Upregulation of Vascular Extracellular Superoxide Dismutase in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes

Masataka Horiuchi, Masato Tsutsui, Hiromi Tasaki, Tsuyoshi Morishita, Osamu Suda, Sei Nakata, Shun-ichi Nihei, Masaharu Miyamoto, Ryoji Kouzuma, Masahiro Okazaki, Nobuyuki Yanagihara, Tetsuo Adachi, Yasuhide Nakashima

Objective—We examined the vascular expression levels of extracellular superoxide dismutase (EC-SOD), a major antioxidant enzyme in the cardiovascular system, in patients with acute coronary syndromes.

Methods and Results—Twenty-one consecutive patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI), 14 patients with unstable angina, 11 patients with stable angina, and 20 control subjects were studied. The levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were assessed by the difference in plasma EC-SOD concentrations before and after intravenous heparin injection. In the patients with AMI, vascular EC-SOD expression (ng/mL) was significantly higher on day 1 after the onset of AMI (148±10) as compared with the control subjects (116±6, P<0.05). The vascular EC-SOD expression returned to the normal range on day 7 (104±8), and that level persisted thereafter. The vascular EC-SOD expression was also significantly higher in the patients with unstable angina (160±13) than in those with stable angina (122±10) or in the controls (116±6) (P<0.05 each). Moreover, in the patients with AMI, higher levels of vascular EC-SOD expression on day 1 were significantly associated with smaller myocardial infarct size (P<0.05).

Conclusions—This is the first clinical demonstration showing that vascular EC-SOD may be upregulated in acute coronary syndromes in humans in vivo. EC-SOD may play an important protective role against increased oxidative stress during acute ischemic coronary events. (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2004;24:106-111.)

Key Words: superoxide dismutase • acute coronary syndromes • myocardial infarction • angina pectoris • oxidative stress

Superoxide anion is thought to play an important role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerotic coronary artery diseases.1–3 This radically exerts multiple deleterious cardiovascular actions, such as the induction of proinflammatory genes, oxidation of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), stimulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation, or damage of endothelial cells and cardiomyocytes. Moreover, superoxide anion reacts with a potent vasodilator and important antiatherogenic factor, nitric oxide, causing loss of nitric oxide bioactivity and subsequent formation of the oxidant peroxynitrite (ONOO−). Superoxide anion is produced in a variety of cells, such as the induction of proinflammatory genes, oxidation of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), stimulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation, or damage of endothelial cells and cardiomyocytes. Moreover, superoxide anion reacts with a potent vasodilator and important antiatherogenic factor, nitric oxide, causing loss of nitric oxide bioactivity and subsequent formation of the oxidant peroxynitrite (ONOO−). Superoxide anion is produced in a variety of cells, including vascular cells (eg, endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, adventitial fibroblasts, and macrophages), blood cells (eg, neutrophils), and cardiomyocytes. The main enzymatic sources are xanthine oxidase, NAD(P)H oxidase, and nitric oxide synthase. Increased production of superoxide anion has been shown under atherosclerotic/inflammatory vascular conditions and during reperfusion after myocardial ischemia, leading to the development of atherosclerosis, myocellular ischemia/reperfusion injury (myocardial dysfunction), and/or arrhythmias.1–3

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an enzyme responsible for the dismutation of superoxide anion to hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.4–6 Three different isoforms of SOD have been described. Copper/zinc SOD (Cu/Zn-SOD)7 and manganese SOD (Mn-SOD)8 are intracellularly present in the cytosol and mitochondria, respectively. By contrast, extracellular SOD (EC-SOD)9 localizes in extracellular space by binding to heparan sulfate proteoglycans in the interstitial matrix and on cell membranes. This could allow EC-SOD to efficiently scavenge superoxide anion in its specific location. EC-SOD is mainly synthesized in and secreted from vascular smooth muscle cells and macrophages, and distributes throughout the vascular wall with high concentrations in endothelial cells and the intima.6,10 EC-SOD is the predominant arterial SOD isoform, as evidenced by the facts that EC-SOD activity is ~100 times higher in human coronary artery and thoracic aorta than in other tissues (skeletal muscle or fat tissue),6,11 and that 70% of total SOD activity is derived from EC-SOD in human aorta.12 Thus, EC-SOD plays a central role in cardiovascular antioxidant mechanisms.4–6

It has been shown that vascular overexpression of EC-SOD improves endothelial dysfunction in rats13 and reduces myocardial and cerebral infarct size in rabbits14.
and mice,\textsuperscript{15} respectively, and that vascular deficiency of EC-SOD impairs vasorelaxation\textsuperscript{16} and enlarges the infarct size\textsuperscript{17} in mice. These results indicate that the expression levels of EC-SOD in the vasculature are critically important for the regulation of vasomotor function and the development of vascular disorders. It has recently been reported that vascular EC-SOD is downregulated in patients with stable exertional angina pectoris, suggesting the pathogenetic role of EC-SOD in chronic coronary artery disease.\textsuperscript{18} However, the role of EC-SOD in acute coronary syndromes remains to be clarified.

Acute coronary syndromes result from a reduction in coronary blood flow caused by changes in vascular tone, platelet aggregation, and/or platelet-fibrin thrombus formation at the site of fissured or ruptured atherosclerotic plaques.\textsuperscript{19} Increased oxidative stress has been evidenced in patients suffering from acute myocardial infarction and unstable angina pectoris.\textsuperscript{20} Although the functional significance of EC-SOD under such oxidative conditions is of biological interest, no study has ever addressed the possible involvement of this major antioxidant enzyme. Thus, the present study was designed to examine the alterations of vascular EC-SOD expression in patients with acute coronary syndromes.

Materials and Methods

Study Subjects

Twenty-one consecutive patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) who were admitted to our hospital within 6 hours after the onset of chest pain, 14 patients with unstable angina pectoris, 11 patients with stable angina pectoris, and 20 age- and sex-matched control subjects were prospectively studied. The characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1. All patients gave written informed consent. The present study was reviewed and approved by the Human Research Committee at the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, School of Medicine, Japan, and was performed according to the Institutional Guidelines. The diagnosis of AMI was made by a history of typical chest pain, characteristic ECG alterations including ST-segment elevation and appearance of abnormal Q waves, and an increase in serum cardiac enzymes.\textsuperscript{19} The diagnosis of unstable angina pectoris was made when a more severe, prolonged, or frequent angina, superimposed on a preexisting pattern of stable exertion-related angina pectoris or of angina pectoris at rest, was associated with reversible ischemic ST-segment changes.\textsuperscript{19} The diagnosis of stable angina pectoris was made by a typical chest pain with ischemic ST-segment depression on exertion or at rest.\textsuperscript{19} All patients had at least one significant organic stenosis (>75% stenosis of the luminal diameter by the AHA classification) or significant coronary artery spasm after intracoronary injection of acetylcholine (>75% contraction of the luminal diameter with ischemic ST-segment changes and/or chest pain) proved by coronary arteriography. Age- and sex-matched healthy volunteers without any symptoms or any ECG abnormality were selected as control subjects. At the time of the study, there was no patient receiving warfarin or heparan therapy that may affect the measurement of plasma EC-SOD concentrations. Patients with renal failure, malignancy, profound anemia, inflammatory diseases, and disorders of the blood coagulation system were excluded from the present study.

In the patients with AMI on day 1 after the onset and with unstable angina, the time from when the cardiovascular drugs were last taken to when the blood sampling was performed (hours) was as follows: aspirin, 9.5±1.8 (n=16) and 5.1±0.6 (n=10); nitrates, 2.4±0.8 (n=13) and 5.2±0.9 (n=13); calcium channel blockers, 8.1±2.7 (n=13) and 5.7±0.7 (n=13); angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, 5.2±3.7 (n=2) and 4.5±1.2 (n=2); angiotensin II type 1 receptor blockers, 10.0 (n=1) and 4.5±1.7 (n=2); beta blockers, (n=0) and 3.0±1.5 (n=2), respectively.

Evaluation of Vascular EC-SOD Expression Levels

EC-SOD anchors to heparan sulfate proteoglycans on the surface of the arterial wall, and is released into the blood by heparan admini-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. Clinical Characteristics of the Study Patients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMI (n=21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age (years [range])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female, n)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Body weight (kg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg/m²)</td>
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<td>Blood pressure (mm Hg, systolic/diastolic)</td>
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<td>Heart rate (bpm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood biochemical data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fasting blood sugar (mg/dL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol (mg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglyceride (mg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea nitrogen (mg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (mg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYHA class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Killip classification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Previous myocardial infarction, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronary risk factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypertension, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypercholesterolemia, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current smoking, n (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Data are expressed as mean±SEM. n indicates patient number; NS, not significant. *P<0.05 vs control subjects.
tation competitively. On the basis of these properties, the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were evaluated by the difference in plasma EC-SOD concentrations before and 10 minutes after intravenous bolus injection of 5000 U heparan (heparan-releasable EC-SOD), as previously reported. In the present study, after heparan injection, plasma EC-SOD concentrations acutely increased at 5 minutes, reached the maximum level at 10 to 15 minutes, and then returned to the baseline level at 6 hours. The time course of plasma EC-SOD concentrations after heparan injection was almost identical among the 4 groups studied (data not shown).

In most cases, venous blood sampling was performed in the morning under fasting condition. The blood samples of the patients with AMI on day 1 or of those with unstable angina pectoris were taken immediately after admission to our hospital or during anginal attacks, respectively. In the patients with AMI on day 1, the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were obtained at 3.0±0.4 (mean±SEM) hours after the onset of AMI, and maximum values of serum creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase concentrations (the highest of a series of measurements post AMI) were obtained at 20.1±1.3 and 31.8±2.6 hours after the onset of AMI, respectively.

**Measurement of Plasma EC-SOD Concentrations**

The blood was collected in vacuum tubes containing sodium EDTA. The blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm, 4°C, for 15 minutes, and the supernatants were stored at −80°C. Plasma EC-SOD concentrations were measured by a two-step ELISA, as we previously reported. The lower limit of detection was 50 pg/mL and the working range was up to 50 ng/mL. This ELISA system showed no cross-reactivity with other SOD isoforms.

**Statistical Analysis**

Results are expressed as the mean value±SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by an analysis of variance, a χ² test, an unpaired t test, or regression analysis (least squars linear estimation) where appropriate. If a significant F value was found in an analysis of variance, the Scheffe’s post-hoc test for multiple comparisons was used to identify the differences among groups. The values were considered to be statistically significant when P<0.05.

**Results**

**Patient Characteristics**

Clinical characteristics, including age, sex, body weight, height, body mass index, blood pressure, blood biochemical data, Killip classification, a history of old myocardial infarction, and the presence of coronary risk factors were comparable among the patients with AMI, unstable angina, stable angina, and the control subjects (Table 1). On the other hand, heart rate and class of the New York Heart Association (NYHA) were significantly higher in the patients with AMI than in the control subjects, and left ventricular ejection fraction evaluated by cardiac echocardiography was significantly lower in the patients with AMI than in the controls (Table 1). However, no significant correlation was noted between these factors and the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression (correlation coefficient: −0.06 on heart rate, 0.19 on class of NYHA, and 0.01 on left ventricular ejection fraction, all n=66).

**Levels of Vascular EC-SOD Expression in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes**

In the patients with AMI, the expression of vascular EC-SOD was significantly higher on day 1 after the onset of AMI (148±10 ng/mL, n=21) as compared with the control subjects (116±6 ng/mL, n=20, P<0.05, Figure 1). The vascular EC-SOD expression significantly decreased and returned to the normal range on day 7 (101±10 ng/mL, P<0.05 vs control subjects) and that level persisted until day 21. The vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly decreased and returned to the normal range on day 7 (104±8 ng/mL, P<0.05), and that level persisted until day 21 (111±8 ng/mL on day14, 101±10 ng/mL on day 21, Figure 1).

The vascular EC-SOD expression was comparable between the patients with unstable angina (122±10 ng/mL, n=11) and the control subjects (116±6 ng/mL, n=20, Figure 2). By contrast, the vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly higher in the patients with unstable angina (160±13 ng/mL, n=14) than in those with stable angina or in the controls (P<0.05 each, Figure 2).

Plasma EC-SOD concentrations before heparan administration were not significantly different among the patients with AMI, unstable angina, stable angina, or the control subjects (data not shown).

**Effects of Oxygen Inhalation or Medication on Vascular EC-SOD Expression Levels**

To investigate whether or not the increase in vascular EC-SOD expression observed in this study may have been

![Figure 1](http://atvb.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 1.** The levels of vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with AMI. The vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly higher on day 1 after the onset of AMI (closed circle) as compared with the control subjects (open circle, P<0.05). The vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly decreased and returned to the normal range on day 7, and that level persisted until day 21. The error bars indicate SEM, *P<0.05 vs control subjects.

![Figure 2](http://atvb.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 2.** The levels of vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with stable and unstable angina pectoris. The vascular EC-SOD expression was comparable between the patients with stable angina and the control subjects. By contrast, the vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly higher in the patients with unstable angina than in those with stable angina or in the control subjects (P<0.05 each). The error bars indicate SEM. *P<0.05 vs control subjects; †P<0.05 versus the patients with stable angina pectoris.
because of oxygen administration in the emergency room or
the regular use of cardiovascular drugs, the effects of oxygen
inhalation or medication on vascular EC-SOD expression
were examined in the patients with AMI, or in those with
unstable angina pectoris. Oxygen inhalation or medication
with aspirin, nitrates, calcium channel blockers, angiotensin-
converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II type 1 receptor
blockers, or beta blockers did not significantly affect the
levels of vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with AMI
on day 1, or in those with unstable angina pectoris (Table 2).
The medication also did not significantly change the levels of
vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with AMI on day 7,
14, or 21, or in those with stable angina pectoris (data not
shown). In addition, although all of the patients with AMI on
days 7, 14, and 21 were treated with aspirin and nitrates, there
was no significant difference in the levels of vascular EC-SOD
expression between these patients and the control subjects
(Figure 1). On the other hand, the medication with angiotensin II
type 1-receptor blockers tended to increase the levels of vascular
EC-SOD expression in a small number of the patients with AMI
on day 1 or unstable angina pectoris (Table 2). However, even
when the patients taking this drug were excluded, identical

### Table 2. Effects of Oxygen Inhalation or Medications on Vascular EC-SOD Expression in Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction on Day 1 After the Onset and With Unstable Angina Pectoris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patients with AMI</th>
<th>Patients with Unstable Angina</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vascular EC-SOD</td>
<td>P Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen inhalation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>136±42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>146±11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>145±12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>154±24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>144±15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>145±15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcium channel blockers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>150±15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>136±14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE inhibitors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100±30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>149±11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>142±11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta blockers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>148±10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (ng/ml) are expressed as mean±SEM. ACE indicates angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin II type 1 receptor blocker; n, patient number; and NS, not significant.

### Figure 3. Effects of hypercholesterolemia and aging on the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression.

The levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were positively correlated with serum concentrations of (A) total cholesterol and (B) age (P<0.05 each).

### Figure 4. The relationship between the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression and myocardial infarct size.

To clarify the role of EC-SOD in acute coronary syndromes, the correlation between the extent of vascular EC-SOD expression and myocardial infarct size was examined. As the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression on day 1 after the onset of AMI became higher, maximum values of serum concentrations of creatine kinase (n=21, r=0.44, P<0.05, Figure 4A) and lactate dehydrogenase (n=21, r=0.52,
Discussion

This is the first study to examine the levels of EC-SOD expression in the arterial wall in patients with acute coronary syndromes. The major novel findings of the present study were as follows: (1) the vascular EC-SOD expression significantly increased in the patients with AMI in the acute phase (on day 1), but not in the late phase (on day 7 to 21); (2) the vascular EC-SOD expression was also significantly enhanced in the patients with unstable angina but not in those with stable angina; (3) the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were significantly linked to well-characterized oxidative conditions such as hypercholesterolemia or aging; and (4) higher levels of vascular EC-SOD expression on day 1 after the onset of AMI were significantly associated with smaller myocardial infarct size.

Evaluation of Vascular EC-SOD Expression Levels

EC-SOD has the heparan-binding domain in the carboxy terminus, which exerts a high affinity for heparan and some related sulfated glycosaminoglycans.4–6 Because of this structure, EC-SOD is capable of anchoring extracellularly to heparan sulfate proteoglycans in the interstitial matrix and on cell membranes in the arterial wall, and is released into the blood by heparan administration competitively.21 In the present study, on the basis of these unique properties, the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were evaluated by the difference in plasma EC-SOD concentrations before and after intravenous bolus injection of 5000-U heparan (heparan-releasable EC-SOD), as previously reported.18,21,22 This amount of heparan releases only a limited part of vascular EC-SOD, which has been estimated to be ~3% of total vascular EC-SOD.18,21 For ethical reasons, we did not use doses of >5000-U heparan, to avoid the occurrence of its adverse effects, including bleeding complications. However, the heparan-releasable EC-SOD with this amount has been shown to reflect the levels of total vascular EC-SOD expression in vivo, and has been widely used as a useful marker for evaluating human vascular EC-SOD expression in a number of clinical studies.18,21,22

The amount of heparan might need to be adjusted by body weight. However, because it was difficult to measure the body weight of the patients, or for us to ask the patients their precise body weight during acute coronary events, we did not adjust the amount of heparan by body weight. To consider the factor of body weight, we compared it among the patients with AMI, unstable angina pectoris, stable angina pectoris, and the control subjects, and found that there was no significant difference in average body weight among them. A previous study reported that the amount of vascular EC-SOD released into the blood increases linearly in proportion to the amount of heparan administration per body weight (up to 150 U/kg).21 On the basis of this evidence, we have further examined the factor of body weight by calculating the body weight-adjusted vascular EC-SOD expression levels, which are equivalent to administration of 100-U heparan per kg body weight. Even after the adjustment by body weight, identical statistical results of significantly higher vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with AMI on day 1 after the onset and in those with unstable angina were still noted (P<0.05 each, data not shown), indicating body weight-independent changes in vascular EC-SOD expression.

Alterations of Vascular EC-SOD Expression in Acute Coronary Syndromes

Most of the clinical characteristics were comparable among the 4 groups studied. Although heart rate, NYHA class, and left ventricular ejection fraction were significantly different in the patients with AMI, there was no significant correlation between these factors and the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression, suggesting that these factors may not affect vascular EC-SOD expression.

In the patients with AMI, the vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly higher on day 1 after the onset, as compared with the control subjects. The vascular EC-SOD expression returned to the normal range on day 7, and that level persisted thereafter. The vascular EC-SOD expression was comparable between the patients with stable angina and the control subjects. By contrast, the vascular EC-SOD expression was significantly higher in the patients with unstable angina than in those with stable angina or in the controls. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report that demonstrates the increased levels of vascular EC-SOD expression in patients with acute coronary syndromes.

Mechanisms of Upregulation of Vascular EC-SOD

An increase in vascular EC-SOD expression might have been caused by oxygen administration in the emergency room or by the regular use of cardiovascular drugs. However, oxygen inhalation or the medication did not significantly affect the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression in the patients with either AMI or unstable angina pectoris. It is thus unlikely that these medical treatments accounted for the increase in vascular EC-SOD expression seen in the present study.

Excessive superoxide anion formation has been detected in patients with AMI on day 1 and unstable angina pectoris, but not in those with stable angina or in normal subjects.20 Therefore, the most likely interpretation of our findings is that increased oxidative stress may lead to compensatory upregulation of vascular EC-SOD expression in patients with acute coronary syndromes. Indeed, it has been demonstrated that lipid-laden macrophages, which produce a large amount of superoxide anion,4 are significantly more abundant in atherosclerotic coronary arteries of patients with AMI and unstable angina than in those of patients with stable angina,23 and that EC-SOD is upregulated in such superoxide-producing macrophages.4 To further clarify the involvement of oxidative stress, we examined the influence of well-characterized oxidative conditions such as hypercholesterolemia24 or aging3 on vascular EC-SOD expression. The levels of vascular EC-SOD expression were positively correlated with serum total cholesterol levels and age. These results further support our idea that oxidative stress may induce an increase in vascular EC-SOD expression in patients with acute coronary syndromes.
Protective Role of Vascular EC-SOD

To clarify the role of EC-SOD in acute coronary syndromes, we investigated the relationship between the extent of vascular EC-SOD expression and myocardial infarct size. As the levels of vascular EC-SOD expression on day 1 after the onset of AMI became higher, maximum values of serum concentrations of creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase, markers of myocardial infarct size, became lower. These results are consistent with previous reports that vascular overexpression of EC-SOD by administration of recombinant enzyme or by gene transfer protects the heart against irreversible ischemia/reperfusion injury, limiting the size of myocardial infarction by \( \approx 50\% \) in rats ex vivo\(^{26}\) or rabbits in vivo,\(^{14}\) respectively. Thus, it is conceivable that vascular EC-SOD may play an important cardioprotective role in reducing myocellular injury. The vasculoprotective effect of vascular EC-SOD overexpression on neointimal formation has also been reported.\(^ {27}\)

Conclusions

The present findings provide the first clinical evidence for an increase in vascular EC-SOD expression in patients having acute myocardial ischemic episodes. Upregulation of vascular EC-SOD may thus play an important compensatory role in the presence of increased oxidative stress to maintain the balance of cardiovascular redox status in humans in vivo.

Acknowledgments

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