# Effect of vasopressin on hippocampal injury in a rodent model of asphyxial cardiopulmonary arrest

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**Abstract.** The effect of vasopressin on the neuronal injury following the restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) in cardiac arrest (CA) is not yet fully understood. The present study was conducted in order to investigate the effect of vasopressin alone, or in combination with epinephrine, on the ROSC and hippocampal injury in a rat model of asphyxial CA. Asphyxial CA was induced in 144 rats by clamping the tracheal tube, and animals were allocated equally into the following three groups: Treatment with vasopressin (0.8 U/kg); epinephrine (0.2 mg/kg); or vasopressin (0.8 U/kg) plus epinephrine (0.2 mg/kg). An additional 48 rats underwent a sham surgical procedure without asphyxial CA and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Hippocampal tissue was harvested at 1, 3, 6 and 12 h post-ROSC, and the levels of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) p65 were determined using immunohistochemistry. In comparison with rats treated with epinephrine alone, higher ROSC success rates were observed in rats treated with vasopressin, or vasopressin plus epinephrine. In addition, treatment with vasopressin attenuated hippocampal injury and reduced hippocampal p38 MAPK and NF-κB expression more efficiently compared with epinephrine alone. In conclusion, treatment with vasopressin exhibits a protective effect in patients experiencing CA, and this may be attributed to the inhibition of p38 MAPK and NF-κB expression.

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## Introduction

Cardiopulmonary arrest (CA) is a major health concern that has a poor prognosis (1,2). Although rigorous emergency procedures and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) have decreased the mortality rates of CA, long-term (≥12 month) survival following the restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) remains low (3,4). Neurological damage is a common problem that adversely affects patients following CA and ROSC, and results in limited long-term survival. Although the rates of neurological disability among CA survivors have decreased from 32.9 to 28.1% between the years 2002 and 2009 (5), there are no specific therapies available to alleviate CA-associated brain injury.

The mechanisms underlying brain injury following CA remain poorly understood. Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) are a family of signal transduction proteins, including extracellular signal regulated kinase and p38-MAPK, that are activated by cellular stresses (6). Sustained expression of p38 MAPK is associated with neuronal death and apoptosis (7), whereas the inhibition of p38 MAPK is neuroprotective in cerebral focal ischemia (8). As a result of these neuroprotective effects, p38 MAPK inhibitors have been tested as therapeutic agents for neural diseases (9).

Nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) is a transcription factor expressed throughout the nervous system (10). In response to ischemia, NF-κB expression may promote cell death through apoptosis and necrosis (11). The inhibition of NF-κB may be able to reduce brain injury in rat models of middle cerebral artery occlusion (12) and hypoxic-ischemic brain damage (13). These results suggest that therapies targeting NF-κB could reduce brain injury following CA and subsequent CPR (14).

Pharmacological intervention, typically using epinephrine, is essential in the management of CA (15). Previous studies have demonstrated that epinephrine has a neuroprotective effect following CA; however, the use of epinephrine for this purpose remains controversial (16,17). Epinephrine has a number of unfavorable side effects, such as long-term hypotension and ventricular dysrhythmia; therefore, there is a requirement for alternative therapies for CA-associated brain injury (18).

Vasopressin is a peptide hormone that functions as a potent vasoconstrictor (19). Previous laboratory studies have indicated

that a combination therapy of vasopressin and epinephrine improves histopathological outcome and cerebral blood flow more successfully compared to treatment with epinephrine alone (20-22). However, these studies have not investigated whether vasopressin alone or combined with epinephrine is able to reduce hippocampal injury. In the present study, a rodent model of asphyxial cardiac arrest is used to compare the effects of vasopressin and epinephrine alone, or in combination, on hippocampal injury following ROSC and the success rate of resuscitation.

## Materials and methods

*Animals and reagents*. The Animal Care and Use Committee of Jilin University (Changchun, China) approved the experimental procedures performed in the present study. A total of 192 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (weight, 270±20 g; age, 8 weeks) were purchased from the Experimental Animal Center at Jilin University and housed with *ad libitum* access to food and water under conditions of 20±2˚C, 55-60% humidity and a 12-h light/dark cycle. Polyclonal anti-p38 MAPK and anti-NF-κB p65 antibodies were purchased from Beijing Boosen Biological Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). Vasopressin was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) and epinephrine was purchased from Shanghai Harvest Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China).

*Surgical preparation of rats*. The surgical procedure for asphyxial CA induction was performed as described previously (23). Briefly, Sprague-Dawley rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection with 10% chloral hydrate (0.03 ml/g; Shanghai Harvest Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.). Electrocardiographic monitoring was performed using limb leads (II) to measure the heart rate. A tracheotomy was performed, followed by intubation with an 18-gauge angiocatheter and mechanical ventilation using an animal ventilator (DW-2000-type; Shanghai Jiapeng Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China). Catheterization of the femoral vein was performed to administer sodium heparin (5 IU/ml; Benny Biochemical Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Changzhou, China).

*Induction of asphyxial cardiac arrest in experimental rats*. Following a 10-min equilibration period after the operation, cardiac arrest was induced by clamping the tracheal tube for 5 min. Cardiac arrest was confirmed by the loss of aortic pulsations, defined as a mean arterial blood pressure <10 mmHg (24). A total of 144 rats undergoing asphyxial CA and subsequent CPR were randomly allocated into three equally sized treatment groups: Rats treated with vasopressin (0.8 U/kg); epinephrine (0.2 mg/kg); or vasopressin (0.8 U/kg) plus epinephrine (0.2 mg/kg). An additional 48 rats underwent a sham surgical procedure without CA induction or CPR. After 10 min at room temperature, cardiac compression was performed manually at a rate of 180 compressions/min over the chest, with sufficient compression force to achieve 1/3 of the anteroposterior chest diameter. The indicated drugs were administered once CPR began. Ventilation was commenced using 100% oxygen at a breathing rate of 70 breaths/min, with a tidal volume of 6 ml/kg and an exhale to inhale ratio of 1:1.5.

*Assessment of ROSC*. ROSC was evaluated by two independent observers. ROSC was indicated by the emergence of supraventricular rhythm detected by the electrocardiogram monitor (78354C; Hewlett Packard Enterprise, Palo Alto, CA, USA) and a mean arterial blood pressure of ≥20 mmHg for 5 min (25). Following the administration of each drug, the number of successful ROSC cases and the length of time between CPR and ROSC was recorded. If animals did not achieve ROSC after 10 min of CPR, resuscitation was discontinued.

*Microscopic analysis in the hippocampus*. Following anesthetization by intraperitoneal injection with 30 mg/kg pentobarbital sodium (H. Lundbeck A/S, Valby Denmark), the rats were sacrificed by decapitation. Tissue from the hippocampal CA1 region was harvested at 1, 3, 6 and 12 h after ROSC. At each time point, 12 rats were sacrificed. Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Shanghai, China) was performed according to standard protocols and the tissue was evaluated by two independent investigators using a light microscope (JEM-1200EX; Sweden).

*Ultrastructural analysis of hippocampal cells*. For ultrastructural analysis, hippocampal CA1 tissue samples (size, ~2x1x1 mm) were fixed with 2.5% glutaraldehyde (Sigma-Aldrich) and embedded in EPON resin (Hexion Inc., Columbus, OH, USA). Ultra-thin (50 nm) sections were cut using an ultra microtome (LKB8800III; LKB Vertriebs GmbH, Vienna, Austria) and stained with uranyl acetate (Shanghai Yanjing Biological Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China). An independent observer analyzed each sample by transmission electron microscopy (JEM-1200EX; Japan Electron Optics Laboratory Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).

*P38 MAPK and NF-κB p65 expression levels*. The expression levels of p38 MAPK and NF-κB p65 were detected using immunohistochemistry. Briefly, 4-$\mu$m sections were fixed in 5% formaldehyde for 7 days and dehydrated with decreasing concentrations of ethanol. Paraffin sections were autoclaved (C16S01; Supor Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, China) at 98˚C in citrate buffer (pH 6.0; Shanghai Meilian Biological Institute, Shanghai, China) for 10 min. Sections were transferred to glass slides and treated with 3% hydrogen peroxide for 15 min in order to inactivate endogenous peroxides. The sections were then blocked using 1% goat serum (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 15 min at room temperature, then incubated with rabbit anti-human p38 MAPK (1:200; bs-0637R; Beijing Boosen Biological Technology Co., Ltd.) or NF-kB p65 (1:200; bs-3543R; Beijing Boosen Biological Technology Co., Ltd.) polyclonal antibodies in 1% goat serum for 12 h at 4˚C. Following antibody incubation, slides were incubated with biotin-conjugated mouse anti-rabbit IgG (1:500; bs-0296P-Bio; Beijing Boosen Biological Technology Co., Ltd.) for 10 min at 37˚C. Slides were then washed with PBS three times, incubated with horseradish peroxidase (labeled with streptavidin; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 10 min at 37˚C, and incubated with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (Maixin Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Fuzhou, China) for 1-2 min. The slides were stained with hematoxylin, and stained tissues

Table I. Staining score criteria for immunohistochemistry.

| Positive cell number (score: %) | Intensity of staining score | Total score (degree of positive expression) |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0: No color | 0 |
| 1: ≤25 | 1: Faint yellow | 2-3 (+) |
| 2: 26-50 | 2: Pale brown | 4-5 (++) |
| 3: 50-75 | 3: Brown | 6-7 (+++) |
| 4: >75 | | |

Total Score = Positive cell number score + Intensity of staining score.

Table II. Baseline characteristics of the rats.

| Group | Body weight (g) | Heart rate (beats/min) | SBP (mmHg) | DBP (mmHg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sham control | 267.13±21.68 | 298±25.82 | 125.13±8.95 | 94.40±4.82 |
| Epinephrine | 270.00±17.57 | 301±17.57 | 131.00±10.00 | 94.13±5.19 |
| Vasopressin | 268.53±19.37 | 289±15.89 | 129.00±8.98 | 90.00±7.31 |
| Vasopressin + epinephrine | 270.40±17.23 | 303±19.23 | 127.00±9.69 | 97.43±5.54 |

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Table III. Comparison of ROSC.

| Group | ROSC success rate | ROSC time (sec) | Number of times administered during ROSC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sham control | 48/48 | N/A | N/A |
| Epinephrine | 24/48 | 262.00±17.89 | 2.40±0.89 |
| Vasopressin | 39/48[a] | 162.00±11.49[a] | 1.56±0.73 |
| Vasopressin + epinephrine | 42/48[a,b] | 141.27±6.59[a,b] | 1.36±0.50[a] |

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation or observed frequencies. ROSC, restoration of spontaneous circulation. [a]P<0.05 vs. epinephrine group; [b]P<0.05 vs. vasopressin group.

were analyzed by light microscopy (JEM-1200EX). Staining was assessed in 100 randomly selected cells under 10 fields in order to determine the staining intensity and the percentage of positive cells. Overall staining was measured using the immunoreactive score (IRS) that is calculated as a product of the intensity and percentage scores (26). Based on IRS, the staining was categorized as negative (IRS, 0), weak (IRS, 2-3), moderate (IRS, 4-5), and strong (IRS, 6-7). The staining score criteria are detailed in Table I.

*Statistical analysis*. Continuous variables were presented as the mean ± standard deviation and categorical variables were expressed as observed frequencies. Continuous variables were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance and the Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparisons test, and categorical variables were compared using the Fisher's exact test. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 16.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

*Comparison of ROSC success rate*. Prior to the induction of asphyxial CA, no significant differences in the baseline characteristics were observed among the four groups (Table II). As presented in Table III, the success rate of ROSC in rats treated with vasopressin (39/48 rats), or with vasopressin plus epinephrine (42/48 rats), was significantly higher compared with rats treated with epinephrine alone (24/48 rats; P<0.05). In addition, the time required to achieve ROSC following treatment with vasopressin, or with vasopressin plus epinephrine, was significantly reduced compared to the rats treated with epinephrine alone (P<0.05). In addition, the administration number during ROSC following treatment with vasopressin plus epinephrine was significantly reduced compared with epinephrine alone (P<0.05).

*Histological analysis of the hippocampus*. In the hippocampus of sham control rats, normal neurons free of edema

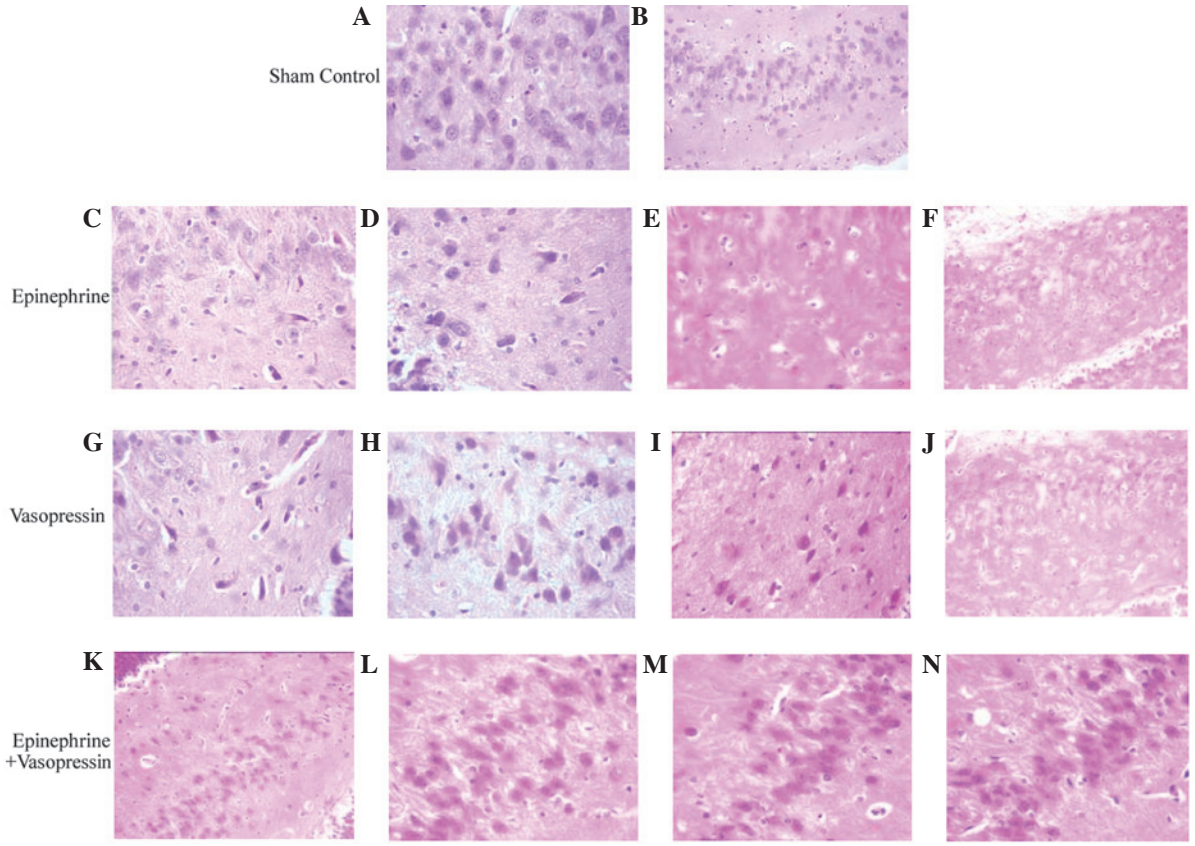


Figure 1. Histological changes of hippocampal CA1 region following asphyxial cardiac arrest. (A and B) Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) stained pathological sections of hippocampus in the sham control group presented with normal neurons without edema. (C-F) HE stained hippocampal tissue from rats treated with epinephrine presented with ambiguous or invisible nuclei, cytoplasmic cavity and aggravated evident edema of hippocampal tissue from rats sacrificed at (C) 1, (D) 3, (E) 6 and (F) 12 h following restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). (G-J) HE stained hippocampal tissue from rats treated with vasopressin presented with ambiguous or invisible nuclei, and aggravated cytoplasmic cavity was detected [G-I, x400 magnification of hippocampal tissue from rats sacrificed at (G) 1, (H) 3, (I) 6 and (J) 12 h after ROSC. (K-N) HE stained hippocampal tissue from rats treated with vasopressin plus epinephrine. Edema was not evident and the nucleus was ambiguous. Hippocampal tissue at (K) 1, (L) 3, (M) 6 and (N) 12 h after ROSC (magnification: A, C-E, G-I and L-N, x400; B, F, J and K, x200).

were observed (Fig. 1A and B). In contrast, all rats subjected to asphyxial CA displayed hippocampal neurons with ambiguous or invisible nuclei, cytoplasmic cavities and neural edema (Fig. 1C-J). At 1 h post-RPSC, edema was not detected in the hippocampal neurons of rats treated with a combination of vasopressin and epinephrine (Fig. 1K-N).

*Ultrastructural changes of hippocampal neurons*. As presented in Fig. 2A, normal structures of the hippocampal neurons were observed in the sham control group, while ultrastructural abnormalities within the neurons of the hippocampus were observed following asphyxial CA in rats treated with epinephrine (Fig. 2B and C). Asphyxial CA induced prominent mitochondrial defects, including swollen mitochondria and loss of the typical mitochondrial morphology (Fig. 2B). A loss of rough endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondrial fragmentation was also observed in neurons following asphyxial CA (Fig. 2C). These ultrastructural defects were attenuated by treatment with vasopressin or vasopressin plus epinephrine (Fig. 2D-G).

*Induction of p38 MAPK expression by asphyxial CA*. A small quantity of p38 MAPK was detectable in the hippocampal neurons of the sham control group; however, p38 MAPK was abundant in all of the rats following asphyxial CA (Fig. 3A-D). Quantification of the staining indicated that the expression level of p38 MAPK was significantly higher following asphyxial CA (Fig. 3E; $P<0.05$). However, the expression level of p38 MAPK was significantly reduced in rats treated with vasopressin, or vasopressin plus epinephrine, in comparison with rats treated with epinephrine alone ($P<0.05$). No significant difference was observed between the expression levels of p38 MAPK in the rats treated with vasopressin plus epinephrine compared with vasopressin alone ($P>0.05$).

*NF-κB p65 expression following asphyxial CA and treatment with vasopressin*. Very low expression levels of NF-κB p65 were detected in the sham control group, while abundant NF-κB p65 staining was detected following asphyxial CA (Fig. 4A-D). Positive staining scores of NF-κB p65 were significantly higher in each asphyxial CA group in comparison with the sham control group (Fig. 4E; $P<0.05$). As observed in the MAPK analyses, NF-κB p65 staining was significantly reduced in rats treated with vasopressin, or vasopressin plus epinephrine, in comparison with those treated with epinephrine alone ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences between the synergistic effects from combining vasopressin and epinephrine.

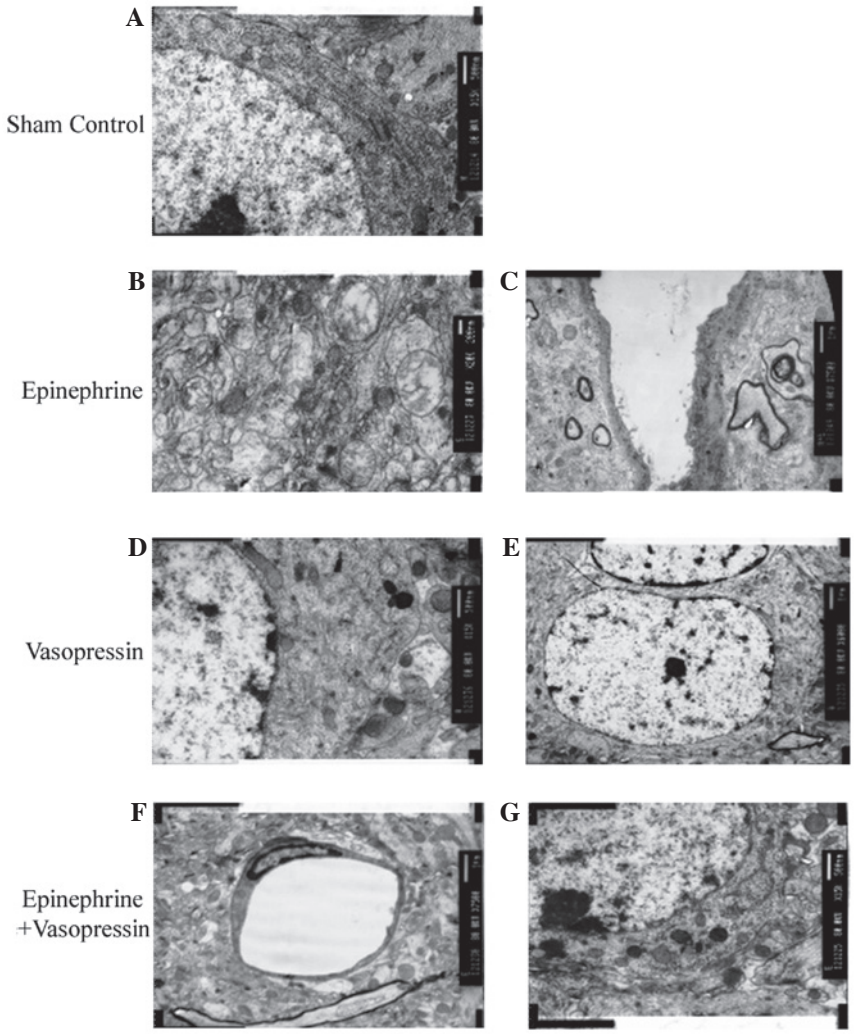


Figure 2. Ultrastructural analysis of the hippocampus CA1 region following asphyxial cardiac arrest (magnification: x8,000). (A) In the sham control group, large quantities of rough endoplasmic reticulum, round mitochondria and clear intramitochondrial ridges are observed. (B and C) In the epinephrine treated group, (B) swollen mitochondria with focal breakdown of the intramitochondrial ridge, and membrane intrusion into the mitochondrial cavity is observed; (C) slightly thickened capillary vessels, incomplete or partially disappeared membrane structures, and disarrangement of the myelin sheath is also observed. (D and E) In the vasopressin treatment group, rough endoplasmic reticulum, free ribosomes, round or oval-shaped mitochondria with diminished intramitochondrial ridges and lysosomes are observed. (F and G) Ultrastructure of the hippocampus in the vasopressin plus epinephrine treated group presents with (F) rough endoplasmic reticulum, free ribosomes, small rounded-shaped mitochondria, compact ridges, increased lysosomes and a small quantity of lipofuscin granules. (G) Flat capillary endothelial cells, thin and intact membrane structures, and minimal protrusions into the mitochondrial cavity are also observed.

## Discussion

The present study demonstrated that treatment with vasopressin following CA improved the chance of survival and attenuated ultrastructural changes associated with hippocampal injury. In addition, the expression of p38 MAPK and NF-κB p65 was significantly reduced in the hippocampus of rats treated with vasopressin, as compared with those treated with epinephrine. Furthermore, combination therapy of vasopressin and epinephrine appeared to have a synergistic effect in attenuating hippocampal injury; however, they did not induce these effects using the presently investigated mechanisms.

Animal studies have demonstrated that CA and CPR are able to promote injury in selectively vulnerable zones of the brain, including the hippocampus (27). The present study demonstrated that simultaneous administration of vasopressin and epinephrine during CPR improved the histopathological outcome following ROSC. These results are consistent with a previous study, which demonstrated that combination therapy with epinephrine and vasopressin improved the histopathological outcome, as compared with epinephrine alone (22).

Ultrastructural analyses in the present study demonstrated that vasopressin alone, or in combination with epinephrine, reduced edema and mitochondrial damage in hippocampal neurons. These beneficial results may have been due to the high cerebral blood flow induced by vasopressin (28). In addition to reducing hippocampal injury, combination therapy with vasopressin and epinephrine may permit lower doses of epinephrine, thereby minimizing adverse side effects.

p38 MAPK is activated following cerebral ischemia and contributes to ischemic/hypoxic neuronal cell death (29,30). In the present study, immunohistochemistry demonstrated that p38 MAPK expression levels were significantly elevated for up to 12 h post-ROSC, thus suggesting that p38 MAPK

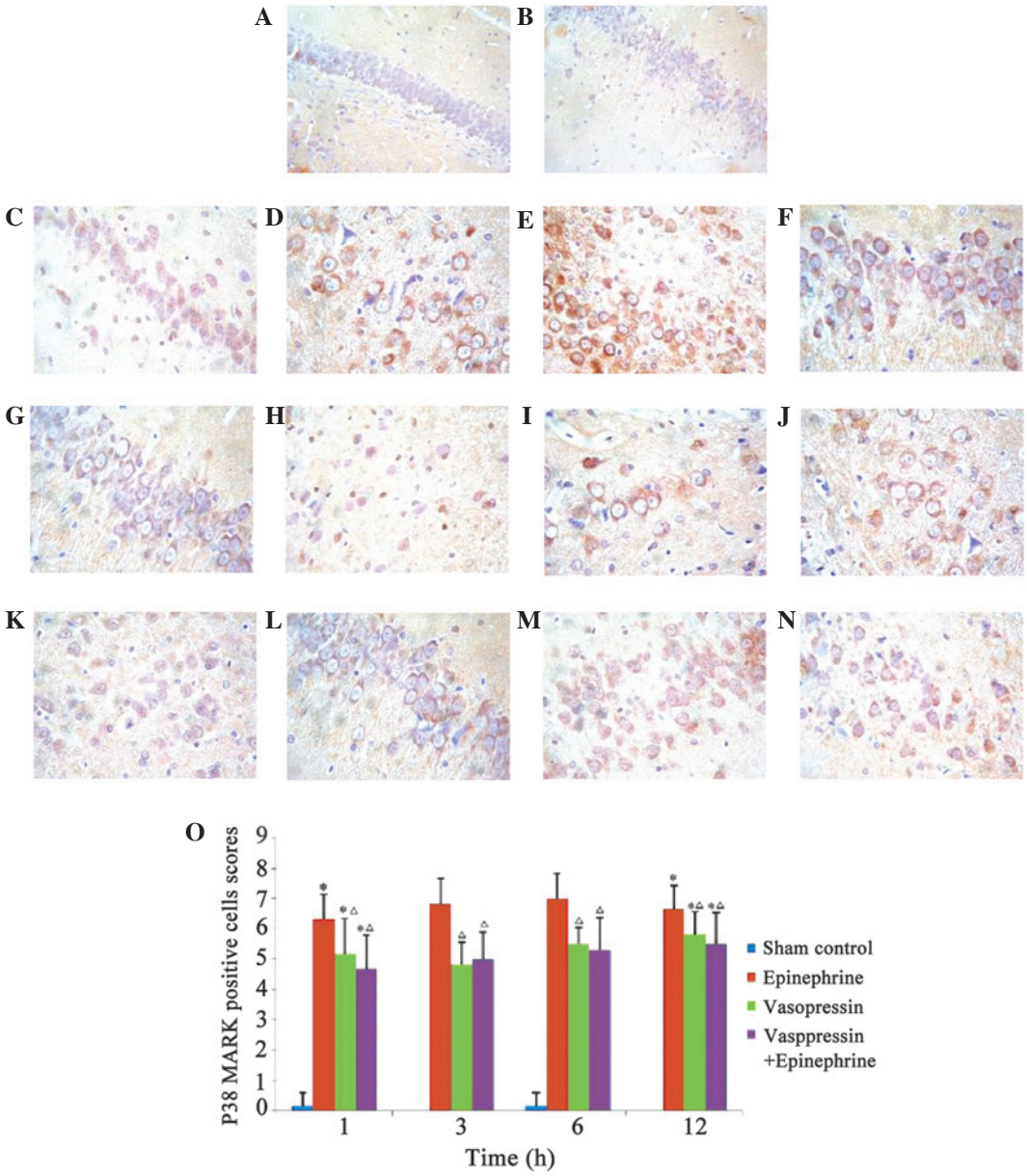


Figure 3. Immunohistochemical analysis of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) expression following asphyxial cardiac arrest. (A and B) Immunohistochemical staining in the sham control group presented with a small quantity of positive p38 MAPK staining in the cytoplasm and nuclei. (C-F) p38 MAPK expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with epinephrine. Positive p38 MAPK staining was detected in the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm at (C) 1, (D) 3, (E) 6 and (F) 12 h following the restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). (G-J) p38 MAPK expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with vasopressin. Positive p38 MAPK staining was detected in the nuclei and the cytoplasm at (G) 1, (H) 3, (I) 6 and (J) 12 h following ROSC. (K-N) p38 MAPK expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with vasopressin plus epinephrine. Positive p38 MAPK staining was detected predominantly in the cytoplasm and nuclei of neurons at (K) 1, (L) 3, (M) 6 and (N) 12 h following ROSC. (O) Positive staining scores for p38 MAPK across all treatments and time points. Values were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (n=6). $^{*}$P<0.05 vs. sham control group; $^{\Delta}$P<0.05 vs. epinephrine group (magnification: A and C-N, x400; B, x200).

may be activated by hypoxia and ischemia/reperfusion injury. Treatment with epinephrine alone did not significantly affect the expression levels of p38 MAPK following ROSC; however, vasopressin alone or in combination with epinephrine significantly reduced p38 MAPK expression levels in the hippocampus, as assessed by immunohistochemistry.

The fate of cerebral cells under anoxic conditions or in ischemia/reperfusion injury is partly determined by proteins of the apoptotic cascade, including NF-κB (10). Inhibition of the apoptotic pathway activated by NF-κB may attenuate cerebral injury (10). In addition, NF-κB is a critical transcription factor involved in inflammatory mediator induction; therefore, inhibition of NF-κB signaling may inhibit the expression of inflammatory mediators and attenuate subsequent inflammatory injury (10).

The results from the present study indicated that NF-κB p65 expression was elevated following asphyxial CA and ROSC, suggesting that these pathways are involved in hippocampal injury. It was also observed that combination therapy with vasopressin and epinephrine reduced NF-κB p65 expression levels to a greater extent than treatment with epinephrine alone. In addition, the results of the present study suggested that vasopressin was able to improve the post-ROSC outcome by suppressing apoptosis.

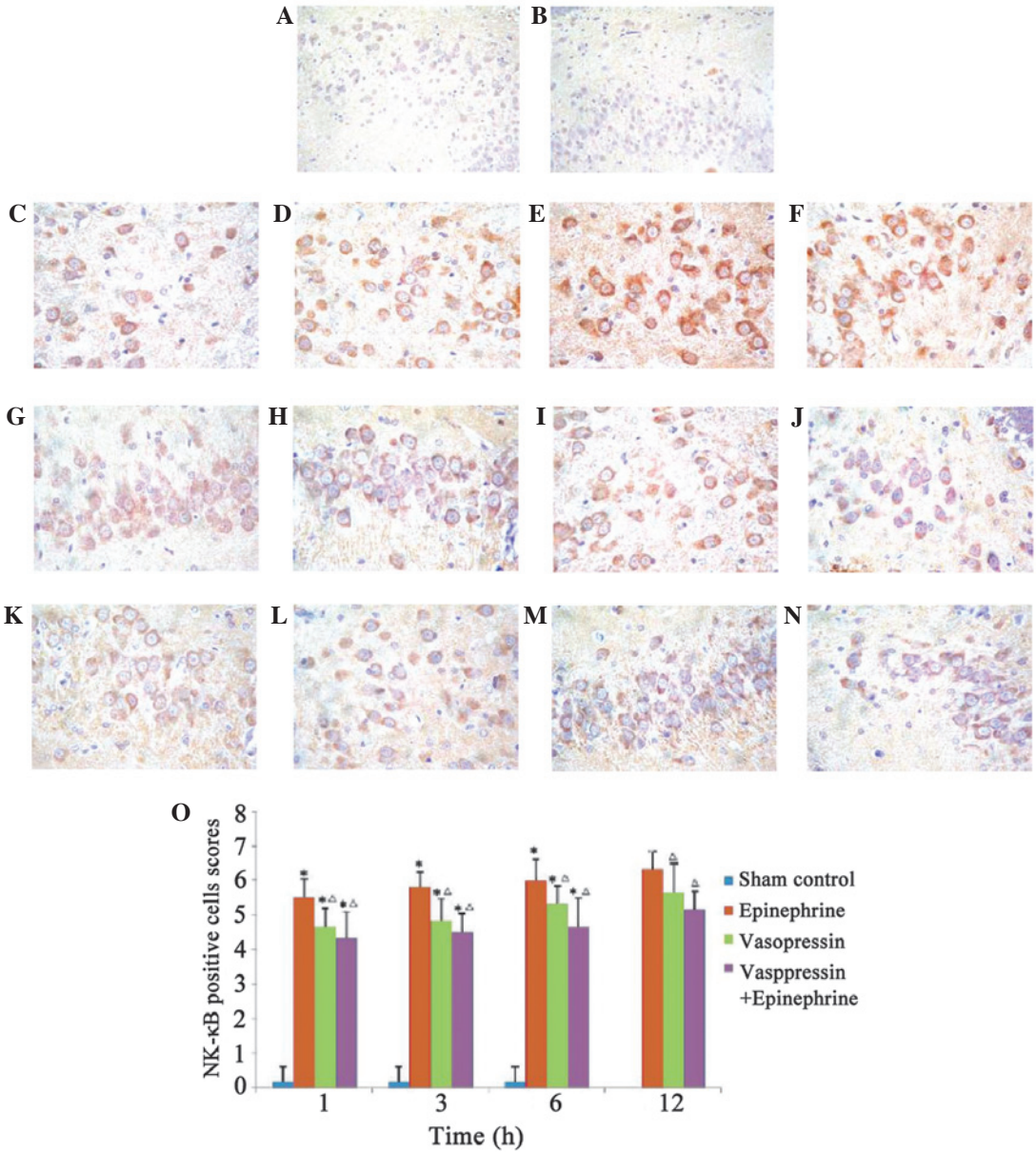


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical analysis of nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) p65 expression following asphyxial cardiac arrest. (A and B) Immunohistochemical staining in the sham control group showed very little positive NF-κB p65 staining in the cytoplasm and nuclei. (C-F) NF-κB p65 expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with epinephrine. Positive NF-κB p65 staining was detected in the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm at (C) 1, (D) 3, (E) 6 and (F) 12 h following restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). (G-J) NF-κB p65 expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with vasopressin. Positive NF-κB p65 staining was detected in the nuclei and the cytoplasm at (G) 1, (H) 3, (I) 6 and (J) 12 h following ROSC. (K-N) NF-κB p65 expression in the hippocampus of rats treated with vasopressin plus epinephrine. Positive NF-κB p65 staining was detected predominantly in the cytoplasm and nuclei of neurons in the vasopressin plus epinephrine group at (K) 1, (L) 3, (M) 6 and (N) 12 h following ROSC. (O) Positive staining scores for NF-κB p65 across all treatments and time points. Values are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (n=6). $^{*}$P<0.05 vs. sham control group; $^{\Delta}$P<0.05 vs. epinephrine group (magnification: A and C-N, x400; B, x200).

One limitation of the present study was the 12-h observation period following resuscitation. Necrosis is difficult to detect within 12 h following ROSC; an observation time of ≥96 h would more accurately indicate hippocampal changes. In addition, the present study did not record neurological deficit scale scores, which would permit the analysis of the correlation between the extent of hippocampal injury and neurological function. Furthermore, there was no measurement of cerebral blood flow during CPR and in the post-resuscitation period; cerebral blood flow would indicate the mechanism by which vasopressin exerts its protective effects. Finally, no rats were administered a vehicle substance; vehicle controls would be required in order to accurately compare the effects of epinephrine and vasopressin with the effects observed following no pharmacological intervention. Future studies are required to address these issues.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that the administration of vasopressin efficiently attenuated hippocampal injury during ROSC in a rat model of asphyxial CA, and was superior compared to treatment with epinephrine. In comparison to treatment with epinephrine, vasopressin alone and in combination with epinephrine was associated with more frequent ROSC and a more effective attenuation of hippocampal injury. The neuroprotective effects observed in the present study may be attributed to the inhibition of p38 MAPK and NF-κB expression. Additional studies specifically

addressing the effects of vasopressin on neurological outcomes are required in order to determine the mechanisms by which vasopressin reduces hippocampal injury.

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