


FULL PAPER

Pharmacology

Expression profile of matricellular proteins in hypertrophied right ventricle of monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertensive rats

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ABSTRACT. Matricellular proteins, a non-structural extracellular matrix (ECM) component, bind to and modulate various molecules including growth factor, cytokine, protease, other ECM components and cell membrane receptors. While most matricellular proteins are hardly expressed in normal adult tissue, they are re-expressed in heart tissue during cardiac diseases. The present study aimed to clarify the mRNA expression profile of matricellular proteins [secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine: SPARC, hevin, thrombospondin (TSP)-1, -2 and -4, CCN1 and 5, tenascin (Tn) C and N, periostin and osteopontin (OPN)] in hypertrophied right ventricle (RV) of monocrotaline (MCT)-induced pulmonary hypertensive rats. Male Wistar rats were intraperitoneally treated with MCT or saline. Two or three weeks after MCT treatment, echocardiography was performed, and mRNA expression of matricellular proteins was measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction. MCT (2 weeks) induced pulmonary hypertension, RV dysfunction and hypertrophy, which were all worsened 3 weeks after MCT treatment. Expression of mRNA for SPARC, hevin, TnC, TSP-1, -2 and -4, CCN1 and 5, periostin and OPN but not TnN was significantly upregulated in RV of MCT (2 weeks)-treated rats. Expression of mRNA for TSP-4, CCN1 and 5 and periostin was continuously increased in RV of MCT (3 weeks)-treated rats. The present study for the first time revealed the mRNA expression profile for matricellular proteins in RV of MCT-treated rats for 2 or 3 weeks, which will be helpful to clarify the relationship for matricellular proteins and pathogenesis of MCT-induced RV hypertrophy.

KEY WORDS: extracellular matrix, matricellular proteins, monocrotaline, pulmonary hypertension, right ventricular hypertrophy

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Cardiac hypertrophy is a compensatory response to a sustained mechanical stress caused by underlying diseases, such as systemic hypertension, aortic stenosis and pulmonary hypertension [7, 8, 21]. Persistent pressure overload promotes cardiac remodeling including cardiac fibrosis as well as dysfunction, which leads to heart failure [21, 31]. In particular, right ventricle (RV) has poorer tolerance against the persistent pressure overload and is easy to change from adaptive to maladaptive hypertrophic state with higher mortality rate [20, 22]. Generally, the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, β -adrenergic receptor and calcium channel are involved in the development of heart failure and are the main targets for treatment of systemic hypertensive heart diseases including left ventricular hypertrophy [17, 21]. However, an optimal pharmacotherapeutic target against RV hypertrophy and failure induced by pulmonary artery hypertension has not yet been determined.

Remodeling of extracellular matrix (ECM) by activated cardiac fibroblasts and disruption of cardiomyocyte-ECM interactions are important determinants of systolic disorder through the disturbance of cooperative myocardial contraction [2]. Cardiac ECM is composed of numerous members including structural proteins, such as collagen, proteoglycan and non-structural proteins [6]. Matricellular proteins, a family of non-structural ECM components, bind to various molecules including growth factor, cytokine, protease, other ECM components and cell membrane receptors [6]. Matricellular proteins are rarely expressed in normal adult heart tissue. [6]. In various heart disease models including pressure-overloaded left ventricular hypertrophy or myocardial infarction, matricellular proteins [secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC) family, thrombospondin (TSP) family, CCN family, tenascin (Tn) family, periostin and osteopontin (OPN)] are upregulated and involved in the progression of pathological condition

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Table 1. Primer sequences used for real-time polymerase chain reaction

Gene	Primer sequences	Accession number
SPARC ^{a)}	Forward: 5'-GACAGGGTTACCTGTGGGTG-3' Reverse: 5'-AATGATGGTTCTGGCAGGGG-3'	NM_012656.1
Hevin	Forward: 5'-AACACGGAAAACCCCACTGT-3' Reverse: 5'-CCACAAGCTTGGTCGAGGAT-3'	NM_012946.1
TSP-1 ^{b)}	Forward: 5'-TCGGGGCAGGAAGACTATGA-3' Reverse: 5'-ACTGGGCAGGGTTGTAATGG-3'	NM_001013062.1
TSP-2	Forward: 5'-TCGCCGTAGTTTCGATGAG-3' Reverse: 5'-TAGTCATCGTCCCGGTCAGT-3'	NM_001169138.1
TSP-4	Forward: 5'-GCTACATCAGGGTGCGGTTT-3' Reverse: 5'-ACAGCGGTACTTGAGGTTGG-3'	NM_017133.1
CCN1	Forward: 5'-GGATCTGTGAAGTGCCTCCT-3' Reverse: 5'-ATCGGACTGGTTCTGGGGAT-3'	NM_031327.2
CCN5	Forward: 5'-CAAGGGACACGGTGACATGA-3' Reverse: 5'-GGGCACACACCATTTGAGAGA-3'	NM_031590.1
TnC ^{c)}	Forward: 5'-CGCAAAAATGGACGTGAGGA-3' Reverse: 5'-AGGTTATCCAGTCCAAGCCAG-3'	NM_053861.1
TnN	Forward: 5'-CACAGCAGGGGATGCTCTTA-3' Reverse: 5'-CTTATACCACCAGCCGCCAT-3'	NM_001107189.2
Periostin	Forward: 5'-TGCAAAAAGACACACCTGCAAA-3' Reverse: 5'-GGCCTTCTCTTGATCGCCTT-3'	NM_001108550.1
OPN ^{d)}	Forward: 5'-CCAGCCAAGGACCAACTACA-3' Reverse: 5'-AGTGTGTTGCTGTAATGCGCC-3'	NM_012881.2
GAPDH ^{e)}	Forward: 5'-GAGAATGGGAAGCTGGTCAT-3' Reverse: 5'-GAAGACGCCAGTAGACTCCA-3'	NM_017008.4

a) SPARC, Secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine; b) TSP, Thrombospondin; c) Tn, Tenascin; d) OPN, Osteopontin; e) GAPDH, Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

[9, 16, 19, 24, 28–30, 33]. Kögler *et al.* reported that enhanced biomechanical load is necessary to induce the changes in gene expression associated with the hypertrophic phenotype in the pressure-overloaded RV [14]. While mRNA and protein expression of TnC was reported to be upregulated in hypertrophied RV from monocrotaline (MCT)-treated pulmonary hypertensive rats [9], the expression level of other matricellular proteins has not yet been clarified. Thus, the present study aimed to clarify the mRNA expression profile of matricellular proteins in hypertrophied RV from MCT-treated pulmonary hypertensive rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

An animal study was approved by the President of Kitasato University through the judgment of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Kitasato University (Approval no. 16-043). All animal care and experiments were conducted in accordance with the institutional guidelines of Kitasato University and National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Four to eight-week-old male Wistar rats (Clea Japan, Inc., Tokyo, Japan) were maintained with a standard laboratory diet and tap water and exposed to a 12 hr/12 hr light-dark cycle at 23 ± 2°C and 50–60% humidity.

MCT-induced rat right heart failure model

MCT (Wako, Osaka, Japan) dissolved in 1 N HCl was neutralized to pH 7–8 with 1 N NaOH and diluted to 24 mg/ml with saline. Four-week-old male Wistar rats received a single MCT (60 mg/kg) injection via intraperitoneal cavity as described previously [17]. Control rats received an equal volume of saline injection.

Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

RV was removed under pentobarbital sodium anesthesia (100 mg/kg, i.p.). Total RNA of RV was isolated using an RNA isolation kit (TRI Reagent, Molecular Research Center, Montgomery, OH, U.S.A.). One µg of the RNA was reverse-transcribed using ReverTra Ace qPCR master mix (TOYOBO, Osaka, Japan) according to the manufacturer's instruction. Real-time PCR was performed using THUNDERBIRD SYBR qPCR Mix (TOYOBO) in 96-well PikoReal Real-time PCR system (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, U.S.A.). The primer sequence and the accession number of each primer used for real-time PCR are shown in Table 1. All the primers were designed from the exon-exon junction for each mRNA. The relative matricellular protein mRNA level to GAPDH mRNA was calculated from cycle threshold (Cq) value by a $\Delta\Delta Cq$ method and presented as relative to control (without MCT injection).

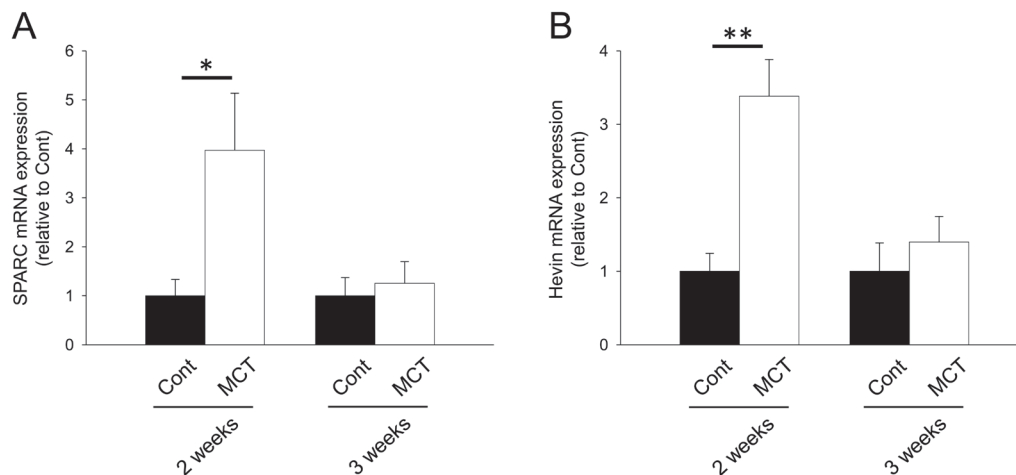


Fig. 1. mRNA expression of secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC) family proteins, SPARC and hevin in right ventricle (RV) of rats. Two or three weeks after monocrotaline treatment, total RNA was isolated from RV, and cDNA was synthesized. mRNA expression of SPARC family proteins was measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). mRNA expression of SPARC (A) and Hevin (B) in RV from Cont and MCT for 2 or 3 weeks was corrected by glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) mRNA expression by a $\Delta\Delta C_q$ method, and the normalized expression relative to Cont was shown as mean \pm standard error of the mean (S.E.M.) (2 weeks: $n=5$; 3 weeks Cont, $n=7$; and 3 weeks MCT, $n=9$). *, ** $P<0.05$, 0.01 vs. Cont.

Statistical analysis

The results were presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean (S.E.M.). Student's *t*-test was performed for statistical analysis. A value of $P<0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

MCT induced pulmonary hypertension, RV systolic dysfunction and RV hypertrophy in rats

We firstly confirmed that MCT induced pulmonary hypertension and RV systolic dysfunction in rats by echocardiography. Acceleration time (AcT)/ejection time (ET) ratio of pulmonary artery flow, which is an index of pulmonary arterial hypertension, was significantly decreased in MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group compared with control group (Supplemental Fig. 1A and 1B, Supplemental Table 1, $P<0.01$). The AcT/ET ratio was further decreased in MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group compared with control group (Supplemental Fig. 1C and 1D, Supplemental Table 1, $P<0.01$). TAPSE and RVESA were recorded as a parameter for right ventricular systolic function. TAPSE was significantly decreased in MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group compared with control group (Supplemental Fig. 1E and 1F, Supplemental Table 1, $P<0.05$), which was exaggerated in MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group (Supplemental Fig. 1G and 1H, Supplemental Table 1, $P<0.01$). RVESA was significantly increased in MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group (Supplemental Fig. 1K and 1L, Supplemental Table 1, $P<0.05$), but not in MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group (Supplemental Fig. 1I and 1J, Supplemental Table 1). RV weight/tail length (TL) ratio was significantly increased in MCT (2 weeks and 3 weeks)-treatment groups compared with control group (Supplemental Table 2, $P<0.01$). On the other hand, left ventricle weight/TL ratio did not differ between MCT-treatment and control groups (Supplemental Table 2).

mRNA expression of matricellular proteins was increased in RV of MCT-treated rats

We next investigated mRNA expression of matricellular proteins, SPARC family: SPARC and hevin; TSP family: TSP-1, -2 and -4; CCN family: CCN1 and 5; Tn family: TnC and N; periostin and OPN. In the RV from MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group, mRNA expression of SPARC, hevin, TSP-1, -2 and -4, CCN1 and 5, TnC, periostin and OPN was significantly increased (Figs. 1A, 1B, 2A–2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A and 5B, $P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). On the other hand, TnN mRNA expression was significantly decreased (Fig. 4B, $P<0.01$). In the RV from MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group, mRNA expression of TSP-4, CCN1 and 5 and periostin was significantly increased, while mRNA expression of TSP-1, TnC and OPN tended to increase (Figs. 2A, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A and 5B, $P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). On the other hand, there was no change in mRNA expression of SPARC, hevin, TSP-2 and TnN (Figs. 1A, 1B, 2B and 4B). Among all matricellular proteins analyzed in this study, mRNA expression of SPARC, hevin, TSP-1, -4, CCN1 and periostin was relatively higher in hypertrophied RV in MCT-treatment group (Supplemental Fig. 2).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we for the first time clarified the mRNA expression profile of matricellular proteins during the development of RV hypertrophy in MCT-induced pulmonary hypertensive rats.

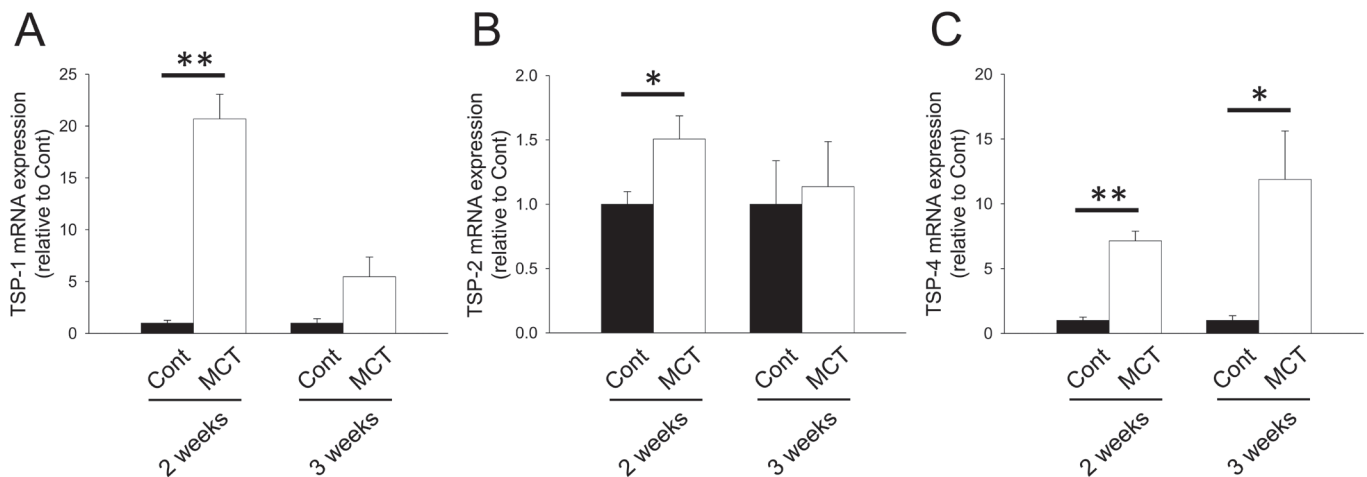


Fig. 2. mRNA expression of thrombospondins (TSP) family proteins, TSP-1, -2 and -4, in RV of rats. Two or three weeks after monocrotaline treatment, total RNA was isolated from RV, and cDNA was synthesized. mRNA expression of TSP family proteins was measured by real-time PCR. mRNA expression of TSP-1 (A), TSP-2 (B) and TSP-4 (C) in RV from Cont and MCT for 2 or 3 weeks was corrected by GAPDH mRNA expression by a $\Delta\Delta Cq$ method, and the normalized expression relative to Cont was shown as mean \pm S.E.M. (2 weeks: n=5; 3 weeks Cont, n=7; and 3 weeks MCT, n=9). *, ** P <0.05, 0.01 vs. Cont.

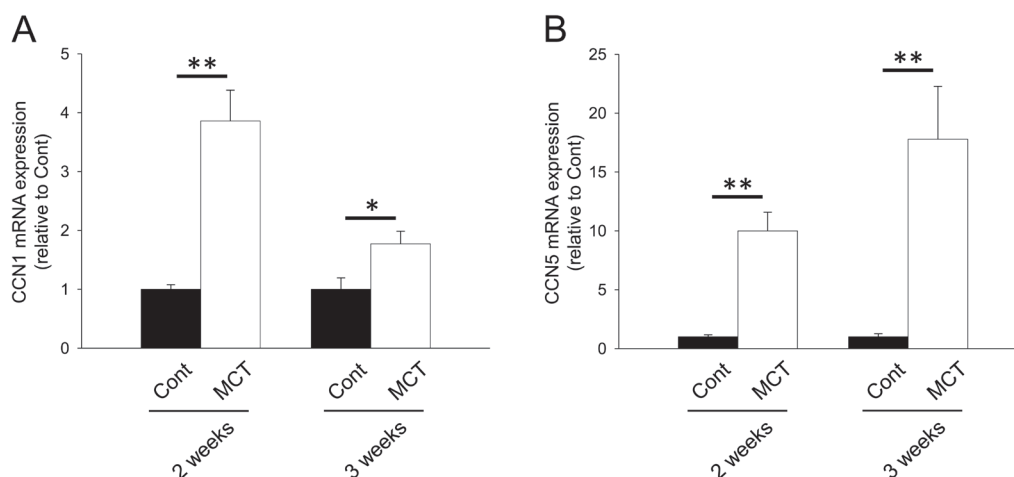


Fig. 3. mRNA expression of CCN family proteins, CCN1 and 5 in RV of rats. Two or three weeks after monocrotaline treatment, total RNA was isolated from RV, and cDNA was synthesized. mRNA expression of CCN family proteins was measured by real-time PCR. mRNA expression of CCN1 (A) and CCN5 (B) in RV from Cont and MCT for 2 or 3 weeks was corrected by GAPDH mRNA expression by a $\Delta\Delta Cq$ method, and the normalized expression relative to Cont was shown as mean \pm S.E.M. (2 weeks: n=5; 3 weeks Cont, n=7; and 3 weeks MCT, n=9). *, ** P <0.05, 0.01 vs. Cont.

RV hypertrophy is divided into an adaptive RV hypertrophy characterized by its concentric shape with retained RV function and a progressive maladaptive one characterized by ventricular dilation and severe fibrosis with RV dysfunction. MCT-induced RV hypertrophy is a model for the latter one followed by acute RV failure and death compared with the former one, such as a pulmonary artery banding model [20, 22]. Because elucidation of bioactive matricellular proteins which play a role during the maladaptive RV hypertrophy is useful to develop a novel pharmaco-therapy, we utilized the MCT-induced RV hypertrophy model which exhibits a rapid progression of maladaptive RV hypertrophy for 2 to 3 weeks. As with the previous reports, we confirmed that MCT induced pulmonary hypertension, RV hypertrophy and dysfunction, all of which worsened over time [11]. In hypertrophied left ventricles of various cardiac disease animal models, such as angiotensin II (Ang II)-induced and transverse aortic constriction (TAC)-induced cardiac hypertrophy model mice, expression of SPARC, TnC, TSP-1, 2 and 4, CCN1 and 5, periostin and OPN was upregulated [1, 4, 9, 10, 15, 23, 25, 30, 32, 33]. SPARC family proteins play a role in processing of procollagen to mature collagens and in collagen fibril assembly [3, 4, 27]. Upregulated SPARC has been reported to cause diastolic dysfunction with collagen deposition and increase mortality in TAC-induced cardiac hypertrophy model mice [4]. On the other hand, SPARC gene knockdown exhibited cardiac rupture following enlargement of heart and exacerbated mortality after MI in

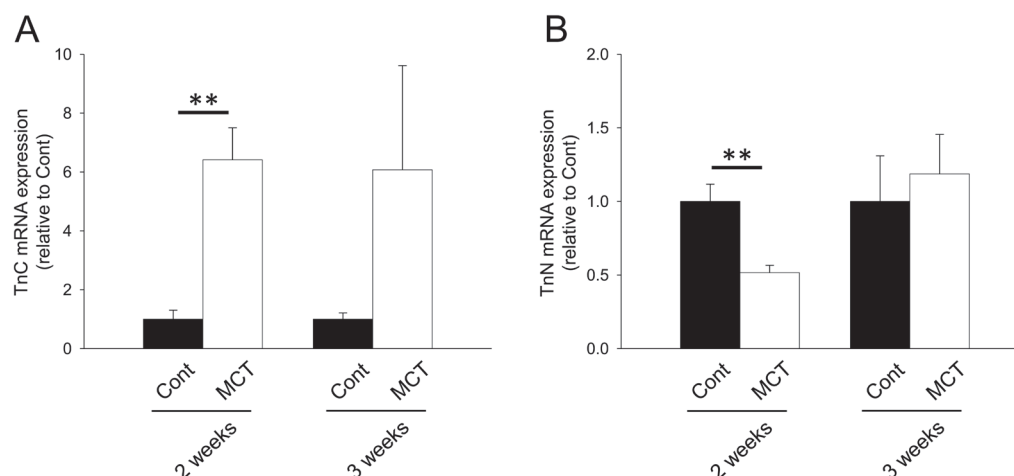


Fig. 4. mRNA expression of tenascin (Tn) family proteins, TnC and TnN in RV of rats. Two or three weeks after monocrotaline treatment, total RNA was isolated from RV, and cDNA was synthesized. mRNA expression of Tn family proteins was measured by real-time PCR. mRNA expression of TnC (A) and TnN (B) in RV from Cont and MCT for 2 or 3 weeks was corrected by GAPDH mRNA expression by a $\Delta\Delta C_q$ method, and the normalized expression relative to Cont was shown as mean \pm S.E.M. (2 weeks: $n=5$; 3 weeks Cont, $n=7$; and 3 weeks MCT, $n=9$). ** $P<0.01$ vs. Cont.

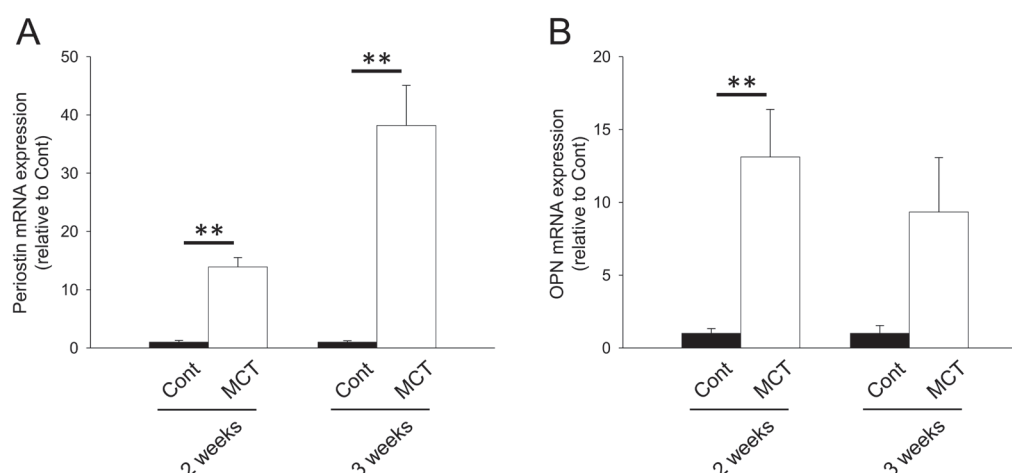


Fig. 5. mRNA expression of periostin and osteopontin (OPN) in RV of rats. Two or three weeks after monocrotaline treatment, total RNA was isolated from RV, and cDNA was synthesized. mRNA expression of periostin and OPN was measured by real-time PCR. mRNA expression of periostin (A) and OPN (B) in RV from Cont and MCT for 2 or 3 weeks was corrected by GAPDH mRNA expression by a $\Delta\Delta C_q$ method, and the normalized expression relative to Cont was shown as mean \pm S.E.M. (2 weeks: $n=5$; 3 weeks Cont, $n=7$; and 3 weeks MCT, $n=9$). ** $P<0.01$ vs. Cont.

mice [24]. In this study, SPARC mRNA expression was increased in RV of MCT-treatment group for 2 weeks but not 3 weeks (Fig. 1A). Thus, SPARC might play a role in the early phase of MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. To the best of our knowledge, change in expression of hevin during the development of heart disease including cardiac hypertrophy has not been previously clarified. In this study, hevin mRNA expression significantly increased in RV of MCT-treatment group for 2 weeks but not 3 weeks similar to SPARC (Fig. 1B). Thus, dynamics of SPARC family proteins may be related to the early progression phase in MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. A further study is needed to clarify the exact roles of these SPARC family proteins on the pathogenesis of pressure overload-induced RV hypertrophy.

Expression of TSP-1 and -4 mRNA increased in RV from MCT (2 and 3 weeks)-treatment groups (Fig. 2A and 2C). On the other hand, TSP 2 mRNA significantly increased in RV of MCT-treatment group for 2 weeks but not 3 weeks (Fig. 2B). Gene knockdown of TSP-1 or TSP-2 was reported to deteriorate the pathology of cardiac hypertrophy induced by TAC or Ang II, respectively [25, 30]. Therefore, TSP-1 and -2 might be involved in the development of MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. Although the role of TSP-4 in the development of cardiac hypertrophy remains to be elucidated, it may also play a role in the pathology of MCT-induced RV hypertrophy.

Expression of CCN1 and CCN5 mRNA was consistently upregulated in MCT-induced hypertrophied RV (2 and 3 weeks) in this study (Fig. 3). In the CCN family, CCN2 (connective tissue growth factor, CTGF) is supposed to promote hypertrophic reactions and fibrosis in pressure-overloaded heart, although its effect is indirect [12]. In contrast, it is suggested that CCN5 inhibits cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis through effects on CCN2 [33]. Thus, CCN5 might exert a cardioprotective effect on MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. Although it has been reported that CCN1 expression was upregulated in the pressure-overloaded heart, its role in the development of cardiac hypertrophy has not been clarified. Similar to that of CCN5, CCN1 is supposed to protect cardiomyocytes from oxidative stress [34]. Therefore, expression of CCN family proteins might increase as a negative feedback mechanism against MCT-induced RV hypertrophy.

In the present study, TnC mRNA expression was increased in RV from MCT (60 mg/kg, 2 and 3 weeks)-treatment groups (Fig. 4A). Hessel *et al.* reported that TnC expression was increased in RV from high dose (80 mg/kg, 4 weeks) MCT-treated rats [9]. They suggested that TnC caused cardiomyocyte slippage followed by RV dilatation through de-adhesive activity and integrin $\beta 6$ downregulation [9]. Although RV dilatation was observed in MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group, we could not investigate the cardiomyocyte slippage. A further study is needed to clarify the relationship between TnC and RV dilatation in MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. Interestingly, mRNA expression of TnN, a novel member of the tenascin family, was decreased in RV from MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group (Fig. 4B). The function of TnN has hardly been examined except for the modulation of neuronal migration in hippocampus, although its mechanism is still unclear [18]. It might be possible that TnN affects the migration of non-cardiomyocytes, such as cardiac fibroblast, endothelial cells and macrophages, which is related to the RV remodeling process.

In the present study, mRNA expression of periostin and OPN increased in MCT-induced hypertrophied RV (Fig. 5). Periostin is thought to play a potent role in the development of cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis, at least partly, through activating cardiac fibroblasts [19]. It was reported that deletion of the periostin gene attenuated cardiac hypertrophy and preserved systolic function in heart of TAC model mice [19]. In contrast, over expression of periostin in the heart of rats caused a cardiac dilatation [13]. Our results showed that periostin mRNA expression was notably upregulated (>36-fold increase) concurrent with significant RV systolic dysfunction in MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group. Therefore, periostin might impair the systolic function of RV in MCT-induced RV hypertrophy. OPN deletion was suggested to attenuate collagen deposition and to deteriorate systolic function in the heart of Ang II-injected mice [16]. This fibrogenic property of OPN is dependent on direct effects on fibroblast activity [5]. Thus, OPN might be involved in the development of RV fibrosis.

Both mRNA expressions of SPARC and hevin were constitutively higher than the other matricellular proteins in RV (Supplemental Fig. 2). Therefore, these SPARC family proteins are important in the maintenance of homeostasis of RV. Except for TnN, mRNA expression of matricellular proteins analyzed in this study was upregulated in RV of MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group. The upregulation of mRNA expression for SPARC, hevin, TSP-1, 2 and 4, TnC, periostin and OPN in RV from MCT (2 weeks)-treatment group might be related to the development of RV fibrosis, since these matricellular proteins have been reported to possess fibrogenic activities regardless of direct or indirect effects on the ECM assembly in interstitial space [1, 3–5, 19, 25–28]. It has been reported that SPARC expression is upregulated in myofibroblasts which plays a role in the fibrosis after MI in mice [24]. TSP-1 expression is upregulated in interstitial space in TAC model mice [30]. OPN expression is also upregulated in interstitial space and interstitial cells in Ang II-induced hypertrophied left ventricles [16]. Oka *et al.* reported that periostin expression is upregulated in interstitial space and interstitial cells in TAC model mice [19]. In addition, TnC expression has been reported to be upregulated in interstitial space in RV of MCT-treated rats [9]. Thus, it is suggested that interstitial cells, such as cardiac fibroblasts and myofibroblasts, are the main sources for matricellular proteins in RV of MCT-treated rats. In MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group, the characteristic features of RV failure, such as RV dysfunction and dilatation, were observed (Supplemental Fig. 1G, 1H, 1K and 1L, Supplemental Table 1). Since mRNA of TSP-4 and periostin was highly expressed in RV from MCT (3 weeks)-treatment group, these matricellular proteins might be intimately involved in the progression of RV failure. A further study is needed to clarify the exact roles of matricellular proteins analyzed in this study during the development of RV fibrosis, dysfunction and subsequent RV failure.

The present study clarified the mRNA expression dynamics of matricellular proteins in RV of MCT-injected rats in relation to RV hypertrophy and systolic dysfunction. Our results could be helpful for finding a novel target for treatment of cardiac hypertrophy.

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