

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

배상욱<sup>1</sup> · 하미영<sup>2</sup> · 안덕선<sup>2</sup> · 강복순<sup>2</sup>

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

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### 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  $Ca^{2+}$  from SR and increase the  $Ca^{2+}$  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  $Ca^{2+}$  influx through activation of  $Ca^{2+}$  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  $Ca^{2+}$  influx change during histamine-induced vasoconstriction, we examined the effect of  $Ca^{2+}$  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  $Ca^{2+}$  channel antagonist (nifedipine, 1  $\mu$ M) or PKC blockers (10 nM staurosporine and 10  $\mu$ M Gö6976) markedly inhibited histamine-induced tonic contraction, which suggest that the magnitude of tonic contraction depend on the  $Ca^{2+}$  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-DiC<sub>8</sub>) significantly inhibited the activity of voltage-dependent  $K^+$  current in single smooth muscle cell, meanwhile the inactive analogue of DAG (1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub>) has no apparent effect on the activity of voltage-dependent  $K^+$  current. Furthermore, pretreatment of calphostin C (1  $\mu$ M), a blocker of PKC, diminished the 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub>-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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## 대상 및 방법

### 장력 측정

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

(95% O<sub>2</sub> + 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) Krebs - Henseleit  
(KH , mM ; NaCl 119, KCl 4.6, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2.5,  
MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.2, glucose 11)

1 2 mm

가

10<sup>-6</sup> M histamine  
10<sup>-6</sup> M acetylcholine

가

RADNOTI  
(isometric tension measurement system)

KH  
(muscle chamber)

stainless steel wire

wire

(force transducer)

KH

, 37

500 mg

가

3

K<sup>+</sup>

(70 mM K<sup>+</sup> - KH

)

1

(agonist)

3

### 이온 전류의 측정

Ahn<sup>22)</sup>

1 1.5 Kg

pentobarbital sodium(60 mg/kg)

가

37

(CaCl<sub>2</sub> MgCl<sub>2</sub>

Tyrode ) 10

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

60

collagenase가

BSA(1 mg/ml ;

Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) MgCl<sub>2</sub>(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<sup>23)</sup>

Patch clamp (Axopatch 1-D, Axon Inc.

USA)

가

analog to digital converter

(digidata 1200, Axon Inc. USA)

computer

hard disk

8 pole

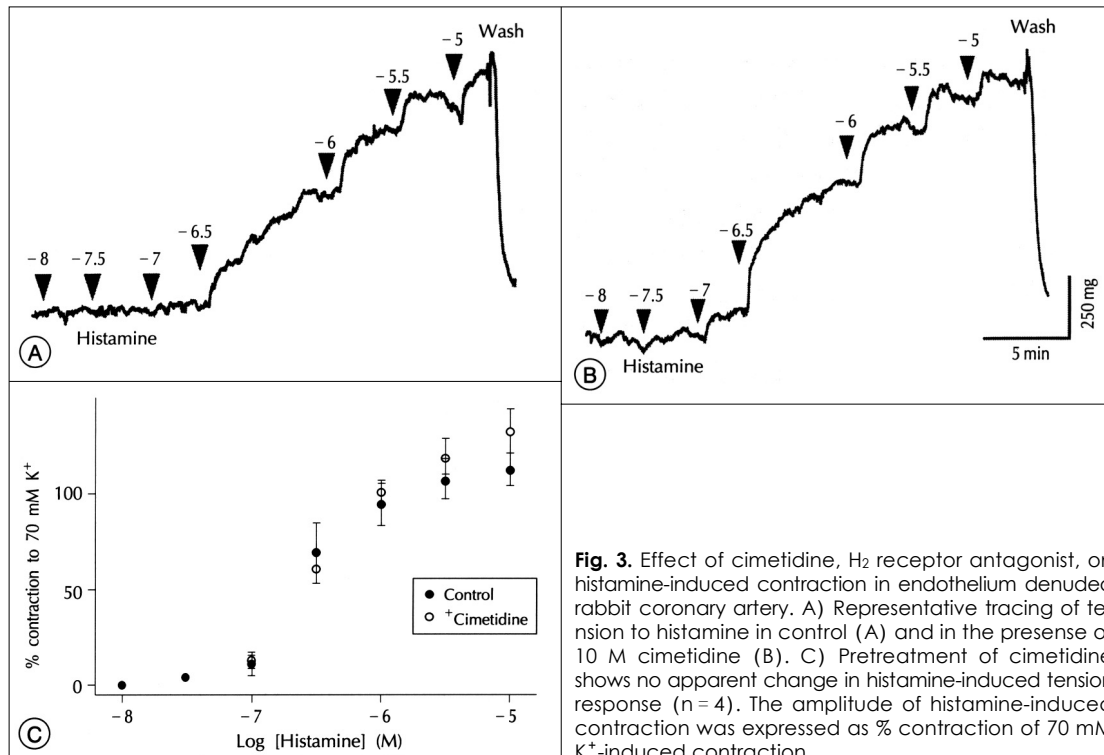
Bessel filter(5K Hz)

50 KHz

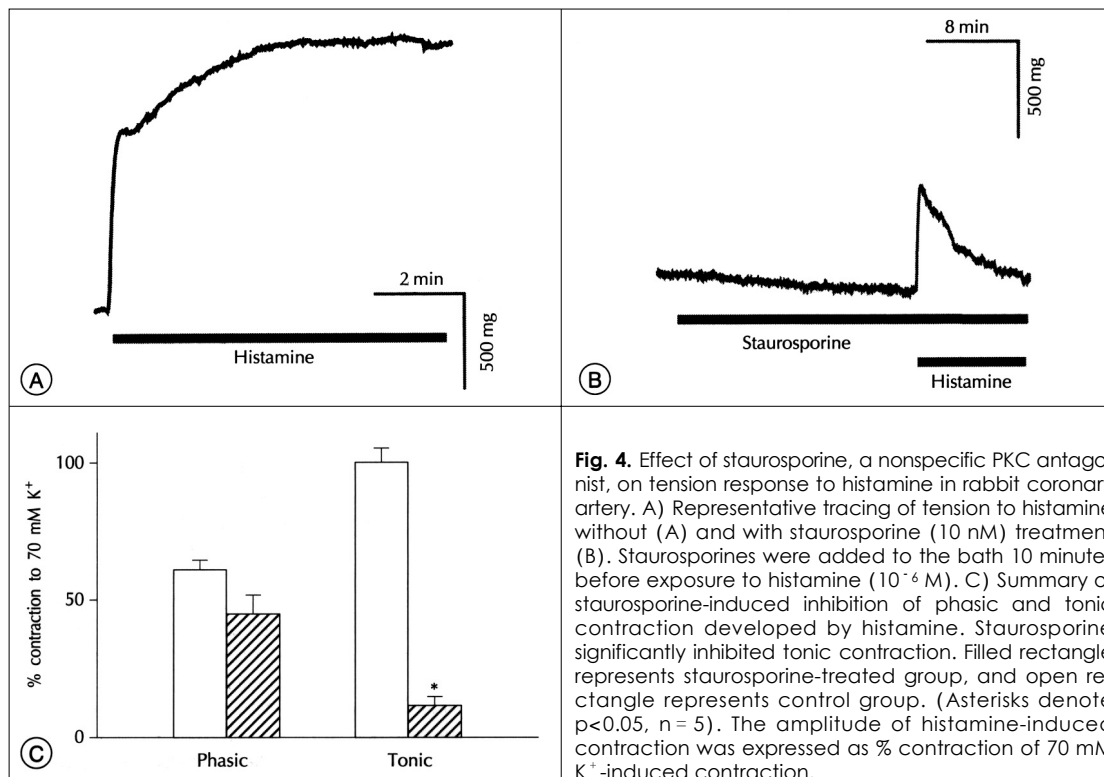
70 mM  $K^+$  - KH  
(%) ,

**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  $\pm$  S.E and half maximal concentration of histamine is  $254.3 \pm 1.1$  nM,  $n = 6$ .





**Fig. 3.** Effect of cimetidine,  $H_2$  receptor antagonist, on histamine-induced contraction in endothelium denuded rabbit coronary artery. A) Representative tracing of tension to histamine in control (A) and in the presence of 10  $\mu$ M cimetidine (B). C) Pretreatment of cimetidine shows no apparent change in histamine-induced tension response ( $n = 4$ ). The amplitude of histamine-induced contraction was expressed as % contraction of 70 mM  $K^+$ -induced contraction.

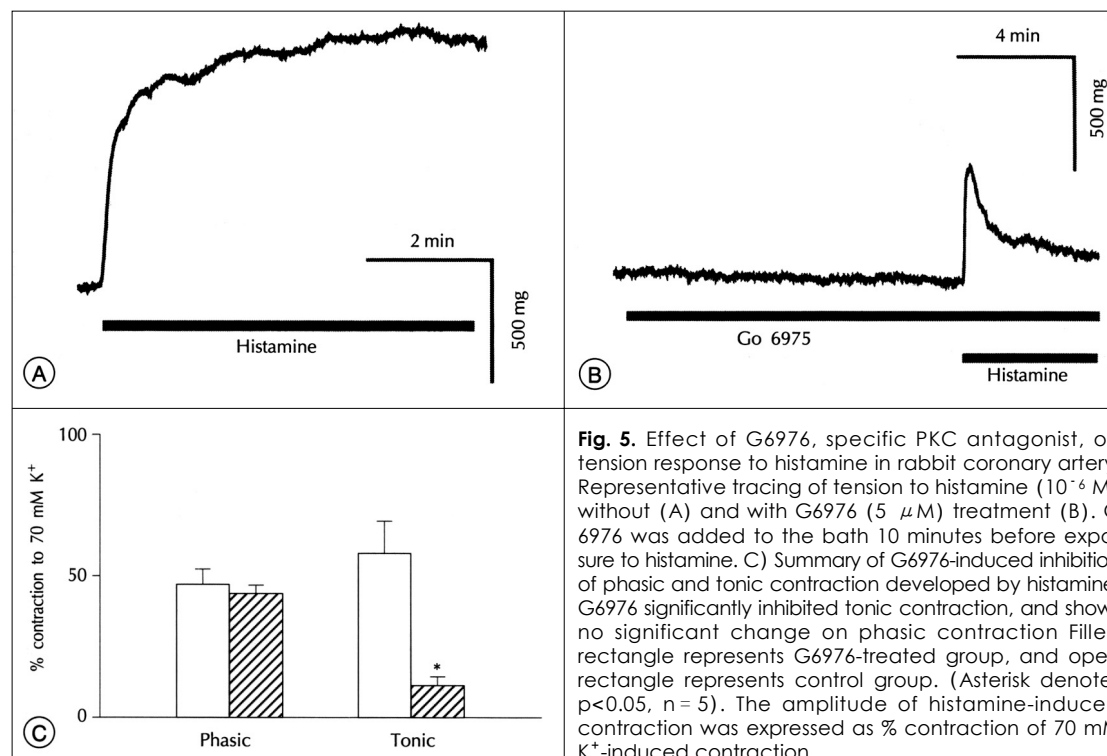


**Fig. 4.** Effect of staurosporine, a nonspecific PKC antagonist, on tension response to histamine in rabbit coronary artery. A) Representative tracing of tension to histamine without (A) and with staurosporine (10 nM) treatment (B). Staurosporines were added to the bath 10 minutes before exposure to histamine ( $10^{-6}$  M). C) Summary of staurosporine-induced inhibition of phasic and tonic contraction developed by histamine. Staurosporine significantly inhibited tonic contraction. Filled rectangle represents staurosporine-treated group, and open rectangle represents control group. (Asterisks denote  $p < 0.05$ ,  $n = 5$ ). The amplitude of histamine-induced 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  
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  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  유입이 histamine에 의한 혈관  
수축반응에 미치는 효과  
Staurosporine Gö6976 histamine

1) PKC  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가 가  
, 2) PKC  
가 ,  $\text{K}^{+}$   
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가 his -  
tamine 가  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  nifedipine,  $\text{K}^{+}$   
TEA 4 - AP  
Histamine( $10^{-6}$  M)  
, nifedipine( $1 \mu\text{M}$ )  
. Nifedipine  
, 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 ;  $= 62.0 \pm$   
 $4.5\%$   $50.4 \pm 4.3\%$ ,  $n = 7$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ),



가 가

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

histamine  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

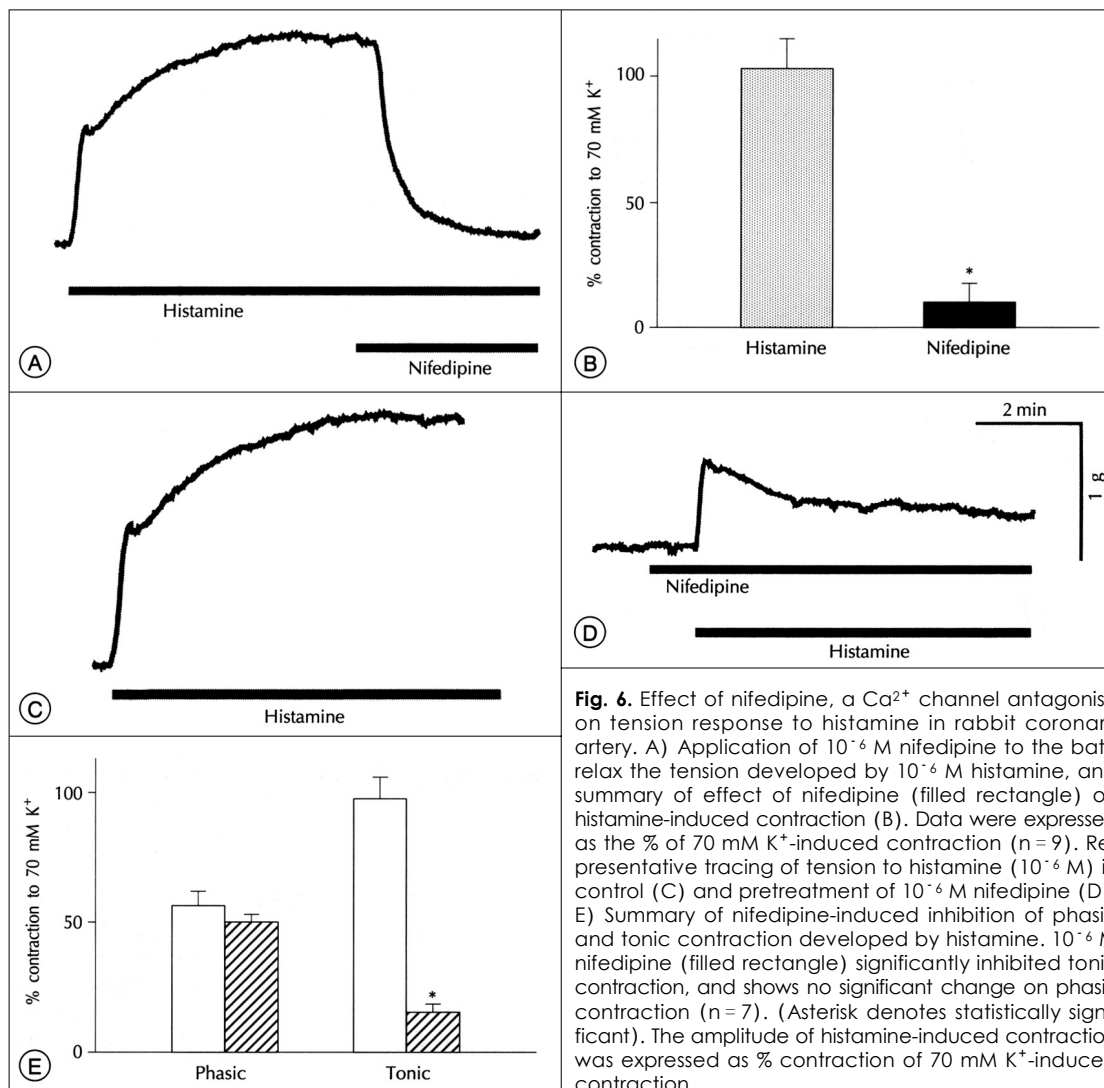
$\text{K}^+$  가  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  nifedipine

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  - activated  $\text{K}^+$  TEA  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  - activated  $\text{K}^+$

(1 mM) 가  $\text{CaCl}_2$   $\text{MnCl}_2$  ,

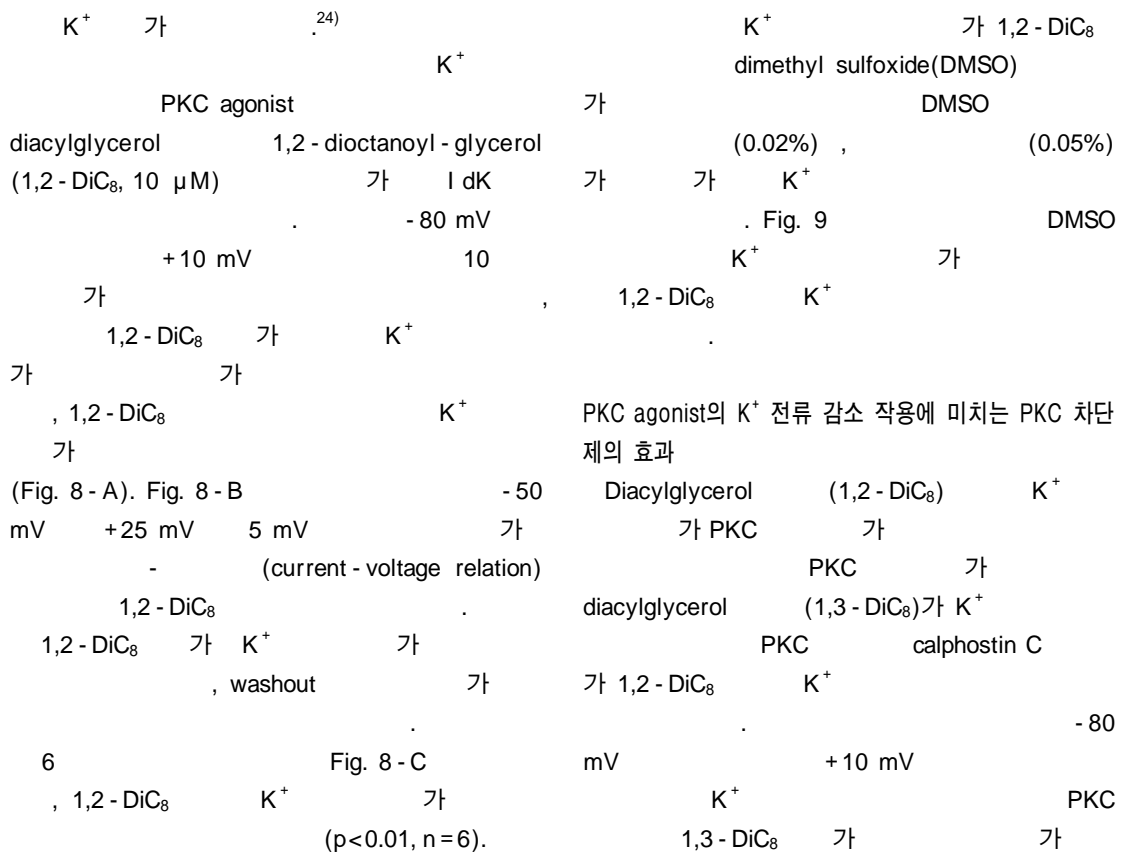
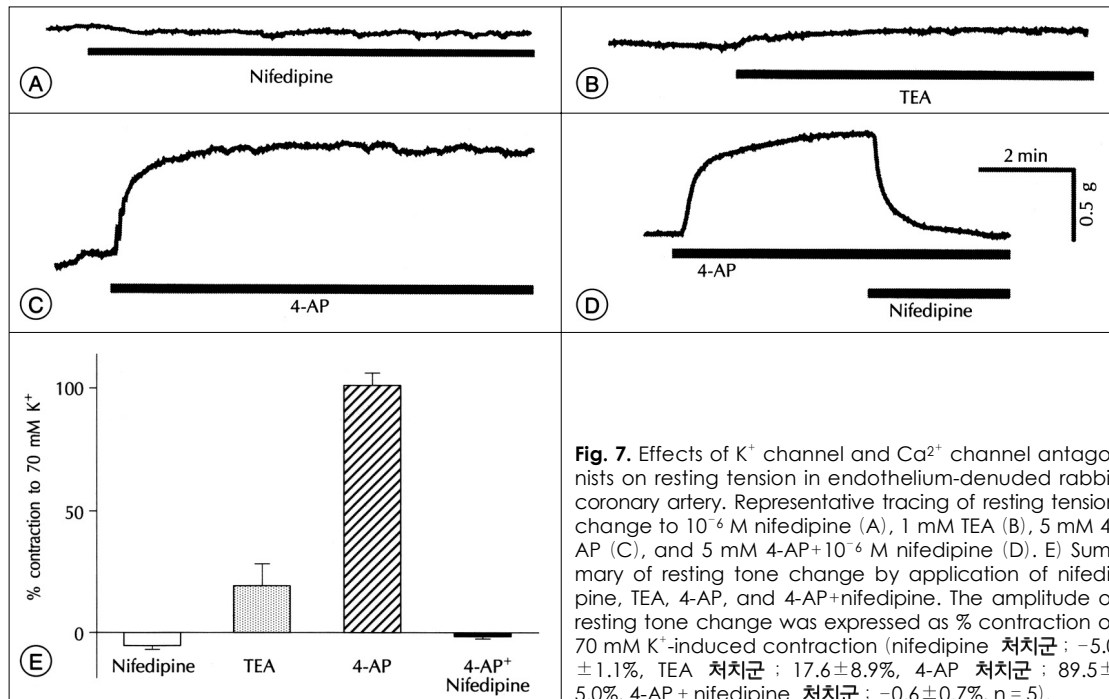
$\text{K}^+$  4 - AP(5 mM) BAPTA(10 mM) 가 .

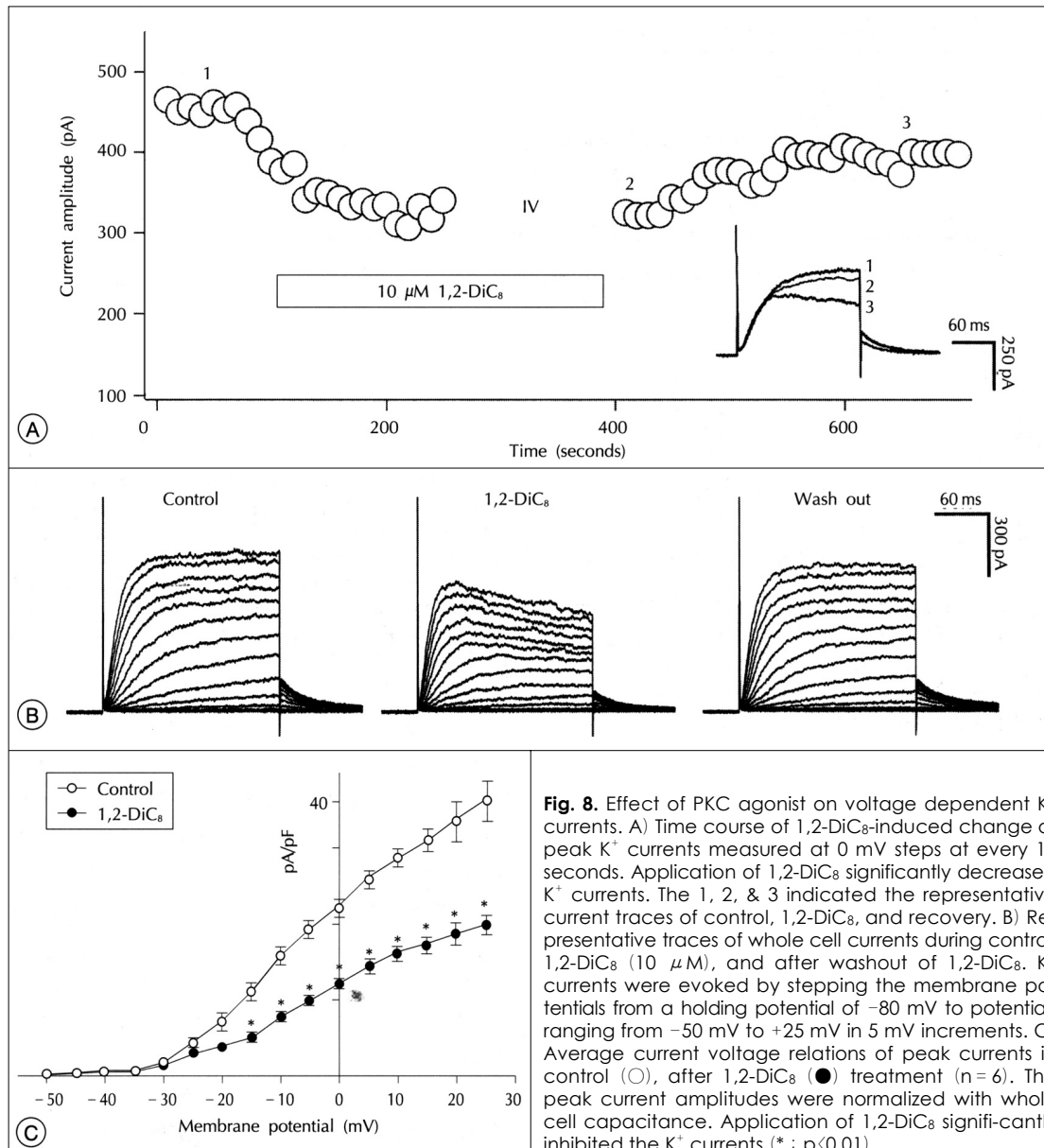
막전압 의존성  $\text{K}^+$  전류의 활성화에 미치는 PKC의 효과



**Fig. 6.** Effect of nifedipine, a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channel antagonist, on tension response to histamine in rabbit coronary artery. A) Application of  $10^{-6}$  M nifedipine to the bath relax the tension developed by  $10^{-6}$  M histamine, and summary of effect of nifedipine (filled rectangle) on histamine-induced contraction (B). Data were expressed as the % of 70 mM  $\text{K}^+$ -induced contraction ( $n = 9$ ). Representative tracing of tension to histamine ( $10^{-6}$  M) in control (C) and pretreatment of  $10^{-6}$  M nifedipine (D). E) Summary of nifedipine-induced inhibition of phasic and tonic contraction developed by histamine.  $10^{-6}$  M nifedipine (filled rectangle) significantly inhibited tonic contraction, and shows no significant change on phasic contraction ( $n = 7$ ). (Asterisk denotes statistically significant). The amplitude of histamine-induced contraction was expressed as % contraction of 70 mM  $\text{K}^+$ -induced contraction.

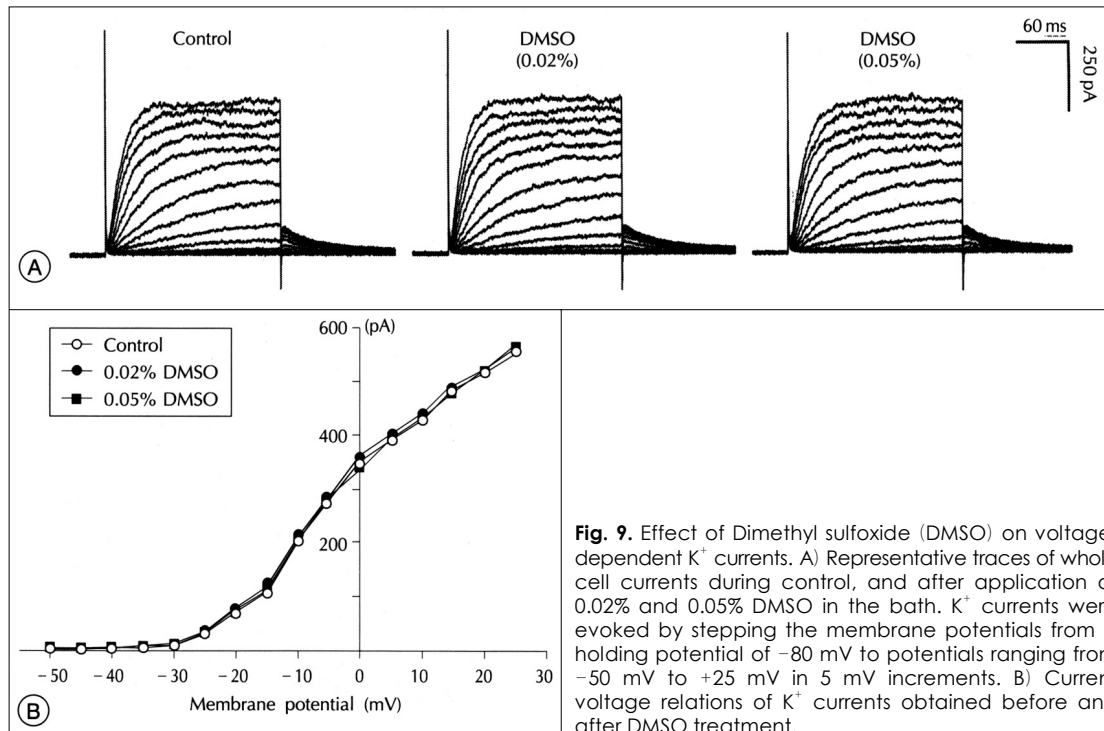






1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> 가  
(Fig. 10-A).  
PKC 가  $K^+$  -  
Fig. 10-C  
1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub>  $K^+$   
가  
( $p>0.05$ ,  $n=4$ ). PKC  
calphostin C(1  $\mu$ M)

1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub>  $K^+$  가  
(1,2-diC<sub>8</sub>  
calphostin C + 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> ;  $59.4 \pm 1.9$  vs  
 $84.1 \pm 9.6\%$  of control current amplitude,  $p<0.05$ ,  $n=4$ , Fig. 11). 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> 가  
 $K^+$  (voltage dependent pro-  
steady-  
state activation curve inactivation curve 가 1,2-



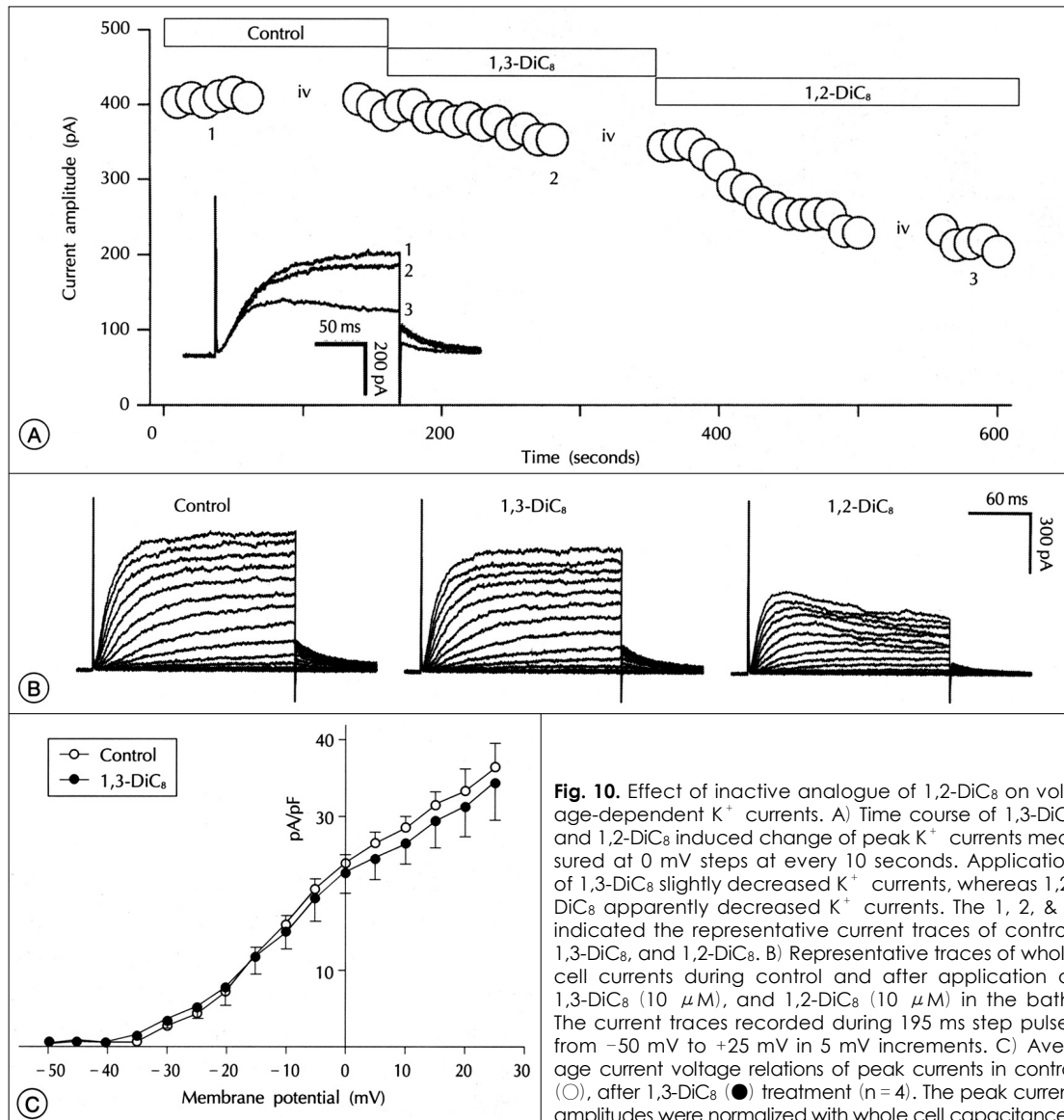
**Fig. 9.** Effect of Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) on voltage-dependent K<sup>+</sup> currents. A) Representative traces of whole cell currents during control, and after application of 0.02% and 0.05% DMSO in the bath. K<sup>+</sup> currents were evoked by stepping the membrane potentials from a holding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

DiC<sub>8</sub> (shifting)

고 안

- 80 mV  
- 50 mV +25 mV  
K<sup>+</sup>  
- 50 mV  
(tail current)  
K<sup>+</sup>  
1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub>  
(  
1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub> 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<sup>+</sup>  
1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub>  
(  
1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub> half maximal inacti -  
vation values ; - 31.2 ± 0.6 and - 35.5 ± 0.4, p>0.05,  
n = 5, Fig. 12).

histamine  
1) Histamine  
PKC staurosporine G66976  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> nifedipine  
histamine  
2)  
K<sup>+</sup> PKC 1,2 - dioctanoyl -  
glycerol(1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub>)  
PKC 1,3 - dioctanoylgly - cerol  
(1,3 - DiC<sub>8</sub>) K<sup>+</sup>  
PKC  
calphostin C 1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub>  
가 1,2 - DiC<sub>8</sub> K<sup>+</sup>  
agonist  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup>



**Fig. 10.** Effect of inactive analogue of 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> on voltage-dependent K<sup>+</sup> currents. A) Time course of 1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub> and 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> induced change of peak K<sup>+</sup> currents measured at 0 mV steps at every 10 seconds. Application of 1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub> slightly decreased K<sup>+</sup> currents, whereas 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> apparently decreased K<sup>+</sup> currents. The 1, 2, & 3 indicated the representative current traces of control, 1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub>, and 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub>. B) Representative traces of whole cell currents during control and after application of 1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub> (10  $\mu$ M), and 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> (10  $\mu$ M) in the bath. The current traces recorded during 195 ms step pulses from -50 mV to +25 mV in 5 mV increments. C) Average current voltage relations of peak currents in control (○), after 1,3-DiC<sub>8</sub> (●) treatment (n = 4). The peak current amplitudes were normalized with whole cell capacitance.

가 12)25) histamine 세포외로부터의 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 유입이 histamine에 의한 관동맥 수축에 미치는 효과

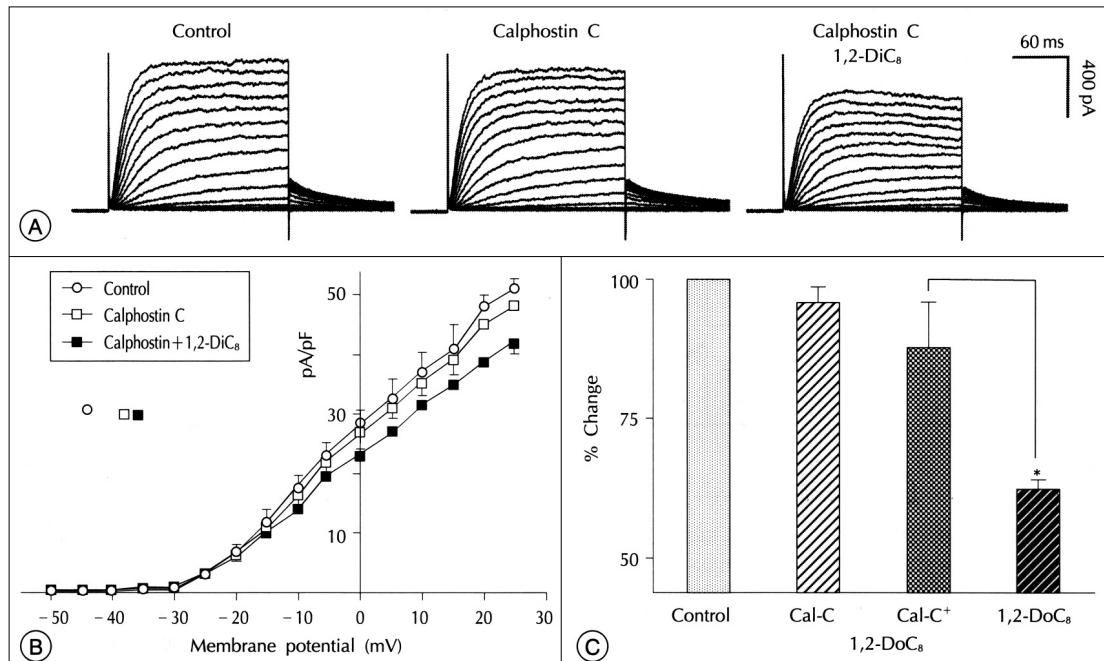
가가 Ca<sup>2+</sup> , Histamine (atheromatous plaque) mast cell

Ca<sup>2+</sup> , K<sup>+</sup>

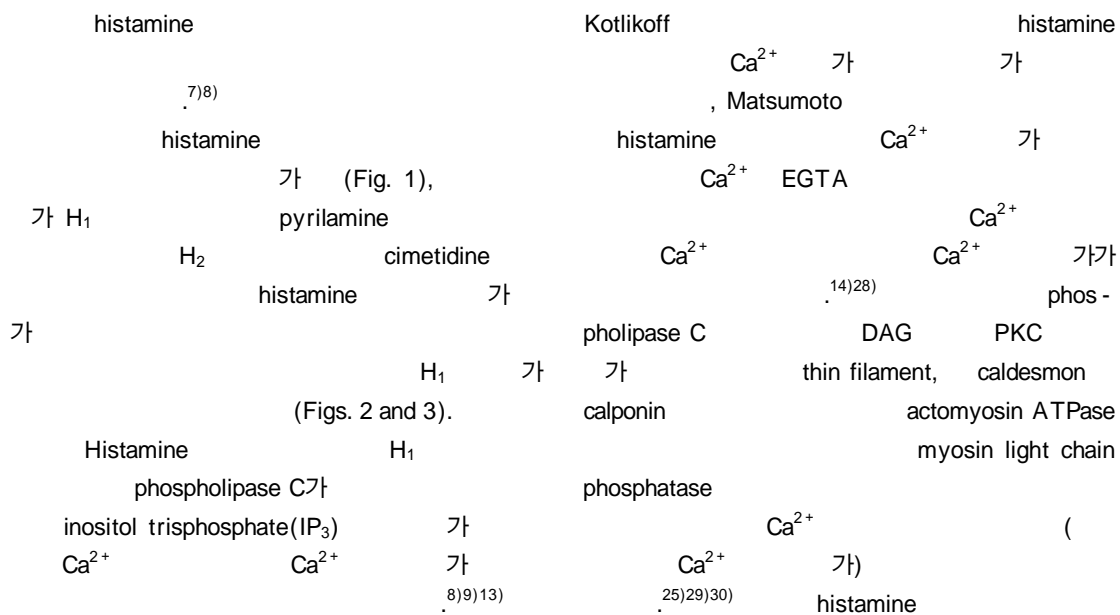
PKC

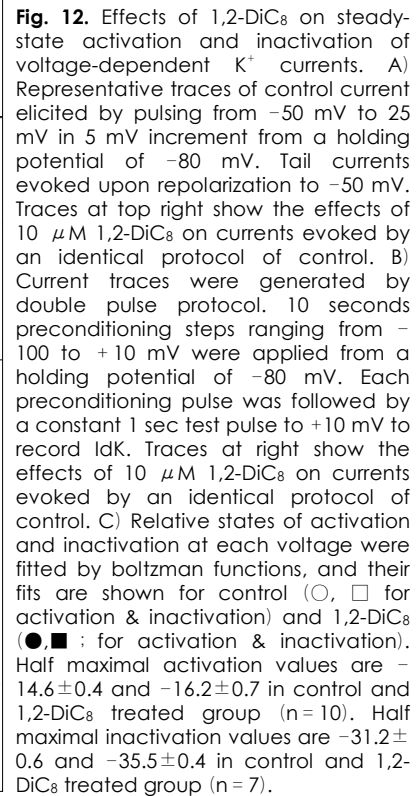
K<sup>+</sup> histamine

histamine 5)26)27)



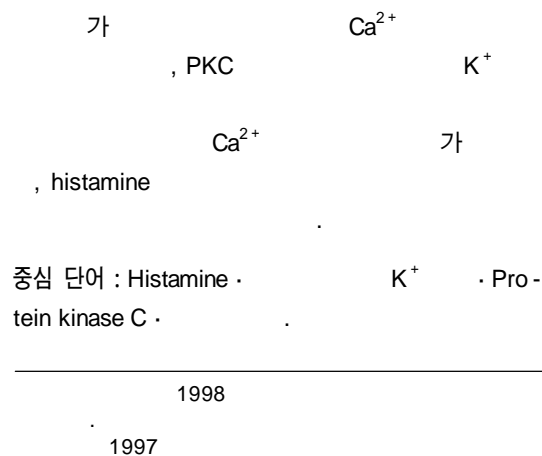
**Fig. 11.** Inhibition of PKC-dependent change of voltage-dependent K<sup>+</sup> current by calphostin C. A) representative traces of whole cell currents during control and after application of calphostin C (1  $\mu$ M), and 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> (10  $\mu$ M) in the bath. The current traces recorded during 195 ms step pulses from -50 mV to +25 mV in 5 mV increments. B) Average current-voltage relation of peak currents in control (○), after calphostin C treatment (□), and calphostin C+1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> (■) treatment (n=4). The peak current amplitudes were normalized with cell capacitance. C) Summary of voltage-dependent K<sup>+</sup> 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-DiC<sub>8</sub> represent calphostin C and calphostin C+1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> treatment, respectively. Pretreatment of calphostin C significantly attenuated the 1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub>-induced inhibition of K<sup>+</sup> current (1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> treated group vs calphostin C+1,2-DiC<sub>8</sub> treated group; 59.4 ± 1.9 vs 84.1 ± 9.6% of control current amplitude\* : p<0.05, n=4).





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$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  activated  $\text{K}^+$  가 PKC 가  
 ATP sensitive  $\text{K}^+$  PKC  
 PKC  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가  
 PKC 가 1,3 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  PKC  
 PKC 1,2 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  K<sup>+</sup>  
 K<sup>+</sup> PKC (Fig. 10). calphostin C  
 PKC 1,2 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  K<sup>+</sup>  
 PKC 가 diacyl glycerol 가  
 K<sup>+</sup> PKC  
 (Fig. 11).  
 K<sup>+</sup> (N),  
 (p),  
 (i),  $I = N \cdot p \cdot i$   
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  - activated  $\text{K}^+$ , ATP - sensitive  $\text{K}^+$  ( $I_{\text{K-ATP}}$ ), inward rectifier ( $I_{\text{Kir}}$ )  
 K<sup>+</sup> (4)(33-36)  
 K<sup>+</sup> 가 가 ATP(5 mM) K<sup>+</sup> (steady state activation and inactivation parameter)  
 BAPTA(10 mM) 가 (Fig. 12) PKC  
 K<sup>+</sup> (24)(37)  
 PKC activator 1,2 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  (N) K<sup>+</sup> (39)  
 K<sup>+</sup> 가 1,2 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  (single channel patch clamp)  
 DMSO  
 K<sup>+</sup> 1,2 -  $\text{DiC}_8$  K<sup>+</sup>  
 PKC K<sup>+</sup> (Figs. 8 and 9). histamine  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가 SR K<sup>+</sup>  
 Jung (38) diacyl glycerol Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가 his -  
 PKC activator PKC tamine 가 histamine



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