EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

The influence of acute and chronic hypercalcemia on the parathyroid hormone response to hypocalcemia in rabbits

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the influence of acute and chronic hypercalcemia on the parathyroid hormone (PTH) response to hypocalcemia.

Design: The PTH response to hypocalcemia has been evaluated in three groups of rabbits: Group I, normal rabbits, Group II, normal rabbits subjected to an acute hypercalcemic clamp (induced by CaCl2 infusion) and Group III, rabbits with chronic hypercalcemia (due to surgical reduction of renal mass).

Results: In Group I (baseline Ca2+ = 1.69±0.02 mM), hypocalcemia resulted in stimulation of PTH secretion which reached a maximum (PTHmax) of 91.7±6.4 pg/ml. In rabbits from Group II, which also had normal baseline Ca2+ (1.70±0.02 mM), plasma Ca2+ was maintained at an elevated level for 2 h, at around 2.05 mM. The PTH response to hypocalcemia in Group II was attenuated and the PTHmax in these rabbits was 45.6±7.4 pg/ml. In rabbits from Group III, baseline Ca2+ was elevated (2.06±0.06 mM) for 1 month. The PTH response to hypocalcemia in Group III was essentially the same as in Group I and PTHmax reached levels of 94.8±9.9 pg/ml.

Conclusions: A difference in PTH response to hypocalcemia has been found in rabbits after exposure to either acute or chronic hypercalcemia. After acute hypercalcemia, an attenuated PTH response to hypocalcemia has been identified. Chronic hypercalcemia, however, did not influence the PTH response to hypocalcemia.

Introduction

The relationship between parathyroid hormone (PTH) and blood ionized calcium (Ca2+) is best represented by a sigmoidal curve: the PTH–Ca2+ curve. The parathyroid glands have evolved to allow a wide range of response to hypocalcemia and thus basal PTH secretion is uniquely positioned at approximately 25% of the maximal PTH in normal humans and in most mammals (1, 2).

In a previous study, we reported a reduced PTH response to hypocalcemia after a short period of hypercalcemia. In these experiments, dogs were subjected to a hypercalcemic clamp (1.65 mM) for 2 h and then their parathyroid glands were stimulated by reducing blood Ca2+. When compared with dogs in which hypocalcemia was initiated from basal Ca2+ (1.25 mM), the PTH response to hypocalcemia was less for the same Ca2+ when the reduction in Ca2+ was initiated from hypercalcemia than from a normal plasma calcium concentration (3).

This study raised the question of whether the parathyroid glands would also have a reduced response to hypocalcemia when exposed to chronic hypercalcemia. It is likely that some of the changes in PTH metabolism that have been described when parathyroid glands are exposed to acute hypercalcemia (4, 5) will also be present in chronic hypercalcemia (6). Moreover, chronic hypercalcemia has been reported to influence PTH gene transcription and decrease PTH mRNA levels (7, 8). Thus, theoretically, chronic hypercalcemia should also decrease the PTH response to hypocalcemia. However, it is also possible that over time the parathyroid glands become adapted to high levels of extracellular Ca2+.

To answer this question an animal model in which chronic hypercalcemia could be maintained was needed. Rabbits are known to have higher levels of extracellular Ca2+ than most mammals (around 1.7 mM). However, Butters et al. (9) have demonstrated that the intrinsic functional properties of the rabbit calcium-sensing receptor (CaR) are indistinguishable.
from those observed in the human CaR. It seems that, in rabbits, the set-point for control of parathyroid function by Ca\(^{2+}\) is positioned to defend a Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration that would be high in most species (10). It is also documented that, in rabbits, chronic renal failure (CRF) results in a further increase in extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) when dietary calcium is unrestricted (11). Thus, the rabbit with CRF would be an appropriate model in which to study the effect of chronic hypercalcemia on the PTH response to hypocalcemia.

The objective of the present study was to investigate the PTH response to hypocalcemia in normal rabbits and in rabbits in which hypercalcemia was induced either acutely (hypercalcemic clamp) or chronically (CRF).

**Materials and methods**

**Animals**

White New Zealand rabbits of both sexes, aged 9–15 months and weighing 3.8±0.1 kg, were used in the experiments. They were housed individually, had permanent access to water and were fed ad libitum a commercial diet containing Ca = 1.2% and P = 0.6%. They were randomly assigned to one of three groups. Group I (n=10): these animals were used as a control to obtain the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve in normocalcemic rabbits (plasma Ca\(^{2+}\) = 1.7 mM). The PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve was also obtained in an additional group of normal rabbits, Group IB (n=5), in which the rate of calcium reduction was modified to achieve lower levels of Ca\(^{2+}\) at the end of the experiments. Group II (n=9): in these rabbits, an acute (2 h) hypercalcemic clamp was performed and afterwards the PTH response to hypocalcemia was evaluated. Plasma Ca\(^{2+}\) was increased from its baseline value (1.7 mM) to 2.05 mM during the first 30 min and then was maintained at an elevated level for an additional period of 90 min. Group III (n=8): in this group, CRF was induced by performing a 5/6 nephrectomy, as a consequence of which the rabbits developed chronic hypercalcemia. Nephrectomy was completed in two stages: in the first stage 2/3 of the cortical parenchyma of the left kidney was ablated, a week later a contralateral nephrectomy was performed. Hypocalcemia was induced after the rabbits had been in CRF and hypercalcemic (2.05 mM) for 4 weeks.

**PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curves**

PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curves were obtained by i.v. infusion of disodium EDTA. In all experimental groups, rabbits were anesthetized by a combination of ketamine (40 mg/kg; Ketolar, Parke-Davis SL, Barcelona, Spain) and midazolam (1 mg/kg; Midazolam Rovi, Rovi SA, Madrid, Spain). The marginal auricular vein and the central auricular artery were cannulated with 24 gauge catheters. The venous port was used for EDTA infusion and the arterial side for blood sampling. The protocols for induction of hypocalcemia were as follows. Group I: EDTA infusion was initiated at a rate of 50 mg/kg per h. To achieve a linear decrease in Ca\(^{2+}\), the rate of the EDTA infusion was progressively increased every 5 min, up to 190 mg/kg per h at the end of the experiment (30 min). In Group IB, the initial rate of EDTA was also 50 mg/kg per h and the rate of infusion was increased more rapidly so that the final rate was 400 mg/kg per h. Group II: in this group, a hypercalcemic clamp was performed before inducing hypocalcemia. Hypercalcemia was achieved by i.v. infusion of CaCl\(_2\) at a mean rate of 1.5 mEq/kg per h for 30 min and was then maintained for 90 additional min by infusing CaCl\(_2\) at a rate of 1.2 mEq/kg per h. After 120 min with hypercalcemia, hypocalcemia was induced, first by reducing the dose of CaCl\(_2\) over 15 min and then by infusing EDTA at an initial rate of 25 mg/kg per h which was progressively increased to 240 mg/kg per h at the end of the experiment (60 min). Group III: basal calcium (2.05 mM) was reduced by an EDTA infusion that was initiated at a rate of 50 mg/kg per h and increased every 5 min up to a final rate of 450 mg/kg per h at the end of the experiment (60 min).

Three blood samples were obtained from each animal as baseline; subsequently, blood samples were collected every 5 min throughout the experiments. Samples were immediately centrifuged. Plasma was separated and Ca\(^{2+}\) and pH were measured using selective electrodes (Ciba-Corning Diagnostics, Madrid, Spain); plasma was then frozen at −70°C. PTH was measured on plasma samples within 3 months of collection using an immunoradiometric assay which has been previously validated for quantitation of rabbit PTH (Allegro Intact PTH; Nichols, San Juan Capistrano, CA, USA) (10).

Plasma concentrations of creatinine, calcitriol (CTR) and phosphate were also measured in baseline samples. Creatine and phosphate were quantified by spectrophotometric methods (Sigma Diagnostics, St Louis, MO, USA). CTR was measured using a radioreceptor assay (Immunodiagnostic Systems, Bolton, UK).

Individual PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curves were constructed by adjusting the PTH and Ca\(^{2+}\) values of every rabbit to a sigmoidal equation. PTH concentrations at standardized Ca\(^{2+}\) levels (from Ca\(^{2+}\) = 1 mM to Ca\(^{2+}\) = 2.05 mM, with an interval of 0.05 mM) were extrapolated from these individual curves. Mean PTH values at standardized Ca\(^{2+}\) concentrations were used to obtain the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve for each group.

**Statistics**

For the intra- or intergroup comparison of three or more samples, repeated analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. If the ANOVA showed a statistical
difference, a post hoc test, the Fisher least significance difference test, was used to determine differences. A $P$ value $< 0.05$ was considered significant. Results are expressed as the means $\pm$ S.E.

**Results**

Table 1 shows parameters related with renal function in normal rabbits (Groups I and II) and rabbits with CRF (Group III). Plasma creatinine concentration was significantly higher in rabbits with CRF than in normal rabbits ($3.8 \pm 0.6$ vs $0.9 \pm 0.1$ mg/dl, $P < 0.001$). Rabbits with CRF also had lower values of CTR ($11.6 \pm 1.3$ vs $52.4 \pm 4.1$ pg/ml, $P < 0.001$) and phosphate ($2.3 \pm 0.2$ vs $3.3 \pm 0.2$ mg/dl, $P = 0.011$). No differences in plasma pH were detected between normal and uremic rabbits ($7.421 \pm 0.007$ vs $7.423 \pm 0.012$, not significant (NS)).

The time-course for plasma Ca$^{2+}$ and PTH in Groups I, II and III is presented in Fig. 1. In Group I, EDTA infusion caused a progressive decline in plasma Ca$^{2+}$ from its baseline concentration of $1.69 \pm 0.02$ mM to $1.34 \pm 0.04$ mM at the end of the experiment (Fig. 1A). Hypocalcemia resulted in a steady increase in PTH secretion; plasma PTH levels rose from a basal value of $31.5 \pm 6.1$ pg/ml to a maximum (PTHmax) of $91.7 \pm 6.4$ pg/ml (Fig. 1B).

Rabbits from Group II had a basal plasma Ca$^{2+}$ similar to Group I ($1.70 \pm 0.02$ vs $1.69 \pm 0.02$ mM, NS). In these rabbits, CaCl$_2$ infusion increased the plasma Ca$^{2+}$ over 30 min to a value of $2.11 \pm 0.03$ pg/ml; during the following 90 min, the plasma Ca$^{2+}$ was clamped at levels around 2.05 mM. EDTA was then infused and plasma Ca$^{2+}$ was decreased from $2.04 \pm 0.03$ to $0.95 \pm 0.03$ mM in a 60-min period (Fig. 1A). Basal PTH concentration was not different in Groups I and II ($31.5 \pm 6.1$ vs $25.2 \pm 6.1$, NS). During the hypercalcemic clamp, PTH concentration was significantly reduced to levels around 6 pg/ml. The subsequent hypocalemia produced a moderate increase in PTH concentration which rose from $7.5 \pm 0.1$ pg/ml to only $45.6 \pm 7.4$ pg/ml (Fig. 1B).

Group III rabbits had a basal Ca$^{2+}$ of $2.06 \pm 0.06$ mM; this Ca$^{2+}$ level was significantly higher than the basal Ca$^{2+}$ in Groups I and II ($1.69 \pm 0.02$ and $1.70 \pm 0.02$ mM, $P < 0.001$) and similar to the Ca$^{2+}$ concentration at the end of the hypercalcemic clamp in Group II ($2.04 \pm 0.03$ mM, $P = 0.602$). During EDTA infusion, plasma Ca$^{2+}$ was reduced over 60 min to reach a final concentration of $0.95 \pm 0.04$ mM (Fig. 1A). Baseline PTH in Group III rabbits ($2.2 \pm 0.3$ pg/ml) was significantly lower than in Groups I ($31.5 \pm 6.1$ pg/ml, $P = 0.004$) and II ($25.2 \pm 6.1$ pg/ml, $P = 0.04$). During hypocalemia, the PTH levels increased steadily up to $94.8 \pm 9.9$ pg/ml (Fig. 1B).

When studying the PTH–Ca$^{2+}$ curve obtained in rabbits from Group I, at the standardized Ca$^{2+}$ level that was closest to basal calcium (1.70 mM), the PTH concentration was $26.9 \pm 4.2$ pg/ml. Hypocalcemia caused an increase in PTH concentration up to a maximum of $91.7 \pm 6.4$ pg/ml which was achieved with a Ca$^{2+}$ concentration of 1.35 mM. In Group II, in which the hypocalcemic stimulus was initiated from hypercalcemia, the PTH concentration for a standardized Ca$^{2+}$ level of 2.05 mM was $4.6 \pm 0.5$ pg/ml. During hypocalemia, PTH secretion was stimulated; however, at baseline Ca$^{2+}$ (1.7 mM), PTH concentration was slightly lower than in Group I ($17.5 \pm 1.3$ vs $26.9 \pm 4.2, P = 0.19$) and further reductions in Ca$^{2+}$ resulted in only a moderate increase in PTH that reached a maximum around 40 pg/ml at a Ca$^{2+}$ level of 1.25 mM. A further decrease in plasma Ca$^{2+}$ did not elicit an increase in PTH secretion. Moreover, within the Ca$^{2+}$ concentration range of 1.65–1.00 mM, the PTH concentration was significantly lower in Group II than in Group I (Fig. 1C).

In Group III, the PTH–Ca$^{2+}$ curve was initiated from the baseline hypercalcemic values. PTH concentration increased from a level below 2 pg/ml, at Ca$^{2+} = 2.05$ mM, to $24.6 \pm 4.5$ pg/ml, at Ca$^{2+} = 1.7$ mM. There were no differences in the PTH concentration at this Ca$^{2+}$ level between Groups I and III ($25.2 \pm 4.2$ vs $24.6 \pm 4.5$ pg/ml, NS). The PTH–Ca$^{2+}$ curve at Ca$^{2+}$ concentrations below 1.7 mM was very similar in Groups I and III, and no significant differences were detected between these two groups at any Ca$^{2+}$ level (Fig. 1C).

A summary of the changes in Ca$^{2+}$ and PTH in the three experimental Groups (I, II and III) is shown in Table 2.

**Table 1** Biochemical parameters (means $\pm$ S.E.) in normal rabbits (Groups I and II) and rabbits with CRF (Group III).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Creatinine (mg/dl)</th>
<th>CTR (pg/ml)</th>
<th>Phosphate (mg/dl)</th>
<th>pH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal rabbits</td>
<td>$0.9 \pm 0.1$</td>
<td>$52.4 \pm 4.1$</td>
<td>$3.3 \pm 0.2$</td>
<td>$7.421 \pm 0.007$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRF rabbits</td>
<td>$3.8 \pm 0.6^*$</td>
<td>$11.6 \pm 1.3^*$</td>
<td>$2.3 \pm 0.2^*$</td>
<td>$7.423 \pm 0.012$</td>
</tr>
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CRF, chronic renal failure; CTR, calcitriol.

* $P < 0.05$ vs normal rabbits.
A comparative study of the hypercalcemic part of the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve in Groups II and III is presented in Fig. 2. At a standardized Ca\(^{2+}\) of 2.05 mM, the PTH concentration was significantly lower in Group III than in Group II (1.3±0.3 vs 5.1±0.6 pg/ml, \(P<0.001\)). PTH concentrations remained significantly lower in Group III than in Group II at Ca\(^{2+}\) levels ranging from 2.05 to 1.85 mM. The PTH levels became similar in both groups at Ca\(^{2+}\) = 1.75 mM and, at the standardized Ca\(^{2+}\) level that is closest to the basal Ca\(^{2+}\) of normal rabbits (1.70 mM), the PTH concentration was slightly higher in Group III than in Group II.

A comparison of the time-course of Ca\(^{2+}\) in Groups I and III (Fig. 1) revealed that the final Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration was higher in Group I than in Group III. To exclude the possibility that this difference might have influenced the results, an additional control group (Group IB) was studied. Figure 3 shows the time-course of Ca\(^{2+}\) and PTH in Groups IB and III. In Group IB, the reduction of Ca\(^{2+}\), from 1.64 to 0.85 mM, was achieved in 30 min. Thus, the rate of Ca\(^{2+}\) reduction was similar in Groups IB and III (Fig. 3A). Baseline Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration was slightly lower in Group IB than in Group I (1.64±0.03 vs 1.69±0.02 mM) and this also resulted in higher basal PTH levels (49.3±12.8 vs 31.5±6.1 pg/ml); however, these differences were not statistically significant. The changes in PTH in Group IB were practically identical to the changes in Group III, and there was no difference in the maximal PTH concentration observed in Groups IB and III (Fig. 3B). Moreover, the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curves were similar in Groups IB and III, and no significant differences in PTH concentration were found at any Ca\(^{2+}\) level (Fig. 3C).

**Discussion**

The objective of the present study was to investigate whether the PTH response to hypocalcemia was
The PTH–Ca\textsuperscript{2+} curve were within the range reported in rabbits should not interfere with the objective of this work. If calcium intake is unrestricted, these animals fail to reach levels of 45%, as compared with values of 2% in other species. Thus it is likely that during CRF, the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} excretion of calcium (fractional excretion of calcium) is similar to that which has been previously observed in dogs (3). Thus, the higher Ca\textsuperscript{2+} values in normal rabbits on a standard diet, the plasma Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration is around 1.7 mM. This value, although relatively high as compared with most species, is normal for rabbits as reflected by the fact that PTH secretion in these animals, far from being inhibited, is approximately 25% of PTHmax. Moreover, the PTH response obtained in normal rabbits after an acute hypercalcemic clamp is similar to that which has been previously observed in dogs (3). Thus, the higher Ca\textsuperscript{2+} values in normal rabbits should not interfere with the objective of this work.

The mechanisms responsible for chronic hypercalcemia in rabbits with CRF are not clear. It is interesting to note that the horse, another mammal with a relatively high extracellular calcium, also develops hypercalcemia during CRF (12). Moreover, both species show a tendency to decreased plasma phosphate levels in conjunction with hypercalcemia (11, 12). These biochemical changes seem to be related to the fact that rabbits and horses have a higher net intestinal absorption of calcium than most mammals, and to maintain calcium homeostasis they rely, to a large extent, on renal excretion of calcium (fractional excretion of calcium can reach levels of 45%, as compared with values of 2% in other species). Thus it is likely that during CRF, if calcium intake is unrestricted, these animals fail to excrete the relatively high load of calcium absorbed in the intestine and develop hypercalcemia (11, 12).

In normal rabbits (Group I), baseline Ca\textsuperscript{2+} values and the PTH–Ca\textsuperscript{2+} curve were within the range reported in the literature (10, 13, 14). It is interesting to note that although plasma Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration in rabbits is higher than in most mammals, PTH values are comparable with those which have been reported in man, carnivores and rodents (1, 15, 16). This is not a unique feature of rabbits since in the horse, another mammal with high basal Ca\textsuperscript{2+} levels, PTH values have also been reported to be within the normal range of normocalcemic animals (17).

The results obtained during the hypercalcemic clamp (Group II) were also similar to those previously reported using the same protocol in dogs (3). However, as compared with the results obtained by Sánchez et al. (3) there are two points that should be noted. (a) The PTH response to hypocalcemia is even more attenuated after the hypercalcemic clamp in rabbits (50% of PTHmax) that in dogs (60% of PTHmax) and (b) in the study by Sánchez et al. (3) PTH secretion never reached a plateau, although the final Ca\textsuperscript{2+} was 0.8 mM (Δ Ca\textsuperscript{2+} = 0.8 mM). Thus, in that study, there was a possibility that further reductions in Ca\textsuperscript{2+} may have resulted in a progressive increase in PTH to reach PTHmax. In our rabbits, however, PTH reached a maximum at Ca\textsuperscript{2+} = 1.25 mM and then remained stable at around 40 pg/ml, despite the fact that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} was decreased to 1.0 mM. In some rabbits, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} was lowered further, to 0.8 mM, and PTH continued at the same plateau (data not shown).

The reasons for the reduced PTH response to hypercalcemia after a short period of hypercalcemia are not clear. High levels of extracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} have been shown to promote intracellular PTH degradation both in vivo (5) and in vitro (4), thus an increase in intracellular PTH metabolism could be a major factor in the reduced PTH response to hypercalcemia found in Group II. Likewise, an elevation in extracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration has also been shown to inhibit PTH biosynthesis by decreasing levels of PTH mRNA (7, 8). However, the decrease in PTH mRNA begins after 16 h of exposure to high Ca\textsuperscript{2+} (7), therefore changes in PTH synthesis are probably not relevant in our acute (2 h) experiments. It has also been speculated that secretory products could modify the PTH response to changes in plasma Ca\textsuperscript{2+}. In this context, it has been shown that, during hypercalcemia, secretion of intact PTH(1–84) is suppressed while secretion of carboxy-terminal PTH is less suppressed (18–20). In addition
to the secretion of intact PTH and its fragments, several secretory products of the parathyroid glands like chromogranin A and its metabolites (21–23) and endothelin 1 (24) could play a role in the inhibition of PTH secretion after acute hypercalcemia. Finally, changes in intracellular sensing mechanisms triggered by the action of calcium on the CaR could also explain this phenomenon – 90 min of sustained hypercalcemia may alter intracellular signaling (concentration of intracellular mediators, such as arachidonic acid) (25) resulting in a blunted secretory response to subsequent hypocalcemia.

This study was designed to test the hypothesis that chronic hypercalcemia would result in a decrease in the PTH response to hypocalcemia, similar to that previously described after acute hypercalcemia (3). However, the results obtained in Group III rabbits proved this hypothesis not to be true.

Since PTHmax did not decrease after 1 month with hypercalcemia, the size of the parathyroid glands was presumably unchanged during this period of time. However, basal PTH concentrations were very low in Group III rabbits. Thus, it is likely that the percentage of secretory cells was reduced during chronic hypercalcemia. This hypothesis, i.e. an increase in the percentage of cells that are capable of secretion but do not release PTH at baseline Ca\(^{2+}\), would be in agreement with the heterogeneous response to changes in extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) by individual parathyroid cells described by Sun et al. (26).

It is also interesting to note that when comparing PTH secretion in hypercalcemia (between Ca\(^{2+}\) 2.05 and 1.70 mM) in Groups II and III (Fig. 2), PTH levels are significantly higher in Group II (acute hypercalcemia) than in Group III (chronic hypercalcemia). This fact could be explained by the hysteresis of the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve. With respect to the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) relationship, the term hysteresis indicates that for the same plasma Ca\(^{2+}\), the plasma PTH is lower during the acute induction of hypercalcemia than the acute recovery from hypercalcemia (27). Thus, in Group II rabbits, which have normal baseline Ca\(^{2+}\) (1.70 mM) and are recovering from an acute hypercalcemia, the hysteresis of the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve would increase PTH levels. This phenomenon is not observed in Group III rabbits which had been hypercalcemic (baseline Ca\(^{2+}\) 2.06±0.06 mM) for 1 month.

When this study was designed, a reduction in Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration (\(\Delta\) Ca\(^{2+}\)) of 0.4 mM (from 1.7 to 1.3 mM) over a period of 30 min was considered appropriate to obtain the PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curve in normal rabbits (Group I). This degree of hypocalcemia is known to maximally stimulate PTH secretion in all the species in which PTH–Ca\(^{2+}\) curves have been reported (1, 2, 3, 17) including rabbits (10). In Groups II and III, in which a reduced PTH response to hypocalcemia was anticipated, Ca\(^{2+}\) levels were further reduced, reaching a final Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration below 1.0 mM. Although the results obtained in Group I indicate that the maximum of PTH secretion had been attained (no significant changes in PTH concentration were detected in the last two samples even though there was a significant reduction in Ca\(^{2+}\)), it was decided to include a second control group of normal rabbits (Group IB) in which Ca\(^{2+}\) levels were further reduced, reaching a final Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration below 1.0 mM. Although the results obtained in Group I indicate that the maximum of PTH secretion had been attained (no significant changes in PTH concentration were detected in the last two samples even though there was a significant reduction in Ca\(^{2+}\)), it was decided to include a second control group of normal rabbits (Group IB) in which Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration was reduced to the same level as
that in Groups II and III. The study of this additional group was meant to ensure that the PTH response to hypocalcemia was not significantly different in normal rabbits and in rabbits subjected to chronic hypercalcemia. As can be appreciated in Fig. 3, the reduction in plasma \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) below 1.0 mM did not increase the PTH response in normal rabbits. The PTH response to hypocalcemia was practically identical in Groups IB and III, thus confirming the results obtained in Group I and providing support for the hypothesis that chronic hypercalcemia does not modify the PTH response to hypocalcemia.

The difference between the parathyroid response to hypocalcemia after acute versus chronic hypercalcemia could be explained by the disappearance over time of any kind of regulation that would serve to explicate the reduced response to hypocalcemia after acute hypercalcemia. The signaling system coupled to the CaR may be adapted to chronic hypercalcemia; thus, despite a high ambient calcium which inhibits PTH secretion, the secretory response to hypocalcemia is normal. It is also possible that the changes induced by acute hypercalcemia persist during chronic hypercalcemia but may be compensated by the effect of the decreased CTR levels found in rabbits with CRF. A decrease in CTR is known to stimulate PTH synthesis and secretion (28–30) and thus could counteract the inhibitory effect of hypercalcemia. If this were the case, the influence of decreased CTR should be evident at any calcium level. While a decrease in CTR could serve to explain the normal PTH response to hypocalcemia in chronic hypercalcemic rabbits, it would be reasonable to expect that these rabbits also had increased PTH levels during hypercalcemia. However, as shown in Fig. 2, the PTH concentration at high \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) levels (1.7–2.05 mM) in chronic hypercalcemic rabbits with decreased CTR is inferior to the PTH concentration at the same \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) levels in acute hypercalcemic rabbits with normal CTR.

It is also interesting to note that even though the PTH response to calcium (PTH–\( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) curve) in chronic hypercalcemic rabbits is not different from that in normocalcemic rabbits, the parathyroid glands do not sense the chronic high \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) as normal \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \). This contention is supported by two facts. (a) At high \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) levels PTH secretion is inhibited, actually it is maximally inhibited and (b) the parathyroid glands do not try to ‘defend’ this high \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) level. If the glands were sensing the high \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) as normal, they would respond with maximal stimulation to a significant reduction in \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \). However, when challenged with a decrease in \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) that would produce maximal secretion in normocalcemic rabbits (\( \Delta \text{Ca}^{2+} = 0.35 \) mM), PTH is not maximally stimulated but rather reaches the same concentration as in normocalcemic rabbits with \( \text{Ca}^{2+} = 1.70 \). These data indicate that in rabbits subjected to chronic hypercalcemia, PTH concentration is determined mainly by the actual \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) level.

This study also provides information on the changes in mineral metabolism during CRF in rabbits. It has long been known that rabbits with CRF experience an increase in \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \); however, to our knowledge, the PTH response in rabbits with CRF had not been reported. Our results indicate that rabbits with CRF have suppressed basal PTH levels and did not develop secondary hyperparathyroidism over the time-course of this study. Hyperparathyroidism secondary to renal failure is caused by a decrease in CTR and \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) and an increase in phosphate. In rabbits with CRF, although CTR is decreased, \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) is increased and phosphate is decreased and the net result is a decrease in PTH concentration. These results emphasize the role of \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) in the regulation of parathyroid gland function during CRF. In addition, it is interesting to note that the horse (another mammal with high basal \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) that develops hypercalcemia during CRF) behaves similarly (31).

In conclusion, a difference in the PTH response to hypocalcemia has been found in rabbits after exposure to either acute or chronic hypercalcemia. After acute hypercalcemia, an attenuated PTH response to hypocalcemia, similar to that previously described in dogs, has been identified. Chronic hypercalcemia, however, did not influence the PTH response to hypocalcemia. These results suggest that rabbit parathyroid gland function is unchanged after chronic hypercalcemia.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by grants PM97-0090 and PM99-0768 from the Direcci´on General de Ensen˜ anza Superior, the Plan Andaluz de Investigaci´on (Grupo CTS-179) and the Fundaci´on Reina Sofia-Cajasur.

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