

Acute and Chronic Role of Nitric Oxide, Renin-Angiotensin System and Sympathetic Nervous System in the Modulation of Calcium Sensitization in Wistar Rats

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Summary

Principal vasoactive systems – renin-angiotensin system (RAS), sympathetic nervous system (SNS), nitric oxide (NO) and prostanoids – exert their vascular effects through the changes in calcium levels and/or calcium sensitization. To estimate a possible modulation of calcium sensitization by the above vasoactive systems, we studied the influence of acute and chronic blockade of particular vasoactive systems on blood pressure (BP) changes elicited in conscious normotensive rats by acute dose-dependent administration of Rho-kinase inhibitor fasudil. Adult male chronically cannulated Wistar rats were used throughout this study. The acute inhibition of NO synthase (NOS) by L-NAME enhanced BP response to fasudil, the effect being considerably augmented in rats deprived of endogenous SNS. The acute inhibition of prostanoid synthesis by indomethacin modified BP response to fasudil less than the acute NOS inhibition. The chronic NOS inhibition caused moderate BP elevation and a more pronounced augmentation of fasudil-induced BP changes compared to the effect of acute NOS inhibition. This indicates both short-term and long-term NO-dependent attenuation of calcium sensitization. Long-term inhibition of RAS by captopril caused a significant attenuation of BP changes elicited by fasudil. In contrast, a long-term attenuation of SNS by chronic guanethidine treatment (in youth or adulthood) had no effect on BP response to fasudil, suggesting the absence of SNS does not affect calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle of normotensive rats. In conclusion, renin-angiotensin system contributes to the long-term increase of calcium sensitization and its effect is counterbalanced by nitric oxide which decreases calcium sensitization in Wistar rats.

Key words

Blood pressure • Calcium sensitization • Rho-kinase • Nitric oxide • Renin-angiotensin system • Sympathetic nervous system • Prostanoids • Fasudil • L-NAME • Captopril • Guanethidine • Pentolinium • Indomethacin

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Introduction

The contractile properties of vascular smooth muscle are under dual control of intracellular calcium level and the calcium sensitization of contractile apparatus (Somlyo and Somlyo 2000). Vascular tension is proportional to the amount of phosphorylated myosin (myosin regulatory light chain, MLC20) (Bradley and Morgan 1987, Fujiwara *et al.* 1989, Himpens *et al.* 1990). The phosphorylation of MLC20 is under the control of myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) and myosin light chain phosphatase (MLCP). MLCK catalyses phosphorylation and promotes the contractility, while MLCP catalyses the dephosphorylation and lowers vascular contractility. The inhibition of MLCP is known to represent a physiological mechanism to increase vascular contractility. This was observed in response to stimulation of vascular α_1 -adrenergic receptors by phenylephrine (Kitazawa *et al.* 1991a,b). The increase in vascular contractility, which is not caused by the increased intracellular calcium concentration, is called

calcium sensitization and it is mediated by the pathway involving Rho-kinase.

Rho-kinase is stimulated by agonist activation of their membrane receptors coupled to G proteins. The G proteins activate RhoGEFs (guanine nucleotide exchange factors for Rho GTPase), which leads to the exchange of GDP for GTP on the regulatory protein RhoA (Suzuki *et al.* 2009). RhoA then translocates to the plasma membrane and activates the Rho-kinase (Amano *et al.* 1996, Ishizaki *et al.* 1996, Leung *et al.* 1995). The activated Rho-kinase phosphorylates MLCP, causing its inactivation (Kimura *et al.* 1996).

Calcium sensitization mediated by the Rho-kinase constitutes an important part of vascular contractility control. The alterations of calcium sensitization influence the peripheral resistance of the cardiovascular system and blood pressure (BP). Calcium sensitization was reported to be altered in various forms of genetic hypertension (Uehata *et al.* 1997, Jin *et al.* 2006, Ying *et al.* 2004, Behuliak *et al.* 2013), the observed changes being dependent on the conditions under which it was measured. Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) and Dahl salt-sensitive rats are the examples of genetic hypertension occurring either spontaneously or under the conditions of excess salt intake. However, the two models differ in the contribution of Rho-kinase-mediated calcium sensitization to hypertension maintenance. When studied following the blockade of endogenous SNS, SHR are characterized by the attenuation of calcium sensitization compared to their normotensive WKY controls (Behuliak *et al.* 2013), whereas the opposite can be seen in Dahl salt-sensitive rats (Behuliak *et al.*, unpublished data). On the other hand, increased BP response to acute fasudil administration was found in both forms of hypertension when studied in the presence of their enhanced SNS activity (Zicha *et al.* 2001, Paulis *et al.* 2007).

The alterations of calcium sensitization can also contribute to BP elevation in non-genetic hypertension models, such as the L-NAME hypertension. This form of hypertension is caused by a lower bioavailability of nitric oxide (NO), which cannot counteract the vasopressor effects of sympathetic nervous system (Sander *et al.* 1995, Sander *et al.* 1997, Pecháňová *et al.* 2004). Sauzeau *et al.* (2000) described a close connection between the NO-signaling pathway and the Rho-kinase signaling pathway. NO was shown to inhibit RhoA through the activation of cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG). The mechanism is physiologically relevant

because Chitale and Webb (2002) described that NO induces vasodilation through Rho-kinase inhibition.

The angiotensin II-dependent hypertension is another experimental model, in which the hypertension development is likely to involve the changes in calcium sensitization. The long-term administration of angiotensin II to normotensive rats leads to the development of severe hypertension. It is known that rats with angiotensin II-dependent hypertension have the upregulated calcium sensitization mediated by Rho-kinase. Jin *et al.* (2006) observed that isolated aorta of angiotensin II-hypertensive rats is more responsive to Rho-kinase inhibition in comparison with the control. Their study also revealed increased expression of Rho-kinase in the aorta of angiotensin II-hypertensive rats which was later observed in smaller vessels as well (Hilgers *et al.* 2007).

The aim of the present study was to compare the acute and chronic influence of two most important vasopressor systems – the renin-angiotensin system and the sympathetic nervous system – on calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle. Our study also aimed to determine the short-term and long-term effects of NO blockade on calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle, as NO is a major opponent of BP changes elicited by RAS and SNS.

Material and Methods

Male Wistar rats (Institute of Physiology AS CR, Prague, Czech Republic) were housed under standard laboratory conditions. Water and pelleted diet (Altromin, 0.6 % NaCl) were provided *ad libitum*. BP measurements were conducted at the age of 8 to 14 weeks. Blood pressure and heart rate (HR) were recorded in conscious rats using PowerLab system (AD Instruments Ltd., Bella Vista, NSW, Australia). All procedures and experimental protocols were approved by the *Ethical Committee of the Institute of Physiology CAS* and conform to the *European Convention on Animal Protection*.

The main experimental approach used in the present study was to measure BP effects of acute Rho-kinase blockade by fasudil in rats in which various vasoactive systems were acutely or chronically inhibited. The rats were randomly assigned to experimental or control groups (4-8 rats per group – for experimental groups see Table 1). Cannulation of carotid artery and jugular vein were performed under isoflurane anesthesia 24 h before BP measurement. On the next day, blood pressure was monitored for 30 min before the

administration of the first drug. Thereafter the rats were subjected to a wide range of the acute blockades of particular vasoactive systems (for details see Table 1) before BP response to fasudil was determined. BP changes elicited by the drugs were monitored until blood pressure reached a steady state – 15 min after captopril, 5 min after pentolinium, 10 min after L-NAME or indomethacin, and 5 min after each fasudil dose. Fasudil was administered in four cumulative doses (1 mg/kg, 2 mg/kg, and twice 4 mg/kg) (Behuliak *et al.* 2013). Captopril (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor) was given in a dose of 10 mg/kg, pentolinium (ganglionic blocker) in a dose of 5 mg/kg, NOS inhibitor L-NAME (N^o-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester) in a dose of 30 mg/kg, and indomethacin (cyclooxygenase inhibitor) in a dose of 10 mg/kg (Zicha *et al.* 2006, Behuliak *et al.* 2011).

Chronic inhibition of different vasoactive systems was performed in Groups 7 to 11 (Table 1). Chronic inhibition of the renin-angiotensin system (Group 7) was conducted using the administration of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor captopril (50 mg/kg/day) in drinking water for two weeks. Chronic NOS inhibition (Group 8) was induced by L-NAME (40 mg/kg/day in the drinking fluid for two weeks). These drug treatments lasted until BP measurement at the age of 14 weeks. The sympathectomy by early guanethidine administration was induced in Group 9 (50 mg/kg s.c. on days 7-28 of age) (Johnson *et al.* 1976).

These sympathectomized rats were measured 6-8 weeks after the end of drug treatment. In Groups 10 and 11 the rats were administered guanethidine for 14 days starting at the age of 3 months and the effects of late guanethidine treatment (25 mg/kg, i.p.) were studied immediately after the end of drug treatment. To exclude a possible SNS regeneration in these rats, we measured BP response to intravenous pentolinium (5 mg/kg) and tyramine (0.1, 0.2 and 1.0 mg/kg) (Douglas *et al.* 1975).

Several control (CTRL) groups were formed to match the experimental groups by age and body weight. There was a common control group (CTRL-1) for experimental Groups 1 to 6 (the acute inhibition of vasoactive systems). Another control group (CTRL-2) was used for rats with chronic RAS inhibition (captopril) and chronic NOS inhibition (L-NAME), while there were separate age-matched control groups (CTRL-3 and CTRL-4) for rats treated with guanethidine (either in youth or in adulthood).

All drugs and chemicals were purchased at Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA) except for fasudil (HA-1077, LC Laboratories, Woburn, MA, USA). Drugs were dissolved in saline and usually given as intravenous bolus (1 ml/kg).

Data were expressed as means \pm SEM. The statistical differences were evaluated by two-way analysis of variance (group and dose as factors) which was followed by the Bonferroni test.

Table 1. The experimental groups in which BP response to dose-dependent fasudil was studied.

Group	Chronic drug treatment	Acute drug pretreatment		
1				L-NAME
2				INDO
3		CAPTO	PENTO	L-NAME
4		CAPTO	PENTO	INDO
5			PENTO	L-NAME
6		CAPTO		L-NAME
7	<i>CAPTOPRIL</i>			
8	<i>L-NAME</i>			
9	<i>GUANETHIDINE Early</i>			
10	<i>GUANETHIDINE Late</i>			
11	<i>GUANETHIDINE Late</i>	CAPTO	PENTO	L-NAME

CAPTO – captopril, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; INDO – indomethacin, cyclooxygenase inhibitor; L-NAME – N^o-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester, NO synthase inhibitor; PENTO – pentolinium, ganglionic blocker.

Results

The effects of acute inhibition of vasodilator systems on calcium sensitization

Rats were acutely pretreated by either NOS inhibitor L-NAME (Group 1) or cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor indomethacin (Group 2) before the dose-dependent administration of Rho-kinase inhibitor fasudil. Both pretreatments increased blood pressure: acute L-NAME administration caused the elevation of mean

arterial pressure (MAP) by 38 ± 2 mm Hg, whereas indomethacin elevated MAP only by 8 ± 3 mm Hg. Acute NOS inhibition enhanced MAP response to smaller doses of fasudil (Fig. 1, left panel). On the other hand, greater HR rise after fasudil was seen in this group at the highest dose of fasudil (172 ± 14 beat/min in Group 1 compared to 110 ± 27 beat/min in controls, $p < 0.05$). No changes in MAP or HR responses to fasudil were seen after COX inhibition (Group 2) compared to controls (Fig. 1, right panel).

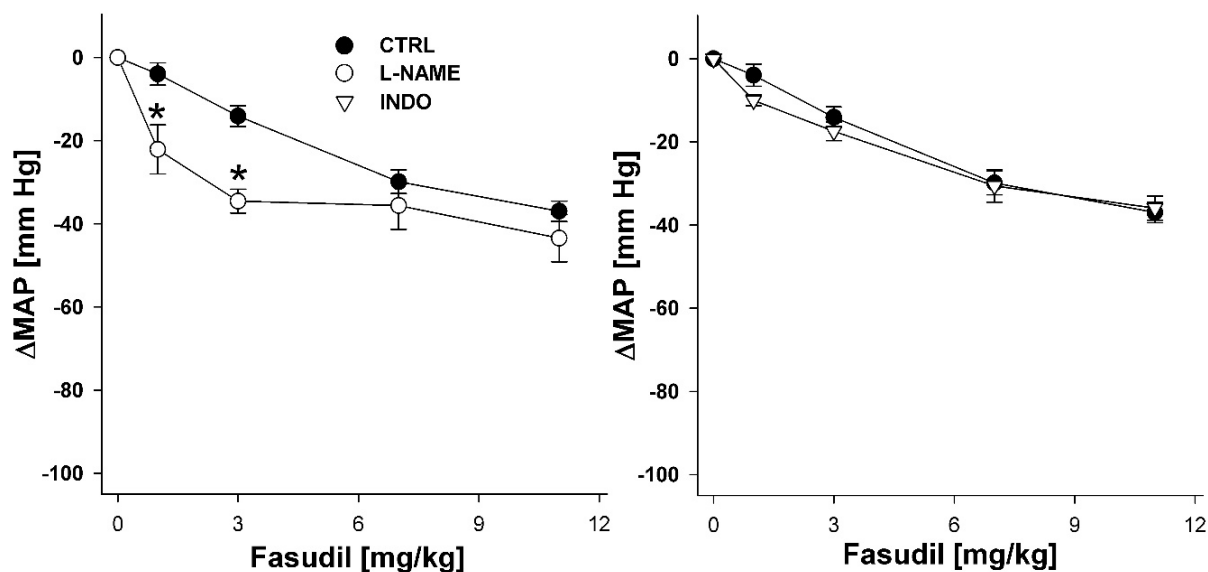


Fig. 1. The influence of NOS inhibition by pretreatment with L-NAME (Group 1, left panel) or COX inhibition by pretreatment with indomethacin (INDO) (Group 2, right panel) on BP changes elicited by fasudil in intact rats ($n = 4-6$ per group). Mean arterial pressure (MAP) before fasudil administration was 122 ± 4 mm Hg in CTRL-1, 151 ± 4 mm Hg in L-NAME-pretreated rats, and 132 ± 4 mm Hg in indomethacin-pretreated rats. * significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the groups. Two-way ANOVA analysis for groups: left panel $F(1, 32) = 19.8$; $p < 0.001$; right panel $F(1, 40) = 1.42$ (NS).

In order to reveal the full extent of fasudil-induced BP changes in rats subjected to acute NOS or COX inhibition, the possible compensatory influence of principal vasopressor systems (RAS and SNS) were eliminated by captopril and pentolinium administered prior to L-NAME or indomethacin pretreatment (Groups 3 and 4). Under these conditions MAP response to fasudil was greatly enhanced compared to that seen in animals with intact RAS and SNS (Groups 1 and 2). MAP response to fasudil was more augmented in rats with NOS inhibition than in those with COX inhibition (Fig. 2, left panel). The difference between Groups 3 and 4 can also be seen when MAP changes were expressed in percentage of initial MAP prior to fasudil administration ($-56.5 \pm 1.1\%$ vs. $-42.0 \pm 3.6\%$, $p < 0.01$). No significant differences in HR response to fasudil were observed between Groups 3 and 4, but HR response to fasudil was

considerably attenuated by ganglionic blockade in both groups compared to corresponding rats with intact RAS and SNS (Groups 1 and 2) (Fig. 2, right panel).

The effects of acute inhibition of vasoconstrictor systems on calcium sensitization

In order to assess the role of vasoconstrictor systems in short-term regulation of calcium sensitization we took a closer look at the effects of acute inhibition of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and sympathetic nervous system (SNS). We blocked either SNS (Group 5) or RAS (Group 6) before the acute NOS inhibition by L-NAME (Fig. 3) to increase their blood pressure because BP effect of Rho-kinase inhibition cannot be seen in animals subjected to severe BP lowering by pentolinium. We therefore compared fasudil-induced MAP response of these two groups with that found in L-NAME-pretreated

rats (Group 1). There were no significant differences among the three studied groups in MAP level recorded before fasudil administration, whereas HR was moderately increased in Group 5 (321 ± 6 beat/min) as compared to Groups 6 and 1 (272 ± 18 and 255 ± 20 beats/min, respectively). Group 5 (rats deprived of the endogenous SNS) showed an enhanced BP response to fasudil in comparison with L-NAME-pretreated Group 1

(Fig. 3, left panel). This was accompanied by a significantly smaller HR response to fasudil (34 ± 14 beat/min in Group 5 as compared to 172 ± 14 beat/min in L-NAME-pretreated Group 1, $p < 0.001$). On the contrary, Group 6 (rats deprived acutely of the endogenous RAS) showed no difference in MAP or HR responses to fasudil in comparison with L-NAME-pretreated Group 1 (Fig. 3, right panel).

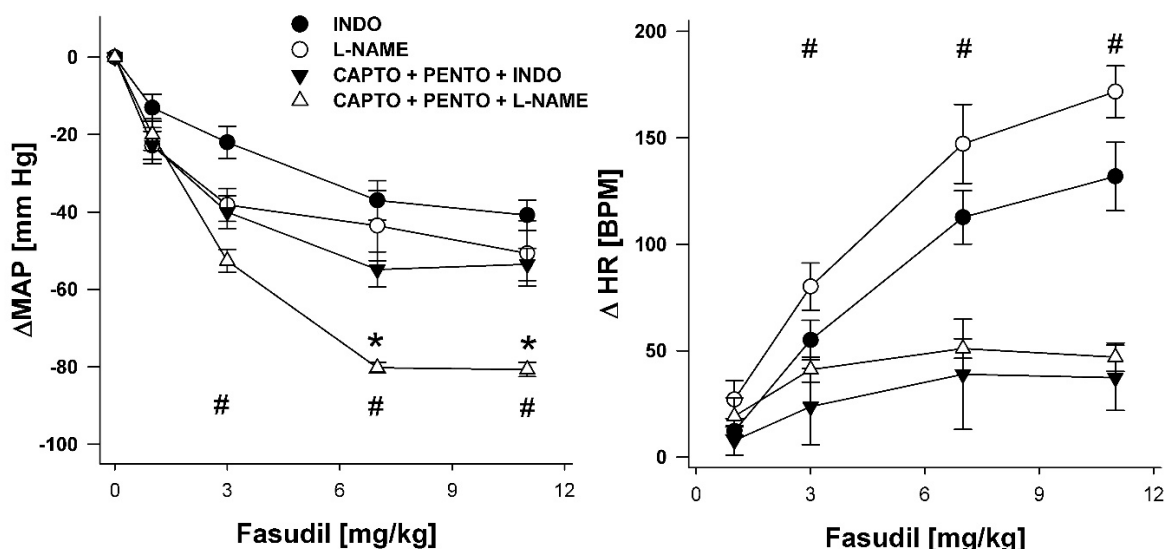


Fig. 2. The influence of acute NOS inhibition by L-NAME (Groups 1 and 3) or acute COX inhibition by indomethacin (Groups 2 and 4) on BP changes (left panel) and HR changes (right panel) elicited by fasudil before (Groups 1 and 2) and after the acute inhibition of RAS by captopril (CAPTO) and SNS by pentolinium (PENTO) (Groups 3 and 4) ($n = 5-8$ per group). MAP before fasudil administration was 152 ± 1 mm Hg in CAPTO + PENTO + L-NAME rats (Group 3) and 118 ± 6 mm Hg in CAPTO + PENTO + INDO rats (Group 4). * significant difference ($p < 0.01$) between Groups 3 and 4, # significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between Groups 1 and 3 as well as between Groups 2 and 4. Two-way ANOVA analysis for groups: left panel $F(3, 76) = 53.4$, $p < 0.001$.

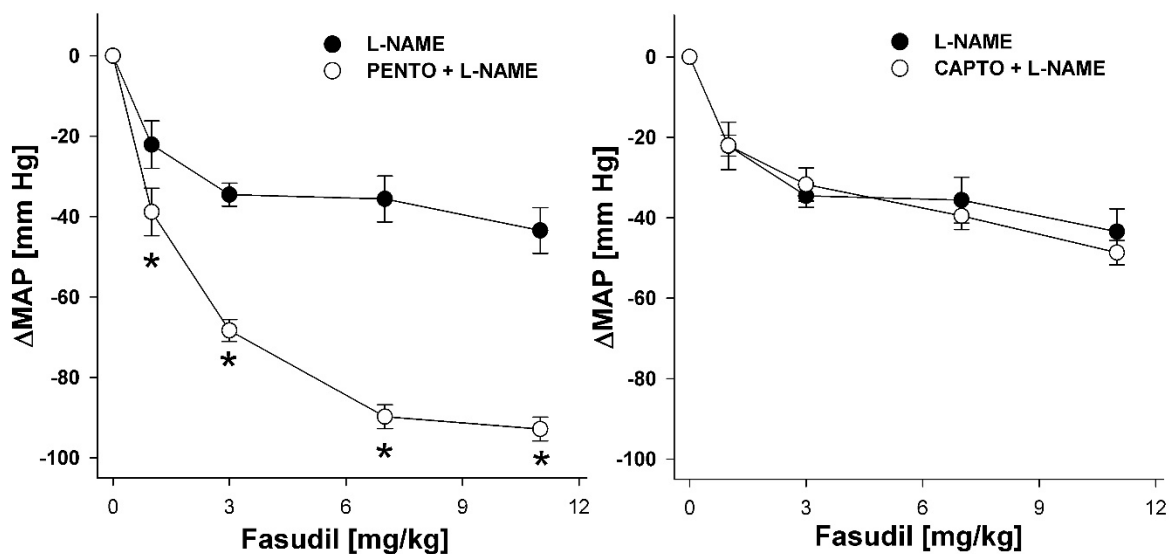


Fig. 3. The influence of pentolinium (Group 5 vs. Group 1, left panel) or captopril pretreatment (Group 6 vs. Group 1, right panel) on BP changes elicited by fasudil under the conditions of acute NOS inhibition ($n = 4-5$ per group). MAP before fasudil administration was 151 ± 4 mm Hg in L-NAME-pretreated rats (Group 1), 157 ± 3 mm Hg in PENTO + L-NAME rats and 152 ± 2 mm Hg in CAPTO + L-NAME rats. * significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between the groups. Two-way ANOVA analysis for groups: left panel $F(1, 36) = 186.5$, $p < 0.001$; right panel $F(1, 24) = 0.26$ (NS).

Chronic inhibition of major vasoactive systems

The chronic inhibition of selected vasoactive systems was conducted to evaluate the long-term contribution of these systems to calcium sensitization. The long-term inhibition of these systems resulted in significant changes of basal BP. Chronic RAS blockade by captopril (Group 7) lowered MAP (105±3 mm Hg

compared to 114±2 mm Hg in CTRL-2 controls, $p < 0.05$). The long-term captopril administration resulted in a pronounced attenuation of MAP response to fasudil (-20±2 mm Hg compared to -32±2 mm Hg in controls, $p < 0.005$) (Fig. 4, left panel). This was also true for the relative MAP changes (-19±2 % compared to -28±2 % in CTRL-2, $p < 0.01$).

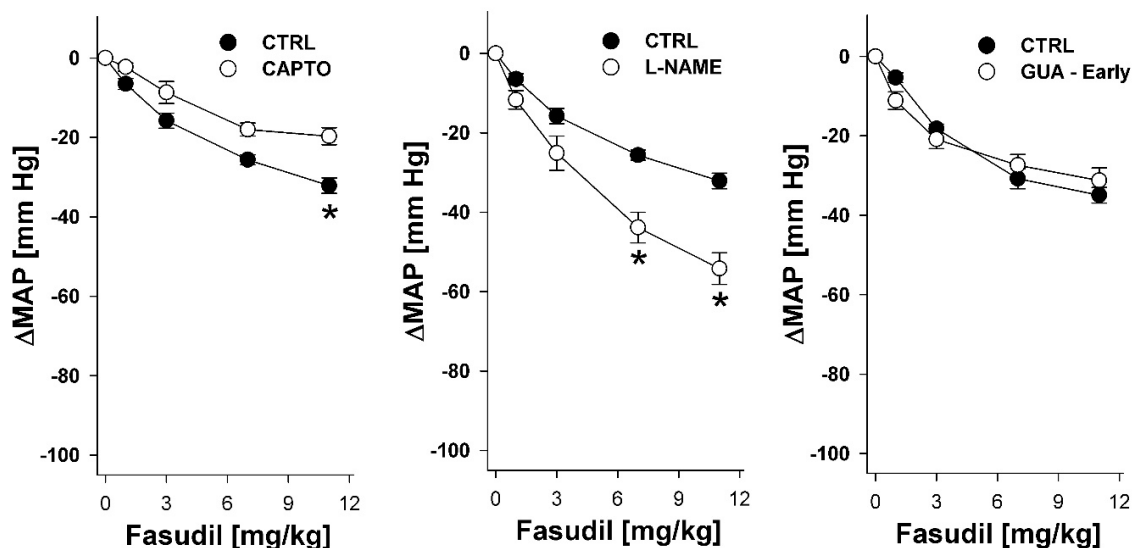


Fig. 4. The influence of chronic RAS inhibition by captopril (Group 7, left panel), chronic NOS inhibition by L-NAME (Group 8, middle panel) and guanethidine-induced early sympathectomy (Group 9, right panel) on BP changes elicited by fasudil ($n = 6-8$ per group). MAP before fasudil administration was 114±2 mm Hg in CTRL-2 and 105±3 mm Hg in captopril-treated rats (left panel); 114±2 mm Hg in CTRL-2 and 142±3 mm Hg in L-NAME-treated rats (middle panel); 122±3 mm Hg in CTRL-3 and 102±4 mm Hg in guanethidine (GUA)-treated rats (right panel). * significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between the groups. Two-way ANOVA analysis for groups: left panel $F(1, 52) = 37.4$ ($p < 0.001$); middle panel $F(1, 56) = 50.1$ ($p < 0.001$); right panel $F(1, 44) = 0.047$ (NS).

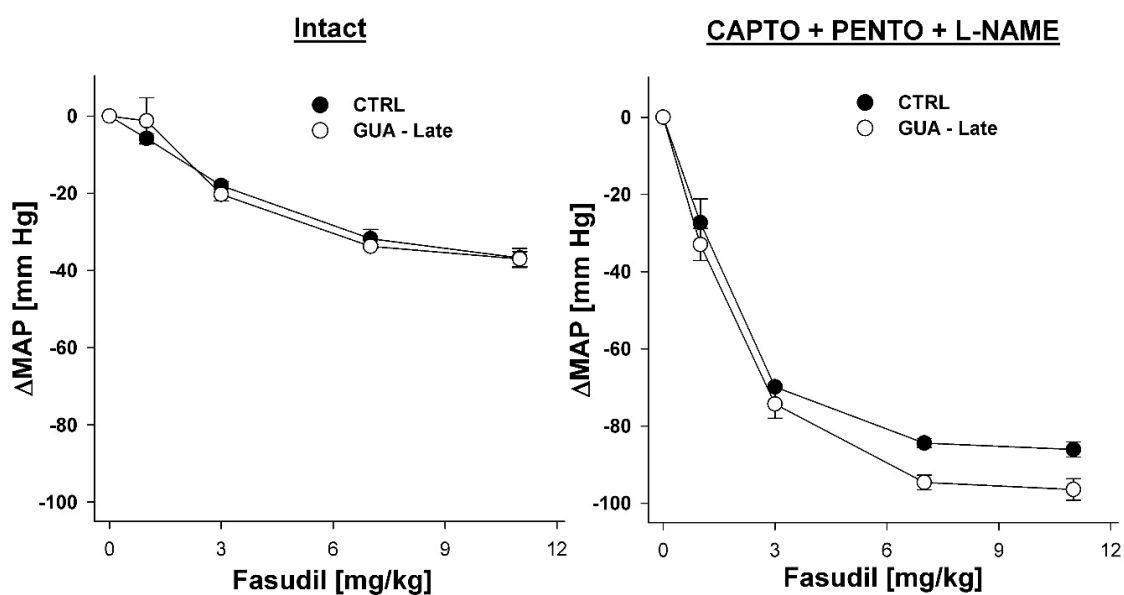


Fig. 5. The influence of late guanethidine-induced catecholamine depletion in adult rats on BP changes elicited by fasudil prior (Group 10, left panel) and after (Group 11, right panel) acute combined RAS, SNS and NOS inhibition ($n = 5-8$ per group). MAP before fasudil administration was 150±1 mm Hg in CTRL-4 and 161±2 mm Hg in rats subjected to late guanethidine (GUA) treatment. Two-way ANOVA analysis for groups: right panel $F(1, 16) = 8.52$ ($p < 0.01$).

On the other hand, long-term NOS inhibition by L-NAME (Group 8) resulted in BP elevation (142 ± 3 mm Hg compared to 114 ± 2 mm Hg in CTRL-2 controls, $p < 0.001$). Chronic NOS inhibition (Group 8) resulted in a marked enhancement of MAP response to fasudil (-55 ± 5 compared to -32 ± 2 mm Hg in CTRL-2, $p < 0.001$) (Fig. 4, middle panel), which can also be seen when MAP response was expressed in percentages of MAP values before fasudil administration (-38 ± 3 % compared to -28 ± 2 % in CTRL-2, $p < 0.01$). The effect of long-term inhibition of the vasodilator NO system is thus opposite to the effect seen after the long-term inhibition of vasopressor renin-angiotensin system.

The early sympathectomy by guanethidine (Group 9) decreased MAP to 102 ± 4 mm Hg as compared to 122 ± 3 mm Hg in CTRL-3 controls ($p < 0.005$) and the same was true for late guanethidine treatment (Groups 10 and 11) (108 ± 2 mm Hg compared to 125 ± 2 mm Hg in CTRL-4 controls, $p < 0.001$). The early sympathectomy (Group 9) had no effect on MAP response (Fig. 4, right panel) or HR response (92 ± 19 compared to 96 ± 7 beats/min in controls) to acute fasudil administration. To evaluate the degree of sympathectomy we administered pentolinium and tyramine to the same rats. MAP response of sympathectomized rats to acute ganglionic blockade by pentolinium was lowered by 70 %, whereas the acute MAP response to norepinephrine released from the nerve endings by tyramine was decreased by 60-70 %. Although some signs of effective early sympathectomy were still present, there was a considerable recovery of SNS during two months after guanethidine withdrawal.

The chronic guanethidine treatment of adult rats (Group 10) did not influence significantly MAP response to acute fasudil administration, the response being similar to that of rats subjected to early sympathectomy (Fig. 5, left panel). BP response to acute ganglionic blockade was also substantially reduced by 70 % in rats subjected to late guanethidine treatment. BP response to tyramine administration was also diminished by 80 %. Figure 5 (right panel) shows that under the conditions of combined RAS, SNS and NOS blockade (Group 11) there were no major differences in MAP response to acute fasudil administration between guanethidine-treated rats and their CTRL-4 controls.

Discussion

The present study extends our knowledge about the involvement of calcium sensitization in blood

pressure maintenance. Principal vasoactive systems were shown to influence the blood pressure component dependent on calcium sensitization in a different manner. The acute inhibition of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) by L-NAME caused the enhancement of BP response to Rho-kinase inhibitor fasudil. In contrast, there was no effect of the acute cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibition by indomethacin on BP response to fasudil. The acute inhibition of sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and renin-angiotensin system (RAS) (studied under the conditions of a concurrent NOS or COX inhibition) enhanced BP response to fasudil but this effect can be ascribed to the lack of baroreflex operation (see below) rather than to the changes in calcium sensitization.

A chronic inhibition of particular vasoactive systems had often quite different effects on calcium sensitization than the acute inhibition of these systems (RAS, SNS and NOS). Long-term administration of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor captopril attenuated BP response to fasudil. In contrast, no effect of early or late guanethidine treatment (leading to a profound catecholamine depletion in nerve endings) on calcium sensitization was observed. The enhancement of BP response to fasudil in chronically L-NAME-treated rats exceeded the effect of acute NOS inhibition.

The evidence has been accumulating that calcium sensitization is influenced by NO acting on vascular smooth muscle cells. Sauzeau *et al.* (2000) described that NO inhibits RhoA through the activation of cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG). In the present study we demonstrated that the acute NOS inhibition augmented BP reduction after acute Rho-kinase inhibition. Further experiment indicated that the enhancement of BP response to fasudil after acute L-NAME administration was preserved even in the absence of major vasopressor systems (RAS and SNS). Moreover, chronic NOS inhibition increased BP and enhanced BP response to acute Rho-kinase inhibition. This effect of chronic L-NAME administration can also be seen if BP response to fasudil is expressed in percentage of blood pressure recorded before the acute fasudil administration. This excludes a possibility that the observed effect is due to the general L-NAME-induced increase in blood pressure. Thus, calcium sensitization is suppressed by NO in vascular smooth muscle of normotensive rats and it is enhanced under the conditions of low NO bioavailability.

We suppose that NO occupies a prominent position in blood pressure regulation, because it can

oppose the effects of angiotensin II on calcium sensitization. L-NAME hypertension develops partially due to RAS dysregulation, which is evidenced by the increased cardiac and aortic activity of angiotensin-converting enzyme (Takemoto *et al.* 1997). L-NAME hypertensive rats also have the increased Rho-kinase activity, which can be prevented by chronic inhibition of angiotensin AT₁ receptor (AT₁R) (Kataoka *et al.* 2002). These findings point to a strong interrelationship of NO and angiotensin II signaling.

In contrast to NOS inhibition, the acute COX inhibition by indomethacin did not affect BP response to fasudil in intact rats. Teixeira *et al.* (2005) described that the inhibition of cyclooxygenase does not affect vasodilator response of phenylephrine-precontracted isolated arteries to Rho-kinase inhibition. This is in line with our findings. The comparison of BP response to fasudil in L-NAME-pretreated or indomethacin-pretreated rats, which were deprived of endogenous vasopressor systems (SNS and RAS), shows a greater BP response to fasudil in L-NAME-pretreated group.

The *in vitro* studies suggest that the activation of angiotensin or adrenergic receptors in vascular smooth muscle rapidly augments calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle. Tsai and Jiang (2006) reported that the activation of α_1 -adrenergic receptors enhanced calcium sensitization mediated by the Rho-kinase pathway. AT₁R activation also increased calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle (Somlyo and Somlyo 2003). These vasopressor systems can also exert long-term effects on calcium sensitization, mediated by the changes in gene expression patterns. The increased protein expression of Rho-kinase and a greater response to Rho-kinase inhibition were observed in the isolated aorta of rats with angiotensin II-induced hypertension compared to controls (Jin *et al.* 2006). Yamakawa *et al.* (2000) suggested that the Rho-kinase pathway mediates the upregulation of the proteins of contractile machinery, which was observed in vascular smooth muscle cells exposed to increased angiotensin II levels. Puzdrova *et al.* (2014) suggested that trophic action of sympathetic nerves reduced calcium sensitization in arterial smooth muscles. To determine the relative contributions of RAS and SNS to vascular smooth muscle calcium sensitization and blood pressure maintenance, we studied BP response of conscious rats to acute Rho-kinase inhibition under the conditions of both acute and chronic inhibition of either RAS or SNS.

The acute RAS inhibition by captopril did not

cause any significant change in BP response to fasudil in either intact animals or rats subjected to RAS and SNS blockade. However, physiological levels of angiotensin II in normotensive rats need not be high enough to be compared with angiotensin II concentrations used *in vitro*. In fact, Hojná *et al.* (unpublished data) observed that acute fasudil administration considerably attenuated BP response to injected angiotensin II. On the other hand, we observed that chronic RAS inhibition caused a mild BP decrease and a reduction of BP response to fasudil. The attenuation of BP response to fasudil cannot be ascribed to the decreased BP of captopril-treated rats because this effect was preserved even if BP changes were expressed in the percentage of blood pressure recorded before fasudil administration. We can conclude that under the *in vivo* conditions calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle of normotensive rats is enhanced by long-term (but not short-term) action of angiotensin II.

The acute SNS inhibition in rats subjected to acute NOS inhibition was accompanied by a marked enhancement of BP response to fasudil. This unexpected effect can be explained by the abolishment of sympathetic nerve activity which is triggered by the activation of arterial baroreflex during fasudil-induced BP decrease. The ganglionic blockade by pentolinium abolishes both the increase in heart rate and cardiac output (mediated by β -adrenoceptor stimulation) and the rise of α -adrenergic vasoconstriction. Both changes contribute to the attenuation of fasudil-induced BP decrease observed in rats with intact SNS. The SNS plays a very important role in the differentiation of vascular smooth muscle cells and in the development of normal blood vessels. It may also be involved in developmental changes of calcium sensitization. Puzdrova *et al.* (2014) reported that calcium sensitivity of vascular contractions to vasoconstrictors methoxamine (α_1 -adrenergic receptor agonist) and U46619 (thromboxane A₂ receptor agonist) decreases during the early postnatal development. The denervation of blood vessels can restore a high calcium sensitivity in adult animals. They also described a lower Rho-kinase expression in arteries of adult animals compared to young ones. However, no differences in Rho-kinase expression or in the contractile response to Rho-kinase inhibition were found in arteries of adult sympathectomized rats compared to those of age-matched intact rats. The authors suggest that a long-term sympathectomy may be needed for a change in Rho-kinase expression to occur (Puzdrova *et al.* 2014). However, in our experiments neither the sympathectomy

induced by early guanethidine administration nor catecholamine deletion elicited by guanethidine treatment in adulthood caused any significant changes in BP response to fasudil. Thus, our results suggest that Rho-kinase-mediated calcium sensitization was not altered in sympathectomized rats.

In conclusion, the balance of angiotensin II and nitric oxide is important for the control of calcium sensitization in vascular smooth muscle. NO seems to affect calcium sensitization in a rapid manner because the effects of acute NOS inhibition on BP response to fasudil are seen within minutes after L-NAME administration. On the contrary, the effects of RAS on calcium sensitization are rather long-term because the chronic (but not the acute) RAS blockade lowers blood pressure and

attenuates BP response to fasudil in normotensive animals. The low NO bioavailability in L-NAME hypertension leads to the increased calcium sensitization, which significantly contributes to hypertension maintenance.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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