Aliskiren, a Human Renin Inhibitor, Ameliorates Cardiac and Renal Damage in Double-Transgenic Rats


Abstract—We tested the hypothesis that the renin inhibitor aliskiren ameliorates organ damage in rats transgenic for human renin and angiotensinogen genes (double transgenic rat [dTGR]). Six-week-old dTGR were matched by albuminuria (2 mg per day) and divided into 5 groups. Untreated dTGR were compared with aliskiren (3 and 0.3 mg/kg per day)-treated and valsartan (Val; 10 and 1 mg/kg per day)-treated rats. Treatment was from week 6 through week 9. At week 6, all groups had elevated systolic blood pressure (BP). Untreated dTGR showed increased BP (202±4 mm Hg), serum creatinine, and albuminuria (34±5.7 mg per day) at week 7. At week 9, both doses of aliskiren lowered BP (115±6 and 139±5 mm Hg) and albuminuria (0.4±0.1 and 1.6±0.6 mg per day) and normalized serum creatinine. Although high-dose Val lowered BP (148±4 mm Hg) and albuminuria (2.1±0.7 mg per day), low-dose Val reduced BP (182±3 mm Hg) and albuminuria (24±3.8 mg per day) to a lesser extent. Mortality was 100% in untreated dTGR and 26% in Val (1 mg/kg per day) treated rats, whereas in all other groups, survival was 100%. dTGR treated with low-dose Val had cardiac hypertrophy (4.4±0.1 mg/g), increased left ventricular (LV) wall thickness, and diastolic dysfunction. LV atrial natriuretic peptide and β-myosin heavy chain mRNA, albuminuria, fibrosis, and cell infiltration were also increased. In contrast, both aliskiren doses and the high-dose Val lowered BP to a similar extent and more effectively than low-dose Val. We conclude that in dTGR, equeffective antihypertensive doses of Val or aliskiren attenuated end-organ damage. Thus, renin inhibition compares favorably to angiotensin receptor blockade in reversing organ damage in dTGR. (Hypertension. 2005;46:569-576.)

Key Words: renin □ rats □ transgenic □ hypertrophy

Renin is the rate-limiting step in the generation of angiotensin II (Ang II).1 Thus, inhibiting this step reduces Ang II levels. Historically, renin inhibitors have not been clinically successful because of lack of potency or bioavailability. The new nonpeptidic renin inhibitor aliskiren is a potent human renin inhibitor (IC50=0.6 nmol/L).2 Because renin displays species specificity for its substrate, human renin inhibitors cannot be tested efficiently in conventional hypertensive rat models. To circumvent this problem, transgenic rats and mice were developed harboring the human renin and the human angiotensinogen genes.3,4 Human renin does not effectively cleave rat angiotensinogen, and similarly, rat renin cleaves human angiotensinogen poorly.5 Consequently, the single transgenic rats and mice (ie, transgenic for either human angiotensinogen or renin) are normotensive. However, when cross-bred, the double transgenic rat (dTGR) offspring develop hypertension with severe organ damage and do not live beyond the seventh or eighth week of age. We extensively studied these animals; the injury features nuclear factor κB (NF-κB) and activator protein-1 transcription factor activation, upregulation of surface adhesion molecules, cytokines, and the influx of inflammatory cells.6–9 This investigation is the only animal study using the human renin inhibitor aliskiren to test the efficacy of the compound in preventing progression of pre-existing albuminuria and target organ damage. The only other conceivable model might be the marmoset, a small primate. However, those animals must first be made hypertensive, which has not been done to our knowledge. For various reasons, the marmoset is unsuitable. Our protocol examined the possibility of ameliorating target organ injury, a phenomenon not yet shown for aliskiren.

Methods

All procedures complied with guidelines from the American Physiology Society, and a local review board approved the study (permission No. G237/02). Male dTGR were allowed to develop hypertension and were placed in metabolic cages at 5.5 weeks of age. Systolic
blood pressure (BP; tail-cuff) and 24-hour albumin excretion (ELISA; CellTrend) were measured as described previously.7,8 The dTGR were matched at week 6 in terms of 24-hour albumin excretion and distributed in 5 groups of 19 rats each. Treatments began when the rats were 6 weeks of age. The rats received vehicle treatment, aliskiren at 0.3 mg/kg per day and 3 mg/kg per day (by subcutaneous minipump), and valsartan (Val) at 1 mg/kg per day and at 10 mg/kg per day (given in the food). Val doses were selected on the basis of a previous study showing that 10 mg/kg per day of Val provided complete end-organ protection (D.N. Müller, unpublished data, 2004). The 1 mg/kg per day dose of Val was selected as a subthreshold treatment to reduce mortality yet only minimally effect BP and organ damage. We knew from previous studies that vehicle-treated animals would not survive beyond 8 weeks of age, and thus, this low-dose Val group would then serve as a control group at 9 weeks. This study was not designed to compare the effects of aliskiren to either dose of Val. Echocardiography (M-mode tracings in the left ventricle, cines in the 4-chamber view) was performed on day 7, and cardiac hypertrophy index score (a score of 5 in all groups) was analyzed. A mean score for each animal (n = 5 to 6 per group at weeks 7 and 9) was performed with a 15-MHz phased-array transducer under isoflurane anesthesia.3 Three measurements per heart were determined, averaged, and statistically analyzed. M-mode was performed in a LV short axis and measured according to the leading-edge method. Total wall thickness was calculated as sum of septum and left ventricular (LV) posterior wall.

Tissue Doppler measures the velocity of the longitudinal cardiac movement at the basal septum, allowing assessment of diastolic filling. Tissue Doppler measurements were performed with the sample volume in the basal septum. Velocity, range, gain, and filter settings were optimized to detect low velocities, and the pulsed-wave Doppler spectrum was displayed at 200 mm/s. The measurements represent velocities of peak early (Ea) and late (Aa) diastolic expansion velocities. The Ea/Aa ratio is reported as an index of diastolic function.10 Rats were killed at 9 weeks of age by decapitation. Serum was collected for further analysis. Kidneys and hearts were removed and washed with ice-cold saline, blotted dry, and weighed. Serum samples were used to measure Ang I formation toward assessing the efficacy of renin inhibition by aliskiren. Human renin estimated as de novo Ang I formation was measured by the in vitro enzyme-kinetic assays described by Bohlender et al.11 Samples were incubated for 1 hour in the presence and absence of the renin inhibitor remikiren (1 μmol/L) with an excess of human angiotensinogen. De novo Ang I production was calculated as the difference between untreated sample and remikiren-treated sample (ng/mL per hour). Tissue Ang I and II levels were measured after SepPak extraction and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) separation by radioimunoassay.12 A known amount of 125I-Ang I was added as an internal standard before the extraction procedure, and the recovery of 125I-Ang I after HPLC separation was used to correct for losses (maximally 20% to 30%) that occurred during extraction and separation.12 Tissue preparation and immunohistological techniques were performed as described previously.7 Sections were incubated with primary antibodies against rat monocytes/macrophages (ED-1; Serotec), collagen IV (Paaseli), major histocompatibility complex II (MHC II+), CD4+, CD68+, OX62, and CD86+ cells (all BD Pharmingen). Scoring of infiltrated cells was performed using the program KS 300 3.0 (Zeiss). Fifteen different areas of each kidney (n = 5 in all groups) were analyzed. A mean score for each animal was computed and used to derive a group mean score. Analyses were conducted without knowledge of the specific treatment. Collagen IV expression was presented in arbitrary units (0 to 5+) based on the staining intensity.

For RT-PCR, LV mRNA was isolated with TRIZOL (Gibco Life Technology). RT-PCR for α-MHC and β-MHC as well as for atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) was performed in 25-μL SybrGreen PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) containing 0.3 or 0.9 mol/L primer and 1 μL of the reverse transcription reaction in a 5700 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems). Thermal cycling conditions comprised an initial denaturation step at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 95°C for 15 s and 65°C for 1 minute for 40 cycles. mRNA expression was standardized to the hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase gene as a housekeeping gene (primer sequences available on request).

Data are presented as means±SEM. Statistically significant differences in mean values were tested by ANOVA and BP and albuminuria by repeated 4-chart ANOVA, followed by Scheffé test. Mortality was examined using a Kaplan–Meier analysis. A value of P<0.05 was considered statistically significant (Statview statistical software).

**Results**

The Kaplan–Meier survival curves (Figure 1A) show a 100% mortality rate for the 19 vehicle-treated dTGR at 8 weeks. Five of 19 1 mg/kg per day Val-treated dTGR died by 9 weeks, whereas no 10 mg/kg per day Val-treated nor 0.3 or 3 mg/kg per day aliskiren-treated dTGR died (P<0.05). The 24-hour urine albumin excretion (Figure 1B) averaged 2.0±0.2 mg per day in all dTGR groups before randomization. The 24-hour urine albumin excretion of Sprague Dawley rats at this time point was 0.2±0.5 mg per day (data not shown; P<0.05). At 7 weeks, albuminuria in untreated dTGR was increased to 36.4±4.6 mg per day. By the end of the study, albuminuria had increased in the 1 mg/kg per day Val dTGR group. Albuminuria remained constant (10 mg/kg per day Val) or actually decreased to 1.6±0.6 mg per 24 hours or 0.4±0.2 mg per 24 hours in the 0.3 mg/kg per day and 3 mg/kg per day aliskiren (P<0.05) groups. Serum creatinine was maintained at normal levels by aliskiren doses and high-dose Val (Figure 1C). Systolic BP increased (Figure 1D) in the vehicle-treated dTGR and 1 mg/kg per day Val dTGR groups but decreased in the other groups. The 3 mg/kg per day aliskiren-treated group completely normalized BP at all times to the level of nontransgenic Sprague Dawley rats. We assessed renal fibrosis by immunostaining against collagen IV. Increased collagen IV expression of the Bowman’s capsule and tubular basement membranes was observed in 1 mg/kg per day Val (Figure 1E). Collagen IV semiquantification demonstrated that high doses of aliskiren and Val were slightly more effective compared with 0.3 mg/kg per day aliskiren. The 1 mg/kg per day Val group showed the highest reduction in BP and organ damage. We knew from previous studies that vehicle-treated animals would not survive beyond 8 weeks of age, and thus, this low-dose Val group would then serve as a control group at 9 weeks. This study was not designed to compare the effects of aliskiren to either dose of Val. Echocardiography (M-mode tracings in the left ventricle, cines in the 4-chamber view) was performed on day 7, and cardiac hypertrophy index score (a score of 5 in all groups) was analyzed. A mean score for each animal was computed and used to derive a group mean score. Analyses were conducted without knowledge of the specific treatment. Collagen IV expression was presented in arbitrary units (0 to 5+) based on the staining intensity.

For RT-PCR, LV mRNA was isolated with TRIZOL (Gibco Life Technology). RT-PCR for α-MHC and β-MHC as well as for atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) was performed in 25-μL SybrGreen PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) containing 0.3 or 0.9 mol/L primer and 1 μL of the reverse transcription reaction in a 5700 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems). Thermal cycling conditions comprised an initial denaturation step at 95°C for 10
wall thickness of 3.4 mm with a normal LV end-diastolic diameter (Figure 3B). Treatment with aliskiren (3 mg/kg per day) or 10 mg/kg per day Val reduced wall thickness to 2.2 mm and 2.7 mm, respectively (Figure 3C). Tissue Doppler measurements (Figure 4A and 4B) showed an Ea/Aa ratio of 0.68±0.1 in the 1 mg/kg per day Val group, whereas 10 mg/kg per day Val improved Ea/Aa quotient (1.0±0.1). High and low aliskiren doses increased Ea/Aa values (1.4±0.1 and 1.5±0.1, respectively), demonstrating improved diastolic filling. We also investigated untreated
dTGR at week 7 just before death and found increases in LV thickness (3.5 mm) and Ea/Aa ratio of 0.48/1.10, indicating diastolic dysfunction (data not shown).

With RT-PCR, we examined α-MHC mRNA and β-MHC expression in the left ventricles (Figure 5A through 5C). The 10 mg/kg per day Val treatment and both aliskiren treatments prevented the shift from α-MHC expression to the fetal β-MHC isoform. LV ANP mRNA expression was reduced by both aliskiren treatments compared with 1 mg/kg per day Val-treated dTGR. The 10 mg/kg per day Val dose reduced the expression of this gene, but not to a significant degree.

To measure markers of tissue inflammation, we quantified macrophage (Figure 6A), CD4 T cell (Figure 6B), CD8 T cell (Figure 6C), dendritic cell (Figure 6D), CD86+ cell (Figure 6E), and MHC II+ cell (Figure 6F) infiltration in the kidneys. The 10 mg/kg per day Val, 0.3 mg/kg per day aliskiren, and 3 mg/kg per day aliskiren doses prevented cell infiltration completely.

Figure 3. Cardiac hypertrophy index, M-mode echocardiography of LV septum, and posterior wall of dTGR at 9 weeks of age are shown. A. 10 mg/kg per day Val, 3 mg/kg per day Alisk, and 0.3 mg/kg per day Alisk all reduced the cardiac hypertrophy index in 9-week-old dTGR. The 3 mg/kg per day Alisk dose was more potent compared with 10 mg/kg per day Val. B, A 1 mg/kg per day Val rat with severe septal and posterior wall hypertrophy. The 10 mg/kg per day Val dose reduced septal and posterior wall hypertrophy substantially. The 0.3 mg/kg per day Alisk and 3 mg/kg per day Alisk doses also reduced LV hypertrophy; the 3 mg/kg per day dose normalized LV dimensions. C. Quantification of the LV wall thickness. Results are mean±SEM (n=10 to 14).
Discussion

This study demonstrates that the human renin inhibitor aliskiren can inhibit BP and organ damage even after organ damage has occurred and hypertension has been established. Thus, aliskiren and high-dose Val are capable of not only ameliorating but also reversing albuminuria and reducing mortality in dTGR. Our findings also underscore the utility of the dTGR model for studying human renin inhibitors in rats. Our positive control in this study was the Ang II type 1 (AT1) receptor blocker Val. We showed previously that treatment with Val or angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor effectively protects dTGR from organ damage. In the current study, we selected 2 doses for Val: a low 1 mg/kg per day subthreshold dose chosen solely to prolong survival until the ninth week and a 10 mg/kg per day dose. Aliskiren was administered by constant infusion, maintaining plasma concentrations of the agent at constant levels. Val was administered in the food. Thus, we did not address the differences in pharmacokinetic properties or renin-angiotensin system–blocking potencies of the 2 agents. Therefore, we cannot conclude that aliskiren was more effective than Val. Both treatments were highly effective.

We used echocardiography to assess the benefit of renin inhibition on LV wall thickness and function. The data showed that the 1 mg/kg per day Val animals had severe LV hypertrophy with marked diastolic dysfunction (diastolic heart failure). The LV hypertrophy was markedly ameliorated with 10 mg/kg per day Val and with both aliskiren doses. We found that the compounds resulted in regression of hypertrophy compared with historic measurements obtained in 7-week-old dTGR. However, despite the apparent regression of cardiac hypertrophy, diastolic dysfunction was still present in dTGR receiving high-dose Val. Both aliskiren doses markedly improved diastolic dysfunction, with 3 mg/kg per day aliskiren resulting in the lowest wall thickness values.
Renin inhibitors prevent the formation of Ang I and Ang II and so may act differently from AT1 receptor blockers and ACE inhibitors. We found that aliskiren reduced renal Ang I and II levels. Val, at high doses, reduced renal Ang II levels in agreement with studies by Nussberger et al.15 and Campbell et al compared aliskiren with enalapril in human volunteers, demonstrating decreased plasma and urinary aldosterone levels, induced natriuresis, and unchanged potassium excretion with aliskiren therapy.24 Stanton et al compared aliskiren (37.5, 75, 150, and 300 mg per day) to losartan (100 mg per day) in a 4-week blinded study of 226 hypertensive patients. Aliskiren was well tolerated and lowered BP as effectively as ACE inhibitors.25 Together, these human data underscore the notion that aliskiren may provide an alternative to ACE inhibitors and AT1 receptor blockers. In this regard, Hollenberg et al performed pioneering studies on early renin inhibitors (enalapril and zankiren) and renal blood flow on human subjects. They found that renin inhibitors and Ang II antagonists induced renal vasodilation to a greater extent than did ACE inhibition,26 despite their expectation that ACE inhibition might be superior in inducing vasodilation through kinin generation. Thus, renin inhibition may confer renoprotection (through vasodilation) beyond that of ACE inhibition.

Our investigations into the mechanisms related to Ang II–induced organ damage have implicated reactive oxygen species generation, adhesion molecule upregulation, cytokine and chemokine release, and the initiation of NF-κB.20 We showed earlier that NF-κB is activated in our model and can be reduced by Val.6 Therefore, high-dose Val might have affected human angiotensinogen levels and thereby Ang I and II formation. Additional studies are needed to elucidate this issue.

Early renin inhibitors were stable peptide-like analogues of the scissile peptide bond of angiotensinogen. These compounds decreased BP in salt-depleted marmosets,21 at least as effectively as ACE inhibitors.22 However, they were poorly absorbed, rapidly eliminated, and not suitable for clinical use. Wood et al used a combination of crystal structure analysis of renin-inhibitor complexes and computational methods to design novel, low–molecular weight renin inhibitors without the peptide-like backbone of the earlier compounds.2 Their design and approach led to the development of aliskiren. Wood et al showed that aliskiren lowered BP in rats, marmosets, and hypertensive human subjects.2,23 Nussberger et al compared aliskiren with enalapril in human volunteers, demonstrating decreased plasma and urinary aldosterone levels, induced natriuresis, and unchanged potassium excretion with aliskiren therapy.24 Stanton et al compared aliskiren (37.5, 75, 150, and 300 mg per day) to losartan (100 mg per day) in a 4-week blinded study of 226 hypertensive patients. Aliskiren was well tolerated and lowered BP as effectively as losartan.25 Together, these human data underscore the notion that aliskiren may provide an alternative to ACE inhibitors and AT1 receptor blockers. In this regard, Hollenberg et al performed pioneering studies on early renin inhibitors (enalapril and zankiren) and renal blood flow on human subjects. They found that renin inhibitors and Ang II antagonists induced renal vasodilation to a greater extent than did ACE inhibition,26 despite their expectation that ACE inhibition might be superior in inducing vasodilation through kinin generation. Thus, renin inhibition may confer renoprotection (through vasodilation) beyond that of ACE inhibition.
effects on ventricular filling. In humans, aliskiren blocks plasma renin activity, reduces BP, and reduces plasma aldosterone levels and aldosterone excretion.24,25 The current animal data suggest that renin inhibition in humans will provide a valuable addition to antihypertensive treatments that interrupt the renin-angiotensin system.

Acknowledgments

The NGFN (Nationales Genom Netzwerk) and Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research USA supported the study. D.N.M. holds a Helmholtz fellowship. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) supported D.N.M. and F.C.L. The authors thank Mathilde Schmidt, Reika Langanki, Astrid Schiche, Jutta Meisel, Jana Czychi, Ute Gerhard, and Andrea Weller for excellent technical assistance.

References


Aliskiren, a Human Renin Inhibitor, Ameliorates Cardiac and Renal Damage in Double-Transgenic Rats


Hypertension. 2005;46:569-576; originally published online August 15, 2005; doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.0000179573.91016.3f

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 2005 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/46/3/569

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/