

Oral presentation

Signaling of NO/cGMP via IRAG

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Signaling by NO/cGMP/cGMP-dependent kinase I (cGKI) is important for a variety of physiological functions comprising relaxation of smooth muscle and inhibition of platelet aggregation. An important pathway of this signaling cascade includes the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor I (IP₃RI) associated protein cGMP kinase substrate (IRAG). This protein interacts in a trimeric macro-complex with cGKI β and the IP₃RI. To get insight into the physiological function of IRAG two different mice strains were generated by targeted deletion: (1) IRAG Δ ^{12/} Δ ¹² with an exon 12 deletion disrupting the IRAG/IP₃RI interaction. (2) IRAG^{-/-} with an exon 3 deletion generating an IRAG knockout mutant.

Analysis of IRAG Δ ^{12/} Δ ¹² platelet aggregation in vitro using collagen and thrombin as agonists and Fura2 calcium measurements revealed that IP₃RI/IRAG interaction is essential for NO/cGMP signaling mediating inhibition of platelet aggregation. Furthermore, it was shown that IP₃RI/IRAG interaction is essential for the NO-dependent prevention of thrombus formation.

Relaxation of hormone-contracted aortic and longitudinal colonic smooth muscle by cGMP was abolished in IRAG Δ ^{12/} Δ ¹² mice and IRAG knockout mice indicating an essential role of IRAG for NO/cGMP-dependent smooth muscle relaxation. The vascular function of IRAG was underlined by a lack of NO-dependent blood pressure reduction in IRAG Δ ^{12/} Δ ¹² mice. These studies suggest that cGKI/IRAG/IP₃RI is an essential signaling pathway modulating cardiovascular functions.