Establishment of an *in vivo* model facilitates B2 receptor protein maturation and heterodimerization

Joshua Abd Alla,*a* Armin Pohl,*a* Kristin Reeck,*b* Thomas Streichert* and Ursula Quitterer*

*Received 28th October 2009, Accepted 11th February 2010*

First published as an Advance Article on the web 15th March 2010

DOI: 10.1039/b922592g

In individuals with diverse cardiovascular risk factors, signalling stimulated by the AT1 receptor for the vasopressor angiotensin II is sensitized by heterodimerization with the receptor for the vasodepressor bradykinin, B2. Signal sensitization and receptor heterodimerization rely on efficient maturation of the B2 receptor protein. To assess functional features of that important cardiovascular receptor system, we established an *in vivo* model by using immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice for the expansion of transfected cells under physiological conditions. Compared to cultivated cells, the *in vivo* model strongly facilitated B2 receptor maturation and heterodimerization. To elucidate the mechanisms underlying the enhancement of B2 receptor protein maturation under *in vivo* conditions, we performed microarray gene expression profiling. Microarray analysis revealed a more than 1.7-fold up-regulation of the chaperone calreticulin upon *in vivo* cell expansion whereas other important members of the general chaperone system were only marginally altered. Down regulation of calreticulin expression by RNA interference confirmed the importance of calreticulin for efficient B2 receptor maturation under *in vivo* conditions. Receptor proteins synthesized in the Nod.Scid cell expansion model were functionally active and sensitive to drug treatment as exemplified by treatment with the AT1-specific antagonist losartan. Thus, we established a model system that can be used to analyze functional features of proteins *in vivo* by expanding transfected cells in immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice.

**Introduction**

The major receptor for the vasoactive peptide hormone angiotensin II, AT1, exerts an indispensable physiological role in regulating vascular tone, ion and water homeostasis. Apart from the important physiological role, the pathogenesis of many cardiovascular disorders is characterized by a dysregulation of the vital angiotensin II AT1 receptor system leading to an exaggerated angiotensin II response.1 Cellular mechanisms accounting for the hyperactivity of the angiotensin II system are therefore a major focus of research aimed to improve strategies for the treatment of cardiovascular disease.

Interaction of the bradykinin B2 receptor with the angiotensin II AT1 receptor occurs *in vivo* and may contribute to the hyperactivity of AT1-stimulated signal pathways under pathological conditions of cardiovascular disorders.2–5 Signal enhancement of the AT1 receptor by the B2 receptor relies on the formation of AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers, which requires disulfide-bond formation.3,4 The covalent association of AT1 and B2 receptors seems to account for the enhanced G-protein activation of AT1/B2 heterodimers relative to dissociable receptors because covalently stabilized receptors

---

*a* Molecular Pharmacology Unit, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland. E-mail: ursula.quitterer@pharma.ethz.ch; Fax: +41 44 635 6881

*b* Department of Clinical Chemistry/Central Laboratories, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, D-20246 Hamburg, Germany
constitute a cellular platform that is kinetically favoured to interact with and activate heterotrimeric G-proteins.\(^6,7\) In agreement with this concept, signal enhancement of AT\(_1\) by the B\(_2\) receptor does not require the binding of bradykinin to B\(_2\) because a mutated B\(_2\) receptor with a \(~700\)-fold reduced affinity for bradykinin is still capable of enhancing AT\(_1\) receptor-stimulated G-protein activation and signalling.\(^3\) Likewise, a B\(_2\) specific antagonist did not interfere with the angiotensin II-mediated activation of AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) receptor heterodimers.\(^4\) In contrast, a B\(_2\) receptor mutant deficient in G-protein activation did not enhance AT\(_1\) receptor-stimulated signalling.\(^3\) These findings strongly suggest that the intracellular receptor interface of B\(_2\) contacting the G-protein is important for the signal enhancement of AT\(_1\).

In addition to signal enhancement, AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) heterodimerization also alters the pathway of receptor internalization: The dynamin-independent internalization of individual AT\(_1\) and B\(_2\) receptors is switched to a dynamin-dependent internalization pathway upon AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) heterodimerization.\(^7\) Together these data point to conformational changes of the intracellular receptor interface upon heterodimerization, which may be responsible for the specific features of AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) heterodimers distinguishing receptor (hetero-)dimers from dissociable receptors.\(^6,7\)

The specific characteristics of AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) receptor heterodimers were mainly deduced from receptors expressed under native conditions.\(^2\)\(^–\)\(^5\) In contrast to native conditions, receptors synthesized from transfected genes often contain large quantities of immature protein prone to aggregation because the endogenous chaperones assisting protein folding may be limiting.\(^5,9\) To further analyze the functional features of AT\(_1/\)B\(_2\) receptor heterodimers and their potential (patho-)physiological role, we established a novel model that recapitulates protein folding under \(in\) \(vitro\) conditions by expanding cultured cells in immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice.

### Materials and methods

#### Cultivation of cells and cell transfection

HEK293 cells were routinely grown in DMEM (450 mg/dl glucose) supplemented with 10% (v/v) FCS, and kept in a humidified 7.5% CO\(_2/92.5\)% air atmosphere at 37 °C unless otherwise indicated. Cells were transfected with Lipofectamine Plus (Invitrogen). Plasmids encoding the human B\(_2\) and AT\(_1\) receptor under control of the CMV promoter (pcDNA3, Invitrogen) were used to generate clonal cell lines with stable expression. To down regulate calreticulin expression by RNA interference (RNAi), replated NOD.Scid-expanded HEK293 cells were transfected with stealth RNAi\(^1\) targeting the coding sequence of the human calreticulin cDNA (nucleotides 59–83, RNAi-Calreticulin 1; nucleotides 320–344, RNAi-Calreticulin2).\(^10\) Down regulation of calreticulin was assessed by immunoblotting 40 h after transfection. For RNA interference studies under \(in\) \(vitro\) conditions, cell clones with RNA polymerase II promoter-driven expression of a control micro-RNA or a micro-RNA targeting calreticulin (nucleotides 324–344) were expanded in NOD.Scid mice.\(^11\)

#### Membrane preparation

Membranes of \(in\) \(vitro\) cultivated or \(in\) \(vivo\) expanded HEK293 cells were prepared by sucrose density gradient centrifugation as described.\(^5\) Briefly, the crude membrane pellet of \(in\) \(vitro\) cultivated or \(in\) \(vivo\) expanded cells was prepared in 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4 containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 2 \(\mu\)M enalaprilate, 2 \(\mu\)M leupeptin, 1 mM bacitracin, 1 \(\mu\)M E64 and 1 mM phosphoramidon, layered onto a gradient composed of 10–45% (w/v) sucrose and centrifuged (100 000 x g, 4 °C, 4 h). The membrane fraction was collected, diluted to a protein concentration of 1 mg ml\(^{-1}\) and stored at \(-80\) °C for further use. Receptor-enriched membranes contained usually \(\sim\)0.5–1 pmol B\(_2\) receptor/mg protein unless otherwise indicated.

#### Antibodies used for immunoblotting and immunofluorescence

The following antibodies were used for immunoblotting, receptor immunoaffinity enrichment and immunofluorescence:

- Affinity-purified rabbit/rat anti-B\(_2\) receptor antibodies (raised against an antigen corresponding to positions 28–60 of the human B\(_2\) receptor sequence);
- Affinity-purified rabbit/rat anti-B\(_2\) receptor antibodies (raised against an antigen corresponding to positions 356–391 of the human B\(_2\) receptor sequence);
- Affinity-purified rabbit/rat anti-AT\(_1\) receptor antibodies (raised against an antigen corresponding to positions 306–359 of the human AT\(_1\) receptor sequence);
- Affinity-purified rabbit/rat anti-AT\(_2\) receptor antibodies (raised against an antigen corresponding to positions 320–349 of the human AT\(_2\) receptor sequence). Specificity and cross-reactivity of the resulting antisera with the respective protein was routinely monitored by immunoblotting and immunofluorescence. All antibodies were characterized in previous studies.\(^3\)\(^–\)\(^6\),\(^11\),\(^12\)

#### Protein detection in immunoblot and co-enrichment of receptors

Immunoblotting was performed with membranes prepared by sucrose density gradient centrifugation as described above by following partial enrichment.\(^3\) Proteins were dissolved in SDS-sample buffer containing 2% SDS, 5% β-mercaptoethanol and 6 M urea for 30 min at room temperature. Protein samples were separated by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and supplemented with urea followed by transfer to PVDF membranes. Affinity-purified antibodies or F(ab)\(_2\) fragments of the respective antibodies pre-absorbed to human proteins were used for detection of B\(_2\) or AT\(_1\) receptors. Bound antibody was visualized by pre-absorbed F(ab)\(_2\) fragments of enzyme-coupled secondary antibodies or by enzyme-coupled Protein A followed by enhanced chemiluminescence detection (ECL plus).

For co-enrichment of AT\(_1\) and B\(_2\) receptors, membranes of explanted HEK cells were solubilized with RIPA buffer (including protease inhibitor cocktail), and subjected to immunooaffinity chromatography by anti-AT\(_1\) receptor antibodies using 0.1 ml immunooaffinity matrix (Affigel 10; 15 mg affinity-purified antibodies per ml gel). After extensive washing, proteins were eluted with 0.2 M glycine, pH 2.5, neutralized, desalted, delipidated and precipitated.\(^3\) Eluted proteins were dissolved and separated by urea-containing SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Enriched AT\(_1\) and
co-enriched B₂ receptors were identified in immunoblot with the respective anti-receptor antibodies.

**Immunofluorescence**

Detection of receptors on NOD.Scid-expanded HEK293 cells was performed with dispersed cells expanded in NOD.Scid mice or cryosections (10 μm) of the isolated and frozen HEK cell pellet obtained from 3 months-old NOD.Scid mice three weeks after subcutaneous injection of 6–8 x 10⁶ HEK293 cells/200 μl. For co-localization of AT₁ and B₂, affinity-purified rat anti-AT₁ receptor antibodies and rabbit anti-B₂ receptor antibodies were applied (dilution 1:4000), followed by secondary antibodies labeled with Alexa Fluor 488 and Alexa Fluor 546, respectively (Molecular Probes; dilution 1:5000). Sections and cells were imaged with a Leica DM16000 and a confocal laser microscope (Leica TCS SPE).

**Microarray gene expression profiling**

For microarray gene expression analysis, replated NOD.Scid-expanded HEK293 cells, and in vitro cultivated HEK293 cells (cultivated in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS, and 450 mg/dl or 100 mg/dl glucose as indicated) were used. Total RNA was isolated with the RNeasy Mini kit (Qiagen). Procedures for cDNA synthesis, labeling and hybridization were carried out according to the protocol of the manufacturer (Affymetrix GeneChip Expression Analysis Technical Manual; Rev. 5). For hybridization, 15 μg of fragmented cRNA were incubated with the chip (Affymetrix GeneChip Human genome U133 Plus 2.0 Array) in 200 μl of hybridization solution in a Hybridization Oven 640 (Affymetrix) at 45 °C for 16 h. GeneChips were then washed and stained using the Affymetrix Fluidics Station 450. Microarrays were scanned with the Affymetrix GeneChip Scanner 7G, and the signals were processed using GCOS (v. 1.4, Affymetrix). Gene expression data are available at NCBI GEO database accession no. GSE15575 and GSE18739.

**In vivo expansion of HEK293 cells in NOD.Scid mice**

NOD.Scid mice (age 3 months) were injected subcutaneously with 6–8 x 10⁶ cells/200 μl PBS. For expansion in NOD.Scid mice, HEK293 cell clones were used stably expressing the B₂ receptor (HEK-B2) or co-expressing AT₁ and B₂ receptors (HEK-AT1/B2). Three weeks after the injection, mice were anesthetized, perfused intracardially with physiological saline, and HEK293 cell pellet was isolated and processed for further use. As indicated, NOD.Scid mice were treated with or without the AT₁-specific antagonist, losartan, for three weeks (30 mg kg⁻¹ supplied in drinking water).

Quantification of cell-surface B₂ receptors was performed on dispersed, in vivo expanded HEK cells with 50 nM of [¹²⁵I]-labeled F(ab)² fragments of affinity-purified B₂ receptor-specific antibodies (~ 1 μCi) similarly as described.

**Statistics**

Unless otherwise stated, data are expressed as mean ± S.E. To determine significance between two groups, we made comparisons using the unpaired, two-tailed Student’s t-test. P values <0.05 were considered significant.

**Results**

**Maturation of the bradykinin B₂ receptor protein in cultivated HEK293 cells depends on cell and culture conditions**

AT₁/B₂ receptor heterodimerization relies on efficient maturation of the B₂ receptor protein.⁹ Over-expressing cells often produce large amounts of immature protein because the endogenous pool of chaperones may be limiting.⁸ In agreement with those observations, HEK293 cells over-expressing the B₂ receptor synthesized significant amounts of an immature B₂ receptor protein of 53 ± 4 kDa in addition to the mature protein of 67 ± 5 kDa when cultivated in a standard cell culture medium containing a glucose concentration of 450 mg/dl (Fig. 1(a), lane 1; and ref. 10).

Glucose is known to down regulate the expression of several chaperones.¹³ To enhance the maturation of the B₂ protein, we applied a medium with a “physiological” (low) glucose concentration of 100 mg/dl. Compared to high glucose, the low glucose medium led to the enhanced synthesis of the mature B₂ receptor protein of ~67 kDa (Fig. 1(a), lane 2; and ref. 10). These observations show that B₂ receptor protein maturation of in vitro cultivated cells is highly dependent on cell and culture conditions.

**Identification of glucose-sensitive members of the general chaperone system by microarray gene expression profiling**

To determine the impact of cell culture conditions on the general chaperone system of HEK293 cells, we performed microarray gene expression profiling of HEK293 cells cultivated in medium with high and low glucose, respectively. Microarray gene expression profiling revealed a strong up-regulation of the general chaperone system of HEK293 cells cultivated in low glucose medium relative to high glucose (Fig. 1(b) and ref. 10). The 14 glucose-sensitive members of the general chaperone system of HEK293 cells are depicted in Fig. 1(b).

Immunoblot analysis confirmed the increased expression of important members of the general chaperone system under low glucose as exemplified for GRP78 and calreticulin (Fig. 1(c)). As a control, β-actin expression levels were not significantly different (Fig. 1(b and c)). Thus, maturation of a prototypic membrane protein can be severely affected by the chosen glucose concentration of the culture medium because several members of the general chaperone system are highly glucose-sensitive.

**In vivo expansion of HEK293 cells in NOD.Scid mice restores an imbalanced chaperone system**

As demonstrated above with a prototypic membrane receptor, protein maturation can be extremely variable...
depending on the selected culture conditions. To analyze protein maturation in a more standardized environment, we established an in vivo model. To this end we used immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice for in vivo expansion of HEK293 cells. Cells were injected subcutaneously, and after three weeks, the expanded HEK293 cell pellet was isolated from NOD.Scid mice (Fig. 2(a)).

In contrast to conventional cell cultivation, in vivo expanded cells are exposed to a tightly controlled physiological environment. To validate the novel model, we analyzed the general chaperone system by microarray gene expression profiling. For our analysis, we selected those chaperones that were highly regulated under in vitro cell culture conditions (Fig. 2(b) versus Fig. 1(b)). Interestingly, the in vivo model showed only subtle alterations of the general chaperone system relative to in vitro cultured HEK293 cells (Fig. 2(b)). A significantly different expression was only detected for probe sets of four different chaperones, i.e. glucose-regulated protein (GRP78), protein disulfide isomerase (PDIA4), HSEC61 and calreticulin (Fig. 2(b)). With a more than 1.7-fold increased expression, calreticulin showed the strongest difference between in vivo and in vitro conditions. Thus, the in vivo expansion of cells in NOD.Scid mice apparently restored an imbalanced chaperone system without inducing a massive up-regulation of the entire protein folding machinery.

Expansion of HEK293 cells in NOD.Scid mice facilitates B2 receptor protein maturation

The selective enhancement of calreticulin expression in the established model system was intriguing because calreticulin is known to be required for B2 receptor maturation, heterodimerization and function.10,14 We therefore investigated whether B2 receptor protein maturation was enhanced upon in vivo cell expansion. HEK293 cell clones stably expressing the B2 receptor were implanted subcutaneously into NOD.Scid mice as detailed above. After three weeks, the expanded cell pellets were isolated. Immunofluorescence confirmed that the isolated cells consisted of expanded HEK293 cells because the B2 receptor was only detected on expanded HEK-B2 cells stably expressing the B2 receptor whereas B2 receptors were not detected on expanded control HEK-P3 cells lacking B2 receptor expression (Fig. 3(a)).
Next, we determined the B_2 receptor in immunoblot. In agreement with the previous data (cf. Fig. 1(a)), the B_2 receptor of conventionally cultivated HEK293 cells kept in a high glucose medium appeared predominantly as an immature form of 53/54 kDa. In contrast, upon in vivo expansion in NOD.Scid mice, the B_2 receptor of HEK293 cells was synthesized as a mature form of 67/55 kDa (Fig. 3(b)). Immunoblot detection of calreticulin confirmed the microarray data showing that the in vivo expansion of cells in NOD.Scid mice led to significantly increased calreticulin protein levels relative to in vitro cultivated HEK293 cells (Fig. 3(b)). For comparison, changes in GRP78 expression were only minor (Fig. 3(b)). As a control, maturation of the B_2-related angiotensin II AT_2 receptor protein was not different before and after in vivo expansion (Fig. 3(c)). Thus, the in vivo environment of NOD.Scid mice facilitated maturation of the B_2 receptor protein.

Involvement of calreticulin in B_2 receptor maturation of in vivo expanded cells

To analyze whether calreticulin was indeed involved in B_2 receptor maturation, we down-regulated calreticulin expression of in vivo expanded and replated HEK cells by transfection of stealth RNAi. Down regulation of calreticulin by RNA interference was confirmed by immunoblot with calreticulin-specific antibodies (Fig. 4(a), left panel). As a control, transfection with an unrelated control RNAi duplex did not affect calreticulin protein levels (Fig. 4(a), left panel). Concomitant to the down-regulation of calreticulin, protein levels of the immature B_2 receptor form of 53/54 kDa were strongly increased (Fig. 4(a), right panel).

Similar results were obtained by RNA interference studies under in vivo conditions by expanding two different cell clones with RNA polymerase II promoter-driven expression of a micro-RNA targeting calreticulin (Fig. 4(b)). Upon three weeks of expansion in NOD.Scid mice, micro-RNA expressing HEK cell clones targeting calreticulin by RNA interference showed a significant down regulation of calreticulin expression relative to cell clones expressing a control micro-RNA as assessed by immunoblotting (Fig. 4(b), left panels). In agreement with the involvement of calreticulin in B_2 receptor maturation under in vivo conditions, protein levels of the immature B_2 receptor form of 53/54 kDa were significantly increased upon down regulation of calreticulin (Fig. 4(b), right panel). Together these experiments provide evidence that restoration of calreticulin expression contributed to the enhanced B_2 receptor protein maturation of the novel in vivo model.
levels and maturation of the related AT2 receptor were not different between conventionally cultivated cells (lower panel). (c) As a control, protein expression of human proteins (IB: anti-B2). Right panels: Calreticulin protein expression as determined in immunoblot with F(ab)2 fragments of affinity-purified anti-AT2 antibodies pre-absorbed to human proteins (IB: anti-AT2). In lane “P”, anti-AT2 antibodies did not interact with expanded HEK-AT1/B2 cells expressing only B2 receptors (Fig. 6, columns 3, 4). For comparison, losartan treatment of NOD.Scid mice induced a significant increase in the number of B2 receptors on expanded HEK-AT1/B2 cells relative to untreated mice (Fig. 6, columns 1, 2). For comparison, losartan treatment did not affect B2 receptor levels of NOD.Scid expanded HEK-B2 cells without B2 receptor expression. losartan (30 mg kg\(^{-1}\), supplied in drinking water), which inhibits AT1 receptor-stimulated responses in mice. The number of cellular B2 receptors after three weeks of in vivo expansion was quantified with \([{^{125}}I]\)-labeled F(ab)2 fragments of affinity-purified anti-B2 receptor antibodies. Losartan treatment of NOD.Scid mice induced a significant increase in the number of B2 receptors on expanded HEK-AT1/B2 cells relative to untreated mice (Fig. 6, columns 1, 2). For comparison, losartan treatment did not affect B2 receptor levels of NOD.Scid expanded HEK-B2 cells expressing only B2 receptors (Fig. 6, columns 3, 4). As a control, in vivo expanded HEK-P3 cells without B2 receptor expression did not show a significant interaction with \([{^{125}}I]\)-labeled anti-B2 receptor antibodies (Fig. 6, columns 5, 6). Together these experiments are compatible with the notion that B2 receptors, which are part of functional AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers are internalized by circulating angiotensin II activating AT1. Vice versa, inhibition of AT1 by losartan could prevent AT1/B2 co-internalization as revealed by the increased B2 receptor number of HEK-AT1/B2 cells isolated from losartan-treated mice relative to untreated mice.

**Assessment of AT1/B2 receptor function in vivo by drug treatment with the AT1-specific antagonist losartan**

Do the AT1/B2 receptor complexes of in vivo expanded HEK-AT1/B2 cells display functional features of AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers? The functional coupling of the in vivo synthesized heterodimers was analyzed by their sensitivity to stimulation with angiotensin II. Stimulation of AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers by angiotensin II induces receptor co-internalization and down regulation. To assess the stimulation of AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers in vivo, we determined the effect of circulating blood angiotensin II on B2 receptors associated with AT1 in AT1/B2 heterodimers relative to individual B2 receptors. To this end, NOD.Scid mice were transplanted with HEK-AT1/B2 or HEK-B2 cells.

After cell injection, mice were treated for three weeks with a standard dose of the AT1-specific antagonist, losartan (30 mg kg\(^{-1}\), supplied in drinking water), which inhibits AT1 receptor-stimulated responses in mice. The number of cellular B2 receptors after three weeks of in vivo expansion was quantified with \([{^{125}}I]\)-labeled F(ab)2 fragments of affinity-purified anti-B2 receptor antibodies. Losartan treatment of NOD.Scid mice induced a significant increase in the number of B2 receptors on expanded HEK-AT1/B2 cells relative to untreated mice (Fig. 6, columns 1, 2). For comparison, losartan treatment did not affect B2 receptor levels of NOD.Scid expanded HEK-B2 cells expressing only B2 receptors (Fig. 6, columns 3, 4). As a control, in vivo expanded HEK-P3 cells without B2 receptor expression did not show a significant interaction with \([{^{125}}I]\)-labeled anti-B2 receptor antibodies (Fig. 6, columns 5, 6). Together these experiments are compatible with the notion that B2 receptors, which are part of functional AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers are internalized by circulating angiotensin II activating AT1. Vice versa, inhibition of AT1 by losartan could prevent AT1/B2 co-internalization as revealed by the increased B2 receptor number of HEK-AT1/B2 cells isolated from losartan-treated mice relative to untreated mice.

Altogether, the in vivo expansion of HEK cells in NOD.Scid mice restored an imbalance of the general chaperone system induced by conventional in vitro cell culture. As a consequence,
the novel system enabled the study of protein maturation, heterodimerization and function of an important cardiovascular receptor system with transfected cells under in vivo conditions.

Discussion

Hyperactivity of the angiotensin II AT₁ receptor is a common feature of cardiovascular disease.¹ Cellular mechanisms accounting for AT₁ receptor sensitization in vivo are therefore of major interest regarding the pathogenesis and therapeutic concepts of cardiovascular disorders. Heterodimerization of the angiotensin AT₁ receptor with the bradykinin B₂ receptor leads to sensitization of the angiotensin II response in individuals with cardiovascular risk factors.³⁻⁵ Sensitization of the angiotensin II response relies on the formation of covalently stabilized receptor protein complexes, which provide a kinetically favoured platform for interaction with intracellular signalling molecules relative to dissociable receptors.⁶⁻⁷
However, factors, which account for the formation of covalently associated AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers are still not clear. Several groups showed that heterodimerization of the B2 receptor with the angiotensin II AT1 receptor or the closely related AT2 receptor is very effective in a native environment. In contrast, under in vitro conditions, B2 receptor maturation and heterodimerization can be severely affected by chosen cell and culture conditions, which may disturb the fine-tuned equilibrium of the general chaperone system.

In view of the pathophysiological importance of AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers, we sought to establish a cell system, which enables to study that important cardiovascular receptor system in a physiological environment. Cultured human embryonic kidney (HEK) cells were implanted subcutaneously into immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice, and expanded in the well-controlled physiological environment of mice. We chose HEK cells because several scientific facts make human embryonic kidney cells a suitable cell line for the functional study of cardiovascular targets, and specifically the angiotensin II AT1 receptor. (I) Kidney cell damage is a common feature of many cardiovascular disorders, e.g. hypertension, atherosclerosis, diabetes, heart failure. (II) Renal cell damage is induced by AT1 receptor stimulation and excessive angiotensin II release in the course of cardiovascular disease. (III) Microarray gene expression data showed renal epithelial, glomerular, and podocyte markers indicative of the embryonic, renal phenotype of in vivo expanded HEK cells. In view of the causal relationship between cardiovascular disease, renal cell damage and the angiotensin II system as a major player, the human embryonic kidney cell (HEK) is capable of revealing important aspects of angiotensin-related effects on cardiovascular disease-induced organ cell damage.

Microarray analysis was used to validate the novel in vivo system. Microarray gene expression profiling revealed that the expansion of HEK cells for three weeks in vivo in immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice affected only a small subset of chaperones while leaving the general glucose-sensitive chaperone system largely unaltered. Notably, there was a major enhancement of calreticulin expression in NOD.Scid-expanded cells relative to conventional cell culture. Thus, the in vivo model seemed to restore an imbalance of the general chaperone system induced by conventional cell culture conditions.

Calreticulin is an indispensable chaperone, and maturation of the B2 receptor protein relies on calreticulin. In agreement with the importance of calreticulin for the B2 receptor protein, the maturation of B2 was strongly enhanced in the novel system. RNA interference revealed a causal relationship between calreticulin expression and enhanced B2 receptor maturation. Concomitantly to the enhanced protein maturation, interaction of the B2 receptor with AT1 was strongly supported in the novel in vivo system as demonstrated by immunofluorescence and co-enrichment studies. The AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers synthesized in HEK cells under in vivo conditions were also functionally active, stimulated and co-internalized by circulating angiotensin II because treatment of NOD.Scid mice with the AT1-specific antagonist, losartan, substantially increased the number of B2 receptors on expanded HEK293 cells with AT1/B2 heterodimers. Thus, the newly established system enables the study of protein maturation and function under in vivo conditions.

In addition to the functional analysis of an important cardiovascular receptor system, our experiments provide strong evidence that the established model is also suitable to study the effect of drug action under in vivo conditions in general. During cell expansion, the transplanted cells seem to be effectively connected to the vascular system of NOD.Scid mice. As a consequence, a prototypic cardiovascular drug-such as losartan-supplied in drinking water to NOD.Scid mice could gain access to the proteins of expanded HEK293 cells.

Conclusions

Our study established a novel model to analyze the function of proteins under in vivo conditions by applying immunodeficient NOD.Scid mice for in vivo expansion of cells. Using the model we studied AT1/B2 receptor heterodimers, which is an important cardiovascular receptor system and contributes to an exaggerated angiotensin II response in individuals with cardiovascular disease. With the novel model, we show that efficient B2 receptor maturation is a prerequisite for heterodimerization with the angiotensin II AT1 receptor under in vivo conditions. Validation of the system by microarray gene expression profiling revealed restoration of an imbalanced chaperone system in the novel in vivo cell expansion model relative to conventional cell culture. The model also proved suitable for the study of drug action under in vivo conditions as exemplified with a widely used cardiovascular drug, i.e. losartan.
Acknowledgements

The work was supported in part by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

References