Chronic treatment with vitamin D lowers arterial blood pressure and reduces endothelium-dependent contractions in the aorta of the spontaneously hypertensive rat


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Wong MS, Delansorne R, Man RYK, Svenningsen P, Vanhoutte PM. Chronic treatment with vitamin D lowers arterial blood pressure and reduces endothelium-dependent contractions in the aorta of the spontaneously hypertensive rat. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol 299: H1226–H1234, 2010. First published August 6, 2010; doi:10.1152/ajpheart.00288.2010.—Vitamin D has cardiovascular protective effects besides regulating calcium homeostasis. To examine the chronic in vivo effect of a physiological dose of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 on the occurrence of endothelium-dependent contractions, spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) and Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY) were treated with the vitamin D derivative for 6 wk. The serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 level of both treated WKY and SHR was significantly higher than in untreated rats while the mean arterial blood pressure of the treated SHR was significantly lower than that of control SHR. Aortic rings with or without endothelium were studied in conventional organ chambers for isometric force measurement. Confocal microscopy was used to measure the cytosolic free calcium concentration (with the fluorescent dye fluo 4) and reactive oxygen species (ROS; with dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate). Reverse transcription PCR and Western blotting were used to determine the mRNA and protein expression level of cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), prostacyclin synthase, and thromboxane synthase. The endothelium-dependent concentration-contraction curves to both acetylcholine- and prostacyclin (TP) receptors of the vascular smooth muscle cells were shifted to the right in aortas from treated SHR but not from treated WKY. The chronic treatment normalized the relaxations of contracted preparations to acetylcholine. There were no significant differences in the increases in cytosolic free calcium concentration evoked by acetylcholine and A-23187 between control and treated groups. The endothelial ROS level was higher in SHR than WKY aortas and reduced by the chronic treatment. The gene and protein expression studies indicated that the overexpression of COX-1 observed in SHR aorta was reduced by the chronic treatment. These results demonstrate that chronic treatment with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 modulates vascular tone and this modulation is accompanied by a lowered blood pressure, reduced expression of COX-1 mRNA and protein, and reduced ROS level in SHR. The reduction in endothelium-dependent contractions does not involve the sargh in endothelial cytosolic calcium concentration that initiates the contractions.

1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3; endothelium-derived contracting factors; cyclooxygenase-1; reactive oxygen species

VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY OCCURS IN 30–50% OF THE POPULATION (24), AND IT CAN LEAD TO VARIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS (12, 17, 32).

The serum concentration of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the most active metabolite of vitamin D, is inversely related to arterial blood pressure (22), and people with suboptimal production and/or intake of vitamin D have a higher risk of hypertension (7, 18, 38). In rats, vitamin D deficiency has been linked to cardiac fibrosis and hypertrophy (56, 57).

The endothelium modulates vascular tone by releasing vasodilator substances to control the underlying smooth muscle cells (53). Among these substances, nitric oxide (NO), produced by endothelial NO synthase (eNOS), plays a major role as endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF) (8, 30, 53). When the production of NO by eNOS is reduced, with ageing or in the course of diseases such as diabetes, endothelial dysfunction ensues (53). In that regard, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 has favorable effects on endothelial cells by protecting them against the deleterious effects of glycation end products and increasing the activity of eNOS (44). In addition to the release of NO, under certain circumstances, in particular when the NO production is reduced, the endothelial cells release vasoconstrictor prostanoids that elicit endothelial-dependent contractions (8, 51, 53, 54). In particular, in the aorta of the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR), such endothelium-dependent contractions are caused mainly by endothelial-derived endothreoperoxides and prostacyclin, which activate thromboxane-prostanoid (TP) receptors of the vascular smooth muscle cells (10, 13, 27, 46, 51, 52, 61). The unbalanced augmented production of endothelium-derived contraction factor (EDCF) is a characteristic of endothelial dysfunction (53–55), and such imbalance has been observed in blood vessels of humans [with atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and hypertension (3, 43, 53, 55)] and in animals [including the adult SHR (26), aging normotensive animals (21, 59), and diabetic rats (39)]. Previous in vitro studies of the laboratory showed that supraphysiological concentrations of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 acutely reduce endothelium-dependent contractions in the SHR aorta (58). This pharmacological observation prompted the present experiments, which were designed to determine whether or not chronic in vivo treatment with a physiological dose of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 affects endothelium-dependent contractions in the rat aorta.

METHODS

Animals and tissue preparation. Adult SHR and Wistar-Kyoto (WKY) rats (36 wk old) were anesthetized (pentobarbital sodium, 30 mg·ml·kg·ip injection), and mini-osmotic pumps (model 2006; Alzet, Cupertino, CA) were implanted subcutaneously. In the treatment group, the pumps were loaded with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 affects endothelium-dependent contractions in the rat aorta.
Table 1. Sequences of PCR primer pairs and anticipated size of the amplified products for the genes of COX-1, prostacyclin synthase, thromboxane synthase, and β-actin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene Name</th>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Antisense</th>
<th>Size, bp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COX-1</td>
<td>5'-GGGAAAACCTAATGCAGGAGTG</td>
<td>5’-CATATCATTTTTGGGGGGAGAC</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostacyclin synthase</td>
<td>5’-CTCTGAGCCTGCAAAATTTCCA</td>
<td>5’-GATCTCCTTTTGAGTTGAACTG</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromboxane synthase</td>
<td>5’-GGGGGCTTCTCAAGCTGGAAGT</td>
<td>5’-CCGAGCTTTCCAGCTTCTGAG</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Actin</td>
<td>5’-GAGGTCCTGGGGGCTGCAAGCA</td>
<td>5’-GACGAGCAGGGCGAGCATCC</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COX-1, cyclooxygenase-1.

dissolved in propylene glycol, which diffused out at a rate of 10 ng·100 g body wt−1·day−1 (60). In the control group, they were filled with propylene glycol alone. The rats were returned to their cages after recovery from anesthesia and were housed in a room with standardized temperature (21 ± 1°C) and exposed to a 12:12-h dark-light cycle. They had free access to standardized diet (LabDiet, Philadelphia, PA) and tap water. After 6 wk, the rats were anesthetized again, and their arterial blood pressure was measured by means of a polyethylene cannula inserted in the left carotid artery and connected to a pressure transducer (P23 ID; Gould Statham, Oxnard, CA). Next, the animals were killed, and their blood was collected for the determination of the serum level of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3.

Table 2. Mean arterial blood pressure and serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 levels of treated [1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 (10 ng·100 g body wt−1·day−1)] and untreated (control) SHR and WKY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Arterial Mean Blood Pressure, mmHg</th>
<th>Serum 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3, pg/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WKY</td>
<td>130.5 ± 7.2</td>
<td>128.8 ± 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>198.3 ± 5.4</td>
<td>165.6 ± 12.8*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are shown as means ± SE; n = 6 rats in each group. WKY, Wistar-Kyoto rats; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Statistically significant differences with the controls (P < 0.05).
argon ion laser line (488 nm) was directed to the sample to excite the fluorescent probes. The emitted fluorescence was detected via a band pass filter (510–525 nm). An image field of 256 × 256 pixels was selected randomly on the aortic segment. The resulting fluorescence was a mean of all pixels in this chosen field. The LaserSharp 2000 program (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) was used to record the real time changes in mean intensity of the images. The parameters of the confocal laser scanning were kept constant, for all experiments, as follows: 1) zoom factor = 4; 2) iris = 1.2; 3) gain = 98; and 4) intensity = 36.4.

RNA extraction. The aorta was cut open with the endothelial cell layer facing upward. The endothelial cells were collected by scraping with a spatula (Cell Lifter; Corning Costar, New York, NY) and were pooled in 1 ml of Tri Reagent (Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, OH). To improve the efficiency of RNA isolation, cells were triturated by thrusting the Tri Reagent cell mixture up and down a syringe needle to facilitate cell rupture. Total RNA was isolated with a cocktail of protease inhibitors (100 mmol/l phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 10 μg/ml trypsin inhibitor, 1 mg/ml leupeptin, and 2 μg/ml pepstatin A). The mixture was centrifuged at 5,000 rpm at 4°C for 3 min, and the supernatant was kept at −80°C until use. For gel electrophoresis, 20 μg of tissue homogenate protein were used. The samples were mixed with 1× sample buffer (NuPAGE LDS Sample Buffer 4×; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and 1× reducing agent (10× Reducing Agent; Invitrogen) and diluted with ultrapure water to obtain 40 μl. The samples were boiled for 10 min at 95°C and subsequently separated by SDS-PAGE (10%) at 200 V, 500 mA for 1 h. The proteins were transferred electrothermally onto nitrocellulose membranes. The bloting was performed at 1,000 V, 300 mA for 2 h. Subsequently, the membranes were blocked in Tris-buffered saline with 5% dry milk at room temperature for 2 h, washed in Tris-buffered saline Tween 20 (TBST), and then incubated with primary antibodies (1:200) overnight at 4°C. Next, the membranes were incubated with either horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit antibody for thromboxane synthase or anti-mouse antibody (1:3,000 in milk, room temperature, for 2 h; Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ) for cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 and prostacyclin synthase. Bound secondary antibody was detected by chemiluminescence (Amersham Biosciences) and exposed to X-ray film. To reprobe β-actin, membranes were washed with Tris-Tween buffered saline and incubated with the monoclonal β-actin antibody (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). The optical densities of the protein bands were determined with a computerized program (MultiAnalysis; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Irvine, CA). Densitometric analysis was normalized to the immunoreactive β-actin band.

Data analysis. Results are presented as means ± SE with n referring to the number of rats used. Statistical analysis was performed using Student’s t-test for comparison of two groups or two-way ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni post hoc test for unpaired observations. All statistical comparisons were performed using Prism version 3a (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). Differences were considered to be statistically significant when P was <0.05.

Chemicals. Acetylcholine, A-23187, DCF, l-NNAME, pluronic acid F-127, and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 were purchased from Sigma Chemical. U-46619 was purchased from Biomol (St. Louis, MO). Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). EIA kits were purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI). Fluo 4-AM was purchased from Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR). All drugs, except U-46619 and the calcium ionophore A-23187, were prepared daily by dissolving in absolute DMSO (0.1% in the organ bath) and further diluted with control solution.
RESULTS

**Blood pressure.** The mean arterial blood pressure of untreated SHR was significantly higher than that of WKY (Table 2). The mean arterial blood pressure was significantly lower in treated SHR compared with untreated rats of the same strain, whereas no significant changes were observed in WKY (Table 2).

**Serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.** The serum level of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ was significantly higher in the treated rats compared with their respective controls. There were no significant differences between SHR and WKY (Table 2).

**Isometric force measurements.** In rings without endothelium, U-46619 evoked comparable concentration-dependent contractions in aortas of both SHR and WKY (Fig. 1). No significant difference was found between control and treated rats of either strain.

In aortic rings with endothelium, acetylcholine and A-23187 evoked concentration-dependent, endothelium-dependent contractions. The responses were significantly greater in preparations from SHR than in those from WKY. Both acetylcholine- and the A-23187-induced contractions were inhibited significantly in aortas from the treated SHR group compared with the SHR controls. There was no significant difference in contractions to either acetylcholine or A-23187 between aortas from control and treated WKY (Fig. 2).

In phenylephrine (10⁻⁶ M)-contracted SHR rings with endothelium, acetylcholine (10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻³ M) evoked concentration-dependent, triphasic responses (relaxation-contraction-relaxation). The secondary contraction starting at 10⁻⁶ M was absent in aortas of the treated SHR group (Fig. 3).

**Cytosolic free calcium.** Both acetylcholine (10⁻⁷, 10⁻⁶, and 10⁻⁵ M) and A-23187 (10⁻⁷, 3 × 10⁻⁷, and 10⁻⁶ M) caused
concentration-dependent increases in cytosolic free calcium concentration in aortas of both SHR and WKY. The increases in calcium concentration caused by $10^{-6}$ and $10^{-5}$ M acetylcholine were significantly higher in SHR compared with WKY aortas. Chronic treatment with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D$_3$ did not significantly affect these increases in calcium concentration in either strain (Fig. 4). 

**ROS level.** The ROS level was significantly higher in the endothelial cells of SHR than in those of WKY. Chronic treatment of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D$_3$ significantly reduced the endothelial ROS level in the SHR but not in WKY aortas (Fig. 5).

**Gene and protein expressions.** Real-time PCR (Fig. 6) and Western blotting (Fig. 7) revealed a significant decrease in the mRNA and protein expression of COX-1 in endothelial cells of SHR treated with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D$_3$ compared with control SHR, whereas it was comparable in treated and control WKY. No differences in gene and protein expression were observed for prostacyclin and thromboxane synthases after chronic vitamin D treatment in either SHR or WKY.

**DISCUSSION**

The present experiments were designed to determine whether or not chronic in vivo treatment with a physiological dose of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D$_3$ affects endothelium-dependent contractions.

The levels of mRNA and protein of COX-1 are comparable in the aorta of 5- and 10-wk-old WKY and SHR (33), but these levels are significantly higher in preparations of 36 (10)- or 40 (33)-wk-old (33) SHR than in those of age-matched WKY. Because overexpression of COX-1 is the major factor that contributes to the overproduction of EDCF in the SHR (47), the present experiments were performed on aortas of 36-wk-old rats. The rat aorta is a standard preparation to measure...
EDCF-mediated responses (1, 14, 26, 47) and allows the measure of the change in cytosolic free calcium and ROS levels (48, 58).

The in vivo treatment with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 did not affect ex vivo contractions evoked by the TP receptor agonist U-46619 in SHR preparations without endothelium but reduced the contractions to both acetylcholine and the calcium ionophore A-23187 in those with endothelium. These observations demonstrate that the chronic intake of vitamin D reduces endothelium-dependent contractions without affecting the responsiveness of the vascular smooth muscle of the SHR aorta.

Fig. 5. Levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in aortic endothelial cells of control and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 (10 ng · 100 g body wt⁻¹ · day⁻¹)-treated SHR and WKY. Data are expressed as means ± SE (n = 5). *Statistically significant difference with controls (P < 0.05). #Statistically significant differences between SHR and WKY aortas (P < 0.05).

An increase in cytosolic calcium concentration in the endothelial cells is the first step in the process leading to EDCF-mediated responses (48, 58). The in vivo treatment with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 did not affect ex vivo contractions evoked by the TP receptor agonist U-46619 in SHR preparations without endothelium but reduced the contractions to both acetylcholine and the calcium ionophore A-23187 in those with endothelium. These observations demonstrate that the chronic intake of vitamin D reduces endothelium-dependent contractions without affecting the responsiveness of the vascular smooth muscle of the SHR aorta.

An increase in cytosolic calcium concentration in the endothelial cells is the first step in the process leading to EDCF-mediated responses (48, 58). The calcium-triggering effect of acetylcholine is receptor-mediated, whereas the calcium ionophore A-23187 causes the cells to release potassium rapidly in exchange for an uptake of calcium (36). Thus the observations that the aortas of treated SHR exhibit a reduced endothelium-dependent response to both the muscarinic agonist and the calcium ionophore suggest that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 acts downstream of the surge in calcium concentration. This interpretation was confirmed by measuring changes in calcium fluorescence in the endothelial cells exposed to acetylcholine and A-23187. Indeed, both agonists evoked concentration-dependent increases in cytosolic calcium concentration, and these increments were not affected by the chronic treatment with vitamin D. This contrasts with the previous findings that acute exposure to a supraphysiological concentration of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 reduces the increase of calcium in the endothelial cells in response to acetylcholine but not to A-23187. The present findings confirm that acetylcholine, but not A-23187, causes larger increases in endothelial calcium concentration in the SHR than in the WKY aorta (48). They demonstrate that the increase in calcium concentration evoked by both agonists is not affected by the chronic treatment with vitamin D.
vitamin D and thus that the latter does not interfere with the surge in calcium required to initiate endothelium-dependent contractions.

The triphasic (relaxation-contraction-relaxation) response to acetylcholine demonstrated in the present study is in line with previous observations in the same preparation (26, 45). The secondary contraction phase illustrates the EDCF-mediated contraction of the endothelium-dependent contractions, and thus the endothelial dysfunction of this animal model of essential hypertension. The lack of effect of the chronic treatment on the first relaxing phase shows that it has minimal effects on the NO-dependent pathway. Earlier bioassay studies have demonstrated that the release of EDRF/NO is normal in aortas of SHR treated with indomethacin (25).

Acetylcholine- and A-23187-induced endothelium-dependent contractions were reduced by the chronic treatment with vitamin D in the SHR but not in their normotensive counterpart WKY. These results indicate that the chronic action of vitamin D is specifically targeting the disease model. When considering the differences between SHR and WKY, the major enzymes downstream of the initial calcium surge, which are involved in the generation of EDCF, were studied (49, 51, 53). They included COX-1, prostacyclin synthase, and thromboxane synthase. The expression levels of COX-1 and prostacyclin synthase were augmented in the aortas of untreated SHR compared with those of WKY, which confirms results from previous studies and explains the overproduction of EDCF in the SHR aorta (10, 11, 33, 49).

Both the mRNA expression and protein presence of COX-1 was reduced in the treated SHR, but no such reduction was observed in preparations from WKY despite similar increases in the plasma level of vitamin D. In male Sprague-Dawley rats, the normal serum vitamin D concentration decreases with aging and is around 58 pg/ml in 12-mo-old rats (60). Although the serum level of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 was comparable in the treated groups of both the normotensive and hypertensive rats, only the treated SHR showed a substantial decrease in arterial blood pressure, suggesting that the chronic administration of vitamin D interferes with the disease process without affecting the cardiovascular system under normal conditions. Vitamin D lowers blood pressure in hypertensive patients (35). The underlying mechanisms include suppression of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (23), parathyroid hormone secretion (37), and improvement of endothelial function in vascular cells (28, 64). Earlier work suggests that the overexpression of COX-1 in the aorta of the SHR follows rather than precedes the increase in arterial blood pressure (11, 33). Therefore, it is possible that the reduction in COX-1 expression and/or the endothelium-dependent contractions caused by the chronic treatment of vitamin D observed in the present study may be secondary to the reduced arterial blood pressure in the treated SHR.

In conclusion, chronic treatment of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 reduces endothelium-dependent contractions in the SHR aorta. The inhibitory effect is accompanied by a lowered blood pressure, reduction in the basal endothelial ROS level, and downregulation of COX-1 expression. These changes are not seen in normotensive animals.

GRANTS

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DISCLOSURES

No conflicts of interest are declared by the authors.

REFERENCES


