

Rhinology

정상 코점막 상피세포에서 UTP와 ATPγS에 의한 Ca²⁺ 의존성 경로를 통한 점액 분비

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UTP and ATP γ S Induce Mucin Secretion via Ca²⁺ Dependant Pathways in Human Nasal Epithelial Cells

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Nucleotides such as adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and uridine-5-triphosphate (UTP) play fundamental roles in the early stage of secretion in nasal epithelial cells via P2Y receptor. In the present study, we examined the expression pattern of P2Y subtypes and their functions on Ca^{2+} influx ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) in normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cells. We also examined the effect of UTP (agonist for P2Y₂) and ATP χ S (agonist for P2Y₁₁) on mucin secretion and mucin gene expression. **Materials and Method** : The expression pattern of P2Y receptors and mRNA levels of *MUC5AC*, *MUC5B* and *MUC8* were examined after treatment with UTP and ATP χ S by RT-PCR. Mucin was quantitated by immunoblotting assay. We measured the $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in NHNE cells with a double perfusion chamber. **Results** : Two uracil-sensitive receptors (P2Y₂, P2Y₄) and two adenine-sensitive receptors (P2Y₁, P2Y₁₁) were expressed in NHNE cells. UTP and ATP χ S increased $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ via caffeine-sensitive pathways, and these two agonists stimulated mucin secretion to a similar magnitude without their gene enhancement. In addition, the mucin stimulatory effects subsided when the intracellular Ca²⁺ was removed by 2-bis (2-aminophenoxy) ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid-acetoxymethyl ester. **Conclusion** : Our study showed that P2Y₂ and P2Y₁₁ receptors were expressed in NHNE cells and that their agonists, UTP and ATP χ S, act as secretogogues on mucin secretion via Ca²⁺-dependent pathways. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:302–8)

KEY WORDS : Nucleotides · Nasal Mucosa · Receptors purinergic · Caffeine.

						P2Y ₁	P2Y ₁₁ ,
Adenosine tri sphate(UTP)	phosphate(ATP) nucleotide	uridine - 5 '- tripho-	uracil P2Y ₄ P2Y ₂	nucleotide P2Y ₆ ,	adenine 2)3)	uracil	
P2)	Y				P2Y2, P2	2Y ₄ , P2Y ₆	uracil
1)	P2Y ₁ , P2Y ₂ ,	P2Y ₄ , P2Y ₆ , P2Y ₁₁		가	4)		,
5 subtype	,					5-7)	
		adenine nucleotide		uracil			
					8)9)		
:2003 : ,	2 4 / 120-752	: 2003 3 5 134			P2	?Y	
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bronchial epithelial growth medium(BEGM) uracil , 2 '- and 3 '- O - 4 - benzoylbenzoyl - ATP(BzATP) ATP S Dulbeco 's modified Eagle 's medium(DMEM) 1: 가 P2Y₁₁ 1 . P2Y₁₁ .11) 10) $([Ca^{2+}]_i)$ $([Ca^{2+}]_i)$ 12) P2Y subtype P2Y subtype 3 µM Fura-2-AM , P2Y₂ 30 . ATP S UTP Fura - 2 P2Y₁₁ . Fura - 2 가 miniature Ussing chamber (AKI Institue, U. of Copenhagen, Den-UTP ATP S 가 mark) half chamber chamber 가 chamber 2 mm 가 Fura - 2 - AM Molecular Probes(Eugene, OR, USA) , ATP, ATP S, UTP, UDP, 2 - methyl-37 3~5 ml chamthioadenosine 5 '- triphosphate(2MeS - ATP), BzATP 350 nm ber . Fura - 2 380 nm caffeine Sigma(St. Louis, excitation wave length (PTI Delta Ram, MO) Photon Technology International, NJ), 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, 10 mM _D - Glucose, 10 mM HEPES(pH .4 350/380 with NaOH) Reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction (RT -PCR) Passage - 2 (NHNE) (P2Y₁, P2Y₂, P2Y₄, P2Y₆, P2Y₁₁) $.^{11)} 5.0 \times 10^{4}$ Yoon 7 pore 가 RNA cDNA (NHNE) 0.45 µm 0.1 cm² Transwell - clear culture insert(Costar Co, oligonucleotide primers Table Cambridge, Mass, USA) . MUC5AC, MUC5B, MUC8 1 mRNA

Table I. PCR	primers for P2Y	receptor
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Name (accession No.)	Sequence	Site	Size (bp)
P2Y ₁	F : CCCTGGGCCGGCTCAAAAAGAAGAATG	613 - 639	200
(NM002563)	R : CAAGCCGGGCCCTCAAGTTCATCATTTC	1002 - 974	389
P2Y ₂	F : GCTACAGGTGCCGCTTCAACGAGGACTTC	310 - 338	109
(NM002564)	R : GGCAGGCCAGCACCAACACCCACAC	738 - 714	420
P2Y ₄	F : CCACCIGGCATIGICAGACACC	405 - 426	101
(X91852)	R : GAGTGACCAGGCAGGGCACGC	820 - 809	424
P2Y ₆	F : CCCIGCIGGCCIGCIACIGICICCIG	823 - 848	455
(U52464)	R : CTAATTCTCCGCATGGTTTGGGGTTGG	1278 - 1252	455
P2Y11	F : CCCCGCTGGCCGCCTACCTCTATCC	239 - 264	207
(AF030335)	R : CGCAGCCCAACCCCGCCAGCACCAG	635 - 611	376

UTP와 ATP yS가 칼슘 및 점액분비에 미치는 영향

RNA UTP ATP S , , cDNA . Oligonucleotide primer .¹¹⁾ genomic DNA contamination RT reverse transcriptase

P2Y₁₁ ,

ethium bromide⁷ 2% agarose gel(FMC Bioproducts, Rockland, ME) ,

CSC Chemiluminescense Detection Module(Raytest, Straubenhardt, Germany) .

Time - control nucleotide , phosphate - buffered saline

. Time control , 10 , 30 , 1 , 2 , 24 ,

100 µM UTP ATP S가

. time - control

2 - bis(2 - aminophenoxy) ethane - N,N,N ',N 'tetraacetic acid - acetoxymethyl ester(BAPTA - AM, 50 μM) UTP ATP S 10 7 40 .

, 2500 rpm 3 dot - blotting mucin .¹¹⁾ mucin(a gift from Dr. C.W. Davis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC) ,

H6C5(a gift from Dr. C.W. Davis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC)

(horseradish peroxidase - conjugated goat anti mouse anti - rabbit IgG) , chemilunescene(ECL kit ; Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK)





Fig. 1. RT-PCR analysis for P2Y receptor mRNA in cultured normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cells compared with a positive control (B, human brain tissue ; P, human platelet). Cultured NHNE cells expressed P2Y1, P2Y2, P2Y4, P2Y11 purinergic receptors mRNA. However, the P2Y6 transcript was barely expressed in NHNE cells.



Fig. 2. Mobilization of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ by uridine-sensitive P2Y agonists (A) and adenine sensitive P2Y agonists (B) in cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells.

김현준 외

P2Y₁ 100 µM 2 -MeS - ATP ,100 µM ATP UTP $P2Y_1$ 가 (Fig. 2A).

P2Y₂가 100 µM , P2Y₁₁ BZATP ATP S UTP ATP 가 (Fig. 2B). 가 P2Y₂ P2Y₁₁ , P2Y₂ P2Y₁₁ UTP ATP S

ATP S UTP $P2Y_2$ P2Y₁₁ UTP 가 ATP S (Fig. 3A and B). Inositol 1,4,5 - triphophate(IP₃) caffeine 30 mM 9 . Caffeine UTP ATP S (Fig. 3C and D).

> UTP ATP S

> > UTP ATP



10 370.0 ± 6.9% 가 , 390.1 ± 6.9% 가 30 258.1 ± 6.6%, 2 1 255.8 ± 7.9%, 24 121.1 <u>+</u> 9.3% . UTP ATP S

> 가 (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Effect of UTP and ATP S on mucin secretion in cultured normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cells. NHNE cells were exposed to 100 μ M of UTP or ATP S. Results are expressed as means ± SD. Mucin release increased rapidly versus the 10 min control after treatment with 100 μ M UTP, peaked at 30 min after treatment, and then gradually decreased (hatched bar). The stimulating effect of ATP S (dark bar) had a similar pattern to that of UTP, and there was no significant difference between the stimulation effects of UTP and ATP S at each stimulation time.



Fig. 3. Effect of Ca2+ -free solution (A) and caffeine (B) on UTP- and ATP S-induced [Ca2+]; in cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells.

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UTP ATP S mRNA

UTP ATP S . 100 µM UTP ATP S MUC5AC, MUC5B, MUC8 mRNA UTP ATP S (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Time-course study of the effects of UTP (A) and ATP S (B) on MUC5AC, MUC5B and MUC8 mRNA expression in cultured normal human nasal ear epithelial cells. RNAs were isolated at various times before and after nucleotides (100 μ M) treatment. No significant difference was evident between the two groups. The expression levels of -2M mRNA (PCR control gene) remained constant



Fig. 6. Effect of intracellular calcium depletion on UTP-(hatched bar) and ATP S-(dark bar) induced mucin release. We depleted intracellular Ca²⁺ with 50 μ M of 2-bis (2-aminophenoxy) ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid-acetoxymethyl ester (BAPTA-AM). BAPTA-AM completely blocked UTP- and ATP S-induced mucin release as well as constitutional mucin secretion.

50 µM BAPTA-AM . BAPTA-AM UTP ATP S , (constitutive) (Fig. 6). 가 nucleotide

가 .⁹⁾ , UDP P2Y₆ mRNA

uridine adenosine P2Y₁ P2Y11가 . P2Y₁₁ ATP S BZATP ATP UTP 가 가 P2Y₁₁ ATP S $P2Y_2$ P2Y₁₁ UTP UTP 가 UTP



24 mRNA (negative feedback) 가 , UTP ATP S mRNAs . MUC5AC MUC5B 14) MUC8 15) 가 MUC5AC, MUC5B, MUC8 UTP ATP S 96 16) Chen UTP가 96 가 MUC5AC , 6 MUC5B 가 , UTP 가 가 collagen matrix 2) Chen 가 UTP . 가 가 17) UTP ATP S가 가 UTP ATP S caffeine 가 가 가 가 (exocytosis) 18) . Scott SPOC1 cell 가 가 19) Dray - Charier ATP 가 20) Ko

BAPTA - AM ATP

BAPTA-AM 가UTP ATP S

	,	UTP	ATP S
가			
,	,		subtype
		가	, ,



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