

**NEGATIVE INOTROPIC EFFECT OF CYSTEINYL-LEUKOTRIENES IN THE RABBIT HEART:  
POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CYS-LT<sub>2</sub> RECEPTOR**

**Viappiani S.**, 3° anno di corso del Dottorato in Farmacologia, Chemioterapia e Tossicologia Mediche, XV ciclo. Durata del dottorato in anni: 4. Sede di servizio: Centro di Farmacologia Cardiopolmonare Sperimentale, Università degli Studi di Milano.

Leukotrienes C<sub>4</sub> (LTC<sub>4</sub>), D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>) and E<sub>4</sub> (LTE<sub>4</sub>) are involved in a variety of diseases, including myocardial ischemia. In the cardiovascular system they cause coronary artery constriction and rhythm abnormalities. In addition to the effects on the microvasculature, cysteinyl-leukotrienes (cys-LTs) are also able to affect directly the activity of myocardium, but the mechanisms underlying the negative inotropic effect on the ventricle have never been clarified. After the recent cloning and characterization of the cys-LT receptor cys-LT<sub>2</sub>, as well as the demonstration that it is highly expressed in cardiac tissue, aim of our work has been to clarify the role of cys-LTs in cardiac tissues and isolated cells.

In rabbit Purkinje fibers, neither LTC<sub>4</sub>, D<sub>4</sub> or E<sub>4</sub> were able to affect the shape, amplitude or duration of the action potential.

We examined also the effect of cys-LTs on the L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> current (I<sub>Ca</sub>) in isolated ventricular myocytes of the rabbit.

LTC<sub>4</sub> did not show a significant effect on basal I<sub>Ca</sub> but inhibited the I<sub>Ca</sub> prestimulated by isoproterenol (Iso, 300 nM). Similar results were obtained for LTD<sub>4</sub> and LTE<sub>4</sub>. This inhibition showed a concentration-dependence, with a maximum effect at 5 microM.

The selective cys-LT<sub>1</sub> antagonist MK 571 (1 microM) did not affect the decrease in I<sub>Ca</sub> induced by LTE<sub>4</sub>, while the cys-LT<sub>2</sub> partial agonist BayU 9773 (1 microM), in a limited set of experiments, was able to reverse the cys-LT effect (in the presence of Iso).

In conclusion, we propose an antiadrenergic effect for cys-LTs in the rabbit heart and suggest a possible involvement of the cys-LT<sub>2</sub> receptor subtype.

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