Raloxifene Relaxes Rat Cerebral Arteries In Vitro and Inhibits L-Type Voltage-Sensitive Ca$^{2+}$ Channels

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**Background and Purpose**—Because of their mixed estrogen-agonist and estrogen-antagonist properties, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) are considered promising substitutes for hormone replacement therapy. Raloxifene and other SERMs confer estrogen-like cardiovascular protective effects but lack the carcinogenic activity of exogenous estrogen. However, little is known about the cerebrovascular action of raloxifene. Therefore, we studied the effects of raloxifene on the mechanisms regulating rat cerebral artery tone.

**Methods and Results**—Ring segments of the isolated rat posterior communicating cerebral arteries were mounted in a microvessel myograph for measurement of isometric tension. Whole-cell L-type voltage-sensitive Ca$^{2+}$ currents were recorded using the perforated patch-clamp technique. Raloxifene (0.1 to 10 μmol/L) reduced the contractile responses to U46619, phenylephrine, and endothelin-1 in normal Krebs solution or to CaCl$_2$ in Ca$^{2+}$-free, high K$^+$-containing solution. Raloxifene-induced relaxation was identical in endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded rings. ICI 182780 had no effect on raloxifene-induced relaxation. Raloxifene reduced L-type Ca$^{2+}$ currents with a pD$_2$ of 5.98±0.06, close to that (6.44±0.09) for raloxifene-induced relaxation of 60 mmol/L K$^+$-contracted rings.

**Conclusions**—This study demonstrates that raloxifene acutely relaxes rat cerebral arteries largely via an endothelium-independent mechanism, involving inhibition of Ca$^{2+}$ influx through L-type Ca$^{2+}$ channels. *(Stroke. 2004;35:1709-1714.)*

**Key Words:** vasodilation ▪ cerebrovascular circulation ▪ rats

A gender-related difference exists in the incidence of cardiovascular diseases with increased risks of cerebrovascular disease such as stroke in postmenopausal women. Improved cerebral vasodilation and recruitment of collateral circulation during cerebral artery occlusion participate partially in the protective effects of estrogen against ischemic stroke. In pooled analysis, observational studies show a 50% reduction in risk of coronary heart disease among users of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease.

However, the first randomized trial of HRT for secondary prevention of heart disease found no therapeutic benefit because HRT was associated with increased risks of heart attacks within the first year, as well as deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism (relative risk: 2.89). The first randomized trial of HRT for the primary prevention of heart disease also found no overall benefit. Thus, conventional HRT is no longer recommended for the primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease or stroke.

In the search for more selective agents, molecules retaining the beneficial estrogenic actions on brain, bone, and the cardiovascular system while having antiestrogenic actions on breast and endometrium have been developed. Such compounds are known as selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs). SERMs exert selective agonistic or antagonistic effects on various estrogen target tissues. Although some members of SERMs have been known for decades, their tissue-specificity has only recently been recognized. SERMs thus represent a major therapeutic advance for clinical practice in humans.

Raloxifene, a second-generation SERM, is of considerable interest because of its tissue-specific agonist-antagonist effects on the estrogen receptor (ER). Raloxifene therapy in postmenopausal women decreases serum levels of total and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, fibrinogen, and homocysteine. Raloxifene treatment improves flow-mediated endothelium-dependent vasodilation, increases plasma nitric oxide (NO) concentrations, and decreases plasma endothelin-1 levels in healthy postmenopausal women. A significant reduction in carotid artery pulsatility index is observed in healthy subjects receiving raloxifene, an effect similar to that reported with estrogen therapy. Daily admin-
istration of raloxifene improves ovarian circulation in post-
menopausal women.14

Nongenomic signaling through ERs accounts for much of the estrogen-mediated vascular actions in vitro. Raloxifene relaxes rabbit coronary arteries15 and porcine femoral veins,16 probably via both endothelium-dependent and endothelium-
independent mechanisms. The effect of raloxifene on en-
dothelial function is inhibited by classical ER antagonists, including ICI 182780.15,17 Raloxifene and estrogen increase NO-mediated coronary and uterine blood flow in vivo in sheep.18 Treatment with raloxifene improves hypertension-
induced endothelial dysfunction by increasing bioavailability of NO in hypertensive rats. The underlying mechanisms may involve an increased activity of endothelial NO synthase and an ER-dependent reduction in production of reactive oxygen species.19

Raloxifene and other SERMs have potentials as novel drugs in the prevention and treatment of cerebrovascular disease such as vasospasm and ischemia. However, the effects of raloxifene on cerebrovascular events and cerebral artery tone are unknown. Therefore, we investigated the cerebrovascular effects of raloxifene and the roles of the endothelium, vascular L-type Ca2+ channels, and ERs in isolated rat posterior communicating cerebral arteries.

Methods and Materials

Vessel Preparation

Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (20- to 24-week-old, weighing between 300 and 350 grams; Laboratory Animal Services Center, Chinese University of Kong Hong) were euthanized by cervical dislocation. The brain was rapidly removed and immersed in a dissection dish filled with Krebs solution. The posterior communicating cerebral arteries from both sides were dissected free from surrounding connective tissues under a dissection microscope. Two 2-mm-long ring segments were prepared from each rat. The rings were mounted in a Multi Myograph System (Danish Myo Technol-
ygy A/S) and changes in isometric tension were recorded. Briefly, 2 tungsten wires were passed through the segment’s lumen and each wire was fixed to the jaws of the myograph. Rings were bathed in Krebs solution aerated with 95% O2 plus 5% CO2 at 37°.

Drugs and Solutions

Phenylephrine, acetylcholine, endothelin-1, 9,11-dideoxy-11α, 9α-
epoxy-methanoprostaglandin F1α (U46619) (Sigma), ICI 182780 (Tocris), raloxifene hydrochloride (I Lilly Corporate Center), U46619, raloxifene, nifedipine, and ICI 182780 were dissolved in DMSO, raloxifene, nifedipine, and ICI 182780 were diss solved in DMSO, and other chemicals were suspended in double-distilled water. DMSO at 0.1% (v/v) did not affect the contractile responses. Krebs solution contained (mmol/L): NaCl 120, CaCl2 2.5, MgCl2 1, KH2PO4 1.2, and D-glucose 11. High KCl bathing solution contained (mmol/L): NaCl 125, BaCl2 10.8, CsCl 120, MgCl2 1, and D-glucose 11. The contractile force was presented as percentage of the mean value of 2 consecutive responses to 60 mmol/L KCl. The results are mean±SEM of n rings from different rats.

Data Analysis

The contractile force was presented as percentage of the mean value of 2 consecutive responses to 60 mmol/L K+. Concentration–response curves were constructed based on responses to cumulative concentrations of drugs and analyzed by nonlinear curve fitting using Graphpad software (Version 3.0). The negative logarithm of the concentration (or dilution) concentration that caused 50% (pEC50 or pD2) of the maximum response (Emax) were calculated. For statistical analysis, 2-tailed Student t test or 1-way analysis of variance followed by Newman–Keuls test was used when >2 treatments were compared. Statistical significance was accepted when P<0.05. The results are mean±SEM of n rings from different rats.
**Results**

Relaxant Effect of Raloxifene

Traces in Figure 1 show the inhibition by raloxifene (1 μmol/L) of contractile responses to phenylephrine (Figure 1A and 1B) and U46619 (Figure 1C and 1D) in endothelium-intact rings. Phenylephrine, U46619, and endothelin-1 contracted endothelium-intact arteries (expressed as a percentage of 60 mmol/L K+-induced tone) with pEC50 of 5.65±0.15% (n=6), 7.91±0.19% (n=7), and 8.10±0.21% (n=7), respectively. At concentrations >0.1 μmol/L, raloxifene caused inhibition, reducing the magnitude of the maximal contraction (Figure 2B, 2D, and 2F) and slopes of the concentration–contraction curves for the 3 agonists (Figure 2A, 2C, and 2E). Raloxifene at 10 μmol/L eliminated contractions to phenylephrine or U46619 (Figure 2A, 2C). The order of effectiveness for raloxifene inhibition of tone was phenylephrine > U46619 > endothelin-1 (Figure 2).

Role of Endothelium

Raloxifene induced relaxations in endothelium-intact or endothelium-denuded rings contracted with U46619. There was no difference in the relaxation under either condition (pD2: 6.14±0.09 with endothelium and 6.14±0.06 without endothelium, n=10 to 11; P>0.05; Figure 3A).

Effect of ER Antagonist

Treatment with ICI 182780 (10 μmol/L) failed to affect raloxifene-induced relaxation in endothelium-intact rings (pD2: 6.13±0.14, n=5 in control and 6.12±0.14, n=5 in ICI 182780; P>0.05; Figure 3B).

Effect of Raloxifene on Ca2+-Induced Contraction

To study possible inhibition of Ca2+ influx, the effect of raloxifene was tested on contractions in membrane-depolarized endothelium-denuded rings. In Ca2+-free, 60 mmol/L K+-containing solution, cumulative addition of CaCl2 induced contractions with a pD2 of 3.45±0.11 (n=5). Raloxifene inhibited CaCl2-induced contraction in a noncom-
examine the current–voltage relationship, a linear potential ramp pulse was applied from −100 mV to +100 mV from a holding potential of −80 mV. The current recorded during voltage ramp pulses was U-shape and revealed a peak current at −2 ± 6 mV. The apparent threshold potential was estimated at −31 ± 6 mV and the reversal potential was estimated at 52 ± 7 mV (n = 6).

Figure 6A shows that raloxifene at 1 μmol/L rapidly inhibited Ca\(^{2+}\) channel currents elicited by linear voltage ramp pulses. The effect of raloxifene was reversed by washing (Figure 6A, 6B). Raloxifene caused reductions of currents at potentials between −30 and 50 mV. Raloxifene did not affect the potential at which the peak inward currents were recorded (Figure 6B). Figure 6C shows the average concentration–response curve for current inhibition by raloxifene after 5 minutes of application. The pD\(_2\) value was 5.98 ± 0.06 (n = 6) for raloxifene-induced reduction in Ca\(^{2+}\) current.

**Discussion**

In this study, we examined the cerebrovascular effects of raloxifene in the isolated rat posterior cerebral communicating arteries, with and without a functional endothelium. Our main findings are: (1) raloxifene reduced cerebrovascular contractions to receptor-dependent and receptor-independent agents; (2) raloxifene reduced CaCl\(_2\)-mediated contraction and inhibited L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) currents; and (3) raloxifene-induced relaxation was similar in endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded rings.

Voltage-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) channels are activated by depolarization in vascular smooth muscle cells when the extracellular K\(^+\) concentration is raised. Raloxifene markedly reduced the contractile responses to high K\(^+\) as well as CaCl\(_2\)-induced contractions in Ca\(^{2+}\)-free, high K\(^+\) solution. Similar effects were also observed in rabbit coronary arteries. These results indirectly suggest that raloxifene exerts a direct muscle relaxation, probably by acting as a calcium antagonist. Indeed, raloxifene inhibited the L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) currents as recorded on single smooth muscle cells isolated from the cerebral arteries. Raloxifene inhibited U46619-induced and high K\(^+\)-induced contraction with IC\(_{50}\) of 756 and 360.
nmol/L, respectively. Raloxifene reduced L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) current with an IC\(_{50}\) of \(1 \mu\)mol/L. These values are relatively similar, indicating that inhibition of Ca\(^{2+}\) entry via L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channels contributes to raloxifene-induced cerebrovascular relaxation. We have thus provided the first line of evidence showing direct antagonism of vascular L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channels by raloxifene.

Raloxifene reduced contractile responses to 3 receptor-dependent constrictors, phenylephrine, U46619, and endothelin-1, in a concentration-dependent manner but with varying potency. Raloxifene at 1 \(\mu\)mol/L reduced phenylephrine-induced maximal contraction by \(81\%\) but had lower potency in rings contracted with U46619 (\(46\%\)) or endothelin 1 (\(30\%\)). A similar pattern was observed for nifedipine-induced inhibition of contractions to these 3 agonists (Figure 5E, 5F). These results indicate that raloxifene-induced relaxation may not only involve an agonist receptor-associated mechanism. Instead, raloxifene, like nifedipine, acts as a calcium antagonist.

Genomic effects of estrogens are mediated through activation of nuclear receptors. The selective ER antagonist ICI 182780 did not affect raloxifene-induced relaxation. This blocker also fails to antagonize raloxifene-induced relaxation in porcine femoral veins.\(^{16}\) In contrast, this antagonist inhibited endothelium-dependent relaxation to raloxifene in rabbit coronary arteries without an effect on endothelium-denuded rings\(^{15}\) and blocked raloxifene-induced NO production in human endothelial cells.\(^{17}\) Similarly, ICI 182780 inhibited only the endothelium-dependent portion of the vasorelaxant response to tamoxifen, another SERM member.\(^{23}\) It appears that SERMs-induced (nongenomic) effects on the endothelium-
um are more likely mediated through ERs on the endotheli-
um, whereas their acute effects on vascular smooth muscle
cells are probably independent of classical ER.

In conclusion, we identified a key mechanism by which raloxifene induces cerebrovascular relaxation. Raloxifene is able to act directly on the vascular smooth muscle cells of the rat cerebral arteries by inhibiting Ca\(^{2+}\) influx through L-type voltage-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) channels. The actions demonstrated in this study are short-term and nongenomic effects of raloxifene. However, long-term and in vivo genomic effects of raloxifene may differ. Long-term oral administration of 60 mg/d of raloxifene hydrochloride in women is expected to result in a mean maximum plasma concentration of 1.36 µg/L\(^{24,25}\) equivalent to 2.67 nmol/L of raloxifene.

In the present study, the threshold concentration shown to be effective in relaxing male cerebral arteries is \(\approx 30 \text{ nmol/L}\) for raloxifene. However, in our in vitro assay does not include the effects of other circulating hormones and dilating factors, which may be enhanced by raloxifene in vivo and may differ in females. Because raloxifene is clinically used to treat females (premenopausal and postmenopausal), we cannot attribute this observation with certainty to this population. Nevertheless, the cerebrovascular effects of raloxifene we describe greatly enhance the perspectives of raloxifene and other SERMs as novel drugs in cerebrovascular disease.

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