

DL 07.MAI 2001*194089

Rui Miguel Vaz de Abreu

**EFEITOS DO CARVEDILOL E DO SEU METABOLITO BM-910228
NA PEROXIDAÇÃO LIPÍDICA E NA BIOENERGÉTICA
MITOCONDRIAL**



Universidade de Coimbra

2000

**Tese apresentada à Faculdade de Ciências e
Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra
para a obtenção do Grau de Mestre em
Biologia Celular**

ÍNDICE GERAL

Abreviaturas.....viii

Sumário.....ix

Capítulo 1 – Introdução

<i>1.1. Carvedilol, estrutura e metabolismo – o BM-910228 é um metabolito do carvedilol.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>1.2. O carvedilol é um poderoso anti-hipertensivo.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>1.3. O carvedilol na protecção das doenças coronárias.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1.4. Poder cardioprotector do carvedilol.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>1.5. O carvedilol inibe a peroxidação lipídica.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>1.6. Peroxidação lipídica.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>1.7. Estudo da peroxidação lipídica em mitocôndrias de fígado de rato.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>1.7. A mitocôndria.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>1.8. Funções alternativas da mitocôndria para além da síntese de ATP.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>1.8.1. Regulação mitocondrial da homeostase do Ca²⁺ intracelular.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>1.8.2. Produção de espécies reactivas de oxigénio.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>1.8.3. Accionamento da morte celular.....</i>	<i>27</i>

Capítulo 2 - Materiais e Métodos

<i>2.1. Isolamento de mitocôndrias de fígado de rato.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>2.2. Determinação da concentração de proteína da fracção mitocondrial - método do biureto.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>2.3.1 Determinação do potencial eléctrico transmembranar da mitocôndria ($\Delta\psi$).....</i>	<i>31</i>

2.3.2. Determinação do $\Delta\psi$ após energização e durante o ciclo fosforilativo.....	32
2.4.1. Determinação da actividade respiratória das mitocôndrias.....	33
2.4.2. Estudo da acção dos fármacos na actividade respiratória das mitocôndria durante um ciclo fosforilativo.....	33
2.5. Avaliação da peroxidação lipídica membranar.....	35
2.5.1. Estudo da acção dos compostos estudados na destruição do potencial membranar por adição de ADP/Fe^{2+}	35
2.5.2. Estudo da acção dos fármacos no consumo de oxigénio associado à peroxidação lipídica induzida por adição de ADP/Fe^{2+}	35
2.5.3. Estudo do efeito dos fármacos na peroxidação lipídica avaliada por determinação de TBARS.....	35
2.6. Medição simultânea da velocidade respiratória, do $\Delta\Psi$ e da velocidade fosforilativa (ANÁLISE TOP-DOWN).....	36
2.7. Estudo do efeito do pH no decréscimo de $\Delta\Psi$ por carvedilol.....	38
2.8. Estudo do efeito do carvedilol na permeabilidade transitória mitocondrial.....	39

Capítulo 3 - Efeito do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na peroxidação lipídica iniciada por ADP/Fe^{2+} em mitocôndrias de fígado de rato

3.1. Efeito do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na peroxidação lipídica iniciada por ADP/Fe^{2+} em mitocôndrias isoladas de fígado de rato.....	42
3.1.1. Monitorização do consumo de oxigénio.....	42
3.1.2. Monitorização da produção de TBARS.....	46
3.1.3. Monitorização do potencial eléctrico transmembranar ($\Delta\psi$).....	47
3.2. Efeito do carvedilol na permeabilidade transitória mitocondrial (PTM).....	49
3.3. Discussão.....	51

Capítulo 4 - Estudo dos efeitos do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na bioenergética mitocondrial

<i>4.1. Efeito do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na respiração mitocondrial e no $\Delta\psi$.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>4.2. Análise “Top-down” da resposta cinética do “leak a protões”, “oxidação do substrato” e “sistema fosforilativo”</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>4.2.1. Efeito do carvedilol no “leak” a protões.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>4.2.2. Efeito do carvedilol no sistema produtor de Δp.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>4.2.3. Efeito do carvedilol no sistema fosforilativo.....</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>4.3. Discussão.....</i>	<i>66</i>
Referências.....	69

SUMÁRIO

Tanto o carvedilol como o seu metabolito, o BM-910228, inibem a peroxidação lipídica mitocondrial induzida por adição de ADP/Fe²⁺ em mitocôndrias isoladas de fígado de rato. Os valores de IC₅₀ desta inibição, obtidos através da monitorização do consumo de oxigénio, foram de 10.7 µM para o carvedilol e de 0.33 µM para o BM-910228. Tanto o carvedilol como o BM-910228 inibem completamente a peroxidação lipídica para concentrações de 40 e 1 µM, respectivamente. O estudo da inibição de peroxidação lipídica foi efectuado utilizando 3 metodologias diferentes: monitorização do consumo de oxigénio, monitorização do potencial eléctrico transmembranar ($\Delta\psi$) e produção do malonildialdeído. Os resultados obtidos pelos diferentes métodos confirmaram o poder antioxidante do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na mesma gama de concentrações.

Este efeito protector estará relacionado com a actividade de “scavenger” de radicais referenciada anteriormente para o carvedilol. No entanto outras hipóteses são levantadas. Quer o carvedilol quer o BM-910228 poderão agir formando uma barreira estérica ao complexo de iniciação. O carvedilol também poderá promover a inibição da peroxidação lipídica através da diminuição da produção de radicais livres como resultado do seu efeito depressor do $\Delta\psi$ mitocondrial.

Na sequência do efeito do carvedilol na diminuição do $\Delta\psi$ estudámos a acção do carvedilol e do BM-910228 na bioenergética mitocondrial. O carvedilol promove a diminuição do $\Delta\psi$ mas, para as concentrações em que inibiu completamente a peroxidação lipídica, não afectou significativamente o funcionamento das mitocôndrias de fígado de rato.

Neste trabalho foi possível identificar dois efeitos diferentes do carvedilol no funcionamento mitocondrial: um efeito na cadeia transportadora de electrões e um outro efeito no “leak” membranar a protões. Por outro lado, o carvedilol não afectou o normal funcionamento do sistema fosforilativo mitocondrial, ou seja, não afectou a ATPsintase e os transportadores de nucleótidos e de fosfato inorgânico.

Estudámos também o efeito do BM-910228 na bioenergética mitocondrial para concentrações inibitórias da peroxidação lipídica. Verificou-se que o BM-910228 não promove efeitos significativos no funcionamento das mitocôndrias. Estes resultados

revelam que o BM-910228 poderá contribuir significativamente para os efeitos terapêuticos conhecidos do carvedilol.

Referências

1. Feuerstein GZ, Poste G, Ruffolo Jr. RR. Carvedilol update III: Rationale for use in congestive heart failure. *Drugs of Today*. 1995;31:307-326.
2. Louis WJ, McNeil JJ, Workman BS, Drummer OH, Conway EL. A pharmacokinetic study of carvedilol (BM 14.190) in elderly subjects: preliminary report. *J Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1987;10 Suppl 11:S89-S93
3. Neugebauer G, Neubert P. Metabolism of carvedilol in man. *Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokin* 1991;16:257-260.
4. Yue TL, Cheng H.Y., Lysko P.G., et al. Carvedilol, a new vasodilator and beta adreneceptor antagonist, is a antioxidant and a free radical scavenger. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1992;263:92-98.
5. Ruffolo Jr., R. R., Boyle D.A., Brooks D.P., Feuerstein G.Z., Venuti R.P., Lukas M.A., and Poste G. Carvedilol: a novel cardiovascular drug with multiple actions. *Cardiovascular Drug Reviews* 10(2), 127-157. 1992
6. Dunn, C. J., Lea, A. P., and Wagstaff, A. J. Carvedilol. A reappraisal of its pharmacological properties and therapeutic use in cardiovascular disorders. *Adis Drug Evaluation*. 54(1), 161-185. 1997.
7. Lund-Johansen P, Omvik P., Nordrehaug J.E., White W. Carvedilol in hypertension: effects of Hemodynamics and 24-hour blood pressure. *Journal of Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1992;9 (Suppl. 1):S27-S34
8. Moser M. Clinical experience with carvedilol. *Journal of Human Hypertension*. 1993;7 (Suppl. 1):S16-S20
9. Rittinghausen R. Response rate with respect to the blood pressure-lowering effect of the vasodilating and beta-blocking agent carvedilol. *Drugs*. 1988;36 (Suppl. 6):92-101.
10. Wendt T, van der Does R., Schrader R., Landgraf H., Kober G. Acute hemodynamics effects of the vasodilating and beta-blocking agent carvedilol in comparison to propranolol. *Journal of Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1987;10 (Suppl. 11):S147-S150
11. Sponer G, Bartsch W., Strein K., Muller-Beckman B., Bohm E. Pharmacological profile of carvedilol as a beta-blocking agent with vasodilating and hypotensive properties. *Journal of Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1987;9:317-327.
12. Yue TY, Mckenna P.J., Lysko P.G., et al. SB 211475, a metabolite of carvedilol, a novel antihypertensive agent, is a potent antioxidant. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1994;251:237-243.
13. Packer M, Bristow M.R., Cohn J.M., et al. The effect of carvedilol on morbidity and mortality in patients with chronic heart failure. *Circulation*. 1996;21:1349-1355.
14. Dasgupta P, Lahiri A. Can intravenous beta blockade predict long-term haemodynamic benefit in chronic congestive heart failure secondary to ischaemic heart disease? A comparison between intravenous and oral carvedilol. *Journal of Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1992;19 (Suppl. 1):S62-S67

15. Ruffolo Jr., R. R., Boyle D.A., Brooks D.P., Feuerstein G.Z., Venuti R.P., Lukas M.A., and Poste G. Carvedilol: a novel cardiovascular drug with multiple actions. *Cardiovascular Drug Reviews* 10(2), 127-157. 1992.
16. Hauf-Zachariou U, Pfarr E, van der Does R. Carvedilol in comparison and in combination with isosorbide dinitrate sustained release in patients with chronic stable effort-induced angina pectoris. *Clinical Drugs Investigation*. 1997;14:465-473.
17. Hamburger SA, Barone FC, Feuerstein GZ, Ruffolo RRJ. Carvedilol (Kredex) reduces infarct size in a canine model of acute myocardial infarction. *Pharmacology*. 1991;43:113-120.
18. Feuerstein GZ, Yue TL, Cheng HY, Ruffolo RRJ. Myocardial protection by the novel vasodilating beta-blocker, carvedilol: potential relevance of anti-oxidant activity. *J Hypertens Suppl*. 1993;11:S41-S48
19. Ohlstein EH, Douglas SA, Sung CP, et al. Carvedilol, a cardiovascular drug, prevents vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, migration, and neointimal formation following vascular injury. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 1993;90:6189-6193.
20. Sung CP, Arleth AJ, Eichman C, Truneh A, Ohlstein EH. Carvedilol, a multiple-action neurohumoral antagonist, inhibits mitogen-activated protein kinase and cell cycle progression in vascular smooth muscle cells. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1997;283:910-917.
21. Ruffolo Jr. RR, Boyle D.A., Venuti R.P., et al. Carvedilol (Kredex): A novel multiple action cardiovascular agent. *Drugs of Today*. 1991;27:465-492.
22. Burris JF. Betablockers, dyslipidemia and coronary heart disease. *Arch Intern Med*. 1993;153:2085-2092.
23. Ma XL, Yue T.L., Lopez B.L., Barone FC, Christopher T.A., Feuerstein G.Z. Carvedilol, a new beta adrenoceptor blocker and free radical scavenger, attenuates myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury in hypercholesterolemic rabbits. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1996;277:128-136.
24. Brunvand H, Grong K. Carvedilol retards sudden loss of contraction during early regional myocardial ischemia in feline hearts. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1997;282:363-368.
25. Feuerstein GZ, Hamburger S.A., Smith III E.F., Bril A., Ruffolo Jr.R.R. Myocardial protection with carvedilol. *Journal of Cardiovas Pharmacol*. 1992;19 (Suppl. D):S138-S141
26. Yue TL, Cheng H.Y., Lysko P.G., et al. Carvedilol, a new vasodilator and beta adrenoceptor antagonist, is a antioxidant and a free radical scavenger. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1992;263:92-98.
27. Coetzee WA, Owen P, Dennis SC. Reperfusion damage: Free radicals delayed membrane changes rather than early ventricular arrhythmias. *Cardiovascular Res*. 1990;24:156-164.
28. Downey JM. Free radicals and their involvement during long-term myocardial ischemia and reperfusion. *Annu Rev Physiol*. 1990;52:487-504.
29. McPhillips JJ, Schwemer GT, Scott DI, Zinny M, Patterson D. Effects of carvedilol on blood pressure in patients with mild to moderate hypertension. A dose response study. *Drugs*. 1988;36 Suppl 6:82-91.
30. Kramer JH, Weglicki WB. A hydroxylated analog of the beta-adrenoceptor antagonist, carvedilol, affords exceptional antioxidant protection to postischemic rat hearts. *Free Radicals Biology & Medicine*. 1996;21:813-825.

31. Maggi E, Marchesi E, Covini D, Negro C, Perani G, Bellomo G. Protective effects of carvedilol, a vasodilating beta-adrenoceptor blocker, against in vivo low density lipoprotein oxidation in essential hypertension. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol.* 1996;27:532-538.
32. Yue TL, Mckenna PJ, Lysko PG, Ruffolo RRJ, Feuerstein GZ. Carvedilol, a new antihypertensive prevents oxidation of human low density lipoprotein by macrophages and copper. *Atherosclerosis.* 1992;
33. Yue TL, Wang X, Gu JL, Ruffolo RRJ, Feuerstein GZ. Carvedilol prevents low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-enhanced monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells by inhibition of LDL oxidation. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1995;294:585-591.
34. Yue TL, Mckenna PJ, Ruffolo RRJ, Feuerstein G. Carvedilol, a new beta-adrenoceptor antagonist and vasodilator antihypertensive drug, inhibits superoxide release from human neutrophils. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1992;214:277-280.
35. Ruffolo RRJ, Feuerstein GZ. Carvedilol: preclinical profile and mechanisms of action in preventing the progression of congestive heart failure. *Eur Heart J.* 1998;19 Suppl B:B19-B24
36. Yue TLW, Gu J-L, Ruffolo RRAFGZ. Carvedilol, a new vasodilating *beta*-Adrenoceptor blocker, inhibits oxidation of low-density lipoproteins by vascular smooth muscle cells and prevents leukocyte adhesion to smooth muscle cells. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1995;273:1442-1449.
37. Searle, A. J. F., Cee C., and Wilson, R. L. Ellipticines and carbazoles as antioxidants. *Oxygen Radicals in Chemistry and Biology*, 378. 1984. Walter De Gruyter and Co., Berlin.
38. Feuerstein R, Yue TL. A potent antioxidant, SB209995, inhibits oxygen-radical-mediated lipid peroxidation and cytotoxicity. *Pharmacology.* 1994;48:385-391.
39. Yue T.L., Feuerstein G.Z. Carvedilol a new vasodilator and beta-adrenoceptor antagonist, inhibits oxygen-radical-mediated lipid peroxidation in swine ventricular membranes. *Pharmacol Commun.* 1992;1:27-35.
40. Christopher TA, Lopez B.L., Feuerstein G.Z., Ruffolo Jr.R.R., Ma X.L. Carvedilol, a new beta-adrenoceptor blocker, vasodilator and free-radical scavenger, exerts an anti-shock and endothelial protective effect in rat splanchnic ischemia and reperfusion. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1995;273:64-71.
41. Pryor WA. Free radical biology: xenobiotics, cancer, and aging. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 1982;393:1-22.
42. Boobis AR, Fawthrop DJ, Davies DS. Mechanisms of cell death. *Trends Pharmacol Sci.* 1989;10:275-280.
43. Fu S, Davies MJ, Dean RT. Molecular aspects of free radical damage to proteins. In: Aruoma OI, Halliwell B., eds. *Molecular biology of the free radicals in human diseases.* London: Oica International; 1998:29-55.
44. Dargel R. Lipid peroxidation--a common pathogenetic mechanism? *Exp Toxicol Pathol.* 1992;44:169-181.
45. Halliwell B. Superoxide-dependent formation of hydroxyl radicals in the presence of iron chelates. *FEBS Letters.* 1978;92:321-326.
46. Halliwell B. Superoxide-dependent formation of hydroxyl radicals in the presence of iron salts is a feasible source of hydroxyl radicals in vivo. *Biochemical Journal Letters.* 1982;205:461-462.

47. Ernster, L. Lipid peroxidation in biological membranes: mechanism and implications. *Active Oxygen, Lipid and Antioxidants*, 1-38. 1993.
48. Wagner BA, Buettner GR, Burns CP. Free radical-mediated lipid peroxidation in cells: oxidizability is a function of cell lipid bis-allylic hydrogen content. *Biochemistry*. 1994;33:4449-4453.
49. Esterbauer H, Schaur RJ, Zollner H. Chemistry and biochemistry of 4-hydroxynonenal, malonaldehyde and related aldehydes. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1991;11:81-128.
50. Chen JJ, Yu BP. Alterations in mitochondrial membrane fluidity by lipid peroxidation products. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1994;17:411-418.
51. Troll W, Wiesner R. The role of oxygen radicals as a possible mechanism of tumor promotion. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol*. 1985;25:509-528.
52. Floyd RA. Role of oxygen free radicals in carcinogenesis and brain ischemia. *FASEB J*. 1990;4:2587-2597.
53. Cerutti P, Ghosh R, Oya Y, Amstad P. The role of the cellular antioxidant defense in oxidant carcinogenesis. *Environ Health Perspect*. 1994;102 Suppl 10:123-129.
54. Radi R, Castro L, Rodriguez M, Cassina AaTL. Free radical damage to mitochondria. In: M. Flint Beal NHaIB-W, ed. *Mitochondria and Free Radicals in Neurodegenerative Diseases*. Wiley-Liss, Inc.; 1997:57-89.
55. Mehrotra S, Kakkar P., Viswanathan P.N. Mitochondrial damage by active oxygen species in vitro. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1991;10:277-285.
56. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. Role of free radicals and catalytic metal ions in human disease: an overview. *Methods Enzymol*. 1990;186:1-85.
57. Bucher JR, Tien M., Aust S.D. The requirement for ferric in the initiation of lipid peroxidation by chelated ferrous ion. *BBRC*. 1983;111:777-784.
58. Buege, J. A. and Aust S.D. Microsomal lipid peroxidation. *Methods Enzymol* (52), 302-310. 1978.
59. Kachur AV, Manevich Y., Biaglow J.E. Effect of purine nucleoside phosphates on OH-radical generation by reaction of Fe²⁺ with oxygen. *Free Rad Res*. 1997;26:300-408.
60. Gutteridge JMC, Nagy I.Z., Maitt L., Floyd R.A. ADP-iron as a fenton reactant: radical reactions detected by spin trapping, hydrogen abstraction, and aromatic hydroxylation. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*. 1990;277:422-428.
61. Floyd RA, Lewis C.A. Hydroxyl free radical formation from hydrogen peroxide by ferrous iron-nucleotide complexes. *Biochemistry*. 1983;22:2645-2649.
62. Konopka K. Differential effects on metal-binding agents on the uptake of iron from transferrin by isolated rat liver mitochondria. *FEBS Letters*. 1978;92:308-312.
63. Konopka, K.Romslo.I. Uptake of iron from transferrin by isolated rat liver mitochondria mediated by phosphate compounds. *Eur J Biochem*. 1980;107:433-439.
64. Erecinska M, Wilson DF. Regulation of cellular energy metabolism. *J Membr Biol*. 1982;70:1-14.
65. Mitchell P. A commentary on alternative hypotheses of protonic coupling in the membrane systems catalysing oxidative and photosynthetic phosphorylation. *FEBS Lett*. 1977;78:1-20.

66. Mitchell P, Moyle J. Respiratory-chain protonmotive stoichiometry. *Biochem Soc Trans.* 1979;7:887-894.
67. Mitchell P, Moyle J, Mitchell R. Measurement of translocation of H⁺/O in mitochondria and submitochondrial vesicles. *Methods Enzymol.* 1979;55:627-640.
68. Nicholls D, Akerman K. Mitochondrial calcium transport. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1982;683:57-88.
69. Lemasters JJ. The ATP-to-oxygen stoichiometries of oxidative phosphorylation by rat liver mitochondria. An analysis of ADP-induced oxygen jumps by linear nonequilibrium thermodynamics. *J Biol Chem.* 1984;259:13123-13130.
70. Brand MD, Lehninger AL. H⁺/ATP ratio during ATP hydrolysis by mitochondria: modification of the chemiosmotic theory. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1977;74:1955-1959.
71. Gunter TE, Buntinas L, Sparagna GC, Gunter KK. The Ca²⁺ transport mechanisms of mitochondria and Ca²⁺ uptake from physiological-type Ca²⁺ transient. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1998;1366:5-15.
72. Rizzuto R, Simpson AW, Brini M, Pozzan T. Rapid changes of mitochondrial Ca²⁺ revealed by specifically targeted recombinant aequorin. *Nature.* 1992;358:325-327.
73. Rizzuto R, Brini M, Murgia M, Pozzan T. Microdomains with high Ca²⁺ close to IP₃-sensitive channels that are sensed by neighboring mitochondria. *Science.* 1992;262:744-747.
74. Bassani RA, Bassani JW, Bers DM. Mitochondrial and sarcolemal Ca²⁺ transport reduce (Ca²⁺)_i during caffeine contractures in rabbit cardiac myocytes. *Journal of Physiology.* 1992;453:591-608.
75. Peng TI, Greenmyre JT. Privileged access to mitochondria of calcium influx through N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. *Molecular Pharmacology.* 1998;53:974-980.
76. Jung DW, Baysal K, Brierley GP. The sodium-calcium antiport of heart mitochondria is not electroneutral. *Journal of Biological Chemistry.* 1995;270:672-678.
77. Halestrap AP, Connern CP, Griffiths EJ, Kerr PM. Cyclosporin A binding to mitochondrial cyclophilin inhibits the permeability transition pore and protects hearts from ischaemia/reperfusion injury. *Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry.* 1997;174:167-172.
78. Kowaltowski AJ, Vercesi AE. Mitochondrial damage induced by conditions of oxidative stress. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 1999;26:463-471.
79. Ichas F, Mazat JP. From calcium signaling to cell death: two conformations for the mitochondrial permeability transition pore. Switching from low- to high-conductance state. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1998;1366:33-50.
80. Smaili SS, Russel JT. The permeability transition pore regulates both mitochondrial membrane potential and agonist-evoked Ca²⁺ signals in oligodendrocyte progenitors. *Cell Calcium.* 1997;26:
81. Kowaltowski, A. J. and Vercesi, A. E. Reactive oxygen generation by mitochondrial. 2000. Plenum Publishing Corporation, New York (in press), L. *Mitochondria in Pathogenesis.* Lemasters, J. J. and Nieminen, A-L.
82. Castilho RF, Ward MW, Nicholls DG. Oxidative Stress, mitochondrial function, and acute glutamate excitotoxicity in cultured cerebellar granule cells. *Journal of Neurochemistry.* 1999;72:1394-1401.

83. Wei YH, Lee HC, Pang CY, Ma YS. Oxidative damage and mutation to mitochondrial DNA and age-dependent decline of mitochondrial respiratory function. *Ann NY Acad Sci.* 1998;854:155-170.
84. Cadenas E, Boveris A, Ragan CI, Stoppani AO. Production of superoxide radicals and hydrogen peroxide by NADH-ubiquinone reductase and ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase from beef-heart mitochondria. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics.* 1977;180:248-257.
85. Griffiths EJ, Halestrap AP. Protection by Cyclosporin A of ischemia/reperfusion-induced damage in isolated rat hearts. *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology.* 1993;25:1461-1469.
86. Griffiths EJ, Halestrap AP. Mitochondrial non-specific pores remain closed during cardiac ischaemia, but open upon reperfusion. *Biochemical Journal.* 1995;307:93-98.
87. Friberg H, Ferrand-Drake M, Bengtsson F, Halestrap AP, Wieloch T. Cyclosporin A, but not FK 506, protects mitochondria and neurons against hypoglycemic damage and implicates the mitochondrial permeability transition in cell death. *Journal of Neuroscience.* 1998;18:5159
88. Green DR, Reed JC. Mitochondria and apoptosis. *Science.* 1998;281:1309-1312.
89. Susin SA, Zamzami M, Kroemer G. Mitochondria as regulators of apoptosis: doubt no more. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1998;1366:151-165.
90. Susin SA, Lorenzo HK, Zamzami M, et al. Mitochondrial release of caspase-2 and -9 during apoptotic process. *Journal of Experimental Medicine.* 1999;381-394.
91. Krajewski S, Krajewska M, Ellerby LM, et al. Release of caspase 9 from mitochondria during neuronal apoptosis and cerebral ischemia. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1999;96:5752-5757.
92. Gazzotti P., Malmstrom K., Crompton M. Preparation and assay of animal mitochondria and submitochondrial vesicles. In membrane biochemistry: a laboratory manual on transport and bioenergetics. New York: Springer Verlag; 1979.
93. Moreno AJM. Mitocôndria - Energética Celular. Relatório para Provas de Aptidão Pedagógica e Capacidade Científica Universidade Coimbra. 1986;1-37.
94. Gornall AG, Bardawill CJ, David M.M. Determination of serum protein by means of the biuret reaction. *Journal of Biological Chemistry.* 1949;177:751-756.
95. Kamo N, Muratsugu M., Hongoh R., Kobatake Y. Membrane potential of mitochondria measured with an electrode sensitive to tetraphenyl phosphonium and relationship between proton electrochemical potential and phosphorylation potential in steady state. *J.Membrane Biol.* 1979;49:105-121.
96. Madeira VMC, Antunes-Madeira M.C., Carvalho A.P. Activation energies of the ATPase activity of sarcoplasmic reticulum. 1974;4:897-904.
97. Muratsugu M, Kamo N, Kurihara KaKY. Selective electrode for dibenzyl dimethyl ammonium cation as indicator of the membrane potential in biological systems. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1977;464:613-619.
98. Masini A, Ceccarelli-Stanzani D, Muscatello U. An investigation on the effect of oligomycin on state-4 respiration in isolated rat-liver mitochondria. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1984;767:130-137.
99. Jensen BD, Gunter T.E. The use of tetraphenylphosphonium (TPP⁺) to measure membrane potentials in mitochondria: membrane binding and respiratory effects. *Biophysical Journal.* 1984;45:92a

100. Wingrove DE, Amatruda JM, Gunter TE. Glucagon effects on the membrane potential and calcium uptake rate of rat liver mitochondria. *J Biol Chem.* 1984;259:9390-9394.
101. Estabrook RW. Mitochondrial respiratory control and the polarographic measurement of ADP:O ratios. *Methods of enzymology.* 1966;10:41-47.
102. Chance B, Williams G.R. The respiratory chain and oxidative phosphorylation. *Adv Enzymol.* 1956;17:65-134.
103. Sassa H, Takaishi Y., Terada H. The triperylene celastrol as a very potent inhibitor of lipid peroxidation in mitochondria. *Biochem Biophys Com.* 1990;172:890-897.
104. Rohn T.T., Hinds TR, Vincenzi FF. Inhibition of the Ca pump of intact red blood cells by t-butyl hydroperoxide: importance of glutathione peroxidase. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1993;1153:67-7.
105. Hafner RP, Brown GC, Brand MD. Analysis of the control of respiration rate, phosphorylation rate, proton leak rate and protonmotive force in isolated mitochondria using the 'top-down' approach of metabolic control theory. *Eur J Biochem.* 1990;188:313-319.
106. Kesseler A, Diolez P, Brinkmann K, Brand MD. Characterization of the control of respiration in potato tuber mitochondria using the top-down approach of metabolic control analysis. *Eur J Biochem.* 1992;775:210-213.
107. Murphy MP, Brand MD. Variable stoichiometry of proton pumping by the mitochondrial respiratory chain. *Nature.* 1987;329:170-172.
108. Sassa H, Kogure K., Takaishi Y. Structural basis of potent antiperoxidation activity of the triterpene celastrol in mitochondria: effects of negative membrane surface charge on lipid peroxidation. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 1994;17:201-207.
109. Pederson TC, Buege J.A., Aust S.D. The role of reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate-cytochrome c reductase on liver microsomal lipid peroxidation. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry.* 1973;248:7134-7141.
110. Sassa H, Takaishi Y., Terada H. The triperylene celastrol as a very potent inhibitor of lipid peroxidation in mitochondria. *Biochem Biophys Re Com.* 1990;172:890-897.
111. Svingen BA, O'Neal FO, Aust SD. The role of superoxide and singlet oxygen in lipid peroxidation. *Photochem Photobiol.* 1978;28:803-809.
112. Svingen BA, Buege JA, O'Neal FO, Aust SD. The mechanism of NADPH-dependent lipid peroxidation. The propagation of lipid peroxidation. *J Biol Chem.* 1979;254:5892-5899.
113. Kawano K, Kim YI, Goto S, Ono M, Kobayashi M. A protective effect of FK506 in ischemically injured rat livers. *Transplantation.* 1991;52:143-145.
114. Yue TY, Mckenna P.J., Lysko P.G., et al. SB 211475, a metabolite of carvedilol, a novel antihypertensive agent, is a potent antioxidant. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1994;251:237-243.
115. Massini A, Trenti T, Cecarelli-Stanzani D, Ventura E. The effect of ferric ion complex on isolated rat liver mitochondria. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1985;810:20-26.
116. Castilho RF, Meinicke AR, Almeida AM, Hermes-Lima A, Vercesi AE. Oxidative damage of mitochondrial induced by Fe(II)citrate is potentiated by Ca²⁺ and includes lipid peroxidation and alterations in membrane proteins. *Archives of Biochem and Biophys.* 1994;308:158-163.
117. Ferrari R. The role of mitochondria in ischemic heart disease. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol.* 1996;28 Suppl 1:S1-10.

118. Borutaite V, Mildaziene V., Brown G.C., Brand M.D. Control and kinetic analysis of ischemia-damaged heart mitochondria: which parts of the oxidative phosphorylation system are affected by ischemia? *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1995;1272:154-158.
119. Ambrosio G, Zweier JL, Duilio C, et al. Evidence that mitochondrial respiration is a source of potentially toxic oxygen free radicals in intact rabbit heart subjected to ischemia and reflow. *J Biol Chem*. 1969;244:3290-3302.
120. Lemasters JJ, Nieminem A-L. Mitochondrial oxygen radical formation during reductive and oxidative stress to intact hepatocytes. *Biosci Rep*. 1997;17:281-291.
121. Konstantinov AA, Peskin AV, Popova EY, Khomutov GB, Ruge EK. Superoxide generation by the respiratory chain of tumor mitochondria. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1987;894:1-10.
122. Tangeras A, Flatmark T, Backstrom D, Ehrenberg A. Mitochondrial iron content not bound in heme and iron-sulfur centers. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1980;585:162-175.
123. Bacon BP, Britton RS. The pathology of hepatic iron overload: a free radical-mediated process? *Hepatology*. 1990;11:127-137.
124. Rubinsten JD, Lesnefsky EJ, Byler RM, Fennessey PV, Horwitz LD. Trolox C, a lipid-soluble membrane protective agent, attenuates myocardial injury from ischemia and reperfusion. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1992;13:627-634.
125. Carini R, Poli G, Dianzani MU, Maddise SP, Slater TF, Cheeseman KH. Comparative evaluation of the antioxidant activity of α -tocopherol, α -tocopherol polyethyleneglycol 100 succinate and α -tocopherol succinate in isolated hepatocytes and liver microsomal suspensions. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 1990;39:1557-1601.
126. Castilho RF, Kowaltowski AJ, Meinicke AR, Vercesi AE. Oxidative damage of mitochondria induced by Fe(II)citrate or t-butyl hydroperoxide in the presence of Ca²⁺: effect of coenzyme Q redox state. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1995;18:55-59.
127. Vercesi AE, Kowaltowski AJ, Grijalba MT, Meinicke AR, Castilho RF. The role of reactive oxygen species in mitochondrial permeability transition. *Bioscience Reports*. 1997;17:43-52.
128. Brand.M.D., D'Alessandri L, Reis HMGPV, Hafner RP. Stimulation of the electron transport chain in mitochondria isolated from rats treated with mannoheptulose or glucagon. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 1990;283:278-284.
129. Brand.M.D., D'Alessandri L, Reis HMGPV, Hafner RP. Stimulation of the electron transport chain in mitochondria isolated from rats treated with mannoheptulose or glucagon. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 1990;283:278-284.
130. Kacser H, Burns JA. The control of flux. *Symp Soc Exp Biol*. 1973;27:65-104.
131. Heinrich R, Rapoport TA. A linear steady-state treatment of enzymatic chains. General properties, control and effector strength. *Eur J Biochem*. 1974;42:89-95.
132. Hafner RP, Nobes CD, McGown AD, Brand MD. Altered relationship between protonmotive force and respiration rate in non-phosphorylating liver mitochondria isolated from rats of different thyroid hormone status. *Eur J Biochem*. 1988;178:511-518.
133. Fusi F, Sgaragli G, Murphy MP. Interaction of butylated hydroxyanisole with mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 1992;43:1203-1208.
134. Rolfe DF, Brand MD. Proton leak and control of oxidative phosphorylation in perfused, resting rat skeletal muscle. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1996;1276:45-50.

135. Rolfe DF, Newman JM, Buckingham JA, Clark MG, Brand MD. Contribution of mitochondrial proton leak to respiration rate in working skeletal muscle and liver and to SMR. *Am J Physiol.* 1999;276:C692-C699
136. Mitchell P. Chemiosmotic coupling in oxidative and photosynthetic phosphorylation. *Biol Rev Camb Philos Soc.* 1966;41:445-502.
137. Cheng HY, Randall CS, Holl WW, Constantinides PP, Yue TL, Feuerstein GZ. Carvedilol-liposome interaction: evidence for strong association with the hydrophobic region of the lipid bilayers. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1996;1284:20-28.
138. Zoratti M, Petronilli V. Multiple relationships between rate of oxidative phosphorylation and proton electrochemical potential difference in rat liver mitochondria. *FEBS Lett.* 1985;193:276-282.
139. Korshunov SS, Skulachev V.P., Starkov A.A. High protonic potential actuates a mechanism of production of reactive oxygen species in mitochondria. *FEBS Letters.* 1997;416:15-18.

