

Involvement of galanin receptors 1 and 2 in the modulation of mouse vagal afferent mechanosensitivity

Amanda J. Page^{1,2,3}, James A. Slattery^{1,3}, Stuart M. Brierley^{1,3}, Arie S. Jacoby⁴ and L. Ashley Blackshaw^{1,2,3}

¹Nerve Gut Research Laboratory, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Hanson Institute, Royal Adelaide Hospital and ²Department of Medicine and ³Discipline of Physiology, School of Molecular and Biomedical Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

⁴Neurobiology Program, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, Sydney, Australia

It is established that the gut peptide galanin reduces neuronal excitability via galanin receptor subtypes GALR1 and GALR3 and increases excitability via subtype GALR2. We have previously shown that galanin potently reduces mechanosensitivity in the majority of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents, and potentiates sensitivity in a minority. These actions may have implications for therapeutic inhibition of gut afferent signalling. Here we investigated which galanin receptors are likely to mediate these effects. We performed quantitative RT-PCR on RNA from vagal (nodose) sensory ganglia, which indicated that all three GALR subtypes were expressed at similar levels. The responses of mouse gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents to graded mechanical stimuli were investigated before and during application of galanin receptor ligands to their peripheral endings. Two types of vagal afferents were tested: tension receptors, which respond to circumferential tension, and mucosal receptors which respond only to mucosal stroking. Galanin induced potent inhibition of mechanosensitivity in both types of afferents. This effect was totally lost in mice with targeted deletion of *Galr1*. The GALR1/2 agonist AR-M961 caused inhibition of mechanosensitivity in *Galr1*+/+ mice, but this was reversed to potentiation in *Galr1*-/- mice, indicating a minor role for GALR2 in potentiation of vagal afferents. We observed no functional evidence of GALR3 involvement, despite its expression in nodose ganglia. The current study highlights the complex actions of galanin at different receptor subtypes exhibiting parallels with the function of galanin in other systems.

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Corresponding author A. J. Page: Nerve Gut Research Laboratory, Level 1 Hanson Institute, Frome Road, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia. Email: amanda.page@health.sa.gov.au

Modulation of vagal afferent signalling from the upper gastrointestinal tract has important implications in treatment of gastrointestinal dysfunction. Particularly relevant disorders include functional dyspepsia and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease. So far we have demonstrated potent inhibition of vagal afferent mechanosensitivity by metabotropic receptors to the amino acids γ -amino butyric acid (GABA) and glutamate (Page & Blackshaw, 1999; Page *et al.* 2005c). Moreover, these effects may be accompanied by inhibition of transient lower oesophageal sphincter relaxation and gastro-oesophageal reflux (Blackshaw *et al.* 1999; Lehmann *et al.* 1999; Lidums *et al.* 2000), with therapeutic benefit (Blackshaw, 2001; Zhang *et al.* 2002). In addition to afferent modulation by amino acids, peptidergic modulation of vagal afferent fibres by opioids has also been demonstrated (Ozaki *et al.* 2000).

We have recently identified a novel role for galanin in modulation of extrinsic afferents from the upper gastrointestinal tract of mice and ferrets (Page *et al.* 2005b). Galanin is a 29–30 amino acid brain–gut neuropeptide, with distribution and functions throughout the gastrointestinal tract as well as central nervous system. It has previously been shown to regulate a variety of functions including neurotransmitter release, nociception, spinal reflexes and feeding behaviour (Kask *et al.* 1997; Crawley, 1999; Liu & Hokfelt, 2002; Wiesenfeld-Hallin *et al.* 2005).

Galanin may have excitatory or inhibitory effects on motor function or neuronal excitability depending on which of the three distinct receptor subtypes (GALR1, 2 and 3) it binds (Branchek *et al.* 1998, 2000). As such galanin may have contrasting effects: pro- and anti-nociceptive effects in the spinal cord (Wynick *et al.* 2001); contraction or relaxation of gastrointestinal smooth muscle directly or via neuronal actions (Botella *et al.* 1995; Ren *et al.* 2001); and effects on signalling in central gastric vagal pathways with both inhibition and

A. Page and J. Slattery contributed equally to this work.

excitation demonstrated (Yuan *et al.* 2002; Tan *et al.* 2004). These divergent effects of galanin were reflected in our *in vitro* gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent preparation (Page *et al.* 2005b) and we speculated that they may be determined by variable expression of different galanin receptor subtypes on different afferent endings; however, this remained to be examined. The predominant effect of galanin we observed was inhibition of vagal afferent mechanosensitivity (Page *et al.* 2005b). GALR1 is negatively coupled to adenylate cyclase via inhibitory G_i G-protein and can influence neuronal Ca²⁺ and inwardly rectifying K⁺ currents. GALR2 is coupled via G_o and G_{q/11} G-proteins leading to activation of cellular inositol trisphosphate production and protein kinase C activity (Branchek *et al.* 2000). The physiological role of GALR3 remains relatively unexplored. The receptor utilizes a signalling pathway linked through G-proteins to inhibition in a similar way to GALR1 (Branchek *et al.* 2000). The diverse actions of galanin in the gut are likely to be the result of activation of multiple receptors with differing signal transduction pathways. The inhibitory effects we observed would thus be mediated via either GALR1 or GALR3 and the potentiating effects via GALR2. The relatively higher frequency at which we encountered inhibitory effects compared to the excitatory effects suggests that agonists of GALR1 or GALR3 may have more therapeutic potential for reducing mechanosensory function than antagonists of GALR2.

Targeting specific receptors in order to reduce vagal afferent signalling is important in order to minimize side effects of therapeutic intervention and to gain a better understanding of mechanisms of modulation of vagal afferent endings. To date, the specific role of each galanin receptor in gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent mechanosensation is yet to be determined. In order to better understand the contribution of individual receptor subtypes involved in modulation of mechanosensitivity, we used specific galanin receptor ligands, *Galr1*^{-/-} mice and electrophysiological recordings of mechanical responsiveness in single vagal afferent fibres.

Methods

All studies were performed in accordance with the guidelines of the Animal Ethics Committees of the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Institute for Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide, and also the Animal Ethics Committee of the University of Adelaide.

Generation of galanin receptor 1 (*Galr1*)-null mutant mice

The methods used to generate *Galr1*-null mutants have been described in detail previously (Jacoby *et al.* 2002; Blakeman *et al.* 2003). Briefly, W9.5 embryonic stem cells were transfected with a *Galr1* gene targeting construct

and correctly targeted clones were isolated and injected into C57BL/6 blastocysts. The resultant chimaeric mice were mated with C57BL/6 mice to produce heterozygous (*Galr1*^{+/-}) mice that carried the *Galr1*-null allele in their germ line. These heterozygotes were backcrossed to C57BL/6 mice to generate *Galr1*^{+/-} for mating to produce *Galr1*^{-/-} and *Galr1*^{+/+} littermates for analysis. *Galr1*^{-/-} mice on a C57BL/6 background exhibit normal growth rates and lifespan and display no overt phenotype.

Determination of galanin receptor transcript expression in nodose ganglia using quantitative RT-PCR

Five male or female mice (20–30g) were killed via CO₂ inhalation and the nodose ganglia were removed bilaterally as previously described (Page *et al.* 2004, 2005a). RNA quantification was determined by measuring the absorbance at 260 nm (A₂₆₀) using a spectrophotometer (Biorad, New South Wales, Australia). RNA quality was estimated by the A₂₆₀ and A₂₈₀ ratio. Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reactions (RT-PCR) reactions were performed as described in detail previously (Hughes *et al.* 2007). Briefly, quantitative RT-PCR reactions were performed using a Chromo4 (MJ Research, Biorad) real-time instrument attached to a PTC-200 Peltier thermal cycler (MJ Research) and analysed using Opticon Monitor software (MJ Research). Quantitative RT-PCR reactions were performed using a Qiagen QuantiTect SYBR Green RT-PCR one-step kit (Qiagen, Australia) according to the manufacturer's specifications, with specific Quantitect Primer Assays (Qiagen) optimized and validated for the detection of the known sequence of mouse galanin receptors 1, 2 and 3 and β -actin transcripts contained in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) reference sequence database (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq). All product lengths were restricted below 150 bp to maximize efficiency of the SYBR Green reaction. These primer assays were used under the following conditions: reverse transcription: 50°C for 30 min; initial PCR activation: 95°C for 15 min; PCR cycles 94°C for 15 s, 55°C for 30 s and 72°C for 30 s repeated for 44 cycles. A melting curve program verified the specificity and identity of the RT-PCR products and no primer dimers were observed. Confirmation of the amplified products were resolved by 3% agarose gel electrophoresis and visualized via ethidium bromide staining. Each assay was run in at least triplicate in separate experiments. Control PCRs were performed by substituting RNA template with distilled RNase-free water. All assays were validated for linearity of amplification efficiency and quantitative standard curves obtained using serial dilutions of RNA. Calculations for relative expression of mRNA transcripts were performed using the comparative

cycle threshold (CT) method, comparing to the internal reference gene β -actin using the calculation Δ CT (CT of target transcript – CT of β -actin). To determine relative expression of these transcripts in whole nodose ganglia, the $\Delta\Delta$ CT was calculated using the formula: $\Delta\Delta$ CT = Δ CT [β -actin] – Δ CT [galanin receptor] and the relative fold differences calculated using the formula $2^{-\Delta\Delta$ CT}. Quantitative data are expressed as mean \pm s.d., and significant differences in transcript expression determined by a Mann–Whitney U test at a significance level of $P < 0.05$.

In vitro mouse gastro-oesophageal afferent preparation

Galr1+/+, Galr1–/– and C57BL/6 mice fed *ad libitum* (20–30 g) were killed via CO₂ inhalation and the thorax was opened by a midline incision. No overt phenotypic differences between genotypes were noted at this stage. The stomach and oesophagus with attached vagal nerves were removed and placed in a modified Krebs solution containing (mM): NaCl 118.1, KCl 4.7, NaHCO₃ 25.1, NaH₂PO₄ 1.3, MgSO₄·7H₂O 1.2, CaCl₂ 1.5, citric acid 1.0 and glucose 11.1, bubbled with 95% O₂–5% CO₂. The temperature was maintained at 4°C during dissection to prevent metabolic degradation. After further dissection, the preparation was opened out longitudinally along the oesophagus and greater curve of the stomach. The preparation was then placed mucosa side up in the organ bath. This preparation has been described in detail previously (Page *et al.* 2002, 2005b). Nifedipine (1 μ M) was also added to the Krebs solution to prevent smooth muscle contraction. In a previous preliminary study we have shown that nifedipine has no effect on the mechanical sensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents (Page *et al.* 2006).

Characterization of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent properties

Two types of mechanosensitive afferents were studied, those responding to mucosal stroking but not to circular tension (mucosal receptors) and those responding to mucosal stroking and circular tension (tension receptors) as reported previously (Page *et al.* 2002).

Location of receptive fields of all types of afferent fibre was determined by mechanical stimulation throughout the preparation with a brush. Accurate quantification of mechanical responses was performed differently according to the primary adequate stimulus for the type of fibre. Mechanical thresholds of both types of fibre were determined using calibrated von Frey hairs. The most reproducible, stimulus-dependent responses of these afferents to mucosal stroking were evoked when the probe

was moved at a rate of 5 mm s^{–1} across the receptive field rather than being kept static. Because the receptive fields are small (< 1 mm²), a single test at each intensity is prone to missing the centre of the receptive field on some occasions. Therefore, we minimized experimenter error by measuring the mean response to the middle eight of 10 standard strokes given at 1 s intervals. Because the von Frey hair was bent throughout the stroking stimulus, the receptive field was subjected to an even force as the hair passed over it. This protocol was found to give highly reproducible data and was therefore used to assess effects of galanin on vagal afferents. Tension–response curves were also obtained for all afferent fibres, which were used in combination with von Frey thresholds to determine whether the receptive fields of fibres were located in the mucosa or the muscle layer. Tension stimuli were applied via fine suture silk attached to an unpinned point adjacent to the mechanoreceptive fields. The thread was attached to a cantilever via a pulley close to the preparation. Reference standard weights were then placed on the opposite end of the cantilever. Each weight was applied as a step and maintained for 1 min, and the response was measured as the mean discharge evoked over this period. Because all responses to tension were similarly slowly adapting, this method of assessment was considered representative of physiological responsiveness. The tension–response curves were produced by applying weights to the cantilever system in the range of 1–5 g. A recovery period of at least 1 min was allowed between each tension stimulus.

Effect of galanin on the mechanosensitivity of vagal afferents

After mechanical sensitivity of the gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent had been established, the effect of galanin on mechanical sensitivity was determined. Galanin (1 nM) was added to the superfusing solution and allowed to equilibrate for 20 min after which time the tension–response and stroke–response curves were re-determined. This equilibration period was observed so as to ensure penetration of the drug into all layers of the tissue. This procedure was repeated for galanin at increasingly higher doses (3–10 nM). The concentration of galanin chosen was based on previous experiments on C57BL/6 mouse and ferret gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents in which galanin had a dose-dependent effect between 1 and 10 nM (Page *et al.* 2005b). Time-controlled experiments were performed in which there was no significant change in the mechanical responses over a comparable duration. Concentration–response curves were obtained in tissue from matched Galr1+/+ and Galr1–/– mice for tension receptors. Because the effects of galanin on tension receptors were similar in the Galr1+/+ littermate mice and unmatched C57/BL6 mice, the latter were used as controls for studies of mucosal afferents.

This was necessary because of the limited availability of *Galr1*^{+/+} littermates.

Effect of galanin and SNAP 37889 on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents

After mechanical sensitivity of the gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent had been established in C57BL/6 mice, the effect of galanin on mechanical sensitivity was determined. The maximal concentrations of galanin (1 nM for tension receptors, 10 nM for mucosal receptors) were added to the superfusing solution and allowed to equilibrate for 20 min after which time the tension–response and stroke–response curves were re-determined. The GALR3-selective antagonist SNAP 37889 (10 nM for tension receptors and 100 nM for mucosal receptors) was then added to the superfusing solution along with the galanin and allowed to equilibrate for 20 min. Mechanical response relationships were then re-determined. These concentrations were calculated based on the relative efficacy of galanin in our preparation and the published potency of SNAP 37889 (Swanson *et al.* 2005). SNAP 37889 is at least 200 times more selective for GALR3 than GALR1 and 2 (Swanson *et al.* 2005). Time-controlled experiments were performed in which there was no significant change in the mechanical responses over a comparable duration.

Effect of AR-M961 on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents

After mechanical sensitivity of tension receptor gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents had been established in C57BL/6 mice, the effect of galanin on mechanical sensitivity was determined. Galanin (100 nM) was added to the superfusing solution and allowed to equilibrate for 20 min after which time the tension–response curve was re-determined. Galanin was then removed from the superfusate and no further tests performed for 20 min to ensure complete washout of galanin from the tissue. The tension–response curve was then re-determined. The GALR2 agonist AR-M961 (10 nM) was then added to the Krebs solution and the preparation was left for a further 20 min equilibration period. The tension–response curve was then again re-determined. This procedure was repeated for a higher dose of AR-M961 (100 nM). AR-M961 has been shown to have potent agonistic activity at both GALR1 and GALR2, with an IC_{50} of 0.403 nM and 1.74 nM, respectively (Liu *et al.* 2001). Time-controlled experiments were performed in which there was no significant change in the mechanical responses over a comparable duration.

In a separate series of experiments using *Galr1*^{-/-} mice, the effect of AR-M961 alone was determined.

After mechanical sensitivity of tension receptors had been established, AR-M961 (100 nM) was added to the superfusing solution and the preparation was allowed to equilibrate for 20 min. The tension–response curve was then re-determined.

Data recording and analysis

Afferent impulses were amplified with a biological amplifier (DAM 50; World Precision Instruments, Sarasota, FL, USA), filtered (band-pass filter-932; CWE Inc., Ardmore, PA, USA) and monitored using an oscilloscope (DL 1200 A; Yokogawa, Tokyo). Single units were discriminated on the basis of action potential shape, duration and amplitude using Spike 2 software (Cambridge Electronic Design, Cambridge, UK). All data were recorded and analysed off-line using a personal computer (IBM Thinkpad). Peristimulus time histograms and discharge traces were displayed using Spike 2 software. Data are expressed as means \pm s.e.m., with number (*n*) of individual afferents given in all instances. Differences between stimulus–response curves were evaluated using two-way ANOVA. Differences were considered significant if $P < 0.05$.

Drugs

Stock solutions of all drugs were kept frozen and diluted to their final concentration in Krebs solution on the day of the experiment. SNAP 37889 was a kind donation from AstraZeneca (Mölndal, Sweden). AR-M961 was a kind donation from Ralf Schmidt at AstraZeneca (Montreal, Canada). Galanin was obtained from Auspep Pty Ltd (Victoria, Australia).

Results

Expression of galanin receptors in mouse nodose ganglion

Using RT-PCR and gel electrophoresis we were able to confirm the presence and size of the amplified products generated by the Quantitect Primer Assays specific for galanin receptors GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 and β -actin (Fig. 1A), showing intense single bands corresponding to the predicted sizes of the galanin receptors and β -actin transcripts (Fig. 1A). Quantitative RT-PCR analysis compared relative expression of galanin receptors in whole nodose ganglia. Using β -actin as a reference CT value, quantitative RT-PCR analysis of whole nodose ganglia revealed that there was no significant difference in the relative transcript expression between galanin receptor subtypes (Fig. 1B). We also measured quantitative expression of GALR2 and GALR3 in the

nodose ganglia of *Galr1*^{-/-} mice, which showed no difference in their levels relative to β -actin (data not shown) compared with wild-types; these data indicate no adaptive regulation of other galanin receptors in *Galr1*^{-/-} mice.

Effect of galanin on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents

The effect of galanin on the mechanosensitivity of mouse tension-sensitive gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents is illustrated in Fig. 2. Galanin (1–10 nM) potently and significantly reduced the response of tension receptors from *Galr1*^{+/+} mice ($n = 7$; Fig. 2A and C). This inhibitory effect was reversed upon washout of galanin from the superfusate (Fig. 2Cc). These data confirm our previous observations (Page *et al.* 2005b). However, galanin (1–10 nM) had no effect on the mechanosensitivity of tension receptors from *Galr1*^{-/-} mice ($n = 13$; Fig. 2B and D).

The effect of galanin on the mechanosensitivity of mucosal receptors is illustrated in Fig. 3. Galanin (1–10 nM) significantly reduced their response in C57BL/6 mice ($n = 7$; Fig. 3A and C), but had no effect on the mechanosensitivity of mucosal receptors from *Galr1*^{-/-} mice ($n = 8$; Fig. 3B and D).

Mechanosensitivity of mucosal and tension receptors in the absence of galanin showed no significant differences ($P > 0.05$, two-way ANOVA) in control stimulus–response curves between *Galr1*^{-/-} and wild-type mice (data from Figs 2A and B, and 3A and B).

Effect of a GALR3 antagonist on the inhibitory effect of galanin

The effect of galanin and the GALR3-selective antagonist SNAP 37889 on wild-type mouse gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents is illustrated in Fig. 4. Galanin (1 nM) alone significantly reduced the response of tension receptors to circular tension ($n = 5$; Fig. 4A). When the GALR3 antagonist SNAP 37889 (10 nM) was added to the superfusate along with galanin (1 nM), there was no significant change in the response to circular tension compared with galanin (1 nM) alone (Fig. 4A). Galanin (10 nM) also significantly reduced the responses of mucosal receptors (Fig. 4B), which were unchanged by SNAP 37889 (100 nM; Fig. 4B).

Effect of a GALR1/2 agonist on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents

The effect of AR-M961 on the mechanosensitivity of tension-sensitive gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents is

illustrated in Fig. 5. In preparations obtained from wild-type mice, galanin (100 nM) significantly reduced the response of tension receptors to circular tension ($n = 5$; Fig. 5A). After washout of galanin, the GALR1/2 agonist AR-M961 (10 and 100 nM) mimicked the inhibitory effect of galanin (100 nM), significantly reducing the response of tension receptors to circular tension (Fig. 5A). By contrast, in preparations obtained from *Galr1*^{-/-} mice the GALR1/2 agonist AR-M961 (100 nM; $n = 6$) significantly increased the response of tension receptors to circular tension (Fig. 5B).

Discussion

The current data demonstrate potent modulation of responses to mechanical stimuli by exogenous galanin in vagal tension and mucosal receptors of the stomach and

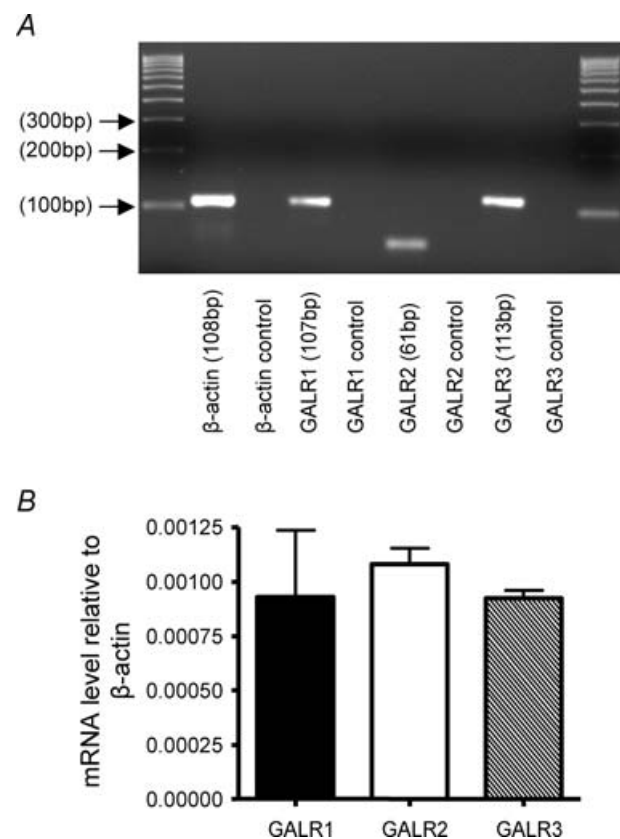


Figure 1. Transcript expression and relative expression of galanin receptors in whole mouse nodose ganglia

A, RT-PCR products separated on a 3% agarose gel to confirm the presence of GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 transcripts. The sizes of the amplified products were confirmed showing intense single bands corresponding to the predicted sizes of GALR1, GALR2, GALR3 and β -actin transcripts. In addition, this validated the products obtained during quantitative analysis. B, quantitative RT-PCR revealed there to be no significant difference in transcript expression between galanin receptor subtypes ($P > 0.05$, Mann–Whitney U test). Experiments were performed at least in triplicate. GALR1, 2 and 3 receptor expression are calculated relative to β -actin mRNA levels.

oesophagus in mice. As previously demonstrated, both facilitatory and inhibitory effects of exogenous galanin were observed, but inhibitory effects were predominant (Page *et al.* 2005b). The inhibitory effects of galanin were lost in *Galr1*^{-/-} mice, showing that they occur via activation of the inhibitory GALR1 receptor. We previously hypothesized that GALR3, also an inhibitory receptor, may mediate at least part of galanin-induced inhibition. However, the lack of any residual effect of galanin in the *Galr1*-knockout mouse indicated that GALR3 did not contribute to its effects. This notion was further supported by the finding that the selective GALR3 antagonist SNAP 37889 (Swanson *et al.* 2005) failed to reverse the inhibitory effects of galanin. This study also revealed an inhibitory effect of the GALR1 and GALR2 agonist, AR-M961 (Liu *et al.* 2001), on wild-type mice. However when applied exogenously in *Galr1*^{-/-} mice this drug had a potentiating effect, implicating a functional role for the GALR2 receptor in modulation of vagal afferent sensitivity. We detected all three galanin receptor transcripts in whole nodose ganglia representing cell bodies which transport receptor protein to the periphery. Using quantitative RT-PCR, we also demonstrated similar relative expression of all three galanin receptors in the whole nodose ganglion, suggesting that although

GALR3 has no functional role in the fibres we studied, it is expressed in vagal afferents.

Sources of endogenous galanin

Galanin has previously been demonstrated in enteric nerves of several species (Ekblad *et al.* 1985; Melander *et al.* 1985; Furness *et al.* 1987) including humans (Singaram *et al.* 1991, 1994), as well as in vagal afferents in various species (Calingasan & Ritter, 1992; Page *et al.* 2005b) with these galanin-containing neurones being shown to project to the stomach. Circulating galanin levels found in previous studies are equal to or greater than doses used in this investigation (Harling *et al.* 1991) implicating endogenous galanin in the vicinity of afferent terminals as a strong candidate for modulation of vagal afferent neurotransmission. Endogenous galanin may thus reach endings either by release locally from vagal afferent endings, or systemically following release by neural or endocrine cells intrinsic to the gut. We found that baseline mechanosensitivity of mucosal and tension receptors were unchanged in mice lacking GALR1, which may argue against a role for endogenous galanin in ongoing modulation of mechanosensitivity. However, our previous data indicate an increased mechanosensitivity

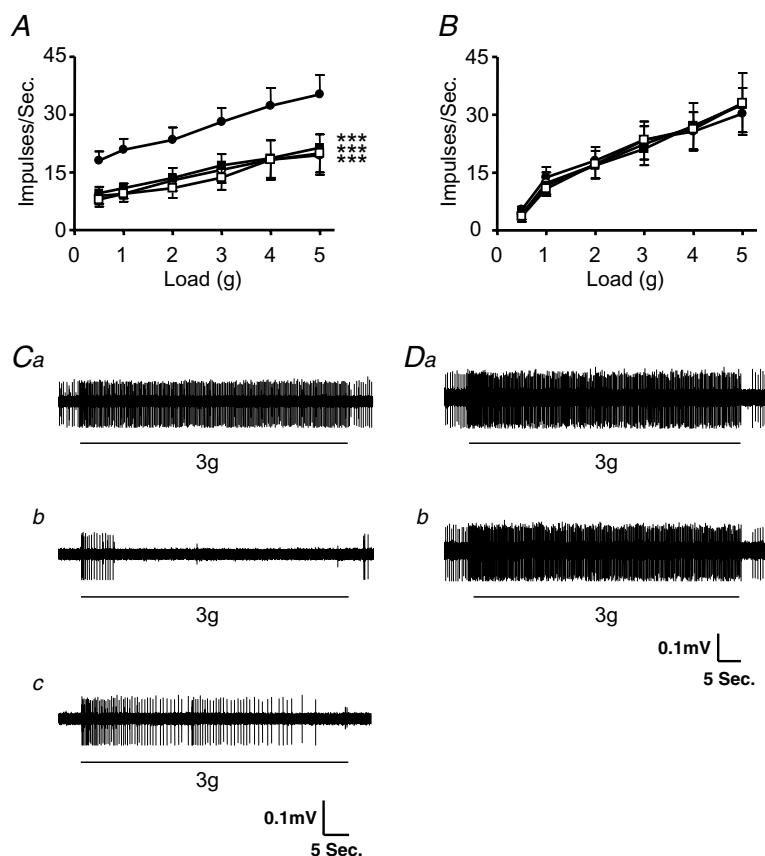


Figure 2. The effect of galanin on mouse gastro-oesophageal vagal tension receptors

Stimulus-response functions of tension receptors to circumferential tension from *Galr1*^{+/+} (A, *n* = 7) and *Galr1*^{-/-} (B, *n* = 13) mice. The responses are before (●) and after exposure to galanin (1 (○), 3 (■) and 10 nm (□)). ***Significant difference from control using a two-way ANOVA (*P* < 0.001). C, original recording of a tension receptor response in *Galr1*^{+/+} animal to circular tension with a 3 g weight before (Ca), during (Cb) and after washout (Cc) of galanin (10 nm). D, original recording in *Galr1*^{-/-} animal of a tension receptor response to circular tension with a 3 g weight before (Da) and during (Db) exposure to galanin (10 nm).

in some ferret mechanoreceptors after application of the non-selective galanin receptor antagonist galantide (Page *et al.* 2005b). Therefore a number of factors may determine the access of endogenous galanin to the endings, including an intact vascular supply, dimensions of the tissue, and species.

Galanin receptors on vagal afferents

The effects of galanin are mediated by three distinct receptors that activate multiple second messenger pathways to modulate cell activity. GALR1 and GALR3 are coupled positively to potassium channels and may reduce levels of cyclic AMP, giving rise to hyperpolarization. GALR2 is coupled positively to phospholipase C resulting in cellular excitation (Branchek *et al.* 2000). There are abundant reports of expression of GALR1 and GALR2 in sensory neurones (Xu *et al.* 1996; Sten Shi *et al.* 1997; O'Donnell *et al.* 1999; Waters & Krause, 2000), but to date GALR3 has received little attention, and its existence in sensory neurones is controversial (Waters & Krause, 2000; Mennicken *et al.* 2002). Ours are the first data demonstrating the expression of galanin receptors in the nodose ganglion, although a previous report of galanin binding sites in the human nodose ganglion has been published (Sweerts *et al.* 2000).

GALR1

Based on anatomical and functional evidence, galanin has been suggested to play a predominantly inhibitory role in intrinsic reflexes of the gut (Pham *et al.* 2002; Liu *et al.* 2003), and on nociceptive processing at the spinal level where galanin has been shown to exert an analgesic effect (Liu & Hokfelt, 2002). Studies of the effects of exogenous galanin on sensory endings also showed a mainly inhibitory effect (Heppelmann *et al.* 2000; Flatters *et al.* 2003; Page *et al.* 2005b). The present study reflected these findings demonstrating that the effects of galanin on gastro-oesophageal vagal afferent mechanosensitivity are predominantly inhibitory. Based on the widespread distribution of GALR1 mRNA in central and peripheral nervous systems, it is proposed that this receptor mediates many of the inhibitory actions of galanin in feeding (Crawley, 1999), nociception (Liu & Hokfelt, 2002; Blakeman *et al.* 2003), gut motility and secretion (Liu *et al.* 2003; Sternini *et al.* 2004). In the present study we had the opportunity to test directly the hypothesis that GALR1 predominates by examining afferent function in the *Galr1*^{-/-} mouse. Previously studies in this mouse have focused on the role of GALR1 in the brain and its inhibitory role in epilepsy, anxiety and memory (Jacoby *et al.* 2002; Fetissov *et al.* 2003; Holmes *et al.* 2003; Wrenn *et al.* 2004; McColl *et al.* 2006). *Galr1*^{-/-} mice also

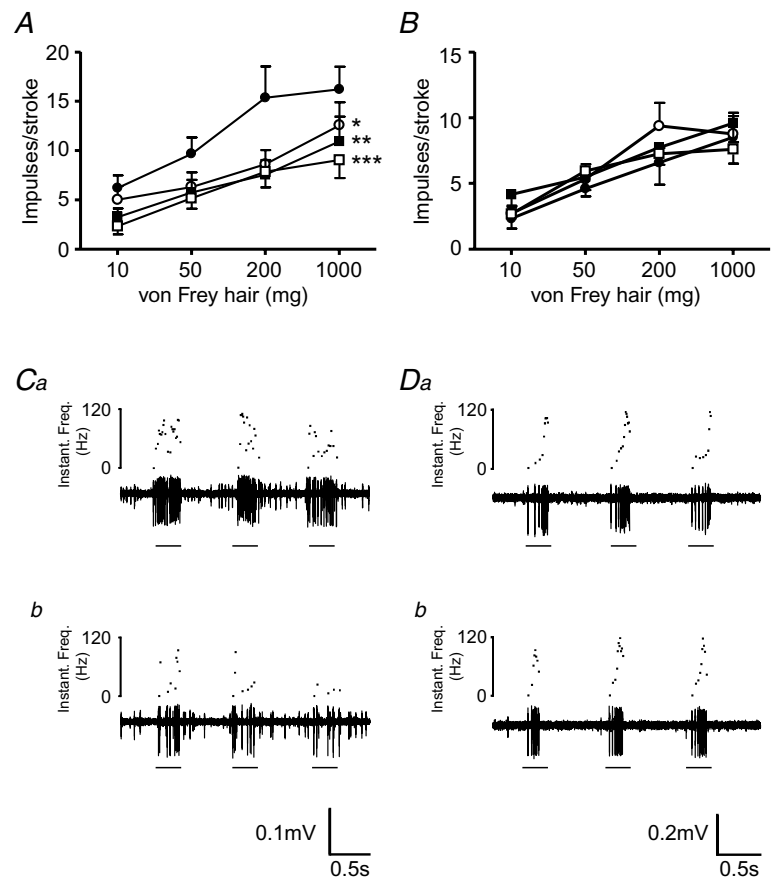


Figure 3. The effect of galanin on mouse gastro-oesophageal vagal mucosal receptor

Stimulus–response functions from wild-type (A, $n = 7$) and *Galr1*^{-/-} (B, $n = 8$) mice of mucosal receptors to mucosal stroking with calibrated von Frey hairs (10–1000 mg). The responses are before (●) and after exposure to galanin (1 (○), 3 (■) and 10 nM (□)). Asterisks indicate significant difference from control using a two-way ANOVA (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$). C, original recording of a mucosal receptor response from wild-type mouse to mucosal stroking with a 200 mg von Frey hair before (Ca) and during (Cb) exposure to galanin (10 nM). D, original recording from *Galr1*^{-/-} mouse of a mucosal receptor response to mucosal stroking with a 200 mg von Frey hair before (Da) and during (Db) exposure to galanin (10 nM).

show thermal hyperalgesia and increased neuropathic pain presumably due to reduced inhibition by galanin within the spinal cord (Blakeman *et al.* 2003). Our data show that galanin also serves an inhibitory role in the peripheral nervous system. As described in other studies of *Galr1*-null mutant mice raised on the same background, no other overt phenotypic differences could be observed, suggesting that the changes in mechanical responsiveness and effects of galanin were directly attributable to the loss of the receptor.

Role of GALR2

GALR2 is likely to mediate the excitatory effects we observed, as it is positively coupled (Branchek *et al.* 2000). Our findings with the GALR1 and GALR2 agonist AR-M961 initially reinforced our findings with galanin, showing predominantly inhibition mediated through GALR1, and therefore that GALR1 is functionally more active than GALR2 in modulation of vagal afferent mechanosensitivity. In the *Galr1* null mutant, however, AR-M961 resulted in an increase in mechanosensitivity, therefore revealing a role for GALR2, albeit a minor one. This observation was supported by observations we made of two afferents from wild-type mice in which galanin augmented mechanosensitivity, where this effect

was mimicked by the selective GALR2 agonist AR-M1896 (Liu *et al.* 2001) (data not shown).

Role of GALR3

A functional role for GALR3 in addition to the GALR1 in modulation of extrinsic afferents was ruled out by the finding that the selective GALR3 antagonist SNAP 37889 (Swanson *et al.* 2005) failed to reverse any of the inhibitory effects of galanin on both tension and mucosal afferents. Also the inhibitory effect of galanin was totally absent in the *Galr1*-/- mice. There is an apparent conflict with the finding that GALR3 was found in equal abundance to GALR1 and GALR2 in the nodose ganglion, where the cell bodies of the afferents are located. However, our recent estimates of gastric-projecting nodose neurones indicate that they represent only around 10–15% of the total number of neurons (Page *et al.* 2005b). Therefore GALR3 expression may be restricted to cell bodies of vagal afferents innervating other structures. Immunohistochemical detection of GALR3 has so far proven equivocal, so this hypothesis remains untested and will

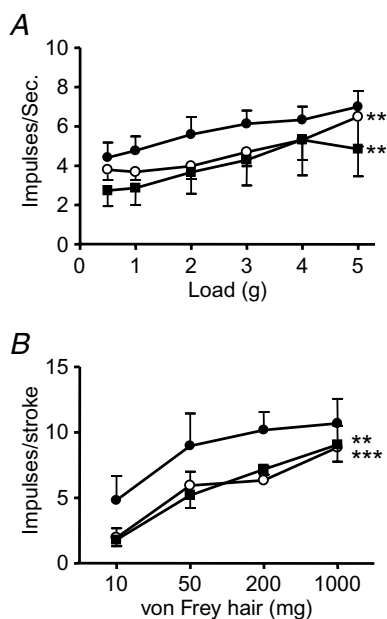


Figure 4. The effect of galanin and SNAP 37889 on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal afferents

Stimulus–response functions of tension (*A*, *n* = 5) and mucosal (*B*, *n* = 5) receptors to circumferential tension and mucosal stroking. The responses are before (●), after exposure to galanin (○; 1 nM; *B*, 10 nM) and after exposure to galanin and SNAP 37889 (■; *A*, 10 nM; *B*, 100 nM). Asterisks indicate significant difference from control using a two-way ANOVA (***P* < 0.01 and ****P* < 0.001).

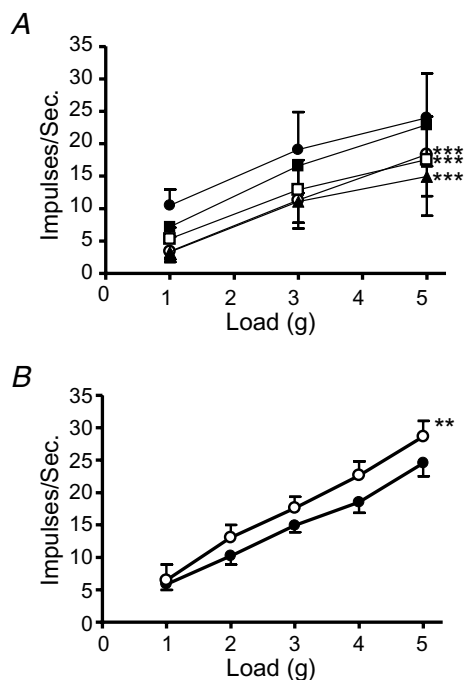


Figure 5. The effect of galanin and AR-M961 on the mechanosensitivity of gastro-oesophageal vagal tension receptors

Stimulus–response functions of tension receptors to circumferential tension from wild-type (*A*; *n* = 5) and *GalR1*-/- (*B*; *n* = 6) mice. *A*, the responses of wild-type tension receptors before (●), after exposure to galanin (○; 100 nM), after washout of galanin (■), after exposure to AR-M961 (▲; 100 nM) and finally after exposure to AR-M961 (○; 100 nM). *B*, the responses of *GalR1*-/- tension receptors before (●) and after exposure to AR-M961 (○; 100 nM). Asterisks indicate significant difference from control using a two-way ANOVA (***P* < 0.01 and ****P* < 0.001).

form part of further investigation in this area. Alternatively, a role for GALR3 other than in ligand-mediated actions remains a possibility. Measurements of GALR3 in gut tissue by similar methods, on the other hand, showed considerably lower expression compared with GALR1 and GALR2 (Anselmi *et al.* 2005a,b), and a function for GALR3 has yet to be ascribed within the gut.

In conclusion, we have revealed a novel role for galanin in modulation of extrinsic afferent function in the upper gastrointestinal tract whereby divergent effects of galanin are mediated via GALR1 and GALR2 subtypes. In particular, functional evidence suggests that the inhibitory effects are mediated through GALR1 and the excitatory effects through GALR2, whereas we observed no functional evidence of GALR3 involvement. The current study once again highlights the complex actions of galanin at different receptor subtypes exhibiting parallels with the function of galanin in somatic sensory innervation, spinal innervation of the gastrointestinal tract and fits alongside roles already demonstrated for galanin in intrinsic control of gut secretion and motility. Should the effect of galanin in mice translate to humans as previously demonstrated with other neuromodulators of vagal afferent sensitivity, GALR1 agonists could be of therapeutic use in the treatment of diseases of altered extrinsic afferent signalling from the gastrointestinal tract.

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