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The Effect of Incomplete Cerebral Ischemia on Prostaglandin Levels in Rat Brain

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SUMMARY Rats were subjected to severe incomplete cerebral ischemia followed by recirculation. The levels of several of the cyclooxygenase products of arachidonic acid were measured at 5 and 15 minutes of ischemia and at 30 minutes of recirculation following 15 minutes of ischemia, PGE₂ accumulated during the first 5 min. of ischemia and its level declined at 15 min. and returned to control level at 30 min. of recirculation. TXB₂, on the other hand, increased during the whole time course of the experiment and at the end of the post ischemic period its level was 5 times higher than control. Treatment of the animals with indomethacin (4 mg/Kg, i.v.) prior to ischemia reduced the levels of these products without altering the pattern of their changes. During the ischemic period the EEG was isoelectric and the mean recovery time of electrical cortical activity after 15 min. of ischemia was 10.4 ± 3.5 min. in the control rats. The rats which received indomethacin recovered faster (4.3 ± 0.9 min) and were more resistant to the induction of ischemia. We suggest that the reversibility of cortical activity may be correlated to the accumulation of TXB₂ during ischemia and recirculation, and inhibition of its synthesis might improve the post-ischemic reflow.

CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA leads, among other biochemical changes, to the decomposition of membrane-bound phospholipids and a release of free fatty-acids, likely due to the activation of endogenous phospholipases. 1-5 This breakdown of structural lipids may interrupt membrane function and bring about the accumulation of free fatty acids. The increase in the level of fatty acids, in particular of arachidonic acid, the precursor of prostaglandins, leads to changes in prostaglandin levels. 6-8 An animal model for irreversible incomplete ischemia has been developed and studied by Nordstrom et al. 9,10 and Nordstrom and Siesjo. 11 This (physiologically well controlled) model is based on the occlusion of both carotid arteries of the rat, combined with arterial hypotension. Removal of the clamps from the arteries followed by blood infusion restores the blood supply to the brain. During ischemia the cerebral blood flow in cortical tissue is reduced to less than 10% of normal, 11 the tissue is depleted of ATP following 2-3 minutes of ischemia, and the tissues pool of adenosine nucleotides falls rapidly, thus reducing the energy production of the tissue. 12 Recently, Rehncrona et al. 13 reported a rapid increase in cerebral cortical content of free fatty acids after 5 minutes of ischemia, in the same model. The accumulation of these FFA is reversed during 30 minutes of recirculation. They also observed a marked (3-fold) increase in the relative content of arachidonic acid.

During the recirculation period following ischemia the neurophysiological and metabolic functions might be restored if no irreversible cell damage occurred. A prerequisite for recovery is an adequate perfusion, whereas immediate or delayed perfusion defects might be the cause for irreversibility of brain function. 14,15 Hossmann 16 reviewed various factors that may contribute to delayed hypoperfusion thus increasing the primary ischemic region. Among these factors are blood coagulation and vascular spasm.

The maintenance of normal tissue perfusion depends on a balanced interaction of two prostaglandins which have opposite effects at the blood-endothelial interface, namely thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂) and prostaglandin I₂ (PGI₂). 17,18 Both prostaglandins have the same precursor, cyclic-endoperoxide (PGH₂), but while TXA₂ is a potent platelet aggregator and vasoconstrictor, 19 PGI₂ inhibits platelet aggregation and is a vasodilator. 20 Thus, any interruption in the balanced production of these compounds which might result in an increase of TXA₂ could diminish local blood flow. Hallenbeck and Furlow 21 have shown that dogs exposed to complete ischemia had low post ischemic blood flow with focal zones of greatly impaired reperfusion. A significant increase in the blood flow during the post ischemic period was observed in animals receiving either indomethacin prior to ischemia or a combination of indomethacin and PGI, after ischemia. Gaudet and Levine have demonstrated that gerbils pre-

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treated with indomethacin are more active after total cerebral ischemia than those without treatment. Thus, the involvement of the prostaglandin system in the outcome of an ischemic event is strongly suggested.

In the present studies we have investigated the changes in the levels of prostaglandin in the cortex of rats after incomplete ischemia and recirculation. Since TXA2 and PGI2 have very short half lives (30 seconds and 3 minutes at 37°C, pH 7.5, respectively), their stable metabolites, TXB2 and 6-keto-PGF1α were determined. These metabolites are the products of non enzymatic processes and their levels reflect the levels of the active but unstable compounds. PGE2 is stable enough to be assayed by itself. We suggest a correlation between the effect of reducing prostaglandin synthesis by indomethacin and the improvement of cortical activity as expressed by increased rate of recovery of the EEG.

Materials and Methods

Male albino rats, weighing about 300 g were used for the experiments. The animals were tracheostomized and cannulated in the femoral vein and arteries, under 3% halothan in 70% nitrous oxide and 30% oxygen. The halothan was then withdrawn and the experiments were conducted under light nitrous oxide anesthesia. EEG was recorded by means of gold plated copper screws inserted into the skull bone in the frontal-torial regions. The reversible incomplete ischemia was produced according to Nordstrom and Siesjo and subsequently, the brains were determined according to Ponten et al.22 These levels are compared with the two control groups 3-5 represent respectively treated with indomethacin, ischemia was induced untreated as well as the treated animals. All the variables listed are within the normal range and there were no significant differences between the various groups. Rectal temperature was maintained at about 37°C. These measurements ensured us that in all animals, untreated as well as treated with indomethacin, ischemia was induced under comparable conditions.

The effect of incomplete ischemia on concentrations of PGE2, 6-keto-PGF1α and TXB2 in the rat cortex is shown in figure 1. Groups 3-5 represent respectively these levels at 5 and 15 minutes of ischemia and at 30 minutes of reperfusion following 15 minutes of ischemia. These levels are compared with the two control groups that were sham operated with normal (control group 1) and reduced MABP (control groups 2), as described in Materials and Methods.

The concentration of PGE2 (fig. 1a) increased about twofold after 5 minutes of ischemia, declined after 15 minutes, and following 30 minutes of recirculation it returned to control levels. The concentrations of PGE2 prior to the onset of ischemia. In one group of animals, indomethacin was administered at termination of ischemia, when circulation was restored. The dose of the drug was chosen so that the cyclooxygenase enzyme should be inhibited rather than non specific effects which occur at higher doses.23 One group of animals received flufenamic acid at a dose of 10 mg/Kg. The drug was dissolved in NaOH pH 8.0 and diluted in saline before injection.

Assay of Prostaglandin

The concentrations of prostaglandins in cortical tissue were determined by RIA using a specific rat antibody serum. These assays were performed according to Weidenfeld et al.25 for PGE2, and Ligumski et al.26 for TXB2, and 6-keto-PGF1α, and their same batch of antibody preparations was used. The tissue was homogenized in Tris-EDTA buffer, (0.05M Tris + NaCl and 0.2M EDTA at 9:1 ratios, pH 7.0). The homogenates were washed twice with 2 volumes of ether, and the aqueous phase was stored frozen until assay. RIA was carried out in 0.01M potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.4 containing 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% bovine serum albumin, and the reference preparations used were PGE2 (Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, England), 6-keto-PGF1α and TXB2 (New England Nuclear Sample, standard tracer and antiserum were incubated overnight at 4°C. Separation of bound and free fractions was achieved with charcoal (Norit GSX Activated). Radioactivity was counted in a liquid scintillation counter.

The antibody for 6-keto-PGF1α was kindly donated by Dr. A. Eldor from Hadassah. The antibodies for PGE2 and TXB2 were raised by Dr. F. Cohen from the Weizmann Institute. Data was analyzed by two tailed t-test.

Results

Prior to each experiment mean arterial blood pressure and blood gases were measured and these are described in table 1, for the control, and in table 2 for the treated animals. All the variables listed are within the normal range and there were no significant differences between the various groups. Rectal temperature was maintained at about 37°C. These measurements ensured us that in all animals, untreated as well as treated with indomethacin, ischemia was induced under comparable conditions.

The effect of incomplete ischemia on concentrations of PGE2, 6-keto-PGF1α and TXB2 in the rat cortex is shown in figure 1. Groups 3-5 represent respectively these levels at 5 and 15 minutes of ischemia and at 30 minutes of reperfusion following 15 minutes of ischemia. These levels are compared with the two control groups that were sham operated with normal (control group 1) and reduced MABP (control groups 2), as described in Materials and Methods.

The concentration of PGE2 (fig. 1a) increased about twofold after 5 minutes of ischemia, declined after 15 minutes, and following 30 minutes of recirculation it returned to control levels. The concentrations of PGE2
In the two control groups do not differ, indicating that the increase that occurs during the ischemia was due to ischemia and not to bleeding alone.

The pattern of changes in the levels of 6-keto-PGF$_{1a}$ is depicted in figure 1b. An increase during 5 and 15 minutes of ischemia (columns 3 & 4 of figure 1b) is followed by a decline to the normal levels after 30 minutes of recirculation (column 5). However, the level of 6-keto-PGF$_{1a}$ in control group 2, where MABP was reduced to 50 mm Hg by hemorrhage, was not significantly different from its level after ischemia. Thus, in the present model it is impossible to conclude whether the increase of 6-keto-PGF$_{1a}$, as a result of inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis during and after ischemia, is due to the bleeding alone or to the combination of bleeding and occlusion of carotid arteries.

A different pattern of accumulation is shown by the TXB$_2$ in figure 1c. Here, the level of TXB$_2$, after 5 minutes of ischemia is about double its control value. It increases to about 4-5 times the control after 15 minutes, and remains at this level after the whole post-ischemic period. Thus, at the end of 30 minutes of recirculation, TXB$_2$ is about 5 times higher than prior to ischemia. The two control groups have the same level of TXB$_2$, thus the accumulation of this product is due to the ischemia.

In the attempt to correlate prostaglandin concentration and cortical activity we have investigated the effect of inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis during and after ischemia.

Indomethacin, 4 mg/Kg was infused intravenously 30 minutes prior to ischemia, and the levels of prostaglandins determined at various times are depicted in figure 2. The levels at 5 and 15 minutes of ischemia (groups 7 & 8 respectively) as well as at 30 minutes of recirculation following 15 minutes of ischemia (group 9) were compared to those of sham operated rats (group 6).

PGE$_2$ and TXB$_2$ levels showed the same pattern as untreated rats, but their levels were reduced (20-60%), whereas 6-keto-PGF$_{1a}$ was higher in the control group and after 5 minutes of ischemia, and lower after 15 minutes of ischemia and after the recirculation period.

One group of animals received the indomethacin after ischemia, at the beginning of the recirculation period. The levels of these products measured after recirculation were not significantly different from their counterparts in which the drug was given prior to ischemia.

In order to establish the fact that the differences observed in prostaglandin levels, as well as the recovery from ischemia, were due to inhibition at the cyclooxygenase step, one group of animals was given flufenamic acid prior to the ischemia, and the levels of the PG's were determined after the recirculation period. PGE$_2$ and TXB$_2$ levels were lower than in the untreated and about the same as in the indomethacin treated rats. The level of 6-keto-PGF$_{1a}$ was again very high, (37 ± 2) ng/mg as compared with (17 ± 1) in the control and (23 ± 2) ng/mg in the indomethacin treated rats.

During the ischemic period the spontaneous cortical activity ceases, as expressed by the disappearance of the EEG. The EEG was isoelectric for the whole period of ischemia and the first period of the recirculation, but some time after reperfusion had started, neuronal function, expressed by EEG potentials, reappeared. Later, in some cases a full restitution of this activity occurred. The recovery time, i.e. the time from the end of ischemia till the first appearance of EEG activity, can serve as an indicator for the state of recovery.
the animal. Since the animals were anesthetized no
behavioural parameters could be used for the evalua­
tion of the state of the animal. The depth of anesthesia
during the experiment was the same in all animals
since they were constantly ventilated by the same mix­
ture of gases, as described above. In 31% of animals (5
out of 16), no sign of recovery of the EEG was noticed
during the 30 minutes of recirculation. The average
recovery time for the remainder of the animals was
10.4 ± 3.5 minutes.

In the group of animals treated with indomethacin
prior to ischemia the mean recovery time was 4.3 ±
0.9 minutes, and only one animal (out of 11) did not
recover at all. Three animals (27%) had a residual EEG
activity during the "Ischemic" period, in other words
in these animals we could not induce ischemia under
the usual conditions.

In the group of animals which were treated with
indomethacin after the ischemia, the mean recovery
time was 7.4 ± 1.3 minutes.

The mean recovery time of the EEG of the animals
pretreated with flufenamic acid was 5.6 ± 1.6 min­
utes, one animal (16%) did not recover during 30 min­
utes of recirculation and one animal had a residual
activity during the ischemic period.

Discussion

The present study was carried out in order to explore
the involvement of the prostaglandin system in the
biochemical changes that occur during and after brain
ischemia. The sampling points were separated by time
so that transient changes that might occur immediately
after recirculation could have been overlooked. The
time points were chosen so as to get steady state values
of the prostaglandins. We found that PGE
2
levels in­
creased within 5 minutes of ischemia, declined at 15
minutes of ischemia and returned to normal values at
30 minutes of recirculation. Thus although some
changes occur in the levels of PGE
2
, these changes
were reversible with the time course of the experiment.
The pattern of changes is parallel to the pattern of
arachidonic acid accumulation under the same condi­
tions. Indomethacin treatment reduced the levels of
PGE
2
by about 20% at all the time points measured,
without affecting the trend of changes.

As mentioned above, the changes in 6-keto-PGF
1α
levels, were similar to those of PGE
2
, but they are not
relevant to this model since the same increase that
occurs at ischemia might be due to the bleeding. This
increase could be attributed to an autoregulatory re­
sponse to the reduction of blood pressure.

The major effect of the ischemia was found to be on
TXB
2
, which remained high (4–5 times of the control
levels) even after 30 minutes of recirculation. The bal­
anced interaction between the production of TXA
2
and
PGI
2
was disturbed as a result of the ischemia in such a
way that TXA
2
accumulated more than PGI
2
. This
disproportionate production of TXA
2
could diminish
local blood flow and it was shown by Hallenbeck and Furlow that post ischemic reperfusion was improved after administration of indomethacin prior to ischemia. Our results suggest that the particular prostaglandin involved with the impairment of post-ischemic brain reperfusion might be TXA2. We have shown that reduction of TXB2 levels by indomethacin pretreatment improved the recovery of the cortical activity as expressed by the shorter “recovery time” of the EEG. Although we did not measure cerebral blood flow in our experiments, the results are compatible with a prevention by indomethacin of the impairment of post ischemic reflow. Our results also confirm Hallenbeck and Furlows that the efficacy of the indomethacin is higher when administered prior to, rather than following ischemia. The different pattern of changes in the levels of PGE2, PG1, and TXA2, as a result of ischemia might be due to a different sensitivity of the enzymes isomerase, prostacyclin-synthetase and thromboxane synthetase, to the ischemic insult.

There is evidence that the cyclooxygenase in the platelets is more sensitive to inhibition by aspirin than is the enzyme that synthesizes PG1, in the vessel wall. It seems from our results that the same is true for inhibition by indomethacin. While PGE2 levels were slightly reduced after indomethacin, TXB2 was reduced dramatically, whereas PG1 was hardly affected by that drug. Thus the differential effects on the products of the endoperoxide result from different sensitivity of the relevant enzymes either to the pathologic condition or to the drug.

Flufenamic acid, administered prior to ischemia, had a similar effect on the PG's levels and on the outcome of ischemia as indomethacin. Since this drug is known to inhibit the same step in the biosynthesis as does the indomethacin, namely the cyclooxygenase, it is probable that inhibition indeed occurred at this particular stage.

The effect of incomplete ischemia on the levels of prostaglandins in the rat cortex agrees well with the increase in free fatty acid pools which was observed in the same and other models. The increased availability of arachidonic acid due to ischemia together with the residual oxygen supply which persists during that type of ischemia may explain the increase in prostaglandin contents during the ischemic period. These results do not agree with the findings of Gaudet et al. who reported an increase in prostaglandins only at the reperfusion period, while during ischemia no change was observed. This discrepancy can be explained by the different availability of oxygen in the two models. In Gaudet's experimental model (bilateral common carotid occlusion) the tissue is completely depleted of oxygen, thus the arachidonic acid which accumulates cannot be metabolized. In the present model, cortical blood flow is about 5–10% of its normal value and this supply might be sufficient to metabolize some of the arachidonic acid which accumulates in the tissue.

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Response of Local Blood Flow in the Caudate Nucleus of the Cat to Intraventricular Administration of Histamine

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SUMMARY The effect of intraventricular histamine on blood flow in the caudate nucleus of the cat was studied by means of the hydrogen clearance technique. Bilateral ventriculo-cisternal perfusion was installed. After a control period during which both lateral ventricles were perfused with mock CSF with the same composition, the drug under study was added to one side (experimental side) while the other side was perfused further with the control mock CSF (control side).

At each point in time, blood flow at the experimental side was compared to that at the control side. Histamine (10^-3 M) caused a severe vasodilatation and this effect was completely antagonised by the H3-receptor blocker cimetidine (10^-2 M). Cimetidine had no vasoactive effects of itself in the concentration used. The H3-receptor agonist Dimaprit (10^-3 M) had a vasodilator effect although less important than histamine.

Indirect evidence was gained that H3-receptors are not active in the vascular bed under study.

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HISTAMINE is a potent vasoactive substance that is present in most tissues in variable concentrations. Direct local application of the substance on superficial brain arteries has shown dilatory effects in cats although no effect was reported in mice. Pial arteries in the cat thus appear to dilate in a dose dependent manner upon perivascular application of histamine and this vasodilatation is mediated by H3-receptors.

In the present experiments the effect of histamine on the local blood flow in the deeper parenchyma of the cat brain was investigated.

Materials and Methods

Experiments were carried out on anesthetized (pentobarbital 30 mg/kg), paralysed (gallamine 10 mg/kg) and artificially ventilated cats (30% O2, 70% N2) weighing approximately 3 kg. Appropriate anesthesia and relaxation was maintained by additional doses of pentobarbital (5 mg/kg) and gallamine (3 mg/kg) every hour. The animals were placed in a stereotaxic apparatus and a bilateral ventriculocisternal perfusion (VCP) was installed in a similar way as described in a previous communication of our laboratory. Two inlet-cannulae, one on each side, were lowered in the lateral cerebral ventricles with a microdrive system. Through these cannulae, artificial cerebrospinal fluid was administered at a rate of 0.123 ml/min (Harvard Infusion withdrawal pump model 901). An outlet cannula was placed in the suboccipital cistern. The perfusion pressure was continuously monitored at both sides. The composition of the mock CSF was as follows (mmol/L): NaCl 138; KCl 3.3; NaHCO3 25.0; NaHPO4, H2O 0.5; MgCl2, 6H2O 1.2; CaCl2 1.25; glucose, H2O 3.1.

Substances under study were added to the mock CSF. Osmolality and bicarbonate concentration were carefully checked and if necessary adjusted to 320 mOsm/kg and 25 mmol/l respectively. Blood gases were controlled and the animals were kept in steady state normocapnia (paco2 30-40 mm Hg) by adjustment of ventilation. Blood pressure was monitored during the entire experiment; in the experiments reported mean blood pressure was at least 100 mm Hg.

CBF measurement

Blood flow was measured simultaneously in both caudate nuclei with the hydrogen clearance method. Two hydrogen sensitive electrodes (glass insulated platinum iridium wire Ø 0.35 mm) — one on each side — were stereotaxically placed in the head of each caudate nucleus (coordinates A17; L4; H2) according to the stereotaxic atlas of Snider and Niemer.

The animals were saturated with hydrogen, by adding 10% hydrogen gas to the inspired air. Hydrogen ad-
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