Blood Components Contribute to Rise in Gerbil Brain Levels of Leukotriene-like Immunoreactivity After Ischemia and Reperfusion

Kiyoshi Saito, MD, Lawrence Levine, ScD, and Michael A. Moskowitz, MD

The mean ± SEM concentrations of immunoreactive leukotriene C₄ and D₄ (iLTD₄) and prostaglandin D₂ (iPGD₂) increased from 3.0 ± 1.2 and 0.71 ± 0.33 to 16.3 ± 4.7 and 3.0 ± 1.14 ng/g forebrain, respectively (p < 0.05, iLTD₄; p < 0.01, iPGD₂), in the forebrains of 12 gerbils after 15 minutes of bilateral common carotid artery occlusion and 15 minutes of reperfusion. Removal of blood from ischemic brain of 11 gerbils by intracardiac perfusion with ice-cold saline for 10 minutes decreased iLTD₄ concentrations significantly to 7.0 ± 0.9 (p < 0.05) but did not change iPGD₂ concentrations. Severe granulocytopenia (4.98 ± 1.79 to 0.05 ± 0.03 × 10³/mm³, p < 0.01) in seven gerbils following intraperitoneal injection of 50 mg/kg busulfan was associated with decreased iLTD₄ accumulation in the brain to 3.46 ± 1.36 ng/g forebrain (p < 0.01). Taken together, our results suggest that blood components (most likely leukocytes) are a source of leukotriene-like immunoreactivity in the ischemic and reperfused brain. (Stroke 1988;19:1395-1398)

Leukotrienes (LTs) possess a variety of actions in mammalian tissues, including constriction of vascular smooth muscle, secretion of mucus, extravasation of plasma protein from the vessel wall, sensitization of nociceptors, activation of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs), and stimulation of myelopoiesis.1-6 LTs have been implicated in the pathogenesis of neurologic diseases including such conditions as brain ischemia, trauma, tumors, subarachnoid hemorrhage, and brain edema.7-12

We have reported large increases of LT and prostaglandin (PG) concentrations in brain following ischemia and recirculation and have found high concentrations of LTs predominantly in gray matter.8,13 Since leukocytes are a potentially important source of LTs, we investigated the effects of granulocytopenia and cardiac perfusion on these elevations.

Materials and Methods

Fifty-four adult male Mongolian gerbils (Meriones unguiculatus; Tumblebrook Farms, West Brookfield, Massachusetts) weighing 40–70 g housed under diurnal lighting conditions and allowed food and water ad libitum were anesthetized during the ischemia and reperfusion periods by diethylether and room air as described.8,9 The anesthetic was maintained throughout the period of ischemia and reperfusion, and no attempt was made to regulate the gas composition. Following tracheostomy through a midline incision, both common carotid arteries (CCAs) were dissected in 12 gerbils and occluded after 15 minutes of occlusion, the clips were removed to allow recirculation for an additional 15 minutes. In 10 sham-operated gerbils, CCAs were dissected but not occluded.

Leukocytopenia was induced in seven gerbils by 50 mg/kg i.p. busulfan (1,4-butanediol dimethanesulfonate) (Fluka Chemical Co., Hauppauge, New York) in 0.5 ml dimethyl sulfoxide (Fisher Scientific Co., Fairlawn, New Jersey) vehicle. Fourteen days later, the CCAs were occluded as described above. Erythrocytes, hemoglobin, hematocrit, leukocytes with differential, and platelets were counted before the injection of busulfan and on the day of the experiment.

To wash blood from the circulation, 11 gerbils were perfused through a percutaneous puncture of the left cardiac ventricle with a 25-gauge needle with 50 ml ice-cold saline for 10 minutes following 15 minutes of ischemia and 15 minutes of reperfusion. Drainage was achieved from the right axillary vein. The complete removal of blood was
confirmed by the presence of a white, colorless brain at dissection.

Following ischemia and reperfusion or sham operation, the gerbils were killed by immersion in liquid nitrogen for 45 seconds and decapitation. The forebrains were removed quickly while still frozen, placed in 2.5 ml cold ethanol, homogenized on dry ice with a Polytron C (Brinkmann Instruments Inc., Westbury, New York), and centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 20 minutes. Supernatants were dried under nitrogen stream and stored at -70° C until assay.

Concentrations of immunoreactive LTD₄ and PGD₂ are expressed as mean nanograms per gram of forebrain ± SEM. Significant differences between groups were determined by Student's t test. Probability values of <0.05 were considered significant.

Discussion

As previously reported, forebrain concentrations of LTD₄ in the sham-operated group were at the lower limits of assay sensitivity. However, in the ischemia and reperfusion group forebrain concentrations of immunoreactive LTD₄ and immunoreactive PGD₂ increased approximately fivefold compared with the sham-operated group (Figure 1). When brain extracts were separated by high-performance liquid chromatography, immunoreactivity corresponded to LTC₄ and LTD₄. An injection of vehicle alone did not modify these increases (iLTD₄ 11 ± 3, iPGD₂ 7 ± 1 ng/g in vehicle-treated group; iLTD₄ 13 ± 3, iPGD₂ 8 ± 2 ng/g in untreated group; n = 4–6 per group). However, saline perfusion significantly reduced the increases in LTD₄ to 7.0 ± 0.9 (p<0.05); iPGD₂ concentrations were unchanged.

Fourteen days after busulfan pretreatment, erythrocytes, hematocrit, hemoglobin, platelets, and PMN were significantly decreased (Table 1). Numbers of leukocytes and platelets were reduced by >99%. In these gerbils, iLTD₄ and iPGD₂ concentrations were decreased by 73% and 54%, respectively (Figure 2, top). iLTD₄ concentrations in gerbils with severe granulocytopenia (<50 PMN/mm³) were significantly lower than in those with higher PMN counts (>50/mm³) (Figure 2, bottom). iPGD₂ concentrations did not show this correlation.

TABLE 1. Effect of 50 mg/kg i.p. Busulfan on Peripheral Blood Components in Seven Gerbils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Day 0 (mean ± SEM)</th>
<th>Day 14 (mean ± SEM)</th>
<th>% of Day 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erythrocytes (10¹²/mm³)</td>
<td>8.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>4.6 ± 0.3*</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit (%)</td>
<td>50 ± 1</td>
<td>25 ± 2*</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (g/dl)</td>
<td>13.8 ± 0.2</td>
<td>8.3 ± 0.6*</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukocytes (10⁹/mm³)</td>
<td>8.9 ± 2.1</td>
<td>3.0 ± 0.8†</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymorphonuclear leukocytes (10⁹/mm³)</td>
<td>4.98 ± 1.79</td>
<td>0.5 ± 0.3*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets (10⁹/mm³)</td>
<td>1137 ± 146</td>
<td>11 ± 2*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.01, 0.05 different from Day 0, paired t test.
production has not been identified within platelets and since brain LT concentrations decreased with severe leukopenia, granulocytes are the most likely source. Neurons may also contribute since LT can be synthesized in vitro from brain slices. Moreover, immunoreactivity has been visualized in nerve cells synthesized in vitro from brain slices. Moreover, free radicals are generated during cyclooxygenation, and these molecules enhance the vascular leakage of plasma proteins. Moreover, free radicals are generated during cyclooxygenation, and these molecules enhance the vascular leakage of plasma proteins. 28-31 The relevance of all these observations to brain ischemia can be questioned since brain edema characteristically develops 1-3 hours after the ischemic insult, whereas arachidonate release and LT formation occur within minutes of ischemia and reperfusion. 8 Of course, an initiating role for LTs cannot be excluded now.

In summary, we have demonstrated that blood component(s) contribute to elevation of brain LT concentrations during ischemia and reperfusion.

References


KEY WORDS • prostaglandins • leukotrienes • cerebral ischemia • gerbils
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