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J Clin Invest. 1996;**98**(2):467-473. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI118813>.

Research Article

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Regulation of Human Heart Contractility by Essential Myosin Light Chain Isoforms

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Abstract

Most of the patients with congenital heart diseases express the atrial myosin light chain 1 (ALC-1) in the right ventricle. We investigated the functional consequences of ALC-1 expression on the myosin cycling kinetics in the intact sarcomeric structure using multicellular demembrated fibers ("skinned fibers") from the right ventricular infundibulum of patients with Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), double outlet right ventricle (DORV), and infundibular pulmonary stenosis (IPS). Force-velocity relation was analyzed by the constant-load technique at maximal Ca^{2+} activation (pCa 4.5). Half-time of tension development ($t_{1/2}$) was investigated by monitoring contraction initiation upon photolytic release of ATP from caged-ATP in rigor. The patients investigated here expressed between 0 and 27% ALC-1. There was a statistically significant correlation between ALC-1 and maximal shortening velocity (V_{max}) which rose 1.87-fold from 1.2 muscle length per second (ML/s) to 2.25 ML/s in a normal (0% ALC-1) and diseased (19.9% ALC-1) ventricle. Half-time of tension development decreased 1.85-fold with increasing ALC-1 expression ($t_{1/2}$ was 0.252 s and 0.136 s at 2 and 18.4% ALC-1, respectively). We conclude that the expression of ALC-1 in the human heart modulates cross-bridge cycling kinetics accelerating shortening velocity and isometric tension production. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1996. 98:467–473.) Key words: myosin light chains • human heart • cardiac contractility • congenital heart disease • Tetralogy of Fallot

Introduction

The type II myosin molecule of the heart is a hexamer consisting of two heavy chains (MHC; 200 kD) each associated with light chains (MLC; 18–28 kD). Two cardiac-specific genes coding for MHC are expressed, namely the α -MHC and the

β -MHC located in tandem on chromosome 14 (2–4). The MLC types are classified into essential MLC (or MLC-1) and regulatory (phosphorylatable) MLC (or MLC-2) (5, 6). Recent X-ray crystallographic analysis demonstrated that both essential and regulatory MLC are associated with the neck region of the myosin-S1 fragment (7). In the human heart, five different MLC isoforms exist which are expressed in a tissue-specific manner: there are three regulatory (phosphorylatable) myosin light chains, namely two ventricular-specific (VLC-2 and VLC-2*) and an atrial-specific (ALC-2) (8, 9). The ventricular regulatory light chains are monophosphorylated each, while the ALC-2 may be mono- and diphosphorylated (9). Two essential myosin light chain isoforms are produced by two different genes, namely a VLC-1 which is the same isoform as the MLC-1s present in adult slow skeletal muscle, and an atrial-specific (ALC-1) isoform (10). Two different ALC-1 transcripts have been described on the mRNA level which differed in their 5'- and 3'- untranslated regions having identical protein coding sequences (11). In the murine, two E boxes (which interact with muscle-specific regulatory proteins of the MyoD family) and a diverged CARG box (which binds the serum response factor) exist within the first 630 bp of the ALC-1 promoter region (12). E boxes have been shown to be sufficient for ALC-1 transcription regulation during skeletal muscle differentiation (12). Human embryos express large amounts of ALC-1 in the whole heart and in skeletal muscle (8). Therefore, the ALC-1 was designated as the embryonic MLC (MLC-1emb) (for review see 13). ALC-1 expression in the ventricle decreases to undetectable levels during early postnatal development but persists in the atrium for the whole life (8, 14, 15). The situation is different in patients with congenital heart disease, e.g., with Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), double-outlet right ventricle (DORV), and infundibular pulmonary stenosis (IPS). TOF is a complex congenital heart disease characterized by four components: a right ventricular infundibular stenosis, a ventricular septal defect, a dextroposed aorta overriding the interventricular septal defect, and right ventricular hypertrophy (16). DORV is considered as a partial transposition complex in which both great arteries arise from the right ventricle. Our patients were from the "Fallot-type" (infundibular stenosis, ventricular septal defect, right ventricular hypertrophy). IPS is a pulmonary infundibular stenosis narrowing the right ventricular outflow tract associated with hypertrophy of the right ventricle. The hypertrophied right ventricle of children with TOF expresses large amounts of ALC-1 in the ventricle up to adulthood (14). Similarly, the hypertrophied left ventricle of patients with ischaemic or dilative cardiomyopathy reexpresses ALC-1 (17). Surgical intervention with subsequent normalization of the hemodynamic state decreases ALC-1 expression in these patients (18).

However, the physiological role of the essential light chains is still not well characterized. To selectively analyze the physiological function of essential MLC in the human heart, we

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Received for publication 12 February 1996 and accepted in revised form 9 May 1996.

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: A, actin; ALC, atrial light chain; BDM, 2,3-butanedione monoxime; DORV, double-outlet light ventricle; IPS, infundibular pulmonary stenosis; M, myosin; MHC, myosin heavy chain; MLC, myosin light chain; TOF, Tetralogy of Fallot; 2D, two-dimensional; VLC, ventricular light chain.

J. Clin. Invest.

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0021-9738/96/07/0467/07 \$2.00

Volume 98, Number 2, July 1996, 467–473

studied cross-bridge reaction in demembranated multicellular heart preparations (“skinned fibers”) from right ventricular heart tissue of patients with different congenital heart diseases (TOF, DORV, IPS). These tissue specimens are of special interest since they contain myosin cross-bridges which differ only by their essential MLC isoforms having the subunit compositions: β -MHC, ALC-1, VLC-1, VLC-2, and VLC-2*. Normal ventricular myosin consists of β -MHC, VLC-1, VLC-2, and VLC-2*. Therefore, we obtained the opportunity to selectively analyze the role of essential MLC on myosin cross-bridge cycling and cardiac contractility. The rationale to use demembranated fibers for analysis of cross-bridge cycling kinetics is supported by a recent report which demonstrated that cross-bridge cycling in skinned and intact cardiac tissue is the same (29). To define cross-bridge cycling kinetics, we determined the maximal shortening velocity (V_{\max}) as well as half-time of tension development ($t_{1/2}$) of skinned fibers. The same preparations were used to analyze ALC-1 expression on the protein level.

In the intact contractile structure, the myosin cross-bridge (M) reaction is assumed to comprise complex interactions with actin (A) coupled with the hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and Pi. Myosin undergoes changes of its affinity during the cycle being strongly attached to actin (having high actin affinity) or weakly attached (having low actin affinity) (30, 31). Force production is considered to be associated with the Pi release step and the transition from weakly (nonforce generating) to strongly attached (force generating) states (cf. 32). Isotonic shortening, however is suggested to be rate limited by cross-bridge detachment and the ADP release (33).

Velocity of muscle shortening was analyzed by applying quick releases during isometric steady state tension under constant load conditions. To exclude the influence of changes in the expression of regulatory proteins on cross-bridge cycling, we activated the fibers with maximal free Ca^{2+} concentration (pCa 4.5). We determined the half-time of the transition from nonforce into force generating states by monitoring the force production upon photolytical release of ATP from caged-ATP in a low-tension rigor state in the presence of maximally activating Ca^{2+} concentration (cf. 21). Low-tension rigor is obtained by the presence of 2,3-butanedione monoxime (BDM) in the rigor solution. BDM binds to the myosin cross-bridges and inhibits the transition into force-generating states. Following the light flash, ATP is released and binds to myosin which is in the rigor (AM state). The cross-bridges detach from the rigor thus accumulating the myosin cross-bridges in nonforce generating states. Subsequently, they reattach and produce force due to the presence of high Ca^{2+} . ATP release from caged ATP as well as detachment of cross-bridges from rigor are very rapid processes being 200 s^{-1} (34) and $4 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ (35), respectively. Thus, we consider the tension development to be the rate-limiting reaction.

Here we describe for the first time that ventricular fibers with high amounts of ALC-1 revealed a higher V_{\max} and lower $t_{1/2}$ than fibers with no or low amounts of ALC-1. These results suggest that ALC-1 increases cycling kinetics of cardiac cross-bridges thus regulating the contractile state of the heart.

Materials and Methods

Patient populations. Right ventricular infundibular tissue was obtained from 26 patients undergoing repair of congenital heart disease

in the German Heart Center (Berlin, Germany): five patients with DORV, six patients with IPS, and 15 patients with TOF. Normal right ventricular tissue was obtained from a 10-yr-old girl suffering from a parasite infection. All samples were immediately chemically skinned after resection. Hemodynamic data for all patients were available from preoperative right heart catheterization. Informed consent was obtained from all patients according to the local Ethical Committee.

Tissue preparation. All biochemical as well as mechanical experiments were performed with demembranated multicellular heart fibers (skinned fibers) prepared as described previously (19). In short, ventricular fiber bundles (about 1-mm thick, 1–6-mm long) were incubated in a solution containing 20 mM imidazole, 10 mM NaN_3 , 5 mM ATP, 5 mM MgCl_2 , 4 mM EGTA, 2 mM DTE, 50% glycerol, 1% Triton x-100, pH 7, at 4°C for 18–20 h. Subsequently, the fibers were transferred into the same solution but without Triton X-100 and stored at -20°C .

Biochemical analysis. To obtain a direct correlation and to prevent the influence of possible regional inhomogeneities of ALC-1 expression, myosin light chains of the same skinned fiber previously mechanically investigated were analyzed by a high-resolution two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2D PAGE) technique. Isoelectric focussing (first dimension) was performed in glass capillaries (12.5-cm long, 1-mm inner diameter) using the pH gradient 4.5–5.4 (pharmalytes; Pharmacia, Sweden). The gels were run overnight at 600V constant for the first dimensional separation. The second dimension was a SDS-electrophoresis, using slab gels $10.5 \times 9.5 \text{ cm}$, 1-mm thick. The gels were stained with Coomassie blue and the MLC were evaluated by computer-assisted scanner densitometry (ScanPack; Biometra, Germany).

Mechanical analysis. For all mechanical experiments, fibers were dissected into bundles of 150–200- μm diam and 3–6-mm long under a preparation microscope. Fibers were mounted isometrically between a force transducer and a length step generator with micro syringes in relaxation solution. Length was adjusted such that resting tension was threshold, using a micrometer screw. Sarcomere length at resting tension was always between 1.95 and 2.0 μm as detected by laser diffraction analysis. Relaxation solution contained (mM): Imidazol (25), ATP (10), creatinphosphate (10), MgCl_2 (12.5), NaN_3 (5), DTE (1), EGTA (5), KCl (12.5), creatine kinase 380 U/ml, pH 7. Contraction solution was the same as relaxation solution except that EGTA was substituted by 5 mM CaEGTA. Ca^{2+} -free rigor solution contained: 2.5 mM MgCl_2 , 5 mM EGTA, 2 mM DTE, BDM (100 mM), pH 7. Ca^{2+} -rigor contained: 2.5 mM MgCl_2 , 5 mM CaEGTA, 2 mM DTE, pH 7. Photolysis solution was made by adding 5 mM P_3 -1-(2-nitrophenyl)-ethyladenosine-5'-triphosphate (caged-ATP; Calbiochem-Behring Corp., San Diego, CA) and 10 mM DTE to the Ca^{2+} -rigor solution. Ionic strength was adjusted with KCl to 130 mM. Free Ca^{2+} concentrations were calculated according to a commercially available computer program (36).

Force-velocity measurements. The fibers were transferred from relaxation (pCa 8) into maximally Ca^{2+} activation solution (pCa 4.5). Force-velocity relations were determined by isotonic quick releases under constant load at 21°C using a commercially available setup (Scientific Instruments, Heidelberg, Germany). Load clamping for isotonic shortening was achieved by changing the mode of operation from length control to force control during isometric steady state tension. The force during isotonic contraction was held constant by the controlled motion of the length step generator, which followed the contracting fiber with the appropriate velocity. The force control mode was maintained for 250 ms. The velocity of the length step was determined with an optoelectronic position detector. Both force and velocity signals were displayed on a storage digital oscilloscope (HM 408) and analyzed with an IBM compatible PC using the Proscope Hameg Software SP91. Velocity was measured between 20 and 50ms after the onset of the quick release.

The relation between shortening velocity and force during isotonic contraction was analyzed using a linearized form of the Hill 1938 (37) equation:

Table I.

| Patient number | Age | Diagnosis | Sex | ALC-1±SEM | Δ P (mm Hg) | Vmax±SEM |
|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | yr | | | % | | ML/s |
| 2 | 0.08 | TOF | female | 18.30±1.20 | 92.00 | 1.67±0.07 |
| 42 | 2.00 | DORV | female | 13.90±0.90 | 130.00 | 1.45±0.10 |
| 43 | 55.10 | DORV | male | 5.00±0.50 | 63.00 | 1.57±0.25 |
| 23 | 1.00 | TOF | male | 14.00±0.80 | 70.00 | 1.81±0.08 |
| 24 | 1.00 | TOF | female | 19.90±1.30 | 85.00 | 2.25±0.11 |
| 33 | 1.55 | TOF | male | 15.00±0.70 | 130.00 | 1.75±0.15 |
| 34 | 54.00 | IPS | female | 0.00±1.10 | 115.00 | 1.24±0.10 |
| 36 | 10.50 | IPS | female | 3.00±0.20 | 60.00 | nd |
| 38 | 2.40 | TOF | male | 5.00±0.30 | 67.00 | nd |
| 39 | 2.90 | IPS | female | 4.00±0.15 | 60.00 | 1.52±0.06 |
| 48 | 5.75 | TOF | female | 3.00±0.10 | 73.00 | 1.61±0.08 |
| 50 | 3.40 | TOF | male | 2.00±0.10 | 68.00 | nd |
| 53 | 1.00 | TOF | male | 12.30±1.10 | 80.00 | nd |
| 55 | 17.20 | TOF | male | 7.70±0.80 | 75.00 | nd |
| 45 | 2.70 | DORV | male | 4.00±0.50 | 60.00 | 1.26±0.08 |
| 58 | 1.10 | TOF | female | 9.50±1.10 | nd | nd |
| 59 | 2.50 | TOF | female | 0.00 | nd | nd |
| 60 | 10.40 | TOF | female | 18.00±1.10 | 60.00 | nd |
| 61 | 7.80 | IPS | female | 0.00±0.00 | 20.00 | nd |
| 62 | 51.50 | TOF | male | 0.00±0.00 | 110.00 | 1.22±0.11 |
| 63 | 0.95 | TOF | male | 11.40±1.20 | 80.00 | nd |
| 64 | 5.40 | IPS | male | 10.60±0.90 | 65.00 | nd |
| 49 | 1.20 | IPS | female | 11.00±1.00 | 35.00 | nd |
| 67 | 2.25 | TOF | male | 8.00±0.50 | 65.00 | nd |
| 68 | 10.10 | normal | female | 0.00±0.00 | nd | 1.20±0.10 |
| 66 | 0.50 | DORV | female | 27.24±1.90 | 15.00 | nd |
| 47 | 0.10 | DORV | male | 6.00±0.40 | 40.00 | nd |

Hemodynamic (right ventricular pressure difference ΔP), biochemical (ALC-1 expression in % of MLC-1), and physiological data (Vmax in muscle length per second) of right ventricle of the heart from patients with congenital heart diseases. (TOF = Tetralogy of Fallot; DORV = double outlet right ventricle; IPS = infundibular pulmonary stenosis). nd, not determined.

$$(P + a)(v + b) = (P_0 + a)b \quad (1)$$

v is the shortening velocity, P is the force during isotonic contraction, P_0 is the maximal isometric steady state force, and a and b are constants. Maximal shortening velocity (V_{max}) was determined by extrapolation of Eq. 1 to zero-load.

Measurements of half-time of tension development ($t_{1/2}$). Dissected fiber bundles were mounted isometrically in a 40 μl quartz cuvette (Scientific Instruments, Heidelberg, Germany). Photolysis of caged ATP was achieved using a xenon flash lamp system (G. Rapp Optoelectronic, Hamburg, Germany). The lamp delivered UV light pulses with a duration of about 1 ms and was focused through a UG-11 filter. Force signals were displayed on a storage digital oscilloscope (HM 408) and analyzed with an IBM compatible PC. The experimental design was the same as elaborated previously (21). In short, the fibers were mounted isometrically and incubated in relaxation solution and subsequently in Ca^{2+} -free rigor solution containing 100 mM BDM for 30 min. In the presence of BDM, a "low-tension rigor" developed (21). Subsequently, the fibers were transferred in Ca^{2+} -containing rigor solution (pCa 4.5) for 4 min and then in Ca^{2+} containing rigor plus 5 mM caged-ATP for 5 min. After registration of force development induced upon a light flash, the fiber was incubated in relaxation solution and subsequently in maximally contraction solution (pCa 4.5). Temperature was always 21°C.

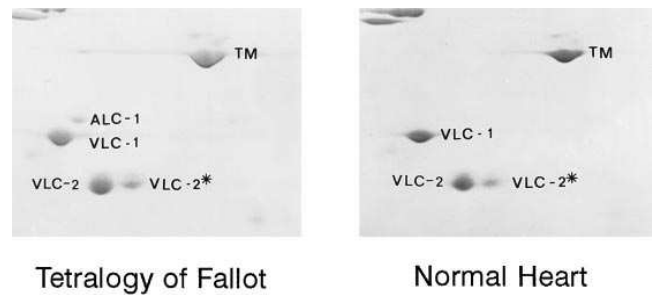


Figure 1. Original photographs of MLC in the right ventricle of the human heart. MLC were analyzed by 2D-PAGE and stained with Coomassie-blue. (Left) Right ventricular tissue of a patient with Tetralogy of Fallot. (Right) Right ventricular tissue of a normal heart. ALC-1 and VLC-1 correspond to the atrial and ventricular essential MLC, respectively. VLC-2 and VLC-2* correspond to the ventricular regulatory MLC isoforms. TM, tropomyosin.

Statistical analysis. All statistical analysis were performed using commercially available statistic programs (Enzfitter, Epistat) on an IBM compatible PC. Values are means±SEM. Significance analysis was performed using the Student's t-test for unpaired values. Regression analysis was performed by the least-squares method.

Results

Hemodynamic Data

Pressure difference between right ventricle and pulmonary artery of all patient groups was between 15 and 120 mmHg (Table I). The mean pressure difference of all patients investigated (24 patients) was 71.6±6.0 mmHg.

Myosin Light Chain Analysis

The MLC isoforms were analyzed according to their isoelectric point and molecular weight by 2D-PAGE. The ALC-1 revealed a higher molecular weight and was more acidic than the VLC-1. Fig. 1 shows two original gels of a multicellular demembrated right ventricular preparation of a normal patient (left) and a patient with TOF (right). Both fibers contained VLC-1, VLC-2, and VLC-2* but the TOF preparation contained in addition the ALC-1.

The mean ALC-1 expression of all patients with congenital heart disease (26 patients) was 8.5±1.4%. However, not all patients contained ALC-1: 5 patients out of the 26 patients investigated in this study were virtually free of ALC-1 in the right ventricular infundibulum. Those patients who expressed ALC-1 revealed very different amounts ranging from 2 up to 27.2% ALC (expressed in % of MLC-1, i.e., ALC-1 + VLC-1 = 100%) (Table I).

The ratio between MLC-1 and MLC-2 was the same in all patient groups. In the normal heart, the MLC-1/MLC-2 ratio was 1.1±0.02 (one patient). Taking all patients together (26 patients) we observed a MLC-1/MLC-2 ratio of 1.07±0.03%.

We could not find any differences in the expression of ventricular MLC-2 isoforms (VLC-2 and VLC-2*) in the right ventricular fibers. In normal heart fibers, 70.6% of the MLC-2 forms was VLC-2. Taking all patients with congenital heart disease (26 patients) we observed a mean value of 70.3±1.3%.

Both MLC-2 isoforms of all ventricular fiber preparations were completely dephosphorylated. The ALC-2 was never observed in our right ventricular fibers.

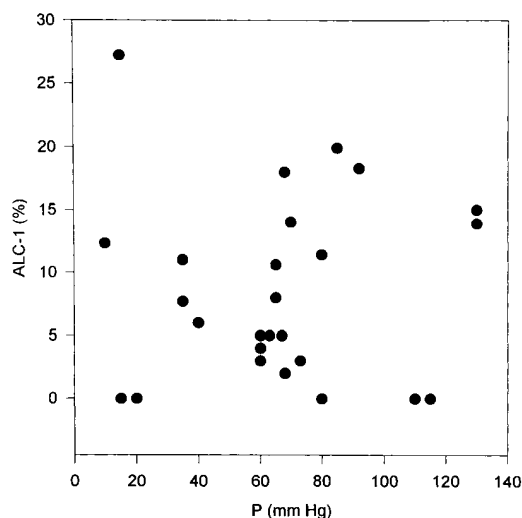


Figure 2. Correlation between ΔP expressed in mmHg and ALC-1 expression (in % of MLC-1 isoforms) of 27 patients with congenital heart diseases (TOF, DORV, IPS) and one normal heart.

There was no statistically significant difference between the pressure difference of patients with and without ALC-1: patients without ALC-1 revealed a pressure difference of 81.6 ± 25.5 mmHg (three patients), the patients with ALC-1 (21 patients) had a pressure difference of $70.1 \pm 5.7\%$. There was no correlation between pressure difference and ALC-1 expression (Fig. 2).

Mechanical Analysis

Isometric force production. Isometric steady-state tension (mN) per cross-sectional area (mm^2) was obtained from skinned fi-

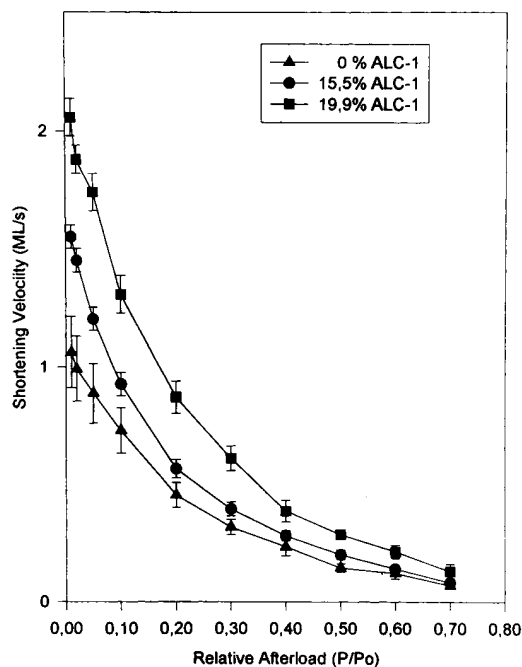


Figure 3. Force-velocity curves of skinned right ventricular fibers of patients with different amounts of ALC-1 in the ventricle (19.9, 15.5, and 0% ALC-1). P_0 is maximal isometric force, P is the force during isotonic shortening. Shortening velocity is expressed in ML/s . Values are means of six different fibers each.

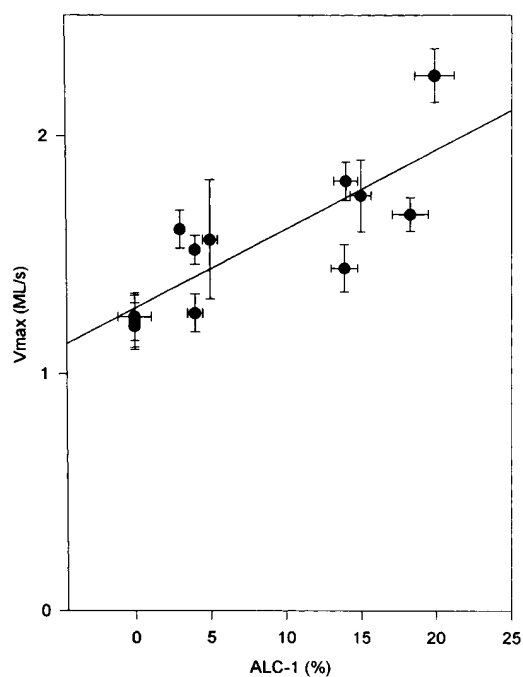


Figure 4. Correlation between ALC-1 expression (expressed in % MLC-1 isoforms) and maximal shortening velocity (V_{\max}) expressed in ML/s of demembrated right ventricular fibers. Values are means \pm SEM. Analysis of V_{\max} and ALC-1 of six different fibers per patient.

bers maximally activated in contraction solution (pCa 4.5). 15 right ventricular fibers of three different patients with 0% ALC-1 (obtained from a normal heart, a patient with IPS, and a patient with TOF) was 352.6 ± 46.6 mN/mm^2 . We observed significantly higher force productions per cross-sectional area with increasing ALC-1 expression: fibers with 0% ALC-1 (six normal fibers), fibers containing 3–5% ALC-1 and six different fibers of a TOF patient with 19.9% ALC-1 revealed 660 ± 73 mN/mm^2 ($P < 0.01$) and 835.3 ± 102 mN/mm^2 ($P < 0.01$), respectively.

Force-velocity measurements. Force-velocity measurements could be performed with skinned right ventricular fiber preparations of 11 patients and one normal since in most cases tissue was not sufficient for combined biochemical and mechanical analysis. The force-velocity data of all fibers could well be fitted to a hyperbolic function. Fig. 3 shows representative curves of three patients with different amounts of ALC-1 expression. Please note from Fig. 3, that V_{\max} of the human right ventricular fibers increased with increasing amounts of ALC-1 present.

Plotting the ALC-1 expression versus the V_{\max} values of all patients studied (means of 12 different patients and one normal heart, six fibers per patients), we observed a significant positive correlation between both parameters (Fig. 4). Evaluation of the relationship between ALC-1 and V_{\max} by linear regression analysis revealed the equation:

$$y = 0.029x + 1.378$$

This correlation was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). Comparing V_{\max} of patients with two different ALC-1 expression values, i.e., 0% ALC-1 and 19.9% ALC-1 we observed a statistically significant ($P < 0.001$) increase from 1.2 ± 0.06 ML/s (normal heart, six fibers) to 2.26 ± 0.1 ML/s (TOF, six fibers), respectively.

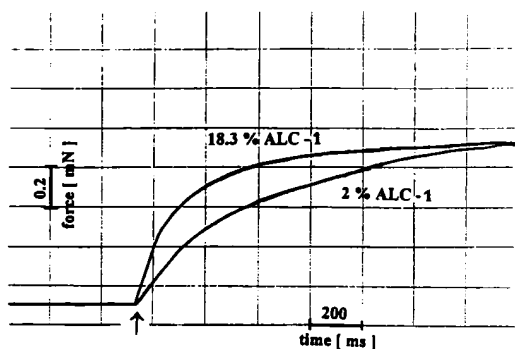


Figure 5. Original force registrations with high time-resolution from caged-ATP experiments on multicellular demembrated right ventricular fibers of two TOF patients with different amounts of ALC-1 (% of MLC-1). All experiments were performed in low tension rigor achieved by incubation in rigor solution with BDM. Arrow indicates photolysis of caged-ATP. Please note that fibers with high ALC-1 developed faster isometric force than the fiber with low ALC-1.

In addition to V_{\max} , the curvature of the force-velocity relation changed with different ALC-1 expression levels. Increased ALC-1 levels was associated with a decrease of a/P_0 . Right ventricular fibers containing 0% ALC-1 revealed an a/P_0 ratio of 0.21 ± 0.02 (normal heart, six fibers). Fibers with 19.9% ALC-1 had an a/P_0 of 0.15 ± 0.02 (TOF patients, six fibers).

There was no correlation between the age of the patients and V_{\max} . Although the patients with 0% ALC-1 were of different age, they had similar and not statistically different V_{\max} , namely 1.2 ± 0.06 ML/s (normal heart, 10 yr), 1.24 ± 0.1 ML/s (IPS, 54 yr), and 1.22 ± 0.11 ML/s (TOF, 51.5 yr).

Half-time of force development ($t_{1/2}$). Half-times of tension development of skinned human heart fibers were determined from the force-transient elicited upon photolytical release of ATP from caged ATP in low-tension rigor. Fig. 5 shows two superimposed original registrations of the tension transients of a fiber with 2% ALC-1 and a fiber with 18.4% ALC-1. Right ventricular fibers from a TOF patient with 2% ALC-1 revealed a significantly higher $t_{1/2}$ than a patient with TOF containing 18.4% ALC-1: $t_{1/2}$ was 0.252 ± 0.04 s (six fibers) and 0.136 ± 0.016 s (six fibers) ($P < 0.05$), respectively (Fig. 5). This indicates a 1.85-fold faster kinetics of tension development of myosin cross-bridges with high ALC-1 expression compared to those with low ALC-1.

Depletion of ADP by incubation of the fibers with apyrase (30 U/ml; Sigma) in rigor solution prior to the light-flash had no influence on kinetics of tension development: $t_{1/2}$ of an apyrase-treated TOF fiber with 2% ALC-1 was 0.236 ± 0.02 s (three fibers) (not shown).

Discussion

Expression of the embryonic (=atrial) MLC-1 (MLC-1emb or ALC-1) is developmentally regulated: It is expressed in striated muscle types during embryonic and early postnatal development and declines rapidly during postnatal development but it remains in the atrium during the whole life-span (8, 13, 14). In the right ventricular infundibulum of patients with congenital heart disease, however the developmentally dependent decline of ALC-1 expression is much slower than in normal hearts (14). The relative persistence of the ALC-1 expression in patients with congenital heart disease could be explained by

the high pressure overload caused by the right ventricular outflow obstruction and the development of right ventricular hypertrophy. In fact, a positive correlation between pressure overload in adult patients with valvular heart disease and ALC-1 expression in the left ventricle exists (18). Normalization of the hemodynamic state by valve replacement significantly reduced hypertrophy and ALC-1 expression (18). In young patients with congenital heart disease, however, at least two opposing factors exist regulating ALC-1 expression into different directions: decrease of ALC-1 expression with age and an upregulation of ALC-1 expression due to the high pressure overload. The existence of these counterbalancing factors which determine ALC-1 expression may be one of the causes of the missing correlation between pressure gradient and ALC-1 expression in patients with congenital heart diseases.

ALC-1 expression besides VLC-1, VLC-2, and VLC-2* in the human ventricle raises the question whether there is a compensatory down-regulation of the ventricular MLC isoforms. This could be answered by comparing the ratios between MLC-1 and MLC-2 which, according to the generally accepted myosin model ought to be 1.0 (i.e., each MHC monomer associated with one essential and one regulatory MLC) (1, 17). The MLC-1/MLC-2 ratio in the normal ventricle was indeed around one as predicted from the myosin model. This ratio did not change with additional ALC-1 expression in patients with congenital heart diseases. Thus, we suspect that there is a compensatory downregulation of the VLC-1 expression in order to maintain the normal MLC-1/MLC-2 ratio.

Although many reports have demonstrated the expression of ALC-1 in the adult ventricle of patients with congenital or congestive heart diseases (14, 15, 17, 18), the functional consequences of essential myosin light chains remained unclear. Some work with skeletal muscle fibers suggest that essential myosin light chains play a role in shortening velocity (24, 25) but these studies are limited due to the coexistence of different myosin heavy chain isoforms in the fibers. In a recent study, which considered more carefully the myosin heavy chain variation in skeletal muscle fibers, maximal shortening velocity correlated negatively with the amount of MLC-3f (26). However, MLC-3 is an alternatively spliced isoform of the MLC-1 which lacks the first 41 NH_2 -terminal amino acids and which does not exist in the heart (27, 28).

In this study we analyzed the role of essential MLC on cross-bridge cycling kinetics of the human heart. We measured maximal shortening velocity (V_{\max}) and half-time of tension development ($t_{1/2}$) of demembrated multicellular fibers (skinned fibers) prepared from the right ventricular infundibulum obtained from patients with congenital heart defects (TOF, DORV, or IPS). To guarantee selective analysis of myosin function and to exclude the influence of changes of regulatory proteins, we investigated V_{\max} and $t_{1/2}$ at maximal Ca^{2+} activation (pCa 4.5). Different expression of MHC in the normal and hypertrophied infundibulum could be excluded since only the β -MHC was found to be expressed (14).

The important observations in this paper are that ALC-1 expression was associated with increased isometric tension, V_{\max} , and velocity of tension development (decrease of $t_{1/2}$). Since we have chosen our experimental conditions such that the behavior of the myosin cross-bridge is considered and since only the essential MLC isoforms changed we feel justified to causally relate myosin cross-bridge kinetics and contractility to essential MLC expression.

Increased isometric tension per cross-section is interesting since it allows some speculations concerning the characteristics of myosin cross-bridges: steady-state isometric force F of a muscle fiber can be described by the equation:

$$F = F' \text{ ntot } f_{\text{app}} / (f_{\text{app}} + g_{\text{app}}) \quad (2)$$

where F' is the force generation per cross-bridge, ntot is the total amount of cycling cross-bridges per half-sarcomere, f_{app} is the rate-constant for transition from nonforce into force-generating state (attachment rate), and g_{app} is the rate-constant for the transition of cross-bridges from force into nonforce generating states (detachment rate) (31). It seems to be unlikely that ntot changed since we activated our fibers at maximal Ca^{2+} concentrations (pCa 4.5). Thus, both F' as well as the cross-bridge-cycling kinetics (f_{app} and/or g_{app}) may change with ALC-1 expression.

According to the cross-bridge hypothesis of A.F Huxley 1957 (38), V_{max} depends on the detachment rate constant of negatively strained cross-bridges and, therefore provides information of the cross-bridge cycling kinetics. Normal ventricular fibers revealed a V_{max} of 1.2 mL/s by extrapolation of the force-velocity curve to zero-load. Calculation of V_{max} from the ALC-1- V_{max} regression line revealed a normal value of about 1.4 mL/s (fibers with 0% ALC-1 as determined from the intercept with the Y axis). These normal V_{max} values of human ventricle are in agreement with our previous determination using the slack-test technique (44). We found a significant positive correlation between ALC-1 expression and V_{max} . From two extreme points of the ALC-1- V_{max} correlation (0 and 19.9% ALC-1) we calculated a 1.85-fold increase of V_{max} . This result demonstrates the strong influence of essential MLC on cross-bridge cycling kinetics in the heart: myosin cross-bridges with the composition $\beta\text{-MHC/ALC-1/VLC-1/VLC-2/VLC-2}^*$ revealed a higher detachment rate than myosin cross-bridges with the composition $\beta\text{-MHC/VLC-1/VLC-2/VLC-2}^*$.

An additional factor which might influence V_{max} is the presence of "internal loads" due to different amounts of connective tissue. Fibrosis of cardiac tissue is a common observation in cardiac hypertrophy and during development (39). Theoretically, frictional forces should decrease shortening velocity and the curvature of the force-velocity relationship, hence increasing a/P_0 . However, we observed an increased V_{max} and decreased a/P_0 in the hypertrophied hearts of patients with congenital heart disease. Furthermore, there was no correlation between age and V_{max} which has to be predicted if the degree of fibrosis would have determined V_{max} : V_{max} of all ventricular fibers with no ALC-1 (three patients) were in the same range despite the very different ages of the patients (8–54 yr). We cannot exclude the possibility, however, that we underestimated the positive influence of ALC-1 expression on cardiac contractility since high internal loads in the hypertrophied hearts may have balanced ALC-1 effects.

Transition of cross-bridges from non-force into force generating states measured as half-time of tension development (expressed as $t_{1/2}$) during maximal Ca^{2+} activation of ventricular fibers was lower in the presence of high compared to fibers with low amounts of ALC-1. We consider the thin filament regulatory system to be fully activated under our experimental conditions, hence $t_{1/2}$ reflects the transition from non-force into force-generating states. When analyzed according to a two-state model (cf. 31, 38), $t_{1/2}$ equals $(f_{\text{app}} + g_{\text{app}})$. We cannot decide which kinetic parameter increased by additional expres-

sion of ALC-1 (f_{app} or g_{app} or both). Due to its effect on V_{max} we can, however, speculate that it is at least an increased detachment rate which is responsible for the ALC-1-induced increased velocity of tension development.

Increasing the phosphorylation level of the regulatory MLC of the heart catalyzed by a Ca^{2+} calmodulin-dependent MLC kinase increased the Ca^{2+} sensitivity of the isometric tension production in the animal (19) and human (20) heart. The increased Ca^{2+} sensitivity could be explained at least partially by an increased attachment-rate constant of the myosin cross-bridge upon MLC-2 phosphorylation (21). Since the regulatory light chains were completely dephosphorylated, we can rule out an influence of different phosphorylated states of the fibers on isometric tension, V_{max} , and $t_{1/2}$. The fibers were completely dephosphorylated because we used Ca^{2+} -free conditions for preparation. Under this condition, the myosin light chain kinase which is Ca^{2+} calmodulin dependent, is inactive while the light chain phosphatase remains active leading to a dephosphorylation (20).

ADP can bind to rigor cross-bridges and affect the detachment rate (32). However, depletion of the fibers from ADP by apyrase-treatment had no influence on $t_{1/2}$ of skinned ventricular fibers. The molecular mechanism explaining the effect of essential MLC in the heart may reside in the mode of interaction between MLC-1 and actin. It has been demonstrated that the amino-terminal domain of MLC-1 isoforms bind to the carboxyl-terminal domain of actin (40, 41). This interaction could be of functional importance since inhibition of this interaction using synthetic peptides increased force production and shortening velocity of human heart fibers (22). We proposed that MLC-1-actin interaction imposes a kind of "molecular load" on the myosin cross-bridge. Relieving this load increases contractility. Interestingly, the primary structure of the most amino terminus of the ALC-1 and VLC-1 are different (10), suggesting different binding strength between ALC-1, VLC-1, and actin. In our hands, binding of ALC-1 to actin should be weaker than binding of VLC-1 thus decreasing the "molecular load" imposed on the cross-bridge. This would, in analogy to weakening MLC-1-actin interaction by peptides, explain the increased force production and accelerated cross-bridge cycling kinetics associated with ALC-1 expression in the human ventricle.

Regulation of cardiac contractility by expression of different essential MLC isoforms in the human ventricle is different from the mode of regulation in the rodent heart. It is now well established that rodents change their MHC rather than MLC expression due to hormonal, developmental, or hemodynamic changes or as response to different environmental demands (43). In these species $\alpha\text{-MHC}$ expression increased shortening velocity, energy consumption, and oxygen consumption while an increased expression of the $\beta\text{-MHC}$ decreased these parameters (43).

In summary, we presented evidence for an upregulation of cross-bridge cycling kinetics and contractility of the hypertrophied human ventricle caused by the expression of the ALC-1. The human ventricle, therefore seems to regulate its contractility by changing MLC rather than MHC isoforms which is common for rodents.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank S. Hille for excellent technical assistance. Supported by DFG Mo 362/15-1.

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