CEREBRAL ARTERIAL VASOSPASM may be a consequence of subarachnoid hemorrhage or trauma and may lead to cerebral ischemia. The mechanism(s) for this vasospasm, however, is not well understood. It has been postulated that contraction is due to endogenous substances whose synthesis and/or release is stimulated as a result of hemorrhage or mechanical stimuli. Among the many potential mediators which have been studied are the prostaglandins. Both prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) and prostaglandin F₂₀ (PGF₂₀) are potent constrictors of cerebral vessels and produce prolonged vasospasm when given intracisternally. Other prostaglandins are also spasmogenic but have weaker activity. Recently, thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂), another product of arachidonic acid metabolism, has been shown to be a potent spasmogenic agent when applied topically to cerebral vessels. The first indication that cerebral arteries may synthesize prostaglandins was by Pickard and co-workers who reported the release of a substance from bovine cerebral arteries which produced an effect similar to that produced by prostaglandins. The present study was performed to establish by chemical analysis whether cerebral arteries synthesize these vasoactive lipids and whether this synthesis may be modified by drugs.

Materials and Methods

Bovine cerebral arteries were obtained from the abattoir following exsanguination and placed on ice. These were frozen and stored at −7°C. At the time of incubation the arteries were cut into small fragments 1–2 mm in length and 1 gm tissue placed into a flask containing 10 ml Krebs bicarbonate buffer, pH 7.4. The samples were preincubated for 10 minutes at 37°C and the supernatant was discarded. Ten ml fresh buffer was added to the flask as well as 0.1 μC (1-¹⁴C)-arachidonic acid (Sp. Act. 55 mCi/mMol) and in selected cases, either serotonin (12.5 μM) or meclofenamate (1.0 mM). Following a 3 hour incubation period the aqeous phase, which was colorless, was removed, acidified to pH 3.5, and extracted 3 times with equal volumes of chloroform. The chloroform was dried under nitrogen and separation of the lipids was accomplished by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). The first system used was chloroform:methanol:acetic acid:water (90:9:1:0.65) which permitted partial separation, especially of PGF₂₀ and prostaglandin D₃ (PGD₃). The zone containing PGE₂ was eluted and rechromatographed on TLC in the system ethyl acetate:isooctane:acetic acid:water (11:5:2:10) which permitted separation of 6-keto prostaglandin F₁₀ (6-keto PGF₁₀) from PGE₂ and thromboxane B₂ (TXB₂). Separation of these 2 lipids was completed by TLC in the system ethyl acetate:acetic acid (99:1). The radioactivity in these areas was determined by lipid scintillation counting. The values are expressed as percent distribution in the recovered radioactivity. The largest percent of radioactivity in the extract was arachidonic acid. No
attempt was made to identify the radioactive products within the tissue.

With another group of arteries a similar incubation procedure was used except no exogenous arachidonic acid was added and incubation was for only one hour. Following the incubation the aqueous phase was transferred to tubes to which deuterated PGE$_2$ and deuterated PGE$_2$ had been added. The use of the deuterated PGs permitted quantitation of PGE$_2$ and PGF$_2\alpha$ which was synthesized endogenously. Extraction, methylation, and purification on silicic acid columns were done as reported previously. Quantitative analysis of PGE$_2$ and PGF$_2\alpha$ was accomplished using selected ion monitoring (m/e 423 and 427 for PGF$_2\alpha$, m/e 321 and 325 for PGE$_2$) on a Hewlett-Packard Model 5930 A mass spectrometer connected through a silicone membrane separator to a Hewlett-Packard Model 5700 A gas chromatograph. A 6' x 4 mm ID silanized glass column was packed with 3% OV-210, 100/200 mesh, on Gas Chrom Q and the temperature was 220°C. Helium flow through the column was 30 ml/min. Ionization voltage was 35 eV, emission was 0.1 mA, and the ion source temperature was 180°C.

In addition to the above prostaglandins, several major single ion peaks were monitored for the presence of thromboxane B$_2$ (TxB$_2$) and 6-keto-prostaglandin F$_1\alpha$ (6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$). Two ions selected for thromboxane B$_2$ were m/e 256 and 366 and under the above conditions the retention time was approximately 2.3 minutes. Three ions were monitored for 6-keto-prostaglandin F$_1\alpha$, m/e 324, 349, and 420. Retention time of this compound was approximately 4.5 minutes. Several ions were also monitored for the presence of prostaglandin D$_2$ but the results were inconclusive.

**Results**

That bovine cerebral arteries have the capacity to synthesize several prostaglandins from (1-14C)-arachidonic acid in vitro, is shown in table 1. Based on chromatographic mobility, major products were initially isolated: PGE$_2$, PGF$_2\alpha$, 6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$, and PGD$_2$. The first 3 of these were approximately of equal importance quantitatively. The TLC systems used did not permit separation of TxB$_2$ from PGE$_2$ so the areas of these 2 compounds were diminished. When several of the major mass ions for 6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$, TxB$_2$, and PGD$_2$ were monitored it was apparent both 6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$ and TxB$_2$ were present. While these 2 lipids were not quantitated, the areas of the peaks demonstrated that 6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$ was a major metabolite whereas TxB$_2$ was of lesser importance. The peak areas of these 2 compounds were diminished in those samples which contained meclofenamate. These data complement the results from the incubations with (1-14C)-arachidonic acid in regard to the synthesis of these lipids.

**Discussion**

Prostaglandins have been postulated to play an important role in the regulation of cerebral circulation. Alterations in cerebrovascular tone can be demonstrated following the intracarotid injection of several prostaglandins. Topical application of prostaglandins $F_1\alpha$ and $F_2\alpha$ to cat pial arteries elicited profound vasoconstriction as did the application of prostaglandins $B_1$, $B_2$, and $F_2\alpha$ to pial vessels of mice. Topical administration of several prostaglandins also

**Table 1** Percent Distribution of Prostaglandins Following Incubation of Bovine Cerebral Arteries with (1-14C)-Arachidonic Acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control N = 4</th>
<th>Meclofenamate N = 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PGE$_2$</td>
<td>5.5 (3.5-8)</td>
<td>1.8 (0-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGF$_2\alpha$</td>
<td>4.8 (2-9)</td>
<td>1.8 (1-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-keto PGF$_1\alpha$</td>
<td>5.0 (3-7)</td>
<td>2.0 (1-3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGD$_2$</td>
<td>2.8 (2-4)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Values are expressed as percent distribution in the recovered radioactivity.

**Table 2** Quantitation of Prostaglandins $E_2$ and $F_2\alpha$ Synthesized by Bovine Cerebral Arteries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PGE$_2$</th>
<th>PGF$_2\alpha$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>4 (196)</td>
<td>5 (172)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meclofenamate</td>
<td>4 (116)</td>
<td>4 (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serotonin</td>
<td>3 (234)</td>
<td>3 (216)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
constricts the basilar artery when applied either in vitro or in vivo. 1-4 and enhanced the chances of blood to cause cerebral vasospasm experimentally. 5 Such findings have led to the hypothesis that these lipids play a major role in cerebral vasospasm seen following subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).

The present results support the hypothesis advanced by Pickard et al. 6 that the formation of prostaglandins within the arterial wall could be more important in the pathogenesis of vasospasm than the level of prostaglandins present in the CSF. That this endogenous synthesis may be appreciable for PGE 2 and PGF 2α, is shown in table 2 and agrees favorably with values reported by others 8-9 using bioassay to determine PG-like material. The enhanced synthesis of prostaglandins by cerebral arteries caused by serotonin, from platelets and from brain tissue, strengthens this view and may explain, in part, the mode of action of serotonin as a constrictor of cerebral arteries. Although the concentration of serotonin in this study may not have been optimal, it is of interest that synthesis was stimulated approximately 20-25% whereas the contractile response of cerebral arteries to serotonin is reportedly diminished by 18.7% in the presence of indomethacin, a prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor. 6 Several blood borne substances are known to stimulate prostaglandin synthesis by brain, 21 platelets, 22 as well as various arteries and veins. 23-26 These may do likewise with cerebral arteries. Therefore, serotonin, norepinephrine, hematin, and other agents could be important in SAH because of their intrinsic activity and/or their ability to stimulate prostaglandin synthesis.

Thromboxane B 2 was also present in both experiments and apparently reflects the capacity of cerebral arteries to synthesize TxA 2, which is very unstable. Special effort was made to remove all sources of platelets but since platelets may have been adhering to the arteries they cannot be ruled out as a source of TxA 2 in our experiments. However, thromboxanes are reported to be synthesized by brain tissue, 27 human umbilical artery, 28 and kidney 29 as well as by platelets. 30-31 Although this metabolite appeared, herein, to be of lesser importance quantitatively, its physiological or pathophysiological role may be very important. Ellis and co-workers 7 have studied the constrictor activity of TxA 2 on cerebral vessels and found that the contraction produced, in vitro, was as great as that produced by PGF 2α and approximately twice that produced by serotonin. Likewise, the importance of TxA 2 to experimentally induce stroke or heart attack has been suggested by Shimamoto. 32

Another prostaglandin of major importance in this study is 6-keto-PGF 1α. This is a stable metabolite and reflects the synthesis of PGI 2 . Prostacyclin I 2, because of its vasodilating activity and ability to inhibit platelet aggregation, is most important under physiological conditions. 33 Boullin and Blaso 34 have suggested that cerebral vasospasm may be a result of the decreased synthesis of this lipid. The fact that cerebral vessels produce both vasodilator and vasoconstrictor prostaglandins suggests that an imbalance in rate of synthesis could contribute to cerebrovascular disease such as vasospasm and migraine. The finding in other vessels that prostaglandins may be differentially synthesized throughout the vascular wall supports this suggestion. 35 When damaged, arteries may predominantly form vasoconstrictor prostaglandins.

While the present results support the hypothesis that cerebral vasospasm could result from an inordinate generation of prostaglandins or thromboxane within the vessel wall, other sources of vasoactive lipids such as brain tissue, 21-28 and platelets 30-31, 32, 36, 40 also could be important in the occurrence of this phenomenon. Consequently, the severity of the spasm following SAH could be due to contributions from all of these sources. The presence of blood might be expected to impede the efflux of prostaglandins from the CSF, which is normally very rapid, 41 so that the level of these lipids could be abnormally elevated in the area of hemorrhage. The synthesis and level of prostaglandins could increase with time as a result of the release of substances such as norepinephrine and hematin and contribute to the chronic phase of spasm seen following SAH. If so, then the administration of a prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor with the specificity to affect synthesis in the tissues involved 36 should benefit patients with SAH. In this regard, meclofenamate may be such an agent and should be tested experimentally in an in vivo model. The Canadian Cooperative Study Group report 42 indicates that aspirin is beneficial in one form of cerebrovascular disease and further study may reveal that other forms are amenable to treatment by similar drugs, each of which have a different pharmacologic profile. 43 In any case, this demonstration that cerebral arteries manufacture prostaglandins provides a rational basis for considering the role these vasoactive lipids may play in health and disease.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank Ms. Georgin Housholder for her technical assistance and Ms. Bet Todd and Dr. David Stafford for their help with gas chromatographic-mass spectrometry measurements. The deuterated prostaglandins were generously supplied by Dr. Udo Axen of the Upjohn Company. This study was supported in part by USPHS Gr. NS06826.

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Stroke. 1979;10:306-309
doi: 10.1161/01.STR.10.3.306

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