

Matrix

Metalloproteinase

Matrix

Metalloproteinase

2002 12

가

	-----	iii	
	-----	1	
I.	-----	4	
II.	-----	7	
1.	-----	7	
2.	-----	7	
3.	-----	8	
4.	-----	9	
5.	MMP	----- 10	
6.	Gelatin zymography	----- 10	
7.	가	----- 12	
8.	-	가	----- 12
9.	-----	13	
III.	-----	14	
1.	-----	14	
2.	-----	15	

Figure 1. Temperature changes during the ischemia and reperfusion in different study groups - - - - -	14
Figure 2. TTC stains of brain coronal sections - - - - -	16
Figure 3. Infarction size of the different study groups - - - -	17
Figure 4. Gelatin zymogram of brain tissues - - - - -	18
Figure 5. Correlation between the infarction size of the 4 th coronal slice and MMP - 2 or MMP - 9 - - - - -	20
Figure 6. Fluorescent microscopic findings showing Evans blue extravasation - - - - -	21
Figure 7. The effect of hypothermia on Evans blue extravasation - - - - -	21

Table 1. MMP - 2 and MMP - 9 activities of the groups - - - 19

- -

matrix

metalloproteinase

가

.

.

.

가

가

-

.

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

가

가

-

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

가

.

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

2

18

32

2

triphenyltetrazolium chloride

gelatin zymography

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

55.1%

11.9%

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가

가 가

: , , matrix metalloproteinase, -

matrix

metalloproteinase

< >

I.

가

가

.

가

가

.

10

,

,

1,2

.

가 가 .

가 가

3-6

(basement membrane) type IV collagen, laminin, fibronectin

- (blood - brain barrier)

,

7,8

가

matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) .⁹ MMP

, MMP 가

.¹⁰⁻¹² MMP

.¹³

.^{14,15}

MMP

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 gelatinase A (72 kDa type IV collagenase) gelatinase

B (92 kDa type IV collagenase) .

type IV collagen laminin

.

, ,

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가 가

.¹⁶⁻²²

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 MMP

.²³⁻²⁹

가 .³⁰⁻³²

가 ,

.³³⁻⁴⁰

(intracranial pressure) ,

(glutamate)

, (apoptosis) , -

,

가

.^{34,41,42}

-

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

-

가

가

.

MMP - 2

MMP - 9 가

가

-

MMP - 2

MMP - 9

.

가

.

II.

1.

250 - 340 (spontaneous hypertensive rat) . 가

36.5 ± 0.5

32.0 ± 0.5 (intra - ischemic hypothermia)
(postischemic hypothermia)
(22.0 ± 2.0), (50 ± 10%), (40 - 50 phon),
(12 /) , 가
, (2) specific pathogen

free (SPF)

barrier system

12 .

2.

.^{43,44} ,

(isoflurane)

clamp
20 mm
poly - L - lysine 4 - 0 (Ethicon, Edinburg, UK)
clamp 23
mm

가 2 가
18

20

3.

(rectal temperature) (brain temperature)

(temperature probe)

(temporalis muscle)

(Precision 4000A Thermometer, YSI, Japan)

(Homeothermic blanket control unit)

36.5

32

2

(heat lamp)

4.

18

(urethane)

peristaltic pump

가

brain matrix

2 mm

7

1, 3, 5, 7

2% 2,3,5 - triphenyltetrazolium

chloride (TTC)

가

37

30

4 (6 - 8 mm)

Tissue - Tek OCT compound (Miles, Inc., Elkhart, IN, USA)

2 -

methylbutane

80

5. MMP

10 μ m cryostat 45 - 50 1 mM
phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride 가 400 μ l working buffer (50 mM Tris - HCl
[pH 7.5], 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂, 0,05% BRIJ - 35, 0.02% NaN₃, 1% Triton X -
100) 4 20 9000 rpm .
80 . (10 μ l)
가 bovine gamma globulin standard Bradford (Bio - Rad
Laboratories, Hercules, CA, U.S.A.) . Gelatin
zymography MMP gelatin -
sepharose 4B (Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) MMP
. ⁴⁵ Gelatin - sepharose 4B working buffer 200 μ l 3
260 μ l 50 μ l gelatin - sepharose 4B
1 . 7000 rpm 5
working buffer 200 μ l elusion buffer (10% DMSO 가
working buffer) 70 μ l 30 .
80 gelatin zymography .

6. Gelatin zymography

Gelatin zymography .²⁶ , 70 μ g

(80 mM Tris - HCl [pH 6.8], 4% sodium dodecyl sulfate [SDS], 10% glycerol, 0.01% bromophenol blue)

recombinant MMP - 2 MMP - 9 (Gelatinase zymography standards, Chemicon International Inc, CA, U.S.A.) 1 µg

80

1% gelatin 8% SDS - polyacrylamide

150 ml 2.5% Triton X - 100 가

shaker 15 3 250 ml 50 mmol/L Tris - HCl

(pH 7.5, 10 mM CaCl₂, 0.02% NaN₃) 37 42

가 1:3:6 0.1%

amido black 1 amido black

130

20 MMP

가 (Scanmaker

9600XL, Microtek, Taiwan) 600 dpi Scion Image program

gel plotting macro integrated

density

7. 가

TTC 1, 3, 5, 7

Scion Image program

gelatin zymography 4

MMP 4

3 5

8 3 5

4 가

0.961

8. - 가

- 가

가

3

(10% in normal saline, 3 ml/kg) 18

peristaltic pump

가 150 ml

3.7%

3.7%

vibratome

50 μm

(Olympus BX21, x200, coolsnap cf camera system)

(Metamorph V5.01)

, optical density .

9.

, MMP - 2 MMP - 9

ANOVA post hoc test ,

Mann Whitney U .

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 Pearson .

\pm 0.05

가 .

III.

1.

가

30

45

(Figure 1).

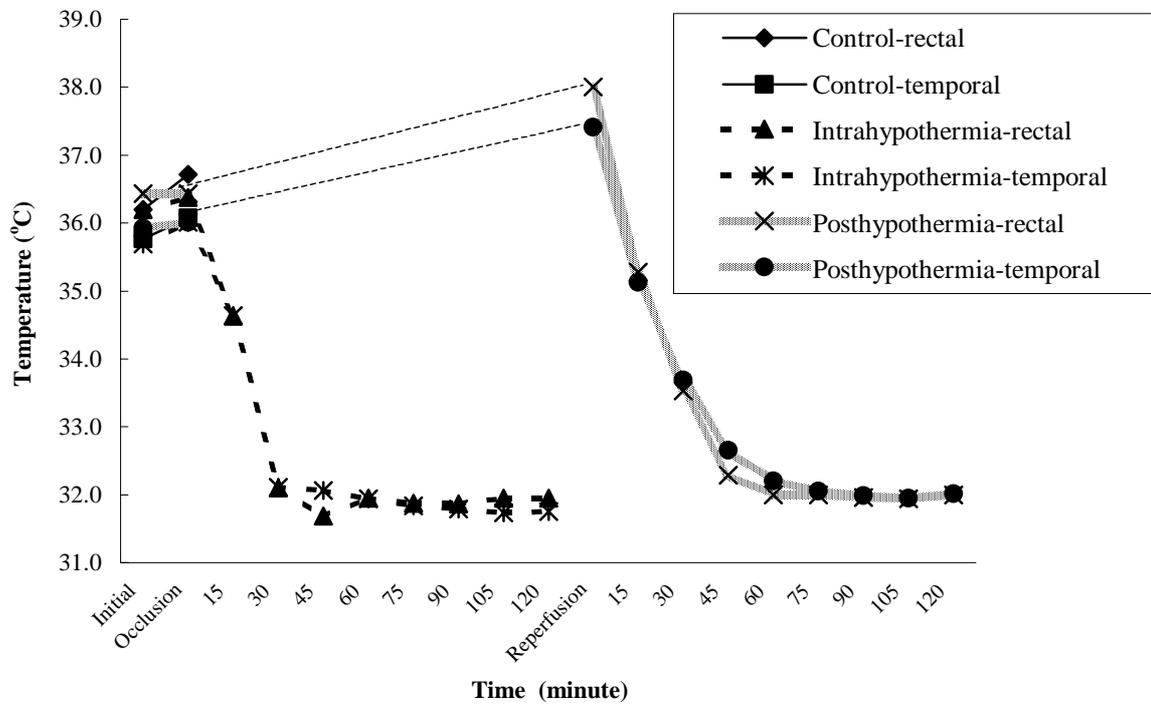


Figure 1. Temperature changes during the ischemia and reperfusion in different study groups.

2.

TTC

(Figure 2). 1, 3, 5, 7

4

가

($r=0.934$).

1, 3, 5, 7

($10.2 \pm 1.5\%$)

가

($20.0 \pm 2.0\%$)

($22.7 \pm 2.2\%$)

($P < 0.01$) (Figure 3). 가 4

($15.7 \pm 2.2\%$) 가

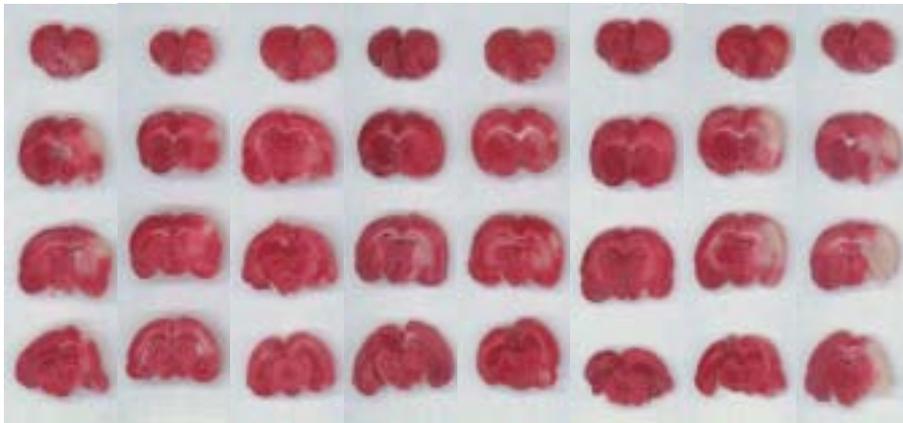
($27.9 \pm 3.4\%$)

($30.9 \pm 3.1\%$) .

가 .



Normothermia group



Intra-ischemic hypothermia group



Posts ischemic hypothermia group

Figure 2. TTC stains of brain coronal sections. The infarcted areas remained unstained (white color).

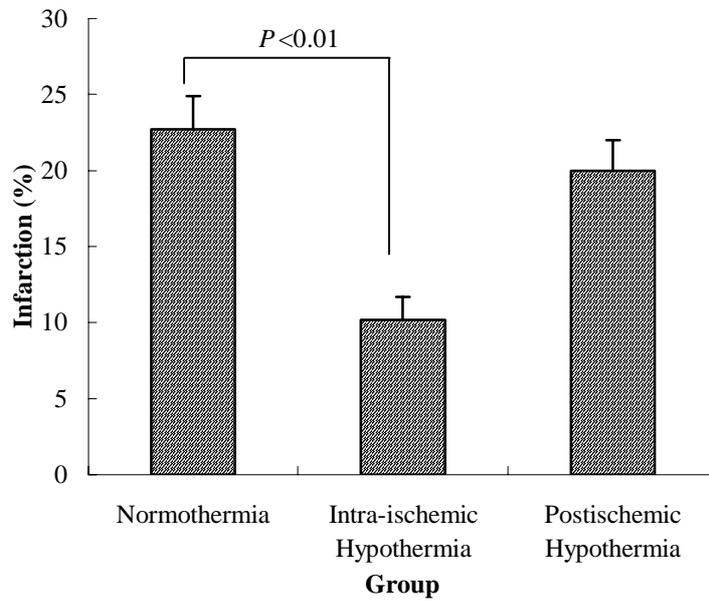


Figure 3. Infarction size of the different study groups. The percent of infarctions in ischemic hemispheres was significantly decreased in intra-ischemic hypothermia group compared to normothermia group.

3. MMP - 2 MMP - 9

가

gelatin zymography MMP - 2 MMP - 9 gelatin 가

(Figure 4). 68 kDa

MMP - 2 .

92 kDa MMP - 9

MMP MMP - 2 MMP - 9

가 . MMP

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가

MMP -

2 MMP - 9

MMP - 2

(Table 1).

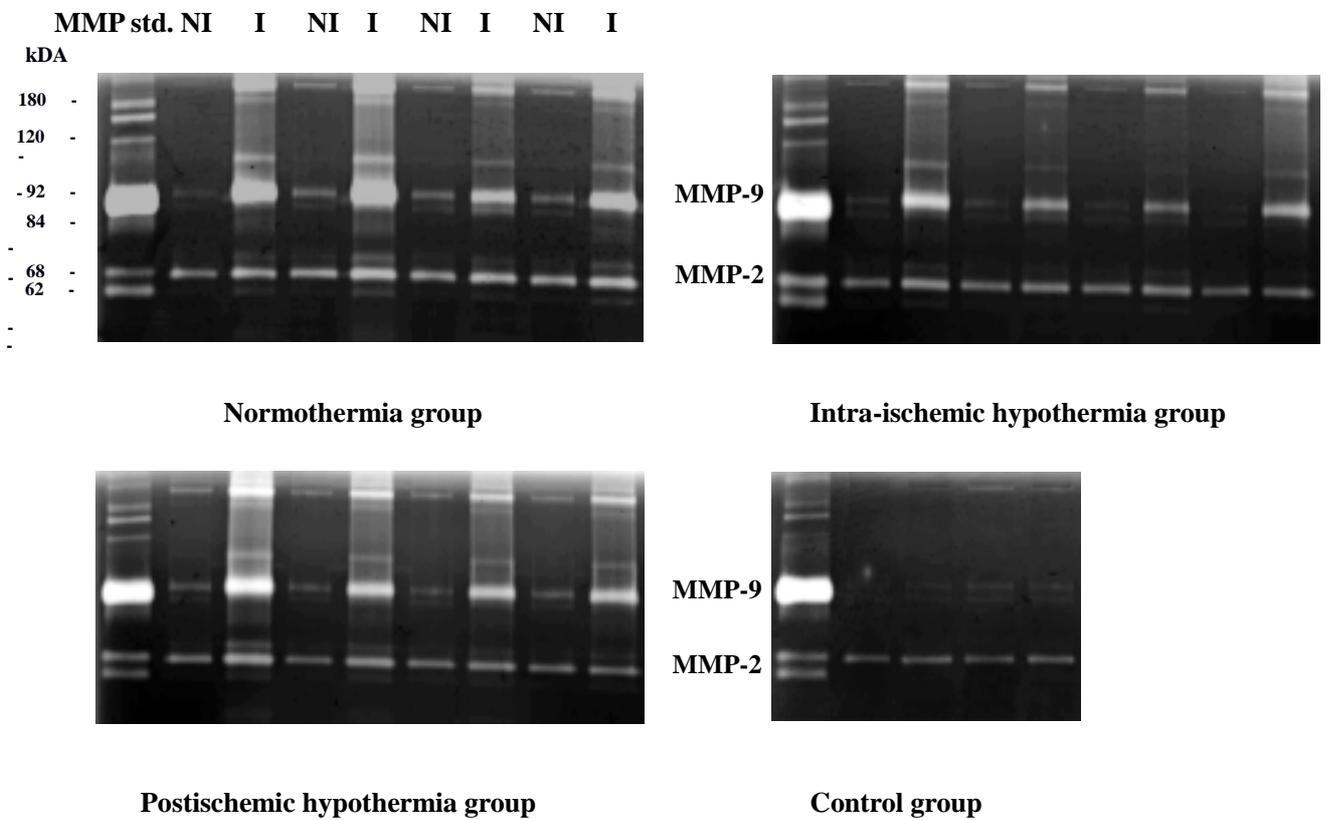


Figure 4. Gelatin zymograms of brain tissues. The MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities were increased in the ischemic hemisphere compared to the non-ischemic hemisphere. MMP std: recombinant MMP-2 and MMP-9 standard, NI: non-ischemic, I: ischemic

Table 1. MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities of the groups.

	MMP-2		MMP-9	
	I	NI	I	NI
Control	505.3±55.1	450.0±53.2	90.9±26.6	69.0±26.0
Normothermia	1447.9±108.8	1053.3±102.8	2090.1±103.1	511.4±77.0
Intra-ischemic Hypothermia	587.0±67.8*	391.0±20.2	990.7±211.0*	111.7±33.1
Postischemic Hypothermia	1019.7±89.4**	580.2±51.3	1642.5±154.2	351.8±80.9

The MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities are expressed as integrated density. In the control group, ischemic and non-ischemic hemispheres represent the left and the right hemispheres, respectively. * : $P < 0.01$ compared to normothermia, ** : $P < 0.05$ compared to normothermia

I : ischemic hemisphere, NI : non-ischemic hemisphere

4. MMP - 2 MMP - 9

4

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

4

($r=0.747$ for MMP - 2, $r=0.853$ for MMP - 9) (Figure 5).

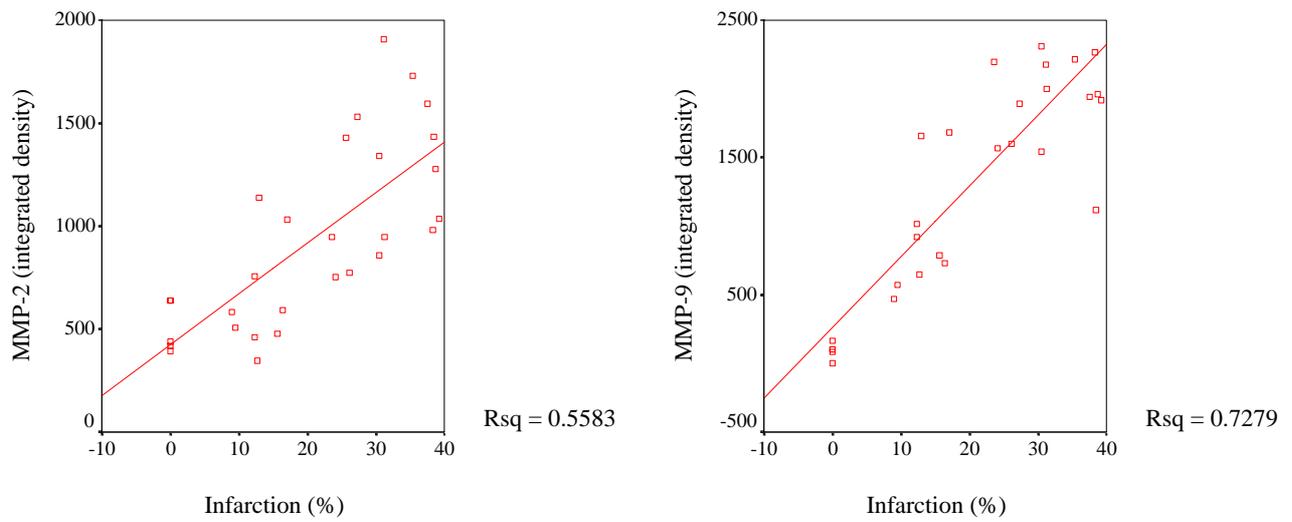


Figure 5. Correlation between the infarction size of the 4th coronal slice and MMP-2 or MMP-9. The MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities of the 4th coronal slice of the ischemic hemisphere showed positive correlations with the percent infarction of the 4th coronal slice.

5.

20610.37 ± 11186.03 O.D.,

167000.77 ± 146726.12 O.D.

565933.40 ± 83842.57 O.D.,

834832.80 ± 24732.69 O.D.

(165.63 ± 7.33 O.D.).

(*P* < 0.01) (Figure 6, 7).

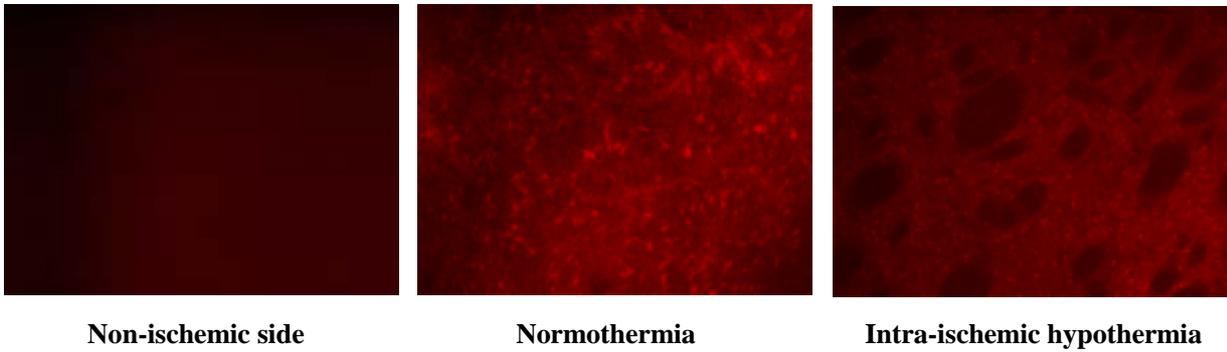


Figure 6. Fluorescent microscopic findings showing Evans blue extravasation. No interstitial expression of Evans blue was detected in the non-ischemic brain. The marked extravasation of Evans blue (orange red in color) was seen in the ischemic striatum of the normothermia group, whereas it was slightly extravasated in the intra-ischemic hypothermia group. (Striatum x 200)

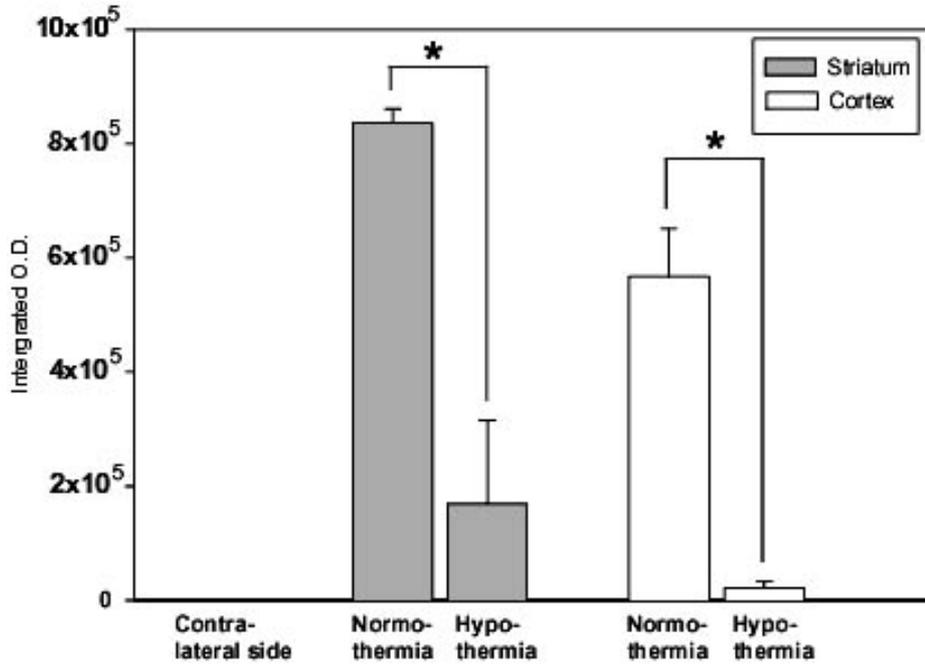


Figure 7. The effect of hypothermia on Evans blue extravasation. In the hypothermia group, Evans blue extravasation was significantly decreased in the both ischemic cortex and striatum. * : $P < 0.01$

IV.

가 . 34,36,37,40

35,38,42

42

가

가

가 . 41

가

가

(ischemic penumbra) . 2,46

가 11.9%

36,37,40

가 .

가 MMP-2 MMP-9 가
MMP 가 가
MMP
가 ,
MMP 가 ,
MMP 가
MMP
MMP 가 가
MMP
MMP 가 가
MMP 가 가
- 가
. 47-49 - tight junction type IV collagen,
fibronectin, laminin, proteoglycans heparan sulfates
basal lamina . MMP -
. 25,27 -

MMP 가 가 ,^{25,28,50} MMP
가 - .
MMP - 2 ,
, MMP - 9 .
MMP - 9 가 . MMP
MMP gelatin
sepharose MMP gelatin zymography .
MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가
^{27,45,51} .
MMP 가 , MMP
가 . , MMP - 9
NF - kappa B AP - 1 가 MMP -
2 AP - 2 가 . NF - kappa B AP -
1 가 MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가
. *c - fos, c - jun*
immediate early gene, lipopolysaccharide, , tumor necrosis factor - ,
interleukin - 1 ^{52 - 55} MMP 가
, NF - kappa B, AP - 1 .

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

56 - 59

, -

MMP 가

,

가

MMP 가

가

.

가

MMP - 2

MMP -

9

가

.

V.

가

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

1.

2. MMP - 2 MMP - 9

가

3.

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

4.

MMP - 2 MMP - 9

5.

MMP - 2 MMP - 9 가

가 가 .

1. Kato H, Kogure K. Biochemical and molecular characteristics of the brain with developing cerebral infarction. *Cell Mol Neurobiol* 1999;19:93 - 108.
2. Mostardini C, Vicenzini E, Altieri M, Di Stani F, Lenzi D, Di Piero V. Neuroprotection and stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2000;10(suppl 4):21 - 3.
3. Venti M, Parnetti L, Silvestrelli G, Gallai V. Role of neuroprotective drugs in acute ischemic stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2000;10(suppl 4):24 - 6.
4. Lutsep HL, Clark WM. Current status of neuroprotective agents in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke. *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep* 2001;1:13 - 8.
5. Martinez-Vila E, Sieira PI. Current status and perspectives of neuroprotection in ischemic stroke treatment. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2001;11(suppl 1):60 - 70.
6. Gladstone DJ, Black SE, Hakim AM. Toward wisdom from failure: lessons from neuroprotective stroke trials and new therapeutic directions. *Stroke* 2002;33:2123 - 36.
7. Hamann GF, Okada Y, Fitridge R, del Zoppo GJ. Microvascular basal lamina antigens disappear during cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. *Stroke* 1995;26:2120 - 6.
8. Hamann GF, Okada Y, del Zoppo GJ. Hemorrhagic transformation and microvascular integrity during focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1996;16:1373 - 8.
9. Matrisian LM. Metalloproteinases and their inhibitors in matrix remodeling. *Trends Genet* 1990;6:121 - 5.

10. Murphy G, Willenbrock F, Crabbe T, O'Shea M, Ward R, Atkinson S, et al. Regulation of matrix metalloproteinase activity. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1994;732:31 - 41.
11. Baramova E, Foidart JM. Matrix metalloproteinase family. *Cell Biol Int* 1995;19:239 - 42.
12. Nagase H. Activation mechanisms of matrix metalloproteinases. *Biol Chem* 1997;378:151 - 60.
13. Birkedal - Hansen H. Proteolytic remodeling of extracellular matrix. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 1995;7:728 - 35.
14. Ahrens D, Koch AE, Pope RM, Stein - Picarella M, Niedbala MJ. Expression of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (96 - kd gelatinase B) in human rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 1996;39:1576 - 87.
15. Bellosa S, Via D, Canavesi M, Pfister P, Fumagalli R, Paoletti R et al. HMG - CoA reductase inhibitors reduce MMP - 9 secretion by macrophages. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 1998;18:1671 - 8.
16. Nakagawa T, Kubota T, Kabuto M, Sato K, Kawano H, Hayakawa T, et al. Production of matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases - 1 by human brain tumors. *J Neurosurg* 1994;81:69 - 77.
17. Anthony DC, Ferguson B, Matyzak MK, Miller KM, Esiri MM, Perry VH. Differential matrix metalloproteinase expression in cases of multiple sclerosis and stroke. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol* 1997;23:406 - 15.
18. Chandler S, Miller KM, Clements JM, Lury J, Corkill D, Anthony DC, et al. Matrix

metalloproteinases, tumor necrosis factor and multiple sclerosis: an overview. *J Neuroimmunol* 1997;72:155 - 61.

19. Friedberg MH, Glantz MJ, Klempner MS, Cole BF, Perides G. Specific matrix metalloproteinase profiles in the cerebrospinal fluid correlated with the presence of malignant astrocytomas, brain metastases, and carcinomatous meningitis. *Cancer* 1998;82:923 - 30.

20. Kolb SA, Lahrtz F, Paul R, Leppert D, Nadal D, Pfister HW, et al. Matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases in viral meningitis: upregulation of MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in cerebrospinal fluid. *J Neuroimmunol* 1998;84:143 - 50.

21. Leppert D, Ford J, Stabler G, Grygar C, Lienert C, Huber S, et al. Matrix metalloproteinase - 9 (gelatinase B) is selectively elevated in CSF during relapses and stable phases of multiple sclerosis. *Brain* 1998;121:2327 - 34.

22. Matsuura E, Umehara F, Hashiguchi T, Fujimoto N, Okada Y, Osame M. Marked increase of matrix metalloproteinase 9 in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with fungal or tuberculous meningoencephalitis. *J Neurol Sci* 2000;173:45 - 52.

23. Rosenberg GA, Navratil M, Barone F, Feuerstein G. Proteolytic cascade enzymes increase in focal cerebral ischemia in rat. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1996;16:360 - 6.

24. Clark AW, Krekoski CA, Bou SS, Chapman KR, Edwards DR. Increased gelatinase A (MMP-2) and gelatinase B (MMP-9) activities in human brain after focal ischemia. *Neurosci Lett* 1997;238:53 - 6.

25. Romanic AM, White RF, Arleth AJ, Ohlstein EH, Barone FC. Matrix metalloproteinase expression increases after cerebral focal ischemia in rats: inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase - 9 reduces infarct size. *Stroke* 1998;29:1020 - 30.
26. Heo JH, Lucero J, Abumiya T, Koziol JA, Copeland BR, del Zoppo GJ. Matrix metalloproteinases increase very early during experimental focal cerebral ischemia. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1999;19:624 - 33.
27. Gasche Y, Fujimura M, Morita - Fujimura Y, Copin JC, Kawase M, Massengale J, et al. Early appearance of activated matrix metalloproteinase - 9 after focal cerebral ischemia in mice: a possible role in blood - brain barrier dysfunction. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1999;19:1020 - 8.
28. Lapchak PA, Chapman DF, Zivin JA. Metalloproteinase inhibition reduces thrombolytic (tissue plasminogen activator) - induced hemorrhage after thromboembolic stroke. *Stroke* 2000;31:3034 - 40.
29. Sumii T, Lo EH. Involvement of matrix metalloproteinase in thrombolysis - associated hemorrhagic transformation after embolic focal ischemia in rats. *Stroke* 2002;33:831 - 6.
30. Marion DW, Penrod LE, Kelsey SF, Obrist WD, Kochanek PM, Palmer AM, et al. Treatment of traumatic brain injury with moderate hypothermia. *N Engl J Med* 1997;336:540 - 6.
31. Metz C, Holzschuh M, Bein T, Woertgen C, Frey A, Frey I, et al. Moderate hypothermia in patients with severe head injury: cerebral and extracerebral effects. *J*

Neurosurg 1996;85:533 - 41.

32. Clifton GL, Miller ER, Choi SC, Levin HS, McCauley S, Smith KR Jr, et al. Lack of effect of induction of hypothermia after acute brain injury. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344:556 - 63.

33. Busto R, Dietrich WD, Globus MY, Valdes I, Scheinberg P, Ginsberg MD. Small differences in intranscemic brain temperature critically determine the extent of ischemic neuronal injury. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1987;7:729 - 38.

34. Maier CM, Ahern K, Cheng ML, Lee JE, Yenari MA, Steinberg GK. Optimal depth and duration of mild hypothermia in a focal model of transient cerebral ischemia: effects on neurologic outcome, infarct size, apoptosis, and inflammation. *Stroke* 1998;29:2171 - 80.

35. Schwab S, Schwarz S, Spranger M, Keller E, Bertram M, Hacke W. Moderate hypothermia in the treatment of patients with severe middle cerebral artery infarction. *Stroke* 1998;29:2461 - 6.

36. Huh PW, Belayev L, Zhao W, Koch S, Busto R, Ginsberg MD. Comparative neuroprotective efficacy of prolonged moderate intranscemic and postischemic hypothermia in focal cerebral ischemia. *J Neurosurg* 2000;92:91 - 9.

37. Maier CM, Sun GH, Kunis D, Yenari MA, Steinberg GK. Delayed induction and long-term effects of mild hypothermia in a focal model of transient cerebral ischemia: neurological outcome and infarct size. *J Neurosurg* 2001;94:90 - 6.

38. Schwab S, Georgiadis D, Berrouschot J, Schellinger PD, Graffagnino C, Mayer SA.

Feasibility and safety of moderate hypothermia after massive hemispheric infarction. Stroke 2001;32:2033 - 5.

39. Yanamoto H, Nagata I, Niitsu Y, Zhang Z, Xue JH, Sakai N, et al. Prolonged mild hypothermia therapy protects the brain against permanent focal ischemia. Stroke 2001;32:232 - 9.

40. Kollmar R, Schabitz WR, Heiland S, Georgiadis D, Schellinger PD, Bardutzky J, et al. Neuroprotective effect of delayed moderate hypothermia after focal cerebral ischemia: an MRI study. Stroke 2002;33:1899 - 904.

41. Kataoka K, Yanase H. Mild hypothermia - a revived countermeasure against ischemic neuronal damages. Neurosci Res 1998;32:103 - 17.

42. Hayashi N. Brain hypothermia: pathology, pharmacology, and treatment of severe brain injury. 2nd ed. Tokyo: Springer - Verlag; 2000.

43. Longa EZ, Weinstein PR, Carlson S, Cummins R. Reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion without craniectomy in rats. Stroke 1989;20:84 - 91.

44. Wang LC, Futrell N, Wang DZ, Chen FJ, Zhai QH, Schultz LR. A reproducible model of middle cerebral infarcts, compatible with long - term survival, in aged rats. Stroke 1995;26:2087 - 90.

45. Zhang JW, Gottschall PE. Zymographic measurement of gelatinase activity in brain tissue after detergent extraction and affinity - support purification. J Neurosci Methods 1997;76:15 - 20.

46. Ginsberg MD, Busto R. Combating hyperthermia in acute stroke: a significant clinical

concern. *Stroke* 1998;29:529 - 34.

47. Karibe H, Zarow GJ, Graham SH, Weinstein PR. Mild intraischemic hypothermia reduces postischemic hyperperfusion, delayed postischemic hypoperfusion, blood - brain barrier disruption, brain edema, and neuronal damage volume after temporary focal cerebral ischemia in rats. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1994;14:620 - 7.

48. Smith SL, Hall ED. Mild pre - and posttraumatic hypothermia attenuates blood - brain barrier damage following controlled cortical impact injury in the rat. *J Neurotrauma* 1996;13:1 - 9.

49. Huang ZG, Xue D, Preston E, Karbalai H, Buchan AM. Biphasic opening of the blood - brain barrier following transient focal ischemia: effects of hypothermia. *Can J Neurol Sci* 1999;26:298 - 304.

50. Rosenberg GA, Estrada EY, Dencoff JE. Matrix metalloproteinases and TIMPs are associated with blood - brain barrier opening after reperfusion in rat brain. *Stroke* 1998;29:2189 - 95.

51. Planas AM, Sole S, Justicia C. Expression and activation of matrix metalloproteinase - 2 and - 9 in rat brain after transient focal cerebral ischemia. *Neurobiol Dis* 2001;8:834 - 46.

52. Mun - Bryce S, Rosenberg GA. Matrix metalloproteinases in cerebrovascular disease. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 1998;18:1163 - 72.

53. Gabriel C, Justicia C, Camins A, Planas AM. Activation of nuclear factor - B in the rat brain after transient focal ischemia. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* 1999;65:61 - 9.

54. Schneider A, Martin - Villalba A, Weih F, Vogel J, Wirth T, Schwaninger M. NF - B is activated and promotes cell death in focal cerebral ischemia. *Nat Med* 1999;5:554 - 9.
55. Stephenson D, Yin T, Smalstig EB, Hsu MA, Panetta J, Little S, et al. Transcription factor nuclear factor - kappa B is activated in neurons after focal cerebral ischemia. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 2000;20:592 - 603.
56. Zhao W, Richardson JS, Mombourquette MJ, Weil JA, Ijaz S, Shuaib A. Neuroprotective effects of hypothermia and U - 78517F in cerebral ischemia are due to reducing oxygen - based free radicals: an electron paramagnetic resonance study with gerbils. *J Neurosci Res* 1996;45:282 - 8.
57. Sutcliffe IT, Smith HA, Stanimirovic D, Hutchison JS. Effects of moderate hypothermia on IL - 1 - induced leukocyte rolling and adhesion in pial microcirculation of mice and on proinflammatory gene expression in human cerebral endothelial cells. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 2001;21:1310 - 9.
58. Hassoun HT, Kozar RA, Kone BC, Safi HJ, Moore FA. Intraischemic hypothermia differentially modulates oxidative stress proteins during mesenteric ischemia/reperfusion. *Surgery* 2002;132:369 - 76.
59. Kato A, Singh S, McLeish KR, Edwards MJ, Lentsch AB. Mechanisms of hypothermic protection against ischemic liver injury in mice. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol* 2002;282:G608 - 16.

= Abstract =

**Effect of brain hypothermia on ischemic injury and matrix metalloproteinase in
focal cerebral ischemia**

Kyung Yul Lee

Department of Medical Science

The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Associate Professor Ji Hoe Heo)

Stroke is the leading cause of death and leaves much physical and mental disability. The principal goal of treatment is a rapid recanalization of the occluded artery and protection of brain tissues from the ischemic injury. The brain hypothermia has been effective in reducing infarction size and has improved neurologic deficits in experimental cerebral ischemia. The protection of blood - brain barrier (BBB) disruption is one of the proposed mechanisms of brain hypothermic effect. Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) - 2 and MMP - 9, which are increased in ischemic brains, are known to be related to the destruction of the BBB by digesting extracellular matrix proteins. In this study, we investigated the effect of brain hypothermia on focal cerebral

ischemia in relation to the infarction size, the activity of MMP - 2 and MMP - 9, and BBB disruption.

Using an intraluminal nylon thread, spontaneous hypertensive rats were subjected to 2 hours of middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) and 18 hours of reperfusion. The normothermia group was maintained at 36.5 ° C during the procedure. Moderate hypothermia was induced by maintaining the temperature at 32 ° C during MCAO in the intra - ischemic hypothermia group, and for 2 hours immediately after reperfusion in the postischemic hypothermia group. Two mm - thick coronal slices of brains were stained with 2,3,5 - triphenyltetrazolium chloride solution to define the area of ischemic damage. By gelatin zymography, the activity of MMP - 2 and MMP - 9 was measured in frozen sections of ischemic and non - ischemic hemispheres. Evans blue extravasation methods were used to determine the BBB disruption.

The percent areas of infarctions were significantly reduced in the intra - ischemic hypothermia group by 55.1% compared to those in the normothermia group. Although the reduction of the percent areas was also observed in the postischemic hypothermia group (11.9% smaller than the normothermia group), it did not reach the

statistical significance. The integrated densities of MMP - 2 and MMP - 9 activities in ischemic hemispheres were significantly lower in the intra - ischemic hypothermia group than the normothermia or the postischemic hypothermia group. The size of infarctions was correlated with MMP - 2 and MMP - 9 activities. The disruption of BBB was significantly reduced in the intra - ischemic hypothermia group compared to the normothermia group.

The intra - ischemic hypothermia effectively attenuated the ischemic injury and BBB disruption in focal cerebral ischemia. Hypothermia - mediated inhibition of MMP - 2 and MMP - 9 activities might contribute to this protective effect.

Key Words : Cerebral infarction, Brain hypothermia, Matrix metalloproteinase, Blood - brain barrier