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<th>Effects of intermittent hypoxia on A-/E-FABP expression in human aortic endothelial cells</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>International Journal Of Cardiology, 2010, v. 145 n. 2, p. 396-398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issued Date</strong></td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/123938">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/123938</a></td>
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Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a prevalent disorder affecting at least 9–15% middle-aged adults, which is characterized by repetitive cycles of hypoxia followed by reoxygenation termed intermittent hypoxia (IH) [1]. Recently, there is growing epidemiologic and clinical data showing excess of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in OSA subjects [2]. However, it remains unknown whether OSA contributes directly to atherogenesis or merely serves as a modifier of other effects.

Fat-soluble proteins (FABPs) are a group of molecules facilitating lipid transportation within cells. To date, at least nine subtypes have been described [3], each named after the first tissue isolation or identification: L (liver), I (intestinal), H (muscle and heart), A (adipocyte), E (epidermal), I (ileal), B (brain), M (myelin) and T (testis). Among them, A- and E-FABP have been suggested to play a role in atherogenesis based on knock-out mouse models [4] and clinical studies [5,6]. Subjects with severe OSA were also found to have elevated serum A-FABP levels [7], suggesting a mediating role between OSA and atherosclerosis.

Systemic inflammation has been suggested as an intermediary mechanism pathway for OSA-related cardiometabolic sequelae [8]. Among inflammatory cytokines, TNF-α is a potent pro-atherogenic factor to be increased in the serum of OSA subjects compared to obese controls [9]. Thus the aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of IH or/and TNF-α on A-/E-FABP expressions in endothelial cells.

Human abdominal aortic endothelial cells (HAECs) were obtained from ATCC and passages 3–9 were used for the experiment. Confluent cells seeded in 6-well plates were starved for 1 day in 1% FBS medium before exposure to atmospheric air or intermittent hypoxia (IH), in the absence or presence of 10 ng/ml TNF-α (Biosource). The IH protocol consisted of 64 cycles of 10-min hypoxia period (5% O2 and 5% CO2) followed by 5-min reoxygenation (21% O2 and 5% CO2), using the BioSpherix OxyCycler C42 system (BioSpherix, Redfield, NY, USA).

3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was used to assess cell viability. Cells exposed to atmospheric air alone were considered to be 100% viable.

Total RNA from cells was extracted using Trizol reagent (Ambion Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized from 1 µg of total RNA using an oligo (dT) primer and M-MLV RT kit (Invitrogen), and then amplified in a final volume of 20 µl using FastStart Taq DNA polymerase (Roche). The amplified products were separated on 1.5% agarose gels and visualized by ethidium bromide staining. The expression levels of A-/E-FABP mRNAs was quantified after normalization with guanine nucleotide binding protein, beta polypeptide 2-like 1 (GNB2L1) mRNA.

Cells were lysed in Cybylic M mammalian cell lysis/extraction reagent (Sigma) supplemented with 1/100 (v/v) protease inhibitor cocktail (Calbiochem). The cell lysate was centrifuged at 14,000 g for 15 min at 4 °C and protein concentration in the supernatant was measured using BioRad protein assay. Total cell lysate (40 µg) was measured using BioRad protein assay. Cells exposed to atmospheric air alone were considered to be 100% viable.

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significant difference could only be observed in E-FABP but not A-FABP. While the combination of TNF-α and IH caused a marginally higher elevation of A-/E-FABP mRNA levels compared to IH alone (\(p=0.056\) for A-FABP and \(p=0.055\) for E-FABP respectively), no significances were achieved at their protein levels (Fig. 1A–D). There is accumulating evidence that OSA is associated with cardiovascular risks, especially atherosclerosis. However, due to high comorbid prevalence of other atherogenic risk factors, such as obesity, aging, hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia, it remains unclear whether OSA contributes directly to atherogenesis.

Atherosclerosis has been suggested to be an immunoinflammatory disease involving multiple pathways and a plethora of cell types. Endothelial cells and macrophages have been regarded as two active partners involved in the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis. Recently, two isoforms of FABP family, A- and E-FABP, have been detected to play a significant role in atherosclerosis, thereby giving rise to great interests and further exploration. Both circulating A- and E-FABP levels have been found to be independently associated with carotid atherosclerosis in clinical studies [5,6], and combined A- and E-FABP deficiency could provide synergistic protective effect on atherosclerosis in apoE\(^{-/-}\) mice [4]. To date, the atheroprotective effect of A-FABP has been demonstrated to be predominantly related to its actions in macrophage [10]. To our knowledge, this is the first study to detect the co-expression of A- and E-FABP in cultured human aortic endothelial cells, which is the critical cellular component in the development of atherosclerosis. We also found that IH could elevate A- and E-FABP expression levels, and the presence of TNF-α might partially potentiate such effect. These data, together with previous clinical results showing elevated serum A-FABP levels in otherwise healthy men with severe OSA [7], imply that FABP may serve as a linkage between OSA and atherosclerosis. Further studies will be necessary to address the initial signaling events which occur in response to IH.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the HKU-CRCG Seed Funding for Basic Research and Research Grant Council (RGC) Grant (7667/07M). The authors of this manuscript have certified that they comply with the Principles of Ethical Publishing in the International Journal of Cardiology [11].

References


Please cite this article as: Han Q, et al, Effects of intermittent hypoxia on A-/E-FABP expression in human aortic endothelial cells, Int J Cardiol (2010), doi:10.1016/j.ijcard.2010.04.027