Role of Cellular Calcium in Salt Sensitivity of Patients with Essential Hypertension

TETSUYA OSHIMA, HIDEO MATSUURA, KOJI MATSUMOTO, KOJI KIDO, AND GORO KAJIYAMA

SUMMARY The mechanism by which excessive sodium chloride intake raises blood pressure has not been fully clarified. The present study was therefore undertaken in patients with essential hypertension to investigate the possible role of an intracellular calcium-dependent mechanism in salt sensitivity. The difference in mean blood pressure between a week of low sodium chloride diet (3 g/day) and a week of high sodium chloride diet (20 g/day) was studied in relation to the intracellular free calcium concentration in lymphocytes and an acute hypotensive response to a 10-mg sublingual dose of nifedipine in 12 inpatients. Sodium chloride loading induced significant increases in mean blood pressure (from 111 ± 12 to 122 ± 11 mm Hg; p<0.01), intracellular free calcium in lymphocytes (from 133 ± 13 to 145 ± 9 nmol/L; p<0.01), and the hypotensive response to nifedipine (from 19 ± 6 to 31 ± 10 mm Hg; p<0.01). In addition, serum total calcium concentration was decreased while urinary calcium excretion was increased. The elevation of mean blood pressure was closely and positively correlated with the increase in intracellular free calcium concentration (r=0.71, p<0.05) and the increase in the hypotensive effect of nifedipine (r=0.91, p<0.01) after sodium chloride loading. However, changes in these values had no relation to the change in serum concentration or urinary excretion of calcium. These data suggest that change in the cellular calcium-dependent vasoconstriction mechanism may be associated with salt sensitivity of patients with essential hypertension. (Hypertension 11: 703-707, 1988)

KEY WORDS • salt sensitivity • essential hypertension • intracellular free calcium concentration • lymphocytes • nifedipine

SODIUM chloride is well known to be an important factor in the pathogenesis and development of essential hypertension. However, excessive sodium chloride intake does not always raise blood pressure, as several reports have shown marked interindividual differences in response of blood pressure to changes in dietary salt intake (i.e., salt sensitivity) in patients with essential hypertension.1 The actual mechanism underlying the differences in salt sensitivity has not been fully clarified, although expansion of fluid volume,1 inappropriate response of the humoral factors,2 and enhanced vascular response to pressor substances3 have been proposed to explain the mechanism.

Since the importance of intracellular free calcium concentration ([Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{i}\)) in cellular functions of many cells involved in blood pressure regulation, such as vascular smooth muscle cells, has been recognized,4 interest has been focused on the role of alterations in the cellular calcium metabolism in the pathogenesis of essential hypertension. Many investigators have reported disturbances in the calcium transport system across the cell membrane and intracellular binding process5 and elevation of [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{i}\)6,7 in circulating blood cells of patients with essential hypertension. In addition, clinical findings of enhanced hypotensive response to calcium channel blockers in this disease provide suggestive evidence for an abnormality in cellular calcium movements.8

However, there is limited information regarding the effects of dietary salt intake on cellular calcium metabolism and [Ca\(^{2+}\)], and their relation to salt sensitivity. Therefore, to assess the possible role of calcium influx or [Ca\(^{2+}\)]-dependent mechanism in salt sensitivity of patients with essential hypertension, the [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in lymphocytes and the acute blood pressure response to sublingual doses of nifedipine, which inhibits calcium

From the First Department of Internal Medicine, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, 1-2-3 Kasumi, Minami-ku, Hiroshima, Japan.
Address for reprints: Tetsuya Oshima, M.D., First Department of Internal Medicine, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, 1-2-3 Kasumi, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734, Japan.

703
influx with relative selectivity for vascular smooth muscle, were determined in 12 inpatients with essential hypertension during intake of low sodium chloride diet and intake of high sodium chloride diet.

**Patients and Methods**

Twelve Japanese inpatients with mild to moderate essential hypertension (7 men and 5 women) with a mean age of 54.5 years (range, 42–63 years) were studied. All the patients gave informed consent to this study. The presence of hypertension was defined as a blood pressure level of greater than 160/95 mm Hg in the sitting position on at least three different occasions in the outpatient clinic. Patients with secondary forms of hypertension were ruled out by appropriate clinical and laboratory examinations. No medication was permitted for at least 4 weeks before the study.

All the patients were on a constant daily diet of 10 g of sodium chloride for 7 days to stabilize the blood pressure and sodium balance before the study began. This phase was followed by 7 days of a low sodium chloride diet (3 g/day) and then by 7 days of a high sodium chloride diet (20 g/day). The high sodium chloride diet was achieved by adding Slow Sodium tablets (600 mg of sodium chloride per tablet; CIBA, Horsham, UK) to the diet. Throughout the study, the patients ingested a constant amount of potassium chloride (2000 mg/day), calcium (400 mg/day), and calories (40 Cal/kg). A 24-hour urine collection was performed every day for determination of sodium, potassium, and calcium excretions. On the seventh morning of each diet period, the fasting patient maintained a supine position in a quiet and dark room and an indwelling cannula was inserted into an antecubital vein. Thirty minutes later, blood pressure and heart rate were measured and a venous sample was obtained for the determination of serum sodium, potassium, and calcium concentrations, plasma renin activity, and plasma norepinephrine concentration, plasma renin activity, and [Ca\(^{2+}\)] in lymphocytes. Blood pressure measurements were performed with a sphygmomanometer every minute for 10 minutes, and the average of 10 consecutive blood pressure readings was taken as the basal value of each diet period. Mean blood pressure was calculated as the sum of diastolic blood pressure and one third of pulse pressure. After the patients received a single 10-mg capsule of nifedipine sublingually, blood pressure and heart rate were determined every fifth minute for 60 minutes. Venous blood samples for hormone determinations were obtained after 15 and 30 minutes, and the mean value was used for analysis. A hypertensive response to nifedipine was regarded as the difference between the basal mean blood pressure and the lowest mean blood pressure after administration of nifedipine.

Intact lymphocytes were isolated by layering heparinized venous blood on a Ficoll-metrizoate mixture (Lymphoprep, Nyegaard Co, Oslo, Norway) and centrifuging at 400 g for 35 minutes. The lymphocyte layer was washed twice in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY, USA) at 100 g for 10 minutes to reduce the platelet contamination. The final lymphocyte suspension contained approximately 90% lymphocytes, 5% monocytes, and 5% neutrophils. The platelet/lymphocyte ratio was about 1:3 for cell numbers. The [Ca\(^{2+}\)] in lymphocytes was determined with quin 2 according to the method described by Tsien et al.\(^9\) with slight modifications. The lymphocytes were suspended (1–3 × 10\(^7\) cells/ml) in RPMI-1640 containing 50 μM quin 2 tetraacetoxymethyl ester (quin 2 AM, Dojindo Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan) and then incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. After the quin 2 loading procedure, the lymphocytes were resuspended in fresh RPMI-1640 and left at room temperature for 60 minutes. The cells were centrifuged at 400 g for 10 minutes and resuspended (3–5 × 10\(^6\) cells/ml) in a saline solution consisting of (mM) NaCl, 145; KCl, 5; Na HEPES, 10; Na\(_2\)HPO\(_4\), 1; CaCl\(_2\), 1; MgSO\(_4\), 0.5; glucose, 5; pH 7.40 at 37°C. Fluorescence was determined at a 339-nm excitation wavelength (bandwidth, 4 nm) and a 492-nm emission wavelength (bandwidth, 10 nm) using a spectrofluorometer (Hitachi 204S, Tokyo, Japan) at 37°C. [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\), was calculated according to the equation \([Ca^{2+}]_{i} = 115 \text{ nmol/L} \times (F - F_{\text{min}})/(F_{\text{max}} - F)\), where 115 nmol/L is the effective dissociation constant of the quin 2–Ca\(^{2+}\) complex, \(F\) is fluorescence in the intact cell suspension, \(F_{\text{max}}\) is the fluorescence obtained after cell disruption with digitonin, and \(F_{\text{min}}\) is the fluorescence obtained after addition of 2 mM EGTA to set the extracellular calcium concentration to 1 nM and adjustment of pH to about 8.5 using enough Tris. The values of \(F\), \(F_{\text{max}}\), and \(F_{\text{min}}\) were adjusted for autofluorescence of the unloaded cells performed under an identical calibration procedure. Measurements were performed in duplicate. The intra-assay coefficient of variation was less than 7%, and the day-to-day intraassay coefficient of variation was less than 8%. Plasma renin activity was measured by a radioimmunoassay method.\(^10\) Plasma renin activity was measured by a radioimmunoassay method, and plasma norepinephrine concentration was measured by an electrochemical method with high performance liquid chromatography.\(^11\) Serum and urinary concentrations of sodium, potassium, and calcium were determined by autoanalyzer.

Data are expressed as means ± SD. Statistical evaluation of the results was performed using the Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test between low and high salt periods. Correlation coefficients between different variables were calculated by Pearson correlations. Statistical significance was defined as a \(p\) value of less than 0.05.

**Results**

Mean blood pressure, heart rate, [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\), in lymphocytes, serum concentrations of sodium, potassium, and calcium, urinary excretions of sodium, potassium, and calcium (mean of the last 2 days in each period), plasma renin activity, plasma norepinephrine concentration, and effects of nifedipine during low and high sodium chloride periods are shown in Table 1. Mean blood pressure and [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\) in lymphocytes were significantly increased with high sodium chloride diet. Both plasma renin activity and plasma norepinephrine
TABLE 1. Clinical and Laboratory Data and Effects of Nifedipine Treatment During Low and High Sodium Chloride Intakes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Low NaCl</th>
<th>High NaCl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean blood pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>111.2±12.4</td>
<td>121.7±11.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate (beats/min)</td>
<td>62.3±10.7</td>
<td>59.6±7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocyte [Ca^{2+}] (nmol/L)</td>
<td>132.9±12.8</td>
<td>145.4±9.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum sodium concentration (mmol/L)</td>
<td>144.3±3.3</td>
<td>143.5±2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum potassium concentration (mmol/L)</td>
<td>4.23±0.23</td>
<td>4.18±0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum calcium concentration (mmol/L)</td>
<td>2.32±0.09</td>
<td>2.24±0.08†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma renin activity (ng Ang I/ml/hr)</td>
<td>2.23±2.20</td>
<td>0.45±0.38*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma norepinephrine level (pg/ml)</td>
<td>152±77</td>
<td>102±59†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary sodium excretion (mmol/day)</td>
<td>52.5±10.9</td>
<td>334.3±19.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary potassium excretion (mmol/day)</td>
<td>44.4±9.9</td>
<td>45.8±9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary calcium excretion (mmol/day)</td>
<td>2.60±1.88</td>
<td>4.29±2.18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses to nifedipine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean blood pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>-19.1±6.4</td>
<td>-31.4±9.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate (beats/min)</td>
<td>10.8±3.7</td>
<td>16.4±6.2†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma renin activity (ng Ang I/ml/hr)</td>
<td>0.40±0.36</td>
<td>0.72±0.38†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma norepinephrine level (pg/ml)</td>
<td>81±48</td>
<td>120±79*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SD. [Ca^{2+}] = intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration; Ang I = angiotensin I.
*p<0.01, †p<0.05, compared with values during low sodium chloride period.

Concentration were suppressed after sodium chloride loading. Heart rate and serum concentrations of sodium and potassium and urinary potassium excretion did not differ between low and high sodium chloride periods. Urinary excretion of sodium showed good adherence to the regimens. Urinary calcium excretion was increased significantly, and serum total calcium concentration showed a small but significant decrease. Sodium chloride loading augmented the hypotensive response and increases in heart rate, plasma renin activity, and plasma norepinephrine concentration with nifedipine treatment. The maximum fall in mean blood pressure was observed within 10 to 25 minutes after administration of nifedipine in all the patients, and this duration was not changed after sodium chloride loading. In addition, the lowest value of mean blood pressure after nifedipine was similar in both diets.

During both low and high sodium chloride periods, basal mean blood pressure was not correlated with the hypotensive response to nifedipine (r = 0.04, not significant [NS] in low sodium chloride diet; r = 0.38, NS in high sodium chloride diet) or [Ca^{2+}] in lymphocytes (r = 0.19, NS in low sodium chloride diet; r = 0.05, NS in high sodium chloride diet). There was a positive relation between [Ca^{2+}] in lymphocytes and the fall in mean blood pressure with nifedipine treatment during both low (r = 0.62, p<0.05) and high (r = 0.66, p<0.05) sodium chloride diets. Salt sensitivity, regarded as the difference in basal mean blood pressure between low and high sodium chloride diets, showed a close and positive correlation with change in [Ca^{2+}] in lymphocytes (r = 0.71, p<0.05; Figure 1A) and with change in the hypotensive response to nifedipine treatment (r = 0.91, p<0.01; Figure 1B) after sodium chloride loading. Changes in basal mean blood pressure, the hypotensive response to nifedipine treatment, and [Ca^{2+}] in lymphocytes showed no relation to change in serum concentration or urinary excretion of calcium, plasma renin activity, or plasma norepinephrine concentration after sodium chloride loading.

### Discussion

In the present study, the hypotensive response to nifedipine was found to be a useful tool for the assessment of in vivo cellular calcium metabolism in vascular smooth muscle. Nifedipine has been considered to induce a potent vasodilation resulting mainly from inhibition of transmembranous calcium influx into vascular smooth muscle. Therefore, the acute hypotensive response to nifedipine may reflect in part cellular calcium influx–dependent vasoconstriction. The present study demonstrated that sodium chloride loading enhanced the hypotensive property of this drug. However, the factors determining the magnitude of the

---

**FIGURE 1.** Relation of change in basal mean blood pressure (salt sensitivity) to change in intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration ([Ca^{2+}]_i) in lymphocytes (A) and to change in the hypotensive response to nifedipine treatment (B) after sodium chloride loading.
acute blood pressure response to nifedipine are complex. Experimental and clinical findings have shown that nifedipine partially attenuates norepinephrine-induced vasoconstriction. However, enhancement of the hypotensive effect of nifedipine after sodium chloride loading probably was not dependent on vasoconstriction induced by these hormones, since high sodium chloride diet suppressed plasma renin activity and plasma norepinephrine concentration. In addition, the acute hypotensive response to nifedipine is accompanied by significant increases in heart rate, plasma renin activity, and plasma norepinephrine concentration as a consequence of baroreceptor reflex-mediated sympathetic activation. Changes in these counterregulatory mechanisms may influence the antihypertensive effect of nifedipine. However, increases in heart rate, plasma renin activity, and plasma norepinephrine with nifedipine administration were significantly greater in the high sodium chloride period than in the low sodium chloride period. The possibility that sodium chloride loading disturbed the activation of these counterregulatory mechanisms in response to the fall in blood pressure seems unlikely. It has been considered that the fall in blood pressure after the administration of any agent depends directly on the pretreatment level. It is impossible to deny that after sodium chloride loading the enhanced hypotensive response to nifedipine resulted in part from an elevation of pretreatment blood pressure. However, the effects of most antihypertensive agents other than calcium channel blockers and diuretics are potentiated by a low sodium chloride diet and blunted by a high sodium chloride diet. Furthermore, nifedipine lowered mean blood pressure to a similar level in both the low and the high sodium chloride periods and salt sensitivity was closely and positively correlated with elevation of mean blood pressure after sodium chloride loading. Thus, salt sensitivity may be associated with changes in vasoconstriction mechanisms that are susceptible to nifedipine.

One other important difference between low and high sodium chloride diets was shown in [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in lymphocytes. In addition, an increase in lymphocyte [Ca\(^{2+}\)], was positively linked with elevation of mean blood pressure after sodium chloride loading. If lymphocytes reflect a similar alteration of [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in vascular smooth muscle cells, a considerable proportion of the pressor effect of sodium chloride loading may be due to an elevation of [Ca\(^{2+}\)]. However, the precise mechanism whereby a high sodium chloride diet raises [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in lymphocytes is unclear. Two hypotheses have been advanced to account for the increase in [Ca\(^{2+}\)], after sodium chloride loading. One is the sodium transport hypothesis proposed by de Wardener and MacGregor. Another hypothesis is that norepinephrine-induced reduction of blood pressure after sodium chloride loading. These results suggest that enhancement of a cellular calcium-dependent vasoconstriction mechanism may result in elevation of blood pressure in response to sodium chloride loading in essential hypertension.

In conclusion, mean blood pressure, the hypotensive response to nifedipine, and [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in lymphocytes were increased with changes in sodium chloride intake from 3 to 20 g/day in patients with essential hypertension. The changes in mean blood pressure were positively correlated with changes in the hypotensive response to nifedipine and [Ca\(^{2+}\)], in lymphocytes after sodium chloride loading. These results suggest that enhancement of a cellular calcium-dependent vasoconstriction mechanism may result in elevation of blood pressure in response to sodium chloride loading in essential hypertension.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors thank Yuka Omura for her secretarial assistance and Yoshimi Sugimoto and Akemi Matsubara for their skillful technical assistance.

**References**

4. Kuriyama H, Ito Y, Suzuki H, Kitamura K, Ito T. Factors...
CELLULAR CALCIUM AND SALT SENSITIVITY/Oshima et al. 707

17. de Wardener HE, MacGregor GA. Dahl’s hypothesis that a saluretic substance may be responsible for a sustained rise in arterial pressure: its possible role in essential hypertension. Kidney Int 1980;18:1–9
Role of cellular calcium in salt sensitivity of patients with essential hypertension.
T Oshima, H Matsuura, K Matsumoto, K Kido and G Kajiyama

Hypertension. 1988;11:703-707
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.11.6.703

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 1988 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0194-911X. Online ISSN: 1524-4563

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://hyper.ahajournals.org/content/11/6_Pt_2/703

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Hypertension can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Hypertension is online at:
http://hyper.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/