

Hypercholesterolemia Increases Endothelial Superoxide Anion Production

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Abstract

Indirect evidence suggests accelerated degradation of endothelium-derived nitric oxide (EDNO) by superoxide anion (O_2^-) in hypercholesterolemic vessels (HV). To directly measure O_2^- production by normal vessels (NV) and HV, we used an assay for O_2^- based on the chemiluminescence (CL) of lucigenin (L). HV (1 mo cholesterol-fed rabbits) produced threefold more O_2^- than NV (1.47 ± 0.20 nM/mg tissue/min, $n = 7$ vs. 0.52 ± 0.05 nmol/mg tissue/min, $n = 8$, $P < 0.001$). Endothelial removal increased O_2^- production in NV (0.73 ± 0.08 , $n = 6$, $P < 0.05$), while decreasing it in HV (0.76 ± 0.15 , $n = 5$, $P < 0.05$). There was no difference between denuded HV and denuded NV. Oxypurinol, a noncompetitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, normalized O_2^- production in HV, but had no effect in NV. In separate isometric tension studies treatment with oxypurinol improved acetylcholine induced relaxations in HV, while having no effect on responses in normal vessels. Oxypurinol did not alter relaxations to nitroprusside. Thus, the endothelium is a source of O_2^- in hypercholesterolemia probably via xanthine oxidase activation. Increased endothelial O_2^- production in HV may inactivate endothelium-derived nitric oxide and provide a source for other oxygen radicals, contributing to the early atherosclerotic process. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1993; 91:2546–2551.) Key words: chemiluminescence • endothelium dependent vascular relaxation • lucigenin • oxypurinol • rabbit aorta • superoxide anion • xanthine oxidase

Introduction

Numerous disease processes, including hypercholesterolemia (1), atherosclerosis (2), ischemia and reperfusion (3), acute or chronic hypertension (4, 5), congestive heart failure (6), and diabetes (7), are associated with abnormal endothelium-dependent vascular relaxations. The endothelium-derived vascular relaxing factor (EDRF)¹ (8), which is now recognized to be either nitric oxide (NO) (9) or a related compound (10), is rapidly destroyed by superoxide radical generating systems such as xanthine/xanthine oxidase (11) or autooxidation of pyrogallol (12), and is protected by superoxide dismutase (SOD) (13).

Recent studies have shown that the production of nitrogen oxides (NO and one-electron oxidation products) from hyper-

cholesterolemic and atherosclerotic rabbit aorta is markedly enhanced rather than impaired (14). These findings indicate that the enzyme responsible for production of NO is not impaired by hypercholesterolemia and that there is not a deficiency of substrate or cofactors necessary for NO production. Recently, we also found that the release of biologically active EDRF can be markedly impaired by inhibition of endothelial SOD activity in normal vessels (15), and that treatment with polyethylene-glycolated superoxide dismutase can partially restore impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of atherosclerotic arteries (16). These data strongly suggest that there is an excess generation of superoxide anion within atherosclerotic vessels. This increased release of superoxide anion may result in accelerated degradation of either nitric oxide or a related component to an inactive form (either NO to NO_2^- or R-NO to R- and NO_2^-).

To test the hypothesis that superoxide anion release is increased by hypercholesterolemia, we used an assay for O_2^- production from normal vessels and vessels from cholesterol-fed animals based on the chemiluminescence of lucigenin. In additional experiments, we examined the potential role of xanthine oxidase as a source of O_2^- in vessels of hypercholesterolemic animals.

Methods

Cholesterol feeding. Male New Zealand white rabbits were randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. Hypercholesterolemia was induced by feeding a 1% cholesterol diet for 4–6 wk ($n = 17$). Age-matched controls ($n = 23$) were maintained on standard rabbit chow.

Detection of chemiluminescence in a cell-free O_2^- generating system. Chemiluminescence of lucigenin (bis-*N*-methylacridinium nitrate) was detected using a scintillation counter (LS 7000; Beckman Instruments, Inc., Fullerton, CA) in out-of-coincidence mode with a single active photomultiplier tube (17, 18). The chemical specificity of this light yielding reaction for superoxide anion has been reported previously (19), and in this study sensitivity and specificity of this assay was determined with xanthine (100–400 nM) and xanthine oxidase (0.002 U) to generate O_2^- with or without SOD. To assay for O_2^- , lucigenin (0.25 mM), and xanthine with or without SOD (0.5 U/ml) was dissolved in a final volume of 2 ml Krebs-Hepes buffer (mM content; NaCl, 99.01; KCl, 4.69; $CaCl_2$, 1.87; $MgSO_4$, 1.20; K_2HPO_4 , 1.03; $NaHCO_3$, 25.0; Na-Hepes, 20.0 and glucose, 11.1; initially gassed with 95% O_2 and 5% CO_2 , pH 7.4). This assay solution was placed in glass scintillation vials and counted. Counts were then obtained at 2-min intervals after introduction of xanthine oxidase, and were corrected for background (counts obtained before adding xanthine oxidase).

Combinations of xanthine 50–400 nM and xanthine oxidase 0.002 U produced transient chemiluminescence signals in a manner dependent on the concentration of xanthine, which were abolished by SOD 0.5 U/ml (Fig. 1 A).

Determination of O_2^- yield from xanthine/xanthine oxidase reactions. The reduction of oxygen by xanthine oxidase occurs via both univalent and divalent pathways (20). The percent reduction to superoxide anion (univalent reduction) is dependent on pH and perhaps other experimental conditions. To determine the degree of univalent

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1. Abbreviations used in this paper: EDRF, endothelium-derived relaxing factor; HV, hypercholesterolemic vessels; NO, nitric oxide; NV, normal vessels; O_2^- , superoxide anion; SOD, superoxide dismutase.

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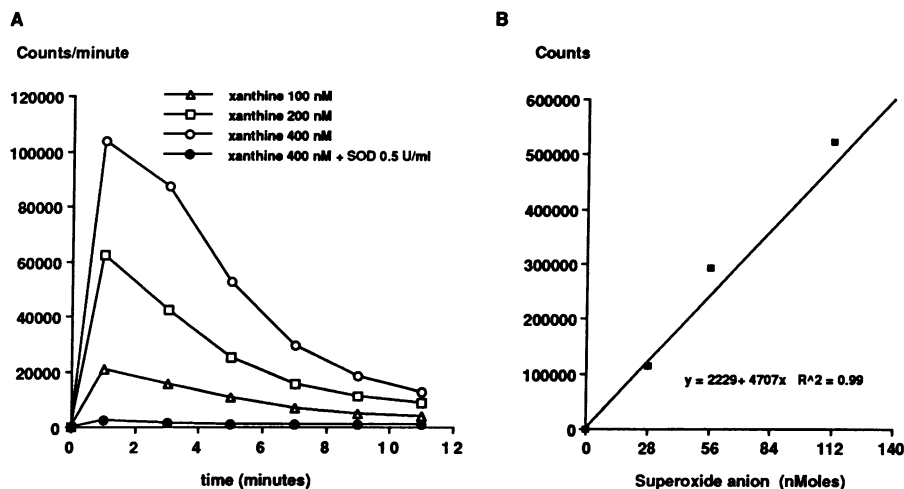


Figure 1. (A) Time course of lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence in response to xanthine (100–400 nM) and xanthine oxidase (0.002 U) in the absence or presence of SOD. Similar results were obtained in three other experiments. (B) Correlation between O₂⁻ release by xanthine/xanthine oxidase and lucigenin chemiluminescence. There was an excellent correlation between chemiluminescence and O₂⁻ production with a simple fit ($r = 0.99$). Similar results were obtained in three other experiments ($r > 0.92$).

reduction of oxygen by xanthine oxidase in our experimental conditions, we examined the reduction of ferricytochrome c spectrophotometrically and determined the amount of superoxide anion produced from each mole of xanthine using the formula Δ absorbance_(550 nm) = 21.1 × concentration O₂⁻ (21). Under the conditions of our assay we determined that yield of O₂⁻ was 28% of the total xanthine present in the reaction. This value was used to calibrate the lucigenin signal obtained during reactions of xanthine and xanthine oxidase. Total luminescence was quantified by integration of the areas under the curves generated in experiments similar to those presented in Fig. 1 A. There was an excellent correlation between chemiluminescence and superoxide anion generated with a simple fit ($r = 0.99$) (Fig. 1 B).

Detection of chemiluminescence elicited by normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels. On the day of the study, rabbits were killed by an overdose injection of pentobarbital. The descending thoracic aorta was isolated and removed, taking care not to damage the endothelium. 5-mm ring segments of thoracic aorta, dissected free of adventitia, were incubated with Krebs-Hepes buffer maintained at 37°C for 30 min and then gently transferred to glass scintillation vials containing 0.25 mM lucigenin and other additions (final volume of 2 ml). Counts were obtained at 2-min intervals at room temperature. Vials containing all components with the exception of aortic rings were counted and these blank values subtracted from the chemiluminescence signals obtained from the aortic rings.

In preliminary experiments, we found that reaction mixtures without aortic rings did not generate signals above background when observed for times of ≤ 15 min. In other studies, we found that removal of vessel segments from the reaction mixture after 15 min resulted in a rapid decline in signal to background levels.

Lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence with aortic rings was also measured in the presence of SOD (6 μM), catalase (0.2 μM), or after 30 min preincubation with mannitol (10 mM) to evaluate the specificity of this reaction.

To assess endothelial O₂⁻ production, endothelial removal was performed by gently rubbing the vessels intimal surface with the closed tips of hemostatic forceps.

O₂⁻ production of normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels with endothelium preincubated with or without oxypurinol. To examine the potential role of xanthine oxidase as a source of O₂⁻ in hypercholesterolemic vessels, we performed an additional series of studies. To perform these experiments, five additional control and five additional cholesterol-fed rabbits were studied. Both normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels were exposed to oxypurinol (1 mM), a noncompetitive antagonist of xanthine oxidase (22) for 30 min before study. The rings were then washed twice in buffer and then added to scintillation vials containing the lucigenin and buffer as described above.

To determine if oxypurinol could directly scavenge superoxide an-

ions, we examined its effect on the lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence produced by pyrogallol. Lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence produced by 10 μM pyrogallol was assayed in the presence or absence of 1 mM oxypurinol. Chemiluminescence was measured 15 min after exposure to lucigenin as described above.

Isometric tension studies. We also performed additional experiments to determine if O₂⁻ produced by xanthine oxidase in the hypercholesterolemic endothelium might impair endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation. Additional normal ($n = 5$), and cholesterol-fed ($n = 5$) rabbits were studied. Immediately before death, heparin sulfate (1,000 U) was administered intravenously to prevent blood coagulation. Eight 5-mm ring segments of thoracic aorta were suspended in individual organ chambers (25 ml) filled with Krebs buffer of the following composition: (mM) NaCl, 118.3; KCl, 4.69; CaCl₂, 1.87; MgSO₄, 1.20; K₂HPO₄, 1.03; NaHCO₃, 25.0; and glucose 11.1; pH 7.40. The solution was aerated continuously with 95% O₂ 5% CO₂ and maintained at 37°C. Tension was recorded with a linear force transducer. Over a period of 1 h, the resting tension was gradually increased and the ring segment was frequently exposed to 80 mM KCl until the optimal tension for generating force during isometric contraction was reached. The vessels were left at this resting tension throughout the remainder of the study. To prevent the synthesis of vascular prostaglandins, we performed all experiments in the presence of 10 μM indomethacin. Four rings were randomly selected to be preincubated with 1 mM oxypurinol for 1 h. Four other rings were used as control. Oxypurinol was dissolved in DMSO and added into aerated Krebs buffer. Because final concentration of DMSO in organ chamber was 0.5%, the same concentration of DMSO was used for vehicle in control. Vessels were precontracted with L-phenylephrine (1 μM). After a stable contraction plateau was reached, all rings were exposed cumulatively to acetylcholine (1 nM–3 μM). The vessels were washed three times with fresh buffer and allowed to equilibrate for 30 min. The rings were subsequently exposed to nitroprusside (1 nM–3 μM).

Materials. Acetylcholine chloride, catalase, dimethylsulfoxide, ferricytochrome c, indomethacin, lucigenin (bis-N-methylacridinium nitrate), mannitol, oxypurinol, L-phenylephrine, pyrogallol, sodium nitroprusside, superoxide dismutase from bovine liver, xanthine, and xanthine oxidase from buttermilk were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). Catalase, lucigenin, pyrogallol, superoxide dismutase, xanthine, and xanthine oxidase were dissolved in 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.8) and added into Krebs-Hepes buffer (pH 7.4). Mannitol and oxypurinol were dissolved directly in Krebs-Hepes buffer. In isometric tension studies, oxypurinol was dissolved in DMSO and added into aerated Krebs buffer.

Statistical analysis. Measurements obtained under identical conditions from two ring segments were averaged for each animal. The number of experiments refers to the number of animals. Comparisons of O₂⁻

production between normal vessels and hypercholesterolemic vessels were performed using unpaired *t* test or when appropriate paired *t* test. The accepted level of significance was $P < 0.05$. Data in the figures are mean \pm SEM.

Results

Plasma cholesterol levels. The plasma cholesterol levels were 57 ± 7 and $1,270 \pm 180$ mg/dl for the control and cholesterol fed groups, respectively.

O_2^- generation in normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels with or without endothelium. The chemiluminescence produced by lucigenin was assumed to be dependent on both extracellular and intracellular O_2^- (17, 23) and increased with time as the lucigenin reached equilibrium with the intracellular space. In normal vessels a plateau of chemiluminescence was attained within 15 min (Fig. 2). Lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence of aortic rings was also measured in the presence of $6 \mu\text{M}$ superoxide dismutase, $0.2 \mu\text{M}$ catalase, or after 30 min preincubation with mannitol 10 mM. The signals were reduced 71% by SOD ($n = 5$, $P < 0.05$), but not affected by catalase ($n = 5$) or mannitol ($n = 5$).

O_2^- production, estimated by measuring chemiluminescence 15 min after exposure to lucigenin, was 0.52 ± 0.05 nmol/mg tissue (dry wt) per min in normal vessels and was approximately threefold higher in hypercholesterolemic vessels (Fig. 3). Endothelial removal increased O_2^- production in normal vessels (NV) (Fig. 3). In striking contrast, endothelial removal markedly decreased O_2^- production in hypercholesterolemic vessels (HV) (Fig. 3). Importantly, O_2^- production by normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels without endothelium was similar.

Effects of oxypurinol on O_2^- generation in normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels. In hypercholesterolemic vessels, 1 mM oxypurinol markedly reduced O_2^- production to a value similar to that observed in normal vessels (Fig. 4 A). Importantly, oxypurinol had no effect on O_2^- production in normal vessels. The effect of oxypurinol on the production of O_2^- was

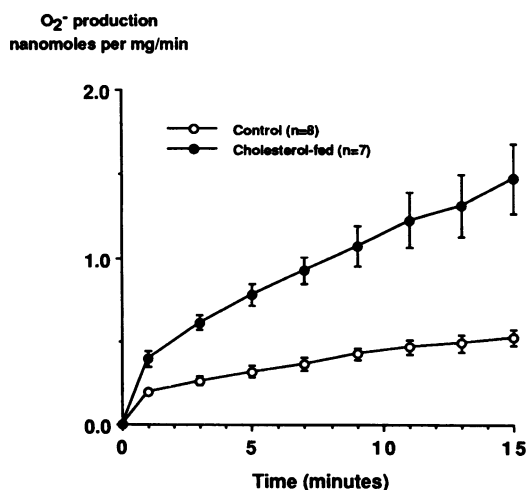


Figure 2. Time course of O_2^- production estimated by lucigenin chemiluminescence in NV and HV vessels with intact endothelium. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM of eight normal and seven hypercholesterolemic rabbits. Paired measurements were made under identical conditions on two ring segments and averaged for each animal.

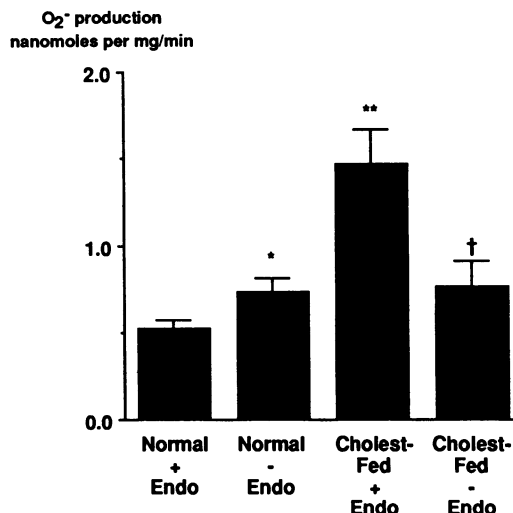


Figure 3. O_2^- production from NV with (+, $n = 8$) or without (-, $n = 6$) and HV with ($n = 7$) or without ($n = 5$) endothelium estimated by lucigenin chemiluminescence 15 min after exposure to lucigenin. The data are expressed as mean \pm SEM * $P < 0.05$ for NV with and without endothelium (paired *t* test); ** $P < 0.001$ for HV vs. NV with endothelium (unpaired *t* test). $^\dagger P < 0.05$ for HV with vs. without endothelium (paired *t* test).

not related to direct scavenging of the O_2^- , because oxypurinol did not affect the lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence produced by autooxidation of pyrogallol (Fig. 4 B).

Effects of oxypurinol on vascular responses in normal and hypercholesterolemic vessels. As shown in Fig. 5 A, endothelium-dependent relaxation in response to acetylcholine were markedly impaired in hypercholesterolemic vessels as compared with normal vessels. Oxypurinol did not effect relaxations of normal vessels to acetylcholine. In contrast, in hypercholesterolemic vessels oxypurinol markedly improved relaxations to acetylcholine. Importantly, as shown in Fig. 5 B, this effect was specific for endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation as oxypurinol did not alter relaxations to sodium nitroprusside.

Discussion

The present study demonstrates that there is an excess generation of O_2^- within hypercholesterolemic vessels, and that the source of O_2^- is not the smooth muscle layer but the endothelial cell itself or perhaps monocyte-macrophages (24) closely associated with the endothelium. Interestingly, the endothelium in normal vessels seems to have a protective effect, reducing vascular production of O_2^- . These findings may explain previous observations regarding the production of nitrogen oxides (NO and one-electron oxidation products of NO , including NO_2^-) by the endothelium of atherosclerotic rabbits. In our previous study, release of nitrogen oxides, measured by chemiluminescence in the effluent of perfused aortae from hypercholesterolemic and atherosclerotic rabbits, was paradoxically increased (14). The vasorelaxant activity of these nitrogen oxides was markedly depressed, suggesting that they were being released as NO_2^- . Furthermore, treatment with polyethylene-glycolated SOD can partially restore endothelium-dependent relaxation of atherosclerotic arteries (16). Thus, in aggregate

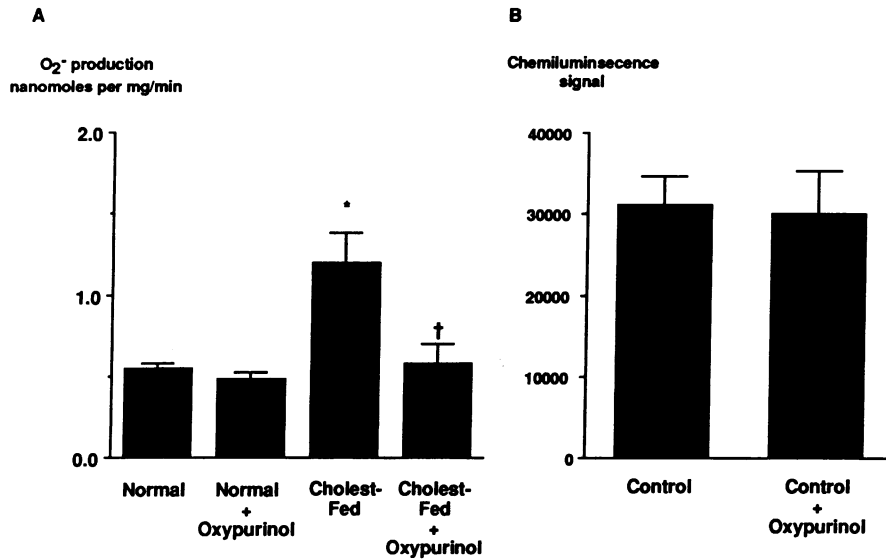


Figure 4. (A) O₂⁻ production of NV and HV with endothelium preincubated with or without oxypurinol estimated by lucigenin chemiluminescence 15 min after exposure to lucigenin. Control ($n = 5$) and hypercholesterolemic ($n = 5$) rabbits are separate groups from those indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. * $P < 0.05$ (unpaired t test) normal vs. hypercholesterolemic vessels. † $P < 0.05$ (paired t test) vessels with and without oxypurinol. (B) Lucigenin-mediated chemiluminescence produced by 10 μ M pyrogallol with or without 1 mM oxypurinol. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$ for both).

these findings suggest excess generation of O₂⁻ could be responsible for augmented inactivation of EDRF, resulting in impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in atherosclerotic arteries. The present experiments provide evidence that this hypothesis is correct.

In the endothelium, numerous sources of O₂⁻ exist, including prostaglandin metabolism (25), cytochrome p450 (26), electron transport (27), and a process stimulated by protein kinase C (28). Importantly, the endothelium contains xanthine dehydrogenase, which, under a variety of circumstances, can undergo a reversible conversion to xanthine oxidase (29). The mechanisms responsible for conversion of xanthine dehydrogenase to xanthine oxidase are numerous and not completely understood, but include ischemia followed by reperfusion (30), and inflammatory processes mediated by complement C5a or cytokines (31). Our studies with oxypurinol

strongly suggest that activation of xanthine oxidase occurs as a result of chronic exposure to hypercholesterolemia. The mechanisms responsible for increased activity of xanthine oxidase in this setting remain unclear.

The present data also indicate that not only is excess xanthine oxidase production responsible for increasing O₂⁻ production by the endothelium of hypercholesterolemic vessels, but that the excess O₂⁻ may be responsible for altering endothelium-dependent vascular relaxations. Further, these studies may provide insight into why responses to exogenous nitrovasodilators are often normal when endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation are impaired in hypercholesterolemia. Exogenous nitrovasodilators such as nitroglycerin and sodium nitroprusside most likely release nitric oxide within or in close proximity to the vascular smooth muscle, at a site somewhat removed from the endothelial source of superoxide anions.

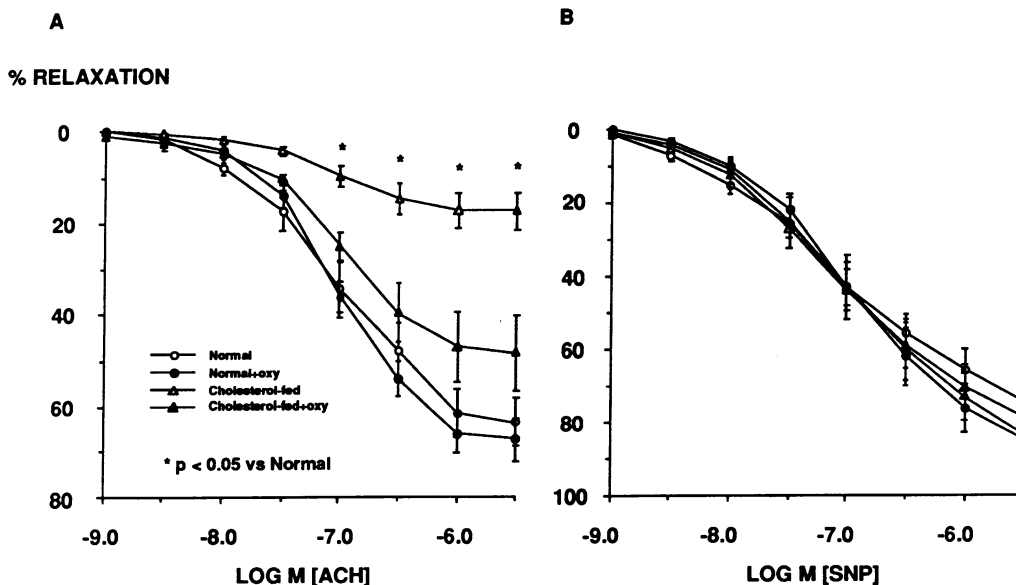


Figure 5. (A) Effects of pretreatment with 1 mM oxypurinol on relaxations induced by acetylcholine (ACH) in aortas of rabbits fed either normal diet or cholesterol-enriched diet. Vascular rings were precontracted with 1 μ M L-phenylephrine. Phenylephrine contractions were 8.2 \pm 0.4 g in normal group ($n = 5$), 8.0 \pm 0.6 g in normal group treated with oxypurinol ($n = 5$), 8.6 \pm 0.6 g in cholesterol-fed group ($n = 5$), and 8.2 \pm 0.7 g in cholesterol-fed group with oxypurinol ($n = 5$). (B) Effects of pretreatment with oxypurinol on relaxation induced by sodium nitroprusside (SNP) in aortas of rabbits fed either normal

diet or cholesterol-enriched diet. Phenylephrine contractions were 7.9 \pm 0.6 g in normal group ($n = 5$), 7.7 \pm 0.8 g in normal group treated with oxypurinol ($n = 5$), 7.7 \pm 0.4 g in cholesterol-fed group ($n = 5$), and 7.8 \pm 0.3 g in cholesterol-fed group with oxypurinol ($n = 5$). Acetylcholine or sodium nitroprusside was given cumulatively. * $P < 0.05$ (paired t test) cholesterol-fed animals vs. cholesterol-fed, oxypurinol-treated animals.

Thus, the nitric oxide released from these agents is more likely to interact with the smooth muscle guanylate cyclase before inactivation by superoxide anions than nitric oxide released from the endothelium, where superoxide anions are apparently being generated.

In the present study, we used lucigenin as a means of detection of superoxide anion. The specificity of this technique has been previously established (19). Lucigenin chemiluminescence is produced by nanomolar concentrations of superoxide anion, but is insensitive to hydroxyl radical and hydrogen peroxide. In preliminary experiments, we examined the possibility that NO[•] or related compounds could stimulate lucigenin chemiluminescence. The signal obtained from normal vessels was decreased, rather than increased by 3- μ M solutions of sodium nitroprusside ($n = 3$), and endothelial removal increased, rather than decreased chemiluminescence in normal vessels (Fig. 4). In addition, 1- μ M solutions of Angeli's salt (sodium trioxodinitrate), which spontaneously yield nitroxyl anion (32), failed to cause lucigenin chemiluminescence.

Superoxide anion release can also be assessed using a variety of the methods, including spin-trapping techniques (33), luminol chemiluminescence (34), and the reduction of cytochrome *c* (35, 36). Spin-trapping techniques do not readily lend themselves to the study of intact vessels. The chemiluminescence of luminol is highly sensitive, but is not as specific for superoxide anion as lucigenin (19). Finally, the reduction of cytochrome *c* is quite specific for the superoxide anion, but in preliminary experiments we found it to be less sensitive than the lucigenin technique. In the present experiments, we found lucigenin chemiluminescence to be highly quantitative with regard to superoxide anion production in cell free systems, and to be suitably sensitive for use with intact vessels. A potential criticism of the present work is that the lucigenin chemiluminescence produced by intact vessels was only 71% inhibited by extracellularly applied SOD. The precise explanation for this remains unclear, but likely relates to the fact that lucigenin produces chemiluminescence based on both intracellular and extracellular superoxide anion production. Because of this, lucigenin chemiluminescence produced by intact vessels or tissue is not completely inhibited by extracellularly applied SOD. Such a phenomenon has been observed in zymosan-activated neutrophils (23) and bovine pulmonary arteries (17).

O₂⁻ has been implicated in the oxidation of LDL (37). It is interesting to speculate that increased production of O₂⁻ by the endothelium in hypercholesterolemia may further enhance LDL modification and thus lipid accumulation within the vascular wall. O₂⁻ also provides a source of other oxygen-centered radicals, such as H₂O₂ and [•]OH, which may participate in lipid peroxidation and serve to damage cellular membranes (38). In addition, the O₂⁻ may react with NO[•], which is also produced in excess within the endothelium of hypercholesterolemic animals to produce the highly injurious peroxynitrite radical (39). In these respects, the increase in O₂⁻ production in the setting of hypercholesterolemia may not only inactivate endothelium-derived nitric oxide, but may also serve as an early event in the atherosclerotic process.

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