



Colombia Médica

ISSN: 0120-8322

colombiamedica@correounivalle.edu.co

Universidad del Valle

Colombia

CARRÓN, ROSALÍA; SANZ, EVA; PUEBLA, PILAR; MARTÍN, MARÍA LUISA; SAN ROMÁN, LUIS;
GUERRERO, MARIO FRANCISCO

Mechanisms of relaxation induced by flavonoid ayanin in isolated aorta rings from Wistar rats

Colombia Médica, vol. 41, núm. 1, enero-marzo, 2010, pp. 10-16

Universidad del Valle

Cali, Colombia

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=28312737002>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

Mechanisms of relaxation induced by flavonoid ayanin in isolated aorta rings from Wistar rats

ROSALÍA CARRÓN, QF, DSc,¹, EVA SANZ, QF, MSc², PILAR PUEBLA, QF, DSc¹,
MARÍA LUISA MARTÍN, QF, DSc¹, LUIS SAN ROMÁN, QF, DSc³,
MARIO FRANCISCO GUERRERO, MD, DSc⁴

SUMMARY

Introduction: This study shows the relaxant effect induced by ayanin in aorta rings from Wistar rats linked to nitric oxide/cyclic-GMP pathway. This flavonoid is the prevalent compound obtained from *Croton schiedeanus* Schlecht (*Euphorbiaceae*), specie used in Colombian folk medicine for the treatment of arterial hypertension.

Objectives: To identify possible action mechanisms of vascular relaxation induced by ayanin (quercetin 3,4',7-trimethyl ether).

Methodology: Isolated aorta rings from Wistar rats obtained at the Animal House of the University of Salamanca were contracted with KCl (80 mM) or phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M) and exposed to ayanin (10^{-6} - 10^{-4} M). Then, the effect of ayanin was assessed in deendothelized rings contracted with PE and in intact rings contracted with PE previously incubated with: ODQ (10^{-6} M), L-NAME (10^{-4} M), L-NAME plus D- and L-arginine (10^{-4} M), indomethacin (5×10^{-6} M), dipyridamole (3×10^{-7} M), glibenclamide (10^{-6} M), propranolol (10^{-6} M), verapamil (10^{-7} M) or atropine (3×10^{-5} M). In addition, the relaxant effect of acetylcholine (ACh, 10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M), and sodium nitroprusside (SNP, 10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M) was assessed in the presence and absence of ayanin (10^{-6} M).

Results: Ayanin induced a greater concentration-dependent relaxation in vessels contracted with phenylephrine (pEC_{50} : 5.84 ± 0.05), an effect significantly reduced by deendothelization and by both ODQ and L-NAME. L-arginine was able to reverse the effect of L-NAME. Indomethacin weakly inhibited ayanin response. Dipyridamole, glibenclamide, propranolol, verapamil, and atropine did not affect ayanin relaxation. Ayanin did not have any effect on the relaxation elicited by acetylcholine (ACh), while weakly decreasing the relaxation induced by sodium nitroprusside (SNP).

Conclusion: Ayanin induces endothelium-dependent relaxation in the rat aorta mainly related to nitric oxide/cGMP pathway, according to the response observed in the presence of L-NAME, L-arginine and ODQ.

Keywords: Ayanin; Croton; Endothelium-dependent relaxing factors; Flavonoids; Aorta.

Mecanismos de relajación inducidos por el flavonoide ayanina en la aorta de ratas Wistar

RESUMEN

Introducción: Este estudio muestra el efecto vasodilatador inducido por ayanina en anillos de aorta de ratas Wistar vinculado con la vía óxido nítrico/GMP-cíclico. Este flavonoide es el compuesto mayoritario aislado de *Croton schiedeanus* Schlecht (*Euphorbiaceae*), especie utilizada en la medicina popular colombiana para el tratamiento de la hipertensión arterial.

Objetivos: Identificar los posibles mecanismos vasodilatadores inducidos por la ayanina (quercetin 3,4',7-trimetileter).

Metodología: Se adicionó ayanina (10^{-6} - 10^{-4} M) a anillos aislados de aorta procedentes de ratas Wistar contraídos con KCl (80 mM) o fenilefrina (10^{-6} M). Luego se evaluó el efecto de la ayanina en anillos sin endotelio contraídos con fenilefrina y en anillos íntegros, contraídos con fenilefrina, previamente incubados con: ODQ (10^{-6} M), L-NAME (10^{-4} M), L-NAME más

1. Professor, Laboratorio de Farmacognosia y Farmacología, Departamento de Fisiología y Farmacología, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain. e-mail: rcarron@usal.es puebla@usal.es marisam@usal.es
2. Pharmacy Resident, Departamento de Química Farmacéutica, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain. e-mail: esliebana@hotmail.com
3. Full Professor, Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain. e-mail: lsanro@usal.es
4. Associate Professor, Departamento de Farmacia, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia. e-mail: mfguerrerop@unal.edu.co

Received for publication July 6, 2009 Accepted for publication January 12th, 2010

L- o D-arginina (10^{-4} M), indometacina (5×10^{-6} M), dipiridamol (3×10^{-7} M), glibenclamida (10^{-6} M), propranolol (10^{-6} M), verapamilo (10^{-7} M) o atropina (3×10^{-5} M). Además se examinó la relajación inducida por acetilcolina (Ach, 10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M) y nitroprusiato de sodio (SNP, 10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M) en presencia y ausencia de ayanina (10^{-6} M).

Resultados: La ayanina produjo una mayor relajación en los anillos contraídos con fenilefrina (pEC_{50} : 5.84 ± 0.05), efecto que se redujo en anillos sin endotelio o en anillos íntegros preincubados con ODQ y L-NAME. L-arginina fue capaz de revertir la respuesta inducida por L-NAME. La indometacina inhibió discretamente la relajación generada por la ayanina. El dipiridamol, la glibenclamida, el propranolol, el verapamilo y la atropina no modificaron el efecto de la ayanina. La ayanina no afectó la relajación inducida por la acetilcolina y débilmente disminuyó la inducida por el nitroprusiato de sodio.

Conclusión: La ayanina induce una relajación dependiente del endotelio en la aorta de rata, efecto vinculado principalmente con la vía de óxido nítrico/GMP cíclico, de acuerdo con la respuesta observada en presencia de L-NAME, ODQ y L-arginina.

Palabras clave: Ayanina; Croton; Factores relajantes endotelio-dependientes; Flavonoides; Aorta.

Polyphenolic compounds have extensively demonstrated beneficial cardiovascular effects in humans¹⁻⁴. Among them, flavonoids constitute a large group of phenolic phytochemicals, which have been widely described in the literature as vasodilator compounds⁵⁻⁹. Most flavonoids described to date exhibit a relaxant effect independent of the presence of a functional endothelium^{6,9,10}, however, endothelium-dependent vasorelaxant effects have also been reported for some of these compounds^{8,11-13}.

Screening tests of medicinal plants used by Colombian folk tradition as antihypertensives, found that ethanolic and aqueous extracts of *Croton schiedeana* Schlecht (*Euphorbiaceae*) were able to decrease blood pressure in spontaneously hypertensive rats and to elicit significant vasorelaxant effects in isolated aorta rings¹⁴. Consequently a bio-guided phytochemical fractionating was performed to identify their active principles, and ayanin (quercetin 3,4',7-trimethyl ether) (Figure 1) was isolated as one of them¹⁵.

The relaxant properties of ayanin on smooth muscle have been demonstrated in isolated tracheal rings¹⁶, but until now, its potential profile as a vasorelaxant agent is not sufficiently known. Therefore, the aim of this work

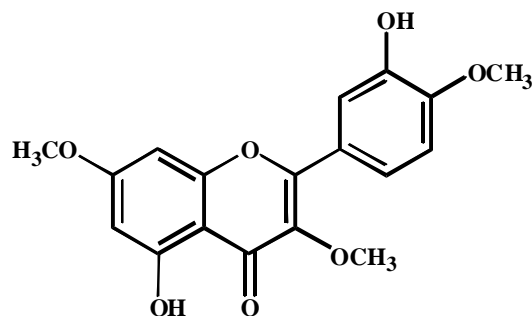


Figure 1. Chemical structure of ayanin (quercetin 3,4',7-trimethyl ether)

was to investigate whether ayanin relaxant mechanisms are due to interactions with one of the following key vascular factors: endothelium, NO/cyclic GMP pathway, prostanoid, K^+_{ATP} channels, L-type calcium channels, ??receptors or muscarinic receptors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Extraction and isolation of ayanin. Ayanin (quercetin 3,4',7-trimethyl ether) (Figure 1) was isolated from *C. schiedeana* Schlecht (*Euphorbiaceae*), a plant collected from the region of Tocaima, Cundinamarca, Colombia in November 1998 (voucher n° 432164). The aerial part of this specie was exhaustively extracted with 96% EtOH at room temperature. The combined extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure and partitioned to yield an aqueous extract and $CHCl_3$. The residue of the $CHCl_3$ extract was fractionated with 4% NaOH. Then ayanin was isolated from the neutral part by flash chromatography over silica gel with hexane-EtOAc (1:1). Ayanin was identified by comparing m.p., 1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR values with that reported^{17,18}.

Rat aorta ring preparation. The experiments were conducted at the Pharmacology Laboratory in the School of Pharmacy at the University of Salamanca. Male Wistar rats (320-400 g) from the Animal House (PAE-SA001) were anaesthetized with ether and beheaded. The descending thoracic aorta was dissected and placed in an oxygenated Krebs solution with the following composition (in mM): NaCl, 118.0; KCl, 4.75; $CaCl_2$, 1.8; $MgSO_4$, 1.2; KH_2PO_4 , 1.2; $NaHCO_3$, 25; glucose, 11 and ascorbic acid 0.1.

Rings of thoracic aorta (4-6 mm long) were carefully excised and submerged in tissue bath chambers containing 5 ml of Krebs solution of bathing medium maintained at 37°C and bubbled with 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂ gas mixture (pH=7.4). Rings were mounted by means of two parallel L-shaped stainless-steel holders inserted into the lumen. One holder served as an anchor, while the other was connected to a force-displacement transducer (Harvard UF1) to measure isometric contractile force recorded by a MacLab/8-computer system (AD InstruMents Ltd, London, UK). The rings were stretched progressively to an optimal basal tension of 2 g, determined by length-tension relationship experiments and, then, allowed to equilibrate for 60 min., and changing the bath fluid every 15-20 min. When necessary, the endothelium was removed by rubbing the intimal surface with a wooden stick. The presence of functional endothelium was assessed by the ability of ACh (10⁻⁶ M) to induce more than 50% relaxation of rings pre-contracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10⁻⁶ M)¹⁹. Each preparation was allowed to equilibrate for at least 60 min. prior to initiation of experimental procedures and during this period, the incubation media were changed every 20 min. before the addition of drugs.

Ethical issues. In all of these experiments, the provisions regarding the protection of animals used for experimental purposes in current Spanish legislation (Real Decreto 1201/2005), European Community (EEC 86/609) and specifications were adhered to.

Experimental procedures. To observe if ayanin induces relaxant effects, intact aorta rings incubated in Krebs solution were stimulated with PE (10⁻⁶ M) or high KCl (80 mM) until the contractile response reached a steady tension. Then ayanin was added in progressively cumulative concentrations (10⁻⁷-10⁻⁴ M) at 30 min. intervals.

To study possible mechanisms related to the relaxant effects induced by ayanin, the following protocols were performed: First, the role of endothelium was studied adding the flavonoid in similar way in deendothelized PE contracted rings. To assess whether nitric oxide, cGMP, phosphodiesterase-5, K⁺_{ATP} channels, prostanoid, beta-receptor, L-type calcium channels, or muscarinic receptors are related to the relaxant mechanisms induced by ayanin, this flavonoid was added to rings contracted with PE treated 30 min. previously with one of the following substances, respectively: L-NAME (10⁻⁴ M

[Nw-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester hydrochloride]), a NO synthase inhibitor; ODQ (10⁻⁶ M [1H-[1,2,4]oxadiazolo[4,3-a]quinoxalin-1-one]), a guanylate cyclase inhibitor; dipyrindamole (3x10⁻⁷ M), a cGMP-phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitor; glibenclamide (10⁻⁶ M), a K⁺_{ATP} channel blocker; indomethacin (5x10⁻⁶ M), a cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor; propranolol (10⁻⁶ M), a β -adrenoceptor blocking agent; verapamil (10⁻⁷ M), a L-type calcium channels blocker and atropine (3x10⁻⁵ M), a muscarinic receptor blocking agent.

To advance in possible interactions with NO/cGMP pathway the inactive α -amino acid D-arginine or the active L-arginine (10⁻⁴ M, substrate for NO synthesis) were added (10 min. before) to rings incubated with L-NAME (10⁻⁴ M). In addition, ayanin (10⁻⁶ M) was added (30 min. before) to rings contracted with PE (10⁻⁶ M) exposed to Ach (10⁻⁸-3x10⁻⁴ M) or SNP (10⁻⁹-3x10⁻⁵ M), added at 30 s intervals.

Experiment design and data analysis. In all instances, the dependent variable was the relaxant response obtained as a percentage of the maximal contraction induced by PE (10⁻⁶ M) or KCl (80 mM). Sigmoidal regression to lead pEC₅₀ values (- log of the molar concentration of agonist to produce 50% of the maximal relaxation in contracted rings) were obtained from concentration-response curves. Each point represents the means \pm SEM of at least five experiments. Analysis of variance with Dunnett's post test were applied to compare three or more groups and Student *t* test to compare two groups. *p*<0.05 was considered significant. The GraphPad Software (version 4.0; San Diego, CA, USA) was used for data analysis.

Drugs and chemicals. The following salts and drugs were used: NaCl, CaCl₂, NaHPO₄, NaHCO₃, glucose (Panreac), KCl, MgCl₂, KH₂PO₄ and MgSO₄ (Probus), ascorbic acid (Prolabo), phenylephrine hydrochloride, acetylcholine chloride, indomethacin, L-NAME, L-arginine, D-arginine, ODQ, dipyrindamole, glibenclamide, dimethylsulfoxide, verapamil hydrochloride, sodium nitroprusside, atropine sulfate, and propranolol hydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich). Ayanin, glibenclamide and dipyrindamole was dissolved in DMSO. All other substances were dissolved in physiological saline solution. The final DMSO concentrations in the bathing media were always less than 0.1%. Control tests demonstrated that this amount of DMSO failed to exhibit any response.

Table 1
Vasorelaxant effect of ayanin against KCl (80 mM) and phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M)
alone and in the presence of different receptor antagonists in rat aorta rings

Treatment	PE-contraction (mg)	pEC ₅₀	Maximal response (E _{max})
KCl (80 mM)	3335 ± 197	ND	35.47 ± 3.65*
PE (10^{-6} M)	3439 ± 165	5.84 ± 0.05	92.99 ± 1.30
L-NAME (10^{-4} M) + PE	4882 ± 189*	ND	32.99 ± 7.14*
ODQ (10^{-6} M) + PE	5242 ± 101*	ND	40.88 ± 5.50*
L-ARG (10^{-4} M) + L-NAME (10^{-4} M) + PE	3834 ± 201	5.61 ± 0.04	93.02 ± 2.66
D-ARG (10^{-4} M) + L-NAME (10^{-4} M) + PE	4972 ± 158*	ND	30.12 ± 6.07*
Indomethacin (5×10^{-6} M) + PE	3876 ± 182*	5.43 ± 0.04*	90.70 ± 2.27
Dipyridamole (3×10^{-7} M) + PE	2300 ± 205*	6.05 ± 0.16	92.29 ± 2.49
Verapamil (10^{-7} M) + PE	1694 ± 108*	5.99 ± 0.11	95.10 ± 1.54
Glibenclamide (10^{-6} M) + PE	2818 ± 159	5.90 ± 0.01	96.61 ± 3.61
Propranolol (10^{-6} M) + PE	3587 ± 186	5.92 ± 0.09	87.97 ± 3.21
Atropine (3×10^{-5} M) + PE	2945 ± 205	5.82 ± 0.07	90.98 ± 4.02

Data are the mean ± SEM. $n \geq 5$ experiments. pEC₅₀ represents -log molar concentration of ayanin to produce 50% of the maximal relaxation. E_{max}, maximal relaxation (%). * $p < 0.05$ compared with PE (10^{-6} M). ND, not determined.

RESULTS

The maximal contractile response obtained with KCl and PE in intact aorta rings was 3335 ± 197 mg ($n=26$) and 3439 ± 165 ($n=52$), respectively. In de-endothelized rings PE elicited a contraction of 3126 ± 161 ($n=33$) (Table 1). Ayanin induced a greater relaxant effect against PE (pEC₅₀ = 5.84 ± 0.05) than KCl (Table 1, Figure 2).

Pretreatment of the endothelium-intact rings with L-NAME (Figure 3) or ODQ (Figure 4) significantly reduced ayanin-induced relaxation. The effects of L-NAME was completely reversed by L-arginine (pEC₅₀ = 5.61 ± 0.04), but not by D-arginine (Table 1, Figure 3).

The relaxant response to ayanin was not affected by pretreatment with dipyridamole, atropine, verapamil or propranolol (Table 1), and slightly by indomethacin (Figure 4). Finally, ayanin unchanged the ACh relaxing effect (pEC₅₀ = 7.55 ± 0.04) and slightly modified SNP relaxation (pEC₅₀ = 7, Table 2, Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

The results of ayanin in KCl- and PE-intact rings and in PE de-endothelized rings show that this flavonoid

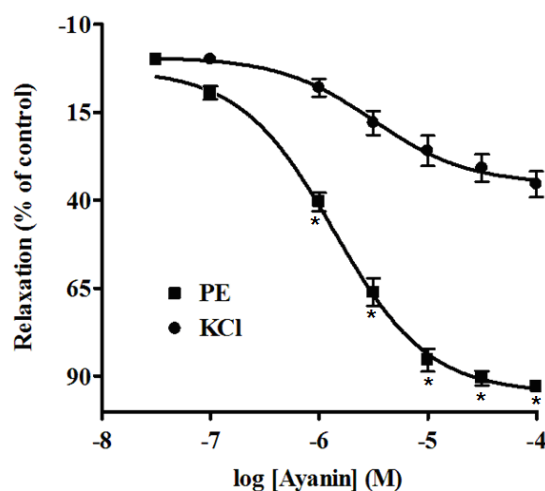


Figure 2. Concentration-response induced by ayanin in endothelium-intact rat aorta rings contracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M) or KCl (80 mM), * $p < 0.05$ (Student *t* test).

exerts anti-adrenergic effect of endothelium-dependent origin. Subsequent experiments with the NO synthase inhibitor L-NAME and ODQ, a guanylyl cyclase inhibitor, which were able to reduce markedly ayanin vasodilatation, support a NO/cGMPc dependent mechanism.

Table 2
Effect of ayanin (10^{-6} M) on the relaxant responses of acetylcholine (ACh, 10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M) and sodium nitroprusside (SNP, 10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M) in endothelium-intact aorta rings precontracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M)

Treatment	PE-contraction (mg)	pEC ₅₀	Maximal response(E _{max})
ACh (10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M)	3439 ± 165	7.82 ± 0.02	64.41 ± 3.25
Ayanin (10^{-6} M)+ ACh (10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M)	3192 ± 202	7.55 ± 0.04	71.73 ± 3.15
SNP (10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M)	3439 ± 165	8.38 ± 0.006	100.00 ± 0.00
Ayanin (10^{-6} M)+ SNP (10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M)	3192 ± 202	8.08 ± 0.01*	99.92 ± 0.08

Data are the mean ± SEM of ≥5 experiments. pEC₅₀ represents -log molar concentration of ACh or SNP to produce 50% of the maximal relaxation. E_{max}, maximal relaxation (%). *p<0.05 compared with PE (10^{-6} M) (E+). ND, not determined.

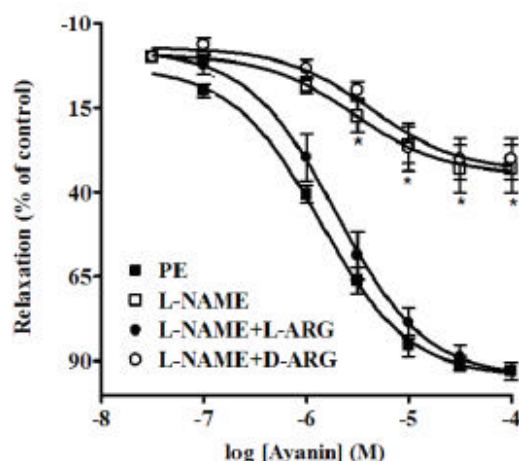


Figure 3. Concentration response induced by ayanin in endothelium-intact rat aorta rings contracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M), in absence and presence of: L-NAME (10^{-4} M), L-NAME plus L-arginine (10^{-4} M) and L-NAME plus D-arginine (10^{-4} M), *p<0.05 (Anova and Dunnett tests).

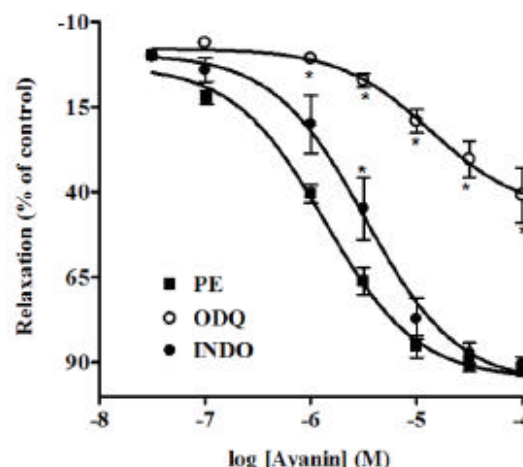


Figure 4. Concentration response induced by ayanin in endothelium-intact rat aorta rings contracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M) in absence and presence of ODQ (10^{-6} M) or indomethacin (5×10^{-6} M), *p<0.05 (Anova and Dunnett tests).

It is noticeable that L-arginine (the substrate for NO synthesis), but not D-arginine, was able to reverse the inhibitory effects induced by L-NAME against ayanin. These findings suggest that ayanin enhances the production of NO from L-arginine in the vascular endothelium. It is known that nitric oxide (the endothelium derived relaxing factor, EDRF)²⁰ activates soluble guanylyl cyclase, causing the formation of cyclic GMP and subsequently vascular relaxation²¹. Since ODQ interferes directly with soluble guanylyl cyclase activated

by NO²², relaxation induced by ayanin may be related to the production of NO, resulting in an increase of the cGMP in the endothelium.

The cellular accumulation of cGMP depends upon the rate of their synthesis and their breakdown. The latter is achieved by cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE) isoforms PDE1 and/or PDE5²³ isolated in vascular smooth muscle cells. The potentiating of vasodilator effects of agents that increase cGMP has become a simple test to study the possible role of PDE

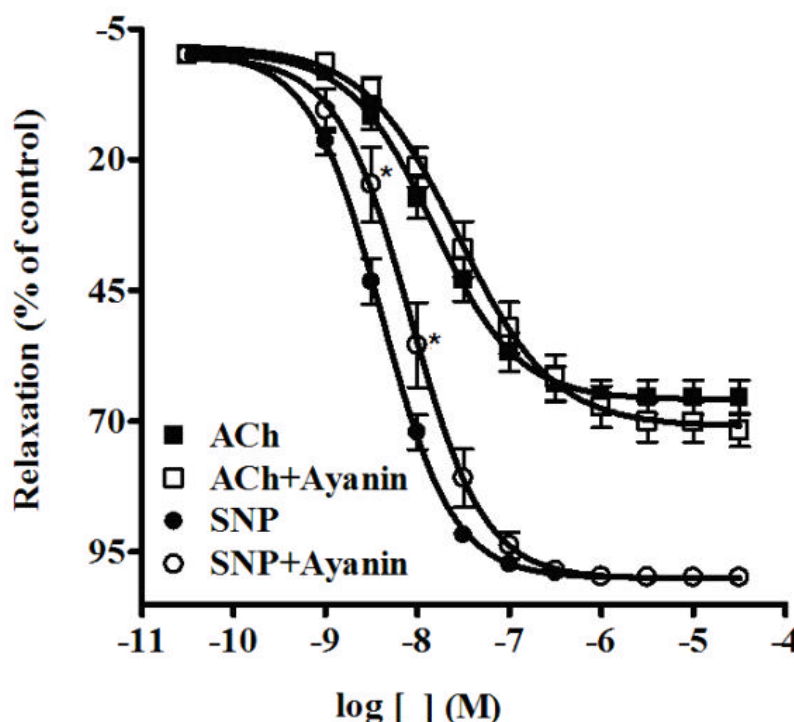


Figure 5. Concentration response induced by acetylcholine (ACh, 10^{-8} - 3×10^{-4} M) and sodium nitroprusside (SNP, 10^{-9} - 3×10^{-5} M) in endothelium-intact rat aorta rings contracted with phenylephrine (PE, 10^{-6} M) in absence and presence of ayanin (10^{-6} M), * $p < 0.05$ (Student t test)

inhibition in the relaxant effect of vasodilators. In these experiments, ayanin slightly increased the relaxant effect of SNP, a NO donor. Furthermore, dipyridamole, a cGMP-PDE5 inhibitor did not modify the relaxant responses to ayanin. Hence, these results suggest that inhibition of the GMP-dependent PDE is not mainly linked to the vasodilator effect of ayanin.

Blockage of cyclo-oxygenase by indomethacin (5×10^{-6} M) produced a rightward shift in the concentration-response curve for ayanin. The pEC_{50} value of ayanin in the presence of the indomethacin was significantly decreased from 5.84 ± 0.05 to 5.43 ± 0.04 ($p < 0.05$, Figure 4, Table 1). Therefore, it is possible in some degree that endothelial vasorelaxant factors derived from cyclo-oxygenase participated in the relaxant effect of ayanin.

Also, according to experiments with: atropine, a muscarinic receptor antagonist; verapamil, a L-type calcium channel blocking agent; propranolol, a β -adrenoceptor

blocking agent; and glibenclamide, a K^+_{ATP} channel blocker (Table 1), it can be presumed that muscarinic agonism, beta agonism, voltage-dependent calcium channel activation, and K^+_{ATP} channel activation do not seem important action mechanisms related to the ayanin relaxant profile. However, these observations do not rule out the possibility that other types of pharmacodynamic interactions may mediate ayanin-induced relaxation.

In conclusion, the ayanin flavonoid induces endothelium-dependent relaxation in Wistar rat aorta mainly related to NO/cGMP pathway. Further work is necessary to clarify the mechanisms involved in this effect. Since ayanin is the predominant compound isolated from *C. schiedeanus* («almizclillo»), it is highly probable that it plays an important role in the cardiovascular effects described for this specie. These results support the traditional use of *C. schiedeanus* for the treatment of arterial hypertension.

Conflict of interest. None of the authors has conflicts of interest related to this study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the project: ALFA-RELAPLAMED.2, Subprograma X, Química Fina Farmacéutica of CYTED and the office of the Vice rector of Research, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Project 9356).

REFERENCES

1. Renaud S, Lorgeil M. Wine, alcohol, platelets and the French paradox for coronary heart disease. *Lancet*. 1992;339: 1523-6.
2. Hertog MGL, Feskens EJM, Hollman PCH, Katan MB, Kromhout D. Dietary antioxidant flavonoids and risk of coronary heart disease: the Zutphen Elderly study. *Lancet*. 1993;342: 1007-11.
3. Hertog MGL, Sweetnam PM, Elwood AM, Fehily PC, Kromhout D. Antioxidant flavonols and ischemic heart disease in a Welsh population of men: the Caerphilly study. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1997;65: 1489-94.
4. Fuhrman B, Lavy A, Aviram M. Consumption of red wine meals reduces the susceptibility of human plasma and LDL to lipid peroxidation. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1995;61: 549-54.
5. Duarte J, Pérez-Vizcaíno F, Utrilla P, Jiménez J, Tamargo J, Zarzuelo A. Vasodilatory effects of flavonoids in rat aorta smooth muscle. Structure-activity relationships. *Gen Pharmacol*. 1993;24: 857-62.
6. Duarte J, Pérez-Vizcaíno F, Zarzuelo A, Jiménez J, Tamargo J. Vasodilator effects of quercetin on isolated rat vascular smooth muscle. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1993;239: 1-7.
7. Duarte J, Pérez-Vizcaíno F, Zarzuelo A, Jiménez J, Tamargo J. Inhibitory effects of quercetin and staurosporine on phasic contractions in rat vascular smooth muscle. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1994;2: 149-56.
8. Fitzpatrick DF, Hirschfield SL, Ricci T, Jantzen P, Coffey RG. Endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation caused by various plant extracts. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*. 1995;26: 90-5.
9. Herrera MD, Zarzuelo A, Jiménez J, Marhuenda E, Duarte J. Effects of flavonoids on rat aorta smooth muscle contractility: structure-activity relationship. *Gen Pharmacol*. 1996;27: 273-7.
10. Pérez-Vizcaíno F, Ibarra M, Cogolludo AL, Duarte J, Zaragoza-Arnáez F, Moreno L, et al. Endothelium-independent vasodilator effects of the flavonoid quercetin and its methylated metabolites in rat conductance and resistance arteries. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2002;302: 66-72.
11. Chen Z, Su Y, Lau C, Law W, Huang Y. Endothelium-dependent contraction and direct relaxation induced by baicalin in rat mesenteric artery. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1999;374: 41-7.
12. Chan E, Pannangpetch P, Woodman O. Relaxation to flavones and flavonols in rat isolated thoracic aorta: mechanism of action and structure-activity relationships. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*. 2000;35: 326-33.
13. Ajay M, Gilani AH, Mustafa MR. Effects of flavonoids on vascular smooth muscle of the isolated rat thoracic aorta. *Life Sci*. 2003;74: 603-12.
14. Guerrero MF, Carrón R, Martín ML, San Román L, Reguero MT. Antihypertensive and vasorelaxant effects of aqueous extract from *Croton schiedeana* Schlecht in rats. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2001;75: 33-6.
15. Guerrero MF, Puebla P, Carrón R, Martín ML, San Román L. Quercetin 3,7-dimethyl ether: a vasorelaxant flavonoid isolated from *Croton schiedeana* Schlecht. *J Pharm Pharmacol*. 2002;54: 1373-8.
16. Ko WC, Kuo SW, Sheu JR, Lin CH, Tzeng H, Chen CM. Relaxant effects of quercetin methyl ether derivatives in isolated guinea pig trachea and their structure-activity relationships. *Planta Med*. 1999;65: 273-5.
17. Malan E, Roux DG. Flavonoids from *Distemonanthus benthamianus* Baillon. Methoxylated Flavones and Interrelationships of Benthamianin, [2]Benzopyrano[4,3-b][1]benzopyran. *J Chem Soc Perkins Trans*. 1979;1: 2696-703.
18. Agrawal PK. *Carbon-13 NMR of flavonoids*. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 1989.
19. Furchgott RF, Zawadzki JV. The obligatory role of endothelial cells in the relaxation of arterial smooth muscle by acetylcholine. *Nature*. 1980;288: 373-6.
20. Moncada S, Plamer RMJ, Higos EA. Biosynthesis of nitric oxide from L-arginine: A pathway for the regulation of cell function and communication. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 1989;38: 1709-15.
21. Ignarro LJ, Kadowitz PJ. The pharmacological and physiological role of cyclic GMP in vascular smooth muscle relaxation. *Ann Rev Pharmacol Toxicol*. 1985;25: 171-91.
22. Garthwaite J, Southam E, Boulton CL, Nielsen EB, Schmidt K, Mayer B. Potent and selective inhibition of nitric oxide-sensitive guanylyl cyclase by 1H-[1,2,4]oxadiazolo[4,3-a]quinoxalin-1-one. *Mol Pharmacol*. 1995;48: 184-8.
23. Komasa N, Lugnier C, Stoclet JC. Endothelium-dependent and independent relaxation of the rat aorta by cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase inhibitors. *Br J Pharmacol*. 1991;104: 495-503.