Nitric Oxide and Oxidative Stress

NO Synthase Uncoupling in the Kidney of Dahl S Rats
Role of Dihydrobiopterin

Norman E. Taylor, Kristopher G. Maier, Richard J. Roman, Allen W. Cowley, Jr

Abstract—NO synthase (NOS) can paradoxically contribute to the production of reactive oxygen species when L-arginine or the cofactor R-tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄) becomes limited. The present study examined whether NOS contributes to superoxide production in kidneys of hypertensive Dahl salt-sensitive (SS) rats compared with an inbred consomic control strain (SS-13BN) and tested the hypothesis that elevated dihydrobiopterin (BH₂) levels are importantly involved in this process. This was assessed by determining the effects of L-nitroarginine methyl ester (L-NAME) inhibition of NOS on superoxide production and by comparing tissue concentrations of BH₄ and BH₂. A reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography method was applied for direct measurements of BH₄ and BH₂ using (S)-tetrahydrobiopterin as an internal standard. Superoxide concentrations were measured in vivo from medullary microdialysis fluid using dihydroethidium and in vitro using lucigenin. The results indicate the following: (1) that superoxide levels were elevated in the outer medulla of SS rats fed a 4% salt diet and could be inhibited by L-NAME. In contrast, L-NAME resulted in elevated superoxide production in consomic SS-13BN rats because of higher NOS activity; (2) SS rats showed a reduced ratio of BH₄/BH₂ in the outer medulla that was driven by increased concentrations of BH₂; and (3) lower superoxide dismutase and catalase activities contributed to elevated reactive oxygen species in SS samples. Based on the shift of BH₄ to BH₂ and the observation of L-NAME inhibitable superoxide production, we conclude that NOS uncoupling occurs in the renal medulla of hypertensive SS rats fed a high-salt diet. (Hypertension. 2006;48:1066-1071.)

Key Words: free radicals ■ hypertension ■ renal nitric oxide synthase ■ sodium

There is mounting evidence that NO synthase (NOS) can paradoxically contribute to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS).¹ Normally, NOS catalyzes the conversion of L-arginine to NO and L-citrulline. However, when L-arginine or the cofactor tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄) is limiting, both neuronal and endothelial NOS are capable of producing large quantities of superoxide (O₂⁻).²,³ This occurs because BH₄ normally aids in the stabilization of the NOS dimer and increases the affinity of NOS for L-arginine.⁴ When deficient, electron flow through the enzyme results in reduction of oxygen at the prosthetic heme site rather than formation of NO.⁵ BH₂ can be depleted via oxidation to 7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin (BH₃) when exposed to oxidant stress, thereby uncoupling NOS to its monomeric, O₂⁻-producing form.⁶ Uncoupled NOS is thought to be a prominent source of ROS in atherosclerosis,⁷ hypertension,⁸ cardiac hypertrophic dysfunction,⁹ and diabetic nephropathy.¹⁰ Whereas there is some evidence that uncoupled NOS contributes to O₂⁻− production in aortas of SS rats,¹⁶ it is unclear to what extent this occurs in the kidney, particularly in the renal outer medulla, where renal interstitial fibrosis first occurs.¹⁷ Oxidative stress in this region of the kidney can profoundly influence arterial blood pressure as seen by the hypertension that develops in Sprague–Dawley rats when O₂⁻− or H₂O₂ levels in the renal medulla are elevated.¹⁸,¹⁹ Similarly, salt-sensitive hypertension was found to be reduced in SS rats when O₂⁻− or H₂O₂¹⁵ was scavenged in this area of the kidney.

The present study examined whether NOS becomes uncoupled in the renal outer medulla of hypertensive SS rats as assessed in 2 ways: first, by determining whether O₂⁻− production could be inhibited by L-nitroarginine methyl ester (L-NAME) and, second, by determining differences in outer medullary tissue concentrations of BH₄ and BH₂. Recent in vitro data suggest that increased BH₂ with fixed levels of BH₄ can lead to O₂⁻− production by NOS and indicate that the ratio of BH₄/BH₂ determines uncoupling.²⁰ However, the method of Fukushima and Nixon,²¹ which is commonly used to quantify biopterins, cannot measure BH₂. Therefore, a method was developed to accurately and sensitively quantify various biopterins and biopterins from small quantities of biological...
tissue to determine whether elevated BH$_2$ could contribute to NOS uncoupling in vivo. In combination with the determination of L-NAME–inhibitable O$_2^-$ production, the results of these studies provide evidence of NOS uncoupling and increased renal medullary oxidative stress in the outer medulla of hypertensive SS rats compared with salt-resistant SS-13BNS rats.

### Methods

#### Experimental Animals

Experiments were performed using male Dahl salt-sensitive SS/JrHsdMcwi (SS) and consomic SS-13BNS rats maintained as inbred colonies at the Medical College of Wisconsin. The Medical College of Wisconsin Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approved all of the experimental protocols. The rats were maintained ad libitum on tap water and a purified AIN-76A rodent diet (Dyets). The rats were maintained on 1 of 2 different diet regimens: (1) 0.4% salt diet: rats were maintained on a diet containing 0.4% NaCl from weaning or (2) high-salt diet: rats were fed the 0.4% NaCl diet until 6 weeks of age when the diet was changed to one containing 4% NaCl. All of the rats were studied at 11 to 12 weeks of age. For tissue harvest, rats were deeply anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (60 mg/kg, IP), the kidneys quickly removed, and the outer medulla (OM) separated from the cortex and the papilla.

#### Acute Microdialysis for Renal Interstitial Nitrate/Nitrite and O$_2^-$ Levels

A group of male SS and SS-13BNS rats were started on a 4% NaCl diet at 6 weeks of age. At 10 weeks, femoral artery catheters were implanted as described previously. After a 6-day recovery, mean arterial pressure (MAP) was recorded 3 hours daily in unanesthetized rats within their home cages using an online data collection and analysis system. After 3 consecutive days of MAP measurements, the rats were subsequently anesthetized with ketamine (30 mg/kg IM) and inactin (40 mg/kg IP) for the measurement of renal interstitial O$_2^-$ and nitrate/nitrite levels using in vivo microdialysis of the left kidney as described previously.

#### Detection of O$_2^-$ Production by Lucigenin Chemiluminescence

O$_2^-$ production was estimated by lucigenin-enhanced chemiluminescence in separate groups of rats fed 0.4% salt diet and a high-salt diet using a modification of the method of Munzel et al. The OM was separated and sectioned into 12 segments of ~2.5 mm. These segments were allowed to equilibrate in a Hanks’ balanced salt solution buffer containing 20 mmol/L HEPES (pH 7.4) for 30 minutes at 4°C. The samples were then loaded in the luminometer (AutoLumat LB 953, Berthold Technologies) and dark equilibrated for 5 minutes. Each tube was then loaded in the luminometer (AutoLumat LB 953, Berthold Technologies) and dark equilibrated for 5 minutes. The supernatant was determined using a Coomassie blue protein assay (Pierce) with BSA as a standard.

#### Enzyme Activity and Bioprotein Tissue Collection and Preparation

Left kidneys were removed from 1 group of rats fed a 0.4% salt diet and another group fed a 4% salt diet for 5 to 6 weeks. The OM was separated and snap frozen on dry ice within 1 minute of removal. Tissues were homogenized in preweighed tubes containing 1 mL of 0.5 mol/L perchloric acid buffer with 2.7 mmol/L of EDTA, 12 mmol/L of L-ascorbic acid, 0.1 mmol/L of sodium thiosulfate; 50 ng of (6S)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin sulfamate (S-BH$_4$, Schirks Laboratories) was added as an internal standard, because rats do not produce this isomer. The homogenate was then centrifuged at 3000g for 5 minutes. The supernatant was removed and centrifuged again at 9000g for 15 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was then snap frozen using liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C until analyzed, within 24 hours of collection.

Right kidneys were prepared for enzyme activity determinations as described previously by homogenizing OM tissue and centrifuging at 1000g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The protein concentration of the supernatant was determined using a Coomassie blue protein assay (Pierce) with BSA as a standard.

#### BH$_2$ and (6R)-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-L-Biopterin Dihydrochloride HPLC Assay

Endogenous amounts of (6R)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride (R-BH$_4$) and BH$_2$ were measured using a modification of the reverse-phase (RP) high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) detection method originally described by Tani and Ohno. The supernatant was filtered in duplicate into HPLC vials using 0.45 µm of hydrophilic polytetrafluoroethylene filters (Millipore, SLCR-012-NL). The samples were separated by RP-HPLC using a 4.6x250-mm SuC18-AR-11 column (K52915: Phenomenex). The samples were eluted using a linear gradient over 46.5 minutes with a mobile phase containing 0.1 mol/L of sodium phosphate buffer (pH 3.0) with 3 mmol/L of sodium octylsulfate (Acros Organics), 0.1 mmol/L of disodium EDTA, 0.1 mmol/L of ascorbic acid, and 5% (vol/vol) methanol as a gradient elution at a rate of 0.5 mL/min. The effluent from the column underwent postcolumn derivatization to oxidize BH$_2$, R-BH$_4$, and S-BH$_4$ into pterins, which are highly fluorescent. This was done by mixing the effluent from the HPLC column with 5 mmol/L of sodium nitrite solution (pH 3.0 adjusted with H$_2$SO$_4$) at a rate of 0.5 mL/min and heating the mixture to 80°C in a postcolumn reactor (model 310; Supelco). It is important to emphasize that H$_2$SO$_4$ must be used to adjust pH, because other acids interfere with the assay. The reaction was then cooled before fluorescence detection (model 474; Waters Instruments) using an excitation of 350 nm and an emission wavelength of 440 nm. The amount of BH$_2$ and R-BH$_4$ in the sample was determined by comparing the area of these peaks with that of the internal standard (S-BH$_4$, 50 ng) and then normalizing the values per milligram of tissue.

#### NOS, Superoxide Dismutase, Catalase, and Glutathione Peroxidase Activities

A total of 250 µg of OM homogenate was incubated with appropriate cofactors, separated by isocratic RP-HPLC, and NOS activity determined from the ratio of the total L-[^1^H]arginine converted to L-[^1^H]citrulline and the amount of total arginine in the reaction as we have described previously. A total of 0.4 mmol/L of L-proline was added to the cofactor mix to inhibit arginase activity. Superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase, and glutathione peroxidase activities were determined by assay kits obtained from Cayman as we have described previously.

#### Statistical Methods

Data are presented as mean±1 SEM. A *P*<0.05 was considered significant. Between-group comparisons were performed using a paired *t* test or 2-way ANOVA, as appropriate, followed by a Tukey’s multiple range test to compare individual time points.

### Results

#### Renal Medullary O$_2^-$, Nitrate/Nitrite, and NOS Activity

SS rats fed a 4% NaCl diet for 6 weeks were significantly hypertensive, with a MAP of 184±7 mm Hg (n=8) compared with 138±3 mm Hg in SS-13BNS rats (n=8) (Figure 1). In addition, O$_2^-$ production within the renal medulla of SS rats was nearly doubled, as determined by oxy-ethidium fluorescence in microdialysate of renal interstitial fluid. Renal...
that NADPH oxidase is an important source of $O_2^-$ production in either strain when fed a 0.4% salt diet, whereas those from SS-13BN rats showed significantly elevated luminescence (13.1±2.2 versus 7.3±2.1 relative light units/min per milligram of dry tissue). These data indicate that NOS uncoupling contributes to elevated $O_2^-$ production in the renal medulla of hypertensive SS rats. In contrast, NOS remained coupled in SS-13BN rats fed a high-salt diet and is protective against elevated oxidative stress in the OM by producing NO that scavenges $O_2^-$. S-BH$_4$ as an Internal Standard in Rat Tissues Considerable refinement of the method of Tani and Ohno$^{23}$ was required to determine the role of BH$_4$ in NOS uncoupling. RP-HPLC followed by postcolumn derivatization and fluorescent detection enabled the measurement of BH$_4$, biopterin, and pterins in small quantities of renal tissue. A standard mixture containing 8 ng of R-BH$_4$, S-BH$_4$, BH$_2$, biopterin, pterin, and n-neopterin was cleanly separated using our HPLC elution gradient giving distinct, quantifiable peaks for each of these compounds (Figure 3A). Rat renal OM samples (Figure 3B) showed quantifiable R-BH$_4$, BH$_2$, biopterin, pterin, and n-neopterin. Although a large number of R-BH$_4$ metabolites and analogs were evaluated as potential internal standards, S-BH$_4$ was the only substance that was found to migrate in a region of the chromatogram that was devoid of naturally fluorescing products and that was not endogenously found in rat kidney tissue. This is illustrated in Figure 3C, which clearly shows the location of the S-BH$_4$ peak in a spiked sample of renal OM.

Because S-BH$_4$ was extracted and detected with the same efficiency as the endogenously occurring BH$_4$ and R-BH$_4$ ($r^2=0.99$), S-BH$_4$ was routinely used as the internal standard for the assay. The ratio of BH$_4$ and R-BH$_4$ relative to that of the internal standard S-BH$_4$ was determined (n=7) from aliquots obtained from a homogenate of renal medullary tissue. The coefficient of variation averaged 0.874 for BH$_2$ and 0.932 for R-BH$_4$, demonstrating the excellent reproducibility of the assay.

Renal OM Biopterin Levels in SS and SS-13BN Rats Renal OM samples were first prepared from SS and SS-13BN rats fed a 0.4% NaCl diet for the measurement of tissue R-BH$_4$ and BH$_2$ (Figure 4). R-BH$_4$ levels were not significantly different between the strains on 0.4% salt (n=11), whereas BH$_2$ levels were significantly elevated in the SS (145±18 versus 44±6 pg/mg of tissue), leading to a reduced ratio of BH$_4$/BH$_2$ (1.7±0.2 versus 5.7±0.6). In samples collected from rats fed a 4% salt diet for 6 weeks, the most

**Activities of NOS and ROS Scavenging Enzymes in the Renal OM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rat Strain</th>
<th>NOS Activity (pmol Citrulline/min/µg of Protein)</th>
<th>SOD Activity (mU/mL/µg of Protein)</th>
<th>Catalase Activity (nmol Formaldehyde/mL/min/µg of Protein)</th>
<th>Glutathione Peroxidase Activity (nmol NADPH/mL/min/µg of Protein)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dahl S</td>
<td>4.0±0.6</td>
<td>56.5±3.5</td>
<td>0.65±0.11</td>
<td>4.16±0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-13BN</td>
<td>6.6±0.6*</td>
<td>78.5±4.3*</td>
<td>1.18±0.20*</td>
<td>3.54±0.21*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P <0.05 vs Dahl S rats.
significant changes occurred in SS rats, with BH₄ levels dropping 27% to 150±15 pg/mg of tissue, whereas BH₂ levels remained constant. BH₄ (239±29 pg/mg of tissue) and BH₂ (55±8 pg/mg of tissue) levels in SS-13BN rats remained relatively unchanged. The shift of BH₄ to BH₂ in the SS and the reduction of the ratio of BH₁/BH₂ are consistent with NOS uncoupling in this strain fed a 4% diet for 6 weeks.

Total SOD, Catalase, and Glutathione Peroxidase Activity

In addition to increased production of O₂⁻ by NADPH oxidase and uncoupled NOS, reduced scavenging of O₂⁻ by SOD or H₂O₂ by catalase also seem to contribute to elevated ROS levels in the OM of SS rats, as seen in Table 1. SOD and catalase activities were both significantly lower in SS rats (n=6), by 28% and 42%, respectively, compared with SS-13BN rats (n=6). Glutathione peroxidase activity, however, was 15% higher in SS rats (n=6).

Discussion

The present study examined whether NOS contributes to O₂⁻ production in kidneys of hypertensive SS rats and tested the hypothesis that elevated BH₂ levels are importantly involved in this process. The results indicate that O₂⁻ levels were elevated in the OM of SS rats and could be inhibited by L-NAME, whereas L-NAME increased O₂⁻ production in consomic SS-13BN rats. SS rats also showed a reduced ratio of BH₁/BH₂ in the OM that was driven by increased concentrations of BH₂. Both the shift of BH₄ to BH₂ in the SS, together with inhibition of O₂⁻ production, are consistent with NOS uncoupling.

This study provides the first in vivo evidence that it is the ratio of BH₁ to BH₂ that determines NOS uncoupling within the OM of the hypertensive kidney. Previous work demonstrating uncoupling was conducted in the aortic vasculature and focused on the role of decreased BH₄. The highly sensitive and specific RP-HPLC method used in this study for the quantitation of tissue biopterins is an advance over those used previously. The commonly used method of Fukushima and Nixon calculates BH₄ indirectly by subtracting the levels of alkaline-stable biopterins from total biopterin. In contrast, BH₁ and BH₂ were individually measured in the present assay enabling the first direct measurements of these cofactors and enabled us to demonstrate that elevated BH₂ levels may drive uncoupling in vivo. S-BH₄ was validated for use as an internal standard in this assay because rodents do...
not naturally produce S-BH4, as confirmed by many studies in several tissues.23 S-BH4 would clearly not be a suitable standard in humans and other species where this analog naturally occurs.

It was also observed in this study that SS rats fed a 0.4% salt diet were on the verge of NOS uncoupling. Peroxynitrite and O2− have been reported to be powerful oxidants of BH4 in vitro,6 so it would be anticipated that medullary O2− and BH4 levels would be simultaneously elevated in the renal medulla of SS rats. However, this degree of oxidative stress was not sufficient to uncouple NOS in rats receiving the 0.4% diet, because l-NAME had no effect on O2− production in OM tissue segments of either SS or SS-13BN. When placed on a 4% salt diet, however, O2− levels increased in SS rats, which caused further oxidation of BH4 such that the ratio of BH3 to BH2 approached 1. Studies using purified NOS by Vasquez-Vivar et al20 indicate that at this ratio of BH2:BH3, there is a critical shift away from the production of NO by NOS to the production of O2−. This seems to be the case in vivo as well, because the present study showed that l-NAME inhibited O2− production in OM tissue segments, and the BH3:BH2 ratio nearly reached 1, indicating that NOS was uncoupled in hypertensive SS rats on a high-salt diet.

Unlike the SS rat, the SS-13BN control strain was able to compensate to the high-salt diet by increasing NOS activity, consistent with the response in other salt-insensitive strains.26 The importance of this increased activity was shown when l-NAME significantly raised O2− production in OM tissue segments of SS-13BN rats fed a high-salt diet, indicating that NO was importantly involved in O2− scavenging. Although interstitial nitrate/nitrite levels in the SS-13BN were not measurably increased, the indirect nature of this measurement may not accurately reflect renal medullary NO levels.

The production of O2− by NOS seems to depend on the kindling radicals produced by NADPH oxidase, because, in the present study, DPI completely prevented the increase in OM O2− in SS rats fed a 0.4% or 4% salt diet while having no effect in SS-13BN rats, and apocynin did the same when infused chronically into the renal interstitium of these rat strains.14 If the salt-induced increase in NADPH oxidase radicals is not prevented, however, then NOS becomes uncoupled, and other enzymes become dysregulated, including SOD, catalase, and GPX. Similar results have also been seen in aortas of DOCA salt–induced hypertensive mice, suggesting that this may be a common mechanism in different forms of hypertension.8

The observed deficiency in catalase activity in hypertensive SS rats is novel and likely contributes to the elevated renal medullary H2O2 levels that we have reported previously.15 This is particularly relevant to the present study because H2O2 has been shown to participate in NOS uncoupling by downregulating dihydrofolate reductase, the enzyme that normally catalyzes the regeneration of BH4 from its oxidized form, BH2.27 Elevated H2O2 levels may also initiate the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition,15,28 which leads to the tubulointerstitial injury that is so prominent in the kidneys of hypertensive SS rats.17

We conclude that there are several dysregulated pathways in hypertensive SS rats that could be contributing to elevated oxidative stress and salt-induced hypertension, including elevated NADPH oxidase activity, uncoupled NOS, diminished SOD, catalase and NOS activities, and that NOS uncoupling occurred because of a shift in the ratio of BH3:BH2 toward greater oxidation.

Perspectives

NADPH oxidase increasingly seems to be the initiating source of oxidative stress in various forms of hypertension. It is not yet clear, however, whether there is a common cause for the activation of this enzyme in these disparate models. Extensive work has been conducted elucidating the upstream and downstream signaling pathways linking angiotensin II and NADPH oxidase. Unfortunately, little is known about the links between renal Na+ handling and NADPH oxidase. There are, however, some interesting clues. Inhibition of the Na+/H+ exchanger abolished the increase in O2− levels induced by elevation of metabolic activity in dissected renal medullary thick ascending limbs that were overloaded with NaCl, d-glucose, or triiodo-thyronine.29 Studies in which the tubules were perfused rather than superfused showed similar results, in that increased Na+ delivery elevated O2− production, and this rise was inhabitable by ouabain.30 Finally, the outflow of H+ mediated by Na+/H+ exchanger was shown to increase production of O2− via NADPH oxidase in medullary thick ascending limbs.31 It will be important in future work to follow up on these observations to elucidate the mechanisms by which NADPH oxidase is activated in salt-sensitive hypertension.

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Disclosures

None.

References


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