

# Endothelial Cell Expression of Vasoconstrictors and Growth Factors Is Regulated by Smooth Muscle Cell-derived Carbon Monoxide

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## Abstract

CO is produced in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) by heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1). CO increases cGMP levels in VSMC; however, its possible additional roles in the vasculature have not been examined. We report that a product of HO, released from VSMC and inhibited by hemoglobin, has paracrine effects on endothelial cells: it increases endothelial cGMP content and decreases the expression of the mitogens, endothelin-1 (ET-1) and platelet-derived growth factor-B (PDGF-B). This product has the characteristics of CO, and its production is increased sevenfold under hypoxia. The VSMC-derived CO caused a fourfold rise in endothelial cell cGMP. In addition, it inhibited the hypoxia-induced increases in mRNA levels of the ET-1 and PDGF-B genes. Inhibitors of HO, and hemoglobin, a scavenger of CO, prevented the rise in cGMP and also restored the hypoxic response of these genes. The inhibition of ET-1 and PDGF-B mRNA by CO resulted in decreased production of these endothelial-derived mitogens, and in turn, inhibition of VSMC proliferation. These findings suggest an important physiologic role for VSMC-derived CO in modulating cell-cell interaction and cell proliferation in the vessel wall during hypoxia. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1995. 96:2676-2682.) **Key words:** hypoxia • vessel tone • gene regulation • heme oxygenase • endothelin

## Introduction

Endothelial-derived NO maintains normal vascular tone through the regulation of cGMP levels in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC).<sup>1</sup> Increased cellular cGMP causes relaxation of VSMC and may affect permeability and coagulant function in endothelial cells (1, 2). We reported that CO, a molecule similar to

NO, is synthesized by rat VSMC and is responsible for increasing cGMP levels in these cells under hypoxic conditions (3). These findings suggest that endogenous CO plays an important role in regulating vascular tone.

Hypoxia has profound effects on vascular tone, endothelial permeability, and coagulant function (4, 5). It mediates these effects partly by regulating the transcription and release of vasoactive mediators in vascular cells. For instance, the expression of such vasoactive agents as endothelin-1 (ET-1) and platelet-derived growth factor-B (PDGF-B) is dramatically induced in endothelial cells exposed to low oxygen tension (6, 7), and similarly, vascular endothelial growth factor is induced in smooth muscle cells (8, 9). Hypoxia can affect both endothelial and VSMC gene expression independently, and the factors released in this setting can modulate endothelial-VSMC interactions leading to a number of vascular disorders including vasoconstriction and excessive proliferation of VSMC, edema in the lung, and thrombus formation in the venous circulation.

Hypoxia also increases the transcriptional rate of the heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) gene in VSMC causing a net increase in enzymatic activity (3). HO-1 catalyzes the breakdown of heme to CO and biliverdin and hence regulates both heme homeostasis in the body and CO levels in VSMC. We have shown that VSMC-derived CO increases cGMP levels in VSMC under conditions of hypoxia (3). However, additional effects of CO on vascular cells have not been investigated.

Using a coculture system of endothelial cells and VSMC, we designed this study to examine the autocrine and paracrine effects of VSMC-derived CO on these two vascular cell types under both normoxic and hypoxic conditions.

## Methods

**Cell culture.** Primary cultures of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were used for the endothelial cell layer because we have previously characterized the expression of ET-1 and PDGF-B in these cells in response to hypoxia. They were subcultured on gelatin-coated plates in the presence of heparin (15 U/ml) and endothelial growth supplement (2.5 mg/100 ml media; Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) in medium 199 (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY) with 20% FBS (Hyclone Laboratories, Logan, UT) at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, in a humidified incubator. Cells were passaged by trypsinization with 0.025% trypsin-EDTA (Gibco Laboratories) every 3-4 d and were used between passages 5 and 10. Rat aortic VSMC were used as they were shown to produce CO (3). VSMC and primary cultures of bovine aortic endothelial cells (BAECs) were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DME) (JRH Biosciences, Lenexa, KS) with 10% FBS (Hyclone Laboratories) and were passaged similarly. The hypoxic gas mixture (95% N<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) was preanalyzed and infused into airtight incubators with inflow and outflow valves (Billups-Rothenberg, Del Mar, CA) at a flow rate of 3 liters/min for 15 min/d as previously (7).

**Coculture system.** HUVECs, BAECs, and VSMC were cultured separately in Transwell plates (Costar Corp., Cambridge, MA), and when starting coculture, media were changed to 1% FBS/DME. VSMC were plated at the bottom and endothelial cells were grown on the insert

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1. **Abbreviations used in this paper:** BAEC, bovine aortic endothelial cells; CoPP-9, cobalt protoporphyrin IX; ET-1, endothelin-1; HbCO, carboxyhemoglobin; HO, heme oxygenase; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cell; L-NNA, N<sup>G</sup>-nitro-L-arginine; NOS, nitric oxide synthase; SnPP-9, tin protoporphyrin IX; VSMC, vascular smooth muscle cells; ZnPP-9, zinc protoporphyrin IX.

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above. The ratio of endothelial cells to VSMC during coculture was ~ 1:3.

**RNA analysis.** Total cellular RNA was prepared by guanidinium isothiocyanate extraction from HUVECs, BAECs, or VSMC exposed to normoxia and hypoxia for various periods. Total RNA (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{lane}$ ) was separated by electrophoresis on 1% agarose gels containing formaldehyde and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes by blotting. The filters were hybridized with cDNA probes specific for the rat HO-1 gene (3), the human ET-1 (hET-1) and bovine ET-1 (bET-1) genes (10), and the human transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ) gene (11). The probe for the PDGF-B chain gene was the 1,300-bp DNA fragment of simian sarcoma virus clone C60 encoding the *v-sis* oncogene (12). The cDNA fragments were labeled with [ $\alpha$ - $^{32}\text{P}$ ]dCTP using a standard random-primed reaction to a specific activity of  $1\text{--}2 \times 10^9$  cpm/ $\mu\text{g}$ . The membranes were hybridized for 2 h at 68°C in QuikHyb solution (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) with  $2 \times 10^6$  cpm/ml of probe, and washed twice in  $2\times$  SSC containing 0.1% SDS at room temperature for 15 min, followed by  $0.1\times$  SSC/0.1% SDS at 60°C for 30 min, and were then exposed to film (X-Omat AR; Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY) with intensifying screens at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$ . The membranes were subsequently stripped and rehybridized with a  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled, 800-bp PstI fragment of the mouse  $\beta$ -actin gene. For quantitation, we scanned autoradiographs with a laser densitometer (Ultrosan XL; LKB Instruments Inc., Bromma, Sweden) running the Gel Scan XL software package (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Piscataway, NJ).

**Measurement of ET-1 peptide levels in conditioned media.** HUVECs were exposed to hypoxia alone, or hypoxia plus tin protoporphyrin IX (SnPP-9), hemoglobin (Hb), or  $\text{N}^\omega$ -nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA) in the presence or absence of VSMC for various periods from 6 to 48 h. Parallel cultures were maintained under normoxic conditions. The media conditioned by HUVECs alone or HUVECs with VSMC were collected, spun to remove cells, and kept frozen at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  until assay. ET-1 peptide was measured using a radioimmunoassay kit (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL) with a detection limit of  $10^{-15}$  grams/ml. The antiserum used in this assay does not cross-react with big endothelin. ET-1 production is shown as ET-1 concentration per cell number (pM/ $10^5$  cell).

**Measurement of carboxyhemoglobin (HbCO) levels in conditioned media.** Relative amounts of CO released into the media were measured by adding Hb for the last hour of incubation and quantifying HbCO levels spectrophotometrically using a CO-oximeter (Corning 270; Ciba Corning Diagnostics, Medfield, MA). HbCO gives maximal absorbance at a wavelength of 569 nm and is calculated as the percentage of total Hb. The appropriate amount of Hb was determined from a standard curve using exogenous CO and varying amounts of Hb over a range of concentrations where the absorbance was linear.

**VSMC replication.** Cell replication was assessed by counting cells cultured in the Transwell system. After various incubation periods, cells were washed twice with ice-cold PBS, harvested, and centrifuged. Cell pellets were resuspended with ice-cold PBS and counted with a Coulter counter (Coulter Corp., Hialeah, FL). To determine whether ET-1 or PDGF-B were active in stimulating VSMC replication, polyclonal antibodies to ET-1 (1:4,000 dilution) and PDGF (25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) were added from the beginning of coculture. The concentrations of antibodies were determined empirically.

**cGMP accumulation in hypoxia-exposed HUVECs.** To determine the relationship between cGMP concentration and the production of CO by VSMC, HUVECs were exposed to hypoxia for 6, 12, 24, and 48 h and cGMP concentrations were determined at each time point, in the presence of the phosphodiesterase inhibitor, isobutylmethylxanthine (1 mM) added to the media 20 min before obtaining cell extracts. The effect of SnPP-9 on hypoxia-induced cGMP accumulation was evaluated by exposing cells to hypoxia for 12 h and adding SnPP-9 to give a final concentration of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  or 1 mM in the media, 1 h before the end of the exposure period. To examine if the CO generated from VSMC regulates cGMP levels, we added Hb to give a final concentration of 1 or 50  $\mu\text{M}$  to the cultures 1 h before the end of the exposure period, and cGMP concentration was determined. To eliminate the role of NO on hypoxia-induced cGMP accumulation, cells were incubated in L-argi-

nine-free medium for 24 h and then exposed to hypoxia for 12 h. The nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitor L-NNA (2.5 mM) was added to plates 1 h before the end of the exposure period, and cGMP concentration was determined in the presence of isobutylmethylxanthine.

**Measurement of cGMP concentration.** cGMP was extracted from the cells by rapid aspiration of medium, ice-cold PBS washes, and the addition of ice-cold ethanol to give a final concentration of 65%. The cells were harvested and centrifuged at 2,000 g for 5 min at 4°C. Supernatant was transferred to fresh tubes, evaporated under 60°C vacuum oven until completely dry, and kept at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  until assay. The cGMP concentration in cell extracts was determined by radioimmunoassay (Amersham Corp.). cGMP concentration was normalized to protein content as determined by a dye-binding assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA) using bovine serum albumin as standard.

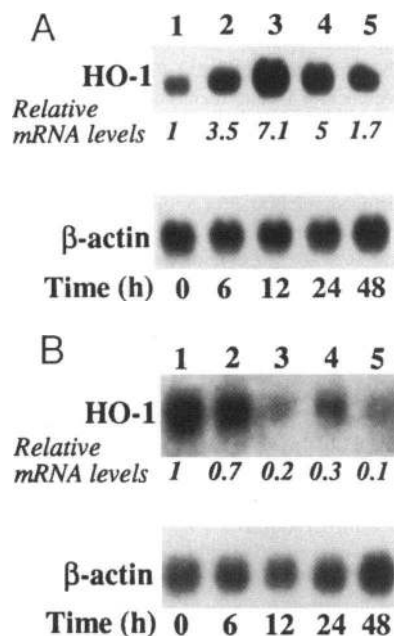
**Reagents.** SnPP-9, zinc protoporphyrin IX (ZnPP-9), and cobalt protoporphyrin IX (CoPP-9) were purchased from Porphyrin Products, Inc. (Logan, UT). A polyclonal antibody to human ET-1, which showed no cross-reactivity with big endothelin, ET-2, or ET-3, was obtained from Peninsula Laboratories (Belmont, CA). Polyclonal antibody to human PDGF was purchased from Upstate Biotechnology Inc. (Lake Placid, NY). All other reagents used were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. unless otherwise specified. Pure Hb was prepared by treatment with excess reducing agents as described previously (3).

**Data analysis.** Significant differences were determined by one-way ANOVA and  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## Results

**Hypoxia increases HO-1 mRNA levels in VSMC and not in endothelial cells.** We reported that VSMC cultured under hypoxic conditions express significantly higher levels of HO-1 than normoxic cells. To determine the expression of HO-1 by VSMC grown in the presence of endothelial cells, HUVECs were cocultured with rat aortic VSMC under hypoxia and RNA was isolated from each cell layer after various time periods of coculture. Under these hypoxic conditions, the  $\text{P}_{\text{O}_2}$  measured in the media was 18–20 mmHg, as we reported previously (3). Northern blot analysis of VSMC RNA is shown in Fig. 1 A and HUVEC RNA in Fig. 1 B. HO-1 mRNA levels were induced sevenfold in VSMC exposed to hypoxia for 12 h while in the presence of endothelial cells. In contrast, HO-1 mRNA levels in the cocultured HUVEC were progressively suppressed under the same hypoxic conditions. Levels of  $\beta$ -actin mRNA are shown below HO-1. The relative mRNA levels of HO-1 indicated are normalized to those of  $\beta$ -actin for the corresponding time points. The time course of hypoxia-induced HO-1 mRNA in VSMC cocultured with HUVECs was found to be the same as described previously on VSMC cultured alone (3).

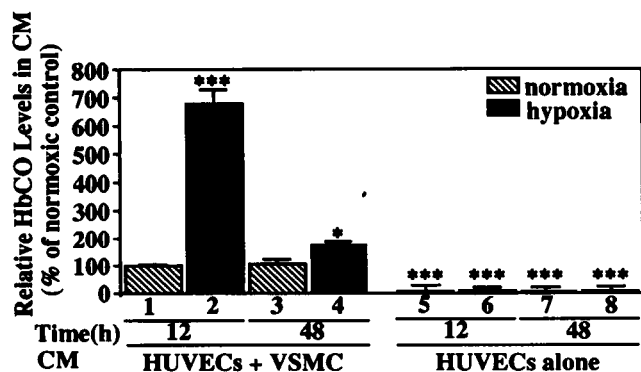
**Kinetics of CO production by VSMC in coculture.** We have shown that increased HO-1 mRNA results in increased HO-1 activity manifested by the increased release of CO (3). To determine the production of CO by VSMC grown in the presence of endothelial cells and to examine the kinetics of its release, relative CO levels in conditioned media were determined as formed HbCO and measured spectrophotometrically. Fig. 2 shows the relative amounts of HbCO in media conditioned by VSMC in the presence of HUVECs and compared with levels in media of endothelial cells cultured alone. After hypoxic exposure for 12 h, HbCO levels in the conditioned media of VSMC cocultured with HUVECs were increased sevenfold above the levels in normoxic conditioned media and declined to twofold by 48 h hypoxia. In contrast, HUVECs did not produce CO, as shown by the absence of HbCO in conditioned media of cells cultured alone under either oxygen condi-



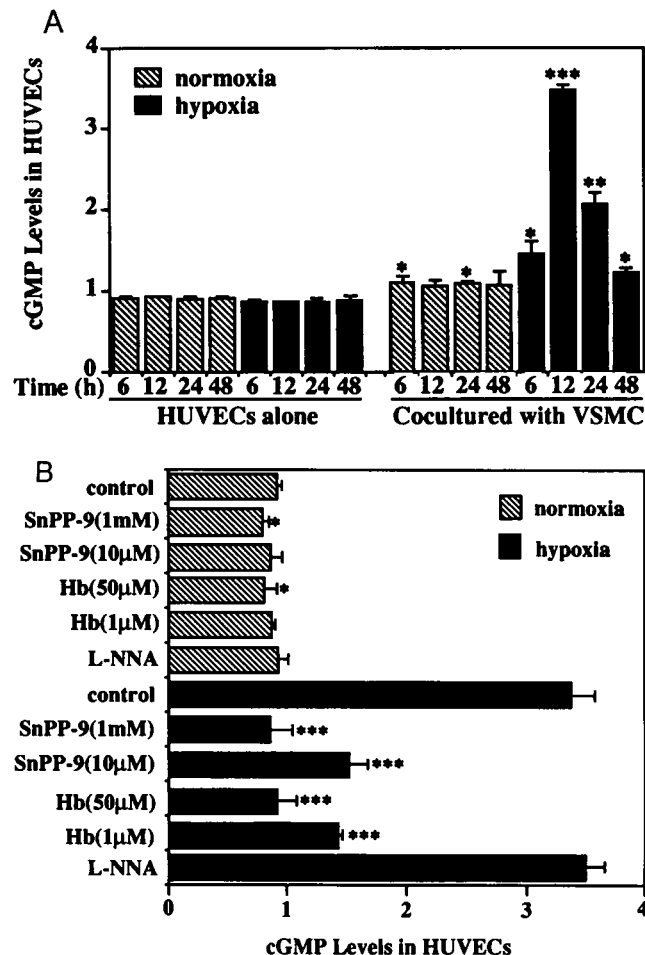
**Figure 1.** HO-1 regulation by hypoxia in VSMC and endothelial cell cocultures. (A) Total RNA was extracted from rat aortic VSMC exposed to hypoxia for 6, 12, 24, and 48 h in the presence of HUVECs cocultured in the Transwell system, and Northern blot analysis was performed. The same blot was hybridized with the  $\beta$ -actin probe as shown. Relative mRNA levels (normalized to  $\beta$ -actin mRNA) are indicated in numbers below the HO-1 bands. (B) Total RNA was isolated from the HUVECs cultured in Transwell dishes above the VSMC throughout the same experiment described in A. Relative HO-1 mRNA levels normalized to  $\beta$ -actin are indicated. These data are representative of two to four independent experiments where the mean maximal induction of HO-1 was  $7.3 \pm 0.36$ -fold in VSMC at 12 h of hypoxia. At 12 h, HO-1 was reduced to a mean of  $0.3 \pm 0.04$  from baseline levels in HUVECs.

tion. The CO in the conditioned media of cocultured endothelial and VSMC is therefore produced by the VSMC with maximal amounts released after 12 h of hypoxia.

**Hypoxic VSMC increase cGMP levels in HUVECs.** VSMC-derived CO was shown to regulate cGMP levels in VSMC under normoxic and hypoxic conditions (3). We thus examined whether VSMC-derived CO can regulate cGMP levels in the adjacent endothelial cells. As shown in Fig. 3 A, cGMP levels in HUVECs alone were not changed under either normoxic or hypoxic conditions during the indicated periods. In contrast,



**Figure 2.** Measurement of HbCO in conditioned media (CM). Bars 1–4 show levels of HbCO in media conditioned by HUVECs and VSMC cultured together and exposed to normoxia or hypoxia for 12 (bars 1 and 2, respectively) or 48 h (bars 3 and 4, respectively). Bars 5–8 show levels of HbCO in media conditioned by HUVECs alone exposed to normoxia or hypoxia for 12 (bars 5 and 6) or 48 h (bars 7 and 8). The values are shown as percentages of HbCO levels in media conditioned by HUVECs and VSMC exposed to normoxia for 12 h. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus control (bar 1) ( $n = 4$ ).



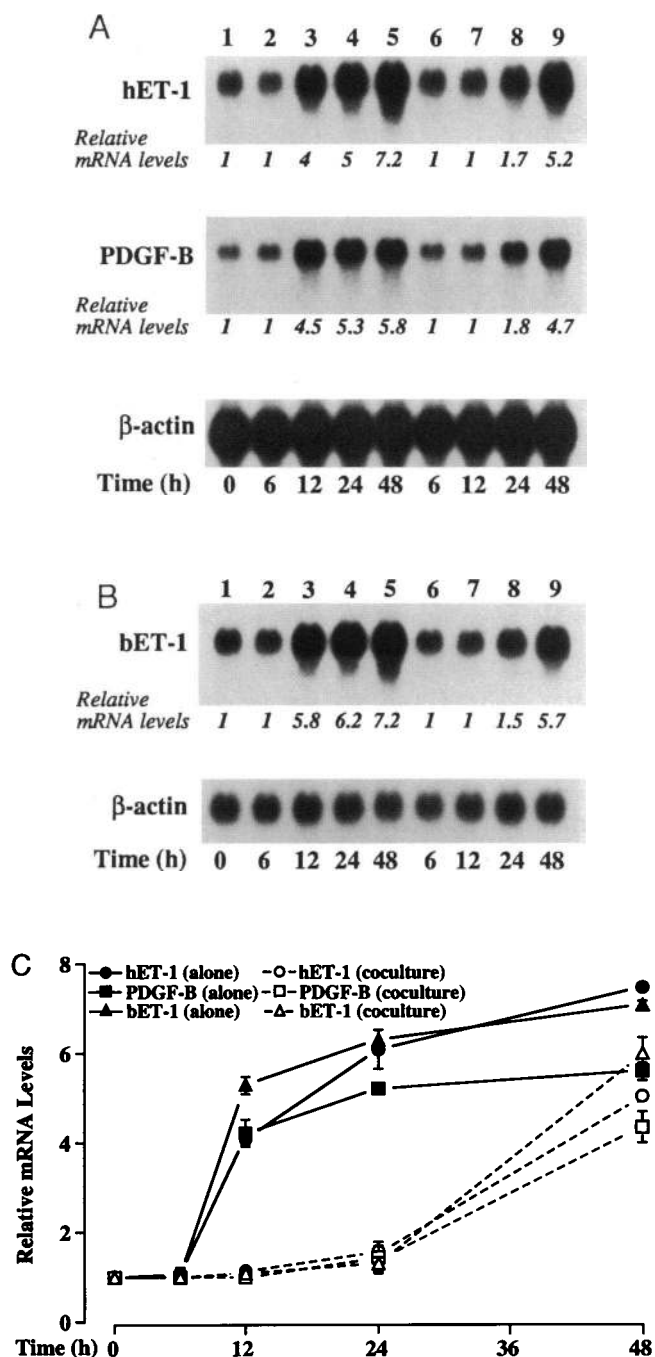
**Figure 3.** (A) VSMC regulate cGMP levels in adjacent HUVECs under normoxic and hypoxic conditions. cGMP concentrations were determined at the indicated times under normoxia and hypoxia. The data represent cGMP concentrations (pmol/mg cell protein) (mean  $\pm$  SEM) on four experiments performed in duplicate. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus normoxic control in HUVECs alone at each indicated time. (B) VSMC-derived CO increases cGMP production in cocultured HUVECs under hypoxia. cGMP content was determined at 12 h under normoxia and hypoxia. SnPP-9, Hb, and L-NNA were added at the indicated concentrations. The data represent the cGMP concentrations (pmol/mg cell protein) (mean  $\pm$  SEM) on four experiments performed in duplicate. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus corresponding control.

cGMP levels in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC were dramatically increased at 12 h of hypoxia and declined subsequently. The time course of the increase in cGMP levels was essentially similar to the time course of CO release in the conditioned media. cGMP levels were slightly but significantly elevated in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC under normoxic conditions compared with levels in cells cultured alone. To examine the role of CO in increasing endothelial cell cGMP levels, we added SnPP-9 (an inhibitor of CO synthesis) to the cultures. As shown in Fig. 3 B, SnPP-9 lowered cGMP levels in HUVECs in a dose-dependent manner under both normoxic and hypoxic conditions. Since metalloporphyrins have been reported to inhibit guanylyl cyclase (13) as well as HO, the suppression of cGMP may be independent of HO activity. We therefore added Hb, a scavenger of CO and NO, to the cultures and found that it suppressed

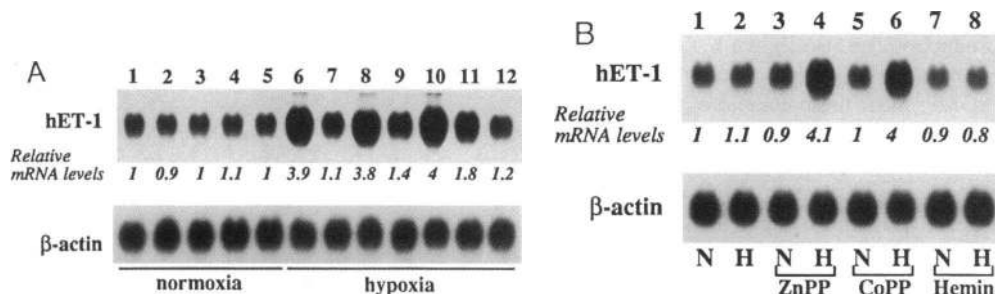
cGMP dose-dependently. Using L-NNA, we eliminated the role of NO on endothelial cell cGMP production (as also shown by others [14]), demonstrating that it is an HO product, most likely CO, that is the regulator of cGMP under these coculture conditions.

*VSMC suppress the hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 and PDGF-B mRNA in HUVECs.* Exogenous administration of CO inhibits the hypoxia-induced increases in the expression of the ET-1, PDGF-B, and vascular endothelial growth factor genes (15, 16). We investigated whether CO at the physiologic concentration released by VSMC could have similar effects on endothelial cell gene expression. First we examined whether the presence of VSMC could regulate ET-1 and PDGF-B gene expression on adjacent endothelial cells. HUVECs cocultured with VSMC were exposed to hypoxia for various periods. The parallel cultures were maintained in the absence of VSMC. Northern blot analysis of HUVEC RNA showed that in the absence of VSMC, ET-1 mRNA levels increased fourfold by 12 h of hypoxia and sevenfold by 48 h above control levels (Fig. 4 A, lanes 3 and 5, respectively). In contrast, ET-1 mRNA in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC was not induced until 24 h of hypoxia (less than twofold; Fig. 4 A, lane 8) and the maximal induction was fivefold above control levels at 48 h (Fig. 4 A, lane 9). The middle panel of Fig. 4 A shows that the hypoxia-induced increases in PDGF-B mRNA were also suppressed by the presence of VSMC in a pattern similar to those of ET-1 mRNA. In contrast, the levels of TGF $\beta$  mRNA expression were not altered by VSMC under the same hypoxic conditions (data not shown). These findings suggest that the factor responsible for suppressing hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 and PDGF-B mRNA is produced from VSMC in the early hypoxic period and its production decreases by 48 h of hypoxia. Furthermore, its effects are specific for the ET-1 and PDGF-B genes, that is, genes regulated by hypoxia in these cells. A similar pattern of ET-1 expression was observed when VSMC were cocultured with BAECs (Fig. 4 B), indicating that VSMC can alter gene expression in endothelial cells derived from the same or different vascular beds as the smooth muscle cells themselves. Fig. 4 C demonstrates graphically the relative changes in mRNA levels of the hET-1, bET-1, and PDGF-B genes in hypoxic endothelial cells incubated alone or in coculture with VSMC for 48 h.

*An HO-dependent factor produced by VSMC and inhibited by Hb suppresses the hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 mRNA in HUVECs.* VSMC specifically suppressed the expression of hypoxia-responsive genes in endothelial cells with a time course similar to CO release, indicating that VSMC-derived CO may be the factor responsible for this phenomenon. To examine this, we added Hb, which is a scavenger of CO, or SnPP-9, a potent inhibitor of HO, to the cultures. Furthermore, to eliminate NO as the molecule mediating the suppression of the increases in ET-1 mRNA, we added L-NNA to the cultures, since NO is reported to have the same effect on these genes as CO (15). Fig. 5 A shows Northern blot analysis of RNA from HUVECs exposed to normoxia or hypoxia for 12 h in the presence or absence of Hb, SnPP-9, or L-NNA. Under normoxia, neither VSMC nor these reagents had any significant effect on the levels of ET-1 mRNA expression by the endothelial cells (Fig. 5 A, lanes 1–5). In contrast, under hypoxia, SnPP-9 (Fig. 5 A, lane 8) and Hb (lane 10) reversed the effect of cocultured VSMC on endothelial cells, such that ET-1 mRNA was expressed at high levels, similar to those in HUVECs cultured alone (lane



**Figure 4.** VSMC suppress the hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 and PDGF-B mRNA. (A) Total RNA was extracted from HUVECs exposed to hypoxia for 6 (lanes 2 and 6), 12 (lanes 3 and 7), 24 (lanes 4 and 8), and 48 h (lanes 5 and 9). HUVECs were cultured alone (lanes 1–5) or with VSMC (lanes 6–9), RNA was extracted, and Northern blot analysis was performed. hET-1 mRNA levels and PDGF-B mRNA levels are shown on the upper and middle panels, respectively, and  $\beta$ -actin on the lower panel. Relative mRNA levels normalized to  $\beta$ -actin and compared with time 0 control are indicated. (B) RNA was isolated from BAECs cocultured with VSMC. bET-1 transcript levels are normalized to  $\beta$ -actin as in A and are shown for BAECs cultured alone under hypoxia (lanes 1–5) or in coculture with VSMC (lanes 6–9) for the indicated time period. (C) The effect of coculture on relative mRNA levels of hET-1, bET-1, and PDGF-B (normalized to  $\beta$ -actin) in endothelial cells exposed to hypoxia for 48 h is shown graphically. Mean values are indicated  $\pm$ SEM from a sum of at least two to six independent experiments.



**Figure 5.** An HO-dependent factor from VSMC inhibited by Hb is responsible for suppressing hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 mRNA expression. (A) Total RNA was extracted from HUVECs exposed to normoxia or hypoxia for 12 h, and Northern blot analysis was performed. Lanes 1–5 show transcripts from HUVECs in normoxia and lanes 6–12 in hypoxia. Lanes 1 and

6 show ET-1 mRNA from HUVECs cultured alone. Lanes 2 and 7 show ET-1 mRNA levels in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC. Lanes 3 and 8 show HUVECs cocultured with VSMC in the presence of SnPP-9 (1 mM). Lane 9 shows levels of ET-1 mRNA in the presence of lower concentrations of SnPP-9 (10  $\mu$ M) under hypoxic conditions. Lanes 4 and 10 show ET-1 mRNA in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC in the presence of Hb (50  $\mu$ M) and lane 11 shows Hb at 1  $\mu$ M. Lanes 5 and 12 show levels of RNA in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC in the presence of L-NNA (2.5 mM). The lower panel shows the blot rehybridized to the  $\beta$ -actin probe. Relative ET-1 mRNA levels (normalized to  $\beta$ -actin mRNA) are presented. These data are representative of three independent experiments where the mean fold induction of hET-1 was  $4.05 \pm 0.12$  in cells cultured alone under hypoxia, compared with  $1.07 \pm 0.1$  under normoxia. In the presence of the various agents, the relative mRNA levels shown approximate the mean values of three experiments  $\pm 0.12$ . (B) Northern analysis was performed on RNA isolated from HUVECs under normoxia (N) or hypoxia (H) in the presence or absence of ZnPP (10  $\mu$ M), CoPP (100  $\mu$ M), and hemin (5  $\mu$ M) as indicated. Relative mRNA levels of hET-1 are indicated normalized to  $\beta$ -actin and are representative of three independent experiments. The mean fold induction of ET-1 by the metalloporphyrins under hypoxia was  $4.07 \pm 0.03$  and the mean basal expression without these agents was  $1.1 \pm 0.07$  and  $0.93 \pm 0.06$  in the absence or presence of hemin, respectively. ZnPP and CoPP indicate ZnPP-9 and CoPP-9, respectively.

6). L-NNA (Fig. 5 A, lane 12), at a dose shown previously to block NO synthesis (15), had no effect on ET-1 mRNA levels in this coculture system. We tested additional inhibitors of HO and found that, as was the case with SnPP-9, ZnPP-9 and CoPP-9 reversed the effects of coculture on ET-1 mRNA levels, allowing for higher expression under hypoxia as in cells cultured alone (Fig. 5 B). Hemin, however, an inducer of HO, suppressed ET-1 mRNA levels in cocultured endothelial cells. Taken together, these findings suggest that CO, the product of HO, released by hypoxic VSMC into the conditioned media is responsible for the suppression of hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 mRNA expression.

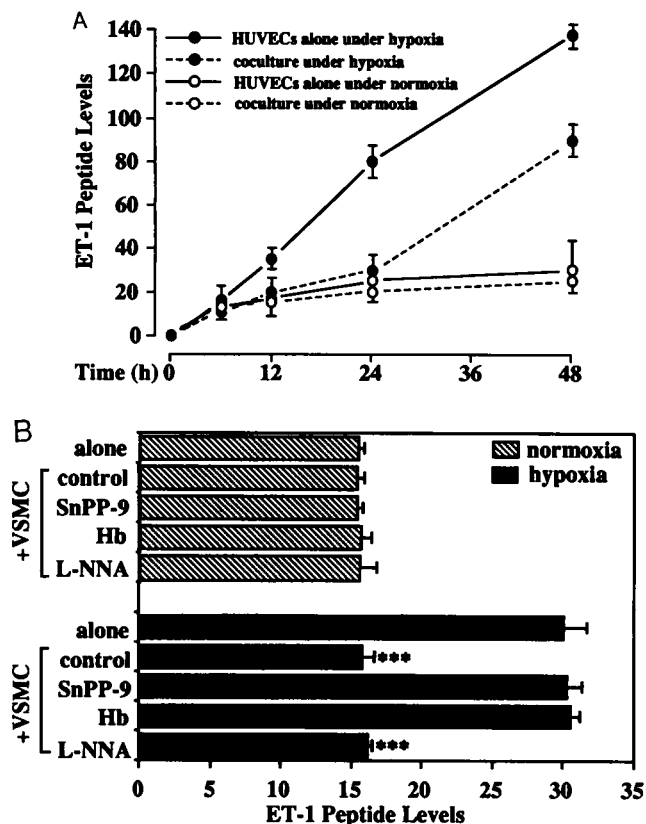
**VSMC inhibit the hypoxia-mediated increases in ET-1 secretion.** To determine whether ET-1 protein accompanies changes in ET-1 gene expression, we measured ET-1 peptide levels in the conditioned media. HUVECs exposed to hypoxia secreted twofold greater ET-1 protein than those in normoxia by 12 h and fourfold by 24 h (Fig. 6 A, solid lines). In contrast, ET-1 peptide levels in conditioned media of HUVECs cocultured with VSMC were low, comparable with normoxic control levels at both 12 and 24 h of hypoxia (Fig. 6 A, dotted lines). By 48 h of hypoxia, ET-1 levels in the media of HUVECs cocultured with VSMC increased to threefold above normoxic control levels, but were still less than the levels in the media of hypoxic HUVECs cultured alone. These changes in the kinetics of ET-1 protein production by endothelial cells paralleled those in ET-1 mRNA expression under coculture conditions. To examine whether CO may be responsible for the decreased production of ET-1, we added SnPP-9 or Hb to the cultures. L-NNA was added to examine the effect of NO. Fig. 6 B shows the resulting ET-1 peptide levels in the media of cells cocultured for 12 h under normoxic and hypoxic conditions, in the presence or absence of these agents. Under normoxia, ET-1 peptide levels were not altered with these reagents in coculture. Under hypoxia, ET-1 levels were elevated twofold in HUVECs cocultured with VSMC but only in the presence of Hb and SnPP-9. These effects of Hb and SnPP-9 on ET-1 peptide are essentially similar to those on ET-1 gene expression and suggest that CO, the product of HO, decreases the production of ET-1 from endothe-

lial cells. Due to the low amounts of PDGF-BB relative to the other PDGF dimers released in the medium of HUVEC (17), PDGF-BB activity was detected in coculture by neutralizing antibody studies described below.

**A product of HO alters VSMC replication predominantly through the regulation of ET-1 and PDGF-BB production.** The above data indicate that VSMC exposed to hypoxia for 12 h release about fivefold greater amounts of CO into their medium than cells exposed to hypoxia for 48 h and suggest that CO, the product of HO, may be the factor responsible for suppressing the production of ET-1 and PDGF-B in endothelial cells. PDGF-A is not affected by hypoxia or CO (6). Both ET-1 and PDGF-BB proteins are known to have a potent proliferative effect on SMC (18, 19). We thus inhibited the formation of CO with SnPP-9 and examined VSMC proliferation in the presence of endothelial cells. As shown in Fig. 7, coculture with HUVECs under normoxic or hypoxic conditions increased the number of VSMC slightly to 1.4- and 1.3-fold, respectively, above control levels at 24 h. SnPP-9, the inhibitor of HO, had no additional effect on VSMC number under normoxia (Fig. 7, compare bars 3 and 1), however, replication of VSMC was stimulated almost threefold with SnPP-9 in hypoxia. To confirm that the stimulation in the presence of SnPP-9 was mediated by ET-1 or PDGF-BB released from endothelial cells, polyclonal antibodies to ET-1 and PDGF were added to the cultures. Anti-PDGF and anti-ET-1 together (Fig. 7, bar 5) reduced the VSMC proliferative response markedly to levels of VSMC cultured in the absence of this HO-inhibitor (bar 2). Either antibody alone had only a partial effect on inhibiting VSMC growth in coculture and neither affected the replication rate of VSMC cultured alone (data not shown). These findings suggest that a diffusible factor, generated from hypoxic VSMC and readily inhibited by SnPP-9, reduced the proliferation of VSMC by suppressing ET-1 and PDGF-BB production in cocultured endothelial cells.

## Discussion

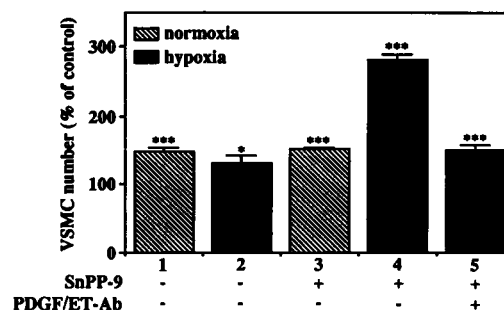
The mechanisms of hypoxic vasoconstriction in vivo are not well understood. Vasoactive substances, mostly endothelial-de-



**Figure 6.** (A) VSMC lower hypoxia-induced increases in ET-1 peptide levels. The media conditioned by HUVECs alone or HUVECs together with VSMC were collected at the indicated times. Determination of ET-1 peptide levels was performed. The values are shown as pM/10<sup>5</sup> cell ( $n = 4$ ) (mean±SEM). Closed circles represent hypoxic exposure and open circles represent normoxic exposure. Dotted lines indicate coculture and solid lines indicate HUVECs cultured alone. (B) VSMC-derived CO lowers ET-1 production by HUVECs. ET-1 peptide levels were determined in conditioned medium from HUVECs in coculture with VSMC after 12 h of normoxic or hypoxic conditions, in the presence or absence of Hb, SnPP-9, and L-NNA as indicated. The values are shown as pM/10<sup>5</sup> cell ( $n = 4$ ) (mean±SEM) \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus VSMC cultured alone.

rived, have been thought to modulate the effects of hypoxia on vascular tone. Hypoxia alters the expression of many mammalian genes. It increases ET-1, PDGF-B, and IL<sub>1</sub> expression (6, 7, 20) and decreases NO production in endothelial cells (21). The perturbation of these vasoconstrictors and vasodilators affects endothelial-smooth muscle cell interactions, leading to hypoxia-related vascular disorders, including excess proliferation and constriction of smooth muscle cells, as well as increased permeability and coagulant function of endothelial cells (5). Although the VSMC layer can contract in response to hypoxia in the absence of the endothelium (22), little is known about VSMC-derived vasoactive substances and their role in modulating vessel tone. We have reported previously that VSMC produce large amounts of CO under hypoxic conditions, resulting in elevated intracellular cGMP levels (3). VSMC may thus serve to regulate local tone by releasing molecules such as CO that modulate the action of the endothelial-derived vasoactive mediators on the smooth muscle cells.

Using a coculture system of endothelial cells and VSMC,



**Figure 7.** A product of HO controls replication of VSMC through the regulation of ET-1 and PDGF-BB levels in HUVECs. VSMC proliferation rate is determined in coculture with endothelial cells under normoxia or hypoxia in the presence or absence of SnPP-9, PDGF, and ET-1 antibodies (Ab) as indicated. The assay was performed after changing media to DME plus 1% FBS and exposing cells to coculture under normoxia or hypoxia for 24 h. The values are shown as percentages of number of control VSMC in the absence of HUVECs at the start of coculture ( $n = 6$ ) (mean±SEM) \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus control.

we report here that VSMC-derived CO may regulate VSMC proliferation indirectly, by suppressing the production of the endothelial cell-derived mitogens, ET-1 and PDGF-BB. An earlier report had shown that ET-1 release is inhibited in endothelial cells by coculture with cells of vascular media via an unidentified transferable factor (23). We found that under basal, normoxic conditions, ET-1 and PDGF-B production was unaffected by coculture. However, under hypoxic conditions, a factor released by VSMC suppressed the induction of both genes. Our findings suggest that this factor is CO generated from VSMC via HO-1, since the effect of this factor was abolished by metalloporphyrins which are potent inhibitors of HO, and by Hb, a scavenger of CO, in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, we showed that VSMC-derived CO may control VSMC growth by suppressing ET-1 and PDGF-BB production: SnPP-9, the inhibitor of CO synthesis, stimulated the proliferation of VSMC, whereas antibodies to PDGF and ET-1 reduced VSMC growth in the presence of SnPP-9. This is the first report to show that endogenous CO generated by VSMC may regulate endothelial function, which, in turn, affects VSMC growth via feedback mechanisms.

This VSMC-derived factor inhibited by Hb, but unaffected by L-NNA, also increased cGMP levels in cocultured endothelial cells under basal conditions and more dramatically under stimulated conditions of hypoxia. The predominant effect of increased endothelial cell cGMP levels may be the control of endothelial barrier function and platelet adhesion under both basal and hypoxic conditions (1, 24, 25). Elevated cGMP levels have been reported to inhibit the thrombin-induced increases in ET-1 production (26). However, the effects of VSMC-derived CO on ET-1 and PDGF-B are not mediated by cGMP because neither methylene blue, an inhibitor of guanylyl cyclase, nor 8-bromo-cGMP addition to the cultures affects the hypoxic induction of the ET-1 and PDGF-B genes, as we have reported previously (15).

CO shares some of the properties of NO. Both are gas molecules normally produced in the body and capable of binding and activating guanylyl cyclase. Both molecules have been implicated as neuronal messengers in the brain (27, 28). NO

has been reported to affect the production of ET-1 and PDGF-B in HUVECs under both basal and stimulated conditions (15). In this study, we showed that CO suppressed ET-1 and PDGF-B gene expression under hypoxic conditions; however, the basal levels of these genes were unaffected by CO. NO has been shown to inhibit cell growth directly by affecting cell cycle events (29). Our findings suggest that VSMC-derived CO may alter VSMC growth indirectly through the regulation of ET-1 and PDGF-B. Further experiments are being conducted to clarify the mechanisms by which CO may regulate cell growth directly.

We speculate that, in the normal vasculature, the basal production of CO may be lower than NO. Unlike NO, CO is a less potent vasodilator than NO (30) and may not be the predominant regulator of vessel integrity under basal conditions. However, once the production of NO in endothelial cells is impaired for any reason, such as hypoxia, VSMC-derived CO may take over as the important regulator of gene expression and cGMP levels in vascular endothelial and smooth muscle cells. Additionally, by binding to the heme group of NOS, hypoxia-induced CO may shut down electron flow through the enzyme, leading to further suppression of NOS and NO formation. In this manner, the CO produced by VSMC may play an important physiologic role in regulating endothelial-smooth muscle cell interactions in response to hypoxia and modulating blood vessel tone.

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