Kidney

A Novel Amiloride-Sensitive H⁺ Transport Pathway Mediates Enhanced Superoxide Production in Thick Ascending Limb of Salt-Sensitive Rats, Not Na⁺/H⁺ Exchange

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Abstract—It has been reported previously that H⁺ efflux via the Na⁺/H⁺ exchange stimulates NAD(P)H oxidase–dependent superoxide (O₂⁻) production in medullary thick ascending limb. We have demonstrated recently that N-methyl-amiloride–sensitive O₂⁻ production is enhanced in the thick ascending limb of Dahl salt-sensitive (SS) rats, suggesting that H⁺ efflux through Na⁺/H⁺ exchangers may promote renal oxidative stress and the development of hypertension in these animals. In the current study we demonstrate, using selective and potent inhibitors, that inhibition of Na⁺/H⁺ exchange does not mediate the ability of N-methyl-amiloride to inhibit thick ascending limb O₂⁻ production. To determine the mechanism of action of N-methyl-amiloride, we examined H⁺ efflux and O₂⁻ production in SS and SS.13BN thick ascending limbs of prehypertensive, 0.4% NaCl–fed rats. Tissue strips containing the medullary thick ascending limb were isolated from male SS and salt-resistant consomic SS.13BN rats, loaded with either dihydroethedium or 2',7'-bis-(2-carboxyethyl)-5-(and-6)-carboxyfluorescein, acetoxymethyl ester, and imaged in a heated tissue bath. In Na⁺-replete media, activation of Na⁺/H⁺ exchange using an NH4Cl prepulse did not stimulate thick ascending limb O₂⁻ production. In Na⁺-free media containing BaCl₂ in which Na⁺/H⁺ activity was inhibited, an NH4Cl prepulse stimulated O₂⁻ production in medullary thick ascending limb renal tubular segments. This response was enhanced in medullary thick ascending limb of SS rats (slope Δethidium/Δdihydroethedium=0.029±0.004) compared with SS.13BN rats (slope=0.010±0.004; P<0.04) and could be inhibited by N-methyl-amiloride (slope=0.005±0.002 and 0.006±0.002 for SS and SS.13BN, respectively). We concluded that only H⁺ efflux through a specific, as-yet-identified, amiloride-sensitive H⁺ channel promotes O₂⁻ production in the medullary thick ascending limb and that this channel is upregulated in SS rats. (Hypertension. 2009;54:248-254.)

Key Words: amiloride ■ blood pressure ■ free radicals ■ H⁺ transport ■ kidney ■ NAD(P)H oxidase ■ pH

Superoxide (O₂⁻) production is enhanced in the outer medulla of Dahl salt-sensitive (SS) rats and has been demonstrated to contribute to the development of hypertension in these animals.¹² In a recent study we demonstrated that O₂⁻ production in response to cellular shrinkage was enhanced in medullary thick ascending limb renal tubular segments (mTALs) of SS rats and that N-methyl-amiloride reduced O₂⁻ production in SS mTALs to levels observed in salt-resistant control SS.13BN rats.³ These findings were consistent with previous findings indicating that amiloride sensitive O₂⁻ production in mTALs could be driven by H⁺ efflux.⁴ Together, these data led us to hypothesize that much of the O₂⁻ production in mTALs is linked to the activity of Na⁺/H⁺ exchange (NHE). To test this hypothesis further, in the current study we used unique derivatives of amiloride capable of selective inhibition of NHE-1 and NHE-3, the predominant isoforms of NHE found in mTALs.⁵ Surprisingly, incrementing bath NaCl from 154 to 254 to 500 mmol/L, as we had done in our previous study,⁶ in the presence of potent and specific inhibitors of NHE-1 and NHE-3 did not reduce O₂⁻ production in mTALs of SS rats to control levels, indicating that the NHE activity was not mediating extracellular NaCl-induced O₂⁻ production.

Given these data along with the evidence that H⁺ efflux stimulates mTAL NAD(P)H oxidase,⁴ we hypothesized that N-methyl-amiloride was inhibiting O₂⁻ production in SS mTALs by blocking a H⁺ transport pathway other than NHE. To test this hypothesis, in the current study we acidified freshly isolated mTALs from SS and SS.13BN rats using the NH₄Cl prepulse technique. O₂⁻ responses and the rate of pH recovery in mTAL were determined as follows: (1) in NaHCO₃-free, Na⁺-replete media in which the majority of H⁺ efflux occurs via NHE; (2) in Na⁺-free media in which NHE was inhibited and H⁺ efflux must occur predominantly
through secondary H⁺ transport pathways other than NHE; and (3) in Na⁺-free media in the presence of Ba²⁺ in which many of these secondary H⁺ efflux pathways that are not sensitive to amiloride were inhibited. We hypothesized first that only specific activation of a subgroup of H⁺ transport pathways other than NHE would result in O₂⁻ production in response to H⁺ efflux in mTAL and that this pathway would be sensitive to inhibition by N-methyl-amiloride. Second, we hypothesized that this novel pathway of amiloride-sensitive O₂⁻ production was linked to the activity of NAD(P)H oxidase and would be enhanced in the mTAL of SS rats compared with salt-resistant SS.13BN rats, thus potentially accounting for the oxidative stress and salt sensitivity observed in SS rats.

Methods

Experimental Animals

Studies used 7- to 10-week-old male SS and SS.13BN rats (The Medical College of Wisconsin inbred strains⁶⁻⁸) weighing 250 to 350 g maintained ad libitum on water and a standard pellet diet containing 0.4% NaCl since weaning in the animal resource center of the Medical College of Wisconsin. All of the protocols were approved by the institutional animal care committee.

Solutions

Hanks’ balanced salt solution was purchased from Invitrogen. Na⁺-free solution was prepared by adding ChCl (154 mmol/L) to distilled deionized H₂O. HEPES (20 mmol/L; Sigma Co) was added to all of the solutions and the pH adjusted to 7.40. Apocynin, N-methyl-amiloride, ChCl, nigericin, KR32568, NaCl, and BaCl₂ were purchased from Sigma Co. S3226 and cariporide were generously provided by Sanofi-Sigma Co. S3226 and cariporide were generously provided by Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH. Dihydroethedium (DHE) and ethedium (Eth; 480/40X-605/55E) signals. A Lambda-10-3 and rapid filter wheel changer (Sutter Instruments) was used to collect emission signals from DHE and Eth at 3-second intervals. Background Eth and DHE fluorescent signals were subtracted from the average intensity at all of the regions of interest containing mTAL epithelial cells. DHE and Eth signals were then normalized so that the ratio Eth:DHE at time 0 was equal to 1. The change in the ratio of Eth:DHE fluorescent signal across the duration of the experiment was then used as an index of O₂⁻ production.

NaCl Stimulation of mTAL O₂⁻ Production

O₂⁻ production was stimulated in mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats by increasing bath NaCl concentration through 154 to 254 and 500 mmol/L, for 200 seconds at each increment, over a 600-second period, as reported previously.⁰⁰ O₂⁻ responses to incrementing the bath NaCl concentration were determined in response to incrementing the bath NaCl in the presence of KR32568 ((S-(2-methyl-5-fluorophenyl)furan-2-ylcarbonyl)guanidine [100 μmol/L], a selective inhibitor of NHE-1 (IC₅₀ 0.23 μmol/L)⁴ and dual inhibition by cariporide (100 μmol/L) and S3226 (100 μmol/L), which are selective inhibitors of NHE-1 (IC₅₀ 0.033 μmol/L)¹¹ and NHE-3 (IC₅₀ 0.23 μmol/L),¹² respectively.

NH₄Cl Prepulse

To identify the source of amiloride-sensitive O₂⁻ production in mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats, we stimulated H⁺ efflux in mTAL epithelial cells under a number of conditions using the NH₄Cl prepulse method. In brief, this method involved adding 20 mmol/L of NH₄Cl solution to a bath containing tissue strips. Because mTALs are highly permeable to NH₄, but not NH₃⁶, and this solution contains NH₄⁺ and NH₃ in equilibrium, NH₄⁺ preferentially enters the mTAL epithelial cells, resulting in rapid intracellular alkalization (Figure 2). mTALs were left to bathe in this solution for 5 to 10 minutes, at which time pH was returned toward baseline levels. Once pH reached a stable plateau, the NH₄Cl solution was quickly replaced with a vehicle solution that results in rapid acidification of the cell. The rate of recovery of pH toward baseline levels and the production of O₂⁻ after acidification were then recorded.

Eight protocols were performed in total, four in which pH responses to an NH₄Cl prepulse were recorded in mTALs loaded with BCECF and four identical protocols in which O₂⁻ responses were recorded in mTALs loaded with DHE. Responses in mTALs from SS and SS.13BN rats were compared within each protocol. In one group, an NH₄Cl prepulse was performed in bicarbonate-free saline (154 mmol/L) to stimulate NHE in mTALs. In a second group, an NH₄Cl prepulse was performed in the same medium with the exception that NaCl was replaced with ChCl to produce Na⁺-free media to inhibit NHE activity. In a third group, an NH₄Cl prepulse was performed in Na⁺-free media in the presence of BaCl₂ (10 mmol/L). BaCl₂ was added because this ion has been demonstrated previously to inhibit amiloride-insensitive H⁺ flux in mTALs.¹³ The final group contained the same medium as the third group with the addition of 100 μmol/L of N-methyl-amiloride. In some mTALs, apocynin (100 μmol/L) was added to the bath 30 minutes before stimulation by NH₄Cl prepulse in Na⁺-free BaCl₂ (10 mmol/L) media to determine the contribution of NAD(P)H oxidase.

Angiotensin II Stimulation of O₂⁻ Production

O₂⁻ production was stimulated in mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats by the addition of angiotensin II (1 μmol/L) to the bath, as reported previously.¹⁴ O₂⁻ responses were determined as the change in the ratio of Eth:ΔDHE 200 seconds after the administration of angiotensin II. To determine whether O₂⁻ responses to angiotensin II may be mediated by amiloride-sensitive pathways, O₂⁻ responses to angiotensin II were also determined in both SS and SS.13BN rats in the presence of N-methyl-amiloride (100 μmol/L).

Determinration of mTAL O₂⁻ Production and pH

Rats were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (60 mg/kg IP) and isolation of mTAL tissue strips performed as described previously.⁶ Thin tissue strips containing mTALs were placed on a glass coverslip coated with the tissue adhesive Cell-Tak (BD Biosciences) for fluorescence imaging. Tissue strips containing mTALs were loaded with either DHE (50 mmol/L) or BCECF (6 mmol/L) and placed on a heated imaging chamber maintained at 37°C (Warner Instruments) that allowed high-speed excitation wavelength switching. Five to 10 mTAL epithelial cells were selected within each tissue strip to quantify changes in fluorescent intensity of dyes using Metallfluor imaging software (Universal Imaging). BCECF was excited at 440/10 and 490/10 nm. A 510/40-nm band pass emission filter was used to collect a BCECF fluorescent signal at 3-second intervals. Intracellular pH (pHi) was calibrated in situ at the end of each experiment using a 2-point calibration curve by exchanging the bath solution with saline solution containing nigericin (10 μmol/L) and KCl (140 mmol/L) of known pH.⁹

Because of the overlap in excitation and emission wavelengths of BCECF and DHE, O₂⁻ responses were determined in separate mTALs. A 445/40-nm and a 605/55-nm band pass emission filter were used to collect DHE (380/40X-445/40E) and ethedium (Eth;
Figure 1. Effect of specific inhibition of NHE isoforms on NaCl-induced O$_2^-$ production in mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats in response to incrementing extracellular NaCl concentration. y axis, rat strain; y axis, final ratio of ΔEth:ΔDHE (arbitrary units) in mTALs at the conclusion of the 600-second protocol in which bath NaCl was incremented from 154 to 254 (t=200 seconds) to 500 mmol/L (t=400 seconds). Ratio of Eth:DHE at t=0 was normalized to 1 to avoid differences in dye loading; KR32268, NHE-1 inhibitor (100 μmol/L; IC$_{50}$: 0.23 μmol/L); cariporide, NHE-1 inhibitor (100 μmol/L; IC$_{50}$: 0.033 μmol/L); S3226, NHE-3 inhibitor (100 μmol/L; IC$_{50}$: 0.23 μmol/L); lines underlying inhibitor name indicate experiments in which these inhibitors were present in the bath solution, as well as the rates of pHi recovery over the first 20 seconds after cellular acidification by NH$_4$Cl prepulse, are given in the Table. Figure 2 demonstrates pHi and O$_2^-$ responses during the NH$_4$Cl prepulse in Na$^+$-free media with BaCl$_2$. Note that O$_2^-$ production was only stimulated during H$^+$ efflux after removal of NH$_4$Cl and not during H$^+$ influx.

As observed in Figure 3, in Na$^+$-replete media (154 mmol/L of NaCl; pH 7.40), pHi recovered rapidly in both mTALs from SS and SS.13BN rats after removal of NH$_4$Cl from the bath and cellular acidification. In the absence of bicarbonate, which inhibits Na$^+/HCO_3^-$ exchange, the initial rate of pHi recovery in Na$^+$-replete media can be used as an index of NHE activity. The initial rate of recovery of pHi in Na$^+$-replete media was not different between mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats (Figure 3B). Despite activation of NHE and rapid recovery of pHi, no significant O$_2^-$ produc-

| Table. pH$_i$ in SS and SS.13BN mTALs During NH$_4$Cl Prepulse |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Group       | Baseline pH$_i$ | pH$_i$ Recovery (Maximum Rate) |
| 154 mmol/L of Na$^+$ | SS | SS.13BN | P | SS | SS.13BN | P |
| n           | 7.32±0.04 | 7.23±0.03 | NS | 0.011±0.003 | 0.006±0.002 | NS |
| 0 Na$^+$    | 7.23±0.07 | 7.25±0.08 | NS | 0.005±0.001 | 0.005±0.002 | NS |
| n           | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0.005±0.001 | 0.001±0.001 | 0.046* |
| 0 Na$^+$ + BaCl$_2$ (10 mmol/L) | 7.04±0.05 | 7.03±0.04 | NS | 0.005±0.001 | 0.001±0.001 | 0.046* |
| n           | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 0.002±0.001 | 0.001±0.001 | NS |
| 0 Na$^+$ + BaCl$_2$ (10 mmol/L) + NMA (100 μmol/L) | 7.08±0.06 | 7.03±0.04 | NS | 0.002±0.001 | 0.001±0.001 | NS |

Data show the baseline pHi and maximal rate of recovery from cellular acidification in SS and SS.13BN mTALs. Left, bath medium; baseline pHi, average pHi over 60 seconds before removal of NH$_4$Cl from bath; pH$_i$ recovery (maximum rate), slope of recovery of pHi over 20 seconds from maximal acidification (pH/second); P, result of unpaired t test comparing data obtained from SS and SS.13BN mTALs. NS indicates not significant.

*P value is significant.
superoxide production was observed in response to an NH₄Cl prepulse in Na⁺-replete media in mTALs from either SS or SS.13BN rats (Figure 3A).

In Na⁺-free media in which NaCl was replaced with ChCl to inhibit NHE, pHᵢ recovery from an NH₄Cl prepulse was less than that observed in Na⁺-replete media (Table). The rate of pHᵢ recovery, however, did not differ between mTALs from SS and SS.13BN rats (Figure 3D). In Na⁺-free media, O₂⁻ responses were observed in SS and SS.13BN rats corresponding with the time in which H⁺ efflux was occurring. These O₂⁻ responses did not differ, however, between mTALs from SS and SS.13BN rats (Figure 3C).

In Na⁺-free media in which BaCl₂ had been added as a nonspecific inhibitor of ion transporters,¹⁵ pHᵢ recovery after cellular acidification was reduced compared with Na⁺-free media alone (Table). Importantly, the rate of recovery of pHᵢ in mTALs of SS rats was greater than that observed in mTALs of SS.13BN rats under these conditions (Figure 3F; P<0.05). The addition of N-methyl-amiloride reduced the rate of pHᵢ recovery in mTALs of SS rats to similar levels to those observed in mTALs of SS.13BN rats (Figure 3H) and completely abolished O₂⁻ production in response to recovery from cellular acidification (Figure 3G).

**Role of NAD(P)H Oxidase**

The NAD(P)H oxidase inhibitor apocynin reduced O₂⁻ production in SS mTALs in response to an NH₄Cl prepulse in Na⁺-free media containing BaCl₂ (Figure 4). The addition of angiotensin II (1 µmol/L), a well-known stimulator of NAD(P)H oxidase, stimulated the production of O₂⁻ in mTALs from both SS and SS.13BN rats. Importantly, in...
**Discussion**

The major findings of this study are that N-methyl-amiloride inhibits O$_2^-$ production in mTALs by inhibiting H$^+$ efflux, specifically through a novel, Na$^+$-insensitive H$^+$ transport pathway, not its classical target NHE, and that this amiloride-sensitive H$^+$ transport pathway is enhanced in SS rats. Our finding that a novel H$^+$ transport pathway mediates O$_2^-$ production in renal tubular cells is of particular relevance given the importance of O$_2^-$ and oxidant stress in cardiovascular and renal disease and represents a significant step forward in our understanding of free radical biology in the kidney. The observed upregulation of this oxidant producing pathway in one of the most commonly used models of kidney. The observed upregulation of this oxidant producing pathway in one of the most commonly used models of kidney disease and hypertension found in SS animals. In addition, our data suggest that amiloride analogues, eg, N-methyl-amiloride, may be useful inhibitors of this pathway and, therefore, of clinical relevance in diseases where oxidant stress is implicated, eg, salt-sensitive hypertension.

**Sodium Stimulation of O$_2^-$ in the Presence of Specific NHE Inhibitors**

In a previous study, we demonstrated that O$_2^-$ production in mTALs in response to cell shrinkage after incrementing bath NaCl was greater in mTALs of SS rats than that in mTALs of SS.13BN rats. This finding was important, because we have demonstrated previously that enhanced outer medullary oxidative stress contributes to the development of salt-sensitive hypertension in SS rats. Importantly, in our previous study, we found that, in the presence of the potent NHE-1 inhibitor KR32568, the rate of O$_2^-$ production remained elevated in SS rats compared with SS.13BN rats in response to incrementing bath NaCl from 154 to 254 to 500 mmol/L, as we had done in our previous study. Even the simultaneous administration of both cariporide and S3226 to inhibit both NHE-1 and NHE-3 activity failed to reduce O$_2^-$ production in mTALs of SS rats, which remained elevated above that in SS.13BN rats. Cariporide can inhibit both NHE-2 (IC$_{50}$: 1.6 µmol/L) and NHE-1, so dual pharmacological inhibition using cariporide and S3226 would have inhibited NHE-1, NHE-2, and NHE-3. Because these are the primary isoforms of NHE identified in mTALs, our data strongly indicated that NHE was not involved in the O$_2^-$ responses that we observed. In light of these data, as well as evidence that H$^+$ efflux stimulates mTAL NAD(P)H oxidase, we hypothesized that N-methyl-amiloride was inhibiting O$_2^-$ production in SS mTALs by blocking an H$^+$ transport pathway other than NHE.

**NH$_4$Cl Prepulse Studies**

To determine whether N-methyl-amiloride may be inhibiting O$_2^-$ production in SS mTALs by inactivating transport pathways other than NHE, we used the NH$_4$Cl prepulse method to activate H$^+$ efflux in SS and SS.13BN rats under a variety of bath conditions. Although there are numerous transporters present in mTALs capable of extruding H$^+$, NHE is the most effective at rapidly removing H$^+$ and dominates...
the pH recovery response after acidification. The rationale for inhibiting NHE in the current study was based on the idea that, because NHE dominates H⁺ extrusion, activation of less sensitive H⁺ transporters in response to an acid load would be limited and obscured by the ability of NHE to rapidly remove the stimuli. By inhibiting NHE using Na⁺-free media, the task of removing the H⁺ from the cell is then left to secondary, Na⁺-independent transport pathways. In this case, although the rate of overall H⁺ efflux would be slowed, more H⁺ would have to be extruded through these secondary pathways, because NHE is inactive. Given that O₂⁻⁻ production in response to an NH₄Cl prepulse was enhanced by inhibition of NHE, our data demonstrate that H⁺ efflux, through a secondary, Na⁺-independent H⁺ pathway, was responsible for H⁺ efflux–induced production of O₂⁻⁻.

Only when NHE activity was blocked by reducing media [Na⁺] to 0 did cellular acidification stimulate significant O₂⁻⁻ production. Neither the rate of O₂⁻⁻ production nor the rate of recovery of pHᵢ, however, was different between mTALs of SS or SS.13BN rats in Na⁺-free media unless BaCl₂ (10 mmol/L) was added to the bath. BaCl₂ was used in this study to further inhibit H⁺ transport not associated with amiloride-sensitive O₂⁻⁻ production thereby isolating and stimulating O₂⁻⁻ producing H⁺ currents further. We speculated that Ba⁺⁺ would inhibit unrelated but not amiloride-sensitive pathways of H⁺ efflux, because Ba⁺⁺ has been demonstrated previously to inhibit amiloride-insensitive H⁺ influx in mTALs but not amiloride-sensitive H⁺ influx in Na⁺-free media.¹³

In Na⁺-free media in the presence of BaCl₂, pHᵢ recovery was significantly greater in mTALs of SS rats compared with SS.13BN rats. Under these conditions, in response to cellular acidification using an NH₄Cl prepulse, O₂⁻⁻ production was also significantly greater in mTALs of SS rats compared with mTALs of SS.13BN rats. Importantly, the addition of N-methyl-amiloride significantly reduced the rate of pHᵢ recovery in mTALs of SS rats to levels observed in SS.13BN rats. In addition, N-methyl-amiloride completely abolished O₂⁻⁻ production in the Na⁺-free BaCl₂ media in response to an NH₄Cl prepulse. These data indicate that an amiloride-sensitive H⁺ transport pathway, other than NHE, is present in mTALs and that, when activated, this transport pathway mediates the production of O₂⁻⁻. In addition, our data indicate that this pathway is enhanced in mTALs of SS rats compared with mTALs of salt-resistant SS.13BN rats.

We were unable to detect N-methyl-amiloride–sensitive H⁺ transport in SS.13BN rats in the current study, suggesting that the pathway(s) identified in SS mTALs may not be active in SS.13BN mTALs. Opposing this conclusion, in Na⁺-free media containing Ba⁺⁺, an NH₄Cl prepulse stimulated significant O₂⁻⁻ production in mTALs of SS.13BN rats, and this could be abolished by the addition of N-methyl-amiloride (Figure 3E and 3G). Given these data, we conclude that it is likely that the pathway(s) detected in SS mTALs are also present in mTALs of SS.13BN rats. It would appear, however, that these pathways are less active in mTALs of SS.13BN rats and that the level of Na⁺-independent, amiloride-sensitive H⁺ transport in this strain is below detectable limits using the BCECF dye method.

Because Ba⁺⁺ is thought to inhibit both Renal Outer Medullary Potassium channel and Na⁺/K⁺ATPase-mediated transport,¹⁵,¹⁶ the addition of Ba⁺⁺ would likely have dissipated mTAL membrane potential. Importantly, Liu et al.¹⁷ have demonstrated that depolarization of macula densa stimulates O₂⁻⁻ production, raising the possibility that Ba⁺⁺ may have stimulated O₂⁻⁻ production in our study by dissipating membrane potential. However, it should be noted that the O₂⁻⁻ responses observed in our study occurred only during H⁺ efflux and were inhibitable by amiloride, suggesting that H⁺ efflux through amiloride-sensitive channels rather than depolarization mediated the response.

Although O₂⁻⁻ production was observed in Na⁺-free media in the absence of BaCl₂ in response to cellular acidification, it remains unclear whether it was because of activation of Ba⁺⁺-insensitive transporters at a reduced rate or a distinct pathway of H⁺ transport also capable of stimulating O₂⁻⁻. Importantly, only when Ba⁺⁺ was present were we able to identify differential pHᵢ and O₂⁻⁻ between SS and SS.13BN mTALs, indicating that a select BaCl₂-insensitive subgroup of H⁺ transporters is likely responsible for differences in amiloride-sensitive O₂⁻⁻ production in mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats.

**Physiological Relevance of Amiloride-Sensitive O₂⁻⁻ Production in mTALs and Its Relation to Salt-Sensitive Hypertension**

Like NHE-1, which is known to be stimulated by both intracellular acidification and cell shrinkage (independent of pHᵢ),³,¹⁸ it appears that the amiloride-sensitive H⁺ transport pathway that we have begun to characterize in this study can be activated by multiple stimuli. We have demonstrated that cellular shrinkage after increased extracellular NaCl concentration, angiotensin II, and cellular acidification in Na⁺-free media can all stimulate N-methyl-amiloride–sensitive O₂⁻⁻ production in mTALs. It is unlikely that cellular acidification would normally act as a primary stimuli to activate mTAL O₂⁻⁻ production in vivo given that Na⁺ is present and NHE is active. However, other stimuli, eg, cell shrinkage or angiotensin II, would be expected to stimulate amiloride-sensitive O₂⁻⁻ production in vivo in a variety of physiological and pathophysiological conditions.

Although the factors that activate this pathway in vivo remain unclear, importantly, Li et al.⁴ have demonstrated in the in vivo kidney that >50% of outer-medullary oxidative stress is amiloride sensitive, suggesting that pathways such as that identified in the current study are active. Given these data, we speculate that differences in amiloride-sensitive H⁺ transport and O₂⁻⁻ production observed between mTALs of SS and SS.13BN rats in the current study may account for differences in outer-medullary O₂⁻⁻ levels observed between these rat strains in vivo.²,¹⁹

Our data indicating that, in the presence of Na⁺, cellular acidification did not stimulate mTAL O₂⁻⁻ production significantly is in contrast to the results of Li et al.⁴ who reported that Na⁺ was required for O₂⁻⁻ production after an NH₄Cl prepulse. The major difference between the present study and that of Li et al.⁴ is that we performed fluorescent measurements of O₂⁻⁻ (DHE) and pHᵢ (BCECF) separately in different conditions. This approach allowed us to detect differences in mTAL O₂⁻⁻ production that may not be apparent when using a single fluorescent dye.
What Is the Amiloride-Sensitive H\textsuperscript{+} Transporter That Mediates O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} Production in mTALs?

Numerous transporters are capable of extruding H\textsuperscript{+} from mTAL epithelial cells. Although in the current study we have ruled out a role of NHE in mediating mTAL O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} production, the identity of the amiloride-sensitive H\textsuperscript{+} transporter mediating enhanced O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} production in SS mTALs remains undetermined. Our data do, however, indicate that the amiloride-sensitive H\textsuperscript{+} current is associated with NAD(P)H oxidase. Many of the subunits of NAD(P)H oxidase are upregulated in the renal medulla of prehypertensive SS rats.\textsuperscript{2} In the current study, we demonstrate that apocynin, an inhibitor of NAD(P)H oxidase, abolished O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} responses in response to activation of this amiloride-sensitive H\textsuperscript{+} current by NH\textsubscript{4}Cl. Furthermore, angiotensin II, which is a well-known activator of NAD(P)H oxidase, stimulated O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} production in SS mTALs, and this could be inhibited by amiloride.

The membrane-bound subunit of NAD(P)H oxidase, NOX2, has been shown to be associated with voltage-gated H\textsuperscript{+} channels in immune cells, the role of which appears to be to extrude H\textsuperscript{+} and act as a charge compensator for the electrogenic generation of O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} by the oxidase.\textsuperscript{20} Interestingly, these voltage-gated H\textsuperscript{+} channels share a number of traits with that of the amiloride-sensitive H\textsuperscript{+} transport pathway identified in mTALs in the current study. Both can be activated by intracellular acidification, both are unidirectional (only extruding H\textsuperscript{+}), and both are relatively insensitive to BaCl\textsubscript{2}.\textsuperscript{21} Additional studies will be required to determine the specific molecular target of amiloride in mTALs that mediates the inhibition of O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} production.

Perspectives

Many of the traits of salt-sensitive hypertension, eg, early stage renal failure, which are so pervasive in blacks, are recapitulated in the SS rat.\textsuperscript{5,6,7,15} O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} has been demonstrated to enhance Na\textsuperscript{+} reabsorption by NKCC and Na\textsuperscript{+}/H\textsuperscript{+} exchangers in mTALs,\textsuperscript{19,20} and excess Na\textsuperscript{+} reabsorption by the mTAL has been implicated in the development of salt-sensitive hypertension in a number of human populations, including blacks.\textsuperscript{26} In the current study we characterized H\textsuperscript{+} transport in the mTALs of salt-sensitive and salt-resistant rat strains and identified a novel target for amiloride that, when activated, stimulates the excess production of O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-}. We concluded that H\textsuperscript{+} efflux from mTAL cells that results in O\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{-} production occurs only through a specific, N-methyl-amiloride–sensitive transport pathway, not H\textsuperscript{+} efflux via NHE, and that this novel H\textsuperscript{+} efflux pathway is enhanced in mTALs of salt-sensitive rats. The inhibition of this oxidant producing H\textsuperscript{+} transport pathway by amiloride analogues merits further research as a potential treatment for renal oxidative stress and salt-sensitive hypertension.

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Disclosures

None.

References

A Novel Amiloride-Sensitive H⁺ Transport Pathway Mediates Enhanced Superoxide Production in Thick Ascending Limb of Salt-Sensitive Rats, Not Na⁺/H⁺ Exchange

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TITLE: A NOVEL AMILORIDE SENSITIVE H⁺ TRANSPORT PATHWAY MEDIATES ENHANCED SUPEROXIDE PRODUCTION IN THICK ASCENDING LIMB OF SALT-SENSITIVE RATS, NOT Na⁺/H⁺ EXCHANGE

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RUNNING HEAD: Superoxide production in Dahl SS mTAL.

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**Western blots:**

Rats were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (60mg/Kg/i.p), the left kidney flushed with chilled HBSS and the outer medulla snap frozen in liquid nitrogen. Tissue was homogenized and approximately 30mg of protein extracted from the outer medulla for western blot. For the detection of NHE-1 the membrane was immunoblotted with primary antibody (mouse anti rat NHE1 IgG, BD transduction Laboratories, 611774) in 1: 500 dilution, then secondary antibody (HRP conjugated rabbit anti mouse IgG, Abcam ab6728). For the detection of NHE3, the membrane was blotted with primary antibody (mouse anti rat NHE3 IgG, BD transduction Laboratories, 611776, dilution 1:250) and the secondary antibody (HRP conjugated rabbit anti mouse IgG, Abcam ab6728, dilution 1:20000). For β-actin detection, the primary antibody used was mouse anti β-actin monoclonal antibody (Abcam ab6276, 1:20000 dilution) and the secondary antibody was HRP conjugated rabbit anti mouse IgG, (Abcam ab6728 1:20000 dilution). The densitometry values were normalized to the band of β-actin re-probed in the same sample.

**Control stimuli**

Diethyldithiocarbamic acid (DETC; 1 mmol/L; Sigma) to inhibit superoxide dismutase, and menadione sodium bisulfite (500mol/L; Sigma) to stimulate mitochondrial O$_2^-$ production, were added to serve as positive control stimuli to test for dye loading and cell viability. Strong positive control responses were observed in all coverslips tested indicating that none of the protocols utilized exhausted the DHE dye or adversely affected cell viability.
Figure S1. Western blot analysis of NHE protein expression in renal outer medullary homogenates from SS (n=6) and SS.13BN (n=6) rats. Top (a), representative example of exposed film demonstrating protein expression of NHE-1 and control protein β-actin in outer medullary samples from SS and SS.13BN rats; Bottom (b), representative example of exposed film demonstrating protein expression of NHE-3 and control protein β-actin in outer medullary samples from SS and SS.13BN rats; x-axis, rat strain; y-axis, protein expression (AU - arbitrary units); data is mean±SE; filled bar/arrows, SS; open bar/arrows, SS.13BN.