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Ticagrelor Increases Adenosine Plasma Concentration in Patients With an Acute Coronary Syndrome

Laurent Bonello, MD, PHD,1,2,3 y Marc Laine, MD,1,2 Nathalie Kipson, BSc,1,2,3 Julien Mancini, MD, PHD,1,2,3,4 Olfa Helal, PHD,1,2,4 Julien Fromonot, MD,2,3 Vlad Gariboldi, MD,2,3 Jocelyne Condo, BSc,1,2 Franck Thuny, MD, PHD,1,2 Corinne Frere, MD, PHD,1,2,4 Laurence Camoin-Jau, MD, PHD,1,2,4 Franck Paganelli, MD, PHD,1,2,4 Françoise Dignat-George, MD, PHD,1,2,4 Regis Guieu, MD, PHD,1,2,4

Marseille, France

Objectives
This study aimed to investigate the impact of ticagrelor on adenosine plasma concentration (APC) in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients.

Background
Ticagrelor is a direct-acting P2Y12-adenosine diphosphate receptor blocker. The clinical benefit of ticagrelor compared with clopidogrel in ACS patients suggests that the drug has non–platelet-directed properties. Animal and in vitro models suggested that the “pleiotropic” properties of ticagrelor may be related to an interaction with adenosine metabolism.

Methods
We prospectively randomized 60 ACS patients to receive ticagrelor or clopidogrel. The APC was measured by liquid chromatography. To assess the mechanism of APC variation, we measured adenosine deaminase concentration, adenosine uptake by red blood cells, and cyclic adenosine monophosphate production by cells overexpressing adenosine receptors. The P2Y12-adenosine diphosphate receptor blockade was assessed by the vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein index.

Results
Patients receiving ticagrelor had significantly higher APC than patients receiving clopidogrel (1.5 mM [interquartile range: 0.98 to 1.7 mM] vs. 0.68 mM [interquartile range: 0.49 to 0.78 mM]; p < 0.01). The APC was not correlated with vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (p ≥ 0.16). Serum-containing ticagrelor inhibited adenosine uptake by red blood cells compared with clopidogrel or controls (p < 0.01 for both comparisons). Adenosine deaminase activity was similar in serum of patients receiving clopidogrel or ticagrelor (p ≥ 0.1). Ticagrelor and clopidogrel had no direct impact on adenosine receptors (p ≥ 0.4 not significant).

Conclusions
Ticagrelor increases APC in ACS patients compared with clopidogrel by inhibiting adenosine uptake by red blood cells.

Ticagrelor is a direct-acting and reversible P2Y12-adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor blocker that has demonstrated higher biological efficacy than clopidogrel (1). Its higher potency led to improved prognosis in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients (2). Interestingly, unlike in previous trials of P2Y12-ADP receptor blockers, in the PLATO (Platelet Inhibition and Patient Outcomes) trial the benefit of ticagrelor has continued to grow, and cardiovascular mortality has been significantly reduced (2-4). These observations led to the hypothesis that ticagrelor has pleiotropic properties and suggested some novel nonplatelet-directed mechanisms of action.

From the 1Département de Cardiologie, Hôpital Universitaire Nord de Marseille, Assistance-Publique Hôpitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France; 2INSERM UMR 1076, Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France; 3Research Unit of Physiology and Dysxia and surativity, UMR MD2 and Institute of Biological Research, French Defense Ministry (IRBA), Marseille, France; 4Assistance Publique, Hôpitaux de Marseille, Hôpital de la Timone, SSPIM, France; kAix-Marseille Université, Faculté de Médecine de Marseille, LERTIM (EA 3283), Marseille, France; lLaboratoire d’Hématologie et de Biologie Vasculaire, Assistance-Publique Hôpitaux de Marseille, Centre Universitaire de la Conception, Marseille, France; and the #Laboratoire de Biochimie, Hôpital Universitaire Nord de Marseille, Assistance-Publique Hôpitaux de Marseille, France. This study was supported by a research grant from AstraZeneca. Drs. Bonello and Paganelli have received lecture fees from Sanofi, Eli Lilly, and AstraZeneca. All other authors have reported that they have no relationships relevant to the contents of this paper to disclose.

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Adenosine is released in the plasma by endothelial cells and myocytes during ischemia, hypoxia, or oxidative stress (5,6). Most of the plasma adenosine is quickly taken up by red blood cells (RBC) through a facilitated diffusion transport system (7) or converted into inosine by adenosine deaminase activity (ADA) (8). An increase in APC may, therefore, result from the inhibition of RBC uptake, reduced ADA, or both. Increased APC impacts the cardiovascular system by purinergic receptors, named A1, A2A, A2B, or A3 depending on their pharmacological properties (9).

In experimental studies, ticagrelor has been shown to increase adenosine-induced physiological response by shifting the dose–response curve for adenosine-induced coronary blood flow velocity to the left (10). In addition, in vitro experiments suggested that ticagrelor inhibited adenosine re-uptake by human RBC (11). However, these observations were made in a dog model and in vitro. Therefore, we aimed to investigate in ACS patients the effects of ticagrelor on APC.

Methods

We performed a single-center, prospective, open-label, randomized trial enrolling patients with intermediate- or high-risk non–ST-segment elevation ACS. Twenty healthy subjects without medication (12 men and 8 women) from our medical staff served as control group.

The present study was approved by the institutional review board and agrees with the declaration of Helsinki. All patients gave informed consent. They were randomly allocated to ticagrelor or clopidogrel according to a sequence generated using R software (blockrand package, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

Blood samples were collected before coronary angiography and 6 h after a P2Y12–ADP receptor antagonist loading dose.

For antiplatelet therapy, a loading dose of 180 mg ticagrelor followed by 90 mg twice-daily was used in the ticagrelor group, and a loading dose of 600 mg clopidogrel followed by 75 mg daily was used in the clopidogrel group. In addition, all patients received a loading dose of 250 mg aspirin followed by 75 mg daily.

Exclusion criteria were New York Heart Association functional class greater than or equal to III, cardiac arrest, contraindications to antiplatelet therapy, treatment with a P2Y12–ADP receptor antagonist for <1 month, a platelet count <100 g/l, history of bleeding diathesis, history of hemorrhagic stroke, stroke in the preceding year, recent surgery (preceding month), use of medication having known interference with ticagrelor, and bradycardia.

Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein measurement. The vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) index phosphorylation analysis was performed within 24 h of blood collection using platelet VASP kits (Diagnostica Stago, Asnières, France) (12). The VASP index was calculated from the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI), assessed by flow cytometry, of samples incubated with either prostaglandin (PG) E1 or PGE1 and ADP according to the following for-mula: VASP ¼ [(MFI(PGE1) − 1)/MFI(PGE1 + ADP)]/MFI(PGE1)

100. Patients with a VASP index 50% were considered to have high on-treatment platelet reactivity (PR) (13). Adenosine plasma concentration measurement. Blood samples (3 ml) were collected and pre-cooled as described (14,15). Fresh whole blood was collected in tubes containing a stop solution to prevent RBC uptake and degradation of adenosine by ADA. The stop solution is required to prevent adenosine degradation, which is very quick otherwise. The stop solution was composed of dipyridamole, 0.2 mM; ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid disodium, 4 mM; erythro-9–(2-hydroxy-3-nonyl adenine), 5 mM; alpha,beta-methyleneadenosine 5’-diphosphate, 79 mM; 2’-deoxycoformycin, 10 mg/ml; and hepasilinate, 1 IU/ml. After centrifugation, supernatants were deproteinized, and APC was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography, as previously described (14,15).

Adenosine deaminase activity. Fresh serum was pipetted off after centrifugation of whole blood. The ADA was evaluated by the ammonium formed (Beckman DX, Beckman Coulter, Brea, California) after incubation (40 min at 37°C) of 125 ml serum with 750 ml adenosine (28 mM), as previously described (16).

Adenosine uptake by RBC. Samples of fresh whole blood (1 ml) of patients and controls were collected on ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid tubes without stop solution. Then, 1 nmol of adenosine was added. Samples were continuously mixed with a vortex mixer for 60 s. Uptake by RBC was stopped by adding 500 ml cold stop solution at time 0 (T0) and after 15 s (T15), 30 s (T30), and 60 s (T60). Samples were immediately centrifuged (4C, 1,500g for 10 min), and APC was measured (15–17).

Adenosine receptor activity. To evaluate a potential adenosine receptor’s agonist property of ticagrelor or clopidogrel derivatives, we assessed the impact of the serum of patients on cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production of recombinant cell lines overexpressing the A1 or A2A receptor (CHO Chem 3 cells, Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts).

Cyclic AMP concentration determination. Fresh serum of patients and controls were pipetted off after centrifugation of whole blood. No stop solution was used as adenosine is quickly degraded by ADA, thus allowing assessment of the ability of drug derivatives to act on receptors. Modulation of cAMP production by the patient’s serum was tested and compared with serum controls and with serum.
containing cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), an A₁ receptor agonist, or CGS21680, an A₂A receptor agonist, in a nanomolar concentration. The cAMP concentration was determined by immunoassay (cAMP Biotak EIA, Amersham, Orsay, France), as previously described (18).

C-reactive protein. To evaluate a potential link between inflammation and adenosine metabolism, we measured C-reactive protein (CRP) using Beckman DX apparatus. Clinical endpoints. Major adverse cardiovascular events, including cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, urgent revascularization, and stroke at 1 month, were recorded. Bleeding was measured using the TIMI (Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction) study classification. Dyspnea was also recorded.

Statistical analysis. Analyses were performed with R free software, version 2.8.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing). Continuous variables are expressed as mean SD or median and interquartile range (IQR). They were compa-red using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test. The nonparametric Wilcoxon test was used for intraindividual comparisons. Multiple comparisons were made among the 4 groups using the multiple comparisons Mann-Whitney U test with Bonferroni corrections. Spearman’s ρ coefficient of correlation was used for correlation studies.

Results

The baseline characteristics of the study population are given in Table 1. APC after P2Y₁₂-ADP receptor loading dose. The APC was more than 2-fold higher in patients taking ticagrelor than in patients taking clopidogrel (1.5 mM [IQR: 0.98 to 1.7 mM] vs. 0.68 mM [IQR: 0.49 to 0.78 mM]; p < 0.01) or controls (0.6 mM [IQR: 0.5 to 0.8 mM]; p < 0.01) (Fig. 1). No statistical difference was observed between patients under clopidogrel and controls.

Mechanism of APC increase. EFFECTS OF PATIENTS’ SERUM ON ADA. The patients in the 2 treatment groups did not differ significantly regarding ADA (p ¼ 0.1). The ADA was higher in serum of patients in the ticagrelor group and clopidogrel group (15 IU [IQR: 12.6 to 18.2 IU] and 13.5 IU [IQR: 12 to 16 IU], respectively) than in control subjects.
(8 IU [IQR: 7.1 to 9 IU]; p < 0.01 for both groups) (Fig. 2). The ADA weakly correlated with CRP (r = 0.47; p < 0.01) (Fig. 3).

**EFFECTS OF PATIENTS’ SERUM ON cAMP PRODUCTION.** Regarding the production of cAMP by cells expressing the adenosine receptors, no difference was observed between serum of patients in the ticagrelor group and in the clopidogrel group compared with controls (p = 0.7 and p = 0.1 for A1 receptors, respectively; and p = 0.6 and p = 0.1 for A2A receptors, respectively) (Fig. 4).

**EFFECTS OF PATIENTS’ SERUM ON ADENOSINE UPTAKE BY RBC.** Ticagrelor significantly inhibited adenosine uptake by RBC compared with clopidogrel (p < 0.001 at all times) and with controls (p < 0.001 at all times). Clopidogrel did not impact adenosine uptake by RBC compared with controls (p = 0.41 at all times) (Fig. 5).

PR and relationship with APC. Ticagrelor induced a significantly higher PR inhibition than clopidogrel, as measured by the VASP index, after P2Y12-ADP receptor loading dose (14.7% [IQR: 9.2% to 19.8%] vs. 44% [IQR: 33.5% to 64.2%]; p < 0.001). The rate of patients with high on-treatment PR after ticagrelor loading dose was significantly lower compared with clopidogrel loading dose (3% vs. 40%; p < 0.001). Finally, PR inhibition and adenosine plasma concentration were not correlated (r = 0.27; p = 0.6).

Clinical endpoints. No ischemic or bleeding events were recorded within 1 month. Dyspnea was present in 7 patients in the ticagrelor group and in 5 patients in the clopidogrel group (p = 0.6).

**Discussion**

The present study is the first to demonstrate a significant increase in APC in ACS patients treated with ticagrelor compared with clopidogrel. In addition, we observed that this property of ticagrelor was related to the inhibition of adenosine uptake by RBC. These findings demonstrate that ticagrelor has significant off-target properties in ACS patients through a direct action on APC. Finally, in line with previous studies, ticagrelor achieved a more potent PR inhibition compared with clopidogrel as measured by the VASP index (1).
those researchers suggested that this effect may be related to the inhibition of adenosine uptake by RBC. Consistent with these preliminary findings, the present study demonstrated that ticagrelor increased APC in ACS patients.

Our study has several additional originalities. First, it was performed in ACS patients, and thus it accurately reflects the effect of ticagrelor in patients with ischemia and coronary artery disease. Second, we compared ticagrelor with clopidogrel, unlike previous studies that used placebo as control value (10). Finally, we also focused on the mechanism of APC increase. In the present study, this property of ticagrelor over APC was independent of P2Y12-ADP receptor blockade. The serum of patients treated with ticagrelor had no direct effect on adenosine receptor A1 or A2A and did not affect ADA. Finally, we demonstrated that the serum of ACS patients treated with ticagrelor inhibited adenosine uptake by RBC, leading to the increase in APC similar to what was observed for dipyrindamole (19,20).

The present results suggest that the “pleiotropic” properties of ticagrelor could in part be mediated by the increased APC. Adenosine has multiple properties involving blood, vessels, and ischemic damage. First, it inhibits platelet aggregation through the activation of A2A receptors. Second, several lines of evidence confirmed the vasodilatory properties of adenosine on arterial beds (21). These properties could be related to the activation of low-affinity A2A receptors through the increase in APC, as these receptors are strongly implicated in coronary blood flow regulation (21,22). Accordingly, the APC level measured in the present study in the ticagrelor group is compatible with the activation of the adenosine A2A low affinity receptors (21). These properties of adenosine may be particularly important in the context of diseased vessels and hypoxia associated with ACS. However, the role of adenosine in protection of the ischemic heart remains controversial, and the long-term impact of high APC on coronary artery disease remains to be determined (23).

Ticagrelor was shown to have specific side effects, bradycardia and dyspnea, which could also be triggered by APC increase (2). However, the present study was not powered to explore a link between APC and these side effects.

Conclusions

Ticagrelor is associated with a significant increase in APC in ACS patients that is related to the inhibition of adenosine re-uptake by RBC. This property of ticagrelor on APC may be responsible for the so-called “pleiotropic” properties of the drug and may contribute to its side effects.

Reprint requests and correspondence: Dr. Laurent Bonello, Département de Cardiologie, Hôpital Universitaire Nord de Marseille, INSERM UMR 1076, Aix-Marseille Université, Chemin des Bourrely, Marseille 13015, France. E-mail: laurentbonello@yahoo.fr.
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