

Identification of TRPM7 channels in human intestinal interstitial cells of Cajal

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the characteristics of slow electrical waves and the presence of transient receptor potential melastatin-type 7 (TRPM7) in the human gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

METHODS: Conventional microelectrode techniques were used to record intracellular electrical responses from human GI smooth muscle tissue. Immunohistochemistry was used to identify TRPM7 channels in interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs).

RESULTS: The human GI tract generated slow electrical waves and had ICCs which functioned as pacemaker cells. Flufenamic acid, a nonselective cation channel blocker, and 2-APB (2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate) and La^{3+} , TRPM7 channel blockers, inhibited the slow

waves. Also, TRPM7 channels were expressed in ICCs in human tissue.

CONCLUSION: These results suggest that the human GI tract generates slow waves and that TRPM7 channels expressed in the ICCs may be involved in the generation of the slow waves.

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Key words: Electrophysiology; Interstitial cells of Cajal; TRPM cation channels; Transient receptor potential melastatin-type 7 protein; Human; Gastrointestinal tract

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INTRODUCTION

Smooth muscles in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract are spontaneously active with rhythmic generation of slow electrical waves^[1]. The slow waves determine the frequency and amplitude of the phasic contractions of GI muscles^[2]. Slow waves originate in specialized regions such as the border between the circular and longitudinal muscle layers in the stomach and small intestine and along the submucosal surface of the circular muscle layer in the colon^[3]. Each pacemaker region is populated by interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs), and many studies have demonstrated the pacemaker role of these cells^[4-9]. ICCs generate spontaneous inward currents and slow wave-like depolarizations^[10,11]. Slow waves propagate within the ICC networks, conduct into smooth muscle cells *via* gap junctions, and initiate phasic contractions by activating Ca^{2+} entry through L-type Ca^{2+} channels. The pacemaker currents of the murine small intestine are due mainly to periodic activation of non-selective cation channels

(NSCCs)^[12].

In *Caenorhabditis elegans*, the melastatin-type transient receptor potential (TRPM) channel, particularly TRPM7, was suggested as being involved in the defecation process^[13]. Also recently, we suggested that TRPM7 was a good candidate for the NSCC in ICCs of the murine small intestine^[14]. TRP channels were first cloned from *Drosophila* species and constitute a superfamily of proteins that encode a diverse group of Ca²⁺-permeable NSCCs^[15]. The TRP family is divided into 7 subfamilies: classical TRPs (TRPC), which display the greatest similarity to *Drosophila* TRP; vanilloid TRPs (TRPVs); TRPMs; mucolipin TRPs; polycystin TRPs; NOMPC (no mechanoreceptor potential C) TRP; ankyrin 1 TRPs. TRPC channels mediate cation entry in response to phospholipase C activation, whereas TRPV proteins respond to physical and chemical stimuli, such as changes in temperature, pH, and mechanical stress. The TRPM family members differ significantly from other TRP channels in terms of domain structure, cation selectivity, and activation mechanisms^[15].

The characteristics of the slow wave and the presence of TRPM7 in human GI tract have not yet been investigated. Therefore, we undertook to investigate the characteristics of the slow wave in the human GI tract and the involvement of TRPM7 in ICCs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Human tissue preparation

The segments of human colon or small intestine used in this study were obtained from cancer patients of either sex ranging in age from 46 to 59 years as discarded surgical tissue during operations. The protocol was approved by the human subjects research committees at Seoul National University College of Medicine. A segment of colon or jejunum was opened along the mesenteric border, and the mucosal layers, the serosal layers and a part of the longitudinal layers were carefully peeled away under a dissecting microscope. A tissue segment (about 0.5 mm wide and 0.5 mm long) was pinned out on a silicone rubber plate with the serosal side uppermost, and the plate was fixed at the bottom of an organ bath. The preparation was continuously perfused with CO₂/bicarbonate-buffered Tyrode solution at 36-37°C and equilibrated for 2 h before the experiment, at a constant flow rate of about 2 mL/min.

Intracellular recording of electrical activity

Conventional microelectrode techniques were used to record intracellular electrical responses from smooth muscle tissues, and the glass capillary microelectrodes, filled with 3 mol/L KCl, had tip resistances of 40-80 MΩ. Electrical responses recorded *via* a high input impedance amplifier (Axoclamp-2B, Axon Instruments, USA) were displayed on a cathode ray oscilloscope (SS-7602, Iwatsu, Osaka, Japan) and also stored on a personal computer for later analysis.

Solutions and drugs

The ionic composition of the CO₂/bicarbonate buffered-

Tyrode solution was as follows (mmol/L): NaCl 116, KCl 5.4, CaCl₂ 1.5, MgCl₂ 1, NaHCO₃ 24, glucose 5. The solutions were aerated with O₂ containing 5% CO₂, and the pH of the solutions was maintained at 7.3-7.4. Drugs used were flufenamic acid, 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate (2-APB), lanthanum ion (La³⁺) and nifedipine (all from Sigma, USA). Drugs were dissolved in distilled water, and added to CO₂/bicarbonate buffered-Tyrode solution to the desired concentrations, immediately prior to use. Addition of these chemicals to the Krebs solution did not alter the pH of the solution.

Immunohistochemistry

Whole-mount preparations from the colon or small intestine of human were used for immunohistochemistry. Experimental protocols approved by Seoul National University were followed. For whole-mount preparations, the mucosa was removed by sharp dissection, and the remaining muscle layer was stretched before fixation. Whole-mount preparations were fixed in cold acetone (4°C) for 5 min. After fixation, they were washed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; 0.01 mol/L; pH 7.4) and immersed in 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS. After blocking with 1% bovine serum albumin (Sigma) in 0.01 mol/L PBS for 1 h at room temperature, they were incubated with a rat monoclonal antibody raised against c-kit (Ack2; eBioscience) at 0.5 μg/mL or goat polyclonal antibody against TRPM7 (Abcam, Cambridgeshire, UK) in PBS for 24 h (4°C). After a rinse in PBS at 4°C, they were labeled with the fluorescein isothiocyanate-coupled donkey anti-goat immunoglobulin G secondary antibody (1:100; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Baltimore, MD, USA) or Texas red-conjugated donkey anti-rat immunoglobulin G (1:100; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories) for 1 h at room temperature. Control tissues and sections were prepared by omitting either the primary or secondary antibodies from the incubation solutions.

Statistics analysis

All data are expressed as mean ± SE. The Student *t*-test for unpaired data was used to compare control and experimental groups. A *P*-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Spontaneous electrical activities recorded from intact tissue preparations of human colon and small intestine

In intact human colon preparations, most of the tissues generated slow electrical waves (Figure 1A). The membrane potential of cells generating slow waves with the most negative value (equal to the resting membrane potential) ranged between -54.7 mV and -68.7 mV (mean -61.9 ± 1.9 mV, *n* = 6; each *n* value represents the number of human tissues used). Slow waves had a frequency of 18.1 ± 2.1/min (*n* = 6). In intact human small intestine preparations, most of the tissues generated slow waves (Figure 1B). The membrane potential of cells generating slow waves ranged between -51.2 mV and -63.5 mV (mean -57.3 ± 5.2 mV, *n* = 5). Slow waves had a frequency of 3.1

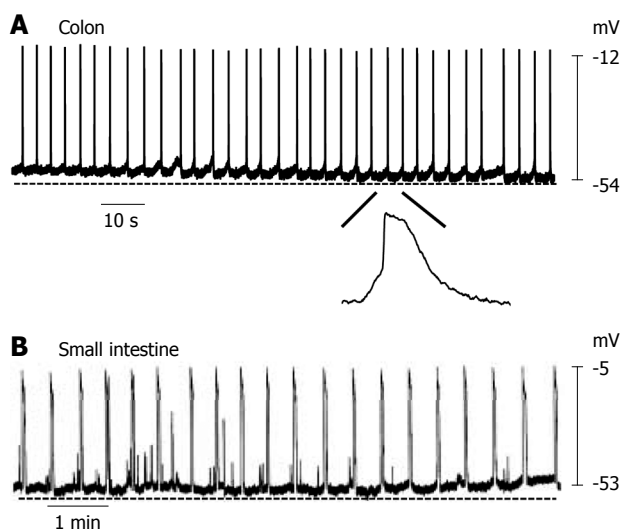


Figure 1 Spontaneous electrical activity of smooth muscle cells in human colon and small intestine. A: Colonic smooth muscle cells produced slow waves with a frequency of $18.1 \pm 2.1/\text{min}$; B: Small intestinal smooth muscle cells also produced slow waves with a frequency of $3.1 \pm 0.5/\text{min}$.

$\pm 0.5/\text{min}$ ($n = 5$). These results suggest that the GI tract in humans can generate slow waves and have ICCs which function as pacemaker cells.

Pharmacological properties of slow waves in human colon

We investigated the effect of a nonselective cation channel blocker and several TRPM7 channel blockers on the slow waves recorded from human colon tissue. First, we investigated the effects of flufenamic acid, a nonselective cation channel blocker. When flufenamic acid was applied in the bath solution, the slow waves were inhibited ($2.6 \pm 0.3/\text{min}$) (Figure 2A and D). As indicated previously, 2-APB is known to inhibit TRPM7 channels^[16]. When 2-APB was applied in the bath solution, the slow waves were inhibited in a concentration-dependent manner ($2.8 \pm 0.2/\text{min}$) (Figure 2B and D). Again, as described previously, TRPM7 has been shown to be blocked by trivalent ions such as La^{3+} ^[17]. When La^{3+} was applied in the bath solution, the slow waves were inhibited ($3.2 \pm 0.2/\text{min}$) (Figure 2C and D). These results indicate that NSCCs and TRPM7 in ICCs may be involved in the generation of the slow wave in the human GI tract.

Expression of TRPM7 protein in ICC of native tissues

To test this possibility more directly, we examined the expression of TRPM7 in ICCs in human tissues. Expression of TRPM7 proteins was investigated by immunohistochemistry. Double staining with anti-c-kit (a marker of ICCs) and anti-TRPM7 antibodies showed TRPM7 immunoreactivity in c-kit-immunopositive ICCs in the human colon (Figure 3), and human small intestine (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

GI smooth muscles are spontaneously active, and

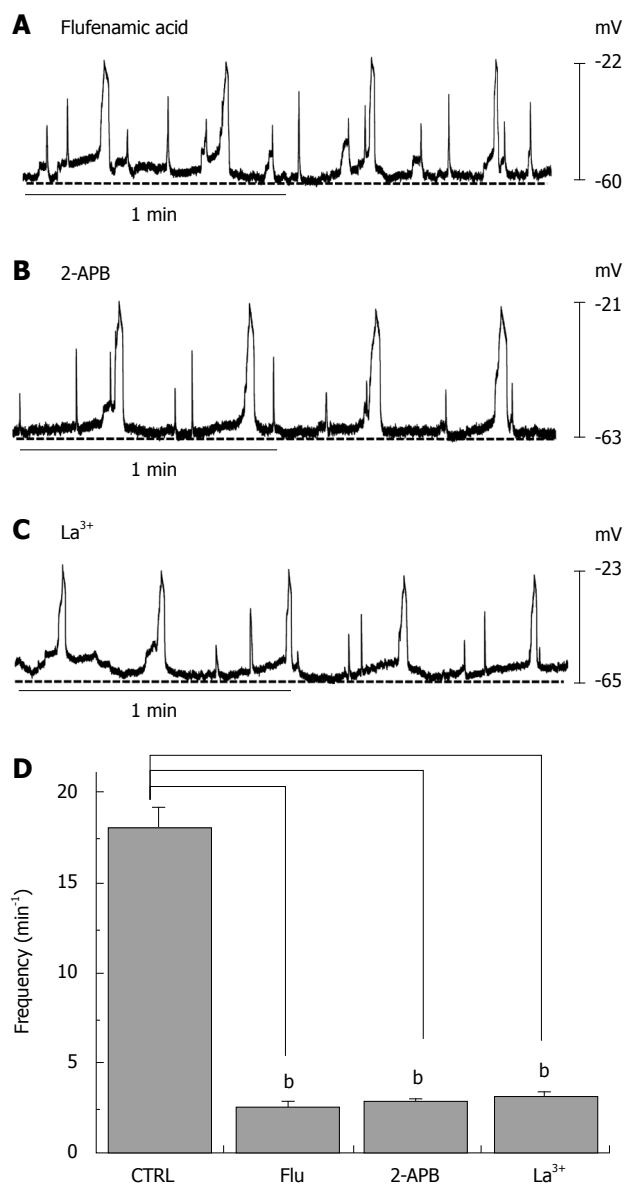


Figure 2 Effects of flufenamic acid, 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate (2-APB) and La^{3+} on electrical responses. Flufenamic acid ($50 \mu\text{M}$, A), 2-APB ($50 \mu\text{M}$, B) or La^{3+} ($50 \mu\text{M}$, C) were applied while recording electrical activity of isolated smooth muscles of the human colon. All drugs inhibited the spontaneous electrical activity; D: The histograms summarize the frequency of spontaneous electrical activities in human colon with flufenamic acid, 2-APB, and La^{3+} . ^b $P < 0.01$.

generate rhythmic slow electrical waves^[1]. The slow waves originate in the ICCs distributed in the GI tract^[4-9]. ICCs express c-kit immunoreactivity and form gap junctional connections with ICCs and with smooth muscle cells^[18-20]. Many types of ICC with different immunohistochemical and electrical properties, such as myenteric ICC (ICC-MY), intramuscular ICC, deep muscular plexus ICC and submucosal ICC, are distributed in the GI tract^[21]. In animal models lacking ICC-MY, the slow waves in the small intestine are strongly attenuated, indicating that these cells are indeed essential for pacemaking activity in the GI tract^[6,22].

Research into the distribution and function of ICCs was greatly stimulated by discovering that ICCs express

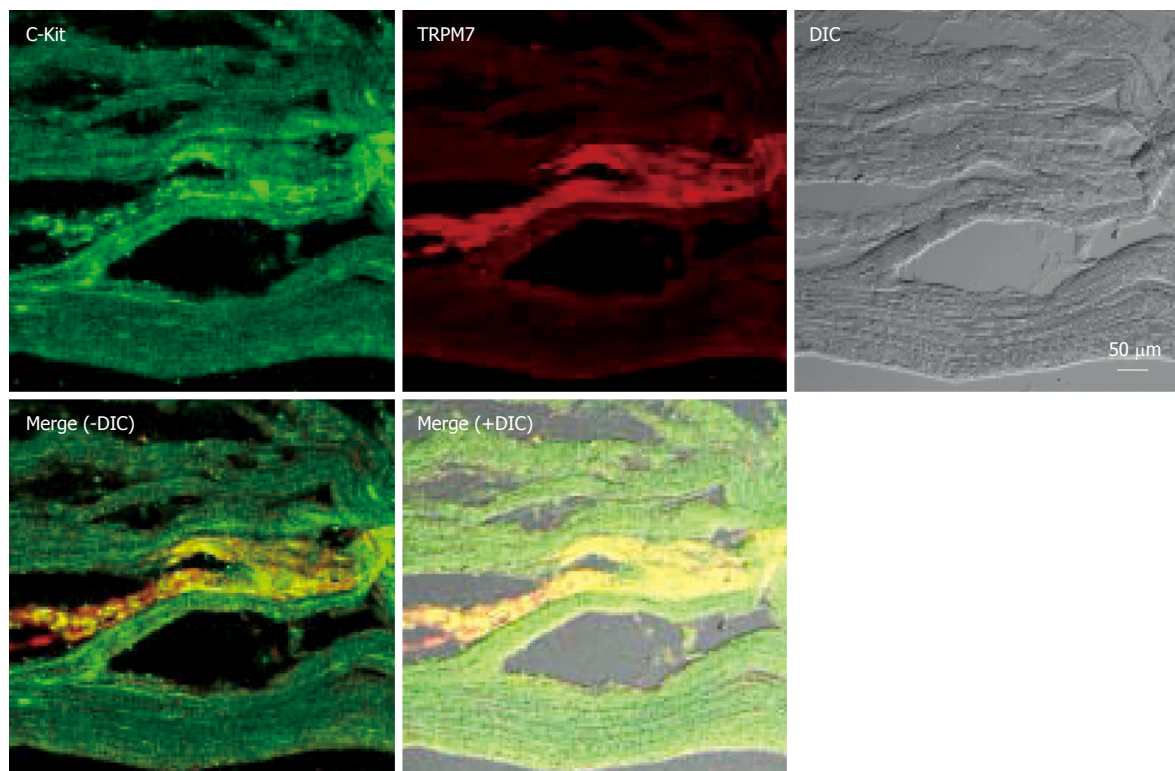


Figure 3 Expression of transient receptor potential melastatin-type 7 (TRPM7) protein in human colon. Double labeling of TRPM7-like immunoreactivity (red) and c-kit-like immunoreactivity (green) within smooth muscle layers of the human colon. The mixed color yellow indicates the colocalization of both TRPM7-like and c-kit-like immunoreactivity (bar = 50 μm). DIC: differential interference contrast.

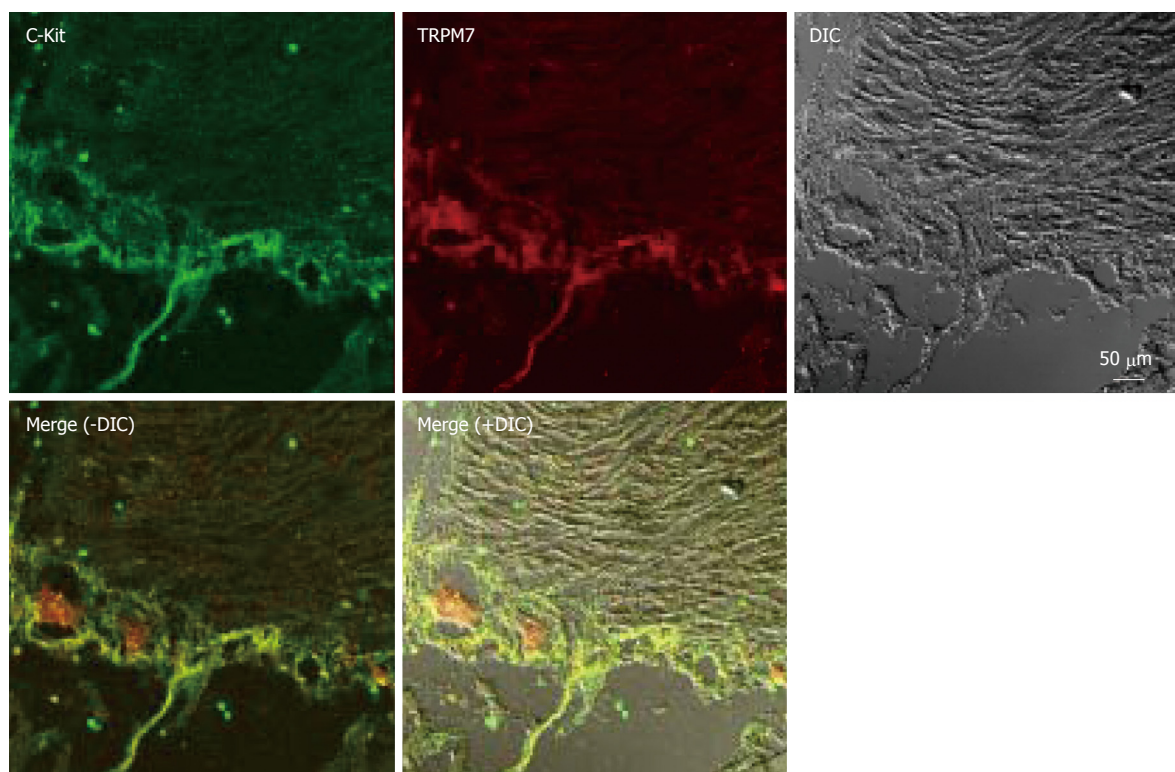


Figure 4 Expression of TRPM7 protein in human small intestine. Double labeling of TRPM7-like immunoreactivity (red) and c-kit-like immunoreactivity (green) within smooth muscle layers of human small intestine. The mixed color yellow indicates the colocalization of both TRPM7-like and c-kit-like immunoreactivity (bar = 50 μm).

c-kit, and signaling *via* kit protein is necessary for development and maintenance of the ICC phenotype^[7,23]. ICCs are involved in physiological GI motility, therefore

have clinical importance in many bowel disorders, including inflammatory bowel disease, chronic idiopathic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, intestinal obstruction with

hypertrophy, achalasia, Hirschsprung disease, juvenile pyloric stenosis, juvenile intestinal obstruction, and anorectal malformation^[21].

Discovering the molecules involved in the generation of pacemaker activity in ICCs may lead to dramatic new therapies for chronic GI diseases that result in lifelong suffering.

Strege *et al.*^[24] suggested that a mechanosensitive Na⁺ channel current is present in human intestinal ICC and appears to play a role in the control of intestinal motor function. Also in human jejunum, each ICC-MY generates spontaneous pacemaker activity that actively propagates through the ICC network, and the pacemaker activity was dependent on inositol-1,4,5-triphosphate receptor-operated stores and mitochondrial function^[25]. Although some papers have identified the ion channels in ICCs^[10,11,26,27], there is little known about the ionic basis of its pacemaker activity. Recently, we used electrophysiological, molecular biological, and immunohistochemical techniques to establish the close relationship between NSCCs in ICCs and a mammalian TRP homologue, TRPM7 and found that TRPM7 is required for murine intestinal pacemaking^[14].

Little is known about the involvement of TRPM7 channels in ICCs in the human GI tract. In this study, we found that the human GI tract generated slow waves and various pharmacological properties of the slow waves were the same as those of TRPM7. Also, immunohistochemistry showed abundant and localized expression of TRPM7 protein in the human GI tract. TRPM7 has been suggested to have a central role in cellular Mg²⁺ homeostasis^[28], in central nervous system ischemic injury^[29], in skeletogenesis in zebrafish^[30], in the defecation rhythm in *C. elegans*^[13], in cholinergic vesicle fusion with the plasma membrane^[31], in phosphoinositide-3-kinase signaling in lymphocytes^[32], in cell death in gastric cancer^[33], in osteoblast proliferation^[34], and in breast cancer cell proliferation^[35].

The physiological role of TRPM7 channels in ICCs in human GI tract requires more investigation. As a primary molecular candidate for the NSCC responsible for pacemaking activity in ICCs, TRPM7 may be a new target for pharmacological treatment of GI motility disorders.

COMMENTS

Background

Previously, transient receptor potential melastatin-type 7 (TRPM7) was found to be required for intestinal pacemaking activity in mice. However, in the human gastrointestinal (GI) tract, the characteristics of slow electrical waves and the presence of TRPM7 has not been investigated.

Research frontiers

The human GI tract generates slow waves and TRPM7 channels are expressed in interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs).

Innovations and breakthroughs

The human GI tract generates slow waves and has ICCs functioning as pacemaker cells. Flufenamic acid, a nonselective cation channel blocker, and 2-APB (2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate) and La³⁺, TRPM7 channel blockers, inhibited the slow waves. Also, TRPM7 channels were expressed in ICCs in human tissues.

Applications

TRPM7 protein may be a new target for pharmacological treatment of GI motility disorders.

Peer review

The authors well demonstrated the involvement of TRPM7 in ICCs and characterized the pharmacological properties of slow waves in the human GI tract. The finding will form the basis for future treatments of GI motility disorders and is a useful addition to the literature.

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