

정상 코점막 상피세포에서 UTP와 ATP γ S에 의한 Ca^{2+} 의존성 경로를 통한 점액 분비

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UTP and ATP γ S Induce Mucin Secretion via Ca^{2+} 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 γ 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 γ 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 γ 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 Ca^{2+} 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 γ S, act as secretogogues on mucin secretion via Ca^{2+} -dependent pathways. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:302-8)

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

					P2Y ₁	P2Y ₁₁ ,
				uracil nucleotide		
Adenosine triphosphate(ATP)	uridine - 5 ' - triphosphate(UTP)			P2Y ₄	P2Y ₆ ,	adenine uracil
	nucleotide			P2Y ₂		²⁾³⁾
	P2Y					P2Y ₂ , P2Y ₄ , P2Y ₆
	¹⁾	P2Y ₁ , P2Y ₂ , P2Y ₄ , P2Y ₆ , P2Y ₁₁		가	⁴⁾	uracil
5 subtype	,					⁵⁻⁷⁾
		adenine nucleotide		uracil		
					⁸⁾⁹⁾	,
	: 2003 2 4 /	: 2003 3 5				
	: , 120 - 752	134				
						P2Y

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uracil, 2'- and bronchial epithelial growth medium(BEGM)
 3'-O-4-benzoylbenzoyl-ATP(BzATP) ATP S Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium(DMEM) 1 :
 P2Y₁₁ 가
 P2Y₁₁ .¹¹⁾
 .¹⁰⁾
 ([Ca²⁺]_i)
 ([Ca²⁺]_i)
 P2Y subtype P2Y subtype .¹²⁾
 ., P2Y₂ 3 μM Fura-2-AM 30
 UTP P2Y₁₁ ATP S Fura-2 . Fura-2
 가 miniature
 UTP ATP S Ussing chamber(AKI Institute, U. of Copenhagen, Den-
 mark) half chamber
 chamber
 가 chamber 2 mm
 가
 Fura-2-AM Molecular Probes(Eugene, OR, USA)
 , ATP, ATP S, UTP, UDP, 2-methyl-
 thioadenosine 5'-triphosphate(2MeS-ATP), BzATP
 caffeine Sigma(St. Louis,
 MO)
 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂,
 1 mM CaCl₂, 10 mM D-Glucose, 10 mM HEPES(pH .4
 with NaOH)
 Reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction (RT -
 PCR)
 Passage - 2 (NHNE) (P2Y₁, P2Y₂, P2Y₄, P2Y₆, P2Y₁₁)
 Yoon .¹¹⁾ 5.0 × 10⁴ 7
 (NHNE) 0.45 μm pore 가 RNA cDNA
 0.1 cm² Transwell - clear culture insert(Costar Co,
 Cambridge, Mass, USA) oligonucleotide primers Table
 1 . *MUC5AC*, *MUC5B*, *MUC8* mRNA

Table I. PCR primers for P2Y receptor

Name (accession No.)	Sequence	Site	Size (bp)
P2Y ₁ (NM002563)	F : CCCTGGGCCGGCTCAAAAAGAAGAATG R : CAAGCCGGGCCCTCAAGTTCATCATTTTC	613 - 639 1002 - 974	389
P2Y ₂ (NM002564)	F : GCTACAGGTGCCGCTCAACGAGGACTTC R : GGCAGGCCAGCACCAACACCCACAC	310 - 338 738 - 714	428
P2Y ₄ (X91852)	F : CCACCTGGCATGTGTCAGACACC R : GAGTGACCAGGCAGGGCAGCG	405 - 426 820 - 809	424
P2Y ₆ (U52464)	F : CCCTGCTGGCCTGCTACTGTCTCCTG R : CTAATTCTCCGCATGGTTGGGGTTGG	823 - 848 1278 - 1252	455
P2Y ₁₁ (AF030335)	F : CCCCCGCTGGCCGCTACCTCTATCC R : CGCAGCCCAACCCCGCCAGCACCAG	239 - 264 635 - 611	396

UTP와 ATP γ S가 칼슘 및 점액분비에 미치는 영향

RNA
 UTP ATP S
 , cDNA . Oligonucleotide primer
 genomic DNA contamination
 RT reverse transcriptase
 P2Y₁₁
 ethium bromide가 2% agarose gel(FMC Bioproducts, Rockland, ME)
 CSC Chemiluminescence Detection Module(Raytest, Straubenhardt, Germany)

Time - control nucleotide phosphate - buffered saline
 control 10 , 30 , 1 , 2 , 24
 100 μ M UTP ATP S가

time - control
 2 - bis(2 - aminophenoxy) ethane - N,N,N',N' - tetraacetic acid - acetoxymethyl ester(BAPTA - AM, 50 μ M) UTP ATP S 10 가
 40 , 2500 rpm 3 dot - blotting 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) , chemiluminescence(ECL kit ; Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK)

\pm
 P2Y subtype mRNA
 uracil P2Y₁, P2Y₁₁
 P2Y₄, adenine P2Y₆
 가 (Fig. 1).

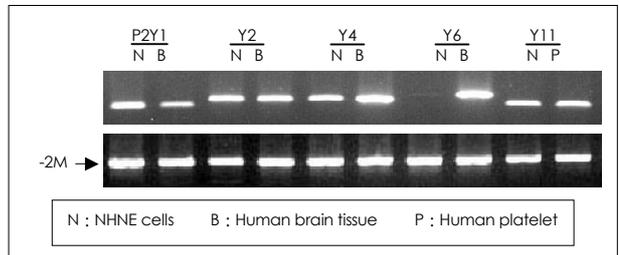


Fig. 1. RT-PCR analysis for P2Y receptor mRNA in cultured normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cells compared with a positive control (B, human brain tissue ; P, human platelet). Cultured NHNE cells expressed P2Y₁, P2Y₂, P2Y₄, P2Y₁₁ purinergic receptors mRNA. However, the P2Y₆ transcript was barely expressed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

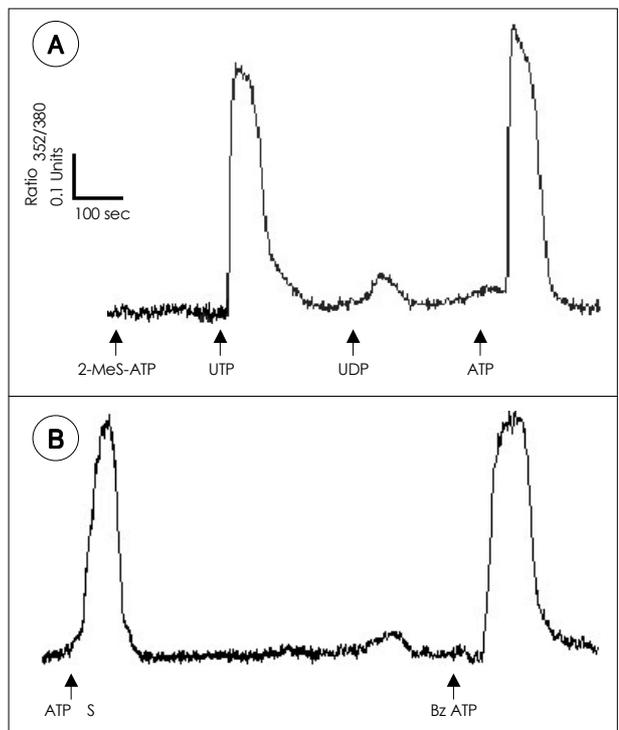


Fig. 2. Mobilization of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ by uridine-sensitive P2Y agonists (A) and adenine sensitive P2Y agonists (B) in cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells.

MeS - ATP, 100 μ M ATP UTP 가 (Fig. 2A). P2Y₁ 100 μ M 2 - μ M UTP S 10 315.0 \pm 6.2% 가 30 387.1 \pm 5.2% 가 1 278.3 \pm 7.2%, 2 249.4 \pm 8.8%, 24 113 \pm 5.8% . ATP S UTP

P2Y₂가, P2Y₁₁ 100 μ M, 10 370.0 \pm 6.9% 가 BzATP ATP S UTP ATP 30 390.1 \pm 6.9% 가 1 258.1 \pm 6.6%, 2 255.8 \pm 7.9%, 24 121.1 \pm 9.3% . UTP ATP S UTP ATP S 가 (Fig. 4).

ATP S UTP P2Y₂ P2Y₁₁ ATP S UTP 가 (Fig. 3A)

and B). Inositol 1,4,5 - triphosphate(IP₃) caffeine 30 mM 9 . Caffeine UTP ATP S (Fig. 3C and D).

UTP ATP S P2Y₂ P2Y₁₁ UTP ATP

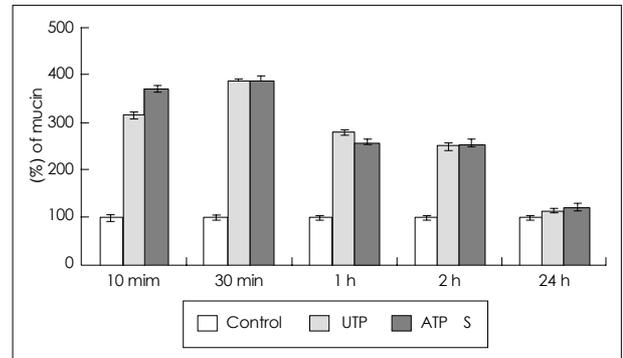


Fig. 4. Effect of UTP and ATP S on mucin secretion in cultured normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cells. NHNE cells were exposed to 100 μ M of UTP or ATP S. Results are expressed as means \pm SD. Mucin release increased rapidly versus the 10 min control after treatment with 100 μ M UTP, peaked at 30 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.

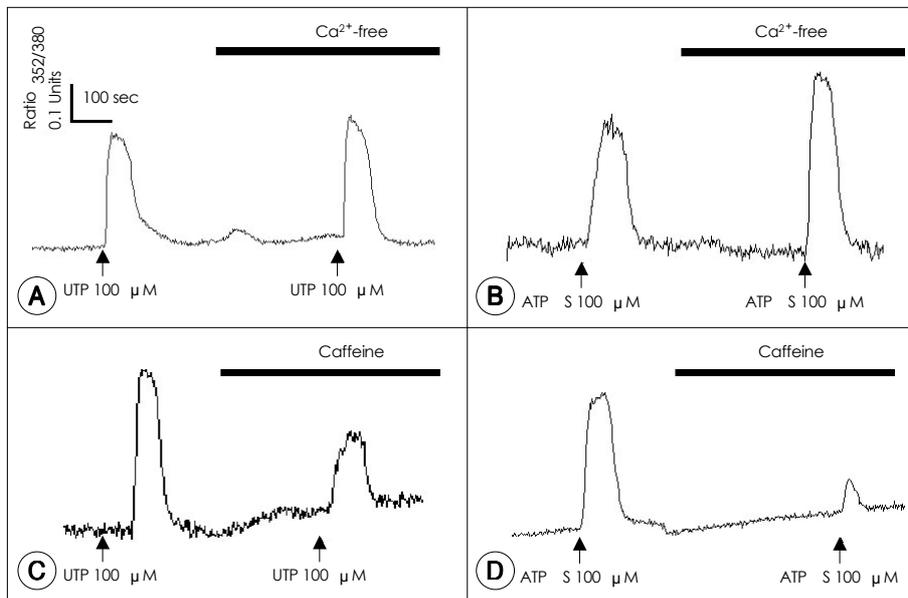


Fig. 3. Effect of Ca²⁺ -free solution (A) and caffeine (B) on UTP- and ATP S-induced [Ca²⁺]_i in cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells.

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