Effect of T-Type Selective Calcium Antagonist on Renal Microcirculation

Studies in the Isolated Perfused Hydronephrotic Kidney

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Abstract—Although calcium antagonists exert preferential vasodilation of renal afferent arterioles, we have recently demonstrated that nilvadipine and efonidipine, possessing both L-type and T-type calcium channel blocking action, reverse the angiotensin (Ang) II–induced afferent and efferent arteriolar constriction. In the present study, we investigated the role of T-type calcium channels in mediating the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar tone using the selective T-type calcium channel blocker mibefradil. Isolated perfused hydronephrotic rat kidneys were used for direct visualization of renal microcirculation. Administration of Ang II (0.3 mmol/L) caused marked constriction of afferent (from 13.5±0.6 to 9.2±0.6 μm, P<0.01, n=6) and efferent (from 11.5±1.0 to 7.4±0.7 μm, P<0.01, n=5) arterioles. Mibefradil (1 μmol/L) dilated both vessels, with 82±11% and 72±7% reversal of afferent and efferent arterioles, respectively. Similarly, nickel chloride (100 μmol/L) caused dilation of both arterioles, similar in magnitude in afferent (68±10%, n=7) and efferent (80±7%, n=7) arterioles. To eliminate the possibility that the mibefradil-induced dilation was mediated by L-type channel blockade, mibefradil was administered in the presence of nifedipine (1 μmol/L). Thus, nifedipine caused modest efferent arteriolar dilation (30±6% reversal, n=9), and subsequent addition of mibefradil elicited further dilation of this vessel (80±4%, P<0.01 versus nifedipine). Furthermore, mibefradil reversed the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar constriction even in the presence of nifedipine and phentolamine. These findings demonstrate that T-type calcium antagonists markedly dilate the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar constriction, but the action is not mediated by inhibition of catecholamine release. This potent activity would contribute to the efferent arteriolar response to nilvadipine and efonidipine and may offer benefit in light of glomerular hemodynamics. (Hypertension. 2001;38:343-347.)

Key Words: mibefradil ■ afferent arteriole ■ efferent arteriole ■ T-type calcium channel ■ calcium antagonists ■ renal microcirculation

A growing body of evidence has accrued that the calcium antagonist, a blocker of L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels, exerts potent renal vasodilatory action in the face of systemic hypotension. This unique action is frequently accompanied by an elevation in glomerular filtration rate and filtration fraction. To elucidate the mechanism for this preferential afferent arteriolar action of calcium antagonists, several lines of recent investigations indicate that the calcium antagonist elicits predominant dilation of the afferent arteriole but modest action on the efferent arteriole. These observations are endorsed by the fact that L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels prevail functionally in the afferent arteriole but are silent in the efferent arteriole. Such a preferential role of voltage-dependent calcium channels in the afferent arteriole thus favors the elevation in glomerular filtration rate by the calcium antagonist.

In contrast to the predominant afferent arteriolar action of the conventional types of calcium antagonists, several types of novel calcium antagonists, including efonidipine, nilvadipine, and aranidipine, have recently been demonstrated to act on both afferent and efferent arterioles. This action on the efferent arteriole appears independent of the class effect of the calcium antagonist, because the efferent arteriole lacks L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels. Interestingly, these antagonists possess inhibitory action on T-type and L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels. Recently, α1H subunits of T-type calcium channels have been reported to exist in the efferent as well as the afferent arteriole. Although T-type calcium channels have been reported to play an important role in cardiac pacemaker cells and endocrine tissues, no study has examined the functional role of T-type calcium channels in vascular smooth muscle cells. Furthermore, the effect of T-type calcium channel inhibition on renal microcirculation has not yet been defined.

In the present study, we examined the role of T-type voltage-dependent calcium channels in mediating the afferent arteriolar response to nilvadipine and efonidipine.
and efferent arteriolar constriction induced by angiotensin (Ang) II, a pivotal determinant of intrarenal vascular tone, in the isolated perfused hydronephrotic kidney. To clarify these issues, we used a novel calcium antagonist, mibefradil, which possesses strong inhibitory action on T-type calcium channels but only a modest effect on L-type calcium channels.\(^{17}\)

**Methods**

Chronic hydronephrosis was established in 6-week-old male Wistar rats (n=27) by the method reported previously\(^5,7,18–21\); this model facilitates direct visualization of the renal microcirculation, with responses of renal microvessels nearly parallel to those in normal kidneys.\(^{19}\) Furthermore, lack of tubuloglomerular feedback or systemic influence of neural and hormonal factors would allow direct assessment of renal microvascular responses.\(^{20}\) All procedures involving this study were conducted following the guidelines of the Animal Care Committee of Keio University.

On the day of the renal perfusion study, the rats were anesthetized with ether, and the abdominal cavity was exposed by midline incision. The hydronephrotic kidney was placed on the stage of an inverted microscope (IMT-2, Olympus) modified to accommodate a heated chamber equipped with a thin glass viewing port on the bottom surface. Kidneys were allowed to equilibrate for 30 minutes before protocols were initiated.

Kidneys were perfused with medium consisting of a Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate buffer containing 5 mmol/L d-glucose, 7.5% bovine serum albumin (Sigma), and a complement of amino acids.\(^{21}\) The perfusion pressure, monitored at the level of the renal artery, was maintained constant at 80 mm Hg by adjustment of the back-pressure-type regulator (10BP, Fairchild Industrial Products Co). Vessel diameters were measured as detailed previously.\(^5,7,18,19\)

Segments of afferent and efferent arterioles \(\approx 50 \mu m\) in length near the glomerulus were evaluated at 0.5- to 1.0-second intervals. To eliminate pressure-induced changes in vessel diameter, renal perfusion pressure was maintained at a constant 80 mm Hg throughout the study.

**Experimental Protocols**

Renal microvascular effect of mibefradil and nickel chloride (NiCl\(_2\)) was assessed under Ang II–vasoconstricted tone. After the observation of Ang II–induced (0.3 mmol/L) vasoconstrictor responses, the vasodilator effect of mibefradil (0.01, 0.1, and 1 \(\mu\)mol/L) and NiCl\(_2\) (1, 10, and 100 \(\mu\)mol/L) on Ang II–induced vasoconstriction of afferent and efferent arterioles was assessed. Finally, losartan (1 \(\mu\)mol/L; Banyu Pharmaceutical Co) was added to examine whether the vasocostrctor tone still remained after mibefradil treatment.

In additional series of experiments, the effect of mibefradil on Ang II–induced renal arteriolar constriction was assessed under L-type calcium channel blockade. After induction of Ang II (0.3 mmol/L)–induced renal vasoconstriction, nifedipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) was added to the perfusate. Thereafter, whether mibefradil (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) reversed the remaining constriction was examined.

It has been demonstrated that Ang II facilitated the release of catecholamines\(^{22}\) and mibefradil inhibited the neurotransmitter release.\(^{23}\) Furthermore, changes in efferent arteriolar diameter may depend on alterations in luminal pressure within this arteriole\(^{18}\) that ensued from afferent arteriolar dilation. To clarify whether these mechanisms contributed to the mibefradil-induced efferent arteriolar dilation, Ang II was administered in the presence of nifedipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) or nifedipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) plus phentolamine (10 \(\mu\)mol/L). Thereafter, the efferent arteriolar response to mibefradil (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) was evaluated.

**Data Analysis**

Data were expressed as mean\(\pm\)SEM. Data were analyzed by 2-way ANOVA, followed by the multiple-comparison post hoc test. A value of \(P<0.05\) was considered statistically significant.

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**Results**

Figure 1 illustrates the representative tracings depicting the effect of mibefradil on Ang II–induced vasoconstriction of renal microvessels. The addition of Ang II elicited constriction of both afferent (from 13.5 to 8.3 \(\mu\)m) and efferent (from 13.8 to 10.3 \(\mu\)m) arterioles. Subsequent addition of mibefradil (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) resulted in marked dilation of afferent (11.7 \(\mu\)m) and efferent (12.9 \(\mu\)m) arterioles. In contrast, Ang II–induced vasoconstriction of these vessels persisted for \(\geq\)60 minutes (Figure 1, right).

The effect of mibefradil on Ang II–induced renal vasoconstriction is summarized in Figure 2. The addition of mibefradil caused dose-dependent dilation of renal arterioles, similar in magnitude in afferent (\(\geq\)0.05 vs angiotensin II; \(\dagger P<0.05\); top) and efferent (\(\dagger P<0.05\) vs angiotensin II; \(\dagger P<0.05\) vs nifedipine; bottom).
similar in magnitude to that in the absence of each agent (control).

NiCl₂ also dilated both afferent and efferent arterioles in a similar manner (Figure 2, upper right). Thus, 10 μmol/L NiCl₂ caused significant dilation of afferent (from 9.1 ± 0.6 to 11.1 ± 0.9 μm, P < 0.01, n = 7) and efferent (from 8.9 ± 0.7 to 10.9 ± 0.6 μm, P < 0.01, n = 7) arterioles. At 100 μmol/L, NiCl₂ restored the afferent and efferent arteriolar diameter by 68 ± 10% (ie, to 11.5 ± 0.7 μm) and 80 ± 7% (to 13.0 ± 0.6 μm), respectively.

In the next experiment, we examined the role of T-type calcium channel blocking action in mediating the mibefradil-induced efferent arteriolar dilation under the inhibition of L-type calcium channels (Figure 2, bottom). Nifedipine (1 μmol/L) elicited marked dilation of Ang II–induced afferent arteriolar constriction with almost complete restoration (ie, to 11.5 ± 0.7 μm, P < 0.01, n = 7) and nifedipine plus phenolamine (P > 0.5). In the efferent arteriole, Ang II induced 25 ± 9% and 21 ± 1% vasoconstriction in the presence of nifedipine (P < 0.01, n = 9) and nifedipine plus phenolamine (P < 0.01, n = 4), respectively; these decrements did not differ from those in the absence of these agents (ie, control, 33 ± 3% decrements, P > 0.5). Further addition of mibefradil markedly inhibited the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar constriction, with 69 ± 6% reversal in the presence of nifedipine, and 74 ± 18% reversal in the presence of nifedipine plus phenolamine.

### Discussion

It is well established that calcium antagonists possess potent vasodilator activity and are widely used as antihypertensive and coronary vasodilator agents. Renal vascular beds are also primary targets for the calcium antagonist–induced vasodilator action. Indeed, calcium antagonists are reported to relax renal vascular beds before the systemic blood pressure is reduced. Such divergent activity of the calcium antagonist is also observed within the renal vasculature. Thus, the calcium antagonist predominantly dilates preglomerular vessels, including afferent arterioles, whereas efferent arterioles are relatively refractory to the vasorelaxing action of this agent. These characteristics are demonstrated to be attributed to the preferential distribution of L-type calcium channels in afferent but not efferent arterioles and are closely associated with the renal hemodynamic change, ie, elevated filtration fraction. It has been recognized, however, that some calcium antagonists, including efonidipine and nilvadipine, manifest decreases or no changes in filtration fraction. In this regard, these calcium antagonists possess the T-type and L-type calcium channel blocking activity. Nevertheless, no investigations have been conducted examining the role of T-type calcium channels in modifying the efferent arteriolar tone.

The present study has demonstrated that mibefradil reverses the Ang II–induced constriction of both afferent and efferent arterioles; the ability of this blocker to inhibit the Ang II–induced constriction is nearly the same in these arterioles. In this regard, Nakamura et al, using the renal micropuncture technique, have recently observed similar findings that mibefradil reduces both afferent and efferent arteriolar resistance, although the change in afferent arteriolar resistance is greater. Speculatively, this unique action of mibefradil is associated with the blocking action of T-type calcium channels, because we have recently demonstrated that nilvadipine and efonidipine, both of which possess the inhibitory activity on T-type calcium channels, relax efferent and afferent arterioles (Figure 4). Indeed, in the present study, we have found that NiCl₂ also dilates both arterioles. Taken together, the unique action of these calcium antagonists, sharing T-type calcium channel blocking activity, would be anticipated to produce renal arteriolar action by modifying T-type calcium channels. Of note, in the presence of nifedipine, mibefradil causes no further dilation of the afferent arteriole but potently reverses the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar constriction. Similarly, pretreatment with nifedipine, through which the Ang II–induced afferent arteriolar constriction was prevented, did not alter the mibefradil-induced efferent arteriolar response (Figure 3). These findings would eliminate the possibility that the elevated
channel blockers. Similarly, Hermsmeyer and Miyagawa\(^3\) observed that the endothelin-induced vascular contraction was inhibited by mibebradil but notamlodipine. Thus, the receptor-mediated sustained vasoconstriction, which activates intracellular vasoconstrictor mechanisms (protein kinase-C and inositol trisphosphate pathways), is linked to T-type calcium channels, but the mode of contribution of T-type channels to arteriolar constriction may differ greatly from that in depolarization (eg, KCl)-stimulated T-type channel stimulation. Finally, mibebradil is recently suggested to activate \(K_{ATP}\) channels,\(^3\) which could dilate efferent arterioles.\(^3\)

The present study demonstrates that both mibebradil and NiCl\(_2\) potentially inhibit the Ang II–induced efferent arteriolar constriction (Figure 2). On the basis of the pharmacological property of these agents, this effect most likely is mediated by the L-type calcium channel blocking action. Alternatively, these agents also inhibit T-type calcium channels and subsequently could dilate efferent arterioles. Of note, nifedipine completely dilates this vessel, and no additive effect is obtained with mibebradil (Figure 2, bottom). Provided that both L-type and T-type calcium channels coexist functionally in the efferent arteriole, there should be some overlap in L-type and T-type calcium channel–mediated vasoconstrictor mechanisms; T-type channel activation is reported to facilitate Ca\(^2+\) release from sarcoplasmic reticulum in cardiac myocytes\(^3\) and affects the protein kinase C–mediated pathway and the vascular smooth muscle contraction,\(^3\) both of which constitute intermediate components between Ang II receptor activation and L-type calcium channel opening.\(^3\)\(^1\) Although this conjecture appears intriguing, it remains a matter of controversy whether T-type calcium channels operate in the afferent arteriole.\(^1\)

In contrast to well-established roles of L-type calcium channels, functions of T-type calcium channels within the renal vasculature remain fully undetermined. It is generally accepted that T-type calcium channels are involved in the spontaneous firing of calcium-dependent action potential and vasomotion.\(^1\) Although the relation between these mechanisms and the actual contribution to vascular tone remains undetermined, our present observations and results from other laboratories\(^2\) clearly demonstrate a substantial role of T-type calcium channels in the control of renal microvascular tone. These vasoactive effects of T-type calcium channel antagonists would influence the development of renal injury. Thus, several lines of recent studies have reported that mibebradil ameliorates the progression of renal injury in a variety of hypertensive renal injury models, including desoxycorticosterone acetate salt hypertensive rats\(^5\) and spontaneously hypertensive rats.\(^5\) Of note, some novel calcium antagonists with vasodilator action on both afferent and efferent arterioles, including efonidipine and nilvadipine, are demonstrated to retard the progression of chronic renal injury.\(^5\) As expected from the renal microvascular action, therefore, the amelioration of renal injury by mibebradil may be attributable to the potent efferent arteriolar vasodilator action of this agent. Nevertheless, mibebradil is also reported to possess several other actions, such as antiproliferative effects.\(^5\) To determine whether mibebradil-induced amelioration in renal injury is related to renal microcirculatory action requires further investigations.

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**Figure 4.** Heterogeneity in renal vasodilator action of calcium antagonists. Nifedipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L), nilvadipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L), mibebradil (1 \(\mu\)mol/L), NiCl\(_2\) (100 \(\mu\)mol/L), and efonidipine (1 \(\mu\)mol/L) were administered during Ang II–induced afferent and efferent arteriolar constriction, and the ratio of efferent/afferent arteriolar vasodilation was compared. \(^*P<0.05\) vs nifedipine; \(^†P<0.05\) vs nilvadipine. Some of the data are modified from Hayashi et al\(^6\) and Ozawa et al.\(^6\)
In summary, the present study demonstrates that mibe- fradil, with predominant blocking activity on T-type calcium channels, reverses both afferent and efferent arteriolar vaso- constriction induced by Ang II. Furthermore, NiCl₂, sharing the same property with mibebradil, exerts similar microvas- cular action, suggesting an important contribution of T-type calcium channels in the regulation of efferent arteriolar tone. In concert with predominant activity of L-type calcium channels, the present study clearly demonstrates the hetero- geneity in the subtype of calcium channels within the renal microvasculature, and such differences may determine the reactivity of the renal vasculature to calcium antagonists.

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