

Molecular mechanisms of niacin-induced flushing

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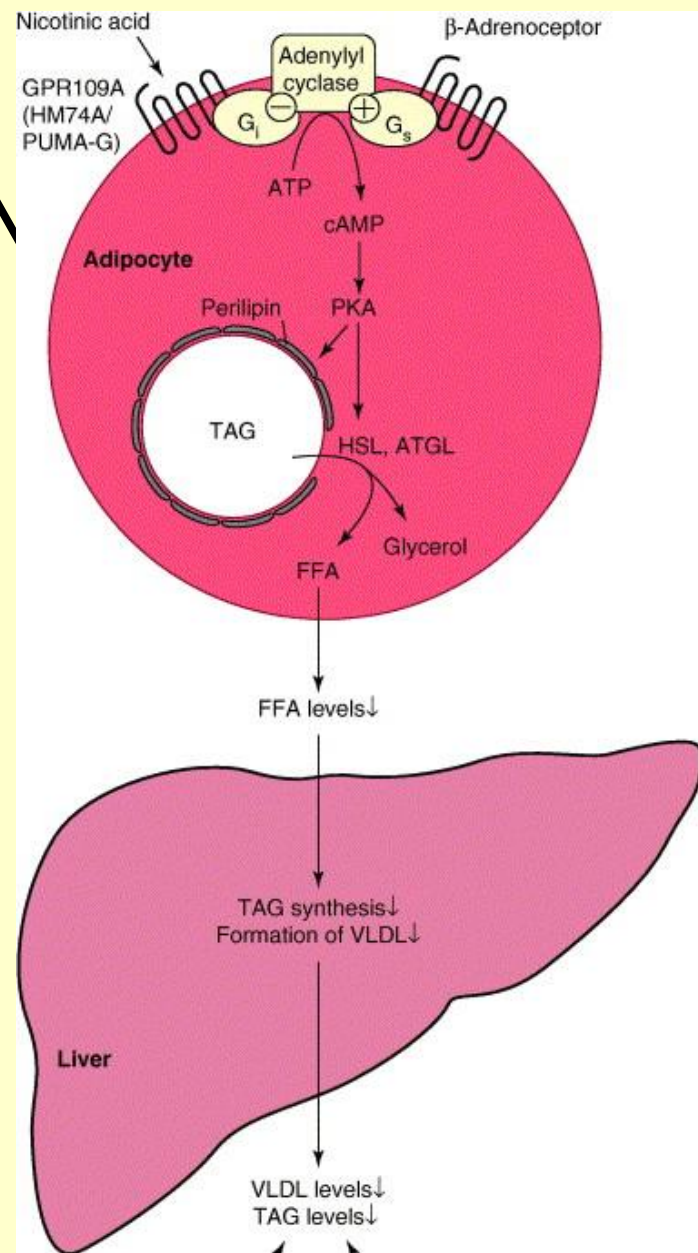
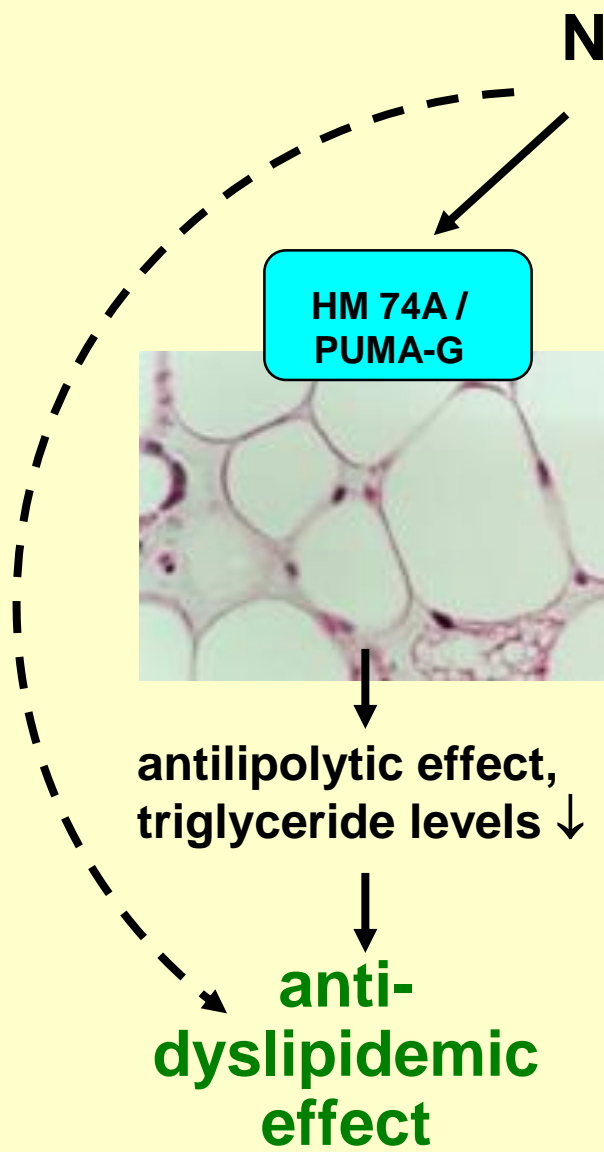
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Nicotinic acid

(niacin, B₃ vitamin, antipellagra vitamin)

- **Physiological function:**
Vitamin (precursor for NAD⁺ and NADP⁺)
- Required dose: >15–20 mg/day in the diet
- Required plasma level: 100–400 nM
- Nicotinamide is equivalent to nicotinic acid as a vitamin
- No side effects
- **Pharmacological effects:**
Antidyslipidemic drug (LDL-C↓, TAG↓, HDL-C↑)
- Required dose: 500–2000 mg/day
- Required plasma level: 4–16 μM (peak concentrations: 50–300 μM)
- Nicotinamide does not show the same pharmacological effects as nicotinic acid
- Side effects: flush-reaction, gastrointestinal symptoms

Mediation of the pharmacological effects of nicotinic acid



Tunaru et al. Nat Med. 9:352-355, 2003

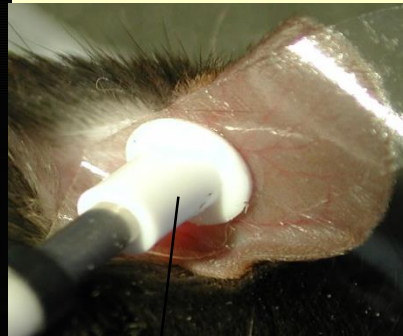
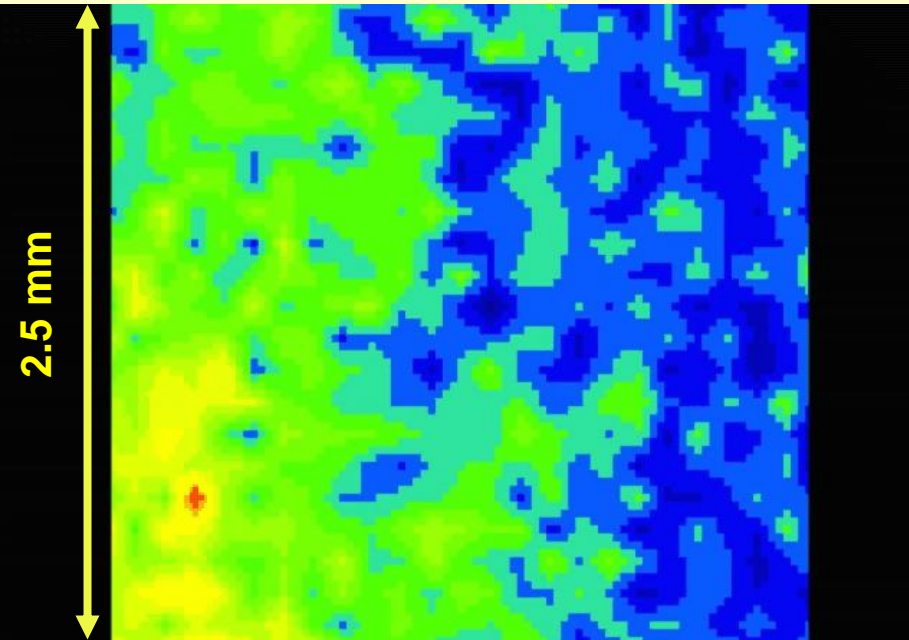
The flush-reaction



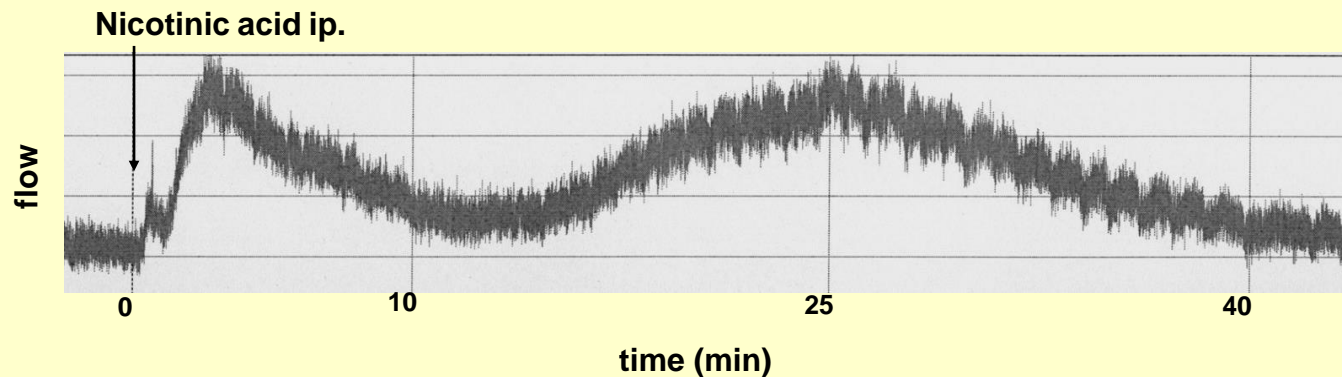
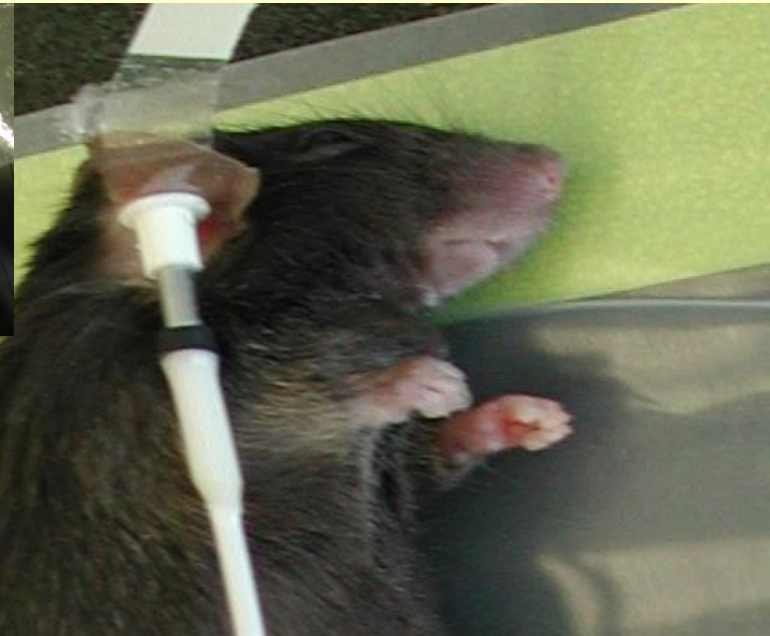
Measurement of nicotinic acid induced flushing in the mouse ear

Laser-Doppler scanner

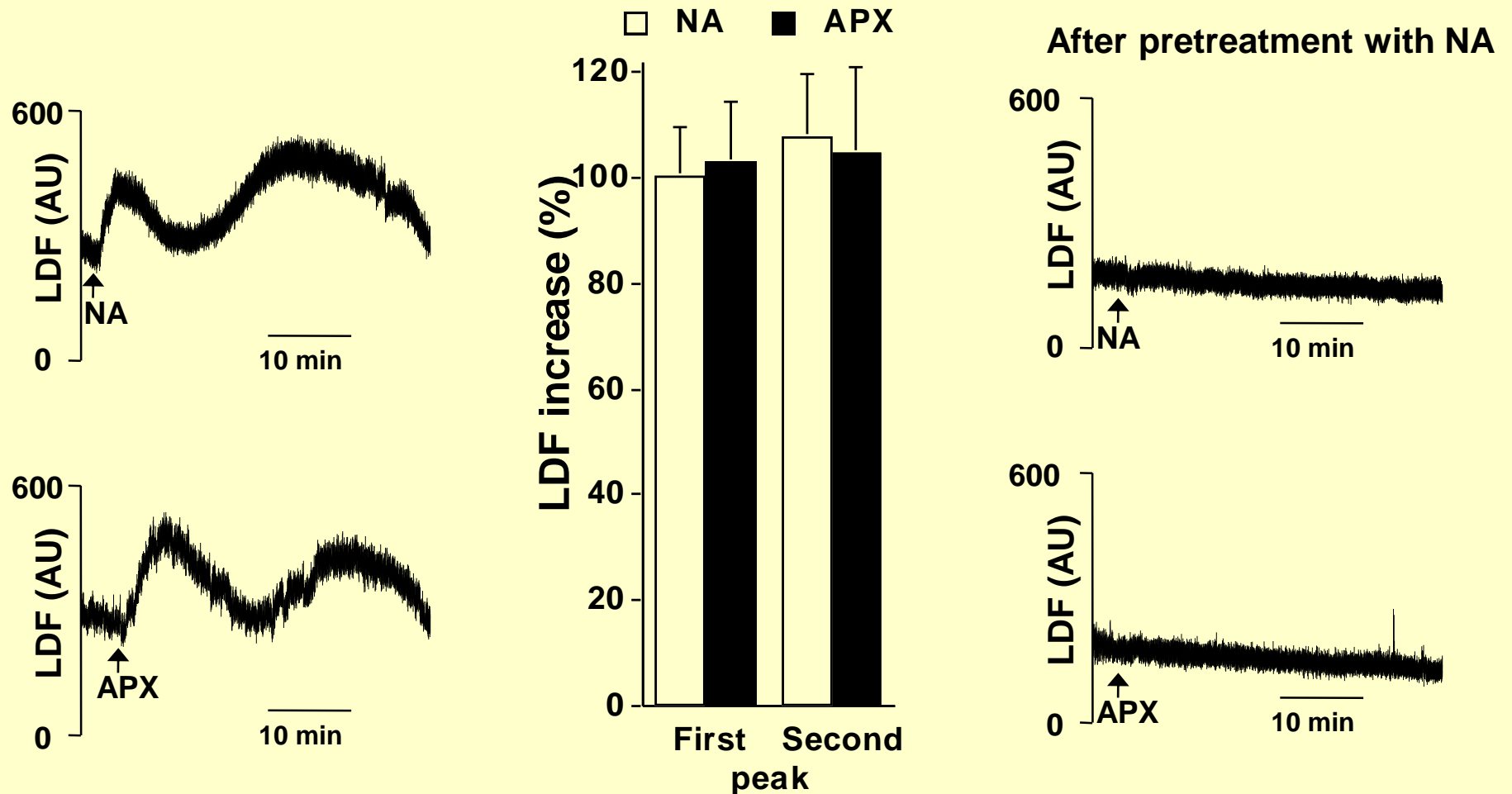
Laser-Doppler monitor



laser-Doppler probe

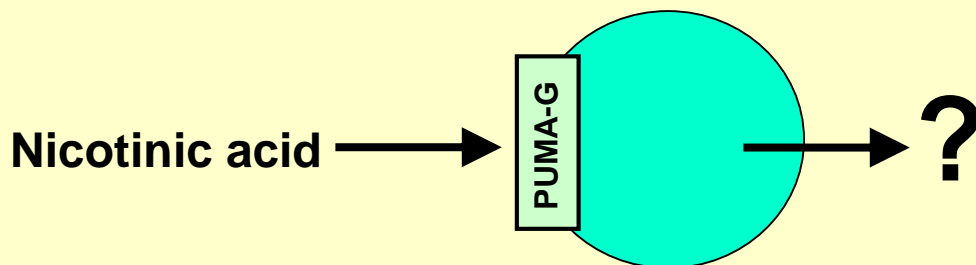
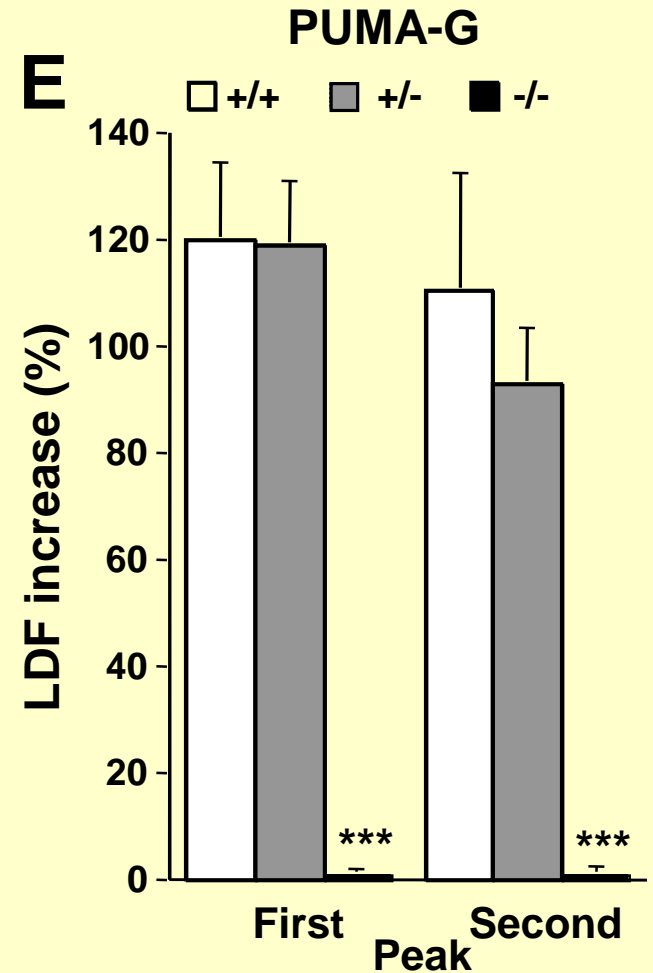
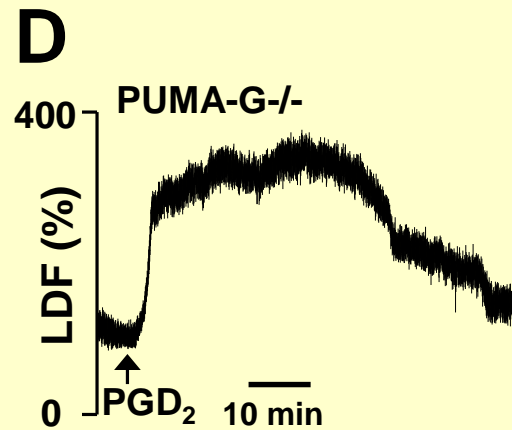
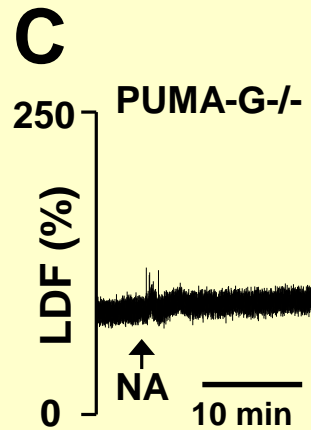
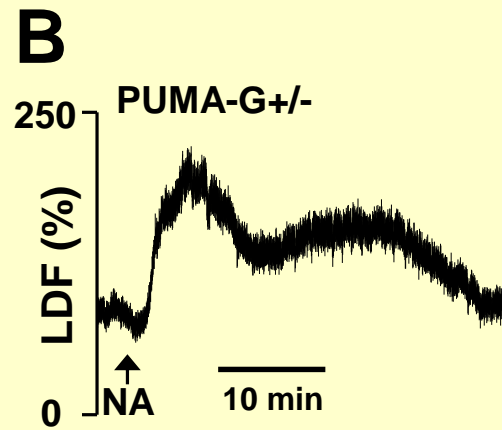
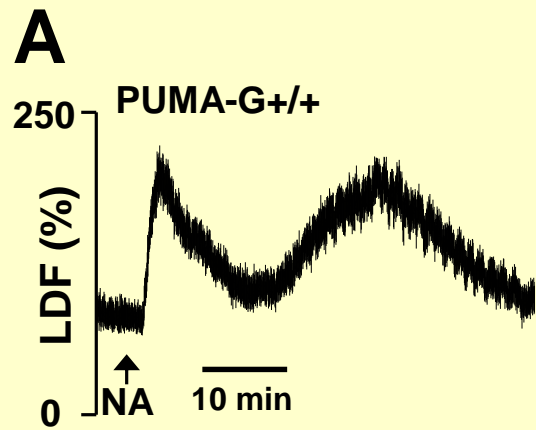


Nicotinic acid- and acipimox-induced flushing response in the mouse ear and its desensitization

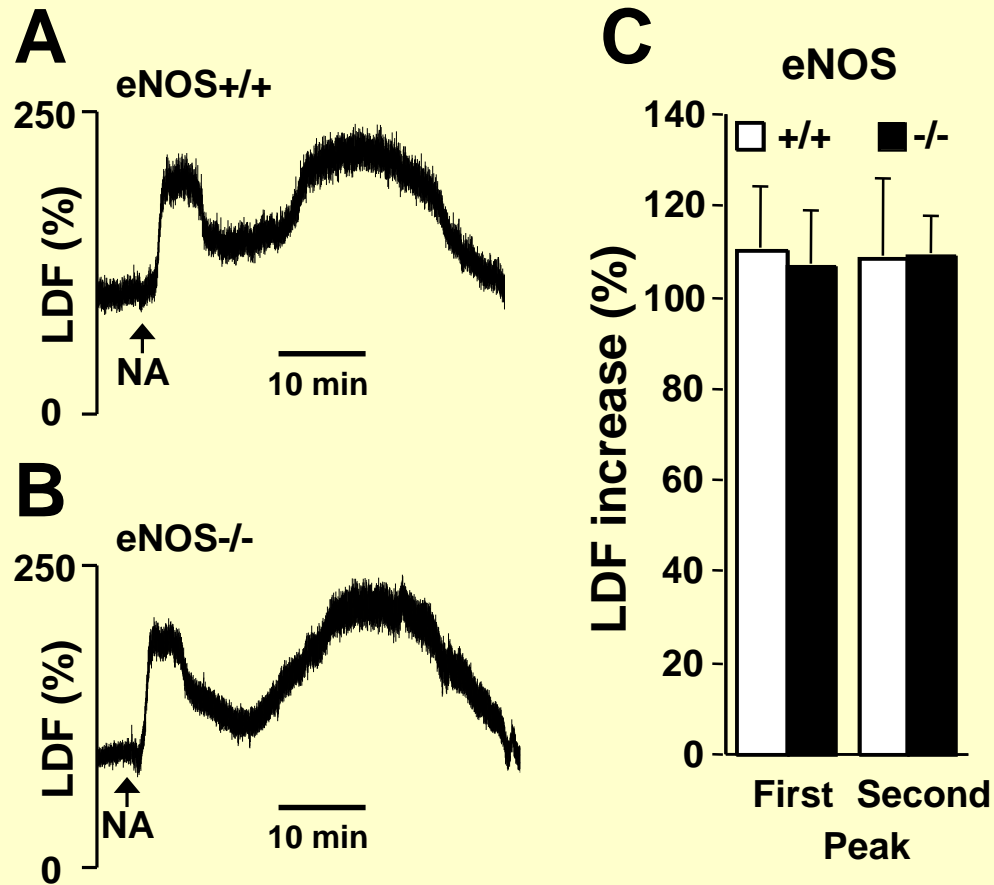


NA = nicotinic acid, APX = acipimox, both 200 mg/kg ip.

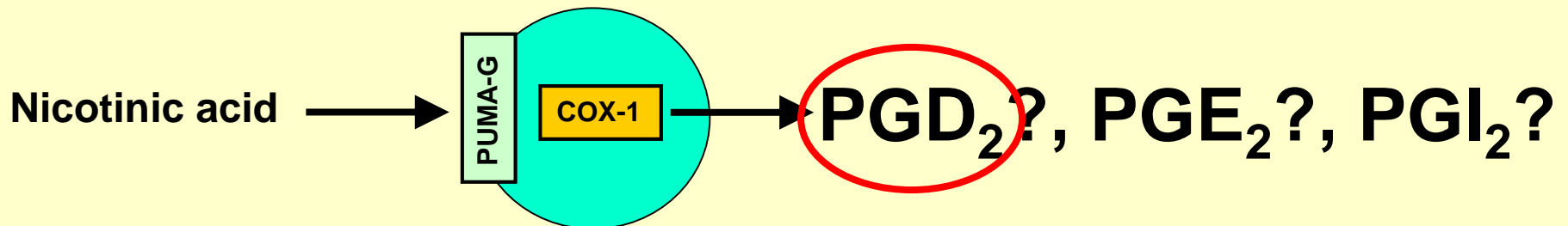
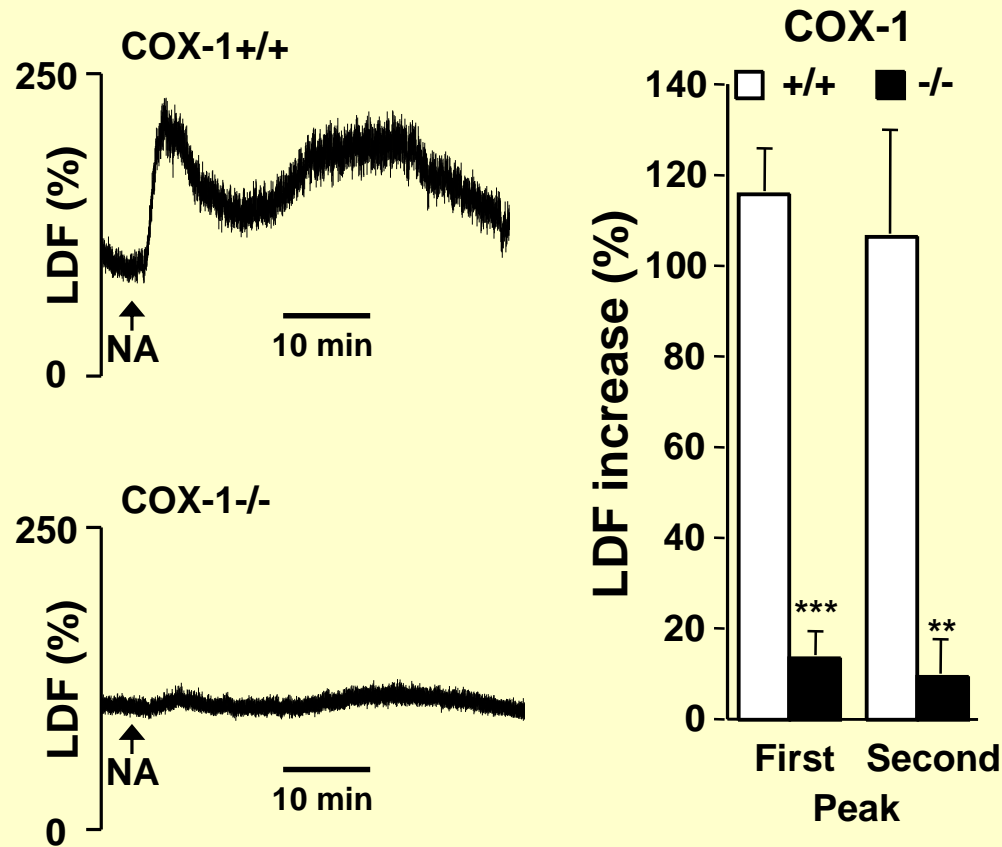
PUMA-G receptor deficiency abolishes the flushing response to nicotinic acid but not to prostaglandin D₂



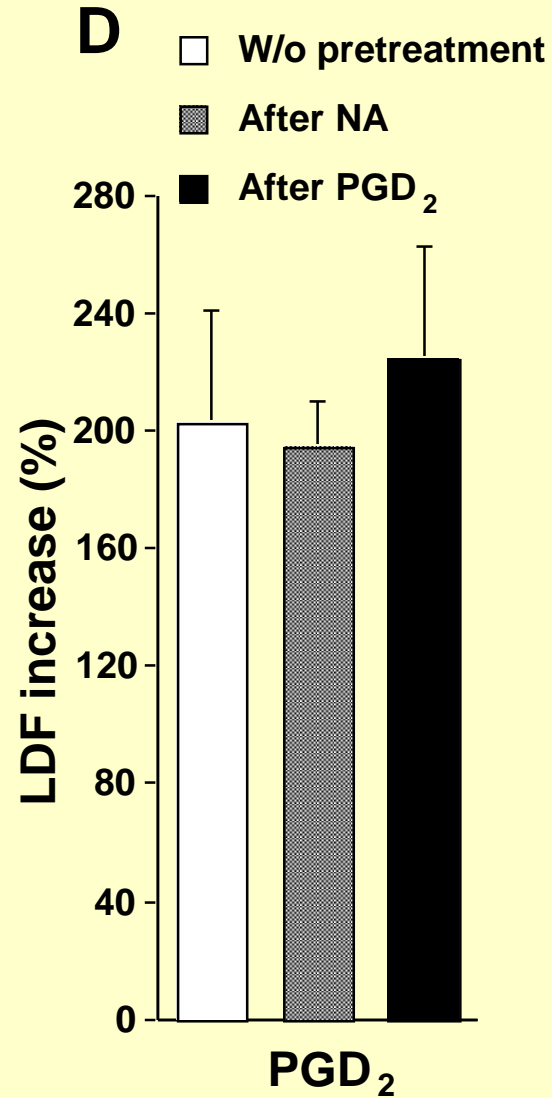
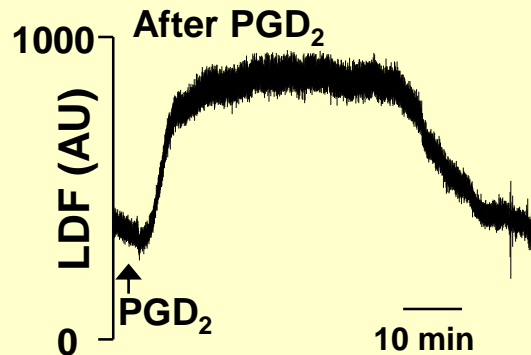
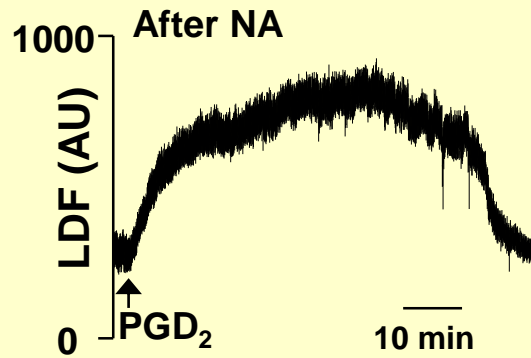
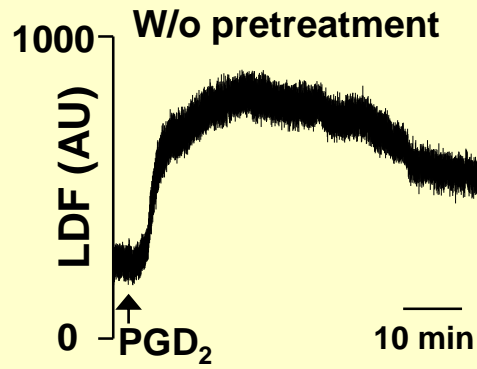
Unchanged flushing response to nicotinic acid in endothelial NO synthase deficient mice



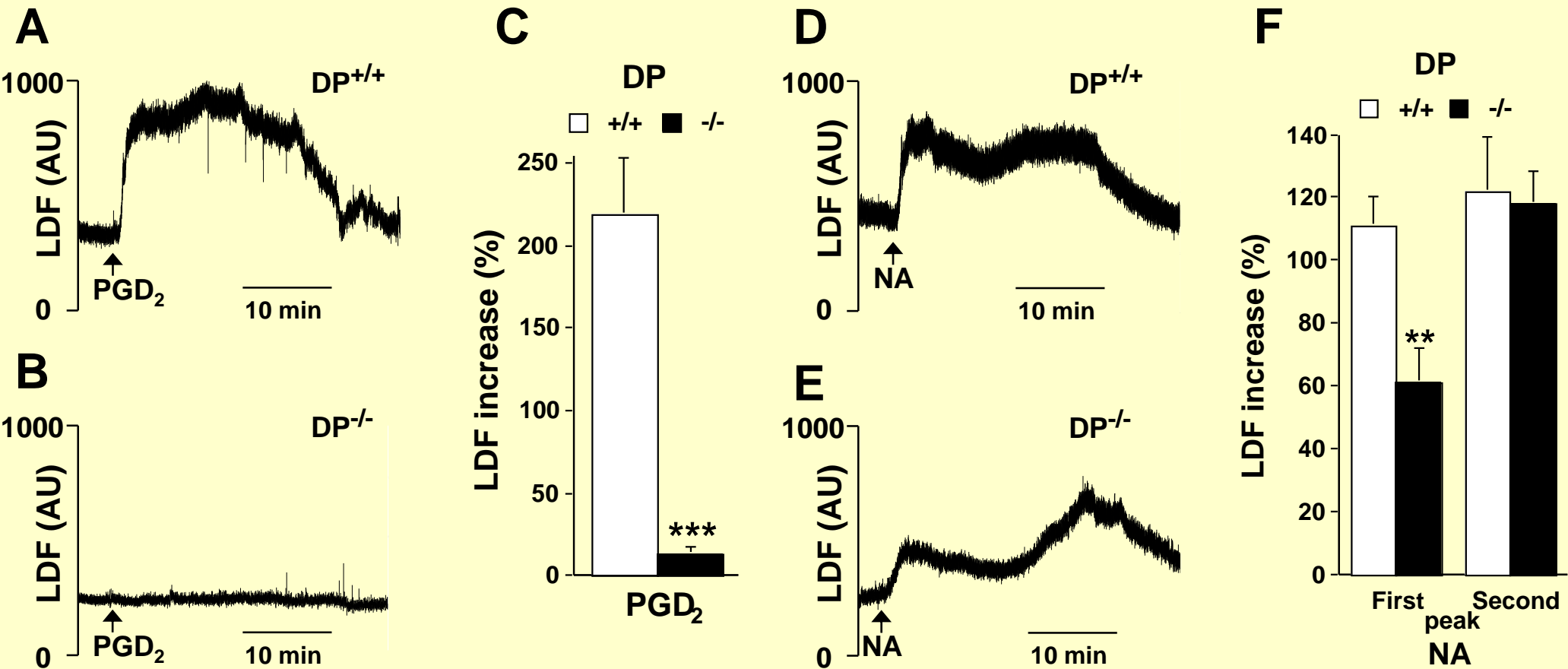
Diminished flushing response to nicotinic acid in cyclooxygenase-1 deficient mice



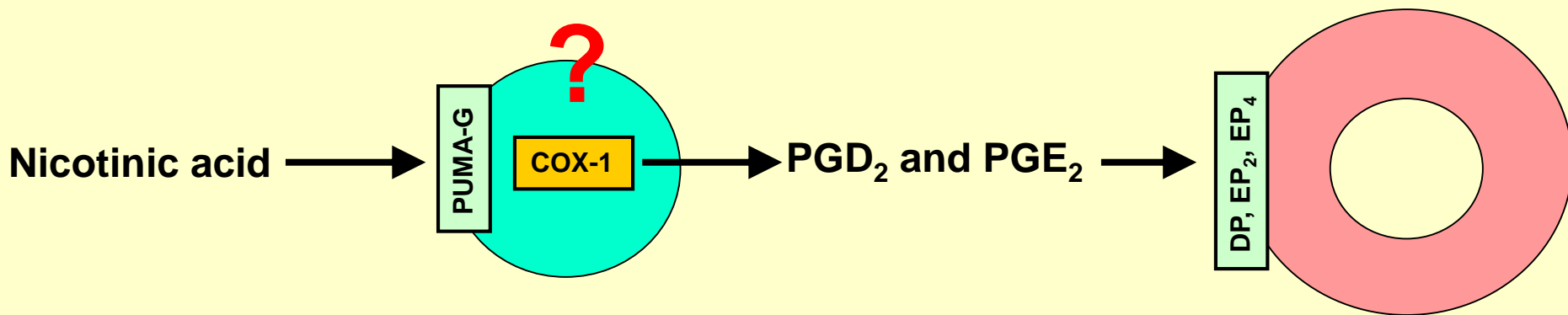
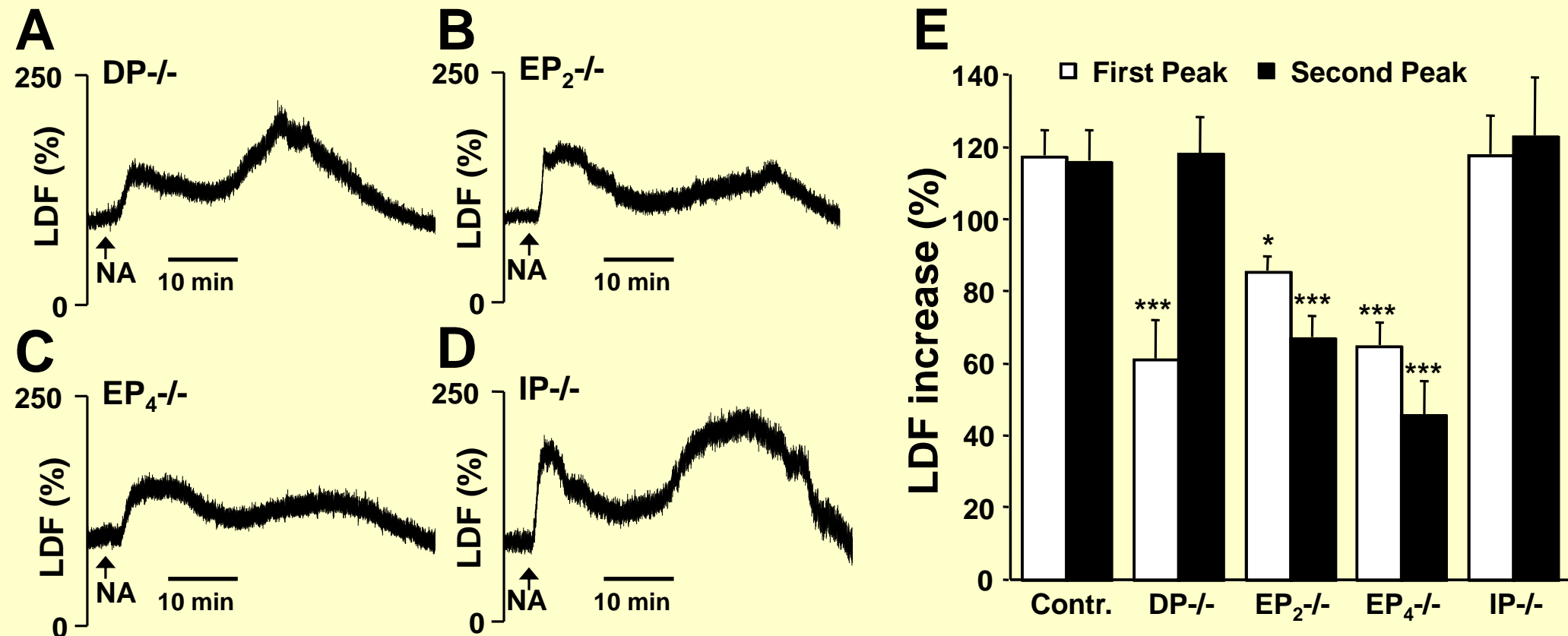
Prostaglandin D₂ induces flushing without development of tachyphylaxia



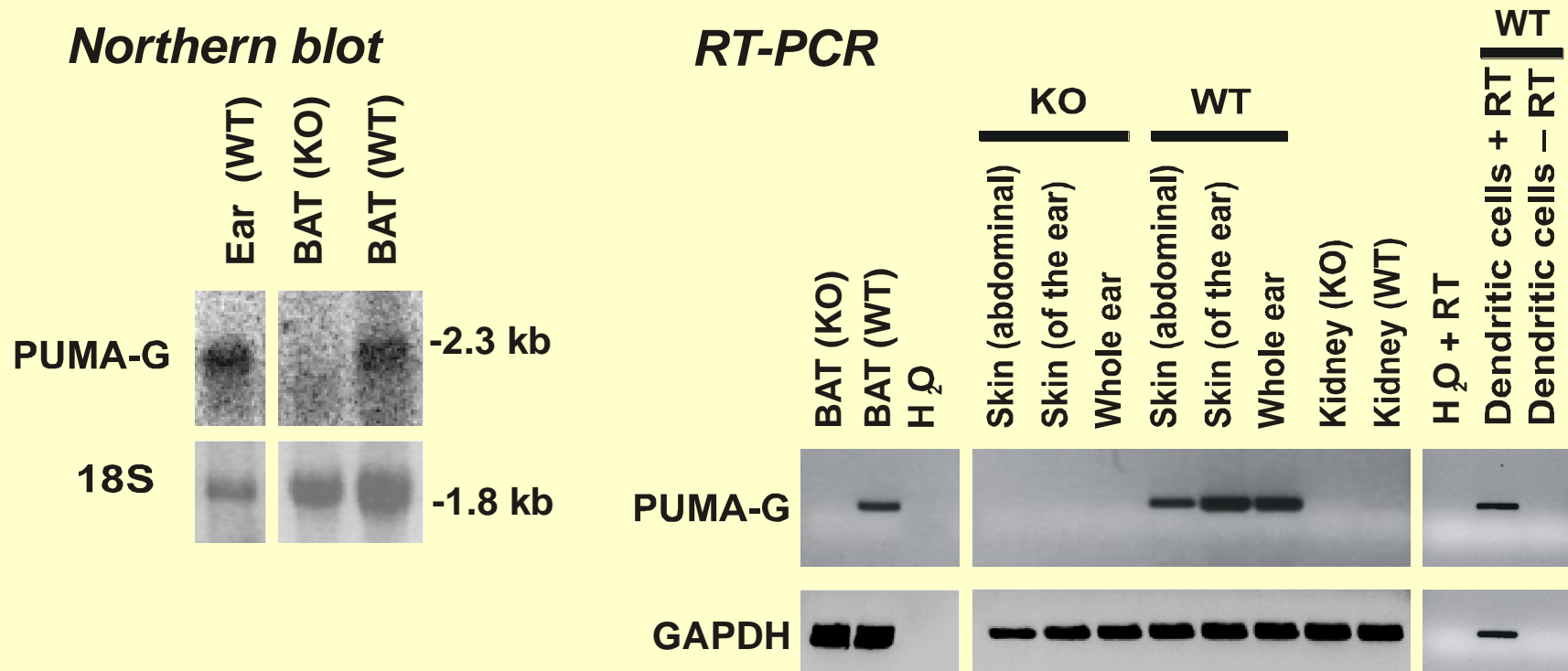
DP receptor deficiency abolishes the flushing response to PGD₂ but only partially reduces the effect of NA



The flush-reaction is mediated by DP, EP₂ and EP₄ receptors



PUMA-G receptor is expressed in immune cells of the skin



BAT = brown adipose tissue; WT = PUMA-G^{+/+}; KO = PUMA-G^{-/-}

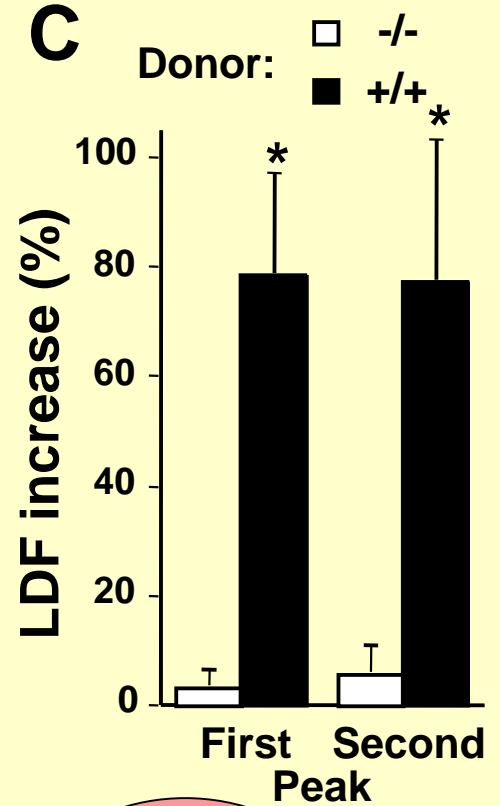
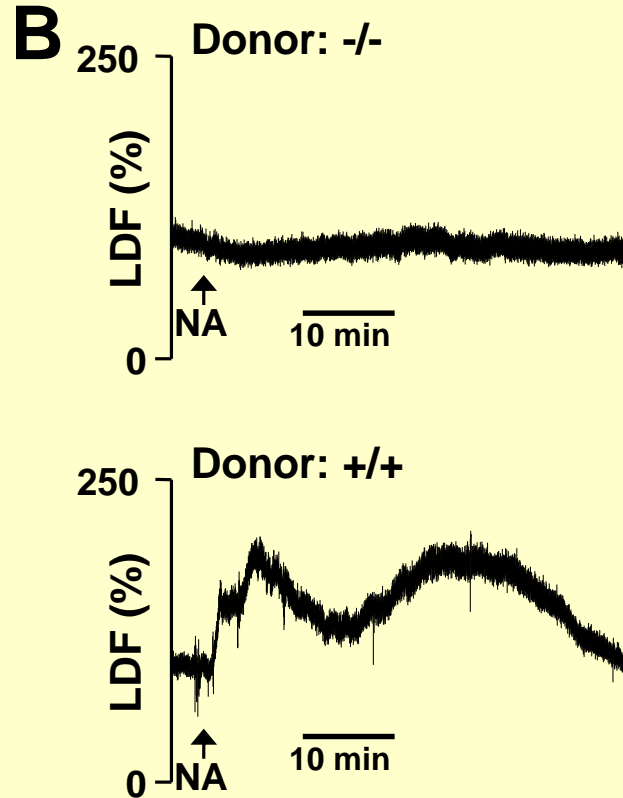
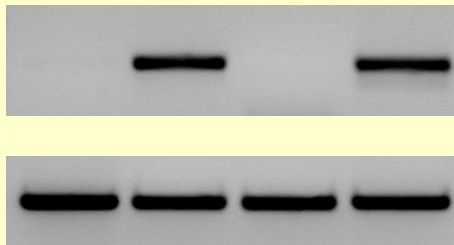
Transplantation of wild-type bone marrow to PUMA-G^{-/-} recipients restores the flushing response to nicotinic acid

RT-PCR

	Bone marrow		Dendritic cells (ear)	
Donor:	-/-	+/+	-/-	+/+
Recipient:	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-

PUMA-G

GAPDH



Bone marrow derived cell

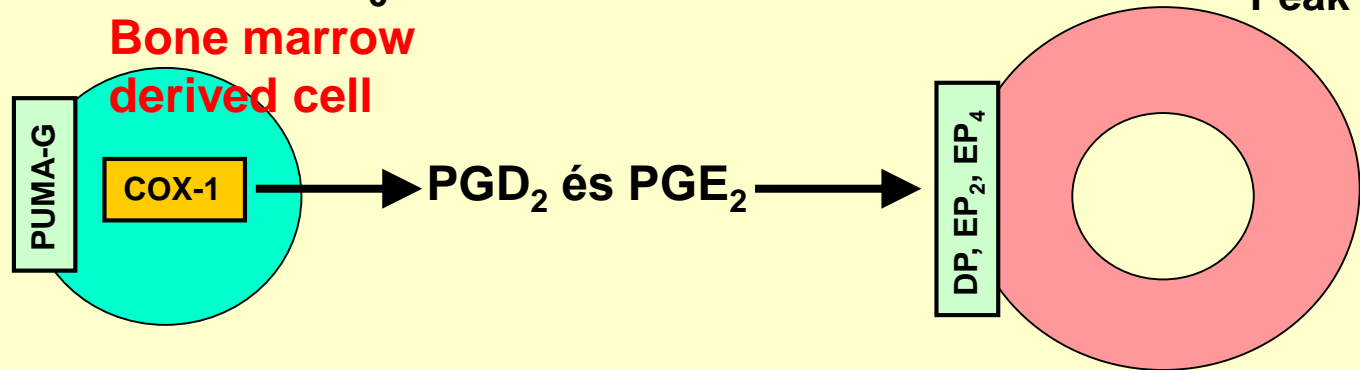
PUMA-G

COX-1

PGD₂ és PGE₂

DP, EP₂, EP₄

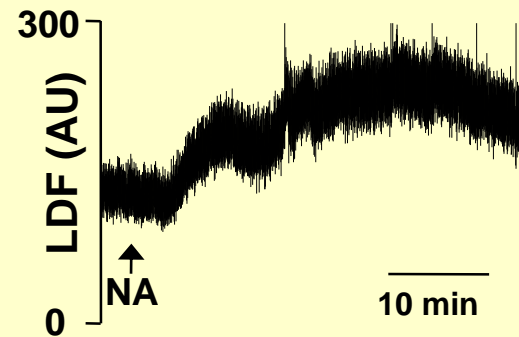
Nicotinic acid



Identification of the immune-cell(s) mediating the flush reaction

Mast cells

Flush-reaction in a mast cell deficient mouse



**Antigen presenting cells
in the skin**

- Macrophage
- Dendritic cell
- Langerhans cell

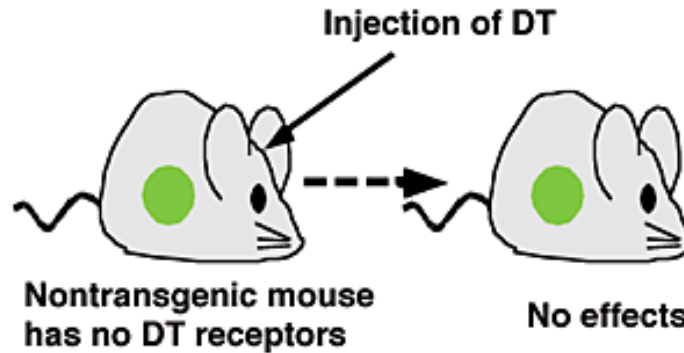
**Toxin receptor-mediated
conditional cell knockout
(TRECK)**

Conditional cell ablation using the human diphtheria toxin (DT) / DT receptor (DTR) system

A

● Targeted cells/tissues

♣ DT receptor

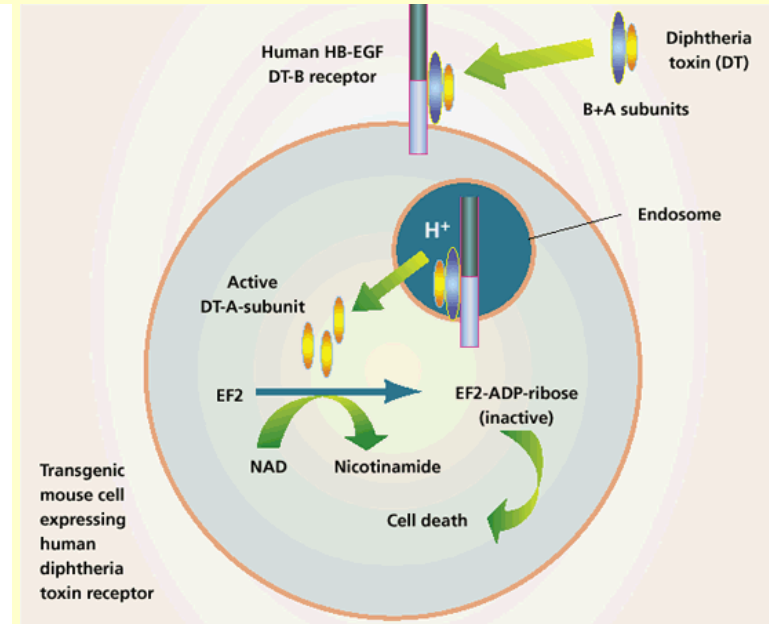
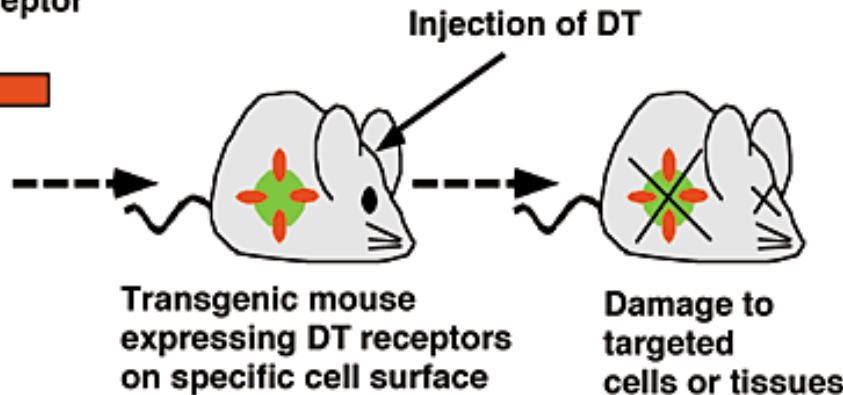


Tissue specific enhancer/promoter

DT receptor cDNA

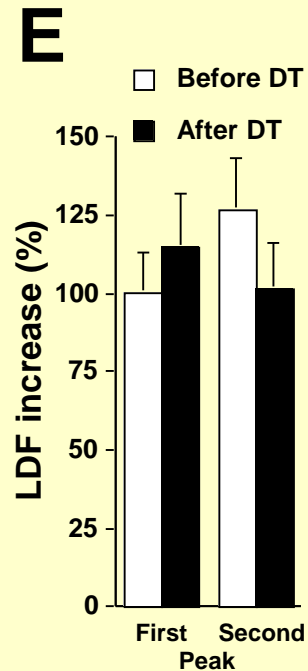
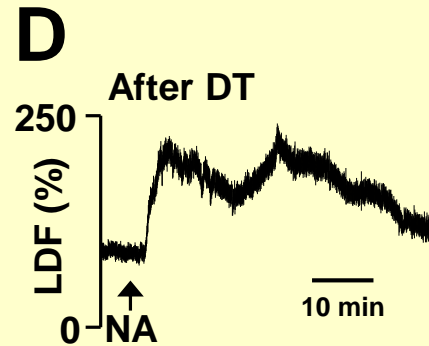
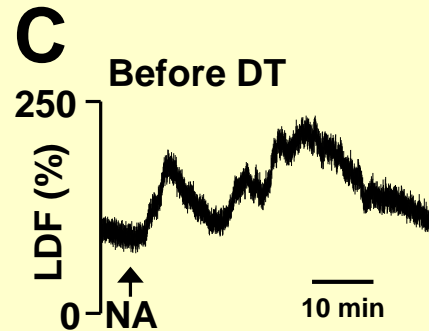
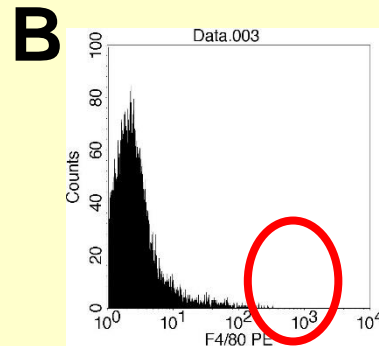
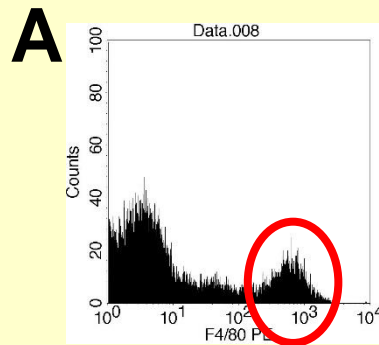


Microinjection to fertilized eggs

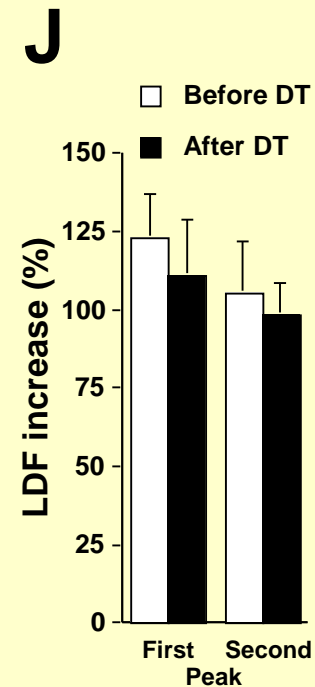
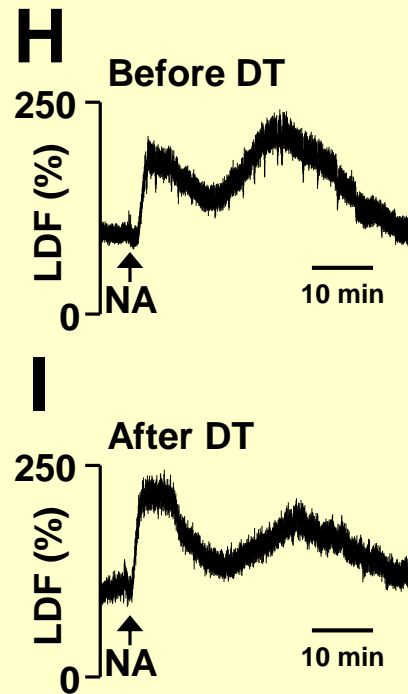
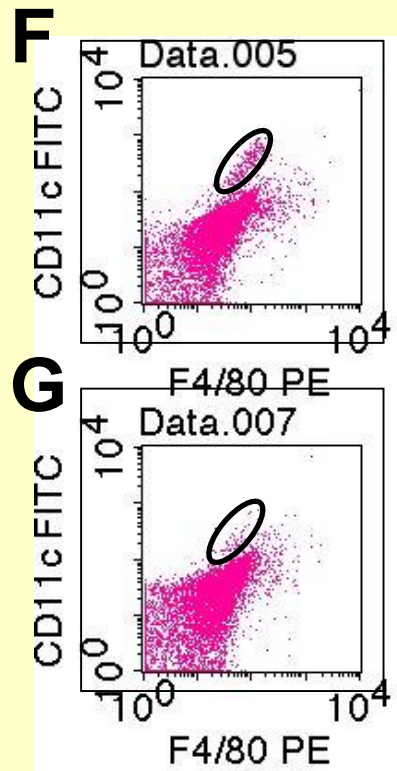


DT = diphtheria toxin
 HB-EGF = heparin-binding epidermal growth factor (human DT-B receptor)
 EF-2 = elongation factor 2

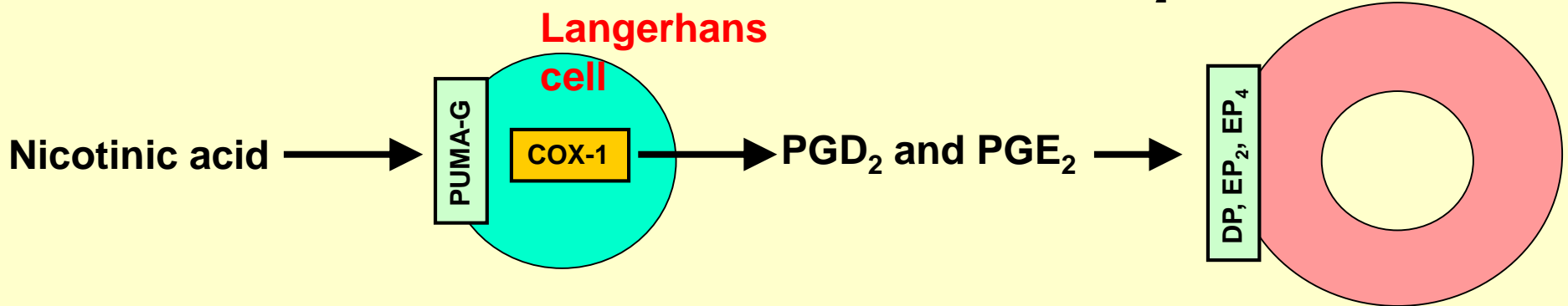
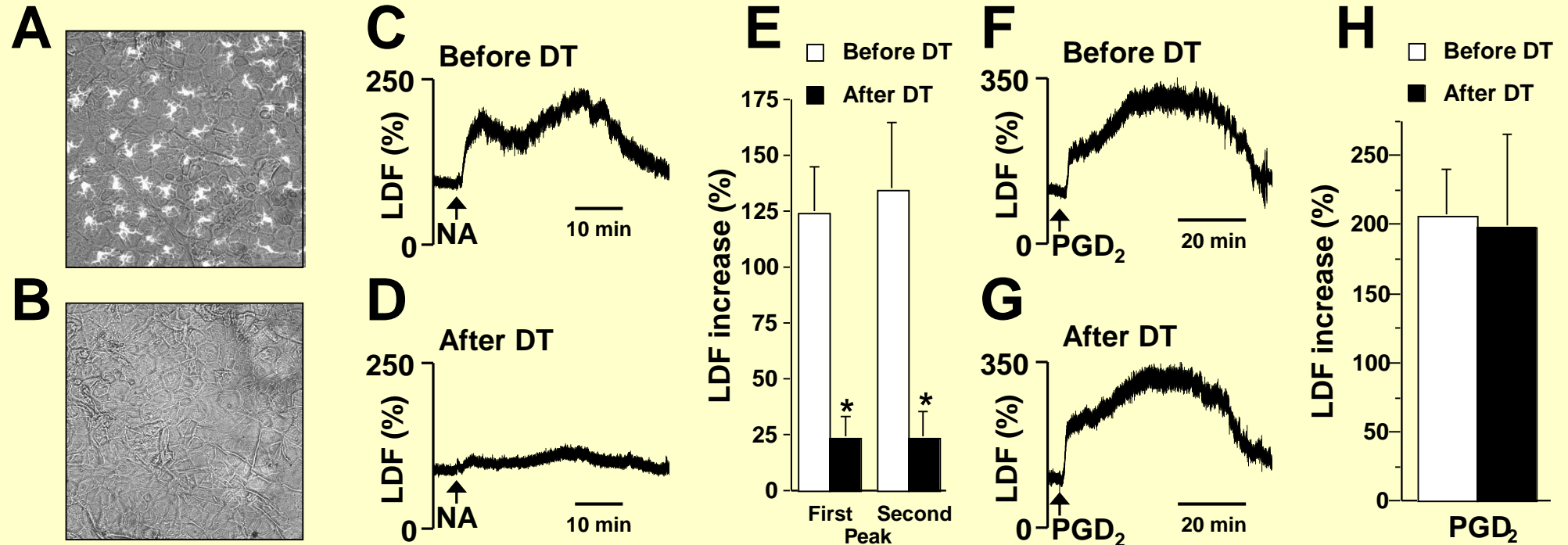
Depletion of CD-11b⁺ macrophages does not influence the flush reaction



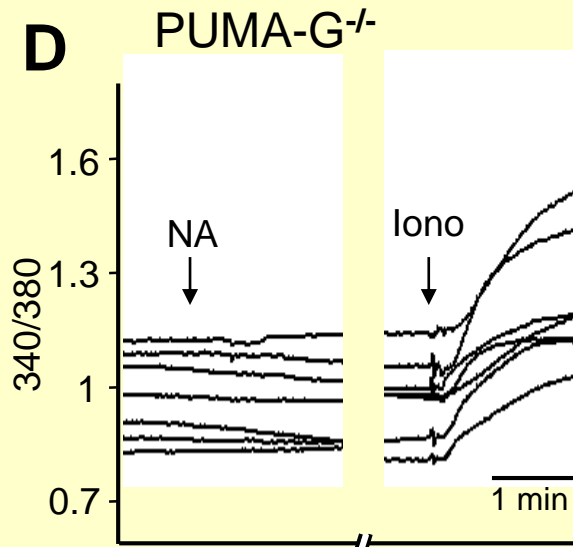
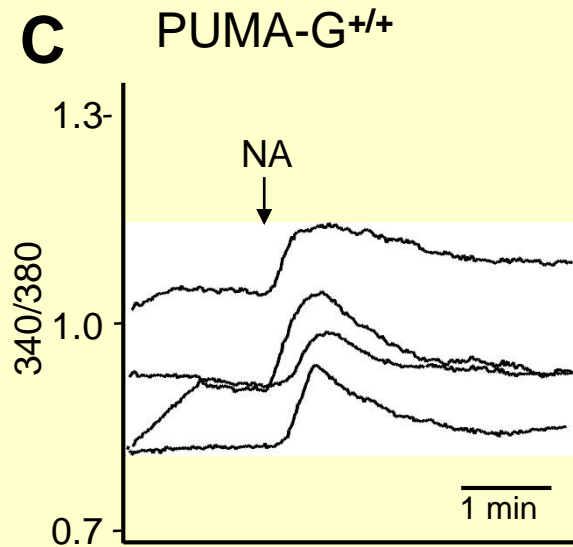
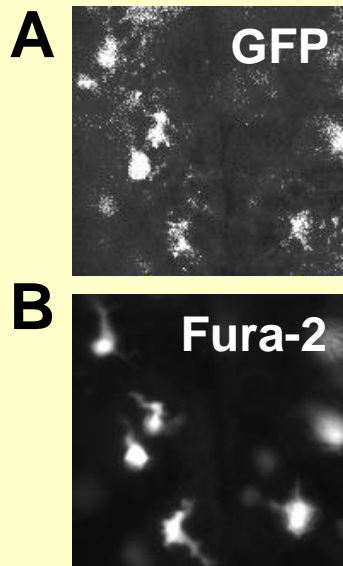
Depletion of CD-11c⁺ dendritic cells does not influence the flush reaction



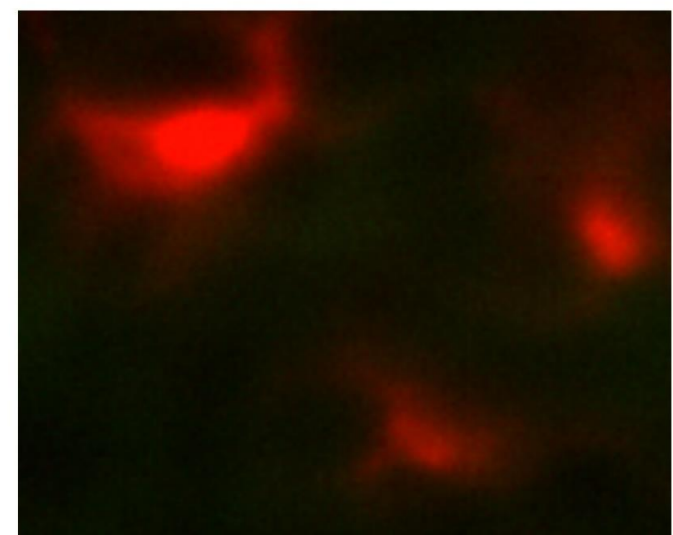
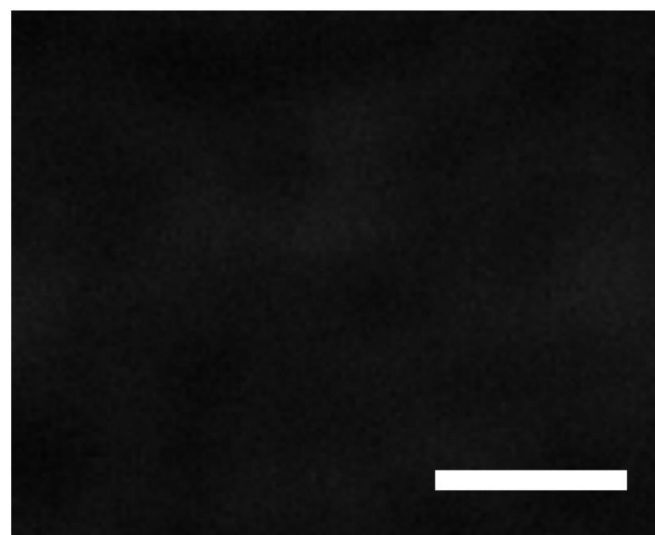
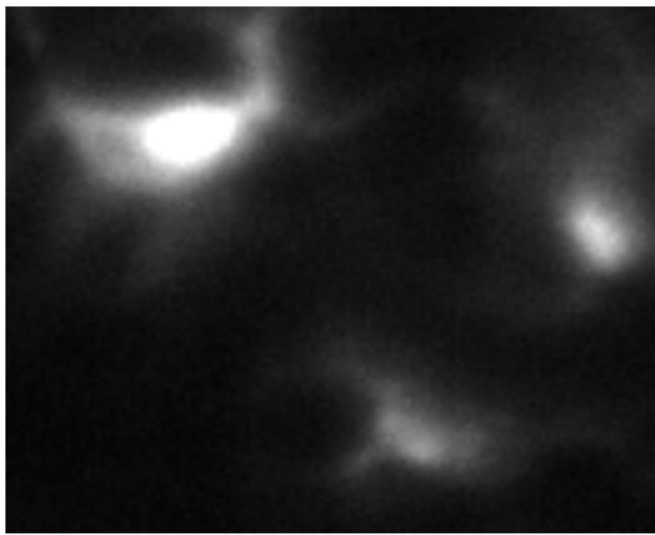
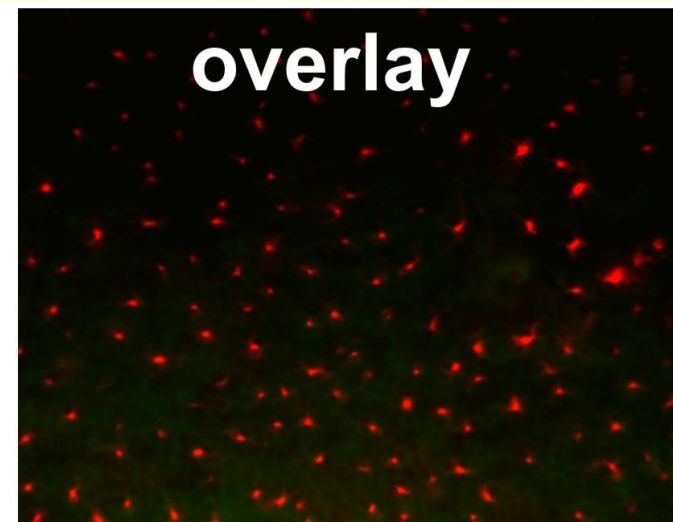
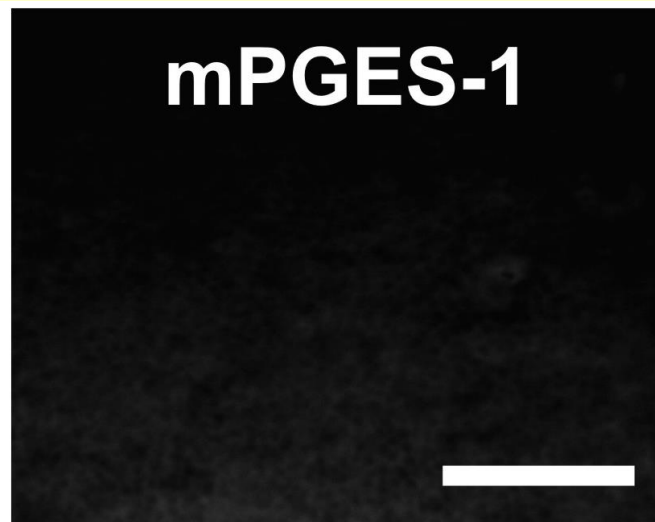
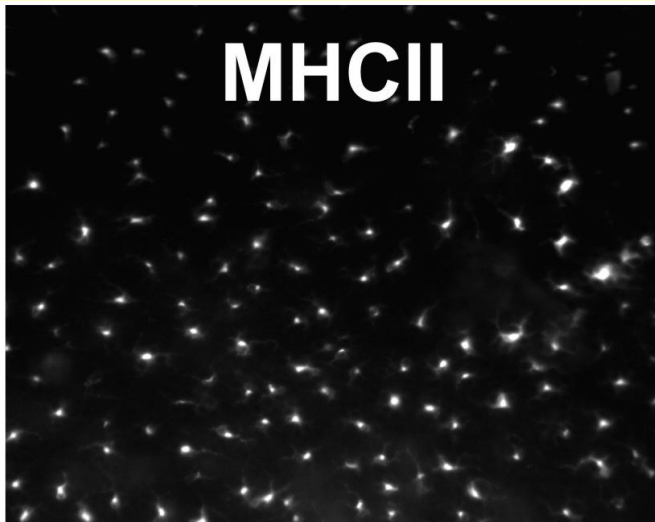
Diminished flushing response after depletion of langerin⁺ epidermal Langerhans cells



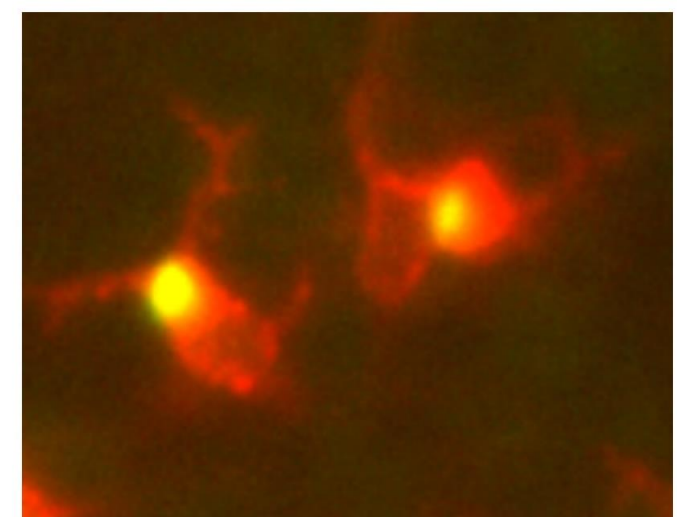
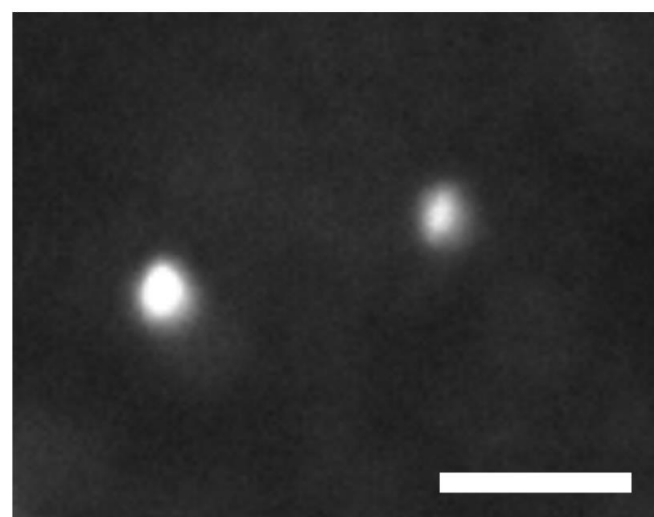
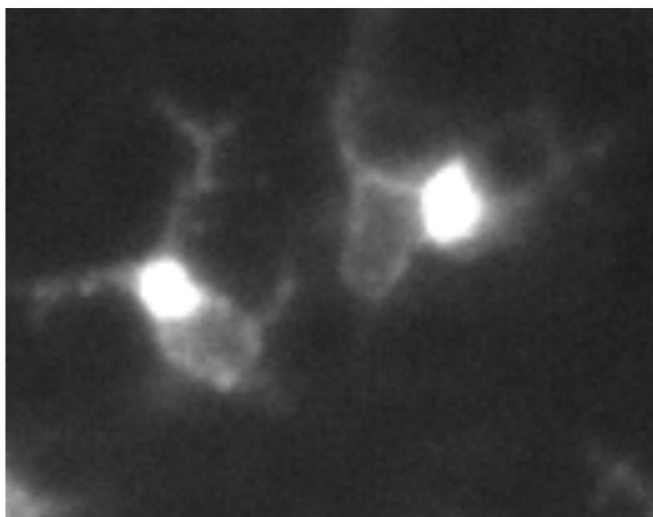
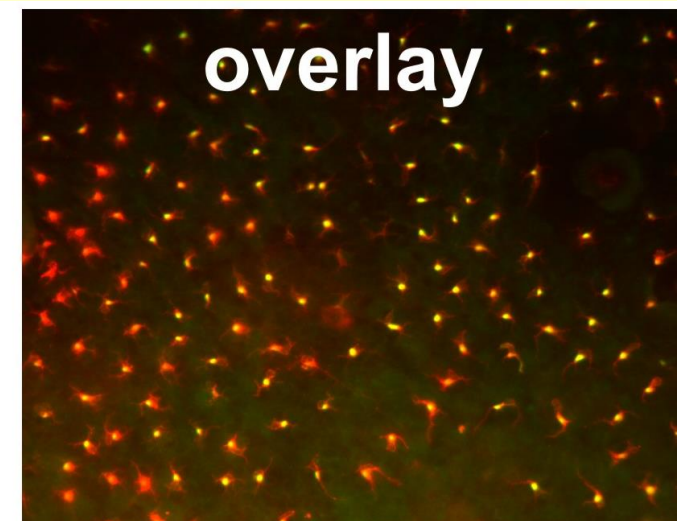
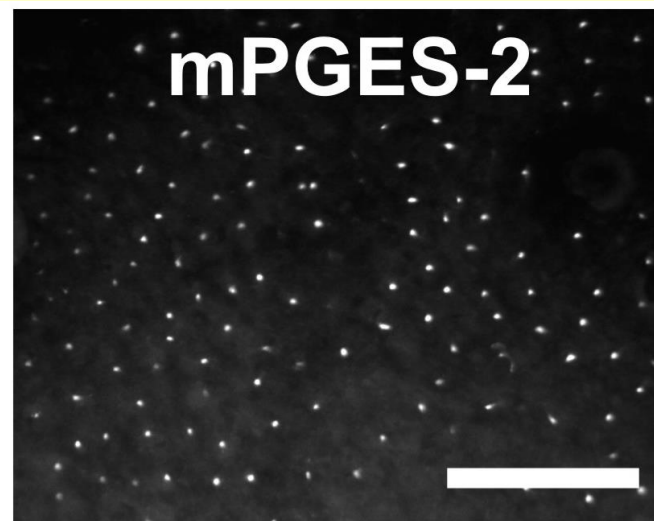
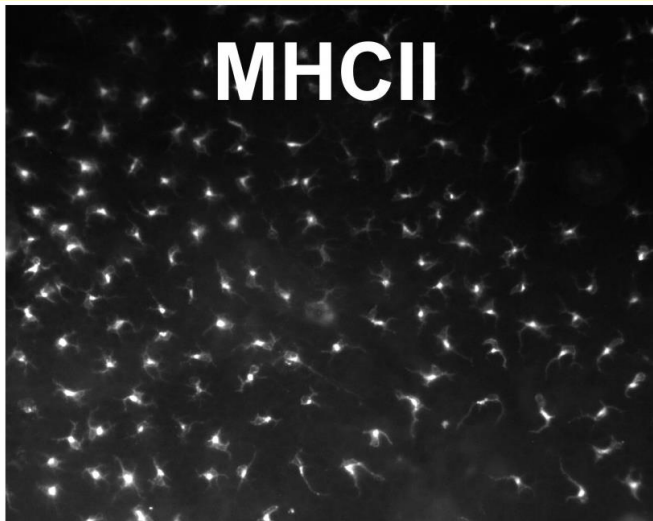
Nicotinic acid induced, PUMA-G receptor mediated $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ -increase in epidermal Langerhans cells



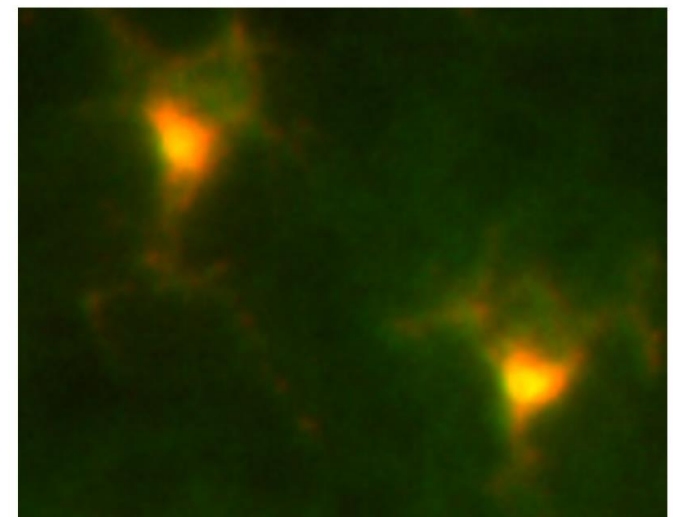
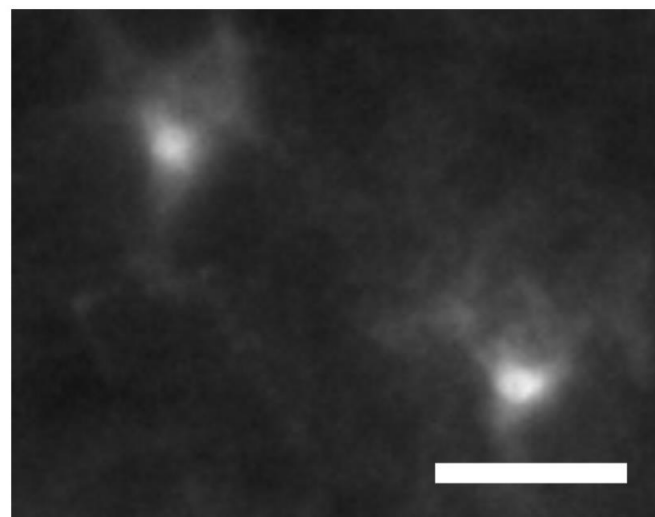
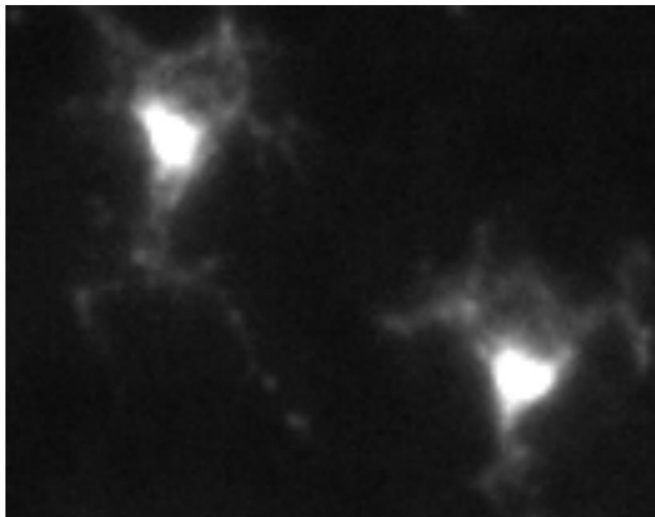
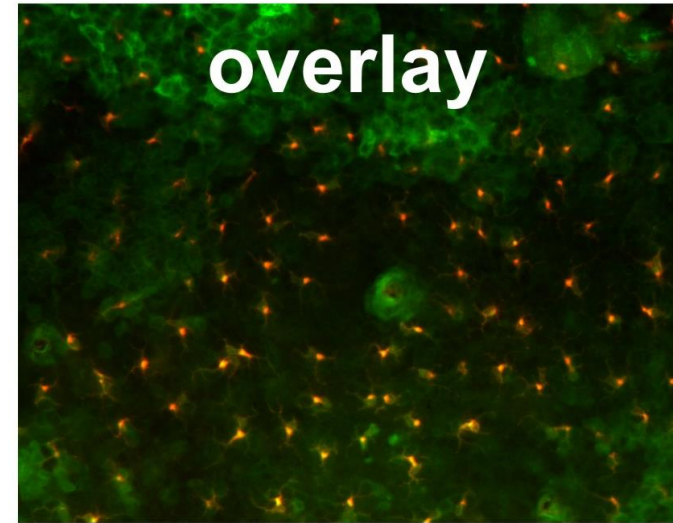
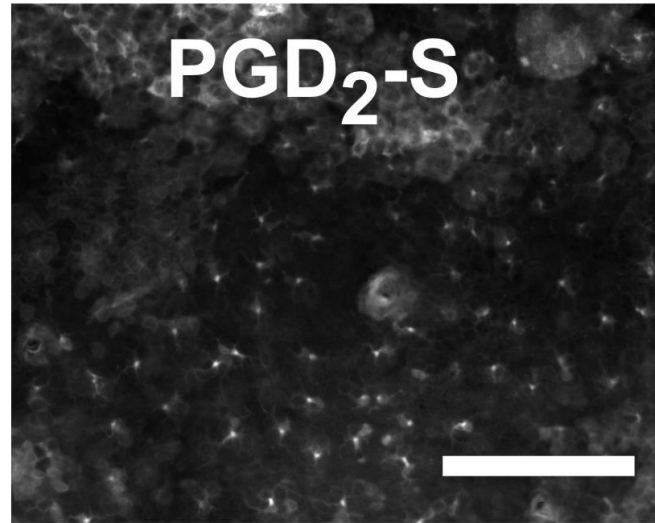
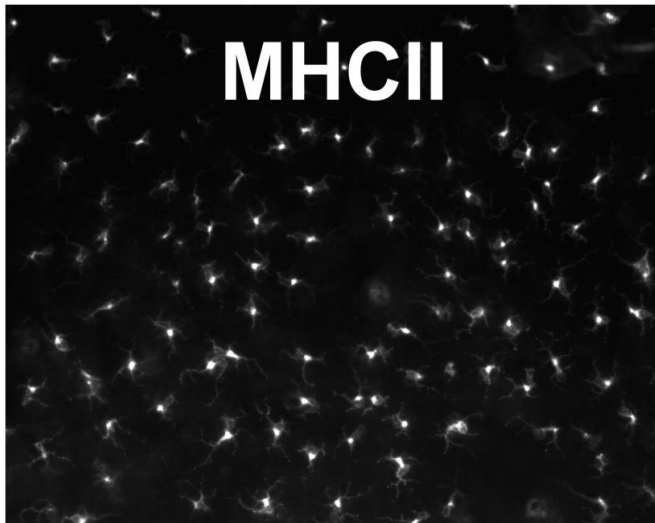
PGE₂-synthase-1 is not expressed in epidermal Langerhans cells



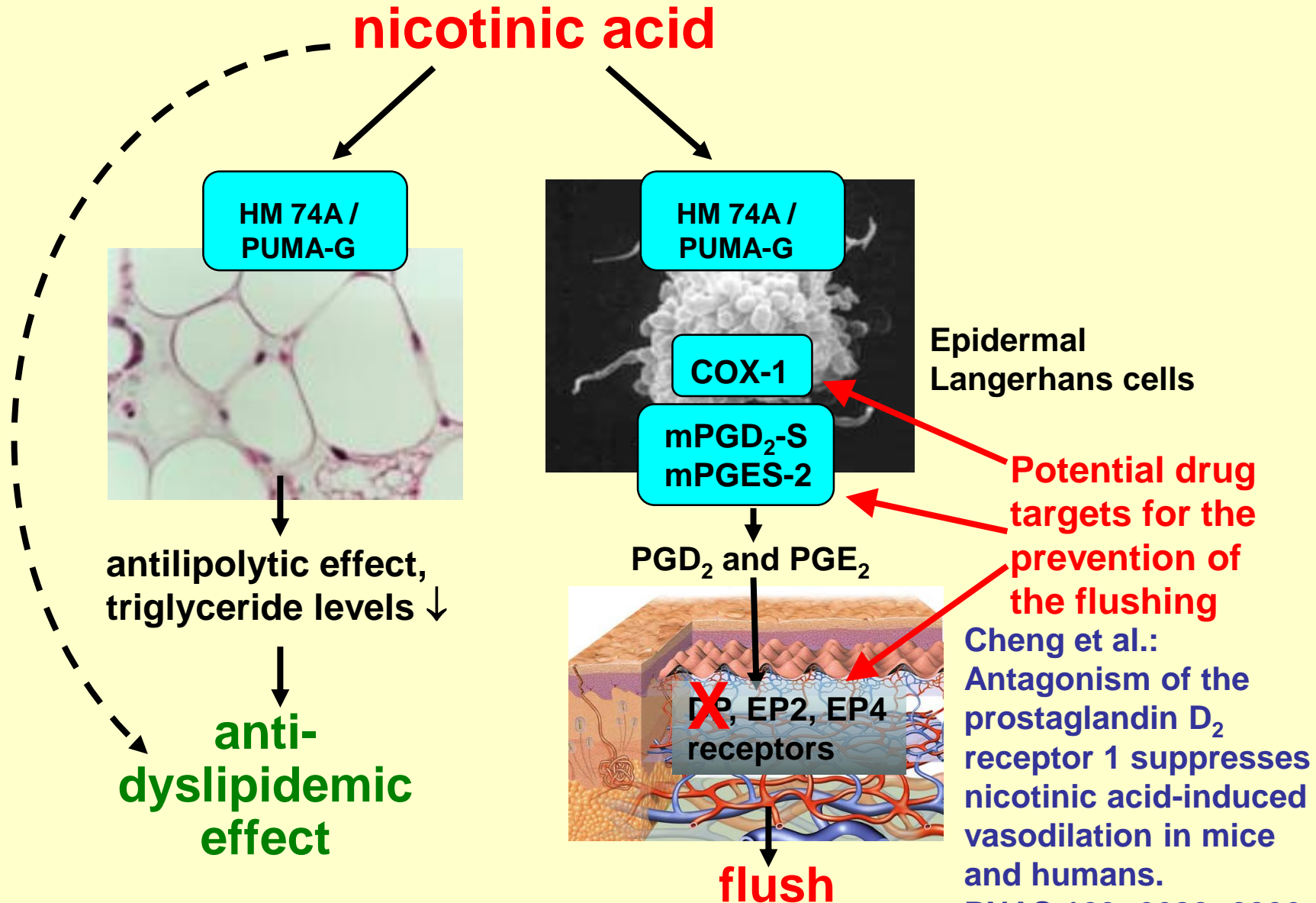
PGE₂-synthase-2 is expressed in epidermal Langerhans cells



PGD₂-synthase is expressed in epidermal Langerhans cells



Summary: mediation of the pharmacological effects of



Tunaru et al. Nat Med. 9:352-355, 2003

Benyó et al. J Clin Invest. 115: 3634-3640, 2005

Benyó et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 70:1844-1849, 2006

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Thanks for your attention!