

Age, Genetic Characteristics and Number of Cycles Are Critical Factors to Consider for Successful Protection of the Murine Heart With Postconditioning

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Summary

Postconditioning (PostC) is a recently discovered phenomenon whereby brief repetitive cycles of ischaemia with intermittent reperfusion following prolonged ischaemia elicit cardioprotection. This study investigated whether the age, genetic characteristics or number of repetitive cycles influenced the protective effect of PostC in mice. C57BL/6 floxed or non-floxed STAT-3 mice aged between 14-16 weeks (young) or 18-20 weeks (older) were perfused on a Langendorff apparatus and subjected to 35 min global ischaemia and 45 min reperfusion. PostC was elicited by either 3 (PostC-3) or 6 cycles (PostC-6) of 10s ischaemia and 10 s reperfusion. PostC-3 and PostC-6 in both young and older non-floxed mice reduced the myocardial infarct size. In contrast, only PostC-3 reduced myocardial infarct size in young floxed mice. Neither PostC-3 nor PostC-6 reduced the infarct in older floxed mice. Our data reveal that genetic characteristics, a minute difference in age or the number of postconditioning cycles are critical factors to be considered for the successful effect of ischaemic postconditioning in a murine model. Moreover, these factors should be taken into consideration for future experimental research or clinical applications of this protective phenomenon.

Key words

Ischaemia • Reperfusion • Postconditioning

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Ischaemic postconditioning is a phenomenon whereby brief alternating episodes of ischaemia/reperfusion performed at the onset of reperfusion can limit the number of dead cells (Zhao *et al.* 2003). Ischaemic postconditioning was discovered initially in a dog model and very rapidly, its protective effect was also reported in rats, mice, rabbits and pigs (Kaljusto *et al.* 2006, Schwartz and Lagranha 2006, Skyschally *et al.* 2009).

Despite these promising results, the robustness of postconditioning across different animal species and models has yielded varying degrees of success and reproducibility. Using identical experimental conditions in two different laboratories, a group failed to explain why they could not successfully postcondition the isolated mouse heart in one of their laboratories (Kaljusto *et al.* 2006). Vinten-Johansen's group successfully reduced infarct size in the canine model by 3 alternating cycles of occlusion and reperfusion (Zhao *et al.* 2003) but this same protocol did not protect in the pig model (Schwartz and Lagranha 2006).

Hence, in this paper, we propose to study the effect of age, genetic characteristics and number of cycles as critical factors to be considered for the success of ischaemic postconditioning in an *in vitro* mouse heart model.

Isolated mouse heart model

We compared the postconditioning effect in pure

C57BL/6 mice with floxed mice from the same background. Floxed mice are animals that have a specific DNA sequence, Lox P (Locus of X-ing over P) site inserted and integrated into their germ line. Two Lox P sites have been inserted in the DNA sequence of STAT-3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription-3) such that these floxed mice may be bred with mice expressing the Cre Recombinase protein to produce a cardiomyocyte specific STAT-3 knockout (Smith *et al.* 2004). Mice aged between 14-16 weeks (younger) or 18-20 weeks (older), and weighing between 25-35 g, were anaesthetized before their hearts were excised and mounted on a Langendorff perfusion apparatus, as previously described (Smith *et al.* 2004). Only male mice were used in this study to rule out the protective influence of female sex hormones on postconditioning (Tissier *et al.* 2007).

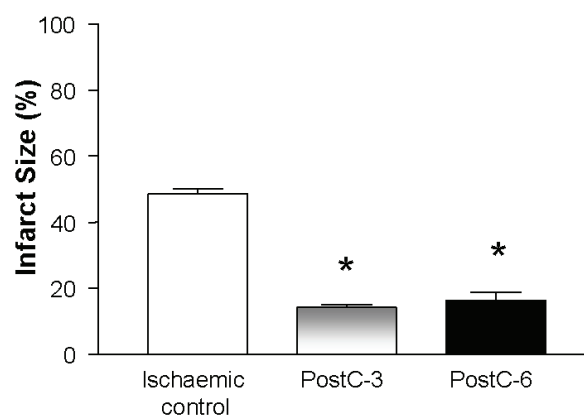
Following 20 min of stabilization, the hearts were subjected to 35 min global ischaemia and 45 min reperfusion. Alternatively, hearts were postconditioned with either 3 or 6 cycles of 10 s ischaemia/reperfusion after the prolonged ischaemia. At the end of the experiments, hearts were stained with triphenyltetrazolium chloride and infarct size was calculated using computerized planimetry (Planimetry+, Boreal Software, Norway), as previously described (Smith *et al.* 2004).

Statistics

Data are expressed as mean values \pm S.E.M and were analysed by performing multiple group comparisons using one way ANOVA and followed by Student-Newman-Keuls *post hoc* test. A value of $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. A minimum of 6 hearts were used per group.

To investigate the influence of age and number of cycles of postconditioning in C57BL/6 mice, 14-16 or 18-20 weeks old mouse hearts were postconditioned with either 3 or 6 cycles of 10s ischaemia/reperfusion following the sustained ischaemia (Fig. 1). Ischaemic control hearts from younger and older adult had a comparable infarct size of $48.6 \pm 1.5\%$ and $56.83 \pm 5.7\%$, respectively. Application of 3 cycles of postconditioning (PostC-3) significantly reduced the ischaemic damage in younger mice ($14.2 \pm 0.9\%$) and to a lesser extent in older mice ($29.9 \pm 7.5\%$). Similarly, postconditioning with 6 cycles of ischaemia/reperfusion (PostC-6) also proved

14-16 weeks



18-20 weeks

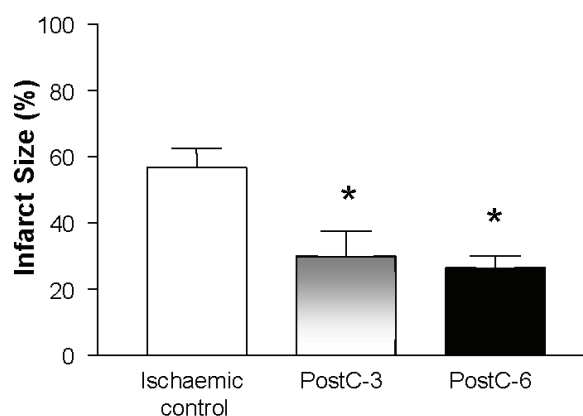


Fig. 1. Postconditioning improves infarct size in younger/older C57BL/6 non-floxed mice ($n \geq 6$; $p < 0.05$ vs control group).

to be beneficial in both the younger and older C57BL/6 mice ($16.2 \pm 2.6\%$ and $26.4 \pm 3.6\%$, respectively).

In floxed mice, ischaemic control hearts from younger animals had an infarct size of $51.2 \pm 4.2\%$ (Fig. 2). Application of 3 cycles of postconditioning (PostC-3) significantly reduced the ischaemic damage in younger mice but not in older mice (infarct size of $26.2 \pm 5.3\%$ in younger mice and $41.6 \pm 1.7\%$ in older mice). Postconditioning with 6 cycles of ischaemia/reperfusion (PostC-6) was not beneficial in either the younger and older floxed mice ($40.9 \pm 5.0\%$ and $38.4 \pm 7.1\%$, respectively vs $37.9 \pm 3.8\%$ for control

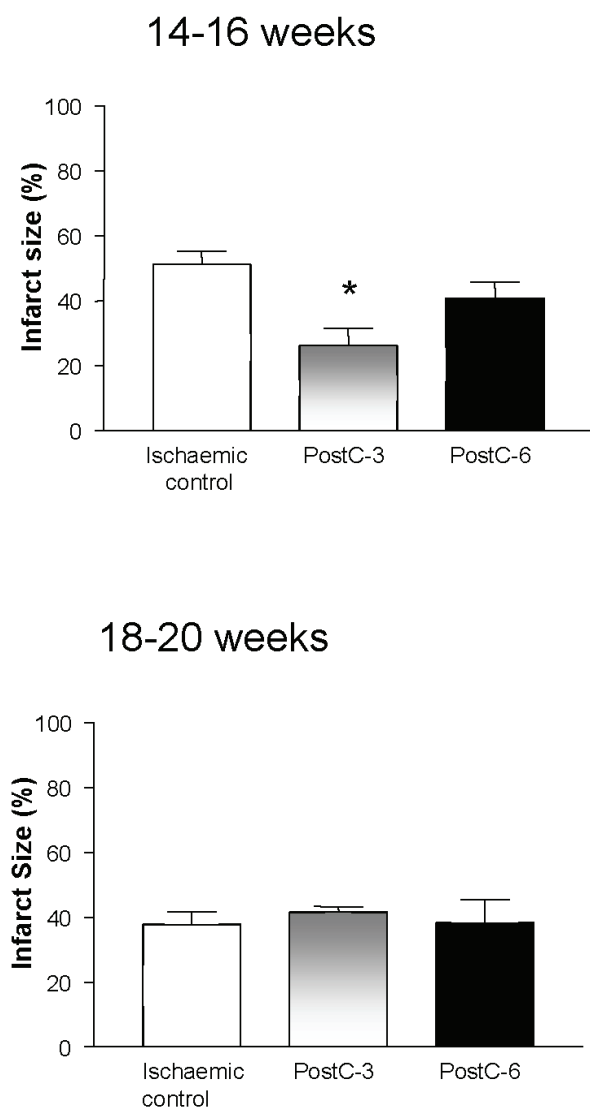


Fig. 2. Age and number of cycles influence the successful effect of postconditioning in floxed mice ($n \geq 6$; $p < 0.05$ vs control group).

mice). The main finding is that the protective effect of PostC-6 was lost in older group of floxed mice. However, the control infarct size in this group ($37.9 \pm 3.8\%$) was smaller compared with the younger floxed group ($51.2 \pm 4.2\%$) or the older non-floxed group ($56.8 \pm 5.7\%$).

Our data provide important information to consider before establishing a postconditioning protocol in a mouse model. First, we were surprised to report that a minute difference in age of 2 weeks can affect the success of the ischaemic postconditioning effect. This loss of cardioprotection in mice has previously been observed with mice of 13 months of age (Boengler *et al.* 2008). Additionally, our data confirm how critical it is to select the proper control mice when working with genetic knockout animals as littermate floxed mice presented a

different susceptibility to the postconditioning protocol compared with the corresponding pure C57BL6 mice.

The number of cycles used for a successful postconditioning effect varies amongst species. The protective effect of postconditioning was observed in the *in vivo* dog heart with 3×30 s cycles of reperfusion and ischaemia (Zhao *et al.* 2003). In a mouse model, 3×10 s, 6×10 s or 5×5 s can protect the *in vivo* heart against reperfusion injury (Boengler *et al.* 2008, Lacerda *et al.* 2009). Using the isolated mouse heart model, algorithms of 10×5 s (C57Black6xBalb/c strain), 3×5 s and 6×10 s (C57/Black6 strain) were proved to be protective (Nishino *et al.* 2008, Xi *et al.* 2008). Using the C57/Black6 strain, our data showed that both 3×10 s and 6×10 s cycles of ischaemia/reperfusion could reduce the infarct to a similar extent.

However, we observed that floxed mice could be postconditioned with 3×10 s cycles but failed to be protected with 6×10 s. An insertion of 2 loxP gene fragments into the MLC2V targeted gene is usually thought to be silenced but may influence the successful effect of postconditioning. STAT-3 is a transcription factor that is essential in mediating the cardioprotective effect of ischaemic postconditioning (Boengler *et al.* 2008, Lacerda *et al.* 2009). However, abnormal alterations in STAT-3 levels have shown to be detrimental to the heart. The lack of cardiac STAT-3 lead to dilated cardiomyopathy and overstimulation of STAT-3 caused inflammation, adverse remodeling and heart failure (Hilfiker-Kleiner *et al.* 2004, 2010). Although never described in the literature, STAT-3 may have a critical role in the development process of the heart, which the insertion of lox P may interfere with at 16-18 weeks. An effect of lox P has previously been reported with hyperandrogenization in male mice containing a floxed allele of the androgen receptor gene (MacLean *et al.* 2008).

In our study, we report that a minor age difference in floxed mice from 14-16 weeks to 18-20 weeks can negatively affect the outcome of postconditioning. This was in contrast with the hearts from genetically unmodified C57BL/6 mice which were still able to be postconditioned at 18-20 weeks. It would be of interest to explore protective effect of these mice at an older age.

Our data strongly suggest that the genetic characteristics of the mouse, age and number of postconditioning cycles are critical factors to be considered in ischaemic postconditioning. Different

animal models may require different postconditioning protocols. It might be possible that the discrepancies observed in the floxed mice may be due to the dysregulation of gene programs that affect the postconditioning effect. These factors should be taken into consideration for future experimental research or clinical applications of this protective phenomenon.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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