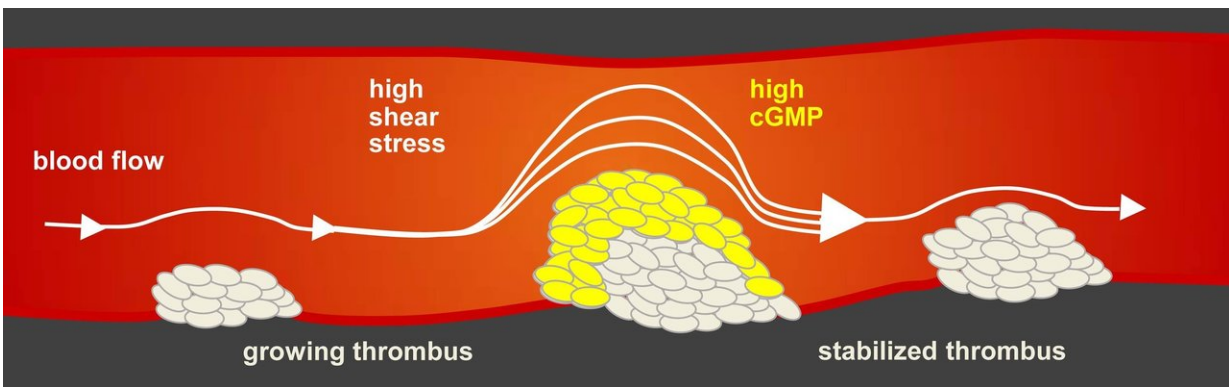


Antilock brake system in arteries protects against heart attack

October 16 2018



The larger the blood clot, the less space the blood has to flow. The increased shear stress triggers a mechanism that naturally inhibits the blood clot. Credit: Susanne Feil

Tübingen biochemists have discovered a natural mechanism of the body that can reduce the formation of dangerous blood clots, also known as thrombosis. So far, this antiblocking system has mainly been studied in mouse arteries. Initial studies with human cells have confirmed the results suggesting that this protective mechanism is highly likely to exist in humans as well. Thrombosis is a leading cause of death worldwide because it can block blood vessels causing heart attack or stroke. The newly discovered mechanism could help to improve therapeutic treatments. The study was conducted by a team of researchers including Dr. Lai Wen and Professor Robert Feil from the Interfaculty Institute of

Biochemistry of the University of Tübingen in collaboration with the University Hospital Tübingen and the Universities of Lübeck and Würzburg. Their results have now been published in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Our body closes wounds when blood platelets glue to the damaged [vessel](#) walls and [blood clots](#). This happens externally when we cut our fingers, but also internally at small injuries inside vessels. The latter becomes a problem when the blood clot becomes too large and blocks the blood vessel.

"We have discovered a self-regulating [mechanism](#) in platelets of mice and humans that prevents the uncontrolled growth of a blood clot," says Lai Wen, lead author of the study. When a blood clot grows within a vessel, the blood needs to flow around the obstruction. The larger the clot the more force passing blood creates. This "shear stress" acting on the clot increases. This initiates a mechanism that produces more cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) in the glued platelets. "This messenger molecule prevents further platelets from settling in the area and the life threatening clot slowly dissipates," Wen explains. The blood can again flow unrestricted and as the shear stress drops the mechanism stops. A small [clot](#) remains and closes the damaged vessel wall. cGMP acts as a kind of antiblocking system for [blood vessels](#), which switches itself on or off as required via shear stress.

"Studies have shown that people who have a genetic defect resulting in less cGMP are at greater risk of heart attacks—the newly discovered mechanism is a possible explanation as to why," adds Feil. The discovery of the cGMP antiblocking system not only gives us a better understanding of how heart attacks develop, but it also opens up new possibilities in the treatment of thrombosis. There are already drugs that support the body in the formation of cGMP. "They were developed for other purposes, but might also be used to treat thrombosis," says Feil.

These include, for example, riociguat or sildenafil. The latter is often used in potency-enhancing pills.

"Conventional antithrombotic medicines can cause dangerous bleeding because they affect blood clotting throughout the entire body. On the other hand, drugs that target the cGMP mechanism should not increase the bleeding risk," explains Feil. They are supposed to work only at high [shear stress](#), which is not present outside of blood vessels. However, to confirm this for humans, clinical studies still have to follow. "The relationship between mechanical force acting on cells and the formation of cGMP could also play a role in many other diseases", suspects Feil. "Interesting aspects for future research are the effects of the newly discovered mechanism on [blood](#) pressure, osteoporosis or cancer."

More information: Lai Wen et al. A shear-dependent NO-cGMP-cGKI cascade in platelets acts as an auto-regulatory brake of thrombosis, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-06638-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06638-8)

Provided by Universitaet Tübingen

Citation: Antilock brake system in arteries protects against heart attack (2018, October 16) retrieved 24 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-10-antilock-arteries-heart.html>

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