2008-09

M1 - Immunology, Winter 2008

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http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/64939
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
### CELL DEPENDENT END-PRODUCT SPECIFICITY OF ARACHIDONIC ACID-DERIVED PRODUCTS

<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>Prostacyclin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Biological Function

### Cyclooxygenase-derived Products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostaglandin E$_2$/Prostacyclin</td>
<td><strong>Immunoregulatory</strong></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><strong>Causes vasoconstriction</strong></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>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene $B_4$</td>
<td>Neutrophil Activation&lt;br&gt;- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mast cell activation&lt;br&gt;- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene C,D,E</td>
<td>Causes smooth muscle contraction&lt;br&gt;Increases vascular permeability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SRS-A)</td>
<td></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

Phagocytic leukocytes

Arachidonic Acid
Prostaglandin E2
Temperature

Aspirin
NSAIDs

(e.g. Interleukin-1)

Shivering
Sweating
Vasomotor tone
Rheumatoid Arthritis distorts joints

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

- Complement
- Fixation Activation
- Lysosomal Enzymes
- Collagenase Neutral Proteases Phospholipase
- Cartilage
- Subchondral bone plate

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 (acetysalicylic 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
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Thrombus Formation

Elastic Lamina

platelets

Elastic Lamina

Endothelium

Baseline Membrane

Injury

ADP

Thromboxane

Collagen

Aggregation

Organization

Plaque

THROMBUS
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 generate 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.

Physiologic Stimuli → COX-1 (constitutive) → Prostaglandin E₂ (Renal function) → Thromboxane A₂ (Platelet function) → Prostacycline (PGI₂) (Gastric Protection)

Inflammatory Stimuli → COX-2 (inducible) → Pro-inflammatory PGs and other inflammatory mediators → Inflammation
Stimulus

Phospholipase

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid

lipid mediators of Inflammation
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Stimulus → Phospholipase → Arachidonic acid

Cell membrane Phospholipids → Arachidonic acid

COX-1+2 → Prostaglandins
  Prostaglandin E₂
  Prostacyclin PGI₂

COX-1 → Thromboxanes
  TXB₂

Lipooxigenases (5-LO) → Leukotrienes
  LTB₄
  LTC₄, LTD₄
Arachidonic acid

Phospholipase

Stimulus

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid

COX-1+2
Prostaglandins
Prostaglandin E\textsubscript{2}
Prostacyclin PGI\textsubscript{2}

COX-1
Thromboxanes
TXB\textsubscript{2}

Lipooxigenases (5-LO)
Leukotrienes
LTB\textsubscript{4}
LTC\textsubscript{4}, LTD\textsubscript{4}

Vasodilation, Increase vascular permeability, Control platelet aggregation, Chemotaxis, Pain, Fever
An important role in vascular homeostasis

Endothelium

Prostacyclin PGI$_2$  Pro-thrombotic

Platelets

TXB2  Anti-thrombotic

Acute inflammation: lipid mediators
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

COX-2

Prostacyclin PG\textsubscript{I}I\textsubscript{2}

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  Platelets

COX-2    Ibuprofen*  COX-1

Prostacyclin PGI₂  TXB₂

Anti-thrombotic  Pro-thrombotic

* 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**

- Prostacyclin $\text{PGI}_2$
- TXB2

**Endothelium**

- Aspirin inhibits COX-2 irreversibly
- All cells but the platelet can resynthesize the enzymes

**Platelets**

- Aspirin inhibits COX-1 irreversibly
- Pro-thrombotic
- Anti-thrombotic
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  Interleukins
  Chemokines
  Interferons
  Tumor Necrosis Factor
  Growth Factors