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ACE inhibition prevents diastolic Ca²⁺ overload and loss of myofilament Ca²⁺ sensitivity after myocardial infarction.

S. Zalvidea^{1,2}, L. André¹, X. Loyer³, C. Cassan¹, Y. Sainte-Marie⁴, J. Thireau¹, I. Sjaastad², C. Heymes⁴, J-L. Pasquié¹, O. Cazorla¹, F. Aimond¹, S. Richard¹

Running title: Molecular effects of delapril on cardiomyocytes.

¹: INSERM U-1046, Université Montpellier1 & Montpellier2, Montpellier, France

²: Institute for Experimental Medical Research, Oslo University Hospital, Ullevål, Oslo, Norway;

³: INSERM U-970, Paris, France

⁴: INSERM U-1048, Toulouse, France

Corresponding author:

Sylvain Richard

INSERM U-1046, Physiologie et Médecine Expérimentale du Coeur et des Muscles

CHU Arnaud de Villeneuve, Bât André Crastes de Paulet 371,

Rue du doyen G. Giraud

34295 Montpellier Cedex 5

Phone : 00 33 - 4 67 41 52 40

Fax : 00 33 - 4 67 41 52 42

E-mail: sylvain.richard@inserm.fr

Abstract: Prevention of adverse cardiac remodeling after myocardial infarction (MI) remains a therapeutic challenge. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-I) are a well-established first-line treatment. ACE-I delay fibrosis, but little is known about their molecular effects on cardiomyocytes. We investigated the effects of the ACE-I delapril on cardiomyocytes in a mouse model of heart failure (HF) after MI. Mice were randomly assigned to three groups: Sham, MI, and MI-D (6 weeks of treatment with a non-hypotensive dose of delapril started 24h after MI). Echocardiography and pressure-volume loops revealed that MI induced hypertrophy and dilatation, and altered both contraction and relaxation of the left ventricle. At the cellular level, MI cardiomyocytes exhibited reduced contraction, slowed relaxation, increased diastolic Ca^{2+} levels, decreased Ca^{2+} -transient amplitude, and diminished Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments. In MI-D mice, however, both mortality and cardiac remodeling were decreased when compared to non-treated MI mice. Delapril maintained cardiomyocyte contraction and relaxation, prevented diastolic Ca^{2+} overload and retained the normal Ca^{2+} sensitivity of contractile proteins. Delapril maintained SERCA2a activity through normalization of P-PLB/PLB (for both Ser¹⁶-PLB and Thr¹⁷-PLB) and PLB/SERCA2a ratios in cardiomyocytes, favoring normal reuptake of Ca^{2+} in the sarcoplasmic reticulum. In addition, delapril prevented defective cTnI function by normalizing the expression of PKC, enhanced in MI mice. In conclusion, early therapy with delapril after MI preserved the normal contraction/relaxation cycle of surviving cardiomyocytes with multiple direct effects on key intracellular mechanisms contributing to preserve cardiac function.

Key Words: Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, excitation-contraction coupling, heart failure, hypertrophy, myofilaments, sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} ATPase.

INTRODUCTION

Over-activation of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) plays a critical role in the progression of cardiac remodeling after myocardial infarction (MI) [1]. Evidences for the cardiovascular benefits of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-I) have emerged from long-term studies (CONSENSUS, SAVE, AIRE, TRACE, SOLVD) [2]. Indeed, ACE-I lower mortality rates and hospital admissions in patients with left ventricular (LV) dysfunction and progressive heart failure (HF) [3]. Benefits occur mainly via blood pressure reduction, yet there is evidence of blood pressure independent protective effects in coronary disease ([4]. Experimental studies have shown that ACE-I therapy delays myocardial remodeling, thus inhibiting the transition to HF [5-7]. At the clinical level, short-term studies (e.g., CONSENSUS-II, AIRE) suggest that early ACE-I therapy provides significant and rapid benefits [2]. Long-term therapy attenuates morphological and functional alterations related to hypertrophy and fibrosis [8, 9]. In particular, ACE-I therapy blocks the fibrogenic action of angiotensin both in experimental models and in patients. However, the pure anti-remodeling effects of ACE-I through normalization (or prevention) of impaired intracellular Ca^{2+} signaling and excitation-contraction coupling as observed in HF (i.e. independent of the blood pressure reduction) at the molecular level have been poorly explored.

After MI, the sustained activation of compensatory neurohormonal systems, coupled with the alteration of various cell signaling and gene expression pathways, triggers a domino effect that leads to severely compromised cardiac function. Changes in cardiomyocyte phenotype are responsible for significant alterations in excitation-contraction (E-C) coupling and pro-arrhythmogenicity, due to the modification of cellular ion currents and Ca^{2+} handling [10-12]. Specific therapeutic options to optimize healing and prevent adverse post-MI remodeling are

currently lacking [13]. Several studies have shown that ACE-I modify the expression of genes coding for Ca^{2+} handling proteins during HF [14-16] but the functional consequences are not well-established. In addition, no study has evaluated the effects of ACE inhibition on myofilament Ca^{2+} sensitivity, a key determinant of contraction, during HF.

The ACE-I delapril is an old molecule but still currently used, in combination with Ca^{2+} antagonist manidipine, as a therapeutic option to control hypertension complicated by diabetes and microalbuminuria, and to reduce cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in high-risk patients [17]. Interestingly, all ACE-I do not have exactly the same molecular effects and pharmacological properties. The affinities of the enzymatic carboxyterminal and aminoterminal regions (C-site and N-site) of ACE for ACE-I drugs differ according to the organ involved and the two catalytic sites may control different functions [18, 19]. Delaprilat, the active metabolite of delapril, binds with higher affinity to the C-site than to the N-site, in particular in the left ventricle (LV) and reduces cardiac hypertrophy [20]. By comparison, the ACE-I captopril displays a high affinity for the N-site and has less affinity for the myocardium [18, 19]. In the present work, we focused on the independent blood pressure effects of a chronic treatment with delapril, started 24 hours after MI in mice, on surviving LV cardiomyocytes. The study focused on the molecular effects of delapril not only on Ca^{2+} handling but also on Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments which, to our best knowledge, has never been studied before. Delapril preserved the contractile properties of cardiomyocytes by reducing the Ca^{2+} transient alterations and by preventing the alterations of myofilament contractile properties in HF after MI.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

MI model and experimental groups

Experimental protocols were approved by the institutional standing committee for animal research and conformed to European directives (86/609/CEE) and the standards set forth in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (published by the National Academy of Science, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.). Male Swiss mice (Janvier, France), aged 8 weeks and weighing 34.5 ± 1.5 g ($n=102$) were randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups: Sham-operated (Sham), subjected to MI, or subjected to MI and treated with delapril (MI-D). MI was induced by left coronary artery ligation [21]. Briefly, a left thoracotomy was performed in anesthetized mice (2% inhaled isoflurane in O₂, Aerrane®, Baxter, France). The artery was ligated 1-2 mm beyond the point of emergence from the top of the left atrium, using an 8-0 Sofsilk suture (Syneture, USA). A unique subcutaneous injection of 0.01 ml buprenorphine solution (0.3 mg.ml^{-1}) for postoperative analgesia was administered. Sham animals were subjected to the same surgical procedure but without coronary artery ligation. The MI-D group received a daily dose of 6 mg.kg^{-1} of delapril (kindly supplied by Chiesi Farmaceutici, Parma, Italy) provided in drinking water, starting 24 hours after surgery and lasting for 6 weeks. This dose was chosen because delapril given for 3 weeks did not lower BP in conscious PMI rats [22]. A complete morphological and functional cardiac evaluation was performed at this stage as described [23] before cellular and molecular studies.

Echocardiography

Longitudinal transthoracic echocardiography was carried out in awake mice using a sonographic apparatus equipped with an i13L 14 MHz linear array transducer designed for the

examination of small rodents (Vivid 7, GE Medical systems, USA). Mice were trained for several days before the examination in order to decrease the stress due to handling. No difference in heart rate (bpm) was observed within the 3 groups (701 ± 10 , 702 ± 10 , 715 ± 11 , in Sham, Mi and MI-D respectively). Only mice with a large infarct and an atrial diameter of more than 1.9 mm were used to ensure the transition to HF.

Pressure-volume (P-V) analysis

Briefly, a 1F dual-field combination pressure-conductance catheter (model PVR-1045, Millar Instruments) connected to a pressure-conductance unit (MPVS-300, Millar) was inserted in the right carotid artery and advanced into the LV of anesthetized mice (isoflurane 1.5-2%). Changes in LV function were visualized through the use of ventricular pressure-volume (P-V) loops. Measurements were acquired at rest and after dobutamine infusion ($5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$). Steady-state LV pressure levels were determined during suspended ventilation, and signal-averaged data from 5-10 consecutive beats were used. Parallel conductance from surrounding structures was calculated by injecting a 10 μL bolus of 15% NaCl through the femoral vein. Load-independent parameters of contractility were derived from the P-V relationship as described [24]. The mean arterial pressure and the maximal ($+dP/dt$) and minimal ($-dP/dt$) first derivatives of LV pressure were calculated with IOX v1.8.9.4 software (EMKA Technologies, France).

Quantification of fibrosis

Interstitial fibrosis was measured in 10 μm thick transverse sections of mouse hearts in the peri-infarcted area [25] to assess the effect of delapril on this parameter. Briefly, after cervical dislocation, hearts were excised from mice, rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C . Collagen distribution was determined using picrosirius red-stained sections and expressed as a percentage of total LV surface area (Histolab, Gothenburg, Sweden).

Cell Contractility and Ca^{2+} -Transient Measurements

LV myocytes were freshly isolated from the non-infarcted free wall and recorded as previously described [26]. For measurements of intracellular Ca^{2+} , confocal images were obtained by line scanning (1.5 ms/line) cells loaded with fluo-4-AM (4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) [26]. The time course of Ca^{2+} transients was assessed by measuring the time constant (τ) of the exponential part of the decay phase. Sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) Ca^{2+} content was assessed by measuring the peak amplitude of the cytosolic Ca^{2+} transient induced by the rapid application of caffeine (10 mmol/L). Sarcomere length (SL) and fluorescence (405 and 480 nm) were also simultaneously recorded using an IonOptix system (Milton, MA) and used specifically for the measurement of diastolic Ca^{2+} . To do this, LV myocytes were incubated for 30 min with indo-1 AM (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Invitrogen inc. France) as previously described [27]. Cells were field stimulated to contract at 1 Hz. All experiments were performed at room temperature.

Force Measurements in Permeabilized Cardiomyocytes

Isometric force was measured in single permeabilized cardiomyocytes at different Ca^{2+} concentrations at an SL of 1.9 μm as described [27]. Force was normalized to the cross-sectional area measured from imaged cross-sections, and the force-pCa relation fitted to a Hill equation. In some experiments, myofilaments have been incubated with the catalytic domain of PKA (100 U/mL; Sigma-aldrich, Paris, France) or PKC (0.25 U/mL; Sigma) for 50 min at room temperature.

Real-time PCR

RNA was isolated and analyzed using standard methods. Tissue from the non-infarcted free wall of LV was dissected (n=6 in each group) and flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen. Gene expression levels were determined by RT-PCR (LightCycler, Roche, Meylan, France). The

sequences of the specific primers for collagen I and collagen III were: Collagen I 5'-TGGTACATCAGCCCGAAC-3' (sense), and 5'-GTCAGCTGGATAGCGACA-3' (antisense); collagen III 5'-GACAGATTCTGGTGCAGAGA-3' (sense), and 5'-CATCAACGACATCTTCAGGAAT-3' (antisense). Results are expressed as a function of β -tubulin expression level.

Protein Analysis

Ca²⁺ handling: Proteins extracted from the non-infarcted free wall of the LV were separated using 2-20 % SDS-PAGE and blotted onto a PVDF membrane (Protran, Schleichen and Schuele, Dassel, Germany). Membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with the following primary antibodies: Anti-RyR2 (Affinity Bioreagents, Neshanic Station, NJ), NCX antibody (R3F1, SWANT, Switzerland), Phospho Ser²⁸⁰⁹-RyR2 antibody (A010-30, Badrilla, Leeds, UK), SERCA2a antibody (A010-20, Badrilla, UK), Ser¹⁶-PLB and Thr¹⁷-PLB and PLB antibody (Badrilla, UK). RyR2, SERCA2a and PLB levels were expressed relative to GAPDH (Chemicon International, CA, USA) on the same membrane. Immunodetection was carried out using the ECL Plus system (Amersham Pharmacia, Little Chalfont Buckinghamshire, UK).

Myofilament proteins: Myofibrillar proteins were analyzed in skinned muscle strips from the non infarcted area of the LV. The heart was pre-skinned by perfusion with a relaxing solution containing 1% Triton X-100 and protease inhibitors, for 10 min. Phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms of myosin light chain 2 (MLC-2) were separated on a 10% urea gel and detected with an antibody specific to cardiac MLC-2 (Coger SA, Paris, France). TnI and PKC- α was separated by 15% SDS-PAGE and membranes were incubated with specific antibodies against total cardiac TnI (Cat#4T21, Hytest, Turku, Finland), the PKA-phosphorylated form of cardiac TnI (Cat#4T45, Hytest), PKC- α (Upstate, Biotechnology, Milton Keynes, UK) or the phospho- Ser657 PKC α (Santacruz, Heidelberg, Germany). All gels were run in triplicate.

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as means $\pm$ S.E.M. Statistical tests included the Mann–Whitney *U* test, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) when more than two groups were compared, and a Newman-Keul's multiple comparison test for paired values. Differences were considered significant when the *P*-value was less than 0.05.

RESULTS

Survival, myocardial function and remodeling

We compared survival in Sham, MI and MI-D mice. Survival declined rapidly in the MI group compared to Sham, while Delapril (MI-D) prevented the high mortality observed in the MI group (Fig.1A). Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that the survival of MI-D mice (87%, n=29) was higher than that of MI mice (62%, n= 49; $P < 0.05$) but not different from the survival of Sham animals (92%, n=24). The body weights (BW, g) of Sham, MI and MI-D mice were indistinguishable (Table 1). However, the heart weight (HW, mg) to BW ratio (HW/BW) was higher in MI than in Sham mice, confirming cardiac hypertrophy, which was reduced by delapril (Table 1). The mean arterial blood pressure was similar in Sham (89.3 ± 2.6 mmHg, n=4) and MI (87.9 ± 10.6 mmHg, n=4) mice, as reported before (28), and was not modified by delapril in MI-D animals (88.3 ± 2.9 mmHg, n=4), suggesting that the cardiac effects of delapril were independent of blood pressure reduction.

In terms of cardiac morphology and function, 2D echocardiography *in vivo* (Fig.1B) showed that MI mice had an augmented LVM (Fig.1C) and LV dilation as assessed by the end-diastolic diameter (LVEdD) (Table 1). Posterior wall thickness (PWT) was reduced in MI and

MI-D mice as compared to Sham mice (Table 1). Delapril treatment prevented the increase of the LVM (Fig.1C) and attenuated LV dilation (Table 1). At the functional level, MI hearts exhibited a dramatic reduction of the shortening fraction (SF) (Table 1), reflecting a major alteration of ventricular function. Although MI-D mice exhibited signs of improved systolic function, the benefit was small (Table 1), consistent with the extensive cardiomyocyte necrosis caused by the large infarct of the LV in this model.

We further evaluated cardiac function based on LV pressure-volume relationships *in vivo*. In MI mice, the LV end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) and LV end-systolic pressure (LVESP) were, respectively, higher and lower than in Sham mice (Table 1). Furthermore, the maximal slope of the increment of systolic pressure (dP/dt max), an index of myocardial contractility, was decreased whereas the maximal slope of the increment of diastolic pressure (dP/dt min), an index of relaxation, was increased (Table 1). MI mice also exhibited larger LV cavity volumes (end systolic and diastolic) than Sham animals. Delapril treatment had no effect on LVSP, confirming that the dose of delapril used did not reduce blood pressure (Table 1). However, it attenuated the effect of MI on LV cavity volume with a remarkable benefit in terms of diastolic pressure (Table 1). Picrosirius red staining showed interstitial and scar fibrosis in the hearts of MI mice (vs. Sham) (Fig.1D,E). The expression of both collagen I and collagen III mRNAs (Fig.1F) was higher, consistent with the phenotype of HF at the molecular level. Delapril treatment attenuated both fibrosis and collagen I mRNA expression.

Cell contraction and Ca²⁺ transients

We next investigated the effect of delapril on cardiomyocytes isolated from the non-infarcted area comprised of viable cells subjected to cardiac remodeling following the MI. In unloaded intact single cardiomyocytes from MI mice (vs. Sham), sarcomere length (SL) shortening, reflecting cell contraction during field stimulation, was decreased (Fig.2A,B). Contraction and

relaxation velocities were also reduced (Fig.2C). Delapril treatment prevented all of these changes. Notably, the diastolic SL was larger in MI-D than in MI or even Sham mice, consistent with the remarkable effect of delapril on cell relaxation (Fig.2D).

We measured the Ca^{2+} transients of field-stimulated cardiomyocytes loaded with fluo-4 AM. The amplitude of Ca^{2+} transients was smaller in MI mice (2.3 ± 0.1 , $n=25$) than in Sham mice (3.2 ± 0.2 , $n=33$; $P < 0.05$) (Fig.3A). Their time to peak and decay (τ) were delayed in MI mice (Fig.3A). In parallel, we determined that the Ca^{2+} content of the SR, assessed by a challenge with caffeine leading to full Ca^{2+} release, was lower in MI mice than in Sham mice (Fig.3B), which could account for the decrease in the Ca^{2+} -transient amplitude. All these alterations were partially prevented by treatment with delapril, which had a astonishing effect on Ca^{2+} -transient decay kinetics (Fig.3A). We further investigated diastolic Ca^{2+} using the ratiometric indicator indo-1. Diastolic Ca^{2+} was higher in MI mice than in Sham mice, an increase that was completely prevented by delapril (Fig.3C). Delapril treatment thus, had a notable effect on cell relaxation, Ca^{2+} -transient decay and diastolic Ca^{2+} .

Expression of Ca^{2+} handling proteins

We measured the expression level of Ca^{2+} handling proteins involved in E-C coupling (Fig.4). The abundance of the voltage-gated L-type Ca^{2+} channel (LTCC) protein, responsible for Ca^{2+} entry into cardiomyocytes, and of the NCX protein was similar in Sham, MI and MI-D mice. The abundance of the ryanodine receptor (RyR), responsible for Ca^{2+} release from the SR, following Ca^{2+} entry via LTCCs, was decreased in MI (vs. Sham) mice, a change that was prevented by delapril (Fig.4A). In contrast, its phosphorylated form (P-RyR) was increased, and this increase was resistant to delapril treatment (Fig.4A).

The slowing of Ca^{2+} -transient decay, as seen in MI cells (Fig.3), usually reflects impaired Ca^{2+} reuptake due to the weakened activity of the SR Ca^{2+} ATPase 2 (SERCA2a). Immunoblot

analysis showed that SERCA2a expression was decreased in MI (vs. Sham) mice (Fig.4B). Since SERCA2a activity is regulated by the inhibitory protein phospholamban (PLB) [29, 30], we also investigated the effect of MI on this protein. Both protein expression and phosphorylation of phospholamban (P-PLB) at the serine 16 and threonine 17 residues (Ser¹⁶-PLB and Thr¹⁷-PLB), were increased in MI hearts (Fig.4B). Delapril treatment had no effect on the reduction of SERCA2a abundance but remarkably, prevented the increase of PLB protein and phosphorylation levels. Importantly, both the decrease in the P-PLB/PLB ratio (for both Ser¹⁶-PLB and Thr¹⁷-PLB) and the increase in the PLB/SERCA2a ratio induced by MI were abolished by delapril (Fig.4C).

Ca²⁺ sensitivity of myofilaments

Cardiomyocyte force development depends on both the amount of Ca²⁺ released by the SR and the Ca²⁺ sensitivity of the contractile machinery. To determine the effect of delapril on LV myofilament function, we measured the relationship between intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration and maximal isometric tension normalized to the cross-sectional area in single permeabilized LV myocytes, as described previously [31]. Cross-sectional area was greater in the MI group (248±16 µm², n=20) than in Sham mice (203±18 µm², n=16), consistent with cardiomyocyte hypertrophy. This effect was prevented by delapril (198±14 µm², n=22, *P*<0.05). In permeabilized cardiomyocytes, the resting SL was unchanged in MI (1.88±0.01 µm) and MI-D (1.89±0.01 µm) mice when compared to the Sham group (1.90±0.01 µm). In contrast, in MI mice (when compared with Sham animals), the maximum Ca²⁺-saturated force (F_{max}) was decreased, and the curve representing the tension–pCa relationship was shifted to the right due to a reduction in myofilament Ca²⁺ sensitivity (pCa₅₀: 5.66±0.01, n=20 in MI, vs. pCa₅₀: 5.72±0.02, n=16 in Sham mice, *P*<0.05; Fig.5A,B). Delapril treatment had a powerful

preventive effect on changes in both maximal active tension and myofilament Ca^{2+} sensitivity (pCa_{50} : 5.74 ± 0.02 , $n=22$; $P < 0.05$ for MI-D vs. MI).

The Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments is regulated by the phosphorylation status of sarcomeric proteins such as MLC2 and TnI [32]. The phosphorylation level of MLC2 was unchanged in the ventricles of MI mice when compared with Sham mice, as well as after delapril treatment (Fig.5C). In contrast, the phosphorylation level of TnI at the protein kinase A (PKA) sites $\text{Ser}^{23/24}$, known to result in decreased Ca^{2+} sensitivity, was increased in MI hearts, an effect prevented by delapril (Fig.5D) suggesting post-translational modifications of regulatory contractile proteins mediated by kinases. We next evaluated the contribution of kinases such as PKA and protein kinase C (PKC) to modulation of Ca^{2+} sensitivity in MI and MI-D mice by incubating myofilaments with the two activated kinases. PKA had no effect on maximal tension in the three groups (Fig.6A). PKA decreased myofilament Ca^{2+} sensitivity in both Sham and MI mice by 0.09 and 0.06 pCa unit, respectively (Fig.6B). In contrast, PKA had no significant effect in MI-D mice (decrease of 0.04 pCa unit). Overstimulation with PKA normalized myofilaments Ca^{2+} sensitivity in Sham and MI myocytes but not in MI-D cells, where it remained higher than in Sham and MI, suggesting that delapril protects myofilament Ca^{2+} sensitivity by a pathway independent of PKA signaling. Next, we explored the PKC signaling pathway known to be involved in angiotensin II effects through AT1R binding [24], and to regulate the myofilament function during HF [33]. Incubation of the myofilaments with activated PKC decreased the maximal tension in the three groups to a similar level (Fig.6A). PKC also decreased the pCa_{50} in Sham and MI-D mice by 0.18 and 0.12 pCa unit, respectively, but had no effect in MI mice with a non-significant decrease of pCa_{50} of 0.03 pCa unit (Fig.6B). Altogether the results indicate that myofilament function is affected by both PKA and PKC pathways in MI mice while PKC signaling is downregulated in MI-D mice. We thus determined the expression level of PKC- α and its activation evaluated by the level of

phosphorylation at Ser⁶⁵⁷ (Fig.6C). The expression and activation of PKC- α increased in MI mice. Delapril treatment prevented the increase in PKC- α expression and did not affect the level of activation compared with MI animals (Fig.6C).

DISCUSSION

ACE-I have been studied extensively over the last three decades and their clinical benefits are well-established. However, their molecular effects are complex and unclear. In particular, all cardiac therapeutical benefits are not supported exclusively by blood pressure reduction. Our study provides novel information about delapril effects at the cardiomyocytes level. We showed the strong benefits of delapril treatment on the contraction and relaxation of viable cardiomyocytes after MI in a model of cardiac remodeling in mice, which occurred independently of blood pressure reduction. Chronic treatment, started 24 hours after infarction, prevented the intracellular Ca²⁺ overload that occurs following MI and preserved the relaxation of cardiomyocytes. We also show for the first time that, in addition, delapril maintained the Ca²⁺ sensitivity of contractile myofilaments at normal levels. Both effects resulted in a remarkable preservation of cellular contraction and attenuated the typical transition toward HF after MI. Ours results were also consistent with the modulation of PKC expression.

Our experimental mice model reproduced critical features of post-ischemic HF, including depressed myocardial contraction and relaxation, chamber dilation, increased LV mass, and akinesia of the anterior wall due to a large infarcted area. Structural remodeling and functional alterations of the non necrosed tissue were accompanied by fibrosis and the increased expression of mRNAs for HF markers (Collagen I and III). At the cardiomyocyte level, contraction was depressed due to reduced SR Ca²⁺ load and systolic Ca²⁺ release, relaxation

was slowed owing to blunted Ca^{2+} reuptake that resulted in a diastolic Ca^{2+} overload, and the Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments was reduced [12, 34, 35]. At the protein level, HF remodeling was associated with changes in the abundance and/or phosphorylation levels of Ca^{2+} -handling proteins, including SERCA2a, PLB and RyR2, consistent with earlier reports [12, 34, 35].

ACE-I are among the most beneficial drugs used in HF patients. ACE-I therapy improves survival after MI, and large clinical trials point to the importance of initiating therapy as early as possible [3, 36]. In our MI mouse model, chronic treatment with a non-hypotensive dose of delapril (6 mg/kg) reproduced the expected cardiac effects of ACE-I, including attenuated LV chamber dilation, increased LVM, reduced myocardial fibrosis and collagen production [37]. Similar beneficial effect has been described with perindopril, which prevents cardiac hypertrophy without affecting systemic blood pressure in the rat with HF after MI [38]. The anti-fibrotic effects of delapril were also comparable to those of a non-hypotensive dose of fosinopril (1 mg/kg; compared to a 25 mg/kg antihypertensive dose), which has also been shown to restore the β -adrenergic signal transduction pathway independently of the regression of hypertrophy [39]. Our data are consistent with ACE inhibition delaying the transition from hypertrophy to HF by targeting mechanisms intrinsic to cardiomyocytes, in addition to its anti-fibrotic effects [40].

A major finding of our study, focused on the post-MI remodeling of cardiomyocytes, was that delapril preserved the normal contraction/relaxation cycle and attenuated SR dysfunction in the surviving cells. Delapril stabilized the amplitude and the onset of contraction through the normalization of Ca^{2+} -transient amplitude and kinetics, in line with reports showing improved cell shortening, Ca^{2+} -transient amplitude and SERCA2a activity in aortic-banded rats and guinea-pigs treated with the ACE-I ramipril [40, 41]. In our model, delapril did not affect the level of expression of SERCA2a and NCX. We propose that delapril promotes efficient

reuptake of Ca^{2+} into the SR by maintaining SERCA2a activity through normal P-PLB/PLB (for both P^{S16} -PLB and P^{T17} -PLB) and PLB/SERCA2a ratios [29, 30, 42]. In addition, delapril attenuated the reduction in RyR2 abundance in viable cardiomyocytes (see also [43]), thereby favoring Ca^{2+} release in systole. Surprisingly, the higher PKA-phosphorylation level of RyR2, which has previously been associated with Ca^{2+} leakage from the SR in HF [44], was not prevented by delapril. Therefore, if we were to assume that RyR2 was still leaky in the presence of delapril, which might explain the lower SR Ca^{2+} content, the beneficial effect of delapril on SERCA2a activity was enough to maintain the normal decay of the Ca^{2+} transient (and relaxation) and normal diastolic cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} . Several groups proposed an increase of NCX expression as an important mechanism to rescue the compromised SERCA2a function in HF in both human [45-47] and experimental models [48, 49]. Surprisingly, we noted no change in the NCX expression in MI and MI-D mice, which may be in line with evidence for different phenotypes in HF (hearts with increased NCX and unchanged SERCA2a; and hearts with decreased SERCA2a and unchanged levels of NCX) [45] although other groups reported a decrease of NCX during HF [50-52].

Another key finding of our study was that delapril treatment preserved the maximum Ca^{2+} -saturated active force and Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments in surviving cardiomyocytes after MI. In MI mice, the altered Ca^{2+} sensitivity of myofilaments involves the increased activity of both PKA and PKC (Fig.6B), leading notably to the phosphorylation of cTnI, as previously shown in other rodents [33, 53]. In the present study, the abnormal function of the troponin complex, related to the augmented phosphorylation of cTnI in MI, was prevented by delapril. Interestingly, delapril limited the impact of exogenous PKA in decreasing the pCa_{50} in MI-D mice, which may indicate that delapril does not prevent PKA activation but rather affects protein phosphorylation of TnI by another pathway. The large decrease of pCa_{50} by exogenous activated PKC in MI-D mice suggests a downregulation of PKC signaling. This is consistent

with the decrease in PKC expression reported in the present study and with other works showing that imidapril and/or ramipril can block early cardiac remodeling via angiotensin receptor (AT1)-dependent mechanisms [54-56]. It has been recently proposed that during HF downregulation of β -receptor signaling and PKA phosphorylation of cTnI exposes sites for phosphorylation to an already hyperactive PKC- α , which then hyperphosphorylates cardiac troponin I at Ser 23, 24 and thus promotes myofilament decompensation [57]. Previous studies in reconstituted filaments showed that PKC isozymes can cross phosphorylate cTnI at Ser 23, 24 sites [58, 59]. Therefore, delapril may change phosphorylation level of TnI by decreasing PKC signaling pathway. These mechanisms warrant further investigation.

In conclusion, the beneficial effect of ACE-I therapy with delapril on adverse cardiac remodeling occurs by limiting both the fibrosis, with consequences on myocardial wall stiffness, and the loss of contraction of viable cardiomyocytes. Normal contractility and relaxation were preserved due to the prevention of diastolic Ca^{2+} overload and the loss of myofilament Ca^{2+} sensitivity. The mechanisms underlying these effects seem to be related to the maintenance of SERCA2a activity and the reduction of PKC α expression, respectively, in cardiomyocytes. Our data support a major role for ACE-I in the regulation of the functions of SERCA2a and PKC in the post-ischemic failing heart. Associated with a reduction in fibrosis, this may explain the survival benefits of ACEI therapy in clinical studies, through the improvement of cardiac function, by maintaining excitation-contraction coupling of viable cells.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	= angiotensin-converting enzyme
ACE-I	= angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
Max dP/dt	= maximum rate of increase in pressure during contraction (positive slope)
Min dP/dt	= minimum rate of decrease in pressure during relaxation (negative slope)
E-C	= excitation contraction
Fmax	= maximum Ca^{2+} -saturated force
HF	= heart failure
LTCC	= L-type calcium channel
LV	= left ventricle
LVE_dP	= left ventricle end-diastolic pressure
LVE_sP	= left ventricle end-systolic pressure
LVM	= left ventricular mass
MI	= myocardial infarction
MI-D	= myocardial infarction mice treated with delapril
MLC2	= myosin light chain 2
PKA	= protein kinase A
PKC	= protein kinase C
PLB	= phospholamban
P-PLB	= phosphorylated phospholamban
P-RyR	= phosphorylated ryanodine receptor
PV	= pressure volume
SERCA2a	= SR Ca^{2+} ATPase 2
SL	= sarcomere length
SR	= sarcoplasmic reticulum
RAS	= renin angiotensin system
RyR	= ryanodine receptor

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Effects of delapril on survival, cardiac morphology and function

A. Kaplan-Meier survival curve of MI mice (n=49) compared to Sham (n=24) and MI-D animals (n=29). **B.** Representative M-mode echocardiographic images of the left ventricular parasternal short axis in awake Sham, MI and MI-D mice. **C.** Left ventricular mass (LVM) assessed by the Devereux formula from M-mode images. There is a significant increase in LVM in MI mice (n=18) compared to Sham mice (n=18), which is prevented in MI-D mice (n=21). **D.** Representative images showing levels of fibrosis in Sham, MI and MI-D mice in 10µm-thick heart slices (LV free wall) after Sirius red staining. **E.** Quantification of Sirius red staining in Sham, MI and MI-D hearts (n=6 in each group). Fibrosis increases 5 fold in MI mice vs. Sham mice. This increase is prevented by delapril. **F.** Expression of mRNAs for collagen I and III. Expression is increased in MI hearts (n=6) vs. Sham mice (n=6). The increase in collagen I is partially prevented by delapril treatment (MI-D, n=6). * $P < 0.05$ in comparison with Sham mice. † $P < 0.05$ in comparison with MI mice.

Figure 2: Effects of delapril on cardiomyocyte sarcomere length

A. Representative contraction, indexed by sarcomere length (SL) shortening at 1 Hz, of intact myocytes isolated from Sham, MI and MI-D mice. **B.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of the amplitude of SL shortening from Sham, MI and MI-D mice. **C.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of the kinetics of contraction and relaxation from Sham, MI and MI-D mice. **D.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of diastolic SL. Delapril treatment in MI-D cells increases diastolic SL when compared to Sham and MI cells. In B, C and D: Sham (n=26), MI (n=31) and MI-D (n=23). * $P < 0.05$ in comparison with Sham mice. † $P < 0.05$ in comparison with MI mice.

Figure 3: Effects of delapril on Ca^{2+} transients in LV myocytes

A . *Top left panel:* Representative Ca^{2+} transients from Sham (n=33), MI (n=27) and MI-D cardiomyocytes (n=41) loaded with Fluo-4 AM, observed by confocal microscopy. *Top center and right panels:* Average Ca^{2+} -transient amplitude and Ca^{2+} reuptake kinetics (tau). **B:** SR Ca^{2+} content in Sham (n=9), MI (n=10) and MI-D cells (n=8) after caffeine application (100 μM). **C.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of diastolic Ca^{2+} concentrations from Sham (n=23), MI cells (n=27) and MI-D cells (n=18) from the LV loaded with the fluorescent indicator Indo-1 AM. * $P < 0.05$ in comparison with Sham mice. † $P < 0.05$ in comparison with MI mice.

Figure 4: Effect of delapril on excitation-contraction coupling proteins

Top: Representative Western blot for LTCC: L-type Ca^{2+} channel; NCX: $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger; RyR: ryanodine receptor 2; P-RyR: phosphorylated ryanodine receptor; SERCA2a: SR Ca^{2+} ATPase 2a; Total PLB: total phospholamban; P^{S16} -PLB: PLB phosphorylated by PKA at Serine 16; P^{T17} -PLB: phospholamban phosphorylated by CaMKII at the threonine-17 site. **A.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of LTCC, NCX, RyR and P-RyR/RyR protein expression levels in Sham (n=5), MI (n=6), and MI-D mice (n=6). **B.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of SERCA2a, Total PLB, P^{S16} -PLB and P^{T17} -PLB protein expression levels. **C.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of P^{S16} -PLB/PLB, P^{T17} -PLB/PLB and PLB/SERCA2a ratio. Molecular Weight in kDa. * $P < 0.05$ in comparison with Sham mice. † $P < 0.05$ in comparison with MI mice.

Figure 5: Effects of delapril on contractile machinery in permeabilized cardiomyocytes

A. Relationship between Ca^{2+} -activated tension and intracellular Ca^{2+} content measured at an SL of 1.9 μm in permeabilized cardiomyocytes from Sham (n=16), MI (n=20) and MI-D mice (n=22). The relationship was fitted to a modified Hill equation and the pCa at which half the maximal tension is developed (pCa_{50}) was determined as an index of myofilament Ca^{2+}

sensitivity (see Methods for more details). **B.** Mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of maximal tension (top) and pCa₅₀ (bottom) obtained from permeabilized Sham, MI and MI-D cells **C.** Effect of delapril on the phosphorylation level of MLC-2 in permeabilized cardiac strips from Sham (n=5), MI (n=11) and MI-D hearts (n=11). Phosphorylation levels were determined by Western blotting using a P-MLC2 antibody as described in methods. **D.** Effect of delapril on the phosphorylation level of TnI in permeabilized cardiac strips from Sham (n=7), MI (n=8) and MI-D hearts (n=8). Results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. * P <0.05 in comparison with Sham mice. † P <0.05 in comparison with MI mice.

Figure 6: Effects of delapril on contractile machinery in permeabilized cardiomyocytes: involvement of the PKA and PKC pathways

A. Maximal tension developed by isolated Sham (n=12), MI (n=9) and MI-D (n=9) cardiomyocytes, under control conditions and after PKA or PKC incubation. **B.** The pCa₅₀ developed by isolated cardiomyocytes under control conditions and after PKA or PKC incubation. **C.** *Top panel:* representative Western blot for PKC α , P-PKC α and GAPDH; Molecular Weight in kDa. *Bottom panel:* PKC α expression levels, relative to GAPDH content, and P-PKC α /PKC α ratio. Results are expressed as means $\pm$ S.E.M (n=5 mice). * P <0.05 in comparison with Sham mice with the same treatment (panel C). ‡ P <0.05 in comparison with non-treated cells within each group.

Table 1: Morphological and functional parameters *in vivo*

	Sham	MI	% Sham	MI-D	% Sham
Weight	n=9	n = 9		n = 18	
BW (g)	39.2 ± 2.6	38.9 ± 3.0		39.7 ± 2.5	
HW/BW (mg/g)	5.4 ± 0.3	7.6 ± 0.4 *	+41	6.3 ± 0.3 *†	+17
Echocardiography	n = 18	n = 18		n = 21	
Systole					
PWT (mm.10 ⁻¹)	14.9 ± 0.6	11.5 ± 1.1 *	-23	12.6 ± 1.0	-15
LVEsD (mm.10 ⁻¹)	19.4 ± 0.6	56.4 ± 3.2 *	+191	44.9 ± 1.4 *†	+131
Diastole					
PWT (mm.10 ⁻¹)	7.58 ± 0.27	6.33 ± 0.29 *	-16	6.34 ± 0.42 *	-16
LVEdD (mm.10 ⁻¹)	40.7 ± 1.0	65.0 ± 2.7 *	+60	54.4 ± 1.4 *†	+34
SF (%)	52 ± 1	13 ± 2 *	-75	17 ± 1 *†	-67
Haemodynamic	n = 14	n = 14		n = 15	
Pressure					
LVEsP (mmHg)	83 ± 3	67 ± 3 *	-19	65 ± 4 *	-22
LVEdP (mmHg)	0 ± 3	7 ± 2 *		-3 ± 1 †	
Max dP/dt (mmHg/s)	5223 ± 551	4129 ± 198 *	-21	4518 ± 380	-13
Min dP/dt (mmHg/s)	-3934 ± 460	-3037 ± 157 *	-23	-3401 ± 226	-14
EDV (µl)	23 ± 1	29 ± 1 *	+21	27 ± 1 *†	+17
SV (µl)	17 ± 1	26 ± 1 *	+53	23 ± 1 *†	+35

BW: body weight; HW: heart weight; PWT: posterior wall thickness; LVEsD: LV end-systolic diameter; LVEdD: LV end-diastolic diameter; SF: shortening fraction; LVEsP: LV end diastolic pressure; LVEsP: LV End systolic pressure; Max dP/dt: maximum rate of increase in pressure during contraction (positive slope); Min dP/dt: Minimum rate of decrease in pressure during relaxation (negative slope); EDV: end-disatolic volume; SV: systolic volume. Values given are means ± S.E.M.; **P*<0.05 MI compared to Sham. †*P*<0.05 MI-D compared to MI.