Supplementary Material to Bundhoo et al. “Clopidogrel results in favourable changes in nitric oxide metabolism in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention” (Thromb Haemost 2014; 111.2)

Anti-oxidant properties of clopidogrel

Total antioxidant capacity (TAC) of platelet poor plasma (PPP) was increased significantly after a single loading dose of clopidogrel (60.7+/−11.5 to 64.2+/−10.6 at 2 hours, p<0.05) but to a lesser extent chronically 62.1+/−4.2 p=ns, after maintenance therapy (Figure a). It did not appear to increase levels of reduced thiol in PPP in the acute setting (355.2+/−29.5 to 364.6+/−34.2 at 2 hours) (p=ns) but increased significantly in patients receiving chronic therapy (389.7+/−25.1) (p<0.01) (Figure b).

(a)

TAC of plasma from CAD patients before (0h) and after (2h) receiving a loading dose of clopidogrel and after at least 3 days of a maintenance therapy (≥3 days).

Paired t-test (0 h vs. 2 h), n=25, *p<0.05; Mann Whitney test (0 h vs. ≥3 days), n=20, p>0.05.
Plasma levels of RSH in CAD patients before (0h) and after (2h) receiving a loading dose of clopidogrel and after at least 3 days of a maintenance therapy (≥3 days).

Boxes and whiskers are presented according to Tukey method. Paired t-test (0 h vs. 2 h), n=20, p>0.05; Mann Whitney test (0 h vs. ≥3 days), n=14, **p<0.01.