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Research Article

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Enhancement of Platelet Function by Superoxide Anion

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ABSTRACT During the aerobic conversion of xanthine to uric acid by xanthine oxidase, superoxide anion and hydrogen peroxide are produced along with the hydroxyl radical. Our studies demonstrate that washed human platelets incubated with xanthine and xanthine oxidase aggregated and released [^{14}C]-serotonin. Aggregation and release were dependent on the duration of exposure to xanthine oxidase as well as the concentration of enzyme. Both reactions were inhibited by the superoxide scavenger enzyme superoxide dismutase but not by catalase, or the free radical scavenger mannitol, suggesting that they were induced by superoxide anion. Superoxide-dependent release was inhibited by prior incubation of platelets with 1 mM EDTA, 1 μM prostaglandin E_1, or 1 mM dibutyryl cyclic AMP, but was unaffected by 1 mM acetylsalicylic acid or 1 μM indomethacin. After prolonged incubation with xanthine and xanthine oxidase there was also efflux of up to 15% of intraplatelet ^{51}Cr, a cytosol marker. This leakage was prevented by the addition of catalase to the media but not by superoxide dismutase. Incubation with xanthine and xanthine oxidase did not produce malonyldialdehyde, the three-carbon fatty acid fragment produced during prostaglandin endoperoxide synthesis and lipid peroxidation. Prior exposure of platelets to low fluxes of superoxide anion lowered the threshold for release by subsequent addition of thrombin, suggesting a synergistic effect. We conclude that superoxide-dependent aggregation and release may be a physiologically important method to modulate hemostatic reactions particularly in areas of inflammation or vessel injury which could have high local concentrations of superoxide anion.

Dr. Handin is a Cancer Research Scholar, Massachusetts Division of the American Cancer Society.

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INTRODUCTION

Superoxide anion (O_2^-)[1] is produced during a variety of intracellular oxidation-reduction reactions by the univalent reduction of molecular oxygen (1). Superoxide can then generate hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2): $O_2^- + O_2^- + 2H^+ \rightarrow H_2O_2 + O_2$ and the hydroxyl radical ($OH\cdot$):$H_2O_2 + O_2^- \rightarrow OH\cdot + OH^- + O_2$ (2). H_2O_2 may also be produced by the direct two-electron reduction of oxygen. O_2^-, H_2O_2, and $OH\cdot$ are highly reactive molecules which could potentially damage surrounding cellular structures and subcellular organelles. Aerotolerant cells have the enzymes superoxide dismutase (SOD) (1) and catalase which can reduce the concentration of $O_2^- + H_2O_2$ and thereby protect the cell. However, these intracellular enzymes cannot protect cells from attack by extracellular sources of reduced oxygen or free radicals. Recently, both O_2^- and H_2O_2 have been shown to diffuse from granulocytes during phagocytosis (3, 4). These observations suggest at least one source of extracellular oxidants which could damage other blood cells and neighboring vascular tissue.

In support of this hypothesis, a high (millimolar) concentration of H_2O_2 has been reported to cause platelet aggregation (5). Lower (micromolar) concentrations of H_2O_2 diffusing from activated leukocytes may hemolyse red cells from patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (6) and may decrease platelet aggregation in response to ADP (7). Finally, Salin and McCord have observed that added SOD can protect both joint fluid from damage by phagocytosing granulocytes and the phago-

[1] *Abbreviations used in this paper*: ASA, acetylsalicylic acid; H_2O_2, hydrogen peroxide; KRP, Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer; MDA, malonyldialdehyde; O_2^-, superoxide anion; $OH\cdot$, hydroxyl radical; PGE_1, prostaglandin E_1; SOD, superoxide dismutase; TBA, thiobarbituric acid.

TABLE I

Release of [^{14}C]Serotonin and ^{51}Cr from Washed Platelets Incubated with Xanthine-Xanthine Oxidase

Addition	[^{14}C]Serotonin released	^{51}Cr released
	%	
None	5±2	9±3
Xanthine (0.15 mM)	7±3	—
Xanthine oxidase (150 μg)	6±2	—
Xanthine-xanthine oxidase	68±4	21±6
+ SOD (50 μg/ml)	13±4	19±3
+ Catalase (40 μg/ml)	52±6	8±4
+ Mannitol (1 mM)	61±5	23±4

Enzyme inhibitor mixtures in 0.9 ml KRP buffer were incubated at 37°C for 5 min. Then 0.1 ml KRP containing 2.5×10^8 platelets that had been prelabeled with [^{14}C]-serotonin or ^{51}Cr were rapidly added and incubated with constant agitation for an additional 5 min. The reaction was stopped by making the samples 1 mM in EDTA and placing them at ice bath temperature. Platelets were then collected onto 0.45-μm Millipore filters under reduced pressure and retained [^{14}C]serotonin determined by liquid scintillation counting and adsorbed ^{51}Cr determined in a Gamma counter. Values are mean±SEM for five experiments.

cytes themselves (8, 9). Their studies strongly suggest an oxidative mechanism of injury, probably mediated by OH·.

Since platelet exposure to oxidants or free radicals might influence subsequent hemostatic reactions, we have compared the effects of O_2^-, H_2O_2, and OH· on platelet function. The data demonstrate that enzymatic production of O_2^- in suspensions of washed platelets by a mixture of xanthine and xanthine oxidase may promote platelet aggregation and release reactions and may represent a new and potentially important pathway to modulate platelet function.

METHODS

Xanthine, mannitol, xanthine oxidase (xanthine:oxygen oxidoreductase EC 1.2.3.2, 0.5 U/mg), epinephrine bitartrate, ADP, N^6,$O^{2'}$-dibutyryl adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphoric acid (dibutyryl cyclic AMP) were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. Superoxide dismutase (superoxide: superoxide oxidoreductase EC 1. 15. 1.1., [SOD]) was obtained from Truett Labs., Dallas, Tex. and had a sp act of 3,000 U/mg. Catalase (30,000 U/mg) and cytochrome *c* were purchased from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, Ind. Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) and 1,1,3,3,-tetraethoxypropane were purchased from K & K Laboratories, Inc., Plainview, N. Y. Prostaglandin E_1 (PGE_1) was a gift of Dr. John Pike, The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Human thrombin (2,100 NIH U/mg) was a gift of Dr. Robert Rosenberg, Sidney Farber Cancer Center, Boston, Mass. [2-^{14}C]5-hydroxytryptamine binoxalate ([^{14}C]serotonin 50 mCi/mmol) and Na ^{51}Cr O_4 = (^{51}Cr, 250 Ci/g) were purchased from New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass.

Preparation of platelets. Blood obtained from normal human volunteers with a two-syringe technique was anticoagulated with 1 ml acid citrate dextrose solution (NIH Formula A) for each 5 ml of blood and centrifuged at 80 *g* for 10 min at room temperature. The platelet-rich plasma was aspirated and incubated with 2 μCi/ml [^{14}C]serotonin for 30 min at 37°C. Under these conditions, 85±7% of the [^{14}C]serotonin was taken up by the platelets. They were then centrifuged at 500 *g* for 10 min and the platelet pellet resuspended in a modified Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer (KRP) made up of 0.15 M NaCl, 0.005 M KCl, 0.001 M $MgCl_3$, 0.001 M $CaCl_2$, 0.01 M $PO_4^=$, pH 7.2. To label platelets with ^{51}Cr, the pellet was suspended in 0.5–1 ml of platelet-poor plasma containing 100 μCi ^{51}Cr and then incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The platelets were then diluted with 5–10 ml plasma, recentrifuged at 500 *g* for 10 min, and then suspended in KRP. An average of 8% of the ^{51}Cr was taken up by the platelets. With the procedures outlined above, 64±4% ($\bar{x}$±SEM) of the total platelets was harvested with an average of one leukocyte and five erythrocytes/1,000 platelets. There was no visible aggregation and rare aggregates of two to five platelets were seen under phase-contrast microscope examination.

Measurement of O_2^- production. Before use, xanthine oxidase, SOD, and catalase were dialyzed against KRP buffer. O_2^- was generated by incubating 0.15 mM xanthine with varying concentrations of xanthine oxidase. The flux of O_2^- was quantitated by measuring the rate at which O_2^- donates an electron to reduce ferricytochrome *c* as described by McCord and Fridovich. (10), Specificity of the reduction reaction was measured by including control mixtures containing an excess of the O_2^- scavenger SOD. This enzyme competitively inhibits O_2^--dependent reduction of cytochrome *c* (10). Calculations were based on an ϵ 550 nm reduced-oxidized for cytochrome *c* of 15,500 M^{-1} cm^{-1} (11). The reaction was followed in a Gilford model 2400 spectrophotometer (Gilford Instruments Laboratories Inc., Oberlin, Ohio) that had been adjusted for maximal absorbance at 550 nm with dithionite-reduced cytochrome *c*. Catalase activity was measured from the rate of change in absorbance at 260 nm, after the addition of measured quantities of H_2O_2 (12).

Measurement of Malonyldialdehyde. Malonyldialdehyde (MDA) was measured by the thiobarbituric acid reaction (13). 1 ml of 7% perchloric acid was added to 1 ml of KRP buffer containing 2×10^9 platelets, followed by 1 ml 0.5% thiobarbituric acid (TBA). The mixtures were then placed in a boiling water bath for 10 min, centrifuged at 500 *g* for 10 min, the supernate aspirated, and its absorbance at 548 nm determined. If necessary, turbidity was removed by extraction with one part chloroform for three parts of reaction mixture. A standard curve was constructed using authentic MDA produced by overnight hydrolysis of 1,1,3,3,-tetraethoxypropane in 1 N HCl (14). The yield of MDA was estimated using the ϵ of 1.45 $\times 10^5$ M^{-1} cm^{-1} and found to be stoichiometric.

Measurement of platelet aggregation and release. Platelets were added to 0.5–1 ml KRP buffer containing xanthine, xanthine oxidase, and, where indicated, SOD, catalase, or mannitol. For some experiments, platelets were preincubated for 15 min with ASA, indomethacin, dibutyryl cyclic AMP, or PGE_1 before admixture with xanthine and xanthine oxidase. The reaction was stopped by adding 1 ml ice-cold 2 mM EDTA in 0.15 M NaCl and placing the tubes in a melting ice bath. Platelets were then collected by filtration under reduced pressure onto 0.45-μm Millipore filters (HAWP-25 Millipore Corp., Bedford, Mass.) that had been presoaked in 0.2% bovine serum albumin as described by Tollefson et al. (15). The filters were then washed with 10 ml KRP, dried at 80°C in a circulating air oven, and placed in 10 ml scintillation fluid. Each liter of fluid contained 340 ml Triton X-100, 11 g

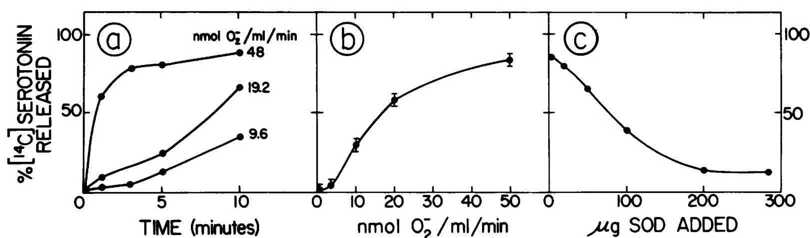

FIGURE 1 O_2^- induced release of [^{14}C]serotonin and its inhibition by SOD are depicted. The flux of O_2^- produced by various concentrations of xanthine oxidase was measured by the technique of McCord and Fridovich (10). In the left hand panel, (1*a*) the effect of incubation with O_2^- for varying time periods is shown. The middle panel (1*b*) depicts the effect of varying the flux of O_2^- between 5 and 50 nmol O_2^-/ml per min. 2.5×10^8 platelets were exposed to this flux for 10 min. In the right hand panel, (1*c*) 2.5×10^8 platelets were exposed to 48 nmol O_2^- and varying concentrations of SOD for 10 min. In all these experiments platelets were prelabeled with [^{14}C]serotonin and incubation carried out in KRP containing 0.15 mM xanthine and varying amounts of xanthine oxidase. The quantity of intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin was measured by collection of the platelets onto 0.45-μM Millipore filters. The middle panel represents mean±SEM for three experiments.

p-bis(*O*-methylstyryl)benzene, 7 g PPO, and 660 ml toluene. Samples were counted in an Isocap 300 liquid scintillation counter (Searle Analytic Inc., Des Plaines, Ill.) using the channels ratio method for quench correction. The quantity of ^{51}Cr adsorbed onto the filter disks was determined in a Baird Atomic Gamma Counter (Baird Atomic, Inc., Bedford, Mass.). Platelet aggregation was studied with a Chrono-Log aggregometer (Chrono-Log Corp., Broomall, Pa.) by adding 0.1 ml platelet suspension to 0.4 ml KRP buffer containing xanthine and xanthine oxidase and continuously recording the percentage of light transmission for 5 min (16).

RESULTS

Platelet release and aggregation. As shown in Table I, the addition of washed platelets to KRP buffer that contained 0.15 mM xanthine and 150 μg/ml xanthine oxidase caused them to release [^{14}C]-serotonin. Induction of the release reaction was prevented by omitting the xanthine or xanthine oxidase or by inactivating the enzyme by boiling for 30 s. Release was also prevented by including the O_2^- scavenger SOD in the incubation mixture before the addition of platelets. Addition of SOD inactivated by autoclaving at 124°C for 10 min did not inhibit release of [^{14}C]serotonin by the xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixture. Addition of 40 μg/ml catalase or 1 mM mannitol, a free radical scavenger, to the xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixture did not inhibit the release reaction.

As shown in Fig. 1, the quantity of [^{14}C]serotonin released during incubation with xanthine-xanthine oxidase was influenced by the flux of O_2^- generated and the duration of exposure to O_2^-. After incubation of platelets with a flux of 48 nmol O_2^-/min per ml, there was maximal release of [^{14}C]serotonin within 3 min (Fig. 1*a*). With lower fluxes of O_2^-, induction of release was delayed and a smaller percentage of the available [^{14}C]serotonin was released. In subsequent experiments (Fig. 1*b*), incubation was carried out for 10 min and the flux of O_2^- varied. Under these conditions, detectable release required a flux of 10 nmol O_2^-/min while maximal release occurred with a flux greater than 25 nmol O_2^-/min. The quantity of [^{14}C]serotonin released by exposure to 25 nmol/min O_2^- was inhibited by the addition of increasing quantities of SOD and complete inhibition was achieved with 200 μg/ml SOD.

Washed platelets also aggregated when stirred in a cuvette containing xanthine-xanthine oxidase (Fig. 2). The aggregation pattern was monophasic and

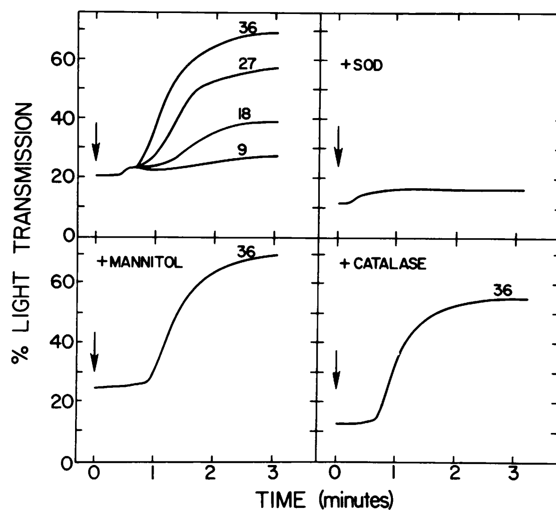

FIGURE 2 Aggregation of platelets by xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixtures is depicted. 1.5×10^8 platelets were suspended in 0.5 ml KRP buffer containing 0.15 mM xanthine and where indicated either 200 μg/ml SOD, 1 mM mannitol, or 40 μg/ml catalase. At the arrow measured quantities of xanthine oxidase in 10 μl KRP buffer were added and the light transmission continuously recorded as the platelet suspensions were stirred in a Chrono-Log Aggregometer. The numbers above each tracing represent the flux of O_2^- produced in nanomoles per minute per milliliter.

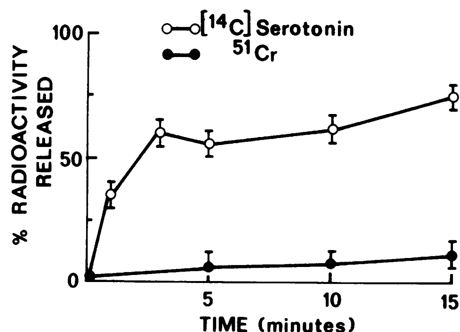

FIGURE 3 The release of [^{14}C]serotonin from platelets is compared to the release of ^{51}Cr after incubation with 0.15 mM xanthine and 150 μg/ml xanthine oxidase. This concentration of enzyme produced a flux of 42 nmol O_2^-/min per ml incubation mixture. Incubations containing platelets labeled with either ^{51}Cr or [^{14}C]serotonin were run simultaneously. At the indicated times 0.1-ml portions were removed and intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin or ^{51}Cr measured.

the extent of aggregation was dependent on the flux of O_2^- generated and the duration of exposure. The pattern of inhibition by enzymes and free radical scavengers was similar to that observed when studying the release of [^{14}C]serotonin (Fig. 2). 200 μg/ml of SOD prevented aggregation, and 1 mM mannitol or 40 μg/ml catalase had no effect. Although SOD could prevent aggregation by xanthine-xanthine oxidase, it had no effect on aggregation induced by collagen. (not shown).

Release of intraplatelet ^{51}Cr. In parallel experiments, platelets labeled with ^{51}Cr rather than [^{14}C]-serotonin were added to KRP buffer containing xanthine-xanthine oxidase. As shown in Fig. 3, the efflux of ^{51}Cr, which is bound to platelet cytosol proteins, occurred much slower than the discharge of [^{14}C]serotonin which is localized in platelet dense granules. After a 15-min exposure to xanthine-xanthine oxidase, there was release of 85% of the available intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin while only 15% of the total ^{51}Cr had leaked from the platelet. In addition, the leakage of ^{51}Cr was not inhibited by SOD or mannitol but was completely inhibited by the addition of 40 μg/ml catalase to the incubation media. (Table I).

Inhibition of platelet release. Since exposure to O_2^- specifically induced platelet aggregation and released [^{14}C]serotonin, the effect of agents which block these events was studied. The reagents chosen were ASA and indomethacin which block prostaglandin biosynthesis, and dibutyryl cyclic AMP and PGE_1 which raise the intraplatelet content of cyclic AMP. Preincubation of platelets with 1 μM PGE_1 or 1 mM dibutyryl cyclic AMP for 15 min at 37°C prevented subsequent release of [^{14}C]serotonin by the O_2^--generating system. (Table II) In contrast, prior incubation with 1 mM ASA or 1 μM indomethacin had no effect on the release reaction. O_2^--induced release was also inhibited by the addition of 1 mM EDTA to the KRP buffer.

The concentrations of inhibitors used in these studies did not interfere with the enzymatic generation of O_2^- using the stoichiometric reduction of ferrocytochrome *c* as the assay system. The flux of O_2^- generated was unaffected by omission or chelation of divalent cations in the KRP buffer, or by the presence of 1 mM ASA, 1 μM indomethacin, 1 mM dibutyryl cyclic AMP, or 1 μm PGE_1.

Production of MDA. As shown in Table III, incubation of platelets with sufficient xanthine-xanthine oxidase to release intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin did not stimulate the production of MDA. Since ferric chloride has been reported to increase MDA formation by subcellular organelles exposed to free radicals, it was added to the platelet suspensions along with xanthine-xanthine oxidase. As shown in Table IV, concentrations of ferric chloride ranging from 1 μM to 1 mM progressively increased the amount of MDA detected by the TBA reaction. However, the same amount of TBA-reactive material was obtained without xanthine-xanthine oxidase in the incubation, suggesting that the observed effect was independent of the superoxide-generating system.

Effects of thrombin on release and MDA production. For comparison, we determined the effects of purified human thrombin on platelet release and MDA formation. Incubation with 0.5 U/ml thrombin released 65±8% of the intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin while producing 5.1±0.3 nmol MDA/10^9 platelets (x±SEM). Preincubation with ASA or indomethacin reduced platelet production of MDA by 93% but did not significantly impair release of [^{14}C]serotonin. In con-

TABLE II
Inhibition of O_2^--Induced Release

Addition	[^{14}C]Serotonin released
	%
None	2±1
Xanthine-xanthine oxidase	71±3
PGE_1 (1 μM)	7±1
Dibutyryl cyclic AMP (1 mM)	6±2
ASA (1 mM)	72±3
Indomethacin (1 μM)	74±2
EDTA (1 mM)	4±3

2.5 × 10^8 platelets in 0.1 ml KRP were incubated with the indicated concentration of PGE_1, ASA, indomethacin, or dibutyrylcyclic AMP for 15 min at 37°C. Then 0.9 ml KRP containing 0.15 mM xanthine and 0.15 U/ml xanthine oxidase that had been incubated together for 5 min at 37°C was added. This produced a flux of 38 nmol O_2^-/min. At the end of 5 min, the samples were made 1 mM in EDTA, chilled in an ice bath, and intraplatelet [^{14}C]serotonin determined by collection of platelets onto 0.45-μm Millipore filters. Values are ±SEM for four experiments.

trast, exposure to 1 μM PGE_1 inhibited the release of [^{14}C]serotonin by 80% while reducing MDA production by only 20%. These results suggest that release induced by thrombin can also be dissociated from MDA formation and can occur in the presence of cyclo-oxygenase inhibitors like ASA and indomethacin.

The combined effect of thrombin and O_2^- on platelet release. The effect of prior exposure to a low flux of O_2^- on the subsequent release reaction induced by incubation with thrombin was then evaluated. The relationship between thrombin concentration and the release of [^{14}C]serotonin for platelets suspended in KRP buffer is depicted in Fig. 4. As noted, detectable release required the addition of at least 0.02 U/ml thrombin to the platelet suspensions and maximal release required over 0.1 U/ml.

To study the combined effects of thrombin and O_2^-, platelets were first incubated with 20 μg/ml xanthine oxidase and 0.15 mM xanthine for 5 min. This concentration of xanthine oxidase was insufficient to induce release. After a 5-min exposure to O_2^-, the addition of 0.002 U/ml thrombin rapidly induced maximal release of [^{14}C]serotonin. (Fig. 5) Incubation with heated xanthine oxidase followed by the addition of identical thrombin concentrations did not induce platelet release of [^{14}C]serotonin. Furthermore, the addition of SOD to the xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixture prevented subsequent release by low doses of thrombin (not shown). Catalase and mannitol had no effect. Thus, prior exposure to this low flux of O_2^- lowered the threshold for thrombin 10-fold. While these observations could be repeated with different platelet preparations, the precise concentrations of xanthine oxidase and thrombin needed to produce this synergistic effect varied slightly with platelets obtained from different normal donors.

TABLE III
Platelet MDA Production after Incubation with Xanthine-Xanthine Oxidase

Incubation mixture	nmol MDA/10^9 Platelets	[^{14}C]Serotonin release
		%
Buffer	0.20±0.02	5±3
Xanthine (0.15 mM)	0.21±0.03	6±2
Xanthine-xanthine oxidase (80 μg/ml)	0.24±0.03	22±6
Xanthine-xanthine oxidase (150 μg/ml)	0.24±0.03	49±7
Xanthine-xanthine oxidase (180 μg/ml)	0.26±0.04	68±6

2.5 × 10^9 platelets were added to the xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixtures as previously described. The flux of O_2^- varied from 18 to 78 nmol/min. After a 5-min incubation at 37°C, an aliquot was removed for determination of released [^{14}C]serotonin. The remainder of the incubation was mixed with 1 ml 7% perchloric acid, followed by 1 ml 0.5% TBA and heated in boiling water for 10 min. The absorbance at 548 nm was determined and compared to authentic MDA standards. Values are mean±SEM for five experiments.

TABLE IV
Effect of Ferric Chloride on Platelet MDA Production

$FeCl_3$ added	Xanthine-xanthine oxidase: Without	Xanthine-xanthine oxidase: With
mol/liter	*nmol MDA/10^9 platelets*	
None	0.50	0.55
1 × 10^{-6}	0.64	0.65
1 × 10^{-5}	0.83	0.76
1 × 10^{-4}	1.21	1.25
1 × 10^{-3}	3.11	3.07

For these experiments, 2.5 × 10^9 platelets were added to KRP buffer containing the indicated concentration of ferric chloride alone or along with 0.15 mM xanthine and 140 μg/ml xanthine oxidase and incubated for 5 min at 37°C. This produced a flux of 45 nmol O_2^-/min. The samples were then analyzed for MDA content as previously described.

DISCUSSION

The data presented here document that incubation of platelets with xanthine and xanthine oxidase can induce platelet aggregation and release of [^{14}C]-serotonin. The inhibition of aggregation and release by the O_2^- scavenger SOD, but not by catalase or mannitol, suggests that O_2^- is the active species involved and shows that O_2^- can directly affect platelet function. Furthermore, the observation that [^{14}C]-serotonin is released under conditions in which the platelet retains ^{51}Cr suggests that release and aggre-

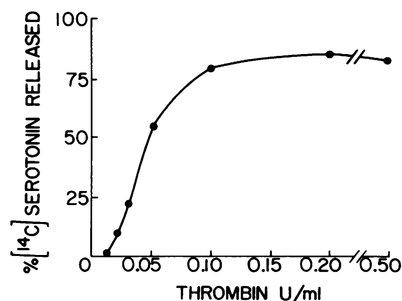

FIGURE 4 Release of [^{14}C]serotonin after incubation with various concentrations of thrombin is depicted. Incubations were carried out for 5 min at 37°C and platelets collected onto Millipore filters to determine intraplatelet radioactivity.

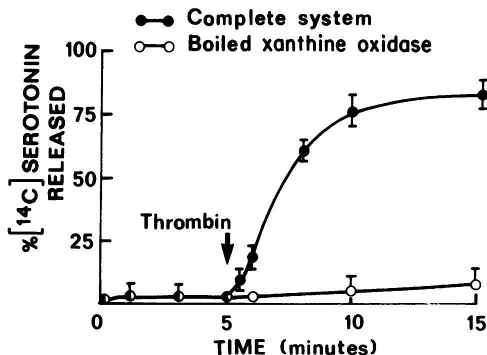

FIGURE 5 The combined effect of incubation with O_2^- and thrombin is depicted. Platelets were initially exposed to 20 μg/ml xanthine oxidase for 5 min. This produced a flux of 10 nmol O_2^-/min per ml. Then 0.002 U/ml thrombin was added and the incubation continued for 5 min. Control incubations contained xanthine oxidase that had been heated in boiling water for 30 s.

gation are not the result of generalized platelet injury or lysis.

Interpretation of the patterns of isotope release after platelet exposure to the xanthine-xanthine oxidase mixture is complicated by the observation that, after prolonged incubation, there is also some leakage of ^{51}Cr from the platelet. Since this is prevented by catalase and not by SOD, it is probably due to H_2O_2 produced during the incubation. H_2O_2, which arises from the spontaneous dismutation of O_2^-, or by the direct two-electron reduction of oxygen, could directly damage the platelet membrane and allow leakage of ^{51}Cr. Alternatively, the H_2O_2 produced might react with additional O_2^- via the Haber-Weiss pathway to produce the OH· radical which could then attack the platelet membrane (2). Although OH· has been implicated in a number of different types of tissue damage (8, 9), it does not appear to play a major role in the platelet reactions studied here, as addition of the OH· scavenger mannitol did not inhibit the release of [^{14}C]serotonin or the leakage of ^{51}Cr.

Platelet aggregation and release induced by a variety of stimuli are modulated, by the intraplatelet content of cyclic AMP and by the production of prostaglandin endoperoxide derivatives such as thromboxane A_2 (17–19). In our experiments, release induced by O_2^- was inhibited by agents which increased intracellular cyclic AMP, such as dibutyryl cyclic AMP or PGE_1, but was not inhibited by the prostaglandin synthetase inhibitors ASA or indomethacin. In addition, MDA production did not increase after incubation with sufficient xanthine-xanthine oxidase to produce platelet aggregation and release.

It was anticipated that MDA might also arise from direct peroxidation of platelet membrane lipids after exposure to the O_2^- and OH· generated during the oxidation of xanthine. For example, Fong et al. (20) reported that liver lysosomes leaked hydrolytic enzymes after incubation with xanthine xanthine oxidase. Damage to these lysosomes was accompanied by lipid peroxidation as measured by the production of MDA, and optimal MDA reactivity required the presence of ADP and $FeCl_3$. Kellogg and Fridovich have recently pointed out that color intensity in the TBA test is influenced by the presence of iron salts (21). Thus, increased color in the presence of iron may not represent a true increase in lipid peroxidation but an increase in color yield from a fixed amount of lipid peroxide. In our studies, the increase in apparent MDA formation induced by incubation of platelets with ferric chloride occurred without the addition of the enzyme mixture generating O_2^- suggesting a direct effect of the iron salt.

The fact that release occurred in platelets pretreated with ASA and indomethacin is additional evidence that the prostaglandin endoperoxide pathway is not utilized. It is possible that we did not detect small amounts of lipid peroxidation or prostaglandin production since we did not directly measure these compounds. Measurement of conjugated diene formation or iodimetric titration of lipid hydroperoxides and radioimmunoassay of prostaglandins (22–24) would be of interest. However, the most logical inference of our experiments is that neither of the two possible pathways for MDA production were stimulated by O_2^- or any of its secondary products.

Since O_2^--induced release is inhibited by increasing the intraplatelet level of cyclic AMP, it is possible the O_2^- might exert its effect via the adenyl cyclase system. Thrombin, and other aggregating agents, clearly inhibit adenyl cyclase activity (25–27). The fact that thrombin also synergizes with O_2^- to produce aggregation and release suggests that the two stimuli may act on similar or closely related membrane sites. Such synergistic effects have been observed when platelets are exposed to other combinations of aggregating agents (28, 29).

The physiological significance of the O_2^- platelet interaction has not been completely defined by these experiments. All aerobic cells generate O_2^- and contain both mitochondrial and cytoplasmic forms of SOD to scavenge any O_2^- that is generated (1). Since SOD is an intracellular enzyme, it will not prevent external O_2^- from reaching cell membranes. There is increasing evidence that O_2^- which may be produced at membrane sites by pyridine nucleotide-dependent oxidase enzymes, diffuses from activated leukocytes and could potentially reach other blood cells (3, 30). The flux produced by activated granulocytes is within the range that potentiated platelet aggregation and release in our experimental system (3). The quantity would not be high enough to directly induce aggregation and release. It is not known if this concentra-

tion of O_2^- is ever achieved in the microcirculation. However, it is possible that this amount of O_2^- could be generated in areas of vessel injury or inflammation in which granulocytes accumulate.

O_2^- may be useful in the study of platelet aggregation or release since its effect on the platelet is similar to high concentrations of thrombin, in at least one respect—it will stimulate release in the presence of prostaglandin synthetase inhibitors. Whether O_2^- induces aggregation and release by the oxidation or reduction of multiple membrane sites by a more selective effect on membrane-associated enzymes, or in other ways, is a useful project for future studies.

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