Role of nNOS in Blood Pressure Regulation in eNOS Null Mutant Mice

Nobutaka Kurihara, Marcos E. Alfie, David H. Sigmon, Nour-Eddine Rhaleb, Edward G. Shesely, Oscar A. Carretero

Abstract—The role of neural nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) in regulating blood pressure (BP) remains uncertain. Recently it was reported that in mice lacking functional endothelial NOS (eNOS) genes (−/−), acute administration of a nonselective NOS inhibitor, Nω-nitro-L-arginine, decreased mean BP, suggesting that NO released by non-eNOS isoforms increases BP. Because the inducible NOS isoform is not constitutively expressed and when induced causes hypotension, we hypothesize that it is NO produced by nNOS that increases BP in the absence of eNOS activity. To test this hypothesis, we studied the acute effect of selective and nonselective nNOS inhibitors on BP and cerebellar NOS activity in eNOS (−/−), wild-type (+/+) and heterozygous (+/−) mice as well as in +/+ mice with renovascular hypertension. Because it is not known whether the decrease in BP caused by acute NOS inhibition in −/− mice can occur chronically, we also studied the effect of chronic NOS inhibition on both BP and cerebellar NOS activity. eNOS (−/−) mice had higher BP than +/+ or +/− mice, and acute administration of the selective nNOS inhibitor 7-nitroindazole (7-NI) decreased their mean BP from 137±13 to 124±12 mm Hg (P<0.01). In +/+ or +/−, or renovascular hypertensive +/+ mice, 7-NI caused a small but insignificant rise from 105±5 to 110±6 mm Hg, from 115±9 to 119±13 mm Hg, and from 146±6 to 150±6 mm Hg, respectively. Fifteen minutes after administration of 7-NI, cerebellar NOS activity decreased by 70%; however, this inhibitory effect was brief, since 2 hours after 7-NI administration NOS returned toward control values. Chronic oral or intraperitoneal administration of 7-NI did not inhibit cerebellar NOS activity, whereas the nonselective NOS inhibitor Nω-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) decreased this activity by 50%. Therefore, we studied the effect of chronic L-NAME administration (4 weeks) on BP. In −/− mice, chronic L-NAME administration decreased BP from 135±4 to 120±3 mm Hg (P<0.05), whereas in +/+ and +/− mice, as expected, it increased BP from 109±2 to 125±3 mm Hg (P<0.001) and from 107±6 to 119±5 mm Hg (P<0.02), respectively. After L-NAME administration was stopped, BP returned to baseline. These results suggest that in eNOS −/− mice, NO derived from nNOS increases BP both acutely and chronically. (Hypertension. 1998;32:856-861.)

Key Words: nitric oxide ■ blood pressure ■ nitric oxide synthase, neural ■ nitric oxide synthase, endothelial

It is well known that nitric oxide (NO) plays an important role in regulating blood pressure (BP). 1-4 Three isoforms of the enzyme responsible for NO formation, nitric oxide synthase (NOS), have been identified: neuronal (nNOS), inducible (iNOS), and endothelial (eNOS). 5,6 eNOS is expressed in endothelial cells and produces NO, which dilates blood vessels. It is stimulated by a variety of receptor agonists and by shear stress produced by flowing blood. 3,4 Recently, 2 groups acting independently developed mice lacking functional eNOS genes (eNOS −/− mice). 6,7 These mutant mice showed elevated BP in both conscious and anesthetized states, 6,7 confirming that NO derived from eNOS plays an important role in regulating BP as a vasodilator.

The role of nNOS in regulating BP is unclear. Most investigators have shown no changes in BP after acute inhibition of nNOS. 8-10 However, it was recently reported that chronic administration of the selective nNOS inhibitor 7-nitroindazole (7-NI) in drinking water significantly increased BP in rats. 11 Therefore, it has been believed alternatively that NO derived from nNOS has no effect or that it decreases BP. Complicating matters, there is evidence that 7-NI may inhibit eNOS in vivo, 12 suggesting that 7-NI increases BP through inhibition of both nNOS and eNOS. On the other hand, in mice lacking functional eNOS (−/−), acute injection of a nonselective NOS inhibitor, Nω-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA), decreased mean BP, 7 suggesting that NO derived from isoforms other than eNOS increases BP in the absence of eNOS activity. Because the iNOS isoform is not expressed constitutively and when induced causes hypotension, 9 we hypothesize that it is NO derived from nNOS that increases...
BP in eNOS (−/−) mice. This effect may occur at the level of the central nervous system (CNS) or baroreceptors, since circulating NO would cause vasodilatation independent of the enzyme that produces it. To test the hypothesis that NO derived from nNOS increases BP, we studied the effect of selective and nonselective nNOS inhibitors on BP and cerebellar NOS activity (because this organ is rich in nNOS) in eNOS (−/−), wild-type (+/+), and heterozygous (+/−) mice as well as in +/+ mice with renovascular hypertension. The latter group was included to rule out the possibility that the acute hypertensive effect of 7-NI was due to the high BP. Because it is not known whether the decrease in BP caused by acute NOS inhibition in −/− mice can occur chronically, we also studied the effect of chronic NOS inhibition on both BP and cerebellar NOS activity. However, since preliminary studies showed that chronic administration of 7-NI did not inhibit cerebellar NOS whereas L-NAME did, the chronic studies were performed using L-NAME.

Methods

Animals

Experimental eNOS mice were obtained by breeding F1 hybrid mice composed of strains 129 and C57BL/6j that were heterozygous (+/−) for an eNOS null mutant generated by gene targeting.6 The result was F2 offspring of all 3 eNOS genotypes: wild-type (+/+), heterozygous (+/−), and homozygous mutant (−/−). The genotype of each experimental mouse was determined by Southern blot analysis as described previously.7 Those littermate F2 mice are the experimental eNOS mice used in this study. All mice were housed in a quiet room at 25°C with a 12-hour light/dark cycle and had free access to food and water. This study was approved by the Henry Ford Hospital Care of Experimental Animals Committee.

Renovascular Hypertension

Because eNOS −/− mice are hypertensive, we performed an additional control in which the effect of acute 7-NI injection (Alexis) was studied in mice with 2-kidney, 1-clipped renovascular hypertension (+/+ 2K1C). For this, 129/SvEv mice weighing 25 to 30 g (Taconic Farms) were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (Nembutal, Abbott Laboratories), and the left renal artery was carefully dissected from the renal vein under antiseptic conditions. A silver clip with an ID of 0.102 mm was placed around the left renal artery. Five mice were decapitated, and the cerebellum was removed and assayed.6 For this, 129/SvEv mice (n = 3) twice a day for 7 days. Mice were then decapitated, and the cerebellum was removed and assayed for NOS activity.

Chronic Effect of 7-NI on Cerebellar NOS Activity

129/SvEv mice received either tap water (n = 3) or 7-NI in tap water (50 mg/L; n = 3) for 4 weeks. Another group received injections of peanut oil (10 mL/kg body wt IP; n = 3) or 7-NI (20 mg/kg body wt; n = 3) twice a day for 7 days. Mice were then decapitated, and the cerebellum was removed and assayed for NOS activity. To see whether nNOS activity was inhibited, cerebellar NOS activity was assayed by measuring the ability of the homogenized tissue to convert [3H]-L-arginine (Amersham) to [3H]-L-citrulline as described previously.15 Mice were decapitated, and the cerebella were stored at −70°C until the NOS assay. Each value for nNOS activity from a given sample was subtracted from a negative control obtained from a “blank” sample (without tissue). The value of the negative control was <5% compared with samples from control mice. All values were corrected for the protein concentration in the homogenate and are expressed in cpm citrulline per minute per milligram of protein. Protein concentration was measured with Coomassie assay reagent (Pierce).

Experimental Protocols

Acute Effect of 7-NI on Cerebellar NOS Activity

Because the solubility of 7-NI in water is very low, it was necessary to dissolve it in peanut oil (20 mg/mL). Thirty-three 129/SvEv mice were anesthetized with Inactin. Six mice were not injected but were decapitated (controls). Eighteen were injected with 7-NI (50 mg/kg body wt IP) and 9 with vehicle (peanut oil, 2.5 mL/kg body wt). All animals were placed on a heating pad and killed at 15, 60, or 120 minutes (for each period, n = 6 for 7-NI and n = 3 for vehicle). After the mice were killed, the cerebellum was removed and assayed for NOS activity.

Acute Effect of 7-NI on Mean BP in +/+, +/−, and −/− eNOS and +/+ 2K1C Mice

Mean BP was measured before and after acute injection of 7-NI (50 mg/kg body wt IP) in +/+ (n = 6), n = 6 per group) and in +/+ 2K1C mice (n = 9). As controls, +/+ (n = 6, n = 3) or −/− eNOS mice (n = 4 per group) and +/+ 2K1C mice (n = 8) were injected with vehicle (peanut oil, 2.5 mL/kg body wt).

Acute Effect of L-NAME on Mean BP and Cerebellar NOS Activity in +/+, +/−, and −/− eNOS Mice

Mean BP was measured before and after acute injection of L-NAME (100 mg/kg body wt IP) in +/+ (n = 6), +/− (n = 6) or −/− eNOS mice. Mice were decapitated, and the cerebellum was assayed for NOS activity (n = 6 per group). NOS activity was also measured in vehicle-treated +/+, +/−, and −/− eNOS groups (n = 3 per group).

Chronic Effect of 7-NI on Cerebellar NOS Activity

129/SvEv mice received either tap water (n = 3) or 7-NI in tap water (50 mg/L; n = 3) for 4 weeks. Another group received injections of peanut oil (10 mL/kg body wt IP; n = 3) or 7-NI (20 mg/kg body wt; n = 3) twice a day for 7 days. Mice were then decapitated, and the cerebellum was removed and assayed for NOS activity. To see whether nNOS activity was inhibited, cerebellar NOS activity was assayed by measuring the ability of the homogenized tissue to convert [3H]-L-arginine (Amersham) to [3H]-L-citrulline as described previously.15 Mice were decapitated, and the cerebella were stored at −70°C until the NOS assay. Each value for nNOS activity from a given sample was subtracted from a negative control obtained from a “blank” sample (without tissue). The value of the negative control was <5% compared with samples from control mice. All values were corrected for the protein concentration in the homogenate and are expressed in cpm citrulline per minute per milligram of protein. Protein concentration was measured with Coomassie assay reagent (Pierce).

Statistical Analysis

Data are expressed as mean±SEM. All data were subjected to ANOVA. Individual comparisons were performed using a paired/
Results

Acute Effect of 7-NI on Cerebellar NOS Activity

Figure 1 shows the effect of 7-NI on cerebellar NOS activity. Acute administration of 7-NI significantly inhibited cerebellar NOS activity at 15 and 60 minutes after injection (P<0.001 versus vehicle). Activity tended to return to baseline after 2 hours, although it remained lower than in the vehicle-treated group. Mice injected with vehicle had cerebellar NOS activity similar to that in the control group (not injected with vehicle).

Table 1 shows mean BP before and 15 minutes after L-NAME administration in wild-type (+/+), heterozygous (+/−), and homozygous eNOS mutant mice (−/−) and 2K1C mice. Before the injection, mean BP was higher in −/− than in +/+ and +/− mice (P<0.01 and P<0.03, respectively). After acute 7-NI injection, mean BP increased slightly in +/+ and +/− mice by 5, 4, and 4 mm Hg, respectively, but the changes were not statistically significant; conversely, in −/− mice, mean BP decreased by 14 mm Hg (P<0.01 versus control period). Injection of vehicle did not change mean BP in any of the groups.

Chronic Effect of 7-NI on Cerebellar NOS Activity

Cerebellar NOS activity in mice receiving 7-NI in drinking water for 4 weeks was 1560±60 cpm citrulline · min⁻¹ · mg protein⁻¹ in mice receiving tap water (NS). In mice treated with 7-NI IP for 7 days, cerebellar NOS activity was 1750±130 compared with 1700±60 cpm citrulline · min⁻¹ · mg protein⁻¹ in the vehicle group (NS).

Effect of Chronic Administration of L-NAME on Cerebellar NOS Activity

In 129/SvEv mice receiving L-NAME in drinking water for 4 weeks, cerebellar NOS activity was 780±110 cpm citrulline · min⁻¹ · mg protein⁻¹, compared with 1600±120 in mice.
TABLE 2. Cerebellar NOS Activity in Wild-Type (+/+), Heterozygous (+/−), and Homozygous (−/−) eNOS Mutant Mice Injected With Either Vehicle or L-NAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle, cpm</th>
<th>L-NAME,* cpm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrulline · min⁻¹ · mg Protein⁻¹</td>
<td>Citrulline · min⁻¹ · mg Protein⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/+</td>
<td>1530±70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>1600±110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>1630±110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The L-NAME-treated group comprises the same mice as in Table 1.

Effect of Chronic Administration of L-NAME on SBP

Because chronic L-NAME inhibited cerebellar NOS activity whereas oral or intraperitoneal administration of 7-NI did not, we studied only the effect of chronic L-NAME administration on BP in the 3 genotypes. Figure 3 shows the effect of chronic oral administration of L-NAME on SBP and HR in +/+ , +/− , and −/− eNOS mice. L-NAME increased SBP by 16 mm Hg in +/+ mice (P<0.001) and 13 mm Hg in +/− mice (P<0.02), while in −/− mice SBP decreased by 14 mm Hg (P<0.05). SBP did not change in the vehicle-treated groups. After L-NAME administration was stopped, SBP returned to baseline in all 3 groups. HR tended to decrease in the L-NAME groups, but the change was not significant by paired t test (P=0.09, P=0.09, and P=0.17 for +/+ , +/− , and −/− eNOS mice, respectively). However, ANOVA suggested that HR decreased with chronic L-NAME throughout the 3 groups independent of group. This tendency was reversible after L-NAME was discontinued. HR did not change in the vehicle-treated groups.

Basal BP and HR in Wild-Type, Heterozygous, and Homozygous eNOS Mutant Mice

Basal mean BP of anesthetized mice, obtained by combining the data from the protocols on the acute effect of 7-NI and L-NAME, was 104±3, 115±4, and 145±7 mm Hg in +/+ , +/− , and −/− mice, respectively (n=11 per group). Mean BP was significantly higher in −/− mice than in +/+ (P<0.0001) or +/− (P<0.01) mice. There were no significant differences in mean BP between +/+ and +/− mice.

In conscious mice, SBP measured by the computerized tail-cuff system was 109±1 mm Hg in +/+ (n=14), 110±3 mm Hg in +/− (n=14), and 131±2 mm Hg in −/− (n=11) mice. It was significantly higher in −/− mice than in +/+ (P<0.0001) or +/− (P<0.0001) mice. HR was 617±15 bpm in +/+ , 636±14 bpm in +/− , and 573±17 bpm in −/− mice. It was significantly lower in −/− mice than in +/+ (P<0.01) and tended to be lower than in +/− mice (P=0.058). There was no significant difference in HR between +/+ and +/− mice.

Discussion

A previous study has shown that acute administration of the nonselective NOS inhibitor L-NNA decreased mean BP in eNOS −/− mice. Here we expanded this observation using the selective nNOS inhibitor 7-NI. In eNOS −/− mice, a bolus injection of 7-NI decreased mean BP, whereas in +/+ and +/− mice it caused a small but statistically insignificant increase (Figure 2). Also, in a separate group of 129/SvEv mice, we showed that 7-NI decreased cerebellar NOS activity, with the maximum effect occurring between 15 and 60 minutes after injection. This decrease was relatively brief, since 2 hours after 7-NI administration cerebellar NOS tended to return toward basal levels (Figure 1). We measured NOS activity in the cerebellum as a marker of NOS activity because this organ is very rich in nNOS. It is possible that some cerebellar NOS activity includes eNOS as well as nNOS; however, its contribution would have to be rather small, since in −/− mice treated with vehicle cerebellar NOS activity was similar to that in +/+ and +/− mice (Table 2). Furthermore, although 7-NI may not be completely specific for nNOS and could have an inhibitory effect on eNOS, the fact that it caused an impressive decrease in cerebellar NOS while producing a very small increase in BP in eNOS +/+ and +/− mice further supports the conclusion that its effect was mediated by inhibition of nNOS. In contrast, when we used the nonselective NOS inhibitor L-NAME acutely in eNOS +/+ and +/− mice, it decreased cerebellar NOS activity but also produced a significant increase in BP. This increase can be explained by inhibition of eNOS. In eNOS −/− mice, L-NAME, like 7-NI, decreased both mean BP and cerebellar NOS activity (Tables 1 and 2).

Independent of the NOS isoform, if NO is abundant in the circulation it will decrease both vascular resistance and BP;
thus, inhibition of its release should increase rather than decrease BP. The hypotensive effect of chronic L-NAME in \( \sim / - \) mice is unlikely to be related to iNOS inhibition for the following reasons: (1) iNOS usually is not expressed constitutively except in some tissues such as the lung and kidney; (2) iNOS is present in renal tubules, and NO in tubules inhibits sodium and water reabsorption, so that chronic inhibition of iNOS in the kidney would increase rather than decrease BP by sodium and water retention; (3) when iNOS is induced, it stimulates the release of very high amounts of NO, which in turn lower BP, while inhibition of iNOS increases BP; and (4) chronic administration of a selective iNOS inhibitor, aminoguanidine, reportedly had no effect on BP or renal hemodynamics in rats. Thus, it seems unlikely that blocking the release of NO by iNOS could explain the decreased BP observed in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice after L-NAME treatment. One possibility is that NO released by nNOS in the CNS and/or baroreceptor pathways may increase sympathetic nerve activity (SNA) and cause BP to increase, whereas inhibition of NO may have the opposite effect. The immediate question, then, is why in eNOS \( + / + \) or \( + / - \) mice 7-NI did not decrease BP but rather caused it to increase slightly. Perhaps 7-NI has a slight inhibitory effect on eNOS; therefore, in normal animals receiving 7-NI, the hypotensive effect of nNOS inhibition could be masked or even reversed by concomitant inhibition of eNOS. Alternatively, since eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice are hypertensive due to increased vascular resistance, it is possible that the hypotensive effect of 7-NI is more evident in hypertensive than normotensive mice. For this reason, we also set up a control group in which hypertension was produced by constriction of the renal artery; however, in these renovascular hypertensive mice 7-NI did not decrease BP, suggesting that the hypotensive effect of 7-NI observed in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice is specific for this genotype and not related to high BP.

Because it is not known whether the decrease in BP caused by acute NOS inhibition in \( \sim / - \) mice can occur chronically, we also studied the effect of chronic NOS inhibition on BP, HR, and cerebellar NOS activity. However, we found that chronic administration of 7-NI orally in drinking water or intraperitoneally twice a day did not inhibit cerebellar NOS activity. Furthermore, the acute studies also indicated that the inhibitory effect of 7-NI on cerebellar NOS activity was brief (Figure 1). Thus, we tested the chronic effect of oral L-NAME on cerebellar NOS activity and found a 50% reduction. In eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice, chronic administration of L-NAME decreased SBP, in contrast to its effect in eNOS \( + / + \) and \( + / - \) mice where (as expected) it caused hypertension (Figure 3). HR tended to decrease in eNOS \( + / + \) and \( + / - \) mice, which could be explained by the baroreceptor reflexes resulting from the increase in BP. However, in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice, despite the decrease in BP, HR tended to decrease rather than increase. As with the acute studies, no easy explanation is forthcoming for the decrease in HR observed in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice treated with L-NAME. While the small decrease in HR in the presence of a simultaneous drop in BP suggests a decrease in SNA, the role of nNOS in the regulation of SNA is controversial at best. nNOS is found primarily in the vasomotor centers of the CNS and peripheral nerves. In the CNS, nNOS is thought to play an important role in regulating BP via SNA, but its actual role is unclear. NO derived from nNOS has been suggested to both decrease and increase SNA in rats and rabbits and to decrease SNA in cats, whereas it has been shown to have no or little effect on SNA in rabbits and humans. Thus, it is possible that in the CNS, NO released by nNOS has different effects depending on the center where it is released. In peripheral nerves, nNOS-derived NO has also been suggested as regulating BP, acting as a neurotransmitter that decreases not only vascular but also other smooth muscle tone. Consequently, NO released by peripheral nerves should have a vasodilator effect and inhibition of nNOS should cause an increase in BP, not a decrease as we observed in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice.

In several studies 7-NI increased BP, suggesting that 7-NI may inhibit eNOS. In our study, the use of 7-NI in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice eliminates that possibility. In addition, 7-NI could relax vascular smooth muscle by mechanisms that do not involve NO. The fact that we observed similar hypotensive responses to both L-NAME and 7-NI implies that the hypotension was not due to a direct effect of 7-NI on vascular smooth muscle cells.

In summary, acute and chronic L-NAME and acute 7-NI administration decreased BP in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice and also inhibited cerebellar NOS activity. These findings suggest that NO derived from nNOS increases BP in both acute and chronic states, at least in eNOS \( \sim / - \) mice. Because NO causes vasodilatation independently of its origin, this effect of nNOS-derived NO may occur at the level of the CNS or baroreceptor pathways.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute grant HL 28982-15 and a grant from the Fujimoto Pharmaceutical Corporation.

References

9. Pagewski TN, DiFazio CA, Moscicki JC, Johns RA. Nitric oxide synthase inhibitors, 7-nitro indazole and nitro-o-arginine methyl ester, dose...


Role of nNOS in Blood Pressure Regulation in eNOS Null Mutant Mice
Nobutaka Kurihara, Marcos E. Alfie, David H. Sigmon, Nour-Eddine Rhaleb, Edward G. Shesely and Oscar A. Carretero

Hypertension. 1998;32:856-861
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.32.5.856

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 1998 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/32/5/856

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/