Inhibitory Effect of Ammonium Chloride on Acetylcholine-Induced Relaxation

Katsuyuki Ando, Toshiro Fujita

Abstract We designed the present study to clarify whether the intracellular pH change by ammonium chloride influences endothelium-dependent relaxation in thoracic aorta of 9-week-old Sprague-Dawley rats. Intracellular alkalinization with 3 mmol/L ammonium chloride, which did not affect resting vascular tone, attenuated acetylcholine-induced relaxation but not nitroglycerin vasodilation. Acetylcholine relaxation was more inhibited by a shorter duration of treatment. Thus, change in intracellular pH may be important in the effect because the alkalinizing effect of ammonium chloride disappears gradually. In support of this, the proton ionophore nigericin abolished the effect. Also, amiloride shortened the effect of ammonium chloride, suggesting that intracellular pH plays a role: sodium-proton antiport antagonizes the disappearance of ammonium chloride-induced intracellular alkalinization. The synthesis of vasoconstrictor prostaglandins, such as thromboxane A₂, may be stimulated during acetylcholine treatment, resulting in the attenuation of acetylcholine relaxation, because the relaxation was abolished by treatment with the phospholipase A₂ inhibitor quinacrine, cyclooxygenase inhibitor indomethacin, prostaglandin H₂/thromboxane A₂ receptor antagonist S1452, and thromboxane A₂ synthase inhibitor dazmegrel. Phospholipase A₂ may contribute to the effect of intracellular alkalinization, which is compatible with the fact that the optimal pH of phospholipase A₂ is neutral to alkaline. In addition, superoxide dismutase attenuated the effect of ammonium chloride. In conclusion, intracellular alkalinization by ammonium chloride attenuated acetylcholine-induced relaxation, possibly through the interrelated production of both thromboxane A₂ and superoxide radicals. (Hypertension. 1994;24:189-194.)

Key Words • endothelium • proton concentration • prostaglandins • superoxide • ion channels • rats, Sprague-Dawley

Moreover, some vasoconstrictors, which caused intracellular alkalinization, have been reported to produce prostaglandins. Also, phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂), which produces arachidonate and facilitates prostaglandin generation, is activated by intracellular alkalinization, because the optimal pH of this enzyme is neutral to alkaline. In addition, increased pH stimulated the generation of superoxide radicals in human neutrophils. Thus, vasoconstrictor prostaglandins and/or superoxide may be involved in alkalinization-induced vascular constriction through endothelial cells. To clarify this hypothesis, we examined the effect of NH₄Cl on acetylcholine-induced relaxation and its involvement with prostaglandins and superoxide in rat thoracic aorta.

Methods

Preparation of Aortic Rings

Aortic rings of 9-week-old male Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River Japan; approximately 280 to 320 g) were prepared for isometric tension recording with a previously reported standard organ bath method. Briefly, rats were killed with light ether anesthesia, and the thoracic aorta was removed. In Krebs' bicarbonate solution, the aorta was divided into four segments 4 to 5 mm long. The rings were carefully handled to avoid damage to the inner surface. In some rings, endothelium was removed mechanically by rubbing with cotton. The rings were suspended in organ bath chambers containing 8 mL Krebs' bicarbonate buffer of the following composition (mmol/L): NaCl 112, NaHCO₃ 25.2, KCl 4.73, MgCl₂ 1.19, KH₂PO₄ 1.19, CaCl₂ 0.9, EDTA 0.026, and dextrose 11.0. The medium was equilibrated to pH 7.40 by continuous aeration with a mixture of 95% O₂/5% CO₂ and maintained at 37°C. The upper wire supporting each ring was attached to a force-displacement transducer (TB-651T, Nihon-Kohden), and changes in isometric force were displayed on a chart recorder (WT-685G, Nihon-Kohden). Resting force of aortic rings was 1.0 g; rings were allowed to equilibrate for 90 minutes. Then rings were exposed.
Experiment 1: Effect of Changes in pH

A depolarizing concentration of KCl (60 mmol/L) and washed with Krebs’ solution. After 20 minutes, the aortic rings were contracted by 3×10⁻² mol/L norepinephrine, and, when the contractile response was stabilized, 10⁻⁶ mol/L acetylcholine was applied to the rings for examination of whether functional endothelium was present. For the following experiment, we used rings with intact endothelium, in which a sufficient relaxation (>80% of norepinephrine contraction) was obtained by acetylcholine application, and rings without endothelium, which had no relaxation by acetylcholine. Twenty minutes after the chambers were washed at least three times with Krebs’ solution, the experiments were started. Endothelium-derived relaxation was examined by cumulative addition of acetylcholine (10⁻² to 10⁻⁴ mol/L) in precontracted aortic rings by 3×10⁻² mol/L norepinephrine. In some rings, endothelium-unrelated relaxation was examined by nitroglycerin (10⁻⁹ to 10⁻⁴ mol/L) after norepinephrine precontraction.

Experimental Protocols

Experiment 1: Effect of Changes in pH on Acetylcholine Relaxation

First, we examined the effect of the different NH₄Cl doses (3, 5, 10, and 20 mmol/L; 10 minutes) on norepinephrine contraction (3×10⁻⁷ mol/L). Intracellular alkalinization was induced by a small dose (3 mmol/L) of NH₄Cl (10 minutes) because a high dose (>10 mmol/L) affected vascular tone (see “Results”) and vascular reactivity (Fig 1) in rat aorta, similar to previous reports. Acidification was induced by the removal of 3 mmol/L NH₄Cl (10 minutes after its administration) and treatment (10 minutes) with 10⁻⁶ mol/L nigericin. After these treatments, cumulative acetylcholine relaxation was examined. Nitroglycerin relaxation was also examined after NH₄Cl treatment, as was acetylcholine relaxation in NH₄Cl-treated aorta without intact endothelium.

Experiment 2: Time-Dependent Effect of NH₄Cl Treatment on Acetylcholine Relaxation

Intracellular alkalinization by NH₄Cl gradually disappeared, so we examined the effects of different treatment periods of NH₄Cl (0-minute and 10-minute treatments) on acetylcholine relaxation. Norepinephrine precontraction was started immediately after NH₄Cl administration in the 0-minute treatment and 10 minutes after NH₄Cl administration in the 10-minute treatment. Because accurate treatment time is critical in experiment 2, acetylcholine relaxation began 3 minutes after norepinephrine precontraction, and cumulative acetylcholine application was done each 1 minute. Acetylcholine relaxation was also examined after inhibition of NH₄Cl (0-minute and 10-minute treatments)–induced alkalinization by 10⁻⁴ mol/L amiloride on the action of NH₄Cl.
TABLE 1. Effect of Changes In Intracellular pH on Acetylcholine Relaxation In Rat Aorta Precontracted by 3×10^{-7} mol/L Norepinephrine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Without Treatment</th>
<th>With Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>E_max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH_4Cl (3 mmol/L)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92.7±2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of NH_4Cl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93.4±0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigericin (10^{-6} mol/L)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>96.8±1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTG relaxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH_4Cl (3 mmol/L)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>96.0±0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E_max indicates maximal relaxation by acetylcholine, expressed as percentage of precontracted levels of norepinephrine; pD_2, acetylcholine concentration that produced half-maximal relaxation, expressed as negative logarithm of concentration (mol/L); ACh, acetylcholine; and NTG, nitroglycerin. Values are mean±SEM. *P<.05 compared with control.

Experiment 2: Time-Dependent Effect of NH_4Cl Treatment on Acetylcholine Relaxation

Acetylcholine relaxation was attenuated more by the 0-minute treatment of NH_4Cl than by the 10-minute treatment (Table 2). Nigericin inhibited the attenuating effect of both 0- and 10-minute treatments of NH_4Cl similarly (Fig 3). Acetylcholine relaxation was not affected by amiloride in control medium. Amiloride abolished the effect of the 0-minute treatment of NH_4Cl, but did not significantly change that of the 0-minute NH_4Cl treatment.

Experiment 3: Possible Contribution of Vasoconstrictive Prostanoids and Superoxide to the Effect of NH_4Cl

Quinacrine, indomethacin, S1452, dazmegrel, and AA861 did not change acetylcholine relaxation in control medium (Table 3). However, the impaired acetylcholine relaxation by NH_4Cl was reversed by quinacrine, indomethacin, S1452, and dazmegrel. In contrast, AA861 did not normalize but rather slightly enhanced the inhibitory effect of NH_4Cl. SOD did not affect E_max of acetylcholine relaxation in control medium but slightly enhanced pD_2. SOD inhibited the attenuation of acetylcholine relaxation by NH_4Cl. Indomethacin plus SOD also normalized the effect of NH_4Cl. In aortic rings with NH_4Cl plus the combined treatments, acetylcholine relaxation did not differ from that in rings with NH_4Cl plus either SOD or indomethacin.

Discussion

In the present study, NH_4Cl treatment, which increases pH_i, attenuated acetylcholine-induced relaxation in rat aorta. The H^+ ionophore nigericin, which increases intracellular H^+ concentration and blocks NH_4Cl-induced intracellular alkalinization, normalized attenuation of acetylcholine relaxation. In addition, the removal of NH_4Cl from medium, which causes abrupt intracellular acidification despite slow extrusion of NH_4^+ from cells, did not affect acetylcholine relaxation. Thus, intracellular H^+ rather than intracellular NH_4^+ may be critical in the attenuating effect of NH_4Cl in acetylcholine relaxation. This hypothesis is supported by the present finding that the effect of NH_4Cl disappeared in a time-dependent fashion (Table 2). When NH_4Cl was added extracellularly, NH_4^+ rapidly moves into intracellular spaces and binds H^+, resulting in intracellular alkalinization, in vascular smooth muscle and endothelial cells. On the other hand, NH_4^+ slowly enters into the cell and releases H^+, leading to a gradual normalization of pH_i. Thus, NH_4Cl-induced attenu-
Table 2. Effect of Different Treatment Periods of 3 mmol/L NH₄Cl on Acetylcholine Relaxation in Rat Aorta Precontracted by 3×10⁻⁷ mol/L Norepinephrine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Control (n=6)</th>
<th>0-Minute (n=6)</th>
<th>10-Minute (n=5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eₘ₉₀ (%)</td>
<td>93.5±2.1</td>
<td>66.1±5.5*</td>
<td>79.1±2.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pD₂</td>
<td>7.35±0.04</td>
<td>6.50±0.17*</td>
<td>6.90±0.20*†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eₘ₉₀ indicates maximal relaxation by acetylcholine, expressed as percentage of precontracted levels of norepinephrine; pD₂, acetylcholine concentration that produced half-maximal relaxation, expressed as negative logarithm of concentration (mol/L).

nh₄Cl treatment. Values are mean±SEM.

*P<.05 compared with control.
†P<.05 compared with 0-minute treatment.

ACh Concentration (mol/L)

**Fig 3.** Line graphs show influence of nigericin and amiloride on attenuation of acetylcholine (ACh) relaxation by NH₄Cl in rat aorta, precontracted by norepinephrine. 0min indicates that norepinephrine precontraction was started immediately after NH₄Cl addition and 3 minutes after cumulative acetylcholine relaxation was accomplished; 10min, acetylcholine relaxation was accomplished with 10 minutes of NH₄Cl treatment. Open circles, control; open triangles, either nigericin or amiloride; closed circles, NH₄Cl; and closed triangles, NH₄Cl plus each treatment (either nigericin or amiloride).
TABLE 3. Changes In NH₄Cl-Induced Attenuation of Acetylcholine-Induced Relaxation by Several Drugs In Rat Aorta Precontracted by 3×10⁻⁷ mol/L Norepinephrine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Control Without Treatment</th>
<th>Control With Treatment</th>
<th>NH₄Cl Without Treatment</th>
<th>NH₄Cl With Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>E_max</td>
<td>pD₂</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinacrine (10⁻⁵ mol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>99.0±0.9</td>
<td>7.56±0.06</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomethacin (10⁻⁵ mol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>93.9±2.3</td>
<td>7.42±0.13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S145 (3×10⁻⁸ mol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>97.6±1.3</td>
<td>7.44±0.06</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dazmegrel (10⁻⁵ mol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>96.8±1.5</td>
<td>7.41±0.10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA861 (10⁻⁵ mol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>95.7±0.4</td>
<td>7.48±0.02</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOD (100 U/mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>91.2±1.9</td>
<td>7.38±0.07</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomethacin+SOD (10⁻⁵ mol/L+100 U/mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93.5±1.9</td>
<td>7.19±0.09</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E_max indicates maximal relaxation by acetylcholine, expressed as percentage of precontracted levels of norepinephrine; pD₂, acetylcholine concentration that produced half-maximal relaxation, expressed as negative logarithm of concentration (mol/L); and SOD, superoxide dismutase. Values are mean±SEM.

*P<.05 compared with control.
†P<.05 compared with NH₄Cl treatment alone.

NH₄Cl-treated aorta with the blockade of nitric oxide production by L-NAME and that simultaneous indomethacin treatment abolished this contraction. In contrast, the blockade of 5-lipoxygenase (AA861) did not ameliorate the attenuating effect of NH₄Cl on acetylcholine relaxation but rather enhanced it. Thus, leukotrienes may not contribute to the attenuating effect of NH₄Cl on acetylcholine relaxation but compensate it, because leukotriene D₄ relaxed blood vessels.

Increased pH, has been indicated to be accompanied by increased intracellular Ca²⁺ (Ca²⁺), which PLA₂ requires in synthesizing arachidonic acid. In bovine aortic endothelial cells, intracellular alkalinization by NH₄Cl leads to increased Ca²⁺. Also, intracellular alkalinization may not only enhance the affinity of PLA₂ to Ca²⁺ but also increase Ca²⁺, itself. Both enhanced affinity and increased Ca²⁺ facilitate the production of arachidonic acid, resulting in increased vasoconstrictor prostaglandins. In fact, the role of both pH, and Ca²⁺, was suggested in prostaglandin release from Kupffer cells after hypoxia-reoxygenation. Intracellular alkalinization induced by 3 mmol/L NH₄Cl might not elevate Ca²⁺ sufficiently to stimulate basal activity of PLA₂ but may increase the affinity of PLA₂ to enhance the response to acetylcholine-induced rise in Ca²⁺, because it affected vascular tone only in the presence of acetylcholine. In addition to TXA₂, the present results suggest that superoxide radicals may mediate the effect of NH₄Cl because SOD restored the effect. The combination of extracellular alkalinization and N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine increased both pH, and the generation of superoxide in human neutrophils, but extracellular alkalinization alone did not affect either, suggesting that the intracellular alkalinization should be...
critical in enhanced superoxide production. Also, endothelin, which increased pH, produced superoxide in human alveolar macrophages. Superoxide anion also has been indicated to be generated in endothelial cells, so it may act as a contracting factor. In the present study, there was no difference between acetylcholine relaxation in aortas treated with indomethacin or indomethacin plus SOD, compatible with the hypothesis that superoxide is generated from the cyclooxygenase pathway, as suggested previously. A recent report suggested that PGH₂ inhibited acetylcholine relaxation by formation of superoxide radicals in aortic endothelial cells of rabbit. The present results suggest that the most plausible prostanoid, which inhibitedendothelial modulation of norepinephrine- induced contraction of rat aorta at normal and high CO₂ tensions. Am J Physiol. 1990;258:H1049-H1054.

References


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Hypertension. 1994;24:189-194
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.24.2.189

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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