

사람 정상 코점막 상피세포에서 스테로이드 호르몬의 속효성, 비유전적 효과에 의한 세포내 칼슘농도와 점액 분비량의 감소작용

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Rapid, Non-genomic Reduction of Intracellular $[Ca^{2+}]$ and Mucin Secretion by Steroid Hormones in Human Nasal Epithelial Cells

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Airway mucus hypersecretion is one of the major clinical manifestation of patients suffering from various upper or lower respiratory tract diseases. But unfortunately, no drugs are yet available for controlling the airway mucus hypersecretion. Although pharmacological approaches for controlling airway mucus production is currently limited, among the few useful drugs, steroid hormones seem to be the most effective. The effect of steroid hormones is classically described as that of a genomic mechanism involving nucleus transcription. but there is a growing evidence for rapid, non-genomic effect of steroid hormones working through various second messenger systems and ion transporters. **Materials and Method** : In order to investigate a possible rapid, non-genomic effect of dexamethasone and aldosterone in cultured normal human nasal epithelial (NHNE) cell, the effect of dexamethasone and aldosterone was tested for intracellular calcium response ($\Delta[Ca^{2+}]_i$) and mucin secretion to external ATP, a known secretagogue in airway epithelial cells, with fluorescence imaging system and ELISA, respectively. Also, we demonstrated the effect of dexamethasone on the mRNA expression of MUC5AC mucin gene for evidence of the existence of non-genomic mechanism of steroid hormones in NHNE cells. **Results** : Pretreatment with dexamethasone or aldosterone with various concentrations and duration caused a reduction in the $\Delta[Ca^{2+}]_i$ and mucin secretion to ATP. In RT-PCR, Ten minutes dexamethasone pretreatment did not attenuate the mRNA expression of MUC5AC mucin gene, but 24 hours of dexamethasone pretreatment did so. These data indicate that a few minutes of steroid hormone pretreatment can decrease the $\Delta[Ca^{2+}]_i$ and mucin secretion via a non-genomic mechanism. **Conclusion** : In this study, we confirmed the rapid, non-genomic effect of steroid hormones in NHNE cells and suggest this study as a research model for developing antisecretory drugs that have rapid effect. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:870-6)

KEY WORDS : Nasal mucosa · Mucin · Dexamethasone · Aldosterone · MUC5AC.

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가

cytosolic receptor

trypsin/EDTA
hemocytometer
가
2 messenger ion tran-
porter , 가
endometrial cell, vascular smooth muscle,
renal cortical collecting duct
2-4) dexametha-
sone aldosterone ,
5)6)
(normal
human nasal epithelial cell : NHNE cell)
adenosine triphosphate(ATP) 15
가
dexamethasone aldoste-
rone ,
75 - W Xenon lamp
(light source) Fura - 2/AM 340 nm 380
nm (excitation) 510 nm
(emission) CCD (Cas-
cade, Roper, USA)
(F₃₄₀/F₃₈₀)
Fura - 2/AM Molecular probes(Eugene, OR, USA)
, ATP, dexamethasone, aldosterone
Sigma(St. Louis, MO, USA)
ATP
(external solu-
sion) (mM) 137 NaCl, 5.4 KCl, 1.8 CaCl₂, 1 MgCl₂,
5 HEPES 10 glucose(pH 7.4)
P2X P2Y
ATP(100 μM) 2 3
5 30
10 dexamethasone aldosterone
(10⁻⁹ - 10⁻⁶M) 10 3
2 ATP(100 μM) dexamethasone
aldosterone
MetaFluor
6.1(Universal Imaging Corporation, USA)
ATP(100 μM) 340/380
ratio
ATP 340/380 ratio
(% above control)
(ELISA)
가 80~90% 가
가
Lin ⁷⁾

(ELISA)				10 dexametha-			
				sone 가			
12 well culture flask well passage - 2				. 3			
2 × 10 ⁵ /mL 0.5 mL , 80~90%				10 cm ² plastic tissue culture dish , 10			
가 가				dexamethasone(10 ⁻⁷ M) , 24 dexametha-			
, , dexamethasone(10 ⁻⁷ M) ,				sone(10 ⁻⁷ M) dish 10 mL			
aldosterone(10 ⁻⁹ M) ,				Passage - 2 8 × 10 ⁵ 80~			
10 , 1 , 24 .				90% 가 가			
dexamethasone aldosterone				guanidinium thiocyanate - phenol - chloroform			
ATP				passage - 2			
가 가				RNA . ⁸⁾ , guanidinium			
well ATP(100 μM) 30				thiocyanate buffer lysis phenol chloro-			
well .				form 가 15 .			
double - sandwich ELISA method				4 10,000 × g 20			
(optical density)				isopropanol			
				- 70 1 RNA .			
(% above				4 10,000 × g 20 RNA			
control) . double sandwich ELISA method				pellet , 75% ethanol			
17B1(Covance research product, Berkeley,				RNA			
CA) IgG 10 μL coating buffer(0.05 M sodium car-				cDNA 2 μg RNA 0.5 μg random hexamer			
bonate buffer, pH9.6) 10 mL 96 well EIA plate				70 5 , reverse transcrip-			
(Costar Co, cambridge, MA) 12~16				tase 200 units, dNTP 25 nmoles, RNase inhibitor 20			
well . 0.05% PBS -				units 37 1			
Tween®20(PBS - T) 1%				. PCR , MUC5AC			
(bovine serum albumin : BSA), 5% sucrose,				(primer) MUC5AC			
0.05 NaN ₃ PBS well 300 μL				cDNA (Genbank accession No. AF015521)			
1 well				, 5 primer, 5' - ACATCAGGAACAGCTTCGAG -			
BSA가				3' 3 primer, 5' - ATCATAGGCTTCGTGCAGAC -			
. 1				3' 283 bp . PCR			
well 100 μL				cDNA 0.05 μg, primer pair(10			
2 1% BSA				pmoles), 1.25 units AmpliTaq DNA polimerase (Per-			
0.05% Tween®20 TBS (TBS buffer : 20 mM				kin - Elmer, Norwalk, CT), 10 nmoles dNTP			
Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0) 17Q2(Covance research				, 94 30 , 60 30 , 72 1 35			
products, Berkeley, CA) alkaline phosphatase - conju-				cycle . PCR ethidium bromide가			
gated IgG well 100 μL				1.1% agarose gel U.V.			
2 phosphate							
substrate solution(p - Nitrophenyl phosphate liqiud sub-							
strate, Sigma, St. Louis, MO)							
ELISA 405 nm .							
				Dexamethasone			
(RT - PCR) MUC5AC				Aldosterone			
Dexamethasone				ATP(100 μM)			

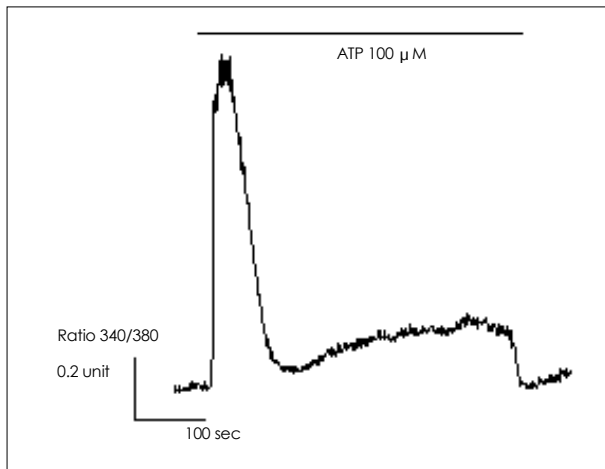


Fig. 1. Typical change in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ on exposure of cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells to ATP ($100 \mu M$).

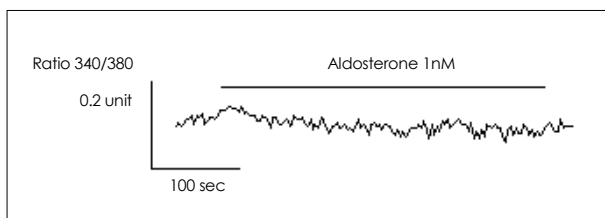


Fig. 2. Aldosterone did not produce any subsequent change $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in cultured normal human nasal epithelial cells. The same result was shown at the experiment with dexamethasone.

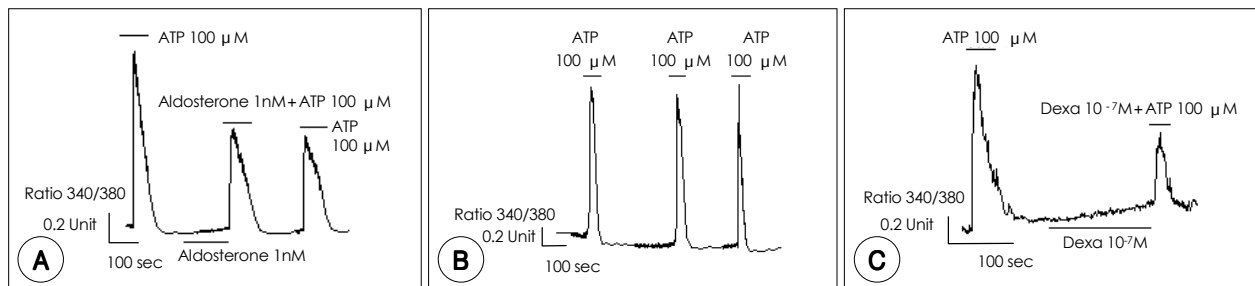
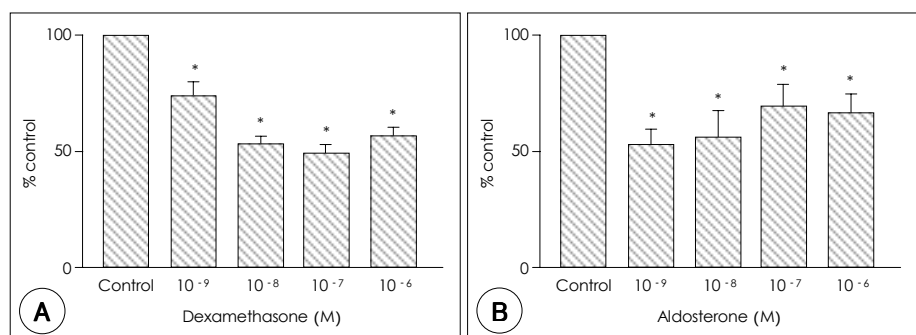


Fig. 3. A, ATP-induced $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ response before and after pretreatment with aldosterone in NHNE cells. B, Effect of ATP-induced $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ without pretreatment at the same timelaps of experiment A. C, Pretreatment with dexamethasone produced the decline of ATP-induced $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ response same as pretreatment with aldosterone.

Fig. 4. Effect of dexamethasone (A) and aldosterone (B) on ATP induced $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ with various concentrations of aldosterone or dexamethasone (10^{-9} - $10^{-6} M$) in NHNE cells. The most effective concentration was $10^{-7} M$ (dexamethasone) and $10^{-9} M$ (aldosterone), respectively.



thasone aldosterone 10 , 1 , 24
ATP 100 μ M 30
가
1 24
dexamethasone
aldosterone 가 aldosterone
dexamethasone 가
(Fig. 5).

Dexamethasone MUC5AC
aldosterone dexameth-
asone ATP
10 24 가

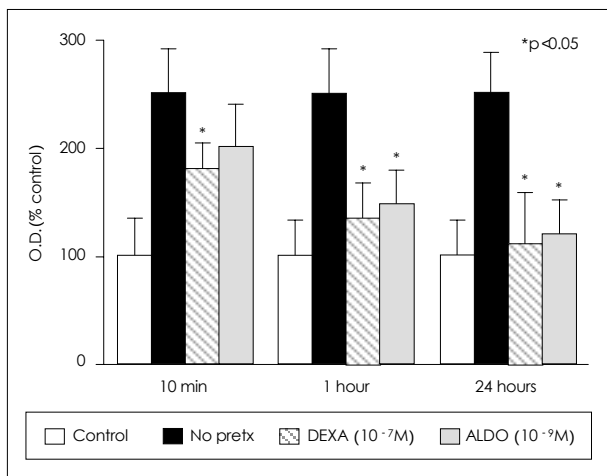


Fig. 5. Effect of dexamethasone and aldosterone on the ATP-induced mucin secretion. NHNE cells were pretreated with dexamethasone (10^{-7} M) or aldosterone (10^{-9} M) for 10 min, 1 hour, and 24 hours before treatment of ATP (100μ M). The data are representative of three independent experiments.

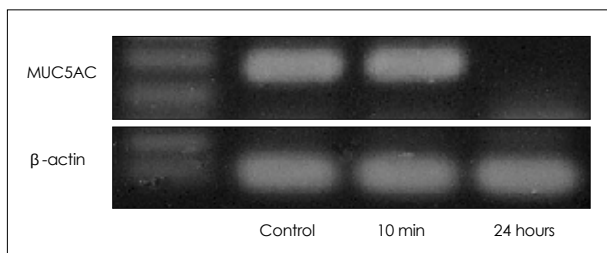


Fig. 6. Effect of dexamethasone on mRNA expression of MUC5AC mucin gene in NHNE cells. Cultured NHNE cells were stimulated with ATP (100μ M) for 30 minutes to dexamethasone pretreated cells. β -actin is an internal positive control.

MUC5AC
10 dexametha-
sone MUC5AC mRNA가
24 dexamethasone 가
MUC5AC mRNA (Fig.
6). 10 dexamethasone ATP

dexamethasone aldosterone
asone
10 24 가
aldosterone

dexamethasone aldosterone ,
aldosterone
Mineralocorticoid
aldosterone human bronchial epithelial 16HBE14o -
cell skeletal muscle
,⁵⁾¹⁰⁾ vascular smooth muscle, rat colonic epithelial cell,
T84 cell, murine cortical collecting duct cell
⁴⁾¹¹⁾¹²⁾ 17 β - est-
radiol cardiac myocyte coronary arterial smooth
muscle
¹³⁾¹⁴⁾ glucocorticoid cortical collecting duct,
proximal tubule, vascular smooth muscle
³⁾⁴⁾¹⁵⁾ myocyte,
human lymphoblast, airway smooth muscle,
16HBE14o - cell ⁶⁾¹⁰⁾¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾

가
Fernando ⁹⁾ aldosterone
aldosterone
dexamethasone ATP
가

가

24 dexamethasone

MUC5AC

24 dexamethasone

Urbach⁵⁾⁶⁾ 16HB-

E14o - cell dexamethasone aldosterone methasone 10 dexa-

가 ad-

enylate cyclase protein kinase A thapsi-

gargin - sensitive Ca^{2+} - ATPase

dexame-

thasone aldosterone dexamethasone aldosterone

(cell line) primary cell

Nucleotide

P2Y inositol 1,4,5 - triphosphate(IP3)

Choi¹⁸⁾

P2Y subtype P2Y₁, P2Y₂,

P2Y₄, P2Y₁₁가 P2Y₆

P2Y subtype

ATP P2Y

P2X

ATP

가

dexamethasone aldosterone ATP

ATP

dexa-

methasone aldosterone

가

Kai¹⁹⁾ Kim²⁰⁾ dexamethasone budesonide가 NCI - H292(human pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cell line)

MU-C5AC.

2003

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