Multimodal Imaging in Rats Reveals Impaired Neurovascular Coupling in Sustained Hypertension

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Background and Purpose—Arterial hypertension is an important risk factor for cerebrovascular diseases, such as transient ischemic attacks or stroke, and represents a major global health issue. The effects of hypertension on cerebral blood flow, particularly at the microvascular level, remain unknown.

Methods—Using the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) model, we examined cortical hemodynamic responses on whisker stimulation applying a multimodal imaging approach (multiwavelength spectroscopy, laser speckle imaging, and 2-photon microscopy). We assessed the effects of hypertension in 10-, 20-, and 40-week-old male SHRs and age-matched male Wistar Kyoto rats (CTRL) on hemodynamic responses, histology, and biochemical parameters. In 40-week-old animals, losartan or verapamil was administered for 10 weeks to test the reversibility of hypertension-induced impairments.

Results—Increased arterial blood pressure was associated with a progressive impairment in functional hyperemia in 20- and 40-week-old SHRs; baseline capillary red blood cell velocity was increased in 40-week-old SHRs compared with age-matched CTRLs. Antihypertensive treatment reduced baseline capillary cerebral blood flow almost to CTRL values, whereas functional hyperemic signals did not improve after 10 weeks of drug therapy. Structural analyses of the microvascular network revealed no differences between normo- and hypertensive animals, whereas expression analyses of cerebral lysates showed signs of increased oxidative stress and signs of impaired endothelial homeostasis upon early hypertension.

Conclusions—Impaired neurovascular coupling in the SHR evolves upon sustained hypertension. Antihypertensive monotherapy using verapamil or losartan is not sufficient to abolish this functional impairment. These deficits in neurovascular coupling in response to sustained hypertension might contribute to accelerate progression of neurodegenerative diseases in chronic hypertension. (Stroke. 2013;44:1957-1964.)

Key Words: cerebrovascular circulation ■ hypertension ■ multimodality imaging ■ neurovascular coupling ■ spontaneously hypertensive rats

The sequelae of arterial hypertension (aHTN) account for more than one third of deaths in Western countries.1 It constitutes one of the major risk factors for hemorrhagic stroke2 and may be a leading cause of cognitive impairment.3

The effects of aHTN on brain hemodynamics have been investigated in several animal studies yielding contradictory results. These may depend on strains, anesthetic conditions, and whether the study assessed evoked signals or resting conditions. For instance, resting cerebral blood flow (CBF) in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) has been reported to be similar to,4,5 less than,6 or greater than7 that of controls (Wistar Kyoto rats). In another model where aHTN was induced by systemic injection of angiotensin II,8–10 CBF responses evoked by whisker stimulation were reduced in hypertensive mice in comparison with normotensive animals. In human positron emission tomography studies, aHTN seems to induce a mild dampening in regional CBF (rCBF) response during memory tasks that is more pronounced in frontal and subcortical regions.11

The prevalence of aHTN increases with age, which may also affect CBF and neurovascular coupling (NVC). In human
positron emission tomography studies, aging is usually associated with a significant decrease in resting CBF. In addition, aging is accompanied by a reduction in the blood oxygenation level-dependent response. Similarly, DuBoue et al have recently reported a reduced hemodynamic response in the somatosensory cortex of aged rats (24 and 40 months) with unaltered metabolic rate of oxygen use.

In the present study, using a multimodal brain imaging approach, we investigated the effects of sustained aHTN of variable duration on the hemodynamics and structure of the somatosensory cortex in SHRs, a model of essential genetic aHTN. In a second phase, we examined the reversibility of alterations by antihypertensive treatment using either losartan or verapamil. To the best of our knowledge, there is no prior study investigating the impact of sustained increased arterial blood pressure on cerebral hemodynamics using a combination of methods ranging from microvascular 2-photon microscopy to widefield intrinsic optical imaging.

Methods

Animals

All experimental procedures were reviewed and approved by the local ethical committee and the cantonal veterinary authority. They conform to the guidelines of the Swiss Animal Protection Law, Veterinary Office, Canton Zurich. The animals were kept in cages in a ventilated cabinet with standardized conditions of light (night/day cycle, 12 hours/12 hours) and temperature, and free access to food and water was permitted.

In total, 79 male rats were included in the study. For in vivo optical imaging, 65 rats of 3 different ages were examined in this study: 10, 20, and 40 weeks. At each age, SHRs were compared with age-matched Wistar Kyoto rats serving as normotensive controls (CTRL). In the 10- and 20-week groups, SHRs and CTRLs were directly compared. The 40-week group was divided into 4 subgroups: (1) CTRLs, (2) untreated SHRs, (3) SHRs treated for 10 weeks with losartan, and (4) SHRs treated for 10 weeks with verapamil.

Surgical Preparation

All surgical procedures were performed under isoflurane anesthesia (2.5%–3.5%). Catheters were inserted into the right femoral artery and vein. Animals were tracheotomized and artificially ventilated. The skull above the left barrel cortex (1 mm caudal and 3–6 mm lateral from bregma) was carefully thinned to translucency and covered with 2% agarose type III-A (Sigma–Aldrich, Buchs, Switzerland). Animals were kept in cages in a ventilated cabinet with standardized conditions of light (night/day cycle, 12 hours/12 hours) and temperature, and free access to food and water was permitted.

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Data Analysis

Image analysis was performed using custom-written Matlab routines and the software package PMOD (PMOD Technologies Ltd, Zürich, Switzerland).

Optical Imaging

Data were analyzed as recently reported by our group.

Two-Photon Laser Scanning Microscopy

Line scan data were analyzed using the Radon transform approach as described by Drew et al.

Histological Image Acquisition and Processing

Analysis of cresyl violet staining was performed with MCID software (InterFocus Imaging Ltd, Cambridge, United Kingdom). Immunoperoxidase staining analysis was performed using bright-field microscopy (Zeiss AxioScope) and images acquired with an 8-bit digital color camera (Zeiss AxioCam) controlled by AxioVision 4.5 (Zeiss).

Analysis of Vascular Density

Image processing was performed with Matlab (MathWorks, Natick, MA). The fluorescein isothiocyanate images were filtered, thresholded, and eroded to yield single-pixel–wide traces of the vessels.
Layer-specific regions of interest of the somatosensory cortex were defined manually on the 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole images and transferred to the respective vessel trace from the same location. The length density, mean vessel caliber, and volume fraction were then computed stereologically for each cortical layer and the white matter (see Weber et al\textsuperscript{11} for details).

**Statistics**

Differences between hemodynamic responses between different groups were statistically analyzed using the Mann–Whitney U test. Data are presented as mean±SEM.

**Results**

Mean arterial blood pressure (MAP; mmHg) and heart rate (bpm) were continuously recorded via a femoral catheter during the imaging experiments. The aHTN was already apparent in SHRs at 10 weeks of age and only slightly more pronounced later (Figure IIA in the online-only Data Supplement). Heart rate was higher in SHRs than in CTRL only in the 40-week age group (Figure IIB in the online-only Data Supplement). SHRs aged 20 and 40 weeks had a smaller body weight than age-matched CTRLs, whereas no weight difference was observed in the 10-week group (Figure IIC in the online-only Data Supplement).

**Hemodynamic Responses are Impaired in SHRs in the 20- and 40-Week Groups**

Rats of 10, 20, and 40 weeks of age were imaged by multiwavelength spectroscopy and laser speckle imaging (CTRL, n=5, 8, 11 and SHR, n=5, 7, 12, respectively) and relative changes in total hemoglobin, cerebral blood volume, and rCBF were measured. Figure 1 shows that in the CTRL group, both cerebral blood volume (Figure 1A) and rCBF (Figure 1B) evoked signals increased with age. The area under the curve and peak response exhibited a significant increase from 10 to 20 weeks and remained high in the 40-week group. In contrast, the time span of the responses was unaltered at all ages (Figure 1C and 1D). When comparing the 10-week CTRL group with the respective age-matched SHR group, we observed very similar hemodynamic responses (peak value and area under the curve), despite the difference in MAP (Figure IIA in the online-only Data Supplement). However, as the SHRs aged, the evoked responses remained stable until 40 weeks, not displaying any significant changes in time span, amplitude, or area under the curve. Finally, the time span of evoked responses was always slightly but significantly longer in the CTRL group than in the SHR group, already apparent at 10 weeks of age.

**Baseline Capillary Red Blood Cell Velocity is Increased in Sustained aHTN**

To assess the impact of aHTN and the effects of the losartan and verapamil treatments on baseline microcirculation, we quantified capillary RBC velocity in a subset of the 40-week-old animals (23 of 40 animals) using the line scan technique\textsuperscript{16} (Figure 1D in the online-only Data Supplement). The 2-photon experiments were conducted on the same animals used for the intrinsic optical imaging experiments and the capillary areas were chosen for recordings in the same cortex area that was previously imaged. RBC velocity in SHRs measured during resting conditions was higher than in CTRL animals. Treatment with losartan reduced RBC velocity back to CTRL values, whereas treatment with verapamil reduced RBC velocity without reaching statistical significance (Figure 2B).

**Ten-week Treatment With Losartan or Verapamil Does Not Normalize Hemodynamic Responses in SHRs**

Regular tail cuff measurements during the treatment period confirmed the antihypertensive effects of both drugs. The MAP of SHRs treated with losartan was significantly lowered compared with the MAP of untreated SHRs and reached the level of the CTRL group at the time of imaging, indicating that the losartan treatment normalized blood pressure values. In the verapamil-treated group, the MAP was significantly lowered compared with the SHR group, but did not reach the level observed in CTRL animals (Figure 2C). Besides this, losartan and verapamil treatment did not alter neither body weight nor heart rate in comparison with untreated SHRs (Figure III in the online-only Data Supplement).

Despite the reduction in MAP, the stimulation-evoked hemodynamic responses of the losartan and verapamil groups were not significantly different from those observed in untreated SHRs (Figure 2A1 and 2A2). None of the parameters used to characterize the responses—area under the curve, peak response, and time span—were found to be different when compared with untreated SHRs (Figure 2A1 and 2A2).

Interestingly, in SHRs (treated and untreated) the peak hemodynamic responses for both rCBF and cerebral blood volume increased with decreasing MAP values (Figure 2D). In control animals, this association was not found. Although both treatments increased the hemodynamic responses toward control levels, neither of them completely normalized the evoked responses (Figure 2D). In line with the observed extent of reduction in MAP by the 2 drugs (Figure 2C), losartan was observed to be more effective than verapamil in raising the blood flow responses (Figure 2D).

**SHRs Exhibit Brain Atrophy but No Changes in Microvascular Density or Vessel Diameter**

Cerebral atrophy was evaluated in all 40-week groups. Compared with CTRL animals, SHRs exhibited larger lateral ventricles and a thinner cortex in the occipital region (Nissl stained sections; Figure 3A and 3B). Both are signs of progressive cerebral atrophy.\textsuperscript{22}

Detailed analyses of the microvascular network,\textsuperscript{21} such as volume fraction, length density, and vessel diameters revealed no differences between the subgroups at 40 weeks. In addition, they did not differ from age-matched CTRL animals (Figure 3C).

**No Inflammatory Reactions and Blood–Brain Barrier Leakage Occur in the Brains of CTRLs and SHRs**

Microglial cells form a network of highly responsive surveillance and defense cells,\textsuperscript{23} sensitive to pathological changes in the central nervous system. On tissue disturbance, they exhibit morphological adjustments when they move from a resting ramified morphology to an activated state with an...
amoeboid morphology. The Iba1 is a macrophage-/microglia-specific calcium-binding protein, and it has been shown to be upregulated during inflammation. In all 4 groups at 40 weeks of age (CTRL, SHR, losartan, and verapamil), a low baseline Iba1 staining was observed, but no morphological differences were qualitatively identified in Iba1-positive cells. On the basis of this, we concluded that there were no inflammatory changes in the 4 groups of aged 40 weeks (Figure 3A). In fibrinogen stainings of 40-week-old CTRLs and SHRs, no extravascular fibrinogen deposits and, therefore, no signs of blood–brain barrier leakage could be observed (Figure 3A).

Figure 1. Impairment of the hemodynamic response increases with duration of arterial hypertension. Cerebral blood volume (CBV; A) and regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF; B) relative signal changes for control (CTRLs; black) and spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHRs; red). Rats were imaged at 10, 20, and 40 weeks of age (CTRL: n=5, 8, 11; SHR: n=5, 7, 12, respectively). Area under the curve (AUC), peak signal, and time span of CBV (C) and rCBF (D; Mann–Whitney U test; *P<0.05, **P<0.005).

A1 CBV A2 rCBF B RBC velocity
C
D

Figure 2. Antihypertensive treatment does not restore hemodynamic responses. A1 and A2, from top to bottom, Average evoked cerebral blood volume (CBV)/regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) responses and corresponding area under the curve (AUC), peak signal, and time span in the 40-week-old animals (mean±SEM): CTRL group (n=11), spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) group (n=12), losartan-treated group (LOS; n=9), and verapamil-treated group (VER; n=8). B, Red blood cell (RBC) baseline velocity (mean±SEM) for CTRL (n=17 total capillary segments in all examined animals of this group), SHR (n=12), LOS (n=27), and VER (n=24). C, Box plot of mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) values for 40-week-old rats (CTRL, n=14; SHR, n=14; LOS, n=10; VER; n=9). D, Correlation between peak rCBF and MAP (top, pink line: R=0.451; P<0.05) and peak CBV and MAP (bottom, pink line: R=0.382; P<0.05) in all hypertensive groups (SHR, LOS, and VER). In both cases, no significant correlation was observed to MAP for the CTRL group (black lines; Mann–Whitney U test. *P<0.05, **P<0.005).

eNOS and Catalase Expression Levels are Increased in Brains of Hypertensive Rats
Expression analyses of brain lysates detected a blood pressure–dependent increase in eNOS expression in 20-week-old rats.
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(Figure 3D) in individual experiments (n=3 for both CTRLs and for SHRs), suggesting impaired endothelial homeostasis. Single experiments reproducibly showed increased expression levels in 40-week-old animals (n=5) compared with 20-week-old CTRL rats (n=3) and did not differ between hypertensive and normotensive animals at 40 weeks of age. Moreover, we observed an age- and blood pressure–dependent increase in cerebral catalase expression, suggesting enhanced oxidative stress in both aging and sustained hypertension (Figure 3D).

A trend toward a blood pressure–dependent increase in the active subunit of NADPH oxidase from 1.08±0.21 to 1.43±0.24 (40-week CTRL versus 40-week SHR; n=5 for each group; P=0.31; Figure IV in the online-only Data Supplement) may contribute to increased generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in sustained hypertension.

Discussion

aHTN constitutes a major risk factor for transient ischemic attacks and stroke. Several studies have investigated the role of aHTN in the pathogenesis of stroke and the benefits of lowering elevated blood pressure for stroke prevention. Less is known about the impact of aHTN on physiological CBF-related processes, such as NVC.

Our results indicate that aHTN alone does not explain the impaired neurovascular response. Although increased MAP was already present in 10-week-old SHRs (Figure IIA in the online-only Data Supplement), the cerebrovascular dysfunction only became evident at the age of 20 weeks and later (Figure 1). The increased blood pressure in the early phase of aHTN may be compensated by the brain through autoregulation and is not sufficient to induce the observed functional disturbances in CBF. Functional impairment was only detected at a later stage, presumably after the permanent interference of hypertension exceeded compensatory responses. Biochemical and structural changes triggered by sustained hypertension may induce a dysfunction in NVC. Higher blood velocity associated with aHTN leads to increased shear stress on the blood vessel wall, which has been reported to result in the remodeling of cellular and extracellular components in the vessel wall.

In addition, we observed a marked increase in baseline RBC velocity in SHRs (40 weeks) compared with normotensive control animals. This finding seems to be in contrast to the findings of other studies showing maintained or decreased CBF. However, our study is the first one to selectively investigate the relationship between blood pressure and CBF at the capillary level. Taking capillary RBC velocity as a surrogate marker for the resting CBF, this may partially explain the impaired evoked rCBF responses in SHRs. The increased resting CBF augments oxygen and energy substrate supply at baseline. As a consequence, a smaller change in rCBF on stimulation could suffice to meet the metabolic needs during increased neuronal activity.

We observed an increase of relative signal changes over time in control animals. Unfortunately, we do not have data from younger animals on the absolute baseline blood flow.
However, baseline blood flow seems to be one of the main determinants of the rCBF response. For baseline blood flow, changes in both directions have been observed in older subjects. There is also no agreement in the literature about the development of the hemodynamic response with age. There are reports demonstrating decreasing and increasing (as in our study) responses. This may depend on species, anesthesia, stimulation type, and applied imaging methods.

The close similarity between MAP and RBC velocity (compare Figure 2B and 2C) suggests a direct relationship between increased arteriovenous pressure gradient and blood flow velocity. For such a direct relationship to be true, 2 prerequisites must be fulfilled: (1) impaired cerebral autoregulation and (2) unaltered microvascular density (see below).

Intact cerebral autoregulation maintains a constant perfusion of brain parenchyma within a certain blood pressure range and depends on various mechanisms, such as myogenic, neurogenic/sympathetic, and endothelial components. In sustained aHTN, cerebral autoregulation is altered mainly because of vascular hypertrophy. The reduced hemodynamic response on activation observed in 20- and 40-week-old SHR also points to an impaired capacity of precapillary vessels to dilate.

From a fluid dynamics perspective, blood flow velocity depends on the resistance and the pressure gradient between 2 compartments. As stated above, the increased pressure gradient is likely a major cause for the augmented RBC velocity in 40-week SHR animals. Antihypertensive treatment with both drugs decreased MAP values and therewith reduced the pressure gradient, thus leading to a normalization of baseline capillary blood flow. Nevertheless, changes in the pressure gradient alone are not sufficient to explain the observed functional hemodynamic changes. Indeed, 10 weeks of treatment with the angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist losartan or with the calcium channel blocker verapamil were not sufficient to normalize hemodynamic responses (Figure 2) and to reverse increased oxidative stress, endothelial imbalance, and brain atrophy. The fact that the medical treatment led to a shift of the hemodynamic responses toward control levels (Figure 2D) but was not able to completely normalize aHTN-induced changes further supports the notion that additional factors are involved in the development of disturbed blood flow responses. The exact reasons for the incomplete recovery after treatment remain unclear. Insufficient treatment duration and suboptimal dosage could be important factors; however, treatment durations as short as 4 weeks and lower drug doses have been reported to be effective to reverse structural changes for both losartan and verapamil.

More importantly, a single pharmacological target might not be sufficient. Indeed, Dupuis et al recently reported that telmisartan—an angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist like losartan—does not have a significant impact on mean cerebral arteriolar pressure in SHRs.

Apart from inducing structural changes, aHTN alters molecular mechanisms critical for functional integrity of the neurovascular unit at both the neural and the vascular level. aHTN is known to favor an imbalance in antioxidant defense systems and a disruption of endothelial homeostasis. Capone et al demonstrated that ROS production in the subfornical organ is involved in the NVC impairment observed in aHTN. Similar events may be reflected in our expression analysis of cerebral lysates in which we observed a trend toward increased expression levels of the cytosolic active subunit of NADPH oxidase, an important source of ROS in endothelial cells. Increased levels of catalase, an enzyme scavenging free radicals, suggest a blood pressure–dependent and age-dependent enhancement of this antioxidative defense mechanism. Therefore, increased generation of ROS on aging and sustained hypertension may exceed the cerebral antioxidative defense capacity, and thereby contribute to cerebral endothelial and vascular dysfunction, as suggested by others.

A key mechanism by which intact endothelial cells communicate with the underlying vascular smooth muscle cells constitutes eNOS-derived nitric oxide. Endothelial (and neuronal) cell-mediated nitric oxide–dependent vascular relaxation is known to contribute to increased CBF. We found increased levels of eNOS in 20-week-old hypertensive animals; this may reflect a compensatory mechanism in response to reduced CBF, in accordance with earlier reports describing an upregulation of cerebral eNOS in SHRs. A similar compensatory increase in eNOS has been described in rats on aging. Van der Loo et al found an increase in O$_2^-$, trapping of vasorelaxant nitric oxide, and subsequent peroxynitrite formation, followed by nitration and inhibition of manganese superoxide dismutase.

Taken together, our findings support the notion that insufficient compensation for increased cerebral levels of ROS and impaired endothelial homeostasis contribute to impaired NVC.

The spectrum of different reported findings reflects the complex nature of cerebrovascular regulation in the pathophysiology of essential aHTN and underlines the need for further in vivo research using multimodal imaging technology.

Limitations

The use of older animals may allow the effects of sustained aHTN and aging on CBF to be addressed specifically. For technical reasons, our 2-photon imaging of capillary RBC velocity was limited to 40-week-old animals and only included resting state measurements. The number of animals used for expression analyses and histology is low and as a consequence small effects might remain undetected. Concerning the microvascular analysis, our histological measurements incompletely reflect the physiological in vivo situation, mainly because of a lack of vascular tone and intraluminal pressure. In addition, our histological approach measuring the vascular network has a spatial resolution of 0.7 μm$^3$ and as a consequence small differences might remain undetected. But our results were in accordance with other groups that have not found consistent differences between SHRs and CTRLs.

It has to be noted here that we did not examine other signs of vasculopathologies, such as vessel wall thickening, stenosis, or local thrombosis, which could contribute to the impaired autoregulation.

All histological examinations performed in the present study (brain atrophy, inflammatory reactions, etc) were only
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Conclusions

Increased duration of aHTN in rats led to a progressive impairment of the hemodynamic responses after sensory stimulation and to an elevated baseline capillary RBC velocity. Monotherapy of hypertension was not insufficient to normalize impaired hemodynamic response. Our findings highlight the need for refined treatment strategies to address cerebrovascular dysfunction in sustained hypertension. Additional research is required to elucidate possible interactions between sustained aHTN and aging. This will be of particular interest for therapeutic efforts aimed at inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer disease or vascular dementia or preventing the development of stroke, where the pathophysiology involves impaired blood supply.51

Disclosures

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Supplemental Methods

Hemodynamic responses were evoked in the somatosensory cortex by single whisker stimulation and imaged using multiwavelength spectroscopy combined with laser speckle imaging (Fig. S1).

Animal model

SHRs provide a unique animal model for studying chronic essential aHTN, superseding pharmacological intervention to increase blood pressure. The animals which exhibit a mean life span of 28 months\(^1\) are normotensive at birth and develop severe systolic and diastolic aHTN in the first 2–4 months of life. At 6 months, they show established sustained aHTN. At 1 month of age, SHRs still exhibit normal MAP values (98 ± 3 mmHg\(^3\) compared with 78 ± 2 mmHg in non-hypertensive Wistar Kyoto rats (WKY)), but already one month later, SHRs show increased levels (147 ± 5 mmHg compared to 105 ± 2 (WKY) at 2 months of age and 139 ± 10 mmHg vs. 95 ± 33 mmHg (WKY) at 4 months)\(^3\). Similar values were found by another group which showed increased blood pressure in SHRs at 3 and 6 months, respectively (150 ± 23 vs. 115 ± 6 (WKY) and 157 ± 4 vs. 109 ± 8 mmHg)\(^4\).

Drug treatment

Two separate groups of SHRs were treated, one with the angiotensin II receptor 1 blocker losartan, the other with the calcium channel blocker verapamil from weeks 30 to 40 and imaged at 40 weeks of age. LOS and VER were both dissolved in the drinking water and solutions were freshly prepared each day. During the treatment period, blood pressure was monitored by regular tail cuff measurements (data not shown). Application and dosage of both drugs are well established in rats (VER (80 mg/kg/day\(^5\)) or LOS (30 mg/kg/day\(^6\))).

Intrinsic optical imaging

Cortical surface images were acquired using two 12-bit CCD cameras (Pixelfly VGA; PCO Imaging, Kelheim, Germany) attached to a motorized epifluorescence stereomicroscope (Leica MZ16 FA; Leica Microsystems, Heerbrugg, Switzerland) focused 0.5 mm below the cortical surface, as previously described\(^7\),\(^8\). Two-dimensional optical spectroscopy was performed using the method described by Dunn and colleagues\(^9\),\(^1\)0. The six wavelengths (560, 570, 580, 590, 600, and 610 nm, 10 nm full width at half maximum) were produced with a monochromator (Polychrome V; Till Photonics, Grafelfing, Germany) and coupled in the microscope using an optical fiber. Images were acquired at 30 Hz and the monochromator was synchronized with the image acquisition (each frame was acquired with a different illumination wavelength). The second camera was used to simultaneously measure regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) employing dynamic laser speckle imaging. The method is described in details elsewhere\(^1\)1. 785-nm laser light (TuiOptics, Munich, Germany) was shone onto the cortex and images were acquired at 30 Hz with an exposure time of 10 ms per image. A scheme of the intrinsic optical set-up is illustrated in Fig.S1C.
Two-photon laser scanning microscopy
Following intrinsic optical imaging, the skull and dura mater above the activated cortical area were removed. The cortex was stained for 5 minutes with the fluorescent astrocyte marker sulforhodamine 101 (Sigma-Aldrich). After washing, the barrel cortex was covered with 2% agarose type III-A in Ringer’s solution and with a circular glass coverslip. Two-photon laser scanning microscopy was performed using a custom-built microscope equipped with a 16× objective. Blood plasma was labeled with a 0.5 ml bolus of 5% fluoresceinisothiocyanate-labeled dextran (10 kDa; Sigma-Aldrich) dissolved in physiological saline. Line scans of straight capillary segments were acquired at 800 Hz.

Immunohistochemistry
After the functional imaging measurements, rats were deeply anesthetized with pentobarbital (pentobarbital-Na; 60 mg/kg, i.p.) and perfused transcardially with ice-cold fixative (0.15 M sodium phosphate buffer, 4% paraformaldehyde, pH 7.4). Brains were removed immediately after perfusion, post-fixed for 2 hours at 4°C, and impregnated overnight with 30% sucrose in phosphate buffer (PB) for cryoprotection. Transverse 40-µm-thick sections were cut from frozen blocks with a sliding microtome and collected in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Sections were then stored in antifreeze solution (50 mM PB, 15% glucose, 30% ethylene glycol, sodium azide, pH 7.4) at −20°C until use.

Nissl staining. A 1:6 series of sections was Nissl stained with cresyl violet to measure lateral ventricle sizes and cortical thicknesses within the different animal groups. To measure the ventricle volume, the ventricle surface from selected series of sections was measured, summed and normalized to the brain length

Immunoperoxidase and fibrinogen staining. Immunoperoxidase staining was performed to visualize microglia activation, as described in. Utilizing staining for fibrinogen we wanted to investigate blood brain barrier breakdown where extravascular fibrinogen deposits would be present. Sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies diluted in Tris buffer, pH 7.4, containing 2% normal goat serum and 0.2% Triton X-100 (Iba-1, 1:3000). The presence of IgGs in the tissue was probed by incubation with biotinylated anti-rabbit IgGs, omitting the primary antibody incubation. Sections were washed and incubated for 30 minutes in biotinylated secondary antibodies (1:300; Jackson ImmunoResearch, Newmarket, UK), followed by ABC complex for 30 minutes (Vectastain Elite kit; Vector Laboratories, Peterborough, UK) and reaction with diaminobenzidinetetrahydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich) for 5–15 minutes in Tris, pH 7.7. Finally, sections were washed thoroughly, mounted on gelatin-coated slides, air-dried overnight, dehydrated, and coverslipped with Eukitt (Erne Chemie, Dällikon, Switzerland).

Fluorescein-labeled-albumin intravascular filling. Following the perfusion protocol described above, a subgroup of animals was perfused with 1% fluorescein-labeled albumin (Sigma-Aldrich) and 3% porcine skin gelatin type A (Sigma-Aldrich) in PBS. The head of the animal was then cooled with ice water to aid solidification of the gelatin (for details regarding the gel composition and protocol, see Tsai et al.). The brain was extracted from the skull and stored for cryoprotection in 30% sucrose until it sank. Then, 60-µm-thick frozen sections were cut on a sliding microtome (HM 440E; Microm, Walldorf, Germany). Selected sections were washed 3 × 5 minutes in 0.1 M PB and incubated for 5 minutes in 0.4 × 10⁻⁴% DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride; Sigma-Aldrich) in dH₂O to stain the cell nuclei for
later anatomical orientation. Following another series of three rinses in 0.1 M PB, the sections were mounted on glass slides and coverslipped with polyvinyl alcohol (Mowiol 4-88; Hoechst, Frankfurt, Germany) containing 4% 1,4-diazabicyclooctane (Merek, Darmstadt, Germany) to preserve the fluorescence of the FITC-labeled gelatin and the DAPI-labeled cell nuclei. Double-channel (FITC and DAPI) images of the whole rat brain sections were taken with a fluorescence microscope (AxioImager.Z1, 5× objective; Carl Zeiss, Göttingen, Germany) equipped with a monochrome CCD camera (AxioCamHRm, controlled by AxioVision 4.8; Carl Zeiss).

RNA isolation, reverse transcription, and quantitative PCR
In endothelial cells oxidative stress plays an important role in endothelial homeostasis and atherogenesis. The membrane-bound protein complex NADPH oxidase is a major source of endothelial reactive oxygen species (ROS). It consists of six subunits with its activity depending on the presence of the cytosolic subunit ncf1 (neutrophil cytosol factor 1) also known as p47phox. Excessive amounts of ROS are counteracted by anti-oxidative defense mechanisms including ROS-scavenging enzymes like superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (cat)^15,16.

Total RNA was isolated from somatosensory cortices of 20- and 40-week-old rats using TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Reverse transcription was performed using Ready-To-Go You-Prime First-Strand Beads (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK). Quantitative PCR was performed in a StratageneMx 3000 P™ machine (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) using the StratageneMxPro sequence detection system and software. SYBR green reagents were used as supplied in the SYBR® Green JumpStart™ Taq Ready Mix™ (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). Expression was calculated using the ΔΔCT method. Primers were: superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1): forward: 5'-GTG TGC GTG CTG AAG GGC GA-3', reverse: 5'-CGT GGA CCA CCA TAG TAC GGC CA-3'; superoxide dismutase 2 (SOD2): forward: 5'-TGG TGG GCG CCT CAG CAA TG-3', reverse: 5'-AAC ATC TCC CTT GGC CAG CGC-3'; superoxide dismutase 3 (SOD3): forward: 5'-TGG GAG AGC TTG TCA GTG GTG GAA C-3', reverse: 5'-CGG CCC AAG ATC GAG TGC GG-3'; endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS): forward: 5'-GCC ACC TAC CAG CTC CGG GA-3', reverse: 5'-GGG GTC AGG CTG GTA GCG GA-3'; p47/phox: forward: 5'-ATG ACC GTG GCG ACG GGA GA-3', reverse: 5'-TTG CGG ATG GTC GAC CTG CG-3'; catalase (cat): forward: 5'-ACC GGA GGC GGG AAC CCA AT-3', reverse: 5'-GGG GGC CCT GGA GCA TCT TG-3'; GAPDH: forward: 5'-TGC CAA GTA TGA TGA CAT CAA GAA G-3', reverse 5'-AGC CCA GGA TGA TGC CCT TTA GT-3'. Relative gene expression was normalized to GAPDH. PCR conditions were: 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute, and 72°C for 1 minute, followed by one cycle of 95°C for 1 minute, 55°C for 30 seconds, and 95°C for 30 seconds.

Data analysis
Image analysis was performed using custom-written Matlab routines and the software package PMOD (PMOD Technologies Ltd., Zürich, Switzerland).

Optical imaging. The analysis of the multiwavelength spectroscopy was recently reported by our group^7 and followed the protocol of Dunn and colleagues^10. Baseline values for total hemoglobin concentrations were set to 100 µM with 70% oxygen...
saturation, implying \( C_0^{\text{HbO}} = 70 \mu M \) and \( C_0^{\text{HbR}} = 30 \mu M \). To quantify rCBF, speckle images were processed as recently described\(^{11}\) using 5x5 spatial and 25 temporal binning. Circular regions of interest (0.5 mm\(^2\)) were drawn manually over the area of maximal stimulation-induced signal increase to extract the signal time courses. Ten trials were averaged for each animal, all conducted within 12 minutes. All data represent the mean ± standard error of the mean used for each experimental condition. Maximal amplitude, area under the curve (AUC) and the full width at 25% of the maximum were determined for intrinsic optical imaging data.

**Two-photon laser scanning microscopy:** Line scan data were analyzed using the Radon transform approach as described in Drew et al.\(^{17}\).

**Histological image acquisition and processing:** Analysis of cresyl violet staining was performed with MCID™ software (InterFocus Imaging Ltd, Cambridge, UK). Immunoperoxidase staining analysis was performed using bright-field microscopy (Zeiss AxioScope) and images acquired with an 8-bit digital color camera (Zeiss AxioCam) controlled by AxioVision 4.5 (Zeiss).

**Analysis of vascular density:** The FITC images were filtered, thresholded, and eroded to yield single-pixel-wide traces of the vessels. Layer-specific ROIs of the somatosensory cortex were defined manually on the DAPI images and transferred to the respective vessel trace from the same location. The length density, mean vessel caliber, and volume fraction were then computed stereologically for each cortical layer and the white matter (see Weber et al.\(^{18}\) for details).

**Statistics**
Differences between hemodynamic responses between different groups were statistically analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test. Data are presented as mean ± sem.
Mean arterial blood pressure, heart rate and body weight in SHRs and CTRLs

During in vivo multimodal imaging experiments, mean arterial blood pressure (MAP; mmHg) and heart rate (beats/min) of animals were continuously recorded via a femoral catheter (Fig. S2). Corresponding to the literature (see above), MAP values were higher in SHRs than in CTRLs in all age groups (Fig. 2A). SHRs start to develop arterial hypertension (aHTN) between 5 and 10 weeks of age. During in vivo imaging experiments, the mean arterial blood pressure (MAP; mmHg) and heart rate (HR; beats/min) of animals were continuously monitored via a catheter inserted into the femoral artery. Fig. S1A shows that MAP was significantly higher in SHRs than in CTRLs in all age groups (Mann-Whitney U-test, **p<0.005) and that aHTN was already apparent in SHRs at 10 weeks of age. In contrast, HR was significantly higher in SHRs compared to CTRLs only at 40 weeks of age (Fig. S1B; Mann-Whitney U-test, **p<0.005; data not available for animals in the 10 weeks group). Additionally, all animals were weighed before anesthesia was induced. SHRs aged 20 and 40 weeks had a smaller body weight than age-matched CTRLs. No body weight difference was observed in the 10 weeks group (Fig. S1C; Mann-Whitney U-test, **p<0.005).
**Supplemental Figures and Figure Legends**

**Figure S1. Optical imaging methodology.**

A. Activation maps of deoxy- (HbR), oxy- (HbO), and total (HbT) hemoglobin as well as regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) upon single whisker stimulation (4 Hz during 4 seconds). Hemoglobin reflectance changes were measured by optical spectroscopy, while rCBF was measured by laser speckle imaging. B. Typical relative changes in HbR, HbO, HbT, and rCBF corresponding to the ROI in panel A (gray bar marks the stimulation period). C, Schematic of the set-up for multiwavelength spectroscopy and laser speckle imaging. D, Line scans were repeatedly acquired along a capillary segment (magenta line; left; scale bar 20 µm) while the plasma was loaded with a fluorescent dye, yielding black stripes when individual RBCs passed through the capillary (right; vertical scale bar 100 ms; horizontal scale bar 10 µm).
Figure S2. Physiological parameters. 
A. Box plot of mean arterial blood pressure values (MAP) for CTRLs (10, 20, and 40 weeks, n=7, 13, 14, respectively) and SHRs (10, 20, and 40 weeks, n=5, 9, 14, respectively). B. Box plot of heart rate values for CTRLs (20 and 40 weeks, n=5, 8, respectively) and SHRs (20 and 40 weeks, n=8, 7, respectively). C. Box plot of body weight values at the time of the experiment for CTRLs (10, 20 and 40 weeks, n=8, 14, 15, respectively) and SHRs (n=6, 9, 13, respectively). Stars indicate significance level p<0.005 (Mann-Whitney U-test).

Figure S3. Physiological parameters during treatment. A. Box plot of heart rate (HR; beats/min) in the 40 weeks CTRL group (n=8), in the 40 weeks SHR group (n=7) and in both 40 weeks SHR groups treated with losartan (LOS; n=9) or verapamil (VER; n=8). Stars indicate significance with p-values * p<0.05,**
p<0.005 or *** p<0.0005 (Mann-Whitney U-test). B. Same as in panel A for body weight (g; n=13, 13, 10, 10, respectively). Mann-Whitney U test, * p<0.05, ** p<0.005.

**Figure S4. Expression analyses of brain lysates.**
Relative expression in CTRLs and SHR (20 and 40 weeks) of (A) ncf1, (B) SOD1 (C) SOD2, and (D) SOD3. Data are reported as mean ± sem.
Supplemental References


