

50. Ikejima H, Imanishi T, Tsujioka H, Kuroi A, Muragaki Y, Mochizuki S, et al. Effect of pioglitazone on nitroglycerin-induced impairment of nitric oxide bioavailability by a catheter-type nitric oxide sensor. *Circ J* 2008; **72**: 998–1002.
51. Takano H, Zou Y, Akazawa H, Toko H, Mizukami M, Hasegawa H, et al. Inhibitory molecules in signal transduction pathways of cardiac hypertrophy. *Hypertens Res* 2002; **25**: 491–498.
52. Yamamoto K, Ohki R, Lee RT, Ikeda U, Shimada K. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  activators inhibit cardiac hypertrophy in cardiac myocytes. *Circulation* 2001; **104**: 1670–1675.
53. Asakawa M, Takano H, Nagai T, Uozumi H, Hasegawa H, Kubota N, et al. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  plays a critical role in inhibition of cardiac hypertrophy in vitro and in vivo. *Circulation* 2002; **105**: 1240–1246.
54. Duan SZ, Ivashchenko CY, Russell MW, Milstone DS, Mortensen RM. Cardiomyocyte-specific knockout and agonist of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  both induce cardiac hypertrophy in mice. *Circ Res* 2005; **97**: 372–379.
55. Ding G, Fu M, Qin Q, Lewis W, Kim HW, Fukai T, et al. Cardiac peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  is essential in protecting cardiomyocytes from oxidative damage. *Cardiovasc Res* 2007; **76**: 269–279.
56. Son NH, Park TS, Yamashita H, Yokoyama M, Huggins LA, Okajima K, et al. Cardiomyocyte expression of PPAR $\gamma$  leads to cardiac dysfunction in mice. *J Clin Invest* 2007; **117**: 2791–2801.
57. Toyozaki T, Saito T, Shiraishi H, Tsukamoto Y, Takano H, Nagai T, et al. Macrophage inflammatory protein-1 $\alpha$  relates to the recruitment of inflammatory cells in myosin-induced autoimmune myocarditis in rats. *Lab Invest* 2001; **81**: 929–936.
58. Yuan Z, Liu Y, Liu Y, Zhang J, Kishimoto C, Wang Y, et al. Peroxisome proliferation-activated receptor- $\gamma$  ligands ameliorate experimental autoimmune myocarditis. *Cardiovasc Res* 2003; **59**: 685–694.
59. Hasegawa H, Takano H, Zou Y, Qin Y, Hizukuri K, Odaka K, et al. Pioglitazone, a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  activator, ameliorates experimental autoimmune myocarditis by modulating Th1/Th2 balance. *J Mol Cell Cardiol* 2005; **38**: 257–265.
60. Wang CH, Weisel RD, Liu PP, Fedak PW, Verma S. Glitazones and heart failure: Critical appraisal for the clinician. *Circulation* 2003; **107**: 1350–1354.
61. Sotiropoulos KB, Clermont A, Yasuda Y, Rask-Madsen C, Mastromoto M, Takahashi J, et al. Adipose-specific effect of rosiglitazone on vascular permeability and protein kinase C activation: Novel mechanism for PPAR $\gamma$  agonist's effects on edema and weight gain. *FASEB J* 2006; **20**: 1203–1205.
62. Zhang H, Zhang A, Kohan DE, Nelson RD, Gonzalez FJ, Yang T. Collecting duct-specific deletion of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  blocks thiazolidinedione-induced fluid retention. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2005; **102**: 9406–9411.
63. Guan Y, Hao C, Cha DR, Rao R, Lu W, Kohan DE, et al. Thiazolidinediones expand body fluid volume through PPAR $\gamma$  stimulation of ENaC-mediated renal salt absorption. *Nat Med* 2005; **11**: 861–866.
64. St John Sutton M, Rendell M, Dandona P, Dole JF, Murphy K, Patwardhan R, et al. A comparison of the effects of rosiglitazone and glyburide on cardiovascular function and glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2002; **25**: 2058–2064.
65. Tang WH, Francis GS, Hoogwerf BJ, Young JB. Fluid retention after initiation of thiazolidinedione therapy in diabetic patients with established chronic heart failure. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; **41**: 1394–1398.
66. Dormandy JA, Charbonnel B, Eckland DJ, Erdmann E, Massi-Benedetti M, Moules IK, et al. Secondary prevention of macrovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes in the PROactive Study (PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events): A randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2005; **366**: 1279–1289.
67. Nissen SE, Wolski K. Effect of rosiglitazone on the risk of myocardial infarction and death from cardiovascular causes. *N Engl J Med* 2007; **356**: 2457–2471.
68. Singh S, Loke YK, Furberg CD. Long-term risk of cardiovascular events with rosiglitazone: A meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2007; **298**: 1189–1195.
69. Goldberg RB, Kendall DM, Deeg MA, Busse JB, Zagar AJ, Pinaire JA, et al. A comparison of lipid and glycemic effects of pioglitazone and rosiglitazone in patients with type 2 diabetes and dyslipidemia. *Diabetes Care* 2005; **28**: 1547–1554.
70. Orasanu G, Ziouzenkova O, Devchand PR, Nehra V, Hamdy O, Horton ES, et al. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  agonist pioglitazone represses inflammation in a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$ -dependent manner in vitro and in vivo in mice. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; **52**: 869–881.
71. Wemer C, Kamani CH, Gensch C, Böhm M, Laufs U. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  agonist pioglitazone increases number and function of endothelial progenitor cells in patients with coronary artery disease and normal glucose tolerance. *Diabetes* 2007; **56**: 2609–2615.
72. Nesto RW, Bell D, Bonow RO, Fonseca V, Grundy SM, Horton ES, et al. Thiazolidinedione use, fluid retention, and congestive heart failure: A consensus statement from the American Heart Association and American Diabetes Association. *Circulation* 2003; **108**: 2941–2948.
73. Yano M, Matsumura T, Senokuchi T, Ishii N, Murata Y, Taketa K, et al. Statins activate peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  through extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent cyclooxygenase-2 expression in macrophages. *Circ Res* 2007; **100**: 1442–1451.