Role of the B1 Kinin Receptor in the Regulation of Cardiac Function and Remodeling After Myocardial Infarction

Jiang Xu, Oscar A. Carretero, Ying Sun, Edward G. Shesely, Nour-Eddine Rhaleb, Yun-He Liu, Tang-Dong Liao, James J. Yang, Michael Bader, Xiao-Ping Yang

Abstract—Kinins exert cardioprotective effects via 2 G-protein-coupled receptors, B1 and B2. Using B1 kinin receptor gene knockout mice (B1−/−), we tested the hypotheses that the B1 receptor plays an important role in preservation of cardiac function, whereas lack of B1 may accelerate cardiac remodeling and dysfunction after myocardial infarction, and that B2 receptors may compensate for lack of B1, whereas blockade of B2 receptors in B1−/− mice may cause further deterioration of cardiac function and remodeling. Female B1−/− mice and wild-type controls (C57BL/6J, B1+/+) underwent sham surgery or myocardial infarction and were treated with either vehicle or B2-antagonist (icatibant, 500 µg/kg per day, subcutaneous) for 8 weeks. We found that in sham myocardial infarction, B1−/− mice had a larger left ventricular diastolic chamber dimension both initially and at 4 to 8 weeks compared with B1+/+. Left ventricular mass and myocyte size were also larger in B1−/− with sham operation than in B1+/+, although cardiac function did not differ between strains. After myocardial infarction, cardiac remodeling and function were similar in both strains, although B1−/− mice tended to have lower blood pressure. Blockade of B2 receptors tended to worsen cardiac remodeling and dysfunction in B1−/− but not in B1+/+. These results may suggest that B2 receptors play an important role in compensating for lack of B1 receptors in mice with myocardial infarction. Dual blockade of both B1 and B2 eliminates this compensation, leading to further deterioration of cardiac dysfunction and remodeling after myocardial infarction.

Key Words: kinins • myocardial infarction • mice

Kinins are vasodilator polypeptides released from low- and high-molecular-weight kininogens by plasma and tissue kallikreins and hydrolyzed by angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE, also called kininase II), neutral endopeptidase-24.11, and other peptidases.1,2 The biological action of kinins is mediated by activation of at least 2 known G-protein–coupled receptors, B1 and B2.3,4 B2 receptors are constitutively expressed in most tissues, whereas B1 receptors are weakly expressed under physiological conditions but strongly induced in response to pathological stimuli such as inflammation or tissue injury.5,6 Recent studies suggest that the B1 receptor is involved in regulation of vasodilatation, inflammation, and tissue repair, including myocardial infarction.6–9 Lamontagne et al10 reported that activation of the B1 receptor by intravenous infusion of des-Arg9-bradykinin caused a profound hypotensive response, which was partially blocked by the nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitor Nω-nitro-L-arginine, suggesting an NO-mediated mechanism. Su et al showed that intracoronary infusion of des-Arg9-bradykinin produced dose-dependent coronary vasodilatation, as evidenced by increased coronary diameter and blood flow; this was not affected by a B2 kinin receptor antagonist (B2-ant) but was attenuated by NOS blockade.5 Activation of the B1 receptor has also been shown to promote angiogenesis in vivo and endothelial cell proliferation in vitro through the NOS pathway.11,12 Emanuelli et al reported that hindlimb ischemia in mice induced B1 gene overexpression accompanied by increased muscular capillary density, and this angiogenesis was blunted by a B1 receptor antagonist but unaffected by B2 blockade.13 It has also been reported that both B1 and B2 receptors are upregulated in the left ventricle (LV) after myocardial infarction (MI).7 However, the pathophysiological relevance of upregulation of both receptor subtypes remains unclear. We recently showed that mice lacking B2 kinin receptors (B2−/−) did not exhibit altered blood pressure (BP) or cardiac phenotype under normal conditions; however, the therapeutic effect of ACE inhibitors (ACEi) and angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonists on cardiac dysfunction and remodeling was diminished in B2−/− mice subjected to MI.14 Duka et al15 reported that the B1 receptor is upregulated in B2−/− mice, which exhibited a hypotensive response to a selective B1
agonist and an acute hypertensive response to a selective B1 antagonist. In the present study, using mice with targeted deletion of B1 receptors (B1−/−), we further studied whether B1 receptors play an important role in cardiac remodeling after MI, whether lack of B1 may accelerate cardiac remodeling and dysfunction after MI, or whether the B2 receptor may act as a compensatory mechanism for lack of the B1 receptor. Simultaneous blockade of B1 and B2 eliminates this compensation and causes further deterioration of cardiac dysfunction and remodeling after MI.

Materials and Methods

Animals and Procedures

Two breeding pairs of B1 kinin receptor knockout mice (B1−/−) on a C57/J6 genetic background were obtained from Dr. Michael Bader’s laboratory (Max-Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine, Berlin-Buch, Germany) and bred in our Mutant Mouse Facilities. Wild-type C57BL/6J mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, ME) served as controls. Animals were housed in an air-conditioned room with a 12-hour light/dark cycle, received standard mouse chow, and drank tap water. For induction of MI, female mice 10 to 12 weeks of age were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg, intraperitoneal). MI was surgically induced by ligating the left anterior descending coronary artery as described previously. This study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Henry Ford Health System, and all procedures involving animals were performed in accordance with institutional guidelines.

Measurement of BP and Cardiac Function

Systolic BP (SBP) and heart rate (HR) were measured weekly in conscious mice using a noninvasive computerized tail-cuff system (BP-2000; Visitech Systems, Apex, NC) as described previously. Left ventricular diastolic dimension (LVDd), mass, and shortening fraction (SF), an index of LV systolic performance, were measured monthly with a Doppler echocardiographic system equipped with a 15-MHz linear transducer (Acuson c256, Mountain View, Calif) as described previously. All studies were performed on awake mice.

Histopathological Study

Mice were euthanized after 8 weeks of MI. The heart, lungs, and liver were weighed to assess hypertrophy and congestion. The LV was sectioned transversely into 3 slices from apex to base and rapidly frozen in isopentane precooled in liquid nitrogen, then stored at −70°C to measure infarct size, myocyte cross-sectional area, interstitial collagen fraction, and oxygen diffusion distance as described previously.

Experimental Protocols

To determine the inhibitory effect of B2-ant on the BP response to exogenous bradykinin (BK), B1−/− mice received either vehicle or B2-ant (icatibant) at 100 or 500 μg/kg per day. B2-ant was injected daily subcutaneously for 2 weeks. Mice were then anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg, IP), placed on a heating pad, and the carotid artery and jugular vein were cannulated to measure mean blood pressure and administer BK (25, 50, and 100 ng/mouse as a bolus) at 15-minute intervals. As shown in Figure 1, B2-ant at 500 μg/kg per day almost completely prevented the mean blood pressure response to BK; thus, this dose was chosen for the study.

To determine whether lack of B1 receptors alters cardiac morphology and function at baseline and after MI, and whether blockade of B1 receptors causes cardiac function and remodeling to deteriorate further after MI in B2−/− mice, both B1−/− and B2−/− mice were divided into sham MI; MI plus vehicle; and MI plus B2-ant (500 μg/kg per day, subcutaneous). Vehicle or B2-ant was started 3 days before MI and continued for 8 weeks after MI.

Data Analysis

Data are expressed as mean±SE. Student’s 2-sample t test was used to compare differences between groups, either between strains or between treatments within strains. When multiple comparisons were performed, Hochberg’s step-up procedure was used to adjust probability values. The type I error rate was set at 0.05.

Results

Inhibitory Effect of B2-ant on Mean BP Response to Bradykinin

We tested the inhibitory effect of B2-ant on BK-induced vasodilatation. BK indicates mean blood pressure. P<0.05, slopes between icatibant 100 μg/kg per day and vehicle; **P<0.001, slopes between icatibant 500 μg/kg per day and vehicle.

Mortality, Tissue Weight, and Infarct Size

Within 24 hours after MI, 4 out of 22 mice died in the B1−/− vehicle group and none died in the B1+/+ group (n=21), but the difference was not statistically significant. Otherwise, the mortality rate was similar and no cardiac rupture was found in either strain. Body and organ weight in sham MI groups were not significantly different. There was no significant difference in infarct size among groups or between strains (Table).

SBP and HR

Basal SBP and HR were similar between strains in all groups (Table). After MI, SBP did not change significantly in B1+/+, whereas B1−/− tended to have lower SBP. B2-ant per se had no
Effect of B2-ant Icatibant on SBP, HR, Tissue Weight, and Infarct Size 8 Weeks After MI in B1+/+ and B1−/− Mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sham MI (n=15)</th>
<th>Vehicle (n=13)</th>
<th>Icatibant (n=13)</th>
<th>Sham MI (n=16)</th>
<th>Vehicle (n=13)</th>
<th>Icatibant (n=11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BW, g</td>
<td>23.0±0.2</td>
<td>23.0±0.3</td>
<td>22.2±0.3</td>
<td>24.0±0.5</td>
<td>24.1±0.7</td>
<td>23.8±0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBP, mm Hg</td>
<td>109.4±2.2</td>
<td>113.4±1.8</td>
<td>113.4±2.2</td>
<td>105.7±3.7</td>
<td>104.1±3.1</td>
<td>101.1±2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>HR, beats/min</td>
<td>690±12.9</td>
<td>697±13.1</td>
<td>675±12.2</td>
<td>713±7.8</td>
<td>702±17.1</td>
<td>713±13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV, mg/10 g</td>
<td>31.4±0.6</td>
<td>42.3±1.2*</td>
<td>43.2±1.4</td>
<td>32.9±0.8</td>
<td>42.0±1.2*</td>
<td>45.9±1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THW, mg/10 g</td>
<td>42.1±0.8</td>
<td>56.7±1.9*</td>
<td>54.3±1.2</td>
<td>43.9±0.8</td>
<td>55.6±1.9*</td>
<td>60.3±2.7†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lungs, mg/10 g</td>
<td>69.5±2.1</td>
<td>71.2±4.0</td>
<td>65.7±2.9</td>
<td>74.4±2.4</td>
<td>71.3±4.6</td>
<td>78.7±6.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liver, mg/10 g</td>
<td>455.3±10.2</td>
<td>468.4±12.2</td>
<td>413.9±8.3</td>
<td>433.7±10.3</td>
<td>460.6±14.0</td>
<td>452±14.7†</td>
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<td>IS, %</td>
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<td>31.8±2.5</td>
<td>31.7±1.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33.8±13</td>
<td>34.6±1.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B2-ant indicates B2 kinin receptor antagonist; BW, body weight; HR, heart rate; IS, infarct size; LV, left ventricular weight corrected by body weight; MI, myocardial infarction; RV, right ventricular weight; SBP, systolic blood pressure; sham, sham operation; THW, total heart weight corrected by body weight.

Lung and liver weight corrected by body weight.

*P<0.001 vs sham within strains.
†P<0.05 between strains receiving the same treatment.

Effect on SBP in either strain. MI did not cause a significant increase in HR in either strain.

Cardiac Function and LV Chamber Dimension
Lack of B1 receptors had no effect on cardiac performance under basal conditions. LV SF was similar between B1+/+ and B1−/− subjected to sham operation (Figure 2, left panel). However, LVDD in B1−/− mice with sham MI was significantly greater than B1+/+ either initially or at 4 and 8 weeks (Figure 2, right panel). After MI, SF was decreased and LVDD increased significantly but similarly in both strains receiving vehicle (Figures 3 and 4). Blockade of B2 receptors had no additional effect on SF and LVDD in B1+/+; however, it tended to worsen cardiac function and increase chamber dilatation further in B1−/− compared with vehicle within strains, although the difference was not statistically significant.

Histological Measurements
In sham-operated mice, LV mass, myocyte cross-sectional area, and oxygen diffusion distance were larger in B1−/− than in B1+/+, whereas interstitial collagen fraction was similar between strains (Figures 5, 6, and 7). MI increased LV mass, myocyte cross-sectional area, and oxygen diffusion distance to a similar extent in both strains receiving vehicle, whereas collagen deposition was more severe in B1−/−. The B2-ant increased myocyte hypertrophy and oxygen diffusion distance further in B1−/− and these effects were not seen in B1+/+ (Figures 5, 6, and 7).

Discussion
We found that lack of the B1 receptor in mice did not affect SBP and cardiac performance under basal conditions. However, B1−/− with sham MI had larger LV chamber dimension, myocyte size, and LV mass compared with wild-type con-
The larger LV dimension and myocyte hypertrophy in B1"/" mice did not have a significant impact on structural and functional remodeling after MI, because LV chamber dilatation, cardiac hypertrophy, and collagen deposition, as well as LV dysfunction, were similar between B1"/+" and B1"/-" receiving vehicle. Blockade of B2 receptors tended to cause further reduction of SF and increase in LV dilatation and myocyte hypertrophy in B1"/-", effects not seen in B1"/+". These findings may indicate that the B1 receptor is involved in regulation of structural homeostasis, because B1"/+" mice had increased heart weight, myocyte size, and LV chamber dimension under basal conditions. However, the B1 receptor does not seem to play an important role in remodeling after MI, because lack of B1 did not worsen cardiac function and remodeling compared with wild-type controls. Moreover, B2 may play a compensatory role for lack of B1, because blocking the B2 receptor tended to exaggerate LV dysfunction and remodeling in B1"/-".

Evidence indicates that a local or tissue kallikrein–kinin system exists in the heart, because kininogens, kininogenases (kallikreins), and kinins are all found in the heart.3,25 The biological actions of kinins are mediated via 2 subtypes of G-protein–coupled receptors, B1 and B2.3,4 B2 receptors are constitutively expressed in most tissues and are sensitive to bradykinin and kallidin, whereas B1 receptors are induced in response to pathological stimuli, such as inflammation or tissue injury, and are sensitive to des-Arg9-bradykinin and des-Arg10-kallidin, two carboxypeptidase metabolites of kinins.5,6 Recent studies have shown that activation of the B1 receptor by des-Arg9-bradykinin causes vasodilator and angiogenic responses via an NO-mediated mechanism.5,11 However, the B1 receptor is only weakly expressed under physiological conditions, and its role in the regulation of cardiovascular homeostasis remains unclear. In the present study, we investigated whether targeted deletion of the B1 receptor could influence cardiac structure and function under...
physiological conditions. We found that lack of B₁ receptors did not affect blood pressure and cardiac function in sham-operated mice. However, B₁⁻/−/H₁1002/H₁1002 have an enlarged LV chamber associated with increased LV mass, myocyte size, and oxygen diffusion distance. Collagen deposition tended to be higher in B₁⁻/−/H₁1002/H₁1002 compared with B₁⁺/−/H₁1001/H₁1001. These data may suggest that B₁ receptors are involved in maintaining the integrity of cardiac structure. However, the mechanisms responsible for such a response need to be studied further.

It has been shown that B₁ receptors are upregulated in the heart when it is subjected to myocardial ischemia or pressure overload. Using a Langendorff mouse heart preparation, Lagneux et al showed that infarct size was smaller in B₁⁻/− mice; blockade of B₁ receptors in wild-type controls also reduced ischemic injury, indicating a detrimental effect of the B₁ receptor on cardiac ischemia. However, Agata et al found that local delivery of an adenovirus carrying the kallikrein gene reduced vascular injury as evidenced by reduction of neointima formation and regeneration of endothelium. These effects were blocked by a B₂ antagonist, indicating that activation of B₂ receptors exerts a vascular protective effect. Because B₁ receptors may participate in the inflammatory response and aid in tissue repair and wound healing, our in vivo study we tested the hypothesis that lack of B₁ receptors may accelerate cardiac remodeling and dysfunction after MI.

However, our data showed that lack of B₁ receptors neither benefits nor deteriorates remodeling after MI. Infarct size, LV function, chamber dilatation, and myocyte hypertrophy were similar between B₁⁻/− and B₁⁺/−, except that collagen deposition was more severe in B₁⁻/−. Tschope et al and Spillmann et al showed that B₁ receptors were induced as early as 6 hours after MI, reached a maximum at 24 hours, decreased to a level comparable to 6 hours MI, and were then weakly expressed until 3 weeks. Early induction of the B₁ receptor may be actively involved in infarct healing and scar formation in the acute phase of MI. However, we are not able to answer this question based on the current study, because this was a chronic experiment and mice were euthanized after 8 weeks MI. Although there were a few more deaths in the B₁⁻/− group during the first 24 hours after MI, mortality thereafter was similar in both strains. We also saw no deaths caused by cardiac rupture in the first week of MI, which agrees with our previous observation that female mice rarely have rupture. Nevertheless, our findings do not support the hypothesis that lack of B₁ worsens cardiac remodeling after MI.

Duka et al recently reported that the B₁ receptor was upregulated in B₂⁻/− mice, which exhibited a hypotensive response to a selective B₁ agonist and an acute hypertensive response to a selective B₂ antagonist. We previously showed that lack of B₂ receptors does not alter BP or cardiac...
conditions such as MI. Inactivation of both B1 and B2 kinin receptor remain intact, which compensates for functional loss of the other receptor, particularly in pathological myocardium. Thus we believe it is essential that at least 1 receptor is functional for cardiac dysfunction and remodeling after MI.


Activation of B1 receptors may contribute to the cardioprotective effect of ACEi or angiotensin II receptor blockers. Ignjatovic et al.31,32 recently reported that the ACEi act as B1 receptor agonists to stimulate a cellular response. Such controversial findings may call for further studies to clarify the role of the B1 receptor in the therapeutic effect of ACEi and angiotensin II receptor blockers, particularly in vivo.

**Limitations**

We demonstrated that blockade of the B1 receptor worsened cardiac remodeling after MI when B1 was absent, whereas lack of B1 per se had no effect on the remodeling process. To confirm the existence of a compensatory mechanism between the 2 kinin receptors, we need to block the B1 receptor in B2 knockout mice and see whether cardiac dysfunction and remodeling are aggravated.

**Perspectives**

A number of studies have shown that both B1 and B2 kinin receptors are upregulated in the heart after MI.7,35 However, the pathophysiological relevance of kinin receptor upregulation remains unclear. Previously, we have shown that lack of the B2 receptor did not affect cardiac remodeling after MI.14 In the present study, we further showed that targeted deletion of the B2 receptor did not aggravate remodeling after MI, whereas blockade of B2 receptors in B1−/− mice exaggerated LV dysfunction and remodeling. Taken together, these data may suggest that either B1 or B2 compensates for absence of the other receptor. Furthermore, our finding that dual inactivation of B1 and B2 (gene deletion plus receptor blockade) caused deterioration of cardiac function and remodeling after MI may indicate that the kallikrein–kinin system acting via the B1 or B2 receptor plays an important role in protecting the heart against dysfunction and remodeling after MI.

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**References**


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**Figure 7.** Oxygen diffusion distance (ODD) and interstitial collagen fraction (ICF) in B1+/+ and B1−/− mice with sham MI or MI treated with either vehicle or B2 receptor antagonist (B2-ant). *P < 0.01 vs sham within strain.


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