

Antioxidant effect of angiotensin (1-7) in the protection of pancreatic β cell function

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Abstract. It is well known that the local renin-angiotensin system (RAS) is activated in the diabetic state, which results in an increase in the level of oxidative stress injury to pancreatic β cells. The angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)/angiotensin (1-7) [Ang (1-7)]/Mas axis is a negative regulator of the classical renin-angiotensin system. In order to investigate the antioxidant effect of Ang (1-7) on pancreatic β cells, INS-1 cells were cultured and oxidative stress was induced by treatment with H_2O_2 . Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS), the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and glucose-stimulated calcium (GSCa) responses in β cells were determined following treatment with Ang (1-7). It was observed that H_2O_2 significantly impaired the insulin secreting function, increased the production of ROS, and also decreased the levels of GSCa and MMP. Pre-treatment with Ang (1-7) alleviated these effects and treatment with A779 [antagonist of Ang (1-7)] prevented the effects of Ang (1-7). Based on these findings, it was concluded that Ang (1-7) can protect pancreatic β cells from oxidative injury and such protection can be blocked by its antagonist A779.

Introduction

Diabetes is a chronic metabolic syndrome caused by insulin deficiency and resistance. There are 200 million diabetic individuals in the world, with only approximately one-half being diagnosed, and these numbers are expected to double by 2030. The disease often results in long-term microvascular, neurological, and macrovascular complications, including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, and increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Excessive activation of angiotensin II (AngII) is an important underlying mechanism for the development of diabetes, and Ang (1-7)

is hypothesized to counteract it. Furthermore, the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) is significantly involved in the development of diabetes and its complications. The activation of RAS causes pancreatic β cell dysfunction by suppressing pro-insulin biosynthesis, glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS) and first phase insulin secretion (1-2), as well as by increasing islet fibrosis (3) and oxidative stress (4). The angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)-angiotensin (1-7) [Ang (1-7)]-Mas axis is suggested to have an antagonistic effect on the RAS, while Ang (1-7) is the main antagonist of AngII. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) and angiotensin receptor antagonist (ARB) can alleviate these pathological changes (3,5-7). Also, several clinical experiments have demonstrated the effectiveness of RAS blockade in reducing the onset of diabetes (8-11).

In 2006, it was demonstrated that patients with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) were more inclined to exhibit higher blood glucose (12), and this may be partly due to the fact that ACE2 is a functional receptor for the SARS coronavirus (13). Thus we hypothesized that the ACE2-Ang (1-7)-Mas axis has a protective effect on pancreatic β cell function. Our previous study demonstrated for the first time that loss of ACE2 led to impaired glucose homeostasis in mice. In addition, ACE2 knockout (ACE2^{-/-}) mice exhibit progressive impairments in glucose tolerance and reduced first-phase insulin secretion (14). The present study aimed to investigate the underlying molecular mechanisms of these effects. Accordingly, ACE2 gene therapy improved glycemic control in diabetic mice via Ang (1-7) (15). Ang (1-7) is hypothesized to exhibit antioxidant effects in diabetic nephropathy, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases and in the brain (16-19). These data confirm the protective role of the ACE2-Ang (1-7)-Mas axis in the pancreas and establish a novel target for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Oxidative stress is one of the most important factors in β cell loss (20). However, little is known regarding the correlation between Ang (1-7) and oxidative stress in the pancreas. In the present study, the protective effect of Ang (1-7) on oxidative β cell damage was investigated. The protective effect was shown to occur by improving GSIS, glucose stimulated calcium (GSCa) responses and the mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP), which was demonstrated previously (21), and reducing the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). The selective receptor antagonist A779 was used to confirm the protective role of Ang (1-7).

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Materials and methods

Cell culture. INS-1 insulinoma cells were a gift from Professor Liu Yong (Shanghai Institutes for Biological Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China), which were originally supplied by Dr Claes Wollheim, University Medical Center (Geneva, Switzerland). The culture medium consisted of RPMI-1640 (Hyclone, Logan, UT, USA) with 11.1 mmol/l D-glucose supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Hyclone), 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin (both from Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Technology, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA), 10 mmol/l HEPES, 2 mmol/l L-glutamine, 1 mmol/l sodium pyruvate and 50 μ mol/l mercaptoethanol, in 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

Oxidative stress model. INS-1 cells were incubated with 0, 50, 100, 150, 250, 300, and 350 μ M H₂O₂ for 15 min and cell viability was evaluated using the 3-(4,5)-dimethylthiazolium (-z-y1)-3,5-di-phenyltetrazolium bromide test (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing, China). INS-1 cell viability decreased in a dose-dependent manner following H₂O₂ stimulation. The INS-1 cell vitality was reduced to ~70% with the stimulation of 250 μ M H₂O₂ for 15 min. Thus, oxidative stress was induced by treatment with 250 μ M H₂O₂ for 15 min for the experiments in the present study.

Insulin secretion stimulated by H₂O₂. GSIS was measured in INS-1 cells, which were grown for 2 days in 96-well plates, balanced in Krebs-Ringer Bicarbonate Buffer (KRBB) [129 mM NaCl; 4.7 mM KCl; 1.2 mM KH₂PO₄; 1.2 mM MgSO₄; 2.5 mM CaCl₂; 5 mM NaHCO₃; 10 mM HEPES (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA); and 0.1% bovine serum albumin (Sigma-Aldrich; pH 7.4)] containing 3.3 mM glucose for 1 h, and were then incubated in 3.3 and 16.7 mM glucose KRBB, respectively, at 37°C for 2 h.

To determine the effect of H₂O₂, INS-1 cells were grown for 48 h and subsequently incubated under basal conditions or in the presence of either 10⁻⁸ mol/l Ang (1-7) (Sigma-Aldrich), 10⁻⁶ mol/l A779 (Sigma-Aldrich) or Ang (1-7) and A779 together, for 2 h. H₂O₂ at a final concentration of 250 μ M was added in the final 15 min. Untreated cells served as a control. The cell supernatant was rapidly removed and rinsed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; Hyclone). Insulin secretion was determined at 16.7 mM glucose KRBB and insulin levels were measured using an insulin enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kit (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA).

Intracellular Ca²⁺ measurement. INS-1 cells were loaded with 5 μ mol/l Fluo-3AM (Biotium, Hayward, CA, USA) in a 40-min incubation at 37°C in 3.3 mmol/l KRBB following pretreatment with Ang (1-7) or A779 for 2 h and then, in the last 15 min, H₂O₂ was added at a 250- μ M concentration. Cellular Ca²⁺ signaling was determined with confocal microscopy (Leica TCS SP5; Leica Microsystems GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany). Images were collected using 488 nm excitation (em) and the emission (em) was determined at >505 nm.

ROS determination. INS-1 cells were grown in RPMI-1640 in 6-well plates for 48 h, followed by incubation with Ang (1-7) or A779 for 2 h, then a concentration of 250 μ M H₂O₂ was

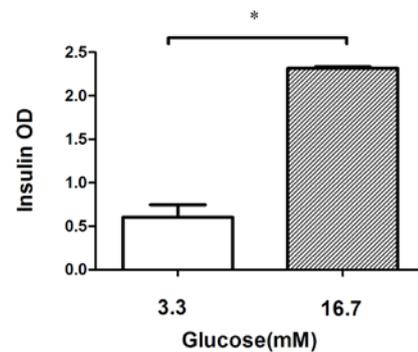


Figure 1. GSIS of INS-1 cells was tested at 3.3 and 16.7 mM glucose. At the higher glucose concentration, the insulin release index of the INS-1 cells was 2.9, demonstrating healthy INS-1 cell function and glucose sensitivity. *P<0.05. GSIS, glucose-stimulated insulin secretion; OD, optical density.

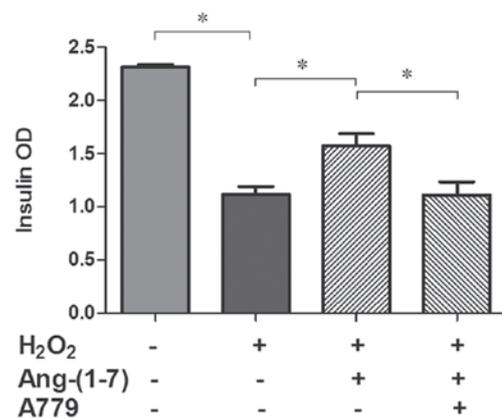


Figure 2. Effects of Ang (1-7) (10⁻⁸ mol/l) and A779 (10⁻⁶ mol/l) on the GSIS from INS-1 cells in the presence of H₂O₂. Insulin secretion was markedly reduced (51.8%) by H₂O₂ treatment which was partly reversed by Ang (1-7) (34.1%). *P<0.05. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (n=3). Ang (1-7), angiotensin (1-7); GSIS, glucose-stimulated insulin secretion; OD, optical density.

added in the last 15 min. Cells were loaded with 5 μ mol/l dihydroethidium (DHE) ROS (Vigorous Biotechnology Co., Ltd.; Beijing, China) detection and suspended in PBS for 20 min at 37°C in the dark. The cells were rinsed twice in PBS and collected with 0.05% trypsin (Hyclone; GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Logan, UT, USA). Following centrifugation at 140 x g for 5 min, pellets were resuspended in 500 μ l PBS. ROS was determined using intracellular ROS capture DHE with flow cytometry (BD FACSCalibur; BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). Briefly, an ex wavelength of 480-535 nm was used to determine em >590-610 nm. Cells were then divided into two subgroups: ROS-negative cells, which exhibit a very low fluorescence intensity and ROS-positive cells, which emit red fluorescence. Ten-thousand events per sample were collected.

MMP. MMP was assessed using JC-1 (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) in INS-1 cells. Cells grown in 6-well plates were incubated with 1 ml JC-1 (2 mg/ml) for 20 min at 37°C. The cells were centrifuged at 1,000 x g for 5 min, while the pellets were resuspended in 500 μ l PBS. Carbonyl cyanide M-chlorophenylhydrazone (CCCP; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), a mitochondrial electron transport chain

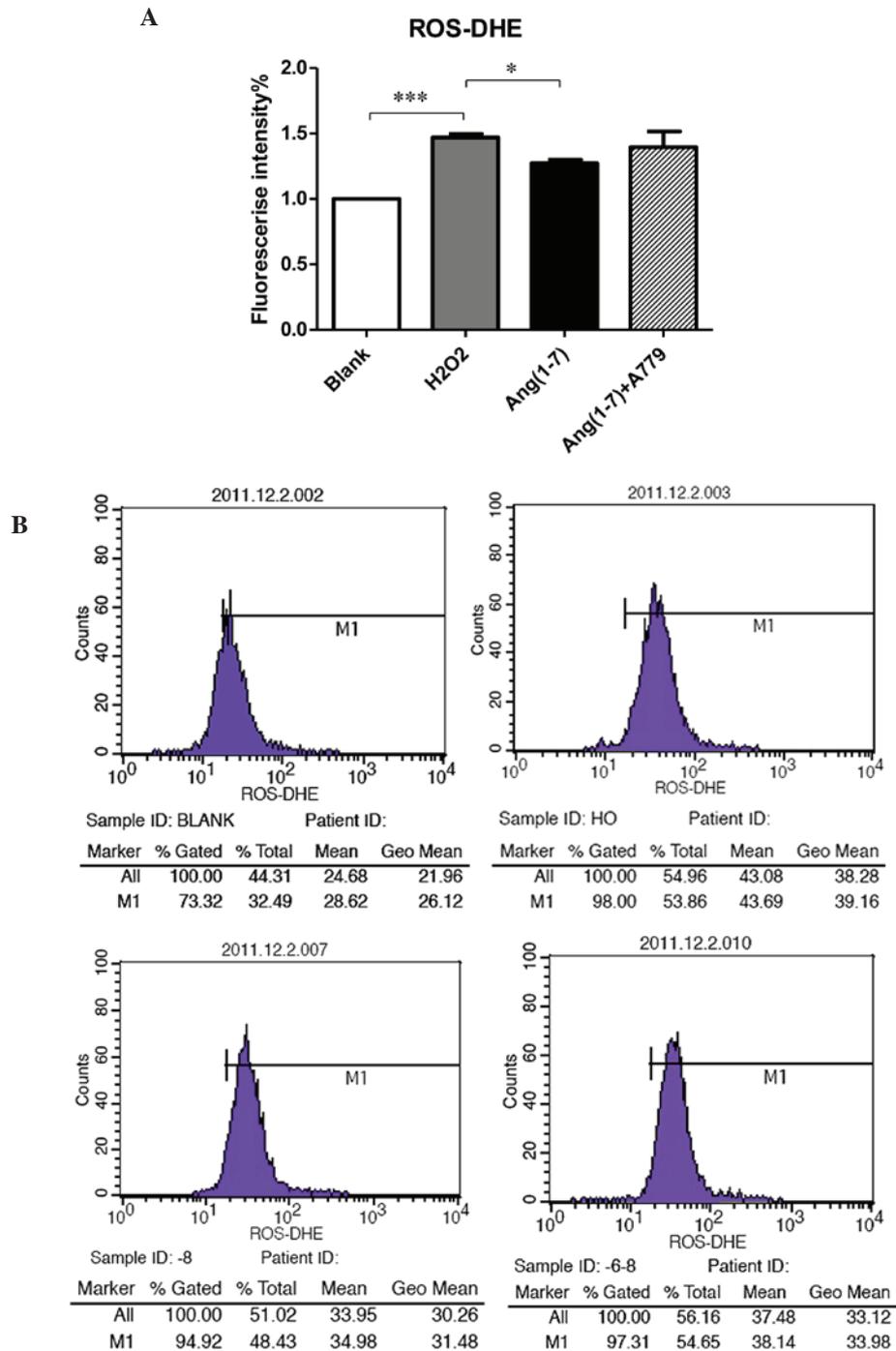


Figure 3. Effect of Ang (1-7) and A779 on the generation of ROS stimulated by H₂O₂. (A) Effects of Ang (1-7) (10⁻⁸ mol/l) and A779 (10⁻⁶ mol/l) on the glucose (16.7 mmol/l)-stimulated insulin release from INS-1 cells in the presence of H₂O₂. ROS levels were elevated markedly (46.8%) following H₂O₂ treatment which was partly reversed by Ang (1-7) (27.1%). This effect was blocked by A779. (B) The effect of Ang (1-7) and A779 on the generation of ROS stimulated by H₂O₂ was tested by flow cytometry. *P<0.05; ***P<0.001. Data are presented as the mean ± standard error of the mean (n=3). Ang (1-7), angiotensin (1-7); ROS, reactive oxygen species; DHE, dihydroethidium.

inhibitor, served as a positive control. CCCP (10 M) was added to the cells for 20 min. In total, 10,000 cells from each well were analyzed by flow cytometry (ex, 490 nm, em, 590 nm). Color change from green to red indicated an increase in the MMP or the improvement of mitochondrial function.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 5 (<http://www.graphpad.com/>), and data are expressed as means ± standard error of the mean. One-way

analysis of variance followed by Tukey's or Dunnett's tests were used to compare all groups or selected groups to the control and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Insulin release. The quantity of insulin released from the INS-1 cells was significantly increased, as expected, when

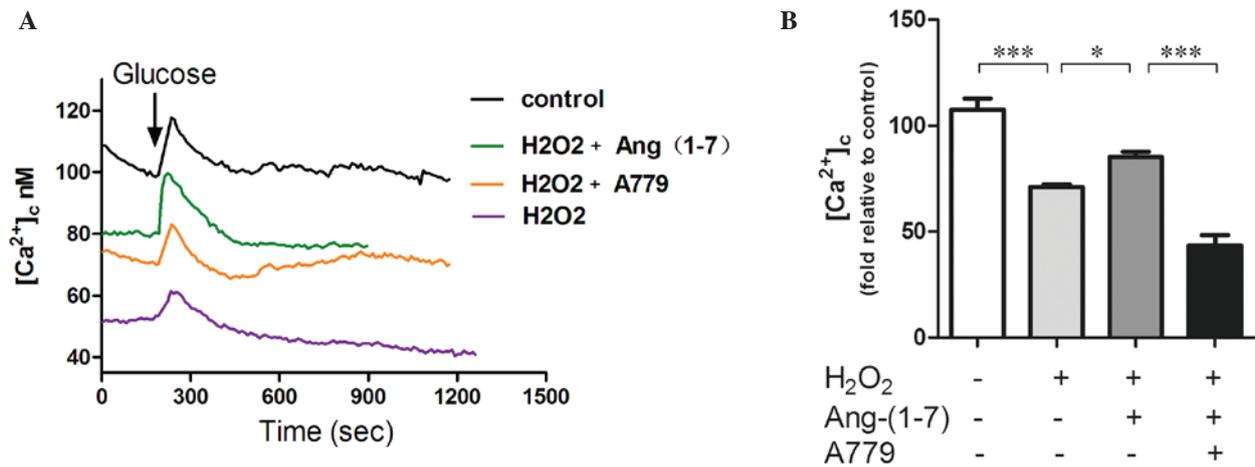


Figure 4. Ang (1-7) restores glucose-stimulated calcium in the presence of H_2O_2 . (A) H_2O_2 clearly decreased the calcium fluorescence intensity when compared with the control groups. Pre-treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) for 2 h prior to adding H_2O_2 upregulates calcium fluorescence significantly, and treatment with A779 (10^{-8} mol/l for 2 h) can selectively inhibit this effect. Ang (1-7) restored the amplitude of calcium (first phase of insulin secretion) in the presence of H_2O_2 . (B) Graph of calcium fluorescence intensity. Pre-treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) for 2 h prior to adding H_2O_2 upregulates calcium fluorescence by 25% ($P < 0.05$), and A779 (10^{-8} mol/l for 2 h) can selectively inhibit this effect ($P < 0.05$). * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean ($n=3$). Ang (1-7), angiotensin (1-7).

the glucose concentration in the incubation medium was increased from 3.3 to 16.7 mmol/l (Fig. 1).

Ang (1-7) restored GSIS in the presence of H_2O_2 . Groups treated with H_2O_2 exhibited significantly impaired insulin secretion (51.8%) compared with the control groups. Pre-treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) prior to the addition of H_2O_2 can restore insulin secretion significantly, although not to basal levels (26.1%; $P < 0.05$), and its antagonist A779 can inhibit this restorative effect ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 2).

Generation of intracellular ROS. To determine the potential antioxidant role of Ang (1-7) in pancreatic β cells, INS-1 cells were used to measure the level of ROS. As shown in Fig. 3, adding 250 μ mol/l H_2O_2 for 15 min to the INS-1 cells clearly increased the production of ROS compared with the control groups at 16.7 mM glucose. Pre-treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) for 2 h prior to adding H_2O_2 reduced the level of ROS ($P < 0.05$), while treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l for 2 h A779 selectively inhibited this effect (Fig. 3).

Intracellular Ca^{2+} imaging of GSCa. GSCa responses are one of the most commonly used indexes of β cell function. They can provide real-time results of β cell function. As shown in Fig. 4, GSCa signaling in INS-1 cells consists of three phases: Phase 0, the initial dip below baseline due to calcium uptake by the endoplasmic reticulum; phase 1, the rapid rise to peak calcium level concomitant with the release of pre-docked insulin granules; and phase 2, the elevated plateau. Addition of 250 μ mol/l H_2O_2 for 15 min to INS-1 cells decreased the fluorescence intensity compared with the control group. Pre-treatment with a 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) for 2 h prior to adding H_2O_2 upregulated calcium fluorescence by 25%, and A779 can selectively inhibited this effect. Furthermore, pre-incubation with Ang (1-7) restored the amplitude of calcium in phase 1 and A779 blocked this effect (Fig. 4).

Ang (1-7) restores mitochondrial function in the presence of H_2O_2 . JC-1 was used to detect the MMP to evaluate the potential antioxidant effect of Ang (1-7) on mitochondrial function in INS-1 cells. Analysis of fluorescence intensity by flow cytometry revealed a significant increase in MMP in Ang (1-7)-treated INS-1 cells (Fig. 5A), which was inhibited by treatment with A779. Furthermore, the red fluorescence, which indicates greater MMP, increased significantly following the addition of Ang (1-7), which was blocked by A779 treatment, as demonstrated by a significant increase in green fluorescence (Fig. 5B). As shown in Fig. 5, INS-1 cells treated with 250 μ mol/l H_2O_2 for 15 min exhibited a decrease in the level of MMP caused by CCCP compared with that in the controls at 16.7 mM glucose. Pre-treatment with a 10^{-8} mol/l Ang (1-7) for 2 h prior to adding H_2O_2 increased the level of MMP significantly. Treatment with 10^{-8} mol/l A779 for 2 h inhibited this effect.

Discussion

The present study demonstrated that Ang (1-7) can partially restore insulin secretion from INS-1 cells (which is reduced by oxidative stress injury) and reduce the level of intracellular ROS. This protective effect was associated with the change in cellular calcium signaling and mitochondrial function. Ang (1-7) can restore early phase calcium signaling and mitochondrial membrane potential, and has a protective effect on mitochondrial function; however, Ang-(1-7) protective effects could be blocked by its specific inhibitor, A779. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to confirm the antioxidant effect of Ang (1-7) in INS-1 β cells.

Oxidative stress results in an increase in the production of ROS and a reduction of the scavenging mechanisms. It has been well-documented that ROS exhibits an important role in the development of diabetes. As the end products of oxidative stress, a certain level of ROS is required for glucose homeostasis (22). However, excess ROS leads to β cell dysfunction

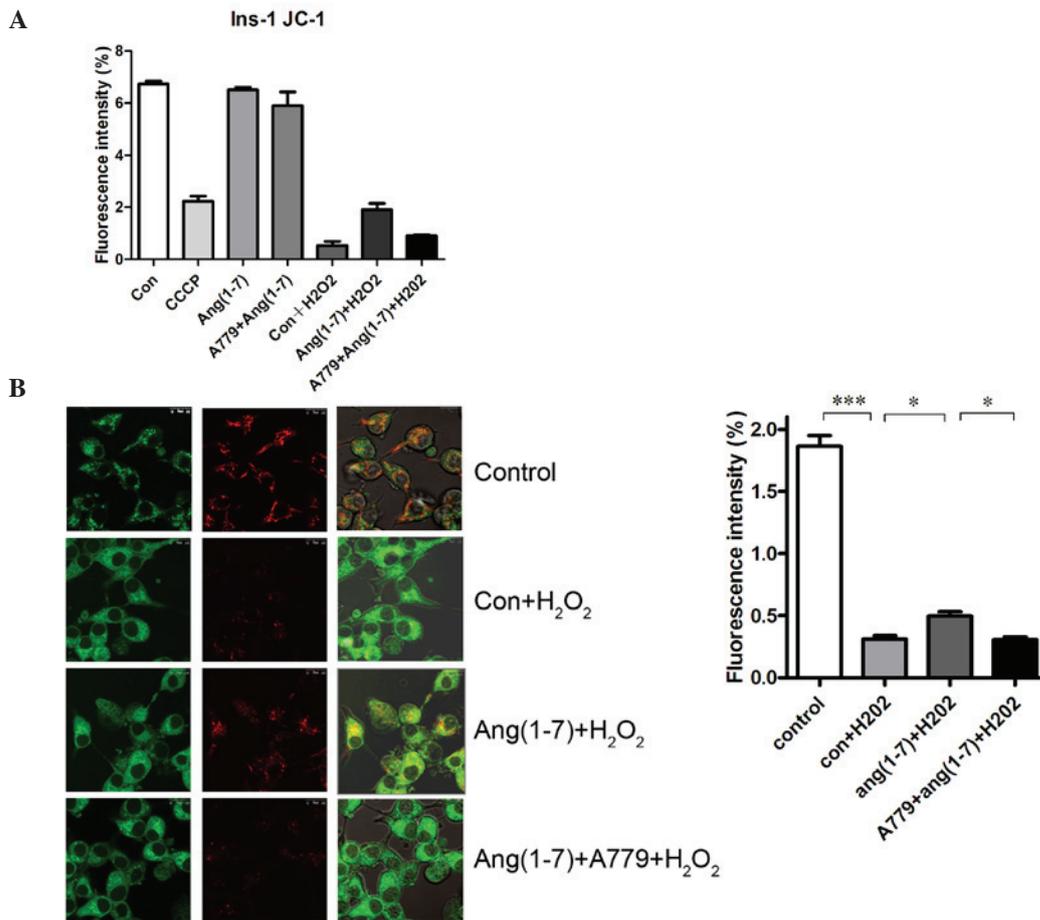


Figure 5. Ang (1-7) restored the MMP in the presence of H₂O₂. (A) Flow cytometry using JC-1 in INS-1 cells. (B) JC-1 staining in INS-1 cells. MMP was evaluated by laser confocal microscopy. Ang (1-7) decreased the green fluorescence (column 1) and increased the red fluorescence (column 2) when compared with the Con + H₂O₂ groups. Ang (1-7) restores MMP in the presence of H₂O₂. The staining was quantified and presented as a graph. Ang (1-7) treatment reversed the decreases in the MMP induced by H₂O₂ (15 min at 250 μM H₂O₂), and this effect was blocked by A779. *P<0.05 and ***P<0.001. Data are presented as means ± standard error of the mean (n=3). MMP, mitochondrial membrane potential; Con, control.

by promoting β cell apoptosis and inactivating genes involved in insulin synthesis, such as v-maf avian musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog A and pancreatic and duodenal homeobox 1 (23). In addition, hyperactivity of RAS leads to the development of β cell dysfunction by increasing oxidative stress and fibrosis (3-4). Ang (1-7) is considered to be an important antagonist of AngII and it has been shown to be able to reduce oxidative stress in the kidneys, cardiovascular system and neural system; however, the effects of Ang (1-7) in pancreatic β cell remains unknown.

We hypothesized that the effects of Ang (1-7) occur via the same mechanisms in pancreatic β cells. As shown in the present study, Ang (1-7) reduced the intracellular ROS levels in INS-1 cells and had a protective effect on β cell function. Bindom *et al* (15) found that ACE2 overexpression in the pancreas of diabetic rats improves the function of β cells. Furthermore, the protective effect can be blocked by its specific inhibitor A779, which suggested that this effect was mediated by Ang (1-7) (15) and is consistent with the findings of the present study. In addition, chronic injection of Ang (1-7) improves insulin sensitivity in rats with a high-fructose diet (24), Mas receptor knockout mice exhibited decreased insulin sensitivity, impaired glucose tolerance and glucose

uptake (25). These studies demonstrated the protective role of Ang (1-7) in the development of diabetes and metabolic syndrome. In addition, a number of studies in other systems supported the idea that the protective role of Ang (1-7) occurs by reducing oxidative stress. ACE2 overexpression results in a reduction of ROS formation in the brain (17). Furthermore, continuous intravenous infusion of Ang (1-7) restores vasodilation and protects the myocardium via inhibition of oxidative stress (24).

In pancreatic β cells, the regulation of intracellular calcium is crucial to the processes of insulin secretion (26); thus, analyzing GSCa responses can provide information regarding the viability and function of pancreatic β cells. GSCa results can be obtained rapidly and at a lower cost than GSIS (27). In addition, the calcium curve directly reflects the changes in insulin secretion within the first 15 min following the addition of glucose. In the present study, it was observed that the intracellular calcium fluorescence intensity and the amplitude of insulin secretion in the first phase significantly decreased following treatment with H₂O₂. This result is consistent with the insulin secretion experiment, which suggests that the reduction of insulin secretion is correlated with a decrease in intracellular calcium. Ang (1-7) can restore the calcium

fluorescent intensity and the signaling peak of first phase insulin secretion. Moreover, A779 can block this effect. This study confirmed that oxidative stress can cause a decline in intracellular calcium, which results in the reduction of first phase insulin secretion in pancreatic cells, and Ang-(1-7) can restore this early β cell dysfunction associated with calcium levels. Our previous study showed that ACE2 knockout mice exhibited progressive impairments in glucose tolerance and reduced first-phase insulin secretion (14); thus, *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments were consistent. These results demonstrated the importance of the ACE2-Ang (1-7)-Mas axis in the early stages of diabetes and its protective role in the early treatment of diabetes, as well as the correlation with Ang (1-7) and oxidative stress in INS-1 cells.

Islet β cells detect changes in blood glucose and maintain glucose homeostasis. The mitochondrial energy metabolism conditions in pancreatic β cells are crucial for the capacity of sensing blood glucose levels (28). The importance of mitochondria in type 2 diabetes has been demonstrated by the identification of causal mutations in the mitochondrial DNA in pancreatic β cells (29,30). Excessive AngII can increase mitochondrial ROS production, and reduce the mitochondrial membrane potential and respiratory control ratio (21). Recent studies have shown that AT1R blockers can protect the mitochondria in the kidney in a type 1 diabetes mouse model. In the present study, Ang (1-7) restored the impaired MMP and exhibited protective effects on mitochondrial function. The protective effect on mitochondrial function is likely to be one of the mechanisms underlying the antioxidant effect of Ang (1-7) in pancreatic β cells.

In conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, the present study was the first to demonstrate the antioxidant effect of Ang (1-7) in the INS-1 pancreatic cell line and the restorative effects of Ang (1-7) on insulin secretion. This was associated with restoration of calcium signaling, reduction of ROS generation and restoration of the impaired mitochondrial function in oxidative stress conditions. The effects observed following treatment with Ang (1-7) were inhibited by its specific antagonist, A779. This study demonstrated that reducing ROS production and restoring mitochondrial function are likely to be the mechanisms underlying the protective effects of Ang (1-7) on pancreatic β cell function under oxidative stress. Notably, this experiment confirms the importance of Ang (1-7) in the early stages of diabetes. These findings may assist with the treatment of diabetes in future, potentially during the development of novel therapeutic strategies.

Acknowledgements

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