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Journal

Cell and Tissue Research, 342(3)

ISSN

1432-0878

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Publication Date

2010-12-01

DOI

10.1007/s00441-010-1059-4

Peer reviewed

Chromogranin/secretogranin proteins in murine heart: myocardial production of chromogranin A fragment catestatin (Chga_{364–384})

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Received: 27 August 2010 / Accepted: 10 September 2010 / Published online: 5 November 2010
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Abstract In the heart, the secretory granules containing the atrial natriuretic peptides (ANP) and B-type myocardial natriuretic peptide (BNP) provide the basis for the endocrine function of this organ. We sought to determine whether atrial and myocardial secretory granules contain chromogranin/secretogranin proteins including chromogranin A (CHGA/Chga), chromogranin B (CHGB/Chgb) and secretogranin II (SCG2/Scg2). Deconvolution microscopy on immunolabeled proteins revealed the presence of Chga, Chgb, and Scg2 in murine cardiac secretory granules. The presence of low plasma catestatin (CST: mChga_{364–384}) in older mice indicates diminished processing of Chga to CST with advancement of age, which is comparable to that found in humans. We have previously shown that CST (hCHGA_{352–372}) exerts potent cardio-suppressive effects on frog and rat heart, but the source of CST for such action has remained elusive. In

the present study, we found CST-related peptides in cardiomyocytes and in heart, which establishes an auto-crine/paracrine function of CST in cardiac tissue. We conclude that cardiac secretory granules contain Chga, Chgb and Scg2 and that Chga is processed to CST in murine heart.

Keywords Chromogranin · Secretogranin · Catestatin · Heart · Cardiomyopathy · Mouse (129svJxC57BL/6)

Introduction

Despite advances in treatment, cardiovascular disease is still the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Western world. A prolonged cardiac hypertrophic state leads to heart failure and is commonly accompanied by complex changes in protein/peptide levels in plasma and/or in the heart. Chromogranin A (human: CHGA; rodent: Chga), a 48- to 52-kDa acidic secretory protein in homeothermic vertebrates (Helle 2004; Montero-Hadjadje et al. 2008; Taupenot et al. 2003; Winkler and Fischer-Colbrie 1992), is a proprotein giving rise to several peptides of biological importance such as the dysglycemic hormone pancreastatin (PST) (Gayen et al. 2009; Sanchez-Margalet et al. 2010; Tatemoto et al. 1986), vasodilator and cardiosuppressive vasostatin (VST) (Aardal et al. 1993; Tota et al. 2008), antiadrenergic, antihypertensive and cardioinhibitory peptide catestatin (CST) (Angelone et al. 2008; Mahapatra et al. 2005; Mahata et al. 1997, 2000, 2010) and WE14 which acts as an autoantigen in type 1 diabetes (Stadinski et al. 2010). Although initially described in the chromaffin granules of the adrenal medulla, subsequent studies demonstrate widespread distribution of CHGA/Chga in endocrine tissues (Fischer-Colbrie et al. 1985; O'Connor 1983) and in the nervous system (Mahata et al. 1991; Somogyi et al. 1984). Using immunoelectron microscopy,

This work was supported by grants from the Department of Veterans Affairs (S.K.M.) and the National Institutes of Health (R01 DA011311 to S.K.M.; P01 HL58120 to S.K.M. and D.T.O.C.).

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Winkler's group elegantly demonstrated the presence of Chga and chromogranin B (Chgb) in the secretory granules in atrial myoendocrine cells of rat heart and their co-localization with atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) (Steiner et al. 1990). Subsequently, in rat, Chga has been detected in Purkinje conduction fibers, in both atrium and ventricle, as well as in H9c2 cardiomyocytes (Weiergraber et al. 2000). A recent confocal microscopical study clearly shows co-localization of CHGA with B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) in human ventricular myocytes of dilated and hypertrophic hearts (Pieroni et al. 2007).

The plasma concentration of CHGA is elevated in established human essential hypertension (O'Connor et al. 2008; Takiyuddin et al. 1995) and in rodent model of genetic hypertension (O'Connor et al. 1999). Serum CHGA levels show distinct correlation with severity of cardiac dysfunction and act as a predictive factor for mortality in patients with chronic heart failure (Ceconi et al. 2002). Recent studies demonstrate a close and independent association between serum CHGA levels and outcome in patients with acute coronary syndromes (Estensen et al. 2006; Jansson et al. 2009; Omland et al. 2003) and in patients with acute (Dieplinger et al. 2009) and chronic (Ceconi et al. 2002) heart failure. ELISA assays with four different monoclonal antibodies show a significant amount of CHGA only in pathologic myocardium ($>0.05 \mu\text{g/g}$ of tissue) (Pieroni et al. 2007).

The circulating levels of CST decrease in patients with essential hypertension (O'Connor et al. 2002) and targeted ablation of the *Chga* gene in mice increases blood pressure, which can be "rescued" by replacement with CST (Mahapatra et al. 2005), indicating a direct role of CST in preventing hypertension. We have shown that in addition to its hypotensive action in rodents (Kennedy et al. 1998; Mahapatra et al. 2005) and in humans (Fung et al.), CST exerts cardiosuppressive effects on the isolated Langendorff-perfused rat heart under both basal and chemically stimulated conditions (Angelone et al. 2008). Thus, in addition to its important role in the control of blood pressure, CST is emerging as a peptide that has direct cardiovascular actions, suggesting that the negative inotropism and lusitropism of CST may be important components of its hypotensive action. In addition, we have recently found that plasma CHGA is elevated, and its processing to CST is diminished, in hypertension (O'Connor et al. 2008). Therefore, in the present study, we sought to determine the presence of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins in murine heart and the processing of Chga to CST by using biochemical and mass spectrometry techniques. Our data reveal the presence of Chga, Chgb and Scg2 and several Chga-derived peptides containing CST motif in murine heart. In addition, processing of Chga to CST is diminished with advancing age.

Materials and methods

Tissue extraction Very young (10 days, 1-month old), young adult (2-month, 3-month-old) and adult (6-month-old) mice with mixed genetic background (129svJxC57BL/6) were used in this study. Mice were kept in a 12-h dark/light cycle and were fed standard chow diet. Animal care and sacrifice were carried out according to the guidelines of Institutional Animal Care and utilization Committee. Heart and adrenal glands were collected from isoflurane-anesthetized mice and were freshly frozen in liquid nitrogen. Tissues were homogenized using a tissuemizer in TRIS-maleate buffer (10 mM TRIS-maleate, pH 7.0, sucrose 0.2 M, EDTA 2 mM, Protease inhibitors cocktail and phosphatase inhibitors cocktail; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA), centrifuged at 8,000g for 30 min and the supernatants were collected.

Cardiomyocyte culture and protein extraction Pups (3–4 days old) were sacrificed; heart tissues were collected in ADS buffer (HEPES sodium salt 20 mM, NaCl 116 mM, D-glucose 5.5 mM, KCl 5.4 mM, Na_2HPO_4 9 mM, MgSO_4 0.4 mM) and digested with collagenase type II (0.1 mg/100 ml of ADS buffer; Worthington Biochemical). Cells were pre-plated for 1 h in uncoated plates to allow the fibroblasts to attach. The non-adhered cells were then plated in gelatin-coated plates and cultured in DMEM-low glucose with 10% FBS and pen/strep for 48 h. After that, medium was replaced by DMEM with 1% FBS and the cells were cultured for additional 24 h. Spontaneously beating confluent monolayers were established 24–48 h after plating. At 72 h, cells were washed with PBS twice, scrapped in lysis buffer (20 mM TRIS-Cl, pH 7.4, EDTA 1 mM, NaCl 75 mM, Triton X-100 0.5%, BME 0.1% v/v). Cells were then centrifuged at 14,000g for 10 min and the supernatants were collected.

Protein estimation Protein concentration was determined using Bio-Rad protein assay reagent (Bio-Rad laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA).

SDS-PAGE and immunoblot Proteins were separated using a 10% SDS-PAGE or a 10–20% Tricine gel (Novex precast gel; Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, USA) and processed for western blot analysis as described before (Biswas et al. 2008, 2009). We used rabbit polyclonal anti-human CST (1:3,000), goat polyclonal anti human CHGB (1:500, SC-1489; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), rabbit polyclonal anti-human SCG2 (1:1,000), and goat polyclonal anti-actin (1:500, SC-1615; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) for immunoblot studies.

Immunofluorescence Cardiomyocyte cultures were grown on coverslips for 72 h, fixed with 2.5% paraformaldehyde and processed for immunocytochemistry as described before

(Biswas et al. 2009). The primary antibodies used were: rabbit polyclonal anti-human CHGA (1:1,000 dilution), goat anti-CHGB (1:100 dilution, SC-1489), rabbit anti-human SCG2 (1:2,000 dilution), goat anti-beta myosin heavy chain (MYH, 1:100, SC-12117) and goat anti-atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP, 1:100, SC-18811). Pictures were taken on a deltatvision microscope as described before (Courel et al. 2008).

Purification of CST-containing peptides Frozen heart tissue (6-month-old animals) was extracted in 1 M acetic acid, boiled for 5 min, and homogenized. The supernatant (1 mg protein) was subjected to reverse phase HPLC purification (Symmetry C18 column, 5 μ m, 4.6 \times 250 mm; Waters, Milford, MA, YSA). Proteins were eluted with a gradient (25–60% over 15–85 min) of acetonitrile at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min. Fractions (1 min) were collected, lyophilized and spotted on a nitrocellulose membrane, and immunostained with a CST-specific antibody. The CST-positive fractions from different run were lyophilized, pooled and subjected to mass spec analysis by electrospray method.

Anti-CST immunoprecipitation Frozen heart tissues (1-month-old animals) were homogenized in Tris-maleate buffer and the resulting supernatants were subjected to immunoprecipitation. Tissue extracts (2 mg and 1 mg) were pre-cleared by incubating with normal rabbit serum in 1 \times immunoprecipitation buffer (IP buffer: 10 mM TRIS-Cl, pH 7.5, Triton X-100 0.1%, NaCl 140 mM). Immunoprecipitation was carried out overnight at 4°C using polyclonal anti-human CST antibody. Antigen–antibody complexes were pulled out using protein G plus/protein A agarose (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA, USA) and washed 2 times with 1X IP buffer. The bound proteins were eluted from the beads either in Tricine loading dye for immunoblot analysis or with acetonitrile/water/TFA for mass spec analysis.

Mass spec analysis Electrospray and MALDI TOF analysis were carried out on a QTOF (QSTAR Elite) and Voyager DeSTR mass spectrometer respectively at the biomolecular and proteomics mass spectrometry facility, UCSD, department of Chemistry and Biochemistry as described before. The resulting peptide masses were analyzed in the program protein prospector (<http://prospector.ucsf.edu>) to identify the possible fragments and were listed.

CST EIA CST EIA was carried out using a CST specific EIA kit (EK-053-29) from Phoenix Pharmaceutical (Burlingame, CA, USA)

Statistical analysis Biochemical data are expressed as the mean \pm SEM. Multiple comparisons were made using one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post hoc test. Statistical significance was concluded at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Expression of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins in murine heart and processing of Chga to CST in heart as compared to adrenal gland

To determine the expression of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins, primary culture of cardiomyocytes from 3- to 4-day-old pups were analyzed by immunocytochemistry. Deconvolution microscopy shows punctuate staining of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins, which indicates discrete vesicular distribution of Chga (Fig. 1a), Chgb (Fig. 1b) and Scg2 (Fig. 1c) proteins in the cytoplasm of murine cardiomyocytes. As a positive control, we detected vesicular staining for the myocyte specific protein (MYH: ~60% of cells) (Fig. 1d) and atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP: ~4% of cells) (Fig. 1e). Cardiomyocyte cell extracts showed several distinct low molecular mass (ranging from 25 to 37 kDa) CST-positive fragments, along with low abundance full-length Chga (ran at ~75 kDa) (Fig. 1f).

To identify CST-containing fragments, we carried out SDS-PAGE followed by CST immunoblot in heart and adrenal extracts. Adult heart extracts revealed three CST-positive fragments with masses of ~37, ~31 and ~15 kDa (Fig. 1g). Murine heart also showed faint immunoreactivity at ~75 kDa, which is the apparent migratory behavior of full-length Chga in SDS-PAGE gel. In addition, we detected a very high molecular mass form of Chga, possibly representing the proteoglycan form. Because of the presence of a high number of acidic amino acid residues within the primary structure of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins, these proteins run anomalously on SDS-PAGE and their apparent molecular weight differs from the weight deduced by primary amino acid sequence. In contrast to Chga, Chgb showed a major full-length form and also some low molecular mass fragments (Fig. 1g). Scg2, on the other hand, showed extensive aggregation or modification as evidenced by the presence of high molecular mass protein as major signal along with some low molecular mass fragments. Compared to the heart extract, the full-length Chga appeared to be highly prevalent in the adrenal extract; the major CST positive fragment ran at 75 kDa. After exposing the lower part of the membrane for a longer period of time, we detected comparable processing products of Chga between adrenal gland and heart as evidenced by the presence of smaller, processed forms of Chga with masses of ~37, ~27, and ~15 kDa in the adrenal extract (Fig. 1g). Although both the adrenal gland and heart express the processed forms, the ratio of processed to full-length form is much higher in the heart compared to the adrenal gland indicating an extensive processing of Chga in the heart as compared to the adrenal gland.

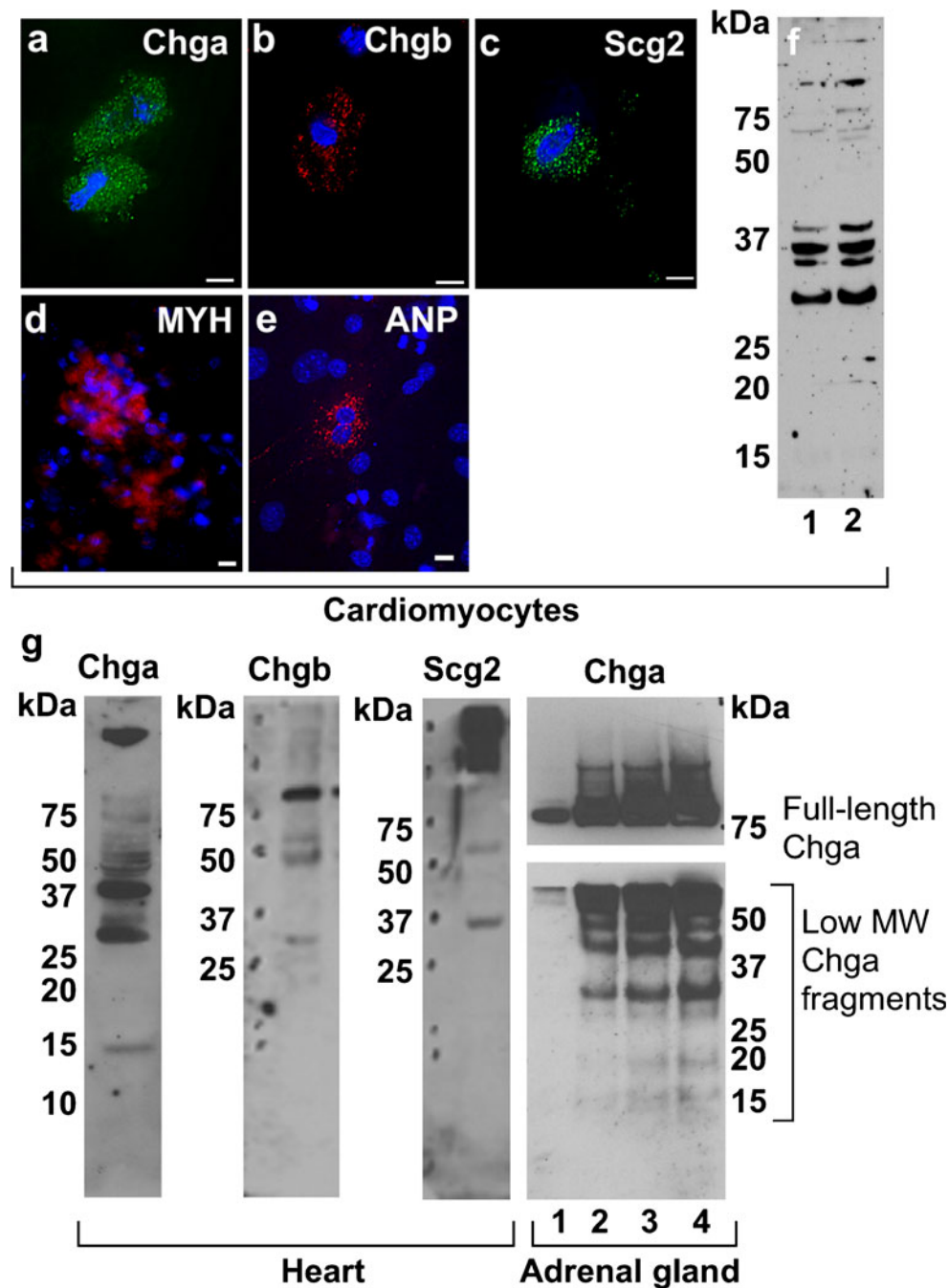


Fig. 1 The expression of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins in murine heart. The localization of Chga (a), Chgb (b) and Scg2 (c) were assessed in primary culture of cardiomyocytes, derived from 3- to 4-day-old pups. Cardiomyocytes were stained with primary antibodies specific for each chromogranin/secretogranin proteins and the cardiomyocyte specific markers such as myosin heavy chain (MYH) (d) and atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) (e). The secondary antibodies used were donkey anti-rabbit IgG-Alexa Fluor 488 (green fluorescence, 1:250) and donkey anti-goat IgG-Alexa Fluor 594 (red fluorescence, 1:350). Nuclei were visualized with Hoechst 33342 (blue). Cells were examined by deconvolution microscopy using a $\times 60$ objective (scale bar 5 μm) for the upper panel and a $\times 20$ objective (scale bar 10 μm) for the lower panel. f Cardiomyocyte cell

extracts (lane 1 20 μg protein and lane 2 40 μg protein) were analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblot with a CST specific antibody. g Freshly frozen adult (6-month-old) mice heart and adrenal tissues were homogenized in TRIS-maleate buffer and were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis. Heart extracted proteins (~ 75 μg) were run by SDS-PAGE for the detection of Chga (by rabbit anti-human CST), Chgb (by goat anti-human CHGB) and Scg2 (by rabbit anti-human SCG2). Adrenal extracts (proteins in lane 1 2 μg , lane 2 15 μg , lane 3 30 μg , and lane 4 60 μg) were also run by SDS-PAGE for the detection of Chga (by rabbit anti-human CST). For adrenal extract the full-length Chga signal was shown in the upper panel and the low molecular mass fragments were shown in the lower panel

Age-dependent processing of Chga in murine heart

Although Chga is overexpressed in humans with essential hypertension and in genetic model of rodent hypertension, CST showed diminished expression in hypertensive subjects and in normotensive individuals with a family history positive for hypertension. Since hypertension is a late penetrating disease, and CST plays crucial roles in the development of hypertension, we sought to determine whether processing of Chga to CST in murine heart is altered with age. The full-length Chga signal (ran ~75 kDa) as well as the intensity of the ~37 kDa Chga C-terminal fragment were increased in older animals (Fig. 2a). However, the intensity of a low molecular mass CST-specific peptide (less than ~15 kDa) decreased in the

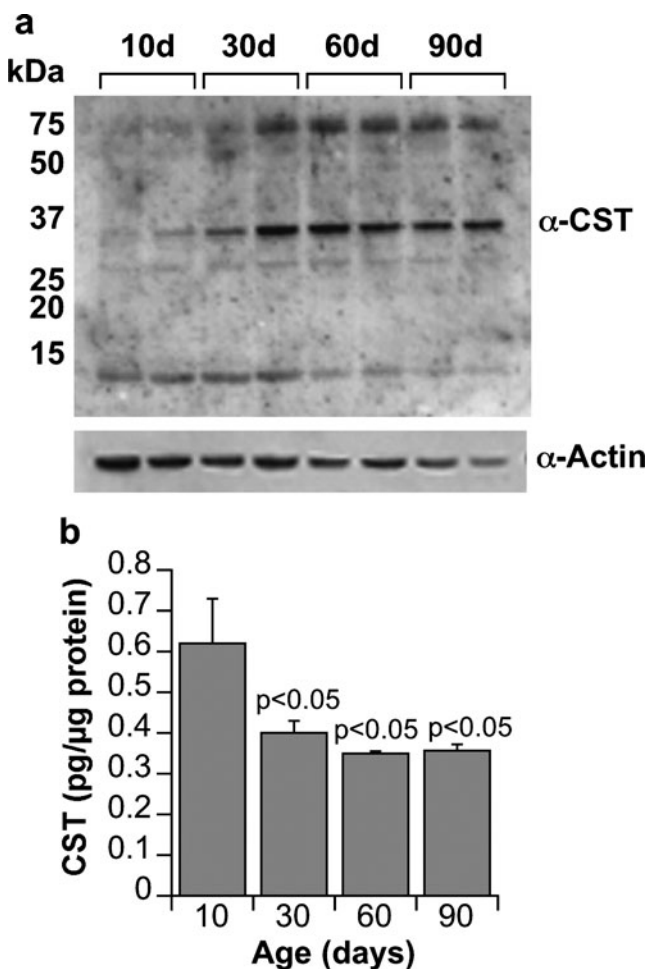


Fig. 2 Age-dependent processing of Chga to CST in murine heart. Heart from different age groups of mice (age in days: 10, 30, 60 and 90) were collected, homogenized and subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot using a CST-specific antibody (rabbit anti-human CST) (**a**). **b** The endogenous CST concentrations were measured from tissue extracts using a CST EIA kit. CST concentrations are expressed in pg/μg of protein

heart of older animals (Fig. 2a). Consistent with immunoblot findings, CST EIA displayed a significant reduction of endogenous CST peptide in the heart extract of older mice (30–90 days old) as compared to younger (10-day-old) mice (Fig. 2b).

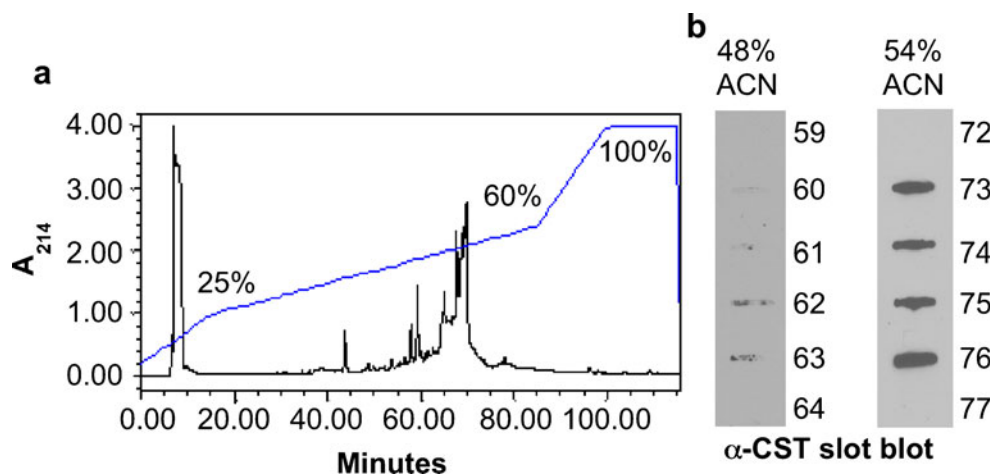
Identification of CST-containing peptides in adult mouse heart

Mouse heart extract was purified using the RP-HPLC column (Fig. 3) and the fractions collected for slot blot analysis. From the anti-CST slot blot, two fractions eluting at 48% (61–63 min) and 54% (73–76 min) acetonitrile were positive for CST immunoreactivity (Fig. 3b). To evaluate the apparent molecular mass of Chga C-terminal CST-containing fragments in these fractions, each fraction was lyophilized, pooled and subjected to mass spec analysis. Electrospray mass spec analysis revealed the presence of several CST-spanning peptides in heart extracts (Table 1). Among them, the peptides of mass 5,051.60 and 5,641.11, representing Chga_{356–398} and Chga_{357–404} or Chga_{358–405}, respectively, had considerable overlap with the N-terminal part of the long CST sequence, mChga_{356–384}. The peptides of mass 4,757.50, 5,244.85 and 2,478.34 contained a significant part of the N-terminal of short CST sequence, mChga_{364–384} (Table 1).

Immunoprecipitation of CST related peptides from young mouse heart

Since young animals showed more low molecular mass CST fragments (<15 kDa; see Fig. 2a), we sought to purify CST related peptides from 1-month-old mice with an alternate strategy of immunoprecipitation. SDS-PAGE analysis (on a 10–20% Tricine gel) of immunoprecipitated complex showed several fragments ranging from 20 to 150 kDa (Fig. 4a, left panel). Besides these high molecular mass fragments, the longer exposure of the lower part of the membrane revealed the presence of a peptide that ran at ~7 kDa (Fig. 4a, middle panel). As a positive control, we ran synthetic human CST (hCHGA_{352–372}; Molecular mass ~2.4 kDa) (Fig. 4a, right panel). Although we did not achieve a good separation between 2 and 7 kDa protein even on a 10–20% gel, our results indicate the presence of a low molecular mass (in the range of 2–7 kDa) fragment in the anti-CST immunoprecipitated complex. The MALDI-TOF analysis showed a major peptide of ~11 kDa corresponding to the C-terminal Chga derived fragment Chga_{283–384} (Fig. 4b and Table 2). Several peptides with CST motif have been identified. Among them, peptides of mass 4,097 and 6,224 overlapped with the N-terminal sequence of short CST, mChga_{364–384} (Table 2).

Fig. 3 Identification of CST-related peptides from heart extract. Mice hearts (6 months old) were homogenized in acetic acid and subjected to reverse phase HPLC purification. The proteins were eluted (the chromatogram showing protein elution as measured at 214 nm with time is shown in (a)), with a gradient of acetonitrile and the fractions were collected, lyophilized and spotted onto nitrocellulose membrane to probe with a CST-specific antibody (b). Fraction numbers are shown on the right of the respective slot blot (b)



Discussion

Consistent with previous findings (Pieroni et al. 2007; Steiner et al. 1990; Weiergraber et al. 2000), we detected Chga and Chgb proteins in cardiomyocytes by deconvolution microscopy. Punctate staining patterns indicate vesicular storage of chromogranin/secretogranin proteins in cardiomyocytes in congruence with the elegant demonstration by Winkler's group using immunoelectron microscopy (Steiner et al. 1990). In addition to Chga and Chgb, we also found Scg2 in cardiomyocytes, which has not been shown

before. A recent confocal microscopical study reveals colocalization of CHGA with BNP in human ventricular myocytes of dilated and hypertrophic hearts (Pieroni et al. 2007). CHGA has also been detected in Purkinje conduction fibers, in both atrium and ventricle, as well as in H9c2 cardiomyocytes (Weiergraber et al. 2000).

Tota's group was the first to demonstrate the cardiosuppressive effects of the N-terminal CHGA peptide VST on isolated and perfused heart preparations of eel, frog and rat, and to establish VST's direct involvement in the regulation of the contractile performance of hearts beating under basal

Table 1 Catestatin-related peptides detected by mass spectrometry from reverse phase HPLC purification of heart extract. The CST-immunopositive fractions from reverse phase HPLC, as detected by slot blot, were lyophilized, and subjected to electrospray mass spectrometry. The resulting peptides generated in the catestatin region are listed in bold

Mass (monoisotopic) submitted	Mass (monoisotopic) matched	Sequence	Cleavage sites	
4,989.67	4,989.37	325–364	E/E	R/S
	4,989.54	349–390	K/E	P/S
5,148.74	5,148.52	328–369	E/E	S/F
5,057.51	5,057.52	339–380	K/R	P/G
3,061.55	3,061.50	342–367	S/R	K/L
4,341.31	4,341.17	344–380	M/D	P/G
3,034.66	3,034.56	346–371	Q/L	R/T
4,989.78	4,989.54	349–390	K/E	P/S
5,051.6	5,051.47	356–398	R/L	E/A
5,641.11	5,643.69	357–404/358–405	L/E or E/G	E/E or E/G
3,294.72	3,294.67	360–387	E/D	G/W
4,757.5	4,751.41	364–403	D/R	F/E
5,244.85	5,244.63	365–408	R/S	E/E
2,478.34	2,478.36	367–387	M/K	G/W
1,754.94	1,754.87	369–383	L/S	Q/L
Mouse catestatin sequence:	2,676.45	369–390/370–391	S/F or L/S	S/S or P/S
[K ³ S ⁴ R ³ S ⁵]	5,187.64	369–412	L/S	S/A
LEGEDDPDR ³⁶⁴ SMKLSFR	2,369.22	376–395	Y/G	D/S
TRAYGFRDPGQL [R ³⁸⁵ R ³⁸⁶]	3,828.98	378–409	F/R	E/E
Long CST: mChga _{356–384}	2,008.99	379–395	R/D	D/S
Short CST: mChga _{364–384}				

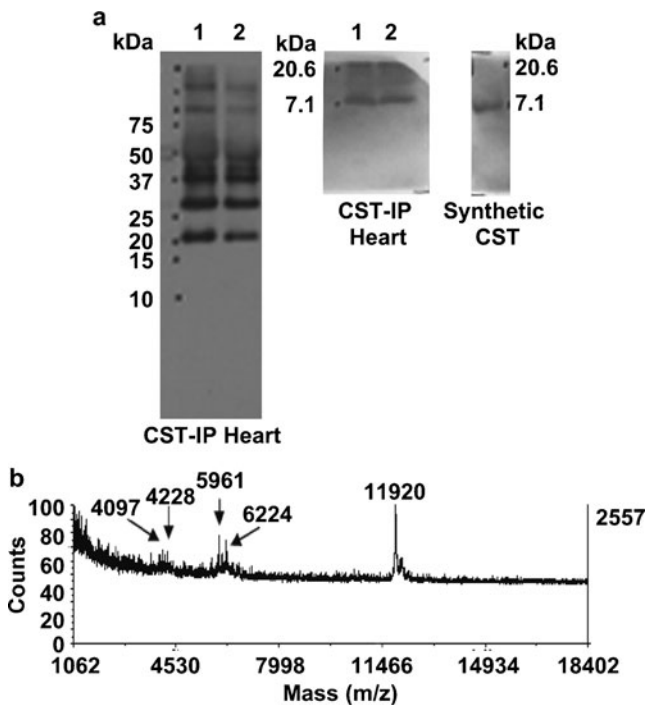


Fig. 4 Anti-CST immunoprecipitation from the heart extract. Mice heart (1-month-old animal) were homogenized in TRIS-maleate buffer and subjected to immunoprecipitation from 2 to 1 mg protein with anti-CST antibody. The antigen-antibody complexes were pulled down with Protein A/G beads and subjected to immunoblot analysis (*lane 1* IP from 2 mg protein, *lane 2* IP from 1 mg protein) (**a**). In (**a**), rabbit anti-human CST antibody was used to detect CST-related peptides. The *middle panel* of (**a**) showed the darker exposure of the lower part of the gel. The *right panel* of (**a**) showed the running position of the synthetic human CST in the same gel. For MALDI-TOF (**b**), proteins eluted from the beads with acetonitrile/water/TFA were lyophilized and analyzed by mass spec

(i.e., non-stimulated) as well as stimulated (e.g., isoproterenol) conditions (Cerra et al. 2004, 2006; Imbrogno et al. 2004; Tota et al. 2003). In subsequent studies, they have detected natural VST-containing peptides in rat heart (Glattard et al. 2006), which basically established an autocrine/paracrine regulation of cardiac function by VST. We have recently demonstrated that, like VST, CST also induces cardio-suppressive effects in frog and rat heart (Angelone et al. 2008; Mazza et al. 2008). Therefore, it was

crucial to demonstrate that CST-containing peptides are in fact generated in the heart. The present studies clearly show that CST-containing peptides are indeed generated in murine heart, which establishes an autocrine/paracrine action of CST in cardiac function. Immunoprecipitation of heart extracts with CST followed by immunoblots confirms generation of CST peptide in heart. In fact, we have previously shown that CST inhibits catecholamine secretion through an autocrine/paracrine mechanism (Mahata et al. 1997). It is interesting to note that heart extracts or cardiomyocytes contain very little amount full-length Chga as opposed to adrenal gland where the major band represents the full-length Chga, which is consistent with the findings that catecholamines inhibit proteolytic processing of Chga in the adrenal medulla (Wolkersdorfer et al. 1996). The high molecular weight bands detected for Chga and Scg2 possibly represent the proteoglycan form of these proteins. Of note, the proteoglycan form for Chgb is undetectable in murine heart.

It appears that processing of Chga to CST is diminished in heart with advancing age as judged by low CST. This is particularly relevant in context of hypertension, which is a late-penetrating disease where CST plays a crucial role. We have previously shown that CST (low) is inversely proportional to CHGA (high) in hypertensive human subjects, for which we have implicated a diminished processing of CHGA to CST (O'Connor et al. 2008). In this context, it should be mentioned that CHGA has been shown to increase in proportion to severity of cardiac dysfunction and to be associated with prognosis in patients with both chronic and post-infarction heart failure (Ceconi et al. 2002; Omland et al. 2003). In addition, it has been shown recently that plasma CHGA levels obtained within the first 24 h of admission are independently associated with the incidence of death in patients with acute coronary syndromes (Jansson et al. 2009).

In conclusion, we have detected chromogranin/secretogranin proteins including Chga, Chgb and Scg2 in murine heart where Chga is processed to CST-related peptides, implicating an autocrine/paracrine regulation of cardiac function by CST.

Table 2 Catestatin spanning peptides detected by mass spectrometry from immunoprecipitation of heart extract. Heart extract was subjected to immunoprecipitation with a CST-specific antibody. Proteins were eluted from the beads with acetonitrile/water/TFA, lyophilized and analyzed by MALDI-TOF. The detected peptides are summarized below

Mass (average) submitted	Mass (average) matched	Sequence
4,097	4,097.65	339–372/340–373
	4,098.62	365–399
4,228	4,225.82	338–372
5,733	5,736.46	331–377
	5,738.53	342–389
5,961	5,961.67	333–381
6,224	6,218.86	365–417
11,920	11,920.02	283–384

Acknowledgments We are grateful to Professor Elizabeth A. Komives (Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego) for helping us with mass spec analysis. We are thankful to UCSD School of Medicine light microscopy facility (specialized support grant P30 CA23100).

Disclosure statement The authors have nothing to disclose.

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