

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Synergistic Roles of Cholecystokinin B and Dopamine D₅ Receptors on the Regulation of Renal Sodium Excretion

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Abstract

Renal dopamine D₁-like receptors (D₁R and D₅R) and the gastrin receptor (CCK_BR) are involved in the maintenance of sodium homeostasis. The D₁R has been found to interact synergistically with CCK_BR in renal proximal tubule (RPT) cells to promote natriuresis and diuresis. D₅R, which has a higher affinity for dopamine than D₁R, has some constitutive activity. Hence, we sought to investigate the interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR in the regulation of renal sodium excretion. In present study, we found D₅R and CCK_BR increase each other's expression in a concentration- and time-dependent manner in the HK-2 cell, the specificity of which was verified in HEK293 cells heterologously expressing both human D₅R and CCK_BR and in RPT cells from a male normotensive human. The specificity of D₅R in the D₅R and CCK_BR interaction was verified further using a selective D₅R antagonist, LE-PM436. Also, D₅R and CCK_BR colocalize and co-immunoprecipitate in BALB/c mouse RPTs and human RPT cells. CCK_BR protein expression in plasma membrane-enriched fractions of renal cortex (PMFs) is greater in D₅R^{-/-} mice than D₅R^{+/+} littermates and D₅R protein expression in PMFs is also greater in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice than CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates. High salt diet, relative to normal salt diet, increased the expression of CCK_BR and D₅R proteins in PMFs. Disruption of CCK_BR in mice caused hypertension and decreased sodium excretion. The natriuresis in salt-loaded BALB/c mice was decreased by YF476, a CCK_BR antagonist and Sch23390, a D₁R/D₅R antagonist. Furthermore, the natriuresis caused by gastrin was blocked by Sch23390 while the natriuresis caused by fenoldopam, a D₁R/D₅R agonist, was blocked by YF476. Taken together, our findings indicate that CCK_BR and D₅R synergistically interact in the kidney, which may contribute to the maintenance of normal sodium balance following an increase in sodium intake.

Introduction

Hypertension occurs as a consequence of a complex interplay among multiple genetic, epigenetic, and environmental determinants [1]. Salt consumption is an important non-genetic determinant, and excessive dietary salt intake can increase blood pressure in genetically susceptible individuals [2]. Recent population-based studies have revealed a nonlinear with even a J-shaped correlation between salt intake and blood pressure or cardiovascular disease mortality [3–5]. An increasing number of hormones, via their receptors, have been reported to regulate ion exchangers, transporters, channels, and pumps in renal tubules, including the renal proximal tubule (RPT), that are crucial in maintaining normal sodium balance [6,7].

Dopamine, secreted in the kidney mainly by RPT cells, via its receptors that are classified into “D₁-like” (D₁R and D₅R) and “D₂-like” (D₂R, D₃R and D₄R) receptors, is responsible for over 50% of renal sodium excretion during conditions of mild volume and sodium excess [8–10]. The acute infusion of fenoldopam, a D₁-like receptor agonist, induces natriuresis and diuresis in humans, rats, and mice [8–14]. Disruption of any of the dopamine receptor gene subtypes in mice causes hypertension which can be aggravated by salt loading that is dopamine receptor subtype dependent [10].

Gastrointestinal hormones have been reported to be involved in the regulation of renal sodium excretion and blood pressure [14,15]. An oral sodium load causes a greater natriuresis than an intravenous infusion of the same amount of sodium [16–18], suggesting that gastrointestinal hormones have a role in regulating the postprandial natriuretic response. One such hormone may be gastrin. Mice lacking the gastrin gene are hypertensive and salt-sensitive [18]. The receptor of gastrin, CCK_BR, has been reported to be expressed in several nephron segments, including the RPT and collecting duct [18–21]. Gastrin, which is taken up by RPT to a greater extent than other gut hormones [22], via CCK_BR, can induce natriuresis and diuresis by inhibiting the activities of renal Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase and sodium/hydrogen exchanger type 3 (NHE3) [14,18–20].

Our recent study reported a synergistic interaction between gastrin, via CCK_BR, and D₁R, one of the two D₁-like receptors, in promoting water and sodium excretion [14]. The other D₁-like receptor, D₅R, has a 30% homology in the N and C termini and an 80% homology in the transmembrane domain with the D₁R. D₅R and D₁R, via a D₁R/D₅R heteromer, cooperatively decrease sodium transport in RPT cells by inhibition of NHE3 and Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activities [23]. The D₅R may be more important than D₁R in regulating salt balance because D₅R has some constitutive activity and a higher affinity for dopamine than D₁R [24,25]. Therefore, in this study, we tested the hypothesis that D₅R and CCK_BR synergistically regulate each other in the kidney, specifically in RPT cells, which may have important implications in the regulation of renal sodium excretion.

Materials and Methods

Materials

We used immortalized human RPT cells (HK-2) (China Center for Type Culture Collection, 3115CNCB00336, Wuhan, China), as well as well-characterized human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK293) cells, heterologously expressing human D₅R [26,27], and RPT cells from a normotensive Caucasian male (NT) [28]. Adult (4-month old) male BALB/c mice were bought from Beijing HFK Bioscience Co, LTD. Sixth generation progeny D₅R^{-/-} and CCK_BR^{-/-} mice were obtained from Jackson Laboratory and bred in an AAALAC-accredited facility. The 4-month male D₅R^{-/-} and CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and their littermates were used for further study. All animal-related studies were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the

Institute of Laboratory Animal Science, Peking Union Medical Collage, China. The information of all the chemical drugs, antibodies, and related test kits are listed in [S1 Table](#).

Cell culture

All the cells (HK-2, HEK293, and NT), in DMEM/F12 with 4.5 g/L D-glucose, supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 µg/ml penicillin and 10 µg/ml streptomycin, were cultured in a humidified cell culture incubator maintained at 37°C and supplied with 5% CO₂ and 95% O₂. We used cells with low passage numbers (<20 for HK-2 and NT cells and <40 for HEK293 cells) to avoid the confounding effects of cellular senescence. The cells tested negative for mycoplasma infection.

Co-transfection

HEK293 cells stably overexpressing full-length human D₅R with blasticidin resistance (HEK293-D₅R) were previously generated in our laboratory [26,27]. HEK293-D₅R cells were transfected with pCMV6-AC vector with full-length human CCK_BR cDNA, using Lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagents, according to the manufacturer's protocol. Stably transfected single colonies, selected with 600 µg/ml neomycin for the CCK_BR-positive colonies, were designated as HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells.

Immunoblotting

Whole cell lysates were extracted in ice-cold RIPA lysis buffer, sonicated, kept on ice for 30 minutes, and centrifuged with 14000 g for 30 minutes at 4°C. PMFs were extracted using a membrane protein extraction Kit (Sango Biotech, China), in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. Detailed steps are shown in [S1 File](#). Protein concentration was determined by bicinchoninic acid assay using bovine serum albumin as a standard. Equal amounts of protein (60 µg for whole cell lysates and 40 µg for PMFs) were subjected to immunoblotting. The densitometry values of whole cell lysates were normalized by the expression of GAPDH. The primary antibodies are mouse polyclonal anti-D₅R (Santa Cruz, USA) and rabbit polyclonal anti-CCK_BR (NOVUS, USA) whose specificities have been reported [29,30].

Quantitative Real-Time PCR

Total mRNA was purified using 1ml Trizol and quantified using a spectrophotometer. The RNA samples were reverse-transcribed using SuperScript III. Gene expression was quantified by real-time PCR, using an Applied Biosystem 7500 Real-Time PCR System. The assay used gene specific primers and One Step SYBR PrimeScript RT-PCR Kit, as described in the manufacturer's manual. All the primers used in this study are provided in [S2 Table](#). Data were analyzed using the $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method [31].

Co-immunoprecipitation

Co-immunoprecipitation was performed using an immunoprecipitation kit. Equal amounts of whole cell lysates (500 µg protein) were mixed with mouse anti-D₅R antibody (Santa Cruz, USA), non-immune mouse serum (negative control), or mouse anti-CCK_BR antibody (positive control, Santa Cruz, USA) whose specificity has been reported [32]. Protein A/G agarose beads were added and incubated overnight at 4°C. The bound proteins were eluted using 30 µl of Laemmli buffer. The samples were subjected to immunoblotting and probed for CCK_BR using a rabbit anti-CCK_BR antibody (Novus, USA). Reverse co-immunoprecipitation was performed using the same method; cell lysates were mixed with mouse anti-CCK_BR antibody (Santa Cruz,

USA), non-immune mouse serum (negative control), or mouse anti-D₅R (positive control, Santa Cruz, USA) and the bound proteins were subjected to immunoblotting and probed for D₅R, using a rabbit anti-D₅R antibody (Santa Cruz, USA) whose specificity has been reported [33,34].

Confocal microscopy of double-strained HK-2 cells and RPTs of BALB/c mouse

HK-2 cells, grown on coverslips, were fixed with ice-cold methanol for 30 minutes. Five-micron sections were cut from formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded BALB/c mouse kidneys. CCK_BR was visualized using a polyclonal rabbit anti-CCK_BR antibody (NOVUS, USA), followed by Alexa Fluor 568-labeled goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Abcam, USA). D₅R was visualized using a polyclonal mouse anti-D₅R antibody (Santa Cruz, USA), followed by Alexa Fluor 488-labeled goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (Abcam, USA). For a negative control, the primary antibodies were substituted with non-immune rabbit or mouse serum at an appropriate dilution. Colocalization of the D₅R and CCK_BR was identified by the development of a yellow color in the merged images.

Blood pressure measurement

Blood pressure was measured from the aorta, via the left carotid artery, under pentobarbital (60 mg/kg, administered intraperitoneally) anesthesia. Subsequently, the mice were sacrificed by neck dislocation; the kidneys were harvested and samples were prepared for immunoblotting.

Sodium excretion detection

BALB/c mice, CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates were acclimatized in metabolic cages for 3 days, then divided into two groups and fed normal (0.4% NaCl) or high-salt (3% NaCl) diet for two weeks. Afterwards, BALB/c mice on high salt diet were separated into seven groups and intraperitoneally injected with vehicle (normal saline, 0.5 ml), Sch23390 (a D₁-like receptor antagonist, 0.1 mg/kg) [14,27,33,35], YF476 (a CCK_BR antagonist, 0.1 mg/kg) [36,37], fenoldopam (a D₁-like receptor agonist, 1mg/kg) [8–14], gastrin (a CCK_BR ligand, 10 µg/kg) [14,18–20], fenoldopam (1mg/kg) coupled with YF476 (0.1 mg/kg) and gastrin (10 µg/kg) coupled with Sch23390 (0.1 mg/kg), respectively, daily for one week. The BALB/c mice on normal salt diet were also injected intraperitoneally with 0.5 ml normal saline, daily for one week. At the end of drug treatment, urine was collected for 24 hours. Urine sodium concentration was measured using a Synchron EL-ISE Electrolyte system (Beckman, USA). Urine creatinine concentration was measured by an automated enzymatic method [38]. Thereafter, the mice were sacrificed by neck dislocation and the kidneys were harvested and frozen in liquid nitrogen until use.

Statistics

The data are expressed as mean ± SEM. Significant difference between two groups was determined by Student's *t*-test and one-way factorial ANOVA followed by Duncan's multiple range test for groups > 2. *P* < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

D₅R and CCK_BR co-regulation in HK-2 cells

In HK-2 cells, fenoldopam, a D₁R and D₅R agonist, increased CCK_BR protein expression in a concentration- and time-dependent manner. The ability of fenoldopam (24 hours) to increase

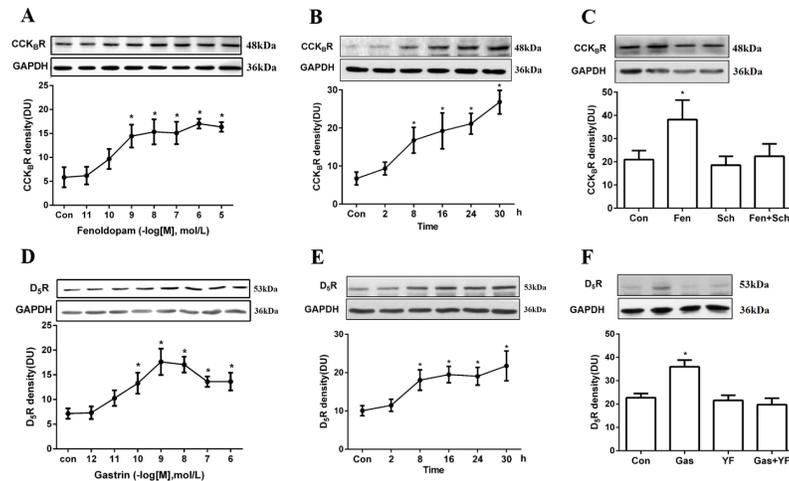


Fig 1. D₅R and CCK_BR co-regulation in HK-2 cells. (A) CCK_BR protein expression in response to varying concentrations of the D₁R and D₅R agonist fenoldopam (10⁻¹¹–10⁻⁵ mol/L, 24 hours, n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (B) CCK_BR protein expression in response to varying durations of incubation with fenoldopam (0–30 hours, 10⁻⁶ mol/L, n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (C) Effects of fenoldopam (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) and D₁R and D₅R antagonist Sch23390 (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) on CCK_BR protein expression (n = 5, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (D) D₅R protein expression in response to varying concentrations of gastrin (10⁻¹²–10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours, n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (E) D₅R protein expression in response to varying durations of incubation with gastrin (0–30 hours, 10⁻⁸ mol/L, n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (F) Effects of gastrin (10⁻⁸ mol/L, 24 hours) and CCK_BR antagonist YF476 (10⁻⁸ mol/L, 24 hours) on D₅R protein expression (n = 5, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). All immunoblotting results are expressed as relative density units (DU) and normalized by GAPDH expression. Immunoblots of D₅R, CCK_BR, and GAPDH are shown in the inset.

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CCK_BR protein was significant at $\geq 10^{-9}$ with a concentration for half-maximal stimulation (EC₅₀) of 1.39×10^{-10} M (Fig 1A). The stimulatory effect of fenoldopam (10⁻⁶ M) was evident as early as 8 hours and lasted for at least 30 hours (Fig 1B). We next verified the specificity of the D₁-like receptor stimulatory effect of fenoldopam (10⁻⁶ M, 24 hours) on CCK_BR expression by using Sch23390, a D₁-like receptor antagonist. As shown in Fig 1C, CCK_BR protein expression was significantly increased with fenoldopam treatment, the effect of which was blocked by pre-incubation with Sch23390 (10⁻⁶ M, 24 hours), which by itself had no effect on CCK_BR protein expression.

Gastrin, a CCK_BR agonist, also increased D₅R protein expression in a concentration- and time-dependent manner. The ability of gastrin to increase D₅R protein was significant at $\geq 10^{-10}$ M with an EC₅₀ of 1.76×10^{-11} M (Fig 1D). The stimulatory effect of gastrin (10⁻⁸ M) was evident as early as 8 hours and lasted for at least 30 hours (Fig 1E). The specificity of the stimulatory effect of gastrin (10⁻⁸ M, 24 hours) was determined by using CCK_BR antagonist YF476 (10⁻⁸ M, 24 hours). The stimulatory effect of gastrin on D₅R expression was abrogated by YF476, which by itself had no effect on D₅R expression (Fig 1F).

D₅R and CCK_BR co-regulation in HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells

Fenoldopam cannot distinguish the 2 subtypes of D₁-like receptors, D₁R and D₅R, from each other [8–10, 12–14]. HEK293 cells express no endogenous D₁R and some D₅R [39]. Therefore, HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells were generated to avoid the confounding effect of D₁R. PCR and immunoblotting studies demonstrated stable HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells over-expressing human D₅R and CCK_BR (S1 Fig). In these cells, gastrin increased D₅R protein (1.7±0.2-fold,

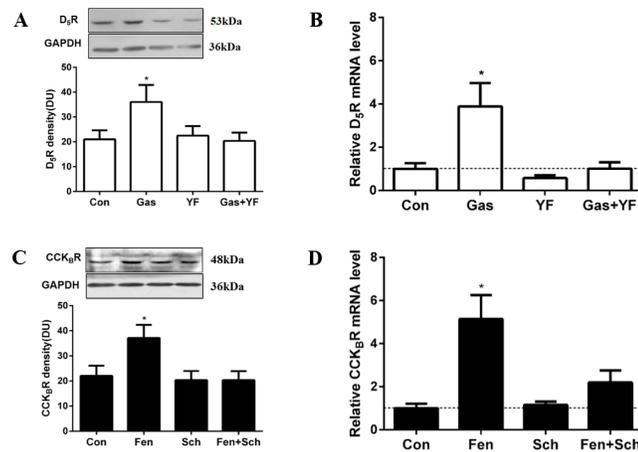


Fig 2. D₅R and CCK_BR co-regulation in HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells. (A and B) Effects of gastrin (Gas, 10⁻⁸ mol/L, 3 hours) and CCK_BR antagonist YF476 (YF, 10⁻⁸ mol/L, 3 hours) on D₅R protein and mRNA expressions in HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells (n = 6 for protein, n = 5 for mRNA, *P<0.05 versus others, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (C and D) Effects of D₅R and D₅R agonist fenoldopam (Fen, 10⁻⁶ mol/L, 3 hours) and D₅R and D₅R antagonist Sch23390 (Sch, 10⁻⁶ mol/L, 3 hours) on CCK_BR protein and mRNA expressions in HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells (n = 6 for protein, n = 5 for mRNA, *P<0.05 versus others, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). Immunoblotting results are expressed as relative density units (DU). Immunoblots of D₅R, CCK_BR and GAPDH are shown in the inset. mRNA expression was determined by qRT-PCR and corrected for the expression of GAPDH mRNA.

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P<0.05) and mRNA (3.9±0.2-fold, P<0.05) expressions that were blocked by YF476, a CCK_BR antagonist, which by itself had no effect (Fig 2A and 2B). Fenoldopam also significantly increased CCK_BR protein (1.7±0.1 fold, P<0.05) and mRNA (5.1±0.3 fold, P<0.05) expressions, that were blocked by Sch23390, a specific D₅R antagonist in the absence of D₁R (Fig 2C and 2D). The results of the studies using HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells combined with the results in HK-2 cells suggest a specific CCK_BR-D₅R interaction, independent of D₁R, at both the transcriptional and translational levels.

Direct and/or indirect interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR

In order to affirm the potential for a direct or indirect interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR, we studied the co-localization of D₅R and CCK_BR in HK-2 cells and RPTs of BALB/c mice. Immunofluorescent staining showed that both D₅R and CCK_BR were mainly expressed and colocalized at the cell surface membranes of HK-2 cells (Fig 3A) and RPTs of BALB/c mice (Fig 3B). We also performed a co-immunoprecipitation study to determine whether there is a physical interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR and found that D₅R co-immunoprecipitated with CCK_BR in both HK-2 (Fig 4A) and HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells (Fig 4B). These data indicate that CCK_BR and D₅R can interact with each other via a direct and/or indirect way.

Blood pressures in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates

Mean arterial pressures (MAPs, Fig 5) measured under anesthesia were significantly higher in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice than that in CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates (101.0±5.3 mmHg vs 82.5±4.3 mmHg) on normal salt diet. Even though high salt diet further increased the MAPs of both CCK_BR^{-/-} mice (110.4±4.0 mmHg vs 101.0±5.3 mmHg) and the corresponding littermates (96.0±3.3 mmHg vs 82.5±4.3 mmHg) compared with normal salt diet. High salt diet increased the MAPs of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice than those of CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates (110.4±4.0 mmHg vs 96.0±3.3 mmHg).

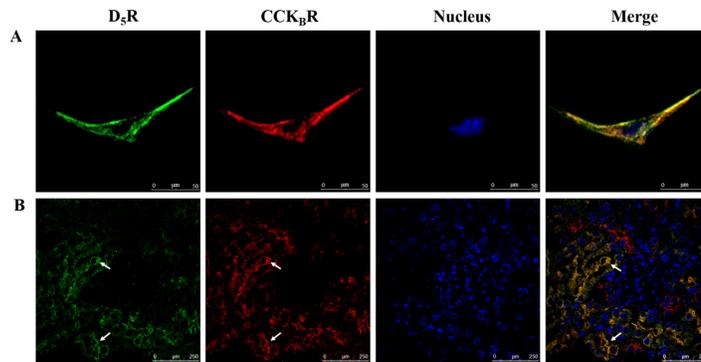


Fig 3. D₅R and CCK_BR colocalization in RPTs of BALB/c mice. Colocalization of Alexa Fluor 488-labeled D₅R (green) and Alexa Fluor 568-labeled CCK_BR (red) in (A) HK-2 cells and (B) the RPTs of BALB/c mice. The colocalization of D₅R and CCK_BR is illustrated by the yellow color in the merge images. Scale bar: 50 μm for HK-2 cells and 250 μm for the RPTs of BALB/c mice. The white arrows are pointing to the RPTs.

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D₅R and CCK_BR interaction and their expression in mouse kidney

To test whether or not D₅R and CCK_BR can regulate each other's expression *in vivo*, we measured, by immunoblotting, CCK_BR protein expression in PMFs of D₅R^{-/-} mice and D₅R protein expression in PMFs of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice. As shown in Fig 6A and 6B, CCK_BR protein expression in PMFs was greater in D₅R^{-/-} mice than D₅R^{+/+} littermates (73.3±4.3 vs 26.7±6.4; n = 3–4; P<0.05); D₅R protein expression in PMFs was also greater in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice than CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates (83.8±6.5 vs 16.2±2.2; n = 3–4; P<0.05).

We next assessed the interaction between renal CCK_BR and D₅R in BALB/c mice fed normal and high salt diets. High salt diet, relative to normal salt diet, increased both CCK_BR protein expression in PMFs (47.4±4.4 vs 24.6±2.0; n = 3; P<0.05) (Fig 6C) and D₅R protein expression in PMFs (40.0±1.3 vs 30.4±2.5; n = 3; P<0.05) (Fig 6D). Chronic stimulation of D₁-like receptors by the intraperitoneal injection of fenoldopam, significantly decreased CCK_BR protein expression in PMFs of BALB/c mice on high salt diet (27.9±3.6 vs 47.4±4.4; n = 3; P<0.05) (Fig 6C). Similarly, chronic stimulation of CCK_BR, by the intraperitoneal injection of gastrin, also decreased D₅R protein expression in PMFs of BALB/c mice on high salt diet (29.5±0.8 vs 40.0±1.3; n = 3; P<0.05) (Fig 6D).

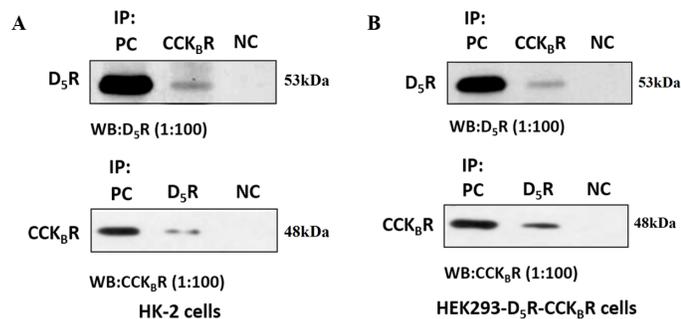


Fig 4. D₅R and CCK_BR physical interaction in HK-2 and HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells. Co-immunoprecipitation of D₅R and CCK_BR in HK-2 cells (A) and HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells (B). Whole cell lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation (IP) with mouse anti-D₅R antibody, mouse anti-CCK_BR antibody, or non-immune mouse serum (negative control). Immunoprecipitated complexes were analyzed by immunoblotting (western blot, WB), using rabbit anti-D₅R antibody or rabbit anti-CCK_BR antibody. PC: positive control; NC: negative control. These experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

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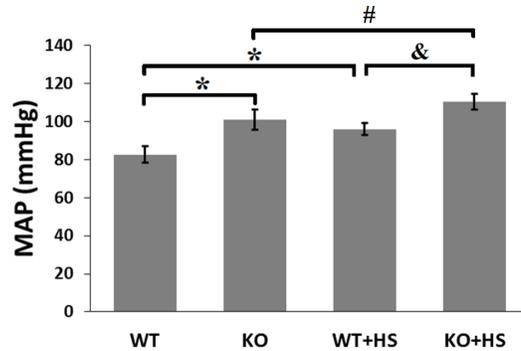


Fig 5. MAPs in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates. MAPs were measured from the aorta, via the left carotid artery, under pentobarbital anesthesia. WT and KO indicate CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates (n = 19) and CCK_BR^{-/-} mice (n = 21) on normal salt diet, respectively; WT+HS and KO+HS indicate CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates (n = 11) and CCK_BR^{-/-} mice (n = 8) on high salt diet, respectively. *P<0.05 vs WT, #P<0.05 vs KO, &P<0.05 vs WT+HS, one-way factorial ANOVA.

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Natriuretic effect of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice

D₅R has been extensively reported as a natriuretic receptor [8,10,12,14,23,40]. In order to further explore the role of CCK_BR in mediating renal sodium excretion, we studied the natriuretic effect of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and their littermates (Fig 7). CCK_BR^{-/-} mice, in comparison with their littermates, had a notable decrease in natriuresis either on normal salt diet (59.1±6.6 vs 82.4±8.0) or high salt diet (135.7±17.0 vs 184.6±19.5).

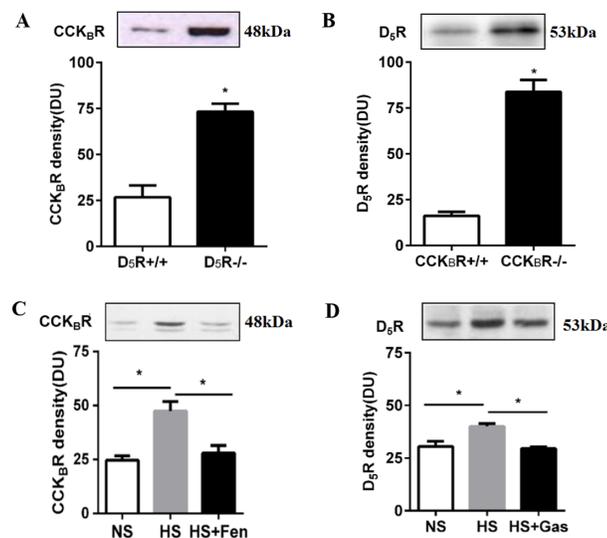


Fig 6. D₅R and CCK_BR interaction in mouse kidney. (A) CCK_BR protein expression in PMFs is increased in D₅R gene knockout mice (D₅R^{-/-}), relative to wild-type littermates (D₅R^{+/+}). (B) D₅R protein expression in PMFs is increased in CCK_BR gene knockout mice (CCK_BR^{-/-}) relative to wild-type littermates (CCK_BR^{+/+}). (C) Effect of the D₁R and D₅R agonist fenoldopam (Fen, 1 mg/kg/day, one week) on the renal membrane protein expression of CCK_BR in BALB/c mice fed high salt (HS) diet. NS = normal salt. (D) Effect of gastrin (Gas, 10g/kg/day, one week) on the renal membrane protein expression of D₅R in BALB/c mice on high salt (HS) diet. NS = normal salt. *P<0.05, n = 3–5 per group, Student's t test. All immunoblotting results are expressed as relative density units (DU). Sample loading amount was quantified by bicinchoninic acid assay. Immunoblots of D₅R and CCK_BR are shown in the inset.

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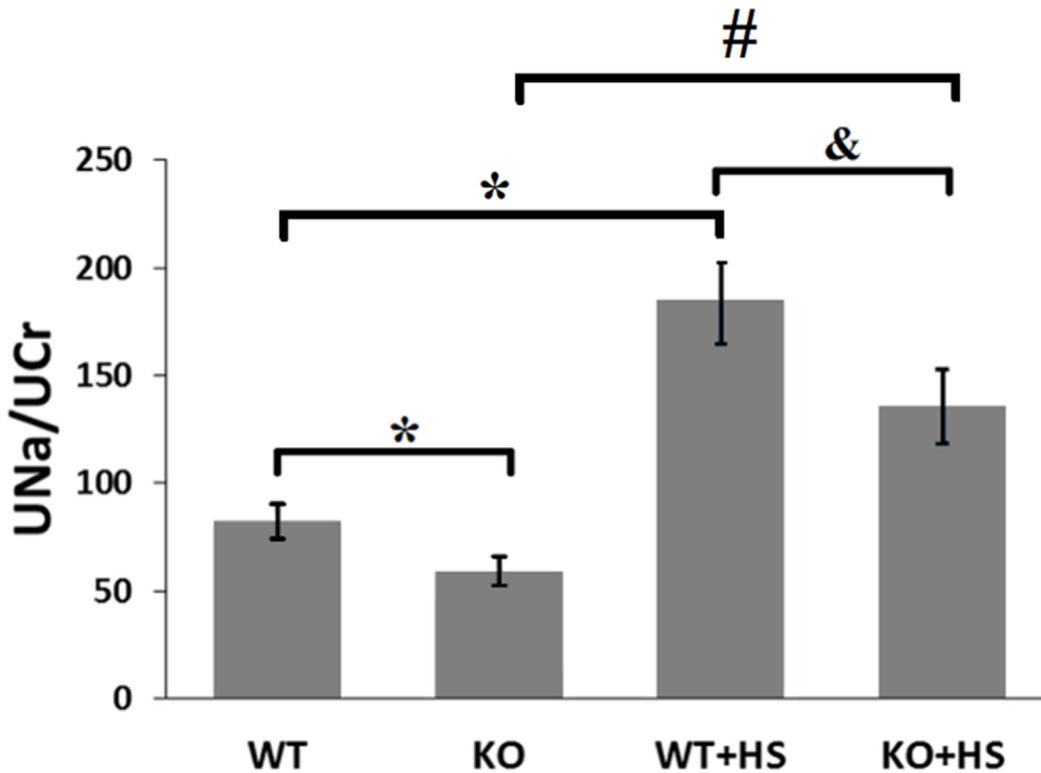


Fig 7. Natriuretic effect of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice. 24-hour urine sodium excretion (UNa, mmol/L) was corrected for 24-hour creatinine excretion (UCr, mmol/L). WT = CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates on normal salt diet (n = 8); KO = CCK_BR^{-/-} mice on normal salt diet (n = 12); WT+HS = CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates on high salt diet (n = 8); KO+HS = CCK_BR^{-/-} mice on high salt diet (n = 8). *P<0.05 vs WT, &P<0.05 vs WT+HS, #P<0.05 vs KO, one-way factorial ANOVA.

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D₅R and CCK_BR interaction and natriuresis

To determine if there is role of the interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR on their expression in modulating renal sodium transport, the natriuretic effect of the D₁R and D₅R agonist fenoldopam and gastrin in the presence or absence of their antagonists was investigated in BALB/c mice fed a high salt (3% NaCl) diet. As shown in Fig 8, the urine sodium excretion was

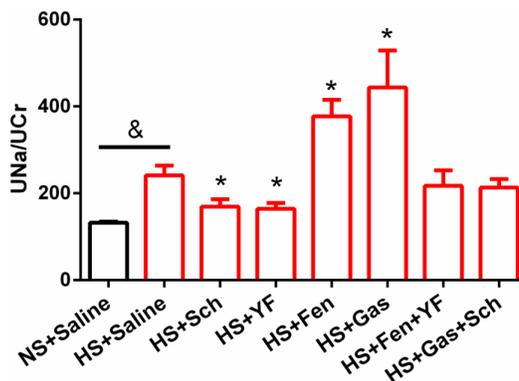


Fig 8. D₅R and CCK_BR interaction and natriuresis. 24-hour urinary sodium to creatinine ratio (UNa/UCr) was used to evaluate natriuresis. Red bars represent the groups fed high salt (HS) diet. Black bar represents the normal salt (NS) diet group. Sch = Sch23390 (D₁R and D₅R antagonist), Fen = Fenoldopam (D₁R and D₅R agonist), Gas = Gastrin, and YF = YF476 (CCK_BR antagonist). n = 5–7, &P<0.05 vs NS, Student's *t* test; *P<0.05 vs HS, one-way factorial ANOVA.

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significantly increased (241.4 ± 22.4 vs 132.1 ± 2.5 ; $n = 7$; $P < 0.05$) after the high salt diet. Intra-peritoneal administration of the D₁R/D₅R antagonist Sch23390 or the CCK_BR antagonist YF476 evidently decreased the sodium excretion (169.4 ± 16.8 vs 241.4 ± 22.4 and 164.5 ± 13.4 vs 241.4 ± 22.4 ; $n = 7$; $P < 0.05$), compared with the group of high salt diet. Fenoldopam significantly increased the natriuresis (377.4 ± 38.0 vs 241.4 ± 22.4 ; $n = 6-7$; $P < 0.05$) in the mice fed high salt diet that was blocked by the CCK_BR antagonist YF476. Similarly, gastrin evidently increased the natriuresis ($443.7.4 \pm 85.3$ vs 241.4 ± 22.4 ; $n = 6-7$; $P < 0.05$) in the mice fed high salt diet that was also blocked by the D₁R/D₅R antagonist, Sch23390. These results demonstrate that CCK_BR and D₅R interact with each other in increasing the natriuresis caused by their respective agonists in mice fed high salt diet.

Discussion

Cross-transplantation studies between hypertensive and normotensive strains of rats and mice have provided convincing evidence for the role of the kidney in the regulation of blood pressure [40–42]. The kidney is the paramount organ in the regulation of sodium balance, an impairment of which causes a shift of the pressure-natriuresis curve “to the right”; a higher blood pressure is needed to excrete the same amount of sodium [43]. Relative to the other nephron segments, the RPT is responsible for reabsorption of >65% of filtered salt and water [42,44]. The renal regulation of sodium balance involves a cross-talk between natriuretic or anti-natriuretic factors acting on RPT, exemplified by the dopaminergic and renin-angiotensin (AT₁R and AT₂R) systems [6,8–14,23,33,35,40,42,44–48].

Our previous study, in agreement with other studies, verified that another natriuretic hormone, gastrin, from the gastrointestinal tract, may act in the kidney, including the RPT, to inhibit sodium transport [14,18–20]. Our results demonstrate that knockout of gastrin receptor (CCK_BR) gene in mice results in high blood pressure that can be aggravated in response to an oral salt load, which is in accordance with an early study [18]. Gastrin can inhibit Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity in intestinal mucosa [49] and RPT cells [14]. Gastrin may increase the level of cAMP and the activities of some signal transducers, for example, protein kinase A and C (PKA and PKC), to cause a decrease in Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity, directly or indirectly [19,50–53]. Gastrin has been reported to increase NHE activity in pancreatic acini [54,55] but this is due mainly to NHE1 [56], although NHE3 is expressed in pancreatic duct cells [57]. By contrast, we have reported that gastrin inhibits NHE3 activity in human RPT cells by a phosphoinositide 3-kinase-/PKC dependent pathway [19] and Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity in rat RPT cells [14]. To test the possibility that the high blood pressure of CCK_BR^{-/-} mice is related to a decreased ability to excrete a sodium load that elicited by the inhibition of sodium handling, sodium excretion studies in CCK_BR^{-/-} mice and their littermates were performed. Our results show that CCK_BR^{-/-} mice excrete less sodium than CCK_BR^{+/+} littermates either on normal salt diet or high salt diet.

Our previous study demonstrated a synergistic interaction between gastrin and renal dopamine, presumably acting at the D₁R, in increasing renal sodium excretion [14]. Dopamine produced by the RPT, independent of renal nerves and not converted to norepinephrine, is important in facilitating the excretion of sodium after a moderate sodium load [8–14,40,42,44–48,58]. Prevention of the RPT production of dopamine [59] or deletion of any of the dopamine receptor subtypes [10] results in hypertension that is dopamine receptor subtype specific. Dopamine, via all its receptors, decreases renal sodium transport by inhibiting the activity of sodium exchangers, channels, and pump [8–14,23,42,44,46–48,58–60]. In the present study, we found a concentration- and time-dependent synergistic interaction between CCK_BR and the other dopamine D₁-like receptor, D₅R. Because the over expression of proteins can result

in promiscuous associations, we first used HK-2 and human RPT cells that endogenously express D₅R and CCK_BR. Although HK-2 cells retain many functional characteristics of RPTCs, a study discovered that HK-2 cells are uncoupled from D₁R adenylyl cyclase stimulation [61]. Therefore, we verified this effect in NT cells obtained from a normotensive white male (S2 Fig); the D₁-like receptor agonist fenoldopam-stimulated cAMP accumulation was similar in HK-2 and NT cells (S2 File and S3 Fig). These results demonstrated that our HK-2 cells have normal D₁-like receptor adenylyl cyclase coupling, in agreement with other reports [60,62]. Although there is no agonist that is selective to D₁R or D₅R [9,10,12–14], we used a specific D₅R antagonist, LE-PM436 [23,33] to verify the involvement of the D₅R in our studies (S4 Fig). In order to rule out any confounding effect of the D₁R, we co-expressed human D₅R and CCK_BR in HEK-293 cells (HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR). In HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells, we found that D₅R and CCK_BR regulated each other's total cellular expression at both the protein and mRNA levels, suggesting that the regulation may occur at the transcriptional level.

We next tested if the D₅R and CCK_BR interaction *in vitro* has significance *in vivo*. We found that a high salt diet increased both D₅R and CCK_BR proteins expression in PMFs. However, in contrast to the ability of either receptor to increase each other's total expression in cells *in vitro*, we found that the stimulation of one receptor actually decreased the other receptor protein expression in PMFs of sodium-loaded BALB/c mice. We did not study the mechanism of this finding. However, the stimulation of membrane bound receptors should result in their internalization [63], thus the decrease in D₅R and CCK_BR expressions in PMFs with gastrin and fenoldopam treatment, respectively. This may also explain why the disruption of one receptor (e.g. D₅R^{-/-}, CCK_BR^{-/-}) increased the other receptor expression in PMFs, i.e., there is no physical interaction and therefore, no internalization. Because D₅R and CCK_BR are both natriuretic receptors, disruption of either receptor may cause a compensatory increase in the protein expression of the other. In other words, short-term stimulation of one receptor may result in transient activation or increased expression of the other but continuous stimulation should result in desensitization. Because D₅R and CCK_BR physically interact, the desensitization of one may desensitize the other by their internalization or even decreased expression, if they are routed to proteasomes or lysosomes. We have reported that D₅R^{-/-} mice have increased sympathetic tone [64], which can result in vagal inhibition, releasing the slow inhibitory effect on gastrin release [65]. Therefore, we suggest that *in vivo*, intricate neural and hormonal mechanisms may participate in the mutual D₅R and CCK_BR regulation. However, the specific mechanism remains to be further explored.

Acute renal perfusion experiments have showed the synergistic effect of D₁-like receptors, presumably D₁R, and CCK_BR on natriuresis [14]. In this study, we used the 24-hour urinary sodium to creatinine ratio [66] to evaluate the long-term effect of salt intake, gastrin, fenoldopam, and their respective receptor antagonists on urinary sodium excretion. High salt diet significantly increased water and food intake in BALB/c mice (S3 Table), that agrees with a commonly held belief that salt intake arouses thirst and increases food consumption [67,68]. High salt diet induced an augment in urinary sodium concentration. We think this, in part, may be an indirect consequence of activation of natriuretic receptors, including D₅R and CCK_BR. Two weeks of high salt diet had no effect on the body weights and blood pressures (S3 Table) of BALB/c mice that are salt resistant. But, to be in balance, high salt groups may excrete a larger urine volume than normal salt diet. Intraperitoneal administration of the D₁R/D₅R agonist fenoldopam promoted a natriuresis in salt-loaded BALB/c mice, which was not observed in D₅R^{-/-} mice which are hypertensive [27,40,64,69]. The presence of intact D₁R in D₅R^{-/-} mice does not make any difference probably because the D₁R and D₅R physically interact in the inhibition of renal sodium transport [23,33]. D₅R^{-/-} mice, on normal and high sodium diet have increased renal expression of sodium co-transporters, NKCC2 and NCC, and

γ subunits of ENaC; on high salt diet renal NHE3 expression was also increased [69]. The increased renal expression of sodium co-transporters and channels may be responsible for the impaired ability of D₅R^{-/-} mice to maintain a normal sodium balance, shifting the pressure-natriuresis plot to the right [26,27,69]. In our results, fenoldopam enhanced the natriuresis in sodium loaded BALB/c mice, which was abrogated by YF476, a potent and selective CCK_BR antagonist while the increase in natriuresis caused by gastrin was abolished by Sch23390, a D₁R and D₅R antagonist. The pharmacological assays have no significant effect on water intake, food intake and blood pressure (S3 Table), indicating that the variation of urinary sodium to creatinine ratio is not the results of different sodium consumption. Both fenoldopam [70] and gastrin [71] have been previously confirmed to have no effect on food intake, which can further support our results.

In summary, we have demonstrated that CCK_BR and D₅R synergistically interact in the kidney. The cooperative effect of D₅R and CCK_BR may be involved in the maintenance of normal sodium and water balance when salt intake is increased.

Supporting Information

S1 Fig. HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells heterologously overexpressing human D₅R and CCK_BR. D₅R and CCK_BR mRNA (A and B) and protein (C) expressions in co-transfected HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cells. HDC: HEK293-D₅R-CCK_BR cell total mRNA; NC: negative control, HEK293 cell total mRNA; Blank: H₂O; PC: positive control, plasmid including the human D₅R or CCK_BR gene. GAPDH (36kDa) is used for the correction of protein loading. (TIF)

S2 Fig. D₅R and CCK_BR co-regulation in NT cells. (A) Effects of fenoldopam (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) and D₁R/D₅R antagonist Sch23390 (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) on CCK_BR protein expression (n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (B) Effects of gastrin (10⁻⁸ mol/L, 24 hours) and CCK_BR antagonist YF476 (10⁻⁸ mol/L, 24 hours) on D₅R protein expression (n = 6, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). All immunoblotting results are expressed as relative density units (DU) and normalized by GAPDH expression. Immunoblots of D₅R, CCK_BR, and GAPDH are shown in the inset. (TIF)

S3 Fig. Detection of fenoldopam-stimulated cAMP accumulation in both HK-2 and NT cells. White bar represents HK-2 cells; black bar represents NT cells. cAMP production is expressed as nanogram (ng) per liter of solution (n = 6, *P<0.05 vs others, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). (TIF)

S4 Fig. Verification of the specificity of the interaction between D₅R and CCK_BR using a selective D₅R antagonist, LE-PM436. (A) HK-2 cells, (B) NT cells. Effects of fenoldopam (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) and D₅R antagonist LE-PM436 (10⁻⁶ mol/L, 24 hours) on CCK_BR protein expression (n = 5, *P<0.05 vs control, one-way factorial ANOVA, Duncan's test). All immunoblotting results are expressed as relative density units (DU) and normalized by GAPDH expression. Immunoblots of CCK_BR and GAPDH are shown in the inset. (TIF)

S1 File. Plasma membrane-enriched fractions (PMFs) extraction.
(DOCX)

S2 File. Determination of cAMP accumulation.
(DOCX)

S1 Table. Chemical drugs, antibodies, and test kits.
(DOCX)

S2 Table. Primers used for RT-PCR or qRT-PCR.
(DOCX)

S3 Table. Water intake, food intake, body weight and MAP of BALB/c mice.
(DOCX)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: XLJ WC PAJ CQ ZWY. Performed the experiments: XLJ WC XL ZHW YPL. Analyzed the data: XLJ WC XL. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: WC XL. Wrote the paper: XLJ WC. Segmentations and reconstructions: RAF JJG.

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