

Role of resveratrol and miRNA-126 in vascular endothelial cells of hypertensive rats.

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Abstract

Aims: This study is to investigate the role of miRNA-126 (miR-126) and resveratrol in vascular endothelial cells of hypertensive rats.

Methods: Totally 30 male spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) were equally divided into 3 groups at random: SHR group, resveratrol treatment group and miR-126 knock-out group. Rat tail artery noninvasive blood pressure meter was applied to measure systolic blood pressure (SBP), mean blood pressure (MBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of the tail arteries. HE staining was applied to detect the vascular structural changes of mesenteric arteries. Chemical assay was applied to measure nitric oxide content in mesenteric arteries. qRT-PCR was applied to detect the expression of miR-126 in rat serum. Western blot was applied to detect the expression of VEGF in mesenteric arteries.

Results: The expression levels of miR-126 in serum were significantly decreased in miR-126 knock-out group and resveratrol treatment group, compared with SHR group ($P<0.05$). Compared with those in SHR group, the SBP, MBP and DBP were gradually decreased in miR-126 knock-out group after 13 weeks and in resveratrol treatment group rats after 6 weeks of administration ($P<0.05$). The vascular hypertrophy of mesenteric arteries, lumen stenosis, the wall-to-lumen area ratios (W/L) and wall thickness to lumen radius ratios (WT/LR) were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). The nitric oxide contents in mesenteric arteries and the expression levels of VEGF in mesenteric arteries were significantly higher in resveratrol treatment group and miR-126 knock-out group rats ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: MiR-126 knockout and resveratrol treatment can decrease blood pressure in hypertensive rats, and improve mesenteric vascular structures. This may be related to the promotion of NO production and VEGF expression.

Keywords: Resveratrol, miRNA-126, Vascular endothelial cells, Hypertensive rats.

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Introduction

MicroRNAs (miRs), a class of highly conserved non-coding small RNA, play regulatory role in post-transcriptional gene silencing and are involved in many important biological processes [1]. As an important member of microRNA family, miR-126 plays an important role in the regulation of vascular integrity, endothelial cell proliferation, migration ability, etc [2,3]. miR-126 is highly expressed in hypertensive patients, and expression of miR-126 in vascular endothelial cells of hypertensive rats can down regulate the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), inhibit endothelial proliferation and injury cell repair, promote blood vessel thickening, and reduce nitric oxide (NO) generation [4-6]. Resveratrol is a powerful antioxidant extracted from grapes and other plants, which plays many important roles, such as

anti-oxidant and anti-free radicals, anti-inflammation, cardiovascular protective effects, etc [7,8]. In this study, the role of miR-126 and resveratrol in vascular endothelial cells of hypertensive rats was investigated. And, the underlying mechanism was further discussed.

Materials and Methods

Experimental animal

Totally, 30 healthy 8-week-old SPF grade male spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) were provided by the animal experiment center of Sichuan Medical University (Animal certification number: SCXK (Chuan) 2013-065), and equally divided into 3 groups at random: SHR group, resveratrol treatment group (40 mg/Kg) and miR-126 knock-out group.

All animal experiments were conducted according to the ethical guidelines of Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University.

Construction of miR-126 knock-out and resveratrol treatment rat model

Lentiviral vector was applied for construction of miR-126 knock-out rat model. Lentiviral vector containing miR-126 was diluted to 350 μ L with PBS buffer to the desired titer of 1×10^7 IU/mL, and then injected into rats by tail vein injection to construct the miR-126 knock-out rat model. Tail vein injection was performed for 8 weeks. The rats in the resveratrol treatment group were treated by intragastrical administration with resveratrol at the dose of 40 mg/Kg once a day, and lasted for 20 weeks. The SHR group rats were treated by intragastrical administration with same amount of normal saline.

Sampling

After 20 weeks of treatment, rats were sacrificed. Serum and mesenteric artery were isolated. Serum was used for detection of miR-126 expression, and mesenteric artery was used for detections of W/L, WT/LR, NO and VEGF expression.

Rat blood pressure monitoring

Rat tail artery noninvasive blood pressure meter BP-100A (Chengdu Techman Software Co., Ltd., Chengdu, China) was applied to measure systolic blood pressure (SBP), mean blood pressure (MBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of the tail arteries in awake rats. At least 3 parallel measurements for each rat were performed, and the average value was used. The blood pressure monitoring was lasted for 8 weeks.

qRT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from the serum by Trizol according to the manufacturer's protocol. Then RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA. The 10 μ L reverse transcription reaction system included: 4.625 μ L ddH₂O, 2 μ L 10 \times RT buffer, 0.375 μ L dNTP Mix, 0.25 μ L RNase inhibitor, 0.5 μ L reverse transcription primers (1 μ mol/L), 0.25 μ L reverse transcriptase, and 2 μ L total RNA. The reverse transcription reaction was performed with the following procedure: 16°C for 30 min, 42°C for 30 min and 80°C for 1 min. The Hsa-miR-126 primer sequence was as follows: 5'-GTC GTA TCC AGT GCG TGT CGT GGA GTC GGC AAT TGC ACT GGA TAC GAC CGC ATT-3'.

The cDNA was used as a template for qRT-PCR to detect the expression of miRNA-126. The expression of U6 was set as internal controls. The 10 μ L qPCR reaction system including 2 μ L cDNA, 5 μ L Maxima SYBR Green/Fluorescein qPCR Master Mix, 0.25 μ L sense and 0.25 μ L anti-sense primer, and 2.5 μ L ddH₂O. The primer sequences were as follows:

Hsa-miR-126

Sense: 5'-GTCCGCTCGTACCGTGAGTAATA-3'

Anti-sense: 5'-GTGCGTGTTCGTGGAGTC-3

U6

Sense: 5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3'

Anti-sense: 5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTTGCGT-3'

The qRT-PCR reaction was performed on DNA Engine Opticon2 real time PCR system (MJ Research, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) with the following procedure: 95°C for 5 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 12 s and 65°C for 50 s. The relative expression was calculated by 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT} method.

HE staining

HE staining was performed with HE staining kit (Nanjing KG Biological Technology Development Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China). Briefly, mesenteric arteries were fixed with 4% poly formaldehyde, dehydrated, embedded in paraffin and cut into sections with the thickness of 4 μ m. Then HE staining was performed following the instructions provided by the kit. Morphological changes of mesenteric arteries were observed in all groups. The wall-to-lumen area ratios (W/L) and wall thickness to lumen radius ratios (WT/LR) were analyzed and calculated by Image pro-plus 7.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc., MD, Rockville, USA).

Nitrate reductase method for NO detection

The separated clean mesenteric arteries were homogenized on ice by cell lysis solutions and centrifugated at 1500 g for 10 min. The supernatant was collected and was added to a 96-well plate, with 50 μ L in each well. The Griess Reagent I (Nanjing KG Biological Technology Development Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China) (50 μ L/well) was added to each well and incubated for 60 min. Then, Griess Reagent II (Nanjing KG Biological Technology Development Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China) (50 μ L/well) was added and incubated for 30 min. OD value of each well at 540 nm wavelength was determined.

Western blot

The total protein of each mesenteric artery sample was extracted and the protein concentration was determined by BCA protein assay kit (Abcam Company, Cambridge, England). Proteins were subjected to SDS-PAGE and then transferred to PVDF membrane. The primary antibodies, including anti-VEGF antibody (ab46154, Abcam Company, Cambridge, England) (1:1000) and anti- β -actin antibody (AA128, Beyotime Biological technology co., LTD, Nanjing, China) (1:1000) were added and incubated overnight at 4°C. After washed with TBST buffer for 3 times, secondary goat anti-rabbit antibody (A0192, Beyotime Biological technology co., LTD, Nanjing, China) (1:500) was added and incubated. Membrane was washed for color development. And, image was obtained by Bio-rad geldoc XR+ image lab imaging system (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, California, USA) and analyzed by Image pro-plus 7.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc., MD Rockville, USA). The relative content

of VEGF protein was calculated as the ratio of VEGF gray value to β -actin gray value.

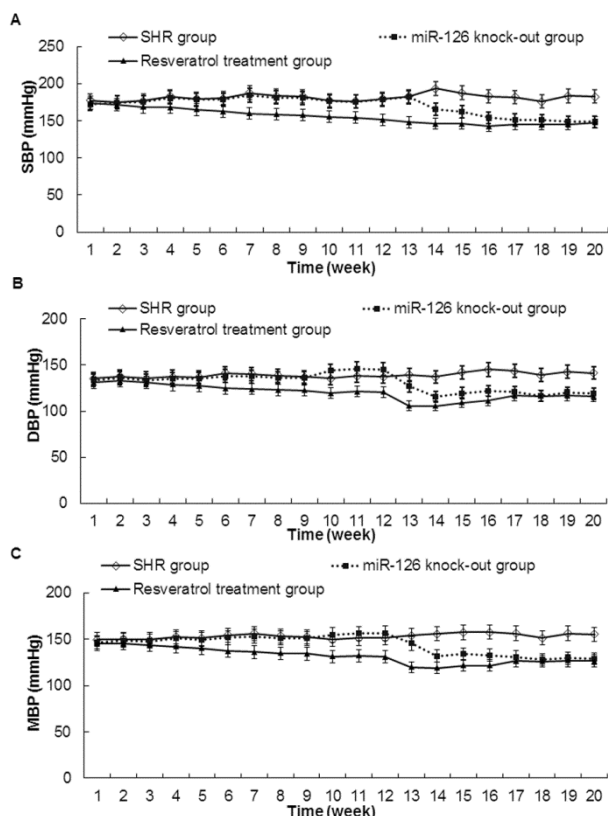


Figure 1. Changes of SBP (A), DBP (B) and MBP (C) in different groups.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (SPSS, Windows version release 18.0; SPSS Inc.; Chicago, IL, USA). Data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation. All data were analyzed with normality test. One-way ANOVA was applied for multiple sets of measurement data analysis. SNK method was applied when there was homogeneity of variance, otherwise, Tamhane's T2 method. A P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Effects of miR-126 knock-out or resveratrol treatment on rat blood pressure

Effects of miR-126 knock-out or resveratrol treatment on blood pressure of the rat tail arteries were studied. As shown in Figure 1, compared with those in SHR group, the SBP, DBP, and MBP were gradually decreased in miR-126 knock-out group and resveratrol treatment group rats. And, these differences were statistically significant after thirteenth weeks of feeding for the miR-126 knock-out group rats and 6 weeks of administration for the resveratrol treatment group rats (P < 0.05). These results indicate that both miR-126 knock-out

and 6 weeks of resveratrol treatment can lower rat blood pressure.

Expression changes of miR-126 in different rat serums

The qRT-PCR was applied to detect the expression of miR-126 in rat serum. Compared with SHR group, the expression level of miR-126 in miR-126 knock-out group and resveratrol treatment group was significantly decreased (P < 0.05) (Figure 2). These results indicate that the decrease of rat blood pressure by resveratrol treatment may be related to the significantly decreased of miR-126 expression.

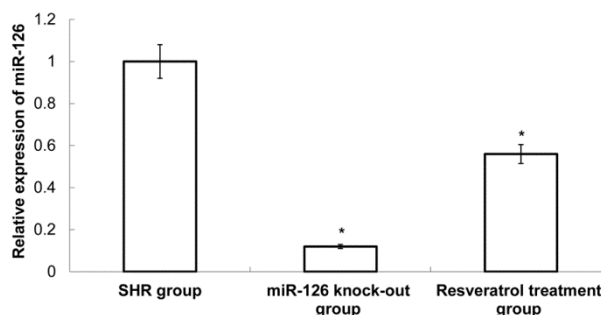


Figure 2. Relative expression levels of miR-126 in different groups. Compared with SHR group, *Represents p < 0.05.

Morphological changes of rat mesenteric arteries

HE staining was applied to observe the morphological changes of mesenteric arteries. As shown in Figure 3, in the SHR group, there was vascular hypertrophy and lumen stenosis, and W/L and WT/LR were relatively high (P < 0.05).

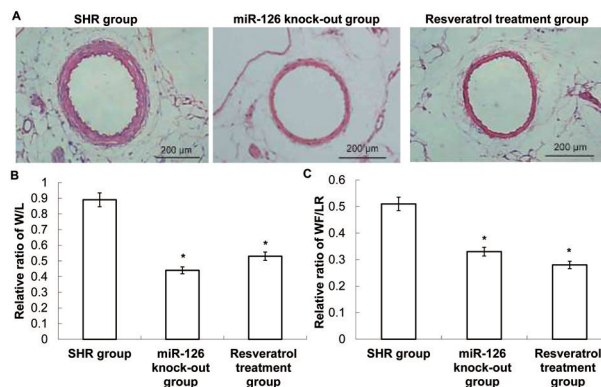


Figure 3. Morphological changes of mesenteric arteries in different group rats. (A) Representative HE staining results of SHR group, miR-126 knock-out group and resveratrol treatment group. The mesenteric artery structure was shown. (B) Relative ratio of W/L in different groups. (C) Relative ratio of W/LR in different groups. Compared with SHR group, *Represents p < 0.05.

Compared with those in SHR group rats, the vascular hypertrophy of mesenteric arteries, lumen stenosis, W/L and WT/LR were significantly decreased in resveratrol treatment group and miR-126 knock-out group (P < 0.05). These results indicate that both resveratrol treatment and miR-126 knock-out

can improve the vascular hypertrophy and lumen stenosis of the mesenteric artery in hypertensive rats.

Production of NO in rat mesenteric arteries

Chemical assay was applied to determine the production of NO in rat mesenteric arteries. As shown in Figure 4, the NO contents in mesenteric arteries in resveratrol treatment group and miR-126 knock-out group were higher than in SHR group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). This data suggest that the decrease of rat blood pressure by resveratrol treatment or miR-126 knock-out may be related to the increased expression of NO.

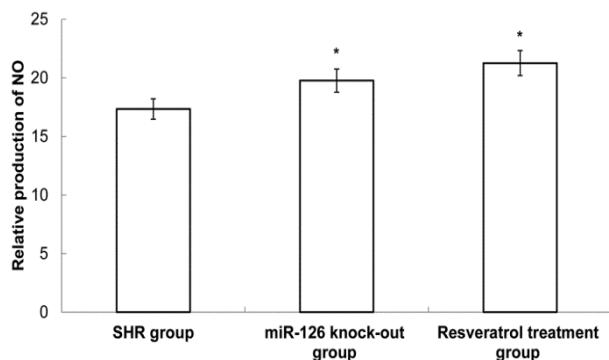


Figure 4. Relative production of NO in different group rats. Compared with SHR group, *Represents $p < 0.05$.

Expressions of VEGF in rat mesenteric arteries

The Western blot was applied to detect the expression of VEGF in different rat mesenteric arteries. As shown in Figure 5, the expression levels of VEGF in mesenteric arteries in resveratrol treatment group and miR-126 knock-out group were higher than in SHR group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). This data suggest that both resveratrol treatment and miR-126 knock-out can promote the expression of VEGF.

Discussion

miR-126 plays an important role in the regulation of vascular integrity, endothelial cell proliferation and migration capacity [9,10]. miR-126 is highly expressed in hypertensive patients, which may affect the expression of VEGF and inhibit endothelial proliferation and injury cell repair, promote blood vessel thickening, and reduce NO generation [11]. In this study, the lentiviral vector was applied as a vector for miR-126 knocking out, and the changes of rat blood pressure and vascular structure were also observed. Results showed that rat blood pressure was decreased after miR-126 knock out, suggesting that miR-126 plays a role in the regulation of blood pressure. Meanwhile, the vascular hypertrophy of mesenteric arteries, lumen stenosis, W/L and WT/LR were significantly decreased in miR-126 knock-out group, suggesting that reducing the expression of miR-126 is helpful to improve the blood vessel structure.

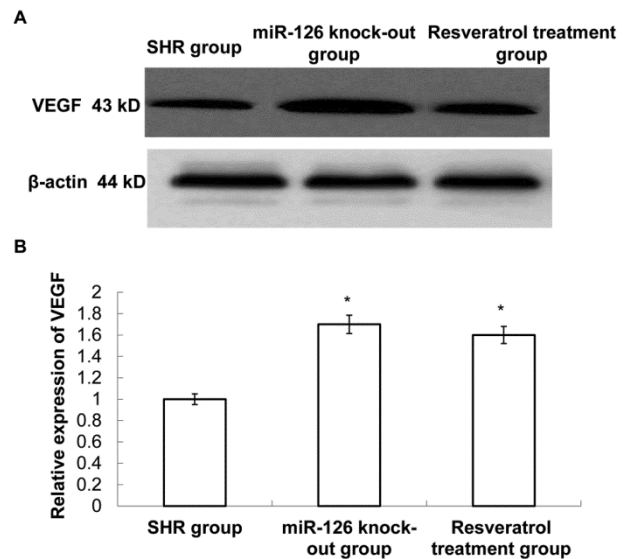


Figure 5. Relative expression levels of VEGF protein in different group rats. (A) Representative Western blot results. (B) Quantitative Western blot results. Compared with SHR group, *Represents $p < 0.05$.

Resveratrol intervention was also applied in this study, and the relationship between resveratrol and miR-126 was analyzed. Results showed blood pressure, the vascular hypertrophy of mesenteric arteries, lumen stenosis, and the expression levels of miR-126 were also significantly decreased in resveratrol treatment group rats, suggesting that the role of resveratrol in reducing blood pressure may be related to the regulation of miR-126 expression. The expression levels of NO and VEGF were further studied. It is reported that in hypertensive patients, the endothelial function was injured and the inflammatory response was activated [12]. NO is an important humoral factor in regulating the function of endothelial cells. In hypertensive patients, the activity of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) decreased [13]. Excessive proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells resulted in vascular hypertrophy and lumen stenosis, which further promoted the increase of blood pressure and formed a vicious circle of hypertension [14,15]. There was a positive feedback relationship between VEGF and NO [16,17]. Activated VEGF can promote production of NO to reverse the disorders of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, thus promoting cell injury repair, inhibiting blood vessel thickening and improving vascular remodeling [18-20].

In the present study, results showed that resveratrol treatment or miR-126 knock-out resulted in up-regulated expression of VEGF and production of NO in mesenteric arteries, which may be related to the improvement of vascular structure in hypertensive rats. In short, blood pressure was decreased and vascular structure was improved after miR-126 knock out in rats, suggesting miR-126 is closely related to hypertension. And, NO production and VEGF expression were both increased after miR-126 knock out. Resveratrol treatment showed similar effect as miR-126 knock out. Therefore, resveratrol may improve vascular structure and decrease blood pressure by interfering the expression of miR-126, VEGF and NO.

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