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Research Article

Mononuclear cell infiltration and local cytokine elaboration are hallmarks of inflammatory and immunologic heart diseases. To test the hypothesis that cytokines can modulate cardiac myocyte growth and phenotype, myocytes cultured from neonatal rat hearts were exposed to IL-1 beta, an inflammatory cytokine prevalent in myocardial inflammation. IL-1 beta (2 ng/ml, 24 h) increased [3H]leucine incorporation by 30 +/- 4% (P < 0.001, n = 29) and net cellular protein content by 20 +/- 4% (P < 0.001, n = 27), but had no effect on DNA synthesis. Northern hybridization showed that IL-1 beta increased prepro-atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) mRNA (5.8 +/- 1.5-fold, P < 0.01, n = 13) and beta-myosin heavy chain (beta-MHC) mRNA (> 10-fold, n = 4), and decreased mRNA levels for sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase (SERCA2) (-46 +/- 7%; P < 0.001; n = 11), calcium release channel (CRC) (-65 +/- 11%, P < 0.001, n = 8) and voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC) (-53 +/- 7%, P < 0.001, n = 8). NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (1 mM), an inhibitor of nitric oxide (NO) synthesis, did not inhibit the IL-1 beta-induced protein synthesis or changes in mRNA levels. In ventricular myocardium obtained from adult rats treated with lipopolysaccharide (4 mg/kg intraperitoneally 18 h) to stimulate systemic cytokine production, there were changes in the mRNA levels for beta-MHC (6 +/- 1-fold, P [...])

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Interleukin-1 β Modulates the Growth and Phenotype of Neonatal Rat Cardiac Myocytes

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Abstract

Mononuclear cell infiltration and local cytokine elaboration are hallmarks of inflammatory and immunologic heart diseases. To test the hypothesis that cytokines can modulate cardiac myocyte growth and phenotype, myocytes cultured from neonatal rat hearts were exposed to IL-1 β , an inflammatory cytokine prevalent in myocardial inflammation. IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) increased [3 H]leucine incorporation by 30 \pm 4% ($P < 0.001$, $n = 29$) and net cellular protein content by 20 \pm 4% ($P < 0.001$, $n = 27$), but had no effect on DNA synthesis. Northern hybridization showed that IL-1 β increased prepro-atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) mRNA (5.8 \pm 1.5-fold, $P < 0.01$, $n = 13$) and β -myosin heavy chain (β -MHC) mRNA (> 10-fold, $n = 4$), and decreased mRNA levels for sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca $^{2+}$ -ATPase (SERCA2) (-46 \pm 7%; $P < 0.001$; $n = 11$), calcium release channel (CRC) (-65 \pm 11%, $P < 0.001$, $n = 8$) and voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC) (-53 \pm 7%, $P < 0.001$, $n = 8$). N G -monomethyl-L-arginine (1 mM), an inhibitor of nitric oxide (NO) synthesis, did not inhibit the IL-1 β -induced protein synthesis or changes in mRNA levels. In ventricular myocardium obtained from adult rats treated with lipopolysaccharide (4 mg/kg intraperitoneally 18 h) to stimulate systemic cytokine production, there were changes in the mRNA levels for β -MHC (6 \pm 1-fold, $P < 0.01$, $n = 4$), SERCA2 (-65 \pm 4%, $P < 0.0001$, $n = 4$), CRC (-67 \pm 5%, $P < 0.001$, $n = 4$), and VDCC (-58 \pm 5%, $P < 0.001$; $n = 4$) that were qualitatively similar to those observed in cultured myocytes. Thus, IL-1 β , acting via an NO-independent mechanism, caused myocyte hypertrophy associated with induction of fetal genes (ANF and β -MHC) and downregulation of three important calcium regulatory genes (SERCA2, CRC, and VDCC). IL-1 β may contribute to the abnormal structural and functional alterations of cardiac myocytes in conditions marked by mononuclear cell infiltration. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1995. 96:1093-1099.) Key words: cytokines • atrial natriuretic factor • β -myosin heavy chain • sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium $^{2+}$ -ATPase • calcium release channel • voltage-dependent calcium channel

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Introduction

There is mononuclear cell infiltration of the myocardium with local elaboration of inflammatory cytokines in a variety of cardiovascular conditions such as myocarditis and transplant rejection (1). The effects of inflammatory cytokines on cardiac myocyte growth and gene expression are not known. However, in hematopoietic, vascular smooth muscle and endothelial cells, inflammatory cytokines exert pleiotropic effects on cell growth, differentiation, and gene expression (2-4), and many of the signaling pathways activated by cytokines (5, 6) are known to be involved in regulating growth and gene expression in cardiac myocytes (7). In addition, cytokines induce nitric oxide (NO) 1 production by upregulating expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase in cardiac myocytes (8, 9) and could therefore act via cGMP, which has been shown to modulate growth in vascular smooth muscle cells (10). Thus, it is possible that cytokines contribute to the structural and functional alterations of the myocardium observed in states associated with myocardial inflammation.

We hypothesized that exposure to inflammatory cytokines would cause myocyte hypertrophy associated with reexpression of fetal genes and downregulation of adult muscle-specific genes involved in maintaining calcium homeostasis. To test this hypothesis, cultured neonatal rat cardiac myocytes were exposed to IL-1 β , an inflammatory cytokine prevalent in myocarditis (11, 12). We examined the effect of IL-1 β on protein synthesis, DNA synthesis, the mRNA levels for three fetal genes (prepro-atrial natriuretic factor, ANF; β -myosin heavy chain, β -MHC; and skeletal α -actin, α -SkA), and the mRNA levels for three calcium regulatory genes (sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca $^{2+}$ -ATPase, SERCA2; calcium release channel, CRC; and voltage-dependent calcium channel, VDCC). The effect of N G -monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA), an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase (8), was determined to test the role of NO. To address the pathophysiologic relevance of the in vitro observations, we also examined the phenotypic changes induced in vivo in myocardium obtained from adult rats treated with LPS, a potent stimulus for elaborating several inflammatory cytokines (13).

Methods

Preparation of cultured neonatal rat ventricular myocytes. Neonatal cardiac myocytes were isolated by a modification of Kasten's technique (14), as previously described (15). Briefly, hearts were removed from

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: ANF, atrial natriuretic factor; α -SkA, skeletal α -actin; β -MHC, β -myosin heavy chain; CRC, calcium release channel; ITS, insulin/transferrin/selenium; NO, nitric oxide; PS, penicillin/streptomycin; RT, room temperature; SERCA2, sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca $^{2+}$ -ATPase; VDCC, voltage-dependent calcium channel.

2-d-old Sprague-Dawley rats killed by decapitation. Ventricular tissues were incubated in 0.1% trypsin (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY) in HBSS (Gibco) overnight at 4°C. 3–4 digestions for 10 min each were performed with 10 ml of 0.1% collagenase (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, NJ) in HBSS. The dissociated cells were collected by centrifugation at 1,000 rpm for 4 min (4°C), pooled, and resuspended in DME (Gibco) supplemented with 7% FBS (Gibco) and 5 ml penicillin/streptomycin (PS) (Gibco). To selectively enrich for myocytes, dissociated cells were preplated twice in T75 flasks (Corning Glass Works, Corning, NY) for 75 min, during which period the nonmyocytes attached readily to the bottom of the cultured dish. The resultant cell suspension was cultured for 24 h in DME/FBS/PS with 0.1 mM Bromodeoxyuridine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) to prevent proliferation of nonmyocytes. The medium was changed to serum-free medium containing insulin (5 µg/ml), transferrin (5 µg/ml), and sodium selenite (5 ng/ml) (ITS) (Sigma) for 24 h before treatment.

LPS treatment of adult rats. Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 200–250 grams were obtained from Charles River Laboratories (Kingston, NY). LPS from *Salmonella typhimurium* (Sigma) (4 mg/kg) was injected intraperitoneal 18 h before killing (16). The rats were anesthetized with ether, and the heart was rapidly excised and prepared for RNA isolation, as described later.

Incorporation of [³H]leucine. Cultured neonatal ventricular myocytes, plated at 200–400 cells/mm² (low density) and at 1,000 cells/mm² (high density) in 24-well plates were treated with 0.02–4 ng/ml IL-1β (R & D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN) and coincubated with 2 µCi/ml [³H]leucine (Dupont–NEN, Boston, MA) for 24 h, unless otherwise stated. Cells were washed twice with PBS and treated with 5% TCA at 4°C for 30 min to precipitate protein. The precipitates were washed twice with ice-cold water and resuspended in 0.4 M NaOH. Aliquots were counted by a scintillation counter. To examine the effect of IL-1β on protein degradation, cells were labeled to isotopic equilibrium by incubating for 48 h with [³H]leucine. Cells were then washed to remove extracellular [³H]leucine before treatment with IL-1β for an additional 24 h. The labeled cells were harvested as described earlier.

Incorporation of [³H]thymidine. After culturing for 24 h in serum-free medium, neonatal cells in 24-well plates (200–400 cells/mm²) were treated with IL-1β for 24 h. After 18 h, [³H]thymidine (2 µCi/ml) (Dupont–NEN) was added for the last 6 h before harvest, as described earlier.

Protein content. Net protein synthesis was measured in neonatal myocytes plated at 200–400 cells/mm² in 6-well plates (control cells and cells treated with 2 ng/ml IL-1β for 24 h). Each well was rinsed two times with PBS and scraped into immunoprecipitation buffer (1% Triton X-100, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 0.2 mM sodium vanadate, 0.2 mM PMSF, 0.5% NP-40). Protein content was measured by Bradford assay (17).

Beating rate. The spontaneous beating was examined in control cells and cells incubated with 2 ng/ml IL-1β for 24 h. Cells plated at a density of 1,000 cells/mm² were maintained in serum-free DME/ITS/PS for 24 h before addition of the IL-1β. Beating rate (expressed as beats per min) was measured by counting the number of beats in 15 s using the 40× objective on a phase-contrast microscope (Nikon Inc., Instr. Group, Melville, NY).

Assessing the nitric oxide pathway. The role of nitric oxide in protein synthesis and gene regulation was assessed using L-NMMA (1 mM), an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase. Neonatal cardiac myocytes were prepared as described earlier. After 1 d of culture in a serum-free media, cells were incubated for 4 h in L-arginine-depleted culture medium (MEM, Select Amino; GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD), containing either 1 mM L-arginine (for control cells) or 1 mM L-NMMA (Calbiochem Corp., La Jolla, CA), before IL-1β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) exposure. Cells were used for [³H]leucine incorporation experiments and Northern hybridizations (described later).

To confirm that L-NMMA inhibited NO production, cGMP levels were used as markers of IL-1β-induced NO synthesis. Myocyte cGMP content was measured using a standard radioimmunoassay kit (Biomedical Technologies, Inc., Stoughton, MA) (18). Cells were treated as

described previously. 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (1 mM) (Sigma) was added to cell culture 1 h before assay termination with 0.1 M hydrochloric acid. cGMP was determined by RIA and expressed as picomoles per milligram of protein.

RNA preparation and Northern hybridization of neonatal myocytes. Neonatal ventricular myocytes, plated in 100-mm cultured plates at high density (1,000 cells/mm²) unless specified otherwise, were treated with IL-1β for 21–27 h. Cells were resuspended in denaturing solution (4 M guanidium thiocyanate, 25 mM Na citrate, 0.5% *N*-laurylsarcosine, 0.1 M β-mercaptoethanol, pH 7.0). Total RNA was isolated by a modification of technique by Chomczynski and Sacchi (19) and quantitated by spectrophotometry. RNA was denatured with formaldehyde and formamide, and separated by size electrophoresis on a 1.3% agarose/4% formaldehyde gel (15 µg total RNA per lane). RNA was transferred to nylon membranes (Genescreen Plus; DuPont–NEN) by capillary transfer and crosslinked by UV Stratilinker 1800 (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

Rat cDNAs for prepro-ANF (courtesy of Dr. Christine Seidman, Harvard Medical School), a rabbit cDNA for SERCA2 (courtesy of Dr. Jonathan Lytton, Harvard Medical School), a rabbit cDNA for CRC (courtesy of Dr. Andrew R. Marks, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York), a rat cDNA for the α₁ subunit of cardiac calcium channel dihydropyridine receptor (VDCC) (courtesy of Dr. James D. Marsh, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI), and a 136-bp EcoRI fragment of the human α-SkA 3'-untranslated region pHMA-3'-UT-Fnu (courtesy of Dr. James L. Lessard, Harvard Medical School) were labeled with [³²P]dCTP (Dupont) to a specific activity of 1–2 × 10⁶ cpm/ng cDNA by the random hexamer priming method, and hybridized to nylon blots for 18–24 h at 42°C, as previously described (20). Blots hybridized with prepro-ANF and SERCA2 cDNA were washed twice (15 min, room temperature [RT]) with 2 × SSC (1 × SSC, 150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate, pH 7.0)/0.1% SDS and twice (15 min, 60°C) with 0.2 × SSC/0.1% SDS. Blots hybridized with α-SkA cDNA were washed twice (15 min, RT) with 4 × SSC/0.1% SDS and twice (10 min, 42°C) with 4 × SSC/0.1% SDS. Blots hybridized to CRC and VDCC were washed twice (15 min, RT) with 2 × SSC/0.1% SDS and once (5–20 min, 45°C) with 0.5 × SSC/0.1% SDS. A synthetic oligonucleotide probe 20 bases in length was constructed complementary to the 3' untranslated region of the rat β-MHC mRNA (GGTCTC-AGGGCTTCACAGGC) (21). The probe was labeled with [³²P]ATP (Dupont–NEN) at the 5' end using T₄ polynucleotide kinase to a specific activity of 2 × 10⁷ cpm/µg. Blots hybridized with the β-MHC oligonucleotide probe were washed twice (15 min, RT) with 4 × SSC/0.1% SDS and twice (10 min, 42°C) with 4 × SSC/0.1% SDS. The relative amount of mRNA per lane was determined by exposing the washed blots to Kodak XAR film (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY) with an intensifying screen at -70°C, and measuring the density of the exposed band with a laser densitometer (Ultrascan 2202; LKB, Sweden). The sizes of the hybridized messages were estimated using the 18S and 28S ribosomal RNA bands as standards.

All blots were reprobated with a ³²P-labeled oligonucleotide complementary to 18S ribosomal RNA, washed, and autoradiographed as previously described (20). Levels of mRNA reported here are normalized to the level of 18S rRNA to correct for potential differences in the amount of RNA loaded and transferred.

RNA preparation from LPS-treated animals. Left ventricular myocardium from LPS-treated animals was immersed in denaturing solution (4 M guanidium thiocyanate, 25 mM Na citrate, 0.5% *N*-laurylsarcosine, 0.1 M β-mercaptoethanol, pH 7.0) and immediately homogenized at maximum speed (10 s, ×2) with a polytron (Tekmar, Cincinnati, OH). Total RNA was isolated by a modification of Chomczynski and Sacchi's technique (19). RNA was denatured with formaldehyde and formamide and separated by size electrophoresis on 1.3% agarose/4% formaldehyde gel (30 µg total RNA/lane). Filters were hybridized to the various probes and washed as described previously.

Statistical analysis. All data are presented as the mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t* test or Student–Newman Keuls's test with one-way analysis of variance, as appropriate. A *P* value < 0.05 was considered significant.

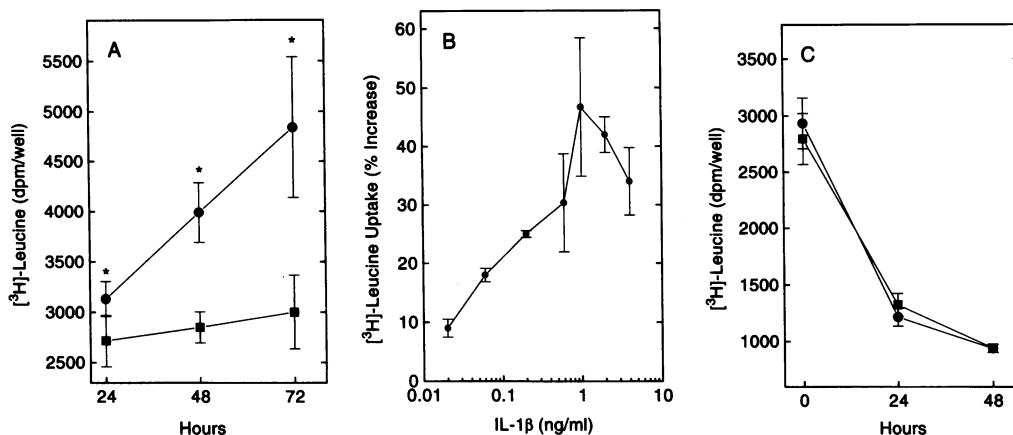


Figure 1. (A) Time course of [³H]leucine incorporation in control myocytes (squares) versus myocytes exposed to IL-1 β (2 ng/ml) (circles). IL-1 β induced a 17 \pm 6% increase in [³H]leucine incorporation (versus control) at 24 h; a 40 \pm 6% increase at 48 h; and a 59 \pm 12% increase at 72 h. Data represent means of five experiments, each performed in triplicate. * $P < 0.01$ vs. control. (B) Concentration dependence of the effect of IL-1 β exposure (48 h) on [³H]leucine incorporation in neonatal rat cardiac myocytes. The data are the means of three experiments, each performed in triplicate. (C) Time course of [³H]leucine (2 μ Ci/ml) release from control myocytes (squares) versus IL-1 β (2 ng/ml)-treated myocytes (circles) labeled to isotopic equilibrium. Data represent means of four experiments, each performed in triplicate.

Results

Effect of IL-1 β on [³H]leucine uptake and protein content. In neonatal cardiac myocytes cultured at low density, exposure to IL-1 β (2 ng/ml) caused a time-dependent increase in [³H]leucine incorporation (17 \pm 6, 40 \pm 6, and 59 \pm 12% at 24, 48, and 72 h, respectively; $P < 0.01$ at each time point, $n = 5$; Fig. 1 A), indicating that IL-1 β increases [³H]leucine incorporation into protein. In 29 experiments, the mean increase in [³H]leucine uptake over control at 24 h was 30 \pm 4% ($P < 0.001$). In myocytes plated at high density, IL-1 β exposure for 24 h caused a similar 30 \pm 10% increase in [³H]leucine uptake ($P < 0.02$, $n = 8$). This effect of IL-1 β was concentration dependent, with a threshold of ~ 0.02 ng/ml, and a plateau between 1 and 4 ng/ml (Fig. 1 B).

Compared with control, IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) caused a 20 \pm 4% increase in net protein content ($P < 0.001$, $n = 27$; Fig. 2 A) and a 22 \pm 8% increase in total RNA content (P

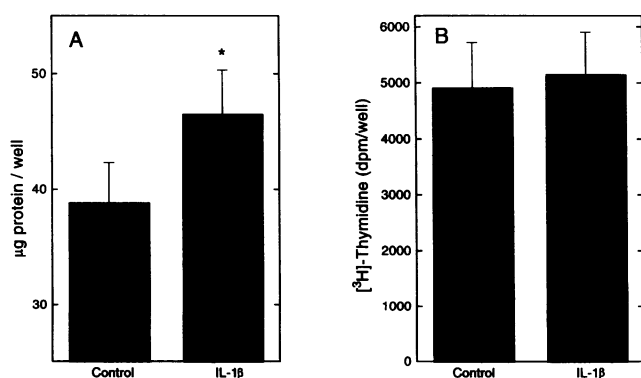


Figure 2. (A) Effect of interleukin-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) on net cellular protein content. The data are means of 27 individual wells from eight experiments. * $P < 0.001$ vs. control. (B) Effect of IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) on DNA synthesis as assessed by [³H]thymidine incorporation into control and IL-1 β (2 ng/ml)-treated myocytes. The data represent means of 10 experiments, each performed in triplicate.

< 0.02 , $n = 16$), indicating that the increased [³H]leucine incorporation is associated with an increase in net protein and RNA synthesis.

Effect of IL-1 β on [³H]thymidine uptake. IL-1 β had no effect on [³H]thymidine uptake over 24 h (4,910 \pm 812 vs. 5,146 \pm 760 dpm; $P = \text{NS}$, $n = 10$; Fig. 2 B). These findings indicate that IL-1 β causes myocyte hypertrophy in the absence of hyperplasia, an effect similar to that caused by several hypertrophic stimuli, including norepinephrine, angiotensin, endothelin, some peptide growth factors (e.g., basic fibroblast growth factor), and stretch (22–26).

Effect of IL-1 β on release of [³H]leucine. IL-1 β had no effect on the rate of [³H]leucine release from cells labeled to isotopic equilibrium, suggesting that protein degradation is not accelerated by IL-1 β exposure (Fig. 1 C). Thus, IL-1 β does not affect the rate of protein catabolism.

Effect of IL-1 β on beating rate. In high density cultures, control myocytes formed a syncytium with a beating rate of 138 \pm 7 bpm. In cells treated with IL-1 β (2 ng/ml) for 24 h, the beating rate was unchanged at 145 \pm 5 bpm ($P = \text{NS}$, $n = 15$).

Effect of nitric oxide on IL-1 β -induced myocyte hypertrophy. Inflammatory cytokines may attenuate the biochemical and physiologic responses of the myocyte to β -adrenergic stimulation via an NO-mediated mechanism (8). We therefore examined the role of NO in mediating IL-1 β -induced myocyte hypertrophy. L-NMMA, an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase, did not inhibit IL-1 β -induced [³H]leucine incorporation. In these experiments, IL-1 β caused a 25 \pm 9% increase in [³H]leucine uptake at 24 h ($P = 0.02$, $n = 8$; Fig. 3 A), and L-NMMA alone had no effect on [³H]leucine incorporation. The magnitude of IL-1 β -induced [³H]leucine incorporation in the presence of L-NMMA (24 \pm 7%) was no different from that caused by IL-1 β alone ($P = \text{NS}$ vs. IL-1 β , $n = 8$; Fig. 3 A), suggesting that the hypertrophic effect of IL-1 β does not depend on NO synthesis.

To confirm that L-NMMA inhibited NO production in these experiments, cGMP levels were measured as a marker of IL-1 β -induced NO synthesis. IL-1 β increased cGMP levels ap-

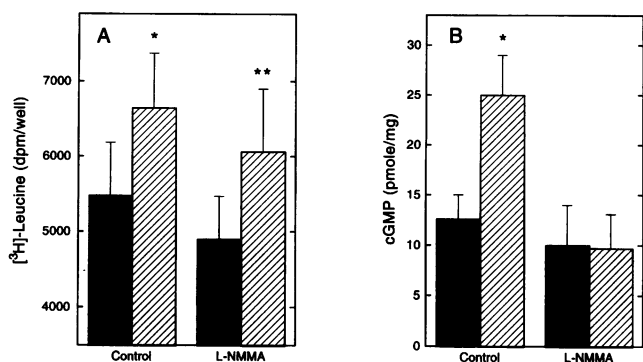


Figure 3. (A) Effect of L-NMMA, an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase, on IL-1 β -induced myocyte growth as assessed by [^3H]leucine incorporation in control myocytes (solid bars) and IL-1 β (2 ng/ml)-treated myocytes (hatched bars). L-NMMA (1 mM) had no effect on IL-1 β -induced [^3H]leucine incorporation. Data represent means of eight experiments, each performed in triplicate. * $P < 0.02$ vs. control; ** $P < 0.01$ vs. control. (B) Effect of L-NMMA on IL-1 β -induced cGMP production, which was used as a marker of NO synthesis, in control (solid bars) and IL-1 β -treated (hatched bars) myocytes. L-NMMA (1 mM) abolished IL-1 β -induced cGMP production. Data represent means of 11 control and 3 L-NMMA experiments, each performed in duplicate. * $P < 0.001$ vs. control.

proximately twofold, from 12.6 ± 2.4 to 25 ± 4 pmol/mg protein ($P < 0.001$, $n = 11$; Fig. 3 B). L-NMMA had no effect on the basal cGMP level (9.7 ± 3.4 pmol/mg protein) but abolished the IL-1 β -induced increase in cGMP (10 ± 4 pmol/mg protein; $P = \text{NS}$ vs. L-NMMA alone, $n = 3$; Fig. 3 B), confirming that NO synthesis was inhibited by our protocol.

Induction of a fetal gene program in association with hypertrophy. Several hypertrophic stimuli have been shown to induce a fetal gene program associated with the repression of adult muscle-specific gene expression (7, 25, 26). In high density cultures of neonatal rat myocytes exposed to IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h), the level of ANF mRNA was increased by 5.8 ± 1.5 -fold ($P < 0.01$, $n = 13$; Figs. 4 A and 5 A). β -MHC mRNA was not detectable or only faintly visible in control myocytes, but was expressed at high levels in IL-1 β -treated myocytes (estimated; > 10 -fold induction; $n = 4$; Figs. 4 A and 5 A). Exposure to IL-1 β for 24 h had no effect on the level of α -SkA mRNA (1.1 ± 0.1 -fold; $P = \text{NS}$, $n = 11$; Figs. 4 A and 5 A). In the presence of L-NMMA, the induction of ANF mRNA (9.4 ± 6 -fold; $P < 0.01$, $n = 4$; Fig. 6) and β -MHC mRNA (estimated; > 10 -fold induction; $n = 2$) was not attenuated compared with the effect of IL-1 β alone, suggesting that NO does not mediate the induction of the fetal gene program by IL-1 β . In low density (200 – 400 cells/ mm^2) cultures of neonatal rat myocytes, IL-1 β for 24 h had an effect on ANF mRNA levels (7.1 ± 1.7 -fold induction; $P < 0.01$, $n = 6$) that was qualitatively similar to that seen in high density cultures.

Regulation of major calcium regulatory genes. In parallel studies, we examined the regulation of mRNA levels for three proteins involved in maintaining calcium homeostasis in cardiac myocytes. In high density cultures of neonatal rat myocytes exposed to IL-1 β for 24 h, there were decreases in the mRNA levels for SERCA2 ($-46 \pm 7\%$; $P < 0.001$, $n = 11$), CRC ($-65 \pm 11\%$; $P < 0.001$, $n = 8$), and VDCC ($-53 \pm 7\%$; $P < 0.001$, $n = 8$) (Figs. 4 B and 5 B). In the presence of L-NMMA, the magnitude of the IL-1 β -induced decreases in

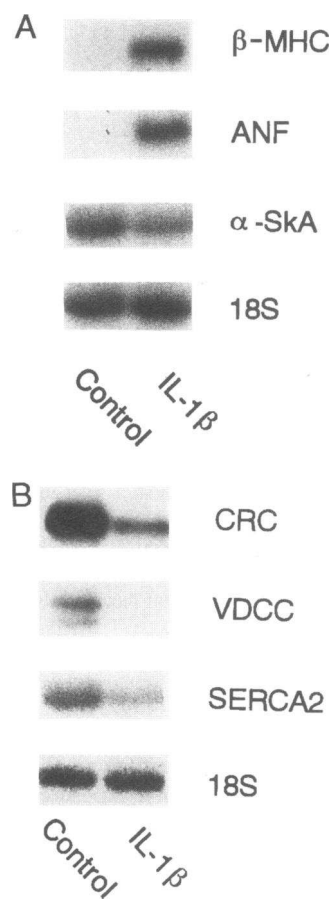


Figure 4. (A) A representative Northern hybridization depicting the effect of IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) on the levels of mRNA for β -MHC, ANF, and α -SkA. Probes for β -MHC, ANF, and α -SkA hybridized to bands at 7.2, 0.9, and 1.8 kb, respectively. The level of 18S rRNA, determined by hybridizing to an oligonucleotide complementary to 18S rRNA, was used to control for differences in mRNA loading and transfer. (B) A representative Northern hybridization depicting the effect of IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h) on the mRNA levels for the CRC, the VDCC, and the SERCA2. cDNA for CRC, VDCC, and SERCA2 hybridized to bands at 16, 8, and 4 kb, respectively. 18S, 18S rRNA.

mRNA levels for SERCA2 ($-68 \pm 8\%$; $P < 0.01$, $n = 4$; Fig. 6), CRC ($-79 \pm 6\%$; $P < 0.01$, $n = 4$), and VDCC ($-79 \pm 18\%$; $P < 0.01$, $n = 3$) were not reduced, suggesting that NO synthesis is not involved in this action of IL-1 β .

Effect of LPS on myocardial gene expression in vivo. The intraperitoneal administration of LPS has been shown to induce expression of inflammatory cytokines, including IL-1 β (27). In left ventricular myocardium obtained from rats treated with intraperitoneal LPS (4 mg/kg intraperitoneally, 18 h), there was a 2.0 ± 0.7 -fold ($P = \text{NS}$, $n = 4$; data not shown) induction of prepro-ANF mRNA and a 6.4 ± 0.8 -fold ($P < 0.01$, $n = 4$; Fig. 7) induction of β -MHC mRNA. These changes in fetal gene expression were associated with a $65 \pm 4\%$ decrease in SERCA2 mRNA, a $67 \pm 5\%$ decrease in CRC mRNA, and a $58 \pm 5\%$ decrease in VDCC mRNA ($P < 0.001$, $n = 4$; Fig. 7). These effects are qualitatively and quantitatively similar to the observations in cultured myocytes.

Discussion

The major new finding of this study is that IL-1 β , a cytokine prominent in inflammatory conditions of the heart, causes hypertrophy of neonatal rat cardiac myocytes in vitro. This growth effect is associated with reexpression of fetal genes characteristic of hypertrophy (prepro-ANF and β -MHC) and downregulation of mRNA for three genes central to calcium homeostasis in cardiac myocytes (SERCA2, CRC, and VDCC). Cultured neonatal cardiac myocytes have been used extensively as a model system to study the mechanism of myocyte hypertrophy.

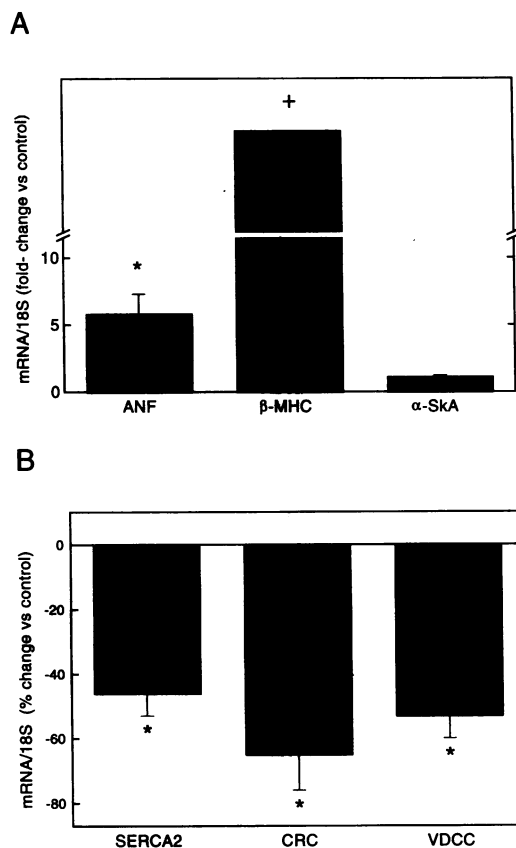


Figure 5. (A) Average changes in mRNA levels for ANF, β -MHC, and α -SkA in cultured myocytes exposed to IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h). All mRNA levels are normalized to the level of 18S rRNA as determined by Northern hybridization with an oligonucleotide probe. Data represent means of 4–13 experiments. * $P < 0.01$ vs. control mRNA levels. (+), nondetectable expression in control. Estimated induction is > 10-fold in all filters examined. (B) Average changes in the mRNA levels for SERCA2, CRC, and VDCC in myocytes exposed to IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h). mRNA levels are normalized to levels of 18S rRNA. Data represent means of 8–11 experiments. * $P < 0.001$ vs. control mRNA levels.

In this system, adrenergic stimulation, angiotensin, endothelin, and peptide growth factors cause myocyte hypertrophy without hyperplasia (22–26). We found that IL-1 β likewise increased net protein and RNA content in the absence of DNA synthesis. [3 H]Leucine release studies also showed that IL-1 β -induced hypertrophy was not associated with increased protein breakdown.

Several observations suggest that cardiac hypertrophy is associated with a characteristic pattern of gene expression (7,

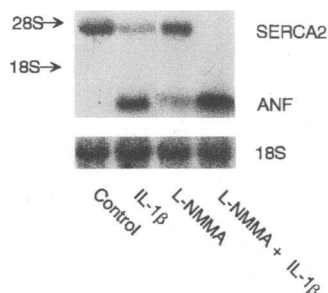


Figure 6. Representative Northern hybridization depicting the effect of L-NMMA (1 mM) on ANF and SERCA2 mRNA levels in control and IL-1 β (2 ng/ml, 24 h)-treated myocytes. 18S, 18S rRNA.

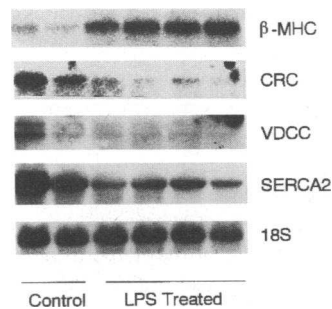


Figure 7. Effect of LPS on mRNA levels in adult rat left ventricular myocardium. Northern hybridization shows mRNA isolated from two control and four LPS (4 mg/kg intraperitoneally, 18 h) treated rats. 18S, 18S rRNA

26). During hypertrophy, ventricular myocytes reexpress ANF, a feature lost in the normal postnatal ventricle. In addition, there is a switch at the mRNA level in the contractile protein isoforms from α -MHC to β -MHC (7). In cultured neonatal cells exposed to IL-1 β for 24 h, we found induction of prepro-ANF and β -MHC, but not α -SkA. Although the failure of IL-1 β to induce α -SkA mRNA appears to distinguish it from several other agonists that induce myocyte hypertrophy, at least one other factor (acidic fibroblast growth factor) causes reciprocal changes in the levels of β -MHC (increased) and α -SkA (decreased) mRNA (25, 28).

Several proteins, including SERCA2, CRC, and VDCC, play a central role in regulating systolic and diastolic calcium levels in myocytes (29). We found a downregulation of mRNA expression for all three calcium regulatory genes in response to IL-1 β in vitro and to LPS in vivo. Although it is reasonable to assume that decreased mRNA expression will ultimately result in decreased levels of these proteins, this remains to be determined. Likewise, further work is required to determine whether the observed changes in steady state mRNA levels are due to transcriptional versus posttranscriptional mechanisms.

SERCA2 mRNA has reportedly been reduced in pressure overload hypertrophy (30) and end-stage heart failure (31, 32). However, other studies have not found a decrease in SERCA2 mRNA in hypertrophy (33) or a decrease in the SERCA2 protein level in failing human myocardium (34). Relatively less is known about the expression of CRC and VDCC in hypertrophied or failing myocardium. CRC mRNA levels have been found to be decreased in myocardium obtained from patients with ischemic, but not idiopathic, dilated cardiomyopathy (35). VDCC mRNA and protein levels have been reported to be decreased in myocardium from patients with both ischemic and idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (36). Other investigators have shown that acute exposure of myocytes to cytokines attenuates intracellular calcium transients via an NO-independent mechanism (37). Our data suggest that tonic exposure to inflammatory cytokines could also affect calcium homeostasis and excitation-contraction coupling by downregulating the expression of calcium regulatory genes.

Roberts et al. (9, 38) have shown in neonatal rat cardiac myocytes that a 24-h exposure to IL-1 β decreases the spontaneous beating rate. This effect is mediated by nitric oxide and requires the presence of either a fibroblast matrix or fibroblasts. Balligand et al. (8) have also implicated nitric oxide in mediating the negative inotropic effect of inflammatory cytokines on the cultured cardiac myocytes. In our studies, L-NMMA did not inhibit the hypertrophic response or the changes in gene expression, suggesting that in contrast to the effects of IL-1 β on beating rate and contractility, these effects of IL-1 β are not

dependent on nitric oxide synthesis. We cannot exclude the possibility that NO is involved in regulating other genes by IL-1 β . IL-1 β treatment for 24 h did not affect the spontaneous beating rate, presumably because our cells were grown on plastic rather than a fibroblast matrix, which appears to be necessary for this effect to occur (9, 38).

Roberts et al. (9, 38) have further shown that TGF- β_1 can antagonize the ability of IL-1 β to reduce beating rate in neonatal rat cardiac myocytes. We have reported that two hypertrophic stimuli, norepinephrine and pressure overload, induce the expression of TGF- β_1 in cardiac myocytes (15), and we have observed that IL-1 β , likewise, induces TGF- β_1 mRNA expression in cultured neonatal myocytes (our unpublished observations). The role of TGF- β_1 in modulating the effects of IL-1 β on myocyte growth and phenotype is unclear. However, we have found that under the conditions of these experiments, the TGF- β_1 secreted by cultured neonatal cardiac myocytes in response to norepinephrine is inactive (15).

The mechanism by which IL-1 β modulates growth and phenotype remains to be elucidated. Preliminary evidence suggests that protein kinase C, tyrosine kinase, and mitogen-activated protein kinase may be involved (39). An IL-1 β -mediated change in beating rate does not appear to contribute, because under the conditions of these experiments (i.e., in the absence of a fibroblast matrix), this effect would not be expected (38) and was not observed. The observation that TGF- β_1 is induced by IL-1 β further raises the possibility of an autocrine and/or paracrine mechanism. It is noteworthy that in a myocyte-nonmyocyte coculture system, IL-1 α inhibited protein and mRNA synthesis, and this effect was due to the paracrine action of a soluble factor made by the nonmyocytes (40).

Because the myocyte cultures used in this study contain a small percentage of nonmyocytes (primarily fibroblasts), we cannot exclude the possibility that such cells are involved in mediating the observed effects of IL-1 β (41). However, two observations argue against this possibility. First, in our cultures, IL-1 β did not decrease beating rate, an effect Roberts et al. (38) have shown requires the presence of fibroblasts. Second, we found that IL-1 β caused similar increases in [3 H]leucine uptake and ANF mRNA induction in myocytes cultured at high and low densities, suggesting that cell density is not a critical determinant of these aspects of the growth response to IL-1 β . We cannot exclude an effect of cell density on the expression of other genes that were not examined in this study.

Since these experiments were performed in neonatal cells, it cannot be assumed that the observed effects of IL-1 β are relevant to adult myocytes. However, a pattern of gene expression similar to that observed in cultured myocytes was induced in the ventricular myocardium of adult rats treated with LPS. LPS is a known potent stimulus for a variety of inflammatory cytokines (13). Several cytokines may be induced by LPS; therefore, we cannot implicate IL-1 β as the major or sole effector in this model, nor can we exclude the role of hormonal factors (e.g., systemic catecholamines) that might be stimulated. Nevertheless, these in vivo observations are consistent with the in vitro data and support the general thesis that cytokines can modulate myocardial phenotype.

These findings provide a mechanism by which inflammatory cytokines could affect the structure and function of the myocardium. Inflammatory cytokines may be present in the myocardium during inflammatory states (e.g., acute myocarditis) and chronic immunologic stimulation (e.g., subacute myocarditis,

transplant rejection, and idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy). Recently, it has been proposed that inflammatory cytokines might be present in failing myocardium in the absence of a primary inflammatory process (42). In human myocarditis and transplant rejection, the extent of myocyte necrosis often correlates poorly with the extent of myocardial dysfunction (43, 44), consistent with the thesis that soluble inflammatory mediators released during the inflammatory process (e.g., IL-1 β) might mediate effects on myocardial structure and function. A clinical implication of our findings is that inhibitors of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 β receptor antagonists, might prove useful in ameliorating the structural and functional consequences of inflammatory and/or immunologically mediated myocardial processes.

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