Aging impairs the protective effect of magnesium supplementation on hypertension in spontaneously hypertensive rats

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Abstract. Preeclampsia is a hypertensive disorder that is unique to pregnancy. Magnesium (Mg2+) supplementation is a potential new therapy to ameliorate development of hypertension. The aim of this work was to compare the effects of Mg2+ supplementation on systolic blood pressure (SBP) in young and aged rats. Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) were divided into young (8-week-old male, n = 10) and old (16-week-old male, n = 10) groups. Each group of rats comprised two subgroups made of a control subgroup fed with normal rat chow (0.2% Mg2+, n = 5) and a high Mg2+ subgroup nourished with a Mg2+ rich diet (0.8% Mg2+, n = 5). Age-matched Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY) were also allocated into two groups. SBP was assessed weekly for 12 weeks indirectly by the tail-cuff method. SBP increased progressively in SHR-young rats after 7 weeks. This increase was greater in the control subgroup compared to high Mg2+ subgroup at 7 weeks (p < 0.05). No difference in the SBP was registered between old SHR subgroups. Mg2+ supplementation does not exert antihypertensive effects in the WKY rats. In conclusion, Mg2+ supplementation may provide beneficial effect in the developmental phase of hypertension but not in established hypertension.

Keywords: aging, hypertension, magnesium
microvascular damage rather than autonomic dysfunction that occurs with development of hypertension.

The goal of this study was to evaluate the effect of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} supplementation on SBP in SHR and WKY rats. In the present study, both rats were divided into young (6 weeks old) and old (16 weeks old) groups. Our results, that Mg\textsuperscript{2+} reduces SBP in an age-specific manner only in the SHR, may strengthen the previous hypothesis.

**Materials and methods**

Male SHR (n = 20) and age-matched Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKY) (n = 20) were obtained through the Nagoya Institutes (Aichi, Japan) and housed on a 12L:12D cycle, temperature, +22°C. At 6 weeks (young) and 16 weeks (old) of age, rats were divided into two groups: control group (normal rat chow containing Mg\textsuperscript{2+} 0.2% of the dry weight of the chow) and Mg\textsuperscript{2+}-supplemented group (high Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, chow containing 0.8% Mg\textsuperscript{2+}). Namely, SHR were randomly divided into four groups of five animals each: young control SHR (young-SHR), young Mg\textsuperscript{2+} treated SHR (young-Mg-SHR), old control SHR (old-SHR), and old Mg\textsuperscript{2+} treated SHR (old-Mg-SHR). WKY were also randomly divided into four groups of five animals each. Mg\textsuperscript{2+} was given in the form of magnesium oxide. Experimental diet and drinking water were available ad libitum for 12 weeks. The supplementations and indirect blood pressure measurements were continued for 12 more weeks. All animal studies were conducted in accordance with the principles and procedures outlined in A Guide to the Care and Use of Experimental Animals prepared by the Nara Medical University.

The SBP of conscious animals held in plastic restrainers were measured at +28°C using the tail-cuff method (Model UR-5000, Ueda Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) with an acclimation period of about 30 min preceding the measurements [6]. Values for SBP were obtained by averaging readings from three to five measurements.

Data are expressed as means ± SEM. Comparisons between groups were made using non-paired Student t-test. All statistical analysis was performed using StatView (HULINKS, Tokyo) for Windows. Differences were considered as significant at p < 0.05.

**Results**

At 6 weeks of age, SBP was similar in the two groups (young-SHR, 156 ± 8 mmHg; young-Mg-SHR, 159 ± 7 mmHg). SBP increased gradually with age in the young-SHR group: in rats at 18 weeks of age, SBP was 241 ± 7 mmHg (Figure 1, left). In the young-Mg-SHR group fed a high Mg\textsuperscript{2+} diet, SBP increased slightly for the first 6 weeks and then reached a plateau at ~210 mmHg, which was significantly lower than that in age-matched rats in the young-SHR group. Dietary

![Figure 1](image_url)
Mg²⁺ supplementation decreased SBP by ≈ 25 mmHg at 8 weeks and by ~20 mm Hg at 12 weeks in young rats. At 16 weeks of age, SBP was similar in the two groups (old-SHR, 216 ± 9 mmHg; old-Mg-SHR, 220 ± 7 mmHg). SBP plateaued at ≈ 240 mmHg both in the old-SHR and old-Mg-SHR group at 21 weeks of age (figure 1, right). During the 12-week-long follow up, no protection against SBP was observed in the old-SHR even in the presence of Mg²⁺ supplementation.

The SBP in WKY (115 ± 5 mmHg in 6 week-old rats; 130 ± 5 mmHg in 16 week-old rats) were already lower at the beginning of the study than in SHR. As shown in figure 2, SBP still remained lower in all WKY groups than in the SHR groups. No significant alteration in SBP was observed in the young (figure 2, left) and old-WKY (figure 2, right) during the 12-week-long follow up. Mg²⁺ supplementation did not affect hypertension in the young and aged WKY.

Discussion

It has long been recognized that Mg²⁺ is associated with several important diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular diseases [7]. Using an established animal model of hypertension, we tested the hypothesis that Mg²⁺ would have reduced efficacy in young compared with aged rats. Long-term Mg²⁺ supplementation may attenuate the development of hypertension in the young SHR during the developmental phase of hypertension, but not in the aged SHR with an established phase of hypertension. Thus, Mg²⁺ supplementation during an early phase in the development of hypertension confers long-term protection against developing defined hypertension. No effects on SBP were observed in age-matched normotensive WKY rats.

Our study was able to confirm the previous independent findings that the Mg²⁺ intake decreases SBP in the 6-week-old SHR [8] and that Mg²⁺ supplementation has no antihypertensive effect in 17-week-old SHR [5]. Wolf et al. [9] reported that the SBP was lower in young and mature SHR fed with a high Mg²⁺ diet than in the young and mature SHR fed with a normal Mg²⁺ diet. They also confirmed that the hypotensive effect is not related to an inhibition of the renin release. Although clinical and experimental investigations have been contradictory [8, 10, 11], these conflicting results may depend on the age of animals used in the studies and be partially attributable to the dose and duration of Mg²⁺ supplementation. Taken together, cellular magnesium handling may be disturbed in old SHR, but not in young rats.

Two pathways have been proposed for Mg²⁺ transport across the plasma membrane in smooth muscle: 1) Na⁺ (gradient)-dependent Mg²⁺ extrusion (Na⁺-Mg²⁺ exchange); 2) Na⁺-independent passive Mg²⁺ flux, depending on the Mg²⁺ concentration gradient, and blocked by extracellular Ca²⁺ [12]. Na⁺-Mg²⁺

**Figure 2.** Line graphs show systolic blood pressures in untreated young-WKY (young-WKY), Mg²⁺-supplemented young-WKY (young-Mg-WKY), untreated old-WKY (old-WKY), and Mg²⁺-supplemented old-WKY (old-Mg-WKY). Values represent mean ± SEM, n = 5 in each group. Open circle, normal chow; filled circle, Mg²⁺-supplemented chow.

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exchange is considered to be the major Mg$^{2+}$ pathway [13]. Taken together, it is suggested that the Na$^+$-Mg$^{2+}$ exchange mechanism may be impaired in the older SHR.

The mechanisms underlying the Mg$^{2+}$-dependent antihypertensive effects may involve increased sensitivity of vascular smooth muscle to nitric oxide (NO) or decreased production of vasoconstrictor prostanooids. Aging is associated with an overall increase in oxidative stress [14] and changes in the levels of antioxidants and antioxidant enzymes [15]. Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation in the young rats may reduce levels of antioxidants and antioxidant enzymes [15].

Evident in 16-week-old rats, Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation may reduce the formation of peroxynitrite and increased bio-availability of NO [8]. Additionally, Mg$^{2+}$ is able to improve endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation in response to acetylcholine [6]. Small arteries undergo autonomic dysfunction and microvascular damage which occur with aging and the development of hypertension [16]. If these changes are already evident in 16-week-old rats, Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation would not improve the established hypertension. Further studies are required to elucidate why Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation lowers blood pressure only in younger SHR.

### Conclusion

The present data suggest that Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation may provide beneficial effects in younger SHR and lead us to propose that the clinical design of Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation may offer protection in pregnancy-related hypertensive patients (during the developmental phase of hypertension) to assess the possible protective effects of Mg$^{2+}$ supplementation would appear to be worthwhile.

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### References