Dynamic observation of 5-fluorouracil-induced myocardial injury and mitochondrial autophagy in aging rats

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Abstract. Patients treated with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) can develop rare but potentially severe cardiac effects, including cardiomyopathy, angina pectoris, heart failure and cardiogenic shock. The specific pathologies and underlying mechanisms are yet to be fully understood. The results of previous studies have indicated that mitochondrial autophagy is widely detected in many angiocardiopathies. In the present study, the dynamic changes in the homeostasis of mitochondrial injury and autophagy were observed in rats treated with 5-FU for different durations. A corresponding control group and a 5-FU model group were established in groups of Sprague-Dawley rats aged 2 and 18 months, and the myocardial enzyme levels were determined at different time points. At 2 weeks post-model establishment, cardiac ultrasound and myocardial histological staining were performed, cardiomyocyte apoptosis and myocardial mitochondrial function were assessed, and mitochondrial ultrastructure was examined. In addition, the expression levels of autophagy-related proteins were evaluated in the 18-month-old rats on days 7 and 14 of 5-FU administration. The experimental results demonstrated that 5-FU induced an elevation in the levels of myocardial enzymes, as well as changes in the cardiac structure and function, and that these changes were more prominent over longer drug durations. In addition, 5-FU decreased the levels of myocardial mitochondrial ATP and mitochondrial membrane potential, and aggravated myocardial fibrosis and cardiomyocyte apoptosis compared with those observed in the untreated control group, treated with the same volume of saline as 5-FU in the 5-FU group. These injuries were particularly evident in aging rats. Notably, 5-FU increased the expression levels of myocardial mitochondrial autophagy-related proteins, and electron microscopy revealed a more severe autophagic state in the model groups compared with that in the control groups. In conclusion, 5-FU induced myocardial mitochondrial damage, the degree of which was more severe in aging rats compared with that in young rats. The mitochondrial autophagy induced by 5-FU was excessive, and the degree of autophagy was aggravated with increased 5-FU administration time.

Introduction

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an antimetabolic chemotherapeutic drug that is widely used in the clinic (1). 5-FU is widely used in the treatment of tumors in various parts of the body, such as breast, liver and ovarian cancer, and has also been used for the treatment of gastrointestinal tumors such as gastric cancer (2). 5-FU, as a commonly used chemotherapy drug for digestive tract tumors, is very important for the treatment of both elderly patients who cannot tolerate surgery and need chemotherapy, and patients who have undergone surgery (3,4). However, in addition to its antitumor effects, patients may experience adverse reactions in various organs, including tumor-associated cardiovascular disease (5,6). Clinical data on the cardiotoxicity of antimetabolic chemotherapeutic drugs has revealed that elderly patients, particularly those with cardiovascular disease, exhibit a higher incidence of cardiotoxicity and experience more adverse reactions than younger patients without cardiovascular disease (7,8). Therefore, the role of cardiotoxicity following the use of chemotherapeutic drugs requires further investigation, particularly in elderly patients with cancer. Current investigations aim to minimize the heart damage experienced due to chemotherapy in patients who undergo tumor-suppressing treatments (9,10).

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The results of previous studies have demonstrated the pathological mechanisms underlying 5-FU-induced cardiotoxicity, including oxidative stress, cytotoxic effects, arterial vasospasm outside the cardiac vasculature, apoptosis, autoimmune reactions and changes in vascular endothelial function (11-13). Lemaire *et al* (14) revealed that 5-FU is converted to a number of metabolites, which leads to mitochondrial swelling and a decrease in mitochondrial membrane permeability (14). Eskandari *et al* (12) demonstrated that 5-FU induced oxidative stress and decreased mitochondrial function in the myocardium, leading to apoptosis of cardiomyocytes and cardiotoxicity in rabbits (12).

The results of a previous study indicated that mitochondrial damage in cardiomyocytes is the basis of 5-FU cardiotoxicity (15). Damaged mitochondria are degraded or eliminated by autophagy to meet the metabolic needs of the cells, for organelle regeneration and to maintain cell homeostasis (16). Insufficient or excessive mitochondrial autophagy causes myocardial damage (17,18). However, the mechanisms underlying 5-FU-induced myocardial mitochondrial damage and mitochondrial autophagy in aging organisms remain to be elucidated. Thus, the dynamic changes induced by 5-FU on myocardial mitochondrial damage were investigated in the aging rat model in the present study, and the molecular mechanisms underlying cardiotoxicity were assessed from the perspective of mitochondrial autophagy imbalance.

Materials and methods

Animal model and treatment protocols. A total of 60 male adult Sprague-Dawley rats aged 2 (weight, 200±20 g) and 18 (weight, 600±50 g) months were purchased from Beijing Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd.; Charles River Laboratories, Inc. and used in the present study. The animals were kept under a 12-h light/dark cycle in an environment with a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 50%, with free access to food and water, and experiments were performed after 1 week of acclimatization. All animals were used in accordance with ethics guidelines, respecting animal welfare and minimizing discomfort. The experimental protocol was approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Union Medical Center (approval no. 2020-B03; Tianjin, China).

The 2-month-old rats were randomly divided into a young age control (YC; n=10) and young age model (YM; n=10) groups. The 18-month-old rats were randomly divided into an aging control (AC; n=20) and aging model (AM; n=20) groups. The 5-FU-induced cardiotoxicity model groups were administered an intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of 25 mg/kg 5-FU (Shanghai Xudong Haipu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) every other day for 1 or 2 consecutive weeks. The control groups received the same volume of saline at the same time points as the 5-FU group.

A total of 6 rats were randomly selected from each group and 600-800 μl blood was collected from the tail vein of these rats on days 0, 7 and 14. The blood was used for the detection of creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK-MB) and cardiac troponin I (cTnI). On day 14, all remaining rats underwent small animal cardiac ultrasound evaluation. On day 15, the rats were anesthetized following an i.p. injection with 3% pentobarbital sodium solution at an anesthetic dose of 40 mg/kg (19,20), blood was collected from the abdominal aorta, and rats were sacrificed by cervical

dislocation. Fresh myocardial tissues were collected and washed with cold saline. A portion of each tissue was used for mitochondrial extraction to determine the levels of ATP, mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and specific mitochondrial proteins. The remaining tissues were stored at -80°C or fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 48 h and embedded in paraffin.

In order to further evaluate the degree of myocardial mitochondrial autophagy following different 5-FU treatment durations, the aged rats were divided into two subgroups. Following the first week of 5-FU administration, 8 rats were randomly selected from the aged group and euthanized, and the remaining rats were euthanized after the second week of 5-FU administration. Heart tissues were collected, and mitochondrial proteins were extracted for the subsequent analysis of autophagy-related protein expression. The overall experimental process is displayed in Fig. 1.

Measurement of serum CK-MB and cTnI levels. A total of 6 rats were randomly selected from each group and blood was collected from the tail vein on days 0, 7 and 14. Following incubation at room temperature for 30 min, all blood samples were centrifuged at 4°C and 3,000 x g for 15 min to separate the serum. The serum levels of CK-MB (cat. no. E-EL-R1327c) and cTnI (cat. no. E-EL-R1253c) were subsequently detected by ELISA (Elabscience Biotechnology, Inc.). The optical density was determined using a microplate reader at 450 nm, a standard curve was plotted and the sample index concentration was calculated (CK-MB, $y=135.64x^2+700.01x-40.521$, $R^2=0.999$; cTnI, $y=3984.1x^2-330.74x+27.441$, $R^2=0.996$).

Echocardiography. On day 14 of 5-FU administration, rats were anesthetized by an i.p. injection with 3% pentobarbital sodium solution at a dose of 40 mg/kg. The fur was removed from the chest and the rats were fixed on a platform with a horizontal tilt of 15°. Short-axis m-type echocardiography was used to determine left ventricular internal dimension in diastole (LVID-d), left ventricular internal dimension in systole (LVID-s), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF; %) and left ventricular shortening fraction (LVFS; %) using a Vevo2100 high-resolution imaging system (VisualSonics, Inc.).

Heart weight index (HWI) assessment. Total heart tissue was obtained and washed with cold PBS, and excess water was removed using an absorbent paper towel. The adipose tissue was removed, the aorta was separated from the atrium and the weight of each heart was determined in mg. HWI was defined as the ratio of heart weight to body weight (mg/g).

Measurement of ATP content. Fresh myocardial tissue (20 mg) was obtained, added to pyrolysis liquid (cat. no. S0027-4; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), homogenized on ice and centrifuged at 4°C for 5 min at 12,000 x g to obtain the supernatant. Standard curves were prepared by diluting the standard ATP solution to different concentrations (0.01, 0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3 and 10 μM) using an enhanced ATP assay kit (cat. no. S0027; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) according to the manufacturer's instructions. A working concentration of ATP detection solution (1X) was produced, and 100 μl was added to an opaque 96-well plate. In order to consume the ATP in the detection solution, the 96-well plate was placed
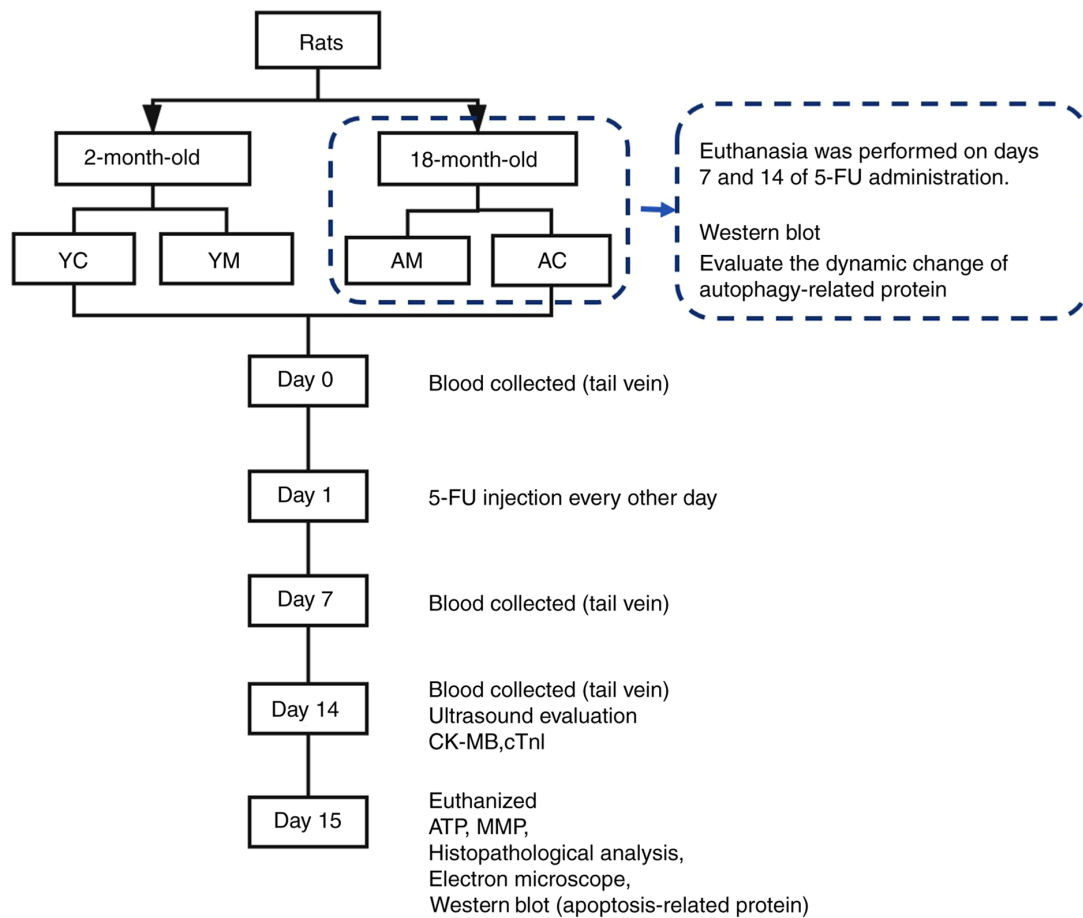
Figure 1. Flow diagram of the experimental process. YC, young age control group; YM, young age model group; AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group; 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; CK-MB, creatine kinase isoenzyme; cTnI, cardiac troponin I; ATP, adenosine 5'-triphosphate; MMP, mitochondrial membrane potential.

at room temperature for 5 min, thus reducing the background fluorescence. After the ATP background was eliminated, the samples were added to the 96-well plate. The relative light unit value was determined using a luminometer (Multifunctional Microplate Absorbance Reader; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The protein concentration of the homogenates was determined using a BCA protein kit and the final ATP concentration was converted to nmol/mg protein for subsequent quantification.

MMP assay. Fresh myocardial tissue (20 mg) was obtained and minced with scissors, prechilled for 3 min using cold PBS, and centrifuged at 4˚C for 20 sec at 600 x g to obtain the precipitate. Tissues were subsequently prechilled for 20 min using Trypsin-EDTA Solution (cat. no. C3606-3; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and centrifuged at 4˚C for 20 sec at 600 x g to obtain the precipitate. The mitochondria were extracted using a mitochondrial separation reagent (cat. no. C3606-2; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), homogenized on ice and centrifuged at 4˚C at 12,000 x g. This treatment was repeated twice. JC-1 buffer (1X) was prepared using an MMP assay kit with JC-1 (cat. no. C2006; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), and 10 mM carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone was diluted to 10 μM for use as a positive control. JC-1 detection fluid (1X) and the samples were added to a 96-well light-proof plate at a ratio of 9:1 to load the purified mitochondria with JC-1. A fluorescence microplate reader was preheated, and the excitation and emission values were set to 490 and 530 nm, respectively, to detect the JC-1 monomer and 525 and 590 nm, respectively, for the polymer. The relative ratio of red and green fluorescence was used to determine the proportion of mitochondrial depolarization.

Histopathological analysis. Left ventricular tissues were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 48 h. Following dehydration with 95 and 100% ethanol, tissues were incubated in xylene, embedded in paraffin and cut into 4-μm sections. Sections were stained with hematoxylin for 5 min, followed by eosin for 5 min at room temperature. H&E trichrome staining was subsequently performed. Sections were stained with Weigert iron hematoxylin solution (cat. no. G1340; Beijing Solarbio Science and Technology Co., Ltd.) for 5 min, then differentiated with 1% hydrochloric acid for 1 min and rinsed for 1.5 h. Ponceau stain was added for 7 min, and distilled water was used for washing. The sections were treated with a 1% aqueous solution of phosphomolybdic acid for ~5 min and counterstained with an aniline blue solution for 5 min. Finally, the sections were treated with 1% glacial acetic acid for 1 min. After staining, the slices were dehydrated with different concentrations of ethanol and cleared with 100% xylene. Masson's trichrome staining were performed. All sections were imaged using a light microscope (magnification, x200 and x400). Histopathological analysis was performed

in six randomly selected regions from each section. ImageJ software (version 1.8.0; National Institutes of Health) was used for image analysis, and collagen volume fraction (CVF) was calculated as the left ventricular collagen area/field area.

TUNEL apoptosis analysis. Apoptosis analysis was conducted using the TUNEL apoptosis detection kit (cat. no. C1091; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology). Sections were dewaxed for 40 min at 70°C, and incubated in xylene for 10 min, 100% ethanol for 5 min, 100% ethanol for 2 min, 90% ethanol for 2 min, 80% ethanol for 2 min, 70% ethanol for 2 min and washed in distilled water. Following dewaxing and rehydration, the paraffin sections were treated with proteinase K (cat. no. ST352; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and incubated at room temperature for 15 min. Sections were subsequently incubated in Enhanced Endogenous Peroxidase Blocking Buffer (cat. no. P0100B; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) at room temperature for 15 min, followed by washing three times for 10 min with PBS. The negative control samples were treated with 1X Reaction Buffer (cat. no. C-1082-2; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) instead of TUNEL Reaction mixture, and the positive control sections were treated with DNase I (cat. no. C-1082-1; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), and incubated at 25°C for 15 min to generate double-stranded DNA breaks. Following washing with PBS three times at room temperature for 5 min each, 3,3'-diaminobenzidine substrate solution was added, and the sections were incubated at 37°C for 5 min prior to signal detection. The samples were counterstained with hematoxylin at room temperature for 5 min. The plates were sealed using gelatin and glycerinum, and imaged under a light microscope (magnification, x400), followed by analysis using ImageJ software (version, 1.8.0; National Institutes of Health). A total of six random regions were selected from each section for counting and immunohistochemical scoring, according to the following equation: IHS=A x B, where A is the score of positive cells (0, 0-1; 1, 1-10; 2, 10-50; 3, 50-80; and 4, 80-100%) and B is the color intensity score (0, negative; 1, weakly positive; 2, positive; and 3, strongly positive) (21).

Electron microscopic observation of the mitochondrial ultrastructure. Fresh myocardial tissues were collected (volume, <1 mm^3) and fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde fixation fluid (in 0.1 mol/l phosphate buffer) at 4°C for 24 h. Following washing three times for 15 min with PBS, the samples were fixed in 1% osmium fixative solution at 4°C for 2 h, dehydrated two times for 15 min in a graded ethanol series (50, 70, 80, 90 and 100%), embedded in epoxy resin at 37°C overnight under a vented hood and subsequently cut into 70-nm sections. The ultrathin sections were stained with lead citrate and uranium acetate at room temperature for 15 min, and observed and photographed under a JEM-1200 transmission electron microscope (JEOL Ltd.; magnification, x10,000 and x20,000). Subsequently, a total of three samples were collected from each group, six regions were selected from each section for histopathological analysis, and semi-quantitative analysis was conducted according to the Flameng classification system using ImageJ (version, 1.8.0; National Institutes of Health) (22).

Protein extraction, quantification and western blotting. Samples of fresh myocardial tissue (30 mg/sample) were collected, and the mitochondrial protein was extracted using the Tissue Mitochondrial Isolation kit (cat. no. C3606; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The protein concentrations were determined using a BCA protein assay kit (cat. no. P0010S; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), and the samples were mixed with 5X loading buffer for denaturation at 95°C for 10 min. A total of 30 µg protein per sample was isolated by SDS-PAGE on 10 or 15% gels and transferred to a PVDF membrane. The membrane was subsequently blocked with blocking solution (PBST; 1X; cat. no. P0226; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 15 min at room temperature and incubated with the appropriate primary antibody diluted in TBS-Tween-20 (1% Tween-20) at 4°C overnight. Following washing three times for 10 min with TBS-T, the membrane was incubated with a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody, (1:10,000; cat. no. 2722564; ProteinTech Group, Inc.) at room temperature for 90 min, and visualization was performed using luminol reagent (cat. no. P0018AM; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology). β-actin was used as a loading control. The primary antibodies used in the present study were as follows: Anti-β-actin (1:1,000; 4970s; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), Anti-Bax (1:10,000; cat. no. 50599-2-lg; ProteinTech Group, Inc.), anti-Bcl-2 (1:3,000; cat. no. 26593-1-AP; ProteinTech Group, Inc.), anti-beclin-1 (1:1,000; #3738 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), anti-Parkin (1:1,000; #2132 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), anti-microtubule-associated protein 1A/1B-light chain 3 (LC3) A/B (1:1,000; #12741 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), anti-PTEN-induced putative kinase protein 1 (PINK-1; 1:500; cat. no. 23274-1-AP; ProteinTech Group, Inc.) and anti-cytochrome c oxidase subunit 4 (COX-IV; 1:1,000; #4844 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.).

Statistical analysis. The data were statistically analyzed using SPSS 23.0 (IBM Corp.), and the figures were generated using GraphPad 5.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc.). Normally distributed data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Comparisons among groups were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, and Tukey's post hoc test was used for multiple comparisons. In cases of non-normality, the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Bonferroni post hoc analysis was used for multiple testing. Repeated measurement data were analyzed by repeated measures multi-factor ANOVA and means by LSD test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

5-FU induces weight loss and myocardial injury in rats. To evaluate the extent of myocardial damage induced by 5-FU, a myocardial toxicity model was established in rats aged 2 and 18 months. Notably, the baseline body weight was inconsistent between rats of different ages; thus, the difference between weight gain and loss was used as the evaluation index. The results of the present study demonstrated that 5-FU stimulation significantly reduced the rat body weight compared with that in the model groups. The AM group experienced weight loss from day 3 of 5-FU administration, whereas the YM
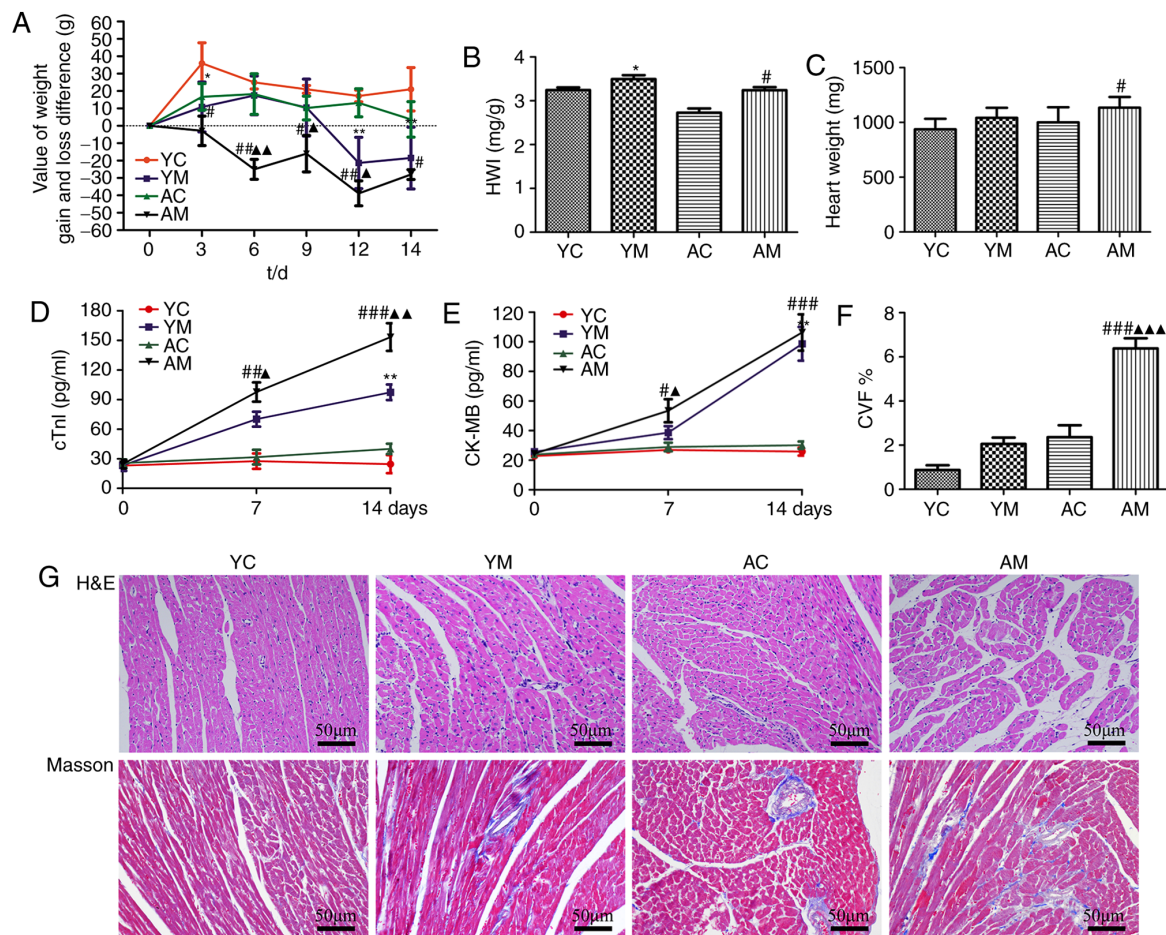
Figure 2. 5-FU induces weight loss and myocardial injury in rats. (A) Variation in weight gain and loss in each group at different time points during 5-FU administration (n=8). Comparison of (B) HWI and (C) heart weight in each group (n=6). ELISA was used to examine the levels of myocardial enzymes in rat myocardial tissues, (D) cTnI and (E) CK-MB (n=6). (F) CVF of myocardial tissues was determined by quantification of the left ventricular collagen area/field area (n=6). (G) H&E and Masson's trichrome staining of cardiac tissues (magnification, x200). Blue staining represents fibrosis. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 vs. YC; #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 and ###P<0.001 vs. AC; ▲P<0.05, ▲▲P<0.01 and ▲▲▲P<0.001 vs. YM. 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; CK-MB, creatine kinase isoenzyme; cTnI, cardiac troponin I; CVF, collagen volume fraction; YC, young age control group; YM, young age model group; AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group; HWI, heart weight index.

group exhibited weight loss from day 9, with the difference in weight loss significantly lower than that of the YM group (Fig. 2A). In addition, HWI evaluation was conducted, but due to 5-FU-induced gastrointestinal toxicity, the weight of the rats in the model group was significantly reduced compared with the control groups, which may have led to inaccurate results; therefore, the heart weight comparisons were combined to facilitate a comprehensive assessment. The results indicated that the heart weight and HWI of AM groups demonstrated an increasing trend compared with the control groups, although the increase in heart weight was not significant in the YM group. 5-FU may have induced structural changes, such as hypertrophy and dilatation of the myocardium, and induced more serious myocardial injury in aging rats (Fig. 2B and C).

In order to observe whether 5-FU-induced cardiotoxicity was time-dependent, blood was collected from the tail vein on days 0, 7 and 14 post-5-FU administration, and CK-MB and cTnI detection was conducted (Fig. 2D and E). Serum cTnI values increased on days 7 and 14 following 5-FU treatment in both the YM and AM groups compared with those in the corresponding control groups; this increase was more significant in

the AM group (Fig. 2D). Furthermore, the CK-MB level trend was consistent with that of cTnI, although the YM group only demonstrated an increasing trend on day 7 of 5-FU administration, and there was no significant difference compared with the YC group (Fig. 2E). The index of CK-MB growth demonstrated a significant upward trend with prolonged 5-FU administration. However, by day 14, the CK-MB values of the AM and YM groups were no longer significantly different. In conclusion, following prolonged administration of 5-FU, both the serum CK-MB levels and cTnI of rats in the 5-FU model group demonstrated an increasing trend compared with those in the corresponding control groups, and the corresponding detection indices of the AM group were all greater compared with those of the YM group.

The H&E staining results revealed enlargement of the myofibrillar interstitium and the muscle fiber gap of the YM and AM groups compared with the corresponding control groups, and inflammatory cell infiltration was observed in the myocardial interstitium (Fig. 2G). These pathomorphological effects were the most prominent in the AM group. Masson's staining further demonstrated that the myocardial tissues of the YM and AM groups were irregularly arranged, and that
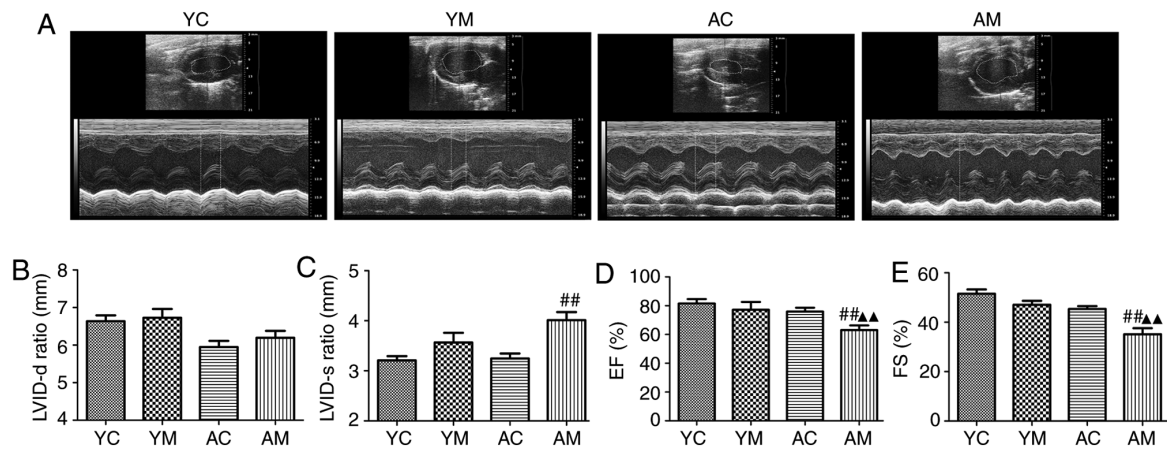
Figure 3. 5-Fluorouracil induces ventricular enlargement and myocardial systolic dysfunction in rats. (A) Representative m-mode echocardiograms for each group of rats. Bar charts demonstrating (B) the LVID-d ratio, (C) the LVID-s ratio, (D) LVEF and (E) LVFS (n=6). ##P<0.01 vs. AC; ▲▲P<0.01 vs. YM. LVID-d, left ventricular internal dimension in diastole; LVID-s, left ventricular internal dimension in systole; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVFS, left ventricular shortening fraction; YC, young age control group; YM, young age model group; AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group.
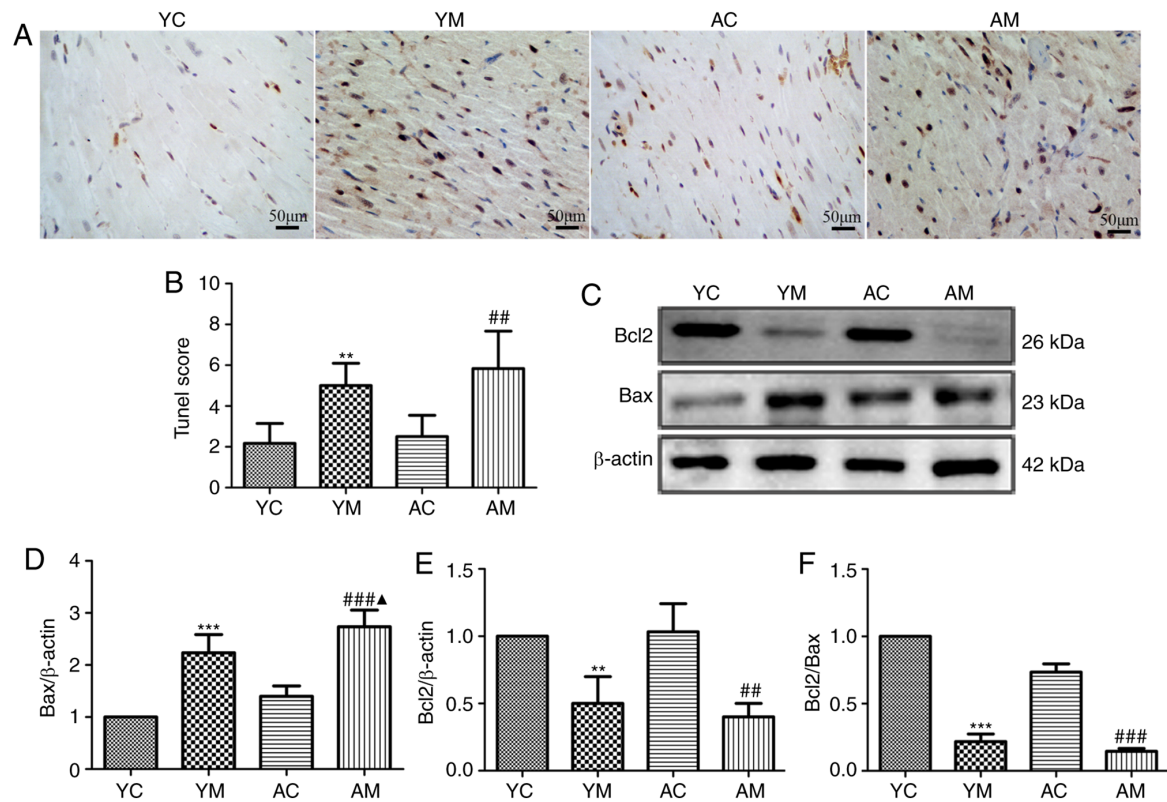

Figure 4. 5-Fluorouracil induces cardiomyocyte apoptosis in rats. (A) Apoptosis in rat myocardial tissues stained with DAPI-TUNEL (n=6; magnification, x200). Brown staining represents apoptotic cells. (B) Apoptosis index (TUNEL score) of rat myocardial tissues (n=6). (C) Western blot analysis was performed to determine the expression changes of Bcl-2 and Bax proteins (n=3). Evaluation of (D) Bax, (E) Bcl-2 normalized to β-actin and (F) Bcl-2/Bax expression levels. **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001 vs. YC; ##P<0.01 and ###P<0.001 vs. AC; ▲P<0.05 vs. YM. YC, young age control group; YM, young age model group; AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group.

the myocardial interstitial tissue was slightly fibrotic in the YM group. By contrast, in the AM group, the myocardial fibers were thickened with increased spacing between fibers, and the blue-stained interstitial area was increased compared with YM group, which was consistent with the H&E staining results (Fig. 2G). The CV results indicated that the CVF of the YM and AM groups were significantly increased, compared with the corresponding control groups (Fig. 2F).

5-FU induces ventricular enlargement, decreases myocardial contractile function and decreases LVEF in aged rats. Previous studies have demonstrated that 5-FU-induced cardiac injury mainly occurs due to a decrease in myocardial systolic function (23-25). Left ventricular structure and function is a suitable indicator to assess the systolic and diastolic function of the heart. In addition, the low volume allows for adequate fixation, dehydration, transparency and staining of the tissue,
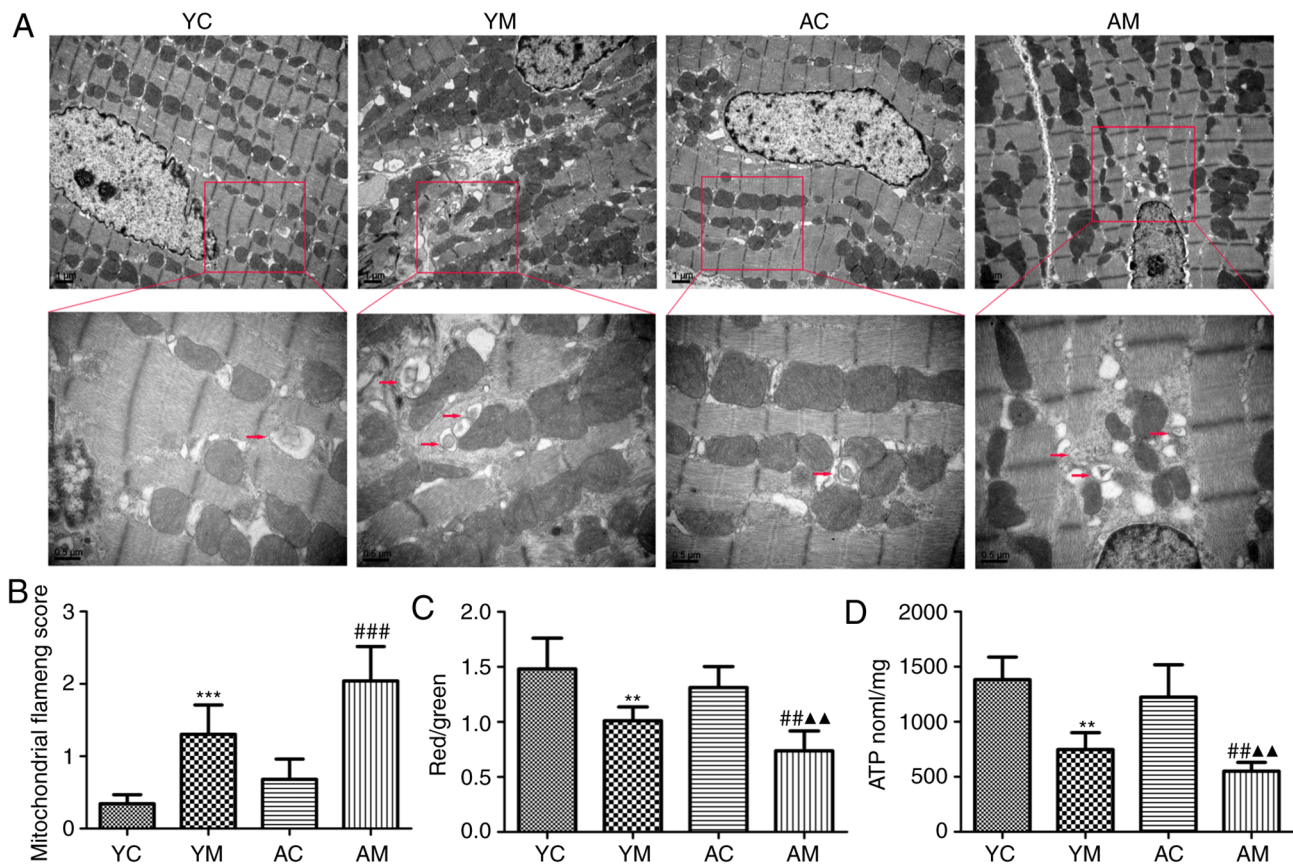
Figure 5. 5-Fluorouracil induces myocardial mitochondrial damage in rats. (A) The ultrastructure of the myocardium was examined by electron microscopy (magnification, x10,000 and x20,000; n=3). (B) Flameng score for mitochondrial damage. (C and D) mitochondrial membrane potential and ATP contents were assessed in myocardial tissues (n=6). **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001 vs. YC; ##P<0.01 and ###P<0.001 vs. AC; ▲▲P<0.01 vs. YM. YC, young age control group; YM, young age model group; AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group.

avoiding the creation of slits in the sections and ensuring that pathological changes can be assessed. Therefore, in the present study, only the left ventricle of rats was selected for histopathological analysis.

Echocardiography was used to evaluate the changes in cardiac structure and function. Compared with those in the control group, LVID-d and LVID-s in the rat hearts demonstrated an increasing trend following 5-FU treatment, whereas LVEF and LVFS demonstrated a decreasing trend. However, in the YM group, there were no significant differences in LVID-d, LVID-s and LVEF compared with those in the YC group (Fig. 3). These results confirmed that 5-FU induced ventricular enlargement, decreased myocardial contractile function and decreased the LVEF in aged rats. Compared with AC and YM groups, the induced cardiac structure and LVEF were more severely impaired in aged rats.

5-FU induces cardiomyocyte apoptosis in rats. Apoptosis and autophagy share a number of common signaling pathways and regulatory proteins, such as the bcl-2 family of proteins, caspases, ATG proteins and P53 (26,27). Bcl-2 proteins serve a key dual regulatory role between apoptosis and autophagy (28). In the present study, the levels of apoptosis and the expression levels of apoptosis-related proteins were determined in order to analyze the effects of 5-FU on myocardial cell apoptosis. The results of the TUNEL assay demonstrated that cells in the YM, AC and AM groups

exhibited varying degrees of cell hyperchromemia and nuclear fragmentation compared with those in the YC group (Fig. 4A), and nuclear staining of the YM and AM group samples was increased. The apoptotic index of the YM and AM groups was significantly higher compared with that of the YC and AC groups, and was higher in the AM compared with the YM group. The apoptotic index of the AC group appeared to be increased compared with that of the YC group, although the difference was not significant (Fig. 4B).

The results of the western blot analysis demonstrated that the expression levels of the antiapoptotic protein Bcl-2 were decreased in the YM and AM groups compared with those in the YC and AC groups. The expression levels of the proapoptotic protein Bax were increased in the YM and AM groups compared with those in the YC and AC groups, respectively, and were significantly increased in the AM group compared with those in the YM group. Furthermore, compared with those in the AC and YM groups, the Bcl-2/Bax ratio was the most notably reduced in the AM group (Fig. 4C-F). The results of the present study suggested that the 5-FU-induced cardiomyocyte apoptosis may be accompanied by autophagy.

5-FU induces myocardial mitochondrial damage in rats. In order to investigate whether mitochondrial functional injury was involved in the mechanism underlying the 5-FU-induced myocardial toxicity, changes in MMP and ATP levels were determined in rat myocardial tissues. The results demonstrated
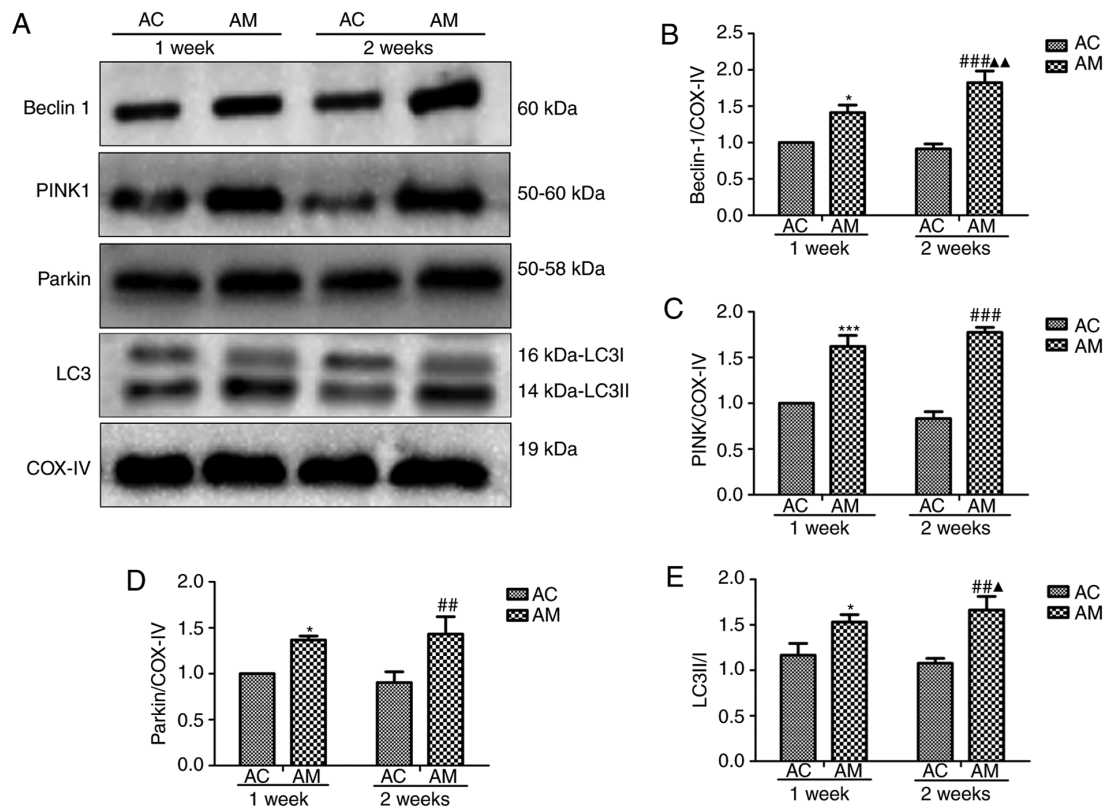
Figure 6. 5-Fluorouracil enhances mitochondrial autophagy in rats. (A) Western blot analysis was performed to determine the expression changes of beclin-1, PINK-1 and Parkin expression levels, and the expression levels of LC3/II relative to those of LC3/I (n=3). (B-E) Evaluation of beclin-1, PINK-1, Parkin and LC3II/I expression levels (n=3). *P<0.05 and ***P<0.001 vs. the AC-1 week; ##P<0.01 and ###P<0.001 vs. AC; ▲P<0.05 and ▲▲P<0.01 vs. the AM-2 weeks. AC, aging control group; AM, aging model group; PINK-1, PTEN-induced putative kinase protein 1; LC3, microtubule-associated protein 1A/1B-light chain 3; COX-IV, cytochrome c oxidase subunit 4.

that 5-FU stimulation significantly reduced mitochondrial MMP and ATP levels in YM and AM groups rats compared with the corresponding control groups, and the ATP level was significantly decreased in the AM group compared with YM group (Fig. 5C and D). These results further confirmed that 5-FU induced mitochondrial energy metabolism disorder in the myocardium, with more severe damage in the AM group compared with the YM group.

Electron microscopy was subsequently used to observe the mitochondrial structure in the rat myocardial tissue. In the YC group, the mitochondrial structure was normal, with a single autophagosome observed. In the AC group, the mitochondria were sparse, however, the structure and arrangement were normal. However, in the YM group, mitochondrial swelling, partial fusion, ridge breakage and an increased number of autophagosomes were observed. In the AM group, the mitochondria were sparse with a condensed structure, ridge fracture, increased lipid droplet deposition and a greater number of autophagosomes compared with the AC and YM groups (Fig. 5A).

The semi-quantitative scoring of mitochondrial damage revealed that following 5-FU administration, compared with the corresponding control groups, myocardial mitochondrial damage was more severe in the YM and AM groups, and compared with the YM group, the degree of damage was the most severe in the AM group (Fig. 5B). The results of the present study suggested that 5-FU induced myocardial mitochondrial injury and may enhance mitochondrial autophagy.

5-FU enhances mitochondrial autophagy in rats. In the present study, mitochondrial damage was revealed to induce mitochondrial autophagy and 5-FU caused more serious myocardial damage in aging rats. Thus, 5-FU was predicted to induce excessive mitochondrial autophagy in aging rats, and the degree of autophagy may be associated with the duration of 5-FU exposure. Therefore, the expression of autophagy-related proteins on days 7 and 14 of 5-FU administration was quantitatively analyzed by western blotting (Fig. 6A). COX-IV is a common internal reference gene located in the mitochondria and is commonly used as a mitochondrial loading control. Compared with the 1 week-AC group, 5-FU treatment upregulated the levels of PINK-1, Parkin and beclin-1 expression in the 2 weeks-AM groups, and increased the LC3II/I ratio. In addition, the protein expression levels of beclin-1 and LC3II/I in the 2 weeks group were significantly higher compared with those in the 1-week group (Fig. 6B-E). These results indicated that 5-FU induced myocardial mitochondrial autophagy, and that autophagy was increased with prolonged 5-FU administration. Therefore, the pathological mechanisms underlying 5-FU cardiotoxicity may involve the induction of myocardial damage through the promotion of mitochondrial autophagy.

Discussion

Considerable cardiotoxicity may occur during 5-FU chemotherapy, with high levels of toxicity observed in the elderly and patients with prior cardiovascular disease (7,8). Therefore,

detailed investigation is required into the prevention and treatment of cardiac toxicity in elderly patients, focusing on the damaging effects of chemotherapeutic drugs.

The pathogenesis of 5-FU-induced cardiotoxicity is multifactorial, although mitochondrial injury is a potential initiating mechanism (29,30). According to the pharmacological mechanism of 5-FU, F-citrate, a metabolite of 5-FU, acts on the mitochondria to block the tricarboxylic acid cycle, reduce the production of ATP and alter mitochondrial membrane permeability, resulting in mitochondrial dysfunction (14). Mitochondrial damage leads to the progressive accumulation of defective organelles, which further induces cell and tissue damage, resulting in the initiation of mitochondrial autophagy (31). Autophagy is a programmed intracellular degradation process that initiates autophagosome formation by encapsulating degraded macromolecules (32). These autophagosomes fuse with lysosomes for digestion to meet cell metabolic needs, promote organelle renewal and cell homeostasis (32). Although it remains controversial whether the induction of autophagy may be detrimental to myocardial tissue, the activation of autophagy is generally considered to be cardioprotective. However, excessive autophagy results in cell death and myocardial damage (33,34). Therefore, in the present study, the 5-FU-induced dynamic changes to myocardial and mitochondrial injury were investigated in aging rats, and the varying trends of mitochondrial autophagy in 5-FU-induced myocardial injury were discussed.

Cardiotoxic drugs act directly on cardiomyocytes, and myocardial cTnI is a protein only expressed by atrial and ventricular myocytes (35,36). When cardiomyocytes are damaged, cardiac troponin (cTn) is released into the blood, and its levels are proportional to the area and degree of myocardial cell injury (37). In the present study, dynamic changes in myocardial enzyme levels, namely CK-MB and cTnI, were detected in young and aged rats prior to 5-FU treatment as well as on days 7 and 14 of 5-FU administration. The results of the present study demonstrated increasing trends in CK-MB and cTnI levels on day 7 of 5-FU administration in the YM and AM groups, and the levels of these two indicators continued to increase with prolonged 5-FU administration. However, cTnI exhibited a rapid rise within 7 days of 5-FU administration, compared with the rising trend of CK-MB occurring later in the 5-FU administration period. These results suggested that 5-FU induced myocardial injury in rats, and the degree of injury increased with the accumulation of the drug. Furthermore, the degree of damage was more severe in aging rats.

Previous studies have reported that 5-FU-induced cardiac damage results in decreased myocardial contractility and, in severe cases, congestive heart failure (23). In the present study, 5-FU was also demonstrated to induce the expansion of the rat ventricle, and decrease myocardial contractility and LVEF. However, no significant changes in the cardiac structure and function were observed. This may indicate that the 5-FU administration time was too short, or that the dosage was too low to cause cardiac dysfunction. However, 5-FU also induces intestinal mucosal damage (38,39). Preliminary experiments demonstrated that following prolonged duration of 5-FU administration or increasing the administered dosage, there were significant gastrointestinal events, which resulted

in increased mortality. Therefore, previously used doses and methods (intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of 25 mg/kg 5-FU every other day for 1 or 2 consecutive weeks of 5-FU administration were used to investigate cardiac injury (30).

In order to verify the 5-FU-induced myocardial mitochondrial damage, changes in myocardial mitochondrial ATP levels and MMP were assessed in rats after 14 days of 5-FU administration in the present study. The results demonstrated that in the YM and AM groups, the myocardial MMP was significantly decreased compared with that in the respective control groups, with more notable effects in the AM group. MMP is a sensitive indicator of the integrity of mitochondrial function, and the dissipation of MMP prevents cells from synthesizing sufficient ATP to complete normal physiological activities (40,41). In the present study, the ATP levels in each group followed the same trend as the levels of MMP. Eskandari et al (12) have reported that a high concentration of 5-FU results in damage beyond the compensation function of the mitochondria, resulting in a reduction in ATP production. These results were consistent with those of the current study. In addition, the ultrastructure of the myocardial mitochondria was observed using electron microscopy. The mitochondria in the YM group exhibited myofibril rupture, swelling and crest fracture or fusion, as well as a high number of autophagosomes. The AM group exhibited mitochondrial sparseness, shrinking mitochondrial structure and a breaking crest, as well as high lipid droplet deposition and autophagosome formation. The results of the present study revealed abnormal morphological changes in the mitochondria and confirmed that 5-FU induced abnormal mitochondrial ultrastructure in rats, resulting in a decline or loss of mitochondrial function.

Mitochondrial damage is associated with cardiomyocyte apoptosis, necrosis and autophagy (28). Autophagy, also termed type II programmed cell death, is involved in the pathogenesis of many diseases, such as heart-related disease (42), cancer (43), vascular dementia (44) and chronic respiratory disease (45). The complex interaction between autophagy and apoptosis cooperatively regulates cell death, and studies have indicated that both may be induced by the same external stimuli (46,47). A study by Pattingre et al (48) has revealed that in the treatment of breast and colon tumors, apoptosis and autophagy are concurrently upregulated, and the use of 3-methyladenine to inhibit autophagy also inhibits caspase activation and reduces apoptosis. In these cases, interaction was apparent between apoptosis and autophagy, and both processes exhibited complementary cooperation (48).

A number of common signaling pathways and regulatory proteins exist between apoptosis and autophagy (28,49). These include the Bcl-2 family of proteins, which play a key dual regulatory role between both processes (48). Beclin-1 directly regulates autophagy and apoptosis by binding to Bcl-2 anti-apoptotic proteins. The Bcl-2/Bcl-XL complex inhibits the activation of autophagy by beclin-1. However, when Bcl-2 competitively binds Bcl-2/Bcl-XL, beclin-1 is released, which induces autophagy (49). Furthermore, Lindqvist et al (50) have determined that the antiapoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL indirectly inhibit Bax and Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer. In summary, apoptosis and autophagy are complex, closely associated processes, and Bcl-2 proteins serve an important

role in dynamically regulating and maintaining the balance between them (48). In the present study, the expression levels of Bax and Bcl-2 were detected in the myocardial tissues of model rats following 5-FU administration, and the results demonstrated that the expression levels of Bax were decreased in the YM and AM groups, while the expression levels of Bcl-2 were increased compared with those in the corresponding control groups. Thus, we hypothesized that 5-FU-induced myocardial cell apoptosis may be accompanied by autophagy.

Mitochondrial autophagic homeostasis is considered to be an effective and indispensable factor for the mitochondrial maintenance of cellular homeostasis (51). To a certain extent, the maintenance of mitochondrial health depends on mitochondrial dynamics, which involves sufficient, but not excessive autophagy (18,52). When this balance is disrupted, it induces excessive autophagy and aggravate damage. Through animal and clinical experimentation, Eisenberg *et al* (53) demonstrated that spermidine may serve a protective role in the heart by inducing stable autophagy. However, other studies have reported that excessive mitochondrial autophagy results in impaired autophagosome clearance, which directly promotes cardiac cell death (54,55).

Mitochondrial quality control is necessary to maintain normal cellular activity, for which mitochondrial autophagy is crucial (56). PINK-1/Parkin is a regulatory signaling pathway involved in mitochondrial autophagy (57,58). Previous studies have confirmed that in a healthy state, PINK-1 degrades through the actions of presenilins-associated rhomboid-like protein (59,60). However, during mitochondrial damage, hypoxia and external stimulation, PINK-1 is stabilized and recruits Parkin ligase to initiate autophagy (59,60). Mitochondrial membrane proteins induce autophagy junction protein aggregation through the ubiquitination of Parkin (59,60). Autophagic junction protein binds to LC3 through the LC3-interacting region, and forms LC3II through further lipidation, participating in the completion stage of phagocytic vesicle membrane formation (61,62). Therefore, the conversion from LC3I to LC3II suggests an increase in mitochondrial autophagy flux (62). The increased expression of LC3II may indicate an increase in mitochondrial autophagy; however, autophagosome clearance may be impaired (63). In order to determine the effects of 5-FU-induced mitochondrial autophagy, mitochondrial autophagy-related protein expression changes were examined in the present study 7 and 14 days after 5-FU administration. The expression levels of mitochondrial autophagy-related proteins PINK-1, Parkin, beclin-1 and LC3 were increased on days 7 and 14 of 5-FU administration. In addition, the expression levels of beclin-1 and LC3II were significantly higher in the 2-weeks group compared with those in the 1-week group. Thus, the results of the present study demonstrated that 5-FU induced excessive mitochondrial autophagy and decreased the scavenging ability of damaged mitochondria, which induced myocardial injury. These pathological observations were more prominent in aging rats.

The results of previous studies have suggested that activation of autophagy rescues myocardial injury (64,65). However, autophagy needs to be maintained within a specific level to be beneficial, as aforementioned. The results of the present analysis were inconsistent with the results of previous studies. We hypothesized that the effects of moderate and excessive autophagy may be different within the organism; for example, an appropriate level of autophagy may facilitate the survival of cells, whereas excessive autophagy may promote cell death. Additionally, autophagy is a dynamic process, and moderate autophagy of the myocardial mitochondria may serve a protective role in the early stage of 5-FU intervention. In the present study, with prolonged administration of 5-FU, mitochondrial autophagy was increased, and excessive autophagy induced or exacerbated myocardial injury. Further studies should focus on observing the extent of mitochondrial autophagy on a daily basis, either by electron microscopy or by detection of autophagy-related proteins. However, frequent sampling and testing is not possible in animal experiments; thus, *in vitro* experiments are required to complement the animal experiments.

Mitochondrial division inhibitor 1 (Mdivi-1) inhibits mitochondrial autophagy, which reduces mitochondrial and myocardial damage (65). Further *in vitro* experiments, Mdivi-1 and autophagy activator ras-related protein will be used to reveal the dynamic changes in autophagic processes in 5-FU-induced myocardial injury and the potential signaling pathways involved. Future studies will also further investigate whether inhibiting mitochondrial autophagy reduces 5-FU-induced mitochondrial damage, which may promote the development of novel therapeutic strategies for the prevention and reduction of 5-FU-induced myocardial injury.

In conclusion, the results of the present study demonstrated that autophagy was acutely activated following 5-FU-induced myocardial injury. Consistent 5-FU administration induced excessive autophagy in damaged mitochondria, and an impaired ability of autophagosome clearance resulted in direct myocardial cell damage, exacerbating cardiac dysfunction over time.

Acknowledgements

Funding

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

LW supervised and designed the study, and revised and approved the manuscript. YL conceived and designed the study, performed the experiments and data analysis, and wrote the manuscript. XLi and YZ performed the experiments and

translated the manuscript. XZ co-designed the study and acquired funding. XLe analyzed the animal ultrasound results. LW and YL confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors have read the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The animal study was reviewed and approved by The Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Union Medical Center, Tianjin, China (2020-B03).

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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