Loss of Collectrin, an Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 Homolog, Uncouples Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase and Causes Hypertension and Vascular Dysfunction

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**Background**—Collectrin is an orphan member of the renin-angiotensin system and is a homolog of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, sharing ≈50% sequence identity. Unlike angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, collectrin lacks any catalytic domain. Collectrin has been shown to function as a chaperone of amino acid transporters. In rodents, the renal expression of collectrin is increased after subtotal nephrectomy and during high-salt feeding, raising the question of whether collectrin has any direct role in blood pressure regulation.

**Methods and Results**—Using a susceptible genetic background, we demonstrate that deletion of collectrin results in hypertension, exaggerated salt sensitivity, and impaired pressure natriuresis. Collectrin knockout mice display impaired endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation that is associated with vascular remodeling, endothelial nitric oxide synthase uncoupling, decreased nitric oxide production, and increased superoxide generation. Treatment with Tempol, a superoxide scavenger, attenuates the augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin knockout mice. We report for the first time that collectrin is expressed in endothelial cells. Furthermore, collectrin directly regulates l-arginine uptake and plasma membrane levels of CAT1 and y+LAT1 amino acid transporters in endothelial cells. Treatment with l-arginine modestly lowers blood pressure of collectrin knockout mice.

**Conclusions**—Collectrin is a consequential link between the transport of l-arginine and endothelial nitric oxide synthase uncoupling in hypertension. (Circulation. 2013;128:1770-1780.)

**Key Words:** arginine | hypertension | salt sensitivity | Tmem27 protein, mouse

Collectrin (Tmem27 or Nx-17) was first identified in a screen for genes that are upregulated during the hypertrophic phase after renal mass ablation, a model of chronic kidney disease. The protein product is a 222-aa transmembrane glycoprotein that shares ≈50% sequence identity with angiotensin-converting enzyme 2. Unlike angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, collectrin lacks any catalytic domain. Collectrin is highly conserved among species, sharing >80% identity between mice, rats, and humans. Collectrin has a discrete tissue distribution, with the highest expression levels in the proximal tubule and collecting duct of the adult kidney, followed by pancreatic B cells, liver, intestinal epithelial cells, and the retina. Taken together, these data suggest that collectrin has distinct effects specific to its tissue localization. In support, in vitro and in vivo studies reveal that collectrin is involved in insulin secretion and islet mass in the pancreas. In the kidney, we and others have demonstrated that deletion of collectrin results in severe generalized urinary amino acid wasting as a result of reduced expression of neutral and cationic amino acid transporters in the plasma membrane of the proximal tubule brush border. These studies illustrate a role for collectrin as a chaperone for amino acid transporters. The mechanism by which collectrin mediates amino acid transporter trafficking is thought to be its binding with the SNARE complex. In the pancreas, collectrin facilitates SNARE complex formation by interacting with snapin, a synaptosomal-associated protein.

**Editorial see p 1727**

**Clinical Perspective on p 1780**

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In the collecting duct, collectrin interacts with snapin, SNAP-23, syntaxin-4, and VAMP-2.7

As a member of the angiotensin-converting enzyme family, how collectrin is functionally integrated in the context of blood pressure (BP) regulation is not known. The collectrin gene is located on the X chromosome, where loci have been linked to hypertension in both humans and rats.8,9 The expression of collectrin in the kidney is upregulated after 5/6 nephrectomy and during salt-sensitive hypertension, but the cause or effect remains to be established. Interestingly, in rat models of salt-sensitive hypertension, loci on the X chromosome have also been linked to hypertension10 and hypertensive nephrosclerosis.11

Taken together, the evidence suggests that collectrin plays a role in BP regulation. We set out to determine the role of collectrin in BP homeostasis in normal- and high-salt states. On a mixed genetic background, we found no BP difference between collectrin knockout (KO) and wild-type (WT) mice.7 Because of the possibility that the genetic background masks any BP effect commonly observed in many mouse models of cardiovascular disease and hypertension, we backcrossed the collectrin-null mutation on the 129S6 strain that is susceptible to the development of hypertension and salt sensitivity.12,13 Here, on the 129S6 background, we show that collectrin is a determining factor in the development of hypertension in conditions in which the \( \text{t-arginine/nitric oxide (NO)/superoxide pathway} \) is altered.

Methods

Animals

Mice deficient of collectrin were generated by homologous recombination in embryonic stem cells, as previously reported.8 To generate the inbred 129S6 collectrin KO mouse line, the null mutation was backcrossed onto the 129S6 background for >14 generations. The collectrin gene is located on the X chromosome; thus, WT litters cannot be obtained for female KOs. Therefore, only male KO mice and their WT littermates were used for all studies described here. Animals were bred and maintained under local and National Institutes of Health guidelines.

Radiotelemetric BP Monitoring In Vivo

With the exception of BP measurement after subtotal nephrectomy, all BPs were measured in conscious mice under unrestrained conditions by radiotelemetry. Radiotelemetric units were implanted as previously described.14 See the online-only Data Supplement for more information.

Measurement of Tissue Superoxide and NO Levels

For superoxide, the method was modified from previous studies.15,16 Briefly, Krebs-HEPES buffer (in mmol/L: 99.0 NaCl, 4.69 KCl, 1.2 MgSO\(_4\), 25.0 NaHCO\(_3\), 1.03 KHPO\(_4\), 5.6 D(+) glucose, 20 Na HEPES, 2.5 CaCl\(_2\), pH 7.2–7.4 with 1N HCl) was oxygenated for 15 minutes in a water bath at 37°C. A 3- to 5-mg piece of kidney cortical tissue was placed in oxygenated buffer and incubated for 30 minutes in the water bath at 37°C and then placed into 5-mmol/L lucigenin (9,9'-Bis-N-methylacridinium nitrate, Sigma; M8010) solution prepared in Krebs-HEPES buffer for 5 minutes. Then, luminescence counts were taken every 5 min for 1 minute each, averaged, and corrected for baseline (5 mmol/L lucigenin in Krebs-HEPES buffer measured 5 times for 1 minute and averaged). Tissue was dried in the dry block at 60°C to 70°C overnight. Results are expressed as counts per 1 mg dry tissue. NO activity was measured by conversion of \( [\text{H}]\)arginine to \( [\text{H}]\)citrulline via an NO assay kit (R&D Systems), as previously described.18

Endothelium-Dependent and -Independent Relaxation Assays

Vasoreactivity measurements were performed as previously described.18 See the online-only Data Supplement for additional information.

Isolation of Mouse Pulmonary Endothelial Cells

Primary lung endothelial cells (ECs) were isolated as previously described17 and were used for subsequent \( \text{t-arginine uptake assay}. \) Details are given in the online-only Data Supplement.

\([\text{H}]\text{-arginine Uptake}\)

\([\text{H}]\)l-arginine uptake assay was performed following a previously published protocol.19 ECs were grown in 24-well plates to near confluence, washed in Dulbecco PBS, and incubated in Na-free uptake buffer for 5 minutes at 37°C. Some of the wells were then incubated with 0.5 mL per well of either warmed 50 mmol/L l-arginine+100 mmol/L \([\text{H}]\)l-arginine or warmed 20 mmol/L l-arginine+100 mmol/L \([\text{H}]\)l-arginine for 1 minute. The wells were then washed 4 times with ice-cold Na-free uptake buffer, and the cells were solubilized in 0.5 mL 0.2% SDS and 0.2% NaOH. Two 0.2-mL aliquots were counted with a Beckman Coulter scintillation counter, and 5 mL Ultima Gold LLT scintillation fluid (Perkin-Elmer) and two 25-µL aliquots were assayed for protein concentration with the Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Scientific).

Statistics

Data are expressed as mean±SE. Statistical calculations were done with commercially available software packages (Minitab, Inc. and NCSS). The Student \( t \) test was used for comparisons between 2 groups unless otherwise stated. Differences between matched samples were analyzed by a paired \( t \) test. ANOVA was performed to test for significant overall group differences when there were \( >2 \) groups. Endothelium-dependent and -independent relaxation assays were analyzed with GraphPad Prism software. Values of \( P<0.05 \) were considered statistically significant. \( P \) values were 2 sided. Given the nature of the study, there was no adjustment for multiple comparisons.

Results

Deletion of Collectrin Causes Hypertension, Augmented Salt Sensitivity, and Attenuated Pressure Natriuresis Response

By radiotelemetry monitoring, collectrin KO mice have normal diurnal variation (Figure 1A in the online-only Data Supplement) but significantly elevated systolic BP (SBP; Figure 1A) and mean arterial pressure (Figure 1B in the online-only Data Supplement) during both light and dark cycles. The average SBP over a 14-day period at baseline (on normal-salt diet) was 9 mm Hg higher in collectrin KO mice (Figure 1B) and is associated with a significant increase in heart mass (Figure 1A) that correlates well with SBP (Figure 1C in the online-only Data Supplement), suggesting increased pressure load inducing cardiac remodeling. Because the expression of collectrin is upregulated in rodent models of chronic kidney disease and salt-sensitive hypertension, we assessed the effect of collectrin on BP in these models. After subtotal nephrectomy, collectrin KO mice had significant mortality within 2 weeks (Figure IIA in the online-only Data Supplement). However, after uninephrectomy, collectrin KO mice had normal survival but developed much more severe hypertension than WT mice (Figure IIB in the online-only Data Supplement). We next determined the effect of collectrin
on salt sensitivity by feeding mice a high-salt diet (HSD; 6% NaCl) for 2 weeks. Compared with WT mice, which displayed an 8-mm Hg increase in SBP from normal-salt diet to HSD, collectrin KO mice displayed a 15-mm Hg increase in SBP (Figure 1B). In addition, collectrin KO mice had a significantly lower urinary sodium excretion by the third day (acute phase) of HSD (Figure 1B). There were no significant differences in food or NaCl consumption between the 2 groups. However, there was a transient increase in water intake and a trend for increased urine volume in collectrin KO mice on day 1 (Table). These findings demonstrate an attenuated pressure natriuresis response in collectrin KO mice. The significant increase in BP in collectrin KO mice after HSD was also accompanied by evidence of end-organ damage, including increased cardiac fibrosis (Figure 2A), glomerular mesangial hypercellularity, and thickened renal vascular walls (Figure 2B).

Deletion of Collectrin Results in Altered Balance of NO and Superoxide
To begin to understand the mechanism contributing to hypertension and salt sensitivity in collectrin KO mice, we examined whole-kidney plasma membrane expression of renal epithelial salt transporters and channels, including αENaC, NHE3, NKCC, Na-K-ATPase, and NaPi2, but found no differences...
There was no difference in baseline plasma renin concentration ($P=0.40$; Figure IE in the online-only Data Supplement). There were also no differences in mRNA expression levels of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 or Mas receptor in the renal cortex by real-time reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction (Figure IF in the online-only Data Supplement). We next measured urinary 8-isoprostane F$_{2\alpha}$ and nitrate/nitrite levels, which are indexes of superoxide ($O_2^\cdot$) and NO generation, respectively, during the first 3 days of HSD. Collectrin KO mice excreted more than twice the levels of 8-isoprostane F$_{2\alpha}$ and 40% less nitrates/nitrites compared with WT (Figure 3A). These data suggest that augmented renal $O_2^\cdot$ generation or impaired renal NO production contributes to altered BP regulation and pressure natriuresis in collectrin KO mice.

Hypertension and salt sensitivity are pathological conditions commonly associated with a state of endothelial NO synthase (eNOS) uncoupling.20–23 In the active form, eNOS is a homodimer that oxidizes $l$-arginine to $l$-citrulline and NO. Various perturbations, including decreased availability of $l$-arginine, can lead to the uncoupling of eNOS to the monomeric form that generates $O_2^\cdot$ instead of NO.24,25 We next compared baseline levels of eNOS dimer and dimer/monomer ratios in the aorta and kidney cortex and medulla. In these tissues, eNOS dimer and dimer/monomer ratios were significantly lower in collectrin KO mice compared with WT (Figure 3B), suggesting that there is an altered balance of active and inactive eNOS in collectrin KO mice that favors a state of increased $O_2^\cdot$ generation and reduced NO synthesis. In support, we found a significant increase in baseline $O_2^\cdot$ and a significant decrease in baseline NO levels in whole-kidney tissues in KO mice (Figure 3C). We next determined whether the superoxide scavenger Tempol would correct the augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin KO mice. Treatment with Tempol (via osmotic pump) resulted in a mild but statistically insignificant lowering of BP in both WT and KO mice at baseline. Tempol did not attenuate salt sensitivity in WT mice. However, Tempol significantly attenuated the increase in BP in collectrin KO during high-salt feeding (Figure 3D), resulting in a similar change in BP from normal salt to high salt between WT and KO mice (Figure 3E). These data suggest that the mechanism for augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin KO mice is mediated in part by superoxide.

**Table.** Metabolic Cage Studies During the First 3 Days on a High-Salt Diet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WT (n=6)</th>
<th>KO (n=6)</th>
<th>WT (n=6)</th>
<th>KO (n=6)</th>
<th>WT (n=6)</th>
<th>KO (n=6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body weight, g</td>
<td>24.2±1.6</td>
<td>24.9±0.92</td>
<td>23.6±1.1</td>
<td>24.9±0.92</td>
<td>23.9±1.0</td>
<td>24.6±0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of initial body weight</td>
<td>92.4±0.01</td>
<td>92.9±0.01</td>
<td>90.6±0.01</td>
<td>92.7±0.01</td>
<td>91.5±0.01</td>
<td>91.5±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water intake, g</td>
<td>6.1±0.76</td>
<td>10.3±0.91*</td>
<td>9.9±1.45</td>
<td>12.4±0.74</td>
<td>10.4±1.15</td>
<td>11.4±1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food intake, g</td>
<td>4.9±0.98</td>
<td>5.2±0.37</td>
<td>5.7±0.52</td>
<td>5.8±0.31</td>
<td>5.9±0.57</td>
<td>6.3±0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaCl intake, g</td>
<td>0.30±0.06</td>
<td>0.31±0.02</td>
<td>0.34±0.03</td>
<td>0.35±0.02</td>
<td>0.35±0.03</td>
<td>0.38±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine volume, mL</td>
<td>4.8±0.61</td>
<td>6.1±0.31</td>
<td>6.7±0.85</td>
<td>7.1±0.60</td>
<td>5.6±0.53</td>
<td>5.8±0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal weight, g</td>
<td>0.60±0.05</td>
<td>0.73±0.13</td>
<td>0.81±0.15</td>
<td>0.86±0.09</td>
<td>0.88±0.83</td>
<td>0.83±0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are expressed as mean±SE. The initial body weight of WT mice was 26.2±1.4 g and of KO mice was 26.9±0.88 g ($P$=NS). KO indicates knockout; and WT, wild-type.

*$P=0.03.$

(Figure ID in the online-only Data Supplement). There was no difference in baseline plasma renin concentration ($P=0.40$; Figure IE in the online-only Data Supplement). There were also no differences in mRNA expression levels of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 or Mas receptor in the renal cortex by real-time reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction (Figure IF in the online-only Data Supplement). We next measured urinary 8-isoprostane F$_{2\alpha}$ and nitrate/nitrite levels, which are indexes of superoxide ($O_2^\cdot$) and NO generation, respectively, during the first 3 days of HSD. Collectrin KO mice excreted more than twice the levels of 8-isoprostane F$_{2\alpha}$ and 40% less nitrates/nitrites compared with WT (Figure 3A). These data suggest that augmented renal $O_2^\cdot$ generation or impaired renal NO production contributes to altered BP regulation and pressure natriuresis in collectrin KO mice.

Hypertension and salt sensitivity are pathological conditions commonly associated with a state of endothelial NO synthase (eNOS) uncoupling.20–23 In the active form, eNOS is a homodimer that oxidizes $l$-arginine to $l$-citrulline and NO. Various perturbations, including decreased availability of $l$-arginine, can lead to the uncoupling of eNOS to the monomeric form that generates $O_2^\cdot$ instead of NO.24,25 We next compared baseline levels of eNOS dimer and monomer in the aorta and kidney cortex and medulla. In these tissues, eNOS dimer and dimer/monomer ratios were significantly lower in collectrin KO mice compared with WT (Figure 3B), suggesting that there is an altered balance of active and inactive eNOS in collectrin KO mice that favors a state of increased $O_2^\cdot$ generation and reduced NO synthesis. In support, we found a significant increase in baseline $O_2^\cdot$ and a significant decrease in baseline NO levels in whole-kidney tissues in KO mice (Figure 3C). We next determined whether the superoxide scavenger Tempol would correct the augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin KO mice. Treatment with Tempol (via osmotic pump) resulted in a mild but statistically insignificant lowering of BP in both WT and KO mice at baseline. Tempol did not attenuate salt sensitivity in WT mice. However, Tempol significantly attenuated the increase in BP in collectrin KO during high-salt feeding (Figure 3D), resulting in a similar change in BP from normal salt to high salt between WT and KO mice (Figure 3E). These data suggest that the mechanism for augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin KO mice is mediated in part by superoxide.

**Loss of Collectrin Causes Impairment in Endothelium-Dependent Vasorelaxation**

The expression of collectrin in ECs has not been previously reported. Here, we show that collectrin is expressed in ECs in...
Figure 3. Deletion of collectrin results in altered balance of nitric oxide and superoxide.  

A, Comparison of urinary 8-isoprostane F2α and nitrate/nitrite levels averaged over the first 3 days of a high-salt diet: 8-isoprostane F2α, *P=0.008; nitrates/nitrites, *P=0.03, n≥4 each.  

B, Comparison of active (dimer) and inactive (monomer) forms of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS). Left, Immunoblot of aorta and kidney cortex and medulla at baseline. Right, Densities of eNOS dimer and monomer bands normalized to tubulin. #P≤0.04; ψP≤0.002.  

C, Baseline renal tissue levels of superoxide and nitric oxide. Left, Superoxide levels (*P=0.02). Right, Nitric oxide levels (*P=0.025).
the thoracodorsal and renal resistance vessels (Figure 4A–4E and Figure IIIA and IIIB in the online-only Data Supplement). We next queried whether loss of collectrin could lead to endothelial dysfunction, and we compared the resistance vessel relaxation capacity of third-order mesenteric arteries between WT and KO mice fed a normal-salt diet. Collectrin KO mice have severely impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of third-order mesenteric arteries in response to acetylcholine (Figure 4F). Very similar differences in response to acetylcholine were also observed in thoracodorsal arteries between the 2 groups (Figure 4F). Transmission electron microscopy revealed that the thoracodorsal arteries of collectrin KO mice are markedly remodeled, with vacuolization of ECs and a hypertrophic and disorganized smooth muscle layer (Figure 4G). To determine whether the vascular smooth muscle cells play a role in the impaired vasorelaxation in collectrin KO mice, we performed an endothelium-independent relaxation assay using sodium nitroprusside. As shown in Figure 4H, WT and collectrin KO mesenteric and thoracodorsal arteries had virtually identical vasodilatory responses to sodium nitroprusside, suggesting that the impaired vasodilation in the collectrin KO mice is primarily dependent on the endothelium.

Collectrin Regulates l-Arginine Uptake and Plasma Membrane Expression of l-Arginine Amino Acid Transporters in ECs

Our data raise the central question of whether collectrin regulates BP through its role in amino acid transport, particularly l-arginine. In this regard, KO mice have altered BP homeostasis, which is associated with abnormal NO synthesis and O$_2$ generation. In several cell types, including the ECs and renal epithelium, the synthesis of NO requires the de novo import of extracellular l-arginine. $^{26-28}$ l-Arginine transport into cells is mediated by different classes of amino acid transporters that are defined by their ion dependency, substrate specificity, and relative affinity. $^{29,30}$ In ECs, system y$^+$, a sodium-independent system, accounts for $\approx60\%$ of l-arginine transport.$^{26,31,32}$ System y$^+$ selectively mediates the cellular transport and exchange of cationic amino acids, including l-arginine, whereas system y$L$ transports and mediates the exchange of both cationic and neutral amino acids.$^{26,28}$ Endothelium-dependent relaxation has been shown to be impaired in a patient with l-arginine deficiency who was shown to be a compound heterozygote for 2 mutations in the SLC7A7 gene that encodes for the y$^+$LAT1 amino acid transporter. The patient’s endothelium-dependent relaxation was corrected with l-arginine infusion.$^{33}$ Thus, a defect in l-arginine uptake may lead to endothelial dysfunction. To determine whether collectrin-deficient ECs have impaired l-arginine uptake, we isolated primary ECs from WT and collectrin KO mice from the pulmonary artery using fluorescence-activated cell sorting.$^{17}$ Collectrin KO ECs display significantly lower l-arginine uptake compared with control ECs (Figure 5A). To rule out the possibility that altered structural integrity of collectrin-deficient ECs (Figure 4G) influenced l-arginine uptake and to demonstrate a direct cause and effect of collectrin on l-arginine uptake, we used a primary human coronary EC line and successfully overexpressed collectrin (Figure 5B). Human coronary ECs overexpressing collectrin have significantly higher levels of [\textsuperscript{15}N]-arginine uptake compared with control cells (Figure 5B).

We previously reported that collectrin KO mice have generalized urinary amino acid wasting and decreased protein expression of the apical amino acid transporters in plasma membrane fractions of the renal proximal tubules, suggesting that collectrin is a chaperone that mediates the trafficking of amino acid transporters to the plasma membrane.$^7$ We next examined whether collectrin affects the expression of the y$^+$ (CAT1) and y$L$ (y$L$LAT1) amino acid transporter systems that are known to regulate l-arginine transport in ECs.$^{35}$ We demonstrate that knockdown of collectrin results in a significant decrease in expression of CAT1 and y$L$LAT1 transporters in human coronary EC plasma membrane fractions and decreased eNOS dimerization (Figure 5C). Conversely, overexpression of collectrin significantly increases the expression levels of these transporters and increases eNOS dimerization.

![Figure 3](http://circ.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 3.** (continued) **D,** Tempol attenuates the augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin knockout (KO) mice. Normal salt: #P$<0.001$, $\Psi P=0.02$. High salt: δP$=0.01$, $\Psi P=0.02$ (n=6 in each group). **E,** Tempol decreases change in blood pressure (BP) in KO mice after a high-salt diet. Change in systolic BP: for wild type (WT)+Tempol vs KO+Tempol, $P=0.52$; for KO vs KO+Tempol, $P=0.04$. Mice without Tempol treatment are the same mice represented in Figure 1B.
We also examined whether loss of collectrin also affects kidney plasma membrane expression of the y+LAT1 transporter that is localized to the basolateral membrane in renal epithelial cells. We found a significant decrease in the expression of the y+LAT1 transporter in whole-kidney plasma membrane fractions from KO mice (Figure IV in the online-only Data Supplement). We next queried whether supplementation with L-arginine would ameliorate or decrease BP in collectrin KO mice. We administered L-arginine in drinking water (50 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹). As demonstrated in Figure 5E, by the end of 1 week of treatment with L-arginine, a modest but significant decrease in SBP in collectrin KO mice was observed. There was no further decrease in SBP beyond 1 week of L-arginine treatment.

Discussion

Collectrin is an “orphan” member of the renin-angiotensin system with a previously unrecognized role in cardiovascular and renal physiology. We demonstrate that loss of collectrin results in hypertension, altered pressure natriuresis, and impaired endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation.

Figure 4. Collectrin is expressed in endothelial cells (ECs), and loss of collectrin causes impairment in endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation. A through D, Immunoperoxidase staining showing that collectrin is expressed in endothelial cells in a wild-type mouse in the renal (A) interlobar artery, (B) vasa recta, and (C) interlobular artery with an internal size marker of 50 µm. PT indicates proximal tubules. D, Enlarged interlobular artery from C. Arrows point to the endothelial layer. Images were taken at ×100. E, Immunoperoxidase staining showing collectrin is expressed in ECs in the thoracodorsal (TD) artery at ×40 and ×100. F, Endothelium-dependent relaxation (EDR) assay. Top, Third-order mesenteric arteries from knockout (KO) mice have severely impaired EDR in response to acetylcholine (Ach) after preconstriction with phenylephrine (*P<0.02). Bottom, TD arteries from KO mice also demonstrate similar severe impairment in EDR in response to acetylcholine (*P<0.003). G, Transmission electron microscopy. At baseline, KO TD arteries display marked thickening and remodeling of the vessel wall. ECs are vacuolized in KO mice. L indicates lumen. H, Endothelium-independent relaxation assay with sodium nitroprusside (SNP). No differences are observed in response to SNP between wild-type (WT) and KO third-order mesenteric arteries (top) and TD arteries (bottom; P≥0.6).
and superoxide-dependent augmented salt sensitivity. We further demonstrate that deletion of collectrin results in endothelial dysfunction, which is associated with eNOS uncoupling, increased O$_2^-$ production, and decreased NO availability, likely as a result of impaired cellular uptake of l-arginine substrate. Our data suggest that collectrin plays a protective role against conditions that predispose to the hypertensive state by maintaining a balance of NO and O$_2^-$ through its role in facilitating the cellular uptake of l-arginine. It is worth noting that we previously reported

Figure 5. Collectrin regulates l-arginine (Arg) uptake and plasma membrane expression of l-arginine amino acid transporters in endothelial cells (ECs). A, Primary pulmonary ECs from knockout (KO) mice have significantly lower [3H]l-arginine uptake (*P=0.01; n=6 separate wells each group done in duplicates). B, Top, immunoblot of collectrin in primary human coronary ECs (HCECs). Left, Untransfected; middle, empty pBK-cytomegalovirus (CMV) vector; right, transfected with pBK-CMV collectrin expression vector. Bottom, [3H]l-arginine uptake in primary HCECs transfected with empty (control) or collectrin expression vector (*P=0.003; n=6 separate transfection experiments performed in duplicates). C and D, Immunoblots comparing the expression of collectrin and the l-arginine amino acid transporters CAT1 and y+LAT1 in plasma membrane fractions of primary HCECs. C, Top, Control vs collectrin knockdown conditions with siRNA. Middle, Relative densities normalized to tubulin (*P<0.05). C, Bottom, Control siRNA vs collectrin siRNA. D, Top, Control vs collectrin overexpression conditions; middle, relative densities normalized to tubulin (*P<0.04); bottom, immunoblot of eNOS dimers and monomers. E, Blood pressure (BP) response to treatment with l-arginine (P=0.008 by paired analysis; n=5).
that collectrin KO mice have normal development, are able to compensate for renal wasting of amino acids by increased liver synthesis of nonessential amino acids, and are able to maintain normal serum levels of all amino acids, including L-arginine. Thus, the effect of collectrin deficiency on BP is unlikely from renal wasting of L-arginine per se. Our data suggest that collectrin may regulate BP specifically through its role chaperoning L-arginine transporters expressed in ECs and possibly in renal epithelial cells for the intracellular uptake of L-arginine. The partial BP lowering response to L-arginine infusion supports the notion of competitive inhibition of L-arginine uptake by other extracellular cationic amino acids such as lysine. Accordingly, administration of L-arginine could overwhelm the competitive inhibition of extracellular lysine. However, the lack of normalization of BP by L-arginine infusion implicates a severe deficit in the functional activity of the CAT1 and y+L system transporters resulting from their diminished plasma membrane expression. It is also possible that collectrin interacts with other machinery that regulates eNOS enzymatic activity. In this regard, endothelial caveolae containing caveolins are important in determining intracellular localization of eNOS and enzymatic activity. Interestingly, endothelial caveolae contain some members of the SNARE complex with which collectrin interacts. Our study suggests that the altered balance of NO and O2− plays a partial role in the elevation of BP and augmented sodium sensitivity in collectrin KO mice. It is likely that other yet-to-be-determined mechanisms are also involved.

Our findings are consistent with the clinical observation that mutations resulting in dysfunction of the y+LAT1 transporter cause impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation. The reduction in L-arginine transport via the y+L system has also been observed in hypertension in both humans and animals. In addition, the Dahl salt-sensitive versus salt-resistant rats are a classic genetic model that links salt-sensitive hypertension with alteration in the O2−/NO states. Dahl salt-sensitive rats consuming an HSD exhibit increased urinary excretion of 8-isoprostane, an index of oxidative stress, and significant reductions of kidney and aorta eNOS. Infusion of L-arginine into the renal medullary interstitium of Dahl salt-sensitive rats prevents the development of hypertension during high-salt feeding. The genetic basis for their phenotype is unclear. Our studies demonstrate that collectrin-deficient mice have a phenotype very similar to that of the Dahl salt-sensitive rats.

Although an 8- to 9-mm Hg baseline increase in SBP in collectrin KO may be viewed as modest, it is worth noting that this has significant physiological effects because collectrin KO mice have increased heart mass and vascular remodeling at baseline. Results from numerous clinical trials show that even a 2- to 3-mm Hg increase in SBP confers a significant increase in cardiovascular disease risks. In addition, collectrin KO mice on an HSD have a ≈15-mm Hg higher SBP than WT mice on an HSD, along with increased cardiac fibrosis and mesangial hypercellularity in the glomerulus. This augmented sodium sensitivity is mediated in part by superoxide.

As mentioned, our previous study using mice on a mixed genetic background showed that collectrin KO mice have a basal BP similar to that of WT mice, and they did not exhibit sodium sensitivity. This demonstrates that the role of collectrin on BP regulation in normal and pathophysiologic states is dependent on the genetic background. The dependency on a susceptible genetic milieu is similar to many rodent models of human diseases. For example, the Ace2 and the frequently used Apoe KO mouse models require the C57BL/6 strain for the development of hypertension and abdominal atherosclerotic disease, respectively. The requirement of a proper genetic background does not diminish the significance of the effect of a gene but highlights the involvement of epigenetic or multigenic effects. In essential or salt-sensitive hypertension, the pathogenesis is likely mediated by small effects of many genes rather than a rare large effect of 1 single gene.

It is worth noting that our studies were conducted with male mice because collectrin is on the X chromosome and therefore WT littermates cannot be obtained for female KO mice. It remains to be determined whether collectrin has the same effect on BP and salt-sensitive hypertension in female mice. Interestingly, in the Sabra rat model of salt-sensitive hypertension, loci on the X chromosome have also been linked to salt sensitivity in females but not in males. Because of the
discrepancy of the position of the rat microsatellite markers, which differ significantly between 2003 and 2012, it is unclear whether collectrin lies within any of these loci. In humans, it is not known whether there are any loci on the X chromosome that contribute to sex-linked differences in heritability of hypertension because until recently genome-wide association studies largely excluded X chromosome variants from analyses.

Although our results may suggest that the endothelial dysfunction in collectrin KO mice could contribute to their hypertension, they are interpreted with caution because impairment in endothelial function may also be a consequence of hypertension that induces remodeling of the endothelium. We cannot rule out possible effects of collectrin on circulating or other vasoactive mediators released by the endothelium such as endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor, prostacyclin, and epoxygenesatrienoic acids. Endothelium-specific deletion of collectrin will provide direct proof of causality and will be a focus of future studies.

Our studies raise the key question of which specific collectrin-expressing cell plays a major role in BP regulation. Guyton and Coleman advanced the paradigm that the substantial capacity of the kidney for sodium excretion provides a compensatory system of virtually infinite gain to oppose processes causing elevation in BP, including increases in peripheral vascular resistance. It follows that in collectrin KO mice, even if the initial cause of hypertension is increased peripheral vascular resistance from reduced vasorelaxation, a defect in renal excretory function would be a prerequisite for the sustained chronic increase in BP. The altered pressure natriuresis observed in collectrin KO mice suggests that the altered kidney function could result from a defect in renal epithelial function or renal hemodynamics. We found no alteration in the expression of renal epithelial sodium transporters or channels in the kidney in collectrin KO mice at baseline, but we cannot exclude improper localization of these transporters or channels. We postulate that the impaired pressure natriuresis is due, at least in part, to abnormal regulation of renal vascular resistance, possibly caused by a deficiency in NO. These possibilities will be a major focus in future studies. Collectrin is also expressed in the basolateral surface of the collecting duct epithelium (Zhang et al and our unpublished data), where neuronal NOS is localized and has been shown to be the source of NO that mediates medullary blood flow and natriuresis. Whether collectrin affects the dimerization and function of renal epithelial sodium transporters or channels in the kidney in collectrin KO mice at baseline, but we cannot exclude improper localization of these transporters or channels. We postulate that the impaired pressure natriuresis is due, at least in part, to abnormal regulation of renal vascular resistance, possibly caused by a deficiency in NO. These possibilities will be a major focus in future studies. Collectrin is also expressed in the basolateral surface of the collecting duct epithelium (Zhang et al and our unpublished data), where neuronal NOS is localized and has been shown to be the source of NO that mediates medullary blood flow and natriuresis. Whether collectrin affects the dimerization and function of renal epithelial sodium transporters or channels in the kidney in collectrin KO mice at baseline, but we cannot exclude improper localization of these transporters or channels. We postulate that the impaired pressure natriuresis is due, at least in part, to abnormal regulation of renal vascular resistance, possibly caused by a deficiency in NO. These possibilities will be a major focus in future studies.

Conclusions

Our studies have unveiled collectrin as a determining factor in the development of hypertension in conditions in which the l-arginine/NO/O - pathway is altered. Loss of collectrin function may also affect other physiological and pathophysiological states that are influenced by NO or superoxide signaling.

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Disclosures

None.

References

Hypertension is a major risk factor for stroke, heart disease, and kidney disease. Although the causes of hypertension in most cases are not known, a defect in the balance of nitric oxide and superoxide is a potential new opportunity for improving treatments of hypertension and its complications. Collectrin, a protein that regulates blood pressure homeostasis through its role in regulating the transport of l-arginine, a substrate for nitric oxide generation, may play a key role in the pathogenesis of hypertension in conditions in which the balance of nitric oxide and superoxide may be altered. Collectrin may regulate vascular endothelial cells.

**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Hypertension is a major risk factor for stroke, heart disease, and kidney disease. Although the causes of hypertension in most cases are not known, a defect in the balance of nitric oxide and superoxide is a potential new opportunity for improving treatments of hypertension and its complications. Collectrin, a protein that regulates blood pressure homeostasis through its role in regulating the transport of l-arginine, a substrate for nitric oxide generation, may play a key role in the pathogenesis of hypertension in conditions in which the balance of nitric oxide and superoxide may be altered. Collectrin may regulate vascular endothelial cells.


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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Radiotelemetric blood pressure monitoring in vivo. Briefly, mice were anesthetized with 2% isoflurane in medical oxygen (95% O₂ and 5% CO₂). A catheter and sensor (TA11PA-C10, Data Sciences International (DSI), St. Paul, MN) was implanted in the left carotid artery, and the radiotransmitter was placed in a subcutaneous pouch along the flank. A post-operative analgesic, buprenorphine, 0.1 mg/kg body weight, sc., and 0.25% bupivacaine, 0.02-0.05 mg/kg, sc., was given to relieve pain. Mice were allowed to recover for 7 days after surgery to regain their normal circadian rhythms before blood pressure measurements and experiments were initiated. While blood pressure was being monitored, mice were housed in a quiet room in individual cages placed above the telemetric receivers with an output to a computer. Blood pressures were collected every 1 hour for 5 minutes, processed, and analyzed using Dataquest A.R.T. 20 software (DSI).

Urine studies. Mice were housed individually in metabolic cages and urine was collected over a 24-hour period. Urinary sodium was measured using flame photometer (IL-943, Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, MA). Urinary 8-isoprostane F₂α was measured using commercially available ELISA kit from Oxford Biomedical Research, Inc. (Oxford, MI, Product number: EA 85) and urinary nitrates/nitrites were measured using commercially available Colorimetric Assay kit from Cayman Chemical Company (Ann Arbor, MI, Product number 780001), according to manufacturer's instructions.

Renal Ablation: Under general anesthesia, (1.5 % isoflurane), the right kidney was removed (for both sub-total nephrectomy or uni-nephrectomy), and the blood supply of the upper half of
the left kidney was interrupted by ligation of the upper branch of the two main branches of the left renal artery (for sub-total nephrectomy) as previously reported (1).

**Measurement of blood pressure using tail cuff manometry.** Blood pressures in mice subjected to nephrectomy were measured using a computerized tail cuff system (Hatteras Instruments, Cary NC) that determines tail blood flow using a photoelectric sensor. This system allows for blood pressures to be measured in four mice simultaneously and minimizes the potential for observer bias. Mice are trained for blood pressure measurement everyday for 2 weeks, then systolic blood pressures are recorded daily for 2 weeks.

**Measurement of plasma renin concentration.** Plasma renin concentration was measured by radioimmunoassay of angiotensin I by use of the antibody-trapping technique (2). Only results with linearity in 3 serial dilutions were accepted. Renin values were standardized with renin standards obtained from the National Institutes for Biological Standards and Control (Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, UK) and are expressed in milliGoldblatt units per milliliter (mGU/ml).

**Tempol administration:** Tempol (4-hydroxy-Tempo, Aldridge-Sigma), was prepared in sterile saline and infused in mice using Alzet mini-osmotic pump, model 2004 (Durect Corporation, Cupertino, CA) at rate 200 nmol.kg⁻¹.min⁻¹ in a 28 day pump. Pump was implanted under the skin on the back of anesthetized mouse and wound was closed by surgical clips. Mice were fed high salt diet beginning on day 10 after Tempol initiation.

**Endothelium-dependent and -independent relaxation assays.** Vasoreactivity measurements were performed as previously described (3). Mice were sacrificed with CO₂ and both thoracodorsal (TD) arteries and the whole mesentery were isolated and placed in Kreb’s Hepes solution or MOPS buffer respectively. The TD and 3rd order mesenteric arteries were
free of surrounding tissue and cannulated at both ends on glass micropipettes, secured with a 10-0 nylon monofilament suture in a pressure myograph (Danish MyoTechnology, DMT). The TD and 3rd order mesenteric arteries were maintained at 37°C in a no-flow state and held at a constant transmural pressure of 80 mmHg and 75mmHg respectively (3-4). TD arteries and mesenteric arteries were pre-constricted with phenylephrine (PE, 10 µM), respectively and the internal diameter was measured in response to cumulative concentrations of Ach or SNP (10⁻⁹ to 10⁻³ M). Vessel diameter was quantified after each dose of Ach or SNP using the slide book software or the DMT vessel acquisition software as previously described (3, 5).

**Isolation of mouse pulmonary endothelial cells.** Primary lung endothelial cells were isolated as previously described (6). Tissue culture reagents were from Invitrogen unless otherwise noted. Lungs from 3 to 4 mice per group were first perfused with PBS containing 100 ug/ml heparin (Sigma) and 1% Anti-Anti and Pen/Strep (200 U/ml penicillin, 200 ug streptomycin, and 25 ng Amphotericin B.), minced, and digested in PBS containing 100 ug/ml heparin, 1% Anti-Anti and Pen/Strep, 0.1% collagenase (Sigma), and 5 mM CaCl₂ at 37°C for 30-60 min. After filtration through a 100 um cell strainer (BD Falcon), the cells were pelleted at 500 xg for 10 min, resuspended and washed twice in DMEM low glucose with 20 mM HEPES and 1% Anti-Anti and Pen/Strep, then washed once in DMEM low glucose, 20 mM HEPES, 1% Anti-Anti and Pen/Strep, and 20% FBS. Finally, the cells were resuspended in 3 ml of Complete Media, (consisting of DMEM low glucose containing 20% FBS, 20 mM HEPES, 2 mM each Glutamine and Sodium Pyruvate, 1% each Non-Essential amino acids, Anti-Anti, and Pen/Strep, 100 ug/ml each ECGS (endothelial cell growth supplement, BD Biosciences) and heparin, and 3.6 ug/ml thymidine), placed into one well of a 6 well plate, and incubated at 37°C in 95% O₂ 5% CO₂, 80% humidity. The red blood cells and other non-adherent cells were washed off after 1 day. The remaining cells were cultured in Complete Media with 10 ug/ml Dil-Ac-LDL (Biomedical
Technologies) for 3-4 hrs, then removed from the wells using Trypsin/EDTA and sorted by FACS. The positive cells were recovered and expanded in Complete Media in 6-well plates.

**Construction of collectrin over-expression vector.** Total RNA was extracted from whole mouse kidney tissue using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, NY, USA) and a spin-column purification kit (RNeasy Mini Kit; Qiagen, CA, USA) according to manufacturer protocols. cDNA was then generated using the Bio-Rad iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, CA, USA) and was subsequently used as template for PCR. 5'- and 3'- PCR primers (Eurofins MWG Operon, AL, USA) were designed to amplify the collectrin cDNA and incorporate a 5'- *NheI* restriction site and a C-terminal *myc* epitope tag and 3'- *EcoRI* restriction site. The resultant PCR product was gel-purified (QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit; Qiagen, CA, USA), subjected to restriction enzyme digest (New England Biolabs, MA, USA) and cloned into the pBK-CMV expression vector (Stratagene, CA, USA) using standard techniques. Purified mini-prep plasmid samples (QIAprep Miniprep Kit; Qiagen, CA, USA) were sequenced for verification (UAB DNA Sequencing Core Facility; Birmingham, AL, USA).

**Knockdown and over-expression of collectrin in primary human coronary endothelial cells.** Primary human coronary endothelial cells (HCECs) (Lonza Group Ltd., Switzerland) were grown in MCDB 131 (GIBCO) supplemented with FBS, hydrocortisone, hFGF-B, VEGF, R3-IGF-1, ascorbic acid, hEGF, GA-1000 (Lonza Group Ltd., Switzerland) and 1% L-glutamine (GIBCO) in 75-cm² Corning tissue culture flasks at 37°C in a humidified environment of 5% CO₂ and air. Cells were maintained at subconfluent level and passaged using trypsin/EDTA (GIBCO). For siRNA studies, high-performance purity grade (>90% pure) small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) against collectrin (Collectrin-siRNA) and siRNAs with a nonsilencing oligonucleotide sequence (nonsilencing siRNA), used as a negative control (control-siRNA), were obtained from Ambion, Inc. Cells were seeded at a density of 3×10⁴ cells per well in 6-well plates and grown in MCDB
131 with the additives. One day after seeding, cells were transfected with 20 umol of control- or collectrin-siRNA using siPORT NeoFX Transfection Agent (Ambion) per manufacturer’s instructions. Seventy-two hours post transfection, cells were harvested for Western immunoblotting. For over-expression studies, 2 ug of plasmid DNA construct (PBK-CMV-collectrin cDNA construct to overexpress collectrin and PBK-CMV empty vector for control) were transfected using Transfectin lipid reagent (BIO-RAD) into HCECs, seeded at a density of $3 \times 10^4$ cells and grown in 6-well plates. At 48 hours after transfection, the cells were harvested for Western immunoblotting and L-Arg uptake studies.

**Western immunoblotting.** Unless otherwise noted, tissues or cells were rapidly obtained and placed into ice-cold isolation buffer (10 mM Tris, 250 mM sucrose and 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) with protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). Homogenates were then rapidly processed as described (7-8). Briefly, tissues or cells were homogenized for 10 s and lysates were spun at 3000 g for 10 minutes at $4^\circ$C. The supernatant was saved on ice, and the pellet was resuspended, homogenized and centrifuged. The two supernatants were combined and spun at 16,000 g for 30 minutes at $4^\circ$C. The resulting supernatant represented the intracellular fraction. Pellets were resuspended in isolation buffer and represented the plasma membrane fraction. Protein concentrations of each fraction were determined by the BCA assay (Bioassay Systems). Twenty µg of total protein was loaded onto 10% SDS-PAGE gels and then transferred to PVDF membranes (Invitrogen) per manufacturer instructions. For eNOS, homogenization buffer of 50 mmol/l Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 100 mmol/l NaCl, 2 mmol/l EDTA, 2 mmol/l EGTA, 1 mmol/l DTT, 1 mmol/l PMSF, 1% Triton X-100, and 6% SDS-PAGE gels and nitrocellulose membrane were used. Membranes were blocked using Blocking Solution (Invitrogen) for 1 hr at room temperature. Membranes were then incubated at $4^\circ$C overnight with primary antibody diluted in blocking buffer as follows: rabbit anti-collectrin antibody (1:1000) (custom made for Le’s lab by
Covance Immuno Technologies, Denver, PA) by generation against the synthetic peptide (NDAFMTEDERLTPL) as previously reported (9), rabbit anti-eNOS (BD Biosciences) at 1:1000, anti-CAT1 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at 1:1000, anti-y+LAT1 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at 1:1000, anti-y+LAT2 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) antibody at 1:1000, mouse anti-tubulin at 1:2000 (Santa Cruz). Antibody to αENaC (at 1:500) was a kind gift from Dr. Susan Wall (Emory University) and antibodies to NHE3, NKCC, Na-K-ATPase, and NaPi2 (at 1:1000) were kind gifts from Dr. Mark Knepper (National Institute of Health) (10-11). Secondary antibody incubation was performed for 30 minutes at room temperature with anti-rabbit and anti-mouse conjugated with alkaline phosphatase. Blots were visualized using WesternBreeze chemiluminescent detection kit (Invitrogen).

Immunohistochemical and immunofluorescence studies. Chromogenic immunohistochemical staining for collectrin was done on paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed 4 µm cross-sections of kidney and thoracodorsal artery from WT mice using the Dako EnVision+ System-HRP (DAB) Kit, (using Rabbit anti Collectrin Ab), and the Dako Mayer’s Hematoxylin Histological Staining Reagent (Dako North America, Inc.) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. In short, the tissue was re-hydrated and antigens were unmasked using Antigen Unmasking Solution (low pH) (Vector Laboratories, Inc.) by heating in a microwave oven. Incubation was for 40 min at room temperature for the primary collectrin antibody (1:500), then the peroxidase labeled polymer; 10 min at room temperature for the DAB+ Chromogen; and 1-2 min with the Hematoxylin counterstain. The tissue sections were covered with coverslips, and sealed with VectiShield Hard Mount (Vector Laboratories, Inc.). Immunofluorescent staining was performed on paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed 4 µm cross-sections of kidney from wild-type mice that were obtained using a microtome (RM2125, Leica Microsystems Inc., Bannockburn, IL). The sections were re-hydrated and antigen retrieved with microwave heat for
15 min in TEG buffer (10mM Tris and 0.5mM EGTA, pH 9.0). After neutralization with NH₄Cl buffer, the sections were blocked with 1% BSA, 0.2% gelatin, and 0.05% saponin in PBS before incubation overnight with primary antibody diluted in 0.1% BSA and 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS. The primary antibody against collectrin was obtained as described above, and against CD105 (Biolegend) specific for endothelial cells. After rinsing with 0.1% BSA, 0.2% gelatin, and 0.05% saponin in PBS, the sections were reacted 1 hr with secondary antibody diluted in 0.1% BSA and 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS. The secondary donkey anti-rabbit antibodies used were Alexa555- or Alexa647-conjugated (Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA). After washes with PBS, the sections were mounted in Vectashield solution containing DAPI to stain nuclei (H-1500, Vector Labs., Burlingame, CA). Confocal fluorescence images were taken using a Zeiss LSM 510 microscope and software (Carl Zeiss MicroImaging, Inc., Thornwood, NY).
Supplemental References


Supplemental Figure Legends.

Supplemental Figure 1. Comparison of SBP and MAP of Collectrin KO and WT mice. (A) KO mice have normal diurnal variation during 12 hrs light and dark cycles. (B) MAP of KO mice are significantly elevated during both light and dark cycles; Light: WT 111.1 ± 1.4, KO 117.6 ± 1.3 mm Hg, p = 0.002, Dark: WT 122.0 ± 1.6, KO 128.1 ± 1.4 mm Hg, p = 0.007, n = 6 each. (C) Correlation of SBP and heart weight/body weight ratio, $R^2 = 42\%$, p = 0.003. Data points are from both WT and KO mice. (D) Immunoblot of plasma membrane fractions of whole kidney homogenates demonstrating that renal epithelial salt transporters or channels such as NKCC, NHE3, Na-K-ATPase, α-ENaC and NaPi2 transporters are not altered in collectrin-KO mice at baseline. Tubulin is loading control. Densities, normalized to tubulin, were not statistically significant. (E) Baseline plasma renin concentration, expressed as x $10^{-5}$ Goldblat Unit (GU)/mL. WT 575 ± 172 vs KO 404 ± 81 x $10^{-5}$ GU/mL, n ≥ 6, p = 0.40. (F) By real-time RT-PCR, baseline mRNA levels of ACE2 and mas receptor in the renal cortex are not different between wild-type and collectrin KO mice.

Supplemental Figure 2. (A) Survival rate of Collectrin KO and WT mice after sub-total nephrectomy, performed by removing the right kidney and ligating the arterial supply of the upper half of the left kidney. In the WT group, there is 100% (10 out of 10) survival on day 21. In KO group, 4 out of 7 mice died by day 21, giving a survival rate 43%; p<1x10^{-6}. (B) SBP of collectrin KO mice is significantly increased after uni-nephrectomy compared to WT mice (WT 151 ± 2, n=9; KO 165 ± 2 mm Hg, n=7, p=0.0007).

Supplemental Figure 3. Expression of collectrin in vasculature. (A) Upper, immunoblot of collectrin protein in 3 out of 3 separate pure EC lines isolated from pulmonary artery of WT mice. Lower, immunoblot showing collectrin protein is expressed in the aortas from 6 WT mice. (B)
Confocal microscopy of the renal vasculature: red - antibody for collectrin, blue - CD105 antibody specific for ECs, fuchsia – merged pannels. Upper, the large renal vessels. Bottom, the sinus/inner stripe of the renal medulla where vascular bundles and capillar plexuses are found.

**Supplemental Figure 4.** Immunoblot of y+LAT1 transporter in plasma membrane fractions from whole kidney with tubulin as a loading control. N = 3 mice in each group. By densitometry, KO kidney PM fractions express significantly less y+LAT1, p = 0.01.
Supplemental Figure 1C

![Graph showing correlation between Systolic Blood Pressure (mm Hg) and Heart Weight/Body Weight Ratio (mg/g).](image)

Supplemental Figure 1D

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Supplemental Figure 1E

Supplemental Figure 1F
Supplemental Figure 4

WT         KO

y⁺LAT1

Tubulin