Angiotensin-(1-7) attenuates hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy via modulation of nitric oxide and neurotransmitter levels in the paraventricular nucleus in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats

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Angiotensin-(1-7) [Ang-(1-7)] is a multifunctional bioactive angiotensin peptide which exerts a cardiovascular protective function mainly by opposing the effects of angiotensin II. We aimed to determine whether brain Ang-(1-7) regulates nitric oxide (NO) and neurotransmitter levels in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN), and influences sympathetic activity, blood pressure and cardiac hypertrophy in salt-sensitive hypertension. Dahl salt-sensitive rats receiving a high-salt (HS, 8% NaCl) or a normal-salt (NS, 0.3% NaCl) diet were treated with an intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion of Ang-(1-7) for 6 weeks. Seven rats were measured in each group. In comparison with NS rats, HS rats exhibited significantly increased mean arterial pressure, plasma norepinephrine (NE) and cardiac hydroxylase (TH) expression, and reduced NO levels as well as reduced expression of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and the 67 kDa isoform of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67) in the PVN. Treatment with ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) reversed these changes in the salt-sensitive hypertensive rats. The results suggest that the beneficial effects of brain Ang-(1-7) on salt-sensitive hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy are partly due to an elevation in the NO level and restoration of neurotransmitter balance in the PVN.

Introduction

Dysregulation of the rennin-angiotensin system (RAS) within the brain plays a key role in the development of cardiovascular diseases, particularly for hypertension. Accumulating evidence demonstrates that the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) is a crucial brain region involved in the coordination of sympathetic outflow induced by the RAS. Angiotensin (1-7) [Ang-(1-7)], a primary and bioactive component of the RAS, is mainly generated from angiotensin I. Previous peripheral experiments have shown that the actions of Ang-(1-7) mainly oppose the detrimental cardiovascular effects of angiotensin II, such as hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy. Ang-(1-7) is widely distributed throughout the brain, including the PVN.

Neuronal activity within the PVN is affected by a variety of neurotransmitters, including the excitatory neurotransmitters, glutamate and norepinephrine (NE), as well as the inhibitory neurotransmitter γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA). GABA is the dominant inhibitory neurotransmitter within the PVN. Hypertensive responses and cardiac hypertrophy have been demonstrated to be related to the decreased GABAergic activity and increased excitatory adrenergic and glutamatergic activities in the PVN. In addition, nitric oxide (NO) in the PVN is involved in the regulation of sympathetic outflow and cardiovascular activity and has been reported to reduce blood pressure and renal sympathetic nerve activity. Inhibition of the sympathetic nervous system by NO is mediated by the stimulation of local GABA release. Furthermore, central Ang-(1-7) has been previously reported to induce NO production.

Salt-sensitive hypertension refers to the class of hypertension that is more prone to hypertensive response at high salt load. It is associated with both genetic and environmental factors. High salt intake is a significant environmental factor, closely related to hypertension. Dah salt-sensitive rat is one of the salt-sensitive hypertensive animal models. A large number of experimental results have shown that 2 to 3 weeks of high salt
intake induces a significant increase in blood pressure in Dahl
salt-sensitive rats compared with the control group.22,23 Recent
researches have found that sodium-induced hypertension is
partly due to nitric oxide deficiency and neurotransmitter
imbalance in the CNS of Dahl salt-sensitive rats, including
PVN.24

Although Ang-(1-7) has been shown to elicit protective effects in
peripheral tissue in various cardiovascular diseases, it is still
unknown whether brain Ang-(1-7) plays an important role in
neurohormonal modulation within the PVN in hypertension.25,26 Thus, we aimed to investigate whether brain Ang-(1-7)
regulates NO and neurotransmitter levels in the PVN and have
a protective effect on cardiac hypertrophy and sympathetic
nerve activity in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats.

**Experimental**

**Animals**

Eight-week-old male Dahl salt-sensitive rats (Charles River
Laboratories International, Inc., Wilmington, MA, USA)
weighing 240–260 g were kept in a climate-controlled room
with a 12 h light–dark cycle, and had access to standard rat
chow and tap water ad libitum for 1 week before the start of
experimental procedures.

**General experimental protocol**

All procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use
Committee of Xi’an Jiaotong University and conformed to the
Guidelines for the Care and Use of Experimental Animals of
the United States National Institutes of Health (NIH Publica-
tion no. 85–23, revised 1996). All of the experimental surgeries
were conducted under anesthesia and in aseptic conditions.

During the 6 week experimental period, rats were fed a high-
salt (HS, 8% NaCl) or normal-salt (NS, 0.3% NaCl) diet
purchased from the Experimental Animal Center of Xi’an Jiao-
tong University Health Science Center. Two weeks before the
experimental period, all rats were anesthetized with
a ketamine (80 mg kg⁻¹) and xylazine (10 mg kg⁻¹) mixture
administered through an intraperitoneal injection (ip) and
intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion canulae were implanted
into the head. After two weeks, osmotic minipumps (Alzet
Model 2006, Durect Corporation, Cupertino, CA) were con-
ected to the ICV canulae to allow for the continuous direct
infusion of Ang-(1-7) (1.8 µg h⁻¹; Sigma Chemical) or vehicle
(artificial cerebrospinal fluid, aCSF; Harvard Apparatus) into
the ICV for 6 weeks.27 So rats were eventually divided into 4 groups:
vehicle-treated NS group (n = 14), vehicle-treated HS group (n =
14), Ang-(1-7)-treated NS group (n = 14), Ang-(1-7)-treated HS
group (n = 14). We randomly selected 7 rats in each group for
blood pressure measurement in each time. At the end of the 6th
week of continuous infusion, all rats were anesthetized and
euthanized in order to collect adequate blood and brain tissue
for molecular and immunohistochemical studies. We randomly
selected 7 rats to extract samples from each group for immu-
nofluorescence and immunohistochemical, and the remaining
7 rats were used for experiments such as western blots and high
performance liquid chromatography.

**Implantation of the bilateral ICV canulae**

Under anesthesia, rats were placed in a stereotaxic apparatus.
The coordinates used for the ICV canulation were: 0.7 mm
posterior to the bregma, 1.4 mm lateral to the midline, and
4.5 mm below the skull surface.27 Minipumps loaded with Ang-
(1-7) or vehicle (aCSF) were implanted subcutaneously in the
rat’s back.

**Blood pressure and heart rate assessments**

Arterial pressure and heart rate (HR) were measured weekly
using the noninvasive method of tail-cuff occlusion as previ-
ously described.28 Unanesthetized rats were placed in a holding
device mounted on a thermostatically controlled warming plate
until the ambient temperature reached 32 °C. Each rat was
allowed to habituate to the cuff for 15 minutes prior to the
measurement. Once the sensor of recording system was able to
capture the sphygms, measurement began. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and HR were collected for 45 min and were averaged across seven consecutive cycles per day.

**Blood and tissue samples**

Under anesthesia, rats were decapitated to collect blood and tissue samples. For the immunofluorescence and immunohistochemical, according to rats atlas, the paraformaldehyde fixed brain were embedded in OCT, and sectioned into several 18 μm transverse sections at about −0.92 mm to −2.13 mm posterior to bregma. In addition, at the end of the study, part of rats were decapitated when still under anesthesia. The brain was removed and immediately frozen on dry ice, and was cut on a cryostat to get coronal brain sections (300 μm-thick slices), which were mounted on slides for punch microdissection. The PVN was punched according to the method of Palkovits and Brownstein for the analysis of protein expression and PVN neurotransmitter levels. Generally, we would get about 80 mg PVN tissue from one rat for western blots and high-performance liquid chromatography (HLPC). The blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 min, and the plasma was transferred to chilled ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tubes. Tissue and plasma samples were stored at −80 °C until assayed.

**Biochemical assays**

NE plasma levels were quantified using commercially available rat ELISA kits (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. NO in the PVN were also assayed using commercially available kits (Bioengineering Institute, Jiancheng, Nanjing, China) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. The assay techniques have been previously described.

**PVN neurotransmitter levels**

Tissue levels of NE, glutamate and GABA in the PVN were examined using high-performance liquid chromatography (HLPC) with electrochemical detection as previously described.

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**Table 1** Effect of ICV infusion of vehicle or Ang-(1-7) on MAP and HR in NS rats and HS rats at the end of the 6th week of the experiment (n = 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>MAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>HR (beats per min)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NS + ICV vehicle</td>
<td>100.7 ± 5.5</td>
<td>379.5 ± 16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS + ICV Ang-(1-7)</td>
<td>98.1 ± 6.8</td>
<td>374.1 ± 19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS + ICV vehicle</td>
<td>154.1 ± 8.7</td>
<td>436.3 ± 18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS + ICV Ang-(1-7)</td>
<td>133.9 ± 9.4</td>
<td>425.8 ± 21.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ICV, intracerebroventricular; Ang-(1-7), angiotensin-(1-7); MAP, mean arterial pressure; HR, heart rate; NS, normal-salt; HS, high-salt. The values shown are the mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus NS rats [NS + ICV vehicle or NS + ICV Ang-(1-7)]; †P < 0.05 HS + ICV vehicle versus HS + ICV Ang-(1-7).

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**Fig. 2** The effect of an intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion of Ang-(1-7) on cardiac hypertrophy in rats receiving a normal-salt diet (NS) or a high-salt diet (HS) is depicted. HS rats had elevated cardiac hypertrophy as assessed by the whole heart weight/body weight (WHW/BW) ratio (A), whole heart weight/tibia length (WHW/TL) ratio (B), and left ventricular weight/tibia length (LVW/TL) ratio (C), which were attenuated after ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7). Values are mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus NS groups [NS + vehicle or NS + Ang-(1-7)]; †P < 0.05 HS + Ang-(1-7) versus HS + vehicle.
Results

ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) attenuates blood pressure in hypertensive rats

High-salt intake elicited elevations in MAP and HR, compared with that in the normal-salt group (Fig. 1A and Table 1). Compared to vehicle infusion, chronic ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) significantly attenuated the salt-induced increase in MAP in hypertensive rats, but not in NS rats. However, there were no significant infusion-related changes in HR in NS group or in HS group (Fig. 1A and Table 1).

ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) reduces plasma NE levels in hypertensive rats

Hypertensive rats had markedly higher plasma NE levels (an indirect indicator of sympathetic activity) (Fig. 1B) compared to that in control rats. In hypertensive rats, ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) significantly reduced the plasma NE level compared to that with vehicle infusion (Fig. 1B).

ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) ameliorates cardiac hypertrophy

HS rats demonstrated growing cardiac hypertrophy as manifested by an increased whole heart weight/body weight (WHW/BW) ratio (Fig. 2A), whole heart weight/tibia length (WHW/TL) ratio (Fig. 2B), and left ventricular weight/tibia length (LVW/TL) ratio (Fig. 2C), which were decreased by ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7). The protein levels for the markers of cardiac hypertrophy, ANP and β-MHC were examined in the left ventricular tissue of the heart using a western blot. Compared with NS rats, HS rats had significantly higher peptide levels of ANP and β-MHC in the left ventricles, which were significantly reduced by ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) compared to that with vehicle infusion (Fig. 3).

ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) elevates NO levels in the PVN of hypertensive rats

HS rats had significantly lower levels of NO in the PVN (Fig. 4A) compared to that in NS rats. Compared to vehicle infusion, ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) significantly increased NO levels in the PVN (Fig. 4A) in hypertensive rats.

ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) restores neurotransmitter levels in the PVN

Hypertensive rats had significantly lower GABA level (Fig. 4D) and higher levels of NE (Fig. 4B) and glutamate (Fig. 4C) in the PVN compared with that of NS rats. ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) compared to vehicle infusion significantly attenuated the
changes in the levels of these neurotransmitters in HS rats (Fig. 4).

**ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) modulate TH and GAD67 expression in the PVN**

HS rats demonstrated a greatly increased TH (a rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of NE) expression level (Fig. 5) and decreased GAD67 (a rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of GABA) expression level (Fig. 6) in the PVN compared with levels in the NS rats. However, chronic ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) compared with vehicle infusion prevented these changes in HS rats (Fig. 5 and 6).

**Discussion**

The current study demonstrated several novel findings including: (i) hypertensive responses and cardiac hypertrophy induced by high-salt intake in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats are associated with NO deficiency and neurotransmitter imbalance in the PVN; and (ii) a chronic increase in brain Ang-(1-7) ameliorates salt-sensitive hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy partly by elevating the NO level and restoring the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters in the PVN.

The PVN plays an important role in sympathetic drive and blood pressure control in the central nervous system.\(^33,34\) NO is a sympathoinhibitory molecule of the PVN and regulates blood pressure mainly by modifying central sympathetic activities.\(^35-37\)

High-salt intake has been shown to reduce NO levels within the PVN and increase blood pressure in salt-sensitive rats.\(^24\) Similarly, the current study demonstrated drastically reduced NO levels in the PVN of HS rats compared with that in NS rats. Ang-(1-7), a cardiovascular protective RAS element, has been shown to promote NO upregulation within the PVN in acute ethanol intoxication (AEI) hemorrhaged rats.\(^38,39\) In the present study, ICV treatment with Ang-(1-7) elevated the NO level in the PVN of HS rats, but not NS rats. Our work also demonstrated that chronic ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) reduced MAP and plasma NE (an indicator of sympathetic activity) levels in HS rats, in accordance with previous studies.\(^27,40\) Concomitantly, an attenuation of cardiac hypertrophy, as manifested by decreased WHW/BW ratio, WHW/TL ratio, LVW/TL ratio, and protein levels of ANP and \(\beta\)-MHC was demonstrated with Ang-(1-7) treatment in the hypertensive rats, but similar changes were not seen in the normotensive rats receiving Ang-(1-7). These results are in concert with the above studies. Our work suggests that brain Ang-(1-7) increases the NO level within the PVN in a hypertensive state as a protective mechanism in order to combat hypertension.

Accumulating evidence supports the supposition that decreased NO production contributes to exacerbated sympathoexcitation, corresponding to altered noradrenergic excitatory and GABAergic inhibitory inputs onto pre-autonomic...
Fig. 5  The effects of an intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion of Ang-(1-7) on tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) expression in the PVN in rats receiving a normal-salt diet (NS) or a high-salt diet (HS) is depicted. Compared to NS rats, HS rats had increased TH expression. Chronic ICV infusions of Ang-(1-7) decreased TH in the PVN of HS rats. (A) Immunohistochemistry for TH expression in the PVN is shown. (B) A bar graph of TH-positive neurons in the PVN is shown. (C) A representative immunoblot and densitometric analysis of protein expression of TH in the PVN is shown for different groups. Values are mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus NS groups [NS + vehicle or NS + Ang-(1-7)]; †P < 0.05 HS + Ang-(1-7) versus HS + vehicle.

Fig. 6  The effect of an intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion of Ang-(1-7) on 67 kDa isoform of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67) expression in the PVN of rats receiving a normal-salt diet (NS) or a high-salt diet (HS) is depicted. Compared to NS rats, HS rats had decreased GAD67 expression. Chronic ICV infusions of Ang-(1-7) increased GAD67 expression in the PVN of HS rats. (A) Immunofluorescence for GAD67 expression in the PVN is shown. (B) A bar graph of GAD67-positive neurons in the PVN is shown. (C) A representative immunoblot and densitometric analysis of GAD67 protein expression in the PVN is shown for different groups. Values are mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus NS groups [NS + vehicle or NS + Ang-(1-7)]; †P < 0.05 HS + Ang-(1-7) versus HS + vehicle.
neurons in the PVN. Previous studies have demonstrated that Ang-(1-7) inhibits NE release via a NO-dependent mechanism in the rat hypothalamus. In the current study, markedly increased glutamate and NE levels and a reduced level of GABA in the PVN were observed in HS rats compared to that in NS rats. Moreover, we found that HS rats had a higher level of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH; a marker used to recognize adrenergic neurons) and a lower level of 67 kDa isoform of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67; a marker used to identify GABAergic neurons) expression within the PVN compared to that in NS rats, implying improved excitatory adrenergic activities and attenuated GABAergic activity in the PVN. Our results also showed that chronic ICV infusion of Ang-(1-7) impeded the increase in NE, glutamate, and TH expression, and the decrease in GABA and GAD67 in the PVN of HS rats. These results suggest that brain Ang-(1-7) may normalize the imbalance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters within the PVN, resulting in attenuated blood pressure and cardiac hypertrophy in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the current study found that NO deficiency and neurotransmitter imbalance in the PVN contributes to an enhanced sympathetic nerve activity and cardiac hypertrophy in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats. A chronic increase in brain Ang-(1-7) may ameliorate hypertensive responses and cardiac hypertrophy in salt-sensitive hypertension partly by elevating the NO level and restoring the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters in the PVN. These findings contribute to a better understanding of pathogenesis and development of salt-sensitive hypertension and provide a new potential central treatment strategy or direction.

Conflict of interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

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References