

Enalapril Induces Dysregulation of Angiogenesis-related Genes and Loss of Microvasculature in the Neonatal Rat Kidney

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Background: We aimed to investigate the effect of angiotensin II inhibition on the expression of angiogenesis-related genes and microvascular endothelial cells in neonatal rat kidney.

Methods: Newborn rat pups were treated with enalapril (30 mg/kg/d) or vehicle for 7 days after birth. The grade of tubular injury and glomerular maturity was determined by hematoxylin and eosin stain. Intrarenal expressions of angiotensin-1, angiotensin-2, Tie-2, and thrombospondin-1 were investigated with Western blots and immunohistochemical staining at postnatal day 8. For determination of capillary density, the endothelial cell marker aminopeptidase P (JG-12) was also assessed.

Results: Enalapril-treated rats demonstrated a higher score of tubular injury and a lower grade of glomerular maturity ($p < 0.05$). In the enalapril-treated group, angiotensin-2, Tie-2 and thrombospondin-1 protein expression were significantly increased whereas angiotensin-1 expression was decreased, as compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical staining of kidney sections for JG-12 showed a dense capillary network in cortex and medulla from control rats; however, enalapril-treated kidney showed a reduced endothelial immunostaining ($p < 0.05$). The number of JG12-positive endothelial cells showed a positive correlation with the grade of glomerular maturation ($r = 0.948$, $p < 0.001$) and a negative correlation with the tubular alteration grade ($r = -0.842$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that enalapril treatment can induce the dysregulation of angiotensin system and thrombospondin-1 genes and the loss of renal microvasculature, which may be relevant to the pathogenesis of structural deterioration caused by angiotensin II inhibition in the neonatal rat kidney.

Key Words: Angiogenic proteins, Capillary endothelial cells, Angiotensin