

ЦИКЛООКСИГЕНАЗНЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ В РЕГУЛЯЦИИ РЕСПИРАТОРНЫХ ЭФФЕКТОВ ФАКТОРА НЕКРОЗА ОПУХОЛИ

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CYCLOOXYGENASE MECHANISMS IN THE REGULATION OF RESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR

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В настоящее время очень мало известно о влиянии системного воспаления на рефлекторные механизмы регуляции дыхания. Целью настоящего исследования было сравнительное исследование дыхательных эффектов основного провоспалительного цитокина ФНО- α до и после введения диклофенака, неспецифического ингибитора циклооксигеназы (COX). В экспериментах на наркотизированных, трахеостомированных крысах исследовано влияние основного провоспалительного цитокина ФНО- α на паттерн дыхания, методом пневмотахометрии, и вентиляторный ответ на гипоксию, методом возвратного дыхания. Показано, что повышение системного уровня ФНО- α при внутривенном введении в хвостовую вену вызывало достоверное увеличение минутного объема дыхания, дыхательного объема, средней скорости инспираторного потока. В тоже время наблюдалось ослабление вентиляторного ответа на гипоксию. При введении ФНО- α на фоне действия диклофенака не отмечалось статистически значимых изменений в параметрах дыхания. Данные указывают на то, что в реализации влияний ФНО- α на параметры дыхания и вентиляторный гипоксический ответ участвуют циклооксигеназные механизмы.

Ключевые слова: фактор некроза опухоли – α ; гипоксия; простагландины; периферическая хеморецепция; внешнее дыхание.

Introduction. It is known that the systemic level of the major pro-inflammatory cytokine increases in many respiratory diseases such as asthma, COPD and sleep apnea [1, 2]. The lung ventilation changes and the pathological types of breathing are typical in these diseases. By the reason, the research of the respiratory effects of cytokine is actual. **The aim** of this study was to compare the respiratory effects of tumor necrosis factor – α (TNF- α) before and after pretreatment with diclofenac, a nonspecific cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor. **Materials and methods.** The experiments were performed in tracheostomized anaesthetized with urethane rats. A respiratory flow head connected to a pneumotachometer (AD Instruments ML141 Spirometer, Dunedin, New Zealand) was used to measure peak airflow and respiratory rate. The hypoxic ventilatory response was measured by using rebreathing with hypoxic gas mixture before and after the tail vein injection of TNF- α (10 μ g/rat). In order to determine the role of the cyclooxygenase pathway in the ventilatory effects of TNF- α , intraperitoneal administration of diclofenac, a nonspecific COX inhibitor, was used (0.5 mg/rat). **Results and discussion.** We have shown that the increase in level of TNF- α in blood increased the parameters of respiration such as minute ventilation (by 40%), tidal volume (by 18%), and the mean inspiratory flow (by 33%). The slope of the hypoxic ventilatory response decreased from 6.06 ± 0.91 to 3.48 ± 0.38 ml/min⁻¹ mmHg⁻¹ (by 40%) 40 min after administration of TNF- α ($p < 0.05$), the slope of tidal volume and mean inspiratory flow also decreased (by 27%) ($p < 0.05$). After pretreatment with diclofenac, the influence of TNF- α on breathing was dampened, as no significant changes were observed. **Conclusion.** We concluded that the elevation of inflammatory cytokine level in blood intensifies ventilation during the resting breathing that may be associated with increased central inspiratory activity. At the same time TNF- α reduces the chemoreflex sensitivity to hypoxia, thereby worsening the compensatory capabilities of the respiratory system. Thus, the results of our study suggest participation of inflammatory cytokines in mechanisms of central breathing control and chemoreception. Diclofenac pretreatment eliminated the respiratory effects of TNF- α . The data indicate that the ability of TNF- α to enhance basal ventilation and to reduce the ventilatory hypoxic response is mediated by the COX pathway.

Keywords: tumor necrosis factor – α ; hypoxia; prostaglandins; peripheral chemoreception; respiration.

References

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