Heme Oxygenase Inhibitor Restores Arteriolar Nitric Oxide Function in Dahl Rats

Fruzsina K. Johnson, William Durante, Kelly J. Peyton, Robert A. Johnson

Abstract—Vascular tissues express heme oxygenase (HO), which metabolizes heme to form carbon monoxide (CO). CO relaxes vascular smooth muscle but inhibits nitric oxide (NO) formation. Decreased NO synthesis may contribute to salt-induced hypertension in Dahl salt-sensitive (DS) rats. The current study examines the hypothesis that elevated levels of endogenous CO contribute to NO dysfunction in salt-induced hypertensive DS rats. Male DS rats were placed on high-salt (8% NaCl, HS) or low-salt (0.3% NaCl, LS) diets for 4 weeks. With respect to the LS group, the HS group’s blood pressure and carboxyhemoglobin levels were elevated, and abdominal aortas showed 6-fold higher HO-1 protein levels. Experiments used isolated pressurized first-order gracilis muscle arterioles superfused with oxygenated modified Krebs buffer. An inhibitor of NO synthase, Nω-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), caused concentration-dependent vasoconstriction in both groups, with attenuated responses in HS arterioles. HS arterioles also showed attenuated vasodilatory responses to an endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine. Acute pretreatment with an inhibitor of HO, chromium mesoporphyrin, enhanced vascular responses to L-NAME and acetylcholine in both groups compared with LS animals, and this difference can be abolished by an inhibitor of endogenous CO production. These results suggest that elevated levels of endogenous CO contribute to arteriolar NO dysfunction in DS rats with salt-induced hypertension. (Hypertension. 2003;41:149-155.)

Key Words: acetylcholine • nitric oxide • hypertension, sodium-dependent • rats, Dahl • endothelium

Carbon monoxide can be generated in the body mainly through the enzymatic degradation of heme by heme oxygenase. Numerous tissues, including vascular endothelial and smooth muscle cells, express heme oxygenase. The 2 major active isoforms of heme oxygenase are the inducible heme oxygenase-1 and the constitutive heme oxygenase-2. Pathological conditions, such as angiotensin II–induced hypertension, can increase heme oxygenase-1 expression. There is now considerable evidence to suggest that endogenous carbon monoxide participates in the regulation of cardiovascular functions. Although carbon monoxide relaxes vascular smooth muscle, it has also been shown to interfere with the vasodilatory effects of the nitric oxide system. We previously found that heme-derived carbon monoxide promoted endothelium-dependent and nitric oxide synthase–dependent vasoconstriction of skeletal muscle arterioles isolated from male Sprague-Dawley rats. These data suggested that carbon monoxide, even that which is endogenously formed, may attenuate nitric oxide function in normotensive animals. Because heme oxygenase can be induced by a variety of pathological conditions that are also associated with endothelial dysfunction, we were interested in identifying a pathological condition in which increased endogenous production of carbon monoxide may contribute to vascular nitric oxide dysfunction.

The Dahl/Rapp rats are either sensitive (DS) or resistant (DR) to the hypertensive effects of high salt diet. The DS rat is a genetic model of salt-induced hypertension because it develops hypertension on high-salt diet but remains normotensive on low-salt diet. Blood vessels isolated from hypertensive DS rats display impaired endothelium-dependent vasodilation, and basal nitric oxide function is attenuated in the microcirculation of DS rats during established salt-induced hypertension. Decreased nitric oxide formation has been suggested to contribute to salt-induced hypertension in DS rats; however, the pathological basis remains uncertain. Although substrate levels for nitric oxide synthesis are normal in these animals, salt-induced hypertension can be prevented and reversed by the administration of l-arginine. Carbon monoxide has been shown to inhibit nitric oxide synthesis, and excess l-arginine levels were reported to decrease the affinity of carbon monoxide binding to nitric oxide synthase. Furthermore, carbon monoxide has...
been reported to enhance the development of salt-induced hypertension in DS rats.\textsuperscript{22} On the basis of these findings, we forwarded a hypothesis that heme-derived formation of carbon monoxide is increased in DS rats with salt-induced hypertension and contributes to arteriolar nitric oxide dysfunction. To test this hypothesis, we conducted experiments with skeletal muscle arterioles taken from DR and DS rats after 4 weeks of high- or low-salt diets and examined the responses to an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase and an endothelium-dependent vasodilator while in the presence or absence of an inhibitor of endogenous carbon monoxide production.

**Methods**

**Materials**

Chromium mesoporphyrin (CrMP) was purchased from Frontier Scientific. Thioacetababilal sodium (Inactin), 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB), hematoxylin solution, N\textsubscript{o}-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), sodium nitroprusside, and acetylcholine were obtained from Sigma Aldrich. All other drugs were purchased from Fisher Scientific. CrMP stock solution (15 mmol/L) was prepared in 50 mmol/L Na\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3} solution and diluted in modified Krebs buffer (15 mmol/L) immediately before use. Acetylcholine (10 mmol/L) and sodium nitroprusside (1 mmol/L) stock solutions were prepared in saline and diluted in modified Krebs buffer immediately before use. L-NAME was dissolved in modified Krebs buffer immediately before use. The composition of modified Krebs buffer was (mmol/L): NaCl 118.5; KCl 4.7; CaCl\textsubscript{2} 1.4; KH\textsubscript{2}PO\textsubscript{4} 1.2; MgSO\textsubscript{4} 1.1; NaHCO\textsubscript{3} 25.0; and dextrose 11.1.

**Animals**

Male inbred Dahl/Rapp salt-resistant (DR) (SR/Jr, n=20) and salt-sensitive (DS) (SS/Jr, n=64) rats were purchased at 5 to 6 weeks of age (Harlan, Indianapolis, Ind) and had free access to high-salt (8% NaCl) or low-salt (0.3% NaCl) diets (Dyets Inc) and tap water for 4 weeks. All procedures were approved by the institutional animal care committee.

**Blood Pressure and Carboxyhemoglobin Measurements and Tissue Experiments**

On the day of the experiment, rats were weighed, anesthetized, with a single injection of Inactin (100 mg/kg for DS rats and 140 mg/kg for DR rats IP), and a carotid arterial catheter was implanted for acute determination of blood pressure and heart rate and for blood sample collections. The carotid catheter was connected to a transducer (TSD 104A, Biopac Systems) coupled to a polygraph system. For internal diameter measurements, the vessel chamber was mounted on the stage of a microscope that was fitted with a video camera leading to a video camera and a TV-VCR. With this setup, a magnified image of the arteriolar segment was viewed on the monitor, and the internal diameter was measured by manually adjusting the white guides superimposed by the video caliper. After a 60-minute stabilization period, the heme oxygenase inhibitor, 15 mmol/L CrMP, or matched vehicle was included in the superfusion buffer 20 minutes before the experiment. This pretreatment regime was continued throughout the remainder of the experiment. After the pretreatment period, increasing concentrations of a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, L-NAME (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L), or an endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L), were tested. For some experiments, after the 60-minute stabilization period, vessels were pretreated with an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase (1 mmol/L L-NAME for 45 minutes) to minimize endogenous nitric oxide production. After L-NAME treatment, the heme oxygenase inhibitor, 15 mmol/L CrMP, or matched vehicle was included in the superfusion buffer 20 minutes before the experiment. This pretreatment regime was continued throughout the remainder of the experiment. After the pretreatment period, increasing concentrations of an endothelium-independent vasodilator, sodium nitroprusside (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L) were tested.

**Statistics**

All data are expressed as mean±SEM. Vascular response data were analyzed by ANOVA with a statistical package (SYSTAT). When significant differences were observed, orthogonal contrasts were performed as a post hoc analysis.\textsuperscript{25} All other data were analyzed by t tests. A value of P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Results**

**Blood Pressure and HbCO Measurements**

The Table summarizes mean arterial pressure, heart rate, HbCO, and body and organ weights for the 4 groups. After 4 weeks of a high-salt diet, mean arterial pressure was increased in DS rats compared with the low-salt DS group. In contrast, mean arterial pressure was not different between the low- and high-salt groups in DR rats. Heart rate was not different between DR low- and high-salt or DS low- and high-salt animals. Compared with low-salt diet controls, DS rats after 4 weeks of a high-salt diet had lower body weights but higher kidney and heart weights. In contrast, body and heart weights did not differ between the high- and low-salt DR groups, but kidney weight was elevated in DR rats on a high-salt diet.

**Heme Oxygenase-1 Protein Measurements**

Abdominal aortic segments were harvested, snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -70°C until analyzed. Heme oxygenase-1 protein expression was determined by Western blotting, as previously detailed.\textsuperscript{23}

**Heme Oxygenase Immunohistochemistry**

Gracilis muscle muscles were harvested and fixed overnight (10% formalin). Specimens were embedded in paraffin and sectioned. Immunohistochemical staining for heme oxygenase-1 and heme oxygenase-2 was performed by using the avidin-biotin method (Vectastain Elite ABC kit, Vector Laboratories). Sections were deparaffinized and hydrated, and endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched. After incubation with rabbit polyclonal antibodies (Stressgen Biotechnologies Corp) against heme oxygenase-1 (1:3000 dilution) and heme oxygenase-2 (1:500 dilution), or incubation with vehicle only for control slides, sections were treated with biotinylated anti-rabbit IgG antibody. After incubation with the ABC reagent, sections were developed with DAB solution and counterstained with hematoxylin. The presence of heme oxygenase-1 and heme oxygenase-2 immunoreactivity was indicated by a brown color.

**Isolated Microvessel Experiments**

Segments of first-order gracilis muscle arterioles were isolated by microdissection.\textsuperscript{24} Individual arteriolar segments were cannulated at both ends with glass micropipettes in a water-jacketed vessel chamber.\textsuperscript{24} The distal micropipette was connected to a stopcock and the proximal micropipette to a reservoir whose height was adjusted to 108.8 cm to achieve 80 mm Hg intraluminal pressure. The vessel chamber was continuously superfused with gassed buffer (14% O\textsubscript{2}/5% CO\textsubscript{2}/balanced with N\textsubscript{2}, 37°C) through a nonrecirculating system. For internal diameter measurements, the vessel chamber was mounted on the stage of a microscope that was fitted with a video camera leading to a video camera and a TV-VCR. With this setup, a magnified image of the arteriolar segment was viewed on the monitor, and the internal diameter was measured by manually adjusting the white guides superimposed by the video caliper. After a 60-minute stabilization period, the heme oxygenase inhibitor, 15 mmol/L CrMP, or matched vehicle was included in the superfusion buffer 20 minutes before the experiment. This pretreatment regime was continued throughout the remainder of the experiment. After the pretreatment period, increasing concentrations of a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, L-NAME (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L), or an endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L), were tested. For some experiments, after the 60-minute stabilization period, vessels were pretreated with an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase (1 mmol/L L-NAME for 45 minutes) to minimize endogenous nitric oxide production. After L-NAME treatment, the heme oxygenase inhibitor, 15 mmol/L CrMP, or matched vehicle was included in the superfusion buffer 20 minutes before the experiment. This pretreatment regime was continued throughout the remainder of the experiment. After the pretreatment period, increasing concentrations of an endothelium-independent vasodilator, sodium nitroprusside (1 mmol/L to 3 mmol/L) were tested.
**Heme Oxygenase-1 Protein Measurements**

Abdominal aortic segments isolated from DS rats after 4 weeks of a high-salt diet (n=6) showed ≈6-fold higher heme oxygenase-1 protein levels compared with the low-salt group (n=6; P<0.05) (Figure 1). In contrast, heme oxygenase-1 protein levels were not different between high- and low-salt DR rats (n=3 each) or low-salt DS rats (Figure 2). There was no difference in β-actin staining between any of the groups (Figures 1 and 2).

**Heme Oxygenase Immunohistochemistry**

First-order gracilis muscle arterioles isolated from DS rats after 4 weeks of a high-salt diet showed enhanced immunostaining for heme oxygenase-1 in both the endothelial and vascular smooth muscle layers compared with the low-salt group (Figure 3). In contrast, there was no difference in heme oxygenase-2 staining between the 2 groups (Figure 3).

**Isolated Microvessel Experiments**

An inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase, L-NAME (1 μmol/L to 3 mmol/L), promoted concentration-dependent decreases in internal diameter of arterioles isolated from DS rats after 4 weeks of high- and low-salt diets. However, the L-NAME-induced vasoconstriction was attenuated in high-salt arterioles compared with the low-salt group (low salt: Δmax −37±7 μm; n=6 versus high salt: Δmax −26±5 μm; n=7; P<0.05) (Figure 4). Acute pretreatment with an inhibitor of heme oxygenase, CrMP (15 μmol/L), enhanced L-NAME-induced vasoconstriction in both groups but abolished the difference between high- and low-salt DS rat arterioles (low salt: Δmax −83±3 μm; n=5; versus high salt: Δmax −83±13 μm; n=6) (Figure 4). An endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine (1 nmol/L to 3 μmol/L), promoted concentration-dependent increases in internal diameter of arterioles isolated from low-salt DS rats but not in the high-salt animals (low salt: Δmax 41±7 μm; n=9 versus high salt: Δmax 11±2 μm; n=10; P<0.05) (Figure 5). Acute pretreatment with an inhibitor of endogenous carbon monoxide production, CrMP (15 μmol/L), enhanced acetylcholine-induced vasodilation in both groups but abolished the difference between high- and low-salt DS rat arterioles (low salt: Δmax 63±8 μm; n=6 versus high salt: Δmax 59±9 μm; n=7) (Figure 5). However, there was no statistically significant difference in responses to an endothelium-independent vasodilator, sodium nitroprusside (1 nmol/L to 3 μmol/L) between high- and low-salt DS rat arterioles in the absence (low salt: Δmax 98±16 μm; n=5 versus high salt: Δmax 87±12 μm; n=4) (Figure 6) or in the presence of the heme oxygenase inhibitor CrMP (15 μmol/L) (low salt: Δmax 124±9 μm; n=5 versus high salt: Δmax 117±6 μm; n=5) (Figure 6). In contrast to the DS animals, there was no statistically significant difference in responses to an endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine (1 nmol/L to 3 μmol/L) between high- and low-salt DR rat arterioles in the absence (low salt: Δmax 97±5 μm;
Discussion

In this study we found that vascular heme oxygenase-1 expression and endogenous carbon monoxide production were increased in Dahl salt-sensitive (DS) rats with salt-induced hypertension but not in Dahl salt-resistant (DR) rats on a high-salt diet. Vessels taken from the DS salt-hypertensive animals displayed altered responses to manipulations of the nitric oxide system, but DR high salt arterioles did not. Furthermore, acute in vitro treatment with an inhibitor of endogenous carbon monoxide production abolished the differences between the DS hypertensive and normoten-sive arterioles.

Dahl/Rapp rats are either sensitive (DS) or resistant (DR) to the hypertensive effects of a high-salt diet.14 DS rats are a genetic model of salt-induced hypertension, and DR are a commonly accepted control strain for the salt-sensitive trait.14 We found that after 4 weeks, DS but not DR rats on the high-salt diet had higher mean arterial pressures than low-salt diet controls. This salt-induced hypertension in DS rats was accompanied by lower body weight but higher heart and kidney weights compared with low-salt controls. In contrast, there was no difference in body and heart weights between DS rats on a low-salt diet and DR rats on either diets. Furthermore, DS rats even on a low-salt diet had higher heart weights than DR rats on either diets. These data suggest that 4 weeks of salt-induced hypertension in DS rats is apparently accompanied by cardiac and renal enlargement consistent with cardiorenal injury. A high-salt diet alone appears to promote renal enlargement, which is greatly exacerbated by salt-induced hypertension. Furthermore, the salt-sensitive trait alone appears to be associated with cardiac enlargement, which also is exacerbated by salt-induced hypertension.

Carbon monoxide is a vasoactive byproduct of heme oxygenase–catalyzed breakdown of heme.3,7

Figure 3. Immunohistochemical staining (ABC peroxidase method) for heme oxygenase-2 (middle) and heme oxygenase-1 (bottom) in first-order gracilis muscle arterioles isolated from Dahl salt-sensitive (top 2 panels) and salt-resistant rats after 4 weeks of low-salt (0.3% NaCl; left column) or high-salt (8% NaCl; right column) diets. Control sections with primary antibody omitted (top panels). Hematoxylin background staining (blue). Chromogen used is DAB; brown color indicates the presence of immunoreactivity. Arrows point to vascular endothelium. Identical ×100 magnification on all panels. Scale bar=5 μm.

Figure 4. Concentration-dependent effects of nitric oxide synthase inhibitor L-NAME on internal diameter of first-order gracilis muscle arterioles isolated from Dahl salt-sensitive rats after 4 weeks of low-salt (0.3% NaCl) or high-salt (8% NaCl) diets. Arterioles were acutely pretreated with vehicle (left) or with an inhibitor of heme oxygenase, 15 μmol/L CrMP (right), for 20 minutes before experiments. Data are expressed as mean±SEM change in diameter. *P<0.05, high-salt group relative to low-salt group.
endogenous carbon monoxide production.

induced hypertension in DS rats is accompanied by increased
compared with low-salt rats. These data suggest that salt-
DR rats on a high-salt diets had higher blood HbCO levels
system. Our current study found that after 4 weeks DS but not
evaluate the status of the endogenous carbon monoxide
blood HbCO levels may be reliably used as an index to
(unpublished observations, 2002). These data suggested that

Figure 5. Concentration-dependent effects of endothelium-
dependent vasodilator acetylcholine (ACh) on internal diameter
of first-order gracilis muscle arterioles isolated from Dahl salt-
sensitive rats after 4 weeks of low-salt (0.3% NaCl) or high-salt
(8% NaCl) diets. Arterioles were acutely pretreated with vehicle
(left) or with an inhibitor of heme oxygenase, 15 μmol/L CrMP
(right), for 20 minutes before experiments. Data are expressed
as mean±SEM change in diameter. *P<0.05, high-salt group
relative to low-salt group.

Figure 6. Concentration-dependent effects of endothelium-
independent vasodilator nitric oxide donor sodium nitroprusside
(SNP) on internal diameter of first-order gracilis muscle arte-
rioles isolated from hypertensive DS rats, heme oxygenase-1
immunostaining was enhanced in aortic and arteriolar segments
compared with low-salt rats. These data suggest that salt-
induced hypertension in DS rats is accompanied by increased
endoogenous carbon monoxide production.

Figure 7. Concentration-dependent effects of endothelium-
dependent vasodilator acetylcholine (ACh) on internal diameter
of first-order gracilis muscle arterioles isolated from Dahl salt-re-
sistant rats after 4 weeks of low-salt (0.3% NaCl) or high-salt
(8% NaCl) diets. Arterioles were acutely pretreated with vehicle
(left) or with an inhibitor of heme oxygenase, 15 μmol/L CrMP
(right), for 20 minutes before experiments. Data are expressed
as mean±SEM change in diameter.

The major endogenous source of carbon monoxide produc-
tion is the heme oxygenase–catalyzed enzymatic degradation
of heme.\textsuperscript{3,7} Numerous tissues,\textsuperscript{2} including vascular endothelial
and smooth muscle cells, express heme oxygenase.\textsuperscript{3,4} To date,
3 heme oxygenase isoforms have been described. Heme
oxygenase-1 (heat shock protein 32) is the inducible isoform
because its gene expression can be increased severalfold by
various stimuli.\textsuperscript{3} Heme oxygenase-2 is the constitutive iso-
form because its expression is relatively constant.\textsuperscript{2} Little
is known about heme oxygenase-3 except that is has negligible
catalytic activity compared with the other 2 isoforms.\textsuperscript{28}

Previous studies suggested that angiotensin II–induced
hypertension increases cardiac,\textsuperscript{29} aortic,\textsuperscript{5} and renal\textsuperscript{10}
expression of heme oxygenase-1. Our current data show that abdominal
aortic segments isolated from DS but not DR rats after 4
weeks of a high-salt diet contain higher heme oxygenase-1
protein levels compared with the low-salt group. We also
found that in first-order gracilis muscle arterioles (the vessels
we use for functional studies) isolated from hypertensive DS
rats, heme oxygenase-1 immunostaining was enhanced in
both the endothelial and vascular smooth muscle cells
compared with low-salt controls. These data suggest that salt-
induced hypertension in DS rats is accompanied by increased
aortic and arteriolar heme oxygenase-1 protein content that
can contribute to the increased endogenous carbon monoxide
production.

Decreased nitric oxide production has been suggested to
contribute to salt-induced hypertension in DS rats;\textsuperscript{18} however,
the pathological basis remains uncertain. Blood vessels iso-
lated from hypertensive DS rats display impaired endotheli-
um-dependent vasodilation and increased responsiveness to
vasoconstrictors. Although substrate levels for nitric oxide
synthesis are normal in these animals,\textsuperscript{19} salt-induced hyper-
tension can be prevented\textsuperscript{20,21} and reversed\textsuperscript{20} by the adminis-
tration of L-arginine. Carbon monoxide has been shown to
inhibit nitric oxide synthase.\textsuperscript{9–11} and excess L-arginine levels
were reported to decrease the affinity of carbon monoxide
binding to nitric oxide synthase.\textsuperscript{10} We previously found that
exoogenous\textsuperscript{12} as well as endogenously formed\textsuperscript{13} carbon mon-
acetylcholine-induced vasodilation. In this study, we did not find a statistically significant difference in acetylcholine responses between high- and low-salt DR arterioles. Our current study shows that skeletal muscle arterioles isolated from DS rats after 4 weeks of a high-salt diet show impaired vasoconstrictor responses to an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase, L-NAME, and attenuated vasodilatory responses to an endothelium-dependent vasodilator, acetylcholine, compared with low-salt controls. In contrast, vasodilatory responses to a nitric oxide donor, sodium nitroprusside, were not different between high- and low-salt DS arterioles. These data suggest that arterioles isolated from DS rats with salt-induced hypertension show impaired basal as well as receptor-stimulated nitric oxide function, which are not consequences of attenuated nitric oxide effectiveness. Furthermore, acute in vitro pretreatment with an inhibitor of endogenous carbon monoxide production, CrMP, enhanced arteriolar responses to L-NAME and acetylcholine and diminished the differences between high- and low-salt arterioles. In contrast, vasodilatory responses to the endothelium-dependent vasodilator acetylcholine were not different between high- and low-salt DR rats in the absence or presence of the heme oxygenase inhibitor. Our HbCO and heme oxygenase-1 protein measurements indicate that endogenous carbon monoxide production is increased during salt-induced hypertension in DS rats but not in DR rats on a high-salt diet. Taken together, these data suggest that vascular carbon monoxide production is increased after 4 weeks of salt-induced hypertension in DS rats, and it may contribute to arteriolar nitric oxide dysfunction by inhibiting nitric oxide synthesis. Furthermore, this heme oxygenase–mediated endothelial dysfunction does not appear to be a consequence of high-salt diet per se but rather is due to the combination of salt sensitivity, high-salt diet, and/or hypertension.

Previous studies suggested that a high-salt diet alone may alter vascular endothelial function or attenuate acetylcholine-induced vasodilation. In this study, we did not find a statistically significant difference in acetylcholine responses between high- and low-salt DR arterioles. Our results are in agreement with previous observations in DR rats by others. The differences may be rat strain–specific or due to different vascular beds used for the studies.

We observed that the endothelium-dependent vasodilatory responses to acetylcholine in DS rats on a low-salt diet are substantially attenuated compared with DR rats on low- or high-salt diets. Our data are in agreement with a recent study suggesting that the salt-sensitive trait per se can promote vasodilatory dysfunction in DS rats. Neither HbCO levels nor vascular heme oxygenase-1 expression were different between DS rats on a low-salt diet and DR rats on low- or high-salt diets. However, acute in vitro pretreatment with an inhibitor of heme oxygenase enhanced acetylcholine-induced vasodilation in DS rats on a low-salt diet but not in DR rats. Because substrate availability is normally a rate-limiting step for heme oxygenase–derived carbon monoxide formation, the possibility exists that heme formation might be enhanced in DS rats even on low-salt diets, which may contribute to endothelial dysfunction.

We have also noted that in our isolated microvessel experiments, responses to the nitric oxide synthase inhibitor L-NAME were much less attenuated during salt-induced hypertension than vasodilatory responses to acetylcholine. One possible explanation is that whereas L-NAME only promotes vasoconstriction, acetylcholine causes endothelium-dependent vasodilation but also promotes vasoconstriction through direct effects on vascular smooth muscle cells. Thus, acetylcholine-induced responses are a consequence of opposing vasodilatory and vasoconstrictor effects. Normally, the vasodilatory effects of acetylcholine are dominant in isolated rat skeletal muscle arterioles harvested from normotensive rats. It is possible that in our experiments, abolished acetylcholine responses in hypertensive DS rat arterioles are consequences of the vasodilatory effect being only as large as the opposing vasoconstrictor effect. The other possible explanation is that since acetylcholine-induced vasodilation is suggested to involve other mechanisms besides nitric oxide release (eg, prostaglandins, EDHF), these other vasodilatory pathways may also be inhibited by endogenous carbon monoxide in arterioles isolated from hypertensive DS rats.

Perspectives

Our results suggest that endogenous carbon monoxide production is increased in Dahl rats after 4 weeks of salt-induced hypertension and that it contributes to arteriolar nitric oxide dysfunction. Endothelial dysfunction has been suggested to promote cardiac hypertrophy and renal damage in hypertensive Dahl rats. Our studies may provide some additional insights into the pathology of endothelial dysfunction and consequently might contribute to the understanding of the pathology of end-organ damage during salt-induced hypertension. Furthermore, angiotensin II–induced hypertension has been shown to increase cardiovascular expression of heme oxygenase-1. Therefore, the possibility exists that this phenomenon also extends to other forms of salt-sensitive hypertension.

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