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ONLINE ISSN: 1880-313X PRINT ISSN: 0388-6107

Biomedical Research

Vol. 26 (2005), No. 1 February pp.21-28

[PDF (282K)] [References]

Normalization of high-flow or removal of flow cannot stop high-flow induced endothelial proliferation

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(Received December 28, 2004) (Accepted January 9, 2005)

ABSTRACT

Endothelial cells (ECs) are activated in response to high-flow. Our previous studies using arteriovenous fistula (AVF) model have demonstrated that high-flow in blood vessels induces an early and rapid proliferation of ECs before arterial dilatation. Here, we investigated the proliferation of ECs, which had once been stimulated by high-flow loading, in a situation without the influence of high-flow. First, we induced high-flow in the rabbit common carotid artery by using AVF. Then, we removed the influence of high-flow by normalization of high-flow with the closure of AVF or by removal of flow itself with tissue isolation and organ culture or with cell culture of ECs, at the timing considered that ECs began to proliferate. Kinetics of ECs was investigated by a laser scanning confocal microscopy, phase-contrast microscopy and light microscopy using bromodeoxyuridine labeling method. We found that ECs, which had once been stimulated by high-flow, transiently proliferated even after normalization of high-flow or removal of flow. We assume that proliferation of ECs is promised when these cells start to proliferate after high-flow loading.

[PDF (282K)] [References]

To cite this article:

Misa YAMAUCHI, Masato TAKAHASHI, Mikio KOBAYASHI, Eiketsu SHO, Hiroshi NANJO, Kouichi KAWAMURA and Hirotake MASUDA; "Normalization of high-flow or removal of flow cannot stop high-flow induced endothelial proliferation", *Biomedical Research*, Vol. **26**, pp.21-28 (2005) .

doi:10.2220/biomedres.26.21

JOI JST.JSTAGE/biomedres/26.21

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