

Potential vasorelaxant effects of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol, two triterpenoids contained in ‘orujo’ olive oil, on rat aorta

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(Received 13 February 2004 – Revised 20 May 2004 – Accepted 3 June 2004)

‘Orujo’ olive oil is obtained by chemical processes from the waste resulting from the mechanical extraction of virgin olive oil. The aim of the present study was to evaluate a new pharmacological property of two natural triterpenoids contained in olive oil, as vasodilatory agents, and to determine their mechanism of action. The two compounds studied were oleanolic acid and erythrodiol. The vasorelaxant effect induced by these pentacyclic triterpenoids was studied in isolated thoracic rat aorta. Oleanolic acid and erythrodiol, accumulatively added, showed vasorelaxant activities in aortic rings with endothelium pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine (maximum percentage of relaxation 86.38 (SEM 2.89) and 73.53 (SEM 6.01), respectively). They had almost no relaxant effect on depolarised or endothelium-denuded aortic segments. The relaxation was significantly attenuated by pre-treatment with the NO synthase inhibitor N^o-nitro-L-arginine-methylester (L-NAME; 3×10^{-4} M). To characterise the involvement of endothelial factors, in addition to NO, arteries with endothelium were exposed to 10^{-5} M-indomethacin (INDO), a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor, or INDO plus L-NAME. INDO did not have any significant effect on the relaxant response of both compounds. The combination of L-NAME plus INDO only abolished the oleanolic acid-induced relaxation. The present results suggest that the mechanism of relaxation seems to be mainly mediated by the endothelial production of NO; however, other mechanisms cannot be excluded. It can be concluded that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol may have interesting therapeutic potential as new vasodilator drugs, thus protecting the cardiovascular system. Therefore, the intake of ‘orujo’ olive oil, as a source of these compounds, might be beneficial in this regard.

‘Orujo’ olive oil: Oleanolic acid: Erythrodiol: Vasorelaxation: Endothelium: Rat aorta

Epidemiological studies and clinical trials demonstrate that a suitable diet may reduce the occurrence of cardiovascular disorders (Keys, 1995). In recent years, there has been a growing interest in fortified and enhanced foods, referred to as ‘functional foods’ or ‘nutraceuticals’. It is noteworthy that phytochemicals or components in these functional foods, when consumed at effective levels as part of a varied diet, may provide some health benefits (American Dietetic Association, 1999).

The importance of olive oil as an integral ingredient of the Mediterranean diet is well known, and some evidence suggests that it may have health benefits on inflammatory and cardiovascular events (Visioli & Galli, 1998; De la Puerta *et al.* 1999; Perona & Ruiz-Gutiérrez, 2000). The varied olive oil components seem to be responsible for these therapeutic characteristics.

‘Orujo’ olive oil, as called in Spain, is obtained by chemical processes from the mechanical extraction of

virgin olive oil. To our knowledge, the potential therapeutic significance of this olive sub-product has not yet been studied. It is expected that subsequent investigations will allow the discovery of the functional properties of ‘orujo’ olive oil, due to its potentially beneficial components (e.g. tetra- and pentacyclic triterpenes), which are in a lower concentration in virgin and refined olive oil (Vioque & Maza, 1963; Vázquez-Roncero & Janer, 1969). The present study is focused on oleanolic acid (3 β -hydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid) and erythrodiol (3 β -olean-12-en-28-diol), a pentacyclic triterpenoid acid and alcohol respectively (Fig. 1). The solid waste called ‘orujo’ resulting from the olive oil extraction contains a blend of olive leaves, cuticle and surface, which are a source of these triterpenoids. Thus, ‘orujo’ oil contains oleanolic acid and erythrodiol in a high concentration, in contrast to olive oil (Vioque & Morris, 1961; Pérez-Camino & Cert, 1999).

Abbreviations: COX, cyclo-oxygenase; INDO, indomethacin; L-NAME, N^o-nitro-L-arginine-methylester; SOD, superoxide dismutase; Tp, thromboxane A₂-prostaglandin H₂.

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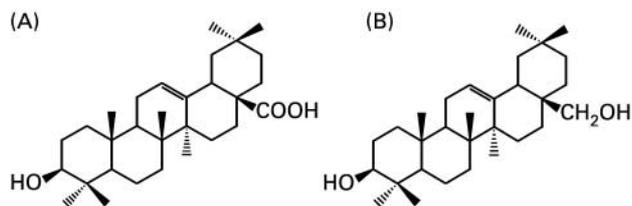


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of (A) oleanolic acid and (B) erythrodiol.

The pharmacological effects of erythrodiol have not been studied in detail. Only the therapeutic efficiency of erythrodiol on different experimental models of inflammation has been reported (Recio *et al.* 1995; Mañez *et al.* 1997; De la Puerta *et al.* 2000). However, many studies on oleanolic acid have been published. These reports have demonstrated a very wide range of biological and pharmacological properties of this triterpenoid acid. Many of them were summarised by Liu (1995). These properties include, among others, anti-inflammatory (Ringbom *et al.* 1998; Honda *et al.* 2000), anti-tumoral (Hsu *et al.* 1997; Choi *et al.* 2001), hepatoprotective (Liu *et al.* 1998; Yim *et al.* 2001), anti-diabetogenic (Matsuda *et al.* 1998; Yoshikawa & Matsuda, 2000) and anti-HIV activities (Kashiwada *et al.* 1998; Zhu *et al.* 2001; Mengoni *et al.* 2002). There is scarce evidence about the pharmacological effects of erythrodiol and oleanolic acid on vascular events; only the cardiovascular effects of oleanolic acid and its isomer ursolic acid have been recently studied and published by Somova *et al.* (2003a,b). They have shown that the chronic treatment of Dahl salt-sensitive hypertensive rats with these natural compounds prevents the development of hypertension with significant bradycardia and potent diuretic activity.

Our interest in both oleanolic acid and erythrodiol on the cardiovascular system arises from their anti-inflammatory properties mentioned earlier. Inflammation has been recently linked to the atherogenic process, which also impairs endothelial function (Libby, 2002), and it is related to vascular reactivity. Therefore, we now report for the first time a study of the possible vasodilatory effects of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol in rat thoracic aorta and the influence of endothelium-derived factors in these actions. The underlying mechanism implicated in their vasorelaxant responses was also investigated, using different experimental protocols.

Materials and methods

Experimental animals

The pharmacological experiments were carried out on adult male Wistar rats (10–12 weeks old) weighing 250–300 g, and fed on standard rat chow with free access to drinking water. All experiments were performed according to the guidelines for the ethical treatment of animals of the European Union.

Aortic ring preparation

The animals were killed by cervical dislocation and the descending thoracic aorta was rapidly dissected and

transferred into modified Krebs–Henseleit solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl, 118; KCl, 4.75; NaHCO₃, 25; MgSO₄, 1.2; CaCl₂, 1.8; KH₂PO₄, 1.2; glucose, 11.

The aortas were cleaned of adherent tissue and cut into 2–3 mm rings. Each ring was fixed horizontally under a resting tension of 2 g in a 10 ml organ-bath filled with Krebs–Henseleit solution. The solution was continuously kept at 37°C and gassed with 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂ at pH 7.4. Mechanical activity was recorded isometrically by a force-displacement transducer (Pioden UF-1; Pioden Controls Ltd, Canterbury, Kent, UK) connected to a Powerlab data acquisition system (ADInstruments Pty Ltd; Castle Hill, New South Wales, Australia), as previously described (Álvarez de Sotomayor *et al.* 2001).

After an equilibration period of 60 min, aortic rings were contracted with 10⁻⁶ M-phenylephrine to test their contractile capacity. In some experiments, the endothelial layer was removed immediately after dissection by gently rubbing the intimal surface of the intact vessel. The presence of functional endothelium was confirmed in all preparations by determining the ability of 10⁻⁶ M-acetylcholine to induce more than 50% relaxation of rings pre-contracted with 10⁻⁶ M-phenylephrine. The absence of a relaxation response to acetylcholine was taken as evidence that the aortic segments were functionally denuded of endothelium.

Vascular relaxation experiments

For the assessment of vasorelaxation property and potency, the aortic rings were first pre-contracted at 80% of their maximal contraction with 10⁻⁶ M-phenylephrine or KCl (25 or 80 mM). When the contractile responses reached a plateau, cumulative concentrations of oleanolic acid or erythrodiol (10⁻⁷ to 10⁻⁴ M) were added to the bath medium at 20 min intervals (the time necessary to obtain a steady-state relaxation) to study the relaxation induced by these two compounds. The same procedure was repeated in endothelium-denuded aortic rings.

We also performed another set of experiments, in order to elucidate the mechanism of action of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol. Rings with functional endothelium were pre-incubated with the following inhibitors: the NO synthase inhibitor N^ω-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME; 3 × 10⁻⁴ M), the cyclo-oxygenase (COX) inhibitor indomethacin (INDO; 10⁻⁵ M), the thromboxane A₂-prostaglandin H₂ receptor (Tp) antagonist, ICI 192,605 (10⁻⁵ M), or a combination of the superoxide anion (O₂⁻) scavenger, superoxide dismutase (SOD; 150 U/ml) plus the H₂O₂ inactivator, catalase (1000 U/ml). Sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase involvement was investigated by using 3 × 10⁻⁵ M-cyclopiazonic acid, added to the bath at the same time as phenylephrine. L-NAME and INDO were incubated with the tissues for 20 min before the pre-contraction with the agonist. ICI 192,605 was incubated for 30 min, and the combination of SOD plus catalase was added 15 min before the agonist application. Different aortic rings from different animals were used in each experiment. All the results were expressed as a percentage of the maximal contraction of phenylephrine-induced responses.

Drugs

The following drugs were used: oleanolic acid and erythrodiol (Extrasynthese, Genay, France), acetylcholine chloride, INDO, L-NAME, phenylephrine hydrochloride, superoxide dismutase and catalase (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO, USA), and ICI 192,605 and cyclopiazonic acid (Tocris, Biogen Cientifica S.L., Madrid, Spain). Stock solutions were prepared in distilled deionised water except oleanolic acid, erythrodiol, INDO, ICI 192,605 and cyclopiazonic acid, which were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide. The final dimethylsulfoxide concentration (<0.01%) in the tissue-bath did not significantly influence vascular responses. All concentrations of the drugs used are expressed as their final concentration in the organ chamber.

Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as percentages from the initial pre-contraction level and as mean values and standard errors of the mean of six to eight rats per group. Dose-response slopes were analysed to give the concentration of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol required to produce 50% of the maximal relaxation. Statistically significant differences were evaluated by an ANOVA followed by the least significant difference test. *P* values of <0.05 were considered to indicate a significant difference. In figures, all error bars have been removed, since they are smaller than the symbol size. The data analyses were performed with the GraphPad Prism® statistical package (version 3.00; GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA).

Results

Effects on phenylephrine-induced contractions: influence of endothelium

As illustrated in Fig. 2, oleanolic acid and erythrodiol induced a vasorelaxant response in a concentration-dependent manner in endothelium-intact aortas pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. The vasorelaxant effect of these triterpenoids was also analysed in mechanically denuded aortas. Removal of the endothelium markedly attenuated the relaxant effects on contractions evoked by phenylephrine (Fig. 2). The maximal response to oleanolic acid or erythrodiol at 10^{-4} M was decreased in aortic rings without endothelium (Table 1).

Effects on potassium chloride-induced contractions

The effects of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol on low (25 mM) and high (80 mM) KCl-evoked contractions were studied. In aortic rings with an intact endothelial layer pre-contracted by 25 mM-KCl, both triterpenoids elicited a moderate vasorelaxation (Fig. 3), with lower values of maximum percentage of relaxation, compared with those obtained in phenylephrine-contracted aortas. The maximal relaxant effects of both triterpenoids in depolarised aortas (80 mM-KCl) were significantly lower than those obtained in 25 mM-KCl-pre-contracted aortic segments (Table 1).

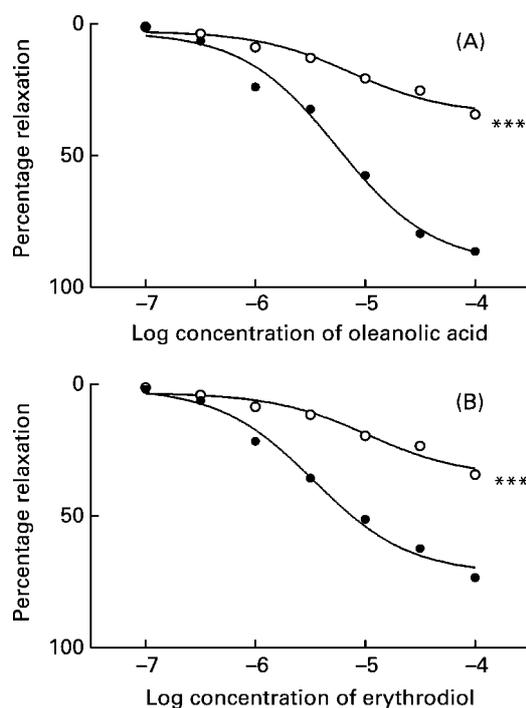


Fig. 2. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries with intact endothelium; (○), denuded arteries. Values are means for six rats per group. ***Response curve was significantly different from that for the control with endothelium ($P < 0.001$).

Characterisation of endothelial factors involved in the relaxant effect

To measure the influence of NO on the endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by oleanolic acid or erythrodiol, the effect of the NO synthase inhibitor, L-NAME (3×10^{-4} M), was studied. In these conditions, L-NAME produced a significant reduction of the relaxation induced by both triterpenic compounds in endothelium-intact rat aortic rings (Fig. 4). In another set of experiments, the involvement of prostanoids derived from the COX pathway in the vasorelaxation was also tested. Some differences between oleanolic acid responses and erythrodiol responses were observed.

The blockage of COX by 10^{-5} M-INDO did not affect the oleanolic acid-induced relaxation. However, when NO synthase and COX were blocked together, the relaxation response was significantly attenuated and this finding was similar to that obtained in denuded arteries, as shown in Fig. 5 (A). When the aortas were incubated with the Tp receptor antagonist ICI 192,605 (10^{-5} M), the relaxation of arteries pre-contracted with phenylephrine induced by oleanolic acid was not altered (Fig. 6 (A)).

On the other hand, for erythrodiol, pre-treatment of the rings with 10^{-5} M-INDO did not affect the endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation (Fig. 5 (B)). In contrast to oleanolic acid, exposure to 10^{-5} M-INDO plus 3×10^{-4} M-L-NAME did not result in a further alteration in relaxation induced by erythrodiol compared with INDO alone. Fig. 6 (B) shows that 10^{-5} M-ICI 192,605 was able to slightly but significantly ($P < 0.05$) increase

Table 1. Maximum percentage of relaxation (E_{max}) induced by oleanolic acid and erythrodiol and concentrations of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol required to produce 50% of E_{max} (EC_{50}) in intact or denuded aortic rings pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine or potassium chloride (80 or 25 mM) (six to eight rats per group)

(Mean values and standard errors of the mean)

	Oleanolic acid				Erythrodiol			
	E_{max} (%)		EC_{50} (μ M)		E_{max} (%)		EC_{50} (μ M)	
	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM
Endothelium intact								
Phenylephrine	86.38	2.89	5.58	1.28	73.54	6.01	3.38	1.27
L-NAME	28.15***	2.96	ND		25.50***	3.85	ND	
INDO	80.54	3.94	14.5	1.54	57.70	6.76	3.86	1.41
INDO + L-NAME	43.90***	4.97	ND		70.33	8.52	5.22	1.20
ICI 192,605	72.14	6.45	0.63	1.47	74.94	6.87	0.69	1.37
ICI + L-NAME	36.95***	4.54	ND		43.56***	3.85	ND	
CPA	12.55***	9.16	ND		23.39***	6.94	ND	
KCl (80 mM)	29.71***	3.55	ND		27.02***	6.69	ND	
KCl (25 mM)	52.33***	6.30	12.5	1.77	39.25***	3.06	ND	
Endothelium denuded								
Phenylephrine	34.42***	3.28	ND		34.38***	2.79	ND	
CPA	48.64***	4.07	ND		46.92***	5.14	ND	
KCl (80 mM)	33.00***	4.21	ND		32.00***	3.59	ND	
KCl (25 mM)	54.46***	5.91	4.73	1.55	60.91**	4.70	5.98	1.62

L-NAME, N^o-nitro-L-arginine methylester; ND, could not be calculated; INDO, indomethacin; CPA, cyclopiazonic acid. Mean value was significantly different from that for intact aorta pre-contracted by phenylephrine: ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. For details of drugs and procedures, see pp. 636–637.

the endothelial relaxant response to erythrodiol in intact arteries. However, the concentration–response curve to erythrodiol was significantly different in the presence of ICI 192,605 alone or in combination with L-NAME.

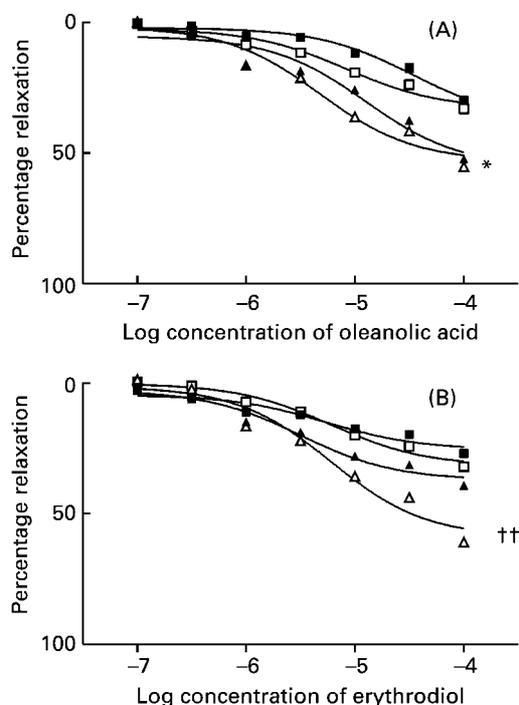


Fig. 3. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings pre-contracted by 80 mM-KCl with (■) and without (□) endothelium, or by 25 mM-KCl with (▲) and without (△) endothelium. Values are means for six rats per group. *Response curve was significantly different from that for intact aorta pre-contracted by 80 mM-KCl ($P < 0.05$). ††Response curve was significantly different from that for denuded aorta pre-contracted by 80 mM-KCl ($P < 0.01$).

Finally, to test whether an augmented production of superoxide anion and H_2O_2 is involved in the endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by oleanolic acid or erythrodiol, arteries were pre-treated with SOD

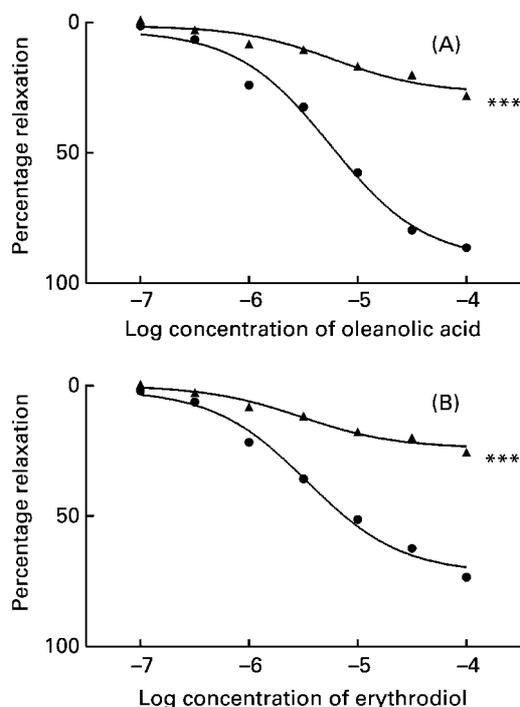


Fig. 4. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings with functional endothelium pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries; (▲), arteries in the presence of 3×10^{-4} M-N^o-nitro-L-arginine-methylester. Values are means for six rats per group. ***Response curve was significantly different from that for the control ($P < 0.001$).

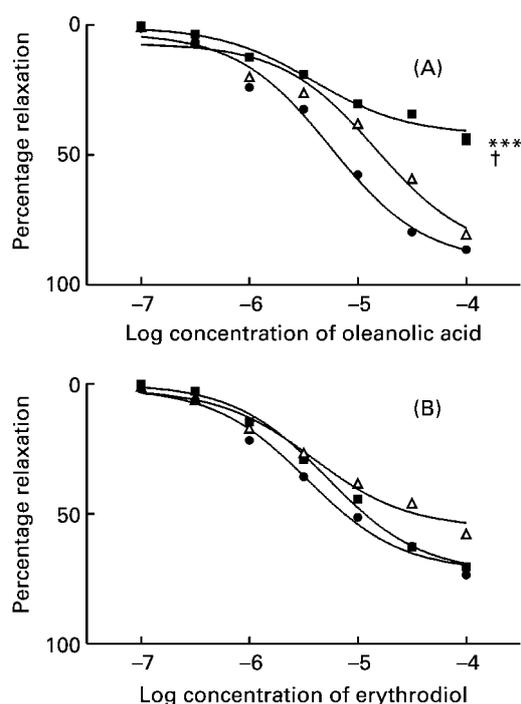


Fig. 5. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings with functional endothelium pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries; (Δ), arteries in the presence of 10^{-5} M-indomethacin (INDO); (■), arteries in the presence of 10^{-5} M-INDO plus 3×10^{-4} M-N^ω-nitro-L-arginine-methylester. Values are means for six to eight rats per group. ***Response curve was significantly different from that for the control ($P < 0.001$). †Response curve was significantly different from that for aortic rings in the presence of 10^{-5} M-INDO alone ($P < 0.05$).

(150 U/ml) plus catalase (1000 U/ml). But, as shown in Fig. 7, the relaxations due to oleanolic acid or erythrodiol were not affected by the combination of these reactive oxygen species scavengers.

Effect of Ca^{2+} -ATPase inhibition on oleanolic acid and erythrodiol-induced relaxations

Inhibition of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} -ATPase with 3×10^{-5} M-cyclopiazonic acid was able to significantly decrease the relaxant effects of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol in aortic rings with endothelium (Fig. 8). On the other hand, in endothelium-denuded arteries, the presence of cyclopiazonic acid slightly increased the relaxation induced by oleanolic acid or erythrodiol (Fig. 8).

Discussion

The present study investigates, for the first time, the vasorelaxant activity of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol in rat aorta. In the present experiments, we have studied the ability of both compounds, accumulatively added to the organ-bath medium, to induce a relaxation of contractions caused by different agonists, KCl or phenylephrine, in isolated rat aorta. The results clearly show that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol are able to relax, in a concentration-dependent fashion, the contractions induced by phenylephrine in rat aortic rings with functional endothelium. However, these

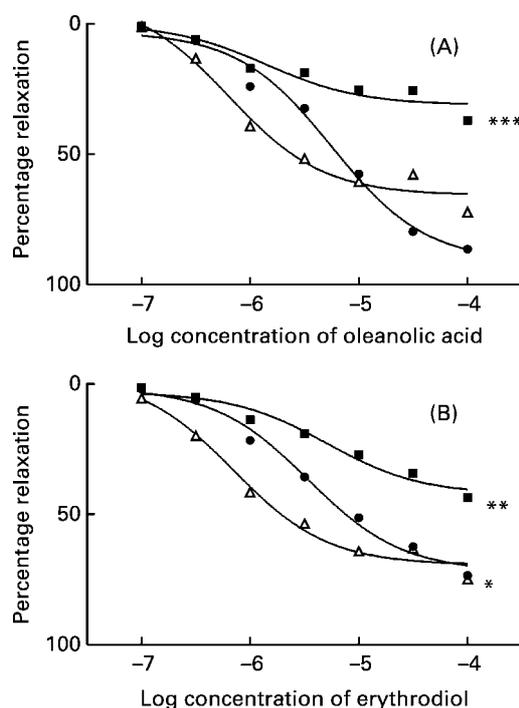


Fig. 6. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings with functional endothelium pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries; (Δ), arteries in the presence of 10^{-5} M-ICI 192,605; (■), arteries in the presence of 10^{-5} M-ICI 192,605 plus 3×10^{-4} M-N^ω-nitro-L-arginine-methylester. Values are means for six rats per group. Response curves were significantly different from control: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

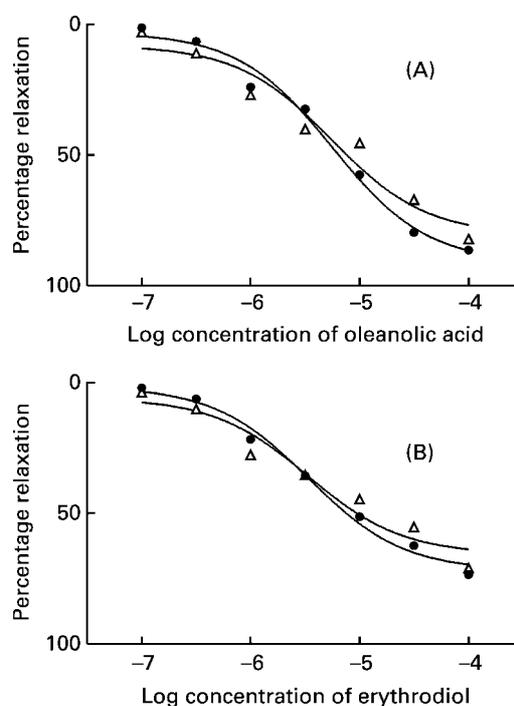


Fig. 7. Relaxant effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings with functional endothelium pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries; (Δ), arteries in the presence of superoxide dismutase (150 U/ml) plus catalase (1000 U/ml). Values are means for six rats per group.

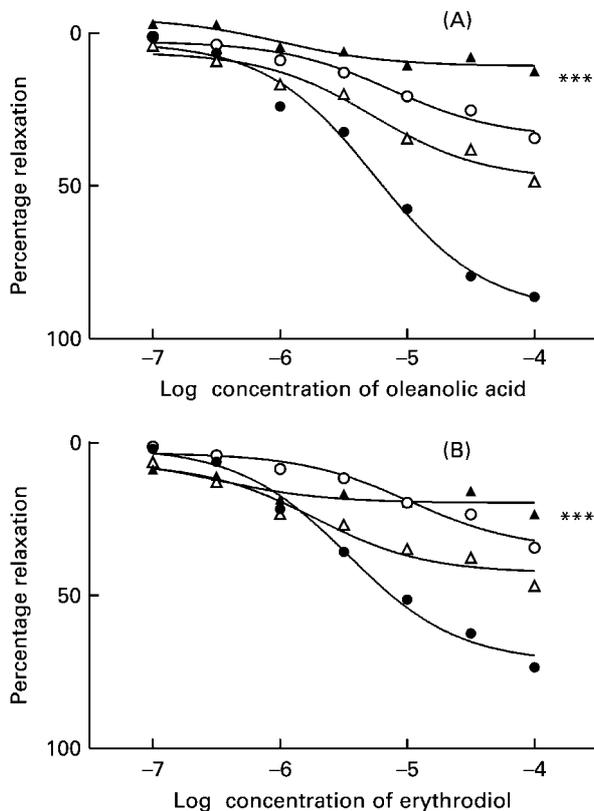


Fig. 8. Effects of oleanolic acid (A) and erythrodiol (B) in aortic rings pre-contracted by 10^{-6} M-phenylephrine. (●), Control arteries with intact endothelium; (○), denuded arteries; (▲), arteries with endothelium in the presence of 3×10^{-5} M-cyclopiazonic acid; (△), arteries without endothelium in the presence of 3×10^{-5} M-cyclopiazonic acid. Values are means for six to eight rats per group. ***Response curve was significantly different from that for the control with endothelium ($P < 0.001$).

responses were less marked in arteries pre-contracted by KCl and in endothelium-denuded arteries. It has been reported that high K^+ concentrations cause contractions in vascular smooth muscle by depolarising cell membranes and by increasing the influx of Ca^{2+} through long-lasting voltage-dependent channels (Godfraind *et al.* 1986). In this way, the absence of relaxation in 80 mM-KCl-evoked contractions might probably remove either the influence of membrane hyperpolarisation or the contribution of the blockage of Ca entry through voltage-stimulated Ca^{2+} channels to the relaxant responses to oleanolic acid and erythrodiol.

The vascular endothelium has been shown by Furchgott & Zawadzki (1980) to be of crucial importance in the relaxation of blood vessels in response to acetylcholine and some other naturally occurring vasodilator substances (Furchgott & Vanhoutte, 1989). Although NO appears to be the major vasodilator released by endothelial cells, other substances may also play a role, including prostacyclin and the endothelium-derived hyperpolarising factor. These endothelial-relaxing factors contribute to the protective role of the endothelium (Boulanger, 1999). It has become clear that endothelial cells not only release relaxing factors but also produce contracting substances such as endothelin, thromboxane A_2 and prostaglandin H_2 (Moncada *et al.* 1991) as well as reactive oxygen species

(Lüscher & Barton, 1997). The present *in vitro* study shows that the absence of the endothelial layer significantly attenuates the relaxant effects of oleanolic acid and erythrodiol. This indicates that these effects are due to an indirect and/or direct action of both triterpenic compounds on the vascular endothelium, increasing the release of endogenous relaxing factors and/or inhibiting the production of contracting factors derived from endothelium.

It has been previously reported in a well-established *in vitro* model of vasomotion that triterpenoid-related compounds, commonly found in plant species, elicit vasorelaxation through the direct release of NO from vascular endothelium (Kim *et al.* 1994; Tanner *et al.* 1999). In this way, it was expected that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol would have vasoactive effects related to NO derived from endothelium. The present experiments have indeed demonstrated an NO-mediated mechanism, since the endothelium-dependent relaxation due to oleanolic acid or erythrodiol was blocked by pre-incubating the arteries with the NO synthase inhibitor L-NAME. However, we cannot rule out the participation of other mechanisms of action in the vasorelaxant activity.

According to the relaxant effect of erythrodiol, NO did not seem to be the only endothelial factor released by this triterpenic alcohol addition. This conclusion is supported by the results obtained with the COX inhibitor and with the Tp receptor antagonist. It is important to point out that erythrodiol induced a persisting relaxation in the presence of the simultaneous blockage of the NO release and the COX pathway. In addition, a higher relaxation was observed in the presence of the Tp receptor antagonist. The relaxant effect induced by erythrodiol was more emphatic in the absence of thromboxane A_2 -prostaglandin H_2 or Tp receptor action. The data reveal the possible participation of these endothelial vasoconstrictor products upon erythrodiol stimulation. The most likely candidate for the endothelial vasoconstrictor factor from COX is probably thromboxane A_2 or other prostanoids acting on the Tp receptor (Yang *et al.* 2002); however, further studies are needed to support this proposed mechanism. These results have not been observed for oleanolic acid.

The relationship between vascular endothelium and oxygen-derived free radicals is known (Mombouli & Vanhoutte, 1999; Vanhoutte, 2001). Superoxide anions are known to be implicated in the breakdown of NO (Laight *et al.* 1998). Moreover, superoxide anions are the source of the secondary reactive oxygen species such as H_2O_2 and hydroxyl radicals (Yang *et al.* 2002). Therefore, one of our hypotheses was that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol may mediate their vascular effects via the protection of NO breakdown by superoxide anions, since these triterpenoids, mainly oleanolic acid, have shown an antioxidant activity (Somova *et al.* 2003a,b). In our experimental conditions, the use of the superoxide anion and H_2O_2 scavengers, SOD and catalase, did not modify the relaxations caused by oleanolic acid and erythrodiol. Thus, these results ruled out a mechanism sensitive to exogenous SOD and catalase even though a participation of intracellular reactive oxygen species insensitive to these scavengers cannot be excluded.

In order to clarify the mechanism of relaxation, we have also considered the involvement of intracellular Ca^{2+}

concentration in the endothelial cell induced by oleanolic acid and erythrodiol. For this purpose, we have used cyclopiazonic acid, which is a specific inhibitor of the sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} -ATPase. The endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by oleanolic acid and erythrodiol was significantly reduced by incubating the aortic rings with cyclopiazonic acid. In blood vessels, Ca^{2+} release and the subsequent increase in cytosolic Ca^{2+} concentration in endothelial cells could activate NO synthase and induce the NO-mediated relaxation of aortic rings (Lückhoff *et al.* 1988; Zheng *et al.* 1994). These data suggest that the effects of these triterpenoids on the Ca^{2+} homeostasis of endothelial cells might contribute to vasodilatation. Therefore, oleanolic acid and erythrodiol might inhibit the sequestration of Ca^{2+} into intracellular stores via sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} -ATPase, thus increasing intracellular Ca^{2+} in endothelial cells, and with the subsequent NO synthase activation and NO release.

In conclusion, the results of the present study introduce the first *in vitro* evidence that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol evoke an endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation in rat aorta. These preliminary results suggest that the mechanism of relaxation seems to be mainly mediated by the endothelial production of NO; however, other mechanisms cannot be excluded. Bearing in mind the pharmacological effects showed earlier, it can be concluded that oleanolic acid and erythrodiol may have interesting therapeutic potential as new vasodilator drugs, thus protecting the cardiovascular system. Therefore, the intake of 'orujo' olive oil, as a source of these compounds, might be beneficial in this regard. Additional experimentation is in progress in order to provide new data for clarifying the precise mechanism by which oleanolic acid and erythrodiol produce their characteristic *in vitro* vasorelaxant effects.

Acknowledgements

The present study was supported by funds from the Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnología (CICYT) (project AGL2002-00195) and Junta de Andalucía (CA001-002).

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