morphological change. There into, the proportions of preautophagosomes to the total area of cytoplasm in group III and group IV are remarkably decreased than that of group I, and the difference was significant (p<0.01). The proportions of group II is lower than that of group I, but not significant (p>0.05). The proportions of group IV is lower than that of group III, but there was no obvious difference between two groups (p>0.05).

**Conclusion** Using atorvastatin, in induction procedure, can inhibit vascular endothelial cells autophagy, which may be related to the role of atorvastatin’s improvement on endothelial function. However, using atorvastatin, prior to the occurrence of induced autophagy, can not quite inhibit the occurrence of autophagy.

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**THE STUDY OF DERIVATION FROM BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS INTO CARDIOMYOCYTE-LIKE CELLS IN VITRO VIA CARDIOTROPHIN-1**

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Chaoquan Peng, Ya Gao, Peng Xiang, Ke Yang, Liyuan Zou, Xiao Wu. The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University

**Objective** To investigate the effects of CT-1 on differentiation of induced swine BMSCs in vitro independently or with 5-aza.

**Methods** BMSCs were divided into four groups: bland control; induced with CT-1; induced with 5-aza; induced with 5-aza combined with CT-1. After 4 weeks of induced culturing, the differentiation of cardiomyocyte induced were estimated by cTnT and α-actinin.

**Result** Red fluorescence staining of α-actinin shows: the differentiation rate of myocardial cells of the composite group is greatest (29.900±4.7571%); 5-aza group is greater than CT-1 group; CT-1 group is greater than control. Red fluorescence staining of cTnT shows: the differentiation rate of myocardial cells of the composite group is greatest (36.500±4.0927%); 5-aza group is greater than CT-1 group; CT-1 group is greater than control.

**Conclusions** CT-1 can increasing the induced rate combined with 5-aza.

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**EFFECTS OF ENALAPRIL AND IRBESARTAN ON AORTA REMODELLING AND ION PUMPS IN RENOVASCULAR HYPERTENSION RATS**

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Qian-Hui Shang, Wei Hu, Qian-Feng Jiang, Qiu Wu, Ping Yuan. Institute of Clinical Medicine of Zunyi Medical College, Department of Cardiology, Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College; Department of Pharmacology, Zunyi Medical College, Zunyi Guizhou, China

**Objective** To investigate the effects of single-drug or combination therapy of enalapril and irbesartan on aorta remodelling and its mechanisms.

**Methods** Renovascular hypertensive rats (RHD) induced by two-kidney one-clip method were treated with normal saline (model group, n=6), enalapril [10 mg/ (kg d), n=6], irbesartan [50 mg/ (kg d), n=6] and enalapril+irbesartan [5 mg/ (kg d)+25 mg/ (kg d), n=6] for 6 weeks. Six sham-operated rats were used as controls. Aortic morphology and structural changes in the media were observed by HE staining, immunohistochemistry and Masson staining. The content of Angiotensin II (Ang II) was measured by radioimmunoassay. The activities and mRNA levels of Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump in aortic media were determined by enzyme assay and real-time PCR respectively.

**Results** The media area of aorta and the Ang II content were significantly increased in model group, while the activities and the mRNA levels of Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump in aortic media were obviously decreased, and Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ activities were increased in enalapril group and irbesartan group (p<0.01). The Ang II content was obviously decreased in enalapril group, while increased in irbesartan group (p<0.01). The mRNA levels of sodium pump α₁-subunit and plasma membrane calcium pump isoform 1 (PMCA1) in aorta smooth muscle tissue were significantly increased in enalapril group (p<0.01). The amelioration of blood pressure, Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump activities, media area and thickness in combination group was significantly better than single-drug intervened group (p<0.01).

**Conclusion** The amelioration of aorta remodelling induced by enalapril and irbesartan may be associated with the increase of Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump activities. There may be some synergistic effects on ameliorating of Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump activities and aorta remodelling from combination of the two drugs. The effect of enalapril on Na⁺ pump and Ca²⁺ pump activities may be mediated by increasing their mRNA expression.