Increased Inositol Monophosphate Production in Cardiovascular Tissues of DOCA-Salt Hypertensive Rats

HODA EID AND JACQUES DE CHAMPLAIN

SUMMARY The purpose of the present study was to investigate α1-adrenergic receptors in the heart as well as the activity and the sensitivity of the phosphoinositide pathway on tissue slices of atria, ventricles, and femoral artery of hypertensive rats treated for 4 weeks with deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA) and 1% saline. DOCA-salt hypertensive rats were characterized by an increased sympathoadrenal tone, as suggested by increased norepinephrine and epinephrine plasma levels. The basal activity of the phosphoinositide pathway, estimated by measuring the accumulation of inositol monophosphate in the presence of an excess of lithium, was found to be greater in atria than in ventricles and femoral artery in both normotensive and DOCA-salt hypertensive rats, but it was twofold greater in atria and ventricles of DOCA-salt hypertensive rats compared with normotensive rats. Following stimulation by norepinephrine, the production of inositol monophosphate was greater in atria and femoral artery than in ventricles in both groups. However, in DOCA-salt hypertensive rats, the production of inositol monophosphate was markedly enhanced, being about twofold greater in atria and femoral artery and about three times greater in ventricles than in tissues of normotensive rats. These differences between DOCA-salt hypertensive and normotensive animals do not appear to be associated with a difference in α1-adrenergic receptor number or affinity since cardiac α1-adrenergic receptor number was unchanged in hypertensive rats and the binding affinity to the receptor was significantly decreased in hypertensive rats compared with normotensive rats. These data therefore demonstrate an increase in basal and norepinephrine-induced inositol monophosphate production in cardiovascular tissues of DOCA-salt hypertensive rats and suggest the existence of a hypersensitivity of α1-adrenergic receptors or of an increased sensitivity of intracellular mechanisms responsible for the activation of the phosphatidylinositol pathway in the cardiovascular tissues of these animals. (Hypertension 12: 122–128, 1988)

KEY WORDS • sympathetic nervous system • α1-adrenergic receptors • norepinephrine • second messenger • experimental hypertension

THE maintenance of a normal arterial blood pressure depends on the proper control of cardiac output and peripheral vascular resistance, which are in great part modulated by the sympathetic nervous system. Moreover, the biological expression of the sympathetic activity depends mainly on the effectiveness of the adrenergic receptors to receive and transfer the neuronal signal to the effector cell. This information is transferred to the cardiac tissue through α-adrenergic and β-adrenergic receptors, which mediate the positive inotropic and chronotropic sympathetic effects. These receptors are also present on the smooth muscle vascular cells and are an important determinant of their contractile state. At the molecular level, the β-adrenergic receptor effects of norepinephrine (NE) are mediated through activation of adenylate cyclase, leading to the formation of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate, whereas the NE effect on α1-adrenergic receptors is mediated initially by the phosphodiesteric hydrolysis of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate, leading to the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3) and diacylglycerol as second messengers.

It has been previously demonstrated that deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)-salt hypertension is associated with an increased sympathoadrenal...
tone, with an increase in plasma catecholamine levels, and with an increased apparent NE secretion rate. A reduction in the number of β-adrenergic receptors in the heart has also been demonstrated in this experimental model, but the data on α1-adrenergic receptor number and affinity remain controversial. In the present study, we investigated the capacity of the heart and vessels to produce inositol monophosphate (IP) under basal conditions and following NE activation in correlation with the number and affinity of α1-adrenergic receptors in the heart to evaluate the effect of chronic sympathoadrenal activation, such as that encountered in DOCA-salt hypertension, on these membrane mechanisms.

Materials and Methods

Animal Preparation
Male Sprague-Dawley rats (weight, 80–90 g; Charles River Laboratories, St.-Constant, Quebec, Canada) were anesthetized with ether and nephrectomized unilaterally. Five days after the procedure, weekly injections of a suspension of DOCA (10 mg; CIBA-Geigy, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada) were given subcutaneously to the animals as previously described.7 The DOCA-salt rats were given free access to 1% saline drinking solution for 4 weeks, whereas control animals were given tap water to drink.

[3H]Inositol Monophosphate Assay
Slices (about 10 mg) from the right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle, and femoral or mesenteric artery were incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C in Krebs-Henseleit buffer (118 mM NaCl, 4.7 mM KCl, 2.5 mM CaCl2, 1.2 mM NaH2PO4, 1.2 mM MgCl2, 25 mM NaHCO3, 11 mM glucose, pH 7.4) saturated with 95% O2 and 5% CO2. The right femoral artery was cannulated with polyethylene tubing (Becton Dickinson, Parsippany, NJ, USA) for recording of blood pressure, and the arterial blood pressure was monitored through a Statham strain gauge transducer (Model P23D6, Oxnard, CA, USA) connected to a polygraph recorder (Model RMP-6008M, Nihon Kohden, Tokyo, Japan), and for sampling of blood for catecholamine assays. The plasma NE concentration was measured by the method of Lowry et al. using bovine serum albumin as standard.

Plasma Catecholamine Measurement
One day before the experiment, the rats were anesthetized with halothane (Ayerst Laboratories), 1.5 to 2.0% (vol/vol) in a mixture of 95% O2, 5% CO2. The right femoral artery was cannulated with polyethylene tubing (Becton Dickinson, Parsippany, NJ, USA) for recording of blood pressure, through a Statham strain gauge transducer (Model P23D6, Oxnard, CA, USA) connected to a polygraph recorder (Model RMP-6008M, Nihon Kohden Kogyo, Tokyo, Japan), and for sampling of blood for catecholamine assays. The plasma NE and epinephrine concentrations were determined by means of the radioenzymatic assay of Peuler and Johnson. In brief, this technique is based on the enzymatic conversion of NE, epinephrine, and dopa-
mine to their tritiated metabolites, normetanephrine, metanephrine, and methoxytyramine, in the presence of catechol-o-methyl-transferase and tritiated S-adenosylmethionine as the methyl donor. After purification through organic extractions, the tritiated metabolites were separated by thin-layer chromatography and counted in a Beckman liquid scintillation counter.

Statistical Analysis

Paired or unpaired Student’s t test was used when applicable to determine the statistical significance of the results. Differences were considered significant at a p level below 0.05.

Results

The mean arterial pressure, catecholamine levels, and cardiac weight/body weight ratio of DOCA-salt HT and normotensive (NT) rats are shown in Table 1. Four weeks after treatment was begun, blood pressure, circulating NE and epinephrine levels, and the ventricular weight to body weight ratio were significantly increased in DOCA-salt-treated rats. Moreover, the average body weight of DOCA-salt HT rats was significantly lower than that of control animals.

In NT rats, the incubation of tissue slices with NE significantly enhanced the breakdown of PI in the right and left atria, as reflected by the marked increases in the accumulation of IP compared with basal activity (Figure 1). The potentiation in the IP production observed by the addition of NE in the incubation media appears to be mediated specifically by a, adrenergic receptors, since this effect was totally blocked by the addition of prazosin (Table 2). In DOCA-salt HT rats the basal activities of both atria were significantly higher than those in NT rats. Moreover, the activation by NE resulted in markedly greater accumulations of IP in both atria of DOCA-salt HT rats compared with NT rats.

In NT rats the basal activity in both ventricles (Figure 2) was about 50% lower than that in the atria. Moreover, in contrast to the atria, the addition of NE significantly increased IP only in the right ventricle of NT rats (see Figure 2). The basal activity was significantly greater in both ventricles of DOCA-salt HT rats, and the addition of NE induced much larger increases in IP accumulation in both ventricles of DOCA-salt HT rats than in NT rats. However, the accumulation of IP in the left ventricle was less pronounced than that in the right ventricle of DOCA-salt HT rats after NE stimulation.

The NE activation caused a greater response in the femoral artery of NT rats than in the left ventricle (Figure 3). In the DOCA-salt HT rats, the IP formation by the femoral artery was markedly potentiated after NE activation. Similar observations were also made in the mesenteric artery (see Figure 5). However, in contrast to cardiac tissues, no differences were observed between basal IP accumulations in vessels of NT control and DOCA-salt HT rats.

Differential increases of IP accumulation above baseline values after incubation with NE for 1 hour are illustrated in Figure 4. This graph shows clearly the enhanced accumulation of IP in response to NE activation in the right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, and femoral artery of DOCA-salt HT rats. When IP accumulation was measured at various times after the beginning of the incubation with NE, an enhanced response could be observed in cardiac and vascular tissues of DOCA-salt HT rats at earlier times after starting the incubation, and these differences became progressively greater over time (Figure 5).

No significant difference in basal and NE-induced IP accumulation was found in tissues of NT rats.
TABLE 2. Receptor Specificity of Norepinephrine-Stimulated [3H]Inositol Monophosphate Formation in Cardiovascular Tissues of Normotensive Rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th>Basal Activity (cpm/10 mg wet weight)</th>
<th>NE stimulation Activity (cpm/10 mg wet weight)</th>
<th>NE + prazosin Activity (cpm/10 mg wet weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right atria</td>
<td>94 ± 9</td>
<td>389 ± 31*</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left atria</td>
<td>75 ± 9</td>
<td>324 ± 45*</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right ventricle</td>
<td>54 ± 3</td>
<td>89 ± 9*</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left ventricle</td>
<td>48 ± 4</td>
<td>66 ± 5†</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral artery</td>
<td>71 ± 10</td>
<td>163 ± 32†</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tissue slices from right and left atria, right and left ventricles and the femoral artery, labeled with tritiated inositol were incubated with norepinephrine (NE) with or without 0.1 μM of prazosin. The values represent the means ± SEM obtained from 12 experiments for basal and NE activation and two experiments for the treatment with prazosin.

*p < 0.001, †p < 0.05, compared with basal values.

Discussion

Based on the measure of the accumulation of IP, the present data suggest that the basal activity and the reactivity to NE of the PI pathway are enhanced in the heart as well as in the arteries of DOCA-salt HT rats. The importance of these findings on the heart function and on the contractility of the arteries in the development and maintenance of DOCA-salt HT is still unclear. IP₃ has been demonstrated to release Ca²⁺ from intracellular stores, and the importance of the intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration is well established in the contractility of the smooth muscle cell. However, in cardiac tissue, the role of IP₃ as an intracellular Ca²⁺-mobilizing agent is still controversial. On the one hand, Movsesian et al. have postulated that diacylglycerol rather than IP₃ is responsible for the induction of mechanisms that indirectly affect intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration through activation of protein kinase C in the heart. On the other hand, others have observed that the production of IP₃ is enhanced in cardiac cells under conditions that trigger positive inotropic effects, such as those following α₁-adrenergic receptor or electrical stimulation. Moreover, it has also been shown that the addition of IP₃ to cardiac cell sarcoplasmic reticulum induces the release of Ca²⁺, thus suggesting that IP₃ may be closely involved in the excitation-contraction coupling of the heart cells.

It is therefore possible to postulate that an increase in the activity and reactivity of the PI pathway in the cardiovascular tissues of DOCA-salt HT rats may potentiate the sympathetic effects on the heart and arteries of these animals, thus probably contrib-
Hypertension or secondary to the hypertension cannot be established by results in the present study. However, in another experimental model of hypertension, Heagerty et al. have demonstrated that PI hydrolysis in the aorta is enhanced in young spontaneously hypertensive rats when blood pressure is rising, whereas the potentiation of PI hydrolysis declines when hypertension becomes established in older spontaneously hypertensive rats. In the present study, the enhanced PI pathway activation was observed in the heart and arteries of DOCA-salt HT rats when hypertension was fully established.

Our findings of an increased IP accumulation in the heart following NE stimulation are consistent with previous observations made in the rat atria, ventricles, and femoral artery of control and DOCA-salt hypertensive (HT) rats. The bars illustrate the means ± SEM for 14 normotensive and 14 DOCA-salt HT rats. IP = inositol monophosphate. Asterisks indicate the significance compared with values in normotensive animals.

Figure 4. Differential increase above basal activity following norepinephrine (NE) stimulation in atria, ventricles, and femoral artery of control and DOCA-salt hypertensive (HT) rats. The bars illustrate the means ± SEM for 14 normotensive and 14 DOCA-salt HT rats. IP = inositol monophosphate. Asterisks indicate the significance compared with values in normotensive animals.

The accumulation of IP in the atria of NT rats was found to be about fourfold greater than that in the ventricles. The reasons for a greater IP formation in the atria under NE stimulation are unclear. In fact, the atria was reported to contain fewer $\alpha$-adrenergic receptors than the ventricles. Thus, a difference in receptor density cannot account for this differential responsiveness. Moreover, studies on cardiomyocytes and on atria have shown that the activation of muscarinic receptors enhanced PI pathway activity by only 35%, compared with a more than twofold enhancement of the activity by $\alpha_2$-adrenergic receptor agonists despite a higher density of muscarinic receptors. This response...
TABLE 3. Specific $[^{3}H]$Prazosin Binding to Membranes Prepared from Atria and Ventricles of Control and DOCA-Salt Hypertensive Rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Atria</th>
<th>Ventricles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$K_d$ (nM)</td>
<td>$B_{max}$ (fmol/mg protein)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.02</td>
<td>44 ± 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCA-salt</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.008</td>
<td>40 ± 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the atria, each value is the average of three different plots, each performed on a pool of 10 atria of normotensive or DOCA-salt hypertensive rats. For the ventricles, each point is the mean of 10 different plots in normotensive rats and eight different plots in hypertensive rats performed on individual pairs of ventricles. $B_{max} =$ maximum binding capacity.

*p < 0.001, compared with values in control normotensive ventricles.

may also differ between animal species, as suggested by Brown and Brown, who reported that, although $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor stimulation by phenylephrine resulted in an important $[^{32}P]$phosphate incorporation in rat atria, this treatment failed to induce any response in mouse atria.

The differences in PI pathway activity or reactivity between tissues of NT and DOCA-salt HT rats could not be linked to the degree of $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor occupancy and affinity for NE. The observation that the $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor numbers were identical in atria and ventricles of DOCA-salt HT and NT rats shows a clear dissociation between the NE activation of the PI pathway and the number of $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptors in the heart. In addition, the activation of the PI pathway appeared to be independent of the binding affinity to the $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptors, since the affinity was similar in the atria of both groups of animals and was even reduced in the ventricles of DOCA-salt HT rats. Our observations are therefore in agreement with those of others who have demonstrated that the receptor-mediated activation of PI metabolism is not always linearly related to $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor density in vascular tissues. One possible explanation for this discrepancy has been suggested by Chiu et al. who proposed the existence of two populations of $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor recognition sites, one coupled exclusively to receptor-operated $Ca^{2+}$ channels and the other coupled to the PI pathway. Moreover, Heagerty et al. have also reported that the maximum hydrolysis of PI in control rats was observed at much higher NE concentrations than that needed to elicit maximal smooth muscle contraction, thus supporting the hypothesis of a dissociation between receptor occupation and PI pathway activation.

In summary, our results suggest the existence of a marked alteration in the PI cycle in the cardiovascular tissues of DOCA-salt HT rats that seems to exist beyond the $\alpha_1$-adrenergic receptor site. Although it is difficult at this point to link these changes to the development of DOCA-salt-induced hypertension, it is nevertheless possible to postulate that these alterations could potentiate the sympathetic tone on the heart and vessels, thus contributing to the development of an increased vascular reactivity as well as to the end-organ damage associated with this form of experimental hypertension.

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Increased inositol monophosphate production in cardiovascular tissues of DOCA-salt hypertensive rats.
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Hypertension. 1988;12:122-128
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.12.2.122

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 0194-911X. Online ISSN: 1524-4563

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