Results Infarct size was slightly reduced in AVE 0991 group compared to control group (42.6±3.6% vs 50.9±4.4%, p<0.01). In addition, AVE 0991 reduced MI-induced hypertrophy as quantified by diameter measurements of cardiomyocytes (vs. control group 25.49±4.37 μm vs 32.06±6.85 μm, p<0.05). The overexpression of TGF-β1 and TNF-α mRNA were inhibited by chronic AVE 0991 treatment alone (vs. control group, TGF-β1: 4.15±1.18 vs 14.23±3.84, p<0.05; TNF-α: 2.21±0.44 vs 3.87±0.55, p<0.05, respectively). AVE 0991 markedly attenuated the increase of the expression of Collagen I (1.79±0.15 vs 4.3±0.75, p<0.001) and III (3.12±0.42 vs 9.55±0.83, p<0.001) mRNA compared to control group.
Conclusion The nonpeptide angiotensin-(1-7) analogue AVE 0991 could attenuate overexpression of inflammatory cytokines and ventricular remodelling induced by myocardial infarction (MI).

e0094 RESEARCH OF TRIPTOLIDE ON ANG II-INDUCED NEONATAL CARDIAC FIBROBLASTS PROLIFERATION AND COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS

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[1]Zhang Kai, [1]Hasimu Buaijiaer, [1]Yuan Binbin, [2]Zhang Zhengang. *[1]Department of Cardiology, Nanjing Benq Hospital, The Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University; [2]Department of Cardiology of The First Peoples Hospital of Yangzhou University*

Objectives To observe whether TP can inhibit proliferation and collagen synthesis of cardiac fibroblasts and clarify the possible mechanisms.
Methods Differential attachment technique to obtain and cultivate neonatal SD rat cardiac fibroblasts. Experimental cells were randomly divided into five groups: (1) control (culture medium); (2) Ang II group (10-7 mol/l Ang II); (3) 1 μg/l TP group (1 μg/l TP+10-7 mol/l Ang II); (4) 10 μg/l TP group (10 μg/l TP+10-7 mol/l Ang II); (5) 100 μg/l TP group (100 μg/l TP+10-7 mol/l Ang II). Ang II are simultaneously added into the culture medium. MTT colorimetric determination of cell proliferation. Collagen synthesis, TGFβ1 secretion and phosphorylation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) by Hydroxyproline, ELISA and Wertern Bloting.
Results 1. The proliferation of CFb is significantly promoted after adding Ang II, compared with the control group (p<0.05 or p<0.01). The 100 μg/l TP showed the effect of inhibiting the proliferation of CFb at the first 24 h (p<0.01), reached a peak within 48 h (p<0.001), started to diminish after 72 h, indicate the best time to exert effects were at 2 to 3 days. 2. With the time increase after adding Ang II, collagen synthesis increased, there is significant difference compared with the control group (p<0.05 or p<0.01). After 24 h, 48 h, 72 h of adding TP, the collagen content of each group compared with the Ang II group were significantly different. The effect of high concentration TP (100 μg/l) reached the peak (p<0.001) at 48 h (p<0.001). 3. After 24 h of adding Ang II, TGF-β_1 expression was significantly increased (p<0.01). After 24 h of adding different concentrations of TP, TGF-β_1 expression were significantly decreased (p<0.05 or p<0.01). 4. After 30min of adding Ang II, ERK1/2 phosphorylation increased compared with the negative control (p<0.05). After 30min of adding 100μg/l TP, p-ERK1/2 expression decreased compared with the Ang II group (p<0.05). And 1 μg/l, 10 μg/l TP did not inhibit ERK1/2 phosphorylation caused by Ang II. Positive control U0126 significantly inhibited the ERK1/2 phosphorylation (p<0.01).
Conclusions Ang II promote neonatal SD rat cardiac fibroblasts proliferation and collagen synthesis, the possible mechanism may be the MAPK signal transduction pathway. Ang II has the effect of promoting cardiac fibroblasts proliferation by increase phosphorylation of ERK1/2 expression; promoting collagen synthesis by increasing the expression of TGF-β_1. Triptolide significantly inhibited the Ang II-induced cardiac fibroblast proliferation and collagen synthesis in a dose-dependent manner, and the mechanism is probably by inhibiting the ERK1/2 phosphorylation and reducing the expression of TGF-β_1.

e0095 THE STUDY ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RENNIN-ANGIOTENSIN-ALDOSTERONE SYSTEM AND ATRIAL STRUCTURAL REMODELLING AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Xiaohui Liu, Taiyang Luo, Tao Lei, Xingpeng Liu, Haiyun Wang, Changsheng Ma. *Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University*

Objective To investigate the effects of perindopril and/or spironolactone on atrial structural and functional remodelling in atrial fibrillation (AF) dogs induced by chronic rapid atrial pacing, and research the relations between rennin-angioensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) and atrial interstitial remodelling and atrial fibrillation.
Methods 24 healthy male hybrid dogs aged 15—18 months were paced for 8 weeks and randomly divided into four groups: control group, perindopril group (P), spironolactone group (S), and combination of perindopril and spironolactone group (P+S). The dogs in P group, S group, and P+S group respectively received perindopril (1 $mg \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot d^{-1}$) and/or spironolactone (10 $mg \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot d^{-1}$). Plasma Angiotensin II (Ang II) and aldosterone (Ald) were measured before and after 4 and 8 weeks pacing. Transthoracic echocardiographic examinations were performed before and after 8 weeks pacing. The number of dogs maintained AF and duration of AF after stopping of pacing were recorded. Atrial collagen volume fraction (CVF) was analysed by Masson staining after 8 weeks pacing.
Results (1) Plasma Ang II and Ald were no significant differences between four groups before pacing. Compared with the control group, plasma Ang II and Ald after 4 and 8 weeks pacing in P group, S group and P+S group were significantly lower. In the control group, plasma Ang II and Ald levels after 4 and 8 weeks pacing was significantly higher than that before pacing; in the other groups, there were no significant differences. (2) Compared with the control group, the diameter, end-systolic volume and end-diastolic volume of the left atrium of P group, S group and P+S group after pacing significantly reduced, but LAEF significantly increased after 8 weeks pacing. (3) Compared with the control group, the rate of dogs maintained atrial fibrillation of three drug treatment groups after stopping of pacing significantly reduced, with a shorter average duration of AF. (4) Compared with the control group, the value of CVF in P group, S group and P+S group was significantly lower.
Conclusion The occurrence and development of atrial fibrillation and atrial structural remodelling is closely related to RAAS activation. The RASS blockers can inhibit atrial fibrosis, improve the changes of atrial structure and function, and reduce the incidence and duration of atrial fibrillation in the atrial fibrillation dogs induced by chronic rapid atrial pacing.

e0096 THE STUDY ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ALDOSTERONE AND ATRIAL INTERSTITIAL REMODELLING AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Taiyang Luo, Xiaohui Liu, Xin Du, Xingpeng Liu, Tao Lei, Haiyun Wang, Jiahai Shi. *Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University*

Objective To investigate the relations between aldosterone (Ald) and atrial interstitial remodelling and atrial fibrillation (AF).

Methods 18 healthy male hybrid dogs aged 15—18 months were divided into three groups randomly, the control group (n=6), the Perindopril group (1 mg/kg/d, n=6), the Spironolactone group (10 mg/kg/d, n=6). To test the form and function of left atrial and plasma aldosterone levels before pacing and 4 weeks, 8 weeks after pacing, respectively. Observe the number of dogs maintained AF and duration of AF after cessation of pacing. Then, kill the animals and collect some tissues of left and right atrial to detect aldosterone levels and test the situation of atrial fibrosis by pathological examination. By comparing the similarities and differences between the three groups, to understand the impact of atrial interstitial remodelling and the occurrence and development of atrial fibrillation induced by aldosterone inhibitor.

Results The levels of plasma aldosterone were no significant differences between the three groups before pacing ($p>0.05$), while 4 weeks and 8 weeks after pacing the plasma aldosterone levels and the aldosterone levels of atrial tissue 8 weeks after pacing of the other groups were significantly lower than those of the control group ($p<0.05$). In the control group, 4 weeks and 8 weeks after pacing the plasma aldosterone levels was significantly higher than that before pacing ($p<0.05$), while in the other two groups, there were no significant differences between before and after pacing ($p>0.05$). Pacing for 4 weeks and 8 weeks later, the diameter, end-systolic volume and end-diastolic volume of the left atrium of the control group dogs significantly increased than before pacing, and left atrial ejection fraction (LAEF) lower than before pacing significantly ($p<0.05$). Compared with the control group, those of the Perindopril group and Spironolactone group after pacing significantly reduced, but LAEF significantly increased ($p<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the number of dogs maintained atrial fibrillation of the two treatment groups after cessation of pacing significantly reduced, with a shorter average duration of atrial fibrillation. While there was not significant difference between the two treatment groups. The value of Collagen Volume Fraction (CVF) of the Control group was significantly higher than those of the other two groups ($p<0.05$), while no significant difference value between the two treatment groups ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion The aldosterone receptor antagonist (spironolactone) and ACEI (Perindopril) can inhibit aldosterone levels and atrial fibrosis, improve the changes of atrial structure and function, and reduce the incidence and duration of atrial fibrillation. And the effects of the two drugs are similar.

e0097 CANINE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS WITH LENTIVIRAL MHCN4 GENE TRANSFER CREATE CARDIAC PACEMAKERS

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Jun Cheng, Zhi-Yuan Song, Lu Wei, Yao-Ming Nong, Lei Wen, Yao Qin, Zhi-Hui Zhang. *Department of Cardiology, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, China*

The purpose Research on biological pacemakers for the heart has so far mainly focused on short-term gene and cell therapies. To develop a clinically relevant biological pacemaker, long-term function is crucial. Lentiviral vectors can mediate long-term gene expression. The purpose of the present study was to determine whether canine mesenchymal stem cells (cMSCs) provide impulse initiation over 2 weeks without the use of immunosuppression.

Methods pacemaker current (If) were studied in cMSCs that overexpressed isoform 4 of the Hyperpolarization-activated Cyclic Nucleotide-gated channel (encoded by HCN4) after lentiviral gene transduction. HCN4 protein expression was confirmed by cellular immunofluorescence staining and western blotting. 3×10^6 cMSCs transfected with either control plasmid (EGFP) or HCN4 gene construct were injected subepicardially in the canine right ventricular wall in situ.

Results Perforated patch-clamp experiments demonstrated that HCN4- transduced single canine mesenchymal stem cells exhibited a fivefold higher if than non-transduced single cMSCs, expressed high levels of Cs-sensitive current, confirming the expressed current as If-like. After cMSCs injected 2 weeks, during sinus arrest, all control (EGFP) hearts had spontaneous atrioventricular node rhythms; In the EGFP-mHCN4 group, 4 of 6 animals developed spontaneous ventricular rhythms; 2 of 6 animals developed spontaneous atrioventricular node rhythms. Moreover, immunostaining of the injected regions demonstrated the presence of cMSCs forming gap junctions with adjacent myocytes and manifested no cellular or humoural rejection at that time.

Conclusion These studies demonstrate that genetically modified cMSCs can express functional HCN4 channels in vitro and in vivo, mimicking overexpression of HCN4 genes in cardiac myocytes, and represent a novel delivery system for pacemaker genes into the heart.

e0098 HIF-1α, SDF-1α AND VEGF GENE EXPRESSION AFFECTED BY HIF-1α SIRNA IN MSCS

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Wenwen Zhang, Ming Lin. *Department of Cardiology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Fujian Medical University*

Objective HIF-1a, SDF-1a and VEGF gene expression affected by HIF-1a siRNA in MSCs.

Methods Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells were cultured in vitro (3—5 generation,), inverted microscope was used to observed morphology, flow cytometry was used to detective of surface markers CD11b /c, CD34, CD44 and CD90. MSCs were divided into five groups, hypoxia group (only hypoxia), liposome group (MSCs transfected with empty liposomes), siRNA609 (MSCs transfected with siRNA609 sequence), siRNA658 (MSCs transfected with siRNA658 sequence), siRNA2070 (MSCs transfected with siRNA2070 sequence). The cells were cultured under hypoxia for 24 h, HIF-1a gene expression was dectived by RT-PCR. MSCs were divided into four groups, control group (without any treatment), hypoxia group (hypoxia 24 h), liposome control group (MSCs transfected with liposome then hypoxic 24 h), RNA interference (MSCs transfected with RNA interference sequences then hypoxic 24 h). MSCs mRNA expression RT-PCR, MSCs supernatant protein levels was detected by ELISA, MSCs hypoxic supernatant stimulate rat smooth muscle cell proliferation was detected by CCK8.

Results 1. Flow cytometry detective CD11b /c negative, CD34 negative, CD44 positive, CD90 positive cells respective reached 84.2%±0.2%, 97.91%±0.7%, 99.8%±0.9%, 97.7%±0.4% and CD44+/CD34—cell number reached 99.4%±0.4%. 2. SiRNA transfected cells could be detected the green fluorescent signal, lipsome group and the control group could not be detected the green fluorescence signal. 3. RT-PCR results showed that siRNA609, siRNA658, siRNA2070 group compared with hypoxia group HIF-1a gene expression was lower ($p<0.05$), the siRNA658 group is the least ($p<0.05$). 4. RT-PCR results revealed that compared with the normal control group hypoxia group HIF-1 a, SDF-1 a and VEGF gene expression increased ($p<0.05$), and compared with the lipsome control group RNA interference group HIF-1 a, SDF-1 a and VEGF gene expression reduced ($p<0.05$). 5. ELISA results revealed that compared with the normal control group hypoxia group HIF-1 a, SDF-1 a and VEGF content were increased ($p<0.05$), compared with the liposome control group RNA interference group HIF-1 a, SDF-1 a, VEGF content was decreased ($p<0.05$). 6. CCK8 results revealed that compared with the normal group control group hypoxia can promote smooth muscle cell proliferation ($p<0.05$), compared with