CONTRACTIONS TO PLATELETS IN AORTAS OF CONTROL AND CHOLESTEROL-FED RABBITS. J.J. Verheuren, M.J. Van Dijck and A.G. Herman, Division of Pharmacology, University of Antwerp (UAnt), Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.

Atherosclerotic aortas obtained from cholesterol-fed rabbits show a decreased responsiveness to noradrenaline, obtained from these animals revealed a substantial amount of fatty streaks in the tissues obtained from the cholesterol-fed rabbits. Segments of the aortic arch of the rabbits were then mounted in organ chambers for isometric tension recording.

In both the control and the atherosclerotic aortas increasing concentrations of platelets evoked contractions; the contractions obtained with the lower concentrations of platelets were significantly greater in the atherosclerotic tissues. The maximal responses and the Emax values were comparable in both groups of blood vessels. No significant differences were observed when platelets obtained from control or hypercholesterolemic rabbits were compared. In the control and the atherosclerotic aortas the thromboxane receptor antagonist BM13505 at 2 x 10^-5M did not significantly affect the contractions to platelets obtained from either control or cholesterol-fed rabbits. The serotonin receptor antagonist ketanserin at 5 x 10^-8M nearly abolished the responses to platelets in both groups of aortas.

These experiments illustrate that (1) the contractions induced by rabbit platelets in control and atherosclerotic aortas are mediated by serotonin and (2) the responses to platelets, as those to serotonin, are augmented in the atherosclerotic preparations.

Rapid and strong platelet reactions and coagulation caused by injury of proliferating intimal smooth muscle cells. L. Jørgensen (1,2), A.G. Grøthe (2), H. Stiens (3) and Richard A. Cohn (4). Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway (1), Institute of Medical Biology, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway (2) and Department of Pathology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., Canada (3).

We have shown that while one balloon catheter injury to rabbit aortas results in formation of a monolayer of platelets on the de-endothelialized surface, a second identical injury 7 days later gives rise to platelet-fibrin thrombi as observed at 39 minutes after the re-injury. The enhanced thrombogenicity the second time was related to damage of the neointima which had formed during the intervening days. It was unclear whether it was due to damage of the cells or of the interstitium. In order to further explore the mechanisms of the enhanced thrombogenicity following re-injury we observed by SEM and TIM the sequence of reactions before and during the first seconds and minutes after the second injury. The neointima was distributed around and opposite the branch orifices; the remainder of the luminal surface consisted of uncovered subendothelium. Within 10-30 seconds after the re-injury sites of the neointimal cells were partly detached, and a few platelets and fibrin-like strands were in contact with them. Within 1-5 minutes many platelets were present and in groups, with or without fibrin strands, had gathered in association with injured smooth muscle cells. The re-injured subendothelium remained uncovered for the first 10-30 seconds; at 1-5 minutes incomplete monolayer of swollen platelets had formed, but no fibrin was observed. These observations confirm that injury to neointimal cells increases the thrombogenicity.

Since the first platelet reactions and coagulation are associated with injured neointimal cells, it is likely that injury to these cells precipitates these reactions.

Diet, Haemostasis and Thrombosis

THE EFFECT OF TWO CHOLESTEROL-LOWERING AGENTS ON PLATELETS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA. A. Noroy, T. Simonsen, K. Lyche-A˚sæter, A. Nordøy, T. Simonsen, Dept. of Medicine, University Hospital, Tromsø, Norway.

Twenty-one subjects with type IIa hyperlipoproteinemia, receiving dietary treatment were given Synulonin (MK-733), a HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, 40 mg or Cholestyramin (Questran) 2.0 g daily for a period of 12 weeks. Serum lipids, platelet cholesterol, phospholipids and fatty acid composition and platelet function were measured before and after the intake of the two drugs.

Both drugs reduced serum total cholesterol with approximately 50%. No significant changes were observed in platelet lipid concentrations or in the primary bleeding time. Collagen induced aggregation and thromboplasty (TXA2) production were reduced, whereas thrombin induced aggregation and TXA2 production were unaffected. This study shows that both a cholesterol synthase inhibitor and Cholestyramin reduce the total serum cholesterol concentration and also reduce platelet aggregation and thromboxane synthesis without changing the platelet cholesterol content or the cholesterol/phospholipid ratio. The effect on serum lipids and platelet function may indicate a beneficial effect of both drugs on arterial disease in patients with hypercholesterolemia.

Increased factor VII reactivity in the rabbit following diet-induced hypercholesterolemia. K.A. Mitropoulos (3), S.G. Walter (2), T.M. Venda (1), and M.P. Kendall (2). AMC Epidemiology and Medical Care Unit, Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, Middlesex (1) and Nuffield Department of Clinical Biochemistry, The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford (2), U.K.

The association of factor VII coagulant activity (VIIc) with plasma lipid concentrations has been a consistent feature of a number of studies in man and points to plasma lipoproteins as determinants of VIIc. To modify plasma lipoprotein concentrations and to study the effect of this on VIIc, rabbits were fed a 1% cholesterol-supplemented diet. Treatment resulted in a many-fold increase in plasma cholesterol concentration with the major fraction of excess cholesterol associated with the very low and intermediate density lipoprotein fractions. VIIc was considerably higher in rabbits fed 1% cholesterol-supplemented than in rabbits fed the standard diet. In both groups of rabbits, the direction and extent of variation in VIIc coincided with variation in cholesterol concentration so that over time there were significant and positive correlations between VIIc and plasma cholesterol. A method that provides a measure of the total functional factor VII concentration (VII0) was also used. This assay involves clotting the plasma in the presence of excess tissue factor and therefore the conversion of all VII to the more reactive two-chain form of the protein (VII0). The concentration of VII0 present in the serum was measured from the rate of appearance of excess of [9l1-125I]-bovine factor X. By day 10 of treatment, and in all further comparisons VII0 was only slightly higher in the group of rabbits fed cholesterol-supplemented than the standard diet. This increase in VII0 is too small to explain the considerable increase in VIIc in the hypercholesterolemic rabbits. We conclude that VII0 was due to a higher proportion of VIIc in the plasma of hypercholesterolemic rabbits rather than to an increase in the concentration of the single-chain protein.