize. Thirty-minute regional myocardial ischemia was induced by pulling the two ends of the suture through a small plastic tube and pressing the tube against the surface of the myocardium and then clamping the tube together with the suture. Then, reperfusion was initiated by unclamping and removal of the tube. After reperfusion, the responses were observed for 120 minutes. Ischemia and reperfusion was confirmed as described previously.⁷ In brief, successful occlusion was confirmed by the increased amplitude of the R wave of lead I during the first few seconds of each occlusion, which has been demonstrated to be more useful than lead II or other ECG leads in rats, and a 20%–30% decline in the arterial blood pressure compared to the pre-ischemic values.

Study group, experimental protocol and exclusion criteria

Rats were randomly assigned to seven groups including one sham-operated group. All groups, other than the sham treated group, underwent a 30 minute coronary artery occlusion and a 2 hour reperfusion. The control group underwent saline infusion before 30 minute coronary artery occlusion and 2 hour reperfusion. Test drug PP-36 (1.0, 3.0, 6.0 mg/kg) atenolol (1 mg/kg) were infused for 20 minutes before prolonged ischemia and reperfusion. Different doses of drugs were used to observe the dose-dependent effect of the drugs. For the control group $n = 14$, while for all other groups $n = 12$. From each group, six animals were selected for determining the area at risk and infarct area; the remaining six animals were selected for myocardial necrosis score determination. Any animal in which this procedure itself produced dysrhythmias, or a sustained fall in mean arterial blood pressure (MAP), to less than 70 mmHg, was discarded from study. A total of 79 rats successfully completed the above mentioned protocols and 66 rats were analyzed for arrhythmia determination. From these animals, 42 animals were analyzed for an histological investigation of myocardial infarction, and 42 rats were analyzed for area at risk (AAR) and ischemia/reperfusion determination.

Arrhythmia score determination

During the 30 minute ischemic period, occurrences of arrhythmia were scored. The numbers of ventricular premature beats (VPB), ventricular tachycardia (VT) and ventricular fibrillation (VF) are counted in the occlusion and

reperfusion periods then evaluated as described by Fryer and colleagues¹⁸ and in accordance with the definitions reported in the Lambeth Conventions.¹⁹ The scoring system was assigned during ten 3 minute intervals of myocardial ischemia. Arrhythmia scores were assigned as follows: $0 \leq 10$ premature ventricular contractions (PVCs)/3 minute period; $1 = 10$ to 50 PVCs/3 minute period; $2 \geq 50$ PVCs/3 minute period; $3 = 1$ episodes of ventricular fibrillation (VF)/3 minute period; $4 = 2$ to 5 episodes of ventricular fibrillation (VF)/3 minute period and $5 \geq 4$ episodes of ventricular fibrillation/3 minute period.

Measurement of AAR and infarct area (IA)

On completion of the above mentioned protocols, six animals from each group were selected for AAR and infarct area determination. The coronary artery was re-occluded and the hearts were then immediately frozen at -20°C for no longer than 12 hours. The frozen hearts were then sliced from apex to base in two sections, and, after defrosting, the infarct was delineated by incubating sections at 37°C for 15 minutes with 1% triphenyltetrazolium chloride (Sigma Chemical) in phosphate-buffered saline. The sections were fixed overnight in formal saline and then images of heart slices were captured using a scanner (HP 1300 scan jet) and analyzed for area measurement using Scion Image software (Ver 4.0.3.2). Blue areas were considered as nonischemic areas and the remaining as AAR. Any whitish portion in the AAR was considered as infarct area. AAR's were expressed as a percentage of total left ventricular area, and infarct size (IS) were expressed as a percentage of the AAR.

Myocardial necrosis score

Histological examination of the hearts was undertaken to study the severity of infarction. Necrosis produced by ischemia reperfusion injury was graded as described by Vogel and Vogel.²⁰ After microscopic examination, grades were given as follows: grade 0, no change; grade 1, focal interstitial response; grade 2, focal lesions in many sections, consisting of mottled staining and fragmentation of muscle fibres; grade 3, confluent retrogressive lesions with hyaline necrosis and fragmentation of muscle fibres and sequestering mucoid oedema; grade 4, massive infarct with occasionally acute aneurysm and mural thrombi.

In vitro studies

Rat isolated right atria

β_1 -antagonism was studied in isolated right atria as described earlier.²¹ In brief, rats were killed after anesthesia

with isoflurane and their hearts were quickly excised. Spontaneously beating right atria were set up with an initial tension of 0.3 g. The atria were mounted in a 20 mL organ bath filled with Krebs physiologic saline solution (PSS) containing: NaCl 118 mM; KCl 4.7 mM; MgSO₄ 1.2 mM; KH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM; CaCl₂ 2.5 mM; NaHCO₃ 25 mM; disodium EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) 0.03 mM and glucose 11.1 mM. The solution was kept at 37 °C ± 1 °C and was continuously oxygenated. The physiologic saline solution (PSS) contained prazosin (1 µg) to block alpha adrenoceptors. Spontaneous response of atria were recorded by connecting the upper end to the force transducer (T-305) connected to student physiograph (Bio-Devices, Ambala, India) at a paper speed of 50 mm/second.

The resting tension was maintained at 0.2 g during a 30 minutes equilibration period. Cumulative concentration response curves (CRCs), for increase in sinus rate (positive chronotropic effect) of isoprenaline were constructed by addition of log increment doses of isoprenaline at an interval of 3 minutes. Sinus rate was assessed 15 seconds after the addition of each successive concentration of isoprenaline for 1 minute. For assessment of antagonist activity, response of the atrium to isoprenaline dose was determined in presence of PP-36 or standard drugs. Antagonists were added 30 minutes before the addition of agonists. The number of experiments was 6 for all the experiments.

Isolated guinea pig tracheal ring

β₂-antagonism was studied in guinea-pig isolated tracheal rings as described earlier.²² Guinea-pig tracheal rings were carefully isolated and immersed in Krebs PSS containing: NaCl 118 mM; KCl 4.7 mM; MgSO₄ 1.2 mM; KH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM; CaCl₂ 2.5 mM; NaHCO₃ 25 mM, disodium EDTA 0.03 mM and glucose 11.1 mM) The solution was kept at 37 °C ± 1 °C and was continuously oxygenated. The pH of the solution was maintained at 7.4. The tracheal rings were cautiously cleaned of unnecessary adipose and connective tissues under a dissecting microscope so that the smooth muscles were not damaged. Subsequently, tracheal cartilage containing smooth muscles were cut into 2-mm long sections. Preparations were suspended using stainless steel hooks (outer diameter, 200 µm) in a 20-mL organ bath. Tension changes of the tracheal preparation were isotonicly recorded with a force-displacement transducer (T-305) connected to physiograph (Bio-Devices) at a paper speed of 0.25 mm/second. Relaxant action of agonists was determined by measuring relaxation of carbachol induced contraction evoked by addition of the agonists. Initially

150 nM carbachol was added after an equilibration period. Carbachol induced contractions were allowed to stabilize for 15 minutes followed by a 30 minute wash. Tissues were then incubated with appropriate concentrations of antagonist for 30 minutes with control tissues receiving saline treatment. The tissues were then contracted again with carbachol (150 mM) and allowed to stabilize. CRCs to isoprenaline were constructed by cumulative addition (0.5 log unit increments) to carbachol contracted strips at 2 minute interval until the tissue relaxes and reaches plateau. The number of experiments was 6 for all the experiments.

Isolated rat colon

Male Wistar rats (200–250 g) were fasted overnight. On the next day they were killed under anesthesia with isoflurane and distal colon (6 cm in length) was removed as described earlier²³ and cleared of from any fecal material by gently squeezing the colon with the fingers. Portions of colon were then immediately placed in cool Krebs PSS. Segments (3 cm) of colon were mounted with care taken not to occlude the lumen, in 50 mL organ baths (Bio-Devices) containing 40 mL of Krebs solution, at 37 ± 1 °C bubbled continuously with 95% oxygen under an initial tension of 1 g. The composition of the Krebs PSS was as follows: NaCl 118 mM; KCl 4.7 mM) NaHCO₃ 25 mM, CaCl₂ 2.5 mM, KH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM, MgSO₄ 1.2 mM and glucose 11.1 mM. Additionally, Krebs PSS contained 30 µM of ascorbic acid, 30 µM of the sodium salt of EDTA to prevent oxidation of catecholamine and 1 µM of prazosin hydrochloride to remove any possible contribution from α adrenoceptors. Tissues were allowed to equilibrate for at least 30 minutes before experimental procedures were begun. Relaxant action of agonists were determined by measuring relaxation of KCl induced contraction evoked by addition of the agonists. Initially 50 mM KCl was added after equilibration period. KCl induced contractions were allowed to stabilize for 15 minutes followed by 30 minute wash. Tissues were again contracted with a submaximal contraction of KCl (30 mM) and washed for 30 minutes. Tissues were then incubated with appropriate concentrations of antagonist for 30 minutes with control tissues receiving saline treatment. The tissues were then contracted again with KCl (30 mM) and allowed to stabilize. CRCs to isoprenaline were constructed by cumulative addition (0.5 log unit increments) to KCl contracted strips at 2 minute intervals until the tissue relaxes and reaches plateau. The number of experiments was 6 for all the experiments.

Statistics

In vivo studies

All values of parametric measures were expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM). For hemodynamic parameters, one-way analysis of variance followed by a Dunnett post-hoc test was used. For nonparametric measures, arrhythmia and necrosis scores, Kruskal–Wallis test followed by a Dunn's post-hoc test were used. All these statistical calculations were performed by using Instat[®] (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). A *P* value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

In vitro studies

In the *in vitro* studies, mean concentration curves of isoprenaline were analyzed using nonlinear regression (Graph Pad Prism, version 4.0; GraphPad Software Inc. The effective concentration (EC_{50}) and pEC_{50} (negative logarithm of EC_{50}) values of isoprenaline were obtained with and without the presence of antagonist. Concentration ratios (CR) were determined from the EC_{50} values. The plot of \log (CR-1) versus \log [antagonist] was analyzed by linear regression. Antagonism was considered to be competitive in nature if the slope of the regression line was not significantly different from the equation: $pA_2 = [\log$ (CR-1)- \log molar concentration of antagonist]. In cases, where the slope or regression line significantly differed from unity, the value obtained from the above equation was the pK_b rather than the pA_2 value. A statistically significant difference between two means was analyzed using repeated two way analysis of variance followed by the Tukey test, where comparison was made to the same control group. For comparing unpaired data two-way analysis of variance followed by the Dunnett test was performed. *P* < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Acute I.V. toxicity study

The lethal dose (LD_{50}) of PP-36 was found to be 98.11 mg/kg. This intravenous LD_{50} was quite high when compared to the effective dose of PP-36 (effective dose of PP-36 was less than 10% of the LD_{50}).

Cardioprotective effect of PP-36 against ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats

Hemodynamic parameters, heart rate (HR), MAP, and pressure rate index (PRI) are summarized in Table 1. These parameters were determined at; baseline; 15 minutes of coronary artery occlusion; and 120 minutes of reperfusion. Before left anterior descending artery (LAD) occlusion HR, MAP and PRI values were in the same range in rats treated with the vehicle, PP-36 (1.0, 3.0 and 6.0 mg/kg) and atenolol (0.3 and 1 mg/kg). Following LAD occlusion the MAP values of the animals in the experimental groups consistently and abruptly fell (peak effect at 5 minutes) and then progressively recovered within 30 minutes to the levels of 80–85 mmHg. Cardiac mechanic parameters MAP, PRI of the animals treated with PP-36 (at 1.0, 3.0 and 6.0 mg/kg) and atenolol (at 0.3 and 1 mg/kg) were not found to be significantly different. However, HR was found to be significantly different (*P* < 0.01) from the vehicle group in case of atenolol (1 mg/kg) at 15 minute ischemia and after 2 hour reperfusion. All other HR values were not found significantly different.

Mortality

In the vehicle-treated group mortality was found to be high (17%), with 3 out of 17 animals dying during 30 minutes ischemia period. Groups treated with PP-36 (3 and 6 mg/kg) and atenolol (1 mg/kg) showed no mortality; however, in the

Table 1 Hemodynamics

Group	n	Baseline			15-min Ischemia			2-h reperfusion		
		HR	MAP	PRI	HR	MAP	PRI	HR	MAP	PRI
Sham	6	318 \pm 10	118 \pm 3	35 \pm 1	329 \pm 15	103 \pm 6	31 \pm 1	311 \pm 7	93 \pm 3	29 \pm 1
Control	19	321 \pm 5	105 \pm 4	34 \pm 2	374 \pm 7	69 \pm 5	26 \pm 2	365 \pm 2	76 \pm 8	29 \pm 2
PP-36 (1.0 mg/kg)	12	294 \pm 22	98 \pm 9	29 \pm 3*	375 \pm 17	68 \pm 4	25 \pm 2	353 \pm 6	77 \pm 5	27 \pm 1
PP-36 (3.0 mg/kg)	12	286 \pm 12*	97 \pm 5	28 \pm 2**	362 \pm 17	70 \pm 4	25 \pm 3	341 \pm 23**	79 \pm 6	27 \pm 1
PP-36 (6.0 mg/kg)	12	274 \pm 17**	95 \pm 6*	26 \pm 3**	345 \pm 11**	71 \pm 5	25 \pm 2	332 \pm 13**	81 \pm 4	27 \pm 2
Atenolol (1.0 mg/kg)	12	263 \pm 12**	97 \pm 9**	24 \pm 3**	328 \pm 19**	78 \pm 5	23 \pm 3	314 \pm 18**	88 \pm 9	27 \pm 2

Notes: Values given as mean \pm standard error of mean. Heart rate (HR, beats/min), Mean arterial pressure (MAP, mm Hg), Pressure rate index (PRI, mm Hg \cdot min⁻¹ \cdot 1000⁻¹)
P* < 0.05, *P* < 0.01 versus control.

group treated with PP-36 (1 mg/kg) 1 out of the 12 animals died during 30 minutes ischemia period which represented 8% mortality.

AAR and IS

No significant differences were found in any group versus control for AAR expressed as a percentage of the left ventricle (LV; Table 2), which indicates that all groups were subjected to a similar degree of ischemic insult. Control animals ($n = 6$) exhibited an IS/AAR of 44.9 ± 5.1 . PP-36 (6 mg/kg, $n = 6$) and atenolol (1 mg/kg, $n = 6$) reduced IS/AAR significantly (38.9 ± 3.2 and 37.6 ± 2.3 , respectively). Similarly PP-36 (6 mg/kg, $n = 6$) and atenolol (1 mg/kg, $n = 6$) reduced

IS/LV significantly (22.3 ± 2.9 and 21.7 ± 1.6 , respectively) compared with the control (28.7 ± 3.7).

Arrhythmia and necrosis score

The effects of PP-34 and atenolol on myocardial arrhythmia in anesthetized rats are shown in Figure 2. This summarizes incidences of cardiac arrhythmia during 3 minute intervals in the control animals and animals treated with the PP-36 and atenolol for 30 minutes of ischemia. LAD occlusion and reperfusion caused consistent ventricular ectopic activity associated with a high degree of mortality in vehicle-treated control group. The arrhythmias score in vehicle-treated animals ($n = 9$) was 14.17 ± 1.83 (Table 3). The incidence of arrhythmias was

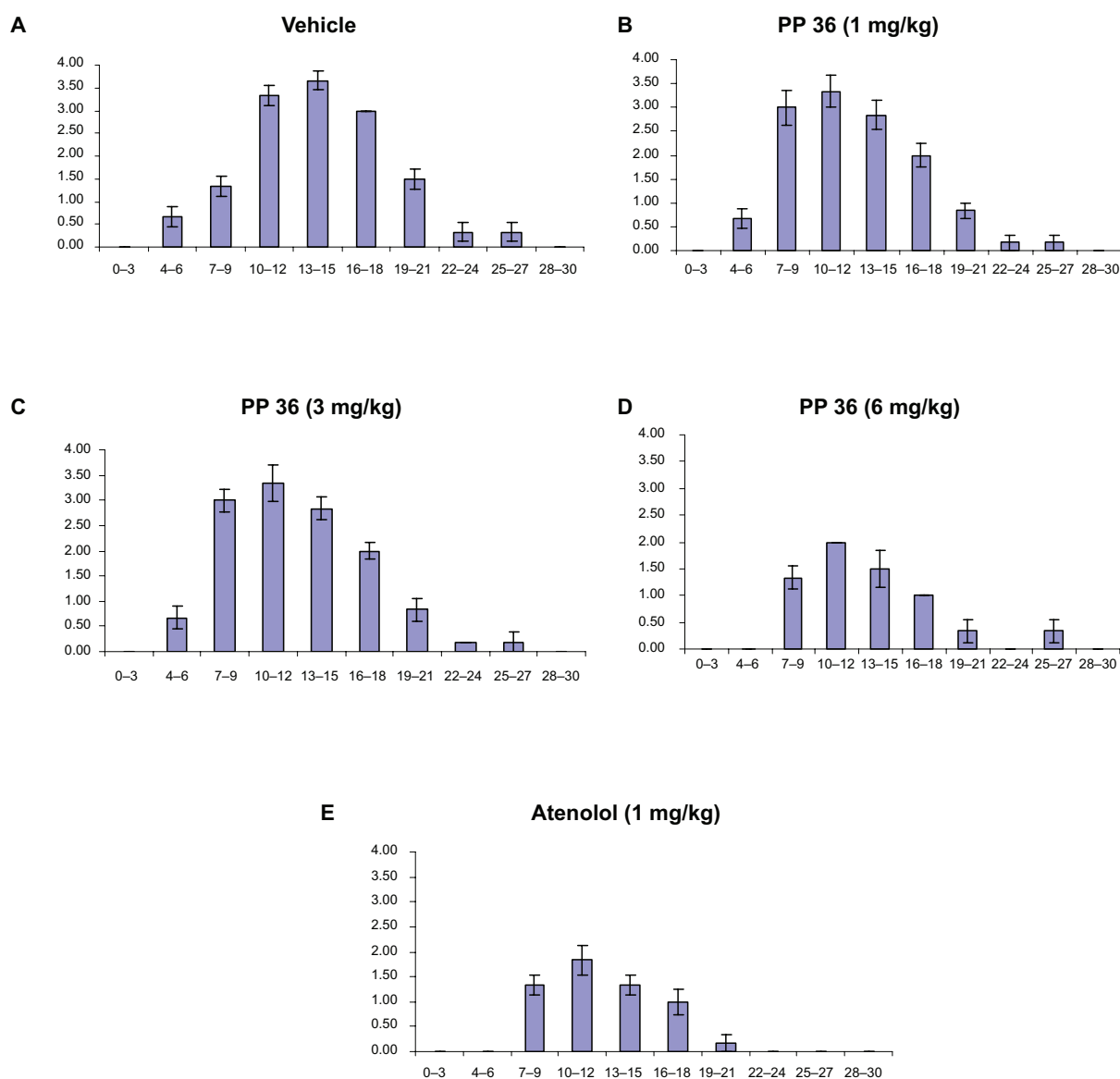


Figure 2 Incidence of cardiac arrhythmia during 3 minute intervals in control animals (A) and animals treated with the PP-36[(B) 1, (C) 3 and (D) 6 mg/kg] and atenolol [(E) 1 mg/kg]. X axis = Arrhythmia score, Y axis = Minutes (in 3 minute interval) of myocardial ischemia.

Table 2 Effects of PP-36 and atenolol on total arrhythmia score during ischemia and myocardial necrosis score after reperfusion

Group	Total arrhythmia score	Myocardial necrosis score
Control	14.17 ± 1.83	3.00 ± 0.00
PP-36 (1 mg/kg)	13.0 ± 1.90	2.67 ± 0.21
PP-36 (3 mg/kg)	10.50 ± 1.38	2.33 ± 0.24
PP-36 (6 mg/kg)	6.50 ± 0.55*	2.17 ± 0.16*
Atenolol (1 mg/kg)	5.67 ± 0.82**	1.67 ± 0.21**

Notes: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ versus control.

significantly reduced via the administration of PP-36, 6 mg/kg (6.33 ± 0.55 , $n = 6$, $P < 0.05$) and atenolol 1 mg/kg (5.67 ± 0.82 , $n = 6$, $P < 0.05$). However, PP-36 (1 and 3 mg/kg) produced a smaller, yet insignificant, numbers of arrhythmias versus the vehicle-treated group (Figure 2, Table 3).

In vitro studies

The CRC's for isoprenaline alone and in the presence of PP-36 and atenolol on different tissues are shown in Figure 3. Both PP-36 and atenolol shifted the CRCs of isoprenaline towards the right, with a change in the EC_{50} values for isoprenaline in all three tissue preparations (Figure 3). The Schild plot yielded a line with a slope close to unity for the test and standard antagonists in rat isolated atria and guinea-pig tracheal ring preparation, indicating that the antagonist, were competitive in nature for β_1 and β_2 receptor subtype. However, the slope of the Schild plot was significantly different from unity for the test and standard drugs on rat isolated colon, indicating noncompetitive antagonism of β_3 -adrenoceptor (Table 4). The pA_2 values of PP-36 and atenolol are shown in Table 4. The pA_2 value for the β_1 -adrenoceptor was in order of Atenolol > PP-36.

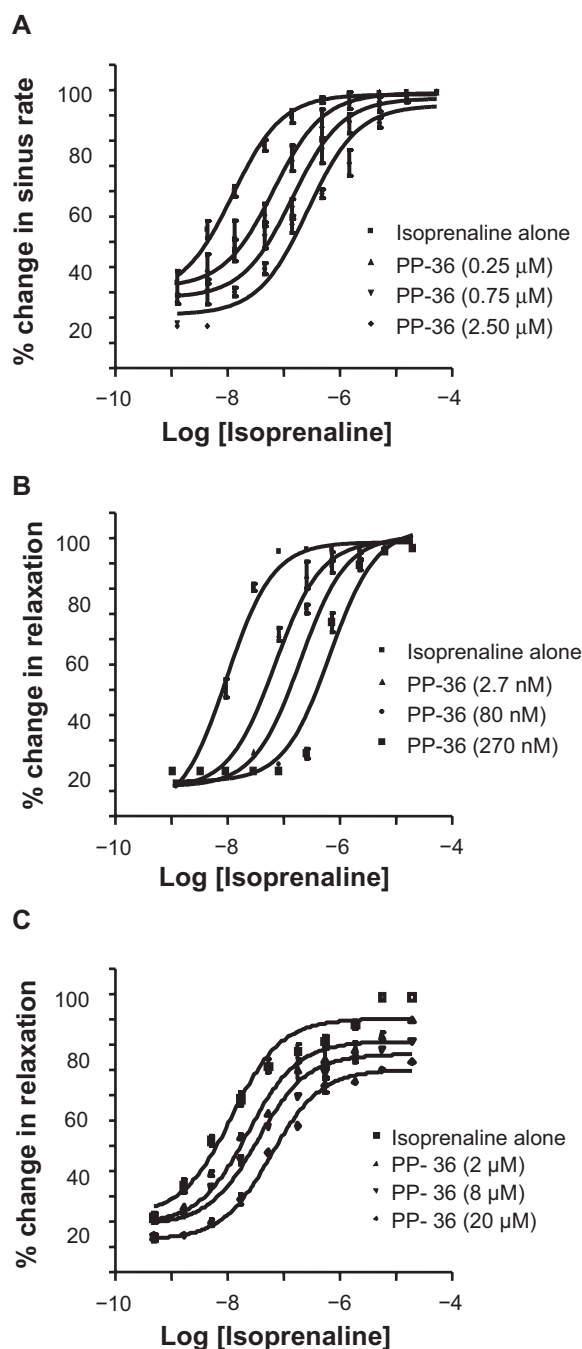
Discussion

The hemodynamic effects of treatment with β blockers, in patients with heart failure, are a lower heart rate, a drop in systolic blood pressure, a reduction of left ventricular

Table 3 Effects of PP-36 and atenolol on myocardial infarct size

Group	n	% Inf/LV	% Inf/AAR	% AAR/LV
Control	6	27.7 ± 3.9	44.9 ± 5.1	56.8 ± 3.4
PP-36 (1 mg/kg)	6	28.0 ± 4.0	44.1 ± 3.2	58.3 ± 2.9
PP-36 (3 mg/kg)	6	25.1 ± 3.6	40.3 ± 2.9	57.5 ± 3.1
PP-36 (6 mg/kg)	6	22.3 ± 2.9*	38.9 ± 3.2*	58.0 ± 2.8
Atenolol (1 mg/kg)	6	21.7 ± 1.6**	37.6 ± 2.3**	53.6 ± 4.2

Notes: % Infarct size (Inf) left ventricle (LV) and % Inf area at risk (AAR) after 30 minutes of left anterior descending coronary artery occlusion and 2 hours of reperfusion compared with vehicle. The mean areas at risk (% AAR/LV) were not significantly different, indicating that the degree of the ischemic insult was similar. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ versus control.

**Figure 3** Antagonism of isoprenaline response by PP-36 in different tissue. (A) Rat right atria; (B) Guinea-pig trachea; (C) Rat distal colon.

end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) and an increase in ejection fraction.^{24–26} Coronary artery ligation in rats is one of the most commonly used models to study the efficiency of new drugs for their cardioprotective effect in myocardial infarction.²⁷ In this study, pretreatment with PP-36 reduced the arrhythmic score, infarct area and mortality against ischemic/reperfusion injury. β blockers are a class of drugs that decrease myocardial oxygen demand and protect the heart against ischemia. These

Table 4 Potencies of PP-36 and atenolol on isolated tissue preparations. Values in bracket are slope of Schild plot

Group	β_1 pA ₂ value (slope) Right atrium	β_2 pA ₂ value (slope) Guinea-pig trachea	β_3 pA ₂ value (slope) Rat distal colon
PP-36	6.904 ± 0.190 (0.72 ± 0.03)	6.44 ± 0.129 (1.25 ± 0.01)	5.773 ± 0.129 (0.64 ± 0.04)
Atenolol	7.16 ± 0.09 (1.18 ± 0.10)	5.57 ± 0.06 (0.99 ± 0.11)	4.62 ± 0.33 (0.15 ± 0.05)

effects primarily result from the ability of β blockers to decrease heart rate, myocardial contractility and wall tension.²⁸ Other beneficial effects of these compounds in myocardial ischemia are antiarrhythmic actions.^{29,30} The reduction of heart rate is one of the actions specific to the class of compounds that reduce myocardial oxygen consumption. The major cardioprotective effect of PP-36 may have resulted from a decrease in heart rate, myocardial contractility and antiarrhythmic actions. The lowering of the heart rate, blood pressure and pressure rate index suggest that PP-36 possibly reduced the myocardial oxygen consumption. Earlier studies³¹ have shown that the β -adrenoceptor blockade significantly reduced the incidence of ventricular fibrillation in rats. β -adrenergic stimulation increases the magnitude of the Ca²⁺ current and slows its inactivation, increases the magnitude of repolarizing K⁺ and Cl⁻ current,^{32,33} increases pacemaker current (thereby increasing sinus rate), and under pathophysiological conditions can increase both delayed afterdepolarization and early after depolarization mediated arrhythmias. Thus, blockage of β stimulation through β -adrenoceptor antagonist can reduce the severity of arrhythmia in myocardial patients. The result of this study showed that pretreatment with PP-36 reduced the arrhythmia score, and the incidence and the severity of arrhythmia.

Tissue experiments were conducted to assess antagonist potency of PP-36 towards different β -adrenoceptor subtypes. Isoprenaline is a synthetic catecholamine derived from the noradrenaline by the substitution of an isopropyl group on the nitrogen atom of the aliphatic side chain. Amongst the beta-active sympathomimetics isoprenaline is most active and it acts exclusively on the beta adrenoceptors. It is a nonselective beta agonist and has a little effect on alpha-receptors.³⁴ The antagonistic property of PP-36 was checked against isoprenaline induced agonistic action. The pA₂ values from the tissue in-vitro preparations indicated that the antagonist potency was in the order of atenolol > PP-36 to Beta 1 adrenoceptor subtype and PP-36 > atenolol to Beta 2 and Beta 3 adrenoceptor subtypes. Beta-receptor antagonists have prominent effects on the heart and are very valuable in the

treatment of angina and chronic heart failure and following myocardial infarction. Slowed atrioventricular conduction with an increased PR interval is a related result of adrenoceptor blockade in the atrioventricular node. In the vascular system, β -receptor blockade opposes β_2 -mediated vasodilation. This may acutely lead to a rise in peripheral resistance from unopposed β -receptor-mediated effects as the sympathetic nervous system discharges in response to lowered blood pressure due to the fall in cardiac output. Nonselective and β_1 -blocking drugs antagonize the release of rennin caused by the sympathetic nervous system.

Though PP-36 is a nonselective beta blocker and it could be a potential limitation, recent studies suggested the beneficial effect of β_2 -adrenergic blockade on vascular events in patients with acute coronary syndrome and heart failure.³⁵⁻³⁷ Beta blockers with β_2 -adrenergic inhibitory effects could reduce sympathetic activation and the associated prothrombotic activity, and consequently, the number of vascular events.³⁸ PP-36 showed a reduction in infarct area with no mortality therefore there may be a possible involvement of additional β_2 -adrenoceptor blocked in its cardioprotective action. Previous studies have suggested that the release of norepinephrine is partly regulated by prejunctional β_2 adrenergic receptors. This implies that $\beta_1 + \beta_2$ blockers have a specific sympathoinhibitory effect that is less prominent in β_1 blockers. This suggests that suppression of β_2 adrenergic receptor addition to β_1 receptor may be more effective in reducing vascular events in patients with acute coronary syndrome and heart failure.³⁵⁻³⁷

Evidence from other studies, the order of pA₂ value ratio from this study and the weak antioxidant property of PP-36 (data not presented here) suggest that the β -adrenoceptor blocking activity of PP-36 may be one reason for the cardioprotective effect against ischemia reperfusion injury in rats. Additionally the duration of action was found to be more with PP-36 in normal rats (data not present here).

In conclusion PP-36 exhibited potent β -adrenoceptor antagonistic activity which is responsible for its antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective effects against ischemia/reperfusion injury in the rats. The LD50 of PP-36 is relatively high and effective dose is relatively safe.

Disclosures

The authors report no conflicts of interest relevant to this research.

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