IN ORDER TO INVESTIGATE THE POTENTIAL MECHANISM OF PIPERINE, WHICH IS THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE FROM RHODOBRYUM ROSEUM LIMPR

Kai REN, Zhao-liang SHAN. Department of Cardiology, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China

Objectives In order to investigate the potential mechanism of Piperine, which is the active substance from Rhodobryum roseum Limpr, on acute atrial electrical remodelling in atrial fibrillation by inducing of rapid atrial pacing, as well as its protective effect on injury of oxidative stress in myocardium.

Methods 24 healthy rabbits were collected, and randomly assigned to four groups as follows: normal saline (NS), normal saline+rapid atrial pacing (NS+RAP), piperine (PI), piperine+ rapid atrial pacing (PI+RAP). In the study, acute electrical remodelling was conducted by rapid atrial pacing. In pacing group, right atrium was paced with a frequency of 500–600 bpm for 3 h, atrial effective refractory period was measured at 0 h, 0.5 h, 1 h, 1.5 h, 2 h, 2.5 h and 3 h after pacing, respectively. Then we calculated the rate adaptation of atrial effective refractory period in different basic pacing cycle lengths. Soon after the experiment, we dissected the atrium of rabbits, the left atrium, right atrium and pulmonary veins were dissected, consequently the levels of MDA, SOD, XOD and Calcium were measured with special kits. All the results were analysed with SPSS17.0.

Results 1. In the experiment, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation or atrial tachycardia can be induced only in NS+RAP group, whereas no similar phenomenon was observed in the other three groups. 2. AERP was markedly shorter in NS+RAP group but it was not changed in NS and PI+RAP group. The rate adaptation of AERP was reduced in NS+RAP, but got lowest point (−0.24±0.59) 1 h after pacing, while the rate adaptation of AERP presented no significant changes in NS and PI group. 3. MDA of PI+RAP group in left atrium and pulmonary vein was lower than that of NS+RAP group (p<0.01), but no significant difference of MDA in RA was observed between the two groups. 4. SOD activity in PV is higher in PI+RAP than that in NS+RAP, but no significant difference was observed in other locations between PI+RAP group and NS+RAP group. 5. XOD activity in LA and PV is lower in PI+RAP than that in NS+RAP (p<0.05), but XOD activity in RA presented no difference between the two groups. 6. Calcium level in LA, RA and PV presented lower in PI+RAP compared with that in NS+RAP group.

Conclusion 1. Piperine can help reduce incidence of AF, prevent the shortening of AERP and the rate adaptation of AERP, in other words, piperine can alleviate acute electrical remodelling in acute phase of AF. 2. Piperine can alleviate injury of oxidative stress in AF through suppression of MDA overproduction, reducing the consumption of SOD, suppression of XOD activity as well as Calcium overload, consequently the levels of MDA, SOD, XOD and Calcium were reduced in PI+RAP group than that in NS+RAP group. 3. When AF is present, PV has the most serious injury of oxidative stress but RA suffer the slightest injury. Meanwhile, antioxidant effect of piperine is the most conspicuous in PV.
premature ventricular beats of ex vivo heart, under the acute adrenergic challenge, they significantly enhanced the frequency of premature ventricular beats.

**Conclusions** BPA promotes arrhythmogenesis in female rat heart by induced DADs, and effects of BPA and E2 are synergistic instead of additive.

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**e0181** **RENALASE DEFICIENCY IN HEART FAILURE—A NOVEL MECHANISM UNDERLYING CIRCULATING NOREPINEPHRINE ACCUMULATION**

Gu Rong, Lu Wen, Xie Jun. Department of Cardiology, Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital, Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, China

Background Sympathetic overactivity and catecholamine accumulation are important characteristic findings in heart failure, which contribute to its pathophysiology. However, the mechanism underlying circulating catecholamine accumulation remains largely unclear.

**Objective** To identify a novel mechanism underlying norepinephrine accumulation in heart failure.

**Methods and results** Initially, we constructed a rat model of unilateral renal artery stenosis and found that the expression of renalase, a previously identified secreted amine oxidase, was markedly reduced in the ischaemic compared to the non-ischaemic kidney. Subsequently, we utilised an isolated perfused rat kidney model to demonstrate that the clearance rate of norepinephrine decreased with reduction of either perfusion flow or pressure. On the basis of these findings, we hypothesised that the reduced renal blood supply which occurs in heart failure would result in impaired synthesis of renalse by the kidney and consequently reduced degradation of circulating norepinephrine. To verify this, we used a rat model of infarction-induced heart failure caused by ligation of the left anterior descending coronary artery. In these rats, renal expression of renalse, when measured at 4 weeks, was reduced, and this was associated with an increase in circulating norepinephrine.

**Conclusions** We conclude that impaired synthesis of renalse by the kidney may represent a novel mechanism underlying circulating norepinephrine accumulation in heart failure.

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**e0182** **ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATE FOR CANINE ATRIUM**

Liu Ying, Yang Yanzong, Jiang Yiong, Xia Yunlong, Gao Lianjun, Yang Donghui, Li Shijun, Yin Xiaomeng, Lin Zhihu. The First Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University, Dalian, China

**Objective** Hypertension is frequently complicated by atrial fibrillation (AF). However, the atrial substrate for AF is not known. This study investigated the electrophysiological properties of atrial repolarisation by monophasic action potential (MAP) in order to explore the mechanism of paroxysmal AF initiation and maintenance.

**Methods** MAP were recorded from left and right atrium in 14 canine. action potential duration (APD) at 90% repolarisation (APD90), Repetitive atrial firing (RAF), the occurrence of two or more successive premature atrial activations with return cycle of 250 msec or less following atrial stimulation) and APD alternans (the difference in APD between two consecutive beats, were induced by overdrive pacing at LA and RA) were induced by use of programmed stimulation at LA and RA. In the study, episodes of PAF were recorded and analysed.

**Results** APD90 were significantly shorter in the left atrium compared to the right atrium ((157.4±43.5) vs (170.9±37.9), p<0.05)). The mean S1S2 interval induced RAF was (150±52) ms. 15 RAF were induced in 14 dogs. RAF induced in LA were more than in RA (11 vs 4, p<0.05). Alternans of APD were induced at CL of (162±25) ms. 13 APD alternans were induced at LA (8) and RA (5) of 14 dogs. In total, 61 episodes of PAF were induced in 14 canines. 38 episodes of PAF were induced in the left atrium, more than in the right atrium (25, p<0.05).

**Conclusions** The incidence of RAF and alternans was significantly higher in LA than in RA. Heterogeneity between LA and RA repolarisation creates substrate for re-entrant arrhythmias and vulnerability to atrial fibrillation.

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**e0183** **LIVIN PROTECTS AGAINST CARDIOMYOCYTE APOPTOSIS IN ANOXIA/REOXYGENATION INJURY VIA P38-MEDIATED SIGNAL PATHWAY**

1Chen Ling, 1Hong Kai, 1Hu Jianxin, 4Yin Xihu, 2Luo Yun. 1The Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, China; 2The First People’s Hospital of Jiujiang, Jiujiang, China

Introduction Although anoxic preconditioning (APC) in the myocardium has been investigated for many years, its physiological mechanism is still not completely understood. Increasing evidence indicates that transiently increased resistance to ischaemic damage following APC is dependent on de novo protein synthesis. However, the key effecter pathway(s) associated with APC still remains unclear. Livin, a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP) family, since IAP-mediated activation of JNK1, as well as protection against TNF-β and ICE-induced apoptosis. The detailed mechanism underlying its antiapoptotic function in cardiomyocytes has not yet been fully characterised.

**Objective** To investigate whether Livin expression might be aberrantly induced in cardiomyocytes that were subjected to anoxia/ reoxygenation (A/R) injury and to investigate whether Livin might also contribute to cardio-protection after APC.

**Methods** We cloned a Livin expression vector, transfected it into rat cardiomyocytes, and examined Livin expression in rat cardiomyocytes that were subjected to A/R injury. Moreover, we studied the role of three major MAPK pathways, for example, p38 MAPK, JNK, and ERK1/2, in order to evaluate the molecular mechanism underlying Livin up-regulation and A/R induced cardiomyocyte injury.

**Results** APC induced an up-regulation of Livin and the transfection of Livin gene into the cardiomyocytes attenuated A/R injury. The inhibition of p38 MAPK by SB203580 abolished both the Livin up-regulation and the cardio-protection provided by APC.

**Conclusion** APC could act to protect the heart from A/R injury with cooperation from the Livin in addition, it up-regulates Livin expression through a p38 MAPK signalling pathway.

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**e0184** **THE PROTECTION EFFECTS OF TRIMETAZIDINE ON RATS MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

Yanting Luo, 1Jinlai Liu, 2Fei Chen, 2Wen Tan. 1Department of Cardiology, The Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China; 2Key-Pharma Biomedical Company, Dongguan, P. R. China

**Objective** To observe the myocardial protection effects of trimetazidine on Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats with myocardial infarctions (MI).

**Methods** 90 SD rats were randomly assigned to normal control group (NL, n=30), Trimetazidine group (T, n=30) and sham-operated group