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**Does halothane or sevoflurane inhibit NO-stimulated soluble guanylyl cyclase activity under physiological conditions?**

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*To the editor:* Masaki and Kondo reported that halothane and sevoflurane produced significant inhibition of NO-stimulated soluble guanylyl cyclase activity [1]. However, their results are completely different from ours [2] and those of Zuo and Johns [3]. The difference may result from differences in the methods. The reaction mixture of Zuo and Johns consisted of Tris-HCl, isobutylmethylxanthine, MnCl<sub>2</sub>, adenosine triphosphate, guanosine triphosphate, creatine phosphate, and creatine phosphokinase, and the mixture was gassed with humidified carrier gas (95% O<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>). Although Masaki and Kondo did not describe the carrier gas, I think that perhaps they did not use a carrier gas, which may have led to unphysiologically hypoxic or energy-depleted experimental

conditions. Is there not a possibility that O<sub>2</sub> competes with NO for the NO-binding site on the enzyme? If that is the case, then the effects of halothane and sevoflurane can be neglected, because the concentration of O<sub>2</sub> is much higher than that of halogenated volatile anesthetics under physiological conditions.

**References**

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3. Zuo Z, Johns RA (1995) Halothane, enflurane, and isoflurane do not affect the basal or agonist-stimulated activity of partially isolated soluble and particulate guanylyl cyclases of rat brain. *Anesthesiology* 83:395–404

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