Antihypertensive Effect of Orally Administered Glandular Kallikrein in Essential Hypertension

Results of a Double Blind Study

AXEL OVERLACK, M.D., KLAUS O. STUMPE, M.D., RAINER KOLLOCH, M.D., CHRISTA RESSEL, AND FRITZ KRUECK, M.D.

SUMMARY The antihypertensive effect of oral administration of pig pancreatic kallikrein was investigated in a double blind study of 20 patients with essential hypertension. Kallikrein treatment lowered the blood pressure (BP) significantly from 159.5/104.5 to 146.1/92.8 mm Hg in the supine and from 153/106.1 to 136.1/95.6 mm Hg in the standing position. Blood pressure remained unchanged in the placebo group. Urinary kallikrein, sodium excretion, and GFR increased with treatment, but these changes did not reach statistical significance. In the kallikrein-treated patients but not in the placebo group, urinary kallikrein was correlated both to GFR ($r = 0.7, p < 0.001$) and sodium excretion ($r = 0.5, p < 0.01$). The antihypertensive mechanism of kallikrein treatment remains unknown. It could be speculated that kallikrein may induce changes in local blood flow, mediated by kinin and prostaglandin release. (Hypertension 3 (suppl I): 1-18-1-21, 1981)

KEY WORDS • urinary kallikrein excretion • essential hypertension • kallikrein treatment

URINARY kallikrein, a serine protease supposedly released from the kidney, catalyzes the formation of vasodilatory kinins. Previous investigations of the kallikrein-kinin system in essential hypertension have provided evidence that urinary kallikrein is excreted in smaller amounts in hypertensive than normotensive subjects, although this is not generally accepted. The kallikrein-kinin system may be important in systemic blood pressure (BP) regulation, and a defect of this system may contribute to the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of hypertension.

Recently, we reported that orally administered glandular (pig pancreatic) kallikrein decreases the BP in patients with essential hypertension and normalizes their reduced kallikrein excretion. To confirm the effect of glandular kallikrein and investigate its antihypertensive mechanism, a double blind study was performed in 20 patients with essential hypertension.

Patients and Methods

Twenty patients (9 females, 11 males) with mild-to-moderate sustained essential hypertension (diastolic BP, 95-120 mm Hg) were included in the study. They ranged in age from 22 to 55 years (mean age, 37.8 years) and had not taken antihypertensive drugs previously. Prior to the study, all patients were examined to exclude secondary hypertension. All patients had normal renal function (serum creatinine below 95 μmole/liter; glomerular filtration rate (GFR) above 80 ml/min). Throughout the study the patients remained on an unrestricted salt and fluid intake. All subjects were studied as outpatients. A written informed consent was obtained from each patient.

After a placebo period of 4 weeks (control period), the patients received either a pure preparation of pig pancreatic kallikrein (200 biological units three times per day in gastric juice resistant tablets; Bay d7687, Bayer AG, Leverkusen, West Germany) ($n = 10$) or placebo ($n = 10$) in a double blind fashion. No other medication was taken by any of the patients. The patient compliance was assessed by weekly pill countings and was similar in both groups of patients. Blood pressure and pulse rate were measured weekly after 5 minutes in the supine and 3 minutes in the standing position.
KALLIKREIN TREATMENT IN ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION/Overack et al.

Each BP recording was the mean of two measurements; all BP measurements were made by the same investigator (A.O.). The 24-hour urine samples were collected at the end of the control period and during the second and fourth week of treatment. On the days of urine collection, blood was withdrawn after 2 hours of recumbency for the measurement of plasma renin activity (PRA), plasma aldosterone concentration, and serum creatinine levels.

Urinary kallikrein activity was measured by hydrolysis of the chromogenic substrate H-D-Val-Leu-Arg-pNA (S2266, AB Kabi, Moelndal, Sweden) using a modification of the method of Amundsen et al. The PRA and plasma aldosterone concentration were determined by radioimmunoassay. Urinary sodium and potassium were measured by flame photometry, creatinine in serum and urine by autoanalyzer. Data were analyzed by Student’s paired and unpaired t test and linear regression analysis (Hotelling-Pabst test). An initial analysis of variance showed that repeated t test analysis was valid. Differences were considered significant at the \( p < 0.05 \) level. Results are expressed as the mean \( \pm \text{SEM} \).

**Results**

The BP and biochemical parameters were similar in the kallikrein and placebo groups at the end of the control period (figs. 1, 2; table 1). After 4 weeks of kallikrein treatment, mean systolic and diastolic BP had decreased from 159.5 \( \pm \) 4.7/104.5 \( \pm \) 2.2 to 146.3 \( \pm \) 6.6/92.8 \( \pm \) 3.3 mm Hg in the supine and from 153 \( \pm \) 3.5/106.1 \( \pm \) 1.9 to 136.1 \( \pm \) 3.6/95.6 \( \pm \) 2.3 mm Hg in the standing position (figs. 1, 2). These changes were significant when compared to control values and to the data obtained in the placebo group (figs. 1, 2). The BP drop was already seen after 1 week, and there was a gradual further decrease until the end of the 4-week treatment period. No side effects were reported by the patients.

**Table 1. Urinary Excretions of Kallikrein, Water, Sodium and Potassium, and GFR, PRA and Plasma Aldosterone Concentration (PAC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Kallikrein excretion (EU/24 hr)</th>
<th>Urinary volume (ml/24 hr)</th>
<th>Sodium excretion (mmole/24 hr)</th>
<th>Potassium excretion (mmole/24 hr)</th>
<th>GFR (ml/min)</th>
<th>PAC (ngAl ml(^{-1}) hr(^{-1}))</th>
<th>PRA (pg/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kallikrein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.67 ( \pm ) 0.14</td>
<td>1276 ( \pm ) 109</td>
<td>158.1 ( \pm ) 30</td>
<td>57.8 ( \pm ) 6</td>
<td>135.6 ( \pm ) 11.8</td>
<td>0.67 ( \pm ) 0.12</td>
<td>46.8 ( \pm ) 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>0.86 ( \pm ) 0.3</td>
<td>1592 ( \pm ) 185*</td>
<td>197.7 ( \pm ) 19.5</td>
<td>58.8 ( \pm ) 7.1</td>
<td>162.1 ( \pm ) 16.1</td>
<td>0.73 ( \pm ) 0.19</td>
<td>41 ( \pm ) 8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>1.29 ( \pm ) 0.49</td>
<td>1329 ( \pm ) 135</td>
<td>156.7 ( \pm ) 25.5</td>
<td>56 ( \pm ) 10.3</td>
<td>148.6 ( \pm ) 23.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.79 ( \pm ) 0.17</td>
<td>1324 ( \pm ) 81</td>
<td>170.4 ( \pm ) 13.2</td>
<td>68.1 ( \pm ) 5.9</td>
<td>134.5 ( \pm ) 12.2</td>
<td>0.98 ( \pm ) 0.17</td>
<td>56 ( \pm ) 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>0.85 ( \pm ) 0.16</td>
<td>1302 ( \pm ) 122</td>
<td>161.6 ( \pm ) 18.1</td>
<td>65.1 ( \pm ) 8.1</td>
<td>129.4 ( \pm ) 9.1</td>
<td>0.86 ( \pm ) 0.21</td>
<td>58.7 ( \pm ) 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>0.89 ( \pm ) 0.21</td>
<td>1441 ( \pm ) 198</td>
<td>176 ( \pm ) 16.1</td>
<td>66.1 ( \pm ) 9</td>
<td>128.1 ( \pm ) 15.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* \( p < 0.05 \); significant vs control.
of the treatment period. The BP remained unchanged in the placebo group. Pulse rate remained unaltered in both groups (figs. 1, 2). No patient complained of side effects. In the kallikrein-treated patients a transient increase was seen in urinary volume, sodium excretion, and GFR during the second week, and the mean kallikrein excretion rose during the last week of the treatment period (table 1). However, these changes were not significant with the exception of the rise in urinary volume. The PRA, plasma aldosterone concentration, and potassium excretion were not altered. No changes were observed in the placebo group (table 1). Linear regression analysis of the data obtained during control and treatment periods in the kallikrein-treated group revealed that urinary kallikrein correlated positively with GFR ($y = 38x + 114$, $r = 0.7$, $p < 0.001$, $n = 30$) and sodium ($y = 36x + 139$, $r = 0.5$, $p < 0.01$, $n = 30$) and potassium excretion ($y = 42x + 17$, $r = 0.71$, $p < 0.001$, $n = 30$) but not to BP, PRA, plasma aldosterone concentration, and urinary volume. In the placebo group, urinary kallikrein correlated to potassium excretion only ($y = 53x + 16$, $r = 0.37$, $p < 0.05$, $n = 30$).

Discussion

The data show that orally administered glandular (pig pancreatic) kallikrein lowers the BP in patients with mild-to-moderate essential hypertension in a double blind study. This confirms our previous results, which were obtained in an open trial. The reduction of BP was similar in both studies. Urinary kallikrein excretion during the control period in the 20 hypertensive patients studied was significantly ($p < 0.01$) decreased when compared to our previously reported values in normotensive subjects ($0.73 \pm 0.11$ vs $1.26 \pm 0.14$ EU/24 hrs). Similar results were obtained by other investigators.

In contrast to all antihypertensive drugs, kallikrein is a naturally occurring substance in man. The urinary excretion of this substance seems to be lowered in essential hypertension. This suggests that a defect in the renal kallikrein-kinin system may be involved in the pathogenesis and/or pathophysiology of this disease in some patients. However, the antihypertensive mechanism of glandular kallikrein is unknown at the present time. It could be argued that the oral administration of pig pancreatic kallikrein, a protein with a molecular weight of 25300, is able to produce any effect, because digestion in the gastrointestinal tract should be expected. However, like other proteins such as trypsin, chymotrypsin, and insulin, pig pancreatic kallikrein seems to be absorbed from the gut in small amounts, probably in enzymatically active form. Therefore, it seems possible that kallikrein exerts local effects within the gastrointestinal tract. In addition, Geiger et al. reported recently that human serum has a low inhibitory potential against kallikrein. In the case of pig pancreatic kallikrein, only slow and progressive inhibition is observed by $\alpha_2$-antitrypsin, the only unequivocally identified inhibitor of glandular kallikreins. There are striking similarities in the structure of human urinary and pig pancreatic kallikrein. From several reports including a double blind study, it is known that the oral administration of pig pancreatic kallikrein increases both sperm count and motility in patients with asthenozoospermia and oligozoospermia. These effects were similar after oral administration and intramuscular injection.

Altogether, it seems possible that kallikrein may produce systemic effects and/or localized changes not only within the gastrointestinal tract but also in other organs such as the kidneys. This latter suggestion is supported by the present and earlier reported findings of an increase in GFR and kallikrein excretion with kallikrein treatment. In the previous study, both changes were significant in the patients with very low (below 0.5 EU/24 hr) but not in those with normal or only slightly reduced kallikrein excretion. This subdivision was not possible in the present investigation because of the smaller number of patients receiving kallikrein treatment. The rise in urinary kallikrein during treatment in the previous study was due to excretion of endogenous kallikrein, because pig pancreatic kallikrein could not be detected in the urine by a specific radioimmunoassay.

Our present findings of a temporary increase in urinary volume and sodium excretion with kallikrein treatment are of limited validity since salt and water intake were not restricted. Since it has been reported that kallikrein excretion depends on renal function and renal blood flow, the observed increase in urinary kallikrein may have been secondary to some changes within the kidneys. These changes might have been mediated by a treatment-induced release of kinins and prostaglandins. This is suggested by the following observations: 1) the increase in sperm motility with kallikrein treatment seems to depend on the proteolytic activity of the enzyme, because its effect was abolished by inhibition with aprotinin; 2) the addition of kinins to the semen specimen stimulates sperm motility immediately; and 3) intravenous infusion of kinins increases renal blood flow, diuresis, and natriuresis. These latter effects of kinins are due in part to prostaglandin release. However, this possible action of orally administered glandular kallikrein remains hypothetical, and further study is needed to elucidate the antihypertensive mechanism of kallikrein treatment.

Acknowledgments

Pig pancreatic kallikrein (Bay d7687) was kindly supplied by Prof. Dr. G. L. Haberland.

References

KALLIKREIN TREATMENT IN ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION/Overlack et al.


Antihypertensive effect of orally administered glandular kallikrein in essential hypertension.
Results of double blind study.
A Overlack, K O Stumpe, R Kolloch, C Ressel and F Krueck

Hypertension. 1981;3:118
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.3.3_Pt_2.I18

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 1981 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/3/3_Pt_2/I18