Estradiol Regulates Angiopoietin-1 mRNA Expression Through Estrogen Receptor-α in a Rodent Experimental Stroke Model

Agnieszka A. Ardelt, MD, PhD; Louise D. McCullough, MD, PhD; Kenneth S. Korach, PhD; Michael M. Wang, MD, PhD; Diane H. Munzenmaier, PhD; Patricia D. Hurn, PhD

Background and Purpose—Female, compared with male, animals are protected from cerebral ischemic injury. Physiological concentrations of 17β-estradiol (E2) reduce damage in experimental stroke. E2 augments angiogenesis in reproductive organs and noncerebral vascular beds. We hypothesized that E2 protects brain in stroke through modulation of angiogenesis. We quantified molecular markers of angiogenesis and capillary density before and after unilateral middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO).

Methods—Female animals were ovariectomized, treated with 25 μg E2 or placebo implants, and subjected to 2-hour MCAO and 22 hours of reperfusion. Brain angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1), Ang-2, Tie-1, Tie-2, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), VEGF R1, and VEGF R2 mRNA levels were determined by RNAse protection assays, and CD31-positive vessels were counted.

Results—E2, but not ischemia, upregulated cerebral Ang-1 mRNA by 49%. Capillary density was higher in the brains of E2-treated animals. In estrogen receptor-α knockout (ERKO) mice, E2-mediated induction of Ang-1 mRNA was absent relative to wild-type littermates.

Conclusions—These results suggest that E2 increases Ang-1 and enhances capillary density in brain under basal conditions, priming the MCA territory for survival after experimental focal ischemia. (Stroke. 2005;36:337-341.)

Key Words: angiogenesis ■ cerebrovascular accident ■ endothelial growth factors

Women are protected from stroke relative to men; this advantage is lost with menopause. In 2002, the combined estrogen–progestin arm of the Women’s Health Initiative was stopped because of lack of efficacy in cardiovascular disease prevention, including stroke.1 The estrogen-alone arm of the trial was discontinued because of increased stroke risk in hormone users.2 Therefore, data from animals and cultured cells are under intense scrutiny to elucidate biological pathways of the effects of 17β-estradiol (E2) in brain and cerebral vasculature. The cellular and molecular pathophysiology of cerebral ischemia is strongly influenced by gender and female sex steroids. Although the preventative role of E2 is unclear, it does reduce stroke sensitivity (ie, attenuates neuronal damage once ischemia occurs).3–6 The mechanism of protection is likely multifactorial.4 E2 signals through estrogen receptor-α (ERα) and ERβ to alter gene expression.4 Rodent brains express both receptors, but ERα functions in E2-mediated protection in stroke.7 A candidate mechanism of cerebral protection is the ability of E2 to modulate angiogenesis.8–11 E2-mediated angiogenesis occurs in normal tissues (eg, female reproductive tract8,9,12, retina,10 and other nonreproductive tissues)11 as well as pathologic conditions (eg, experimental limb ischemia,13 tumors,9 and aging brain).14 Enhancement of angiogenesis is an attractive property. Improvement of collateral blood flow through angiogenesis or other endothelial-based adaptive mechanisms may occur after transient ischemic attacks, before stroke, in patients with intracranial stenosis.15 Such patients may be protected from infarction after vessel closure, similar to phenomena in coronary vasculature.16–19 Angiogenesis also occurs after stroke and may improve outcome.20–26 Current imaging modalities are of insufficient resolution to visualize the smallest collateral vessels, and therefore, molecular markers of angiogenesis are sometimes used to provide spatial and temporal quantification of angiogenesis.15,20,22,26–30

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Several angiogenic factors are involved in the production and maintenance of vascular networks. Angiopoietin family includes angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1) and Ang-2. Ang-1 signals through the Tie-2 receptor, reducing vascular permeability and stabilizing blood vessels. Ang-2 competitively inhibits the Ang-1/Tie-2 interaction, leading to blood vessel disruption. The vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family includes VEGF-A, which signals through VEGF R1 (flt-1) and VEGF R2 (kinase insert domain-containing receptor [KDR] or flk-1). The 2 families are linked functionally: the effect of VEGF is dependent on the Ang-1/Ang-2 ratio. When Ang-2 is abundant and the ratio is low, VEGF promotes robust remodeling of the vascular network.

In this study, we investigated whether E2 modulates expression of angiogenesis markers and alters brain capillary density in an established model of experimental stroke. Using reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO), we evaluated the effect of E2 on angiopoietin and VEGF family gene expression and determined whether these transcriptional changes were mediated by ERα.

Materials and Methods

Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion

All methods were described previously. Animal experiments were performed according to institutional guidelines. Female Wistar rats (weighing 200 to 250 g; Harlan Breeders) were ovariecomized and subcutaneously implanted with placebo or E2 pellets (25 μg; 21-day release; Innovative Research of America). One week later, animals underwent sham surgery or 2-hour MCAO, followed by 22 hours of reperfusion. Animals were anesthetized with halothane (induction 2.5%; maintenance 1%); femoral arterial lines were placed for blood sampling and mean arterial pressure (MAP) monitoring; and the skull overlying the right MCA territory was thinned for laser Doppler flow (LDF) monitoring (Moor Instruments). A 4.0 monofilament suture was introduced into the internal carotid artery and advanced until LDF dropped to <45% of baseline. MAP and rectal and temporalis temperatures were monitored and controlled, and arterial blood gases, blood glucose, and hemoglobin concentrations were monitored before occlusion and 1 hour into ischemia. After 2 hours of ischemia, the suture was removed and reperfusion documented by LDF. After 22 hours of reperfusion, the animal was euthanized, the brain removed, and blood obtained for E2 radioimmunooassay (Diagnostic Products). For mRNA quantification, brains were separated into hemispheres and frozen in 2-methylbutane (Sigma-Aldrich) on dry ice. ERKO mice (weighing 22 to 26 g) were studied using a 2-hour MCAO protocol with a 6.0 suture. Seven days before ischemia, ERKO and age- and weight-matched wild-type (WT) mice were ovariecomized and treated with subcutaneous E2 or vehicle (Silastic capsules; 0.062 ID, 0.125 OD), as described previously. Intra- ischemic neurologic deficit was scored as follows: 0, no deficit; 1, forelimb weakness and torso turning to the ipsilateral side when held by the tail; 2, circling to affected side; 3, unable to bear weight on affected side; and 4, no spontaneous locomotor activity or barrel rolling. If no deficit was observed, the animal was removed from further study. After 22 hours of reperfusion, mice were processed as described above.

mRNA Quantification

RNA was extracted from brains using Trizol (Invitrogen) and chloroform. mRNA levels were determined by RNase protection assay (RPA; RPA III kit; Ambion) using previously characterized probes for Ang-1, Ang-2, Tie-1, and Tie-2. VEGF, VEGF R1, and VEGF R2 RNA probes were subcloned into the EcoRI/BamHI site of pBluescript II SK (+) using the following primers: VEGF: sense 5′-AACAAAGGCGAGGAAAAAATCA-3′; antisense 5′-TCACGCGCTTTGCTTGCAAC-3′; VEGF R1: sense 5′-ACGGA-CAGTTAACAACAGGA-3′; antisense 5′-GACTCCTTTCGATTTAAACACGGT-3′; VEGF R2: sense 5′-CTCCACCCGATTTGCAGAAAGAA-3′; and antisense 5′-AGTACAGTGCTATCCTGCT-3′. Probes were labeled with 32P-UTP using T7 polymerase (Ambion). After hybridization, samples were processed on polyacrylamide gels, and mRNA species were quantified relative to actin using a phosphorimag (Molecular Dynamics).

Capillary Counts

Cerebral microvessels were counted in placebo- and E2-treated nonischemic and ischemic rats. Brains were removed, placed in embedding-medium-filled plastic molds, and frozen in 2-methylbutane on dry ice. In each animal, 8 5-μm-thick coronal sections were collected every 50 μm, ~1.7 mm to ~0.8 mm from bregma. The sampled area corresponded to plates 11 through 16 in Paxinos and Watson’s The Rat Brain in Stereotactic Coordinates. Sections were processed with anti-CD31 antibody (Chemicon) at 1:100 dilution, and labeling was visualized with diaminobenzidine (DAB; Vector Laboratories). Three regions per hemisphere per slice, corresponding to basal ganglia, parasagittal cortex, and parietal cortex (Figure 1), were digitally photographed at ×200. DAB-positive structures were quantified using Metamorph Offline version 4.6r4 software (Universal Imaging). Capillary counts from all 8 slices were averaged to derive 1 capillary count number per region per animal. In nonischemic animals, left hemisphere capillary counts were quantified and compared between placebo- and E2-treated animals. In postischemic animals, ischemic/nonischemic hemisphere capillary count ratios were derived and compared between placebo- and E2-treated animals.
Brain Ang-1 mRNA was quantified in placebo- vs E2-treated ovariectomized female rats. RNA was isolated from nonischemic (left) and ischemic (right) brain hemispheres after 22 hours of reperfusion; both hemispheres were pooled for shams. *P=0.011; E2-treated sham vs placebo-treated sham; 2-factor ANOVA; Holm-Sidak multiple comparison method.

**Statistical Analysis**

RPA data were analyzed using ANOVA, and average capillary counts were compared with Student t tests. Sigmastat 3.0 (SPSS) was used for analysis. Data are expressed as mean±SEM.

**Results**

MAP, Pco2, Po2, and temperature were controlled; only animals with normal values were included in subsequent analyses. Ischemic LDF was <45% of baseline in all rat protocols, confirming adequate occlusion.40 In mice, intraschismic neurologic deficit scores were similar in all groups (P=0.37; ANOVA): E2-treated ERKO mice 2.6±0.5; vehicle-treated ERKO mice 2.7±0.2; E2-treated WT mice 2.0±0; vehicle-treated WT mice 2.3±0.2. Plasma E2 levels were 4±1 pg/mL in placebo-treated and 19±1 pg/mL in E2-treated rats (P<0.001), consistent with metestrus/diestrus values.47 In WT mice, plasma E2 was 18±3 pg/mL and 263±79 pg/mL in vehicle- and E2-treated animals, respectively (P=0.021). In ERKO mice, plasma E2 was 14±1 pg/mL and 344±239 pg/mL in vehicle- and E2-treated animals, respectively (P=0.295).

**E2 Selectively Increases Gene Expression in the Angiopoietin Family Through ERα**

Ang-1 mRNA was induced by E2 but not by ischemia (Figure 2). In E2-treated rats, Ang-1 mRNA levels were decreased in ischemic hemispheres. Ang-2 mRNA was induced by ischemia but not by E2 (Figure 3). Other angiopoietin and VEGF family members were not affected by E2 or ischemia (Table 1). To determine whether Ang-1 induction was mediated by ERα, we evaluated Ang-1 expression in ERKO mice. E2 increased Ang-1 expression in WT ovariectomized mice. However, E2-mediated Ang-1 expression was not observed in ERKO females (Figure 4).

**Brain Capillary Density Is Higher in Rats Treated With E2**

The brain regions selected for study (basal ganglia and parasagittal and parietal cortex) are directly involved in, or are in proximity to, regions injured in MCAO (Figure 1).

In nonischemic rats, E2 treatment resulted in increased capillary density in the basal ganglia and parietal cortex but not in the parasagittal cortex (Table 2). Ischemic hemisphere/nonischemic hemisphere capillary density ratio in postischemic rats was 1 in placebo-treated and E2-treated animals 22 hours after stroke (data not shown).

**Discussion**

This study demonstrates 3 important findings. First, therapy with E2 selectively increases Ang-1 mRNA in ovariectomized female rat brain. Second, induction of Ang-1 is mediated by ERα. Third, capillary density is higher in brains of nonischemic animals treated with E2 compared with placebo. Ang-1 stabilizes microvascular networks and reduces vascular permeability. We speculate that E2-mediated augmentation of Ang-1 expression and enhanced microvas-
Ang-1 generation or stabilization of existing capillaries through density in E2-treated animals may result from new capillary compliments this large body of evidence. The higher capillary density in young adult rodent brain before ischemia VEGF response to E2. VEGF induction is E2 dose dependent. In the brain, E2 enhances cerebral capillary density in senescent animals. Our finding that E2 increases brain Ang-1 mRNA through ERα and enhances capillary density in young adult rodent brain before ischemia compliments this large body of evidence. The higher capillary density in E2-treated animals may result from new capillary generation or stabilization of existing capillaries through Ang-1.

Numerous reports indicate that VEGF transcription is sensitive to E2 and ischemia. We did not detect a VEGF response to E2. VEGF induction is E2 dose dependent, and it is plausible that the meteprus plasma E2 levels in the rats were not sufficiently high to affect VEGF expression. We also did not observe a VEGF response to ischemia. We may have missed the peak of induction because VEGF increases at 3 hours after cerebral ischemia. Timing may also explain our not detecting ischemic induction of Tie-1 and Tie-2. An additional explanation is the low sensitivity of our approach for detecting molecular changes in small brain regions (eg, the ischemic penumbra). By harvesting mRNA from the entire hemisphere, we dilute the mRNA, and only the most robust changes, such as the ischemic induction of Ang-2, are detectable.

E2-mediated angiogenesis and protection in stroke are absent in ERKO mice. Our finding that E2-mediated induction of Ang-1 is attenuated in ERKO mice suggests that this angiogenic factor is important for the ability of the steroid to promote or maintain vascularization and may be an important link between E2, angiogenesis or vascular stability, and protection from stroke. Zhang et al introduced Ang-1 acutely into male mice and observed attenuated cerebral edema because of a reduction in vascular permeability and decreased stroke size. We hypothesize that chronic E2 treatment before stroke stabilizes or augments the cerebral vasculature via elevation of Ang-1 and enhancement of tissue resistance to ischemic damage through augmentation of perfusion within the ischemic territory during experimental stroke.

Based on the results of the current experiments, Ang-1 emerges as a candidate molecule for E2-mediated neuroprotection in experimental transient focal cerebral ischemia. This hypothesis must be tested directly because the results may be applicable to the clinical arena, specifically to patients with symptomatic intracranial vascular stenosis not amenable to standard treatments.

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**References**


**TABLE 2. Cerebral Microvessel Density in Nonischemic Rats 1 Week After Ovariectomy and Implantation of Placebo- or E2-Releasing Pellets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>E2</th>
<th><em>P</em> Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basal ganglia</td>
<td>270±8</td>
<td>291±6</td>
<td>0.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasagittal cortex</td>
<td>336±8</td>
<td>352±8</td>
<td>0.174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal cortex</td>
<td>369±9</td>
<td>392±7</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Student t-test.
†CD31-positive structures/0.26 mm².


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