

**TRANSIENT HYPERTENSION AND SUSTAINED TACHYCARDIA IN  
MICE HOUSED INDIVIDUALLY IN METABOLISM CAGES**

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Short title: Haemodynamic effects of housing mice in metabolism cages

## **Summary**

The novel environment of a metabolic cage can be stressful for rodents, but few studies have attempted to quantify this stress-response. Therefore, we determined the effects on mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR), of placing mice of both sexes in metabolism cages for 2 days. After surgical implantation of a carotid artery catheter mice recovered individually in standard cages for 5 days. Mice then spent 2 days in metabolism cages. MAP and HR were monitored in the standard cage on Day 5 and in metabolism cages on days 6-7. MAP increased by  $18\pm 3\%$  and  $22\pm 4\%$  whilst HR increased by  $27\pm 4\%$  and  $27\pm 6\%$ , in males and females respectively, during the first hour after cage switch. MAP decreased to baseline in the fourth and eighth hour following metabolism cage switch in males and females, respectively. However, HR remained significantly elevated in both sexes during the entire 2 day period in metabolism cages. Females had lower MAP than males both pre- and post-metabolism cage switch, but there were no sex-differences in HR. These results demonstrate sustained changes in cardiovascular function when mice are housed in metabolism cages, which could potentially affect renal function.

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## Introduction

The use of metabolism cages to determine renal function is valuable for phenotypic characterization in rats (Vadiei *et al.*, 1990; Daull *et al.*, 2005a; Daull *et al.*, 2005b; Sakly *et al.*, 2005). With the current widespread use of genetically modified mice, reports of metabolism cage studies of mouse renal physiology are on the increase (Fenton *et al.*, 2005; Fenton and Knepper, 2007). Implicit in the use of this methodology is the presumption that neurohumoral and cardiovascular function are relatively normal in mice housed in metabolism cages. However, evidence exists to suggest altered neurohumoral control in rats housed in metabolism cages (Gil *et al.*, 1999; Armando *et al.*, 2001; Eriksson *et al.*, 2004; Armando *et al.*, 2007). Whilst no report exists, to our knowledge, of cardiovascular responses to placing mice into metabolism cages, results from studies investigating cage-switching in mice have shown transient increases in arterial pressure and heart rate (HR) as well as complex neurophysiological responses (Lee *et al.*, 2004a; Lee *et al.*, 2004b). However, this paradigm may not necessarily reflect the housing conditions of metabolism cages. Importantly, changes in cardiovascular and neurohumoral function may lead to altered renal function and so confound the very measurement metabolism cages provide. There is also strong evidence that there are differences in cardiovascular control between male and female mice (Xue *et al.*, 2005). However, it is not known whether the cardiovascular effects of housing mice in metabolism cages differ between the sexes. Indeed, metabolism cage studies in both rats and mice have focused largely on male animals (Vadiei *et al.*, 1990; Bosque *et al.*, 1994; Brunner *et al.*, 1994; Gil *et al.*, 1999; Armando *et al.*, 2001; Bamberg *et al.*, 2001; Eriksson *et al.*, 2004; Bae *et al.*, 2005; Armando *et al.*, 2007) with only a few studies

investigating female animals (Leung *et al.*, 2004; Chen *et al.*, 2005) and/or both sexes (Gomez-Sanchez and Gomez-Sanchez, 1991). The aim of our current study, therefore, was to characterize the effects of housing in metabolism cages, on mean arterial pressure (MAP) and HR in male and female mice. The experiment was designed in order to mimic the paradigm of most studies investigating renal function. Following 5 days recovery after insertion of a carotid artery catheter for long-term measurement of arterial pressure and HR, mice were placed into metabolism cages for 2 days. To ensure that our observations reflected the effects of the environment of the metabolism cage rather than isolation, mice were housed individually in standard cages prior to being placed in metabolism cages.

## **Methods**

### Animals

Experiments were conducted in accordance with the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia '*Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes*' (7<sup>th</sup> edition, 2004) and were approved by the Monash University, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Microbiology Animal Ethics Committee. Twenty C57BL/6J /129sv offspring (13 male, 7 female) were studied at ~37 weeks of age. These offspring were part of a larger study examining the effects of different diets on cardiovascular physiology. Because the changes in MAP and HR observed during housing in metabolism cages were similar in all dietary groups, the data were pooled so we could examine whether these responses were sex-dependent. Prior to experiments,

mice of either sex were housed in groups of 3-4 in standard boxes enriched with saw-dust bedding. Food pellets and water were given *ad libitum*. Mice chosen for experimentation were randomly selected from each box of 3-4 group-housed mice. Only 1-2 mice were chosen from each of these boxes. Mice were derived from 9 different litters.

### Habituation

One to two weeks prior to surgery for cannulation of a carotid artery for arterial pressure measurement (see below), mice were habituated in individual metabolism cages for 24 hours. The metabolism cages were made of stainless steel and wire and were obtained from Lenderking Caging Products (Millersville, MD, USA) and adapted for the swivel system used to measure MAP and HR. Food and water were available *ad libitum* at all stages of experimentation. Food was given in pellet form to mice during experimentation. Average weight loss during habituation was  $5 \pm 3$  % of body weight. Following habituation, mice were taken out of metabolism cages and housed individually in standard cages for 1-2 weeks until surgery for carotid artery catheter implantation commenced. Following catheter implantation, mice recovered individually in standard clear Perspex cages, approximately 26 x 20 cm<sup>2</sup> in size. Metabolism cages and standard cages shared a similar location in the same room during the entire experiment. All experiments were conducted in a 12-h light-dark cycle at  $22 \pm 1$  °C and humidity of  $50 \pm 5$  %.

### Arterial pressure measurement

At approximately 37 weeks of age, mice underwent surgery for implantation of a catheter in the left carotid artery for long-term measurement of MAP and HR. This

procedure has been described in detail previously (Fitzgerald *et al.*, 2007). Following recovery, catheters and mice were attached to a counter-weighted infusion swivel, allowing continuous infusion of heparinized saline, whilst allowing free movement around the cage. Mice were allowed to recover for 5 days in standard clear Perspex sawdust-bedded cages where they were housed individually, but were able to see other mice on both sides of their cage. Mice were then placed in metabolism cages for 2 days. In these cages, animals are in close proximity to other animals, but cannot actually see each other. MAP and HR were measured in standard cages on Day 5, and in metabolism cages on Day 6 and 7 post-surgery. Data were obtained as 2-second averages of MAP and HR. All mice were placed in metabolism cages at 5pm  $\pm$  3 hours. Mice were processed in batches, so that 5 mice were placed individually in the metabolism cages at one time. For analysis of the immediate effects of metabolism cage switch on hourly MAP and HR, the baseline period was defined as the 7 hours prior to mice being placed in metabolism cages. For analysis of changes in daily MAP and HR, the baseline period was taken as the 24 hour period prior to cage switch.

### Statistical Analyses

Hourly and 24-hour MAP and HR data were subjected to repeated measures analysis of variance (Ludbrook, 1994). Factors in the analyses comprised sex and time. Our biological hypotheses were that MAP and HR (i) differed according to sex (main effect of sex), (ii) changed in response to housing in metabolism cages (main effect of time) and, (iii) that the response to housing in metabolism cages differed in the two sexes (sex\*time interaction). Data for hourly MAP and HR were then subjected to Dunnett's post hoc test

with the sexes analyzed separately.  $P < 0.05$  was taken to demonstrate statistical significance. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM.

## Results

During the 7 hours before mice were placed in metabolism cages MAP was  $106 \pm 2$  and  $86 \pm 2$  mmHg respectively, in males and females. MAP increased significantly in the first hour after metabolism cage switch, by  $19 \pm 3$  mmHg ( $18 \pm 3$  %) and  $18 \pm 3$  mmHg ( $22 \pm 4$ %) in male and female mice, respectively. In males, MAP was significantly elevated during the first 3 hours after metabolism cage switch (Figure 1). In females, MAP was significantly elevated during the first 7 hours after metabolism cage switch. Basal HR was  $505 \pm 20$  and  $524 \pm 23$  bpm in males and females, respectively. HR increased by  $135 \pm 17$  bpm ( $27 \pm 4$  %) and  $136 \pm 27$  bpm ( $27 \pm 6$  %) in the first hour after metabolism cage switch in males and females, respectively. In the 11<sup>th</sup> hour after metabolism cage switch, HR was still significantly greater than baseline in both sexes (Figure 1). Two-way repeated measures analysis of variance demonstrated a significant effect of sex on MAP ( $P_{\text{sex}} < 0.001$ ), reflecting the fact that females had lower MAP than males. However, HR was not different between the sexes ( $P_{\text{sex}} = 0.36$ ). The effects of metabolism cage switch on hourly MAP and HR were not sex-dependent ( $P_{\text{sex*time}} \geq 0.91$ ).

MAP averaged  $110 \pm 2$  and  $93 \pm 1$  mmHg over the 24 hours (Day 5) before metabolism cage switch in males and females, respectively (Figure 2). Females had significantly lower MAP than males across all days of MAP measurement ( $P_{\text{sex}} < 0.001$ ,  $P_{\text{sex*time}} = 0.70$ ). There was no significant effect of metabolism cage switch on daily MAP ( $P_{\text{time}} = 0.09$ ).

HR averaged  $488 \pm 19$  and  $505 \pm 29$  bpm over the 24 hours (Day 5) before metabolism cage switch in males and females respectively (Figure 2). There was no significant effect of sex on 24-hour HR ( $P_{\text{sex}} = 0.85$ ). HR increased in a sustained fashion during the two-day period of housing in metabolism cages ( $P_{\text{time}} < 0.001$ ) but this effect was indistinguishable in the two sexes ( $P_{\text{sex*time}} = 0.99$ ; Figure 2).

## Discussion

Our current study produced two important new findings. Firstly, we found that placing mice in metabolism cages caused a transient increase in MAP in both males and females. MAP returned to baseline within 4-8 hours. Secondly, we found that HR increased significantly in both male and female mice after they were placed in metabolism cages. In contrast to the transient nature of the pressor response, this tachycardia was sustained across the 48 hour period of housing in metabolism cages when analyzed as 24-hour averages. Our results also demonstrate important sex differences in the hybrid strain of mice we studied, in that MAP was greater in males than females. However, the responses of MAP and HR to metabolism cage switch were not sex-dependent. We conclude that placing mice in this stressful environment, even following habituation, alters cardiovascular and possibly neurohumoral functions in both male and female mice that may in turn alter kidney function.

There is much evidence that stressful environments can alter neurohumoral and cardiovascular function in rats and mice (Gil *et al.*, 1999; Sharp *et al.*, 2002a; Sharp *et al.*, 2002b; Sharp *et al.*, 2003; Spani *et al.*, 2003; Lee *et al.*, 2004a; Lee *et al.*, 2004b).

Furthermore, although there is a dearth of information on the effects of metabolism cage switch on cardiovascular function in rats and mice, changes in neurohumoral and metabolic function have been reported in rats (Gomez-Sanchez and Gomez-Sanchez, 1991; Brunner *et al.*, 1994; Gil *et al.*, 1999; Armando *et al.*, 2001; Eriksson *et al.*, 2004; Armando *et al.*, 2007). For example, Armando and colleagues recently reported greater anterior pituitary adrenocorticotrophin hormone content and adrenal corticosterone content in rats placed individually in metabolism cages compared to group housed rats in standard cages (Armando *et al.*, 2007). They also found enhanced angiotensin II Type 1 receptor expression in the paraventricular nucleus in response to placing animals in metabolic cages combined with individual confinement (Armando *et al.*, 2001; Armando *et al.*, 2007). Nevertheless, we are aware of no previous study which has determined the cardiovascular effects of placing male and female mice in metabolism cages. The transient pressor response to metabolism cage switch is unlikely to be a major confounding factor in studies of renal function. However, the sustained tachycardic response suggests that there are persistent changes in neural and/or hormonal function in these mice during housing in metabolism cages which could confound interpretation of renal function measurements. Consistent with this proposition, housing of rats in metabolism cages has been shown to result in decreased urine flow and altered creatinine clearance (Vadiei *et al.*, 1990).

There is strong evidence that group housing, as opposed to individual housing of rats or mice, minimizes responses to stress (Sharp *et al.*, 2002a; Sharp *et al.*, 2003; Spani *et al.*, 2003). Thus it is likely that both isolation *per se* and the novelty of the metabolism cage environment contribute to the stress-like responses in metabolism cage studies of

isolation stress. As our mice were housed individually for an extended period (~2 weeks) prior to being placed in metabolism cages, the resultant increase in MAP and HR can be attributed to the effects of the environment of the metabolism cage itself, rather than the effects of isolation.

Our current findings show important sex differences in basal cardiovascular function in the C57BL/6/129sv hybrid strain we studied. Previous reports of cardiovascular function in mice derived from the C57BL/6 strain crossed with the 129 strain have not reported arterial pressure separately for the sexes (Krege *et al.*, 1995). We found that females had lower resting MAP than males but similar HR. Previous studies investigating sex-differences in basal MAP have shown somewhat conflicting results that appear highly dependent on the strain of mice used (Deschepper *et al.*, 2004; Yang *et al.*, 2005). For example, one study showed similar systolic blood pressure (SBP) in males and females of 9 out of 13 mouse strains studied (Deschepper *et al.*, 2004). However, female C57BL/6J mice had higher SBP than males (Deschepper *et al.*, 2004). The responses of MAP and HR to metabolism cage switch were indistinguishable in our notably older male and female mice in our current study. This has important implications for the interpretation of metabolism cage studies in mice, since it indicates that potentially confounding effects, of metabolism cage switch-induced changes in neurohumoral function occur in both sexes.

Habituation of mice to their novel environment prior to the experiment is an important consideration in metabolism cage studies. Previous studies using metabolism cages have acclimatized mice and rats for anywhere from 2 days to 3 weeks (Gomez-Sanchez and Gomez-Sanchez, 1991; Lee *et al.*, 1998; Chen *et al.*, 2005). Habituation or acclimatization has also been attempted in isolation studies in mice and rats (Gil *et al.*,

1999; Spani *et al.*, 2003) and social stress studies (Bhatnagar *et al.*, 2006), although adaptation to potentially stressful environments does not always occur. For example, Heidbreder and colleagues found that rats reared in groups in wire grid floor cages had greater plasma corticosterone levels than rats reared in groups in sawdust cages, despite 12 weeks acclimatization to housing conditions (Heidbreder *et al.*, 2000). Thus, while habituation may be an important consideration in studies using metabolism cages, habituation protocols may not always prevent confounding effects of stressful situations. In the present study, mice were habituated at least one week prior to MAP and HR measurement, as the necessary 5 day recovery period following surgery prevented habituation immediately prior to experimental measurements. Our results indicate that the 24 hour habituation protocol we used was not effective in preventing the subsequent stress responses to metabolism cage switch. However, the results of Heidbreder *et al.* (Heidbreder *et al.*, 2000) discussed above suggest that the aim of complete habituation may be problematic.

An important consideration for metabolism cage studies is the potential effect of temperature on neurohumoral control of cardiovascular and renal function. Even small decreases in ambient temperature can increase MAP and HR (Swoap *et al.*, 2004). At ambient temperatures below 29-33 °C regulation of body temperature in mice likely depends on activation of neuroendocrine mechanisms that stimulate thermogenesis, in part through activation of the sympathetic nervous system (Overton and Williams, 2004). In the current study, following recovery in sawdust-bedded cages, mice were placed in steel metabolism cages in the same room, which had a temperature of  $22 \pm 1$  °C and humidity of  $50 \pm 5$  %. Because steel is a good conductor of heat, the metabolism cage

environment likely reduced the ability of the mice to maintain body temperature. Thus, future studies should investigate the effects of altered ambient temperature on renal and cardiovascular function during housing of mice in metabolism cages.

In conclusion, the present findings indicate that placing adult mice in metabolism cages, at least under the current experimental conditions, causes a transient increase in MAP and a sustained increase in HR. Whilst MAP returns to normal within hours, the persistent elevation in HR suggests the presence of altered neural and/or hormonal function. These dramatic changes to cardiovascular function may confound the findings of metabolism cage studies of renal physiology. Hence, strategies to reduce the stress of this novel environment should be implemented in such studies.

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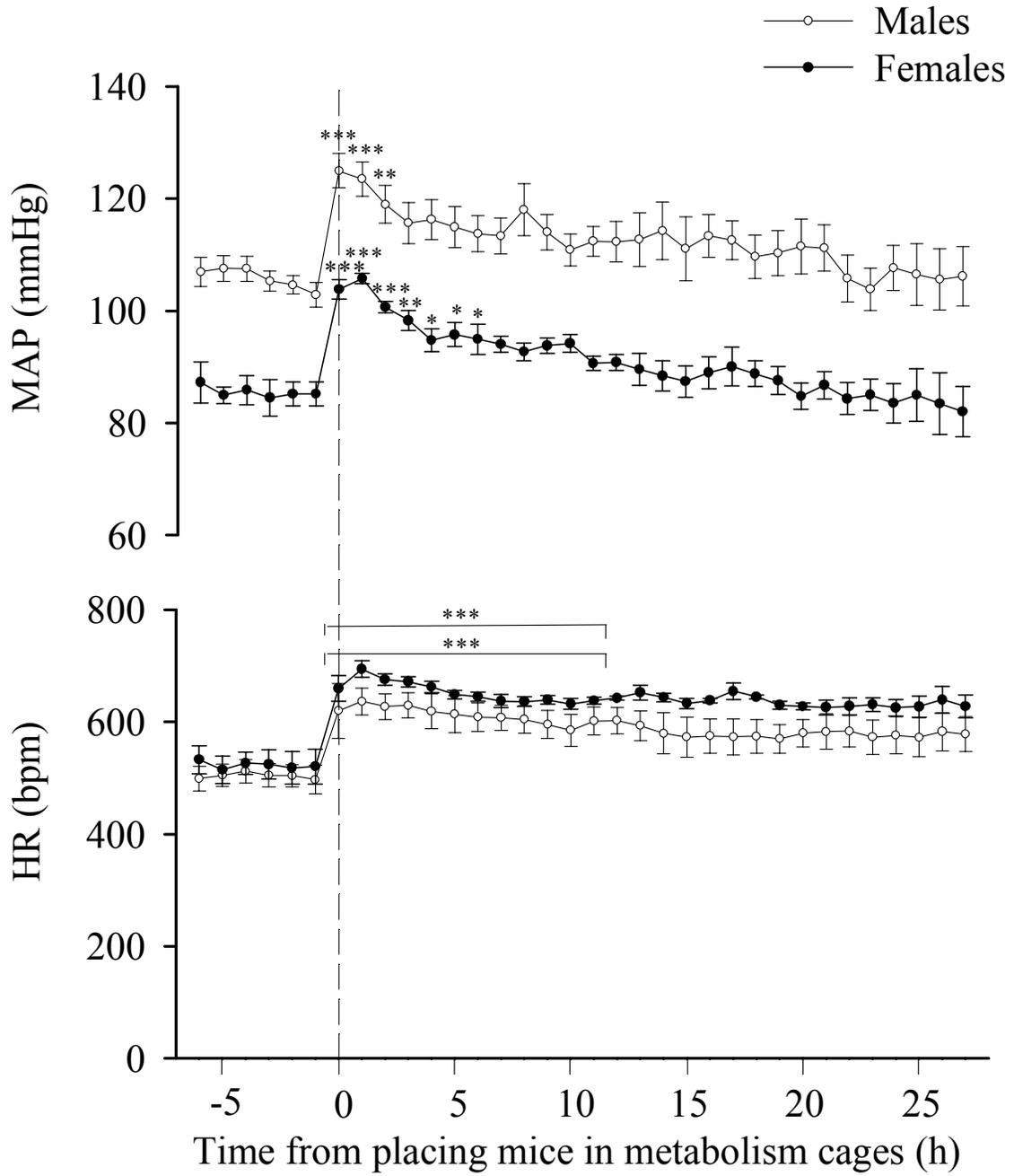


Figure 1: Effects on hourly MAP and HR of placing mice in metabolism cages.

After 5 days of recovery following implantation of a carotid artery catheter, mice were placed in metabolic cages (Time 0 on X-axis). Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) are average hourly values before and after placing mice in metabolism cages. Comparisons between baseline and the subsequent 11 hours after mice were placed in metabolism cages were made with Dunnett's post hoc test with each sex analyzed separately. Baseline was taken as an average of the 7 hours before mice were placed in metabolism cages. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*\*\*P < 0.001, \*\*P<0.01, \*P<0.05 for the outcomes of Dunnett's post-hoc test using values over the first 11 hours after the mice were placed in metabolism cages. N=13 male and 7 female mice at ~37 weeks of age.

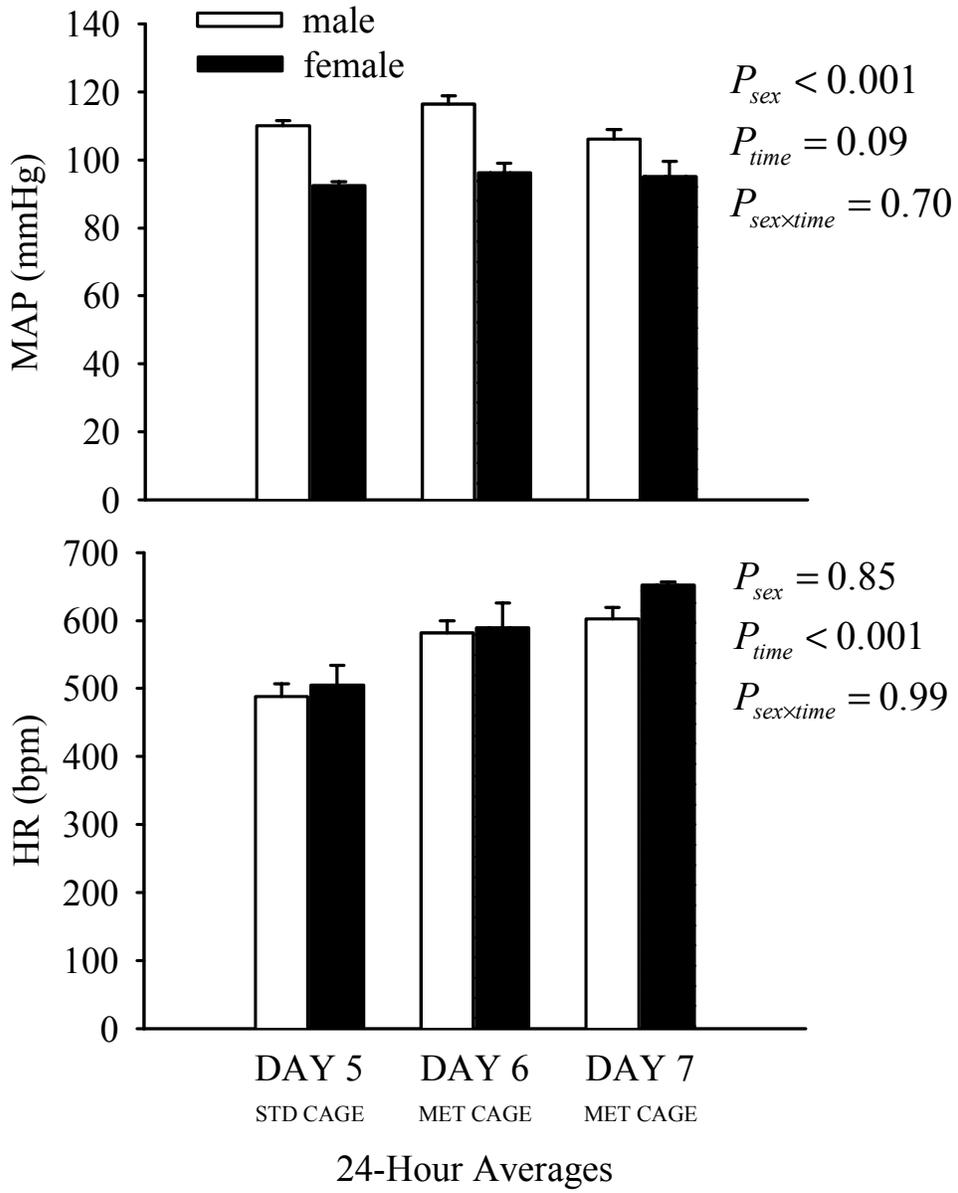


Figure 2: Effects on 24-hour MAP and HR of placing mice in metabolism cages.

Basal mean arterial pressure (MAP) and basal heart rate (HR) are 24-hour averages of measurements on the fifth day after carotid artery implantation while mice were housed individually in standard cages (STD CAGE). On Day 6 and 7 following surgery, male (open bars) and female (black bars) mice were housed in metabolic cages (MET CAGE). Data were analyzed by 2-way repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) testing for the effects of sex, time and the interaction between these factors on 24-hour MAP and HR. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. N=13 male and 7 female mice at ~37 weeks of age.