Effect of NQ304, an Antithrombotic Agent, on the Arachidonic Acid Metabolism in Rabbit Platelet Aggregation

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In the previous study, we have reported that 2-chloro-3-(4-hexylphenyl)amino-1,4-naphthoquinone (NQ304), a vitamin K derivative, had potent inhibitory effects on human platelet aggregation in vitro and ex vivo, and on animal pulmonary thrombosis. In the present study, the effect of NQ304, an antithrombotic agent, on platelet aggregation and arachidonic acid (AA) metabolism was investigated using by rabbit washed platelets. Measurements of AA liberation and generation of thromboxane B2 (TXB2) and prostaglandin D2 (PGD₂), through cyclooxygenase pathway, or 12-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (12-HETE), through lipoxygenase pathway, from [3H]AA were evaluated by radiochromatographic analysis with washed rabbit platelets in vitro. Collagen-, AA, or U46619-stimulated platelet aggregation were inhibited dose-dependently by NQ304. The IC₅₀ values of NQ304 on collagen-, AA- and U46619-induced rabbit platelet aggregation were calculated to be 3.9, 1.2 and 4.3 µM, respectively. Furthermore, NQ304 potently suppressed the AA liberation from [3H]AA-labeled rabbit platelets exposed to collagen, indicating that it may affect phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) activation on collagen-induced AA liberation from membrane phospholipids. However, NQ304 didn't suppress the TXB2 generation induced by addition of [3H]AA in intact rabbit platelets, whereas PGD₂ and 12-HETE generation were enhanced by NQ304.

These results suggest that NQ304 may affect PLA_2 activation and which stimulate PGD_2 or 12-HETE generation from AA, thus eliciting the inhibition of platelet aggregation.