Differential Accumulation of Diacyl and Plasmalogenic Diglycerides During Myocardial Ischemia

David A. Ford and Richard W. Gross

The recent discovery of neutral active choline and ethanolamine glycerophospholipid specific phospholipase C in myocardium (Wolf RA, Gross RW. J Biol Chem 1985;260:7295) has demonstrated a novel catabolic pathway that potentially contributes to the accumulation of amphiphilic metabolites during myocardial ischemia. To assess the potential importance of this pathway, we quantified the temporal course of alterations in myocardial 1-0-alk-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol (AAG) and 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol (DAG) content during control and ischemic intervals in an isolated perfused Langendorf model. AAG accumulated over fivefold to 8.70 and 18.27 nmol/g dry in 20- and 60-minute ischemic rabbit hearts, respectively (p<0.02). The only AAG molecular species that was detected in substantial amounts in control or ischemic rabbit hearts was 1-0-hexadec-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol. Since this molecular species is enriched in plasmenylcholine these findings suggest that AAG production is likely mediated by phospholipase C-catalyzed hydrolysis of plasmenylcholine. In contrast to ischemia-induced AAG accumulation, DAG content decreased during both control and globally ischemic perfusion intervals. In summary, these findings demonstrate that AAG, in contrast to DAG, accumulates during myocardial ischemia indicating that at least some metabolites of plasmalogen and diacyl phospholipids accumulate at differential rates during myocardial ischemia. (Circulation Research 1989;64:173-177)

During the last decade many studies have demonstrated profound alterations in phospholipid metabolism during myocardial ischemia and have implicated these alterations as important biochemical determinants of electrophysiologic dysfunction and myocytic cell death.1-4 Recently, plasmalogen molecular species have been identified as the predominant phospholipid constituents of canine myocardial sarcolemma and sarcoplasmic reticulum.6 Despite the numerous studies on alterations in myocardial phospholipid metabolism during myocardial ischemia, changes in the catabolism of the predominant phospholipid class of sarcolemma and sarcoplasmic reticulum (i.e., plasmenylcholine and plasmenylethanolamine) during ischemia have been virtually ignored.

We have identified a novel phospholipase C in myocardium which hydrolyzes ethanolamine and choline glycerophospholipids including plasmalogen molecular species.7 Subsequently, a variety of groups have demonstrated accumulation of 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol (DAG) in liver, brain, and MDCK cells during agonist stimulation which was comprised predominantly of 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl molecular species, implicating the importance of phospholipase C-mediated hydrolysis of phosphatidylcholine in signal transduction processes.8-10 Accordingly, the present study was performed to assess the accumulation of 1-0-alk-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol (AAG) during myocardial ischemia which reflects, at least in part, hydrolysis of plasmenylcholine and plasmenylethanolamine, which are highly enriched in the sarcolemmal and sarcoplasmic reticular compartments. The results demonstrate substantial increases in AAG content during global ischemia in Langendorf perfused rabbit hearts while DAG content decreased monotonically during this interval.

Materials and Methods

Langendorf Perfusion of Rabbit Myocardium

Rabbits were anesthetized under diethylether and hearts were excised and perfused retrograde with...
modified Krebs-Henseleit buffer. The perfusate was equilibrated with 95% O2-5% CO2, the perfusion pressure was held constant at 60 mm Hg (average coronary flow of 25 ml/min) and hearts were paced at 180 beats/min. After an initial 10-minute perfusion period, hearts were either perfused for an additional 5, 20, or 60 minutes (control) or perfusion was terminated (zero-flow ischemia) while the hearts remained paced in a heating chamber for 5, 20, or 60 minutes. At the end of each interval, the hearts were immediately freeze-clamped at liquid nitrogen temperature and myocardial wafers were pulverized into a fine powder with a stainless steel mortar and pestle. A 300–500 mg sample was taken for wet versus dry weight determination while the remainder of the sample was weighed prior to lipid extraction by the method of Bligh and Dyer. Appropriate internal standards were added during lipid extraction and myocardial lipids were quantified by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or capillary gas chromatography by comparisons with internal standards (1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol, 1,2-diaraachidoyl-sn-glycerol, and arachidic acid).

Myocardial Lipid Analysis

Lipid constituents in the chloroform phase after Bligh and Dyer extraction were separated into neutral and polar lipid classes by silicic acid chromatography. The 1-0-Alkyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol and AAG were purified by thin layer chromatography (TLC) with silica gel G as stationary phase and a mobile phase comprised of petroleum ether/diethylether/acetic acid (70/30/1) and were quantitated by reverse phase HPLC by comparisons with internal standards (1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol, 1,2-diaraachidoyl-sn-glycerol, and arachidic acid). The internal standard for fatty acid analysis, arachidic acid, was purchased from Nu Chek Prep (Elysian, Minnesota). However, the other internal standards utilized for AAG and DAG quantification, 1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol and 1,2-diaraachidoyl-sn-glycerol, were not commercially available. The synthesis of 1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol utilized dimethylaminopyridine catalyzed acylation of 1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-sn-glycerol (Foxboro Company, North Haven, Connecticut) by oleoyl chloride (Nu Chek Prep) with subsequent sn-3 specific deacylation of 1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2,3-dioleoyl-sn-glycerol catalyzed by *Rhizopus arrhizus* triglyceride lipase. Straight phase HPLC (as described above) was employed to purify 1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol (retention time, 6.5 min) and 1,2-diaraachidoyl-sn-glycerol (retention time, 10.0 min) from the mixed isomers of diaraachidin commercially available from Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Missouri.

Results

**Altered Myocardial Diglyceride Content During Global Ischemia**

To delineate the effects of myocardial ischemia on the accumulation of myocardial neutral lipids potentially mediated by choline and ethanolamine glycerophospholipid specific phospholipase C, isolated Langendorf perfused rabbit hearts were rendered ischemic by cross-clamping the aortic inflow canula. Individual molecular species of AAG in control and ischemic hearts were quantified utilizing an internal standard (1-0-eicosodec-9'-enyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol) by reverse phase HPLC as described in "Materials and Methods." Increases in the sixteen carbon vinyl ether molecular species of AAG, 1-0-hexadec-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol, were noted as rapidly as 5 minutes after ischemia (the first time point observed) and were maintained throughout the 60-minute experimental interval (Figure 1). In the 5-, 20-, and 60-minute zero-flow hearts, there were 28% (NS), 66% (p<0.01), and 84% (p<0.02) increases in 1-0-hexadec-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol in comparisons with controls. It is important to note that the levels of AAG in hearts subjected to 60 minutes of global ischemia contained over five times the mass present in either control or ischemic hearts after 5 minutes. No alterations between control and ischemic hearts in 1-0-hexadecyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol content were noted. Other molecular species of AAG (e.g. 1-0-octadec-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol) were not detectable in substantial amounts in control or ischemic hearts.

A statistically significant time-dependent decrease in myocardial DAG content occurred during the perfusion interval in both control and ischemic hearts (Figure 2). Analysis of individual molecular species of DAG demonstrated that in both control-perfused and zero-flow ischemic hearts the predominant aliphatic constituents were palmitic, linoleic,
oleic, and stearic acids (Table 1). Since these fatty acid constituents are present in similar amounts in phosphatidylcholine but not phosphatidylinositol, these results suggest that the majority of DAG which is present during control or ischemic conditions originates from phospholipase C-mediated hydrolysis of phosphatidylcholine.3,5,6

To assess the temporal course of alterations in myocardial lipid metabolism during ischemia in this model, the accumulation of individual molecular species of fatty acid was quantitated. Since arachidonic acid is localized predominantly in endogenous phospholipid storage depots, accumulation of free arachidonic acid has gained widespread acceptance as a marker of accelerated myocardial phospholipid catabolism.14 During 20 minutes of myocardial ischemia a 16% increase in free fatty acid was present in comparison to control-perfused hearts (Table 2). After 60 minutes of global ischemia, a 315% increase in fatty acid content was manifest (p<0.005) (Table 2). This increase included a 15-fold increase in free arachidonic acid content while smaller fractional increases in other free fatty acids were also manifest. These results are qualitatively similar to both the mass of free fatty acids and the fractional increases in individual free fatty acids that others have previously demonstrated.14

Discussion

The present study documents the accumulation of a plasmalogen catabolite that increases over fivefold during 1 hour of myocardial ischemia. The data indicates that AAG increases and DAG decreases in both control and ischemic Langendorf perfused hearts which likely reflects the compromised biochemical integrity of buffer perfused hearts and underscores the lability of the AAG and DAG pools to pathophysiologic perturbations. Although unequivocal assignment of the molecular class responsible for the generation of 1-0-hexadec-1'-enyl-2-

FIGURE 1. Time Course of 1-0-Alk-1'-enyl-2-Acyl-sn-Glycerol Accumulation in Perfused and Ischemic Rabbit Myocardium. Rabbit hearts were either perfused (•) or rendered ischemic (O) for the times indicated. Rabbit myocardial 1-0-alk-1'-enyl-2-acyl-sn-glycerol was quantitated as described in "Materials and Methods." Values represent the mean±SEM for six determinations. *p<0.02 for comparisons between perfused and zero-flow ischemic hearts at each indicated time point.

FIGURE 2. Time Course of 1,2-Diacyl-sn-Glycerol Loss in Perfused and Ischemic Rabbit Myocardium. Rabbit hearts were either perfused (•) or rendered ischemic (O) for the times indicated. Rabbit myocardial 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol was quantitated as described in "Materials and Methods." Values represent the mean±SEM for 5 determinations. *p<0.05 and **p<0.001, respectively, for comparisons between perfused and zero-flow ischemic hearts at each indicated time point.
acetyl-sn-glycerol cannot be determined from the present study consideration of the individual molecular species containing vinyl ether linkages in myocardium suggests that plasmalogen is the likely precursor for the majority of AAG which accumulates during the ischemic interval. Since plasmalogen contains the overwhelming majority of molecular species with 16 carbon vinyl ethers at the sn-1 position the simplest, but not the only, explanation for the observed experimental data is that phospholipase C-catalyzed hydrolysis of plasmalogen is activated during myocardial ischemia resulting in the accumulation of AAG with 16 carbon aliphatic constituents at the sn-1 carbon.

It is important to note the discordance between the accumulation of diglyceride molecular species with vinyl ether linkages at the sn-1 position in comparison to the decline of DAG during both control and ischemic perfusion intervals. Prior studies have demonstrated that diglycerides are metabolized by the ordered sequential actions of diglyceride lipases that first cleave the sn-1 linked ester and subsequently cleave the sn-2 linked ester from the glycerol backbone. Since AAG is not susceptible to hydrolysis by conventional esterolytic lipases, we suspect that one factor contributing to the accumulation of AAG molecular species during ischemia is that they are metabolized less rapidly than their DAG counterparts. The possibility that these two diglyceride subclasses are phosphorylated at differential rates cannot be excluded but is difficult to assess, since phosphatidic acid extraction from tissues requires utilization of acidified extraction media, which results in hydrolysis of the vinyl ether bond.

It is instructive to compare the present results with those obtained by Chien et al in a previous study examining alterations in myocardial DAG content in an in vivo canine model. Chien and coworkers also demonstrated substantial decreases as a function of time in DAG from both normal and ischemic myocardium that was comprised of similar molecular species as the DAG described herein. However, since myocardial choline and ethanolamine glycerophospholipid specific phospholipase C had not been discovered at the time that study was performed, and because of the considerable technical obstacles in the measurement of AAG mass, Chien et al did not quantify AAG mass as a marker of plasmalogen catabolism.

In summary, the present results demonstrate that AAG accumulates over fivefold during myocardial ischemia in an isolated perfused Langendorf model. Examination of the molecular species that are produced suggests that AAG accumulation results from phospholipase C-mediated hydrolysis of plasmalogen. The results also suggest that the majority of DAG present in myocardium during control and ischemic conditions does not originate from phospholipase C catalyzed hydrolysis of phosphatidylinositol. The biological significance of AAG accumulation during myocardial ischemia, either as a potential activator of specific isoforms of myocardial protein kinase C or as a modulator of sarcolemmal molecular dynamics during ischemia, remains to be elucidated.

References

### Table 1. 1,2-Diacyl-sn-Glycerol Content in Control and Ischemic Rabbit Myocardium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n 16:0</th>
<th>18:0</th>
<th>18:1</th>
<th>18:2</th>
<th>20:4</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>5-minute control</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.43±0.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-minute ischemic</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.77±0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-minute control</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.09±0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-minute ischemic</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.53±0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-minute control</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.47±0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-minute ischemic</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.05±0.04</td>
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</table>

1,2-Diacyl-sn-glycerol content was analyzed from perfused (control) and zero-flow (ischemic) rabbit hearts as described in "Materials and Methods." Each value represents the mean of five determinations ±SEM. Total values of 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol are given in micromoles per gram dry weight and values for individual fatty acid moieties are expressed as percentages of the total fatty acid in 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycerol.

### Table 2. Fatty Acid Content in Control and Ischemic Rabbit Myocardium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>16:0</th>
<th>18:0</th>
<th>18:1</th>
<th>18:2</th>
<th>20:4</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>88±19</td>
<td>28±11</td>
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<td>35±6</td>
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<td>20-minute ischemic</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>83±11</td>
<td>20±8</td>
<td>40±6</td>
<td>40±4</td>
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<td>190±20</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-minute ischemic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>213±27*</td>
<td>93±13*</td>
<td>118±17*</td>
<td>148±20*</td>
<td>29±8*</td>
<td>600±70*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatty acid content was analyzed from perfused (control) and zero-flow (ischemic) rabbit hearts as described in "Materials and Methods." Each value represents the mean of a determinations ±SEM and is given in nanomoles per gram dry weight. *p<0.005 for comparisons between control and ischemic hearts at 60 minutes.

**KEY WORDS** • myocardial ischemia • diglycerides • plasmalogens
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