

Gender-related differences of tachykinin NK₂ receptor expression and activity in human colonic smooth muscle

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Abbreviations

2-APB	2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate
α -SMA	α -smooth muscle actin
ACh	Acetylcholine
DAPI	4', 6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
EC ₅₀	Half maximal effective concentration
E _{max}	Maximal contractile responses
EFS	Electrical field stimulation
GAPDH	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
IBS	Irritable bowel syndrome
ICCs	Interstitial cells of Cajal
IP ₃	Inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate
LMN-NKA	[Lys ⁵ ,MeLeu ⁹ ,Nle ¹⁰]NKA(4-10)
NKA	Neurokinin A
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
pK _B	Dissociation constant
PKC	Protein kinase C
PLC	Phospholipase C
SP	Substance P
sscDNA	single strand cDNA
TBS-TX	Tris-buffered saline with 0.05% Triton

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ABSTRACT

The tachykinin NK₂ receptor plays a key role in gastrointestinal motor function. Enteric neurons release neurokinin A (NKA) which activates NK₂ receptors on gastrointestinal smooth muscle, leading to contraction and increased motility. In patients with diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome, the NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant had a greater therapeutic effect in females than males. The present study aimed to determine whether gender influences the expression and activity of NK₂ receptors in human colonic smooth muscle. *In vitro* functional studies were performed to examine the contractile responses of colonic muscle strips to NKA and the selective NK₂ receptor agonist [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹,Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10). Contractions were also measured in the presence of ibodutant to determine its antagonistic potency. The signal transduction pathways coupled to NK₂ receptor activation were investigated using second messenger inhibitors. Western blot and fluorescent immunohistochemistry were conducted to determine the protein expression and localization of NK₂ receptors. NK₂ receptor-mediated contractility was greater in females compared to males. When against NKA, ibodutant was more potent in females. NK₂ receptor expression increased with age in females, but not in males. Phospholipase C-mediated signalling was less prominent in females compared to males, while Ca²⁺ sensitization via Rho kinase and protein kinase C appeared to be the dominant pathway in both genders. The distribution of NK₂ receptors in the human colon did not differ between the genders. Overall, gender differences exist in the expression and activity of NK₂ receptors in colonic smooth muscle. These gender distinctions should be considered in the therapeutic development of NK₂ receptor agents.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The tachykinin NK₂ receptor has been identified as a therapeutic target for the treatment of bowel and bladder dysfunctions. The present study has revealed gender-related variations in NK₂ receptor activity, signalling transduction pathways, antagonist potency and changes in expression with age. These factors may underlie the gender differences in the treatment of diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome with NK₂ receptor antagonists. Our findings highlight that gender differences should be considered in the therapeutic development of NK₂ receptor agents.

INTRODUCTION

Tachykinins are a family of peptides that regulate a broad range of biological activities, including smooth muscle contraction, vasodilation, inflammation and nociception. The major naturally occurring tachykinins are substance P (SP), neurokinin A (NKA) and neurokinin B, and they exhibit preferential affinity for tachykinin NK₁, NK₂ and NK₃ receptors, respectively (Nakamura et al., 2011). Tachykinin receptors primarily couple to the G $\alpha_{q/11}$ class of G proteins which activate phospholipase C (PLC), leading to the formation of inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (IP₃) and the subsequent release of Ca²⁺ from intracellular stores (Regoli et al., 1994; Mizuta et al., 2008). These receptors may also activate G α_s proteins, leading to increased cAMP levels (Nakajima et al., 1992; Regoli et al., 1994; Perdoni et al., 2019).

In the gastrointestinal tract, SP and NKA are primarily released from myenteric and submucosal neurons and are involved in the modulation of motor and secretory events (Shimizu et al., 2008; Steinhoff et al., 2014). Among the three tachykinin receptor subtypes, NK₂ receptors have an important role in regulating human colonic motility. Numerous pharmacological studies using human colonic smooth muscle strips have revealed that the contractile effects of endogenous tachykinins are mediated by NK₂ receptors (Crocini et al., 1998; Cao et al., 2000; Liu et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2009; Nakamura et al., 2011; Tanaka et al., 2012). This is in line with the high mRNA expression levels of the TACR2 gene (encoding NK₂ receptors) in human colonic smooth muscle (Liu et al., 2011). Furthermore, NK₂ receptor activation has been shown to be responsible for the tachykinergic component of excitatory neurotransmission, and altered NK₂ receptor function has been implicated in colonic

motility disorders, such as inflammatory bowel disease, diverticular disease and slow transit constipation in both adults and children (Menzies et al., 2001; Mitolo-Chieppa et al., 2001; Liu et al., 2002; Stanton et al., 2003; Maselli et al., 2004; Auli et al., 2008; Burcher et al., 2008; Alvarez-Berdugo et al., 2015).

Given their key involvement in human colonic motor function, NK₂ receptors have been considered as possible drug targets for the development of effective therapies for diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) (Lecci et al., 2004; Corsetti et al., 2015; Szymaszkiwicz et al., 2019). Specifically, the NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant emerged as a promising candidate due to its high selectivity and potency for human NK₂ receptors, long duration of action and good oral bioavailability (Cialdai et al., 2006; Meini et al., 2009; Santicioli et al., 2013). However, clinical trials uncovered a gender distinction in the effectiveness of ibodutant, whereby dose-dependent improvements in symptoms reached statistical significance over placebo in female IBS patients only (Tack et al., 2017).

The gender difference observed in the therapeutic outcome of ibodutant in diarrhoea-predominant IBS sparks an interest in the sex-specific variations surrounding colonic NK₂ receptors. Gender differences in the efficacy of ibodutant have also been reported in a guinea pig colitis model, in which colonic contractions induced by colorectal distension were inhibited by ibodutant at lower doses in females than those required in males (Bellucci et al., 2016). Previously, our findings revealed a gender-related distinction in the density of [¹²⁵I]NKA binding sites (corresponding to the number of NK₂ receptors) in human colonic smooth muscle, with a significantly higher binding capacity observed in males compared to females (Burcher et al., 2008). However, [¹²⁵I]NKA binding affinities and the expression levels of NK₂ receptor mRNA did not differ between the genders (Burcher et al., 2008).

Further investigation is required to explain the existence of gender distinctions in the efficacy of ibodutant and the abundance of NK₂ receptor binding sites. The present study aims to clarify these observations by uncovering any further sex-related differences in the expression and activity of NK₂ receptors in human colonic smooth muscle. Although NK₂ receptors primarily couple to the G $\alpha_{q/11}$ -PLC-IP₃-Ca²⁺ transduction cascade to mediate smooth muscle contraction, such as in the bladder and airway (Mizuta et al., 2008; Der et al., 2019), this signal transduction does not appear to be the main pathway used by NK₂ receptors in human colonic smooth muscle (Warner et al., 2000; O'Riordan et al., 2001). Therefore, this study also aims to uncover the signal transduction pathways coupled to NK₂ receptor activation in the human colon.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Human colon specimens

Ascending and sigmoid colon segments were taken 10 - 20 cm away from the tumour site of colorectal carcinoma patients undergoing surgical resection. Patients with obstructions or those who had received radiation therapy or chemotherapy were excluded from the study. The mean age of the specimens used was 58.5 years for females (age range: 31 - 85 years, n = 55) and 60.7 years for males (age range: 32 - 84, n = 43). There were no significant differences in the age of the female and male specimens used for the functional and expression studies. Specimens were collected from Hurstville Private, St George Private and Prince of Wales Public and Private Hospitals. The research was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the South Eastern Sydney Local Health District Human Research Ethics Committee, Sydney, NSW, Australia. The specimens were transported to the laboratory in ice-cold, carbogenated (95% O₂ and 5% CO₂) Krebs-Henseleit solution (NaCl 118 mM, KCl 4.7 mM, NaHCO₃ 25 mM, KH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM, MgSO₄ 1.2 mM, CaCl₂ 2.5 mM, D-glucose 11.7 mM). Specimens were gently washed to remove faecal matter and fat was trimmed. For the functional experiments, a portion of smooth muscle was dissected away from the other layers and stored in Krebs-Henseleit solution overnight at 4 °C. The remaining tissue was processed for the expression studies as described below.

Functional organ bath set-up

Colonic smooth muscle strips (each approximately 3 x 6 mm) were cut along the circular axis. Muscle strips were mounted under 1 g tension in 3.5 ml organ baths containing carbogenated Krebs-Henseleit solution at 37 °C, as previously described

(Liu et al., 2002). One end of each strip was fixed to a hook at the bottom of the bath, and the other end was connected to an isometric force transducer (Grass FTO3C, Warwick, RI, USA). The change of muscle tension was recorded using the Polygraph computer program (Mr. E. Crawford, UNSW Sydney, NSW, Australia). Preparations were allowed to equilibrate for 30 min before exposure to antagonists and inhibitors, and 60 min before exposure to tachykinin agonists.

Contractile responses to NK₂ receptor agents

During optimizing experimental conditions, it was shown that NKA and [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹,Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10) (LMN-NKA) induced human colonic contractile responses remained unaffected in the presence of the NK₁ receptor antagonist CP9994 (100 nM) but were greatly reduced by the NK₂ receptor antagonist SR 48968 (100 nM) (Supplemental Fig. 1, A and B). Furthermore, the selective NK₁ receptor agonist [Pro⁹] SP (up to 10 μM), was virtually ineffective in contracting human colonic smooth muscle (Supplemental Fig. 1, C). These results suggest that the influence of NK₁ receptors is negligible. There was no evidence for the involvement of enteric neuron transmission as atropine (1 μM) showed no effect to NKA and LMN-NKA (Supplemental Fig. 2). Thus, the subsequent experiments were conducted without the presence of an NK₁ antagonist nor atropine.

A single concentration-response curve to NKA or the selective NK₂ receptor agonist LMN-NKA (0.001 - 10 μM) was obtained from each strip, using 60 min intervals to avoid desensitization. Washing occurred twice between each concentration of agonist. Acetylcholine (ACh, 10 mM) was used as an internal standard and applied at the start and end of each concentration-response curve, as per previously published protocols (Warner et al., 2000; Liu et al., 2002; Burcher et al., 2008). In parallel

experiments, contractile responses were measured in the presence of the selective NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant (either 0.01, 0.1 or 1 μM) pre-incubated for 30 min before the addition of agonist.

Contractile responses in the presence of second messenger inhibitors

NKA and LMN-NKA were fixed at the submaximal concentration of 0.3 μM and added at 60 min intervals. Muscle strips were washed twice between each application of agonist. Female muscle strip desensitization was not observed under control conditions, while slight desensitization occurred in male strips. For both control and treated muscle strips, results were expressed as a percentage of the average of two initial contractile responses under control conditions (before inhibitors were applied). In treated muscle strips, preincubation with second messenger inhibitors occurred for 30 min using increasing concentrations (3, 30, 100, 300 μM) of either U73122 hydrate (PLC inhibitor), 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate (2-APB, IP₃ receptor inhibitor), GF109203X (protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor) or Y-27632 dihydrochloride (Rho kinase inhibitor). The inactive analogue of U73122 hydrate, U-73343 (100 μM), did not produce an effect on the agonist-induced contractions.

Neuronal tachykinin release by EFS

Muscle strips were suspended between two platinum rings at 1 g tension, and preparations were allowed to equilibrate for 30 min. Electrical field stimulation (EFS) was conducted using cumulative frequencies (0.5, 5, 10, 50 Hz) of 1 ms duration, in 80 V trains lasting 10 s (Liu et al., 2009). Each frequency of EFS was given 10 min apart. Immediately after each stimulation, 300 μl bath fluid was collected and stored at -80 °C, and an equal volume of Krebs-Henseleit solution was added back to each

bath. The amount of released NKA and SP was later analyzed using radioimmunoassay kits (RK-046-15 for NKA and RK-061-05 for SP, Phoenix Pharmaceuticals, Burlingame, CA, USA).

Protein expression of NK₂ receptors by Western blot

Total protein was extracted from frozen human sigmoid colonic smooth muscle using lysis buffer containing 1 mM EGTA, 10 mM Tris-HCl and protease inhibitor cocktail tablets (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA). Protein samples (20 µg) were denatured at 95 °C for 8 min and loaded into 50 µl wells of 10% Mini-PROTEAN precast gels (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA). Electrophoresis was conducted at 100 V for 1.5 h. Protein transfer onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes was carried out using the Trans-Blot Turbo Transfer Pack and System (Bio-Rad Laboratories) at 25 V for 7 min. Immunodetection was achieved by incubating with the anti-NK₂ receptor antibody (ATR-002, Alomone Labs, Jerusalem, Israel) at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1 h at room temperature. The specificity of the NK₂ antibody was verified using corresponding control peptides, same as previously confirmed (Delvalle et al., 2018), as well as by conducting positive and negative control Western blots. The anti-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) antibody (G9545, Sigma-Aldrich, 1:50000) was used as the internal control. After washing, the membranes were incubated with anti-rabbit IgG (whole molecule)-peroxidase secondary antibody (A4914, Sigma-Aldrich, 1:5000) for 1 h at room temperature. Visualization of protein bands was performed using SuperSignal West Pico PLUS Chemiluminescent Substrate (34577, Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and densitometry analysis was carried out using Image Studio Lite 5.2 (LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE, USA).

Localization of NK₂ receptors by immunofluorescence

Full-thickness human sigmoid colon samples were fixed in Zamboni's solution, embedded in paraffin, sectioned and mounted on poly-L-lysine coated slides. The slides were deparaffinized with xylene, rehydrated with graded ethanol concentrations (100%, 70%) and washed in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, 0.1 M, pH = 7.4). Antigen retrieval was performed at 110 °C for 5 min using EnVision FLEX Target Retrieval Solution Low pH (Dako Omnis, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Non-specific binding sites were blocked by PBS containing 10% goat serum (G9023, Sigma-Aldrich) for 30 min. Slides were incubated overnight with primary antibodies diluted in Tris-buffered saline with 0.05% Triton (TBS-TX, 0.1 M, pH = 7.6) containing 2% serum. The anti-NK₂ receptor antibody (ATR-002, Alomone Labs, 1:50) was double labelled with either the anti- α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) antibody (ab7817, Abcam, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 1:50), the anti-cD117/c-kit antibody (AF332, R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA, 1:50), the anti-Hu C/D antibody (A21271, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA, 1:200), the anti- β tubulin antibody (MMS435P, Covance, Princeton, NJ, USA, 1:100), the anti-S100 antibody (ab4066, Abcam, 1:50) or the anti-GFAP antibody (ab4674, Abcam, 1:100). The next day, the slides were incubated with secondary antibodies diluted in TBS-TX for 2 h at room temperature. The secondary antibodies used were goat anti-rabbit IgG Alexa Fluor 488 (ab150077, Abcam), goat anti-mouse IgG Alexa Fluor 594 (ab150116, Abcam) and goat anti-chicken IgG Alexa Fluor 488 (BA-9010, Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, Ca, USA). Slides were mounted in 4', 6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, Invitrogen). Images were captured by the Neurolucida/Stereoinvestigator system (MBF Bioscience). Obvious visual differences were noted, but no quantitative statistical analysis was performed. Negative controls

were conducted under the same conditions without primary antibodies and did not produce a signal.

Gene expression of second messenger molecules by real-time PCR

Human ascending and sigmoid colonic smooth muscle samples were frozen in RNAlater (R0901, Sigma-Aldrich). Total RNA was extracted using the Trizol method (Invitrogen) and purified by DNase treatment (3 U at 37 °C, 20 min). Single strand cDNA (sscDNA) was synthesized using the SuperScript™ III First-Strand Synthesis Supermix (Invitrogen) in a reaction mixture containing 2 µg RNA and 50 ng µl⁻¹ random hexamers, at 1 cycle of 25 °C for 10 min, 50 °C for 50 min and 85 °C for 5 min. RNase H treatment occurred (2 U µl⁻¹) at 37 °C for 20 min. sscDNA was diluted to a working concentration of 500 ng µL⁻¹.

Gene expression was determined by real-time PCR using the SYBR Select Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Austin, TX, USA). The primers were designed with Primer3, and primer sequences and PCR amplification efficiencies are listed in Supplementary Table 1. Each PCR reaction was performed in a volume of 10 µl containing 5 µl Master Mix, 10 µM forward and reverse primers and 80 ng µl⁻¹ sscDNA. The solutions were dispensed into 384 well plates by the Eppendorf epMotion 5075 Automated Pipetting System. GAPDH was used as a housekeeping gene. Inter-run comparisons were achieved using a designated calibrator (one colonic smooth muscle sample) in each real-time PCR assay. PCR amplification occurred for 1 cycle at 95 °C (2 min), 40 cycles at 95 °C (15 s), 60 °C (15 s) and 68 °C (20 s), followed by 10 min of gradual temperature elevation from 60 °C to 95 °C for the melting curve analysis.

Data analysis

Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA) and statistical significance was achieved when $P < 0.05$. The results obtained from ascending and sigmoid colonic muscle strips did not differ, so data from both regions were combined in the analyses.

For the functional studies, data were expressed as tension (g). Similar results were seen when the data were expressed as tension (g)/ strip weight (g). However, ACh could not be used as a reliable internal standard because contractile responses varied between the experimental groups. Results are presented as mean \pm SEM unless otherwise stated. Concentration-response curves were generated using non-linear regression analysis to determine maximal contractile responses (E_{max}) and half maximal effective concentration (EC_{50}) values. The data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA followed by with Bonferroni multiple comparisons test. For the antagonist ibodutant, Schild plots were created and pA_2 values were taken as the x-intercept of the Schild regression analysis. The apparent pK_B values of each individual antagonist concentration were also calculated using the equation: $pK_B = \log(\text{dose ratio} - 1) - \log[B]$, where $[B]$ is the antagonist concentration (Arunlakshana and Schild, 1959; Kenakin, 2009). Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test.

For the NKA and SP release study, basal levels of NKA and SP were expressed as nanograms/strip weight (ng/g), and comparisons of median values were made using Mann-Whitney analysis. EFS-induced release was expressed as a percentage of the basal level and presented as mean \pm SEM. Gender differences were assessed by two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test, whereas

comparisons between basal and EFS-induced tachykinin levels were made at each EFS frequency using one sample t-test analysis.

For the expression studies, NK₂ receptor protein levels were expressed as a percentage of GAPDH. The mRNA level of genes encoding second messengers was expressed as fold change normalized to GAPDH and relative to the calibrator, using the equation: Fold change = $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$, where $\Delta\Delta C_t = [C_{t(\text{target})} - C_{t(\text{GAPDH})}]_{\text{sample}} - [C_{t(\text{target})} - C_{t(\text{GAPDH})}]_{\text{calibrator}}$ (Pfaffl, 2001). Median values were compared using Mann-Whitney analysis or the Kruskal-Wallis test for multiple comparisons. Spearman analysis was used for the correlation studies.

Drugs

NKA was purchased from Abcam (ab120185) and LMN-NKA was custom synthesized by China Peptides (Pudong, Shanghai, China). Both were reconstituted in 0.01 M acetic acid with β -mercaptoethanol. ACh was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (A6625) and reconstituted in water. Ibodutant was a gift from our collaborators at The Menarini Group (Florence, Italy) and was prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The second messenger inhibitors 2-APB (1224), GF109203X (0741) and Y-27632 dihydrochloride (1254) were purchased from Tocris Bioscience (Noble Park, Victoria, Australia), while the inhibitor U73122 hydrate (U6756) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. The second messenger inhibitors were dissolved in DMSO. Aliquots of all reagents were stored at -20 °C.

RESULTS

Contractile responses to NK₂ receptor agonists

The endogenous NK₂ receptor ligand NKA and the selective NK₂ receptor agonist LMN-NKA evoked prominent contractile responses in human colonic smooth muscle strips (Fig. 1). There were no gender differences in contractions produced by NKA (n = 11 females, 10 males) (Fig. 1, A). On the other hand, LMN-NKA elicited contractile responses that were significantly greater in females (n = 11) compared to males (n = 11, **P = 0.0023, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 1, B). In line with this, the E_{max} of NKA did not vary between the genders (1.8 ± 0.27), while the E_{max} of LMN-NKA was significantly greater in females (2.0 ± 0.18) compared to males (1.2 ± 0.17, **P = 0.0029, unpaired t-test). When comparing the E_{max} of NKA and LMN-NKA in males, values were close to statistical significance (P = 0.0742), suggesting that suppressed responses to LMN-NKA in male strips underlie the observed gender difference. There was no correlation between age and E_{max} for either agonist, in either gender. There were no gender differences in EC₅₀ values. For NKA, the EC₅₀ values and 95% confidence intervals were 65.63 nM (25 - 167) in females and 75.31 nM (28 - 200) in males. For LMN-NKA, the EC₅₀ values and 95% confidence intervals were 87.06 nM (45 - 166) in females and 28.76 nM (10 - 78) in males.

Potency of NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant

Ibodutant antagonized the contractile responses elicited by NKA and LMN-NKA in the human colonic smooth muscle strips of females (n = 11) and males (n = 9 - 11), and produced a rightward shift of the agonist concentration-response curves (Fig. 2). Schild plots were generated to calculate pA₂ values for ibodutant against both agonists, and its competitive antagonism property was confirmed, since ibodutant did

not change the maximum contractilities of the agonists, and the slopes of Schild plots are not different from unity (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, Table 1). The apparent pK_B values of each individual antagonist concentration were also calculated and presented as mean values in Table 1.

When against NKA, ibodutant displayed a significantly higher degree of antagonism in females ($pA_2 = 8.51 \pm 0.38$) compared to males ($pA_2 = 7.23 \pm 0.21$, $*P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA) (Table 1). On the other hand, no gender differences were observed in the potency of ibodutant when against LMN-NKA ($pA_2 = 8.30 \pm 0.36$ for females and 8.26 ± 0.22 for males) (Table 1). Surprisingly, ibodutant appeared agonist-dependent in the male colon, being less potent against NKA compared to LMN-NKA ($*P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA). These results were similar to the apparent pK_B values calculated from the individual concentration of ibodutant (Table 1). There was no significant difference in the potency of ibodutant against the different agonists in female colonic muscle strips. The pA_2 values of ibodutant obtained from our study were lower than that previously reported in the human colon ($pK_B = 9.1$), and gender-related differences were not described (Santicioli et al., 2013). It is noted that in their study, the concentration-response curves to the NK_2 receptor agonist $[\beta Ala^8]NKA(4-10)$ were cumulatively constructed (Santicioli et al., 2013). Nevertheless, a 60 min interval between each addition of the agonists was applied in our study to avoid desensitization. The different protocols may contribute to the discrepancies between the two studies.

Basal and EFS-induced release of NKA and SP

NKA and SP released from human colonic smooth muscle strips were measured to uncover any gender differences that could be contributing to the

observed distinctions in contractility (Fig. 4). The basal level of NKA did not vary between females (4.7 ± 2.0 , $n = 14$) and males (2.8 ± 0.8 , $n = 15$) (Fig. 4, A). On the other hand, a higher amount of SP was spontaneously released under resting conditions from muscle strips of females (5.5 ± 1.0 , $n = 10$) compared to those of males (2.6 ± 0.4 , $n = 9$, $*P = 0.0279$, Mann-Whitney test) (Fig. 4, B).

The neuronal release of NKA and SP elicited by cumulative frequencies of EFS was then recorded and expressed as a percentage of the basal level. EFS-induced release of NKA (Fig. 4, C) and SP (Fig. 4, D) was significantly greater than basal amounts at 5 Hz and 10 Hz for both genders (one sample t-test). At 50 Hz, there was a significant increase in the amount of NKA released from male smooth muscle only ($*P = 0.0467$, one sample t-test) (Fig. 4, C). Interestingly, SP release in response to 0.5 Hz was significantly lower than basal levels in male strips ($****P < 0.0001$, one sample t-test) and a trend of decrease was also observed in female strips ($P = 0.0934$) (Fig. 4, D). Overall, there were no significant differences in EFS-induced tachykinin release between the genders.

NK₂ receptor protein expression

Western blot and densitometry analysis of human colonic sigmoid smooth muscle were performed to uncover any gender differences in the protein expression of NK₂ receptors (Fig. 5). The NK₂ receptor protein band was consistent with an ~45 kDa protein size as indicated by the manufacturer (Fig. 5, A). Data are expressed as a percentage of GAPDH levels (~36 kDa protein size). There was no difference in NK₂ receptor protein expression between females ($n = 25$) and males ($n = 15$) (Fig. 5, B). There was a noticeable trend increase in the expression of the NK₂ receptor in specimens older than 50 years of age compared to younger ones (Fig. 5, C).

Correlation analysis revealed an increased NK₂ receptor expression with age in females ($r = 0.5023$, $*P = 0.0105$, Spearman correlation test), but not in males ($r = 0.127$, $P = 0.6499$) (Fig. 5, D).

NK₂ receptor localization throughout the smooth muscle layers

Strong NK₂ receptor immunoreactivity was detected throughout the circular and longitudinal smooth muscle layers of the human sigmoid colon ($n = 6$) (Fig. 6). Extensive colocalization with α -SMA ($n = 2$) indicates that NK₂ receptors are present on smooth muscle cells (Fig. 6, A - C). On the other hand, NK₂ receptors did not appear to be expressed on interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs, $n = 2$), as evidenced by double labelling with c-kit (Fig. 6, D - I). NK₂ receptor staining was colocalized with the neuronal marker β -tubulin on some neuronal processes throughout the smooth muscle (Fig. 6, J - L). No obvious gender differences were observed in the distribution of NK₂ receptors throughout the smooth muscle layers.

NK₂ receptor localization within the myenteric ganglia

Dense NK₂ receptor immunoreactivity was expressed within the myenteric ganglia of the human sigmoid colon ($n = 6$) (Fig. 7). While weak colocalization with the neuronal marker HuC/D was observed, strong NK₂ receptor staining was detected on the structures surrounding the HuC/D positive cells ($n = 2$) (Fig. 7, A - C). Similarly, double labelling with β -tubulin ($n = 6$) suggests that NK₂ receptors are present on a limited number of enteric neurons (Fig. 7, D - F). On the other hand, NK₂ receptor staining was extensively colocalized with the glial cell markers S100 (Fig. 7, G - I, $n = 6$) and GFAP (Fig. 7, J - L, $n = 2$) within the myenteric ganglia, as well as on glial

processes throughout the muscle layers. There were no obvious gender differences in the localization of NK₂ receptor expression within the myenteric ganglia.

NK₂ receptor-mediated signalling pathways

Contractile responses of human colonic smooth muscle strips to NKA and LMN-NKA were examined in the presence of various second messenger inhibitors, to determine if the gender differences observed in contractility could be attributed to receptor signalling (Fig. 8). Following the blockade of PLC by U73122, contractile responses produced by NKA in male strips (n = 11) were significantly attenuated ($***P = 0.0005$, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, A). NKA-induced contractions in female strips (n = 9) were also reduced, but to a lesser extent ($**P = 0.0058$), and a gender difference was observed at the highest concentration (300 μ M) of inhibitor ($*P = 0.0138$, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, A). Similar observations were made using LMN-NKA as the agonist (Fig. 8, B). Contractions elicited by LMN-NKA in both male (n = 10) and female (n = 9) strips were reduced by PLC inhibition ($****P < 0.0001$ and $**P = 0.0078$, respectively, two-way ANOVA), and overall, this inhibitory effect was more pronounced in males compared to females ($***P < 0.0008$, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, B).

Since activation of PLC triggers separate transduction pathways involving IP₃ receptors and PKC, the effect of inhibiting these signalling proteins was also examined. Blockade of IP₃ receptors by 2-APB did not affect contractions elicited by NK₂ receptor activation in either gender (n = 6 females, 5 males) (Fig. 8, C and D). On the other hand, PKC inhibition by GF109203X produced concentration-dependent reductions of NK₂ receptor-mediated contractile responses in both female (n = 6) and male (n = 6) strips ($****P < 0.0001$ for both genders and agonists, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, E and F). During smooth muscle contraction, the G $\alpha_{q/11}$ -PLC cascade may

occur alongside $G\alpha_{12/13}$ -Rho kinase signalling, so the involvement of this latter pathway was also examined. In both genders ($n = 9$ for each), contractile responses evoked by NKA were significantly diminished by Rho kinase blockade with Y-27632 in a concentration-dependent manner ($****P < 0.0001$, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, G). Similarly, inhibition of Rho kinase caused a concentration-dependent attenuation of LMN-NKA-induced contractions in both female ($n = 9$) and male ($n = 10$) strips ($****P < 0.0001$, $***P < 0.0004$, respectively, two-way ANOVA) (Fig. 8, H). No sex-related distinctions were observed for PKC and Rho kinase inhibition (Fig. 8, E - H).

Since gender differences were observed for PLC inhibition, real-time PCR was conducted to uncover any gender variations in the expression of genes encoding the PLC β family of isoenzymes, as well as the $G\alpha_q$ family of G proteins (Fig. 9). There were no observed differences in the mRNA expression of G proteins $G\alpha_q$, $G\alpha_{11}$ and $G\alpha_{14}$ (Fig. 9, A - C) or PLC β 1-4 isoenzymes (Fig. 9, D - G) between male ($n = 25 - 27$) and female ($n = 26 - 27$) human colonic smooth muscle samples.

DISCUSSION

The present study has uncovered several gender differences in NK₂ receptor activity and expression in the human colon. NK₂ receptor-mediated contractility is more pronounced in females compared to males, and this is accompanied by a greater potency of the NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant, a higher basal release of SP, and an increased NK₂ receptor protein expression with age. In addition, the involvement of PLC-mediated signalling appears to be less prominent in females compared to males. The present findings also appreciate the importance of NK₂ receptor-mediated Ca²⁺ sensitization pathways via PKC and, for the first time, Rho kinase in the human colon.

Male colonic smooth muscle exhibited reduced responsiveness to the selective NK₂ receptor agonist LMN-NKA. This finding is in contrast to our previous report, in which contractile responses induced by LMN-NKA in human colonic muscle strips were similar in both genders (Burcher et al., 2008). However, in that earlier study, the data were expressed as a percentage of the maximum response to ACh, so this may underlie the discrepancy. On the other hand, there were no gender differences in contractility produced by the natural NK₂ receptor ligand NKA in the current study, and this is consistent with our previous findings (Burcher et al., 2008). The differences observed for NKA and LMN-NKA could be due to the activation of NK₁ receptors by NKA, since natural tachykinins preferentially but not exclusively bind to all three tachykinin receptor subtypes (Nakamura et al., 2011).

The NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant displays a significantly higher degree of antagonism in females compared to males when against NKA. This is in line with the results obtained from human clinical trials and may underlie the gender discrepancies reported for the efficacy of ibodutant in diarrhoea-predominant IBS patients (Tack et

al., 2017). Conversely, the potency of ibodutant against LMN-NKA did not vary between genders, and this is consistent with previous findings using [β -Ala⁸]NKA(4-10) as the selective NK₂ receptor agonist (Santicioli et al., 2013). Ibodutant has been shown to display a high affinity for human NK₂ receptors in [¹²⁵I]NKA binding studies using transfected cells (pK_i = 10.1) (Cialdai et al., 2006) and colonic smooth muscle (pK_i = 9.9) (Santicioli et al., 2013). Its affinity values at NK₁ (pK_i = 6.1) and NK₃ (pK_i = 6.2) receptors were shown to be four orders of magnitude lower, confirming the selectivity of ibodutant for NK₂ receptors (Cialdai et al., 2006). While the mechanisms underlying agonist-dependent differences in the gender-specific antagonistic activity of ibodutant remain unclear, they may be occurring to different extents in males and females. Nevertheless, the potency of ibodutant against NKA, which we have observed to be greater in females, would more closely reflect the physiological setting.

Interestingly, the antagonistic activity of ibodutant at the NK₂ receptor appears agonist-dependent in males with a higher potency against LMN-NKA compared to NKA. NK₂ receptors can couple to both G $\alpha_{q/11}$ and G α_s proteins, and different ligands can stabilise distinct NK₂ receptor states, leading to the activation of different downstream pathways (Palanche et al., 2001; Maillet et al., 2007; Valant et al., 2009). Thus, NKA- and LMN-NKA-dependent conformations of the NK₂ receptor may be responsible for the agonist-specific effect of ibodutant in the male colon.

In terms of tachykinin peptide release, basal levels of NKA were similar in both genders, whereas a higher amount of SP was released from female colonic smooth muscle. There were no sex-related variations in EFS-induced tachykinin release. In a previous study, KCl-induced NKA and SP levels were higher in colonic smooth muscle from female guinea pigs subjected to colitis compared to controls, while this difference was not seen in males (Bellucci et al., 2016). The overall amount of SP released was

lower compared to NKA in guinea pig colonic smooth muscle (Bellucci et al., 2016), and this is consistent with the current findings. It appears that alternative splicing of the TAC1 gene (encoding SP and NKA) favours NKA production in colonic enteric neurons. The reduced level of SP at lower frequency of EFS (0.5 Hz) may be due to an autoregulatory mechanism, whereby SP exerts a feedback inhibition of its own release by activating NK₁ receptors on enteric nerve terminals (Lomax et al., 1998).

NK₂ receptor protein expression increases with age in females, supporting the evidence that changes in sex hormone levels influence tachykinin peptide and receptor expression (Villablanca and Hanley, 1997; Pinto et al., 2009). Sex hormones have also been shown to influence intestinal smooth muscle contractions. In human colonic circular muscle strips, carbachol-evoked contractions were reduced in the presence of estrogen, and this effect was prevented by estrogen receptor antagonism (Hogan et al., 2009). Similarly, progesterone inhibited spontaneous and EFS-induced contractions in mice colonic circular muscle strips, and decreased fecal output in two diarrheal mouse models (Li et al., 2012). Since sex hormones affect tachykinin expression and colonic contractile responses, they may also be contributing to the age-related changes of NK₂ receptor protein expression in females. In other words, NK₂ receptor expression and activity may be regulated by sex hormones.

NK₂ receptor immunoreactivity was densely localized on colonic circular and longitudinal smooth muscle, but was absent on ICCs, reinforcing previous immunofluorescence findings in the human colon (Renzi et al., 2000; Warner et al., 2000; Jaafari et al., 2007; Nakamura et al., 2011). This suggests that NK₂ receptors mediate colonic contractions by direct activation of smooth muscle cells, without regulating intestinal pacemaker cell activity.

Strong NK₂ receptor staining was also detected throughout the myenteric ganglia, suggesting that apart from mediating direct myogenic effects, NK₂ receptors also play a neuroregulatory role in colonic motor pathways. While weak NK₂ receptor colocalization with neuronal markers was observed, intense NK₂ receptor labelling was found on myenteric glial cells. Glial cells were traditionally considered to provide passive support to neurons, but an abundance of evidence now exists linking impaired glial function to altered intestinal motility (Aube et al., 2006; Nasser et al., 2006; McClain et al., 2014). Interestingly, tachykinin receptor agonists can induce glial cell activation in the mouse colon (Broadhead et al., 2012). Furthermore, NKA has been shown to activate neuronal and glial networks during neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration (Delvalle et al., 2018). However, this effect is via NK₂ receptors on surrounding sensory neurons and nerve varicosities, since NK₂ receptors were undetectable on mouse enteric glial cells (Delvalle et al., 2018). This earlier study used the same NK₂ receptor antibody as in the current study, indicating a species difference in the expression of NK₂ receptors on enteric glial cells.

U73122 showed a more prominent effect in males compared to females. This does not appear to be associated with the gene expression of PLC, since the mRNA expression levels of all PLC β isoenzymes were similar in both genders. The mechanism underlying the gender distinction is unclear but may involve differences in the protein levels of phosphorylated PLC β isoenzymes, which have not been determined in the current study. In addition to PLC inhibition, U73122 has been shown to inhibit the Ca²⁺ pump on the sarcoplasmic reticulum to deplete Ca²⁺ (MacMillan and McCarron 2010).

Interestingly, NK₂ receptor-mediated contractile responses in the human colon do not appear to be related to IP₃ receptor activation. In accordance, inositol

phospholipid hydrolysis stimulated by LMN-NKA has been previously shown to be much weaker in human colonic smooth muscle compared to rat bladder positive controls (Warner et al., 2000). In addition, NKA-evoked contractions of human colonic smooth muscle were unaffected by intracellular Ca^{2+} depletion (O'Riordan et al., 2001). Thus, NK_2 receptor induced intracellular Ca^{2+} release by IP_3 receptor activation is a minor pathway in mediating human colon contractility.

NKA and LMN-NKA evoked contractile responses that were significantly diminished by PKC and Rho kinase inhibitors, suggesting that Ca^{2+} sensitization contributes to NK_2 receptor-mediated contractility of the human colon. Ca^{2+} sensitization is the phenomenon by which smooth muscle contractions can be sustained independently of Ca^{2+} , by PKC- and Rho kinase-mediated inhibition of myosin light chain phosphatase, which prevents the dephosphorylation of myosin light chain (Puetz et al., 2009; Perrino, 2016). Previously, the contribution of PKC and Rho kinase to Ca^{2+} sensitization evoked by muscarinic receptor activation has been demonstrated in membrane-permeabilized rat colonic muscle strips (Takeuchi et al., 2004; Takeuchi et al., 2007). This is the first report demonstrating the role of PKC and Rho kinase signalling in NK_2 receptor activated-smooth muscle contractions of the human colon.

In conclusion, the present study has revealed an increased NK_2 receptor activity in females, which may underlie the gender differences in the treatment of diarrhoea-predominant IBS. These sex-related differences may be due to the influence of ovarian hormones, since the expression of NK_2 receptors increases with age in females. These findings highlight that gender differences should be considered in the therapeutic development of NK_2 receptor agents. The pronounced localization of NK_2 receptors on enteric glial cells in the human colon suggests that aside from direct

myogenic activation, NK₂ receptors may also have an important neuroregulatory role. Furthermore, the current study indicates the importance of both G $\alpha_{q/11}$ -PKC and G $\alpha_{12/13}$ -Rho kinase signalling pathways in NK₂ receptor-mediated contractile responses in the human colon.

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Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Drimousis and Liu

Conducted experiments: Drimousis and Markus

Contributed to new reagents or analytic tools: Perera and Phan-Thien

Performed data analysis: Drimousis and Liu

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Drimousis, Murphy, Zhang and
Liu

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Legends for Figures

Fig. 1. Gender-related differences in NK₂ receptor-mediated contractility. Contractile responses of female (n = 11) and male (n = 10 - 11) human colonic circular smooth muscle strips to A) the endogenous NK₂ receptor ligand neurokinin A (NKA) and B) the selective NK₂ receptor agonist [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹, Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10) (LMN-NKA). Data are expressed as mean tension (g) ± SEM. Significance by two-way ANOVA is indicated.

Fig. 2. Sex-specific distinctions in the potency of the selective NK₂ receptor antagonist ibodutant. The effect of different concentrations of ibodutant on contractile responses induced by the endogenous NK₂ receptor ligand neurokinin A (NKA, left panel) and the selective NK₂ receptor agonist [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹, Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10) (LMN-NKA, right panel) in female (A and B) and male (C and D) human colonic circular smooth muscle strips. Data are expressed as a tension (g), and curves are presented as a percentage of the mean maximum response for each concentration of ibodutant. n = 9 - 11 for each curve, and closed circles indicate mean ± SEM.

Fig. 3. The Schild plots generated to calculate pA₂ values for ibodutant against the endogenous NK₂ receptor ligand neurokinin A (NKA, left panel) and the selective NK₂ receptor agonist [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹, Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10) (LMN-NKA, right panel) in female (A and B) and male (C and D) human colonic circular muscle strips (n=11).

Fig. 4. Gender-related differences in the neuronal release of tachykinin peptides. A and B) Basal release of neurokinin A (NKA) and substance P (SP) from female (n = 14, 10 respectively) and male (n = 15, 9 respectively) human colonic smooth muscle strips. Horizontal lines denote medians. Significance by Mann-Whitney test is indicated, where $*P = 0.0279$. C and D) The release of NKA and SP in response to increasing frequencies of electric field stimulation (EFS). Data are expressed as a percentage of the basal amount released, and presented as mean \pm SEM. One sample t-test analysis of EFS-induced tachykinin release compared to basal level is indicated by $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$ and $****P < 0.0001$.

Fig. 5. Western blot and densitometry analysis of NK₂ receptor protein expression in human colonic sigmoid smooth muscle. Results are expressed as a percentage of the loading control glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH). A) NK₂ receptor and GAPDH protein blots with specific bands corresponding to the expected molecular weight (MW) of ~45 kDa and ~36 kDa, respectively. B) NK₂ receptor protein expression in female (n = 25) and male (n = 15) samples. Horizontal lines denote medians. C) NK₂ receptor protein expression in samples from patients younger (closed circles) or older (open circles) than 50 years of age. D) Spearman correlation analysis of NK₂ receptor expression and age in females (r = 0.5023, $*P = 0.0105$) and males (r = 0.127, $P = 0.6499$).

Fig. 6. Fluorescent immunoreactivity of the NK₂ receptor (left panel) in the smooth muscle layers of the human sigmoid colon. The cell markers used (middle panel) are α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) (B, n = 2), the Interstitial cells of Cajal marker c-kit (E and H, n = 2), and the neuronal marker β -tubulin (K, n = 6). The merged images (right panel) contain the nuclear marker 4', 6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, blue). Staining is present on myenteric ganglia (mg), circular muscle (cm) and longitudinal (lm) muscle. The scale bar indicates 20 μ m. Representative images were taken from female specimens aged 62 yo (A - C, J - L) and 46 yo (G - I), and a male specimen aged 49 yo (D - F).

Fig. 7. Fluorescent staining of the NK₂ receptor (left panel) within the myenteric ganglia of the human sigmoid colon. The cell markers used (middle panel) are the nerve cell body marker Hu C/D (B, n = 2), the neuronal marker β -tubulin (E, n = 6), and the glial cell markers S100 (H, n = 6) and GFAP (K, n = 2). The merged images (right panel) contain the nuclear marker 4', 6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, blue). Staining is present on myenteric ganglia (mg), circular muscle (cm) and longitudinal (lm) muscle. The scale bar indicates 20 μ m. Representative images were taken from a female specimen aged 62 yo (A - F) and a male specimen aged 49 yo (G - L).

Fig. 8. Gender-related variations in NK₂ receptor-mediated second messenger signalling pathways. Contractile responses of female (red) and male (blue) human colonic circular smooth muscle strips to neurokinin A (NKA, left panel) and [Lys⁵,MeLeu⁹, Nle¹⁰]NKA(4-10) (LMN-NKA, right panel) at 0.3 μM, either alone (dashed lines) or in the presence of the phospholipase C (PLC) inhibitor U73122 (A - B), the inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (IP₃) receptor inhibitor 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate (2-APB, C - D), the protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor GF109203X (E - F), or the Rho kinase inhibitor Y-27632 dihydrochloride (G - H) at 3, 30, 100 and 300 μM. Data are expressed as a percentage of the contractile response before pharmacological inhibition, and presented as mean ± SEM (n = 5 - 11 for each curve). Significance by two-way ANOVA is indicated by a single symbol for *P* < 0.05, two for *P* < 0.01, three for *P* < 0.001 and four for *P* < 0.0001 (* for before vs. after inhibition within each gender; † for females vs. males)

Fig. 9. Gene expression of the Gα_q family of G proteins (A - C) and the phospholipase C (PLC) β isoenzymes (D - G) in female (n = 26 - 27) and male (n = 25 - 27) human colonic smooth muscle. Results are normalized to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) expression and presented as fold change relative to the inter-run calibrator. Horizontal lines denote medians.

Table 1. Summary of Schild plot results for ibodutant against NKA and the selective NK₂ receptor agonist LMN-NKA in human colonic circular smooth muscle.

Parameters	Ibodutant against NKA		Ibodutant against LMN-NKA	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
$pA_2 \pm SEM$	$8.36 \pm 0.38^*$	7.26 ± 0.21	8.14 ± 0.36	8.33 ± 0.22
(Apparent pK_B)	$(8.22 \pm 0.17)^{**}$	(7.10 ± 0.14)	(7.99 ± 0.19)	$(8.11 \pm 0.08)^*$
Schild slope $\pm SEM$	0.76 ± 0.14	0.81 ± 0.055	0.72 ± 0.17	0.90 ± 0.12
Slope different from 1	No	No	No	No
	$P = 0.24$	$P = 0.077$	$P = 0.24$	$P = 0.51$

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared to male against NKA (One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's test).

pA_2 values and slopes were generated from Schild plot and expressed as mean \pm SEM. All slopes were not significantly different from 1, and there was no different between the slopes.

Values in parentheses are the mean apparent pK_B of individual ibodutant concentration calculated using the equation $pK_B = \log(\text{dose ratio} - 1) - \log[B]$, where $[B]$ is the antagonist concentration (Arunlakshana and Schild, 1959; Kenakin, 2009).

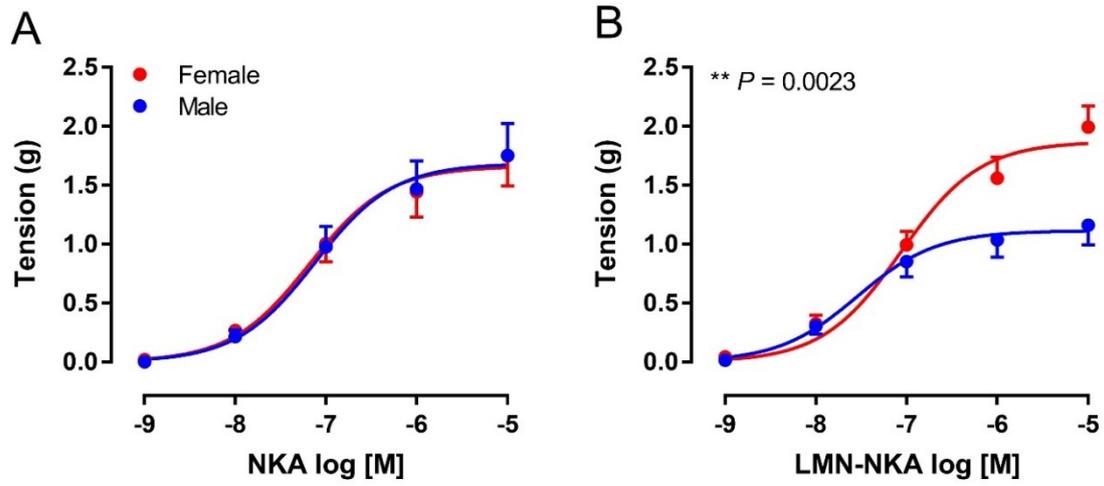


Figure 1

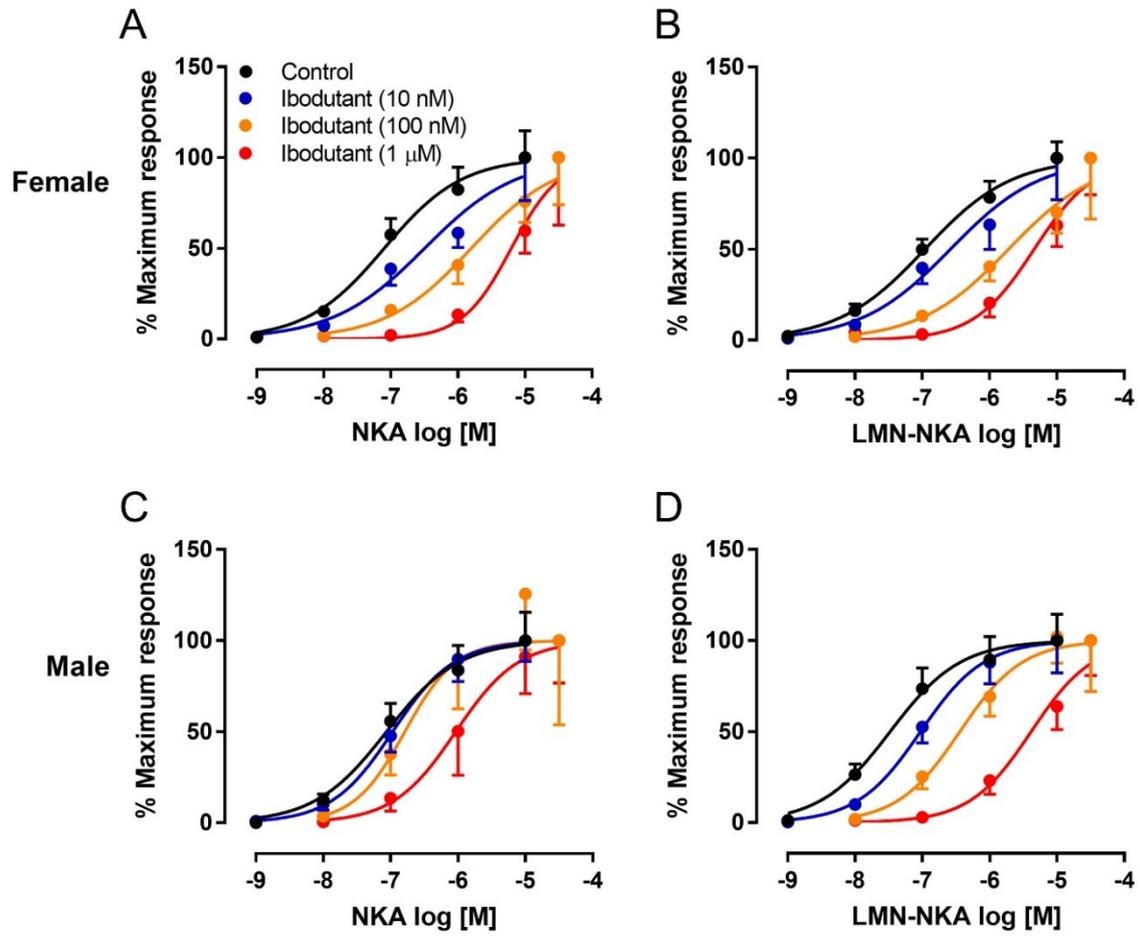


Figure 2

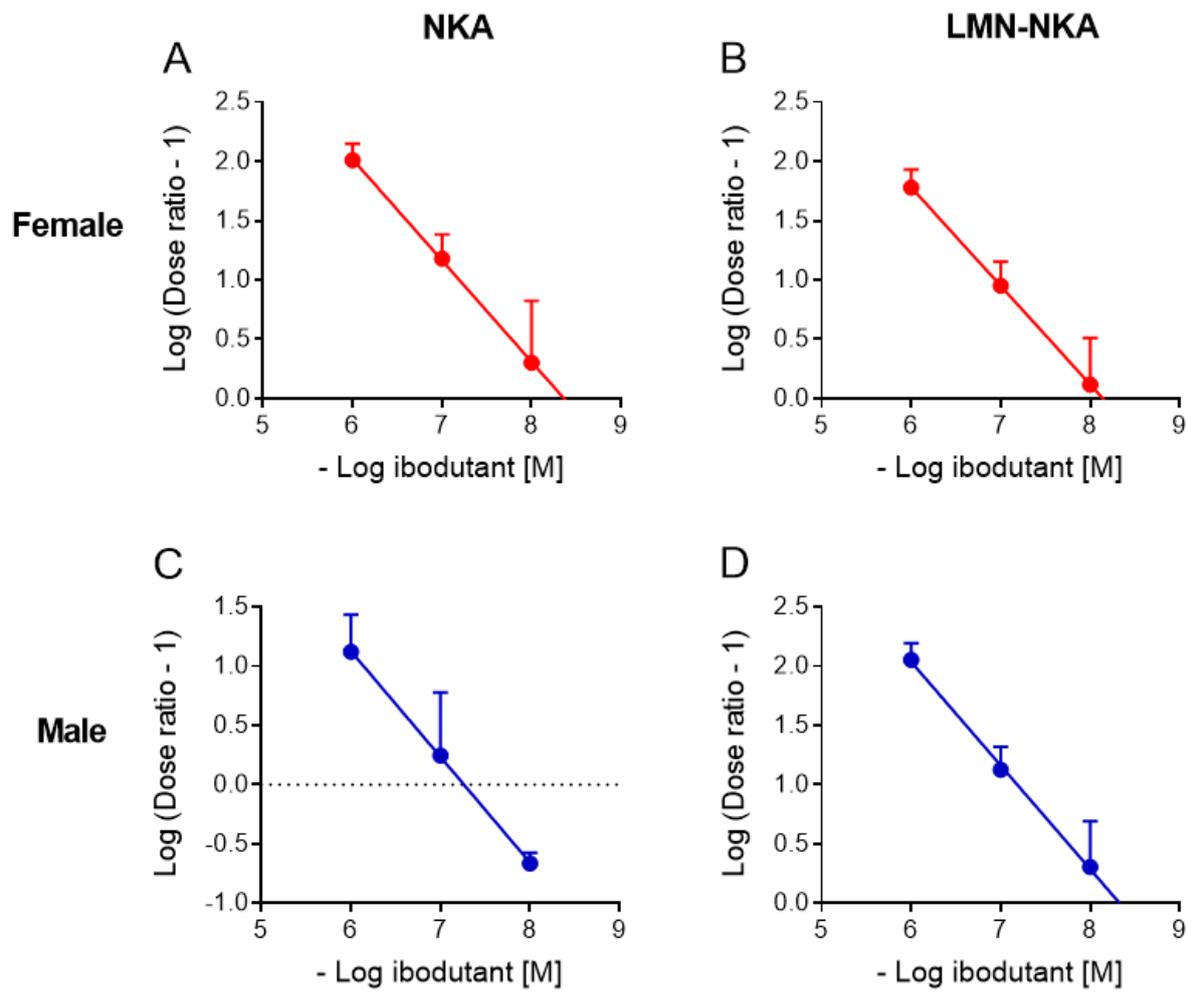


Figure 3

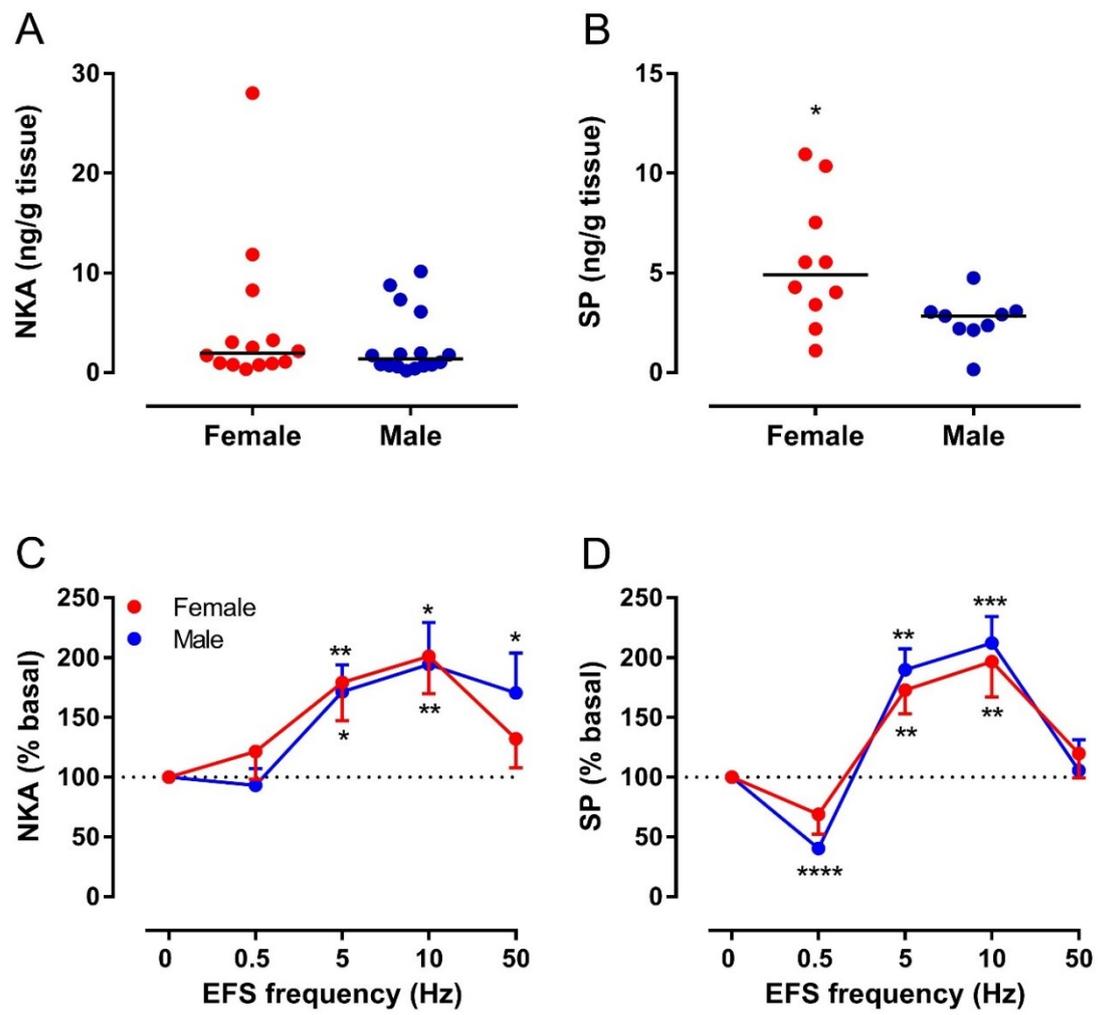
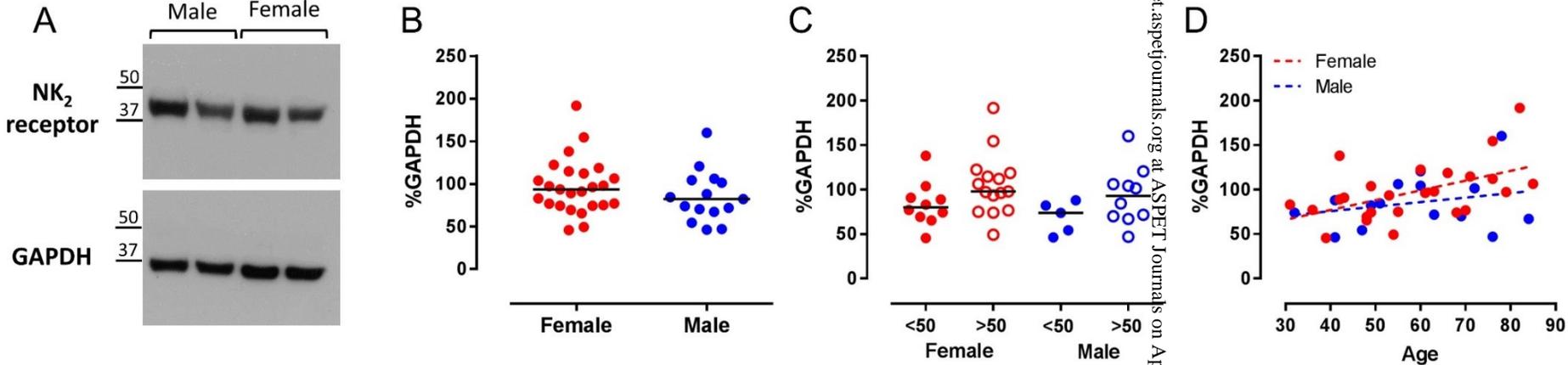


Figure 4



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Figure 5

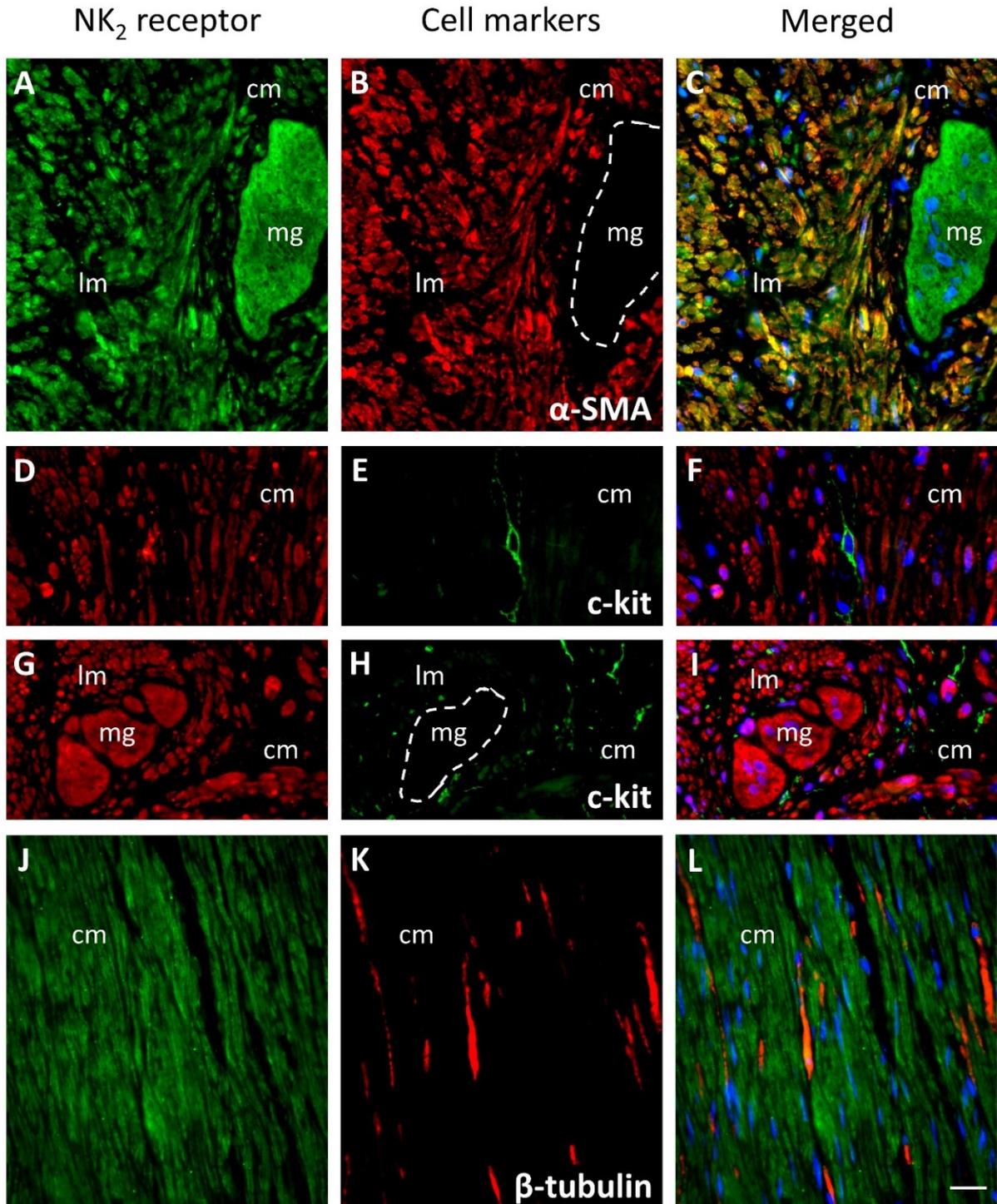


Figure 6

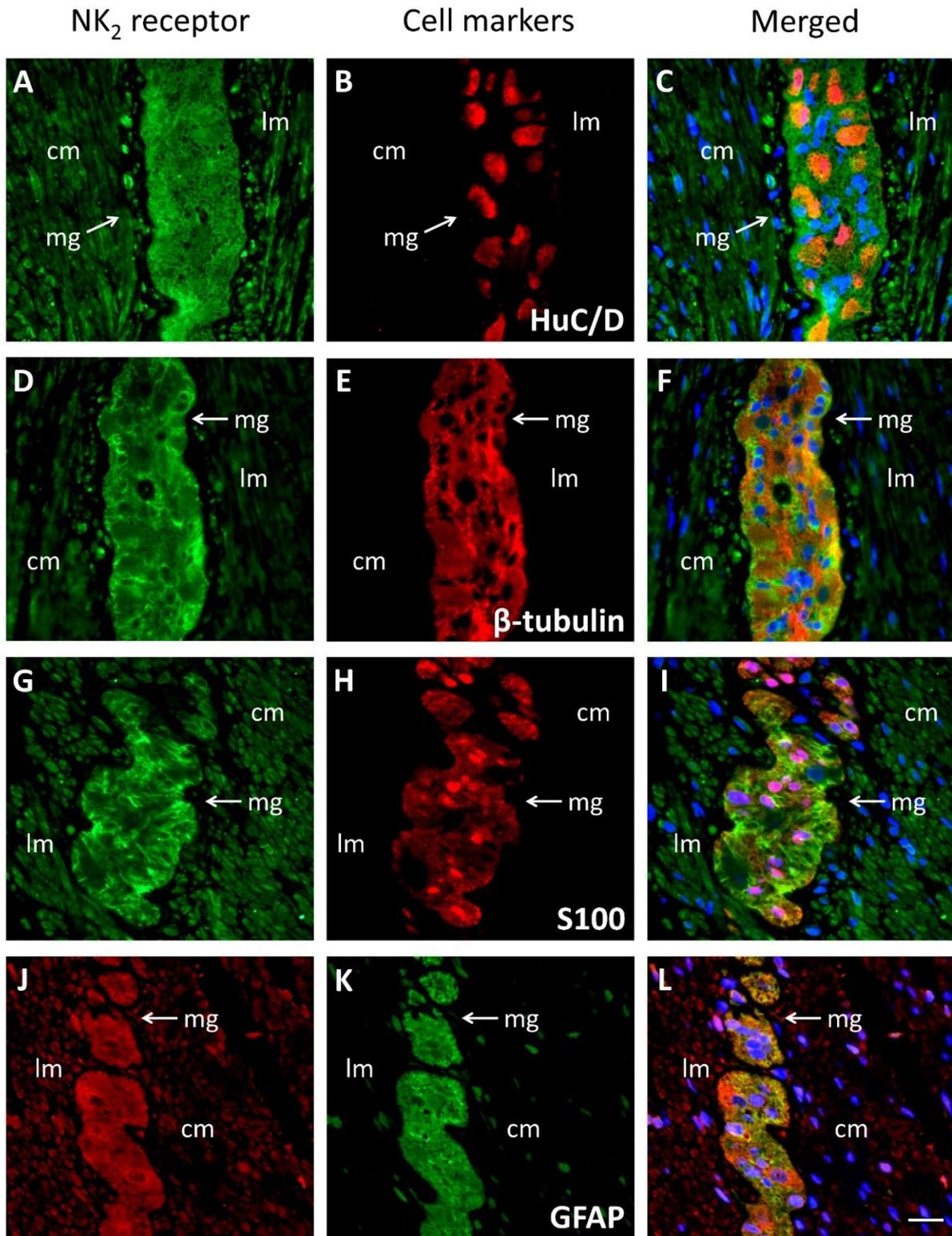


Figure 7

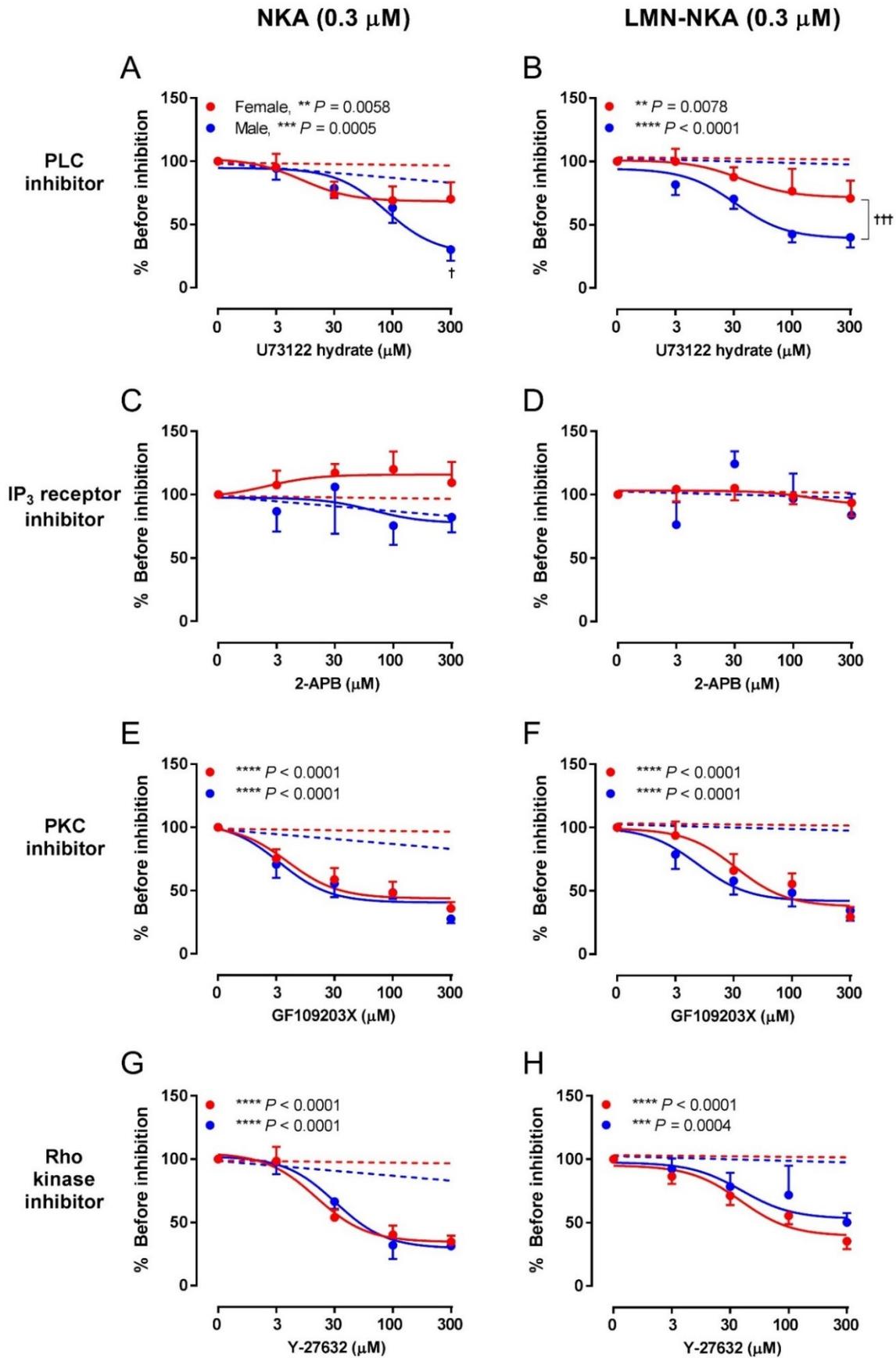


Figure 8

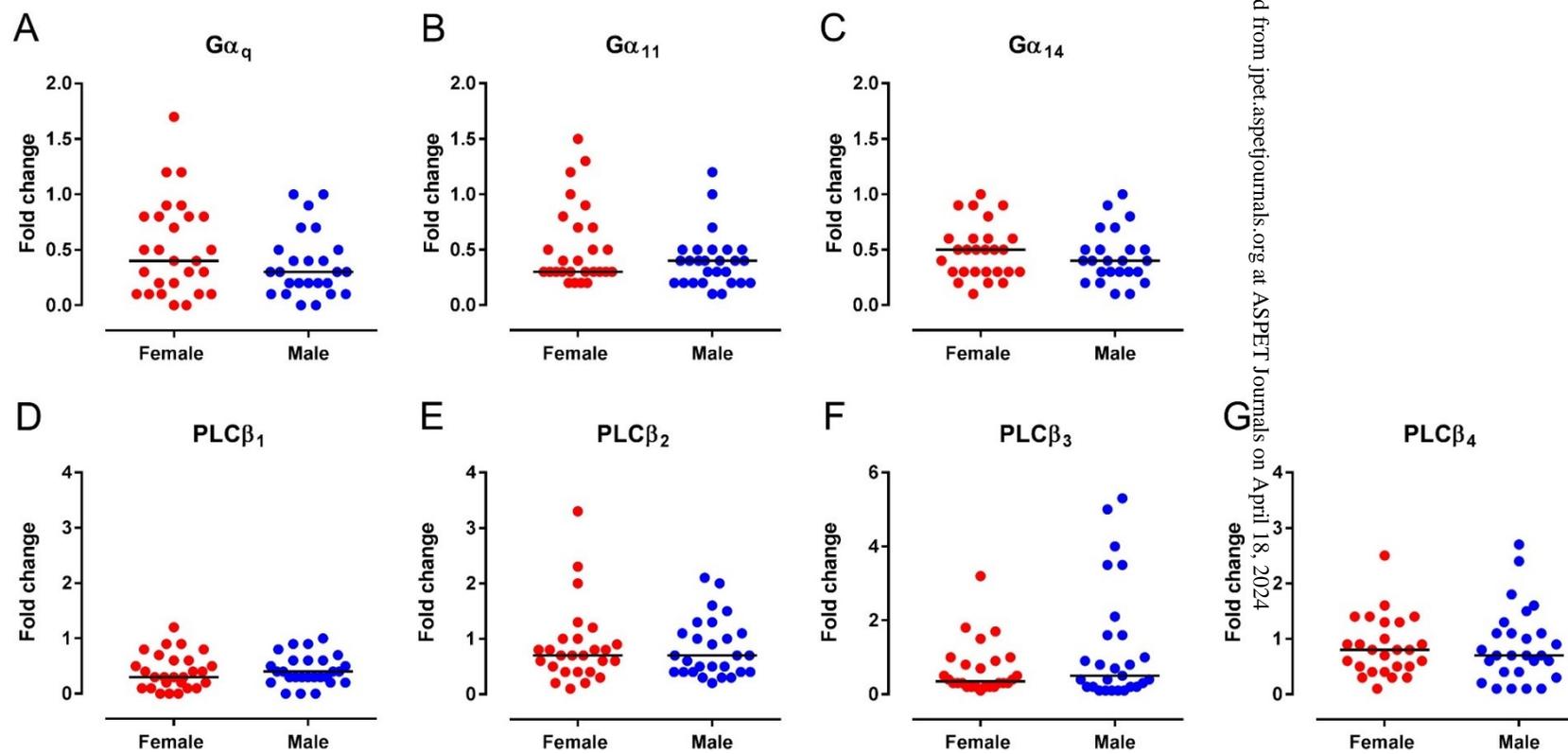
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Figure 9