Arachidonic Acid Metabolites and Inflammation

Joseph Fantone, M.D.
Host Defense 2/12  10-11:00am
INFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS

PLASMA DERIVED
• COMPLEMENT CASCADE
  C3a, C5a
• COAGULATION CASCADE
  Thrombin, plasmin

CELL-DERIVED
• VASOACTIVE AMINES
  histamine, serotonin
• OXYGEN METABOLITES
  hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$)
  superoxide anion (O$_2^-$)
  hypochlorous acid (HOCl$^-$)
• ARACHIDONIC ACID METABOLITES
  cyclooxygenase-derived
  lipoxygenase-derived
• CYTOKINES
  Interleukins
  Chemokines
  Interferons
  Tumor Necrosis Factor
  Growth Factors
Intended Learning Outcomes: To Understand The

- Primary inflammatory mediators derived from the metabolism of arachidonic acid including their primary cellular source and biological activity.

- Effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compounds on blocking the production of arachidonic acid metabolites during disease.

- Mechanism of aspirin therapy and diets rich in fish containing high levels of omega 3 fatty acids as potentially important in lowering the incidence of cardiovascular disease.
YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELL</th>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils</td>
<td>Leukotrienes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrophage/Monocyte</td>
<td>Prostaglandins + Leukotrienes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>Thromboxoxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothelial Cells</td>
<td>Prostacycllin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARACHIDONIC ACID

LIPOXGENASE PATHWAY

5-HYDROPEROXYEICOSATETRAENOIC ACID (5-HPETE)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{LTB}_4 \\
\text{LTA}_4 \\
\end{align*} \]

(UNSTABLE)

LTC_2

(CYCLOOXYGENASE PATHWAY)

PGG_2 → PGI_2

PGI_2 (UNSTABLE)

PGE_2

+ PGF_2

PGF_2

TXA_2 (UNSTABLE)

TXB_2

6-Keto PGF_1

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{LTC}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{LTB}_4 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{LTA}_4 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{PGF}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{PGI}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{PGF}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{TXA}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\text{TXB}_2 & \quad \text{COOH} \\
\end{align*} \]
# Biological Function

## Cyclooxygenase-derived Products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostaglandin E$_2$/Prostacyclin</td>
<td>Immunoregulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits Immune cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits cytokine production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits mast cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blocks platelet aggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases vasodilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stimulates adenylate cyclase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromboxoxane</td>
<td>Causes vasoconstriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Induces platelet aggregation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Biological Function

**Lipoxygenase-derived Products:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene B₄</td>
<td>Neutrophil Activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mast cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene C,D,E (SRS-A)</td>
<td>Causes smooth muscle contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases vascular permeability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Vivo Effects of Arachidonic Acid Derived Products

• Regulates Thermostatic Set Point (Fever)
• Regulates Pain (Interacts with pain receptors)
• Regulates Blood Flow
• Regulates Leukocyte Activity
Hypothalamus

Production of Fever

Viruses → Bacteria → Toxins → Activated leukocytes → Endogenous pyrogen → Arachidonic Acid → Prostaglandin E2 → Temperature

(e.g. Interleukin-1)

Phagocytic leukocytes

Aspirin NSAIDs

Shivering Sweating Vasomotor tone
Rheumatoid Arthritis distorts joints

Source: http://www.nih.gov/
Immunopathology of Rheumatoid Arthritis

- Complement
  - Fixation
  - Activation
- Anti-altered IgG
  - Altered IgG
  - Chemotaxis
- Granules
- Phagolysosome
- Lysosomal Enzymes
  - Collagenase
  - Neutral Proteases
  - Phospholipase

Oxygen: \((O_2, H_2O_2)\)

Cartilage

Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Agents
  - Arachidonic Acid
  - Prostaglandins
  - Nerve Sensitization
  - Vasodilation

Source: Undetermined
Chemotactic Activity of LTB4

BY: Greg Luerman
GNU 1.2
Pharmacologic Regulation of Arachidonic Acid-Derived Products

- Modulate Phospholipase activity:
  - Suppress the release of arachidonic acid (no substrate available)
  - Blocks both COX and LO-derived products

- Modulate Cyclooxygenase Activity:
  - Blocks Cyclooxygenase-derived products
  - COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitors

- Modulate specific enzymes down-stream from COX:
  - Thromboxane synthetase inhibitors

- Modulate lipoxygenase activity:
  - Block 5-lipoxygenase enzyme
  - Small molecule receptor antagonists for cysteinyl leukotrienes
Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Compounds

- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Ibuprofen (propionic acid derivatives)
- Indomethacin (indole derivatives)
- Tylenol (Acetominophen)
- COX-2 Inhibitors (Vioxx, celebrex, Bextra)
COX-2 Inhibitors

- **CELEBREX** (Celecoxib) Pfizer-(Pharmacia)
- **BEXTRA** (Valdecoxib) Pfizer
- **VIOXX** (Rofecoxib) Merck

Osteoarthritis
Rheumatoid arthritis
Primary dysmenorrhea
Pain management
Complications!!
INHIBITS CYCLO-OXYGENASE ENZYME IRREVERSIBLY BY ACETYLATING THE ENZYME AT THE ACTIVE SITE, THUS THE PRODUCTION OF ENDOPEROXIDES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, INCLUDING PROSTAGLANDINS, THROMBOXANES, AND PROSTACYCLINS WILL BE INHIBITED.
INDOMETHACIN

IBUPROFEN

BOTH INHIBIT CYCLO-OXYGENASE ACTIVITY BY BINDING REVERSIBLY TO THE ACTIVE SITE OF THE ENZYME, THUS BLOCKING THE FORMATION OF PROSTAGLANDINS, THROMBOXANES, AND PROSTACYCLINS.
AN ASPIRIN A DAY

Roughly 80 million aspirin tablets are consumed daily in the USA
Of those:
72% are taken for disease prevention
28% are taken for pain
Reduce the risk of heart attack or stroke with……

Aspirin

BY: Chaval Btasil
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en
THE HOMEOSTATIC BALANCE

PGI₂ ENDOTHELIUM

TXA₂ PLATELETS

BY: Gretaz
GNU 1.2
Can Aspirin Act As An Anti-thrombogenic Agent?

• Inhibits platelet aggregation by blocking platelet-derived thromboxane production

• Blocks platelet cyclooxygenase for the life of the platelet, as no new protein synthesis occurs

• Blocks endothelial cell-derived prostacyclin

• Suppression of endothelial cell-derived prostacyclin is short lived as endothelial cells can generation new cyclooxygenase enzyme

• Platelet activity is blocked more than endothelial cell activity
COX-2 inhibitors work by blocking COX-2 enzyme which is involved in the inflammation pathway. By sparing COX-1 gastrointestinal toxicity is reduced.
lipid mediators of Inflammation

Stimulus

Phospholipase

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Stimulus

Phospholipase

Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid

Cell membrane

COX-1+2

Prostaglandins

Prostaglandin E₂

Prostacyclin PGI₂

COX-1

Thromboxanes

TXB₂

Lipooxigenases (5-LO)

Leukotrienes

LTB₄

LTC₄, LTD₄
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Stimulus

+ Phospholipase

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid

COX-1+2
Prostaglandins
Prostaglandin E$_2$
Prostacyclin PGI$_2$

COX-1
Thromboxanes
TXB$_2$

Lipooxigenases (5-LO)
Leukotrienes
LTB$_4$
LTC$_4$, LTD$_4$

An important role in vascular homeostasis

Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Endothelium

Prostacyclin PGI$_2$

Anti-thrombotic

Pro-thrombotic

Platelets

TXB2
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

COX-2

Prostacyclin PGI₂

Anti-thrombotic

Platelets

COX-1

TXB2

Pro-thrombotic

NSAIDs inhibit both COX-1 and COX-2; COXIBs inhibit COX-2
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

**Therapeutic targets**

**Endothelium**
- COX-2
  - Prostacyclin PGI$_2$
    - Anti-thrombotic

**Platelets**
- COX-1
  - TXB2
    - Pro-thrombotic

Ibuprofen* inhibits both COX enzymes

* Classical NSAID, it inhibits both COX enzymes
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

COX-2

Prostacyclin PGI₂

Anti-thrombotic

Platelets

COX-1

TXB2

Pro-thrombotic

Vioxx®
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

**Therapeutic targets**

- **Endothelium**
  - Prostacyclin $\text{PGI}_2$
  - Aspirin inhibits COX-2 irreversibly

- **Platelets**
  - TXB2
  - Aspirin inhibits COX-1 irreversibly

All cells but the platelet can resynthesize the enzymes.
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  Growth Factors