Augmentation of bovine airway smooth muscle responsiveness to carbachol, KCl, and histamine by the isoprostane 8-iso-PGE₂

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Catalli, Adriana, and Luke J. Janssen. Augmentation of bovine airway smooth muscle responsiveness to carbachol, KCl, and histamine by the isoprostane 8-iso-PGE₂. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 287: L1035–L1041, 2004. First published July 16, 2004; doi:10.1152/ajplung.00138.2004.—Isoprostanes are generated during periods of oxidative stress, which characterize diseases such as asthma and cystic fibrosis. They also elicit functional responses and may therefore contribute to the pathology of these diseases. We set out to examine the effects of isoprostanes on airway responsiveness to cholinergic stimulation. Muscle bath techniques were employed using isolated bovine tracheal smooth muscle. 8-Isoprostaglandin E₂ (8-iso-PGE₂) increased tone directly on its own, although the magnitude of this response, even at the highest concentration tested, was only a fraction of that evoked by KCl or carbachol. More importantly, though, pretreatment of the tissues with 8-iso-PGE₂ (10 μM) markedly augmented responses to submaximal and even subthreshold concentrations of KCl, carbachol, or histamine, whereas maximal responses to these agents were unaffected by the isoprostane. The augmentative effect on cholinergic responsiveness was mimicked by PGE₂ (0.1 μM) and by the FP agonists PGF₂α (0.1 μM) and fluprostenol (0.1 μM), but not by the EP₁ agonist sulprostone (0.1 μM) or the TP agonist U-46619 (0.1 μM). Antagonists of EP₁ receptors (AH-6809 and SC-19920, 10 μM) mark-edly augmented responses to 8-iso-PGE₂ (1 μM) had no effect on 8-iso-PGE₂-induced augmentation of cholinergic responsiveness. We conclude that 8-iso-PGE₂ induces nonspecific airway smooth muscle hyperresponsiveness through a non-TP non-EP prostaglandin receptor.

Isoprostanes are a large group of free radical-generated, prostaglandin-like molecules that have proven useful as markers of oxidative stress. Only recently have researchers begun to recognize these molecules as having their own potent biolog-

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Some studies indicate that 8-iso-PGE₂ may act similarly on the TP receptor (12, 22–24, 42), whereas others indicate the involvement of FP and EP prostano-

id receptors in mediating the excitatory activity of 8-iso-

PGE₂ (40, 44). Inhibitory activity is also observed for the isoprostanes (8, 22), with 8-iso-PGE₂ seemingly acting at the inhibitory EP receptors to induce airway relaxation (8). Limited data are available with regard to the activities of the other isoprostane compounds, with studies to date showing both inhibitory and excitatory activities, depending on the tissue type, species, and isoprostane in question.

In addition to their inhibitory and excitatory activities in airways, isoprostanes may also induce hypersensitivity to bronchoconstrictors in these tissues. A hallmark feature of asthma is hyperresponsiveness of the airway smooth muscle to physical, environmental, and chemical stimuli (e.g., cholinergic agonists, histamine, cysteinyl leukotrienes, and prostaglan-

dins). This heightened responsiveness is associated with airway obstruction, as well as increased asthma severity and need for drug therapy (4, 36). Isoprostanes 8-iso-PGE₂ and 8-iso-

PGF₂α enhance vasoconstrictor responses to norepinephrine and angiotensin II in perfused rabbit ear (39). 8-iso-PGF₂α similarly augmented the aggregation response of platelets to a variety of stimuli including thrombin, arachidonic acid, and the thromboxane mimetic U-46619 (38). In addition, Held and Uhlig (21) demonstrated airway hyperreactivity to methacholine following pretreatment with 8-iso-PGF₂α in perfused mouse lung, a response mediated by the TP prostaglandin receptor. However, this report gave no indication as to whether this effect was additive or synergistic. These data suggest that isoprostanes are capable of inducing hypersensitivity to vaso-

and bronchoconstrictors and thus may contribute to the airway hyperresponsiveness observed in asthma. This is of particular

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importance in light of the fact that isoprostane production is markedly increased in such disease states.

The aim of this study was to enhance the current knowledge of isoprostanes by characterizing their effects on bovine airways and their ability to induce hyperresponsiveness to bronchoconstrictors. Studies of receptor involvement were also undertaken.

METHODS

Tissue preparation. All experimental procedures were approved by the McMaster University Animal Care Committee, the McMaster University Biosafety Committee, and the St. Joseph’s Healthcare Research Ethics Board and conform to the guidelines set out by the Canadian Council on Animal Care.

Bovine lungs were obtained from an abattoir and placed in ice-cold Krebs solution (see Solutions and chemicals). The epithelium was removed, and tracheal smooth muscle strips (~1–2 mm wide) were excised and used immediately or stored at 4°C for use up to 48 h. Tissues were suspended in 4-ml Krebs-filled baths and tied with silk thread such that one end of the tissue was anchored while the other was fastened to a Grass FT.03 force transducer. Changes in isometric force were digitized and recorded on-line using the DigitMed System Integrator program (MicroMed, Louisville, KY).

Protocol. Tissues were maintained in Krebs buffer at 37°C and bubbled with 95% O2/5% CO2 to maintain pH at 7.4. Tissues were equilibrated for 1 h, during which time a preload of ~1 g was applied and maintained to ensure maximal physiological response, and several washes were performed. After the equilibration period, tissues were challenged two to three times with 60 mM KCl (with intermittent washes), and the final KCl response was used to standardize all subsequent responses.

Concentration-response relationships. A single concentration of isoprostane was added 30 min before the generation of cumulative concentration-response curves for the contractile agonists carbachol, KCl, or histamine unless specified otherwise. The resulting isoprostane contractile response, if any, was not included in the measurement of contractile responses to carbachol, histamine, or KCl (i.e., the postisoprostane tone was set as baseline for those other agonists). For KCl contractions, experiments, atropine and propranolol were added to eliminate the contributions of adrenergic and cholinergic nerve stimulation.

Cholinergic responsiveness: single concentration carbachol protocol. A single concentration (5 × 10−9 M) of carbachol was selected to produce a detectable but small carbachol response under control conditions. Tissues underwent three sequential treatments with 5 × 10−9 M carbachol (with intermittent washes), and the last carbachol response was used as the control response. After carbachol washout, the tissues were allowed to recover and then were exposed to either isoprostane or prostanoid agonists for 30 min before being challenged again with 5 × 10−9 M carbachol. Finally, tissues were maximally stimulated with 10−5 M carbachol for use in standardizing the tissue. Where applicable, prostanoid receptor antagonists were added 15 min before isoprostane treatment.

Solutions and chemicals. Krebs buffer consisted of 116 mM NaCl, 4.6 mM KCl, 2.5 mM CaCl2, 1.3 mM NaH2PO4, 1.2 mM MgSO4, 23 mM NaHCO3, 11 mM d-glucose, and 10−3 M indomethacin bubbled to maintain pH 7.4. Carbachol, KCl, and histamine were dissolved in doubly-distilled deionized water. The isoprostanes and prostanoid agonists were dissolved in ethanol, with the exception of U-46619, which was dissolved in methyl acetate. ICI-192605, AH-6809, and SC-19220 were dissolved in DMSO. Stock solutions were diluted in Krebs buffer and discarded after 24 h. The isoprostanes and prostanoid drugs were obtained from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI). All other chemicals were obtained from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO).

Data analysis. For experiments examining concentration-response relationships, contractile responses to isoprostanes, carbachol, KCl, and histamine were expressed as a percentage of the response to 60 mM KCl. For all other experiments, contractions induced by 5 × 10−9 M carbachol were expressed as the percentage of tone evoked by 10−5 M carbachol.

Values are expressed as means ± SE. One-way ANOVA and Student’s t-test were used to ascertain the statistical significance of the differences between the means; n is the number of animals used.

RESULTS

Isoprostane-induced augmentation of cholinergic response in bovine tracheal smooth muscle. Before examining their interactions with other bronchoconstrictor stimuli, we first evaluated the direct constrictor effects of the isoprostanes on tone in bovine airway smooth muscle. Cumulative contractile concentration-response relationships were generated for several different isoprostanes (Fig. 1). Of the isoprostanes tested, only 8-iso-PGE2 induced marked contraction, and this required micromolar concentrations; the mean response at the highest concentration tested (10−5 M) was 58 ± 19% of 60 mM KCl standard tone. In some tissues, 8-iso-PGE1 exhibited a small contractile response (<10% of KCl tone) at the highest concentration tested (10−5 M). All the other isoprostanes we tested were essentially without direct effect on tone in this airway preparation.

We next examined the influence of isoprostanes on cholinergic responsiveness. Cumulative carbachol concentration-response relationships were generated in the presence or absence of 10−5 M 8-iso-PGE2 (Fig. 2A). After a 30-min preincubation period with the isoprostane, carbachol concentrations <10−8 M, which typically evoked no response in control tissues, now evoked substantial contractions (Fig. 2B); for example, the mean response to 3 × 10−9 M carbachol was augmented from 0.5 ± 0.5% of KCl tone in control tissues to 52.1 ± 12.4% in 8-iso-PGE2-pretreated tissues. However, 8-iso-PGE2 did not significantly alter the responses to carbachol concentrations >3 × 10−8 M. As such, this effect of the isoprostane is not simply a leftward shift in the sigmoidal cholinergic concentra-
tion-response relationship but specifically an augmentation of only the lower portion of that sigmoid.

This enhanced sensitivity to carbachol did not seem to be secondary to the change in baseline tone caused by the isoprostane, since a correlation analysis showed no significant relationship between these two parameters (R = −0.123, Fig. 2C): in fact, in several tissues, 8-iso-PGE₂ caused substantial augmentation without any change in tone whatsoever (Fig. 2C). A lower concentration (10⁻⁵ M) of 8-iso-PGE₂ was still conducive to, though less effective at, augmenting carbachol responsiveness (Fig. 2D). This augmentation appears to be receptor mediated rather than through a nonspecific mechanism such as altered membrane fluidity or a vehicle effect, since other structurally similar isoprostanes, 8-iso-PGF₂α and 8-iso-PGE₁, were far less effective in enhancing carbachol responses (Fig. 3).

8-Iso-PGE₂ markedly augmented the response to KCl as well (atropine and propranolol were present to eliminate contributions of nerve stimulation by KCl) (Fig. 4A). For example, 20 mM KCl generally evoked no response in control tissues but evoked responses nearly 40% of maximum in the presence of the isoprostane (Fig. 4A). Likewise, histamine responsiveness was also enhanced by the isoprostane: concentrations <10⁻⁸ M were noneffective in control tissues but evoked substantial contractions in isoprostane-pretreated tissues; maximal responsiveness to KCl or to histamine was unaffected by the isoprostane (Fig. 4B).

Involvement of prostanoid receptors. Isoprostanes generally appear to exert their excitatory and inhibitory effects through classic prostanoid receptors (8, 24). We therefore investigated whether excitatory prostanoid receptors (EP₁, EP₃, FP, and TP) mediate the effect of 8-iso-PGE₂ on cholinergic responses by examining whether the enhancement was suppressed by selec-
tive prostanoid receptor antagonists, using the experimental protocol represented in Fig. 5A. Briefly, tissues were exposed three times to $10^{-6}$ M carbachol. In this way, reproducibility of the cholinergic response could be established; the third response to carbachol served as the control response for all subsequent tests. Tissues were pretreated with 8-iso-PGE$_2$ for 30 min before being challenged again with $5 \times 10^{-9}$ M carbachol. In some cases, tissues were pretreated with the prostanoid receptor antagonists ICI-192605 (TP selective, $10^{-6}$ M), AH-6809 (EP$_{1}$/DP selective, $10^{-5}$ M), or SC-19220 (EP$_{2}$ selective, $10^{-5}$ M) for 15 min before addition of 8-iso-PGE$_2$. All experiments were concluded by the addition of $10^{-5}$ M carbachol for use in standardizing the data. The data are

Fig. 4. 8-iso-PGE$_2$ also enhances responses to KCl and histamine. KCl ($n = 4$, A) and histamine ($n = 6$, B) concentration-response relationships were generated in the presence (○) or absence (●) of 8-iso-PGE$_2$. * and †, significant difference from control, with $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.1$, respectively.

Fig. 5. 8-iso-PGE$_2$ may act via prostanoid receptors. A: representative tracing showing the experimental protocol used to assess responsiveness to submaximal cholinergic stimulation ($5 \times 10^{-9}$ M CCh). B: mean responses to CCh ($5 \times 10^{-7}$ M) before (black bars) and after (gray bars) incubation with 8-iso-PGE$_2$ in the presence ($n = 5$–6) or absence ($n = 11$) of prostanoid antagonist ICI-192605 (TP selective, $10^{-6}$ M), AH-6809 (EP$_{1}$/DP selective, $10^{-5}$ M), or SC-19220 (EP$_{2}$ selective, $10^{-5}$ M). C: mean effects of the prostanoid agonists PGE$_2$ ($10^{-7}$ M, EP selective, $n = 7$), sulprostone ($10^{-7}$ M, EP$_{1}$ selective, $n = 5$), PGF$_{2\alpha}$ ($10^{-7}$ M, FP selective, $n = 6$), fluprostenol ($10^{-7}$ M, FP selective, $n = 7$), PGD$_2$ ($10^{-7}$ M, DP selective, $n = 6$), and U-46619 ($10^{-7}$ M, TP selective, $n = 5$) on cholinergic responsiveness ($5 \times 10^{-9}$ M carbachol). * and †, significant difference from control, with $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.1$, respectively; N.S., not significant.
summarized in Fig. 5B. 8-Iso-PGE2 markedly enhanced airway smooth muscle responsiveness to 5 × 10⁻⁹ M carbachol, and this enhancement was not attenuated by ICI-192605 nor AH-6809. Although SC-19220 appeared to reduce the augmentative effect, the difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.16).

We next examined the ability of various selective prostanoid receptor agonists to mimic the effects of isoprostanes using a similar protocol as described above. Briefly, following the three consecutive carbachol (5 × 10⁻⁹ M) administrations, tissues were exposed to a prostanoid agonist for 30 min, after which they were retested with 5 × 10⁻⁹ M carbachol (Fig. 5C). Neither a TP (U-46619) nor an EP3 (suprostone) receptor agonist augmented carbachol response when added at concentrations that are selective for their respective receptors (10⁻⁷ M). However, cholinergic responsiveness was significantly enhanced by pretreatment with the EP receptor agonist PGE2, the DP receptor agonist PGD2, and the FP receptor agonists PGF2α and fluprostone (all applied at concentrations that are selective for their respective receptors: 10⁻⁷ M).

Collectively, these data suggest that augmentation of cholinergic responsiveness by 8-iso-PGE2 is not mediated by TP receptors but may instead involve one or more other prostanoid receptors or possibly a novel isoprostane-selective receptor.

**DISCUSSION**

Several previous studies have described various direct actions of isoprostanes on airway tissues, including bronchoconstriction (22, 25), bronchodilation (8, 22), regulation of gene transcription (10), and altered neurotransmission (41). We have previously shown that isoprostanes are primarily excitatory in human airway smooth muscle tone but inhibitory toward that in canine and porcine tissue (8, 22). The results of this study indicate that bovine airways are generally resistant to their direct excitatory effects: only one isoprostane (8-iso-PGE2) evoked contractions >10% of the response to KCl, and even this required supramicromolar concentrations. These stark differences in responsiveness to isoprostanes between species are most likely due to differences in expression of prostanoid receptor populations on the membrane.

Isoprostanes can be detected in plasma, urine, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, and exhaled breath condensates of normal individuals, and production of these molecules is greatly enhanced in oxidative stress-related diseases (3, 30, 32). This finding, coupled with the growing knowledge that they are also highly biologically active compounds, suggests they may actually contribute to the underlying pathology of these conditions. Indeed, the results of this study demonstrate that isoprostanes are capable of augmenting airway smooth muscle sensitivity and responsiveness to various agonists, a hallmark feature of asthma. In particular, 8-iso-PGE2 augmented responses to submaximal concentrations of the bronchoconstrictors carbachol, histamine, and KCl in bovine trachea. For example, carbachol concentrations that were otherwise ineffective (3 × 10⁻¹⁰–3 × 10⁻⁹ M) induced significant contractions in the presence of 8-iso-PGE2, and the response to the threshold concentration (10⁻⁸ M) was more than doubled. We further showed that this augmentation was independent of any direct contractile effect of the isoprostane itself. Interestingly, there was no significant difference in the maximal constrictor responses: thus the leftward shift in the concentration-response relationships for the agonists in isoprostane-treated tissue was not parallel. We would point out that the lower portion of the concentration-response relationships are nonetheless highly physiologically (and pathologically) relevant: the upper end of these relationships are never achieved in real life without dire consequences.

Two other structurally related isoprostanes, 8-iso-PGF2α and 8-iso-PGE1, had much less of an effect on cholinergic responsiveness than did 8-iso-PGE2, suggesting a receptor-mediated effect was involved rather than a nonspecific effect (such as altered membrane fluidity). Many studies indicate that isoprostanes exert their excitatory and inhibitory effects via the classic prostanoid receptors. This is not surprising considering the structural similarities between prostanoid and isoprostane compounds. Three of these prostanoid receptors are generally excitatory in smooth muscle: these being the FP, TP, and EP (EP1 and EP3 subtypes) classes of prostanoid receptors (6). 8-ISO-PGF2α activity at the TP receptor has been documented (13, 17, 25); similarly, 8-iso-PGE2 activity at TP, FP, and EP receptors has also been observed (12, 22–24, 42). We attempted to ascertain the contribution of these receptors in the 8-iso-PGE2-mediated augmentation of cholinergic responsiveness. Few selective antagonists are available for the prostanoid receptors. Of these, the TP, EP1/DP, and EP3 prostanoid receptor antagonists ICI-192605, AH-6809, and SC-19220, respectively, failed to significantly attenuate 8-iso-PGE2 response. Using receptor-selective concentrations of various prostanoid receptor agonists, we found the FP (PGF2α and fluprostone)- and EP-selective agonists (PGE2) mimic the activity of 8-iso-PGE2, although with lesser efficacy. The TP agonist U-46619 and EP3 agonist sulprostone, on the other hand, had little effect on cholinergic response. Together, these data suggest that 8-iso-PGE2 does not act through EP3 or TP receptors (since its effects were not blocked by selective antagonists nor mimicked by selective agonists) but may do so through FP receptors; confirmation of this hypothesis will require the development of receptor-selective antagonists for FP receptors and/or the use of receptor knockout animals. Although PGD2 also caused enhancement of cholinergic responsiveness, activation of the G protein-coupled DP prostanoid receptor, which is typically inhibitory, induces cAMP production (6) and thus would not be expected to enhance cholinergic contractions. PGE2 can also act through a novel DP2/CRTTH2 receptor, which has been identified in immune cells and which couples through G1 to mediate chemoattraction (20). The paradoxical effect of PGE2 may also represent a nonspecific action through one of the other prostanoid receptors: even at submicromolar concentrations, PGE2 can bind with high affinity to the FP prostanoid receptor (1, 6, 19, 26). On the other hand, it could be argued that a prostanoid receptor, such as a novel isoprostane receptor, may mediate 8-iso-PGE2 activity, as has been suggested by others (14, 15).

The signaling pathways that are downstream of the receptor(s) mediating augmentation of bronchoconstrictor responsiveness are at present unclear; a knowledge of the specific receptor(s) involved would facilitate studies into this question. A previous study has documented a similar effect of histaminergic stimulation on cholinergic responses in canine tracheal smooth muscle (18): in that study, the effect seemed to involve a change in Ca²⁺ handling and/or in Ca²⁺ sensitivity. Likely
receptors that are generally found to be involved in isoprostanes is markedly enhanced in asthma and other airway disorders, they may be contributing to the pathology of these disease states. Thus further study of the mechanisms underlying isoprostane activity and the receptors involved may provide a better understanding of the pathology of oxidative stress-related diseases and lead to new therapeutic strategies.

In conclusion, we found that 8-iso-PGE₂ exerts modest direct excitatory activity in bovine airway smooth muscle but, more importantly, also markedly augments the responses to submaximal concentrations of the bronchoconstrictors carbachol, histamine, and KCl. This effect is receptor mediated, although we were unable to ascertain the nature of the receptor(s) involved, other than to exclude certain classic prostanoid receptors that are generally found to be involved in isoprostane-mediated effects.

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