**Methods** 40 male BABL/c mice were divided into two groups, the DCM group and the control. The DCM group mice were peritoneal injected Coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) monthly. After 180 days, all mice were sacrificed and IL-17 mRNA of splenocytes were measured by RT-PCR.

**Results** In the DCM mice, the heart weight was higher, and the ventricular wall was thinner than the control, and fibrosis in hearts were observed. IL-17 mRNA of splenocytes in DCM mice could be detected and the controls’ were zero (0.15±0.04 vs 0.00±0.00, p<0.01).

**Conclusion** We successfully built murine DCM model by monthly peritoneal injection of CVB3 for 180 days in the DCM group. In the DCM mice, the heart weight was higher, and the ventricular wall was thinner than the control, and fibrosis in heart was observed. The mRNA levels of IL-17 were promoted in Coxsackievirus induced DCM mice. This result suggested that IL 17 which secreted by Th17 cells might differentiated in DCM mice.

**e0153** EFFECT OF PLATELET MICROPARTICLES ON THE EXPRESSION OF CELL ADHESION MOLECULE IN ENDOTHELIAL CELL

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**Objective** To examine the expressions of cell adhesion molecule (E-selectin,VCAM-1,ICAM-1) in HUVECs (CRL-1730), which is affected by platelet microparticles (PMPs). To investigate the effects of platelet microparticles in coronary heart disease.

**Method** 1. PMPs was extracted from anticogulated blood with sodium citrate. The purity of PMPs was measured by flow cytometry. 2. The prepared PMPs and CRL-1750 cell were co-cultured. The first part was divided into five groups based on the concentration of PMPs. The concentration were: 0, 10 μg/ml, 50 μg/ml, 100 μg/ml, each group contained four wells. Cells in wells were collected after 4 h. The second part was diluted into three groups based on the time of co-cultivation: 2 h, 4 h, 24 h, and the concentration of PMPs that were added into each wells was 50 μg/ml. Each group contained four wells. Cells in wells were collected after 2 h, 4 h, 24 h respectively. 3. The RNA of cells was extracted. Semi-quantitate reverse transcription-PCR (SQR-PCR) was used to detect the relative expression of E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 respectively.

**Results** In this study, we found that cultured HUVEC (CRL-1730) expressed E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA in basic states. The expressed levels of E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 were increased when HUVEC (CRL-1730) were interfered by PMPs of certain concentration (p<0.05). But the PMPs stimulated HUVECs (CRL-1730) at different times, the expressions of E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 were of no difference (p>0.05).

**Conclusions** 1. The high purity of PMPs were successfully prepared in the study. 2. The PMPs may increase the expressions of E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 on HUVEC (CRL-1730). It may explain a possible mechanism of PMPs in coronary heart disease.

**e0154** EXPRESSION OF TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR-α CONVERTING ENZYME AND TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR-α IN RATS WITH ALCOHOLIC CARDIOMYOPATHY

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**Purpose** Chronic excessive consumption of alcohol causes ventricular remodelling and eventually leads to alcoholic cardiomyopathy (ACM). Tumour necrosis factor-α converting enzyme (TACE) has been identified to cleave membrane-bound tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) to soluble TNF-α, which has crucial roles in ventricular remodelling. This study aimed to investigate the expression of TACE and TNF-α, and their impacts on ventricular remodelling in rats with ACM.

**Methods** 50 healthy male Wistar rats were randomly divided into a control group (n=20) and an ACM group (n=30). Animals in the ACM group were given 10% alcohol ad libitum as the drinking