Introduction
The central antihypertensive drug moxonidine, which has a weak affinity for the α₂-adrenoceptor (α₂AR), is generally described as a selective I₁-imidazoline receptor (I₁R) agonist that lowers blood pressure (BP) by decreasing sympathetic activity within the central nervous system [1]. It is well known that the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) plays a critical role in tonic and reflex control of sympathetic outflow and BP [2]. The presympathetic neurons in the RVLM project directly to sympathetic preganglionic neurons in the spinal cord and are recognized as a major target responsible for the action of centrally acting antihypertensive agents such as clonidine and moxonidine [3, 4].

In many cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, the baroreflex, a prime regulator for sympathetic outflow, is blunted, which is closely related to the mortality of this disease [5, 6]. Improvement of baroreflex impairment and reduction of blood pressure variability have become an important therapeutic strategy for hypertension [7]. Interestingly, in addition to sympathoinhibition, central antihypertensive drugs have an effect on the arterial baroreflex sensitivity [8, 9]. Barodenervation also significantly modifies the effects of centrally-acting drugs [10]. The central antihypertensive effects of clonidine are...
reported to be dependent on enhancement of baroreflex inhibitory control in hypertension[11]. However, it is interesting that the differential effects of centrally-acting drugs on the baroreflex sensitivity are described in previous studies. For example, Head et al reported a series of studies in anesthetized or conscious rabbit showing that the centrally-acting drug rilmendine via systemic or central administration led to a decrease in baroreflex control of sympathetic activity[12-14]. In contrast, it is reported that the centrally-acting drugs (clonidine and moxonidine) are capable of enhancing baroreflex control of heart rate (HR) in normotensive or hypertensive models[15, 16]. The reasons for these conflicting findings are not fully understood. In addition, the effect of centrally-acting drugs, especially the I,R agonist moxonidine, on baroreflex control of sympathetic activity has not been extensively studied in hypertension. Here, this study was designed to determine the effect of different doses of moxonidine on baroreflex sensitivity control of sympathetic activity in the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) at the level of the RVLM presympathetic neurons.

Materials and methods

Animals
Male 18 to 20-week-old SHR were provided by the Animal Center of our university. All the animal procedures were performed in compliance with institutional animal care guidelines. Methods for general procedures, recording of renal sympathetic nerve activity (RSNA), RVLM microinjection, extracellular recording, iontophoresis, and histological procedures were similar to those described previously[17, 18].

General surgical procedures
Briefly, rats were anesthetized with urethane (800 mg/kg ip) and α-chloralose (40 mg/kg ip), and the trachea was cannulated to facilitate mechanical respiration. The right common carotid artery was catheterized for BP measurement by a PowerLab system (ADInstruments). Based on the BP pulse, the mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) were calculated and displayed by a recording software (Chat 5.0, ADInstruments). The jugular and femoral veins were cannulated for supplemental anesthesia (α-chloralose, 10 mg/kg), neuromuscular blockade (gallamine triethiodide, 10 mg/kg), and remaining barrels were filled by drug solutions for iontophoretic application (100 mmol/L L-glutamate because it was believed to depolarize exclusively the cell body of a neuron[21]. In some experiments, the possibility of current artifacts was tested by passing a negative current through the balance tube. No significant current artifacts were observed with this test. In order to confirm that the spike was from a single unit, an overlay (50 sweeps) of the action potential trajectories was performed before and after treatments. At the end of the experiment, the recording site was marked by electrophoretic application of pontamine sky blue dye.

RVLM microinjection
Microinjections were made from a four-barrel micropipette (20–50 μm diameter). The coordinates for RVLM were 2.0–2.5 mm rostral and 1.8-2.1 mm lateral to calamus scriptorius and 2.8–3.2 mm ventral to the dorsal surface of the medulla. The injection was made over a period of 5–10 s and the injection volume (50 nL) was carefully measured by observing the movement of the fluid meniscus along a reticule in a microscope. The RVLM was chemically identified by L-glutamate (1 nmol) microinjection. All drugs for microinjection were purchased from Sigma and dissolved in artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF, pH 7.4). The time interval between bilateral injections was within 3 min. The doses of antagonists were lower in the work compared to regular dose applied in previous work because the improvement of baroreflex function in SHR was induced by 1%–10% of regular dose of the agonist moxonidine. On the other hand, low doses of antagonists injected into the RVLM were not able to significantly change the basal BP and RSNA, which will be helpful to more accurately assess the baroreflex function before and after treatments. In addition, our preliminary data demonstrated no significant change in baseline BP and RSNA, baroreflex function in response to such a low dose as 0.05 nmol efaroxan or 5 pmol yohimbine in the RVLM. Finally, 50 nL of 2% pontamine sky blue solution was injected into the RVLM to mark the site.

Extracellular recording and iontophoresis
For RVLM unit recording, a laminectomy (T1-3) was performed and a stimulating electrode was placed in the dorsolateral funiculus of spinal segment T2 to allow for antidromic stimulation. A vascular occluder (Harvard) was placed around the descending thoracic aorta above the diaphragm for baroreceptor stimulation. A five-barrel micropipette was used for neuronal recording and iontophoresis. Extracellular single-unit recordings were made from spontaneously active neurons in the RVLM with central barrel (2% pontamine sky blue dissolved in 0.5 mol/L sodium acetate). Signals were preamplified, and subsequently fed into a window discriminator and monitored on an oscilloscope. Corresponding to each spike, the discriminator generated a digitized pulse for further computerized analysis. The RVLM presympathetic neurons were identified by barosensitivity and axonal projection according to previous studies[19, 20]. For iontophoresis, one barrel of the five-barreled microelectrode contained 2 mol/L NaCl for automatic current balance, and remaining barrels were filled by drug solutions for iontophoretic application (100 mmol/L L-glutamate; 100 mmol/L moxonidine). We first tested the neuronal sensitivity to iontophoretic L-glutamate because it was believed to depolarize exclusively the cell body of a neuron[21]. In some experiments, the possibility of current artifacts was tested by passing a negative current through the balance tube. No significant current artifacts were observed with this test. In order to confirm that the spike was from a single unit, an overlay (50 sweeps) of the action potential trajectories was performed before and after treatments. At the end of the experiment, the recording site was marked by electrophoretic application of pontamine sky blue dye.

Baroreflex sensitivity
Baroreflex sensitivity control of RSNA was generated by mea-
suring the RSNA responses to a decrease and then an increase in BP by an intravenous bolus injection of nitroglycerin and phenylephrine. MAP and RSNA were averaged over 2 s intervals and fitted to a sigmoid logistic function to produce MAP-RSNA curve using a non-linear regression program (SigmaPlot 10.0). Five parameters (RSNA range, slope coefficient, midpoint of the range, minimum RSNA, maximum gain) were calculated for evaluating the baroreflex sensitivity control of RSNA. Barosensitivity of presympathetic neurons in the RVLM was evaluated by the slope of correlation of change between decrease in neuronal discharge and increase in MAP (0 to 50 mmHg) by aortic occlusion (10−15 s).

Histological analysis
At the end of the experiments, the brains were removed from the skulls, placed in 10% formalin and sectioned to verify the microinjection and recording sites. According to the standard atlas of Paxinos and Watson [22], the injection and recording sites were located in the rostral medulla, just ventromedial to the compact portion of nucleus ambiguous, similar to the sites that we have published previously [23, 24].

Data analysis
All values are expressed as mean±SEM. Student’s t test or ANOVA (one or two-way) was used for statistical analyses by Sigmastat software (version 3.5). A value of $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

### Table 1. Parameters of MAP, HR, and RSNA before and 10 min after moxonidine injection into the RVLM in the different groups of rats. *P<0.05 vs Vehicle and Before groups; $e P<0.05$ vs 0.05 and 0.5 nmol moxonidine groups.

|                     | $n$ | Before (MAP) mmHg | After (MAP) mmHg | Before (HR) beats/min | After (HR) beats/min | Before (RSNA) % | After (RSNA) % |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Vehicle             | 5   | 153±8             | 155±7           | 391±19                | 401±17              | 100             | 104±6          |
| Mox 0.05 nmol       | 6   | 148±7             | 141±6           | 382±17                | 372±16              | 100             | 92±4           |
| Mox 0.5 nmol        | 6   | 151±6             | 129±5$^b$       | 407±18                | 339±13              | 100             | 82±4$^b$       |
| Mox 5 nmol          | 6   | 147±6             | 116±5$^b$       | 397±20                | 307±14$^b$          | 100             | 65±7$^b$       |
| Efa+Mox 0.05 nmol   | 5   | 154±7             | 146±9           | 388±23                | 378±22              | 100             | 97±7           |
| Yoh+Mox 0.05 nmol   | 5   | 149±7             | 141±6           | 391±22                | 371±15              | 100             | 94±5           |

Data are expressed as mean±SEM. Mox, moxonidine; Efa, efaroxan; Yoh, Yohimbine; MAP, mean arterial pressure; HR, heart rate; RSNA, renal sympathetic nerve activity.

### Table 2. Parameters of baroreflex control of RSNA in response to moxonidine microinjections in the RVLM. Data are expressed as mean±SEM. $n=5$–6 for each group. *P<0.05 vs Vehicle. $e P<0.05$ vs 0.05 and 0.5 nmol moxonidine groups.

|                     | RSNA range (%) | Slope (%/mmHg) | Mid-MAP (mmHg) | Mini-RSNA (%) | Gain$_{max}$ (%/mmHg) |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Vehicle             | 122±2.1        | 0.062±0.003    | 174±5.2        | 10.8±1.3     | 1.89±0.07              |
| Mox 0.05 nmol       | 114±2.4$^b$    | 0.082±0.004$^b$| 155±5.4$^b$    | 9.5±1.9     | 2.34±0.08$^b$          |
| Mox 0.5 nmol        | 104±2.8$^b$    | 0.078±0.003$^b$| 142±4.9$^b$    | 11.3±1.6     | 2.03±0.07$^b$          |
| Mox 5 nmol          | 82±2.5$^b$     | 0.061±0.003    | 118±4.6$^b$    | 10.4±1.7     | 1.25±0.04$^{b,b}$      |
| Efa+Mox 0.05 nmol   | 116±3.1        | 0.064±0.005    | 169±5.5        | 11.5±2.1     | 1.86±0.06              |
| Yoh+Mox 0.05 nmol   | 112±2.7$^b$    | 0.081±0.004$^b$| 150±5.7$^b$    | 12.3±1.7     | 2.27±0.08$^b$          |

Mox, moxonidine; Efa, efaroxan; Yoh, Yohimbine; MAP, mean arterial pressure; HR, heart rate; RSNA, renal sympathetic nerve activity.

### Results

#### Baroreflex sensitivity control of RSNA

As shown in Table 1, the basal MAP and HR values were not different among the various groups of SHR rats used for microinjection protocols. Generally, three doses (0.05, 0.5, and 5 nmol) of bilateral injection of moxonidine into the RVLM produced a significant fall in MAP, HR, and RSNA compared to vehicle injection (Table 1). These effects of moxonidine were dose-dependent. The effective time of moxonidine was significantly longer in the highest dose (more than 60 min) than in low dose groups (10−30 min). The baroreflex sensitivity control of RSNA was measured before and 10 min after moxonidine injections. As shown in Table 2 and Figure 1A, the maximum gain (gain$_{max}$) of baroreflex curve was significantly ($P<0.05$) higher in the middle (0.5 nmol) and the lowest doses (0.05 nmol) of moxonidine compared to vehicle injection. In contrast, the highest dose (5 nmol) of moxonidine led to a significant ($P<0.05$) fall in the gain$_{max}$ of baroreflex curve. The baroreflex curves were shifted left following all moxonidine injection doses compared to control.

We further determined the receptor mechanism responsible for the enhanced effects of low dose moxonidine (0.05 nmol) on baroreflex sensitivity (Table 2 and Figure 1B). The values of BP, HR, and RSNA were not altered following coinjection of 0.05 nmol moxoxidine and the I$_1$R and α$_2$AR mixed antagonist efaroxan (0.05 nmol) or the selective α$_2$AR antagonist yohimbine (5 pmol) compared to the control levels (Table 1).
As shown in Figure 1B, microinjection of efroxan (0.05 nmol) completely prevented the moxonidine (0.05 nmol)-induced increase in the gain<sub>max</sub> of the baroreflex control of RSNA. In contrast, pretreatment with yohimbine (5 pmol) did not affect the moxonidine (0.05 nmol)-induced increase in baroreflex control of RSNA. In addition, both basal BP and RSNA were not significantly modified following injection of the above doses of antagonists into the RVLM. 

Barosensitivity of the presympathetic neurons in the RVLM

A total of 48 units (basal discharge: 15.2±1.4 spikes/s) in 22 SHR rats were recorded in the RVLM, and these neurons had the typical electrophysiological characteristics of presympathetic neurons: barosensitivity and spinal cord projection (Figure 2). Iontophoresis of moxonidine (30 and 60 nA, n=48) dose-dependently decreased the basal discharge of RVLM presympathetic neurons (Figure 3A). Twenty five units (16.1±1.3 spikes/s) were detected for their response of barosensitivity to moxonidine. After iontophoretic application (30 nA) of moxonidine, the degree of discharge attenuation in response to the MAP elevation with aortic occlusion was significantly (P<0.05) increased compared to the control level (Figure 2A and B). An elevation in MAP by aortic occlusion before and after moxonidine application was similar (50.4±0.8 vs 50.1±0.9 mmHg, P>0.05). The slope of correlation between changes in MAP and neuronal discharge was significantly different (from -0.12±0.02 to -0.21±0.03 spikes/mmHg, P<0.05) before and after moxonidine application (Figure 3B), suggesting that moxonidine enhances the barosensitivity of RVLM presympathetic neurons.

Discussion

In addition to sympathetic inhibition, the centrally-acting drugs clonidine, rilmenidine, and moxonidine, have been reported to have an influence on baroreflex sensitivity [25–31]. However, it appears that the effect of these centrally-acting drugs on baroreflex sensitivity control of sympathetic activity or HR is somewhat controversial. The exact reason for the differential effects on baroreflex has not been clarified yet. It is well known that sympathoexcitation is a hallmark of hypertension [32, 33]. Effective restoration of the blunted baroreflex sensitivity also is an important therapeutic strategy for hypertension [34–36]. Confirmation of the effects of centrally-acting drugs, especially second generation drugs (e.g., moxonidine), on baroreflex sensitivity would be important for advancing the possibility of their use in the treatment of hypertension. Previous studies [25, 28] have demonstrated that central or systemic application of centrally-acting drugs enhances the baroreflex sensitivity control of HR. However, the effect of central moxonidine on baroreflex sensitivity control of sympathetic activity, another important component of baroreflex function, has not been extensively defined at the level of the RVLM, especially on the presympathetic neuron. Therefore, this work was designed to assess the effects of several doses of moxonidine on baroreflex control of RSNA.

Moxonidine has been demonstrated to produce hypotensive and sympathoinhibitory effects through selectively stimulating I<sub>1</sub>R in the central nervous system [3]. The affinity of moxonidine at I<sub>1</sub>R is at least 40-fold higher than its affinity at α<sub>2</sub>AR, and moxonidine has been recognized as a selective agonist for I<sub>1</sub>R [3, 37]. The current data show that, in SHR, local application of moxonidine within the RVLM significantly pro-
duces a significant fall in BP, RSNA, and discharge of RVLM presympathetic neurons. It is suggested that moxonidine has an inhibitory effect on sympathetic outflow in SHR, which is consistent with previous studies elsewhere [3, 4]. Interestingly, we found that the highest dose of moxonidine (5 nmol) bilaterally injected into the RVLM produced a significant reduction in gain$_{\text{max}}$ of baroreflex control of RSNA. In contrast, the low doses (0.05 and 0.5 nmol) of moxonidine in the RVLM led to an increase in gain$_{\text{max}}$ of baroreflex in SHR. Because the effect of low doses of moxonidine is dose-dependent and effectively prevented by the I$_1$R and α$_2$AR mixed antagonist efaroxan [3] but not the selective α$_2$AR antagonist yohimbine [38], its effect is believed to be dependent on an I$_1$R mechanism. There may be a limitation because we just tested the low dose group of antagonists in response to beneficial effect of the low dose of moxonidine on baroreflex. At least, our data suggested that the enhanced baroreflex induced by the low dose of moxonidine is related to activation of I$_1$R in the RVLM. Importantly, we also detected the barosensitivity of RVLM presympathetic neurons in response to a small amount of moxonidine application by iontophoresis, because these neurons play a crucial role in the tonic and reflex control of...
sympathetic outflow. Clearly, iontophoretic application of moxonidine significantly enhanced the barosensitivity of RVLM presympathetic neurons. Based on the present data, it is suggested that a low dose of moxonidine is capable of improving the baroreflex sensitivity in the hypertension state. The exact reason for opposite responses of baroreflex sensitivity control of RSNA to different doses of moxonidine application in the RVLM is not clear. One possibility is that the basal levels of BP and RSNA account for different baroreflex responses to moxonidine. Ten minutes after 5 nmol of moxonidine injection into the RVLM, when the baroreflex measurement was carried out, the basal BP and RSNA still are lower compared with the control levels. However, the basal values were completely and partially restored to control level 10 min after 0.05 and 0.5 nmol of moxonidine injections, respectively. The low levels of basal BP and RSNA significantly shift the baroreflex curve left, shorten the range of RSNA or maximum RSNA, and reduce MAP at midpoint, which has been similarly described in previous studies. Therefore, the baroreflex measurements were performed at different basal values for MAP and RSNA before and after moxonidine injections into the RVLM. These lower basal levels of baroreflex parameters would have a significant inhibitory influence on baroreflex measurement and reduce the $g_{\text{max}}$ of the baroreflex. In contrast, the basal values for MAP and RSNA were partially or completely recovered 10 min after low (0.05 and 0.5 nmol) dose of moxonidine injection in this study. It may be more accurate at similar basal values before and after moxonidine treatment. We used the slope of correlation of changes between MAP and neuronal discharge to further detect barosensitivity of the RVLM units in response to iontophoretic moxonidine. Although the basal discharge was reduced to some extent, the basal BP was not significantly changed during iontophoresis of moxonidine. It is clearly shown that iontophoretic moxonidine improves barosensitivity of presympathetic neurons in the RVLM. Another possibility is that different receptor (I1R and α2AR) activation following moxonidine results in differential responses of baroreflex sensitivity. Although moxonidine has a much higher affinity for I1R than α2AR and is generally accepted as a selective agonist for I1R, α2AR is not completely excluded for moxonidine actions. It is reported that α2AR is involved in mediating baroreflex control and the α2AR and I1R mixed agonist clonidine (first generation centrally-acting drug) also modifies baroreflex sensitivity. We did not completely exclude the possibility that a high dose of moxonidine also stimulates α2AR besides I1R in the RVLM. A recent study shows that α2AR activation is required, at least partially, for the cardiovascular response to moxonidine in the RVLM. Therefore, it is possible that α2AR activation interferes with the effect of I1R activation on baroreflex following a high dose of moxonidine. The interaction between α2AR and I1R was also reported to contribute to the effects of centrally-acting drugs. Furthermore, Head et al report that blockade of α2AR in the RVLM reverses the effect of the centrally-acting drug rilmenidine (high affinity for I1R) on baroreflex sensitivity in rabbit. However, the present study shows that the enhancement of a low dose of moxonidine on baroreflex sensitivity is not affected by the selective α2AR antagonist yohimbine. Therefore, the effect of the interaction between I1R and α2AR activation on baroreflex sensitivity needs to be defined in future studies.

In summary, the present study showed that moxonidine application within the RVLM reduced the resting BP, RSNA, and discharge of presympathetic neurons in SHR. We further observed that the lower dose of moxonidine in the RVLM significantly improved baroreflex control of RSNA and barosensitivity of presympathetic neurons, which is dependent on an I1R mechanism.

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Author contribution
Wei-zhong WANG, Wen-jun YUAN and Xin NI designed research; Jia-ling WANG, Long WANG and Jian-jun YAN performed research; Ding-feng SU contributed new analytical tools and reagents; Zhao-tang WU analyzed data; Wei-zhong WANG and Jian-jun YAN wrote the paper.

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