

Protein Kinase C에 의한 막전압 의존성 K⁺ 전류 억제 효과가 Histamine에 의한 토끼 관동맥 긴장도 증가에 미치는 효과

배상욱¹ · 하미영² · 안덕선² · 강복순²

Effect of PKC-dependent Change of K⁺ Current Activity on Histamine-induced Contraction of Rabbit Coronary Artery

Sang-Wook Bai, MD¹, Mi-Young Ha, MD², Duck-Sun Ahn, MD² and Bok-Soon Kang, MD²

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ²Physiology, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Histamine, released from mast cells in atheromatous plaque, has been known to cause cardiac ischemia or sudden cardiac death in atherosclerosis patient. Previous reports have suggested that histamine induced coronary vasoconstriction was due to increase in IP 3 and DAG, which induce release of Ca²⁺ from SR and increase the Ca²⁺ sensitivity of contractile element via activation of PKC. Recently, it was reported that application of histamine cause depolarization of intestinal smooth muscle, which may contribute to histamine-induced contraction via augmenting Ca²⁺ influx through activation of Ca²⁺ channels. However, the underlying mechanism of histamine-induced depolarization and its contribution to the magnitude of coronary vasoconstriction are still uncertain. **Method** : To elucidate the underlying mechanism of Ca²⁺ influx change during histamine-induced vasoconstriction, we examined the effect of Ca²⁺ channel antagonist and PKC blocker on histamine-induced contractions, and then measured the effect of PKC antagonist on whole cell K⁺ current using patch clamping method in rabbit coronary smooth muscle cells. **Results** : Application of histamine induced phasic and tonic constriction of coronary rings via activation of H 1 receptors. Pretreatment of Ca²⁺ channel antagonist (nifedipine, 1 μM) or PKC blockers (10 nM staurosporine and 10 μM Gö6976) markedly inhibited histamine-induced tonic contraction, which suggest that the magnitude of tonic contraction depend on the Ca²⁺ influx. Application of 4-AP, a blocker of voltage-dependent K⁺ channels, increased resting tone of coronary rings, and combined treatment of nifedipine blocked this 4-AP induced increase of resting tone. Application of active analogue of DAG (1,2-DiC₈) significantly inhibited the activity of voltage-dependent K⁺ current in single smooth muscle cell, meanwhile the inactive analogue of DAG (1,3-DiC₈) has no apparent effect on the activity of voltage-dependent K⁺ current. Furthermore, pretreatment of calphostin C (1 μM), a blocker of PKC, diminished the 1,2-DiC₈-induced inhibition of K⁺ current. **Conclusions** : PKC dependent inhibition of voltage-dependent K⁺ current may be responsible for the maintaining of histamine-induced tonic contraction in rabbit coronary artery. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(2):192-208**)

KEY WORDS : Histamine · Voltage dependent K⁺ current · Protein kinase C · Rabbit coronary artery.

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: (02) 361 - 5190 · : (02) 393 - 0203

E - mail : dsahn@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

대상 및 방법

장력 측정

2 3 kg (ear vein) pento-
barbital sodium(60 mg/kg) heparin(2,000 IU/kg)

(95% O₂ + 5% CO₂) Krebs - Henseleit
(KH, mM ; NaCl 119, KCl 4.6, CaCl₂ 2.5,
MgCl₂ 1, KH₂PO₄ 1.2, glucose 11)

1 2 mm

가

10⁻⁶ M histamine
10⁻⁶ M acetylcholine

가

RADNOTI

(isometric tension measurement system)

KH

(muscle chamber)

stainless steel wire

wire

(force transducer)

KH

37

500 mg

가

3

K⁺ (70 mM K⁺ - KH

1

(agonist)

)

3

이온 전류의 측정

Ahn²²⁾

1 1.5 Kg

pentobarbital sodium(60 mg/kg)

가

37

(CaCl₂ MgCl₂

Tyrode) 10

collagenase(Wako, Osaka, Japan ; 1 mg/ml) 가

60

collagenase가

BSA(1 mg/ml ;

Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) MgCl₂(1.2 mM)

가

가

Patch clamp

5 10

가

1 ml/min

borosilicate hard glass(Sutter

Co., Novato, CA, USA) vertical puller(Narishige,

Japan) , tip 1 μm 가

giga

ohm seal

가

whole

cell

²³⁾

Patch clamp (Axopatch 1-D, Axon Inc.

USA)

가

analog to digital converter

(digidata 1200, Axon Inc. USA)

computer

hard disk

8 pole

Bessel filter(5K Hz)

50 KHz

digitization
 K^+
 PKC calphostin C
 PKC, 1,2 - dioctanoyl - glycerol(1,2 - DiC₈) PKC PKC 가
 diacyl glycerol (1,3 - dioctanoyl - glycerol, 1,3 - DiC₈) 가
 K^+ 가

capacitance (pA/pF), capacitance -50mV, 20 ms -45 mV, capacitive current

Tyrode (mM) : NaCl 140, KCl 5.6, CaCl₂ 1.8, MgCl₂ 1.2, HEPES 10, Glucose 10, pH=7.4 with Tris. CaCl₂
 MgCl₂ Tyrode CaCl₂ MnCl₂
 (K gluconate 100 mM, KCl 30 mM, MgSO₄ 5.7 mM, K 2ATP 5 mM, Na 2GTP 1 mM, BAPTA 10 mM, HEPES 10 mM, pH=7.2 with Tris).

약 물
 nifedipine, staurosporine, TEA, 4 - AP, cimetidine, pyrilamine, histamine 1,2 - DiC₈, 1,3 - DiC₈ Sigma(St. Louis, MO, USA), Gö6976, calphostin C Alexis(San Diego, CA, USA)

결과분석
 70 mM K^+ - KH (%)

capacitance (pA/pF). Student's paired t-test p 0.05

결 과

Histamine에 의한 혈관 수축반응에 미치는 histamine 수용체 길항제의 효과

histamine histamine histamine H₂ histamine 10⁻⁸ M H₁ 가

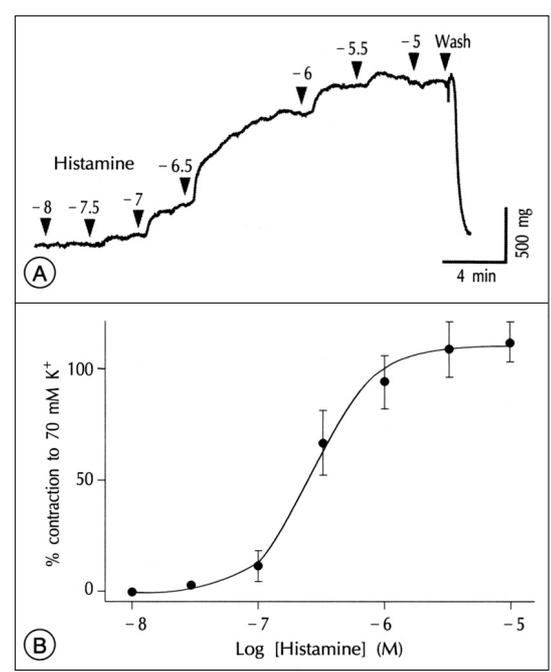


Fig. 1. Histamine-induced contractile response in endothelium denuded rabbit coronary artery. A) Application of histamine to the bath increased contractile response of rabbit coronary strips in a dose dependent manner from 10⁻⁸ M to 10⁻⁵ M. B) Concentration-response curve of histamine in rabbit coronary artery. Contractions induced by histamine were expressed as a % of 70 mM K⁺-induced contraction. Each data points were expressed as mean±S.E and half maximal concentration of histamine is 254.3±1.1 nM, n = 6.

가 , 10^{-5} M histamine
($EC_{50} = 254.3 \pm 1.1$ nM, n=6, Fig. 1).

가 가
(75.2 ± 11.2 ; $107.1 \pm 6.0\%$ of 70 mM K^+ contraction, $p > 0.05$, n=6).

histamine 가
Histamine
histamine H_1
pyrilamine H_2
cimetidine

histamine
pyrilamine(1 μ M) 10^{-6} M histamine
(pyrilamine ; $47.0 \pm 8.5\%$ - 1.6

$\pm 0.9\%$, $p < 0.05$, n=4, Fig. 2). H_2
cimetidine(10 μ M)
histamine
histamine , 5×10^{-6} M 가 가

(Fig. 3).
PKC antagonist가 histamine에 의한 혈관 수축반응에 미치는 효과

Histamine his-
tamine protein kinase C(PKC)
가 PKC
staurosporine Gö6976
histamine
staurosporine(10 nM)

가 , histamine
histamine
 Ca^{2+} Ca^{2+}
(phasic contraction)
staurosporine

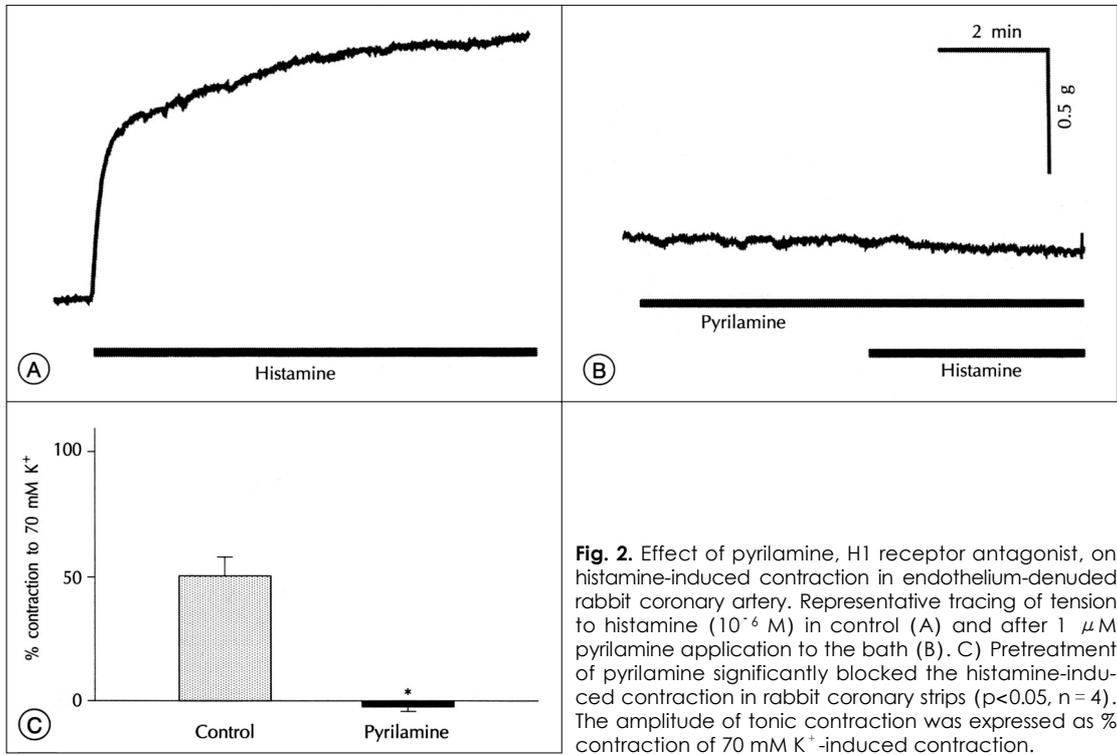
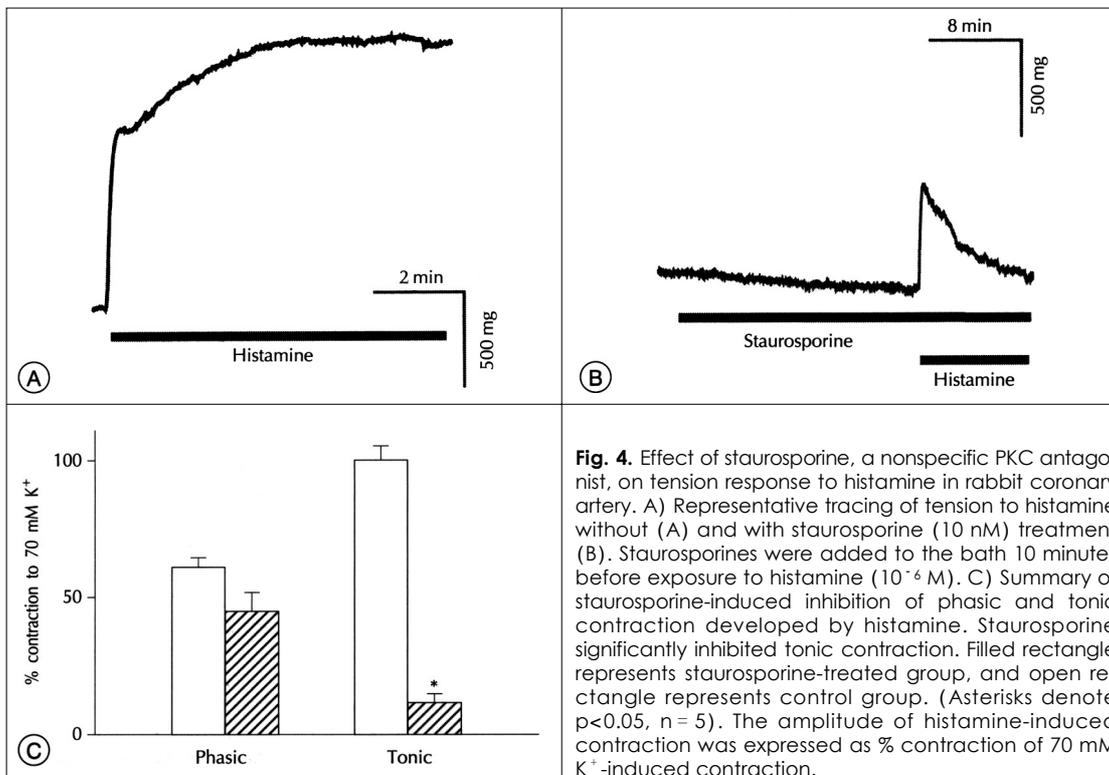
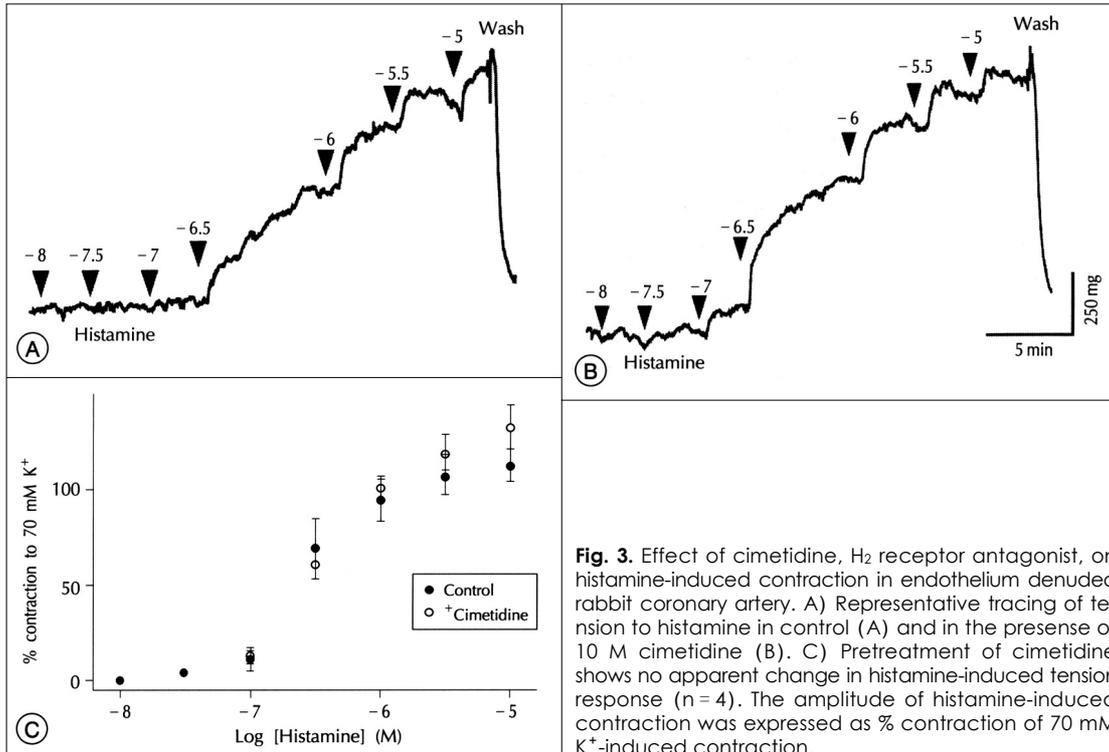


Fig. 2. Effect of pyrilamine, H1 receptor antagonist, on histamine-induced contraction in endothelium-denuded rabbit coronary artery. Representative tracing of tension to histamine (10^{-6} M) in control (A) and after 1 μ M pyrilamine application to the bath (B). C) Pretreatment of pyrilamine significantly blocked the histamine-induced contraction in rabbit coronary strips ($p < 0.05$, n=4). The amplitude of tonic contraction was expressed as % contraction of 70 mM K^+ -induced contraction.



(staurosporine ; $62.1 \pm 5.0\%$
 $43.8 \pm 8.9\%$, $p > 0.05$, $n = 5$), (tonic
 contraction)

(staurosporine ; $102.2 \pm 7.9\%$
 $8.0 \pm 1.3\%$, $p < 0.05$, $n = 5$, Fig. 4).

staurosporine 가 PKC
 Gö6976 histamine
 . $5 \mu\text{M}$ Gö6976
 10^{-6} M histamine
 가

(Gö6976 ; 46.1
 $\pm 5.5\%$ $43.2 \pm 1.8\%$, $n = 4$)

(Gö6976 ; $58.2 \pm 11.1\%$ $14.7 \pm 5.7\%$,
 $p < 0.05$, $n = 5$, Fig. 5).

세포외로부터의 Ca^{2+} 유입이 histamine에 의한 혈관
 수축반응에 미치는 효과

Staurosporine Gö6976 histamine

1) PKC
 Ca^{2+} 가 가
 , 2) PKC
 가 , K^{+}
 Ca^{2+} 가 his -
 tamine 가
 Ca^{2+} nifedipine, K^{+}
 TEA 4 - AP

Histamine(10^{-6} M)
 , nifedipine($1 \mu\text{M}$)
 가 . Nifedipine

(nifedipine
 $103.7 \pm 13.3\%$ $8.9 \pm 9.7\%$, $p < 0.05$, $n = 9$,
 Fig. 6 - A, B). nifedipine $1 \mu\text{M}$
 , PKC antagonist

histamine
 (nifedipine ; $62.0 \pm$
 4.5% $50.4 \pm 4.3\%$, $n = 7$, $p > 0.05$),

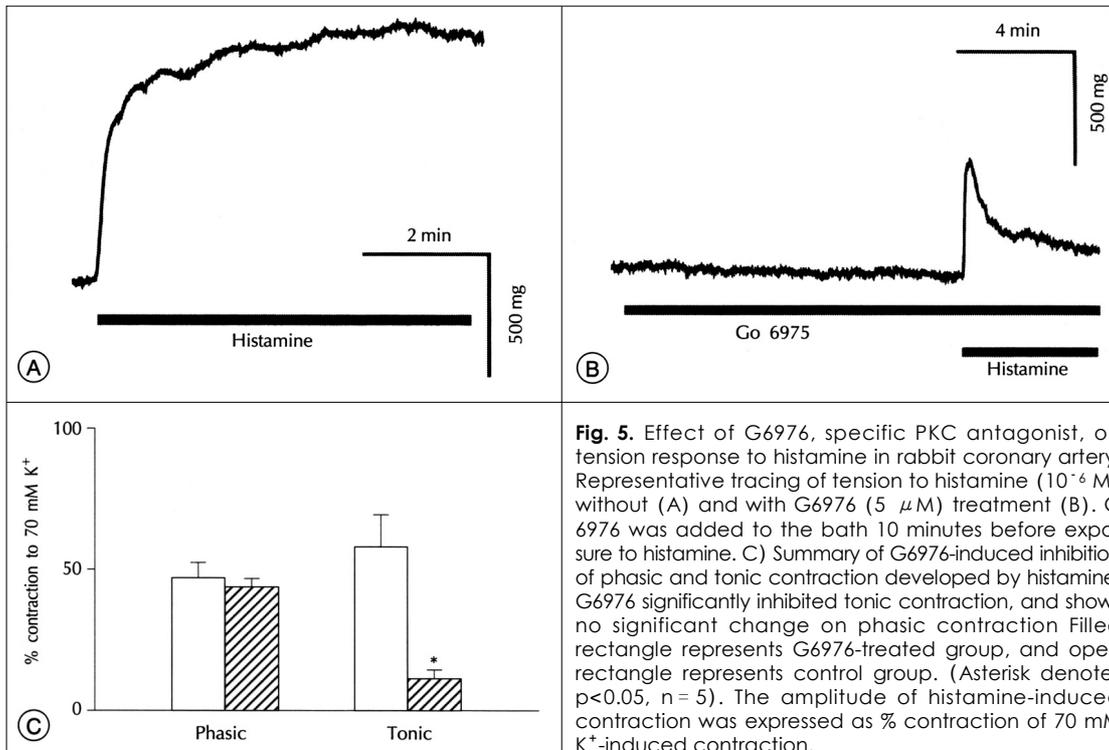


Fig. 5. Effect of Gö6976, specific PKC antagonist, on tension response to histamine in rabbit coronary artery. Representative tracing of tension to histamine (10^{-6} M) without (A) and with Gö6976 ($5 \mu\text{M}$) treatment (B). Gö6976 was added to the bath 10 minutes before exposure to histamine. C) Summary of Gö6976-induced inhibition of phasic and tonic contraction developed by histamine. Gö6976 significantly inhibited tonic contraction, and shows no significant change on phasic contraction. Filled rectangle represents Gö6976-treated group, and open rectangle represents control group. (Asterisk denotes $p < 0.05$, $n = 5$). The amplitude of histamine-induced contraction was expressed as % contraction of 70 mM K^{+} -induced contraction.

(nifedipine ; $92.8 \pm 11.1\%$ $19.7 \pm 3.4\%$, $p < 0.05$, $n = 7$, Fig. 6 - C, D).

histamine Ca^{2+} Ca^{2+}

K^+ 가 Ca^{2+} nifedipine

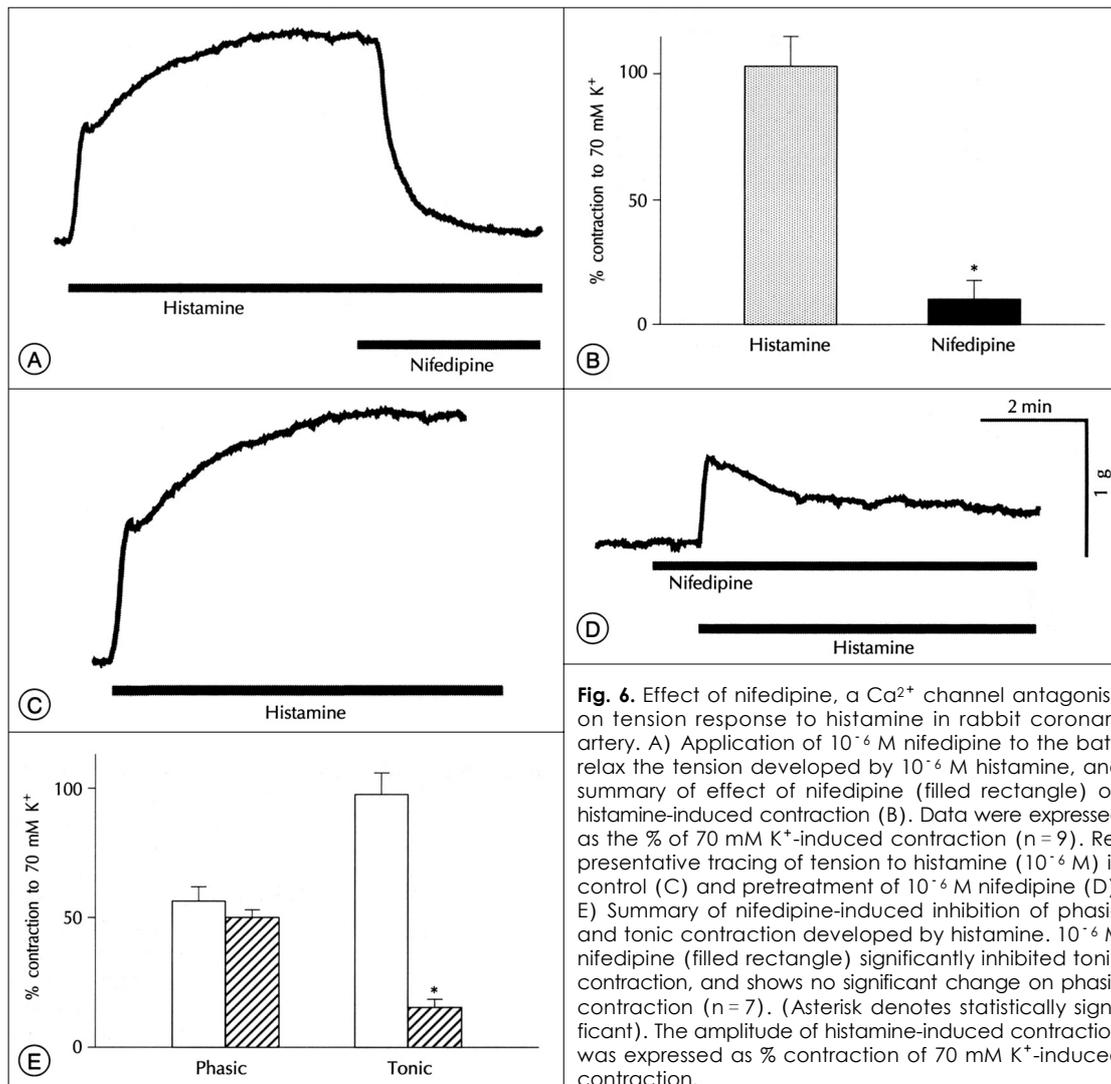
Ca^{2+} - activated K^+ TEA Ca^{2+} - activated K^+

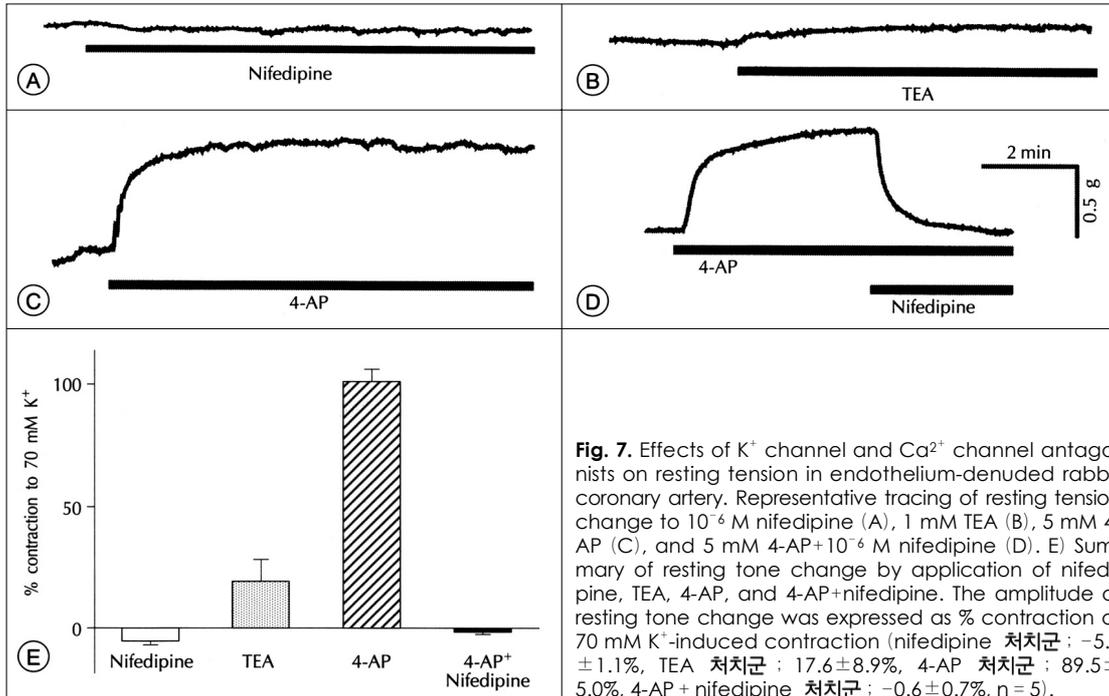
(1 mM) 가 BAPTA(10 mM) 가

K^+ 4 - AP(5 mM)

가 가 (89.5 \pm 5.0% of 70 mM K^+ contraction, $p < 0.05$, $n = 5$), 4 - AP 가 nifedipine (- 0.6 \pm 0.7% of 70 mM K^+ contraction, $p < 0.05$, $n = 5$, Fig. 7).

막전압 의존성 K^+ 전류의 활성화에 미치는 PKC의 효과





K^+ 가 ,²⁴⁾

PKC agonist

diacylglycerol 1,2 - dioctanoyl - glycerol
(1,2 - DiC₈, 10 μ M) 가 1 dK

- 80 mV

+ 10 mV 10

가 , 1,2 - DiC₈ 가 K^+

가 , 1,2 - DiC₈ K^+

(Fig. 8 - A). Fig. 8 - B

mV +25 mV 5 mV 가

- (current - voltage relation)

1,2 - DiC₈ .

1,2 - DiC₈ 가 K^+ 가

, washout 가

6 Fig. 8 - C

, 1,2 - DiC₈ K^+ 가

($p < 0.01$, $n = 6$).

K^+ 가 1,2 - DiC₈
dimethyl sulfoxide(DMSO)

가 DMSO

(0.02%) , (0.05%)

가 가 K^+

. Fig. 9 DMSO

K^+ 가

1,2 - DiC₈ K^+

PKC agonist의 K^+ 전류 감소 작용에 미치는 PKC 차단제의 효과

Diacylglycerol (1,2 - DiC₈) K^+
가 PKC 가

diacylglycerol PKC 가
(1,3 - DiC₈)가 K^+

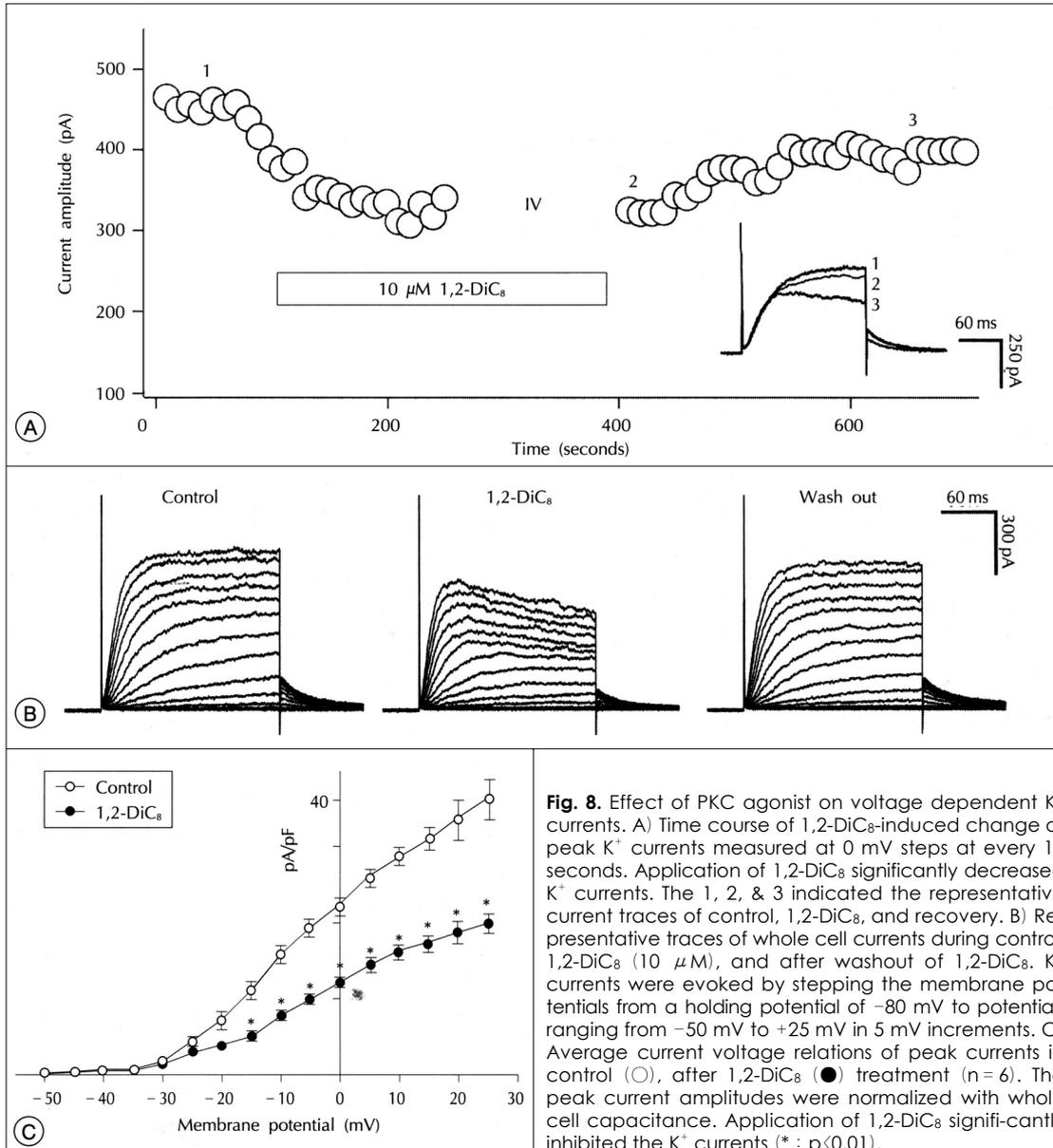
가 1,2 - DiC₈ PKC calphostin C
 K^+

- 80

mV + 10 mV

K^+ PKC

1,3 - DiC₈ 가 가



1,2-DiC₈ 가
 (Fig. 10 - A).
 PKC 가 K^+ -
 Fig. 10 - C
 1,3-DiC₈ K^+
 가
 ($p>0.05$, $n=4$). PKC
 calphostin C(1 μ M)

1,2-DiC₈ K^+ 가
 (1,2-diC₈
 calphostin C + 1,2-DiC₈ ; 59.4 ± 1.9 vs
 $84.1 \pm 9.6\%$ of control current amplitude, $p<0.05$, $n=4$, Fig. 11). 1,2-DiC₈ 가
 K^+ (voltage dependent pro-
 steady-
 state activation curve inactivation curve) 1,2-

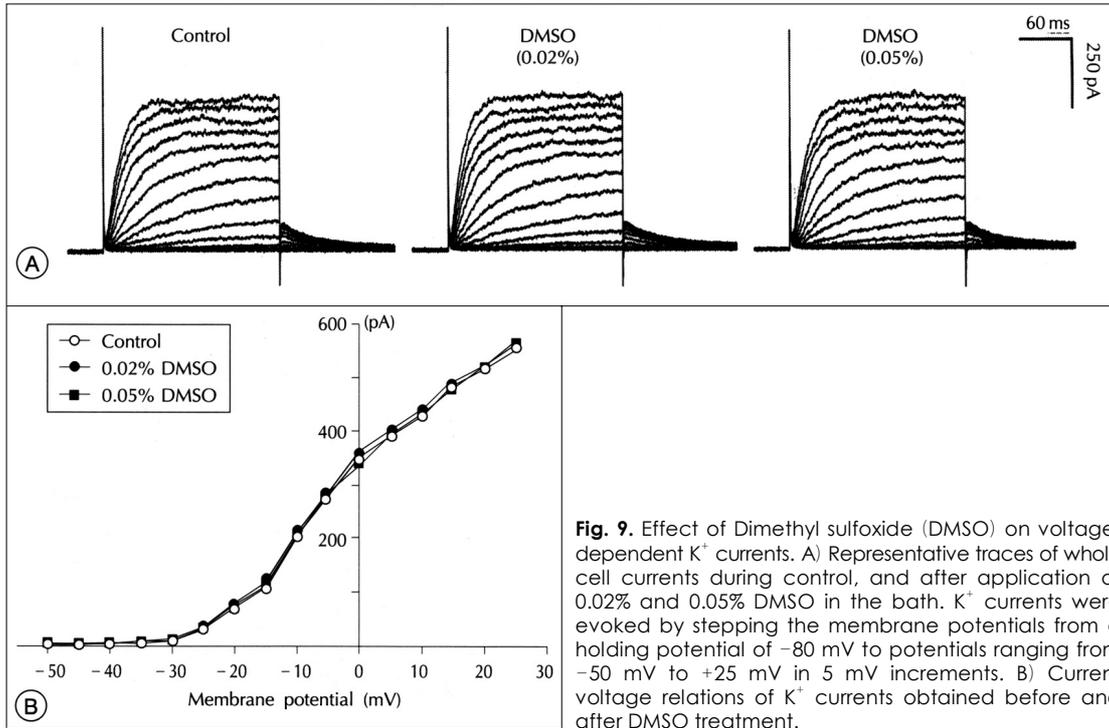


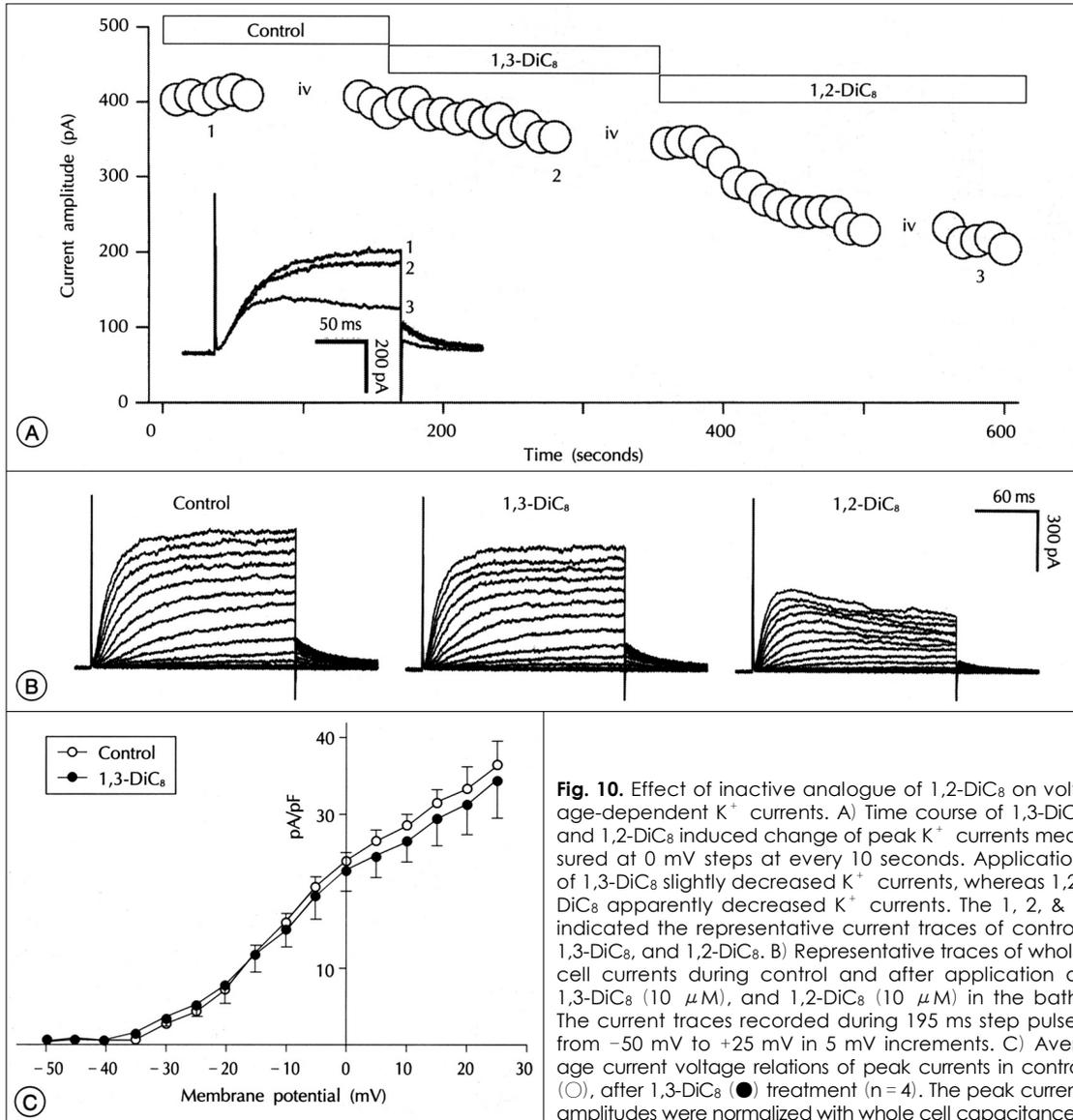
Fig. 9. Effect of Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) on voltage-dependent K⁺ currents. A) Representative traces of whole cell currents during control, and after application of 0.02% and 0.05% DMSO in the bath. K⁺ currents were evoked by stepping the membrane potentials from a holding potential of -80 mV to potentials ranging from -50 mV to +25 mV in 5 mV increments. B) Current voltage relations of K⁺ currents obtained before and after DMSO treatment.

DiC₈ (shifting)

- 80 mV
- 50 mV +25 mV
K⁺
- 50 mV
(tail current)
K⁺
1,2 - DiC₈
(
1,2 - DiC₈ half maximal activation values ;
- 14.6 ± 0.4 - 16.2 ± 0.7, p>0.05, n = 10, Fig. 12).
가
(- 100 mV +20 mV) (10
sec) (+10
mV) 가 K⁺
1,2 - DiC₈
(
1,2 - DiC₈ half maximal inacti-
vation values ; - 31.2 ± 0.6 and - 35.5 ± 0.4, p>0.05,
n = 5, Fig. 12).

고 안

histamine
1) Histamine
PKC staurosporine G66976
, Ca²⁺ nifedipine
histamine
2)
K⁺ PKC 1,2 - dioctanoyl -
glycerol(1,2 - DiC₈)
PKC 1,3 - dioctanoylgly - cerol
(1,3 - DiC₈) K⁺
, PKC
calphostin C 1,2 - DiC₈
가 1,2 - DiC₈ K⁺
agonist
Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺



가 ¹²⁾²⁵⁾ histamine 세포외로부터의 Ca²⁺ 유입이 histamine에 의한 관동맥 수축에 미치는 효과

가가 Ca²⁺ , Histamine (atheromatous plaque) mast cell

PKC ,

K⁺ histamine ⁵⁾²⁶⁾²⁷⁾

histamine

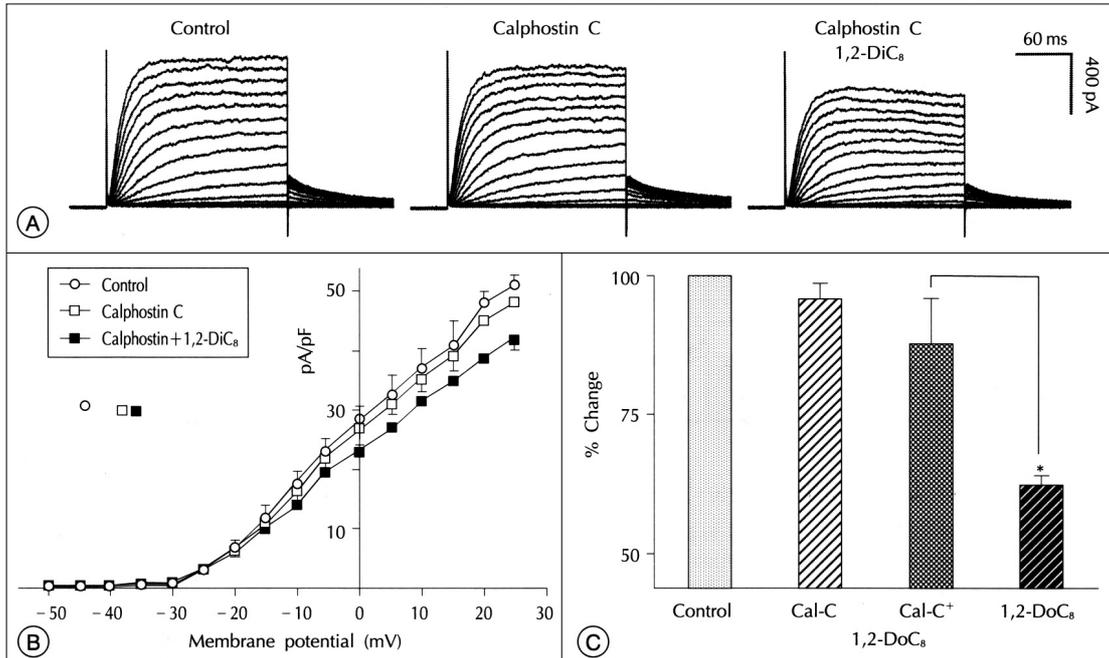
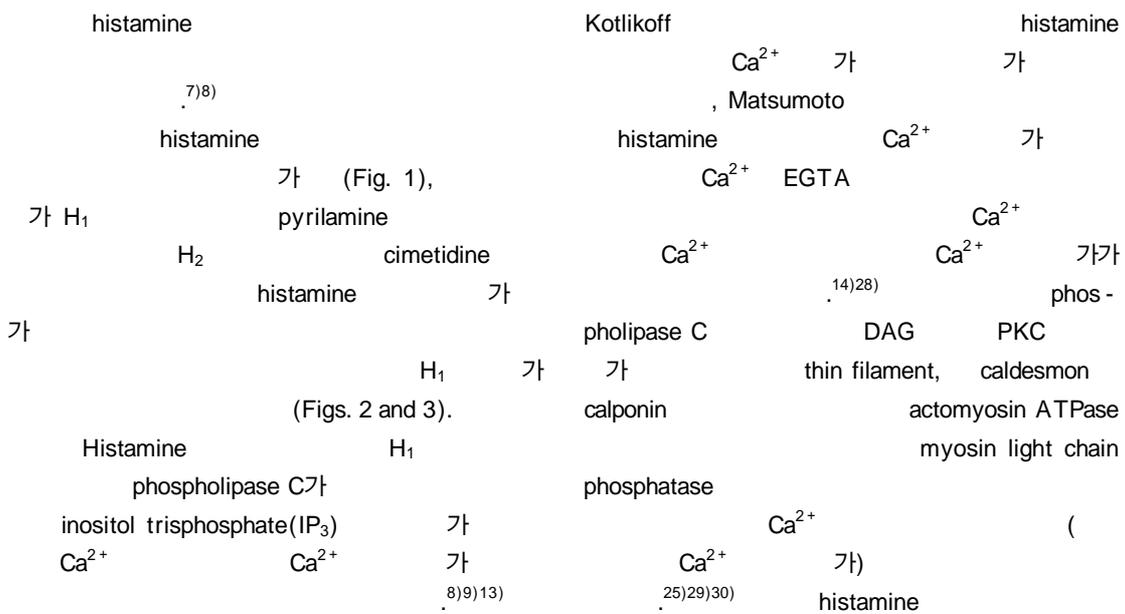


Fig. 11. Inhibition of PKC-dependent change of voltage-dependent K⁺ current by calphostin C. A) representative traces of whole cell currents during control and after application of calphostin C (1 μM), and 1,2-DiC₈ (10 μM) in the bath. The current traces recorded during 195 ms step pulses from -50 mV to +25 mV in 5 mV increments. B) Average current voltage relations of peak currents in control (○), after calphostin C treatment (□), and calphostin C+1,2-DiC₈ (■) treatment (n=4). The peak current amplitudes were normalized with cell capacitance. C) Summary of voltage-dependent K⁺ current amplitudes recorded at 0 mV steps. The current amplitudes were expressed as the percent of control current amplitudes. Cal-C and Cal-C+1,2-DiC₈ represent calphostin C and calphostin C+1,2-DiC₈ treatment, respectively. Pretreatment of calphostin C significantly attenuated the 1,2-DiC₈-induced inhibition of K⁺ current (1,2-DiC₈ treated group vs calphostin C+1,2-DiC₈ treated group : 59.4±1.9 vs 84.1±9.6% of control current amplitude* : p<0.05, n=4).



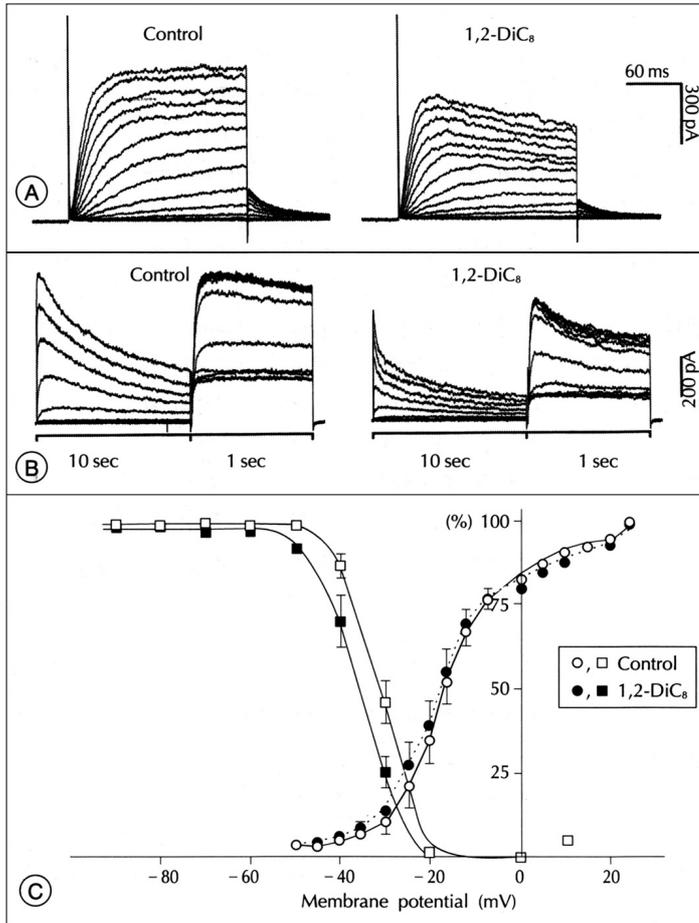


Fig. 12. Effects of 1,2-DiC₈ on steady-state activation and inactivation of voltage-dependent K⁺ currents. A) Representative traces of control current elicited by pulsing from -50 mV to 25 mV in 5 mV increments from a holding potential of -80 mV. Tail currents evoked upon repolarization to -50 mV. Traces at top right show the effects of 10 μM 1,2-DiC₈ on currents evoked by an identical protocol of control. B) Current traces were generated by double pulse protocol. 10 seconds preconditioning steps ranging from -100 to +10 mV were applied from a holding potential of -80 mV. Each preconditioning pulse was followed by a constant 1 sec test pulse to +10 mV to record I_{dK}. Traces at right show the effects of 10 μM 1,2-DiC₈ on currents evoked by an identical protocol of control. C) Relative states of activation and inactivation at each voltage were fitted by Boltzmann functions, and their fits are shown for control (○, □ for activation & inactivation) and 1,2-DiC₈ (●, ■ for activation & inactivation). Half maximal activation values are -14.6 ± 0.4 and -16.2 ± 0.7 in control and 1,2-DiC₈ treated group (n = 10). Half maximal inactivation values are -31.2 ± 0.6 and -35.5 ± 0.4 in control and 1,2-DiC₈ treated group (n = 7).

가 Ca²⁺ nifedipine TEA Ca²⁺ nifedipine
 , PKC staurosporine Gö6976 K⁺ 4-AP(5 mM)
 (Figs. 4 - 6) , histamine 가 가
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 가 가
 Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ nifedipine
 가가 histamine 가 K⁺
 Ca²⁺ 가 가
 (Fig. 7). I_{dK}
 I_{dK}
 K⁺ (I_{dK}) 가 ,
 3)31) ,
 Ca²⁺ - activated K⁺ histamine PKC

Ca²⁺ activated K⁺ 가 PKC 가
 ATP sensitive K⁺ PKC diacyl glycerol 1,3 - DiC₈ PKC
 Ca²⁺ 가 PKC
 PKC 가 1,3 - DiC₈ K⁺
 PKC 1,2 - DiC₈
 K⁺ 가 (Fig. 10). calphostin C
 PKC 1,2 - DiC₈ K⁺
 PKC에 의한 막전압 의존성 K⁺ 통로의 활성 변화
 Histamine diacyl glycerol 가
 K⁺ PKC
 가 (Fig. 11).
 K⁺ (N),
 Ca²⁺ - activated K⁺ , ATP - (p),
 sensitive K⁺ (I_{K-ATP}), inward rectifier (i) , I = N · p · i
 K⁺ (I_{Kir}) 4)33 - 36) PKC
 K⁺ 가 가 K⁺ 가
 ATP(5 mM) K⁺ (steady state activation and
 BAPTA(10 mM) 가 inactivation parameter)
 (Fig. 12) PKC
 K⁺ 24)37) K⁺ (N) 39)
 PKC activator 1,2 - DiC₈ (single channel patch clamp)
 K⁺ 가 1,2 - DiC₈
 DMSO
 K⁺ 1,2 - 결론
 DiC₈ K⁺
 PKC histamine
 K⁺ (Figs. Ca²⁺ 가 SR
 8 and 9). Ca²⁺ 가 K⁺
 Jung 38) diacyl glycerol his -
 PKC activator tamine 가
 가 PKC histamine

가, PKC, Ca²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, 가, histamine, 중심 단어 : Histamine, K⁺, Protein kinase C, 1998, 1997

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