Klotho is expressed mainly in the kidney, parathyroid glands, and choroid plexus. The extracellular domain of the transmembrane protein may be cleaved off and released into blood or cerebrospinal fluid. Klotho participates in the inhibition of 25-hydroxyvitamin D₃ 1-α-hydroxylase and thus limits the production of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ (1,25(OH)₂D₃). Moreover, klotho influences the mineral metabolism more directly by upregulating the renal epithelial Ca²⁺ channel and downregulating renal tubular phosphate transport. Klotho further stimulates Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase activity and lack of klotho leads to extracellular volume depletion with secondary increase of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) and aldosterone release. Klotho-hypomorphic mice (kl/kl) carrying a disruption in the promoter sequence...
of the klotho gene suffer from severe tissue calcification, as well as a wide variety of age-related disorders. Accordingly, the life span is severely reduced in klotho-hypomorphic mice and is substantially increased in mice overexpressing klotho. Klotho has similarly been suggested as a factor influencing the life span of humans.

Vascular calcification is a major pathophysiologic mechanism limiting the life span of patients with CKD. Mineral bone disorder is closely associated with survival of patients with CKD, which is determined by vascular calcification. In patients with CKD, the impaired phosphate excretion is compounded by decreased klotho levels. Along those lines, a klotho gene variant is associated with survival in dialysis patients. Vascular calcification is a complex active process involving transition of vascular smooth muscle cells into an osteogenic and chondrogenic phenotype. Reprogramming of vascular cells into osteogenic phenotypes is triggered by increased extracellular phosphate concentrations. The excessive tissue calcification of kl/kl mice and patients with CKD is associated with osteogenic differentiation of vascular smooth muscle cells as well as increased expression of the osteogenic transcription factor Core binding factor α-1 (Cbfa1), which triggers transformation of mesenchymal cells into osteoblast- and chondroblast-like cells. Cbfa1 stimulates the expression of alkaline phosphatase, which fosters calcification by degradation of the inhibitor pyrophosphate. Osteoinductive reprogramming of vascular smooth muscle cells is stimulated by aldosterone and fostered by hyperaldosteronism of kl/kl mice. Phosphate-induced osteoinductive reprogramming is closely intertwined with cellular senescence. Along those lines, klotho deficiency fosters cellular senescence and Tnfα-induced senescence can be countered by klotho supplementation. CKD is similarly associated with cellular senescence, which contributes to vascular calcification in CKD.

Acidosis is a common complication in klotho-hypomorphic mice and patients with CKD. The pH is a major determinant of the solubility of hydroxyapatite and low pH prevents the precipitation of calcium and phosphate by increasing their solubility. Moreover, acidosis decreases calcification by downregulation of the type III sodium-dependent phosphate transporter Pit1. Renal tubular phosphate transport is decreased by acidosis and, at least in theory, acidosis could foster renal phosphate elimination, thus countering hyperphosphatemia and calcification. However, acidosis has previously been shown to increase plasma phosphate concentration. Conflicting observations have been reported on the effect of acidosis on chronic renal disease. On the one hand, metabolic acidosis has been reported to slow the progression of renal disease in rats. On the other hand, acidosis has been shown to worsen experimental CKD, especially cystic kidney disease. Moreover, administration of alkali retards the progression of CKD in rodents. In humans with CKD, acidosis is associated with worse kidney function, whereas the administration of bicarbonate, as shown in several studies, is associated with the slowing of progressive kidney disease.

Acidosis can be induced by dietary NH₄Cl. NH₄⁺ may further dissociate to H⁺ and NH₃, which easily crosses membranes, thus entering cells and cellular compartments. In acidic compartments, NH₃ binds H⁺ and is thus trapped as NH₄⁺. As a result, NH₄Cl alkalinizes acidic cellular compartments and swells cells. Cell swelling downregulates the cell volume–sensitive transcription factor Tonicity-Responsive Enhancer Binding Protein or nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT5), which has been implicated in the regulation of Cbfa1 expression, a function involving the transcription factor Sox9. Beyond that, lysosomal alkalinization prevents maturation of several proteins including TGFβ1, which in turn is known to upregulate NFAT5 and participate in osteogenic signaling.

This study explored the effect of NH₄Cl treatment on the phenotype of klotho-hypomorphic mice.

RESULTS

Effect of NH₄Cl Treatment on Phenotype, Body Weight, and Survival of kl/kl Mice

As illustrated in Figure 1A, klotho-hypomorphic mice (kl/kl) suffer from a severe growth deficit compared with corresponding wild-type mice. The body weight of kl/kl mice was significantly lower than the body weight of wild-type mice (Figure 1B). After NH₄Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water), the body weight of kl/kl mice was significantly increased, approaching the body weight of wild-type mice. Applying an equimolar dose of NaCl (0.28 M in tap water) did not significantly modify the body weight of kl/kl mice. NH₄Cl treatment further influenced the survival of kl/kl mice (Figure 1C). Whereas none of the untreated male kl/kl mice survived >95 days, all treated male kl/kl mice survived >729 days. Similarly, NH₄Cl treatment increased the average life span of female kl/kl mice significantly from 84 ± 4 days (n = 9) to 355 ± 46 days (n = 7). Male kl/kl mice even regained fertility after NH₄Cl treatment (Table 1). Treatment with NaCl (0.28 M in tap water) instead of NH₄Cl had only a modest effect on the lifespan of kl/kl mice. After 87 days of NaCl treatment, four of nine animals survived.

Effect of NH₄Cl Treatment on Plasma NH₃, CaHPO₄, and Hormone Concentrations

Plasma ammonia concentration tended to be slightly higher in untreated kl/kl mice than in untreated wild-type mice; however, the difference did not reach statistical significance (Figure 2A). Treatment with NH₄Cl increased plasma ammonia concentration in both wild-type and kl/kl mice. Plasma phosphate (Figure 2B) and Ca²⁺ (Figure 2C) concentrations were significantly higher in kl/kl mice than in wild-type mice, whereby the differences were not significantly affected by treatment with NH₄Cl. Similarly, plasma 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (Figure 2D) concentration was significantly higher in kl/kl mice than in wild-type mice, a difference that again was not significantly
NH₄Cl treatment significantly decreased blood pH levels in wild-type mice (Figure 3A). Plasma HCO₃⁻ levels were significantly higher in untreated kl/kl mice than in untreated wild-type mice, a difference that again was reversed by NH₄Cl treatment (Figure 3B). There were no differences in blood Na⁺ levels among the different groups (Figure 3E), but plasma K⁺ levels were significantly lower in untreated kl/kl mice than in untreated wild-type mice. When treated with NH₄Cl, K⁺ levels significantly increased in kl/kl mice but not in wild-type mice (Figure 3F). Blood Cl⁻ levels also increased in both genotypes after NH₄Cl treatment; however, the effect reached statistical significance only in kl/kl mice (Figure 3G). Blood ionized Ca²⁺ was significantly higher in untreated kl/kl mice than in untreated wild-type mice. NH₄Cl treatment did not significantly modify blood ionized Ca²⁺ in kl/kl mice or wild-type mice (Figure 3H).

Effect of NH₄Cl Treatment on Tissue Calcification of kl/kl Mice

To further define the mechanisms contributing to or accounting for the effects of NH₄Cl on survival of kl/kl mice, tissues from untreated and NH₄Cl-treated kl/kl mice were subjected to histologic analysis. As illustrated in Figure 4, extensive calcifications were observed in trachea, lung, kidney, stomach, intestine, and vascular tissue of kl/kl mice. NH₄Cl treatment strongly reduced the tissue calcification of kl/kl mice.

Effect of NH₄Cl Treatment on Procalcification Reprogramming in Aortic Tissues of kl/kl Mice

NH₄Cl treatment could have reduced vascular calcification in kl/kl mice by inhibition of the active procalcification reprogramming in vascular tissue. As illustrated in Figure 5, the transcript levels of osteogenic transcription factor Cbfa1 and of
alkaline phosphatase (Alpl) were significantly higher in aortic tissue of kl/kl mice than in aortic tissue of wild-type mice, differences that were significantly blunted by NH4Cl treatment (Figure 5, C and D). The alterations of Cbfa1 and Alpl transcript levels were paralleled by similar alterations of Nfat5 and of Sox9 transcript levels, which were significantly higher in aortic tissue from kl/kl mice than in aortic tissue from wild-type mice. NH4Cl treatment again decreased Nfat5 and Sox9 transcript levels in aortic tissue of kl/kl mice (Figure 5, A and B).

**Effect of NH4Cl Treatment on Vascular Senescence in kl/kl Mice and in HAoSMCs**

Because vascular calcification is fostered by cellular senescence of vascular smooth muscle cells, the senescence-associated molecules Tgfβ1, Pai-1, p21, and SA-β-galactosidase (Glb1) were measured in aortic tissue of kl/kl mice and in HAoSMCs. As illustrated in Figure 7, A–D, the transcript levels of Tgfβ1, Pai-1, p21, and Glb1 were significantly higher in aortic tissue of kl/kl mice than in aortic tissue of wild-type mice. NH4Cl treatment significantly suppressed the expression of Tgfβ1, Pai-1, p21, and Glb1 in the aortic tissue of kl/kl mice and virtually cotreatment with 500 μM NH4Cl. Treatment of HAoSMCs with β-glycerophosphate significantly increased Nfat5, Sox9, Cbfa1, and Alpl mRNA expression (Figure 6), effects that were significantly suppressed by cotreatment with NH4Cl.

**Effect of NH4Cl Treatment on Phosphate-Induced Osteoinductive Signaling in Primary Human Aortic Smooth Muscle Cells**

To further define the effects of NH4Cl on phosphate-induced osteoinductive signaling, primary human aortic smooth muscle cells (HAoSMCs) were treated for 24 hours with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate with or without additional cotreatment with 500 μM NH4Cl. Treatment of HAoSMCs with β-glycerophosphate significantly increased NFAT5, SOX9, CBFA1, and ALPL mRNA expression (Figure 6), effects that were significantly suppressed by cotreatment with NH4Cl.

**Figure 2.** Plasma NH₄⁺, phosphate, Ca²⁺, 1,25(OH)₂D₃, FGF23, intact FGF23 (iFGF23), PTH, ADH, and aldosterone concentrations of wild-type mice and kl/kl mice with or without NH4Cl treatment. Arithmetic means±SEM (n=5–8) of plasma ammonia (A), phosphate (B), Ca²⁺ (C), 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (D), FGF23 (C-Term) (E), intact FGF23 (F), PTH (G), ADH (H), and aldosterone (I) concentrations of wild-type mice (WT, white bars) and klotho-hypomorphic mice (kl/kl, black bars) without (control, left bars) and with (NH4Cl, right bars) NH4Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01, statistically significant differences from respective wild-type mice; #P<0.05 and ##P<0.01, statistically significant differences from respective untreated mice.
abrogated the differences in aortic senescence-associated molecules transcript levels between kl/kl mice and wild-type mice. In HAoSMCs, phosphate treatment induced the mRNA expression of TGFβ1, PAI-1, P21, and GLB1 (Figure 7, E–H), effects again reversed by cotreatment with NH4Cl.

**Effect of NFAT5 Overexpression on Osteoinductive Signaling and Effect of TGFβ1 on NFAT5 Expression in HAoSMCs**

Additional experiments were performed to test whether the regulation of SOX9, CBFA1, and ALPL transcript levels is sensitive to NFAT5 in HAoSMCs. To this end, HAoSMCs were transfected for 48 hours with a construct encoding NFAT5 with or without subsequent treatment with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate and/or 500 μM NH4Cl for 24 hours. Transfection efficiency was verified by quantitative RT-PCR (Figure 8A). As illustrated in Figure 8, B–D, overexpression of NFAT5 in HAoSMCs was followed by marked and significant increase of SOX9, CBFA1, and ALPL mRNA levels. In empty vector–transfected HAoSMCs, the mRNA levels of SOX9, CBFA1, and ALPL were increased after treatment with β-glycerophosphate to similarly high levels as in NFAT5-overexpressing HAoSMCs (Figure 8, B–D), an effect completely reversed by additional

**Figure 3.** Blood pH, pCO2, actual HCO3−, standardized HCO3−, Na+, K+, Cl−, and ionized Ca2+ concentrations of wild-type mice and kl/kl mice with or without NH4Cl treatment. Arithmetic means±SEM (n=10) of blood pH (A), pCO2 (B), actual HCO3− (C), and HCO3− standardized to normal CO2 (D), Na+ (E), K+ (F), Cl− (G), and Ca2+ (H) concentrations of wild-type mice (WT, white bars) and klotho-hypomorphic mice (kl/kl, black bars) without (control, left bars) and with (NH4Cl, right bars) NH4Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water). *P<0.05 and ***P<0.001, statistically significant differences from respective wild-type mice; #P<0.01 and ###P<0.001, statistically significant differences from respective untreated mice.

**Figure 4.** NH4Cl treatment counteracts soft tissue calcification in kl/kl mice. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and von Kossa staining of trachea, lung, kidney, gastric tissue, and vascular tissue from klotho-hypomorphic mice without (untreated, upper panel) and with (treated, lower panel) NH4Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water). The results are representative for three kl/kl mice per group.
Figure 5. NH4Cl interferes with aortic osteoinductive signaling in kl/kl mice. Arithmetic means±SEM (n=10; arbitrary units [a.u.]) of Nfat5 (A), Sox9 (B), Cbfal (C), and Alpl (D) relative mRNA expression (exp.) in aortic tissue of wild-type mice (WT, white bars) and klotho-hypomorphic mice (kl/kl, black bars), without (control, left bars) and with (NH4Cl, right bars) NH4Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water). *P<0.05, **P<0.01, and ***P<0.001, statistically significant differences from respective wild-type mice; #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 and ###P<0.001 indicate statistically significant differences from respective untreated mice.

Figure 6. NH4Cl interferes with phosphate-induced osteoinductive signaling in HAoSMCs. Arithmetic means±SEM (n=6–8; arbitrary units [a.u.]) of NFAT5 (A), SOX9 (B), CBFAl (C), and ALPL (D) relative mRNA expression (exp.) in untreated HAoSMCs (control, white bars) and in HAoSMCs after 24 hours of treatment with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate alone (Pi, black bars) or with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate and 500 µM NH4Cl (Pi+NH4Cl gray bars). **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001, statistically significant differences from untreated HAoSMCs; #P<0.05 and ##P<0.01, statistically significant difference from HAoSMCs treated with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate alone.

Renal Function
Average kidney weight was 5.8±0.2 mg/g body wt in untreated wild-type mice and 5.7±0.2 mg/g body wt in untreated kl/kl mice. NH4Cl treatment increased the kidney mass significantly (P<0.001) to 7.1±0.2 mg/g body wt in wild-type mice and to 7.0±0.1 mg/g body wt in kl/kl mice. Before and after NH4Cl treatment the ratio of kidney mass-to-body weight was similar in wild-type mice and kl/kl mice. Measurements in metabolic cages were performed in wild-type mice, NH4Cl-treated wild-type mice, and NH4Cl-treated kl/kl mice. Because untreated kl/kl mice do not tolerate this procedure, the treatment was stopped at the age of 7 weeks in a fourth group of NH4Cl-treated kl/kl mice. After a 3-week washout phase, the animals were housed in the metabolic cages. According to the measurements (Supplemental Figures 1–3), body weight, food and fluid intake, urinary volume and pH, fecal mass, plasma creatinine concentration, creatinine excretion, creatinine clearance, plasma protein, plasma albumin, urinary albumin excretion, plasma cystatin C, urinary cystatin C excretion, urinary urea excretion, and urinary ammonia excretion were similar in kl/kl mice and wild-type mice. Plasma urea concentration was, however, significantly higher and plasma ammonia concentration tended to be higher in the previously NH4Cl-treated kl/kl mice than in wild-type mice. In both kl/kl mice and wild-type mice, NH4Cl treatment significantly decreased urinary pH, and significantly increased plasma ammonia concentration, urinary urea excretion, urinary ammonia excretion, and, in wild-type mice, plasma urea concentration. All other measured parameters were not significantly modified by the NH4Cl treatment.

DISCUSSION
Our observations reveal a profound protective effect of NH4Cl treatment on the phenotype of the kl/kl mouse. The NH4Cl treatment abolished the growth deficit and extended the life

Journal of the American Society of Nephrology
Thus, NH4Cl dramatically slowed the aging of kl/kl mice. Male kl/kl mice even became fertile (Table 1). The effect was paralleled by and at least in part due to a dramatic decrease in tissue calcification. Vascular calcification is a hallmark of aging.5,57–59 It is triggered by increased extracellular phosphate concentration,14 a predictor of mortality.60

NH4Cl treatment inhibits tissue calcification in kl/kl mice without appreciably affecting plasma 1,25(OH)2D3, Ca2+, and phosphate concentrations. In theory, the inhibition of calcification could have resulted from extracellular fluid acidification, which is known to inhibit calcification in uremic rats.28,32,33 However, according to Figure 3A, NH4Cl treatment did not significantly aggravate the existing calcification of the kl/kl mice. As revealed by this study, the untreated kl/kl mice suffer from respiratory acidosis most likely resulting from the severe lung emphysema in untreated kl/kl mice. NH4Cl imposes a metabolic acidosis but by the same token prevents the development of lung calcification (Figure 4). As a result, the respiratory acidosis is replaced by metabolic acidosis with little change of extracellular pH. Thus, tissue acidosis may contribute to but hardly accounts for the effect of NH4Cl on tissue calcification and survival of kl/kl mice. The preexisting acidosis would have been expected to counteract calcification. However, the respiratory acidosis is expected to develop only after birth in parallel to the development of lung emphysema. In later stages, the excessive osteogenic signaling obviously overrides the inhibiting effect of acidosis, which cannot prevent premature aging and dramatic extraskeletal calcification. According to pH measurements in the media (Supplemental Methods), the in vitro effect of NH4Cl on osteogenic signaling was similarly not explained by acidosis. In view of the pK of NH3/NH4+ of 8.9,61 the addition of 500 μM NH4Cl is not expected to modify the pH in a well buffered solution.

NH4Cl treatment further reverses the increased ADH release and hyperaldosteronism, which have previously been observed in kl/kl mice.4 The decrease of plasma aldosterone concentration after NH4Cl treatment could have contributed to the decrease of vascular calcification, because aldosterone stimulates vascular osteoinduction, an effect at least in part due to upregulation of Pit1 expression.16 However, the survival benefit of aldosterone receptor blockade by spironolactone is only modest in kl/kl mice.16 Thus, reversal of hyperaldosteronism presumably contributes to, but does not fully account for, the spectacular survival benefit and phenotypic recovery of kl/kl mice by NH4Cl treatment. In wild-type mice, the plasma aldosterone and ADH concentrations were low and not significantly modified by NH4Cl treatment. Thus, NH4Cl intake reverses the severe dehydration of kl/kl mice, but does not significantly modify volume regulation of euvolemic wild-type mice. To test whether NH4Cl exerts its effect on the lifespan of kl/kl mice only by extracellular fluid expansion, we added controls.
receiving an equimolar aqueous solution of NaCl instead of NH₄Cl. The effect of the NaCl treatment on the life span of the mice was only modest.

NH₄Cl treatment did not significantly modify the plasma concentration of the C-terminal FGF23 fragment but significantly decreased the plasma concentrations of intact FGF23. In theory, the effect of NH₄Cl treatment on the intact FGF23 levels could have contributed to the extended life span of kl/kl mice. However, according to earlier observations, the growth deficit and shortened life span of klotho-deficient mice is not significantly modified by additional knockout of FGF23.

NH₄Cl counteracts osteoinductive signaling under high-phosphate conditions. Both in vivo and in vitro, NH₄Cl reduces expression of Cbfα1, a transcription factor decisive for the stimulation of osteoblastic differentiation. Cbfα1 stimulates the expression of alkaline phosphatase Alp, which in turn degrades pyrophosphate and thus fosters precipitation of calcium phosphate. The vascular osteoinduction is closely associated with vascular smooth muscle cell senescence, a key factor in vascular aging and injury. NH₄Cl treatment blunted the expression of senescence indicators Pai-1, p21, and Glb1. Excessive extracellular phosphate concentration promotes Tgfb1 production. Tgfb1 stimulates cellular senescence, thus contributing to aging and vascular osteoinduction. Disruption of Tgfb1-Pai-1 signaling ameliorates vascular calcification. We observed enhanced Tgfb1 mRNA expression in untreated kl/kl mice and in HAoSNCs after phosphate treatment. The increased Tgfb1 transcript levels were significantly decreased by NH₄Cl treatment. NH₄Cl has previously been shown to hinder the maturation of Tgfb1.

According to our observations, expression of Nfat5 and Sox9 is upregulated in kl/kl mice and decreased by NH₄Cl treatment. Nfat5 in turn upregulates the transcript levels of CBFA1 and ALPL. Nfat5 further upregulates the transcript levels of Sox9, a downstream mediator of Nfat5-induced CBFA1 expression. Sox9 is involved in the chondrogenic gene expression in vascular smooth muscle cells. Sox9 is upregulated in vascular tissue of uremic rats. The effects of β-glycerophosphate are mimicked and those of NH₄Cl are abolished by Nfat5 overexpression. Nfat5 thus contributes to the detrimental vascular effects of excessive phosphate and their inhibition by NH₄Cl. Further experiments in HAoSNCs
showed that NH₄Cl was not able to reduce the phosphate-induced increase of NFAT5 expression in the presence of active TGFβ1. Accordingly, NH₄Cl is at least partially effective by downregulating TGFβ1. By alkalinizing lysosomes, NH₄Cl presumably disrupts the processing of TGFβ1 and thus its detrimental effects on NFAT5, CBEA1, and ALPL expression.

Excessive ammonia concentrations are toxic particularly to the brain and impaired ammonia detoxification by the liver is a major cause of hepatic encephalopathy. Apparently, toxic ammonia concentrations have not been reached by the treatment, because the treated mice lived an almost normal life span in contrast with the severe reduction of life span in untreated mice. Moreover, long-term treatment of wild-type mice did not lead to obvious alterations of behavior. Apparently, an increase of ammonia to toxic levels was prevented by urea formation in the liver, leading to the respective increase of renal urea excretion.

Similar to vascular calcification in kl/kl mice, vascular calcification in patients with CKD is an active process as part of the mineral bone disorder. Vascular calcification increases the risk for cardiovascular events, which are the leading cause of death in patients with CKD. The impaired renal phosphate elimination in CKD is followed by hyperphosphatemia, which is paralleled by strong reduction of klotho expression and increased expression of osteochondrogenic reprogramming markers including CBFA1. Prevention of osteogenic reprogramming in vascular tissue could thus provide a benefit to patients with CKD. However, our observations cannot be translated without reservations into treatment of CKD. Unlike in patients with CKD, the kidney is not a priori defective in kl/kl mice and the treated mice have no difficulties excreting the excessive Cl⁻, NH₄⁺, or urea produced from NH₄Cl.

To the extent that NH₄Cl disrupts osteogenic signaling by alkalinizing lysosomal pH, it may be effective in CKD without acidosis. Although some observations pointed to a beneficial effect of acidosis in experimental renal disease in rodents, the bulk of observations indicate that alkali treatment has beneficial and acidosis exacerbatory effects in experimental CKD. Moreover, clinical studies in humans demonstrate that acidosis accelerates and alkali treatment retards the progression of CKD. Along those lines, decreased bicarbonate concentrations are associated with decline of eGFR in community-living older persons.

Our observations may shed light on vascular calcification in further clinical conditions. For instance, NFAT5 is upregulated by hyperglycemia and NFAT5-dependent osteoinduction may thus contribute to triggering vascular calcification in diabetes. Moreover, NFAT5 is upregulated by dehydration, inflammation, hypoxia, and ischemia. In conclusion, our observations uncover a powerful effect of NH₄Cl treatment on plasma aldosterone and ADH levels, vascular and soft tissue calcification, osteoinductive signaling, and survival in klotho-hypomorphic mice. NH₄Cl treatment is effective despite continued increases of plasma 1,25(OH)₂D₃, Ca²⁺, and phosphate concentrations. The observations further disclose a decisive role of Tgfb1 as well as TGFβ1-sensitive and osmosensitive transcription factor NFAT5 in the triggering of osteogenic signaling.

**CONCISE METHODS**

Detailed methods are available in the Supplemental Methods. Animal experiments were conducted according to German law. Where not otherwise indicated, male mice were analyzed. NH₄Cl treatment (0.28 M in tap water) started with mating of the parental generation. In plasma obtained from blood drawn from retro-orbital plexus ammonia, phosphate and calcium concentrations were determined photometrically; plasma aldosterone, 1,25(OH)₂-vitamin D₃, C-terminal FGF23, intact FGF23, and PTH were determined by ELISA; and plasma ADH concentration was determined by enzyme immunoassay. Blood pH, pCO₂, and electrolytes were measured by a blood analyzer (EDAN care lab 115; EDAN Instruments, China). For histology, tissues were embedded in paraffin, cut in 2- to 3-μm sections, and stained with von Kossa and hematoxylin and eosin stain.

Primary HAoSMCs (Invitrogen) were grown to confluence in Waymouth’s MB 752/1 medium and Ham’s F-12 nutrient mixture (1:1) supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. Cells were transfected with 2 μg DNA encoding human NFAT5 in pcDNA6V5-HisC vector or with 2 μg DNA of empty pcDNA6V5-HisC vector using X-tremeGENE HP DNA transfection reagent and/or treated for 24 hours with 2 mM β-glycerophosphate (Sigma-Aldrich), with 500 μM NH₄Cl (Sigma-Aldrich) or with 10 ng/ml human TGFβ1 (R&D Systems).

For quantitative RT-PCR, total RNA was isolated from aortic tissues and HAoSMCs using Trizol Reagent (PepLab). RT and quantitative RT-PCR were performed as described in the Supplemental Methods.

**Statistical Analyses**

Data are provided as means±SEM. Significance was tested with ANOVA or unpaired t tests. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors acknowledge the technical assistance of Ursula Kohlhofer, Dennis Thiele, and Elfriede Faber and the meticulous preparation of this article by Tanja Loch and Sari Rübe.

This study was supported by grants from the German Research Foundation (DFG 315/15-1) and the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013), Systems Biology to Identify Molecular Targets for Vascular Disease Treatment (SysVasc, HEALTH-2013 603288).

**DISCLOSURES**

None.

**REFERENCES**


29. Villalta-Bellosta R, Somibas V: Compensatory regulation of the sodium/P-thosphate cotransporters NaPi-2a (SLC34A3) and NaPi-2c (SLC34A2) during phosphate deprivation and acidosis. Pflugers Arch 459: 499–508, 2010


43. Ling H, Arjomand P, Samvakas S, Simm A, Busch GL, Lang F, Sebekova K, Heiland A: Mesangial cell hypertrophy induced by...


This article contains supplemental material online at http://jasn.asnjournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1681/ASN.2014030230/-/DCSupplemental.