

Sildenafil and cardiomyocyte-specific cGMP signaling prevent cardiomyopathic changes associated with dystrophin deficiency

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We recently demonstrated early metabolic alterations in the dystrophin-deficient *mdx* heart that precede overt cardiomyopathy and may represent an early "subclinical" signature of a defective nitric oxide (NO)/cGMP pathway. In this study, we used genetic and pharmacological approaches to test the hypothesis that enhancing cGMP, downstream of NO formation, improves the contractile function, energy metabolism, and sarcolemmal integrity of the *mdx* heart. We first generated *mdx* mice overexpressing, in a cardiomyocyte-specific manner, guanylyl cyclase (GC) (*mdx/GC⁺⁰*). When perfused *ex vivo* in the working mode, 12- and 20-week-old hearts maintained their contractile performance, as opposed to the severe deterioration observed in age-matched *mdx* hearts, which also displayed two to three times more lactate dehydrogenase release than *mdx/GC⁺⁰*. At the metabolic level, *mdx/GC⁺⁰* displayed a pattern of substrate selection for energy production that was similar to that of their *mdx* counterparts, but levels of citric acid cycle intermediates were significantly higher ($36 \pm 8\%$), suggesting improved mitochondrial function. Finally, the ability of dystrophin-deficient hearts to resist sarcolemmal damage induced *in vivo* by increasing the cardiac workload acutely with isoproterenol was enhanced by the presence of the transgene and even more so by inhibiting cGMP breakdown using the phosphodiesterase inhibitor sildenafil ($44.4 \pm 1.0\%$ reduction in cardiomyocyte damage). Overall, these findings demonstrate that enhancing cGMP signaling, specifically downstream and independent of NO formation, in the dystrophin-deficient heart improves contractile performance, myocardial metabolic status, and sarcolemmal integrity and thus constitutes a potential clinical avenue for the treatment of the dystrophin-related cardiomyopathies.

cardiomyopathy | isotopes | perfusion | energy metabolism | nitric oxide

Dystrophin is a large subsarcolemmal protein, which exists as part of a multimolecular network (the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex) that spans the plasma membrane and links the intracellular cytoskeleton to the extracellular matrix (1, 2). Abnormalities of dystrophin are the proximate cause of the skeletal and cardiac disease associated with Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophies (DMD/BMD) and, of potentially broader clinical relevance, have recently been linked to several acquired forms of cardiomyopathy and proposed to be a common pathway for contractile dysfunction in the failing myocardium (3–5). Despite enormous progress in identifying the genetic and biochemical abnormalities associated with dystrophin deficiency, particularly in skeletal muscle, the functional role of dystrophin in the heart needs to be better understood for the design of more effective treatment strategies for DMD and other dystrophin-related cardiomyopathies.

The most widely used animal model of DMD, the *mdx* mouse, lacks dystrophin due to a spontaneous nonsense mutation within exon 23 of the murine dystrophin gene (6). We have shown that even at 8–10 weeks of age, when no cardiac pathology is evident

by histology or echocardiography, *mdx* mouse hearts are abnormally vulnerable to mechanical stress and workload-induced damage (7). More recently, we simultaneously characterized the metabolic and functional profile of these dystrophin-deficient hearts using *ex vivo* perfusion with carbon 13 (¹³C)-labeled substrates. We demonstrated precocious metabolic and functional abnormalities, which preceded the development of overt cardiomyopathy (8), and suggested this may represent an early "subclinical" signature of defective nitric oxide (NO) and/or cGMP signaling.

NO mediates a large number of physiological and pathophysiological effects via its cellular effector cGMP and cGMP-independent mechanisms (9). In dystrophin-deficient skeletal muscle, neuronal NO synthase (nNOS, one of the enzymes responsible for NO production) is displaced away from its normal subsarcolemmal location to the cytoplasm, where its mislocalization and decreased activity level are thought to contribute to muscle pathology (10–13). In the dystrophic heart, a significant down-regulation of nNOS activity has also been reported to occur (14). Conversely, overexpression of an nNOS transgene in the *mdx* mouse heart was found to mitigate the inflammation, fibrosis, and electrocardiographic abnormalities that develop in older *mdx* mice (15). However, it remains to be determined whether these beneficial effects on dystrophic cardiomyopathy can be achieved solely through enhancement of cGMP-mediated signaling, without the requirement for increased NO production. This is particularly important because drugs that inhibit cGMP breakdown, such as the phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5) inhibitor, sildenafil, are already available for clinical use and have been shown to blunt cardiac hypertrophy and improve myocardial function in mice subjected to pressure overload (16).

Accordingly, in this study, we wished to test the hypothesis that early activation of the cGMP pathway, specifically downstream and independent of NO formation, is able to confer beneficial effects on the *mdx* mouse heart. We first generated *mdx* mice with cardiomyocyte-specific overexpression of a constitutively active form of guanylyl cyclase (*mdx/GC⁺⁰*). In wild-type animals, the presence of this transgene, which increases cytoplasmic production of cGMP, inhibits isoproterenol- and pressure over-

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load-induced hypertrophy (17). Using validated experimental paradigms (7, 8), we tested the ability of the *mdx/GC⁺⁰* heart to withstand: (i) *ex vivo* perfusion in the working mode, with concomitant evaluation of myocardial contractility and metabolic profile parameters at different points in the natural evolution of the dystrophic cardiomyopathy; and (ii) an acute increase in the cardiac workload induced *in vivo* by β -adrenergic stimulation. Further to our findings of improved contractility, energy metabolism, and cellular integrity in *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts, we then treated young (6-week-old) *mdx* mice with the PDE5 inhibitor sildenafil and found similar beneficial effects. Taken together, our findings point to defective cGMP signaling as being an important component of disease pathogenesis in the dystrophin-deficient heart and suggest the basis for a previously undescribed therapeutic approach to prevent or delay the onset of dystrophin-related cardiomyopathies.

Results

Transgenic Approach: Cardiomyocyte-Specific Overexpression of Constitutively Active GC Improves Sarcolemmal Integrity, Myocardial Contractile Function, and Mitochondrial Metabolism. To test our primary hypothesis that early activation of the cGMP pathway can confer beneficial effects on the dystrophin-deficient heart, we first analyzed *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mice and their nontransgenic *mdx* counterparts using our isolated working mouse heart model perfused with a mixture of substrates mimicking the *in vivo* milieu. We have reported that even at 12 weeks of age, when no significant echocardiographic or histologic abnormalities are present, *mdx* hearts perfused *ex vivo* in the working mode suffer greater cardiomyocyte damage [as indicated by excessive lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release] and display a reduced ability to sustain normal contractile function, particularly when supplied with glucose as the only substrate (7, 8). In this study, comparisons were made between *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts at two different ages, 12 and 20 weeks, to determine whether differences related to expression of the transgene become more pronounced as the disease progresses with advancing age.

At 12 weeks of age, the *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* groups displayed similar values for multiple contractile function parameters when placed in the working heart mode. However, there was a very clear deterioration of myocardial function observed with advancing age in *mdx* hearts, whereas the transgenic *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mice demonstrated a remarkable ability to maintain a stable level of contractile performance between 12 and 20 weeks. As indicated in Fig. 1 and supporting information (SI) Table S1, this resulted in significant differences between the *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* groups for left ventricular end-diastolic pressure, rate-pressure product, cardiac output, and cardiac power at 20 weeks of age. Interestingly, the indices of contractility and relaxation (+dP/dt and -dP/dt) and the rate-pressure product were significantly decreased with age in the *mdx* group but were maintained in the *mdx/GC⁺⁰* group (Table S1 and Fig. 1B). We confirmed that constitutive overexpression of guanylate cyclase in the *mdx* heart was able to significantly up-regulate cGMP levels (1.9 ± 0.3 vs. 1.1 ± 0.1 fmol/100 mg of heart wet weight, in perfused *mdx/GC⁺⁰* animals vs. their *mdx* counterpart, respectively; $P < 0.05$). Furthermore, in both age groups examined, the *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts exhibited lower levels of LDH release (Table S1). In fact, when expressed relative to cardiac power, LDH release tended to decrease with age in *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts ($P = 0.09$), whereas it increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in nontransgenic *mdx* hearts (Fig. 1D).

In the aforementioned perfusion studies, we simultaneously evaluated the metabolic profile of the hearts using substrates labeled with stable isotopes (^{13}C). This approach allows for detailed and simultaneous measurements of the dynamics of cardiac energy substrate metabolism, information not accessible from static measurements of mRNA or protein expression. We

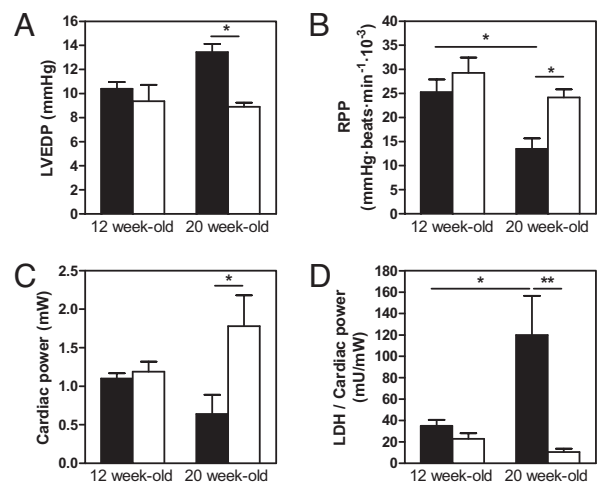


Fig. 1. Functional and physiological parameters of 12- and 20-week-old isolated working *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mouse hearts. Data are means \pm SEM of *mdx* (solid bars) and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* (open bars) heart perfusion experiments ($n = 4$ mice per group). Values shown represent averages for the 20- to 30-min perfusion period. *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.001$ *mdx* vs. *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mouse hearts. LVEDP, left ventricular end-diastolic pressure; RPP, rate-pressure product.

showed that the *mdx* heart displays a metabolic shift toward a preferential use of carbohydrates for energy production and a significant decrease in mitochondrial citric acid cycle (CAC) pool size (8). [$^{13}\text{C}_3$]pyruvate and [$^{13}\text{C}_{18}$]oleate were used to evaluate the contribution of carbohydrates to acetyl-CoA production and exogenous fatty acids to β -oxidation, respectively. As shown in Fig. 2, at 12 weeks of age *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts displayed a similar pattern of substrate selection for energy production as nontransgenic *mdx* (Fig. 2A). However, the *mdx/GC⁺⁰* hearts maintained significantly greater levels CAC intermediates under these conditions (Fig. 2B), indicating partial reversal of the previously demonstrated reduction of the CAC pool in *mdx* hearts (8). It is noteworthy that we were unable to do the same metabolic analysis at 20 weeks of age, because these older *mdx* hearts were incapable of sustaining contractile function for the time required to assess metabolic fluxes.

To ascertain the effects of the transgene on cardiomyocyte sarcolemmal integrity *in vivo*, an acute increase in cardiac workload was induced by isoproterenol infusion. We have shown

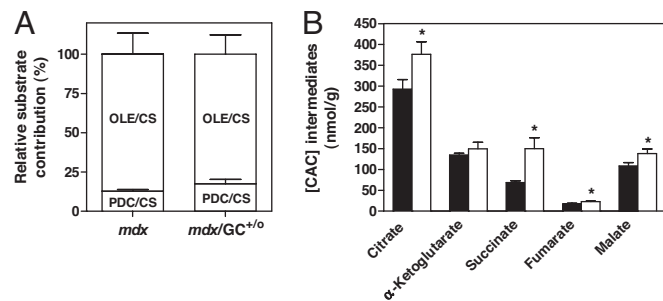


Fig. 2. Flux parameters relevant to citrate synthesis and mitochondrial citric acid cycle (CAC) intermediates in isolated working *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mouse hearts. Data are means \pm SEM of perfusion experiments performed in isolated working *mdx* (solid bars) and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* (open bars) mouse hearts ($n = 4$ per group). Procedures for the determination of (A) the contribution of carbohydrates (lactate, pyruvate, and glucose) and exogenous fatty acids (oleate) to acetyl-CoA formation for citrate synthesis (CS) via pyruvate decarboxylation (PDC) and β -oxidation (OLE), respectively referred to as PDC/CS and OLE/CS and (B) tissue levels of CAC intermediates are described in *Materials and Methods*. *, $P < 0.05$ *mdx* vs. *mdx/GC⁺⁰* mouse hearts.

of soluble GC or by cGMP-independent mechanisms. Here, we show that enhancing cGMP signaling *per se* protects the dystrophin-deficient heart. Moreover, such cardioprotection does not depend on peripheral systemic effects (as could occur with sildenafil) but is also achieved when cGMP is up-regulated in a cardiomyocyte-specific manner. Therefore, our data suggest that defective cGMP signaling within cardiac muscle cells may play a fundamental role in the pathogenesis of the cardiomyopathy associated with dystrophin deficiency. In addition, our study raises the possibility that a new therapeutic approach based on cGMP up-regulation with PDE5 inhibitors could be an effective treatment for this condition.

In both skeletal and cardiac muscle, it has been proposed that dystrophin participates in signaling functions and acts to mechanically reinforce the sarcolemma, thereby helping to protect muscle cells against workload-induced membrane damage (7, 20). Consistent with this notion, it was reported by Danialou *et al.* (7) that *mdx* hearts are more vulnerable to sarcolemmal damage induced by aortic banding or β -adrenergic stimulation, both of which substantially augment the mechanical workload placed on the heart. Using a similar experimental paradigm, we report in this study that cardiomyocyte-specific overexpression of GC and sildenafil treatment in *mdx* mice both decreased the level of cardiomyocyte injury and simultaneously improved the ability of *mdx* mice to sustain an increased heart rate during β -adrenergic stimulation *in vivo*. It is noteworthy that such differences were observed at the young age of 12 weeks, i.e., at a time where there are no echocardiographic signs of cardiomyopathy. At 20 weeks of age, differences in susceptibility to cardiomyocyte injury between *mdx/GC^{+/-}* and nontransgenic *mdx* hearts became even more evident in the working heart perfused *ex vivo*, a procedure that may itself be considered a mild form of "cardiac stress." In fact, *mdx/GC^{+/-}* hearts released significantly less LDH despite maintaining a substantially greater workload, as reflected by an \approx 3-fold higher value for cardiac power. Even more striking, enhancing cGMP signaling in cardiomyocytes was able to mitigate cardiac disease progression, as evidenced by the preservation of myocardial contractility between 12 and 20 weeks of age in *mdx/GC^{+/-}* hearts, in marked contrast to the substantial loss of function observed in *mdx* hearts during the same time frame.

We have shown that the *ex vivo* perfusion environment reveals cardiomyopathic changes in *mdx* hearts, which are otherwise masked by homeostatic compensatory mechanisms present within the intact animal. Using this approach combined with stable isotope methodology, we documented a metabolic shift in substrate utilization from fatty acid to carbohydrate oxidation in *mdx* compared with dystrophin-expressing control hearts (8). In the present study, *mdx/GC^{+/-}* mice displayed improved myocardial function and resistance of cardiomyocytes to workload-induced injury compared with *mdx* mice. However, both *mdx* and *mdx/GC^{+/-}* hearts demonstrated a similar substrate selection for energy production, which suggests that the metabolic shift reported in *mdx* hearts may be an adaptive response rather than a deleterious consequence of cardiac dysfunction. Potential benefits associated with this change in substrate utilization could include: (i) a greater ATP-to-oxygen ratio associated with glucose oxidation; (ii) a more efficient matching between cytosolic glycolysis and mitochondrial oxidation, thereby decreasing the production of protons, a factor that can promote detrimental calcium overload; and (iii) improved ion pump function linked to glycolytic flux (for review, see ref. 21).

However, beyond the shift in substrate selection, it is important to note that the CAC pool size was significantly increased in perfused *mdx/GC^{+/-}* as compared with *mdx* hearts, suggesting an improved mitochondrial metabolic status in the former group. Such a change would be expected to enable the *mdx* heart to enhance CAC flux and hence mitochondrial energy production, especially under conditions of high energy demand such as the increased workload induced by isoproterenol infusion *in vivo*.

Interestingly, a down-regulation of mitochondrial gene expression has been reported in dystrophic skeletal muscles (22). Likewise, PGC-1 α -null mice, which display defects of mitochondrial metabolism (23), have a reduced ability to tolerate β -adrenergic stimulation, similar to *mdx* mice (7). Therefore, it appears conceivable that the mitigation of the dystrophic cardiomyopathy observed in *mdx/GC^{+/-}* mice is mediated at least in part by improved mitochondrial function. Such a mechanism would appear to reconcile many findings. Indeed, it has been reported that augmented cGMP signaling prevents mitochondria-mediated cell death through reduced opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore (24). The opening of this pore was recently shown to be associated with dysregulated β -adrenergic receptor signaling and Ca²⁺ handling (25). In this regard, it has been reported that intracellular Ca²⁺ is elevated in the dystrophin-deficient heart at all ages (26), whereas activation of the cGMP pathway has been shown to lower intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration through activation of cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) (27).

Although the genetic and pharmacological approaches used to enhance cGMP signaling in the *mdx* heart resulted in similar protective effects, there are potential differences in their mechanisms of action that deserve some comment. PDE5 inhibition has been shown to attenuate increases in pulmonary arterial pressures and pulmonary vascular resistance (28–31), which could alter the cardiac workload. Other data suggest that sildenafil improves endothelial dysfunction, dilates coronary arteries, and inhibits platelet activation in patients with heart failure (32, 33). Sildenafil also significantly reduces exercise-induced ischemia (33), a potentially important pathogenetic mechanism in dystrophin-deficient skeletal muscle (10, 34). In fact, defects in cGMP signaling are also suggested from studies in dystrophin-deficient skeletal muscle (35, 36), and recently, Asai *et al.* (37) showed that treatment with tadalafil, another known PDE5 inhibitor, ameliorates contraction-induced skeletal muscle damage. Finally, sildenafil can cross the blood–brain barrier to inhibit brain PDE5A (38), which could theoretically affect sympathetic and parasympathetic outflow. Therefore, although the resting echocardiographic and hemodynamic parameters obtained in sildenafil-treated mice did not reveal any significant differences compared with placebo-treated animals, we cannot exclude the possibility that neurohumoral systemic effects of PDE5 inhibition had some influence on *mdx* hearts.

With respect to cardiomyocyte-specific effects of cGMP up-regulation, there may also be significant differences between the transgenic *mdx/GC^{+/-}* and sildenafil models. Indeed, we have shown that constitutive activation of guanylyl cyclase in our *mdx/GC^{+/-}* model chronically increases tissue cGMP levels. This is in agreement with our previous characterization of *GC^{+/-}* animals, in which the expression of the transgene was accompanied by increased guanylate cyclase activity and cGMP concentration in isolated cardiomyocytes compared with nontransgenic littermates (17). However, sildenafil treatments transiently increase cGMP tissue concentration, which peaks at \approx 45 min after drug administration and returns to control levels within 90 min. Kukreja and coworkers have shown that, despite a short half-life in plasma, a single administration of sildenafil induces cardioprotective effects up to 24 h, suggesting it is not essential to sustain high plasma levels of sildenafil to induce the protective effects (31, 39, 40). Similarly, in this study, the enhanced protection of *mdx* cardiomyocytes against mechanical workload-induced sarcolemmal damage was documented 20 h after the last sildenafil injection. In fact, our gene expression data, namely the decreased expression of *anf* and *sgca1* genes after sildenafil administration, do suggest long-term cellular changes associated with cGMP signaling.

Another potential difference between the transgenic *mdx/GC^{+/-}* and sildenafil models relates to the compartmentation of cGMP signaling within cardiomyocytes. Sildenafil inhibits

PDE5, which is specific for cGMP and exerts a specific spatio-temporal control on the pool of intracellular cGMP synthesized by soluble GC but not particulate GC (41). In our transgenic *mdx/GC⁺⁰* model, the transgene codes for the GC catalytic fragment of the natriuretic peptide receptor A, a soluble cytoplasmic protein that has constitutive GC activity (17). The exact subcellular localization of this engineered protein remains to be determined, but differences in the spatiotemporal distribution or kinetics of cGMP turnover within cardiac muscle cells may be responsible for the slight differences in the effects of the genetic and pharmacological approaches.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that enhanced cGMP signaling improves contractile performance, sarcolemmal integrity, and mitochondrial metabolic status in dystrophin-deficient hearts. These findings are compatible with the notion that defects in the cGMP signaling pathway play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of the cardiomyopathy associated with dystrophin deficiency. Furthermore, our data indicate that evolution of the dystrophic cardiomyopathy can be modified independently of the pathology progressing in other muscle groups, because cGMP generated in a cardiomyocyte-restricted manner protects the dystrophin-deficient heart against stress-induced injury and from a progressive age-dependent loss of myocardial function. Because there are currently safe and well tolerated pharmacological means to enhance cGMP signaling, such drugs could provide the basis for a new therapeutic strategy based on PDE5 inhibition in the dystrophic heart. Further studies are required to determine whether PDE5 inhibition can delay, prevent, or even reverse the onset of dystrophic cardiomyopathies in DMD/BMD patients. It also appears warranted to evaluate the potential benefit of this treatment for patients suffering from the acquired forms of cardiomyopathy in which dystrophin abnormalities have been reported.

Materials and Methods

Reagents and Animals. Sources of the chemical reagents and biological products used in this study have been reported (7, 8, 17, 42). Genetic up-regulation of the cGMP pathway in *mdx* mice was achieved by cross-breeding female *mdx* mice (The Jackson Laboratories), with heterozygous male C56Bl/6 mice expressing a catalytic fragment of the constitutively activated GC domain of the atrial natriuretic factor receptor, under the control of the cardiac-specific α -myosin heavy chain promoter as described (17). Because the dystrophin locus is on chromosome X, all males resulting from this breeding were dystrophin-deficient (*mdx*), and 50% were heterozygous for the GC transgene (*mdx/GC⁺⁰*), as confirmed by Southern blot analysis and/or PCR (17). To avoid the possible artifactual influence of gene inactivation by insertion, all transgenic animals used for experiments were heterozygous for the transgene. Treatment with the PDE5 inhibitor, sildenafil (pure substance obtained from Pfizer), was initiated at 6 weeks of age in male *mdx* mice and continued over a 6-week period, with daily i.p. injections (0.7 mg/kg per day). Control animals were injected in the identical manner with equivalent volumes of the drug's saline vehicle. Treatments were begun before the onset of any known cardiomyopathy in *mdx* mice (43). All animal experiments were approved by the local ethics committee and performed according to the guidelines of the Canadian Council on Animal Care.

Functional and Metabolic Phenotyping of Isolated Working Hearts. The procedures for *in vivo* working mouse heart perfusions in the semirecirculating mode have been described in detail (42). Briefly, working mouse hearts were perfused for 30 min with a semirecirculating modified Krebs-Henseleit buffer containing physiological concentrations of substrates (11 mM glucose, 0.8 nM insulin, 50 μ M carnitine, 5 nM epinephrine, 1.5 mM lactate, 0.2 mM pyruvate, 0.7 mM oleate bound to 3% albumin, and 0.1 mM EDTA). Preload and afterload were respectively set at 12.5 and 40 mmHg to: (i) obtain similar cardiac power between *mdx* and *mdx/GC⁺⁰* for the

metabolic studies and (ii) optimize perfusion conditions for the more advanced cardiomyopathy found in 20-week-old *mdx* mice. In each perfusion experiment, [^{13}C]pyruvate [initial molar percentage enrichment (MPE), 99%] was used to assess the contribution of carbohydrates to energy production and [^{13}C]oleate (initial MPE, 100%) for that of fatty acids ($n = 4$ per group). Definitions of the ^{13}C terminology and detailed descriptions for: (i) measurements of the ^{13}C enrichment and concentrations of CAC intermediates by gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry and (ii) calculations of flux ratios relevant to substrate selection for citrate synthesis have been published (42).

In Vivo Manipulation of Cardiac Workload and Quantification of Cardiomyocyte Sarcolemmal Damage. Our previously described protocol was used to acutely increase cardiac workload *in vivo* and induce cardiomyocyte sarcolemmal injury (7) in *mdx* ($n = 7$), *mdx/GC⁺⁰* ($n = 5$), placebo ($n = 5$), and sildenafil- ($n = 7$) treated *mdx* mice. This protocol, which involves isoproterenol infusion (0.1 mg/kg) and bolus injection of Evans blue (5 μ g/ μ l solution in saline; 5 μ l/g body weight over 1 min) into the jugular vein, is sufficiently sensitive for detecting therapeutic effects (44, 45).

Echocardiography and Cardiac Hemodynamic Measurements. After 6 weeks of daily treatment, the placebo ($n = 7$) and sildenafil- ($n = 10$) treated *mdx* mice were anesthetized with the aforementioned ketamine/xylazine mixture. Cardiac hemodynamics were measured by using a 1.4-F Millar micro-manometer-tipped catheter (Millar Instruments) inserted into the left ventricle via the right carotid and through the aortic valve in a retrograde fashion. Data were collected and analyzed using IOX software (Emka Technologies). In a different set of experiments, placebo and sildenafil-treated *mdx* mice ($n = 8$ for each group) were subjected to two-dimensional guided M-mode echocardiography after anesthesia with 2.5% isoflurane (Forane) in 0.5 liter per min of oxygen. Left ventricular internal diameters were measured during diastole and during systole, along with septal and posterior wall thickness. Fractional shortening (percentage) and left ventricular mass (gram) were calculated from published equations (46). Mice were randomly selected for testing, and the echocardiographer was blinded to the mouse treatment status.

Analyses of mRNA and Protein Expression. Total RNA was extracted and reverse-transcribed by using standard methods, followed by quantitative real-time PCR as described in ref. 8. Gene expression analyses were carried out in 10- to 12-week-old hearts freeze-clamped in the afternoon (light phase) to avoid any potential circadian variation. The following genes were examined: (i) *anf*, a marker of early cardiac remodeling (47) and (ii) *sgc1*, a marker for activation of the cGMP pathway (18). Transcript levels were normalized to total RNA content. Immunohistochemistry and Western blot analysis were used to localize and quantify cardiac utrophin levels according to described standard methods (48).

cGMP Measurements. Twenty-five milligrams of powdered frozen mouse heart tissue ($n = 4-6$ hearts), homogenized by sonication in 350 μ l of 0.1 M HCl. cGMP was measured in acetylated supernatants using a RIA kit (Biomedical Technologies), with modifications to match protocols described by others using an ELISA (49).

Statistical Analysis. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 4-8$ experiments). Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$ using Student's unpaired *t* test or ANOVA (one- or two-way), followed by a Bonferroni selected-comparison test.

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