Vascular Reactivity in the Spontaneously Hypertensive Stroke-Prone Rat
Effect of Antihypertensive Treatment

EDWARD E. SOLTIS AND DAVID F. BOHR

SUMMARY This study investigated vascular responsiveness in stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRSP) and the effect of antihypertensive treatment on this responsiveness. Weanling (4-week-old) male and female SHRSP and Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY) received either the antihypertensive combination treatment of hydralazine plus hydrochlorothiazide in drinking water or tap water alone (controls) for 15 weeks. Whereas the antihypertensive combination prevented the development of hypertension in treated SHRSP (SHRSP-T), blood pressure remained unchanged in treated WKY (WKY-T). Femoral arterial smooth muscle responsiveness to KCl, norepinephrine, and calcium (in the presence of either 40 mM KCl or 1 μM norepinephrine) was not altered in SHRSP when compared with WKY. A significant increase in the sensitivity of femoral arteries to KCl and calcium (in the presence of 40 mM KCl) was seen, however, in SHRSP-T and WKY-T. An increased sensitivity to norepinephrine and calcium (in the presence of 1 μM norepinephrine) was seen only in SHRSP-T. Isoproterenol-induced relaxation was significantly attenuated in both SHRSP and SHRSP-T. Relaxation induced by sodium nitroprusside and calcium (membrane stabilization) was not different between the four groups. These results show that femoral arterial smooth muscle responsiveness to vasoconstrictor stimuli is not altered in SHRSP but that β-adrenergic-mediated relaxation is attenuated. Antihypertensive treatment resulted in an enhanced responsiveness to these vasoconstrictor stimuli but had no effect on the relaxation properties of femoral arterial smooth muscle.

(Hypertension 9: 492-497, 1987)

KEY WORDS • hydralazine • hydrochlorothiazide • femoral artery • calcium sensitivity

Numerous investigators have suggested that the development of hypertension in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) is the result of an increased vascular sensitivity to vasoconstrictor stimuli that leads to an increase in peripheral vascular resistance.1-5 Antihypertensive treatment reverses the elevation of blood pressure in SHR but has no effect on the altered vascular responsiveness.6 These authors suggest that the increase in vascular sensitivity is associated with genetic factors responsible for and not a consequence of the increase in blood pressure. Unlike the SHR, few studies have been reported on vascular changes in the stroke-prone SHR (SHRSP).7 In the present study, we examined contraction and relaxation of isolated strips of femoral arterial smooth muscle to determine whether this muscle of SHRSP differed from that of normotensive Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY). We also determined the role of the increase in blood pressure on these differences. To this end, half of each group of rats was treated with the antihypertensive combination of hydralazine (Hyd) and hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ) starting at the time of weaning (approximately 4 weeks of age) and continuing for 4 months.

Materials and Methods

Four-week-old male and female SHRSP and WKY were obtained from colonies maintained at the University of Michigan Department of Anatomy and housed in a pathogen-free environment. Rats from each strain received either the antihypertensive combination treatment of Hyd plus HCTZ (100 mg/L of each drug in drinking water) or tap water ad libitum. At approximately 8 weeks into the study the concentration of each drug in the drinking water was increased to 200 mg/L. Purina rat chow (Ralston Purina, St. Louis, MO, USA)
was provided ad libitum. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) was recorded every 3 weeks with a standard tail cuff technique using a pneumatic pulse transducer (Narco Bio-Systems, Houston, TX, USA) and polygraph (Model 79D; Grass Instruments, Quincy, MA, USA).

After approximately 15 weeks of treatment the rats were anesthetized with pentobarbital (50 mg/kg) and killed by exsanguination. Both femoral arteries were removed and placed in a physiological salt solution (PSS) at room temperature. Helical strips of the femoral arteries (1 × 10 mm) were cut under a dissecting microscope and suspended in a muscle bath containing oxygenated (95% O₂ and 5% CO₂) PSS maintained at 37°C. The upper ends of the strips were connected to a force transducer (Grass FT 0.03), and 500 mg of passive force was placed on each artery. This passive force was found to be optimal for maximum force generation by strips of femoral artery from all four groups in preliminary experiments. The tissues were equilibrated for 90 minutes before studies on vascular responsiveness were performed. Unless otherwise specified, composition of the PSS was (in mM): NaCl, 130; KCl, 4.7; KH₂PO₄, 1.18; MgSO₄·7H₂O, 1.17; NaHCO₃, 14.9; CaCl₂·2H₂O, 1.6; dextrose, 5.5; CaNa₂ EDTA, 0.026.

Dose-response curves to the contractile agents KCl (5–80 mM) and norepinephrine (NE; 10⁻⁹ to 3 × 10⁻⁵ M) were obtained in a cumulative fashion. Relaxation of strips of femoral artery in response to cumulative addition of isoproterenol (10⁻⁹ to 3 × 10⁻⁶ M) and sodium nitroprusside (10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻⁶ M) were determined in tissues contracted with a dose of KCl that resulted in approximately 50% of the maximal response (ED₅₀).

Calcium sensitivity of both KCl and NE contractions of femoral arteries was determined. Initially, the tissues were exposed to a Ca-free, EGTA (1.0 mM) PSS for 10 minutes. Five minutes into this interval the tissues were stimulated with either 40 mM KCl or 1 μM NE to deplete membrane stores of Ca. After this 10-minute period, the tissues were rinsed with a Ca-free PSS and either 40 mM KCl or 1 μM NE was added to the bath. No contraction occurred in response to either agonist. A Ca dose-response curve (0.01–1.6 mM) was then generated.

The membrane-stabilizing action of Ca also was determined. Following contraction with an ED₅₀ dose of KCl, strips of femoral artery were exposed to increasing concentrations of Ca (2.4–21.4 mM) resulting in a relaxation.

Dose-response curves were performed in random order with the exception of KCl, which was obtained first so as to determine the approximate ED₅₀ concentration to use in relaxation studies. Sufficient time was provided between each dose-response curve to allow washout of the agents. The presence of endothelium was determined by maximal acetylcholine-induced relaxation. No difference in acetylcholine-induced relaxation was seen between the four groups (data not shown).

Results

The antihypertensive combination of Hyd plus HCTZ prevented the development of hypertension in treated SHRSP (SHRSP-T; Figure 1). Although SHRSP-T exhibited a progressive rise in SBP of almost 30 mm Hg during the first 6 weeks of treatment, SBP remained at or below the level of 140 mm Hg for the rest of the treatment period and was similar to that in control WKY and in treated WKY (WKY-T) at the time of studies on vascular responsiveness. Antihypertensive treatment had no apparent effect on SBP in normotensive WKY.

No difference was observed in the contractions of femoral arteries from WKY and SHRSP in response to KCl stimulation (Figure 2A). A significant increase in the sensitivity to KCl was seen, however, in WKY-T and SHRSP-T when compared with WKY and SHRSP. The increased sensitivity is reflected in the lower ED₅₀ values (Table 1). Calcium sensitivity in the presence of 40 mM KCl followed a similar pattern (Figure 2B); that is, no difference in the response of
femoral arteries to Ca in the presence of KCl was seen
between WKY and SHRSP. An increased sensitivity
was observed in WKY-T and SHRSP-T and is reflect-
ed in the lower ED$_{50}$ values (see Table 1). No differ-
ence in maximum force generation was seen among
the four groups in response to KCl or Ca (see Table 1).

Femoral arterial smooth muscle responsiveness to NE was not significantly different in SHRSP when
compared with WKY (Figure 3A). Antihypertensive
treatment had no effect on NE responsiveness in
WKY-T, however, SHRSP-T exhibited a significant
increase in sensitivity. ED$_{50}$ values were significantly
lower in SHRSP-T (see Table 1). The response of
femoral arteries to Ca in the presence of NE followed a
similar pattern to that seen for NE alone (Figure 3B);
that is, whereas no difference was observed among
WKY, WKY-T, and SHRSP, a significantly greater
sensitivity to Ca was seen in SHRSP-T. Again, this
difference is reflected in the lower ED$_{50}$ values (see
Table 1). Maximum force generation was similar in the
don groups for NE and Ca (see Table 1).
Isoproterenol-induced relaxation of femoral arteries
from SHRSP was significantly attenuated when com-
pared with WKY (Figure 4A). Antihypertensive treat-
ment had no effect on this response in either WKY-T
or SHRSP-T. Relaxation induced by sodium nitroprus-
side was not different among the four groups (Figure
4B).
The membrane-stabilizing action of Ca (Ca-induced
relaxation) is depicted in Figure 5. No difference in
this response was observed between WKY and
SHRSP, and antihypertensive treatment had no effect.

Discussion

Alterations in vascular responsiveness may be im-
portant in the development of hypertension in the
SHR.$^{1-3}$ These alterations are not a result of the in-

![Figure 2. Dose-response relationships of KCl-induced contractions (A) and calcium (in the presence of 40 mM
KCl)-induced contractions (B) in strips of femoral artery from SHRSP, SHRSP-T, WKY, and WKY-T (T =
treated). Data are expressed as a percentage of the maximal contraction to the respective agonist. Statistical
comparisons of ED$_{50}$ values are presented in Table 1.](http://hyper.ahajournals.org/)
crease in blood pressure, as antihypertensive treatment or prevention of the increase in high blood pressure stress to an isolated vascular bed do not reverse the changes. Unlike studies in SHR, few studies have examined alterations in vascular responsiveness in the SHRSP and the role of blood pressure in these changes. In the present study, SHRSP and normotensive WKY were treated with the antihypertensive combination of Hyd plus HCTZ. Treatment was begun at weaning (3–4 weeks of age), at which time no significant increase in blood pressure was seen in SHRSP. This protocol allowed us to examine the role of blood pressure on vascular changes. Studies of vascular responsiveness were performed after several months when SHRSP were in the established stage of hypertension. Our results show that no major alterations in vascular responsiveness to vasoconstrictor stimuli are present at this stage of hypertension. Unexpectedly, antihypertension treatment resulted in a slight but significant increase in vascular responsiveness in both SHRSP and WKY.

Although SHRSP-T exhibited a rise in blood pressure during the first 6 weeks of treatment, they did not become hypertensive (SBP > 140 mm Hg). The initial rise in SBP in SHRSP-T and the leveling off after 6 weeks are most likely due to the treatment regimen. That is, the initial dose of 100 mg/L was enough to attenuate the initial rise; however, increasing the dose to 200 mg/L was required to prevent any further rise in blood pressure. Although accurate measurements of the amount of drinking water consumed by the rats were not made, gross daily observations revealed no differences. As the study was performed over a long period (15–16 weeks), this initial slight rise in blood pressure was probably of no consequence when alterations in vascular responsiveness were eventually examined. The important point is that blood pressure was significantly lowered in SHRSP-T and that these values were similar to those in the normotensive WKY.

Unlike the SHR, no increase in vascular sensitivity to KCl, NE, and Ca was seen in SHRSP. Furthermore, the membrane-stabilizing action of Ca (Ca re-
Several investigators have suggested an in-vivo perturbative treatment on the vasculature and not to a known. However, a reduced β-adrenergic component to the pathogenesis of hypertension in SHRSP is unknown. Perhaps the lack of a change in this membrane function among the four groups.

The decrease in isoproterenol-induced relaxation and the absence of a change in non-receptor-mediated relaxation (such as sodium nitroprusside or sodium nitrite) have been reported previously in the SHR. It is interesting that a specific alteration in β-adrenergic-mediated relaxation is observed in vascular smooth muscle from SHRSP in the absence of the more commonly seen changes in vasoconstrictor responses in hypertension. What implications this single alteration in vascular responsiveness has with respect to the pathogenesis of hypertension in SHRSP is unknown. However, a reduced β-adrenergic component has been suggested to be important in regulating vascular smooth muscle contraction in SHR.

Although it was of interest to see no change in vascular reactivity in the SHRSP when compared with WKY, it was quite unexpected to observe an increase in vasoconstrictor sensitivity following antihypertensive treatment in SHRSP-T and WKY-T. These alterations probably are due to a direct effect of the antihypertensive treatment on the vasculature and not to a blood pressure–lowering effect, as similar changes occurred in both SHRSP-T and WKY-T.

Little is known about the direct vascular effects of HCTZ, although, Hyd is known to affect several mechanisms involved in vascular smooth muscle contraction. Several investigators have suggested an interference of Hyd with Ca handling by the vascular smooth muscle cell. Others have shown that Hyd has presynaptic inhibitory effects on sympathetic nerves to decrease stimulation-induced NE release. More recently, a role for the endothelium has been demonstrated in the action of Hyd. Finally, a direct action of Hyd on the contractile apparatus of vascular smooth muscle has been proposed, as this antihypertensive agent inhibits the phosphorylation of the myosin P–light chains and subsequent activation of actomyosin adenosine triphosphatase.

Although each of these mechanisms may be involved in the altered response, it would appear from the data that the most likely candidate is an alteration in Ca handling by the vascular smooth muscle cell. Ca sensitivity was similarly altered in both WKY-T and SHRSP-T, and these changes followed the same pattern as the changes in KCl and NE sensitivity. We cannot, of course, rule out the other aforementioned mechanisms.

Another interesting point with regard to the antihypertensive treatment is that only contractions (KCl, NE, and Ca) were affected and not relaxation responses (isoproterenol, sodium nitroprusside, and Ca relaxation). The reason for the dichotomy in this response is not readily apparent.

In summary, the characteristics of vascular reactivity studied were largely unaltered in SHRSP when compared with WKY. Antihypertensive treatment with Hyd and HCTZ resulted in an increased response to vasoconstrictor stimuli (KCl, NE, Ca) that was independent of the level of blood pressure. This finding suggests a direct effect of the antihypertensive agents on the vascular smooth muscle.

References

E E Soltis and D F Bohr

Hypertension. 1987;9:492-497
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.9.5.492

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/9/5/492

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/