Objective—Regular exercise is an effective nonpharmacological means of preventing and controlling hypertension. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying its effects remain undetermined. The hypothesis that hypertension increases the functional coupling of large-conductance Ca\(^{2+}\)-activated K\(^{+}\) (BK\(_{Ca}\)) channels with ryanodine receptors in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) as a compensatory response to an increase in intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration in cerebral artery smooth muscle cells was assessed here. It was further hypothesized that exercise training would prevent this increase in functional coupling.

Approach and Results—SHR and Wistar–Kyoto (WKY) rats were randomly assigned to sedentary groups (SHR-SED and WKY-SED) and exercise training groups (SHR-EX and WKY-EX). Cerebral artery smooth muscle cells displayed spontaneous transient outward currents at membrane potentials more positive than −40 mV. The amplitude of spontaneous transient outward currents together with the spontaneous Ca\(^{2+}\) sparks in isolated cerebral artery smooth muscle cells was significantly higher in SHR-SED than in WKY-SED. Moreover, hypertension displayed increased whole-cell BK\(_{Ca}\) voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel, but decreased K\(_{V}\) currents in cerebral artery smooth muscle cells. In SHRs, the activity of the single BK\(_{Ca}\) channel increased markedly, and the protein expression of BK\(_{Ca}\) (β1, but not α-subunit) also increased, but K\(_{V1.2}\) decreased significantly. Exercise training ameliorated all of these functional and molecular alterations in hypertensive rats.

Conclusions—These data indicate that hypertension leads to enhanced functional coupling of ryanodine receptors–BK\(_{Ca}\) to buffer pressure–induced constriction of cerebral arteries, which attributes not only to an upregulation of BK\(_{Ca}\) β1-subunit function but also to an increase of Ca\(^{2+}\) release from ryanodine receptors. However, regular aerobic exercise efficiently prevents augmented coupling and so alleviates the pathological compensation and restores cerebral arterial function. (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2016;36:1607-1617. DOI: 10.1161/ATVBAHA.116.307745.)

Key Words: constriction ■ exercise ■ hypertension ■ potassium channel ■ rats

Hypertension is a major risk factor for stroke, myocardial infarction, vascular disease, and chronic kidney diseases.\(^1\) Regular exercise, a readily available therapy that is low in cost and relatively free of adverse effects, is receiving growing attention as a means of preventing and controlling cardiovascular diseases.\(^2\) There is strong epidemiological evidence indicating that exercise is a real polypill with multisystemic effects and numerous benefits, including decreased risk of chronic diseases such as hypertension.\(^3\) However, the mechanisms underlying these effects have not been completely elucidated.

During persistent high blood pressure, small arteries and arterioles undergo extensive biological and structural changes in response to elevated intraluminal perfusion pressure.\(^4\) Mounting evidence suggests that ion channels in the plasma membrane of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) also undergo electric remodeling such that the arteries maintain a heightened vascular tone.\(^4\) The large-conductance Ca\(^{2+}\)-activated K\(^{+}\) (BK\(_{Ca}\)) channels are densely expressed in VSMCs and activated by membrane depolarization and by increases in subsarcolemmal Ca\(^{2+}\).\(^5,6\) They promote homeostasis by countering myogenic constriction because of elevated intraluminal pressure by attenuating depolarization and thereby ensure perfusion to critical organs, such as the brain.\(^6\) The majority of studies show that the functional expression of BK\(_{Ca}\) channels in VSMCs increases during hypertension.\(^7-15\) This important local protective mechanism keeps cerebral blood flow at normal or near-normal levels during chronic hypertension.\(^16,17\) In cerebral artery smooth muscle cells (CASMCs), spontaneous and local increases of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) because of the opening of ryanodine receptors (RyRs) in the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), visualized as Ca\(^{2+}\) sparks, activate BK\(_{Ca}\) channels on the sarcolemma and so generate spontaneous transient outward currents (STOCs).\(^18\) Thus, it is reasonable to hypothesize
that the functional coupling of RyRs with BK$_{Ca}$ channels in hypertension is enhanced in cerebral arteries as a compensatory mechanism to attenuate hypertension.

Exercise training, especially regular aerobic exercise, has beneficial effects on cerebral vascular health. One possible mechanism underlying this protection is altered Ca$^{2+}$ regulation because of its critical role in the contraction–relaxation cycle of CASMCs, and, most importantly, Ca$^{2+}$ homeostasis is affected by chronic endurance exercise. The close functional relationship between Ca$^{2+}$/current and the activity of K$^+$ channels makes alterations in K$^+$ channel activity another candidate for the observed effect of exercise-induced cerebral vascular protection.

For this reason, this study was designed to determine whether genetic hypertension (spontaneously hypertensive rats [SHR]) results in alterations in the coupling of Ca$^{2+}$ regulation and K$^+$ channel activity and whether the changes in SHR can be prevented by exercise training. It is here hypothesized that hypertension causes in greater coupling of the release of Ca$^{2+}$ from the SR to BK$_{Ca}$ activation as a compensatory mechanism in an attempt to prevent increased vasoconstriction in cerebral arteries, and this pathological remodeling is prevented by aerobic exercise training.

### Materials and Methods

Materials and Methods are available in the online-only Data Supplement.

### Results

#### Body Weight and Blood Pressure

No significant differences were observed in body weights of Wistar–Kyoto rats (WKYS) and SHRs before experiments. The basic systolic blood pressure in SHRs (192.6±2.2 mm Hg, n=72) were significantly higher than those in WKYS (134.2±2.5 mm Hg, n=72, P<0.01) before the study. After 8 weeks of exercise training, the body weights were significantly lower in both groups (WKY-EX: 338.2±2.2 g and SHR-EX: 301.7±3.0 g) than in their sedentary counterparts (WKY-SED: 349.1±4.1 g, P<0.02) and SHR-SED: 318.1±4.7 g, P=0.004). Similarly, systolic blood pressure in SHR-EX (181.3±2.2 mm Hg) group was significantly lower than that of the sedentary counterparts (SHR-SED: 197.8±2.2 mm Hg, P<0.01, n=36 in each group).

#### Exercise Prevents Increases in STOCs in CASMCs From SHR

Cerebral myocytes displayed STOCs at membrane potentials (Em) more positive than −40 mV; depolarization increased STOC amplitude and frequency (Figure I in the online-only Data Supplement). STOC activity was found to be abolished by 100-nmol/L iberiotoxin. The RyRs agonist caffeine activated STOCs effectively. At the holding potential (HP) of −30 mV, the amplitude and the frequency of STOCs were increased by 32.9±2.3% and 438.1±51.8%, respectively, after caffeine (1 mmol/L) treatment. These characteristics indicate that STOCs in cerebral myocytes are BK$_{Ca}$ channel mediated and RyRs dependent.

At the same HP (−40 to 0 mV), the amplitude STOCs in SHR-SED was significantly higher than that in WKY-SED (Figure 1) (about 1.24−, 1.95−, 1.67−, 1.90−, and 1.86-fold of WKY-SED at −40, −30, −20, −10, and 0 mV, respectively). After exercise training, it was significantly higher in WKY-EX than in WKY-SED (−30 to 0 mV, ie, 1.49−, 1.20−, 1.18−, and 1.12-fold increase over WKY-SED, respectively), but it was significantly lower in the SHR-EX group than in the SHR-SED group (−40−0 mV, 0.94−, 0.86−, 0.79−, 0.69−, and 0.68-fold of SHR-SED, respectively).

There was no significant difference of the frequency of STOCs among 4 groups from −20 to 0 mV. At −40 and −30 mV, however, the frequency of STOCs was significantly higher in SHR-SED than that in WKY-SED (ie, 1.28 and 2.46 fold of WKY-SED, respectively). However, after exercise training, no significant changes in frequency were observed between WKY-EX and WKY-SED groups or between SHR-EX and SHR-SED groups.

#### Exercise Inhibits the Alteration of the Components of Whole-Cell I$_{K}$ in CASMCs From SHR

Compared with in the WKY-SED group (−51.5±4.8 mV, n=40 cells/6 rats), the resting Em measured in SHR-SED group was depolarized (−38.2±3.4 mV, n=48 cells/6 rats). After exercise training, the resting Em in SHR-EX was −45.3±3.5 mV (n=42 cells/6 rats), which was higher than in SHR-SED. Exercise training did not change the resting Em in WKY (WKY-EX, −48.6±4.3 mV, n=45 cells/6 rats).

To determine whether there were any differences in K$^+$ current (I$_{K}$) in cerebral arterial myocytes among the 4 groups, I$_{K}$ measurements were taken from an HP of −60 mV using conventional whole-cell methods. To compensate for differences in cell size, membrane I$_{K}$ are expressed relative to cell capacitance (pA/pF). Cell capacitance, an index of cell membrane area, did not show significant differences among WKY-SED (20.2±1.3 pF, n=44 cells), WKY-EX (19.5±1.0 pF, n=46 cells), SHR-SED (18.9±1.6 pF, n=48 cells), and SHR-EX (18.4±1.2 pF, n=48 cells). Each n represents cells from 6 animals unless stated otherwise. As shown in Figure 2, at an HP of +80 mV, whole-cell I$_{K}$ density in SHR-SED (51.3±4.8 pA/pF, n=24 cells) was significantly higher than that of WKY-SED (30.3±2.9 pA/pF, n=24 cells). Exercise training resulted in significantly lower I$_{K}$ density in SHR-EX (28.9±2.6 pA/pF, n=18 cells) than in SHR-SED, but it did not differ significantly in WKY (WKY-EX: 31.6±2.7 pA/pF, n=18 cells; Figure 2).

The effects of selective BK$_{Ca}$ channel inhibitor iberiotoxin (100 nmol/L) or selective K$_{v}$ channel inhibitor 4-aminopyridine (4-AP) (3 mmol/L) on I$_{K}$ were determined to directly assess the...
The relative contribution of BK\textsubscript{Ca} and K\textsubscript{V} channels to I\textsubscript{K} (Figure 2A through 2D). As shown in Figure 2E and 2F, the iberiotoxin-sensitive (BK\textsubscript{Ca}) currents were larger in SHR-SED and WKY-EX than in WKY-SED (both \(P<0.01\)). For example, at +80 mV, the current density was 26.8±2.8 pA/pF in SHR-SED (n=24 cells/6 rats), 9.8±1.3 pA/pF in WKY-EX (n=18 cells/6 rats), and 6.1±0.8 pA/pF in WKY-SED (n=24 cells/6 rats). In hypertensive rats, exercise training rendered the current density significantly lower (SHR-EX, 6.9±0.6 pA/pF, n=18 cells/6 rats) than in their sedentary counterparts (\(P<0.01\)). However, 4-AP–sensitive currents (KV) were significantly lower in hypertensive rats than in age-matched normotensive animals (\(P<0.01\)). At +80 mV, the current density was 15.4±1.5 pA/pF in SHR-SED (n=16 cells/6 rats) and 22.4±2.4 pA/pF in WKY-SED (n=20 cells/6 rats, \(P<0.01\)). Exercise training did not cause K\textsubscript{V} currents in WKY (WKY-EX: 23.3±2.5 pA/pF, n=20 cells/6 rats) to differ significantly from those of sedentary counterparts (\(P=0.252\)). In hypertensive rats, exercise training rendered the K\textsubscript{V} current density significantly lower (SHR-EX, 19.7±1.9 pA/pF, n=18 cells/6 rats) than in their sedentary counterparts (\(P<0.01\)).

All these data indicate that hypertension is associated with enhancement of functional expression of BK\textsubscript{Ca} channels but decreased functional expression of K\textsubscript{V} channels, whereas exercise training attenuated these changes. However, in normotensive rats, exercise training did not decrease but rather increased the whole-cell BK\textsubscript{Ca} currents without causing any significant change in K\textsubscript{V} currents.

**Exercise Suppresses the Altered Single-Channel Properties of BK\textsubscript{Ca} Channels in CASMCs From SHR**

Subsequent experiments examined the possibility that alterations in the properties of single channels could account for the increased BK\textsubscript{Ca} current in CASMCs from SHRs. As shown in Figure 3A, the single-channel recording of BK\textsubscript{Ca} channels at the Em of 0.3 and 1 \(\mu\text{mol/L} \text{[Ca}^2+]_{\text{free}}\) levels (HP=+40 mV). The Po of BK\textsubscript{Ca} channels from SHR-SED was larger than that of channels from WKY-SED (WKY-SED, 23.3±2.5 pA/pF; WKY-EX: 22.4±2.4 pA/pF, \(P<0.01\)). After exercise training, the Po in hypertensive rats (SHR-EX) became lower than in SHR-SED (\(P<0.01\)). However, in normotensive rats, the Po after exercise training (WKY-EX) was significantly higher than in their sedentary counterparts (\(P<0.01\)).

As shown in Figure 3B, at the testing potential of +40 mV, 1 \(\mu\text{mol/L} \text{[Ca}^2+]_{\text{free}}\), the mean open time (T\textsubscript{o}, dwell time of open state) of single BK\textsubscript{Ca} channel was profoundly higher in SHR-SED (44.2±5.5 ms) than in WKY-SED (9.2±2.2 ms, \(P<0.01\)). However, the mean close time (T\textsubscript{c}, dwell time of close state) was significantly lower in SHR-SED (16.6±4.1 ms) than in WKY-SED (87.5±7.6 ms, \(P<0.01\)). Exercise training attenuated both of these changes (SHR-EX: T\textsubscript{o}=14.7±3.6 ms; T\textsubscript{c}=29.1±5.1 ms, \(P<0.01\), n=6) when compared with WKY-SED (both \(P<0.01\)). These results indicate that single-channel activity was involved in the changes of whole-cell BK\textsubscript{Ca} currents in all 4 groups.

The apparent Ca\textsuperscript{2+} sensitivity of BK\textsubscript{Ca} channels in patches excised from CASMCs was evaluated. The relations of Normalized \(nP/o (nPo/nPomax) against [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]_{\text{free}}\) are shown in Figure 3C. The maximal open probability (nPomax) was determined at a voltage of +40 mV with 100 \(\mu\text{mol/L} \text{free Ca}^2+\) in the bath solution at the end of channel recording. The Po–Ca\textsuperscript{2+} curve fitted (using least squares) by Hill equation with a \(K_m\) value of 0.75±0.11 (SHR-SED, n=6) and 3.2±0.41 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) (WKY-SED, n=6, \(P<0.01\)). A leftward shift in Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-dependent
activation was observed with hypertension. However, in hypertensive rats, the Po–Ca^2+ curve was further to the right (K_d in SHR-EX: 1.26±0.11 μmol/L, n=6) after exercise training than in SHR-SED (P<0.01). In WKY-EX, exercise training induced a leftward shift in the Po–Ca^2+ curve with a K_d value of 2.20±0.24 μmol/L (WKY-EX, n=6, P<0.01) relative to the sedentary counterparts (WKY-SED). No significant differences in the Hill coefficient (H) were observed in any of the 4 groups (0.98±0.09 [WKY-SED], 1.06±0.09 [WKY-EX], 1.17±0.17 [SHR-SED], and 1.14±0.09 [SHR-EX]).

The effects of tamoxifen on BK_Ca channels were examined (Figure 3D). Tamoxifen, a β1 subunit–specific BK_Ca channel activator, a (xeno)estrogen, is known to activate BK_Ca channels only when they are associated with β1-subunit.21 In the presence of 100 nmol/L [Ca^{2+}]_free, application of tamoxifen (1 μmol/L) evoked a 3.4-fold increase in the Po of BK_Ca channels in WKY-SED patches, whereas, in SHR-SED patches, it evoked 8.9-fold increase (Figure 3E). After exercise training, tamoxifen showed a 4.3-fold increase in WKY-EX patches, which was significantly higher than in WKY-SED ones (P<0.01, n=6). However, in hypertensive rats, exercise training inhibited tamoxifen-evoked effects (4.6-fold increase of NPo, P<0.01). These results indicate that an SHR-induced decrease in
Ca\textsuperscript{2+} sensitivity of single BK\textsubscript{Ca} channels may be caused by decrease in the functional expression of the BK\textsubscript{Ca} β1 accessory subunit. However, this change can be prevented by regular exercise training.

Exercise Inhibits the Increases in Ca\textsubscript{v}1.2 Currents in CASMCs From SHR
Voltage-gated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channels (Ca\textsubscript{v}1.2), which mediate Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx into the VSMCs, are particularly important to vascular excitation and contraction. To determine whether Ca\textsubscript{v}1.2 channel activity differed in the hypertension or exercise training groups, measurements of whole-cell Ca\textsuperscript{2+} currents were conducted from an HP of −30 mV, and Ba\textsuperscript{2+} served as the charge carrier (Figure 4). Nifedipine (100 nmol/L) suppressed the inward currents almost completely, which indicates that the inward currents recorded were Ba\textsuperscript{2+} currents through Ca\textsubscript{v}1.2 channels. The current–voltage (I–V) relationship curves were bell-shaped; the inward currents began to appear at ≈−20 mV and peaked at +20 mV. Maximal calcium current density was −6.2±1.2 pA/pF for WKY-SED (n=16 cells/6 rats), −7.2±1.1 pA/pF for WKY-EX (n=18 cells/6 rats, \(P=0.016\) versus WKY-SED), −13.2±1.7 pA/pF for SHR-SED (n=18 cells/6 rats, \(P<0.01\) versus WKY-SED), and −9.6±1.5 pA/pF for SHR-EX (n=20 cells/6 rats, \(P<0.01\) versus SHR-SED). The maximal calcium current density in SHR-SED was much higher than that of WKY-SED. Taken together, these results suggest that exercise training markedly decreased the Ca\textsubscript{v}1.2 currents in hypertensive rats but increased them significantly in normotensive rats.

Exercise Restrains the Changes in BK\textsubscript{Ca} and K\textsubscript{v} Channel Protein Expression and Their Contribution to Vascular Tone Regulation in Cerebral Arteries From SHR
It has been reported that exercise training improves the bioavailability of NO in the endothelium in small mesenteric arteries from exercised SHR relative to sedentary SHR and WKY.\textsuperscript{24} To exclude the effects of endothelium nitric oxide synthase, nonselective nitric oxide synthase inhibitor Nω-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (100 μmol/L) was added after measurement of \(K_{\text{out}}\). To examine the functional contribution of BK\textsubscript{Ca} and K\textsubscript{v} channels to the regulation of vascular tone, selective channel inhibitors were used on the cerebral
arteries. As shown in Figure 5Aa, the iberiotoxin-induced increase in tension in the SHR-SED group was higher than in the WKY-SED group. Exercise training markedly inhibited this increase in hypertensive rats. However, in normotensive rats, exercise training did not inhibit but rather enhanced the increase in iberiotoxin-induced tension. However, the increase in 4-AP–induced tension was less pronounced in SHR-SED than in WKY-SED. Exercise training markedly inhibited this decrease in hypertensive rats. However, in normotensive rats, exercise training did not change the 4-AP–induced increase in tension. These data support the hypothesis that hypertension increases BK Ca channel activity but decreases KV channel activity, and that exercise training reverses these alterations.

In another experiment, at the plateau of the phenylephrine (PHE, 10−6 M)-induced contraction, tamoxifen (10−6–3×10−4 M) was given in half-log increments. As shown in Figure 5Ac and 5Af, tamoxifen (3×10−6 M) reduced the contractions of the vessels to PHE significantly in all the 4 groups, and the reduction was SHR-SED>WKY-SED, SHR-SED>SHR-EX, and WKY-EX>WKY-SED (n=6 in each group, all P<0.05).

To identify the molecular mechanisms underlying the functional alteration of BKCa1.5 subunits with respect to KV1.5 channel expression, channel protein expression was examined in CA VSMCs. Representative immunoblots, depicted using bar graphs (Figure 5B), showed hypertension to be associated with a marked increase in protein expression of β1-subunits without significant changes in α-subunits. The β1/α1 ratio showed a significant increase in hypertension (SHR-SED: 2.17±0.47 versus WKY-SED: 1.00±0.07, P<0.01), suggesting that the composition stoichiometry of BKCa channel channels was modified by hypertension. At the cellular level, hypertension induced a larger increase in the number of β1-subunits with respect to α-subunits. However, after exercise training, the α- and β1-subunit expression and β1/α1 ratio were markedly lower (SHR-EX, β1/α1: 1.39±0.50). In normotensive rats, exercise training induced significant increases in β1-subunit expression and β1/α1 ratio without affecting α-subunits (WKY-EX, α-subunit: 1.12±0.21, P>0.05; β1-subunit: 1.54±0.25, P=0.01; β1/α1: 1.41±0.30, P=0.01).

Regarding the K1,1 channel, Western blotting showed that, in hypertensive rats, K1,1.2 protein expression was significantly lower than in normotensive rats (SHR-SED: 0.37±0.11 versus WKY-SED: 1.00±0.09, P<0.01) without any visible difference in the K1,1.5 channel. Exercise training markedly inhibited this decrease (SHR-EX: 1.33±0.22, P<0.01). However, in normotensive rats, exercise training did not induce any significant change in K1,1.2 or K1,1.5 protein expression (Figure 5B).

**Exercise Alleviates the Increased Spontaneous Ca2+ Sparks From SHR**

Cytosolic Ca2+ is a ubiquitous signaling molecule, and VSMCs express numerous Ca2+ signaling mechanisms that play a crucial role in determining and regulating their functional roles.25 The spontaneous Ca2+ sparks and caffeine-induced Ca2+ oscillations were examined to assess the effects of exercise training on the ryanodine-sensitive release of Ca2+ in cerebral arteries. Spontaneous Ca2+ sparks were observed in CASMCs during an 8.5-s period of line scan in 4 groups. The spark amplitude in WKY-EX did not change (1.39±0.06 F/F0, n=90 events from 14 cells), but it was higher in SHR-SED cells (1.61±0.07 F/F0, n=129 events from 18 cells) than in WKY-SED (1.42±0.07 F/F0, n=105 events from 16 cells, P<0.01). After exercise training, the amplitude in SHR-EX was 1.53±0.07 F/F0 (n=110 events from 18 cells, P<0.01), which was smaller than in SHR-SED. In addition, as shown in Figure 6B, the rise time in SHR-SED was smaller but the decay half-time was greater than in WKY-SED, which indicated that Ca2+ sparks in SHR-SED cells rose faster but decayed slower than in normotensive cells. However, exercise training reduced these gaps. In normotensive rats, exercise training had no effect on rise time but decreased the average decay half-time of Ca2+ sparks.

Rapid application of 10 mmol/L caffeine evoked similar Ca2+ transients in 4 groups (Figure 6C through 6E), excluding a change in the SR Ca2+ store as the major cause of the different sparks amplitude. Neither hypertension nor exercise training changed the function of ryanodine-sensitive release of Ca2+ in cerebral arteries. These data show that the channel in Ca2+ spark activity may partially account for the decrease in BKCa1.5 channel activity in cerebral arterial myocytes observed in the hypertension and exercise training group (SHR-EX).

**Discussion**

In this study, data supported the novel hypothesis that, in SHRs, a genetic model of hypertension, enhancement of the functional
Figure 5. Large-conductance Ca\(^{2+}\)–activated K\(^+\) channel (BK\(_{ca}\)) and K\(_v\) channel protein expression and contribution to the regulation of vascular tone in cerebral arteries from spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR). A. Effects of BK\(_{ca}\) and K\(_v\) channel modulators on the vascular tension in cerebral arteries. 

\(a\) to \(c\), Typical experimental tracings showing the effect of \((a)\) BK\(_{ca}\) blockers iberiotoxin (IbTX, 100 nmol/L) or \((b)\) K\(_v\) channel inhibitor 4-aminopyridine (4-AP; 3 mmol/L) on resting tension; \((c)\) the effect of tamoxifen (10\(^{-9}\) to 3×10\(^{-6}\) M) on PHE-induced vessel contraction. In each experiment, the arteries were preincubated with nonselective nitric oxide synthase inhibitor \(N\omega\text{-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME, 100 \mu mol/L) for 20 min (arrows). Asterisks indicate the time of addition of phenylephrine (PHE, 10\(^{-4}\) M). The black triangles in \((c)\) mark the time of addition of tamoxifen (10\(^{-9}\), 10\(^{-8}\), 3×10\(^{-8}\), 10\(^{-7}\), 3×10\(^{-7}\), 10\(^{-6}\), and 3×10\(^{-6}\) M). \(d\) and \(e\), Statistical diagram of \((b)\) IbTX and \((c)\) 4-AP on vascular tone. \(f\), Concentration–response curves for effects of tamoxifen on PHE-induced contraction. B. Protein expression of BK\(_{ca}\) (\(\alpha\) and \(\beta1\)) subunits, K\(_v1.2\) and K\(_v1.5\) channels in cerebral artery smooth muscle cells. \(a\) and \(b\), Immunoreactive bands corresponding to the BK\(_{ca}\) \((a)\) \(\alpha\)-subunit and \(\beta1\)-subunit, \((b)\) K\(_v1.2\) and K\(_v1.5\) channels, and \(\beta\)-actin. \(c\), \(d\), and \(e\), Summarized data of the \((c)\) \(\alpha\)-subunit and \(\beta1\)-subunit, \((d)\) \(\beta1/\alpha\) ratio, and \((e)\) K\(_v1.2\) and K\(_v1.5\) channel protein levels expressed as a ratio to \(\beta\)-actin (n=6 for each group). *P<0.01, relative to Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY)-SED; #P<0.01, relative to SHR-SED; 1-way ANOVA. n=6 in each group.
coupling of BK<sub>Ca</sub> channels, and the release of Ca<sup>2+</sup> releases is an adaptive mechanism that opposes pressure-induced constriction and so prevents against ischemic events in the brain and that long-term regular aerobic exercise reverses such pathological compensation to restore the cerebral arterial function. The current work also provides evidence that the increased functional coupling in cerebral arterial myocytes from SHRs attributes not only to the increase of RyRs function but also to the augmented β<sub>1</sub>-subunit function of sarcoplasm BK<sub>Ca</sub> channels.

Perforated whole-cell recording demonstrated a significant increase in STOC amplitude in cerebral arterial myocytes from SHRs at the same HP. Subsequently, a series of experiments were conducted to explore the mechanisms underlying this change. An increase of the whole-cell I<sub>K<sub>Ca</sub></i> (conventional whole-cell recording) was observed in CASMCs from hypertensive rats. Selective BK<sub>Ca</sub> and K<sub>V</sub> channel blockers showed that the components of whole-cell I<sub>K<sub>Ca</sub></i> were different in SHRs. Specifically, there were significantly more BK<sub>Ca</sub> channel components and fewer K<sub>V</sub> channel components in hypertensive subjects. The contractile studies in isolated cerebral arteries were consistent with the findings of electrophysiological studies. In previous studies, similar results have been reported in other vascular beds. Results demonstrated larger K<sub>Ca</sub> and smaller K<sub>V</sub> components in mesenteric arterial smooth muscle cells from SHR. In addition, this study demonstrated that exercise training can reverse these changes in K<sup>+</sup> components in CASMCs from hypertensive rats. However, in normotensive rats, after exercise training, the only increase was in the contribution of BK<sub>Ca</sub> channels to the regulation of vascular tone. Neither the density of K<sub>V</sub> channel currents nor their contribution to the regulation of vascular tone was observed between WKY-EX and WKY-SED. These results indicate that the mechanisms by which exercise affects normotensive animals may differ from those in hypertensive animals, thus reinforcing the heterogeneity of the BK<sub>Ca</sub> control mechanism.

As mentioned above, the amplitude of STOCs was higher in CASMCs from SHRs than in those from WKYs, which indicates that the coupling of BK<sub>Ca</sub> channels on the cell membrane with the release of Ca<sup>2+</sup> from SR increased significantly during hypertension. This increase could have been caused by...
Mokelke et al. demonstrated that diabetic dyslipidemia led to elevated whole-cell I_{K,Ca} and increased functional coupling of K_{Ca} and Ca^{2+} release in conduit coronary smooth muscle, whereas endurance exercise prevented increased coupling of the release of Ca^{2+} to activation of K_{Ca} channels. However, in another study in the same animals, Mokelke et al. observed decreases in STOC and Ca^{2+} sparks in coronary microvessels, and exercise training also prevented this reduction. These results indicate that the contribution of Ca^{2+} sparks and STOCs to vasoregulation is complicated and dependent on the diameter of the artery even within the same vascular bed, the same animal, and the same laboratory using the same methods. However, exercise seems to be able to prevent or correct the pathological alterations regardless.

Early in the 1970s, Jones observed increased K^{+} turnover in the arteries of experimental rats serving as a model of hypertension. Since then, most studies of the matter have documented increased functional expression of K_{Ca} channels in vascular tissue during hypertension, although small number of papers have produced different results. For example, Amberg et al. reported decreased sensitivity in K_{Ca} to Ca^{2+} sparks caused by a decreased expression of the regulatory β1-subunit of the channel in both angiotensin II–induced hypertensive rats and genetic hypertension models (SHRs). The results of the current work seem to contradict their findings. The reasons for some of these disparate results are not completely clear and must be studied further. Despite the data disparity on the function of K_{Ca} in chronic hypertension, it is clear that RyR–K_{Ca} regulates arterial function in hypertension as an entirety.

These results also provide strong evidence that the increase in the coupling of RyRs and K_{Ca} channels is not a cause but a result of hypertension to compensate the increase of the intraluminal pressure in cerebral arteries. In previous studies, Liu et al. demonstrated that cerebral arterioles from SHR and WKY rats had similar resting diameters, indicating that the upregulation of K_{Ca} channels during hypertension does not produce active dilation but rather nullifies the increased tendency of the cerebral resistance vessels to constrict. Regarding Ca_{1,2} channels, the observation that the whole-cell Ca_{1,2} currents in CASMCs from hypertensive rats were higher than those from normotensive ones is completely consistent with previous reports. Several previous studies have demonstrated that the profound upregulation in vascular Ca_{1,2} channel function can be attributed primarily to increased expression of the pore-forming α1C-subunit of this channel. However, the mechanisms underlying this upregulation have not been clearly elucidated. Currently available data points to the involvement of multiple cellular mechanisms in the upregulated protein expression of vascular Ca_{1,2} channels during hypertension, including transcriptional activity and post-transcriptional mechanisms. This study did not involve measuring the protein expression of the α1C-subunit. However, the maximum whole-cell currents of Ca_{1,2} channels were visibly augmented in CASMCs from SHRs, which may partially account for the elevated blood pressure in hypertension.

The K_{Ca} channels are major contributors to resting Em, and they play an important role in the regulation of the diameters of small arteries. Previous studies from other laboratories have demonstrated that the depolarization and any of several mechanisms, including (1) increased release of Ca^{2+} release from the SR, (2) increased coupling efficiency between the release of Ca^{2+} and K_{Ca} activation, or (3) an increase in K_{Ca} pore-forming α-subunit protein. Western blot analysis showed there to be no significant differences in K_{Ca} α-subunit protein expression among 4 groups, whereas the expression of β1-subunit was significantly enhanced in SHRs. In this way, the increased expression of β1-subunit protein and subsequent altered open-time distribution and voltage sensitivity of K_{Ca} single channels may explain the increase in the activity of STOCs in CASMCs from SHRs. Single-channel recording showed a significant increase in open probability of K_{Ca} channels in SHRs and greater effectiveness (sensitivity) of Ca^{2+} in activating these channels. Moreover, the open dwell times of hypertension K_{Ca} channels were higher than in those from normotensive arteries. This was consistent with increased expression of the K_{Ca} β1-subunit in hypertensive arteries. Tamoxifen has been reported to directly activate K_{Ca} channels through the β1-subunit, so it is often used as a pharmacological probe to assess β1-subunit function. The results of K_{Ca} single-channel recording and the measurement of vascular tone showed tamoxifen-induced K_{Ca} channel activation and vasodilatation to be greater in SHR-SED than in WKY-SED, and exercise inhibited these increases in hypertensive rats. These data were consistent with the findings of Western blot analysis that β1 function was increased in hypertensive cerebral artery myocytes and that this increase can be markedly attenuated by exercise training. Taken together, these results suggest that the increase in STOC amplitude and K_{Ca} components in I_{K,Ca} in cerebral myocytes from SHRs can be attributed primarily to the enhancement of single K_{Ca} channel activity, which itself stemmed from upregulation of β1-subunit expression.

Despite the intrinsic alteration in biophysical properties of K_{Ca} channels, the increase in STOC observed in SHRs could have been caused by the increase in the release of Ca^{2+} from the ryanodine-sensitive stores. Ca^{2+} sparks in CASMCs represent the spontaneous and coordinated opening of an undefined number of RyRs within a cluster. The Ca^{2+} spark–K_{Ca} coupling is changed in some vascular disorders; which has made the sparks a therapeutic target. Their frequency and properties, that is, amplitude, mean rise rate, and decay halftime, are used as markers of in situ RyR activity. The results showed that the amplitude of the Ca^{2+} sparks was significantly higher in SHRs, with little change in the frequency of sparks. However, exercise training inhibited these alterations in hypertension. Notably, there were no significant differences in the amplitude or frequency of Ca^{2+} sparks between WKY-EX and WKY-SED groups. These results indicate that, in normotensive rats, the upregulation of K_{Ca} β1-subunit is the major cause of the exercise-induced increase of K_{Ca} currents and their contribution to the regulation of vascular tone regulation, as reported previously. However, in SHRs, the upregulation of the coupling of Ca^{2+} sparks with K_{Ca} channels can be attributed not only to the upregulation of the K_{Ca} β1-subunits but also to the increase in the activity of Ca^{2+} sparks, and exercise acts as an inhibitor of the pathological remodeling during chronic hypertension. The effects of exercise on cerebral arteries in SHR are similar to those observed in conduit coronary arteries in a porcine model of diabetic dyslipidemia.

The K_{Ca} channels are major contributors to resting Em, and they play an important role in the regulation of the diameters of small arteries. Previous studies from other laboratories have demonstrated that the depolarization and
elevated vascular tone seen in small cerebral arteries for SHR and renal hypertensive rats are associated with a loss of functional K<sub>1.1</sub> channels. In this study, complementing the electrophysiological and contractile studies, Western blotting experiments further showed that arteries from hypertensive animals had lower K<sub>1.2</sub> than normotensive animals but not lower K<sub>1.5</sub> protein expression, and aerobic exercise training ameliorated this difference. Although it is difficult to determine whether K<sub>1.2</sub> channels were sufficiently upregulated (corrected) after exercise to restore cerebral artery function because of the effects of exercise depend on exercise intensity, duration, frequency, and other factors, it has been clear that exercise-induced correction of K<sub>1</sub> channels in SHR does to some extent help restore cerebral artery function.

On the basis of these findings, a model for a mechanistic explanation of increase of RyR–BK<sub>Ca</sub> channel communication observed in SHRs is here proposed (Figure 7). During hypertension, decreases in K<sub>1.2</sub> currents elicit depolarization of the cell membranes of CASMCs. In this way, Ca<sub>1.2</sub> channels are activated with a subsequent elevation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx, which increases the RyR-sensitive release of Ca<sup>2+</sup> from SR. In addition, because of SHR-induced high expression of the BK<sub>Ca</sub> β1-subunits, BK<sub>Ca</sub> becomes hypersensitive to high local Ca<sup>2+</sup> produced by Ca<sup>2+</sup> sparks, which renders Ca<sup>2+</sup> spark–STOC coupling more efficient by virtue of STOC amplitude and charge transfer. This tends to hyperpolarize the Em and then deactivate Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx via voltage-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> influxes, leading to vasodilatation of cerebral arteries. Although it is accepted that the BK<sub>Ca</sub> channel provides an endogenous compensatory mechanism to buffer vasoconstriction, the complexity of BK<sub>Ca</sub> channel regulation in hypertension and the heterogeneity in species, endocrine profile, arterial bed, conduct versus microvessel, hypertension model, sex, age of the experimental animal, and other factors must all be taken into account as well.

Scientific studies have confirmed the beneficial effects of the physical exercise by reducing the blood pressure and improving the arterial function in hypertension.

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**Disclosures**

None.

**References**

Highlights

- This study provided first functional and molecular evidence that in spontaneously hypertensive rats, there is an enhanced coupling between the ryanoxin receptors and the large-conductance Ca2+-activated K+ channels in cerebral artery smooth muscle cells, which may represent an adaptive mechanism to oppose pressure-induced constriction, and thus defend against ischemic events of the brain.

- The increased functional coupling in hypertensive cerebral artery smooth muscle cells attributes not only to the increase of ryanoxin receptors function but also to the augmented β1-subunit function of sarcoplasmic large-conductance Ca2+-activated K+ channel.

- Regular aerobic exercise reverses such pathological compensation to restore the arterial function in hypertension. The present work provides new insight for the beneficial effects of exercise on cerebrovascular homeostasis and remodeling during hypertension.
Exercise Prevents Upregulation of RyRs–BKCa Coupling in Cerebral Arterial Smooth Muscle Cells From Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats
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