

Erratum

Erratum to 'Oxidized lipoprotein(a) inhibits endothelium-dependent dilation: prevention by high density lipoprotein'

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Jan Galle ^{*}, Jens Bengen, Peter Schollmeyer, Christoph Wanner

Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology, University Hospital, Hugstetterstr. 55, D-79106 Freiburg, Germany

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Abstract

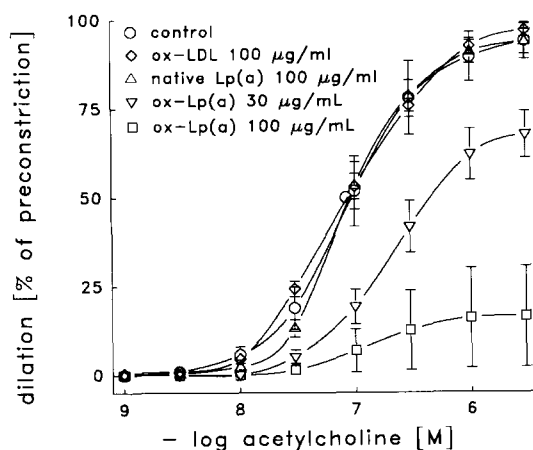
We assessed the effects of human native and oxidized lipoprotein(a) (150 min, 30 and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) on endothelium-dependent vasodilation of isolated rabbit renal arteries. Vasodilation was not attenuated after incubation of arteries with native lipoprotein(a). However, when the arteries were exposed to oxidized lipoprotein(a), acetylcholine-induced vasodilation was dose dependently significantly impaired. Concomitant incubation of segments with high density lipoprotein (HDL, 0.5 mg/ml) prevented the attenuation of dilations induced by oxidized lipoprotein(a). Thus, we report for the first time that oxidized lipoprotein(a) impairs endothelium-dependent vasodilation, and that HDL prevents its inhibitory effect.

Keywords: Lipoprotein; Vasodilation; Nitric oxide (NO); Endothelium

In the above-mentioned Short communication, Fig. 1 on page 113 was inadvertently exchanged for a figure from another paper. The correct Fig. 1 is reproduced on the right. Our apologies to the authors and readers.

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Fig. 1. Line graph shows endothelium-dependent vasodilations due to cumulative doses of acetylcholine ($-\log \text{M}$) in endothelium-intact rabbit renal control arteries and arteries preincubated for 150 min with 30 or 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ oxidized lipoprotein(a) [ox-Lp(a)], 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ native lipoprotein(a), or 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ oxidized LDL. Vasodilations are expressed as percents of precontraction induced by norepinephrine. Precontraction values were $404 \pm 22 \mu\text{m}$ at norepinephrine $0.7 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol}/\text{l}$ in controls, $399 \pm 29 \mu\text{m}$ at norepinephrine $0.8 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol}/\text{l}$ in arteries treated with 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ oxidized lipoprotein(a), $438 \pm 35 \mu\text{m}$ at norepinephrine $0.8 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{mol}/\text{l}$ in arteries treated with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ oxidized lipoprotein(a), $388 \pm 31 \mu\text{m}$ at norepinephrine $0.8 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol}/\text{l}$ in arteries treated with native lipoprotein(a), and $457 \pm 31 \mu\text{m}$ at norepinephrine $0.6 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol}/\text{l}$ in arteries treated with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ oxidized LDL. Dilator responses were dose dependently, significantly attenuated by treatment with oxidized lipoprotein(a). $P < 0.05$, $n = 8$.



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^{*} Corresponding author. Tel. +49 761 270 3401, fax +49 761 270 3286.