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# Analysis of NOS3 in Hypertensio

Elaine Vanterpool
*Oakwood University*, evanterpool@oakwood.edu

Obed Herrera
*Oakwood University*

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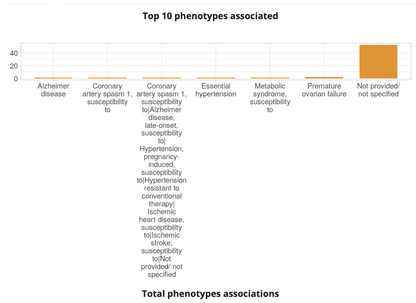
Obed Herrera and Elaine Vanterpool, PhD
Oakwood University
Department of Biological Sciences
Huntsville AL, 35896

## ABSTRACT

• NOS3, also known as nitric oxide synthase 3 or endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), is a gene that regulates the generation of nitric oxide (NO) in endothelial cells. Nitric oxide is a signaling molecule that regulates a variety of physiological processes, including vasodilation, neurotransmission, and the immunological response. The purpose of this study is to better understand the genetic variants of NOS3 with disease mechanisms. Investigating the genetics of diseases related with NOS3 can give insight into the underlying mechanisms that contribute to these ailments. For gene analysis, bioinformatic tools such as Simple Clinvar, Polyphen2, SIFT, SWISS Model Pro, and NCBI protein were used to evaluate this gene. It was found that mutations or dysregulation of the NOS3 gene have been linked to a number of illnesses and ailments, notably those affecting cardiovascular health. For example, variations in the NOS3 gene have been associated with hypertension, coronary artery disease, and endothelial dysfunction. These diseases can result in consequences including heart attacks, strokes, and other cardiovascular problems. A variant in this gene that alters its function, such as may be the key to developing therapies for cardiovascular diseases caused by changes in nitric oxide levels in the body. Understanding the genetic determinants of NOS3-related disorders will help guide preventive efforts targeted at lowering disease risk factors and improving cardiovascular health. More study into the molecular processes generating NOS3 mutations and their impact on protein structure, function, and regulation will help us better understand disease pathophysiology.

## INTRODUCTION

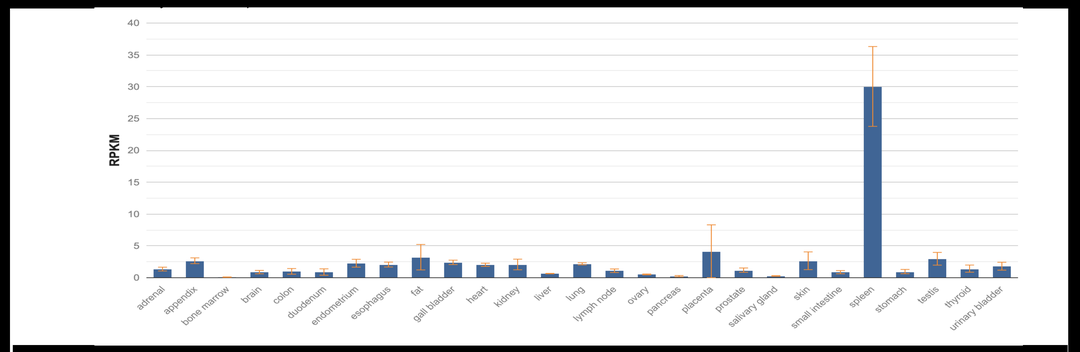
The NOS3 gene encodes the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) enzyme, which plays an important role in regulating vascular function and homeostasis. Its principal product, nitric oxide (NO), acts as a crucial signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system, causing vasodilation, anti-inflammatory, and anti-thrombotic actions. Dysregulation of eNOS activity or decreased NO bioavailability has been firmly linked to the development of various cardiovascular illnesses, including hypertension, coronary artery disease (CAD), and endothelial dysfunction.



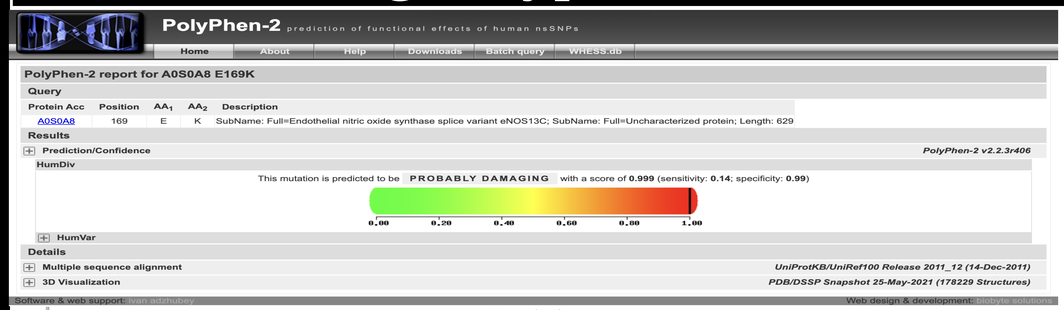

## METHODS

- The first tool utilized was Simple ClinVar. The database revealed a number of genes connected with nitric acid insufficiency, including P29474. The P29474 gene displayed a harmful variation with a missense mutation. The results revealed that glutamic acid (Glu) was the original amino acid, which had been substituted by lysine.
- Further investigation in PubMed yielded the FASTA amino acid sequence. The FASTA sequence was entered into Polyphen2, a Harvard software database that shows the outcomes of swapping the original amino acid with the replacement amino acid. Polyphen2 gave a score of 1000 and stated, "This mutation is predicted to be likely harmful."
- The FASTA sequence was then used to predict whether this change in amino acid sequence would affect the function of the protein. Using software called SIFT gave a score of 0.00, with a score of 0.00 this software indicated that this Glu to Lys substitution "is expected to affect protein function."
- The last resource used was the SWISS MODEL PROT, which allowed us to observe the protein, creating what it would look like if it were the variant compared to the normal NOS3 gene.

## RESULTS



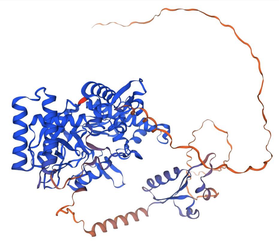

## Results Using Polyphen 2 & SIFT




### Predictions

Substitution at pos 169 from E to K is predicted to AFFECT PROTEIN FUNCTION with a score of 0.00.
Median sequence conservation: 3.36
Sequences represented at this position:26
WARNING!! This substitution may have been predicted to affect function just because the sequences used were not diverse enough. There is LOW CONFIDENCE in this prediction.

## Results Using Swiss Model



## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- The discussion focused on how dysregulated eNOS activity and decreased NO bioavailability contribute to the etiology of hypertension. NOS3 gene mutations and endothelial dysfunction inhibit NO-mediated vasodilation, resulting in increased vascular tone and high blood pressure. This insight highlights the possibility of targeting the eNOS and NO signaling pathways for hypertension therapy.
- The relationship between NOS3 and CAD was investigated, with an emphasis on endothelial dysfunction as the fundamental mechanism. Reduced eNOS-derived NO production increases vascular inflammation, oxidative stress, and platelet aggregation, predisposing people to CAD and associated consequences. Strategies that restore NO bioavailability show potential for CAD prevention and treatment.
- The discussion also focused on endothelial dysfunction as a common denominator in NOS3-related cardiovascular disorders. Impaired eNOS function and NO production disturb endothelium homeostasis, promoting an inflammatory and prothrombotic vascular environment. Therapeutic therapies that target the eNOS and NO pathways may reduce endothelial dysfunction and its related cardiovascular risks.
- Lastly, the examination of NOS3 highlights its importance in cardiovascular health and illness. Understanding the significance of eNOS and NO signaling pathways sheds light on the etiology of hypertension, CAD, and endothelial dysfunction. Targeting NOS3-related pathways has the potential to lead to the development of new treatment techniques for cardiovascular disease prevention, management, and even reversal. More study into the molecular pathways driving NOS3 failure is needed to expand our understanding and help translate these results into therapeutic practice. By leveraging NOS3's therapeutic potential, we may work to improve cardiovascular outcomes and the quality of life for those suffering from these illnesses.

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CODE
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