Dysfunction of Diastolic [Ca\(^{2+}\)] in Cardiomyocytes Isolated From Chagasic Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and objectives: Chagas is an endemic disease in Latin America, caused by the parasite Trypanosoma cruzi, which usually affects the functioning of the heart. We have studied the regulation of intracellular calcium in cardiomyocytes isolated from chagasic patients with different degrees of heart dysfunction.

Methods: Calcium selective microelectrodes were used to simultaneously measure diastolic calcium concentration ([Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\)) and resting membrane potential in endomyocardial biopsies obtained from chagasic patients and controls.

Results: The [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\) increased by 123%, 295%, and 738% in chagasic patients in functional class I, II, and III, respectively, in relation to controls. Membrane potential showed a partial depolarization of 6% in functional class I, 10% in functional class II, and 22% in functional class III, compared to control values. Alteration in the [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\) was partially reverted by 1-[6-[[17ß)-3-metoxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-yl]amino]hexyl]-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione (U-73122), a \(\beta\)-phospholipase C antagonist, and by 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl-borate (2-APB), an inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor blocker. Phenylephrine, an agent that induces a rapid transient increase in 1,4,5-trisphosphate intracellular content, produced a rise in [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\), higher in chagasic cardiomyocytes than in controls, and its effect was fully inhibited by 2-APB.

Conclusions: In cardiomyocytes from chagasic patients there is a dysfunction of the regulation of the [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\), which correlates with the cardiac abnormalities observed in the different stages of the disease. This disturbance in the regulation of intracellular calcium appears to be associated with alterations in the regulation of intracellular messenger inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate.

Disfuncio´n de la [Ca\(^{2+}\)] diasto´lica en cardiomiocitos aislados de pacientes chagasics

Palabras clave:
Enfermedad de Chagas
Calcio
Inositol trisfosfato
Calcium microelectrodes
U-73122
2-aminoethoxydiphenyl-borate
Fenilefrina

Resumen

Introducción y objetivos: La enfermedad de Chagas es un mal endémico en Latinoamérica, causado por el parásito Trypanosoma cruzi, que generalmente afecta al funcionamiento del corazón. Estudiamos la regulación del calcio intracelular en cardiomiocitos de pacientes chagásicos con diversos grados de deterioro funcional.

Métodos: Se utilizaron microelectrodos selectivos para el calcio para determinar simultáneamente la concentración diastólica de calcio ([Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\)) y el potencial de membrana en biopsias endomiocárdicas de pacientes chagásicos y controles.

Resultados: La [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\) aumentó 123%, 295% y 738% en los pacientes chagásicos de los grupos funcionales I, II y III, respectivamente, respecto a los controles. El potencial de membrana mostró una parcial despolaraización de un 6% en el grupo funcional I, el 10% en el II y el 22% en el III respecto a los controles. La [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\) se revirtió parcialmente con 1-[6-[[17ß)-3-metoxiestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-il]amino]hexyl]-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione (U-73122), un antagonista de la \(\beta\)-fósfolipasa C, y por 2-aminoetoxidifenil-borate (2-APB), un inhibidor de los receptores de inositol 1,4,5-trifosfato. La fenilefrina, un fármaco que induce una rápida elevación del contenido intracelular del inositol 1,4,5-trifosfato, incrementó la [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_d\) en cardiomiocitos controles y chagásicos, que fue mayor en los cardiómiocitos chagásicos y se inhibió por 2-APB.

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INTRODUCTION

Of the 80 different pathologies that are referred to as “tropical,” Chagas disease represents the most important health issue on the American continent.1 This parasitemia is produced by a hemoflagellate, Trypanosoma cruzi, which primarily, although not exclusively, affects the heart, producing lesions that are clinically referred to as chagasic cardiomyopathy. This disease tends to progress in time through 3 phases: acute, indeterminate, and chronic, with the last phase being the most common clinical and pathological type.2 The chronic phase is initially expressed as a nondilated cardiomyopathy, which slowly progresses into dilated cardiomyopathy, along with arrhythmia, left ventricular systolic and diastolic dysfunction, thromboembolic episodes, and sudden death.3

Previous studies performed with noncardiac tissues demonstrated a possible link between chagasic infections and altered regulation of intracellular calcium levels and the intracellular messenger inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate.4,5 However, these studies were carried out with animal models, and the information obtained from them cannot necessarily be extrapolated to explain what occurs in human cardiomyocytes of patients with Chagas disease. This study investigated whether or not chagasic cardiomyopathy is associated with changes in diastolic calcium concentration ([Ca2+]d) in endomyocardial biopsies of chagasic patients. Additionally, we studied the role of the intracellular messenger inositol trisphosphate.

METHODS

Population Studied

This study was carried out with 15 chagasic patients (4 women and 11 men), with an average age of 46 ± 1.6 years. Patients were grouped according to the New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification system, which takes into account the patient's clinical manifestations and risk factors that affect mortality: early (functional class [FC] I), intermediate (FCII), and late (FCIII). Based on this classification system, 4 patients fell within FC I, 6 in FCII, and 5 in FCIII. All chagasic patients who participated in this study had a positive classification system, 4 patients fell within FCI, 6 in FCII, and 5 in FCIII. Based on this

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<td>Number of Cardiomyocytes Obtained per Patient for the Measurements of Membrane Potential and [Ca2+]d</td>
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Conclusiones: En cardiomiocitos de pacientes chagásicos hay una disfunción de la regulación de la [Ca2+]d correlacionada con las alteraciones cardiacas observadas en las diferentes fases de la enfermedad. Esta perturbación en dicha regulación se asocia, aparentemente, a una alteración en la regulación del mediador intracellular inositol 1,4,5-trifosfato.

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measurements registered from control and chagasic cardiomyocytes with stable potentials (membrane potential \([V_m]\) and specific calcium potential \([V_{Ca}\]) for no less than 40 seconds. All microelectrodes were recalibrated after each \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) measurement, and if the two calibration curves (pre- and post-measurement) were more than 3 mV apart within the pCa6 - pCa7 range, the measurement was rejected.\(^6\)

The electric potential of \(V_m\) and calcium potential (\(V_{Ca}\)) was measured using a high-impedance amplifier (WPI FD-223, Sarasota, Florida). \(V_{Ca}\) was obtained by subtracting the initial \(V_{Ga}\) value from the \(V_m\). All measurements of electric potential were stored in a computer (Macintosh MA878LL/ACupertino, California) for later analysis.

**Solutions**

The Tyrode’s solution was made up of the following components (mM): 130 NaCl, 3 KCl, 1.8 CaCl\(_2\), 1 MgCl\(_2\), 12 NaHCO\(_3\), 5 glucose, 4 (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), and the pH was adjusted to 7.4 using NaOH. The low-calcium solution had the following composition (mM): 130 NaCl, 3 KCl, 1 MgCl\(_2\), 5 sodium pyruvate, 20 glucose, 20 2,3-butanedione monoxime, 10 HEPES, 6 nitrilotriacetic acid, and the pH was adjusted to 7.4.

**Statistics**

The data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation, and \(n\) was the number of ventricular cardiomyocytes in which the \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was determined. The difference was assessed for statistical significance using a one-way analysis of variance. Tukey test was used for multiple comparisons, and t-test for paired data. \(P\) was considered significant when less than .05.

**RESULTS**

**Diastolic Intracellular Calcium**

The values of \(V_m\) and \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) obtained from the chagasic patients' ventricular cardiomyocytes were grouped according to NYHA functional class. In the cardiomyocytes isolated from chagasic patients, we observed a partial depolarization of the cell membrane associated with an increase in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) in comparison with the controls (Fig. 2). These changes appeared to be associated with the severity of the disease.

In cardiomyocytes obtained from healthy patients at-rest, the mean \(V_m\) was \(-83 ± 2.3\) mV (\(n = 30\)), and mean \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was \(111 ± 4.4\) nM (\(n = 30\)) (Table 1 and Figs. 3A and 3B), whereas those obtained from FCI chagasic patients had a mean \(V_m\) of \(-77 ± 3\) mV (\(n = 29\)), \(P < .001\), compared to control values (Fig. 3A), and mean \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was \(245 ± 12\) nM (\(n = 29\)), \(P < .001\) (Fig. 3B). The mean \(V_m\) of FCII patients was \(-72 ± 4\) mV (\(n = 28\)), \(P < .001\) (Fig. 3A), and mean \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was \(385 ± 12\) nM (\(n = 28\)), \(P < .001\) (Fig. 3B). In ventricular cells obtained from FCIII patients, mean \(V_m\) was \(63 ± 3.5\) mV (\(n = 9\)), \(P < .001\) (Table 1 and Fig. 3A), and \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was \(922 ± 33\) nM (\(n = 9\)), \(P < .001\) (Table 1 and Fig. 3B).

These results show that a partial depolarization of the cell membrane occurs in cardiomyocytes from patients with chagasic cardiomyopathy, along with an increase in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\), which is correlated with the level of functional deterioration of the cardiac muscle, according to NYHA classification. We observed a 7% reduction in average \(V_m\) values in cardiomyocytes from FCII patients, and a 120% increase in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\). In cells from FCII patients, the mean decrease in \(V_m\) was 13% and the increase in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) was 246%. Finally, in cardiomyocytes from FCIII patients we observed a 24% reduction in mean \(V_m\) and a 730% increase in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\).

**Effect of U-73122 on Intracellular Systolic Concentrations**

To study the role of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate in the dysfunction of intracellular calcium homeostasis of chagasic cardiomyocytes, the cells were treated with 1-6-[((178)-3-metoxioxystra-1,3,5(10)-tien-17-y]-amino]hexyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione (U-73122), a β-phospholipase C antagonist involved in the transduction of signals across the plasma membrane, catalyzing the hydrolysis of phospholipids in the membrane from phosphatidylinositol-4,5-biphosphate to inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and 1,2-diacylglycerol. Incubation of control cardiomyocytes with 2 μM U-73122 for 10 min did not reduce \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) (112 ± 3.9 nM (\(n = 8\)) before and 109 ± 4 nM (\(n = 8\)) after incubation). However, this same protocol significantly reduced \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) in cardiomyocytes taken from FCII patients. From 243 ± 19 nM (\(n = 9\)) to 160 ± 7.5 nM (\(n = 9\)), a decrease of 34%. In cells taken from FCIII patients, \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) decreased from 383 ± 14 nM (\(n = 9\)) to 238 ± 15 nM (\(n = 9\)), a 38% reduction (Table 2 and Fig. 4). We observed no effects on \(V_m\) levels. Incubation of cardiomyocytes from FCI and FCII patients with U-73122, an inactive analog, produced no changes in the values of \(V_m\) and \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) (results not shown). We have no data on the effects of U-73122 on \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) in cardiomyocytes from functional class III patients due to the lack of viable cells.

**Effects of 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl-borate on Intracellular Diastolic Concentrations**

We also treated both control and chagasic cardiomyocytes with 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl-borate (2-APB), a membrane-permeant compound that has been proposed as an inhibitor of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors. Incubation of control cardiomyocytes with 20 mM of 2-APB for 10 min had no effect on \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) (111 ± 3 nM, \(n = 15\) before, and 109 ± 5 nM, \(n = 15\) after treatment with 2-APB), or on \(V_m\) (82 ± 2.8 mV, \(n = 15\) and 84 ± 3.1 mV, \(n = 15\)). However, this same treatment did produce a significant reduction in \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) in cardiomyocytes from chagasic patients (Table 2 and Fig. 5), although with no modifications to \(V_m\). In chagasic cardiomyocytes from functional class I patients, \([Ca^{2+}]_{i}\) decreased from 245 ± 24 nM...
In cells from functional class II patients, $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ went from $387 \pm 17.4$ nM (n = 9) to $888 \pm 20.9$ nM (n = 9) in FCII cardiomyocytes (Table 2 and Fig. 6). We did not observe any changes in $V_m$ in any of the cells from the different study groups.

The pharmacological effect of phenylephrine on $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ in control and chagasic cardiomyocytes was effectively blocked by applying 20 μM 2-APB. These results reinforce the hypothesis that altered metabolism of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate is associated with chagasic cardiomyopathy. It was not possible to study the effects of phenylephrine on $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ in cardiomyocytes taken from functional class III patients due to lack of viable cells.

**DISCUSSION**

This study shows a) that ventricular cardiomyocytes from resting patients with chagasic cardiomyopathy experience partial depolarization of the plasma membrane, associated with elevated $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$; b) that alterations in $V_m$ and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ are correlated with the level of functional deterioration of the cardiac muscle, established using a clinical evaluation (NYHA classification); c) that incubation of cardiomyocytes in U-73122, a β-phospholipase C antagonist, or 2-APB, an inhibitor of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors, significantly reduced $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ values in chagasic but not in control cells; and d) that phenylephrine provoked an increase in

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**Figure 2.** Simultaneous measurements of $V_m$ and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ in cardiomyocytes from control patients and chagasic patients in functional classes I, II, and III. The control values were $V_m$: -84 mV and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$: 118 nM. The values from functional class I cells were $V_m$: -75 mV and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$: 233 nM. The values from functional class II cells were $V_m$: -70 mV and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$: 387 nM. The values from functional class III cells were $V_m$: -65 mV and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$: 950 nM. $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$, diastolic calcium concentration; FC, functional class; $V_{Cae}$, specific calcium potential; $V_m$, membrane potential.
[Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} in chagasic and nonchagasic cardiomyocytes, although this effect was greater in chagasic cells (FCII > FCI > controls). These results show for the first time that, at the cellular level, chagasic cardiomyopathy is associated with partial depolarization of the cell membrane and increased [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}, and that the extent varies according to the clinical state of the patient. We believe that these changes are due solely to the chagasic cardiomyopathy and not secondary side effects from pharmacological treatment, since all medications were suspended 48 h before the biopsy to avoid the potential effects of these drugs on the parameters evaluated (Vm and [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}). However, it is well known that total elimination of amiodarone from the body is a slow process,\textsuperscript{7} and the presence of residual amounts of the drug could alter the values of Vm and [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} in the cardiomyocytes of chagasic patients who were under treatment. Quian et al.\textsuperscript{8} reported that amiodarone at clinical concentrations reduces [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} values, which is why we believe that the results presented in our study reflect changes induced by the parasitosis rather than from residual pharmacological effects. In the worst case, our measurements of [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} would reflect underestimations of the true values, which we can rule out because we found no significant differences between the [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} values recorded in cardiomyocytes from chagasic patients who had taken amiodarone and those who had not.

![Figure 3](image3.png)

**Figure 3.** Simultaneous measurements of (A) membrane potential and (B) [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} for control, functional class I, functional class II, and functional class III cardiomyocytes. (*** Indicates statistical differences observed in relation to control values. See Table 1. [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}, diastolic calcium concentration; FC, functional class; Vm, membrane potential.**

![Figure 4](image4.png)

**Figure 4.** Effects of U-73122 on [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} in cardiomyocytes obtained from control (healthy subjects), functional class I, and functional class II groups. (*** Indicates statistical differences observed in each group between values taken before and after treatment with U-73122, a ß-phospholipase antagonist. See Table 2. [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}, diastolic calcium concentration; FC, functional class; U-73122, 1-[6-[[[(17ß)-3-metoxyster-1,3,5(10)\text{-trien-17-\text{yl}}\text{amino}]]\text{hexyl}\text{]-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione.**

![Figure 5](image5.png)

**Figure 5.** Effects of 2-APB on [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d} in cardiomyocytes from control (healthy subjects), functional class I, and functional class II groups. (*** Indicates statistical differences observed in each group between values before and after treatment with 2-APB. See Table 2. [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}, diastolic calcium concentration; FC, functional class.**

**Table 2**

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2-APB, 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl-borate; [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{d}, diastolic calcium concentration; FC, functional class; U-73122, 1-[6-[[[(17ß)-3-metoxyster-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-\text{yl}[amino]hexyl]-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione. Does not include FCIII due to the inability to obtain viable cardiomyocytes for the experiment.
and the functional abnormalities at the cellular level (Vm and [Ca2+]d) produced by the parasitemia. We observed a moderate change in Vm (6% depolarization) and a significant (12%) increase in [Ca2+]d in patients with fewer clinical manifestations (FCI). The magnitude of these alterations was greater in cardiomyocytes from FCII patients, with a depolarization of 10% and increases in [Ca2+]d of 295%, and even more exaggerated results were observed in cells from FCIII patients (depolarization of 22% and [Ca2+]d increase of 738%). Unfortunately, we were unable to study the changes in [Ca2+]d in cardiomyocytes obtained from FCIII individuals in greater detail due to the fragility of the plasma membranes in these cells, as well as the increased amount of connective tissue present, which hindered the separation of viable cardiomyocytes for experimentation (Table 2). In spite of the increased values of [Ca2+]d observed in cardiomyocytes obtained from FCIII cells (with stable Vm), we observed no mechanical activation. One possible explanation is that the concentration of intracellular Ca2+ (a physiological regulator of muscle contraction) did not reach critical levels (1 µM), which would inhibit the effects of troponin C, allowing the actin-myosin interaction. However, other studies have demonstrated mechanical activity in striated muscle fibers at lower intracellular Ca2+ concentrations (0.5 µM). These differences could be explained by physiological differences between animal models, or by the different cell preparations used in each experiment (naked fibers—all plasma membrane removed—or fibers with a hyperpermeable plasma membrane). The differences could also be affected by several other factors, such as: a) the Ca2+ load of the SR; b) the [Mg2+] in the area of the contractile microfilaments; c) temperature, which affects the processes of release and uptake of Ca2+ by the SR and modifies the sensitivity of myofilaments to Ca2+ ions; and d) the initial length of the sarcomere, which determines the magnitude of the voltage generated in both skeletal and cardiac muscle.

Changes in the [Ca2+]d found in chagasic cells are qualitatively similar to those reported in epithelial cells infected with T. cruzi, in which a significant increase can be appreciated in the baseline values of intracellular [Ca2+], as well as altered patterns of Ca2+-movement in response to bradykinin and other agonists.10 The [Ca2+]d in cardiac muscle depends on a series of physiological mechanisms located in the plasma membrane (Na+/Ca2+ exchanger and Ca2+-ATPase pump) and the sarcoplasmic reticulum (the Ca2+-ATPase pump).11 Normal functioning of these mechanisms allows for maintaining proper [Ca2+]d during the rest period of the cardiac cycle (diastole) within a physiological range (≈100 nM).12 The fact that [Ca2+]d in chagasic cardiomyocytes reaches abnormal values implies a loss of intracellular regulation of this cation. This could be associated with poor functioning of one or several of these intracellular calcium homeostasis related mechanisms, induced by the parasite either directly or indirectly. Likewise, this could be a direct consequence of a prolonged increase in calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum or uptake from the extracellular, mediated by the intracellular messenger inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, in response to adrenergic overstimulation or activation of the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate metabolism, whether induced directly or indirectly by the parasite.

Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, an intracellular messenger present in striated (cardiac and skeletal) and smooth muscle, is capable of releasing calcium from intracellular deposits by activating receptors (calcium channels) located in the membrane of the sarcoplasmic reticulum or regulating the entry of calcium ions into the cell from the extracellular space.13 Type 1 and 2 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors have been identified in several areas of cardiac muscle. Whereas type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate predominates in cardiac neural cells, type 2 is primarily located in cardiomyocytes located along Z-lines, in the perinuclear region, and in the nuclear membrane.14 However, the functional relevance of the different types of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors in the heart remains controversial.15 Several publications have suggested that among the functions of these receptors may be the regulation of gene transcription,16 the amplification of ryanodine receptor signals,17 and the regulation of calcium uptake from the extracellular space.18 Other studies suggest that they may be involved in the pathophysiology of ventricular hypertrophy, atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, and cardiac hypoxia.

Our results indicate that the increase in [Ca2+]d observed in chagasic cardiomyocytes is partially mediated by inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, since treatment with U-73122, a β-phospholipase C inhibitor, and 2-APB, an inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor blocker, partially reduced the elevated [Ca2+]d in the chagasic cardiomyocytes from functional group I and II patients. This reduction in [Ca2+]d was greater in chagasic cardiomyocytes from functional class II (38% and 41% when induced by U-73122 and 2-APB, respectively) than in those obtained from chagasic patients in functional class I (34% and 29%, respectively). This increase in [Ca2+]d seems to be associated with increased metabolism of phosphoinositides, which leads to greater calcium release from the SR and/or an increase in calcium uptake from the extracellular space during diastole. This potential phosphoinositide metabolism dysfunction varies according to the clinical stage of the patients, as the abnormalities were more evident in cardiomyocytes from patients in FCII than in those from FCI. This hypothesis was reinforced by the greater effect of phenylephrine on [Ca2+]d in chagasic cardiomyocytes (1.6 times and 2.3 times in FCI and FCII, respectively) than in controls (1.4 times), and due to the fact that the effect of phenylephrine on [Ca2+]d was inhibited by 2-APB, a blocker of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (type 3) in all cell groups.

Previous studies have demonstrated the presence of M2- muscarinic receptors in ventricular cells of the human heart.17 Overexpression of these receptors has been observed in the hearts of animals infected with T. cruzi.18 Additionally, these M2-muscarinic receptors are preferentially coupled to Gα11-proteins, which mediate the activation of phospholipase C, which, once activated, produces the hydrolysis of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-biphosphate to produce inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and diacylglycerol.19
CONCLUSIONS

The evidence presented allows us to obtain a greater comprehension of the pathophysiology of chagasic cardiomyopathy, specifically with regard to the participation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate in the dysfunctional regulation of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$ in chagasic cardiomyocytes. Our results do not completely explain this alteration in intracellular calcium homeostasis, since although U-73122 and 2-APB did significantly reduce $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_d$, they did not produce complete normalization to physiological levels. Additionally, none of the pharmacological treatments used were able to revert the partial depolarization of the cell membrane produced in chagasic cells. This would suggest the presence of other possible abnormalities induced directly or indirectly by the parasite. These may be present in other structures or metabolic pathways, such as the dihydropyridine receptor in the plasma membrane (slow Ca$^{2+}$ channel) or the ryanodine receptor (Ca$^{2+}$ channel) in the sarcoplasmic reticulum. New studies will be necessary to deduce the complete pathophysiology of this condition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None declared.

REFERENCES