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The role of endogenous H₂S formation in reversible remodeling of lung tissue during hibernation in the Syrian hamster

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SUMMARY

During hibernation, small mammals alternate between periods of metabolic suppression and low body temperature ('torpor') and periods of full metabolic recovery with euthermic temperatures ('arousal'). Previously, we demonstrated marked structural remodeling of the lung during torpor, which is rapidly reversed during arousal. We also found that cooling of hamster cells increased endogenous production of H₂S through the enzyme cystathionine-β-synthase (CBS). H₂S suppresses the immune response and increases deposition of collagen. Therefore, we examined inflammatory markers and matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity in relation to CBS expression and H₂S levels in lungs of euthermic and hibernating Syrian hamsters. Lung remodeling during torpor was confirmed by a strong increase in both collagenous and non-collagenous hydroxyproline content. The number of leukocytes in lung was unchanged in any phase of hibernation, while adhesion molecules VCAM-1 and ICAM-1, and the inflammatory marker NF-κB (P65) were modestly upregulated in torpor. Gelatinase activity was decreased in lungs from torpid animals, indicating inhibition of the Zn²⁺-dependent MMP-2 and MMP-9. Moreover, expression of CBS and tissue levels of H₂S were increased in torpor. All changes normalized during arousal. Inhibition of gelatinase activity in torpor is likely caused by quenching of Zn²⁺ by the sulphide ion of H₂S. In accord, inhibition of CBS normalized gelatinase activity in torpid animals. Conversely, NaHS decreased the gelatinase activity of euthermic animals, which was attenuated by excess Zn²⁺. Similar results were obtained on the activity of the Zn²⁺-dependent angiotensin converting enzyme. Our data indicate that increased production of H₂S through CBS in hamster lungs during torpor contributes to remodeling by inhibition of gelatinase activity and possibly by suppression of the inflammatory response. Although administration of H₂S is known to induce metabolic suppression in non-hibernating mammals ('suspended animation'), this is the first report implying endogenous H₂S production in natural hibernation.

Key words: Mesocricetus auratus, collagen, cystathionine beta synthase, hibernation, hydrogen sulfide, lung remodeling.

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INTRODUCTION

Hibernation represents the most radical example of hypometabolism among mammalian species and is characterized by repetitive cycling between well-defined stages. Torpor is the state of metabolic suppression resulting in extreme hypothermia, respiratory depression and low blood pressure in hibernating animals. It is interrupted by bouts of arousal during which metabolism and other parameters normalize (Carey et al., 2003). Notably, the hibernating animal withstands significant organ damage (Arai et al., 2005) and mechanisms applied by hibernators to alleviate organ damage may have potential application to human biology and medicine, addressing issues such as resistance to ischemia and hypothemic organ preservation, prevention of muscle atrophy and even the development of inducible torpor as an aid in acute medicine or surgery (Morin and Storey, 2009; Zancanaro et al., 1999).

Recently, we identified rapid remodeling of the lung during the torpor phase in the Syrian hamster (Talaei et al., 2011b), as shown by the induction of smooth muscle actin mass, increased transforming growth factor-β expression and extracellular matrix (ECM) collagen deposition by both immunohistochemistry and biochemical analysis. The most striking finding was that these alterations were rapidly restored during arousal, maintaining the integrity of the ECM. Such an observation has never been reported in chronic lung diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, where remodeling is an important hallmark, contributing to airway obstruction and hyper-reactivity (Barnes et al., 2002; Demedts et al., 2005). Several mechanisms may add to remodeling, including dysregulation of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity and activation of the immune system, leading to influx of inflammatory cells into the airways (Greenlee et al., 2007; Redington, 2000), possibly in response to the excess generation of oxygen radicals during arousal (Okamoto et al., 2006). So far, the mechanisms governing the apparent ‘physiological’ remodeling of lung during hibernation, including its rapid reversibility, are unknown.

In this study we investigated processes driving lung remodeling in hibernation by examination of inflammatory markers and changes in ECM composition during torpor and arousal phases in the
hibernating hamster. We found only minor signs of immune activation, consistent with suppression of the immune function occurring in torpor (Bouma et al., 2011). We did observe substantial changes in ECM composition and the inhibition of MMP activity during torpor. As we recently found cooling to induce H2S production through the endogenous enzyme cystathionine beta synthase (CBS) in hamster smooth muscle cells (Talaei et al., 2011a), and H2S inhibits the abnormal accumulation of collagen in pulmonary arteries in hypoxic remodeling in rats (Zhang et al., 2005), we additionally investigated the involvement of H2S. Because H2S has been implicated in the inhibition of both inflammation (Zhang et al., 2008) and Zn2+-dependent enzymes, such as MMPs (Laggetter et al., 2007), we also studied the action of H2S on lung sample gelatinase activity in vitro.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Experimental procedures and hibernation model**

Twenty (male and female) Syrian golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus* Waterhouse 1839) were subjected to a hibernation protocol as previously described (Talaei et al., 2011b). In brief, hamsters were housed at ambient temperature (8h:16h light:dark) for at least 5 weeks. Subsequently, ambient temperature was lowered to 20–3°C and light conditions were changed to continuous dim red light (<1lx). These conditions were maintained until the animals were killed. Movement of all animals was continuously monitored with passive infrared detectors. Periods with >24h of inactivity were considered to be torpid phases. Animals were allowed to hibernate for several weeks in order to maximize torpor bout duration. Arousal occurred naturally without outside stimuli or changes in ambient temperature. Subsequently, animals were killed 24h after torpor entrance (torpor early; *N*=4), >96h after torpor entrance (torpor late; *N*=4). 2.5h after the onset of arousal (early arousal; *N*=4) and 8.5h after the onset of arousal (late arousal; *N*=4). Summer euthermic animals (*N*=4) served as controls, and were continuously housed at summer conditions (14h:10h light:dark; 21±1°C) and did not show torpor/arousal patterns. As we recently found cooling to induce H2S changes in ECM composition and the inhibition of MMP activity during torpor, these conditions were maintained until the animals were killed. Movement of all animals was continuously monitored with passive infrared detectors. Periods with >24h of inactivity were considered to be torpid phases. Animals were allowed to hibernate for several weeks in order to maximize torpor bout duration. Arousal occurred naturally without outside stimuli or changes in ambient temperature. Subsequently, animals were killed 24h after torpor entrance (torpor early; *N*=4), >96h after torpor entrance (torpor late; *N*=4). 2.5h after the onset of arousal (early arousal; *N*=4), 8.5h after the onset of arousal (late arousal; *N*=4). Summer euthermic animals (*N*=4) served as controls, and were continuously housed at summer conditions (14h:10h light:dark; 21±1°C) and did not show torpor/arousal patterns. The experiments were approved by the Animal Experiments Committee of the University of Groningen (DEC#4746). Animals were killed by means of an intraperitoneal injection of 1.5ml 6% sodium pentobarbital. Lungs from each phase were either flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and kept at −80°C for molecular analysis or fixed for pathohistological analysis. For western blot and collagen content analyses, frozen lungs were homogenized (20% w/v) in ice-cold RIPA buffer [1% Igepal ca-630, 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 5 mg/ml sodium deoxycholate, 10 mmol/l sodium orthovanadate, 10 mmol/l β-mercaptoethanol, 40 μg/ml phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 100 μg/ml benzamidine, 500 ng/ml pepstatin A, 500 ng/ml leupeptin and 500 ng/ml aprotinin in phosphate buffered saline (PBS)].

**Antibodies and drugs**

Antibodies against ICAM-1 (Santa Cruz SC-1511), VCAM-1 (Santa Cruz SC-1504, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), CBS (Santa Cruz 46830), NF-κB p65 (Santa Cruz SC-8004) and CD45 (Santa Cruz SC-25590) were used for western blot analysis and immunohistochemical stainings in tissue sections. Aminoxyacetic acid (AOAA; 10 mmol,l−1, Sigma C13408, Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) was used as an inhibitor of CBS, and propargyl glycine (PG; 10 mmol,l−1, Sigma p7888) was used as an inhibitor of cystathionine gamma lyase (CSE) at a pH of 7.4.

**Lung immunohistochemistry**

For immunohistochemical evaluation, lungs were immersion-fixed in a zinc buffer containing 0.5% zinc chloride, 0.5% zinc acetate in 0.1 mol l−1 Tris base buffer containing 0.05% calcium acetate, pH 7.4 (Wester et al., 2003), without inflation or flushing, which leads to proper preservation of the luminal content. To ensure proper penetration of the fixative, lungs were sliced midway and fixed for 24h at room temperature. Subsequently, lungs were embedded in paraffin, cut into 3μm sections, deparaffinized and submitted to staining for general examination of lung morphology (Hocher et al., 1999). Picrosirius Red staining was performed to visualize total hydroxyproline content of the lung. Antibody staining (ICAM-1, CBS, CD45) was performed by incubating sections with primary antibodies (1:100) with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) for 1h followed by washing three times with PBS. Nucleus was visualized using TOPRO-3 (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA), and images were captured using a Nikon 5i light microscope (Nikon, Amstelveen, The Netherlands) with a PAXcam camera (Midwest Information Systems, Villa Park, IL, USA). CD45-positive cells as indicators of leukocytes were counted in 10 fields per sample at 40× magnification and an average was calculated.

**Real-time qPCR**

In addition to immunostaining, the presence of leukocytes in lungs was analyzed by qPCR of CD45 (leukocyte common antigen), which is an essential regulator of T- and B-cell antigen receptor signaling (Zola et al., 1990). In brief, RNA was extracted from each sample using the Nucleosetin tissue kit (catalog no. 740595.250, Macherey-Nagel, Düren, Germany). RNA (1 μg) was reverse transcribed in a reaction mixture (20μl) containing 1 μl of random hexamers, 0.5 μl of RNase inhibitor, deoxynucleotide triphosphates (0.2 μl), 1 μl of reverse transcriptase, 4 μl RT buffer and Tris buffer (pH17.4) at 37°C. Specific primers to CD45 (forward: AAGGCCGACAGAGAGATGTCTGATGGTG, reverse: CTGTGTCCTCCAGCTCCTGT ATGGA) and β-actin (forward: AAGATGACCC AGATCATGATGTCTGATGGTG, reverse: ACCTGACATGCTGGGGTGTGT) were synthesized (Base Clear, Leiden, The Netherlands). SYBR Green real-time PCR was performed using Bio-Rad CFX384 C1000 (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA) and data were quantified with the Bio-Rad CFX manager 2.0 using reagents from the SYBR Green PCR-Master Mix (Qiagen, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland). The samples in the PCR 384-well plate were transferred to the thermal cycler and applied to the following protocol: predenaturation at 94°C (5 min; one cycle) followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94°C (30 s), annealing at 57°C (30 s), extension at 72°C (45 s) and a final extension at 72°C (8 min; one cycle), followed by a melting curve. All cycle threshold (*C*) values were collected at the exponential phase of the real-time qPCR. All data were normalized to β-actin.

**Analysis of non-collagenous versus collagenous hydroxyproline**

The lung content of total hydroxyproline, both collagenous and non-collagenous (e.g. hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins), was measured spectrophotometrically (Junqua et al., 1979). In brief, lungs were lysed on dry ice using RIPA buffer. Fifty micrograms of total lung lysates was mixed with 1 ml of Sirius Red reagent to measure total hydroxyproline content. To measure the collagenous part, collagen...
was isolated from 50μg of tissue lysates by 50 μl of 0.5 mol \textsuperscript{-1} acetic acid at 4°C overnight. One milliliter of Sirus Red reagent was added to each extract. The samples were vortexed for 2 min and mixed for 30 min at room temperature. Subsequently, the samples were centrifuged for 5 min at 10,000 g and unbound dye was washed off with 1 ml of 0.1 mol \textsuperscript{-1} HCl. One milliliter of 0.5 mol \textsuperscript{-1} NaOH was added to each sample and the tubes were vortexed to release the bound dyes. The color intensity of Sirus Red was measured at 540 and 570 nm by a microplate reader (Jimenez et al., 1985). A collagen standard curve was used to measure the concentration of hydroxyproline in each sample. The amount of non-collagenous hydroxyproline was measured by subtracting the amount of collagenous hydroxyproline from the total amount of hydroxyproline (collagenous and non-collagenous), and the ratio of non-collagenous/collagenous hydroxyproline was calculated.

**Determination of \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \) concentration**

The Methylene Blue method for \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \) detection was applied to quantitatively measure the amount of free \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \) (Li et al., 2011; Qu et al., 2006) in lung samples obtained from hamsters in different phases of hibernation. Pieces of lungs were homogenized without thawing in ice-cold 50 mol \textsuperscript{-1} potassium phosphate buffer, pH 8.0 (12% w/v) on dry ice. The homogenate was centrifuged (47,000 g for 10 min at 4°C) and the supernatant (75 μl) was mixed with 0.25 ml zinc acetate (1%) and 0.45 ml water for 10 min at room temperature. Trichloroacetic acid (TCA; 10%, 0.25 ml) was then added to precipitate proteins followed by centrifugation (14,000 g for 10 min at 4°C). The clear supernatant obtained from lung homogenates was mixed with \( \text{N},\text{N}’\)-dimethyl-\( \text{p} \)-phenylendiamine sulfate (20 mmol \textsuperscript{-1}; 133 μl) in 7.2 mol \textsuperscript{-1} HCl and FeCl\textsubscript{3} (30 mmol \textsuperscript{-1}; 133 μl) in 1.2 mol \textsuperscript{-1} HCl. After 20 min, absorbance was measured at 670 nm. Blanks were made following the same procedure without samples. The concentration of \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \) was calculated by extrapolation using a standard curve obtained from different concentrations of Methylene Blue and spectrophotometric measurement at a wavelength of 670 nm.

**MMP activity assay**

A matrix protein assay was conducted according to Isaksen and Fagerhol (Isaksen and Fagerhol, 2001) with minor modifications. In brief, wells of a microplate (MaxiSorp; Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) were coated with gelatin (Sigma-Aldrich), washed four times for 20 min with 300 μl distilled water, and stored overnight in distilled water at 4°C. The next day, the water was removed and wells were dried at 37°C for 30 min, covered with a plastic plate sealer (Microseal, Bio-Rad Laboratories) and stored at −20°C until use. To activate gelatinases in lyed lung samples each containing 100 μg of protein, 200 μl of TNC buffer (50 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} Tris, 150 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} NaCl, 5 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} CaCl\textsubscript{2}, 10 μmol \textsuperscript{-1} ZnCl\textsubscript{2}, 0.01% Brij 35, pH 7.6) containing 0.2 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} \( \text{p} \)-aminophenylmercuric acetate/dimethylsulfoxide (APMA/DMSO) was added to each well (N=3). Wells were covered with a plastic plate sealer and incubated for 22 h at 37°C, washed three times for 10 min with distilled water and tapped dry. A Bradford assay was performed on the residual gelatin left at the bottom of the wells. To investigate whether the addition of NaHS inhibited MMP activity, 500 μmol \textsuperscript{-1} of NaHS was added to the euthermic samples at room temperature and incubated for 2 h. To investigate the level of reconstitution of the enzyme after inhibition, Tris buffer containing extra zinc ion as ZnSO\textsubscript{4} (500 μmol \textsuperscript{-1}) and NaCl (75 mmol \textsuperscript{-1}) at pH 7.4 was added to NaHS-treated euthermic samples and the same procedure as above was followed for these samples after 5 h of incubation at room temperature. Control wells containing only gelatin with no sample were used as reference. The absorption was read at 720 nm using a microplate reader.

**Angiotensin-1 converting enzyme activity assay**

Angiotensin-1 converting enzyme activity was determined using the procedure described by Conroy and Lai (Conroy and Lai, 1978) with some modifications. Hamster lungs were employed as the enzyme source. Concentrated proteins (50 μl) homogenized in 50 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.5 were incubated with 200 μl of substrate buffer (0.5 mol \textsuperscript{-1} K\textsubscript{2}HPO\textsubscript{4}, 1.5 mol \textsuperscript{-1} NaCl pH 8.5) for 20 min at room temperature. Samples (50 μl) were incubated with 50 μl of the synthetic substrate Hippuryl-His-Leu at sub-saturating concentrations (1 mmol \textsuperscript{-1}). The tubes were vortexed and left at 37°C for 1 h. The enzyme reaction was stopped by addition of 100 μl of 1 mol \textsuperscript{-1} NaOH. Then, 50 μl of 1% \( \alpha \)-naphthaldehyde (OPA; Sigma H4884) in methanol was added to each tube. To investigate the activity of \( \text{H}_2\text{S} \) on this enzyme, NaHS (500 μmol \textsuperscript{-1}) was added to euthermic samples. The samples were left at room temperature for 2 h and the above procedure was followed. To investigate the level of reconstitution of the enzyme after inhibition, Tris buffer containing zinc ion as ZnSO\textsubscript{4} (500 μmol \textsuperscript{-1}) and NaCl (75 mmol \textsuperscript{-1}) at pH 7.4 was added to NaHS-treated euthermic samples and the above procedure was followed for these samples after 5 h of incubation at room temperature. Fluorescence was immediately determined at 355/490 nm. Enzyme activity is expressed as nmol His-Leu formed mg \textsuperscript{-1} protein h \textsuperscript{-1}.

**Western blot analysis**

In lung lysates, the protein concentration was determined by the Bradford protein assay (Bradford, 1976). Western blotting was used to quantify the expression of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, NF-kB (P65) and CBS. For each sample, 20 μl of loading buffer (10% SDS, 50% glycerol, 0.33 mmol \textsuperscript{-1} Tris HCl pH 6.8, 0.05% Bromophenol Blue) was added to every 50 μg of protein and loaded onto pre-made gradient gels 4–20% (Thermoscientific, Waltham, MA, USA) for electrophoresis at 100 V (80 min). The gels were subsequently blotted on nitrocellulose membranes. Proteins on the nitrocellulose membranes were detected with specific primary antibodies (1:1000) overnight at 4°C, washed three times with TBS+Tween solution and treated with the related secondary antibody (1:1000, 2 h at room temperature). The membranes were developed using super signal West Dura substrate (Thermoscientific) and GeneSnap (version 6.07, Syngene, Cambridge, UK) was used to acquire images. The results were analyzed using GeneTools version 3.08 (Syngene).

**Statistics**

All data are presented as means ± s.d. Differences between the groups were compared using a one-way ANOVA (P<0.05) with a post hoc Tukey’s test (GraphPad Prism version 5.00 for Windows, GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA), unless indicated otherwise.

**RESULTS**

**Inflammatory markers in lung tissue**

To substantiate inflammatory processes involved in remodeling in lung of hibernating hamster, several molecular markers were investigated. Increased expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 are implicated in the inflammatory response and lung remodeling. The expression of both ICAM-1 (Fig. 1A) and VCAM-1 (Fig. 1E) was modestly but significantly higher during torpor compared with euthermia or arousal, as measured by western blotting. ICAM-1
immunohistochemical staining demonstrated a higher expression in different compartments such as vessels, airways and the alveoli during torpor (Fig. 1B–D).

The number of CD45-positive cells as the main marker of leukocytes was examined histologically and did not differ between groups, the average of 10 microscopic fields per animal (40× magnification) was 1.5±0.3, 1.4±0.2 and 1.6±0.2 cells in early torpor, early arousal and euthermia, respectively. Given the low number of leukocytes, we aimed to further substantiate changes in the number of cells by investigating the presence of CD45 in lung tissue by PCR. No significant changes in CD45 expression were found in tissue during torpor compared with euthermia or arousal (Fig. 1E).

Finally, expression of p65, the major subunit of NF-κB was measured. Its expression was increased during torpor phases, and decreased in arousal to euthermic levels (Fig. 1G).

Together, these results indicate a modest increase in some of the markers of inflammation in lungs during the torpor phase.

Matrix protein analysis and MMP activity

In our previous study, we found that the expression of collagenous hydroxyproline increased in the lung during early torpor, followed by normalization to euthemic values during late torpor and arousal (Talaei et al., 2011b). In line with our previous findings, hydroxyproline staining was intensified in lung samples obtained during the torpor phase compared with euthermia or arousal (Fig. 2A–D). Also, non-collagenous hydroxyproline expression increased during torpor, reaching a fourfold increase in late torpor compared with euthermia (Fig. 2E). Subsequently, non-collagenous hydroxyproline decreases in early arousal and returns to normal levels at late arousal. As a consequence, the ratio of non-collagenous hydroxyproline to collagenous hydroxyproline was particularly increased during late torpor and normalized in late arousal (Fig. 2F).

Because of large changes in hydroxyproline content between torpor and arousal phases, MMP2 and MMP9 activity in lung lysates was assessed. Gelatinase activity was significantly suppressed during torpid phases and to a lesser extent in late arousal (Fig. 2F).

CBS expression and H2S measurements

We previously found that cooling induced production of H2S in Syrian hamster cells (Talaei et al., 2011a). As H2S inhibits ACE, a Zn2+-dependent enzyme (Laggner et al., 2007) implicated in lung remodeling (Kuba et al., 2006), we measured the H2S content of lung tissue. H2S content doubled in torpor and early arousal and normalized to euthemic levels in late arousal (Fig. 3F). Because of
increased H2S content, we examined expression of CBS, one of the main enzymes involved in H2S production in vivo. Western blot analysis of lung tissue demonstrated a doubling of CBS expression during early and late torpor and a rapid normalization during arousal to euthermic levels (Fig. 3E). Further, immunohistochemistry demonstrated an increase in CBS expression in lung from torpid hamsters, mainly in the endothelial cells of the alveoli and bronchi (Fig. 3A–D).

H2S modulates MMP and ACE activity in vitro
To substantiate the potential of H2S to suppress MMP activity via quenching of Zn2+, gelatinase activity was assessed in vitro in the presence of excess Zn2+, with NaHS as an H2S donor, and AOAA, an inhibitor of CBS. Administration of NaHS (500 μmol l⁻¹) to protein obtained from euthermic samples significantly decreased gelatinase activity, which was attenuated by adding excess Zn2+ (Fig. 4A). In contrast, inhibition of CBS with AOAA significantly increased gelatinase activity in all groups (Fig. 4A). The inhibition of cystathionine gamma lyse (CSE) by propargyl glycine did not affect gelatinase activity in all groups (data not shown).

To verify our findings on another Zn2+-dependent enzyme, the influence of AOAA on lung ACE activity was measured. Inhibition of AOAA substantially increased ACE activity in lung proteins of torpid animals and slightly in euthermic animals (Fig. 4B). However, AOAA did not affect ACE activity in aroused animals. In contrast, the ACE inhibitor captopril inhibited ACE activity in all animal groups, but also to a lesser extent in arousal groups (Fig. 4B).

DISCUSSION
The goal of the present study was to obtain insight into the mechanisms causing substantial, but reversible, lung remodeling during the torpor phase of hibernation in the Syrian hamster, as described previously (Talaei et al., 2011b). The three major observations of this study were as follows. First, remodeling coincided with decreased MMP-2/MMP-9 and ACE activity. Second, remodeling coincided with increased levels of H2S, explained by an increase in CBS expression. Finally, only a modest activation of inflammatory markers was observed, which was restricted to the torpor phase. These results indicate that an increased production of H2S through CBS in hamster lungs during torpor contributes to remodeling by inhibition of gelatinase activity and possibly by suppression of the inflammatory response (for a diagram, see Fig. 5). Moreover, this is the first report implicating a functional role of endogenous H2S production in natural hibernation. In the present study, we focused on biochemical changes of the lung during remodeling rather than histopathological analysis. The latter is hampered by the fact that lungs were not inflated when the animals were killed. Thus, analysis of the histological changes in torpor and their rapid reversibility during arousal in the lungs of these hamsters is restricted to large airways and has been described previously (Talaei et al., 2011b).
remodeling. For instance, endogenous H2S prevented pulmonary
(Bouma et al., 2011; Nowell et al., 2011; von der Ohe et al., 2006).

specific to hibernation or driven by lowered body temperature
and circulating immune cells represent cases in which changes are
temperatures. Indeed, previous analyses of striated muscle, brain
2 and MMP-9 (Corbel et al., 2000). Therefore, the changes in MMP
which is probably mainly due to activity of the gelatinases MMP-
of the extracellular matrix by MMP activity (Chung et al., 2004),
collagenous hydroxyproline reflects unwinding and the break-down
in late torpor. Most likely, the increase in the amount of non-
ratio of non-collagenous to collagenous hydroxyproline, particularly
the torpor phase was accompanied by a substantial increase in the
study, we observed that the increased intensity of staining during
adhesive glycoproteins (Uitto and Larjava, 1991). In the present
major constituents of ECM, including collagens, proteoglycans and
adhesive glycoproteins (Uitto and Larjava, 1991). In the present
study, we observed that the increased intensity of staining during
the torpor phase was accompanied by a substantial increase in the
ratio of non-collagenous to collagenous hydroxyproline, particularly
in late torpor. Most likely, the increase in the amount of non-
collagenous hydroxyproline reflects unwinding and the break-down
of the extracellular matrix by MMP activity (Chung et al., 2004),
which is probably mainly due to activity of the gelatinases MMP-
2 and MMP-9 (Corbel et al., 2000). Therefore, the changes in MMP
activity may well underlie the lung remodeling as observed in
hibernation, and these changes are probably related to low
temperatures. Indeed, previous analyses of striated muscle, brain
and circulating immune cells represent cases in which changes are
specific to hibernation or driven by lowered body temperature
(Bouma et al., 2011; Nowell et al., 2011; von der Ohe et al., 2006).

Recent publications suggest an involvement of H2S in lung
remodeling. For instance, endogenous H2S prevented pulmonary
collagen remodeling induced by high pulmonary blood flow (Li et
al., 2009). In addition, downregulation of the endogenous H2S
pathway in lungs was shown to induce structural remodeling of
pulmonary vasculature (Xiaohui et al., 2005). Likewise, the release
of H2S from NaHS inhibits the proliferation of pulmonary artery
smooth muscle cells and reduces the expression of collagen in
pulmonary arteries of rats under hypoxia (Hongfang et al., 2006).

Our study implies that H2S production regulates MMP activity
during hibernation by quenching Zn2+. Direct evidence is derived
from the experiments where excess Zn2+ overcomes the inhibition
of gelatinase activity, whereas NaHS shows the opposite. We found
that an increased level of H2S in lungs during torpor coincided with
upregulation of CBS. The increase in gelatinase activity following
addition of AOAA to samples suggests that there is a direct link
between MMP activity and H2S production. These results are in
accord with our observation that H2S inhibits ACE through a
previously identified interaction between H2S and Zn2+ (Laggner et
al., 2007). Interestingly, decreased tissue and plasma ACE activity
was shown in the hibernating 13-lined ground squirrel (Weekley,
1995). Thus, we propose that an increased H2S production in torpor
inhibits gelatinase and ACE activity because of the quenching of
Zn2+. This study is the first to implicate the H2S route as an adaptive
molecular mechanism in natural hibernation.

Because of the involvement of the immune system in lung
remodeling, inflammatory markers in lungs from hamsters were
studied. We found no significant change in the CD45 expression in
lungs throughout the hibernating phases. Thus, it is reasonable to
assume that extravasation of leukocytes into the lung tissue is absent
during arousal, notwithstanding the presence of normal numbers of
circulating leukocytes (Bouma et al., 2011). In accord, expression
of NF-κB (P65), ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 normalized to euthermic
tissues in arousal, which may prevent excess adhesion and
infiltration of immune cells into the tissue in arousal. Activation of
NF-κB and production of NF-κB-dependent chemokines are thought
to be involved in the pathogenesis of neutrophilic lung inflammation
(Lancaster et al., 2001). In addition, upregulation of NF-κB (P65)
in lungs is accepted as an indicator of the activation of immune
cells and subsequent inflammatory mediator production (Di Stefano
et al., 2002). Interestingly, it has been shown that the redox-sensitive
transcription factor NF-κB is strongly activated in torpor phases in
squirrel intestine (Carey et al., 2000). Furthermore, mice deficient
in ICAM-1 are protected from airway inflammation, as assessed by
accumulation of immune cells in airway tissue following an infection
(Walter et al., 2002). Thus, our data do not support a substantial
role of inflammatory processes in lung remodeling during
hibernation. Instead, our data suggest that lung remodeling is
dependent on the H2S-dependent rapid regulation of MMP activity.
Indeed, it is already known that during hibernation, arousal
represents a period of intense proteolysis for gluconeogenesis, which
diminishes the content of proteins in tissues (Lechner, 1985; Lohuis
et al., 2005).

Recently, H2S has been implicated in the alleviation of organ
damage by decreasing the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines,
reducing leukocyte adherence and diapedesis, and protecting organs
from oxidative injury (Esechie et al., 2008). In a study on lung injury
induced by burn and smoke inhalation in a murine model, a
parenteral formulation of H2S reduced interleukin (IL)-1β levels and
increased the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10, thereby reducing
lung injury (Esechie et al., 2008). H2S-releasing non-steroidal anti-
inflammatory drugs constitute a potential treatment for pancreatitis-
associated acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome
(Bhatia et al., 2008). It has been proposed that the H2S-releasing
properties of such formulations inhibit the DNA binding activity of

Fig. 3. Cystathionine beta synthase (CBS) expression and H2S
concentration increase during torpor in lung tissue from hibernating
hamsters. (A–D) Expression of CBS in lung tissue slides (3 μm) of
hibernating hamsters. The expression is mainly located in the epithelial
and endothelial cells of the vessels and alveoli (40× magnification).
(E) Expression of CBS in lungs is increased during torpor and early
arousal. CBS expression is normalized to GAPDH. (F) Lung H2S
concentration rises during torpor and early arousal and returns to normal
levels in late arousal. Data are means ± s.d. (N=3 per group); *, significant
difference from euthermia (gray bars), P<0.05.
nuclear transcriptional factors (AP-1 and NF-κB) and subsequent production of inflammation-related genes (Li et al., 2007). Additionally, H₂S administration attenuates protein oxidation following injury and improves the histological condition of the lung. Thus, H₂S has been proposed to protect lungs through anti-inflammatory and antioxidant pathways (Esescie et al., 2008). However, controversial observations with respect to the beneficial effects of H₂S have also been reported. For example, administration of NaHS to normal mice causes a significant increase in DNA binding activity of NF-κB and production of adhesion molecules (Zhang et al., 2007a; Zhang et al., 2007b). The different animal models and different doses of H₂S donors used might be the main reason for the inconsistency observed in regulation of leukocyte activity and inflammatory response by H₂S. It is possible that the modulation of the endogenous H₂S production, particularly through the H₂S-producing enzyme CBS, is superior to exogenous administration of H₂S donors.

Further, it remains elusive whether lung remodeling during hibernation is precipitated by factor(s) that are specific to hibernation, or is merely a consequence of the low temperature of lung tissue during torpor or changes in airway temperature because of the inhalation of large quantities of cold air during the hypermetabolic stages of pre-torpor and early arousal when animals are hyperventilating. Previous analyses of striated muscle, brain and circulating immune cells represent cases in which changes are specific to hibernation or driven by lowered body temperature (Bouma et al., 2011; Nowell et al., 2011; von der Ohe et al., 2006).

To date, the physiological significance of lung remodeling during hibernation remains unclear, as does the factor that triggers it. We previously speculated that the remodeling response may protect airways against collapse during torpor (Talaei et al., 2011b) when mean breathing frequency is reduced to a few breaths per minute and apneic periods of considerable length exist (Elveret and Heldmaier, 2005). When extended into the arousal phase, airway collapse would preclude the necessary adaptive hyperventilation and jeopardize the animal’s survival.

Our finding that H₂S production is modulated during hibernation, and is increased during torpor in particular, may have implications beyond organ remodeling, i.e. for the process of natural hibernation itself. H₂S inhalation is known to induce metabolic suppression in non-hibernating mammals, inducing a hibernation-like state referred to as ‘suspended animation’ (Van Raemdonck, 2010). Increased endogenous H₂S formation may contribute to the lowering of metabolism during this phase of hibernation. Also, H₂S has recently emerged as a novel gasotransmitter with a cellular protective action in vitro and in vivo on brain, lungs and the cardiovascular system (for reviews, see Ji et al., 2008; Körtner and Geiser, 2000). Increased H₂S levels during the early arousal phase may thus protect various organs of hibernators by providing additional antioxidant defense and suppressing apoptosis.

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**Figure 4.** Inhibitory action of H₂S on gelatinase and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) activity. (A) Results from the gelatin degradation assay show a decreased activity of gelatinases in lungs obtained from animals in torpor and early arousal. Inhibition of CBS by aminoxyacetic acid (AOAA; 10 mmol l⁻¹) normalizes gelatinase degradation to control levels. Addition of NaHS (500 µmol l⁻¹) inhibits gelatinase degradation, which is overcome by the addition of extra zinc ion as ZnSO₄ (500 µmol l⁻¹). Higher residual gelatin signifies lower gelatinase activity in samples. (B) ACE activity in lungs of euthermic or hibernating Syrian hamsters in the presence or absence of captopril, as an ACE inhibitor, or AOAA, as an inhibitor of CBS/H₂S formation. Decreased ACE activity during torpid phases was increased by addition of AOAA. NaHS reduced ACE activity, which was reversed by addition of extra Zn²⁺. ACE activity is expressed as percent of ACE activity in euthermic hamsters. Data are means ± s.d. (N=3 per group); * , significant difference to control, P<0.05.

**Figure 5.** Diagram illustrating the proposed effect of H₂S on lung remodeling during hibernation. Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity is regulated by zinc (Zn²⁺). In torpor, the increased CBS expression increases the production of H₂S and capturing of Zn²⁺, in turn inhibiting MMP activity and thus promoting a deposition of extracellular matrix. In arousal, CBS expression and H₂S levels are low. As a consequence, MMPs are able to degrade the extracellular matrix.
In summary, in this study we identified increased production of H2S through CBS in lungs of Syrian hamster during the torpor phase of hibernation, which inhibited gelatinase and ACE activity, thus contributing to the observed lung remodeling and possibly suppressing the inflammatory response.

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