Adenosine A<sub>1</sub> Receptor Activation Induces Delayed Preconditioning in Rats Mediated by Manganese Superoxide Dismutase

Ali Dana, BSc, MRCP; Anne K. Jonassen, MSc; Nobushige Yamashita, MD, PhD; Derek M. Yellon, DSc, MRCP, FESC

Background—We have previously described a second window of protection against infarction in rabbits 24 to 72 hours after adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptor (A<sub>1</sub>R) activation. In this study, we examined the potential role of the mitochondrial antioxidant manganese superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD) as a potential end effector in mediating this protection.

Methods and Results—Rats were treated with an intravenous bolus of the A<sub>1</sub>R agonist 2-chloro-N<sub>6</sub>-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA, 75 μg/kg) or saline vehicle. They were also given a 5 mg/kg IV infusion of a 22-mer phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) with sequence antisense to the initiation site of rat Mn-SOD mRNA. Sense ODN and scrambled ODN were used as controls. Twenty-four hours later, hearts were isolated and perfused with buffer at constant pressure and subjected to 35 minutes of regional ischemia and 2 hours of reperfusion. Treatment with CCPA compared with saline vehicle (control) significantly reduced infarct size, expressed as percentage of myocardium at risk (22.3 ± 3.3% versus 42.1 ± 3.8%, respectively; P < 0.001). This protection was completely abolished by prior treatment with antisense ODN, which had no effect on its own. Neither sense ODN nor scrambled ODN had an effect on the CCPA-induced delayed cardioprotection. In separate animals, 24 hours after the same treatment, hearts were assayed for Mn-SOD content and activity. CCPA treatment induced a significant increase in myocardial Mn-SOD content and activity compared with the control condition; this increase was abolished by pretreatment with antisense ODN.

Conclusions—This is the first study to show that transient A<sub>1</sub>R activation induces delayed cardioprotection in the rat. These results strongly suggest an important role for mitochondrial Mn-SOD as a potential end effector of this protection.

Key Words: adenosine • myocardial infarction • superoxide dismutase

Brief periods of sublethal myocardial ischemia induce a biphasic pattern of protection against subsequent prolonged ischemic injury, which has been termed ischemic preconditioning.1–3 In addition to the immediate infarct-limiting effect, ischemic preconditioning induces a delayed phase or “second window” of protection against myocardial infarction, which becomes apparent 12 to 24 hours after the preconditioning ischemia and persists up to 72 hours.2–7 Because of the remarkable potency and reproducibility of this phenomenon in all species studied, there is intense interest in exploiting ischemic preconditioning to develop therapeutic strategies that can enhance myocardial tolerance to ischemia/reperfusion injury in patients with coronary artery disease. However, the molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying this endogenous adaptive process have not been elucidated and need further clarification before clinical applications of ischemic and/or pharmacological preconditioning can be fully realized.

We have previously reported the important role of endogenous adenosine, released during the brief preconditioning ischemia and acting on adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptors (A<sub>1</sub>Rs), as a trigger of delayed preconditioning against infarction in rabbit myocardium.8–10 The cellular mechanisms downstream from A<sub>1</sub>Rs mediating this delayed protection are not known. We have recently demonstrated the important roles of protein kinase C (PKC) and tyrosine kinases in mediating A<sub>1</sub>R-induced delayed preconditioning against infarction in the rabbit heart.11 Pharmacological inhibition of either PKC or tyrosine kinases abolished the delayed infarct-limiting effect of treatment with the selective A<sub>1</sub>R agonist 2-chloro-N<sub>6</sub>-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA) at 24 hours.11 Another important issue regarding the delayed preconditioning against infarction conferred by transient A<sub>1</sub>R activation is the nature of the distal effector or target protein(s) mediating this protection. Recent evidence suggests that ≥1 cellular antioxidant enzyme may be upregulated after heat stress or transient ischemia and contribute to the cytoprotection observed during a subsequent lethal ischemia/reperfusion. One such enzyme is the mitochondrial antioxidant manganese superoxide dis-
mutase (Mn-SOD). Kuzuya, Hoshida, and colleagues have shown that the infarct limitation observed in the canine myocardium 24 hours after ischemic preconditioning is accompanied by a significant increase in the activity of Mn-SOD. Yamashita and colleagues, have recently reported the induction of Mn-SOD by heat stress or sublethal hypoxia in neonatal rat cardiomyocytes at a time point that paralleled the delayed cytoprotection conferred by these preconditioning strategies. Moreover, transgenic mice over-expressing Mn-SOD seem to be more resistant to myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury. It has also been reported that treatment of a variety of tissues, including rat cardiac myocytes, with the A,R agonist N-(phenyl-2R-isopropyl)-adenosine results in upregulation of endogenous antioxidant enzymes, including Mn-SOD, over a 90- to 120-minute period. Moreover, we have recently shown that the delayed limitation of infarction observed in rabbits 24 hours after treatment with CCPA is associated with enhanced myocardial Mn-SOD activity and that this increase is attenuated by prior inhibition of either PKC or tyrosine kinases; these strategies were also shown to abolish the cardioprotective effects of delayed preconditioning with CCPA.

Therefore, we hypothesized that the subacute effect of A,R activation on tissue tolerance to prolonged ischemia may be mediated by upregulation of endogenous myocardial Mn-SOD. In the present study, we examined this hypothesis by evaluating the effect of suppression of increased myocardial Mn-SOD by intravenous injection with antisense (AS) oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) against rat Mn-SOD on the expression of Mn-SOD mRNA in a sequence-specific manner and prevent expression of the mRNA, which will in turn inhibit or reduce the production of Mn-SOD protein. Phosphorothiation results in prolonged activity of ODNs by making them resistant to nucleases. To control for nonspecific effects of treatment with AS-ODN, 2 similar ODNs with the same length as the AS-ODN were used. Group V (S-ODN + CCPA) was treated with the scrambled ODN (Scr-ODN), 5′-CAAGTGTGTGTCGGGCGCTG-3′, and group VI (Scr-ODN + CCPA) was treated with the scrambled ODN (Scr-ODN), 5′-AGGCACAAAGGATACATTACT-3′, at a dose of 5 mg/kg 5 minutes before receiving a bolus of CCPA (Figure 1). All phosphorothioate ODNs were purchased from MWG-Biotech Ltd. and dissolved in sterile saline at a concentration of 2 mg/mL. After these treatments, the cannula was removed, the jugular vein was tied, and the neck wound was sutured with 3/0 silk (Mersilk W502, Ethicon). The animals were then allowed to recover from the anesthesia with postoperative analgesia with buprenorphine HCl (50 μg/kg SC, Vetergesic, Reckitt & Colman Product Ltd) and were returned to their cages with no further manipulation.

Ischemia/Reperfusion Protocol In Vitro

Twenty-four hours after various treatments, rats were anesthetized with pentobarbitual sodium (60 mg/kg IP, Sagatal, Rhone Merieux) and anticoagulated with heparin (1000 U/kg IP). A median sternotomy was performed, and the heart was rapidly excised and anticoagulated with heparin (1000 U/kg IP). A water-filled latex balloon, coupled to a pressure transducer (Lectromed UK Ltd), was inserted into the left ventricular cavity via the left atrial appendage. The aortic root was cannulated, and the heart was perfused retrogradely by the Langendorff technique at constant pressure (100 cm H₂O). The Krebs-Henseleit buffer solution containing (in mmol/L) NaCl 118, KCl 4.7, CaCl₂ 1.8, KH₂PO₄ 1.2, MgSO₄ 1.2, NaHCO₃ 25.2, and glucose 11.0. The aortic root was cannulated, and the heart was perfused retrogradely by the Langendorff technique at constant pressure (100 cm H₂O). The Krebs-Henseleit buffer had been previously equilibrated with 95% O₂/5% CO₂ at 37.5°C to maintain pH at 7.4±0.05 (P O₂ 60 to 75 kPa). A water-filled latex balloon, coupled to a pressure transducer (Lectromed UK Ltd), was inserted into the left ventricular cavity via the left atrial appendage for periodic pressure and heart rate (HR) recordings. Left ventricular end-diastolic pressure was adjusted between 8 and 12 mm Hg and maintained throughout the experiment. Myocardial temperature was measured by a thermprobe inserted into the right ventricle and maintained constant at 37.5±0.5°C. A 3/0 silk suture (Mersilk W546, Ethicon) was placed around the left coronary artery a few millimeters distal to the aortic root and threaded through a 10-mm polypropylene tube to form a snare. After 20 minutes of stabilization,
regional myocardial ischemia was induced by tightening the snare and clamping it onto the epicardial surface with a hemostat clamp for 35 minutes, followed by 120 minutes of reperfusion. The development of arrhythmias was monitored continuously from the pressure tracing. If ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation occurred during ischemia/reperfusion and did not resolve spontaneously within 5 seconds, manual cardioversion was attempted by gentle palpation of the nonischemic region of the heart. Coronary flow was measured periodically by timed collection of the coronary effluent. HR and left ventricular developed pressure (LVDP, which is left ventricular systolic pressure minus left ventricular end-diastolic pressure) were continuously recorded. The rate-pressure product was calculated as the product of HR and LVDP.

Assessment of Myocardial Infarct Size
At the end of the reperfusion, the coronary ligature was retied, and the aortic root was perfused with 2 to 4 mL of a 5 mg/mL suspension of 1 to 10 μm zinc cadmium sulfide microspheres (Duke Scientific) to define the risk zone. The hearts were then weighed, frozen, and cut into 2-mm slices from apex to base perpendicular to the long axis of the heart. After they were defrosted, the slices were incubated at 37°C in a 1% solution of triphenyltetrazolium chloride (Sigma Chemical Co) in phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) for 15 to 20 minutes and fixed for 24 to 48 hours in 4% (vol/vol) formalin solution. The slices were then defrosted, the slices were incubated at 80°C.

Determination of Myocardial Mn-SOD Content and Activity
In a different group of animals, 24 hours after the same treatments as outlined above, myocardial samples were obtained for assessment of Mn-SOD content and activity. As a positive control for the induction of Mn-SOD, group VII animals were treated with an intravenous injection of recombinant murine tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α, R&D Systems Europe Ltd) at a dose of 10 μg/kg. TNF-α is a known potent inducer of Mn-SOD. Twenty-four hours after the various treatments, animals were euthanized, their hearts were immediately excised and rinsed in PBS, and blood in the coronary arteries was washed out by retrograde perfusion of the ascending aorta with an adequate volume of PBS. The atria and the right ventricle were dissected. Left ventricular myocardial samples were rapidly frozen by immersion in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C.

Myocardial Mn-SOD content was determined by SDS-PAGE. Myocardial tissue samples were prepared as described previously. Electrophoresis was performed with 100 μg of protein per sample on 12.5% polyacrylamide-SDS gels. Proteins were then transferred electrophoretically onto nitrocellulose membranes (Hybond-C, Amersham) overnight at 180 mA and 4°C. After transfer, filters were probed with rabbit polyclonal IgG against Mn-SOD (kind gift from Prof Taniguchi and Dr Kuzuya, University of Osaka, Osaka, Japan) at 1:2000 dilution. After a rinse in the wash buffer, the filter was probed with horseradish peroxidase–conjugated swine anti-rabbit IgG (Dako Ltd, UK) at 1:20000 dilation. Antibodies were diluted in PBS, 0.05% Tween 20, and 5% dried milk powder (Merck) at room temperature. Blots were developed by using an enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (Amersham) and exposed to Kodak X-Omat AR film. Autoradiographs were scanned with a Sharp JX-330 scanner, and the band density was analyzed by laser densitometry.

Mn-SOD activity in myocardial samples was determined by the nitro blue tetrazolium method. Myocardium was homogenized in 20 mmol/L PBS and 1 mmol/L EDTA and centrifuged at 900g for 15 minutes. The supernatant was sonicated and incubated with nitro blue tetrazolium, xanthine–xanthine oxidase, and 1 mmol/L potassium cyanide to inhibit the activity of the cytosolic copper–zinc SOD, and the Mn-SOD activity in the supernatant was measured colori-
flow between the various groups at any time point during ischemia/reperfusion.

Table 1 summarizes HR, LVDP, and rate-pressure product data recorded in the 6 experimental groups at baseline and during ischemia/reperfusion. There were no significant differences in hemodynamic performance at baseline or at any time point during ischemia/reperfusion between the different groups.

**Myocardial Risk and Infarct Size**

Table 2 presents the volumes of risk and infarct zones in the 6 experimental groups. In these groups, the mean volume of myocardial tissue at risk during coronary artery occlusion ranged from 450 to 520 mm³, representing 45% to 50% of total left ventricular tissue volume. There were no significant differences in ischemic risk zone among the experimental groups. The absolute infarct size was significantly smaller in the CCPA and S-ODN+CCPA groups compared with the control group. Infarct size expressed as a percentage of the area at risk (I/R) in the 6 experimental groups is presented in Figure 3. Pretreatment with CCPA 24 hours before myocardial infarction resulted in a significant reduction in I/R compared with saline treatment (22.3±3.3% versus 42.1±3.8%, respectively; \( P=0.001 \)). The effect of suppres-

**TABLE 1. Hemodynamic Variables During Myocardial Ischemia and Reperfusion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>5 min</th>
<th>30 min</th>
<th>15 min</th>
<th>60 min</th>
<th>120 min</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HR, bpm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>302±8</td>
<td>276±13</td>
<td>267±14</td>
<td>273±12</td>
<td>275±10</td>
<td>281±9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPA</td>
<td>304±9</td>
<td>285±7</td>
<td>286±15</td>
<td>284±12</td>
<td>283±8</td>
<td>281±9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>285±9</td>
<td>274±7</td>
<td>270±12</td>
<td>268±7</td>
<td>266±8</td>
<td>271±6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-ODN+saline</td>
<td>286±8</td>
<td>270±10</td>
<td>275±9</td>
<td>270±13</td>
<td>280±9</td>
<td>272±8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>283±10</td>
<td>274±13</td>
<td>270±13</td>
<td>265±18</td>
<td>275±19</td>
<td>279±20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scr-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>280±13</td>
<td>267±12</td>
<td>270±13</td>
<td>287±16</td>
<td>271±10</td>
<td>280±11</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**TABLE 2. Body Weight and Myocardial Area at Risk and Absolute Infarct Size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Animals, n</th>
<th>Body Weight, g</th>
<th>R, mm³</th>
<th>I, mm³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>302±7</td>
<td>478±26</td>
<td>203±24</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCPA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>306±14</td>
<td>509±41</td>
<td>112±18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>317±10</td>
<td>472±19</td>
<td>185±14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-ODN+saline</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>313±10</td>
<td>468±36</td>
<td>194±20</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>320±14</td>
<td>448±24</td>
<td>100±18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scr-ODN+CCPA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>322±6</td>
<td>523±37</td>
<td>155±17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean±SEM. R indicates myocardial area at risk; I, absolute infarct size.

\*\( P<0.05 \) vs control group (1-way ANOVA).
sion of Mn-SOD was evaluated by using AS-ODN administered intravenously before CCPA or saline injections. Prior treatment with AS-ODN (5 mg/kg) completely abolished the infarct-limiting effect of delayed pharmacological preconditioning with CCPA, whereas it did not affect infarct size in saline-treated animals (I/R 39.4 ± 2.8% and 46.5 ± 4.8%, respectively; *P < 0.05 versus control group). Importantly, administration of S-ODN or Scr-ODN (5 mg/kg) 5 minutes before CCPA preconditioning did not affect the cardioprotection observed at 24 hours (I/R 24.7 ± 3.9% and 29.3 ± 1.8%, respectively; *P < 0.001 versus control).

Mn-SOD Content and Activity

Figure 4 shows the myocardial content of Mn-SOD protein. Mn-SOD activity assayed in myocardial samples obtained 24 hours after various treatments is presented in Figure 5. Prior treatment with CCPA 24 hours earlier enhanced myocardial induction and resulted in a significant 56% increase in myocardial Mn-SOD activity compared with saline treatment (207 ± 25 versus 132 ± 16 U/mg, *P < 0.001). The enhanced Mn-SOD content and activity were abolished by pretreatment with AS-ODN (120 ± 11 U/mg), whereas treatment with S-ODN or Scr-ODN significantly increased Mn-SOD protein and activity (200 ± 32 and 205 ± 20 U/mg, respectively; *P < 0.001 versus control). TNF-α is a known potent inducer of Mn-SOD, and the TNF-α–treated animals had the highest level of myocardial Mn-SOD content and activity (243 ± 30 U/mg, *P < 0.001 versus control), although these values were not statistically significant compared with values in the CCPA-treated group.

Discussion

The present study provides new insight into the cellular mechanisms responsible for conferring increased myocardial tolerance to lethal ischemic injury 24 hours after transient activation of A1Rs. We have shown that pretreatment with CCPA, a selective adenosine A1 agonist, in the rat produced significant protection against infarction 24 hours later, similar to the delayed CCPA-induced preconditioning previously reported in the rabbit.8–10 This delayed protection was associated with a significant increase in myocardial Mn-SOD content and activity. Pretreatment with AS-ODN to Mn-SOD completely abolished the cardioprotective effects of CCPA and the associated induction of Mn-SOD. Importantly, treatment with S-ODN or Scr-ODN did not affect either the cardioprotection or the enhanced Mn-SOD expression induced by CCPA, thereby ruling out nonspecific effects of treatment with ODNs in abolishing protection. Taken together, these data strongly point to an important role for the induction of Mn-SOD in mediating the delayed infarct-limiting effects observed 24 hours after A1R activation.

A1Rs and Preconditioning

Liu, Thornton, and colleagues24,25 were the first to demonstrate a role for adenosine, which is released during the brief periods of preconditioning ischemia and acts on A1Rs, as an important trigger of early or “classic” preconditioning in rabbit myocardium. These original findings were later confirmed in further studies in rabbit, dog, and pig models of ischemic preconditioning.26–28 In the rat heart, on the other hand, the role of adenosine in mediating cardioprotection has been controversial, with most studies failing to show a critical role for adenosine in mediating early preconditioning.29–31 However, this discrepancy could have resulted from the fact that after a brief period of ischemia, the interstitial concentration of adenosine released is 3– to 4-fold higher in the rat.
Cardioprotective Role of Mn-SOD

The mitochondrial Mn-SOD belongs to a class of enzymes that catalyze the dismutation of 2 superoxide radicals to form hydrogen peroxide and molecular oxygen. The demonstration that reactive oxygen species (ROS) contribute to ischemia/reperfusion injury suggests that increasing the content or activity of endogenous cellular antioxidant enzymes should protect tissues from the deleterious effects of ischemia/reperfusion injury. However, the addition of SOD alone or in conjunction with other antioxidants, such as catalase, to the perfusion solution after myocardial ischemia has provided conflicting results (reviewed in Reference 35). In addition to the variation in doses and kinetics under different experimental conditions, one of the major problems with these studies has been that the exogenous antioxidant enzymes cannot permeate the cells to the sites where free radicals are generated. On the other hand, strategies that have enhanced the activity of endogenous Mn-SOD have proven to be consistently protective. For example, it has been shown that pretreatment of rats with cytokines, such as interleukin-1α, leukemia inhibitory factor, and TNF-α, results in an increase in the activity of endogenous Mn-SOD and protects against subsequent myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury. Moreover, Yamashita and colleagues have demonstrated that the subacute myocardial adaptation observed 24 to 48 hours after heat stress, or exercise is mediated by the induction and enhanced activity of endogenous Mn-SOD. Similar results have been reported by Zhou et al in rat myocytes preconditioned with brief periods of anoxia. Furthermore, it has recently been demonstrated that overexpression of Mn-SOD in transgenic mice results in reduced infarct size and improved functional recovery after ischemia/reperfusion. Taken together, these results indicate an important protective role for Mn-SOD in reducing oxygen-derived free radical–induced injury during reperfusion of the ischemic myocardium, and they also indicate that the induction of endogenous Mn-SOD may play an important role in mediating delayed cardioprotection after a number of stressful stimuli, such as heat stress, ischemia, or exercise. The results of the present study show for the first time that the delayed cardioprotection induced by transient activation of A1R in the rat is also associated with significantly enhanced myocardial Mn-SOD content and activity and that pretreatment with AS-ODN, which inhibited the induction and activation of Mn-SOD, abolished the delayed infarct-limiting effects induced by CCPA. The ODNs used in the present study have previously been shown to abolish the induction of Mn-SOD after sublethal hypoxia in rat cultured cardiomyocytes and after exercise in an in vivo rat model. The suppression of induction of Mn-SOD in these studies also abrogated the delayed cardioprotective effects of sublethal hypoxia and exercise. In the present study, we did not determine the localization of ODNs after intravenous injection. Yamashita et al have recently characterized the time course of accumulation of ODNs within the myocardium after in vivo delivery with intraperitoneal injection in the rat with the use of 5′ FITC-labeled AS-ODNs to Mn-SOD. They reported prominent labeling of cardiomyocytes at 8 hours after systemic administration of ODNs.

The signaling pathways that regulate the induction of Mn-SOD many hours after transient activation of A1R are not known. We have previously shown in rabbits that CCPA-induced enhanced Mn-SOD activity at 24 hours is mediated via a PKC-dependent and tyrosine kinase–dependent pathway, because pharmacological inhibition of either enzyme attenuated the increase in Mn-SOD activity and abolished the delayed cardioprotective effects of CCPA. This is in concordance with other reports of a role for protein kinases in the regulation of induction of Mn-SOD in endothelial cells and human lung adenocarcinoma cells, and human leukocytes. On the other hand, an important role has been demonstrated for ROS, cytokines, and nuclear factor-κB, an oxidant-sensitive transcription factor, in modulating Mn-SOD gene expression, all of which have also been implicated in mediating delayed cardioprotective effects after ischemic preconditioning. The interaction between the transient activation of A1R and potential generation of ROS or the activation of cytokines or nuclear factor-κB was not addressed in the present study and warrants further investigation.

Other Mediators of A1R-Induced Delayed Preconditioning

Other cytoprotective proteins have been implicated as potential end effectors mediating delayed cardioprotection after A1R activation in the rabbit heart. For example, we and others have demonstrated that A1R-induced delayed preconditioning is dependent on the opening of the ATP-sensitive K⁺ (KATP) channels during the index ischemic insult, because inhibition of KATP channels with glibenclamide or 5-hydroxydecanoate abrogated the infarct-limiting effect of treatment with CCPA 24 hours earlier. Furthermore, on the basis of the relative selectivity of 5-hydroxydecanoate for the mitochondrial rather than the sarcosomal KATP channels, it has been proposed that opening of the former may mediate the delayed cardioprotective effects of A1R agonists. If so, it is currently unknown whether opening of the mitochondrial KATP channels and enhanced activity of mitochondrial Mn-SOD are related or whether they act independently to protect the myocardium from ischemia/reperfusion injury. Further
studies are currently under way in our laboratory to elucidate any potential relation between Mn-SOD and mitochondrial KATP channels.

In conclusion, we have shown that transient activation of A1R induces delayed myocardial protection in rats, similar to that previously reported in rabbits. This protection is associated with enhanced Mn-SOD expression and activity and is abolished by prior treatment with AS-ODNs to rat Mn-SOD. These results provide the first direct evidence that induction and activation of Mn-SOD play a crucial role in mediating delayed myocardial adaptation after A1R activation. Our results point to a potential therapeutic role for adenosine or its analogues in protecting the myocardium against not only ischemia/reperfusion injury but also cardiotoxicity induced by ROS in other circumstances, such as that seen after treatment with anticancer chemotherapeutic agents.

Acknowledgments

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References


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