LOX-1, a Possible Clue to the Missing Link Between Hypertension and Atherogenesis

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Our understanding of the molecular mechanism of atherosclerosis has changed during the past 20 years. A large variety of different risk factors such as smoking, shear stress, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, and obesity lead to endothelial activation and/or dysfunction, which can elicit a series of cellular interactions that culminate in the lesions of atherosclerosis. To date, there have been many studies investigating how hypercholesterolemia, particularly hyperLDL-cholesterol, affects endothelial cells and forms atherosclerotic lesions. Although hypertension is an established risk factor for the development of atherosclerosis, the underlying molecular mechanisms have not been clearly elucidated. There is a great deal of experimental, epidemiological, and clinical evidence suggesting that the renin-angiotensin system plays an important role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerotic formation. It has been suggested that hypertensive patients with high renin profiles, who are likely to be associated with increased plasma angiotensin II (Ang II) levels, have a higher risk of myocardial infarction than those with low renin profiles. Several experimental studies on hyperlipidemic animal models have suggested that interaction of the renin-angiotensin system and hyperLDL-cholesterolemia could play an important role in atherogenesis. In addition, it has been shown that angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors reduce atherosclerotic formation in several experimental animal models, such as Watanabe heritable hyperlipidemic (WHHL) rabbits, cholesterol-fed mice, and monkeys.

The study in this issue of Circulation Research presented by Li et al demonstrated that Ang II increases uptake of oxidized LDL (ox-LDL) by human coronary artery endothelial cells (HCAECs) via an induced LOX-1 expression and enhanced ox-LDL-mediated cell injury. For the first time, Li et al have indicated the presence of AT1 in HCAECs. Furthermore, they have demonstrated that Ang II induced the expression of LOX-1 via AT1. Therefore, taken together with the findings of Nickenig et al, who showed that LDL upregulates AT1 expression in HCAECs, and others, who have demonstrated that Ang II enhances the uptake and oxidation of LDL by monocytes and macrophages, it is strongly suggested that the cross talk between Ang II and ox-LDL plays an important role in atherosclerotic formation in the body. Although the Li et al study is limited to in vitro findings, these results may provide a long-sought molecular link between hypertension, hyperlipidemia, the principal risk factors for coronary artery disease, and the development of atherosclerosis.

Oxidized LDL and Its Receptor (LOX-1)

The earliest events in atherosclerosis have suggested that monocyte recruitment into lesions might involve the activation and/or dysfunction of vascular endothelial cells or, in other words, endothelial adhesiveness for circulating monocytes and T lymphocytes into the subendothelial spaces. This endothelial activation and/or dysfunction has been implicated in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, characterized by intimal thickening and lipid deposition in the arterial wall, ie, “fatty streak.” Oxidative modification appeared to be a biologically plausible modification of LDL. The importance of ox-LDL in atherosclerosis was first established through the use of the antioxidant probucol, in studies of genetic hyperlipidemic rabbits (WHHL rabbits). Furthermore, accumulating evidence suggests that ox-LDL is a key component in the formation of atherosclerosis, and ox-LDL is a chemoattractant for monocytes and is cytotoxic for endothelial cells in the culture system. Also, ox-LDL is a mitogenic activator for macrophages and smooth muscle cells. Ox-LDL is recognized by the scavenger receptors on the surface of macrophage membranes, and the macrophage becomes foam cells. Incorporation of ox-LDL into macrophages is mediated by at least six membrane proteins, including the class A and class B scavenger receptors, such as CD36, SRBI, and so on. Sakai et al demonstrated that lysophosphatidylcholine from endocytosed ox-LDL, through a class A scavenger receptor, plays an essential role in ox-LDL–induced macrophage proliferation. Nagy et al and Tontonoz et al showed that ox-LDL activates CD36-mediated ox-LDL uptake through a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ)–dependent transcriptional signaling pathway. They identified two of the major oxidized lipid components of ox-LDL, 9-HODE (9-hydroxyoctadecenoic acid) and 13-HODE (13-hydroxyoctadecenoic acid), as endogenous activators and ligands of PPARγ.

With regard to the biological effect on endothelial cells, ox-LDL and its lipid constituents (such as lysophosphatidylcholine) impair endothelial proliferation of nitric oxide (NO) and induce the endothelial expression of leukocyte adhesion molecules and smooth muscle growth factors, which may be involved in atherosclerosis.
vascular endothelial cells in culture and in vivo internalize and degrade ox-LDL through a receptor-mediated pathway that does not involve the macrophage scavenger receptors.\(^27\) Sawamura, Kume et al\(^{28,29}\) first identified LOX-1 as a critical molecule that is responsible for ox-LDL uptake by endothelial cells.\(^{28,29}\) The expression of endothelial LOX-1 is induced by tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and shear stress.\(^{30,31}\) Moreover, in animal models such as WHHL rabbits and spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR), LOX-1 is expressed in the endothelial cells.\(^{32–35}\) Because foam cell formation of endothelial cells has not been identified either in vitro or in vivo, ox-LDL uptake by LOX-1 in vascular endothelial cells in vivo may not result in massive lipid accumulation. However, ox-LDL uptake via LOX-1 in vascular endothelium may cause endothelial activation and/or dysfunction, given that a variety of biological effects of ox-LDL and its lipid constituents on endothelial cells have been reported. Physiological levels of laminar fluid flow shear stress transcriptionally induced LOX-1 expression in bovine aortic endothelial cells by a mechanism dependent upon [Ca\(^{2+}\)] mobilization.\(^{36}\) Endothelial expression of LOX-1 may also be dynamically modulated, in vivo, in response to changes in blood flow.\(^{31}\) An in vivo study by Nagase et al\(^{33}\) suggested this possibility. Although pathophysiological consequences of ox-LDL uptake by vascular endothelial cells through LOX-1 still need to be fully clarified, modulated expression of this novel ox-LDL receptor by inflammatory stimuli and fluid mechanical stimuli may play an important role in the selective localization of atherosclerotic lesions in vascular tissues. Recently, it was demonstrated that LOX-1 is expressed in human and murine macrophages.\(^{36–38}\) which are induced by TNF-α;\(^{38}\) however, we do not know how the mechanism is regulated. We do know that the macrophages incorporate ox-LDL through the scavenger receptors, such as class A and CD36, and then get converted into foam cells, but the role of LOX-1 in macrophages is not clear.

Hypertension and Atherosclerosis

Endothelial cells play numerous physiological roles in the maintenance of vascular tonus. The molecules involved in these events, prostacyclin (PGI\(_2\)), endothelin (ET), Ang II, and NO, have all attracted an increasing amount of attention from researchers. Vasomotor tone of the artery appears to be controlled by the constant action of NO.\(^2\) Inhibition of the formation of NO and PGI\(_2\) permits opposing forces of vasodilation, which results from vasoconstrictors such as ET, Ang II, or thromboxane A\(_2\), to determine the capacity of the artery to maintain its lumen in the presence of the changing forces caused by the formation and progression of the lesions of atherosclerosis. Several studies have already proved that LDL from hypertensive patients is more susceptible to oxidation than LDL from normotensive controls. In addition, hypertensive patients with elevated plasma Ang II levels show a 5-fold increased incidence of myocardial infarction compared with normal or decreased levels of Ang II.\(^{3,39}\) Treatment of patients with left ventricular dysfunction using ACE inhibitors reduces the incidence of recurrent myocardial infarction and its mortality.\(^{40}\) In addition to its vasoactive role, Ang II directly induces oxidative stress in the vascular subendothelial cells in culture and in vivo internalize and degrade ox-LDL through a receptor-mediated pathway that does not involve the macrophage scavenger receptors.\(^{27}\) Sawamura, Kume et al\(^{28,29}\) first identified LOX-1 as a critical molecule that is responsible for ox-LDL uptake by endothelial cells.\(^{28,29}\) The expression of endothelial LOX-1 is induced by tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and shear stress.\(^{30,31}\) Moreover, in animal models such as WHHL rabbits and spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR), LOX-1 is expressed in the endothelial cells.\(^{32–35}\) Because foam cell formation of endothelial cells has not been identified either in vitro or in vivo, ox-LDL uptake by LOX-1 in vascular endothelial cells in vivo may not result in massive lipid accumulation. However, ox-LDL uptake via LOX-1 in vascular endothelium may cause endothelial activation and/or dysfunction, given that a variety of biological effects of ox-LDL and its lipid constituents on endothelial cells have been reported. Physiological levels of laminar fluid flow shear stress transcriptionally induced LOX-1 expression in bovine aortic endothelial cells by a mechanism dependent upon [Ca\(^{2+}\)] mobilization.\(^{36}\) Endothelial expression of LOX-1 may also be dynamically modulated, in vivo, in response to changes in blood flow.\(^{31}\) An in vivo study by Nagase et al\(^{33}\) suggested this possibility. Although pathophysiological consequences of ox-LDL uptake by vascular endothelial cells through LOX-1 still need to be fully clarified, modulated expression of this novel ox-LDL receptor by inflammatory stimuli and fluid mechanical stimuli may play an important role in the selective localization of atherosclerotic lesions in vascular tissues. Recently, it was demonstrated that LOX-1 is expressed in human and murine macrophages.\(^{36–38}\) which are induced by TNF-α;\(^{38}\) however, we do not know how the mechanism is regulated. We do know that the macrophages incorporate ox-LDL through the scavenger receptors, such as class A and CD36, and then get converted into foam cells, but the role of LOX-1 in macrophages is not clear.

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Key Words: angiotensin II • oxidized LDL • LOX-1 • endothelial cell • atherosclerosis
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