

Equine Estrogens Impair Nitric Oxide Production and Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Transcription in Human Cells Compared with the Natural 17β - Estradiol

Laura Novensà Casas
Cardiología experimental
IDIBAPS



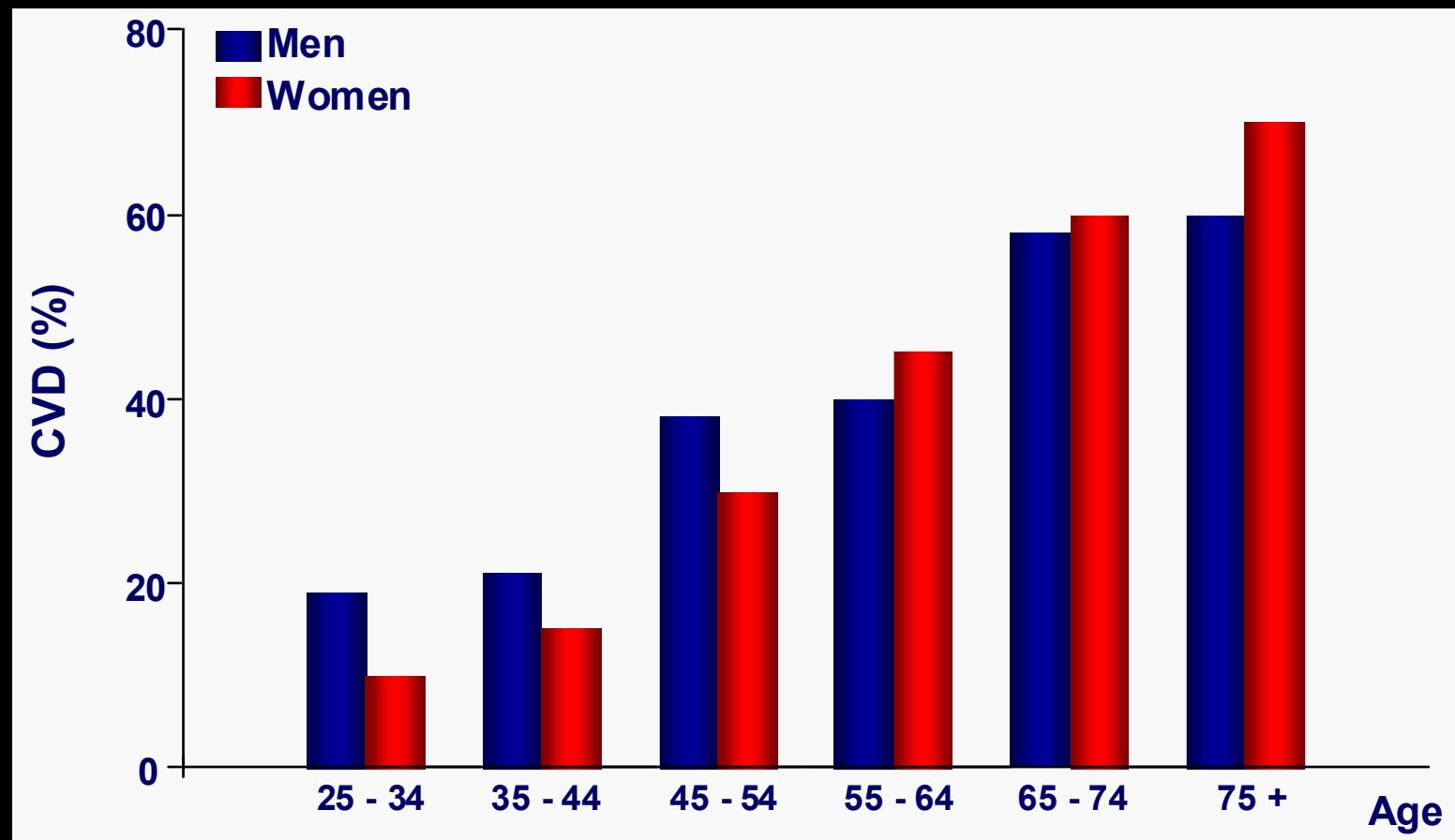
IDI BAPS
Institut
d'Investigacions
Biomèdiques
August Pi i Sunyer

CLÍNIC
BARCELONA
Hospital Universitari

Background



Gender differences in CVD incidence



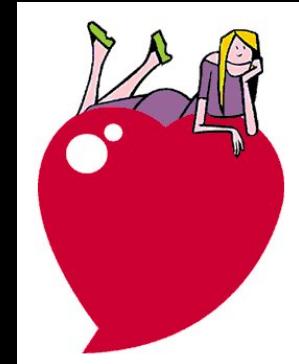
Bittner V et al. Hypertension. 1993: 63-104

Why are the women protected?





The hormonal theory



Estrogen protects females mammals at a cellular level, so that the incidence and severity of cardiovascular disease in females (rats, dogs or humans) will be lower than in males.

Estradiol

Relaxing Factors ↑
Constricting Factors ↓
Anti-Oxidant ↑
Cholesterol ↓
RASS ↓
Antimitogenic Effects ↑

KIDNEY

Glomerular Remodeling
Glomerulosclerosis
Renal Arteriolar Remodeling

BLOOD VESSEL

Vascular Remodeling
Vasoconstriction
SMC Growth
ECM Deposition
Endothelial Damage

HEART

Cardiac Remodeling
CF/MC Growth
ECM Deposition

Cardiovascular disease

(-)

(-)

(-)

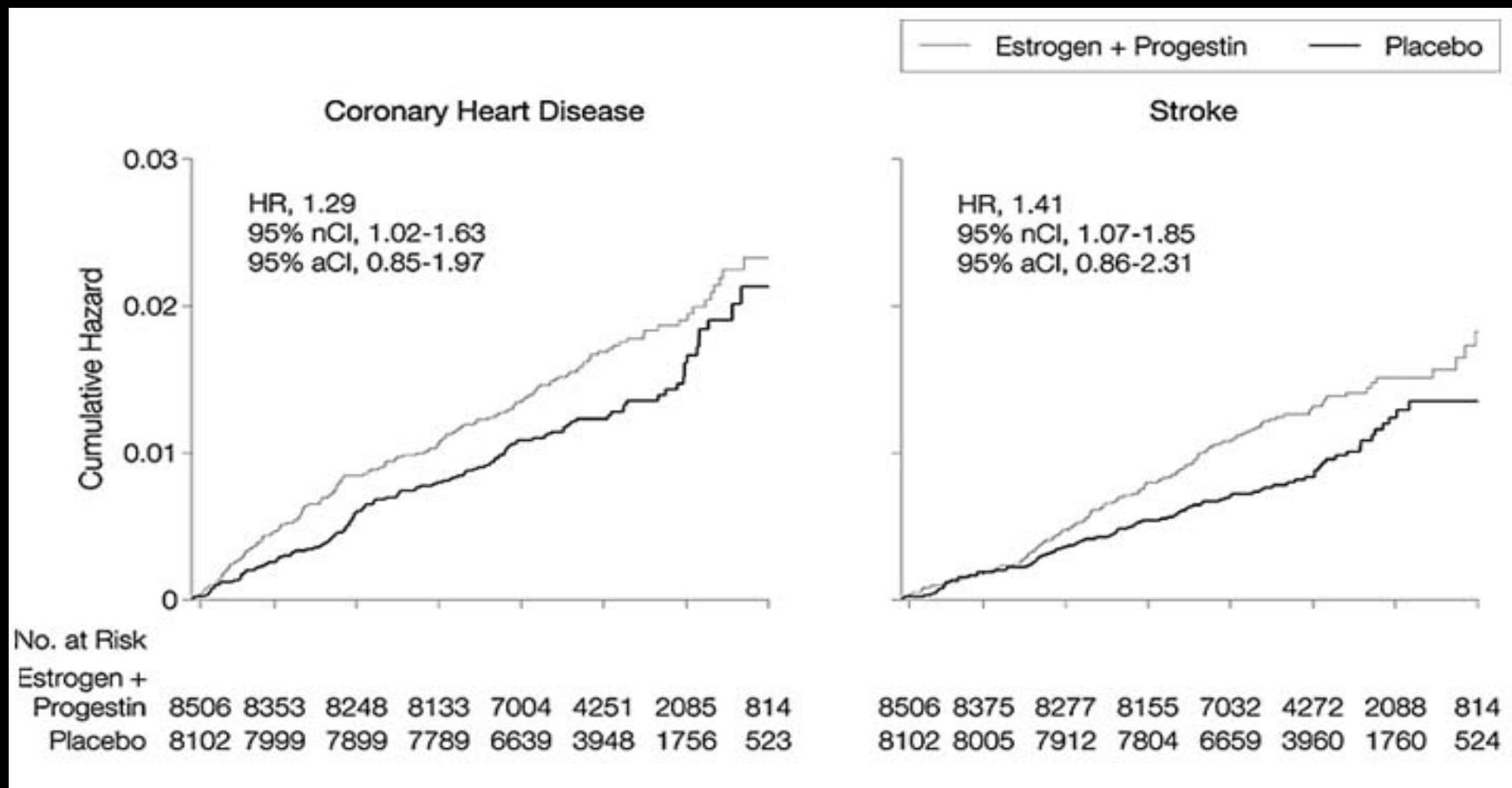
Risks and Benefits of Estrogen Plus Progestin in Healthy Postmenopausal Women

Principal Results From the Women's Health Initiative
Randomized Controlled Trial

Writing Group for the
Women's Health Initiative
Investigators

JAMA, July 17, 2002 – Vol. 288, No. 3

Women's Health Initiative (WHI)



JAMA, July 17, 2002 – Vol. 288, No. 3

Estrogen Replacement Therapy: before and after the Women's Health Initiative (WHI)

Before WHI

Estradiol

Relaxing Factors ↑
Constricting Factors ↓
Anti-Oxidant ↑
Cholesterol ↓
RASS ↓
Antimitogenic Effects ↑

↓ Cardiovascular Disease

After WHI

Estradiol

Venous thrombo-embolism ↑
Stroke ↑
Coronary heart disease ↑
Cholesterol Ø

↑ Cardiovascular Disease

WHI?

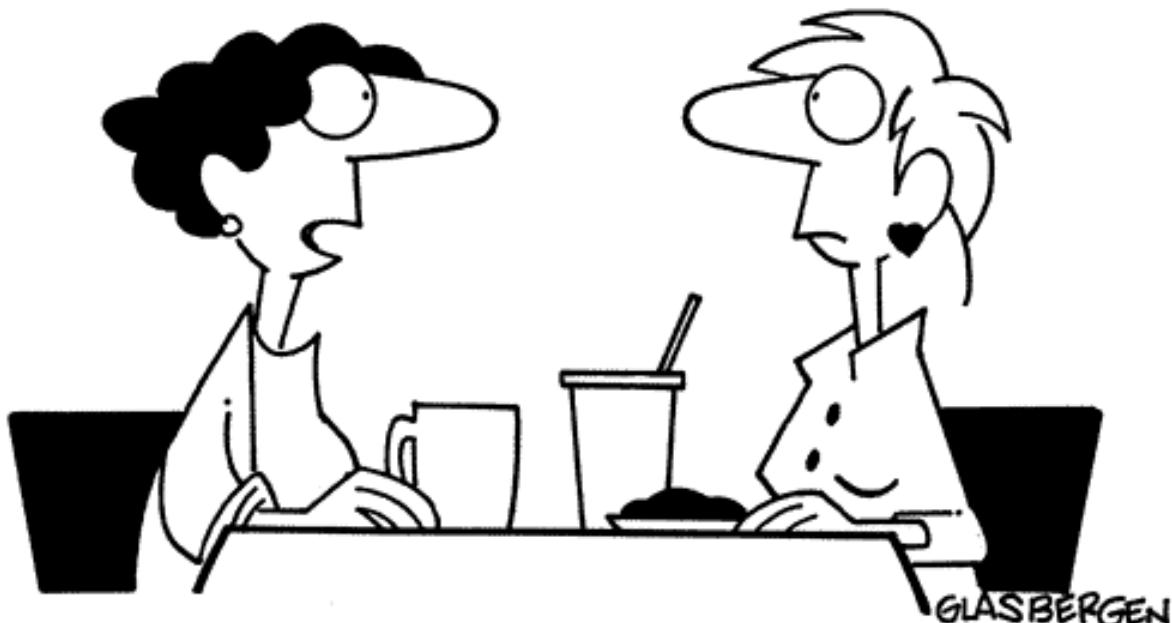
- ✓ Dose regimen
- ✓ Association of estrogens with progestins
- ✓ Administration route
- ✓ Type of estrogen
- ✓ Average age of women beginning the trial

WHI?

- ✓ Dose regimen
- ✓ Association of estrogens with progestins
- ✓ Administration route
- ✓ Type of estrogen
- ✓ Average age of women beginning the trial

Equine estrogens vs natural estrogens

Copyright 2002 by Randy Glasbergen.
www.glasbergen.com



**"I'm in an experimental program that
treats menopause with ostrich hormones.
Now I only get hot flashes when I'm laying an egg."**

AIMS



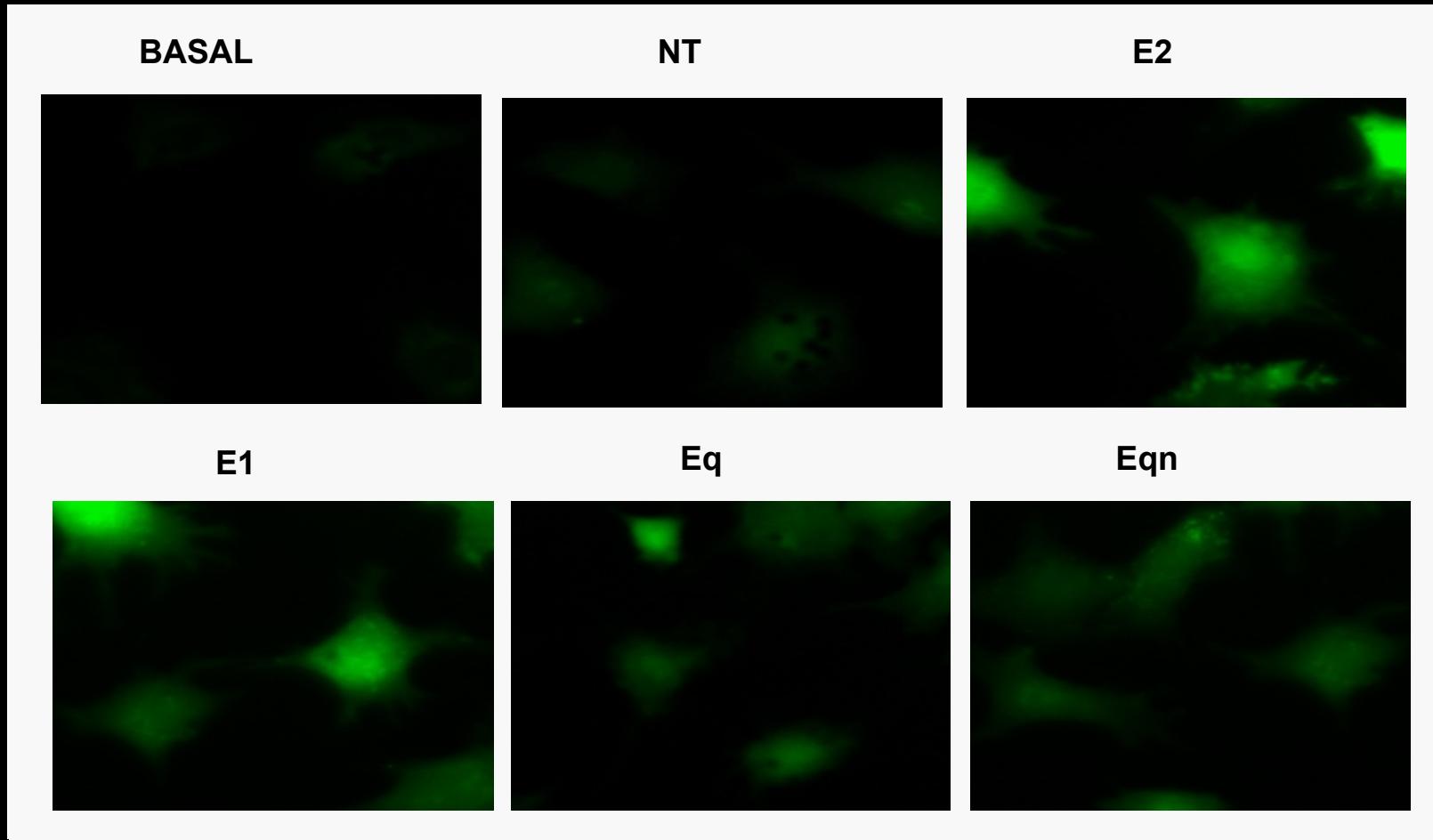


- To compare the action of CEE and human estrogens in the NO production
- To determine the mechanisms of NO modulation by the different estrogens

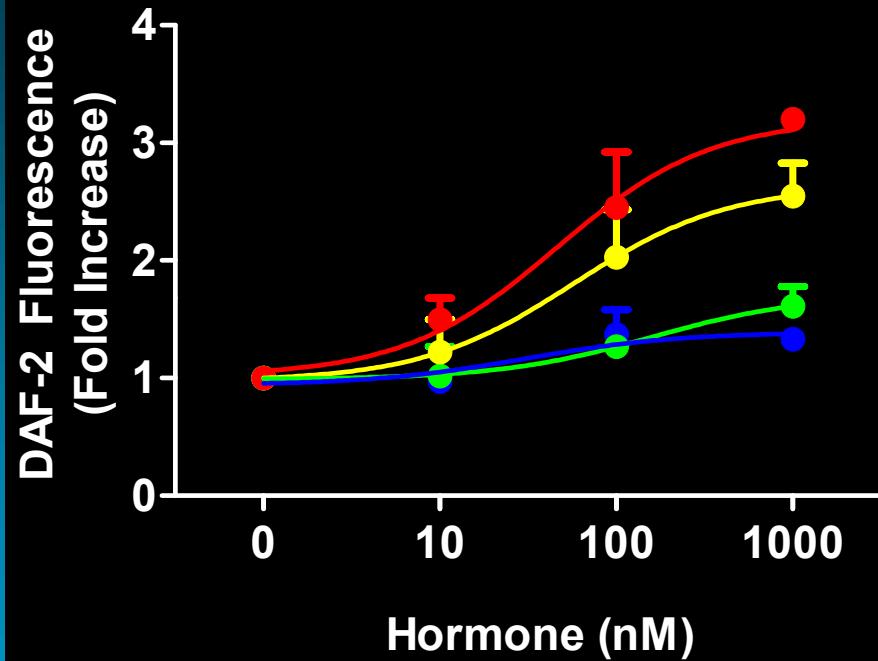
RESULTS



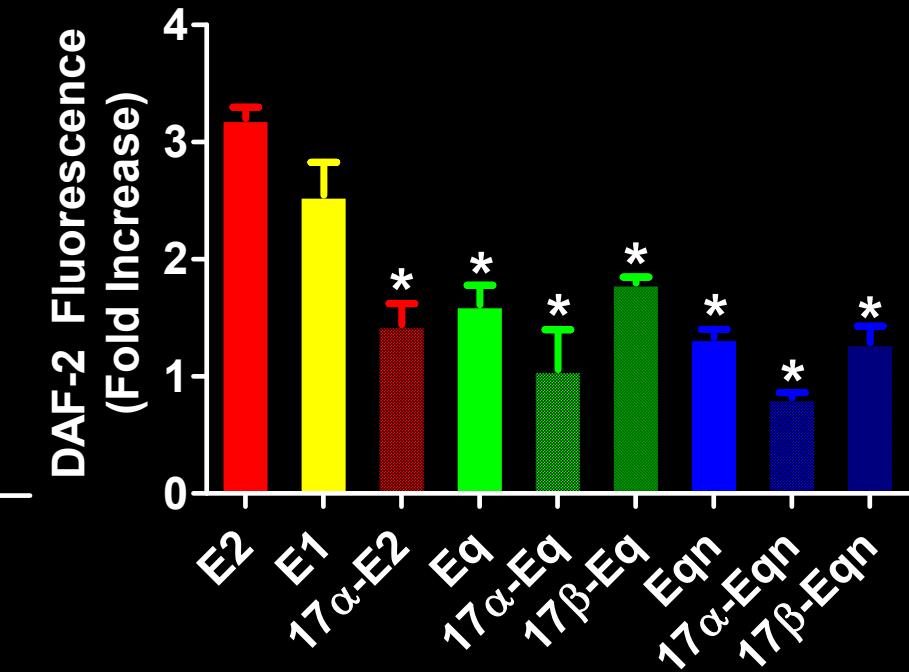
NO production in HAEC



NO production in HAEC



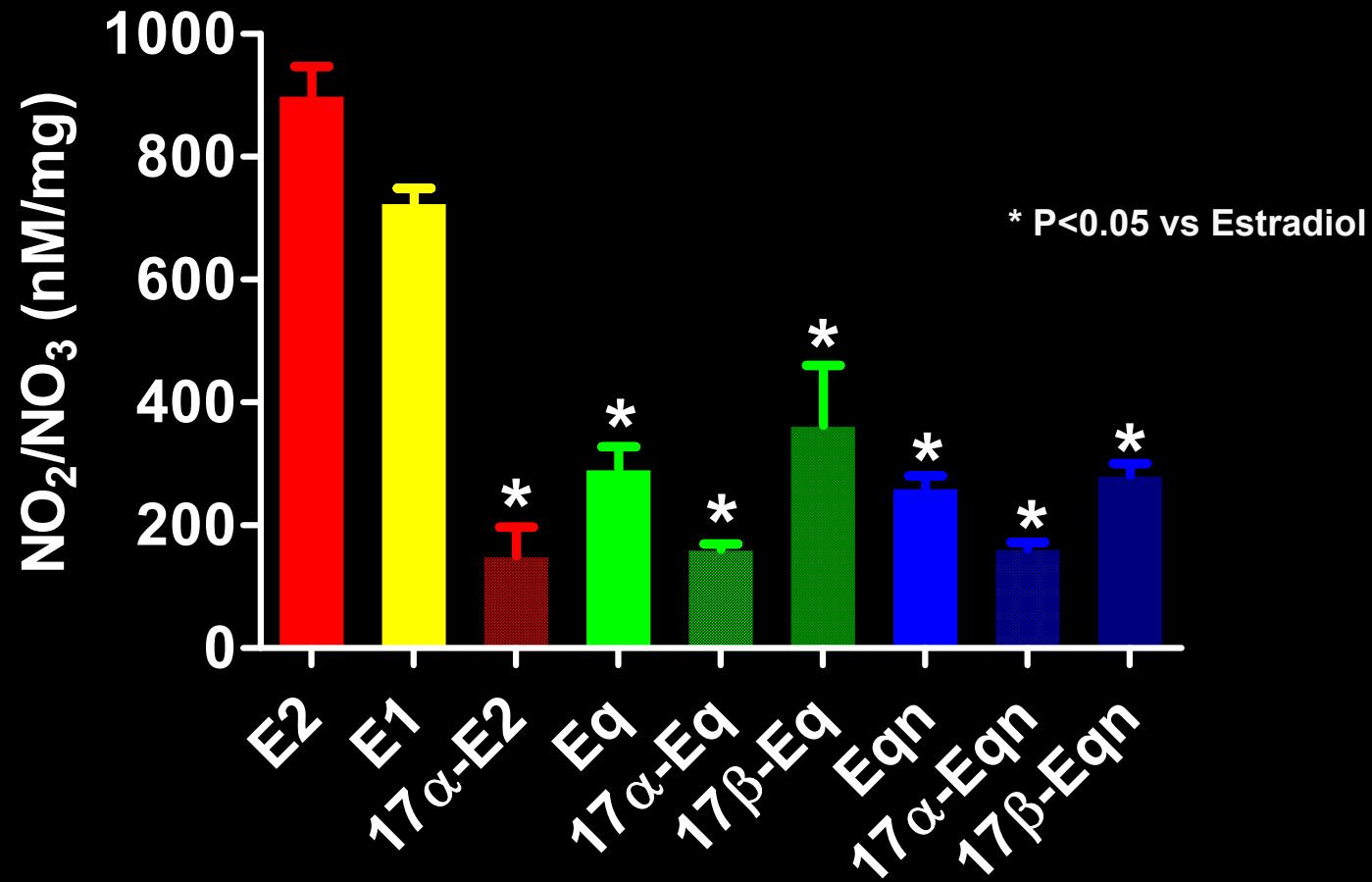
* P<0.05 vs Estradiol



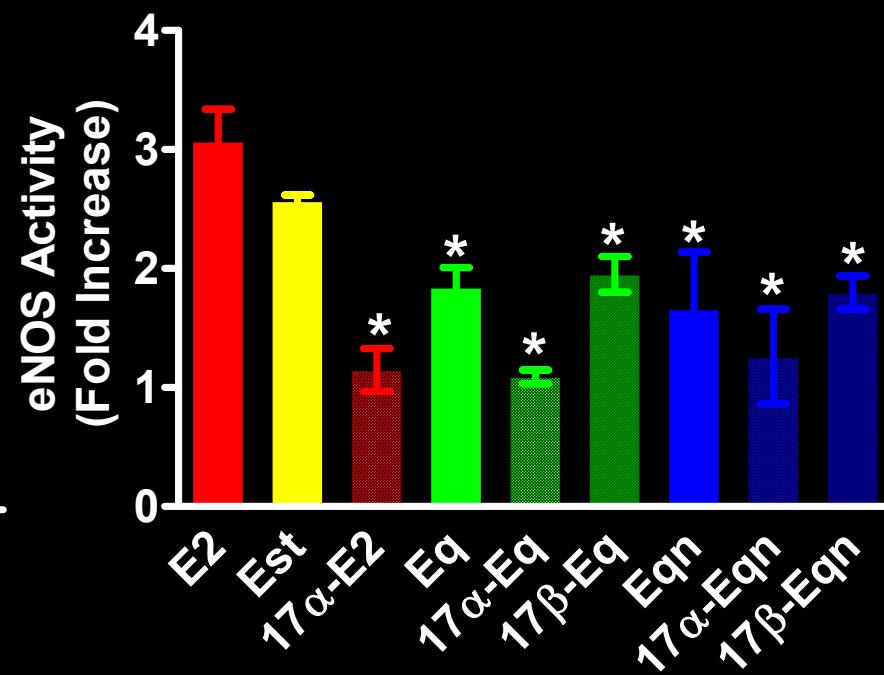
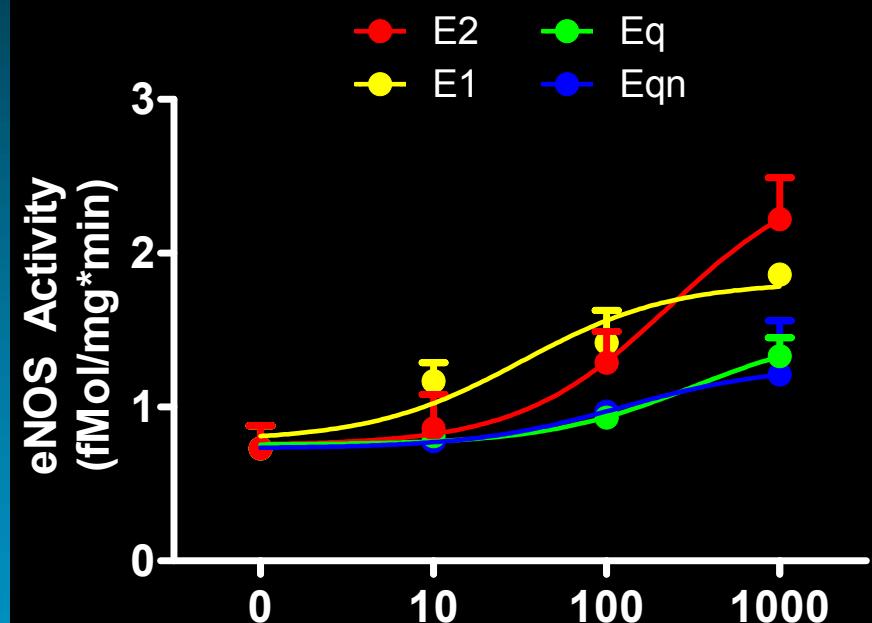
Estradiol
Estrona
Equilina
Equilenina

Metabolites concentration

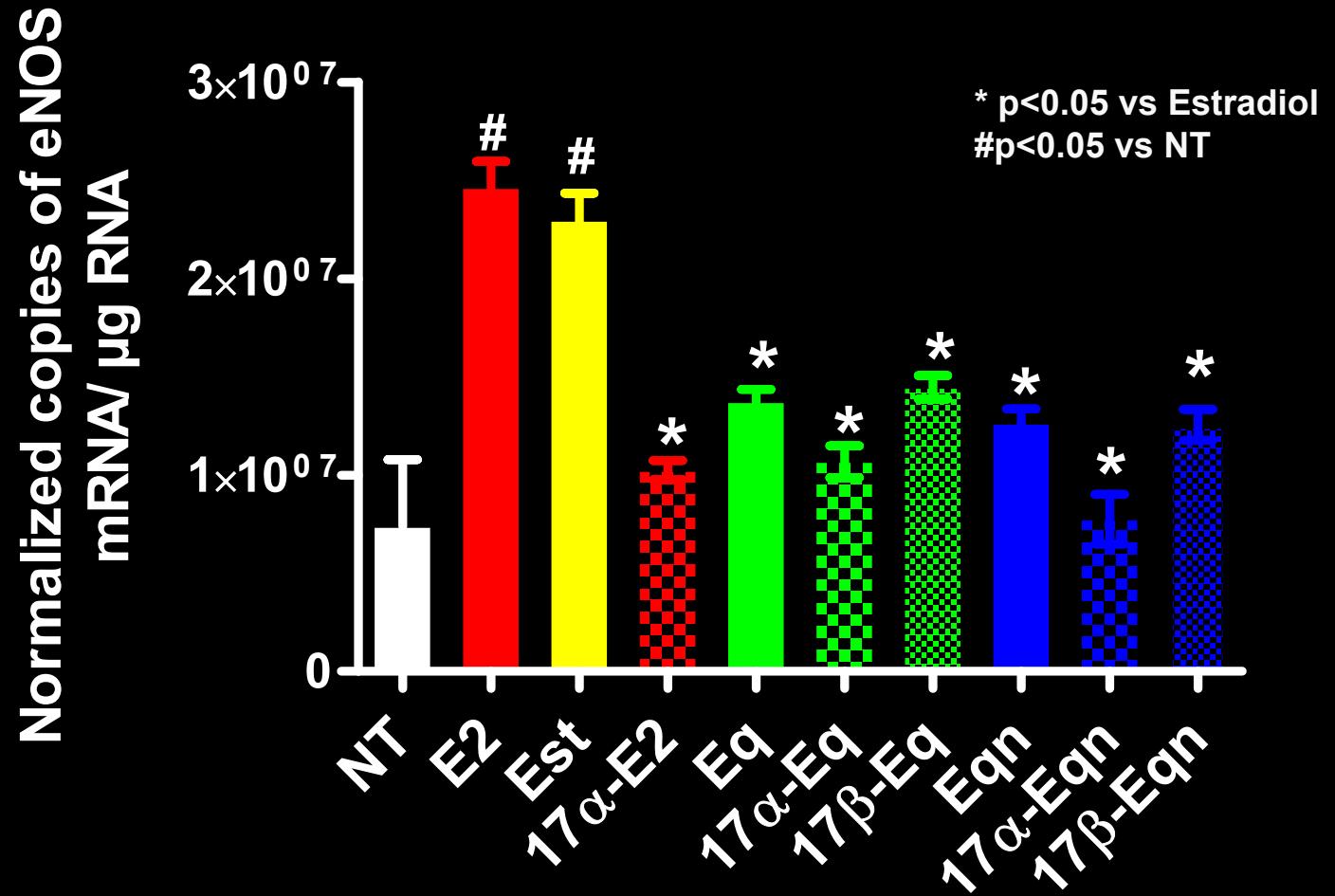
NO_2/NO_3



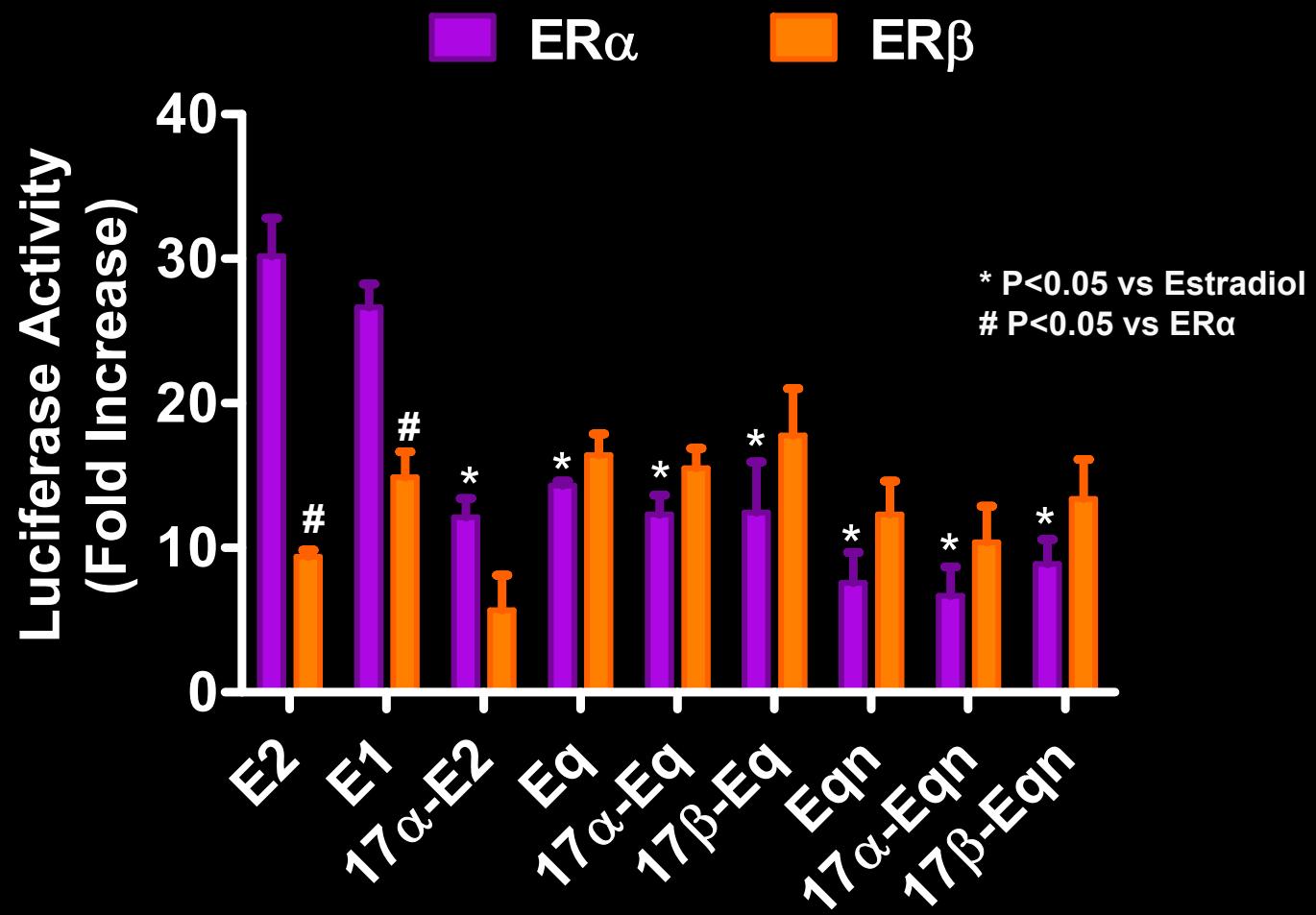
eNOS activity



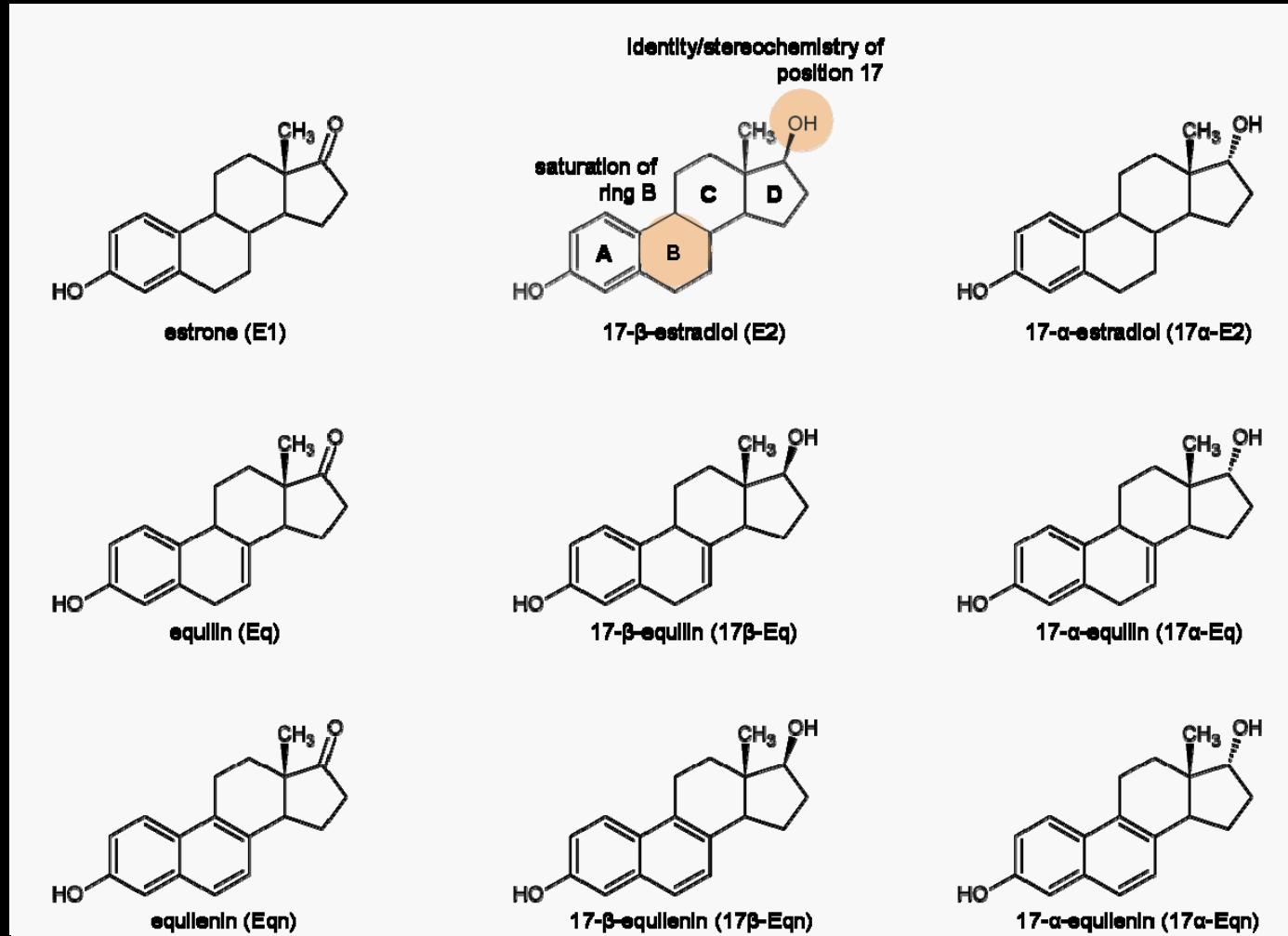
eNOS expression



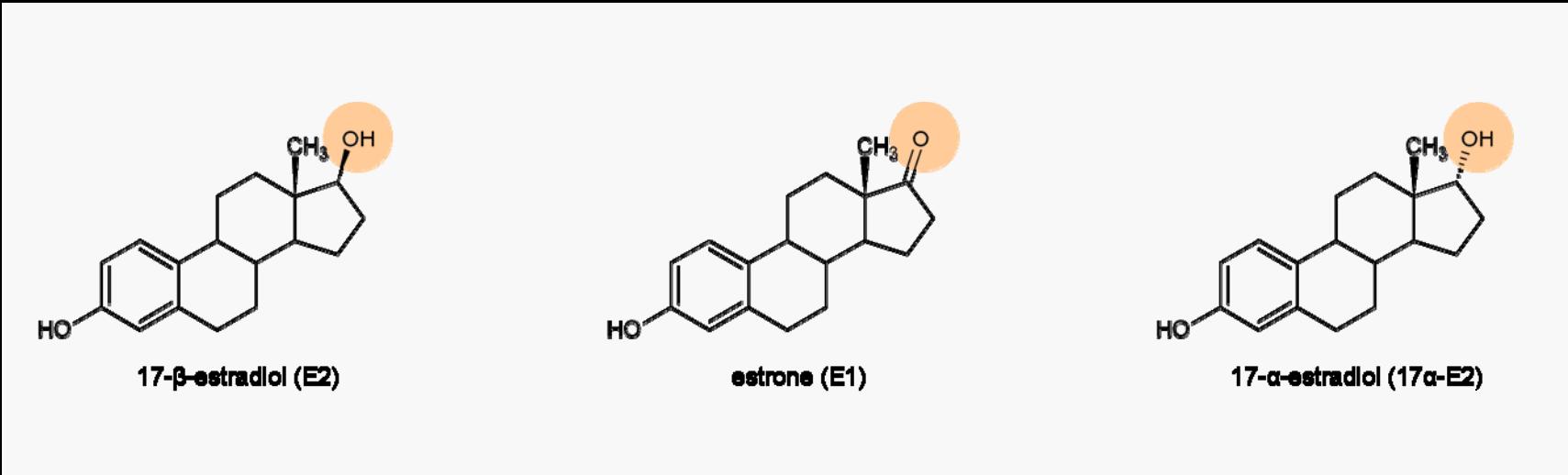
Transcriptional activity



Molecular structure



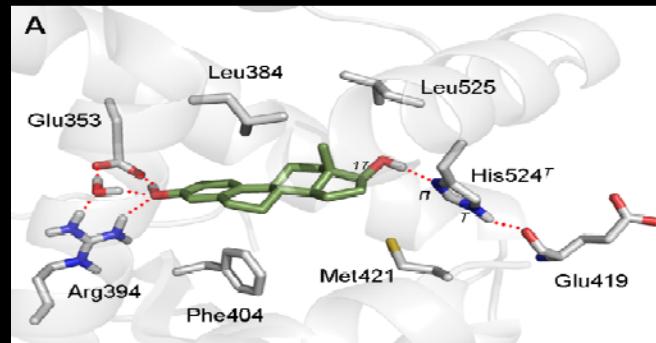
17 position



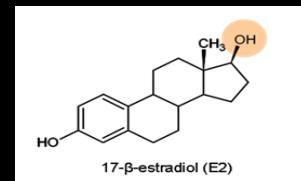
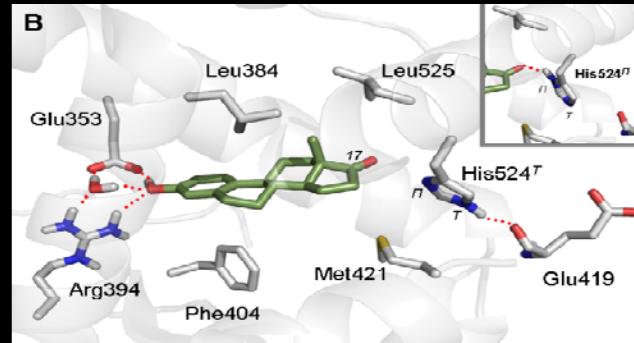
+ NO production -

17 position

17 β -E2

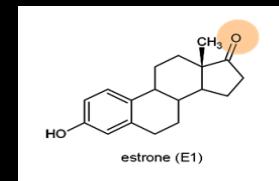


E1

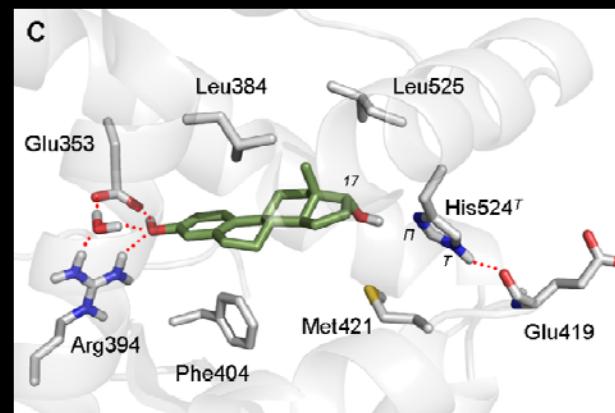
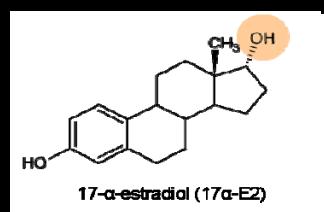


>

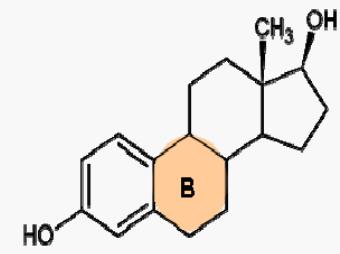
17 α -E2



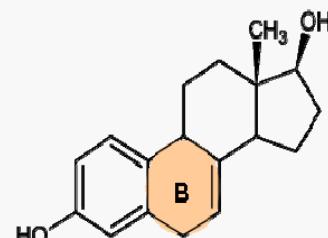
>



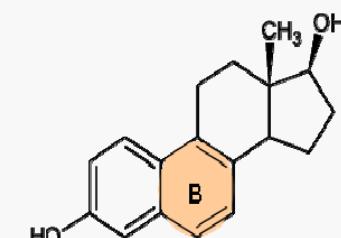
B ring saturation



17-β-estradiol (E2)



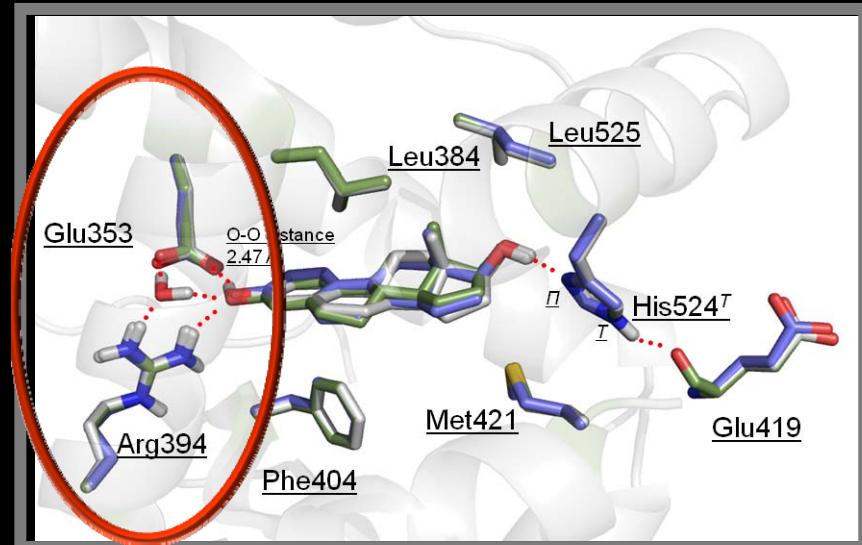
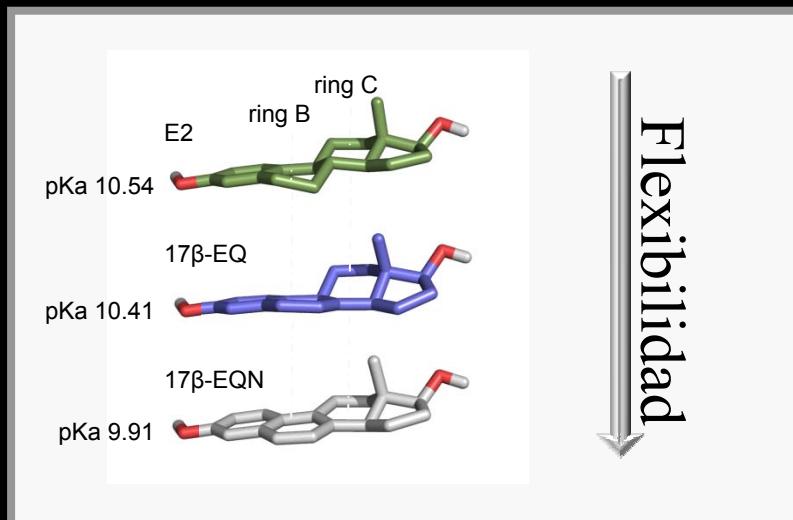
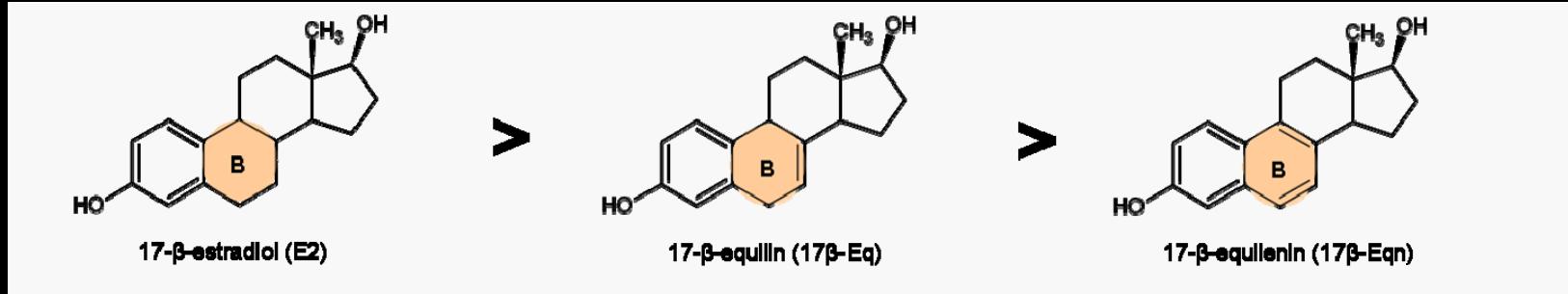
17-β-equilin (17β-Eq)



17-β-equilenin (17β-Eqn)

→ + NO production -

B ring saturation



CONCLUSIONS



- ✓ Equine estrogens increase NO production less effectively than naturally occurring estrogens, as a result of their lesser ability to activate the ER α -mediated increase of eNOS promoter activity and eNOS transcription.
- ✓ Chemical moiety and stereochemistry at position 17 and the degree of ring B saturation in estrogenic compounds play a significant role in ER α - transcriptional activity.

MOLTES

GRÀCIES!!!

