Abnormal Calcium Handling and Exaggerated Cardiac Dysfunction in Mice with Defective Vitamin D Signaling

Sangita Choudhury1, Soochan Bae1, Qingen Ke1, Ji Yoo Lee1, Sylvia S. Singh1, René St-Arnaud2, Federica del Monte1, Peter M. Kang1*

1 Cardiovascular Institute, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 2 Shriners Hospital and Departments of Surgery and Human Genetics, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Abstract

Aim: Altered vitamin D signaling is associated with cardiac dysfunction, but the pathogenic mechanism is not clearly understood. We examine the mechanism and the role of vitamin D signaling in the development of cardiac dysfunction.

Methods and Results: We analyzed 1α-hydroxylase (1α-OHase) knockout (1α-OHase−/−) mice, which lack 1α-OH enzymes that convert the inactive form to hormonally active form of vitamin D. 1α-OHase−/− mice showed modest cardiac hypertrophy at baseline. Induction of pressure overload by transverse aortic constriction (TAC) demonstrated exaggerated cardiac dysfunction in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared to their WT littermates with a significant increase in fibrosis and expression of inflammatory cytokines. Analysis of calcium (Ca2+) transient demonstrated profound Ca2+ handling abnormalities in 1α-OHase−/− mouse cardiomyocytes (CMs), and treatment with paricalcitol (PC), an activated vitamin D3 analog, significantly attenuated defective Ca2+ handling in 1α-OHase−/− CMs. We further delineated the effect of vitamin D deficiency condition to TAC by first correcting the vitamin D deficiency in 1α-OHase−/− mice, followed then by either a daily maintenance dose of vitamin D or vehicle (to achieve vitamin D deficiency) at the time of sham or TAC. In mice treated with vitamin D, there was a significant attenuation of TAC-induced cardiac hypertrophy, interstitial fibrosis, inflammatory markers, Ca2+ handling abnormalities and cardiac function compared to the vehicle treated animals.

Conclusions: Our results provide insight into the mechanism of cardiac dysfunction, which is associated with severely defective Ca2+ handling and defective vitamin D signaling in 1α-OHase−/− mice.

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the most common cause of mortality and morbidity in the United States and other developed nations. Clinical and epidemiological studies suggest an association between vitamin D deficiency and various cardiovascular disorders [1,2], and vitamin D therapy has been shown to improve cardiovascular function [3]. Particularly, in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF), vitamin D deficiency is uniformly present because the critical conversion of nutritional vitamin D3 (25(OH)D3) to the hormonally active form of vitamin D3 (1,25(OH)2D3) occurs primarily in the kidney by 1α-hydroxylase (1α-OHase) [4]. CRF has been shown to be an independent risk factor for CVD, with 10–20 times greater incidence of cardiovascular disease in CRF patients [5]. Clinical studies have also demonstrated that there is an association between improved survival and decreased cardiovascular mortality in hemodialysis patients treated with an activated vitamin D analog, paricalcitol (PC) [6,7]. In fact, similar to CRF patients, 1α-OHase knockout (1α-OHase−/−) mice show baseline hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, and impaired cardiac function [8]. Despite these associations between vitamin D deficiency and cardiac dysfunction, the pathogenic mechanism of cardiac dysfunction associated with vitamin D deficiency is not fully elucidated.

Cardiomyocyte (CM) contractility is regulated by Ca2+ handling contractile proteins via regulation of intracellular levels of Ca2+ [9]. Thus, abnormalities in Ca2+ homeostasis, as seen in vitamin D deficiency, may lead to a chronic defect in E–C coupling, which may in turn lead to cardiac dysfunction. Delays in Ca2+ transients, for example, have been observed in myocardial tissue obtained from failing hearts [10]. Although it might not be surprising to find abnormal Ca2+ handling in a vitamin D deficiency state, the exact mechanism of vitamin D deficiency affecting the Ca2+ handling in CMs, however, is poorly understood. In this study, we examined whether abnormal Ca2+ homeostasis and Ca2+ handling may mediate structural and functional cardiac abnormalities and examined the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and the
development of cardiac hypertrophy in 1α-OHase−/− mice. We hypothesize that restoration of vitamin D signaling improves cardiac functions by restoring Ca2+ homeostasis.

Methods

Animal care

Experiments were conducted using 8–10-week old male 1α-OH−/− mice and their littermates in a C57BL/6 background. 1α-OHase+/- and 1α-OHase−/− mice were produced from 1α-OHase+/- mice [11]. All mice, breeders and offspring were housed at the Animal Research Facility at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC) under pathogen-free conditions with a reverse daily 12:12 h light: dark cycle. Euthanasia was performed by CO2 inhalation. All experimental procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of BIDMC.

Animal surgery and hemodynamic measurement

TAC was performed in 8–10 week old male C57BL/6 mice and in 1α-OHase−/− mice [12,13]. Cardiac function was analyzed using echocardiography (for baseline cardiac function) and left ventricular (LV) pressure-volume loop measurement (after TAC) as described previously [14,15]. Detailed method is provided in Text S1.

Morphometric analysis of isolated CMs

CMs were enzymatically dissociated from 12 weeks old male mouse hearts according to previously described protocol [16,17]. Detailed method is provided in Text S1.

Serum Ca2+ and vitamin D metabolite analysis

Serum 1, 25(OH)2 D3 (n = 8–10 replicates per group) was analyzed via enzyme immunoassays using commercial kits (Immunodiagnostic Systems). Serum Ca2+ (n = 8–10) was analyzed via a quantitative Calcium Colorimetric Detection Kit (Bio Vision).

Serum PTH analysis

Serum PTH (n = 8–10 replicates per group) was analyzed via enzyme immunoassays using commercial kits (Immunooptics Inc.)

Ca2+ transients and cell shortening measurements of isolated CMs

Measurement of Ca2+ transient and cell shortening in isolated CMs [18]. Briefly, CMs were isolated and contraction parameters and Ca2+ transient [23] were measured in response to electrical stimulation. Caffeine induced [Ca2+]i release was measured after a 10-second pause following steady-state stimulation at increasing rates. Detailed methods are described in Text S1.

Histology and Western Blots

Hearts were fixed in 10% formalin and paraffin-embedded. Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and Masson Trichrome (MT) at the Histology Core facility at BIDMC [14,15]. Quantification of fibrosis was performed as described previously [16]. To compare the levels of the major proteins involved in Ca2+ handling, Western blot analysis was performed on total protein from WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice as described previously [14,15].

Statistical Analysis

Data are reported as mean SEM. Statistical significance was determined by one-way or two-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc test. Values of p<0.05 were considered significant.

Results

Exaggerated hypertrophic responses after transverse aortic constriction (TAC) in 1α-OHase−/− mice

At baseline, 1α-OHase−/− mice demonstrated a modest 5% increase in heart weight compared to their WT littermates at 12 weeks of age (Fig. 1A). Corresponding isolated adult CMs also demonstrated modest increase in surface areas of 1α-OHase−/− mice compared to the age and gender matched WT mice (Fig. 1B and 1C). Cross sectional area of the CMs further confirmed these findings (Fig. 1D and 1E). We also observed that baseline systolic cardiac function was modestly reduced in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared with the WT mice (Fig. 1F). In addition, the mean arterial pressure (MAP) of 1α-OHase−/− mice was significantly higher than that of WT littermate mice (Fig. 1G). These findings suggested that there is baseline mild cardiac hypertrophy and cardiac dysfunction in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared to the WT mice.

To elucidate the effect of defective vitamin D signaling under pathological conditions, we imposed pressure overload on the heart using TAC. Morphometric analysis demonstrated significant increases in heart weight/body weight (HW/BW) ratio in both 1α-OHase−/− and WT mice compared with the corresponding sham-operated groups after 4 weeks of TAC (Fig. 2A and 2B). However, there were exaggerated hypertrophic responses to TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice heart compared to the WT mice. Cardiac functional analysis using pressure-volume (PV) loop measurement revealed that 1α-OHase−/− mice demonstrated significantly greater cardiac dysfunction after TAC, as observed by reduction in stroke volume and cardiac output, compared to their WT littermates (Fig. 2C and 2D).

We further analyzed these hearts for the presence of interstitial fibrosis using Masson-Trichrome staining. We found that both WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice showed presence of fibrosis after TAC, (Fig. 2E) which was significantly increased in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared with those in WT mice (WT = 11.9±1.5% vs. 1α-OHase−/− = 21.5±2.0%; p<0.05). These findings demonstrated that there were exaggerated pathological responses to TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice that are associated with greater decreased cardiac function and more aggressive development of cardiac fibrosis.

Increased fetal gene activation and inflammatory responses after TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice

We determined the biochemical markers for cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure by measuring the level of “fetal” genes, such as atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP). Ventricular ANF was significantly expressed in all TAC groups. However, there was a 8-fold greater increase in ANF mRNA levels after TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared to those in WT mice (WT = 11.9±1.5% vs. 1α-OHase−/− = 21.5±2.0%; p<0.05). These findings demonstrated that there were exaggerated pathological responses to TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice that are associated with greater decreased cardiac function and more aggressive development of cardiac fibrosis.

It’s known that vitamin D, a steroid hormone, affects immune regulation by preventing excessive expression of inflammatory cytokines and increasing the “oxidative burst” potential of macrophages [19]. Interestingly, we observed a reduction in
Figure 1. Physiological, echocardiographic, and hemodynamic parameters in 1α-OHase−/− mice at baseline: (A) Baseline HW/BW of 1α-OHase−/− mice. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. N = 8–10. (B and C) Isolated adult CMs from 1α-OHase−/− mice showing increased surface area compared to WT CMs. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. N = 8–10. (D) Cross sectional area of mice heart showing CM surface area. (E) Resting sarcomere length of 1α-OHase−/− and WT CMs. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. N = 8–10. (F) Baseline fractional shortening (FS) of WT and KO mice. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. N = 8–10. (G) MAP of WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice at baseline. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. N = 8–10.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108382.g001

Figure 2. In response to pressure overload mutant mice showing exaggerated hypertrophy. (A) Representative hearts after 4 weeks of sham or TAC in WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice. (B) HW/BW after 4 weeks of sham or TAC in WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. #, p<0.05 compared to sham. †, p<0.05 compared to WT TAC. N = 8–10. (C and D) Stroke volume (C) and cardiac output (D) in WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. #, p<0.05 compared to sham. †, p<0.05 compared to WT TAC. N = 8–10. (E) Representative Masson-Trichrome heart staining in 1α-OHase−/− mice after 4 weeks of sham or TAC.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108382.g002
Figure 3. Biochemical findings after 4 weeks of Pressure overload in 1αOHase−/− mice. (A–C) Real-time PCR mRNA expression of ANF (A), BNP (B) and of β-MHC to total MHC ratio (C) in WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. †, p<0.05 compared to WT TAC. N=8–10. (D and E) Real-time PCR mRNA expression of inflammatory cytokines TNF-α (D) and MCP-1 (E) in WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. †, p<0.05 compared to sham. †, p<0.05 compared to WT TAC. N=8–10. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108382.g003

Defective Ca2+ handling and modulation of Ca2+ regulatory protein expressions in 1α-OHase−/− mice CMs

We found that the circulating 1, 25(OH) vitamin D3 level was undetectable in 1α-OHase−/− mice and significantly reduced in heterozygous 1α-OHase+/− littermates (Fig. 4A), which coincide with previous findings [20,21]. Without vitamin D supplementation, 1α-OHase−/− mice at 12 weeks showed severe hypocalcemia with plasma Ca2+ concentrations as low as 1.2 mmol/L in contrast to the WT littermates, which exhibited normal plasma Ca2+ concentrations (WT=2.5 mmol/L vs. 1α-OHase−/− =1.2 mmol/L; P<0.05). Supplementation of vitamin D using injection of PC (200 ng/kg), an activated vitamin D3 analog, starting at 4 weeks after birth normalized the plasma Ca2+ concentration in 1α-OHase mice by 12 weeks (Fig. 4B).

To examine the effect of the vitamin D deficiency in CMs, contraction parameters of individual isolated CM from 1α-OHase−/− mice and their WT littermates were studied by measuring sarcomere shortening (contraction) and relengthening (relaxation) in response to electrical stimulation (see Text S1 for detail). Baseline 1α-OHase−/− CM sarcomeres were significantly larger compared to WT (Fig. 4C, Table S1). Additionally, 1α-OHase−/− CMs showed a significant decrease in peak shortening, as well as the rate of cell shortening and rate of cell relengthening compared to WT CMs (Fig. 4D and 4E). Peak shortening is calculated from the percent shortening of length data (Fig. 4D). The highest and lowest value reached by the transient.

We then investigated Ca2+ handling properties of individual CM from 1α-OHase−/− mice (see Text S1 for detail). Analysis of Ca2+ transients indicated decreased peak systolic Ca2+, measured as Fura-2 ratios in CM from 1α-OHase−/− compared to WT group CM (Fig. 4F). The rate of Ca2+ transient decay (τa, exponential decay of time constant, the speed of relaxation/calcium uptake) was also significantly reduced in 1α-OHase−/− CMs (Fig. 4G), which was calculated by the ionoptix program from the transient, with a reduced time to peak (TTP) and a decrease in relaxation rate (Ca2+ efflux) (Fig. 4H and 4I). Caffeine causes Ca2+ release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) of mammalian muscle. Thus, to evaluate the SR Ca2+ load, we tested caffeine-induced Ca2+ release amount from SR in WT and 1α-OHase−/− CMs. We found that CMs from 1α-OHase−/− mice presented a decreased caffeine-induced Ca2+ transient compared to WT CMs (Fig. 4J). These findings demonstrated profound Ca2+ handling abnormalities in 1α-OHase−/− mice CMs, which may contribute to the development of fulminant heart failure after TAC.

The expression level and the activity of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ ATPase (SERCA) is significantly decreased in pressure overload-induced hypertrophy and during heart failure in animals and human, which correlate with decreased myocardial dysfunction [22,23]. To further elucidate the mechanism underlying the defective Ca2+ handling, we examined the SERCA2a protein expression level in these mice. We found that 1α-OHase−/− mice showed significant decreased SERCA2a expression after TAC compared to WT mice (Fig. 5A and 5B). Phospholamban (PLB) interacts with SERCA and inhibits its Ca2+ transport rate, and the relative abundance of SERCA and PLB maintains Ca2+ homeostasis and CM contractility. Therefore, SERCA/PLB ratio reflects Ca2+ transport capacity of the SR [24]. At baseline, 1α-OHase−/−
mouse hearts showed significant increase in PLB, which decreased after TAC (Fig. 5A and 5B). SERCA/PLB ratio was also significantly decreased in 1α-OHase−/− mice compared to WT mice (Fig. 5C). This may explain the difference in SR Ca^{2+} load and contractile function between WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice CMs, and the depressed levels of SERCA2a may contribute to the severity of heart failure after TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice.

The Na^+-Ca^{2+}-exchanger (NCX) is the dominant myocardial Ca^{2+} efflux mechanism. Ca^{2+} removal from the cytosol occurs by activity of the SR Ca^{2+} pump and by exchange of Ca^{2+} for sodium by the sarcolemmal NCX [25]. The decrease in PLB might lead to a higher activation of the remaining SERCA pumps and increase the activity of NCX [26]. At baseline, there were no significant difference in expression of NCX between the WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice (Fig. 5A and 5B). However, we found significant up-regulation of NCX expression in banded WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice with significant 4-folds increase seen in 1α-OHase−/− mice. A relative increase in NCX is expected when SR function is impaired [27]. The function of ryanodine receptor 2 (RyR2) (the cardiac isoform) is to allow Ca^{2+}-induced Ca^{2+} release that brings about contraction, while myocyte relaxation results in RyR2 closure accompanied by the Ca^{2+} re-uptake into SR through the SERCA [28]. After TAC, there was a moderate decrease in RyR2 expression in both WT and 1α-OHase−/− mice (Fig. 5A and 5B).

**Treatment with PC attenuates cardiac dysfunction after TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice**

The responses of 1α-OHase−/− mice to TAC in our previous experiments may be compounded by their baseline cardiac hypertrophy. Thus, we further determined the specific role of defective vitamin D to pathological conditions by first using “rescue” vitamin D protocol as described previously in 1α-OHase−/− mice, where vitamin D deficiency and its non-cardiac phenotype were both corrected [29]. From 28–30 days of life, 1α-OHase−/− mice were treated with an initial “rescue” dose of 500 ng/kg of PC, followed by a daily “maintenance” dose of 200 ng/kg from 5 to 8 weeks of age. At 8 weeks, the animals were
divided into the following groups: 1) Vehicle + Sham, 2) Vehicle + TAC, 3) PC + Sham, and 4) PC + TAC. For the vehicle conditions, maintenance doses of PC were changed to vehicle injections, while the PC dose was maintained for PC groups. TAC resulted in a significant increase in HW/BW and LW/BW ratios in mice receiving vehicle for 4 weeks compared to the sham operated mice (Fig. 6A and 6B). In mice treated with PC, there was a significant 18% attenuation of TAC-induced HW/BW ratio increase compared to the vehicle treated animals. Histological examination demonstrated that interstitial fibrosis induced by TAC in vehicle-administered 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice were significantly inhibited in PC treated group after TAC (Fig. 6C). TAC-induced increases in ANF and β-MHC gene expression, which were both attenuated by PC treatment (Fig. 6D and 6E).

We found that decreased fractional shortening after TAC in vehicle treated mice was significantly improved with vitamin D replacement in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice (Fig. 6G). In addition, we observed reduced stroke volume and cardiac output in vehicle treated group after TAC. These parameters also improved after vitamin D replacement (Fig. 6G and 6H). Thus, vitamin D replacement resulted in significant attenuation of cardiac dysfunction after TAC in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice.

Treatment with PC attenuates defective Ca<sup>2+</sup> handling associated with defective vitamin D signaling

To further assess the effect of vitamin D replacement on CMs contractility in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice contraction parameters, we performed Ca<sup>2+</sup> handling analysis of isolated CMs in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice with or without PC treatment. We found that vitamin D replacement attenuated hypocontractility and increased peak shortening in PC treated 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice (Fig. 6I and 6J). Rate of relaxation was significantly increased with PC treatment and the rate of Ca<sup>2+</sup> transient decay (τ) was significantly improved (Fig. 6K and 6L). Treatment with PC also normalized the PTH level in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice (Fig. 7). These findings suggest that the pathological response in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice is mainly due to defective vitamin D signaling and associated Ca<sup>2+</sup> handling, and correcting these abnormalities could rescue these pathological responses.

Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated that vitamin D deficiency is associated with cardiac hypertrophy at baseline results in an exaggerated progression to heart failure after pressure overload in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice. We also found that there is defective Ca<sup>2+</sup> handling in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice, with structural and functional cardiac abnormalities in these mice. These cardiac Ca<sup>2+</sup> handling abnormalities were completely corrected with vitamin D replacement in 1α-OHase<sup>−/−</sup> mice. Thus, our studies strongly support the notion that vitamin D deficiency is an under-recognized, non-classic risk factor for developing heart failure that is readily correctable.

Vitamin D is known for its primary role in Ca<sup>2+</sup> and bone homeostasis [30]. Biological activities of vitamin D are mediated by a hormonally active 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D<sub>3</sub> that is converted from 25-hydroxyvitamin D<sub>3</sub> by 1α-OHase. It binds to
Figure 6. Effect of paricalcitol on cardiac dysfunction parameters. (A) Representative hearts in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to Sham. †, p<0.05 compared to vehicle TAC. N = 8–10. (B) HW/BW ratio in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to Sham. †, p<0.05 compared to vehicle TAC. N = 8–10. (C) Representative Masson-Trichrome heart staining in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. (D and E) Real-time PCR mRNA expression of ANF (D) and of β-MHC to total MHC ratio (E) after 4 weeks of sham or TAC in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment. *, p<0.05 compared to Sham. †, p<0.05 compared to vehicle TAC. N = 8–10. (F–H) Fractional shortening (F), stroke volume (G) and cardiac output (H) in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment after 4 weeks of sham or TAC. *, p<0.05 compared to Sham. †, p<0.05 compared to vehicle TAC. N = 8–10. Effect of paricalcitol on defective calcium handling in 1α-OHase−/− mice. (I–L). The % peak Ca2+ (I), % peak shortening (J), the rate of Ca2+ transient decay (τCa) (K), and the return velocity to baseline or Ca2+ efflux (L) in 1α-OHase−/− mice with or without PC treatment. *, p<0.05 compared to vehicle treated mice group, N = 20 CMs/mouse from 6–8 mice/group. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108382.g006
CM contraction is regulated by the interplay between Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, contractile proteins, and the intracellular handling of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} [24]. Furthermore, abnormal Ca\textsuperscript{2+} homeostasis is primarily responsible for depression of CM contractility [22, 23]. In several animal and human models of cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure, the whole-cell [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}] transient is altered [40, 41]. Decreases in SERCA pump expression and activity have been observed in a variety of animal and human models of heart failure and a degree of decrease in SERCA level and its activity, closely correlate with a decreased myocardial function [27]. Thus, these data suggest that alterations in Ca\textsuperscript{2+} handling proteins are important contributors to cardiac dysfunction and heart failure. We found profound Ca\textsuperscript{2+} transient abnormalities, contractile abnormalities and altered expression of various Ca\textsuperscript{2+} handling regulatory proteins in vitamin D deficient CMs, which became exaggerated after TAC. Abnormalities in Ca\textsuperscript{2+} homeostasis, as seen in vitamin D deficiency, may lead to a chronic defect in E–C coupling, which may in turn lead to cardiac dysfunction. Particularly, decreased SERCA and SERCA/PLB expression in 1α-OHase-/- mice supports the hypothesis that alterations in abundance or activity of molecules that regulate systolic and diastolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+} are centrally involved in depressed contractility in hypertrophied and failing hearts.

The key role of cardiac hypertrophy in the pathogenesis of heart disease underscores the need to identify the cellular and molecular mechanisms responsible for both cardiac hypertrophy and its progression to heart failure. A better understanding of disease progression may facilitate the development of novel therapeutic modalities, as well as the development of better guidelines for the prevention of cardiac hypertrophy. Our findings contribute to a better understanding of disease progression that are involved in vitamin D signaling and the development of heart failure. Our finding provides evidences that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} homeostasis and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} handling mediate structural and functional cardiac abnormalities in vitamin D deficient 1α-OHase-/- mice and development of cardiac hypertrophy.

**Supporting Information**

**Table S1** Comparison of cardiomyocytes resting sarcomere length in 0.5 Hz paced cells in WT and 1αOHase-/- mice. Sarcomere length of 1α- OHase-/- and WT CMs, raw value in 0.5 Hz paced.

**Text S1** Supplemental Information.

**Author Contributions**

Conceived and designed the experiments: SC RSA PMK. Performed the experiments: SC SB QK JYL SSS. Analyzed the data: SC FM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SC SB QK JYL SSS. Wrote the paper: SC PMK.

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**References**


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**Figure 7.** Paricalcitol restore the parathyroid hormone in 1α-OHase-/- mice this model. PTH level in 1α-OHase-/- mice with or without PC treatment. *, p<0.05 compared to WT. **, p<0.05 compared to vehicle. N=8–10.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108382.g007

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A specific high-affinity vitamin D receptor (VDR), a member of the superfamily of nuclear receptors for steroid hormones [4]. Vitamin D plays an important physiological role in controlling cardiac functions and vitamin D-dependent signaling systems are present in cardiac myocytes and fibroblasts [31]. Vitamin D deficiency has been associated with abnormal cardiac relaxation, proliferation, and increased cardiac renin gene expression [32, 33]. Previously, we showed that vitamin D therapy prevents the progression to cardiac hypertrophy [34], and attenuates the development of heart failure in salt sensitive rat model [35]. In addition, 1α-OHase-/- mice developed hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, and impaired cardiac systolic function, possibly due to the activation of the RAS [8]. Clinically, vitamin D deficiency has been associated with the increased prevalence of myocardial dysfunctions and heart failure [36, 37]. Since the critical conversion of the storage form to the active form of vitamin D by 1α-OHase occurs in the kidney, patients with CKD are typically vitamin D deficient. In fact, the prevalence of cardiac hypertrophy and cardiac dysfunction is over 80% in these patients [38, 39], and vitamin D therapy has been shown to improve survival and decrease cardiovascular mortality [6,7]. These findings suggest that the role of vitamin D signaling may be significant in the heart, and vitamin D deficiency may offer novel therapeutic target in the treatment of heart failure.


