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Research Article

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Distribution of Heme Oxygenase Isoforms in Rat Liver

Topographic Basis for Carbon Monoxide-mediated Microvascular Relaxation

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Abstract

Carbon monoxide (CO) derived from heme oxygenase has recently been shown to play a role in controlling hepatobiliary function, but intrahepatic distribution of the enzyme is unknown. We examined distribution of two kinds of the heme oxygenase isoforms (HO-1 and HO-2) in rat liver immunohistochemically using monoclonal antibodies. The results showed that distribution of the two isoforms had distinct topographic patterns: HO-1, an inducible isoform, was observed only in Kupffer cells, while HO-2, a constitutive form, distributed to parenchymal cells, but not to Kupffer cells. Both isoforms were undetectable in hepatic stellate cells and sinusoidal endothelial cells. Of the two isoforms, HO-2 in the parenchymal cell rather than HO-1 in the Kupffer cell, appears to play a major role in regulation of microvascular tone. In the perfused liver, administration of HbO₂, a CO-trapping reagent that can diffuse across the fenestrated endothelium into the space of Disse, elicited a marked sinusoidal constriction, while administration of a liposome-encapsulated Hb that cannot enter the space had no effect on the microvascular tone. These results suggest that CO evolved by HO-2 in the parenchymal cells, and, released to the extrasinusoidal space, served as the physiological relaxant for hepatic sinusoids. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1998; 101:604–612.) Key words: heme oxygenase-1 • heme oxygenase-2 • hepatic stellate cells • Kupffer cells • hemoglobin

Introduction

Physiological degradation of heme (iron-protoporphyrin IX) into biliverdin, iron, and carbon monoxide (CO)¹, is mediated by heme oxygenase (HO, EC1.14.99.3) which consists of two

distinct isoenzymes called HO-1 (1) and HO-2 (2). HO-1, also known as the heat shock protein-32, is induced by a variety of stressors such as hyperthermia (3), cytokines (4), and intake of heavy metals (5). This isoform is considered to be present in spleen, a major organ for destruction of senescent erythrocytes, and in liver stimulated with endotoxin (6) or ischemia reperfusion (7). On the other hand, HO-2 is a constitutive form known to be abundant in brain, testis, and unstimulated liver of rodents and humans as reported previously (8).

Recently, several lines of evidence have indicated that the heme oxygenase reaction serves as a key mechanism to maintain the integrity of physiological function of organs such as liver through the action of the reaction products CO and bilirubin. We have shown that in the perfused rat liver, zinc protoporphyrin IX (ZnPP), a heme oxygenase inhibitor, elicits a marked increase in the vascular resistance as a consequence of sinusoidal constriction (9, 10). Furthermore, the ZnPP administration turned out to induce bile acid-dependent choleresis that coincided with depletion of the venous CO flux and biliary excretion of bilirubin, another product of heme degradation (11). Therefore, the results have suggested that CO generated by heme oxygenase serves as a regulator of hepatobiliary functions under physiological conditions. On the other hand, bilirubin scavenges various oxidants such as hydroxyl radical and singlet oxygen, and is thus considered an endogenous antioxidant that protects cells from oxidative insults (12, 13).

In an attempt to understand the aforementioned roles of heme oxygenase, we investigated the intrahepatic distribution of HO-1 and HO-2 using newly developed mAbs against these isozymes. The results indicated distinct distribution patterns of these isozymes among the liver cells, and thus provided a microtopographic basis for the mechanism of CO-mediated sinusoidal relaxation.

Methods

Animals. Male Wistar rats (260–300 g) were obtained from Saitama Animal Laboratory (Saitama, Japan). Female BALB/c (6–10 wk old) and CRJ; CD-1nu mice (7 wk old) were purchased from Charles River Japan Inc. (Atsugi, Japan). All animals were allowed free access to laboratory chow and tap water. Rats were anesthetized intraperitoneally with pentobarbital sodium (50 mg/kg), and the liver, spleen, and testis were then excised to collect samples for Western blotting analysis and immunohistochemistry. In separate sets of experiments, rats were pretreated with intraperitoneal injection of LPS (O-111B4, 4 mg/kg) 6 h before the sample collection.

Transformant cells expressing HO-1 and -2. Rat hepatocytes were isolated and cultured according to the previous method (14). Total cellular RNAs were extracted using ISOGEN (Nippon Gene, Tokyo, Japan) from the cells pretreated with or without heat treatment for 4 h at 42°C. The first-strand cDNAs were synthesized with the mixture of oligo (dT)₂₀ primers and random hexamers (pd[N]₆) using reverse transcriptase. PCR primers (rHO-1: 5'-d[GCC TGA ACT AGC

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1. Abbreviations used in this paper: CO, carbon monoxide; HO, heme oxygenase; HRP, horseradish peroxidase; rHO, rat heme oxygenase; ZnPP, zinc protoporphyrin IX.

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CCA ATT GCG CGA TGG AGC GC]-3', 5'-d[CTC TGG GGG CCA AGT CGA CAT TTA CAT GGC AT]-3'; rHO-2: 5'-d[AGG GCA GCA CAA AGA ATT CAG CAA CAA TAC TCT]-3', 5'-d[ATG CAA ACA ACA TGT CGA CTC CTT CAG ATG TA]-3') were synthesized based on the nucleotide sequences of rat HO-1 (rHO-1) and -2 (rHO-2) reported by Shibahara et al. (1) and Rotenberg and Maines (15). Using these primers, rHO-1 and -2 were amplified from first-strand cDNAs based on the PCR using Ampli-Wax PCR Gem 100 (Takara Biomedicals, Tokyo, Japan). The pEFneo plasmid vector containing the EF-1a promoter was used to express rHO-1 and -2 (16). An adaptor was attached to the Sal I site at the 3' end of both PCR products, resulting in construction of the Not I site which was present in multiple cloning sites of the pEFneo plasmid vector. The resulting PCR products were sequenced to confirm their identities, and were named pEFneo-rHO-1 and pEFneo-rHO-2, respectively. The expression plasmid DNAs, pEFneo-rHO-1 and -2, were transfected into WR19L cells (mouse T cell line) by electroporation (17). The transfected cells, designed as WR19L-rHO-1 and -HO-2, were cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FCS under 5% CO₂. After the 24-h incubation, geneticin (Gibco-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) was added to the culture medium at a final concentration of 0.9 mg/ml to obtain stable transformants.

HO activities in the transformants. Heme oxygenase activities in transformants were determined by measuring bilirubin formation. The cells were harvested and washed twice with PBS at pH 7.0. To remove insoluble fraction, the cells were lysed in 4 volumes of 1% nonidet P-40 solution containing 150 mM NaCl, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (1 mM), and 50 mM Tris HCl (pH 8.0) for 30 min on ice. The supernatants were collected by centrifugation at 10,000 g for 15 min. The reaction mixture contained the following in a final volume of 300 μ l: glucose 6-phosphate (1 mM), glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (0.167 U/ml), NADP (0.8 mM), hemin (15 μ M), MgCl₂ (2 mM), NADPH-cytochrome P450 reductase (0.01 mg/ml; Gentest, Woburn, MA), rat liver cytosol (3.3 mg protein/ml), potassium phosphate buffer (27 mM, pH 7.4), and the supernatant from the transformant cells. Incubation was carried out at 37°C for 30 min. An equal volume of chloroform was added to the reaction mixture to stop the reaction, and bilirubin generated was extracted into the chloroform fraction. After centrifugation at 10,000 g for 15 min, amounts of bilirubin in the chloroform extract was examined as previously reported by Yoshida and Kikuchi (18).

Hybridomas producing the mAbs against rat heme oxygenase isoforms. The foot pads of 6-wk-old female BALB/c mice were injected every week with 1 mg protein of the microsomal fraction obtained from WR19L-rHO-1 and -HO-2, emulsified the first time with Freund's complete adjuvant, and the rest with the incomplete adjuvant. The immunization was repeated 5–10 times. 48 h after the last immunization, bilateral inguinal and parietal abdominal lymph nodes of immunized mice were harvested, and B lymphocytes were fused with mouse myeloma PAI cells in the ratio of 1:3–5 in 50% polyethylene glycol 4000 (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany). Hybridomas were cultured in ASF104 medium (Ajinomoto, Tokyo, Japan) containing 10% FCS and HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine) medium for 2 wk.

Selection of hybridomas producing mAbs against rHO-1 and -2 was carried out by examining the specific immunoreactivity of the supernatant fraction of their culture medium with membrane-permeabilized WR19L cells that expressed rHO-1 and -2, respectively. To this end, WR19L cells expressed rHO-1 and their wild-type was collected and fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at 4°C in PBS at pH 7.4. These cells were washed twice with PBS, and were blocked for 20 min at 4°C in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FCS. The cells were then incubated with the supernatants of the hybridomas and 0.5% saponine in the same plates for 30 min at 4°C. After washing twice with PBS, these cells were further incubated with sheep anti-mouse F(ab')₂ fragments of IgG conjugated with fluorescein (Organon-Teknica-Cappel, Durham, NC) for 30 min at 4°C. After the rinse with PBS, the cells served as samples for the analysis using

an EPICS flow cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL). To obtain a single clone specifically producing the desired mAb, subcloning of the hybridomas was further carried out by dilution of the cell number. A similar protocol was applied to screen the hybridomas that generated anti-rHO-2 mAbs. Finally, the anti-rHO-1 and -2 mAbs used in this study were named GTS-1 and GTS-2, respectively.

Purification and isotyping of monoclonal antibodies. Ascites were elicited in 8-wk-old female CRJ; CD-1nu mice that were pretreated with 2, 6, 10, 14-tetramethyl pentadecane by intraperitoneal injection of a desired hybridoma at a dose of 2×10^6 cells/mouse. The ascitic fluid was collected, and the mAbs were purified by sequential precipitation with caprylic acid and 45% ammonium sulfate as previously described (19). The purity of the mAbs was assessed by SDS-PAGE. The subclasses of purified mAbs were determined by a mouse monoclonal isotyping kit (RPN 29; Amersham International, Little Chalfont, UK).

Western blot analysis. Microsomal fractions isolated from spleen, liver, and testis of rats were subjected to Western blot analyses. Soluble fractions derived from stable transformant cells pretreated with 1% Nonidet P-40 solution served as the positive control samples. After denaturing, these proteins were subjected to 10% SDS-PAGE and then transferred to an Immobilon polyvinylidene difluoride transfer membrane (Daiichi Pure Chemicals, Tokyo, Japan). The membrane was blocked with Block-Ace (Dainippon Pharm. Co., Osaka, Japan) for at least for 3 h, and was followed by incubation with either GTS-1 or GTS-2 at 1 μ g/ml overnight at 4°C. After washing with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20, the membrane was immersed in a biotinylated anti-mouse IgG F(ab')₂ fragment (RPN 1061; Amersham International) diluted in PBS containing 1% BSA. The samples were then treated with avidin and horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated biotin according to manufacturer's protocol (Vectastain Elite ABC kit; Vector Laboratories, Inc., Burlingame, CA). Chemiluminescence associated with the antigen-specific HRP reaction was visualized by the Molecular Imager (GS-525, Nippon Bio-Rad. Co., Tokyo, Japan) and the ECL detection kit (Amersham International). The Western blot analysis was repeated to confirm reproducibility using the samples collected from at least three individual rats.

Immunohistochemistry. Rat spleen, liver, and testis were fixed for 4 h at 4°C in periodate-lysine-paraformaldehyde solution. The samples were washed sequentially for 4 h with PBS containing 10, 15, and 20% sucrose, and were embedded in OCT compound (Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, IN). In some experiments, fresh-frozen sections from these organs were prepared and fixed with acetone. The sections (10- μ m thickness) were treated with normal horse serum to minimize nonspecific staining. These tissues were incubated with mAbs GTS-1 or GTS-2 dissolved in 1% BSA/PBS at a final concentration of 1 μ g/ml for at least 2 h at 25°C or overnight at 4°C. After several washes with PBS, the sections were stained with biotinylated anti-mouse IgG for 1 h (Vectastain Elite ABC kit; Vector Laboratories, Inc.). To prevent endogenous peroxidase reactions, the samples were pretreated with 0.3% H₂O₂ in cold methanol for 30 min, and were subsequently incubated with avidin and HRP-conjugated biotin for 30 min. Finally, 0.1 mg/ml of 3, 3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB) tetrahydrochloride were applied to sections for 5 min. The sections were counterstained with methyl green after fixation with 20% formaldehyde for 20 min, and slides were coverslipped with aqueous mounting medium. To confirm the specificity of immunohistochemical localization by the antibodies, the antibodies preabsorbed with an excess of adequate antigens in advance were used. In separate sets of experiments, sections of the liver were double-stained by a method using DAB and nickel chloride to identify different types of nonparenchymal cells (20). To this end, anti-rat macrophage mAb Ki-M2R (BMA Biomedicals Ltd., Augst, Switzerland) and antidesmin II mAb (BioScience Products AG, Emmenbrücke, Switzerland) were used to stain Kupffer cells and hepatic stellate cells, respectively. By these protocols, cells reacting only with the initial primary Ab (GTS-1 or -2) stained light brown, while those reacting with the second primary Ab stained bright purple. When reacting simultaneously with both primary Abs, the cells were identified as those stained dark purple.

Isolated perfused liver preparation. The livers of male Wistar rats were excised and perfused with Hb-free and albumin-free Krebs Ringer solution (pH 7.4, 37°C) gassed with carbogen (95% O₂, 5% CO₂) according to our methods described previously (10, 21). The perfusate contained 30 μ M sodium taurocholate, and was pumped through the liver at a constant flow rate of 4.0 ml/min/g liver. The preparation allowed us to examine the vasoactive responses in sinusoids while simultaneously monitoring the whole organ vascular resistance, as described elsewhere (10, 11).

Determination of CO generated by isolated cultured hepatocytes. Primary cultured rat hepatocytes were prepared by digesting the liver with type IV collagenase (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan) according to the previous method (14). To estimate the rate of heme degradation in the isolated cultured hepatocytes, concentrations of CO were determined in the culture medium. To this end, the hepatocyte suspension (5×10^6 cells/ml) was incubated in a specially arranged double-lumen bioreactor as described previously (mini PERM; Heraeus Instruments, Inc., Hatz, Germany; 22). 2 ml of the culture medium was collected 2 h after the start of culture, and was used as a sample to determine CO. CO in the sample medium was determined by Mb-assisted spectrophotometry as described elsewhere (10).

Preparation of Hb and liposome-encapsulated Hb. To examine the role of endogenously generated CO in regulating the steady-state vascular tone in the liver, free and liposome-encapsulated Hbs, hereafter designated as free Hb and HbV, respectively, were used as a tool to trap CO in and around the sinusoidal space. Free Hb, HbV, and met Hb, a control tool that can scavenge NO but not CO, were prepared using outdated human erythrocytes as described previously (23, 24). The distribution of the diameter of the HbV was measured by a light-scattering particle analyzer (Submicron Particle Analyzer N4-SD; Coulter). The mean value of the diameter of HbV used in this study was ~ 250 nm. Previous histochemical studies (25) revealed that when administered into the systemic circulation, HbV with this size diameter was partly captured in tissue macrophages including Kupffer cells, but did not enter the hepatic parenchyma. On the other hand, free Hb was readily trapped by the parenchymal cells because of the presence of fenestration in sinusoidal endothelium, the diameter of which ranges from 100 to 150 nm (26, 27). Both free Hb and HbV were used for experiments within 10 d after completing the preparation procedures. These samples were added in the perfusate at 1.5 g/dl in Hb concentrations, the value equivalent to $\sim 10\%$ of the physiological concentration in rat blood samples.

Microangiography of sinusoids in perfused liver. To examine whether free Hb and HbV alter the diameter of sinusoids by an unknown mechanism, digital microangiography in the perfused liver preparation was carried out as described previously (10, 28). To obtain a quality of the microvascular images, real-time laser confocal imaging system was applied to intravital microscopy according to our recent method (29). The surface of the perfused liver was observed through an inverted-type intravital microscope assisted by a line-scan laser confocal imager (Insight/TMD300; Meridian Instrs., Inc., Okemos, MI) and the hepatic microcirculation was visualized by a silicon intensified target imaging camera (C2400-08; Hamamatsu Photonics, Hamamatsu City, Japan). To visualize the hepatic sinusoidal vessels, 100 μ l of 1% FITC-dextran solution was injected transportally every 5 min after the start of experiments, and the microvasculature was visualized by epi-illuminating at 488 nm using an argon laser light source. This system also allowed us to examine the topographic relationship between the sites of sinusoidal constriction and those of hepatic stellate cells, the liver-specific pericytes, by visualizing their vitamin A autofluorescence under epi-illuminating at 360 nm (10, 30). Imaging of vitamin A-associated autofluorescence was carried out right before the start of FITC-dextran transportal injection. Recording intrahepatic vitamin A autofluorescence also helped us to examine whether the FITC-dextran-assisted microangiography was carried out at identical depths of focus among a series of microfluorographs taken at different times: When topographic patterns of the

hepatic stellate cells in a field of interest were different among the images recorded in the same preparation, a series of FITC-dextran-assisted microvascular images were discarded from the data analysis for measurements of sinusoidal diameters. The microangiographs were digitally processed, and were used for morphometrical analysis of the diameter changes as described previously (10). In brief, measurements of the diameter were carried out every 10 μ m along the longitudinal axis of sinusoids from the most efferent sites adjacent to central venules to the afferent sites. This procedure gave ~ 20 –30 measurements for each sinusoid. At least 15 sinusoids were evaluated in a single experiment.

Results

Monoclonal antibodies against rat heme oxygenase. To verify immunoreactive specificity of mAbs against rHO-1 (GTS-1) and -2 (GTS-2), flow cytometry and Western blotting analysis were carried out using the stable transformants that expressed rHO-1 or -2 proteins as described in Methods. As shown in Fig. 1 A, GTS-1 stained WR19L-rHO-1 cells positively, while it stained neither mock-transfected WR19L cells nor WR19L-rHO-2 cells. On the other hand, WR19L-rHO-2 cells exhibited a positive immunostaining by GTS-2, whereas the mock-transfected cells and the WR19L-rHO-1 cells displayed negative staining, indicating a paucity of cross-reaction between the two mAbs as to recognition of the heme oxygenase isoforms. These findings were confirmed by Western blotting analysis (Fig. 1 B): GTS-1 and GTS-2 exhibited their specific immunoreactivities to rHO-1 and -2 on molecular sizes of 32 kD and

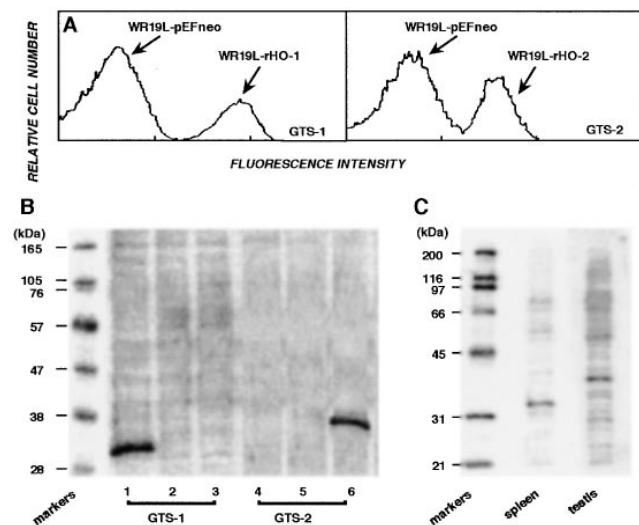


Figure 1. Characterization of newly developed monoclonal antibodies against rat HO isoforms. (A) Flow cytometric analysis to examine specific binding of mAbs GTS-1 and -2 to WR19L cells expressing rHO-1 and rHO-2, respectively. (B) Western blotting analysis showing the specific binding of mAbs GTS-1 and -2 to cell lysates extracted from the stable transformants WR19L-rHO-1 and WR19L-rHO-2. Lanes 1 and 4, WR19L-rHO-1; lanes 2 and 5, WR19L-pEFneo; lanes 3 and 6, WR19L-rHO-2. Note that GTS-1 and -2 specifically recognize single bands at 32 kD and 36 kD, respectively. (C) Western blotting analysis showing the binding of mAbs GTS-1 and -2 to microsomal fractions (10 μ g per lane) isolated from rat spleen and testis, respectively. Note the preferential expression of HO-1 in spleen and HO-2 in testis.

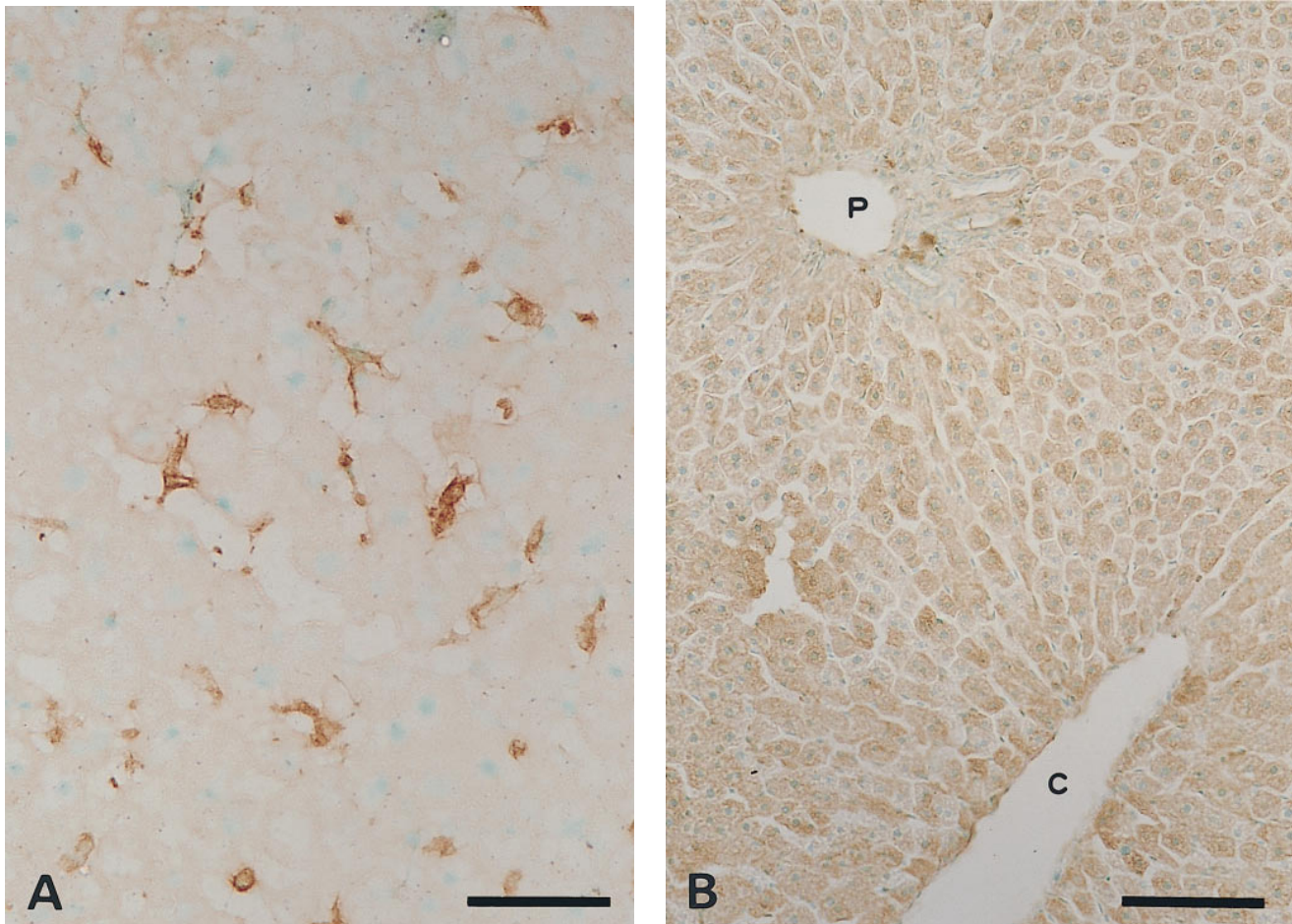


Figure 2. Expression of HO-1 and HO-2 in the normal rat liver. The 10- μ m-thick sections were immunostained with GTS-1 (A) and GTS-2 (B). P and C denote portal and central venules, respectively. Bars represent 50 μ m and 100 μ m in A and B, respectively.

36 kD, respectively. We also examined adequacy of the use of these mAbs for Western blotting analysis using the tissue lysates collected from rats. Fig. 1 C illustrates representative data using spleen and testis, which are known to be abundant sources of HO-1 and HO-2, respectively (13, 31). As seen, GTS-1 and GTS-2 specifically recognized the presence of the two isoforms. These results indicate that, under both native and denatured conditions, these two mAbs can recognize their own counterpart antigen without displaying notable cross-reactivities.

Expression of HO-1 and HO-2 in the liver. Immunohistochemical analysis in the liver disclosed different topographic patterns in distribution of the two isozymes. First, HO-1 distributed in a relatively small number of cells that scattered over the entire lobule (Fig. 2 A). These HO-1-positive cells were characterized by their irregular and dendritic shapes, and by protrusion of their cytoplasm towards sinusoidal spaces, suggesting the presence of HO-1 in Kupffer cells. On the other hand, hepatocytes exhibited little staining, if any. By contrast, HO-2 occurred in the parenchymal cells and distributed homogeneously among the entire lobule, while nonparenchymal cells displayed practically no staining (Fig. 2 B). We examined the specificity of mAb binding to the corresponding antigens by preabsorbing with an excess of rHO-1 or rHO-2 protein, re-

sulting in the absence of detectable immunostaining in each case (data not shown).

We further attempted to determine specific cell types that express HO-1 among the nonparenchymal cells. The HO-1 distribution in Kupffer cells was demonstrated by staining the same section simultaneously with GTS-1 and the antitissue macrophage mAb Ki-M2R. A majority of the cells stained dark brown, and indicated superimposition of the two colors; that is, light brown (GTS-1) and purple (Ki-M2R; Fig. 3 A). When hepatic stellate cells were stained purple with the anti-desmin Ab, it became clear that the HO-1-positive cells that were recognized as those stained brown were dissociated from desmin-positive cells, indicating that hepatic stellate cells exhibited little if any HO-1 staining (Fig. 3 B). These findings indicate that Kupffer cells constitute a major cellular compartment responsible for intrahepatic HO-1 expression.

Intrahepatic distribution of HO-1 exhibited quite different pictures when the liver was prestimulated with LPS, an inducer of this enzyme. The liver exposed to the 6-h pretreatment revealed that HO-1 not only occurred in tissue macrophages, but was also induced markedly in hepatocytes (Fig. 4 A). On the other hand, as seen in Fig. 4 B, HO-2 staining did not display any notable changes as compared with the control liver illustrated in Fig. 2 B. These results indicate that Kupffer cells and

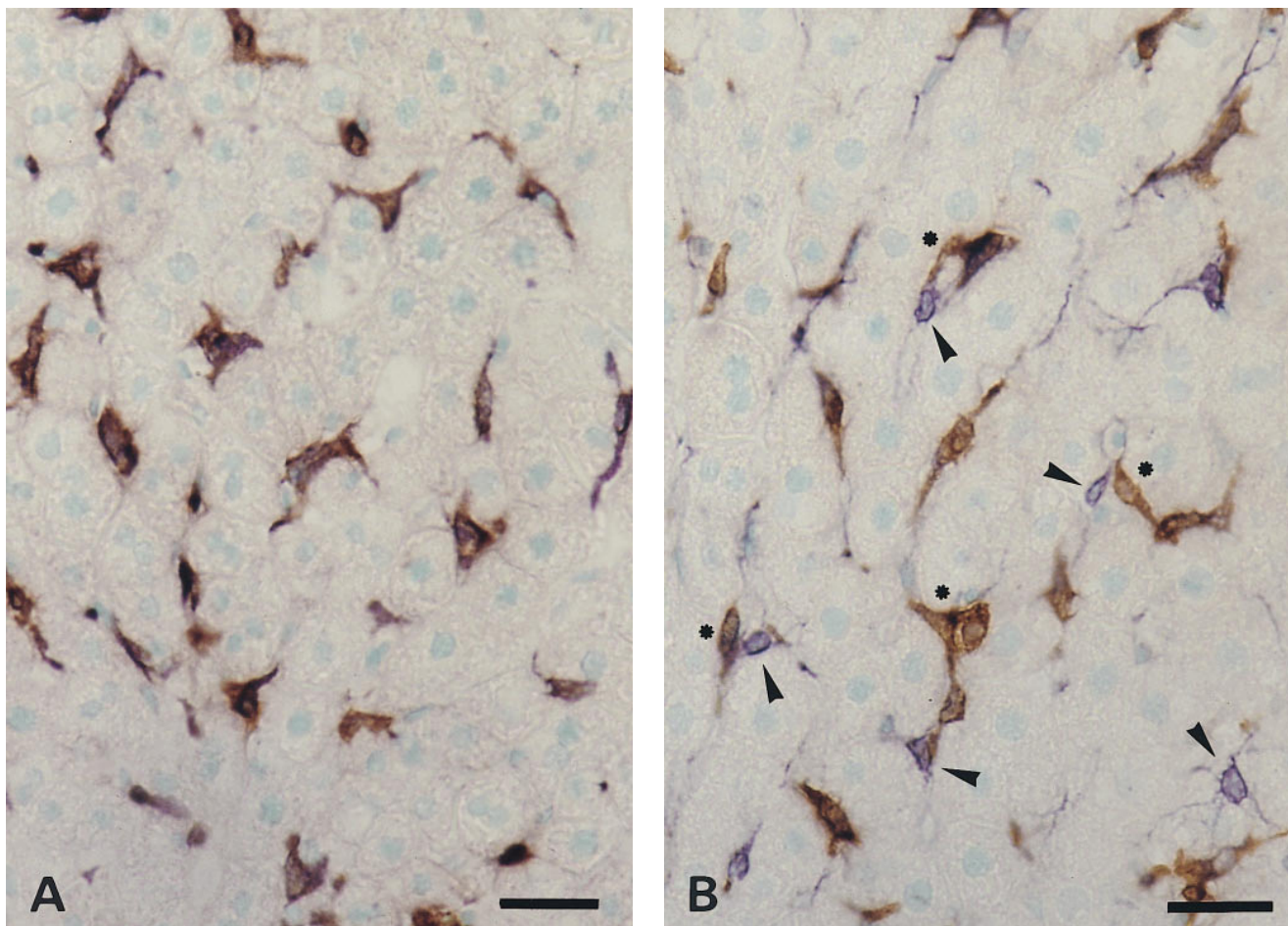


Figure 3. Characterization of nonparenchymal cells expressing HO-1 in the rat liver using the double immunohistochemical staining method. In **A**, the section was double-immunostained with GTS-1, an anti-rHO-1 mAb (brown), and with Ki-M2R, an mAb recognizing tissue macrophages (light purple). Colocalization of these two colors can be recognized by the dark brown color. In **B**, the section was stained with GTS-1 (light brown, asterisks) and then with an anti-desmin II mAb that recognizes hepatic stellate cells (purple, arrows). Bar, 50 μ m in both panels.

hepatocytes constitute major cellular components that express the inducible HO isozyme in the endotoxin-treated liver.

CO generation in isolated hepatocytes. Table I shows the release of CO and bilirubin in isolated rat hepatocytes cultured in the double-lumen bioreactor. In the control, the rate of CO production in the hepatocytes was 27 nmol/h/ 10^8 cells during the initial 1-h period of incubation. When ZnPP was added in the medium at a final concentration of 1 μ M, CO became undetectable, at least during the initial incubation period, showing that hepatocytes were able to generate CO through the heme oxygenase reaction. The average flux of CO from the hepatocyte suspension estimated on the basis of assumption that 1 g of wet liver tissue containing 1×10^8 hepatocytes (32) was ~ 0.45 nmol/min/g liver, indicating that the cellular CO flux is comparable to that determined in the venous perfusate collected from the perfused liver (10). These results suggest that hepatocytes constitute a major component for endogenous CO generation in the perfused liver.

Vasoconstrictive effects of free and liposome-encapsulated Hb in perfused liver. Fig. 5 illustrates time history of alterations in the whole organ vascular resistance elicited by administration of free HbO₂ or HbV-O₂ in perfused rat liver. As

seen, immediately after the start of HbO₂ administration, the resistance increased markedly, showing a 25% elevation as compared with that in the steady-state conditions. When the perfusate was replaced by the Hb-free buffer at 15 min, the increased resistance decreased gradually and reached the control level at 30 min, indicating that the HbO₂-induced vascular response is reversible. On the other hand, methHb, a reagent that could scavenge NO but not CO, did not alter the vascular resistance, suggesting that CO plays a major role in lowering the

Table I. Production of CO by Isolated Rat Hepatocytes Cultured in a Double Lumen Bioreactor

Groups	CO
	nmol/h/ 10^8 hepatocytes
Control	27.5 \pm 5.0
ZnPP	3.8 \pm 0.8*

Data represent mean \pm SD of four separate experiments. The flux of CO and bilirubin was calculated from five separate experiments. * $P < 0.01$ as compared with the control values.

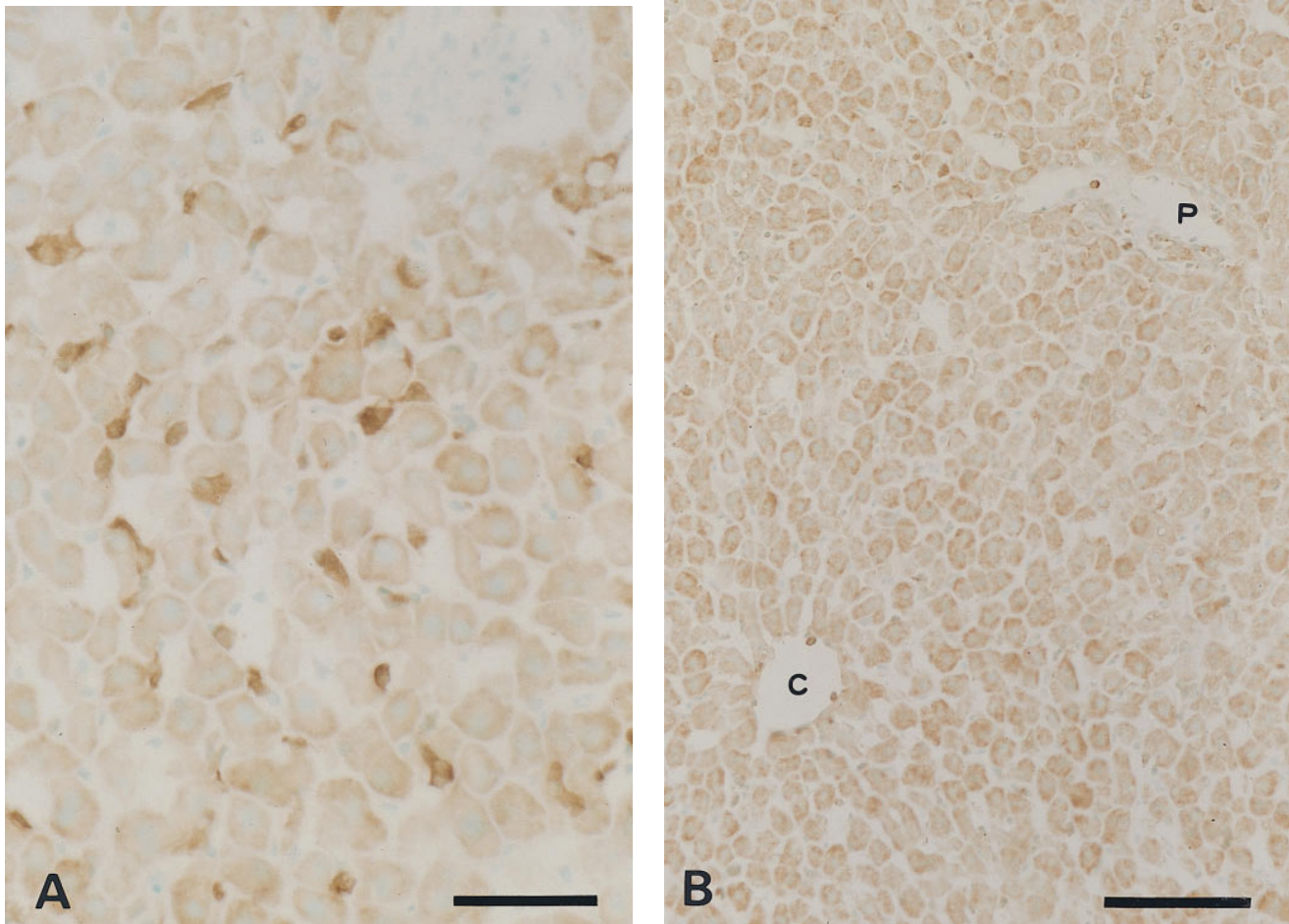


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical analysis of the expression of HO-1 and HO-2 in the liver sampled 6 h after treatment with intraperitoneal injection of lipopolysaccharide at 4 mg/kg. *A* and *B* illustrate the liver sections stained with GTS-1 and GTS-2, respectively. Bars, 50 μ m and 100 μ m in *A* and *B*, respectively. *P* and *C* denote portal and central venules, respectively.

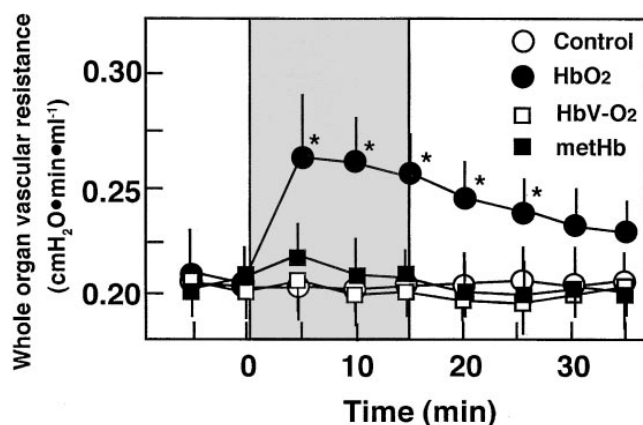


Figure 5. Time history showing effects of Hb derivatives on the whole organ vascular resistance in perfused rat liver. The Hb derivatives (HbO₂, HbV-O₂, metHb) were administered at a final Hb concentration of 1.5 g/dl for 15 min as seen in the shaded area. Data represent mean \pm SE of six experiments in each group. Open and closed circles indicate the data collected from the control and HbO₂-treated livers, respectively. Open and closed squares are those collected from the groups treated with HbV-O₂ and metHb, respectively. **P* < 0.05 as compared with the data in the control group.

vascular resistance under the current experimental conditions. To specify the role of CO generated in intra- and extravascular compartments, effects of HbV-O₂ on the vascular resistance were examined. As seen, HbV-O₂ administration did not evoke any significant elevation in the resistance. These results suggest that HbO₂-induced elevation of the vascular resistance was abolished when diffusion of Hb across the sinusoidal endothelium into the space of Disse was blocked by its liposomal encapsulation.

We further examined the vascular responses at the level of hepatic sinusoids during the HbO₂ administration using laser confocal microangiography in the perfused liver (Fig. 6). Administration of HbO₂ induced a marked sinusoidal narrowing. The response was characterized by discontinuous patterns of narrowing in local sinusoidal segments colocalized with hepatic stellate cells that were able to be identified by vitamin A autofluorescence in their fat droplets. At the same time, several sinusoids exhibited continuous patterns of the decrease in their caliber. These findings were similar to those induced by ZnPP, a heme oxygenase inhibitor, as previously reported (10). Such a heterogeneous feature of the sinusoidal responses was confirmed by morphometrical analysis comparing changes in the diameter measured at local sinusoidal segments colocal-

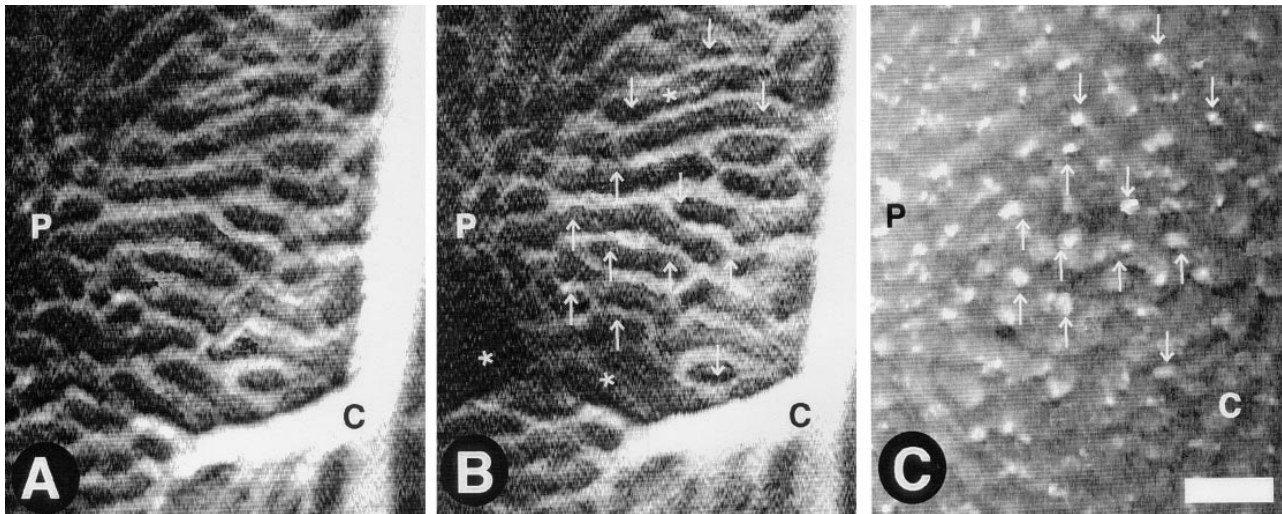


Figure 6. Representative microangiographs showing effects of HbO₂ on sinusoidal caliber in the perfused rat liver. The buffer solution containing FITC-labeled dextran was injected transportally before (A) and 5 min after the start of the HbO₂ administration (B) to visualize sinusoids. C illustrates distribution of vitamin A autofluorescence as a landmark of hepatic stellate cells in the same microscopic field. P and C denote portal and central venules, respectively. Arrows denote local sinusoidal segments displaying narrowing responses corresponding to localization of hepatic stellate cells, while asterisks indicate those displaying a continuous pattern of narrowing or lack in filling of the fluorochrome. Bar, 100 μ m.

ized with hepatic stellate cells to those measured at the segments without the cells (Table II). HbO₂ administration induced an ~ 10 –20% decrease in the diameter, preferentially at the local sinusoidal segments colocalized with the stellate cell-associated vitamin A autofluorescence. On the other hand, sinusoidal narrowing responses were not evident in the groups treated with HbV-O₂. These results suggest that hepatic sinusoids constitute a vascular component responsible for the HbO₂-elicited increase in the vascular resistance in perfused rat liver.

Discussion

The current study demonstrates for the first time that two distinct HO isoforms distribute in different kinds of cells in the liver: HO-1 in Kupffer cells, and HO-2 in parenchymal cells. We have recently shown that CO serves as an endogenous factor that actively lowers sinusoidal tone, and is necessary to guarantee ample blood supply into these vessels, in that elimination of CO by ZnPP, a potent inhibitor of heme oxygenase, evoked a marked increase in baseline vascular resistance (10). The vascular component responsible for the increasing resistance appears to involve sinusoids inasmuch as these vessels displayed a discontinuous pattern of narrowing in response to ZnPP administration. The ZnPP-elicited sinusoidal constriction is induced at least in part by the mechanisms involving hepatic stellate cells, microvascular pericytes occurring in the space of Disse (33) that are considered to be CO-sensing machinery for sinusoidal relaxation (10, 34). Importantly, supplementing CO at micromolar levels in the perfusate attenuated these changes elicited by ZnPP. These results suggest that stellate cells account for an important cellular target that can respond to endogenously generated CO. However, there has been little information about the intrahepatic cellular components responsible for CO generation and their anatomical proximity to the stellate cells.

Although the present findings show that Kupffer cells and hepatocytes constitute a major cellular source of HO, it remains unknown which cellular compartment plays a major role as an endogenous source of CO in the liver. According to the estimation of the CO flux determined in the isolated hepatocytes and its comparison to that in the perfused liver preparation, hepatocytes are likely to constitute a major cellular component for endogenous CO generation, and thus play an

Table II. Alterations in the Sinusoidal Caliber During Administration of HbO₂ and HbV-O₂ in Perfused Rat Liver

Groups	Sinusoidal caliber	
	0 min	5 min
	μ m	μ m
Control		
HSC (+)	10.9 \pm 0.9	11.1 \pm 0.7
HSC (–)	11.1 \pm 0.5	11.3 \pm 0.6
HbO ₂		
HSC (+)	10.7 \pm 0.7	8.9 \pm 0.3* [‡]
HSC (–)	11.0 \pm 0.5	10.2 \pm 0.4 [§]
HbV-O ₂		
HSC (+)	10.3 \pm 0.5	10.2 \pm 0.4
HSC (–)	10.6 \pm 0.5	10.4 \pm 0.3

Data represents mean \pm SD of more than 60 measurements from 4 separate liver preparations. HSC (+) and HSC (–) denote local sinusoidal segments colocalized with and without hepatic stellate cells (HSC). Measurements were carried out from FITC-dextran microfluorographs captured before (0 min) and 5 min after starting the administration of Hb derivatives. * $P < 0.01$ as compared with the data collected from HSC (+) segments in the control group. [‡] $P < 0.01$ as compared with the data collected from HSC (–) segments in the same group. [§] $P < 0.05$ as compared with the data measured at 0 min that were collected from HSC (–) segments in the same group.

important role for endogenous CO generation. Furthermore, our findings obtained by using Hb derivatives suggest that elimination of CO in the extrasinusoidal space (e.g., the space of Disse) causes a marked sinusoidal constriction. In contrast to microvascular endothelium of other organs, sinusoidal endothelium possesses abundant small pores called fenestration. Since the size of the pores is no greater than 200 nm in diameter (27), free Hb, but not HbV, has a free access to the space of Disse.

It was previously reported that systemic administration of inhibitors of NO synthase evokes sinusoidal constriction in mice in vivo (35). However, when the absence of vasoconstrictive action of metHb, which can trap NO but not CO (36), is considered, the role of endogenously generated NO is unlikely to play a role with the previous results, showing that inhibitors of NO synthase do not induce vasoconstrictive changes in the isolated perfused liver (10). Taking these circumstances into account, we suggest that free HbO₂ diffusing into the space of Disse eliminates CO in situ, and thereby evokes sinusoidal constriction.

In our earlier study, ZnPP was used to examine the role of CO in sinusoidal relaxation. It should be taken into account that ZnPP could increase the sinusoidal tone through direct inhibitory action on soluble guanylate cyclase (37) or inducible and neural NO synthases (38), or through activation of voltage-gated calcium channels (39). However, this possibility is unlikely to be involved (at least under our experimental conditions) when considering the following data: first, supplement of CO attenuated the ZnPP-induced increase in the resistance, and restored a reduction of tissue cGMP contents (11). Second, as discussed earlier, inhibitors of NO synthase did not increase the sinusoidal tone (10). Finally, we have recently shown that hepatic stellate cells in culture isolated from the intact liver exhibit little expression of the voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channel (34). Furthermore, the present approach using different Hb derivatives that are able to eliminate or to maintain CO in situ without affecting the enzyme activity of HO convinced us that the action of ZnPP on sinusoidal tone is ascribable mainly to elimination of CO. There is still a possibility that the Hb derivatives per se exert vasoconstrictive actions through the CO-independent mechanisms such as stimulation of α -adrenergic receptors (40). However, the data illustrating distinct vasoconstrictive responses among HbO₂, metHb, and HbV, together with our previous finding that phenylephrine, an α_1 agonist, evokes constriction of portal vessels rather than sinusoids (10), leads us to suggest that involvement of such CO-independent mechanisms appear to be little, if any.

Considering the microanatomical orientation of the liver cells in and around sinusoids, HO-2 in hepatocytes stands in the reasonable position where the released CO can directly influence the contractile function of hepatic stellate cells located adjacent to the parenchymal region. On the other hand, CO released from HO-1 in Kupffer cells could easily be trapped by HbO₂ present in the circulating erythrocytes, and is therefore unlikely to exert its action on the stellate cells that occur in the extrasinusoidal space. In this context, at least in the ex vivo perfusion system, the current data show physiological significance of extrasinusoidal CO-mediated mechanisms for microvascular relaxation, and thus suggest that CO derived from HO-2 in the hepatocytes contributes to active relaxation of the sinusoids to a greater extent than that derived from HO-1 in Kupffer cells. It is, however, still unknown whether CO de-

rived from HO-1 plays a role in regulation of sinusoidal tone under physiological conditions in vivo, since Kupffer cells can obtain greater amounts of heme substrates from the portal circulation (e.g., senescent erythrocytes). It should therefore be necessary to study whether these macrophages might use CO generated by HO-1 to control sinusoidal perfusion.

When the previously proposed mechanisms for intrahepatic heme degradation are taken into account, the present findings suggest a possible cooperative role of these two isoforms in catabolism of hemoglobin-derived heme in different cellular compartments. Namely, previous studies by Bissel et al. (41) revealed that removal of senescent erythrocytes from the circulation is carried out by macrophages in the liver and spleen, while hemoglobin released as a consequence of erythrocyte destruction can be metabolized mainly in the liver parenchyma. Spontaneous expression of the inducible HO isoform in Kupffer cells of the control liver appears to result from constant exposure of the cells to senescent erythrocytes in the sinusoidal compartment inasmuch as such an expression of HO-1 is evident as well in macrophages in red pulp of spleen, another major compartment for erythrocyte removal and heme degradation (2). On the other hand, the liver parenchyma is considered to be a major cellular compartment for localization of nonhemoglobin heme proteins, including cytochrome P450 (42). Since heme molecules of these enzymes are known to be metabolized exclusively by the heme oxygenase reaction (2), it is not unreasonable to suggest that, in the normal liver, HO-2 limits intrahepatic turnover of the heme enzymes.

Several studies have recently suggested a protective role of HO-1 induction against cell and tissue damages in that a decrease in free heme as well as an increase in bilirubin production help minimize oxidant-dependent cytotoxicity under disease conditions such as endotoxemia (43, 44). However, it is still unknown in the liver whether such HO-1-mediated upregulation in heme degradation is beneficial in protecting the tissue from oxidative stress. In conjunction with our recent observation that CO serves as a cholestatic factor (11), over expression of HO-1 may lead to hepatobiliary complications including hyperbilirubinemia and cholestasis, which could also occur clinically in endotoxemia (45, 46). Thus, pathophysiological significance of the inducible HO isozyme in the liver should be examined further under various disease conditions.

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