Nitric Oxide (NO) Scavenging and NO Protecting Effects of Quercetin and Their Biological Significance in Vascular Smooth Muscle

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Received July 7, 2003; accepted January 6, 2003 This article is available online at http://molpharm.aspetjournals.org

ABSTRACT

The flavonoid quercetin reduces blood pressure and endothelial dysfunction in animal models of hypertension. However, the results concerning the relationship between quercetin and NO present a complex picture. We have analyzed the mechanisms involved in the NO scavenging effects of quercetin and its repercussion on NO bioactivity in vascular smooth muscle. Quercetin scavenged NO with apparent zero-order kinetics with respect to NO. This effect was strongly dependent on the O2 concentrations, so that NO decay at pH 7.4 could be fitted to the equation $-d[NO]/dt = k \times [O_2] \times [\text{quercetin}]$, where $k$ was 0.15 M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. The NO scavenger effects were prevented by superoxide dismutase (SOD), reduced by lowering pH, accompanied by O2 production and correlated with decreased NO bioactivity in rat aortic rings. However, under conditions of increased O2 concentrations, quercetin was a better scavenger of O2 than of NO. When NO scavenging by quercetin was prevented by addition of SOD, NO bioactivity was increased. Quercetin also prevented the inhibitory effects of the SOD inhibitor diethylthiocarbamic acid (DETCa) on NO bioactivity. In the presence of DETCa, quercetin reduced tissue O2 as measured by nitro blue tetrazolium staining. In conclusion, quercetin exerts dual effects on O2 and NO. At physiological conditions of pH, O2 concentrations and NO, quercetin effectively scavenged NO in the low micromolar range, and the rate-limiting step was the autooxidation of quercetin and the formation of O2. When the extracellular NO scavenging effect was prevented, quercetin increased the biological activity of NO, an effect related to its O2 scavenger properties and/or its inhibitory effect on tissue O2 generation.

Flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds widely distributed in dietary fruits, vegetables, and wine. The average daily intake in the occidental diet is ~23 mg, of which quercetin represents 60 to 75% (Hertog et al., 1993; Sampson et al., 2002). Epidemiological studies including more than 100,000 patients have shown an inverse association between dietary flavonoid intake and mortality from coronary heart disease and/or risk of stroke (Hertog et al., 1993; Rimm et al., 1996). Although prospective randomized clinical trials are lacking, several studies using animal models support these potential protective effects of flavonoids in cardiovascular diseases (Middleton et al., 2000). Interestingly, quercetin exerts systemic and coronary vasodilator effects (Duarte et al., 1993; Perez-Vizcaino et al., 2002); when given orally, it reduces blood pressure, cardiac hypertrophy, and vascular remodeling in spontaneously hypertensive (SHR) and nitric oxide (NO)-deficient rats (Duarte et al., 2001, 2002). It also exerts free radical-scavenging effects (Robak and Gryglewski, 1988; Van Acker et al., 1996), inhibits low-density lipoprotein peroxidation, and reduces the progression of atherosclerosis in vivo (Hayek et al., 1997).

The results concerning the relationship between quercetin and NO yield a confusing picture. Regarding NO synthesis, high concentrations of quercetin (>100 μM) inhibit the activity of the endothelial (eNOS), neuronal, and inducible isoforms of NO synthase (Chiesi and Schwaller, 1995). In vivo, high doses of quercetin (above 200 mg/kg/d for 10 days) inhibit diethyldithiocarbamic acid; DPI, diphenylene iodonium. 

ABBREVIATIONS: SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rat; NO, nitric oxide; eNOS, endothelial nitric-oxide synthase; NOS, nitric-oxide synthase; XG, xanthine oxidase; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; HX, hypoxanthine; SOD, superoxide dismutase; cyt c, cytochrome c; NBT, nitro blue tetrazolium; DETCa, diethylthiocarbamic acid; DPI, diphenylene iodonium.

Supported by a PR247/02-11710 Danone/UCM grant (to F.P.-V.) and by grants from Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid 08.04.36.2001 (to F.P.-V.) and Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnologica SAF2002-02304 (J.T.), SAF2001-2953 (J.D.), A.C. and L.M. are supported by Red Cardiovascular and Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, respectively.
increased the activity, but not the expression, of vascular eNOS (Benito et al., 2002), whereas at low doses (5 and 10 mg/kg/d for 5 weeks), no changes were observed in either vascular eNOS or inducible NOS expression or total NOS activity (Duarte et al., 2002). Thus, changes in NOS activity seem to be unlikely at doses of quercetin equivalent to those present in the diet. In addition, quercetin directly scavenges the superoxide anion (O$_2^-$) (Robak and Gryglewski, 1988) and inhibits several O$_2^-$-generating enzymes such as xanthine oxidase (XO) (Hayashi et al., 1988; Chang et al., 1993) or the neutrophil membrane NADPH oxidase complex (Tauber et al., 1984). In SHR rats, quercetin reduced the oxidative status, as indicated by lower concentrations of markers of such oxidative stress as plasma and hepatic malondialdehyde and urinary isoprostane-F$_2$-TX (Duarte et al., 2001). By reducing O$_2^-$ concentrations, quercetin is expected to protect NO from O$_2^-$-driven inactivation. In fact, it improved the endothelial function in SHR rats (Duarte et al., 2001), possibly because of an enhanced NO bioavailability. It also increased the levels of NO determined by electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy in rat brain during global ischemia and reperfusion (Shutko et al., 1999). On the other hand, quercetin and related flavonoids also scavenge NO (Van Acker et al., 1995; Haenen and Bast, 1999).

However, the mechanisms of the NO-scavenging effects, the potential NO protecting mechanisms, and their repercussion on NO bioactivity are unclear.

Therefore, in the present study, we have analyzed the mechanisms involved in the NO scavenging effect of quercetin. In addition, we have investigated the mechanisms of the potential protective effects of quercetin on NO bioactivity in vascular smooth muscle.

**Materials and Methods**

The studies have been carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Materials.** All chemicals and drugs were from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Quercetin and diphenylene iodonium were dissolved in DMSO daily, hypoxanthine (HX) was dissolved in 0.1% NaOH, and other drugs were dissolved in distilled, deionized water to prepare 1, 10, or 100 mM stock solutions; further dilutions were prepared in the working buffer. To prepare the NO solutions used for biological activity, a vial containing 20 ml of Krebs’ solution at 37°C was initially bubbled with N$_2$ for 15 min and then continuously bubbled with NO (450 ppm from Air Liquide, Paris, France) resulting in a concentration of 0.9 to 1 μM (as measured by the electrochemical electrode described below; Lopez-Lopez et al., 2001).

**NO Scavenging.** NO concentrations were monitored with an ISO-NO meter (World Precision Instruments Inc., Sarasota FL) coupled to a data acquisition hardware (PowerLab, AD Instruments Pty Ltd., Castle Hill, Australia) and data recording software (Chart v4.1.2; AD Instruments) in a 20-ml thermostat-equipped, water-jacketed chamber at 37°C filled with HEPES-buffered solution (130 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1.2 mM MgCl$_2$, 10 mM glucose, 1.5 mM CaCl$_2$, and 10 mM HEPES; pH 7.4 unless otherwise stated). The chamber was bubbled with N$_2$ for >15 min then slowly bubbled with NO at 450 ppm until the desired NO concentration (50–70 nM) was achieved (within 3–5 min), and the O$_2$ concentration was adjusted by addition of O$_2$-saturated HEPES solution [bubbled with 100% O$_2$ (i.e., 1.05 mM)]. At the beginning of the experiment, the system was closed with no headspace, under constant rapid stirring, NO concentration was 50 ± 10 nM, O$_2$ concentration varied from nominally 0 (< 0.1%) to 5, 10, or 20%, and pH was 7.0 or 7.4. Oxygen concentration was simultaneously measured in the chamber with a Clark O$_2$ electrode (World Precision Instruments Inc., New Haven, CT) connected to the PowerLab system. Quercetin (20 μM) was added to the chamber with a microsyringe at a final concentration of 1 to 100 μM, and NO (70 nM) was followed. After the addition of quercetin in some experiments, superoxide dismutase (SOD; 100 U/ml), XO (5 or 15 μM) plus HX (100 μM), or pyrogallol (3 or 10 μM) were added 2 min before quercetin. Corrections were made for the spontaneous degradation of NO under the different O$_2$ concentrations in the presence of vehicle (20 μM of DMSO). The electrode was calibrated daily according to the manufacturer by the conversion of known concentrations of NaNO$_2$ into NO in the presence of H$_2$SO$_4$ and KI.

**Quercetin Auto-Oxidation and O$_2^-$ Released.** UV-visible absorption spectra of quercetin in HEPES-buffered solution was recorded in a spectrophotometer (6405; Jenway, Essex, UK) just after dilution and after 48 h of exposure to room air O$_2$ at 37°C. The oxidation of quercetin at 37°C, room air O$_2$ concentration, and under constant stirring was followed at 390 nm for 10 h. To measure the release of O$_2^-$, quercetin (10, 50, or 100 μM) or vehicle (DMSO) was added to a HEPES-buffered solution at pH 7.4 or 9.0 and incubated at 37°C under room air for 5 min. O$_2^-$ release was determined by measuring luminescence after automatic injection of lucigenin (5 μM) over 200 s in a scintillation counter (Lumat LB 9507; Berthold Technologies, Bad Wildbad, Germany) at 5-s intervals and expressed as relative luminescence units/min. In addition, O$_2^-$ release was also determined by measuring SOD-inhibitable cytochrome c (cyt c) reduction, after changes in absorbance at 550 nm for 5 min, after addition of cyt c (final concentration, 20 μM) in a 1-ml cuvette. The experiments were performed with and without SOD (100 U/ml). O$_2^-$ production was calculated as the fraction of ferricytochrome c reduction inhibited by SOD and expressed as nanomolar per minute.

**Computer Simulation.** The solution technique employed to simulate NO consumption is based on time discretization followed by the solution of the discrete equations using an iterative scheme and updating the concentrations of reagents in each iterative step. The simulation was reproducible when discrete time intervals were of 10 μs or shorter. Calculations were made using a Turbo Pascal program created by the authors (available on request).

**NO Bioactivity in Rat Vascular Smooth Muscle.** Preparation of aortic rings from Wistar rats, force measurement under isometric conditions, and endothelial cell removal were performed as described previously (Perez-Vizcaíno et al., 2002). After equilibration in Krebs’ solution, endothelium-denuded rings were stimulated with 30 mM KCl until they reached a steady-state contractile response and NO (100 nM) was added to the bath, followed by addition of the relaxant response (30–40% of the initial tone). Then, the tissues were washed with Krebs’ solution containing 30 mM KCl, incubated for 20 min with the drugs to be tested or vehicle (except HX, which was added in the last minute), and NO was again added. This second relaxant response indicative of NO bioactivity in the presence of the drugs or vehicle was expressed as a percentage of the initial response to NO. In some aortic rings stimulated with 30 mM KCl and exposed to NO, the relaxant response of the nitroprusside (3 μM) were recorded.

**In Situ Detection of O$_2^-$ by Nitro Blue Tetrazolium Reduction.** Tissues were exposed to nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) to allow O$_2^-$ generated by the tissue to reduce the NBT to blue formazan (Di Wang et al., 1998). Unfixed aortic rings were embedded in OCT (R. A. Lamb Ltd., East Sussex, UK) and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Frozen aortas were cryosectioned at 50 μm. The sections were then incubated at 37°C in HEPES-buffered solution (composition as above) for 1 h and then in HEPES solution containing NBT (100 μM) plus DMSO or quercetin (10 μM) in the presence or absence of DETCA (1 mM) for 90 min, dried, and coverslipped. High contrast images of the sections were obtained in a DM IRB microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) coupled to a Leica DC300F color digital camera.

**Statistical Analysis.** Data are expressed as means ± S.E.M.; n indicates the number of experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using Student’s t test for paired observations or one-way
analysis of variance followed by a Newman Keuls’ post hoc test. Differences were considered statistically significant when \( P \) was less than 0.05.

**Results**

**NO Scavenging Effects of Quercetin.** Under nominally anoxic conditions ([O\(_2\)] < 0.1%), NO, at physiological concentrations (50 nM), decayed very slowly (Fig. 1). The NO decay was accelerated by increasing concentrations of quercetin with apparent zero-order kinetics as indicated by the linear relationship of NO concentration and time. However, the values of the observed rate constants \( (k_{\text{obs}}) \), after correction for the spontaneous degradation of NO in DMSO, were linearly related to the concentrations of quercetin (Fig. 1, inset). Thus, the reaction could be fitted to a kinetic relationship with first-order dependence in quercetin as follows

\[
-d[\text{NO}]/dt = k_{\text{obs}} = k_1 \times [\text{quercetin}]
\]

The slope of the plot of \( k_{\text{obs}} \) versus [quercetin] yields a value of \( k_1 \) of \( 2.86 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1} \) with an intercept near zero (Fig. 1 inset). Because the concentration of quercetin was almost constant as measured spectrophotometrically during the 800-s period of study (but see below), a pseudo–zero-order reaction can be expected.

**Dependence on O\(_2\).** Fig. 2, A and B, shows the dependence of NO decay on O\(_2\) concentrations in the presence of vehicle or 10 \( \mu \text{M} \) quercetin, respectively. These plots also showed pseudo–zero-order kinetics. Because the concentration of O\(_2\) was not apparently modified, as measured by the O\(_2\) electrode during the time of the experiment, the kinetics of this reaction can be approximated to a first-order dependence in O\(_2\) as follows

\[
-d[\text{NO}]/dt = k_{\text{obs}} = k_2 \times [\text{O}_2]
\]

When \( k_{\text{obs}} \) values in the presence of 10 \( \mu \text{M} \) quercetin, after correction for the spontaneous degradation of NO in DMSO at the different O\(_2\) concentrations, were plotted against O\(_2\) concentrations, the slope of this plot yielded a value of \( k_2 \) of \( 1.51 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1} \), with a near-zero intercept (Fig. 2B, inset). Thus, a new equation explaining the kinetics of NO consumption depending on both the concentration of quercetin and O\(_2\) can be proposed

\[
-d[\text{NO}]/dt = k_3 \times [\text{O}_2] \times [\text{quercetin}]
\]

where \( k_3 \) yields a value of \( 0.15 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \). The dashed lines in Fig. 2B show that this equation predicts very accurately the NO decay at different concentrations of O\(_2\).

**Role of O\(_2\) and pH on Quercetin-Induced NO Scavenging Effects.** The possible role of O\(_2\) produced by quercetin was analyzed by using SOD at 100 U/ml. Figure 3A shows that SOD strongly reduced the rate of decay of NO induced by 10 \( \mu \text{M} \) quercetin (\( P < 0.01 \)). However, albumin at a concentration 10 times higher than SOD (2.5 mg/ml) or denaturated SOD (boiled for 20 min) had no effect (not shown). Therefore, it can be proposed that the mechanism of the NO scavenging effect of quercetin is related to its oxidation and the generation of O\(_2\). In fact, quercetin can undergo auto-oxidation when dissolved in aqueous buffer generating free radicals as indicated by the generation of 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-N-oxide-OH radicals detected by spin resonance spectroscopy (Canada et al., 1990). Likewise, quercetin generated O\(_2\) at room air as measured by either the luminescence of lucigenin (Fig. 3B) or by SOD-sensitive cyt c reduction (Fig. 3C). SOD also strongly inhibited quercetin-induced lucigenin luminescence (e.g., 100 U/ml SOD inhibited the effect of 10 \( \mu \text{M} \) quercetin by 78% at pH 9). However, consistent with the strong dependence on pH of quercetin auto-oxidation (Can-
ada et al., 1990), generated $O_2^\cdot$ was clearly observed at pH 9.0, whereas at pH 7.4, the potential $O_2^\cdot$ generation could not be detected by either technique, and only a nonsignificant trend was observed with the cyt c reduction at the highest concentration of quercetin. We also analyzed the pH dependence of the NO-scavenging effects of quercetin. Figure 3A shows that small changes in pH result in large changes in NO consumption (e.g., lowering pH from 7.4 to 7.0 halved the rate of NO consumption).

Auto-oxidation of quercetin for 48 h produced a change in the UV-visible spectrum (Fig. 3D) with a reduction in the absorbance of the bands at 270 and 380 nm. These bands are supposed to be associated with the light absorption of the benzoyl (A and B rings) and cinnamoyl systems (B and C rings) in the flavonol structure, respectively (Wolfbeis et al., 1984). The rate of quercetin consumption in HEPES-buffered solution at 37°C, pH 7.4, and room air $O_2$ concentration was measured at 380 nm, and the process could be fitted to a monoeXponential decay (i.e., first order in quercetin) with a $k_{\text{obs}}$ value of 0.0016 M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ (Fig. 3E). In the simplest model, the reaction of $O_2^\cdot$ generation during quercetin auto-oxidation can be assumed as a second-order reaction.

$$d[O_2^\cdot]/dt = k_4 \times [O_2^\cdot] \times [\text{quercetin}] \quad (4)$$

After this equation, the estimated value for $k_4$ from the plot in Fig. 3E was 0.12 M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$. The theoretical quercetin consumption under these conditions after eq. 4 is shown in Fig. 3F. The estimated values of $k_3$ and $k_4$ were very similar, suggesting the relationship between eqs. 3 and 4. Therefore, it can be proposed that $O_2^\cdot$ generated in eq. 4 reacts rapidly with NO after the equation.

$$-d[\text{NO}]/dt = k_5 \times [O_2^\cdot] \times [\text{NO}] \quad (5)$$

where $k_5$ is $5 \times 10^9$ M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ (Koppenol, 1998). Therefore, the lower rate of NO decay in the presence of SOD (Fig. 3, A and B) can be explained by competition of SOD and NO for the $O_2^\cdot$ generated by quercetin because SOD dismutates $O_2^\cdot$ with a rate constant of $2 \times 10^9$ M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, which is in the same range as $k_5$ (Koppenol, 1998). Thus, it can be proposed that the NO-scavenging effects of quercetin occurs in two consecutive reactions:

$$\text{Quercetin} + O_2 \longrightarrow O_2^\cdot + Q^* \quad (6)$$

$$O_2^\cdot + NO \longrightarrow ONOO^- \quad (7)$$

where $Q^*$ is the product of quercetin oxidation. However, it should be noted that because we could not perform a reliable quantitative measurement of $O_2^\cdot$ production at pH 7.4, the stoichiometry of the first reaction and eq. 4 is not guaranteed. Because $O_2^\cdot$ and quercetin concentrations remain fairly constant during the time of the assay for NO consumption (200–400 s) as measured with a Clark electrode and spectro-
photometrically, respectively, the rate of O\textsubscript{2} generation by quercetin in eq. 4 can also be assumed to be constant. In addition, because O\textsubscript{2} consumption in eq. 5 is several orders of magnitude faster than O\textsubscript{2} generation in eq. 4, the latter is the limiting step in NO consumption; i.e., the NO-scavenging effects of quercetin are entirely dependent on the rate of its auto-oxidation.

**Computer Simulation.** To simulate the kinetics of NO consumption predicted by eqs. 4 and 5, we employed time discretization and solved the discrete equations using an iterative scheme. The discrete forms of the differential eqs. 4 and 5 are shown in eqs. 8 and 9, respectively.

\[
\Delta[O_2] = -\Delta[O_2] = -\Delta[\text{quercetin}] = k_4 \times [O_2] \times [\text{quercetin}] \times \Delta t \tag{8}
\]

\[
-\Delta[NO] = k_5 \times [O_2] \times [NO] \times \Delta t \tag{9}
\]

Then, the values of reagent concentrations after each iteration step \(k\) are updated as follows:

\[
[O_2]_{k+1} = [O_2]_k + \Delta[O_2] - \Delta[NO] \tag{10}
\]

\[
[NO]_{k+1} = [NO]_k - \Delta[NO] \tag{11}
\]

\[
[O_2]_{k+1} = [O_2]_k - \Delta[O_2] \tag{12}
\]

\[
[\text{quercetin}]_{k+1} = [\text{quercetin}]_k - \Delta[\text{quercetin}] \tag{13}
\]

Equations 8 to 13 are solved in each iteration step for as many iterations as required until NO is almost fully consumed. Reproducible results were obtained using discrete time intervals (\(\Delta t\)) of 10 \(\mu\)s or less. An example using 50 nM NO, 20% O\textsubscript{2}, and 10 \(\mu\)M quercetin is shown in Fig. 4. The simulation accurately predicted the apparent zero-order reaction of NO consumption. However, it should be noted that this is not a true zero-order kinetics process; it just looks like zero order because in eq. 5, as the concentration of one of the substrates (NO) is reduced (Fig. 4C), the other (O\textsubscript{2}) is increased (Fig. 4D), so that the product of both, and hence the
rate of NO consumption, remains fairly constant. The model is also consistent with apparently constant concentrations of O₂ and quercetin (Fig. 4, A and B, respectively); e.g., using the above conditions when NO is fully consumed after 160 s, quercetin and O₂ were only decreased by 0.6% and 0.02%, respectively. The model also predicts non–pseudo–zero-order kinetics at concentrations of NO below 1 nM (Fig. 4E).

**Effects of Quercetin on O₂-Induced NO Scavenging.** Quercetin is a well known antioxidant and O₂ scavenger (Robak and Gryglewski, 1988). Thus, we analyzed the effects of quercetin on NO consumption induced by O₂− generated by either XO (5 and 15 mU/ml) using HX as substrate or nonenzymatically with pyrogallol (3 and 10 μM). Figure 5 shows that XO and pyrogallol increased the rate of NO consumption in a concentration-dependent manner and that these effects were strongly and similarly reduced by 10 μM quercetin.

**Effects on NO Bioactivity in Vascular Smooth Muscle.** In rat aortic rings, 30 mM KCl induced a sustained contractile response (984 ± 124 mg, in 11 control arteries). Addition of NO (70 nM) induced a transient vasodilator effect that reached a peak relaxant response of 41 ± 4% of the previous tone in control arteries. After washout with Krebs’ solution containing 30 mM KCl, quercetin (1 and 10 μM) induced a weak vasodilator effect in precontracted aortas (10 ± 2% for 10 μM quercetin). After 20 min of exposure to quercetin, the peak relaxant effects of NO were inhibited in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 6). This inhibitory effect, consistent with the NO scavenging effect described above, was independent of the presence of an intact endothelium (data not shown).

When SOD was included in the bathing media, NO-induced relaxation was only weakly but significantly increased (Fig. 6). As described above, SOD prevented the inhibitory effects of quercetin on NO consumption in the bathing media (Fig. 3A). Furthermore, in the presence of SOD, quercetin not only failed to reduce the biological activity of NO but also increased it in a concentration-dependent manner. Further addition of catalase (500 U/ml) did not modify the results obtained in the presence of SOD (not shown). Because exogenous added SOD cannot be taken by the cells, we hypothesized that quercetin scavenges NO in the bathing media, in a SOD-inhibitable manner, but not intracellularly, where it might exert opposite effects (i.e., protection of NO from O₂- induced inactivation).

The Cu²⁺ chelator DETCA increases O₂− by inhibition of
endogenous Cu/Zn-SOD activity (Cocco et al., 1981). This drug (at 1 mM) strongly reduced the biological activity of NO in rat aortic rings (Fig. 6) but quercetin (1 or 10 μM) fully prevented these inhibitory effects of DETCA.

The vasodilator effects of sodium nitroprusside, as well as those of NO, are caused by the activation of soluble guanylate cyclase but, as opposed to those of NO, are unaffected by exogenously or endogenously generated O$_2^\cdot$ (Lopez-Lopez et al., 2001). In contrast to the effects of NO, the vasodilator effects of 3 mM nitroprusside (31 ± 3% in control arteries) were unaffected by quercetin (Fig. 6). This suggests that quercetin is not influencing the pathway for NO/cyclic GMP-induced vasodilatation beyond the activation of soluble guanylate cyclase.

**Simultaneous Measurements of NO Concentrations and NO Bioactivity.** Figure 7 shows the effects of several drugs on NO-induced relaxation in aortic rings simultaneously with NO concentrations measured with the NO electrode introduced in the bathing solution. Quercetin produced a similar inhibition of both effects. SOD did not increase NO bioactivity, which can be explained by the reduction of O$_2^\cdot$ levels within the tissue. As expected from the above results, in the presence of SOD, quercetin-induced NO consumption was strongly reduced. Furthermore, in SOD-treated arteries, not only did quercetin fail to reduce NO-induced relaxation but also the relaxation was even increased. All the above results pointed to different effects of quercetin on NO in the bathing media and within the tissue. To test this hypothesis, we incubated the aortas with quercetin for 20 min and then washed the tissues in quercetin-free media just before the addition of NO, so that presumably only extracellular quercetin was removed. Under these conditions (QUER+wash; Fig. 7), NO bioactivity increased to an extent similar to that in the presence of SOD, but NO concentrations were only weakly reduced. Therefore, intracellular quercetin increased NO bioactivity even in the absence of exogenously added SOD. The results of exposure to quercetin followed by washing could be mimicked by exposure to DPI, which inhibits flavin-containing enzymes, including the main cellular source of O$_2^\cdot$ [i.e., NAD(P)H oxidase] (Di Wang et al., 1998). Opposite results (i.e., unaffected NO concentration but reduced NO bioactivity) were obtained with DETCA. Finally, when O$_2^\cdot$ was increased in the whole bath by XO plus HX, a parallel reduction in NO concentrations and NO bioactivity was observed.

**In Situ Detection of O$_2^\cdot$ by Nitro Blue Tetrazolium Reduction.** Reduction of NBT by O$_2^\cdot$ yields the insoluble blue stain nitro blue formazan. The specificity of this reaction in the rat aorta has been reported previously (Di Wang et al., 1998). Incubation of unixed control (DMSO-treated) aortic ring sections with NBT (100 μM) resulted in light blue staining (Fig. 8), which was dramatically enhanced by coincubation with DETCA (1 mM). In the absence of DETCA, the intensity of the blue staining was similar in sections incubated with or without quercetin (10 μM), but a visible quercetin-induced reduction of the staining was observed in DETCA-treated sections.

**Discussion**

The lifetime of NO in biological systems, in part controlling its steady-state concentration, reflects both the concentrations and compartmentalization of reactive scavengers. In this study, in the presence of O$_2^\cdot$ and physiological NO concentrations, NO scavenging by quercetin was faster than previously estimated (Van Acker et al., 1995; Haenen and Bast, 1999). Moreover, the reaction of NO and quercetin was much faster than the reaction of NO with O$_2^\cdot$ in aqueous solutions (Ford et al., 1993). However, under physiological conditions, the NO scavenging effect of quercetin occurs at a
rate much slower than that of oxyhemoglobin or myoglobin (Gow et al., 1999). The plasma concentrations of quercetin in humans on a normal diet are in the low micromolar range (0.3–2.2 μM; Scalbert and Williamson, 2000), but quercetin rapidly penetrates the plasma membrane, reaching intracellular concentrations about 10-fold higher than those in the extracellular medium (Fiorani et al., 2002). However, these concentrations are still lower than those of oxyhemoglobin, which are in the high micromolar/low millimolar range. Nevertheless, on the different distribution of these scavengers (e.g., oxyhemoglobin is restricted to erythrocytes), Haenen and Bast (1999) speculated that the NO-scavenging effect of dietary flavonoids might be relevant. On the other hand, the pseudo–zero-order kinetics on NO indicates that the lower the NO concentration, the shorter its half-life. Therefore, quercetin might contribute to limit NO diffusion in vivo only at low NO concentrations at sites at which other known NO scavengers are also in low concentrations. However, given the involvement of quercetin oxidation in its NO-scavenging effects, this effect in vivo may be limited by antioxidant enzymes and vitamins.

The kinetics of NO consumption by quercetin were best fitted by a straight line, indicating apparent zero-order kinetics. In contrast, Van Acker et al. (1995), using higher NO concentrations and single high (50 μM) concentrations of the flavonoid, described their results as pseudo–first-order kinetics, despite the fact that their plotting of ln [NO] versus time did not appear to be a straight line. The present study demonstrates that quercetin does not directly scavenge NO, but the reaction involves the oxidation of quercetin and the production of O₂ which rapidly reacts with NO at near diffusion rate to produce peroxynitrite (Koppelen, 1998). The strong inhibitory effect of SOD on quercetin-induced NO consumption supports this conclusion even when it cannot be excluded that other radicals, such as those derived from quercetin oxidation, might also react with NO. The proposed reactions could be simulated in a computer, predicting the pseudo–zero-order rate at concentrations of NO above 1 nM (Fig. 4E). The rate of auto-oxidation, and hence O₂ production, for quercetin has been reported to be highly pH-dependent (Canada et al., 1990). Quercetin and related flavonoids are weak acids. Thus, the lower oxidation at acidic pH seems to reflect the higher stability of the uncharged phenolic groups of quercetin. Quercetin produced a characteristic 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-N-oxide–OH radical, indicating O₂-derived radical production, that was detectable only at pH values ≥9 and auto-oxidation, measured by O₂ consumption, at pH values ≥8 (Canada et al., 1990). In the present experiments, quercetin consistently and markedly increased O₂ production at pH 9, although this increase did not reach statistical significance at pH 7.4. This may reflect the low concentrations of O₂ produced at pH 7.4. The rates of O₂ generation (d[O₂]/dt) by 10 and 100 μM quercetin predicted by eq. 4 at pH 7.4, 21% O₂ are as low as 18.8 and 188 nM/min, respectively, and the lower limit of the cyt c reduction technique (as used herein) to detect O₂ in a statistically significant manner is above those values. Therefore, it seems unfeasible to detect such low O₂ concentrations at pH 7.4 using either the lucigenin or the cyt c approach. However, it should be stressed that because of the rapid reaction of NO with O₂ at low (physiological) NO concentrations as used herein, a low rate of O₂ generation is sufficient to inactivate NO. In addition, in the absence of NO, quercetin itself may scavenge its own generated O₂ and avoid the raise in O₂ concentrations at neutral pH. Consistent with the pH dependence of O₂ generation, NO consumption by quercetin was halved when pH was reduced from 7.4 to 7.0 (Fig. 3A).

Quercetin is a well known O₂ scavenger (Robak and Gryglewski, 1988). Therefore, its expected protection of NO from O₂-driven inactivation is opposed to its NO-scavenging effects. Our competition studies (Fig. 5) indicate that, under conditions of increased O₂, quercetin is a better scavenger of O₂ than of NO.

Interestingly, quercetin was much less effective in scavenging NO at pH 7 (i.e., the intracellular pH), suggesting a reduced NO consumption by quercetin intracellularly. On the other hand, quercetin rapidly accumulates intracellularly (Fiorani et al., 2002). In the cytosol, NO binds to the heme of soluble guanylate cyclase with very rapid kinetics (>1.4 × 10⁹ M⁻¹ s⁻¹), effectively competing with intracellular scavengers (Zhao et al., 1999). In addition, the cells are endowed with several mechanisms for both generating and metabolizing O₂ (Wolin et al., 2002), which may modify NO consumption by quercetin. Thus, it can be expected that the NO-scavenging effect of quercetin in vivo would be different from those in cell-free systems. For this reason, we analyzed its effects on the biological activity of NO using rat aortic rings as bioassay systems.

The NO consumption by quercetin correlated with a decreased NO bioactivity (i.e., vasorelaxation). However, when this NO consumption in the bathing solution was prevented by addition of SODs, NO bioactivity was increased. In addition, when NO consumption in the bath was minimized by rapidly washing extracellular quercetin, the remaining intracellular quercetin also increased NO bioactivity. Therefore, under the conditions present in the intracellular medium, the NO consumption by quercetin seems to be decreased, thus favoring other mechanisms protecting NO bioactivity. The lower intracellular NO consumption may exist because quercetin cannot compete with the NO binding to soluble guanylate cyclase or intracellular scavengers or because of the presence of endogenous SOD isoforms or other antioxidant mechanisms. In contrast, quercetin had no effects on the vasodilator responses induced by sodium nitroprusside (present study) or by forskolin (Duarte et al., 1993). Nitroprusside is not a classic spontaneous NO donor, and we are unable to detect NO with the amperometric electrode upon addition of nitroprusside to the bath at concentrations exerting its maximal relaxant response (Lopez-Lopez et al., 2001). The effects of nitroprusside, as well as those of NO, are caused by the activation of soluble guanylate cyclase, indicating that quercetin is not influencing the pathway for NO/cyclic GMP-induced vasodilatation beyond the activation of soluble guanylate cyclase. However, as opposed to NO, the effects of nitroprusside are unaffected by exogenously or endogenously generated O₂, e.g., DETCA inhibits NO- but not nitroprusside-induced relaxation (Lopez-Lopez et al., 2001), suggesting that the differential effects of quercetin on NO- and nitroprusside-induced relaxation are caused by changes in tissue O₂ NO bioactivity, but not extracellular NO concentrations, could also be increased by DPI, which inhibits flavin-containing enzymes, including the main cellular source of O₂ (i.e., NAD(P)H oxidase). Conversely, NO bioactivity was reduced by DETCA, an inhibitor of the main de-
grading enzyme of $\text{O}_2^-$ (i.e., Cu/Zn-SOD). Interestingly, quercetin prevented the reduction of NO bioactivity by DETCA. Furthermore, in DETCA-treated arteries, quercetin lowered intracellular $\text{O}_2^-$ as measured by the reduction of NBT in rat aorta. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that quercetin protects NO from endogenous $\text{O}_2^-$-driven inactivation and enhances its biological activity. Several mechanisms may account for this effect, including its direct $\text{O}_2^-$ scavenger effect (Robak and Gryglewski, 1988). In fact, we have demonstrated that quercetin protects NO from $\text{O}_2^-$ generated by XO or pyrogallol in a cell-free system. In addition, quercetin may also inhibit several $\text{O}_2^-$-generating enzymes such as XO (Hayashi et al., 1988; Chang et al., 1993) or the neutrophil membrane NAPDH oxidase complex (Tauber et al., 1984). This finding may help to explain the reversal by long-term quercetin treatment of the impaired acetylcholine-induced vasodilatation in spontaneously hypertensive rat (Duarte et al., 2001), an animal model associated to increased oxidative status (Suzuki et al., 1995).

In conclusion, at physiological conditions of pH, O$_2$ concentrations, and NO, quercetin effectively scavenged NO in the low micromolar range. Analysis of the kinetic data indicated that the rate-limiting step was the autoxidation of quercetin and the formation of $\text{O}_2^-$ which rapidly reacts with NO at a near diffusion rate. The pseudo-zero-order kinetics of the reaction together with the concentrations and rate of NO scavenging of quercetin relative to other physiological NO scavengers suggests that quercetin might contribute to limit NO diffusion in vivo only at low NO concentrations and at sites where other known NO scavengers are in low concentrations. Quercetin was apparently a more effective scavenger of $\text{O}_2^-$ than of NO under conditions of increased $\text{O}_2^-$. When the extracellular NO scavenging effect of quercetin was prevented, it increased the biological activity of NO, an effect apparently related to reduced tissue $\text{O}_2^-$.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Dr. Ana Marco (Dept. of Mathematics, Universidad de Alcalá) for her help with the notations of the equations and review of the computer simulation. We thank Cristina Rivas for excellent technical assistance.

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