

616.13:612.017.2

« ... »  
« ... »  
I - GPCR (  $10^{15}$   $10^{13}$  ), I -  
( $10^6$  )  
I  $10^{10}$   $10^{15}$  : 1)  
*in vivo* ; 2)  
NO- 1, 2, 4 5  
« ... »  
Al, 2, El, ( ),  
-2,  
NO-  
L-  
-450 NO-  
NO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>3</sub>, [1].  
60-  
19,5%,  
(NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>3</sub>) 35%, 2 45%,  
-1B ( 2 ), 16% 10%,  
di-  
NO- S-  
[2, 3].  
NO ( NO-

( NO- ), NO- ) [4].

2,25 7,6

1,5 1,7

2,05

1,29

2,65

( )

[5].

16,4%

1,35

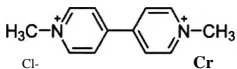
1,68

NO-

[6].

: N,N'-

<sup>-4,4'</sup>  
(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NR)<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>(p.HC. 1).



.1.

( °): (bipm<sup>2+</sup>), (bipm<sup>+</sup>),

, 0,2"

( [6-9]. )

180-210

28

( 7 ° ),  
20-24 °

). 24

principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals» (Geneva, 1990) (WSPA).

International Guiding

(n=14), 20 / (n=14)

24 (1 / 1)

4 °

3

25.0; ( / ): NaCl - 118; KCl - 4.8; MgSO<sub>4</sub> - 1.18; 2 0.4-1.2; 1<sub>2</sub> - 2.5; NaHCO<sub>3</sub> - 11; pH 7.4 37 ° (95% O<sub>2</sub> 5% O<sub>2</sub>).

(5 ) *in vitro*, 20

10 TISSUEBATH 4CHANSYS, (Biopacsystems, ), TSD125, 150  
( AcqKnowledge 4.1, Biopacsystems, ).

4.1 Biopacsystems, ( ). AcqKnowledge

GPCR ( 10<sup>15</sup> 10<sup>13</sup> ),

( ) 10<sup>15</sup> 10<sup>10</sup>

2000, STATISTICA 6.0 GraphPadPrism 4.0. Microsoft Excel

< 0.05.

[2-5],

1831±19  
1824±22

10<sup>15</sup> 10<sup>3</sup>  
( . 1).

10<sup>11</sup> ( 41%  
95%

),

10<sup>6</sup>

*in vitro*

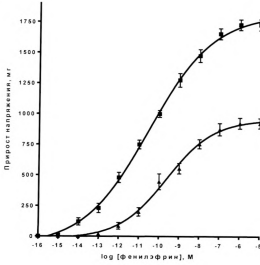
*in vivo*

( . 1 ).

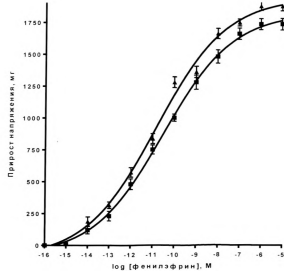
$10^{10}$  ( 11%  
 $10^{16}$  -

51%.

A



Б



. 1. ( ) *in vivo* ( )

*in vitro*

: - log ( ) ; - « *in vivo* » « *in vitro* ».

*in vitro*

10'

11 ( 46%, 41%);  
 $10^{16}$  ( 101,6%, 95% ) ( . 1 ).

1.

*in vitro*

. 1.

*in vitro*

*in*

	50,	CI 95% 50,
( =14)	$3,04 \times 10^{10}$	$1,76-5,26 \times 10^{10}$
<i>in vivo</i> ( = 14)	$2,34 \times 10^{10}$	$1,16-4,72 \times 10^{10}$
<i>in vitro</i> (n=14)	$1,42 \times 10^{10}$	$8,82 \times 10^{10} - 2,29 \times 10^{11}$

50' - CI 95% 50' - 95% 50%

$2,0_2$

GPCR ( G- )

$2,0_2$

$2,0_2$

[10, 11].

[12, 13].

O<sub>2</sub>

SH-

(NO).

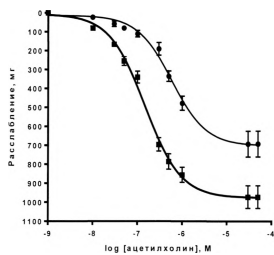
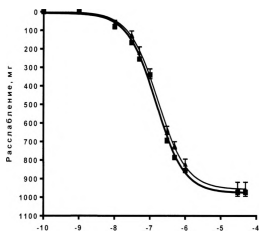
4-

[ 10, 14].

NO

*in vitro*.

«-

*in vivo**in vitro*

. 2 ( )

( *in vivo* ) ( )( *in vitro* )

- log

( ) ;

«

» ;

«

*in vivo*» ;« *in vitro*».10<sup>7</sup>

22,68% ( .2).

10<sup>0</sup>

63,63%.

*in vivo* ( )

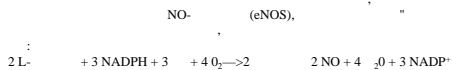
10<sup>7</sup> ( . 2, ). 21,2%, 10<sup>5</sup> 63,1%. *in vivo*  
 1,67\* 10<sup>7</sup>, ( - 1,47\* 10<sup>7</sup>, .2).

.2.

	EC <sub>50</sub> , M	C195% EC <sub>50</sub> , M
( n=14)	1,47x1 O <sup>7</sup>	1,20-1,80* 10 <sup>7</sup>
vivo (n=14)	1,67*1 O <sup>7</sup>	1,44-1,94*1 O <sup>7</sup>
vitro (n=14)	5,67*1 O <sup>7</sup>	4,45-7,61*1 O <sup>7</sup>

*vitro* ( (3346±73 ), 20 ) *in*

( . 2 ). *in vitro*, 3\* 10<sup>7</sup> 12,6%, 3\*10<sup>5</sup>  
 43,8%. *in vitro* 5,67x10<sup>7</sup>, - 1,47 10<sup>7</sup> ( .2).<sup>50</sup>



eNOS (NOX), NOX1, 2, 4 5 [10]. NO-

[10, 15-17]. : 1) *in vivo* ; 2) NO- 1, 2, 4 5 « »

[9, 18]. *in vivo* 8- (80G), G

CRISPR-Cas9 8- - - (OGG1)  
 MUTYH- AS52 (DKO), 80G.  
 (WT) AS52 [18].

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: 16.01.2020 .

**CONDITION OF VASOKONSTRICION AND DEPENDENT DILATION ENDOTHELIUM IN  
MODELING OF OXIDATIVE STRESS BY INTRODUCING PARACQUATE**

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**Summary**

With the development of atherosclerosis, diabetes, arterial hypertension, excessive accumulation of active oxygen metabolites is possible, that lead to pathological changes in the cells as an "oxidative explosion" in phagocytes. In non-phagocytic vascular endothelial cells, active metabolites of oxygen and nitrogen more often perform the functions of intracellular and intercellular mediators, providing regulation of vascular tone. The aim of the work was to study endothelial-dependent constriction and aortic ring dilatation in modeling oxidative stress in rats by introducing a paraquat oxidative stress initiator. Vasoconstriction was studied by introducing increasing concentrations of  $\alpha$  - phenylephrine adrenostimulator (from  $10^{15}$  to  $10^{13}$  M) into the perfusion solution, which binds to  $\alpha$  - GPCR family receptor in arterioles. Endothelium dependent relaxation of an isolated rat aortic ring was evaluated in the classical way (they reduced the smooth muscle cells of the aortic ring with phenylephrine ( $10^6$  M), followed by cumulative addition of acetylcholine from  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  to  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  M in a perfusion solution). Study of rat aortic tone: 1) with direct oxidative damage to structurally-enzymatic ensembles of endothelial cells due to cyclic redox reactions of in vivo paraquat introduced; 2) due to the distraction of NADPH from reactions catalyzed by the endothelial isoenzyme of NO-synthase and 1, 2, 4, and 5 isozymes of NADP-oxidase, which leads to disruption of the signaling pathways that regulate the contractile functions of smooth muscle cells. The obtained results allow us to expand our understanding of the "metabolic memory" and the homeostatic function of the endothelium in maintaining vascular tone.

*Key words:* paraquat, vascular tone, vasoconstriction, vasodilation, oxidative stress.