NITROLINOLEATE INHIBITS IN VIVO **b**2-INTEGRIN SYNTHESIS AND LEUKOCYTE-ENDOTHELIUM INTERACTIONS IN RAT MESENTERY

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Introduction and objectives: Nitrated lipids are emerging compounds with important implications on inflammatory conditions. In order to evaluate the effects of nitrolinoleate (LNO₂), an endogenous product of linoleic acid (LA) nitration, on leukocyte-endothelium interaction, intravital microscopy assays in the mesentery microcirculation of rats were performed. Materials and Methods: Male Wistar rats were divided into 7 groups of 6 rats each. Rats were subcutaneously treated 1 hour before the assays with saline (group A), ethanol (LNO₂ vehicle; group B), LNO₂ (10uM; group C), LA (10uM; group D), LNO₂ (3uM; group E), LA (3uM; group F), 10uM LNO₂ and the nitric oxide scavenger carboxy-PTIO (100uM: group G). Statistical analysis was tested by ANOVA and Tukey's test (p<0,05). Results and Conclusions: LNO₂ diminished leukocyte rolling and mast cells degranulation compared to the vehicle ethanol. The increased leukocyte adherence induced by the vehicle was prevented by LNO₂. Since the nitric oxide-scavenger carboxy-PTIO partially inhibited the anti-adhesive effects of LNO₂, this compound may have a bipolar role on leukocyte adhesion, acting as a nitric oxide donor and by nitric oxide-independent mechanisms. LNO₂ also decreased β 2-integrin expression and synthesis. LNO₂ presented anti-inflammatory effects by decreasing leukocyte rolling and adherence possibly related to its inhibitory action on β 2integrin synthesis.

Keywords: nitrolinoleate, β 2-integrin, leukocytes, inflammation.

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