Ca²⁺ Oscillation Frequency Decoding in Cardiac Cell Hypertrophy: Role of Calcineurin/NFAT as Ca²⁺ Signal Integrators

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> ABSTRACT. Various conditions were used to investigate the importance of Ca²⁺ signalling in triggering hypertrophy in neonatal rat cardiomyocytes in vitro. An increase in cell size and sarcomere reorganization were induced by treatment with receptor agonists such as Angiotensin II, aldosterone and norepinephrine, as well as by a small rise in medium KCl concentration, a treatment devoid of direct effects on receptor signalling. Aldosterone effects were prevented by spironolactone and by Angiotensin II receptor antagonists. While Angiotensin II caused a small, transient rise of [Ca²⁺], aldosterone had no acute effect on Ca²⁺ handling. All these hypertrophic treatments increased the frequency of spontaneous $[Ca^{2+}]$ oscillations, caused nuclear translocation of transfected nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) and increased the expression of an NFAT sensitive reporter gene. Cyclosporine A inhibited hypertrophy and NFAT translocation, but not the increased oscillation frequency. It is concluded that calcineurin-NFAT can act as integrators of the Ca²⁺ signal and that they can even decode alterations in the frequency of rapid Ca²⁺ oscillations.

KEYWORDS. Ca²⁺ signalling, triggering hypertrophy, Angiotensin II, aldosterone, norepinephrine, KCl, Ca²⁺ oscillations, NFAT, calcineurin

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