Myocardial Metabolites of Ethanol

Louis G. Lange and Burton E. Sobel
From the Cardiovascular Division, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

SUMMARY. Because of the importance of alcohol-induced heart muscle disease and the obscurity of its pathogenesis, this study was undertaken to determine whether fatty acid ethyl esters, myocardial metabolites of ethanol recently described in our laboratory to be synthesized in cell-free extracts of rabbit myocardium, accumulate in hearts of human subjects exposed to ethanol in vivo. Lipid extracts were prepared from left ventricular samples obtained at necropsy from six subjects who had been exposed to ethanol acutely or chronically. Fatty acid ethyl esters were present in each extract in concentrations ranging from 9 to 115 μM. In contrast, they were consistently absent from analogous samples obtained from hearts of abstainers (n = 5). In parallel studies in experimental animals, we found that fatty acid ethyl esters are formed not only in the heart but also in the pancreas and liver—targets of injury associated with chronic alcohol abuse. These results demonstrate the presence in human myocardium of a novel metabolite of ethanol that potentially may serve as a marker for exposure to alcohol and that could be relevant to the pathophysiology of excessive alcohol consumption leading to cardiac abnormalities. (Circ Res 52: 479-482, 1983)
Results

Identification of Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters in Human Myocardium

To determine whether fatty acid ethyl esters are formed from ethanol in vivo and whether they accumulate in human myocardium, we assayed myocardium obtained at autopsy from subjects known to have been exposed to ethanol. In all samples from each of the six hearts assayed, fatty acid ethyl esters were identified in the gas chromatogram. Ethyl esters of palmitate, stearate, oleate, linoleate, and arachidonate contributed 9, 4, 24, 41, and 19% to the total fatty acid composition of the ethyl esters with retention times being identical (±0.02 min) to those of authenticated standards of fatty acid ethyl esters. In hearts from subjects who had not been exposed to ethanol, no fatty acid ethyl esters were detectable (n = 5). The products were also analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy, and the data confirmed the assignment of the product structures as fatty acid ethyl esters. For example, the fragmentation pattern of the most abundant species (Fig. 2), assigned structure being ethyl linoleate, demonstrated the presence of a parent ion peak at 308 m/e, the molecular weight of ethyl linoleate. Peaks diagnostic for ethyl esters were also present at 263 m/e (R - C = 0+) and 88 m/e (-CH₂C—OC₂H₅).

Among the six hearts exhibiting fatty acid ethyl esters, four were from subjects who were acutely intoxicated at the time of death (Table 1). Fatty acid ethyl ester content in these hearts ranged from 13 to 92 nmol/g (17-115 μM). This observation is compatible with formation and accumulation of these metabolites in the heart with rate constants comparable to those observed in experimental animal preparations. There was no direct relationship between the blood ethanol content at the time of death and the fatty acid ethyl ester content of myocardium (Table 1). The two other subjects were chronic alcohol abusers who had no detectable blood levels of ethanol at the time of death. Both had consumed ethanol within 48 hours prior to death. Fatty acid ethyl esters were present in left ventricular samples from both, in concentrations of 7 and 23 nmol/g (9-28 μM) (Table 1). The fatty acid composition of the fatty acid ethyl ester products was somewhat different from that of the esters from hearts of subjects acutely intoxicated at the time of death. Thus, the profile exhibited ethyl esters of palmitate (22%), stearate (3%), oleate (48%), linoleate (8%), and arachidonate (17%). These results indicate that fatty acid ethyl esters formed from ethanol persist in the

<p>| Table 1 |
| Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters in Human Myocardium |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAEE</th>
<th>nmol/g</th>
<th>μM</th>
<th>Blood [ETOH] (mg/100 ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importantly, fragmentation patterns of the remaining peaks in the gas chromatogram all included prominent mass fragments at 88 m/e, which confirms that all structures are carboxylic acid ethyl esters.

Among the six hearts exhibiting fatty acid ethyl esters, four were from subjects who were acutely intoxicated at the time of death (Table 1). Fatty acid ethyl ester content in these hearts ranged from 13 to 92 nmol/g (17-115 μM). This observation is compatible with formation and accumulation of these metabolites in the heart with rate constants comparable to those observed in experimental animal preparations. There was no direct relationship between the blood ethanol content at the time of death and the fatty acid ethyl ester content of myocardium (Table 1). The two other subjects were chronic alcohol abusers who had no detectable blood levels of ethanol at the time of death. Both had consumed ethanol within 48 hours prior to death. Fatty acid ethyl esters were present in left ventricular samples from both, in concentrations of 7 and 23 nmol/g (9-28 μM) (Table 1). The fatty acid composition of the fatty acid ethyl ester products was somewhat different from that of the esters from hearts of subjects acutely intoxicated at the time of death. Thus, the profile exhibited ethyl esters of palmitate (22%), stearate (3%), oleate (48%), linoleate (8%), and arachidonate (17%). These results indicate that fatty acid ethyl esters formed from ethanol persist in the
hearts of human subjects after ethanol has been fully cleared from the blood.

### Organ Specificity of Fatty Acid Ethyl Ester Accumulation in Experimental Animals

Since ethanol abuse is associated with damage to multiple organs, we assessed the synthesis of fatty acid ethyl esters in selected organs from experimental animals. $^{14}$C-Labeled ethanol, 42 mM, was incubated with homogenates, 10% (wt/vol), of rabbit pancreas, heart, aorta, liver, adipose tissue, brain, thigh muscle, or with whole blood for 60 minutes at 37°C in 50 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Lipids were isolated by acetone extraction and thin-layer chromatography. Synthesis of fatty acid ethyl esters was demonstrable in homogenates of pancreas, aorta, heart, liver, and adipose tissue at rates of 56, 42, 23, and 22 nmol of product/g wet weight of tissue (Table 2). In contrast, brain, skeletal muscle, and blood exhibited only low rates of synthesis of fatty acid ethyl esters (4, 2, and 2 nmol/g, respectively). Thus, fatty acid ethyl ester synthetic capacity is greater in heart than in skeletal muscle, is prominent in homogenates of several organs known to be adversely affected by alcohol abuse, and occurs in several locations available for biopsy.

### Discussion

Results of this study demonstrate for the first time that specific metabolites of ethanol accumulate in human hearts after exposure to alcohol in vivo. Structural identification of the isolated lipids seems secure, with comigration of these products in both thin-layer- and gas chromatographic systems with respect to fatty acid ethyl esters standards and a high-resolution gas chromatographic system with respect to fatty acyl CoA esters (Polokoff and Bell, 1978), and their accumulation in the heart may contribute to the evolution of alcohol-induced heart muscle disease.

The concentrations of fatty acid ethyl esters found in hearts of patients acutely intoxicated at the time of death bear no direct relationship to simultaneously prevailing blood ethanol concentrations. Many variables, such as the magnitude of integrated exposure to ethanol over time, postmortem changes, the biological half-lives of ethanol and fatty acid ethyl esters, the availability of fatty acid for esterification, and activities of enzyme(s) responsible for formation of the ethyl esters, among others, may be determinants of the amounts of fatty acid ethyl esters present in the heart at a particular interval after exposure to ethanol. The concentrations of fatty acid ethyl esters observed appear to be sufficient to alter cardiac intracellular lipid metabolism based on results obtained with homogenates. For example, $30 \mu M$ concentrations of ethyl esters are sufficient to produce 50% inhibition of fatty acyl CoA-cholesterol O-acyl transferase catalyzed esterification of cholesterol (Lange, 1982). Furthermore, $100 \mu M$ fatty acid ethyl ester produces 50% inhibition of rabbit ventricle triglyceride lipase (Mogelson and Lange, 1982).

The identification of concentrations of fatty acid ethyl esters as high as $28 \mu M$ in the hearts of subjects without detectable blood levels of ethanol at the time of death suggest that the half-life of these lipid products in vivo is relatively long. Possible postmortem artifacts would lead to underestimations of the amount of fatty acid ethyl ester actually present, since no ethanol was present in the samples that might induce simple chemical esterification, and since lipases in the tissue may have cleaved fatty acid ethyl esters present initially. The differences in fatty acid composition between fatty acid ethyl esters found in the hearts of acutely intoxicated subjects compared with those in the hearts of chronic alcohol abusers may reflect differences in the biological half-lives of the individual fatty acid ethyl esters or other not-yet-defined factors. In concert, the results suggest that people who drink regularly and heavily and who maintain high blood alcohol concentrations for prolonged intervals are likely to eviscerate fatty acid ethyl esters in the myocardium for persistent intervals. In such circumstances, effects of these products of ethanol metabolism on intracellular neutral lipid metabolism may be considerable (vide supra).

Additionally, the importance of these metabolites may lie in their use as a marker for recent exposure to ethanol much as glycosylated proteins have been used in assessment of the severity of diabetes mellitus. First, their half-life in vivo is longer than that of ethanol. Second, unlike some ruminants or yeast, there is no endogenous metabolic pathway for production, in humans, of two-carbon alcohol yet described and, hence, ethyl esters of fatty acids would not appear to be formed unless there has been exposure to ethanol exogenously. Third, although endocardial biopsy is not to be considered a routine clinical test, biopsy of adipose tissue is simple and safe even in an alcoholic population. Thus, fatty acid ethyl esters accumulate in homogenates of rabbit organs (10%, wt/vol) in 50 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, were incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C with $[^{14}C]$- ethanol, 42 mM. Fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEE) that had accumulated were extracted and quantified as described in Methods.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>FAEE (nmol/g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aorta</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adipose tissue</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeletal muscle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homogenates of rabbit organs (10%, wt/vol) in 50 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, were incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C with $[^{14}C]$- ethanol, 42 mM. Fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEE) that had accumulated were extracted and quantified as described in Methods.
esters assayed in adipose tissue may be suitable as a marker for objective assessment of recent alcohol exposure and could represent a step toward diagnosing alcohol-induced end organ damage by inclusive rather than by exclusive criteria. Further studies examining the correlation of fatty acid ethyl esters concentrations with length and duration of alcohol exposure are in progress.

Results of this study document the first identification of specific products of ethanol metabolism, fatty acid ethyl esters, in hearts from subjects exposed to ethanol, and add to the evidence that myocardium can directly metabolize alcohol (Lange et al., 1981; Lange, 1982). The significance of these findings lies in the fact that fatty acid ethyl esters occur in concentrations sufficiently high and persist for intervals sufficiently long to potentially influence myocardial neutral lipid metabolism appreciably. Thus, these metabolites may contribute to biochemical alterations involved in the pathogenesis of alcohol-induced heart muscle disease or could serve as a marker for recent exposure to ethanol; subsequent studies will have to evaluate these possibilities.

Supported by National Institutes of Health Grant R01-HL 30152.
Address for reprints: Louis G. Lange, M.D., Ph.D., Cardiovascular Division, Washington University, School of Medicine, 660 South Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.
Received November 11, 1982; accepted for publication February 18, 1983.

References


INDEX TERMS: Myocardial ethanol metabolism • Fatty acid ethyl esters • Alcohol-induced heart muscle disease
Myocardial metabolites of ethanol.
L G Lange and B E Sobel

Circ Res. 1983;52:479-482
doi: 10.1161/01.RES.52.4.479

Circulation Research is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 1983 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0009-7330. Online ISSN: 1524-4571

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://circres.ahajournals.org/content/52/4/479

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Circulation Research can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Circulation Research is online at:
http://circres.ahajournals.org/subscriptions/