FGF23 regulates renal sodium handling and blood pressure

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Abstract

Fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF23) is a bone-derived hormone regulating renal phosphate reabsorption and vitamin D synthesis in renal proximal tubules. Here, we show that FGF23 directly regulates the membrane abundance of the Na+:Cl− co-transporter NCC in distal renal tubules by a signaling mechanism involving the FGF receptor/αKlotho complex, extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2), serum/glucocorticoid-regulated kinase 1 (SGK1), and with-no lysine kinase-4 (WNK4). Renal sodium (Na+) reabsorption and distal tubular membrane expression of NCC are reduced in mouse models of Fgf23 and αKlotho deficiency. Conversely, gain of FGF23 function by injection of wild-type mice with recombinant FGF23 or by elevated circulating levels of endogenous FGF23 in Hyp mice increases distal tubular Na+ uptake and membrane abundance of NCC, leading to volume expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy in a αKlotho and dietary Na+-dependent fashion. The NCC inhibitor chlorothiazide abrogates FGF23-induced volume expansion and heart hypertrophy. Our findings suggest that FGF23 is a key regulator of renal Na+ reabsorption and plasma volume, and may explain the association of FGF23 with cardiovascular risk in chronic kidney disease patients.

Keywords aldosterone; blood pressure; fibroblast growth factor-23; heart hypertrophy; sodium homeostasis

Subject Categories Cardiovascular System; Urogenital System

DOI 10.1002/emmm.201303716 | Received 25 November 2013 | Revised 27 February 2014 | Accepted 6 March 2014 | Published online 5 May 2014
EMBO Mol Med (2014) 6: 744–759

Introduction

Fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF23) is a bone-derived phosphate- and vitamin D-regulating hormone which is secreted by osteocytes and osteoblasts in response to vitamin D and increased extracellular phosphate (The ADHR Consortium, 2000; Saito et al, 2005; Martin et al, 2012). In the kidney, circulating FGF23 reduces phosphate reabsorption from urine through a direct downregulation of sodium phosphate co-transporters in renal proximal tubular epithelial cells (Shimada et al, 2004a,b, 2005; Andrukhova et al, 2012). In addition, FGF23 suppresses renal 1α-hydroxylase expression, the key enzyme in vitamin D activation, in proximal tubules (Shimada et al, 2001, 2004a). At physiological concentrations, binding of FGF23 to target cells requires co-expression of the ubiquitously expressed FGF receptor-1c and of αKlotho (Urakawa et al, 2006), hereafter referred to as Klotho. Klotho is a single-pass transmembrane protein which is mainly expressed in the kidney in renal proximal and distal convoluted tubules, in parathyroid glands, but also in other tissues such as the brain choroid plexus (Kuro-o et al, 1997; Hu et al, 2010; Andrukhova et al, 2012).

In chronic kidney disease (CKD), the declining glomerular filtration rate leads to decreased renal phosphate excretion and subsequent hyperphosphatemia. Hyperphosphatemia in turn stimulates FGF23 secretion from the skeleton. Therefore, FGF23 serum levels increase with CKD progression (Weber et al, 2003). It is thought that increased circulating FGF23 helps to maximize renal phosphate excretion during the early stages of CKD (Juppner et al, 2010). However, prospective and cross-sectional clinical studies have shown that circulating FGF23 is positively and dose dependently associated with CKD progression, cardiovascular risk factors such as left ventricular hypertrophy, vascular calcifications, and mortality in CKD patients (Juppner et al, 2010; Faul et al, 2011), suggesting that FGF23 may have additional biological functions which cannot be explained by the known effects of FGF23 on mineral metabolism. The recent report by Faul and coworkers (Faul et al, 2011) suggested that FGF23 may induce left ventricular hypertrophy by a direct, Klotho-independent action on cardiomyocytes. In contrast, Xie and coworkers (Xie et al, 2012) reported that Klotho may be cardioprotective by an FGF23-independent downregulation of stress-induced calcium channels.

We recently discovered that FGF23 signaling in distal renal tubules upregulates membrane expression of the epithelial calcium channel transient receptor potential vanilloid-5 (TRPV5) by a Klotho-dependent signaling cascade involving extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 and 2 (ERK1/2), serum/glucocorticoid-regulated kinase 1 (SGK1), and with-no lysine kinase-4 (WNK4) (Andrukhova et al, 2014). Both SGK1 and WNK4 are well known to be also...
involved in renal sodium (Na⁺) handling. The Na⁺ and volume-conserving hormone aldosterone increases SGK1 expression and activity, leading to increased renal tubular Na⁺ reabsorption through augmented membrane abundance of the epithelial Na⁺ channel (ENaC) in the distal parts of the nephron (Chen et al, 1999). Aldosterone is secreted from the adrenal cortex in response to lowered serum Na⁺, increased serum potassium, and increased circulating angiotensin II. ENaC is a heteromultimeric membrane protein consisting of α-, β-, and γ-subunits. The abundance of the aldosterone-induced α-subunit is the rate-limiting factor in the assembly of the ENaC complex (May et al, 1997), whereas the β- and γ-subunits are involved in ubiquitination and degradation of ENaC (Lee et al, 2009). WNK4 is an important regulator of distal tubular membrane abundance of the Na⁺:Cl⁻ co-transporter NCC and physically interacts with the NCC protein to regulate its membrane trafficking (Cai et al, 2006). Patients with WNK4 mutations leading to excessive NCC expression in distal tubules suffer from volume expansion and hypertension (Wilson et al, 2001; Kähle et al, 2003). Because FGF23 signaling leads to increased serine phosphorylation and activation of SGK1 and WNK4 (Andrukhova et al, 2014), we hypothesized that FGF23 may not only regulate the membrane abundance of TRPV5 but also of ENaC and NCC in distal renal tubules. NCC and ENaC are the two key ion channels responsible for Na⁺ reabsorption in the distal nephron.

Results

Fgf23- and Klotho-deficient mice show renal Na⁺ wasting and are hypovolemic

To test our hypothesis, we first examined Na⁺ homeostasis in loss-of-function models. Because our earlier studies (Hesse et al, 2007; Anour et al, 2012; Andrukhova et al, 2014) suggested that more subtle effects of Fgf23 or Klotho deficiency on mineral homeostasis might be masked by rapid growth in young mice, we first examined renal Na⁺ excretion in a non-growing, 9-month-old, compound mutant mouse model characterized by combined loss of Fgf23 or Klotho (Kl) and of a functional vitamin D receptor (VDR). Ablation of Fgf23 or Klotho gene function in mice is associated with early lethality due to uncontrolled production of the active vitamin D hormone and subsequent vitamin D intoxication. However, parallel genetic ablation of vitamin D signaling rescues Fgf23−/− and Kl−/− mice (Hesse et al, 2007; Anour et al, 2012), so that Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ double mutant mice can be examined at older ages (Streicher et al, 2012). To prevent hypocalemia and severe hyperparathyroidism in mice with a non-functioning VDR, all mice were kept life-long on a so-called rescue diet rich in calcium, phosphorus, and lactose (Li et al, 1998; Erben et al, 2002).

Interestingly, both Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ double mutant mice showed renal Na⁺ wasting relative to VDR mutants and wild-type mice (Fig 1A), which was associated with elevated urinary aldosterone concentrations (Fig 1B). Serum aldosterone levels were higher in Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ but not Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice relative to wild-type and VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice (Fig 1B). Urinary aldosterone excretion reflects the changes in serum aldosterone over the whole urine sampling period (12 h in our case) and is therefore often more sensitive than serum aldosterone concentration, which reflects only a specific time point. Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ double mutant mice showed decreased NCC but upregulated membrane abundance of the α-subunit of ENaC relative to wild-type and single VDR mutants as evidenced by immunoblotting of renal membrane preparations and immunohistochemistry (Fig 1C–D). In contrast, the membrane expression of the β- and γ-subunits of ENaC was lower in Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ double mutant mice compared with single VDR mutants (Supplementary Fig S1A). We quantified only the full-length isofoms of α-, β-, and γ-ENaC.

Serum Na⁺ was not significantly different between Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ compound mutants and VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice (Supplementary Fig S1B). Urinary volume tended to be higher in Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ double mutant mice relative to wild-type mice, but was not significantly changed relative to VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice (Supplementary Fig S1B). Serum potassium remained unchanged in Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and was actually lower in Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ compared with wild-type and VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice (Supplementary Fig S1B), ruling out hyperkalemia as the driving force for increased aldosterone secretion in compound mutant mice. Urinary potassium excretion, urinary volume, and urinary pH did not differ between VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ or Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice (Supplementary Fig S1B). To rule out differences in dietary Na⁺ intake as a possible cause of increased urinary Na⁺ excretion in Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice, we measured food consumption over 1 week. However, mean food consumption, and thus Na⁺ intake, did not differ between the groups (Supplementary Fig S1C). Rather, our data suggest that the Fgf23 and Klotho deficiency-induced down-regulation of NCC causes increased urinary Na⁺ excretion, overriding the counter-regulatory and probably aldosterone-driven increase in α-ENaC expression.

To examine whether similar changes would be present in Fgf23−/− and Kl−/− mice, we examined Na⁺ homeostasis at 4 weeks of age, when Fgf23−/− and Kl−/− mice are still viable. Although renal Na⁺ wasting was observed only in Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice, 4-week-old Fgf23−/−, Kl−/−, Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶, and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice displayed downregulated renal NCC expression, upregulated urinary aldosterone, and increased renal α-ENaC expression (Supplementary Fig S2), in very good agreement with the data from 9-month-old mice. Consistent with our findings, increased serum aldosterone in hypomorphic Kl/Kl mice was previously reported also by other investigators (Fischer et al, 2010). The phenotypes of the originally described hypomorphic Kl/Kl mouse (Kuro-o et al, 1997) and of Klotho null mice (Kl−/−) generated later are identical (Tsujikawa et al, 2003).

Collectively, these results demonstrate that Fgf23 and Klotho deficiency leads to decreased membrane expression of NCC in renal distal tubules in young and aged mice, and subsequently to renal Na⁺ wasting in non-growing mice despite elevated aldosterone secretion. It is well known that activity of the NCC channel is regulated by protein phosphorylation at different sites (Pacheco-Alvarez et al, 2006). Therefore, we assessed NCC phosphorylation at serine 71 and 91 and threonine 55 by immunoblotting. As shown in Supplementary Fig S1D, abundance of phospho-NCC was reduced in 9-month-old Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mutants relative to wild-type and single VDR mutant mice. These findings are in accordance with the notion that loss of Fgf23 and Klotho function leads to decreased membrane transport and activation of the NCC channel.

It is clear that despite chronically increased urinary Na⁺ loss, 9-month-old Fgf23−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ and Kl−/−/VDRΔ⁵⁶ mice must be in a
Figure 1. *Fgf23* or *Klotho* deficiency induces renal sodium wasting caused by reduced expression of the Na\(^+\):Cl\(^-\) co-transporter NCC.

A, B (A) Urinary Na\(^+\) excretion corrected by urinary creatinine (Crea) \(n = 10–12\), one-way ANOVA followed by SNK test, *P = 0.0114 versus WT, *P = 0.0325 versus VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), \(P = 0.0185\) versus VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\) for *Fgf23*\(^{\Delta\Delta}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), and (B) urinary aldosterone concentration corrected by urinary creatinine and serum aldosterone concentration measured by ELISA \(n = 8–10\), one-way ANOVA followed by SNK test, *P < 0.05 versus WT, *P < 0.05 versus VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), in 9-month-old male wild-type (WT), VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), *Fgf23*\(^{\Delta\Delta}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), or *Klotho*\(^{\Delta\Delta}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\) compound mutant mice on the rescue diet.

C, D Western blotting analysis of NCC and \(\alpha\)-ENaC protein expression in renal cortical total membrane fractions \(n = 7–9\), one-way ANOVA followed by SNK test, *P < 0.005 versus WT, *P < 0.005 versus VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), and immunohistochemical detection of NCC and \(\alpha\)-ENaC protein expression in paraffin sections of paraformaldehyde-fixed kidneys \(n = 3–5\) in 9-month-old male wild-type (WT), VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), *Fgf23*\(^{\Delta\Delta}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\), or *Klotho*\(^{\Delta\Delta}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta\Delta}\) compound mutant mice on the rescue diet. Data represent mean ± s.e.m.

Source data are available for this figure.
steady state. Our data suggest that in order to adapt to reduced NCC expression/activation and the accompanying renal Na⁺ wasting, Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ mutants upregulate aldosterone to conserve Na⁺ in aldosterone target organs and to maintain normal serum Na⁺ and osmolarity. Therefore, although food intake was not different between the genotypes, it is likely that compound mutants had higher intestinal Na⁺ absorption due to increased aldosterone. In this explanatory model, the driving force behind increased aldosterone secretion in compound mutants would be hypovolemia, leading to activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. Therefore, we assessed blood volume and blood pressure in 9-month-old Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ mice. Indeed, we found lower blood pressure and volume in Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ relative to VDR+/Δ mice (Fig 2). However, we were unable to detect differences in plasma renin activity between the genotypes, using a commercial assay (Supplementary Fig S1E). We don’t have a good explanation why plasma renin activity remained unchanged in Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ mice despite hypovolemia. Because the observed increases in urinary aldosterone excretion in Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ mutants were mild, it is possible that the changes in plasma renin activity were too small to be picked up by the assay. Taken together, serum Na⁺ concentrations are maintained in Fgf23−/−/VDR+/Δ and Kl+/−/VDR+/Δ mutants at the expense of reduced blood volume and hypotension.

Recombinant FGF23 directly upregulates distal tubular NCC and causes hypertension

Next, we examined gain-of-function models. As expected, intraperitoneal injection of 10 μg recombinant FGF23 (rFGF23) over 5 days into 3-month-old wild-type mice caused hyperphosphatemia and hypophosphatemia (Supplementary Fig S3). In addition, rFGF23 profoundly reduced urine volume, reduced renal Na⁺ excretion, and increased blood Na⁺ concentration (Fig 3A). Serum and urinary aldosterone was suppressed in rFGF23-treated mice, whereas plasma renin activity remained unchanged (Fig 3A). NCC was about 40% upregulated in renal membrane preparations from rFGF23-treated wild-type mice relative to vehicle controls (Fig 3B). Immunohistochemistry also showed increased NCC staining of the luminal cell membranes in distal tubules after rFGF23 treatment (Fig 3C). In addition, rFGF23 treatment increased the abundance of phosphorylated NCC at serine 71 and 91 in renal membrane preparations (Fig 3D). After correction for total NCC expression, the strongest effect of rFGF23 on NCC phosphorylation was observed at serine 71 (Supplementary Fig S4). Inversely to our findings in loss-of-function models, serum and urinary aldosterone as well as renal α-ENaC expression was downregulated, whereas renal expression of the full-length β- and γ-subunits of ENaC was increased by rFGF23 (Fig 3A–C). In agreement with the notion that WNK4 physically interacts with the NCC protein to regulate its membrane trafficking (Cai et al., 2006) and that FGF23 signaling activates WNK4 (Andrukhova et al., 2014), we found higher WNK4 serine phosphorylation and an increased association between WNK4 and NCC in kidney homogenates of Fgf23−/−treated mice (Fig 3E). We confirmed the specificity of the anti-NCC and anti-WNK4 antibodies by using extracts from kidneys of NCC- and WNK4-knockout mice, respectively (Supplementary Fig S5).

To examine whether the rFGF23-induced upregulation in membrane expression and phosphorylation of NCC is associated with increased Na⁺ uptake in distal tubular epithelium, we performed intracellular Na⁺ imaging in live kidney slices, using 2-photon microscopy. Three-hundred-μm-thick kidney slices were prepared from wild-type mice treated with vehicle or rFGF23 8 h before necropsy. The slices were stained with the fluorescent intravital Na⁺ indicator SFBI (Harootunian et al., 1989), which was excited at a wavelength of 820 nm. Fig 3F shows that rFGF23 treatment induced an about threefold increase in fluorescence intensity in distal tubules. SFBI fluorescence intensity in distal tubules of rFGF23-treated mice returned to normal within 30 min after ex vivo addition of the thiazide diuretic chlorothiazide (Fig 3F), a well-known functional blocker of the NCC channel (Monroy et al., 2000). In addition, we treated live SFBI-loaded kidney slices prepared from wild-type mice with rFGF23 or vehicle in vitro. rFGF23 gradually increased intracellular SFBI fluorescence over 105 min in distal tubules, whereas fluorescence intensity remained unchanged in vehicle-treated slices (Fig 3G and Supplementary Videos S1 and S2). The rFGF23-induced increase in intracellular Na⁺ concentration was reversed by chlorothiazide within 30 min (Fig 3G and Supplementary Video S1). Taken together, these data show that rFGF23 increases NCC membrane abundance and phosphorylation and activates Na⁺ uptake in distal renal tubules in vivo and in vitro.
As a consequence of renal Na\(^+\) retention and volume expansion, a 5-day rFGF23 treatment increased diastolic, systolic, and mean arterial blood pressure by about 20 mm Hg (Fig 4A). The heart/body weight ratio was increased and cross-sections of the heart showed thickening of the ventricular septum in rFGF23-treated mice after only 5 days of treatment (Fig 4A). In contrast to wild-type and VDR\(^{−/−}\) mutant mice, rFGF23 treatment of 3-month-old Kl\(^−/−\)/VDR\(^{−/−}\) double mutant mice did not result in renal Na\(^+\) retention.
and heart hypertrophy (Fig 4B), showing that the effects of FGF23 on Na\(^+\) homeostasis and heart hypertrophy are Klotho dependent, but VDR independent.

It was reported that Klotho-deficient mice develop heart hypertrophy caused by increased circulating Fgf23 (Faul et al, 2011). However, we actually found a decreased heart/body weight ratio in 4-week-old Kl\(^{-/-}\) mice, and unchanged heart/body weight ratio in K\(^{+/+}\)/VDR\(^{\Delta/\Delta}\) mice compared to wild-type and VDR\(^{\Delta/\Delta}\) littermates (Supplementary Fig S6), suggesting that chronically elevated endogenous Fgf23 serum levels in Kl\(^{-/-}\) mice do not cause heart hypertrophy in the absence of the co-receptor Klotho.

To verify that the regulation of NCC by FGF23 is a direct effect on the distal tubule, we isolated distal tubular segments from wild-type and Fgf23-deficient mice and treated these segments with
rFGF23 alone or in combination with specific ERK1/2 and SGK1 inhibitors for 2 h in vitro. rFGF23 upregulated NCC protein expression in distal tubular segments from wild-type and Fgf23-deficient mice (Fig 5A). This effect was blocked by ERK1/2 or SGK1 inhibitors (Fig 5A), showing that the ERK1/2-SGK1 signaling pathway is essential for the direct, FGF23-induced regulation of NCC expression in the distal tubule. In addition, rFGF23 increased NCC phosphorylation at serine 71 in distal tubules from wild-type but not from Klotho-deficient mice, indicating that the co-receptor Klotho is essential for the FGF23-induced phosphorylation of NCC (Fig 5B).

rFGF23 had no effect on ENaC expression in distal tubules isolated from wild-type mice, further supporting the notion that the inhibitory effects of rFGF23 on ENaC expression in vivo are indirect effects mediated through the suppression of aldosterone secretion (Fig 5C).

The NCC inhibitor chlorothiazide abrogates the hypertensive effects of FGF23

Next, we reasoned that if indeed the cardiovascular effects of rFGF23 were mediated by Na\(^+\) retention through upregulated distal renal tubular NCC expression, an inhibitor of NCC function should prevent the rFGF23-mediated rise in circulating blood volume, blood pressure, and heart/body weight ratio. As expected, treatment of wild-type mice with the NCC inhibitor chlorothiazide increased urine volume and renal Na\(^+\) excretion, but did not change blood volume, central venous pressure, arterial blood pressure, or heart/body weight ratio (Fig 6). However, co-treatment of wild-type mice with rFGF23 and chlorothiazide completely prevented the rFGF23-induced Na\(^+\) retention, volume expansion, rise in central venous and arterial blood pressure, heart hypertrophy, and rise in cardiac expression of the hypertrophy-associated gene β-myosin heavy chain (Fig 6 and Supplementary Fig S7). These results clearly indicate that the cardiovascular effects of increased circulating FGF23 are mediated through upregulation of distal renal tubular NCC and consequently higher renal tubular reabsorption of Na\(^+\).

Dietary Na\(^+\) modulates the effects of FGF23 on renal Na\(^+\) handling and blood pressure

To assess the modulatory effect of dietary Na\(^+\) on the hypertensive effect of FGF23, we fed diets with different Na\(^+\) content to wild-type mice and treated them for 5 days with vehicle or rFGF23. Analysis of the data by two-way ANOVA showed a significant interaction between the diet and the rFGF23-induced increase in blood pressure (Fig 7A). However, much to our surprise, the rFGF23-induced increase in arterial blood pressure was inversely related to dietary Na\(^+\), that is, stronger on the low Na\(^+\) diet (Fig 7A). To find an explanation for this puzzling finding, we analyzed serum and urinary Na\(^+\) and aldosterone together with renal expression of NCC and of α-, β-, and γ-ENaC subunits. In analogy to the effects on blood pressure, the rFGF23-induced increase in serum Na\(^+\) and the suppression of urinary Na\(^+\) excretion (in absolute numbers) were most pronounced on the low Na\(^+\) diet (Fig 7B). As expected, serum and especially urinary aldosterone were inversely related to dietary Na\(^+\) content in vehicle-treated mice (Fig 7C). The 5-day treatment with rFGF23 suppressed serum and urinary aldosterone on the low and normal Na\(^+\) diets (Fig 7C). However, the remaining levels of urinary aldosterone excretion in rFGF23-treated mice were inversely related to dietary Na\(^+\) content (Fig 7C).

rFGF23-treated mice showed increased renal NCC expression compared with vehicle controls on all three diets, but the level of NCC abundance was profoundly modulated by dietary Na\(^+\) (Fig 7D). NCC abundance was more than twofold higher in kidneys of rFGF23-treated mice on low Na\(^+\) compared with those on high Na\(^+\) diet (Fig 7D). Interestingly, rFGF23 treatment downregulated renal expression of α-ENaC and upregulated expression of the β- and γ-ENaC subunits on the normal and high Na\(^+\) diet, but had...
the opposite effect on the low Na⁺ diet (Fig 7D). These findings are consistent with the notion that FGF23 does not directly regulate ENaC membrane abundance, but that higher residual aldosterone levels on the low Na⁺ diet interfere with the counter-regulatory suppression of α-ENaC seen in the distal nephron of rFGF23-treated mice on the normal and high Na⁺ diets. It is well known that aldosterone signaling increases transcription and activation of SGK1 (Chen et al., 1999). Therefore, we hypothesized that FGF23 and aldosterone signaling might converge on SGK1, resulting in over-additive effects on SGK1 activation in rFGF23-treated mice on the low Na⁺ diet. To test this, we analyzed phosphorylated (pSGK1) and total SGK1 in renal homogenates by immunoblotting. We found that the ratio of pSGK1 versus total SGK1 was inversely associated with the dietary Na⁺ content in rFGF23-treated mice (Fig 7E), corroborating the notion that higher aldosterone levels on the low Na⁺ diet augmented the rFGF23-induced SGK1 activation. Collectively, these results show that FGF23 and aldosterone signaling pathways interact in the activation of SGK1 and the regulation of Na⁺ reabsorption in the distal nephron.

Hyp mice show overexpression of NCC and hypertension

Finally, we assessed the cardiovascular effects of chronically elevated endogenous Fgf23 in Hyp mice, a model of human X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH). Hyp mice and XLH patients are characterized by loss-of-function mutations in PHEX (phosphate-regulating gene with homologies to endopeptidases on the X-chromosome), characterized by loss-of-function mutations in PHEX (phosphate-regulating gene with homologies to endopeptidases on the X-chromosome), leading to impaired bone mineralization and subsequently increased biosynthesis of Fgf23 (Liu et al., 2003; Barros et al., 2013). As expected, Hyp mice showed about 20-fold increased serum levels of intact Fgf23 (Fig 8A). In accordance with our findings in rFGF23-treated mice, chronically elevated circulating Fgf23 in Hyp mice was associated with increased heart-to-body weight ratio, elevated serum Na⁺, and decreased urinary Na⁺ excretion (Fig 8B). Moreover, mean arterial blood pressure (Fig 8C), renal NCC membrane expression (Fig 8D), and NCC phosphorylation at S71, S91, and T58 (Fig 8D) were increased in Hyp mice, relative to wild-type controls. Similar to the findings in rFGF23-treated wild-type mice, serum and urinary aldosterone was suppressed in Hyp mice compared with wild-type controls (Fig 8E). Thus, Hyp mice recapitulate the changes in Na⁺ homeostasis and blood pressure found in rFGF23-treated wild-type mice.

**Discussion**

Our study suggests that FGF23 directly regulates NCC membrane abundance and activity in distal renal tubules through its canonical signaling pathway involving the FGF receptor 1c/Klotho-ERK1/2-SGK1-WNK4 signaling axis. Thus, FGF23 is not only a phosphaturic, but also a Na⁺-conserving hormone involved in volume and blood pressure homeostasis. This new paradigm describing the novel FGF23-mediated bone-kidney-heart axis is shown in Fig 9.

Loss-of-function mutations in NCC result in Gitelman’s syndrome in humans (Naesens et al., 2004). Gitelman’s syndrome is characterized by normal to low blood pressure, hypokalemia, hypocalciuria, and metabolic alkalosis. Although Fgf23+/−/VDR−/− and Kl+/−/VDR−/− mutants show reduced NCC expression and increased urinary Na⁺ excretion, they do not develop a typical Gitelman’s syndrome. Rather, Fgf23+/−/VDR−/− and Kl+/−/VDR−/− mutants are characterized by hypercalciuria (Andrukhova et al., 2014), and, as shown in the current study, are not consistently hypokalemic and have normal urinary pH. It is likely that the reason for these discrepancies is that FGF23 signaling regulates WNK4 activity. WNK4 is involved in the membrane transport and activation of not only NCC, but also of other ion channels such as TRPV5 and ROMK1 in the distal nephron (Ring et al., 2007; Andrukhova et al., 2014). Therefore, Fgf23+/−/VDR−/− and Kl+/−/VDR−/− compound mutants develop a more complex phenotype than Gitelman’s syndrome.
Figure 7. Dietary Na⁺ modulates the effects of rFGF23 on blood pressure and renal Na⁺ handling.

A. Mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) of 3-month-old male wild-type mice treated for 5 days with vehicle (Veh) or 10 μg rFGF23 per mouse per day on high (High Na), normal (Normal Na), and low (Low Na) sodium diets (n = 6–7, Students t-test, *P < 0.05 versus vehicle). Inset shows results of two-way ANOVA.

B, C. Urinary Na⁺ excretion corrected by urinary creatinine (Crea), serum Na⁺ concentration (n = 6–7, Students t-test, *P < 0.05 versus vehicle) and urinary aldosterone corrected by urinary creatinine (Crea) and serum aldosterone concentrations (n = 6–7, Students t-test, * urine P < 0.0005, serum P < 0.05 versus vehicle) after 5 days of treatment of 3-month-old male wild-type mice with vehicle or rFGF23 (10 μg per mouse per day) on high, normal and low sodium diets.

D, E. Western blotting quantification of NCC, αENaC, βENaC and γENaC protein expression in renal cortical total membrane fractions (n = 4–5, Students t-test, *P < 0.05 versus vehicle), and ratio of phospho-SGK1 versus total-SGK1 protein expression in kidney total homogenates of 3-month-old wild-type mice on high, normal, and low sodium diets treated for 5 days with vehicle or rFGF23 (n = 4–5, Students t-test, *P < 0.01 versus vehicle). Data represent mean ± s.e.m.

Source data are available for this figure.
The physiological function of WNK4 in the regulation of distal renal tubular NCC membrane abundance is still controversial. It was previously thought that the WNK4 mutations found in patients with pseudohyperaldosteronism type II (PHAII, an autosomal dominant disease characterized by hypertension, hyperkalemia, and metabolic acidosis) are loss-of-function mutations and that WNK4 activation inhibits the membrane transport of NCC (Yang et al., 2003). However, more recent studies in mice with targeted disruption of the \textit{Wnk4} gene suggest that WNK4 is actually a positive regulator of NCC membrane abundance and function (Ohta et al., 2009; Castaneda-Bueno et al., 2012). This notion is also supported by our data which suggest that FGF23-induced serine phosphorylation of WNK4 increases the complex formation between NCC and WNK4, and the distal tubular membrane abundance of NCC.

The current study has shown that \( \alpha \)-versus \( \beta \)- and \( \gamma \)-ENaC subunits are reciprocally regulated in loss- and gain-of-Fgf23 function models. In addition, our data suggest that this regulation is an indirect, aldosterone-mediated process. Aldosterone regulates the abundance of the ENaC complex by selectively upregulating the \( \alpha \)-subunit (May et al., 1997; Masilamani et al., 1999). In agreement with this notion, urinary aldosterone and renal \( \alpha \)-ENaC expression were higher in \textit{Fgf}23\( ^{-/-} \)/\textit{VDr}\( ^{-/-} \) and \textit{Kt}\( ^{-/-} \)/\textit{VDr}\( ^{-/-} \) compound mutants versus VDR single mutants, whereas serum aldosterone and renal \( \alpha \)-ENaC expression were lower in \( \text{rFGF}23 \)-treated and \textit{Hyp} mice versus vehicle-treated and wild-type mice, respectively. Conversely, the full-length \( \beta \)- and \( \gamma \)-subunits were downregulated in loss-of-Fgf23 function models and upregulated in gain-of-Fgf23 function models. The C-terminal proline-rich motifs of the \( \beta \)- and \( \gamma \)-subunits of the ENaC complex interact with the ubiquitin ligase Nedd-4 and are involved in ubiquitination and degradation of ENaC (Lee et al., 2009). Aldosterone has been shown to induce proteolytic cleavage of the \( \gamma \)-subunit (Masilamani et al., 1999). Therefore, the reciprocal regulation of \( \alpha \)-versus full-length \( \beta \)- and \( \gamma \)-ENaC subunits observed in our loss- and gain-of-function models can likely be explained by the concomitant changes in aldosterone signaling.

A surprising finding in our study was that a low Na\(^+\) diet augmented the rFGF23-induced increase in arterial blood pressure.
Na+ retention. Activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is a typical finding in chronic kidney disease (CKD), and may reposition NCC blockers such as thiazides in the therapeutic strategy of CKD, and may also modify NCC expression in the kidney. As a counter-regulatory mechanism, hypernatremia and increased blood volume can further stimulate aldosterone secretion from the adrenal glands, leading to a downregulation of renal α-ENaC expression. A low sodium diet augments the hypertensive effect of increased FGF23 signaling in this model, because it interferes with the counter-regulatory downregulation of aldosterone. Similarly, in chronic kidney failure FGF23 and aldosterone signaling pathways are concurrently activated, potentially leading to a stimulation of both NCC and α-ENaC-driven Na+ reabsorption mechanisms in distal tubules, and subsequent augmentation of the FGF23-induced volume expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy.

Our finding that aldosterone and FGF23 signaling converge on SGK1 activation, leading to higher distal renal tubular Na+ reabsorption in rFGF23-treated mice, is in agreement with previous studies that demonstrated increased circulating FGF23 augments distal renal tubular NCC expression and activity which leads to renal Na+ retention, volume expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy. As a counter-regulatory mechanism, hypernatremia and increased blood volume can further stimulate aldosterone secretion from the adrenal glands, leading to a downregulation of renal α-ENaC expression. A low sodium diet augments the hypertensive effect of increased FGF23 signaling in this model, because it interferes with the counter-regulatory downregulation of aldosterone. Similarly, in chronic kidney failure FGF23 and aldosterone signaling pathways are concurrently activated, potentially leading to a stimulation of both NCC and α-ENaC-driven Na+ reabsorption mechanisms in distal tubules, and subsequent augmentation of the FGF23-induced volume expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy.

Interestingly, urinary aldosterone excretion and renal NCC and α-ENaC expression were inversely correlated with dietary Na+ in rFGF23-treated mice. Therefore, we hypothesized that higher aldosterone levels on the low Na+ diet might further enhance the rFGF23-induced SGK1 activation, leading to higher distal renal tubular expression of NCC and α-ENaC and consequently higher renal Na+ reabsorption. Indeed, we found that SGK1 phosphorylation was inversely associated with dietary Na+ in rFGF23-treated mice. Our finding that aldosterone and FGF23 signaling converge on SGK1 and interact in the regulation of NCC- and ENaC-driven Na+ reabsorption in the distal nephron may have important implications for clinical medicine. SGK1 is a central molecule in the regulation of renal Na+ handling and in the pathophysiology of hypertension and renal fibrosis (Lang et al., 2009). If extrapolated to humans, our data would predict that in situations where circulating concentrations of both aldosterone and intact FGF23 are elevated, such as in chronic kidney disease, aldosterone may amplify the effects of FGF23 on Na+ reabsorption. Activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is a typical finding in chronic kidney disease (Lattanzio & Weir, 2010). Conversely, based on our data, RAAS inhibition as a therapeutic intervention may also modulate the Na+-conserving function of FGF23 in the kidney. Similar to FGF23, aldosterone can activate NCC through a signaling mechanism involving SGK1, WNK4, and STE20/SPS-1-related proline/alanine-rich kinase (SPAK) (Rozansky et al., 2009; van der Lubbe et al., 2012; Ko et al., 2013). Therefore, aldosterone and FGF23 have synergistic effects on NCC activation. Although ERK1/2 activation has also been implicated in NCC ubiquitination and degradation in some cellular models (Ko et al., 2007, 2010), our study has clearly established that FGF23 increases the membrane abundance and activates NCC through an ERK1/2-SGK1-WNK4 signaling pathway. NCC is mainly expressed in the entire distal convoluted tubule, whereas ENaC is expressed in the late distal convoluted tubule (DCT2), the connecting tubule, and the collecting duct (Nesterov et al., 2012). Whether the crosstalk between aldosterone and FGF23 signaling involves only DCT2, where NCC and ENaC are co-expressed, or also other nephron segments, is currently unclear. In addition, it is currently unclear why SGK1 activation by FGF23 signaling does not directly upregulate α-ENaC expression in distal tubules. It is conceivable in this context that different SGK1 activators such as FGF23 or aldosterone result in different phosphorylation patterns of downstream molecules such as Nedd4 (Flores et al., 2003) due to specific modulation of the activity of additional protein kinases or phosphatases.

Hyp mice are a model of XLH in humans. Our data showed that chronically elevated circulating levels of intact Fgf23 levels in Hyp mice lead to Na+ retention, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy through increased expression of NCC. To the best of our knowledge, data about Na+ homeostasis are not available in XLH patients. Notably, XLH patients show a high incidence of left ventricular hypertrophy, although they are not hypertensive (Nehgme et al., 1997). In analogy to Hyp mice, it is conceivable that chronically increased plasma volume due to FGF23-induced Na+ retention may contribute to the development of left ventricular hypertrophy in XLH patients.

FGF23 is a protective hormone against the untoward biological consequences of hyperphosphatemia. Hyperphosphatemia is a major risk factor for vascular calcification in patients with chronic renal disease (Scialla et al., 2013) and cardiovascular disease in normal subjects (Dhingra et al., 2007). Therefore, in a hyperphosphatemic situation, it may make biological sense to couple increased phosphaturia with renal Na+ conservation and volume expansion in order to additionally “dilute” extracellular phosphate to prevent vascular calcification. However, the downside of this putative protective mechanism may be that chronic gain of FGF23 function causes volume expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy through upregulation of distal renal tubular NCC. Thus, our findings may provide a mechanistic explanation why circulating FGF23 is associated with cardiovascular risk and mortality in patients with CKD, and may reposition NCC blockers such as thiazides in the therapy of CKD and of other conditions characterized by elevated intact circulating FGF23. Elevated aldosterone levels may additionally augment the effects of FGF23 on Na+ retention in CKD patients. A major task for the future is to determine the detailed molecular mechanisms involved in the crosstalk between aldosterone and FGF23 signaling in distal renal epithelium. Moreover, based on our data, it is conceivable that high dietary phosphate intake might predispose to the development of CKD and hypertension through augmented FGF23-induced SGK1 activation and Na+ retention also in the normal population and that aldosterone might modulate this effect. Interestingly, a recent epidemiologic study in almost 14,000 US adults reported that higher dietary Na+ intake was associated with lower odds of CKD (Sharma et al., 2013). Based on our finding that the hypertensive effects of FGF23 are suppressed by high...
dietary Na\(^+\) (Fig 9), the interaction between phosphate and Na\(^+\) intake may be an important determinant of cardiovascular and kidney health in humans.

Materials and Methods

Animals

All animal procedures were approved by the Ethical Committees of the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna and of the local government authorities. Heterozygous VDR\(^+/-\) (Erben et al, 2002) were mated with heterozygous Fgf23\(^+/-\) (Sitara et al, 2004), and heterozygous Kl\(^-/-\) (Lexicon Genetics, Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Centers, University of California, Davis, CA, USA) mutant mice to generate double heterozygous animals. Fgf23\(^+/-\)/VDR\(^+/-\) and Kl\(^-/-\)/VDR\(^+/-\) mutant mice on C57BL/6 background were interbred to generate WT, VDR\(^+/-\), Kl\(^-/-\), Fgf23\(^-/-\), and compound Fgf23\(^-/-\)/VDR\(^+/-\) and Kl\(^-/-\)/VDR\(^+/-\) mutant mice. Genotyping of the mice was performed by multiplex PCR using genomic DNA extracted from tail as described (Hesse et al, 2007; Anour et al, 2012). The mice were kept at 24°C with a 12/12-h light/dark cycle and were allowed free access to a rescue diet and tap water. The rescue diet (Snniff, Soest, Germany) containing 2.0% calcium, 1.25% phosphorus, 20% lactose, and 600 IU vitamin D/kg was fed starting from 16 days of age. This diet has been shown to normalize mineral homeostasis in VDR-ablated mice (Li et al, 1998; Erben et al, 2002). Hyp mice were kept on a normal mouse diet and genotyped by PCR analysis. For some experiments, male C57BL/6 mice, 3- and 9-month-old mice were collected in metabolic cages typed by PCR analysis. For some experiments, male C57BL/6 mice were incubated with 2% DMSO, 10 mM phenyl-methylsulfonyl fluoride, 10 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (pH 8.0/NaOH), 80 mM sucrose, 1 mM phenyl-methylisulfonyl fluoride, 10 μg/ml leupeptin, and 10 μg/ml pepstatin) and subsequently centrifuged for 15 min at 4,000 g. Supernatants were transferred to a new tube and centrifuged for an additional 30 min at 16,000 g.

Histology

Hearts were fixed in 40% ethanol for 48 h, embedded in paraffin, and routinely stained with hematoxylin/eosin.

Serum and urine biochemistry

Serum and urinary sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and creatinine were analyzed on a Hitachi 912 Autoanalyzer (Boehringer Mannheim) or on a Cobas c111 analyzer (Roche). Serum and urinary aldosterone were determined by ELISA (NovoTec). Plasma renin activity was measured by RIA (GammaCOAT, DiaSorin). Serum intact FgI23 was assayed by ELISA (Kainos).

Immunohistochemistry

For immunohistochemistry, 5-μm-thick paraffin sections of paraffin-embedded kidneys were prepared. Before immunofluorescence staining, dewaxed sections were pretreated with blocking solution containing 5% normal goat serum in PBS with 0.1% bovine serum albumin and 0.3% Triton X-100 for 60 min. Without rinsing, sections were incubated with polyclonal rabbit anti-NCC (Novus Biologicals, 1:500) or anti-α-ENaC (Novus Biologicals, 1:500) antibodies at 4°C overnight. After washing, sections were incubated for 1.5 h with goat anti-rabbit Alexa 488 or goat anti-rabbit Alexa 568 secondary antibodies (Invitrogen, 1:400), respectively. Controls were performed by omitting primary antibodies. The slides were analyzed on a Zeiss LSM 510 Axioplan 2 confocal microscope equipped with a 63 × oil immersion lens (NA 1.3). Individual fluorochromes were simultaneously excited by lasers at 488- and 543-nm wavelengths with appropriate filter sets for the emitted light to avoid crosstalk. Images were merged using Adobe Photoshop.

Total cell membrane isolation

Mouse kidney cortex was homogenized in a homogenizing buffer [20 mM Tris (pH 7.4/HCl), 5 mM MgCl\(_2\), 5 mM NaH\(_2\)PO\(_4\), 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (pH 8.0/NaOH), 80 mM sucrose, 1 mM phenyl-methylisulfonyl fluoride, 10 μg/ml leupeptin, and 10 μg/ml pepstatin] and subsequently centrifuged for 15 min at 25–40 magnification by their appearance and dimension. To rule out contamination with proximal tubules, we performed purity and quality controls, using mRNA expression of distal tubule-specific genes (Andrukhova et al, 2012). Distal tubular segments were identified based on morphology in a dissection microscope at ×25–40 magnification by their appearance and dimension. To rule out contamination with proximal tubules, we performed purity and quality controls, using mRNA expression of distal (TRPV5, calbindin 28k) and proximal (NaPi-2a, NaPi-2c) tubule-specific genes (Andrukhova et al, 2012). Distal tubular segments from wild-type, Kl\(^-/-\) and Fgf23\(^-/-\) mice were incubated with vehicle (PBS) or rFGF23 (100 ng/ml) and/or 10 ng/ml of the specific SGK1 kinase inhibitor GSK 650394 (Axon Medchem), or 10 ng/ml of the ERK1/2 inhibitor PD184352 (Sigma) for 2 h. Protein samples were collected for Western blotting analysis in lysis buffer.
Western blot

Kidney cortex homogenates or total cell membrane preparations were solubilized in Laemmli sample buffer, fractionated on SDS-PAGE (30 µg/well) and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Thermo Scientific). Immunoblots were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies including polyclonal rabbit anti-NCC (1:3,000, Millipore), rabbit anti-phospho-NCC Ser71 (pNCC S71; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser91 (pNCC S91; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Thr 55 (pNCC T55; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser91 (pNCC S91; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser71 (pNCC S71; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Thr 55 (pNCC T55; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser91 (pNCC S91; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser71 (pNCC S71; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Thr 55 (pNCC T55; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser91 (pNCC S91; 1:1,000), anti-phospho-NCC Ser71 (pNCC S71; 1:1,000), or anti-NCC (Millipore) antibody at 4°C with 2 l

Kidney cortex homogenate protein samples (1 mg) were incubated with 2 µg of anti-WNK4 (Novus Biologicals), anti-phosphoserine (Alpha Diagnostics), or anti-NCC (Millipore) antibody at 4°C overnight. The immune complexes were captured by adding 50 µl Protein A or G agarose/sepharose beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnologies) and monocolonal mouse anti-β-actin (1:5,000, Sigma) in 2% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma) in a TBS-T buffer [150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4/HCl), 0.2% (v/v) Tween-20]. After washing, membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (Amersham Life Sciences). Specific signal was visualized by ECL kit (Amersham Life Sciences). Specific signal was visualized by ECL kit (Amersham Life Sciences). The protein bands were quantified by Image Quant 5.0 software (Molecular Dynamics). The expression levels were normalized to Ponceau S stain.

Co-immunoprecipitation

Kidney cortex homogenate protein samples (1 mg) were incubated with 2 µg of anti-WNK4 (Novus Biologicals), anti-phosphoserine (Alpha Diagnostics), or anti-NCC (Millipore) antibody at 4°C overnight. The immune complexes were captured by adding 50 µl Protein A or G agarose/sepharose beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnologies) and monocolonal mouse anti-β-actin (1:5,000, Sigma) in 2% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma) in a TBS-T buffer [150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4/HCl), 0.2% (v/v) Tween-20]. After washing, membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (Amersham Life Sciences). Specific signal was visualized by ECL kit (Amersham Life Sciences). Specific signal was visualized by ECL kit (Amersham Life Sciences). The protein bands were quantified by Image Quant 5.0 software (Molecular Dynamics). The expression levels were normalized to Ponceau S stain.

Central arterial and central venous pressures measurements

Central arterial pressure and central venous pressure (CVP) were assessed using a SPR-671NR pressure catheter (1.4F, Millar Instruments, Houston, TX, USA). Central arterial pressure measurements were performed under 1.5% isoflurane anesthesia by inserting the catheter into the ascending aorta via the carotid artery. In addition to the central arterial pressure analysis, central venous pressure was measured by inserting the catheter into the internal jugular vein in experiments with 5 days of treatment with rFGF23 or vehicle. Pressure was recorded over 5 min and traces were analyzed using LabchartPro software and a blood pressure module. CVP was calculated as the average between pressure values of the ascending “a” wave and descending “x” wave determined from at least 5 cardiac cycles.

Blood volume measurements

The blood volume was determined from plasma volume and hematocrit as described (Lee & Blaufox, 1985). Plasma volume was determined by Evans blue dye dilution (Barron et al., 1984). Briefly, 20 µl of a 0.4% (wt/vol) solution of Evans blue (Sigma) in sterile physiological saline was injected into a tail vein. Blood samples (10 µl) were collected at 10 min and 30 min after injection to measure disappearance kinetics. Tubes were centrifuged and the hematocrit was recorded. Evans blue concentration in the plasma was measured in duplicate as optical density using the 2-wavelength method.

RNA isolation and quantitative RT-PCR

Shock-frozen hearts were homogenized using TRI Reagent (Molecular Research Center). Total RNA was extracted with phenol/chloroform, precipitated with isopropanol, and then treated with RNase-free DNase (Promega). RNA purity and quality was determined spectrophotometrically (BioPhotometer; Eppendorf). After first-strand cDNA synthesis (iScript cDNA Synthesis Kit, Bio-Rad), quantitative RT-PCR was performed on a Rotor-Gene™ 6000 (Corbett Life Science) using SsoFast™ EvaGreen PCR kit (Bio-Rad). A melting curve analysis was done for all assays to make sure that only a single PCR product was amplified. Primer sequences are available on request. Efficiencies were examined by standard curve. Gene expression data were corrected for efficiency and normalized to ornithine decarboxylase antizyme-1 (Oaz1) as house-keeping gene.

Intracellular Na⁺ imaging

Longitudinal 300-µm-thick live slices of freshly isolated kidneys were prepared using a Leica VT1000 Vibratome (Leica Microsystems). For the preparation of 10 mM stock solution of the sodium-sensitive dye SBFI (Molecular Probes), SBFI was diluted in DMSO (Merck Millipore International) and 20% Pluronic (Merck Millipore International). The kidney slices were incubated for 60 min at 37°C with 2 µM SBFI (stock solution diluted 1:5,000 with cell culture medium). Thereafter, the slices were washed two times for 20 min each in 0.1M PBS. Some kidney slices were incubated in vitro with rFGF23 (100 ng/ml) or vehicle (PBS). For visualization of intracellular Na⁺ content, SBFI was excited by a Ti:sapphire laser (Chameleon, Coherent Inc.) at 820 nm. Images (512 x 512 pixels) were acquired every 30 sec at a depth of 60–80 µm. For the inhibition of NCC activity, tissue slices were incubated with 10 µM of chlorothiazide (CTZ, Sigma) or vehicle (PBS + 1% ethanol) at 37°C, 5% CO₂/95% air humidified incubated for 30 min. Fluorescence images were analyzed using Image J software. The whole epithelial layer of the distal tubules was selected by manually drawing the region of interest (ROI) to quantify intracellular Na⁺ levels. Fluorescence intensity was quantified in 4–9 ROIs per image, and the ratio between the fluorescence intensity and the ROI area was calculated for each tubule. This ratio was used for all subsequent calculations.

Statistical analyses

Statistics were computed using SPSS for Windows 17.0. The data were analyzed by two-sided t-test (2 groups) or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Student-Newman-Keuls (SNK) multiple comparison test (> 2 groups). In addition, arterial blood pressure data from the Na⁺ diet experiment were analyzed by two-way ANOVA, assessing the influence of the diet and of rFGF23
FGF23 regulates sodium metabolism

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EMBO Molecular Medicine

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The paper explained

Problem

Fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF23) is a hormone secreted by bone cells in response to increased extracellular phosphate and vitamin D. FGF23 in turn stimulates renal phosphate excretion and suppresses vitamin D hormone synthesis as part of a negative feedback loop between bone and kidney. In patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), the declining kidney function leads to decreased renal phosphate excretion, increased blood phosphate levels, and subsequently elevated FGF23 serum levels. Interestingly, prospective and cross-sectional clinical studies have shown that circulating FGF23 is positively and dose dependently associated with CKD progression, cardiovascular risk factors such as left ventricular hypertrophy, vascular calcifications, and mortality in CKD patients. The molecular mechanism underlying these associations has so far remained elusive.

Results

Here, we show that FGF23 is a direct regulator of the sodium-chloride channel NCC in distal renal tubules. This channel has a crucial role in the reabsorption of sodium from renal tubules. Mice lacking Fgf23 or its co-receptor Klotho showed lower expression of NCC, leading to renal sodium wasting, reduced plasma volume, and lower blood pressure. Conversely, injection of recombinant FGF23 into normal mice resulted in upregulation of renal NCC expression, renal sodium retention, plasma expansion, hypertension, and heart hypertrophy. Co-treatment with the NCC channel blocker chlorothiazide abrogated the FGF23-induced volume expansion and increase in blood pressure. Intriguingly, a low sodium diet aggravated the hypertensive effects of recombinant FGF23 in normal mice, probably because intracellular signaling of FGF23 and of the other major sodium-conserving hormone aldosterone converge on the same molecules in distal renal tubules.

Impact

Our study identifies FGF23 as a direct regulator of the sodium-conserving hormone. Because sodium homeostasis is tightly coupled to volume regulation and blood pressure, our paper may explain why FGF23 is associated with cardiovascular risk and mortality in CKD patients. In addition, our study may reposition NCC blockers such as thiazide diuretics as tools for cardiovascular disease prevention.

Supplementary information

This article is available online: http://embomolmed.embopress.org

Acknowledgments

We thank C. Bergow for excellent technical assistance and William G. Richards for critical reading of the manuscript. Recombinant FGF23 was a generous gift of Vicky Shalhoub, Amgen Inc, Thousand Oaks, CA. The anti-phospho-NCC antibodies were generous gifts of Dario R. Alessi, University of Dundee, Dundee, UK. We are grateful to Manoocher Soleimani, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna.

by a postdoctoral fellowship of the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna.

Author contributions

OA, AS, EEP, and RGE conceived and designed the experiments; OA, SS, AS, and UZ performed experiments and analyzed the data; OA and RGE wrote the manuscript; VS and BL provided important tools; OA, SS, AS, VS, BL, EEP, and RGE discussed and reviewed the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

VS was an employee of Amgen, Inc. The other authors declare no conflict of interest.

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