



HAL
open science

B2 kinin receptor upregulation by cAMP is associated with BK-induced PGE2 production in rat mesangial cells

Maria E. Marin Castaño, Joost P Schanstra, Christophe Hirtz, Christiane Pecher, Jean-Pierre Girolami, João B. Pesquero, Jean-Loup L Bascands

► To cite this version:

Maria E. Marin Castaño, Joost P Schanstra, Christophe Hirtz, Christiane Pecher, Jean-Pierre Girolami, et al.. B2 kinin receptor upregulation by cAMP is associated with BK-induced PGE2 production in rat mesangial cells. *AJP Renal Physiology*, 1998, 274 (3), pp.532-540. 10.1152/ajprenal.1998.274.3.F532 . hal-02502598

HAL Id: hal-02502598

<https://hal.science/hal-02502598>

Submitted on 16 Mar 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Maria E. Marin Castaño, Joost P. Schanstra, Christophe Hirtz, João B. Pesquero, Christiane Pecher, Jean-Pierre Girolami and Jean-Loup Bascands
Am J Physiol Renal Physiol 274:532-540, 1998.

You might find this additional information useful...

This article cites 51 articles, 33 of which you can access free at:

<http://ajprenal.physiology.org/cgi/content/full/274/3/F532#BIBL>

This article has been cited by 5 other HighWire hosted articles:

3'-Untranslated region of the type 2 bradykinin receptor is a potent regulator of gene expression

R. Zamorano, S. Suchindran and J. V. Gainer

Am J Physiol Renal Physiol, February 1, 2006; 290 (2): F456-F464.

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full Text\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Transcriptional Regulation of the Rat Bradykinin B2 Receptor Gene: Identification of a Silencer Element

H. A. Baptista, M. C. W. Avellar, R. C. Araujo, J. L. Pesquero, J. P. Schanstra, J. L. Bascands, J. P. Esteve, A. C. M. Paiva, M. Bader and J. B. Pesquero

Mol. Pharmacol., December 1, 2002; 62 (6): 1344-1355.

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full Text\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT2 receptors

I. Armando, M. Jezova, A. V. Juorio, J. A. Terron, A. Falcon-Neri, C. Semino-Mora, H. Imboden and J. M. Saavedra

Am J Physiol Renal Physiol, November 1, 2002; 283 (5): F934-F943.

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full Text\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Kinins and kinin receptors: importance for the activation of leukocytes

S. Böckmann and I. Paegelow

J. Leukoc. Biol., November 1, 2000; 68 (5): 587-592.

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full Text\]](#)

Motif Mutation of Bradykinin B2 Receptor Second Intracellular Loop and Proximal C Terminus Is Critical for Signal Transduction, Internalization, and Resensitization

G. N. Prado, D. F. Mierke, M. Pellegrini, L. Taylor and P. Polgar

J. Biol. Chem., December 11, 1998; 273 (50): 33548-33555.

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full Text\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Medline items on this article's topics can be found at <http://highwire.stanford.edu/lists/artbytopic.dtl> on the following topics:

Biochemistry .. Prostaglandin E
Neuroscience .. Bradykinin
Physiology .. Kallikrein-Kinin System
Physiology .. Glomerulus
Medicine .. Kidney Glomerulus
Physiology .. Rats

Updated information and services including high-resolution figures, can be found at:

<http://ajprenal.physiology.org/cgi/content/full/274/3/F532>

Additional material and information about *AJP - Renal Physiology* can be found at:

<http://www.the-aps.org/publications/ajprenal>

This information is current as of January 10, 2008 .

B₂ kinin receptor upregulation by cAMP is associated with BK-induced PGE₂ production in rat mesangial cells

MARIA E. MARIN CASTAÑO,¹ JOOST P. SCHANSTRA,¹ CHRISTOPHE HIRTZ,¹ JOÃO B. PESQUERO,² CHRISTIANE PECHER,¹ JEAN-PIERRE GIROLAMI,¹ AND JEAN-LOUP BASCANDS¹

¹Institut Louis Bugnard, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale U 388, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Rangueil, 31054 Toulouse, France; and ²Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine, D-13122 Berlin, Germany

Marin Castaño, Maria E., Joost P. Schanstra, Christophe Hirtz, João B. Pesquero, Christiane Pecher, Jean-Pierre Girolami, and Jean-Loup Bascands. B₂ kinin receptor upregulation by cAMP is associated with BK-induced PGE₂ production in rat mesangial cells. *Am. J. Physiol.* 274 (*Renal Physiol.* 43): F532–F540, 1998.—In the rat mesangial cell (MC), activation of the bradykinin B₂ receptor (B₂R) by bradykinin (BK) is associated with both phospholipase C (PLC) and A₂ (PLA₂) activities and with inhibition of adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) formation leading to cell contraction. Because cAMP plays an important role in the regulation of gene expression in general, we investigated the effect of increasing the intracellular cAMP concentration ([cAMP]_i) in mesangial cells on the B₂ mRNA expression, on the density of B₂ receptor binding sites, on the BK-induced increase in both the free cytosolic Ca²⁺ concentration ([Ca²⁺]_i), and in the prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) production. Forskolin, PGE₂, and cAMP analog, 8-bromo-adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (8-BrcAMP), were used to increase [cAMP]_i. Twenty-four-hour treatment with forskolin, PGE₂, and 8-BrcAMP resulted in significant increases in B₂ receptor binding sites, which were inhibited by cycloheximide. The maximum B₂ receptor mRNA expression (160% above control) was observed in cells treated during 24 h with forskolin and was prevented by actinomycin D. In contrast, the D-myo-inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP₃) formation and the BK-induced increase in [Ca²⁺]_i, reflecting activation of PLC, were not affected by increased levels of [cAMP]_i. However, the BK-induced PGE₂ release, reflecting PLA₂ activity, was significantly enhanced. These data bring new information regarding the dual signaling pathways of B₂ receptors that can be differentially regulated by cAMP.

bradykinin; B₂ kinin receptor messenger ribonucleic acid; prostaglandin E₂; free cytosolic calcium; adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate; mesangial cell

THE NONAPEPTIDE BRADYKININ (BK) is a potent vasoactive peptide generated by the proteolytic action of serine proteases called kallikreins, acting on protein precursors named kininogens, present in plasma and tissue (6). In plasma, the half-life of kinins is 15–20 s, and their concentrations in biological fluids are in the femtomolar range, far below the affinity of any identified bradykinin receptor. Therefore, it is likely that BK has to be generated very close to its site of action. Pharmacological studies have demonstrated that kinins exert their biological effects through the activation of at least two receptors, named the B₁ and B₂ receptors (49). The cloning of both receptors has revealed that they belong to the family of seven-transmembrane domain, G protein-coupled receptors. The cDNA coding

for the B₁ receptor has been recently cloned and characterized in rabbit, human, and mouse (32, 41, 48). The B₂ receptor cDNA has been cloned from rat (39), mouse (40), and human (24), and the amino acid sequence of the latter was found to be 36% identical to that of the human B₁ receptor. Under physiological conditions, most of the biological effects of kinins are mediated through the B₂ receptor. Indeed, the B₁ receptor is not expressed at significant levels under these conditions, but its expression is strongly induced by cytokines (35). Kinins are involved in a wide range of functions, including systemic and local hemodynamic regulation (regulation of systemic blood pressure and organ blood flow), inflammatory responses, water and electrolyte transport, and pain-transmitting mechanisms (37). BK receptors are expressed at various sites of the nephron and are involved in different effects. In renal microvessels, BK is involved in the regulation of papillary blood flow (37). In the distal collecting tubule, BK is able to reduce the action of arginine vasopressin (AVP) on water reabsorption by inhibiting the AVP-induced increase in cAMP production (37). More recently, we demonstrated the presence of BK receptors in freshly isolated glomeruli and cultured mesangial cells, which are contractile cells and represent about one-third of the glomerular cell population (18). Furthermore, we have reported that the activation of the B₂ receptor on cultured mesangial cells stimulates cell proliferation (5). In mesangial cells, the activation of the B₂ receptor by BK induces the phospholipase C (PLC) and A₂ (PLA₂) pathways leading to cell contraction (3), but it also inhibits cAMP formation (4).

Because mesangial cells express both B₁ and B₂ receptors and may be involved in opposite effects, it is of great interest to define more precisely some aspects of the regulation of B₂ receptor expression. One crucial point concerning the action of BK is that the two receptors can be stimulated by the same agonist BK but with different affinities. Thus examination of the regulation of expression of BK receptors is a prerequisite in the understanding of BK action. At present, the regulation of the B₂ receptor in response to ligand binding or pathological factors has been examined in only a few studies (17, 19, 23, 54), but to our knowledge, no studies have been performed on the regulation of the B₂ receptor at the level of mRNA expression in renal tissue. Experiments on mesangial cells in culture have demonstrated that they respond to a number of vasoactive substances like AVP, angiotensin II, platelet-derived growth factor, adenosine, and endothelin by

contraction, whereas atrial natriuretic factor, dopamine, prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂), nitric oxide, guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP), and adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) induce relaxation (for reviews, see Refs. 16, 42, 52). Because a number of these vasoactive factors can stimulate the formation of cAMP in mesangial cells and since a putative cAMP response element (CRE) exists in the 5'-flanking region of the B₂ receptor gene of the rat (46), the present study was designed to determine whether B₂ receptor expression and its related cellular responses are regulated by cAMP in rat mesangial cells. The intracellular cAMP concentration ([cAMP]_i) was increased by treatment with forskolin or PGE₂, and the possible functional changes of the B₂ receptor were assessed by measuring the BK-induced increase in free cytosolic calcium and prostaglandin secretion. The data show that elevating the intracellular level of cAMP increases both the expression of B₂ mRNA and the B₂ binding site density, accompanied by an increase in BK-induced prostaglandin secretion. However, no related changes in the BK-induced increase in free cytosolic calcium were observed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. Fetal calf serum (FCS), RPMI 1640, and collagenase were from Boehringer. Penicillin, streptomycin, glutamine, D-valine, BK, [D-Arg-Hyp³-D-Phe⁷]BK, cycloheximide, actinomycin D, forskolin, 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), 8-bromoadenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (8-BrcAMP), PGE₂, indomethacin, sucrose, phenanthroline, leupeptin, bacitracin, benzamidine, captopril, phosphoramidon, lysozyme, diethyl pyrocarbonate, and polyethylenimine were purchased from Sigma Chemical (Saint Quentin Fallavier, France). U-73122 was purchased from Calbiochem (France-Biochem), and N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)phalloidin (nitrobenzoxadiazole, NBD-phalloidin) and fura 2-acetoxymethyl ester (fura 2-AM) were from Molecular Probes (Interchim-Montluçon). cAMP was measured by enzyme immunoassay (EIA) (Cayman EIA kits; Cayman Chemical-SPI-BIO, Les Ullis, France). ¹²⁵I as sodium salt (400 mCi/ml) and [α-³²P]dCTP (3,000 Ci/ml) were from ICN Pharmaceuticals. HOE-140 ([D-Arg-(Hyp³,Thi⁵,D-Tic⁷,Oic⁸)]BK) was a gift from P. B. Shöelkens (Hoechst, Frankfurt, Germany).

Cell culture. Rat glomerular mesangial cells were prepared and cultured as previously described (18). Briefly, primary mesangial cells were obtained as outgrowths of decapsulated collagenase-digested glomeruli, which were extracted under sterile conditions from the kidneys of 7-wk-old male Sprague-Dawley rats (Iffa Credo, Lyon, France). Glomerular explants were allowed to grow to confluence in RPMI 1640 medium (at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂) containing 15% fetal calf serum, 50 U/ml penicillin, 50 µg/ml streptomycin, 2 mM glutamine, and D-valine substituted for L-valine to prevent fibroblast development (21). With this methodology, mesangial cells appeared in the culture after ~21–28 days. Mesangial cells were identified by morphological presence of multilayers, resistance to puromycin (10 µg/ml), sensitivity to mitomycin (5 µg/ml), presence of myosin filaments revealed by specific antibodies, presence of actin filaments revealed by fluorescent NBD-phalloidin, negative staining for factor VIII, and functional criteria (increase in intracellular calcium induced by angiotensin II), as previously described (18). Before treatment, confluent primary mesangial cells, ob-

tained after 21–28 days, were rendered quiescent by incubation in the same growth medium containing only 0.5% FCS (5). The FCS was necessary to maintain cell viability, as demonstrated by the trypan blue exclusion test in preliminary experiments. Based on previous results, we decided to use only primary mesangial cells to avoid variability due to cell passage.

Binding studies. Preparation of crude mesangial cell membranes and ¹²⁵I-labeled [Tyr⁰]BK was performed as described previously and used in binding studies, as currently performed in the laboratory (1, 18). Saturation studies were conducted at 37°C for 30 min in the presence of increasing amounts of ¹²⁵I-[Tyr⁰]BK (0.2–20 nM). The composition of the binding buffer was as follows: 5 mM KH₂PO₄ (pH 7.4), 10 mM NaCl, 0.32 M sucrose, 2.5 mM phenanthroline, 10 µM leupeptin, 0.05% bacitracin, 1 mM benzamidine, 2 µM captopril, 1 µM phosphoramidon, and 0.1% lysozyme. The final assay volume was 0.4 ml. At the end of the 30-min incubation period, 4 ml of washing buffer (binding buffer without any inhibitor) was added, and the mixture was filtered on a GF/C Millipore filter (1.2 µm) that had been soaked prior to the assay in 0.1% polyethylenimine for 24 h, to reduce nonspecific binding. The filters were washed four times more with 4 ml of washing buffer, and the filter-bound radioactivity was determined in a gamma counter (Cristal multi-RIA, Packard). The specific binding was calculated as the difference between total and nonspecific binding obtained in the absence or presence of [Tyr⁰]BK (10 µM), respectively. Dissociation constant (K_d) and maximum binding site density (B_{max}) values were calculated from computer-assisted analysis of the data using the kinetic-EBDA-LIGAND program (Elsevier-Biosoft, Cambridge, UK) and expressed as femtomoles of iodinated BK bound per milligram of protein. For competition studies, fixed amounts of membrane extract were incubated for 30 min at 37°C in triplicate, with an increasing amount of unlabeled BK or antagonist (from 10⁻¹² to 10⁻⁴ M) in the presence of either 0.5 nM or 2 nM of ¹²⁵I-[Tyr⁰]BK, according to the K_d of the *site 1* and *site 2*, respectively. Results are means ± SE of at least three independent assays carried out with different membrane pools. In each experiment, aliquots of cell culture were used to determine the protein content. Proteins were measured after solubilization for 15 min at 100°C with 1 M NaOH using the method of Lowry et al. (31), with bovine serum albumin as standard.

Incubation protocols and assays for cAMP. Cultured mesangial cells were seeded into six-well culture trays (Nunc) at a density of 5 × 10⁴ cells/well and cultured with the complete medium for 48 h. Before treatment, cells were rendered quiescent by incubation for an additional 24-h period in the same growth medium containing 0.5% FCS. The cells were washed three times with 1 ml/well of phosphate-buffered saline before treatment for 6, 18, or 24 h with forskolin (0.1 µM) or PGE₂ (0.1 µM) in the presence of 0.5 mM IBMX. At the end of the incubation time, the reaction was stopped by removal of the medium, followed immediately by the addition of 1.6 ml of an ice-cold mixture of methanol and formic acid (95%/5%) to each well, so that only intracellular cAMP was measured. Measurements of intracellular cAMP were performed as previously described (4) using EIA kits (Cayman Chemicals).

Measurements of D-myo-inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. To measure D-myo-inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP₃) production, mesangial cells were treated as described above. The production of IP₃ was assayed as previously described (1). Briefly, at the end of the incubation time (24 h) in the presence of either forskolin (0.1 µM), PGE₂ (0.1 µM), or 8-BrcAMP (100 µM), the culture medium was drawn off, replaced by fresh medium,

and stimulated for 30 s with BK (0.1 μ M). The stimulation was stopped by adding 10% perchloric acid followed by incubation on ice for 15 min. After neutralization with ice-cold 1.5 M KOH, the samples were centrifuged at 2,000 *g* for 15 min at 4°C. The supernatants were kept cold on ice, and aliquots of 100 μ l were used to measure the IP₃ concentration using the [³H]IP₃ RIA kit system (Amersham, Les Ullis, France).

Measurements of intracellular calcium concentration. The intracellular calcium concentration ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) was determined as currently done in the laboratory and previously described in detail (2, 4). After treatment with 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M), forskolin (0.1 μ M), or PGE₂ (0.1 μ M) in the presence of IBMX (0.5 mM) during the indicated time, mesangial cells were washed with Krebs-Ringer buffer containing 10 mM *N*-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-*N'*-2-ethanesulfonic acid (pH 7.4), 145 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KH₂PO₄, 1 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM MgSO₄, 10 mM glucose, and 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA), loaded for 45 min in a 5 μ M solution of fura 2-AM at 37°C in the presence of 0.1% BSA, and washed twice before measuring the $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in response to BK (from 0.1 nM to 0.1 μ M) stimulation. Fluorescence measurements were done using a Spex Fluorilog spectrofluorometer, set for alternative dual-wavelength excitation at 340 and 380 nm. Light emitted at 505 nm was collected by a photomultiplier and passed to a Spex system microcomputer, which averaged the emission collected over a 0.5-s period at each excitation wavelength. Autofluorescence of unloaded cells was found to be ~18% of the emitted signal and was subtracted from the fura 2-loaded fluorescence at each excitation wavelength before calculating the fluorescence ratio R (340/380). As previously described, $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ was calculated from the equation of Grynkiewicz et al. (22): $[Ca^{2+}]_i = K_d \times (R - R_{min}/R_{max} - R) \times \lambda$, where K_d (224 nM) is the dissociation constant of the complex fura 2-Ca²⁺, and R_{min} , R_{max} , and λ are constant parameters depending on the optical system used. Under our experimental conditions, they were $R_{min} = 0.8$, $R_{max} = 16$, and $\lambda = 4$.

Induction of prostaglandin release and measurement. Mesangial cells were treated as described above. At the end of the incubation time in the presence of either forskolin (0.1 μ M) or 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M), the culture medium was drawn off and replaced by fresh medium containing BK (0.1 μ M). The amount of prostaglandins secreted was determined after 5-min incubation at 37°C. After the 5-min incubation with BK, the supernatant was removed, centrifuged at 4,000 *g*, and the resulting supernatant was stored frozen until assayed for prostaglandins. The amount of PGE₂ secreted in the medium was assayed directly by specific EIAs (Cayman Chemical) (3). In brief, this assay is based on the competition between free prostaglandin and acetylcholinesterase-linked prostaglandin for rabbit prostaglandin antiserum. The prostaglandin antiserum was coated onto 96-well plates (Nunc certified) via a monoclonal anti-rabbit antibody. The enzymatic tracer (acetylcholinesterase) cleaves the Ellman reagent added to the well, and the colored substance released is inversely proportional to the amount of produced prostaglandin (expressed as picograms secreted during 5-min incubation per million of cells).

RNA isolation and Northern blot analysis. Mesangial cells were treated as described above, and total RNA was extracted as described previously (2). The RNA pellet was dried and dissolved in water containing diethyl pyrocarbonate (0.1%). RNA was quantified by ultraviolet spectrophotometry at 260 and 280 nm. Only RNA preparations with an OD₂₆₀/OD₂₈₀ ratio between 1.9 and 2.1 were used for cDNA synthesis. RNA (25 μ g) was denatured and separated by electrophoresis on a 1.2% agarose/formaldehyde gel and transferred overnight

onto a standard nylon membrane (Hybond-N; Amersham, Les Ullis, France) with 20 \times SSC (standard sodium citrate) as the transfer buffer. The RNA was fixed to the membrane under ultraviolet radiation (254 nm) in a ultraviolet crosslinker (Stratagene). Membrane filters were prehybridized for at least 4 h at 42°C in a phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) containing 45% deionized formamide, 4 \times SSC, 5 \times Denhardt's reagent (Sigma), 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), and 7.5 μ g/ml of denaturated salmon sperm (Sigma). Hybridization was performed overnight at 42°C using hybridization buffer (0.1 M NaH₂PO₄, pH 6.5, 45% deionized formamide, 4 \times SSC, 1 \times Denhardt's reagent, 0.1% SDS, and 7.5 μ g/ml of denaturated salmon sperm) and, as a probe, a 1.4-kb fragment corresponding to the coding region of the rat B₂ receptor (46), labeled with [α -³²P]dCTP by random priming (Amersham Megaprime Kit). The membrane was washed once with 2 \times SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature and twice at 65°C for 30 min. Autoradiography was performed for 1–4 days at –80°C, using Amersham Hyperfilm-MP film with intensifying screens.

After hybridization with the B₂ receptor probe and exposure, blots were washed and rehybridized with a β -actin cDNA probe, obtained by polymerase chain reaction, as previously described (2), to control for loading and transfer of total RNA in individual samples. The quantity of B₂ receptor and β -actin mRNAs was evaluated by scanning the membrane with a PhosphorImager (PhosphorImager 445, Molecular Dynamics) with which the densitometric value of each band was calculated. The B₂ receptor mRNA expression was normalized to the densitometric values obtained for the constitutively expressed β -actin mRNA signal.

Statistical analysis. Values are expressed as means \pm SE of 3–6 independent experiments. The nonparametric Mann-Whitney *U*-test was used for comparisons between two unpaired variables. Multiple means were compared using single-factor analysis of variance. Differences were considered significant at $P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

cAMP production in forskolin and PGE₂-treated mesangial cells. The effect of forskolin (0.1 μ M) and PGE₂ (0.1 μ M) treatment in the presence of an inhibitor of phosphodiesterase (IBMX, 0.5 mM) for 6, 18, and 24 h on the mesangial cell $[cAMP]_i$ content is shown in Fig. 1. Both forskolin and PGE₂ treatment increased significantly the $[cAMP]_i$ by three- and twofold, respec-

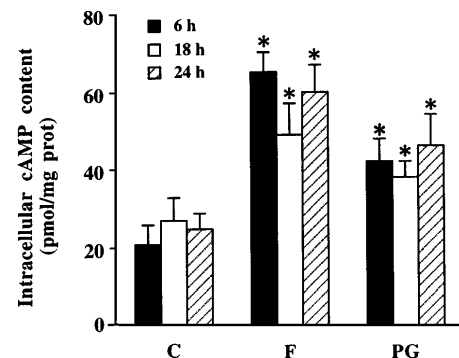


Fig. 1. Effect of forskolin (F, 0.1 μ M) and prostaglandin E₂ [PGE₂ (PG), 0.1 μ M] treatment in the presence of 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX, 0.5 mM) for 6, 18, and 24 h on the mesangial cell cAMP content. C, control; prot, protein. Data are representative of 4 independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ compared with respective control.

tively, compared with untreated control cells. For the different treatment times, there was no significant difference in the amount of cAMP formed. This is consistent with previously reported data (4, 10). However, an equimolar forskolin concentration was more potent than PGE₂ to increase [cAMP]_i. Furthermore, it has been reported that cAMP can induce morphological changes and can affect mesangial cell adhesion (27). Therefore, we counted the cell number, as described previously (5), before and after the treatment with either forskolin or PGE₂ in presence of IBMX. At the concentrations of these agents that increase the mesangial cell [cAMP]_i used in this study, no variation in the cell number was observed (data not shown).

Effect of [cAMP]_i-stimulating agents and 8-BrcAMP on the density of B₂ binding sites. The presence of B₂ receptors on mesangial cells (5) was verified in binding studies using ¹²⁵I-[Tyr⁰]BK. The specificity of the binding was that of a typical B₂ receptor binding site, since the specific B₁ antagonist, des-Arg⁹-Leu⁸-BK, was unable to displace ¹²⁵I-[Tyr⁰]BK in competition studies, where the relative order of potency in displacing ¹²⁵I-[Tyr⁰]BK binding was HOE-140 > BK > [D(Arg)-Hyp³-D-Phe⁷]BK (data not shown). Despite a significant increase in the [cAMP]_i after 6 h of treatment with the different cAMP-stimulating agents (Fig. 1), there was a delay before any detectable increase in the B₂ receptor binding site density could be observed (Fig. 2A). As previously described (5), in mesangial cells, the population of binding sites included a small number (B_{max} close to 20 fmol/mg protein) of high-affinity sites (K_d < 1 nM) and a large number (B_{max} > 80 fmol/mg protein) with an affinity ~3 nM (Table 1). Whereas the density of the high-affinity BK binding sites was not affected (Table 1) by the chronic treatment with forskolin (0.1 μM), PGE₂ (0.1 μM), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μM), the density of the low-affinity population of BK binding sites was significantly increased after 24 h of treatment (Fig. 2A). After 24-h treatment, B_{max} values were 89 ± 9, 148 ± 11, 125 ± 10, and 131 ± 7 fmol/mg protein for the control, forskolin, PGE₂, and 8-BrcAMP-treated mesangial cells, respectively. The receptor affinity was unchanged and remained in the nanomolar range (Table 1). Moreover, the effect of 24-h treatment with [cAMP]_i elevating agents on the density of the low-affinity BK binding sites was dose dependent, as shown in Fig. 2B. Furthermore, the increase in B₂ receptor binding site density induced by 24-h treatment with forskolin, PGE₂, or 8-BrcAMP was completely inhibited with the protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide (5 μg/ml, Fig. 2C).

Effect of [cAMP]_i-stimulating agents on B₂ receptor mRNA expression. Northern blot analysis of total RNA from primary cultured rat mesangial cells using a B₂ receptor probe demonstrated the presence of a 4.2-kb band, which is in agreement with the expected size for B₂ receptor mRNA (Fig. 3A). When the results were normalized by calculating the ratio B₂/β-actin, a significant increase in B₂ receptor mRNA was observed in forskolin-treated cells for 18 and 24 h and PGE₂-treated cells for 24 h (Fig. 3B). The strongest increase was

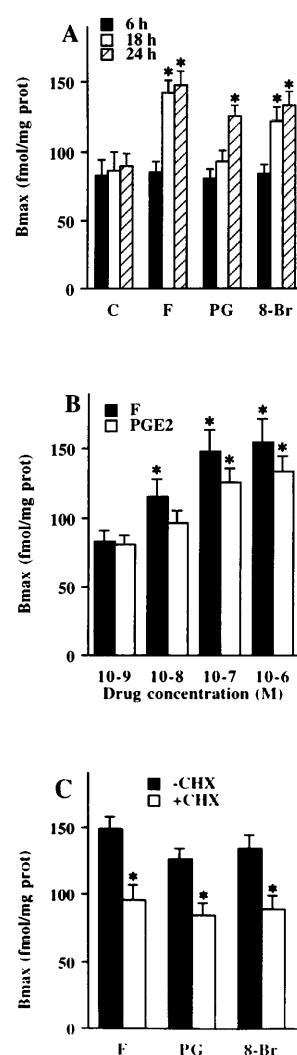


Fig. 2. *A*: effect of forskolin (0.1 μM), PGE₂ (0.1 μM), and 8-BrcAMP (8-Br, 100 μM) treatment for 6, 18, and 24 h on the bradykinin B₂ receptor density on mesangial cells. *B*: dose effect of forskolin and PGE₂ treatment (24 h) on B₂ receptor density. *C*: effect of coincubation, for 24 h, of forskolin (0.1 μM), PGE₂ (0.1 μM), or 8-BrcAMP (100 μM) with (+CHX) or without (–CHX) the protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX, 5 μg/ml). B_{max}, maximum binding site density. Data are representative of 4 independent experiments. * *P* < 0.01 compared with the respective control.

observed in forskolin-treated cells for 24 h, where the intensity of the 4.2-kb B₂ receptor message increased by 160% compared with the control value (100%) at the same time. As shown in Fig. 4, the effect of 24-h treatment with cAMP elevating agents was dose related. Because the effect of increasing the [cAMP]_i suggested a de novo synthesis of B₂ receptors, the experiments were repeated in the presence of the transcriptional inhibitor actinomycin D (5 μg/ml) for 24 h. As shown in Table 1, actinomycin D inhibited the increase in the number of low-affinity BK binding sites induced by the different agents. Whereas actinomycin D was without significant effect on the control cells (not shown), it prevented the increase in B₂ receptor mRNA expression (Fig. 5).

Effect of 8-BrcAMP and [cAMP]_i-stimulating agents on BK-stimulated IP₃ formation. We have reported that in nontreated mesangial cells, B₂ receptor activation by

Table 1. Effect of forskolin (0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) treatment (24 h) in the absence (-) or presence (+) of actinomycin D (5 μ g/ml) on the bradykinin B₂ receptor density on mesangial cells

	- Actinomycin D				+ Actinomycin D	
	site 1		site 2		site 2	
	B _{max}	K _d	B _{max}	K _d	B _{max}	K _d
Control	13.4 ± 2	0.4 ± 0.1	89 ± 9	3.2 ± 1.3	92 ± 13	3.4 ± 1.2
Forskolin	15.7 ± 3	0.5 ± 0.2	148 ± 11*	3.6 ± 1.1	101 ± 9†	3.1 ± 1.0
PGE ₂	11.2 ± 2	0.35 ± 0.1	125 ± 10*	2.9 ± 0.9	87 ± 8†	2.6 ± 0.8
8-BrcAMP	14 ± 4	0.44 ± 0.2	131 ± 7*	3.3 ± 0.8	90 ± 6†	2.8 ± 1.3

Values are means ± SE of 3 independent experiments, where each point was run in triplicate. Maximum binding site density (B_{max}) is expressed in fmol/mg protein, and dissociation constant (K_d) is in nM. Site 1 is the high-affinity bradykinin binding site, and site 2 is the low-affinity bradykinin binding site. PGE₂, prostaglandin E₂; 8-BrcAMP, 8-bromoadenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate. * *P* < 0.01 compared with control in the absence of actinomycin D. † *P* < 0.01 compared with similar assay in the absence of actinomycin D.

BK induces a rapid and transient release of IP₃ with a peak value after 30 s of BK stimulation (1). To verify whether the cAMP-induced increase of B₂ receptor number had any effect on BK-induced conversion of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate by PLC to IP₃, we measured IP₃ production after 24 h of forskolin (0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) treatment. No clear differences were observed. In control cells, IP₃ production increased from 52 ± 5 to 165 ± 13 pmol/mg protein on stimulation with BK (0.1 μ M). After treatment with forskolin, PGE₂, or 8-BrcAMP, IP₃ production increased from 49 ± 7 to 176 ± 16 pmol/mg protein on BK stimulation (0.1 μ M).

Effect of 8-BrcAMP and [cAMP]_i-stimulating agents on the BK-induced intracellular calcium increase. As

shown in Fig. 6A, addition of BK (0.1 μ M) to adherent mesangial cells induced a rapid and transient rise in [Ca²⁺]_i, reaching a peak value which then declined to a stable resting level (plateau). Treatment with either forskolin (0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), or 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) for 6, 18, or 24 h did not significantly modify either the basal free cytosolic calcium or the mobilization (transient and sustained phases) of [Ca²⁺]_i induced by 0.1 μ M BK (Table 2, Fig. 6B). As previously described (5), the effect of BK on the [Ca²⁺]_i was dose dependent (Table 2). Neither the basal [Ca²⁺]_i nor the dose-dependent increase in [Ca²⁺]_i in response to BK in the range from 0.1 nM to 0.1 μ M was affected by the treatment with forskolin, PGE₂, or 8-BrcAMP (Table 2).

Effect of 24 h forskolin and 8-BrcAMP treatment on BK-induced prostaglandin release. Because activation of the B₂ receptor by BK is also known to stimulate the PLA₂ pathway (9), we have examined the effect of BK on the PGE₂ production. In untreated mesangial cells, BK (0.1 μ M) increased the basal value from 285 ± 35 to 2,842 ± 230 pg PGE₂ · 5 min⁻¹ · 1 million cells⁻¹ (Fig. 7). The BK stimulation of cells pretreated with either forskolin (0.1 μ M) or 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) for 24 h induced a further increase of, respectively, 4,253 ± 310 and 4,052 ± 286 pg PGE₂ · 5 min⁻¹ · 1 million cells⁻¹. The increase in BK-induced PGE₂-secretion observed

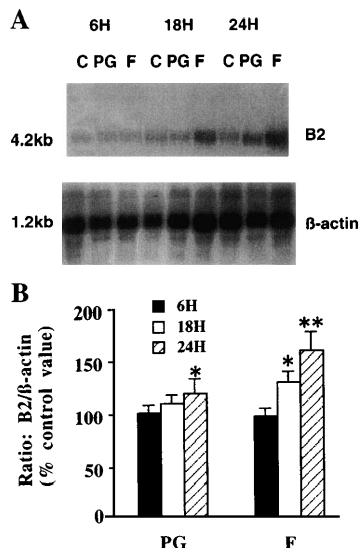


Fig. 3. Effects of an increased intracellular cAMP concentration on B₂ receptor mRNA expression. A: representative autoradiogram of a Northern blot analysis of effects of forskolin (0.1 μ M) and PGE₂ (0.1 μ M) treatment for 6, 18, and 24 h on B₂ receptor mRNA expression in cultured rat mesangial cells. Total RNA was extracted after different times of exposure to the drug indicated, followed by analysis of 25 μ g of RNA with a B₂ receptor probe (B₂), as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS. After dehybridization, the same filter was rehybridized with a β -actin probe (β -actin). Data shown are representative of 4 experiments. B: ratio of densitometric values of B₂ receptor to β -actin. Each value is the mean of 4 independent experiments and is expressed in % of control value (100%) for each incubation time. * *P* < 0.05, ** *P* < 0.01.

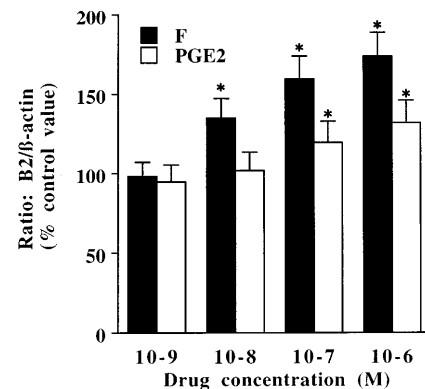


Fig. 4. Dose effect of forskolin and PGE₂ treatment (24 h) on the expression of B₂ receptor mRNA in cultured rat mesangial cells. Data are representative of 3 independent experiments. Data show ratios of densitometric values of B₂ receptor to β -actin. Each is expressed in % of control value (100%) for each incubation time. * *P* < 0.05, compared with respective control.

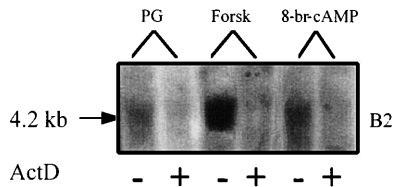


Fig. 5. Representative autoradiogram of a Northern blot analysis (25 μ g total RNA) of effect of forskolin (Forsk, 0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) treatment for 24 h in absence (-) or presence (+) of actinomycin D (ActD, 5 μ g/ml) on expression of B₂ receptor mRNA in cultured rat mesangial cells. Data are representative of 3 experiments.

in cells treated with forskolin or 8-BrcAMP was abolished by indomethacin (1 μ M) but not by the PLC inhibitor U-73122 (0.5 μ M) added during the 5-min incubation period with BK (not shown).

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we focused our attention to the relationship between the cAMP-induced stimulation of the expression of the B₂ receptor and its related cellular responses. We have demonstrated that, in primary culture of rat mesangial cells, agents increasing the intracellular cAMP levels also increase B₂ receptor mRNA levels, as well as the B₂ receptor density. Furthermore, actinomycin D, a transcriptional inhibitor, and cycloheximide, a protein synthesis inhibitor, completely inhibited the cAMP-induced rises in B₂ mRNA and B₂ receptor binding. We have also examined whether this increase in B₂ receptor density modified its related transduction pathways. Whereas the increase in mRNA level and binding sites were accompa-

Table 2. Effect of 24 h of pretreatment with forskolin (0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) on the intracellular calcium concentration increase induced by 0.1 nM, 1 nM, 10 nM, and 0.1 μ M BK

BK Concentration	Basal Level	0.1 nM	1 nM	10 nM	0.1 μ M
Control	92 \pm 12	160 \pm 12	220 \pm 18	275 \pm 29	342 \pm 42
Forskolin	87 \pm 11	165 \pm 9	230 \pm 22	280 \pm 35	347 \pm 51
PGE ₂	90 \pm 13	162 \pm 15	224 \pm 20	274 \pm 31	343 \pm 45
8-BrcAMP	85 \pm 14	159 \pm 13	219 \pm 20	278 \pm 28	344 \pm 44

Values are means \pm SE. Each value represents the mean peak value of 6 separate coverslips and is expressed in nM calcium. When compared with respective basal level value, all calcium concentration values are significantly different ($P < 0.01$).

nied by an increase in the BK-stimulated release of PGE₂, no effect on BK-induced IP₃ production and calcium second messenger production was observed. Therefore, these data bring new information regarding the dual signaling pathways of B₂ receptors observed in various cell types.

The effect of cAMP on BK receptor density and on BK-induced signal transduction has been investigated (14, 15, 20, 36), and conflicting results were reported depending on the cell type studied and on the duration of treatment with agents that increase the intracellular cAMP concentration. In human fibroblasts, Etscheid et al. (20) have reported that cholera toxin, pertussis toxin, and forskolin induced a fourfold increase in the number of BK receptors associated with an enhanced arachidonic acid release in response to BK, which is in good agreement with our results. In human tracheal epithelial cells (14), very short-term pretreatment (5 min) with isoproterenol, which is known to increase the cAMP concentration, did not affect the calcium response to BK, indicating only that cAMP did not interfere with the BK-induced increase in [Ca²⁺]_i in this cell type. In canine tracheal smooth muscle cells (TSMC), long-term (24 h), but not short-term (<4 h), treatment with agents that increase intracellular cAMP enhanced both BK receptor binding and BK-induced increases in inositol phosphates and intracellular cal-

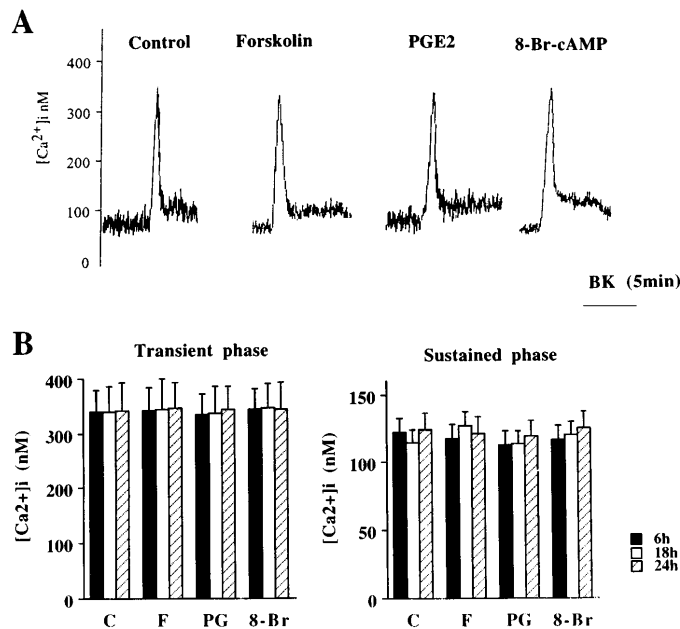


Fig. 6. Effect of forskolin (0.1 μ M), PGE₂ (0.1 μ M), and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) treatment, for 6, 18, and 24 h on stimulation of intracellular calcium ([Ca²⁺]_i) induced by bradykinin (BK, 0.1 μ M) on adherent mesangial cells. *A*: representative profiles (obtained after 24 h of treatment). *B*: mean peak values. Each value is the mean of 6 separate coverslips.

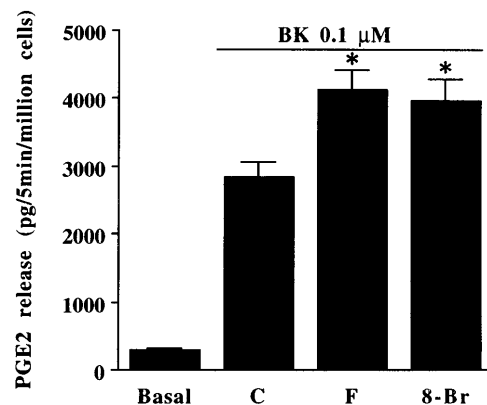


Fig. 7. Effect of 24 h treatment with forskolin (0.1 μ M) and 8-BrcAMP (100 μ M) on PGE₂ production induced by BK (0.1 μ M) on rat mesangial cells. Basal indicates production of PGE₂ without addition of BK. C, F, and 8-Br cells were with BK. Data are expressed as means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments. * $P < 0.01$ compared with respective control.

cium (36). However, Mao Yang et al. (36) used a 100-fold higher dose of forskolin than the one we determined as having the maximum cAMP-releasing capacity. Another likely explanation is that the control TSMC partially lost their BK receptors or have a much lower receptor density than in mesangial cells. Although pretreatment with 10 μ M forskolin for 24 h in these studies (36) induced an eightfold increase in BK-binding sites, the stimulated $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ level was similar to the level we have observed in mesangial cells before challenging the cAMP production. A similar increase in B₂ receptor synthesis was evoked, by increasing the $[cAMP]_i$ in rat arterial smooth muscle cells (15). However, the increase in B₂ receptor synthesis was determined using binding analysis, and the receptor mRNA level was not examined. Moreover, in this study, the author shows that only long-term stimulation with cAMP (24 h) enhanced both BK binding sites and BK-stimulated calcium mobilization, whereas short-term stimulation with cAMP produced a variable inhibition of BK-stimulated calcium mobilization, depending on the passage number of the cells (15). In these studies, a 200-fold higher dose of forskolin (20 μ M) was used. Finally, in contrast to previous work on mesangial cells (44), including our present data, Dixon (15) observed a very small effect of PGE₂ treatment on the increase of $[cAMP]_i$ without any effect on the number of BK receptor binding sites (15).

Most of the studies, except those of Etscheid et al. (20), describe only the changes in the cellular responses of BK by its effect on $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ mobilization. Indeed, it has been hypothesized for a long time that BK mediated all its cellular responses through PLC activation and that stimulation of PLA₂ was considered as a PLC-dependent mechanism. The lack of increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ following chronic cAMP treatment seems to be specific for the BK transduction pathway, since we observed a decrease in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ mobilization in response to angiotensin II (0.1 μ M) after 24 h treatment with forskolin (data not shown). Such a phenomenon was also observed in rat arterial smooth muscle cells (15). Interestingly, our data show that only the low-affinity population of BK receptors was increased by agents that increase the intracellular cAMP level and that this was accompanied by an enhanced release of PGE₂ induced by BK, suggesting that the newly synthesized receptors are principally coupled to the PLA₂ signaling pathway. This is supported by the observation that BK-induced PGE₂ production was inhibited by PLA₂ inhibitor indomethacin but not by PLC inhibition by U-73122. These data are consistent with previous studies showing that BK-induced activation of PLC and PLA₂ are partly independent (9, 25). In addition, we have previously demonstrated that BK induced contraction via two independent mechanisms, one associated with the PLC pathway and one dependent on prostaglandin formation (3).

This selective coupling of the newly synthesized, low-affinity B₂ receptors might be explained by the existence of multiple-affinity states of G protein-coupled receptors (8, 11, 51). These multiple-affinity

states are thought to be regulated by binding of different G proteins (8, 11, 51) and/or by phosphorylation of Ser/Thr residues on the receptor occurring after activation of the human B₂ receptor (7). Furthermore the B₂ receptor was shown to couple at least to three different G proteins (29, 30). In this context, it is interesting to note that there is clearly one B₂ receptor mRNA (Refs. 24, 39, 40, this work), but several groups have reported two BK binding sites (28, 34, 45).

cAMP is involved in the up- or downregulation of receptor expression of some vasoactive agents, such as angiotensin II (12, 13, 33) and endothelin (43), in various cell types. A well-known mechanism, whereby cAMP regulates gene transcription, involves the phosphorylation by protein kinase A and subsequent activation of transcription factor CREB, the CRE binding protein, which binds to the CRE located in the 5'-untranslated region of these genes (50). We found that increased intracellular concentration of cAMP induced B₂ receptor mRNA expression. This result is consistent with the presence of a CRE located in the promoter region of the B₂ receptor gene in rat (46). Indeed, a recent study of Pesquero et al. (47) showed that part of the B₂ receptor promoter region containing the CRE (a 1-kb fragment) induced reporter gene activity on treatment with the cAMP analog, 8-BrcAMP. Although these and our data do not exclude the possibility of a stabilizing effect of cAMP on B₂-mRNA, they favor induction of transcription by cAMP.

It is now well admitted that glomerular mesangial cells increase their intracellular cAMP concentration in response to a wide spectrum of humoral agents like parathyroid hormone, arginine vasopressin, serotonin, histamine, prostaglandins, and isoproterenol (for reviews, see Refs. 16, 42). Glomerular diseases are associated with mesangial cell dysfunctions, such as alteration in cell contraction, cell proliferation, and matrix secretion (26), where cyclic nucleotides play an important role. Therefore, the physiological significance of the present results should be related to pathological states like glomerular inflammation. In these situations, mesangial cells are both producers of and targets for a variety of cytokines, eicosanoids, and reactive oxygen species. All these inflammatory agents mediate part of their cellular effects by stimulating cAMP and cGMP production. Furthermore, it has been shown that, in glomeruli, accumulation of cyclic nucleotides is higher than in renal tubules (53). Moreover, cAMP and cGMP accumulation can also result from a decreased activity of their degradation pathway involving phosphodiesterase (PDE). Although PDE activity has not been extensively investigated in renal diseases, a decrease in PDE activity was recently reported in rat with unilateral obstruction (38). In this respect, the increase in functional B₂ receptor by an increased cAMP concentration only associated with the increase in PGE₂ production is of potential interest. Indeed, although the major described function of PGE₂ in the glomerulus is the maintenance of glomerular filtration by counteracting the effects of vasoconstrictive peptides (42), other important effects have been assigned to PGE₂. It has been

demonstrated that PGE₂ inhibits growth of mesangial cells via the inhibition of MAP kinase (55) and that PGE₂ reduces the expression and secretion of collagen (56).

In conclusion, we provide new evidence that expression of a G protein-coupled receptor can be upregulated by cAMP not only at the level of the receptor expression but also at the level of the second messenger pathway. Finally, the selective stimulating effect of cAMP on BK-induced PGE₂ secretion through stimulation of B₂ receptor expression provides strong evidence for the existence of a dual and independent signaling pathway of this receptor, although the coupling mechanism remains to be investigated.

We thank Dr. P. Winterton for revising the English version.

This work was partly funded by grant from région Midi-Pyrénées (RECH/9407562).

M. E. Marin Castaño is supported by a grant from the French Nephrology Society. J. P. Schanstra is recipient of a postdoctoral fellowship position from Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale.

Permanent address of J. B. Pesquero: Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Department of Biophysics, 04032-062 São Paulo, Brazil.

Address for reprint requests: J.-P. Girolami, Institut Louis Bugnard, INSERM U 388, Bâtiment L3-RDC, CHU Rangueil, 31054 Toulouse, France.

Received 9 May 1997; accepted in final form 21 November 1997.

REFERENCES

- Bascands, J. L., C. Emond, C. Pecher, D. Regoli, and J. P. Girolami. Bradykinin stimulates production of inositol (1,4,5) trisphosphate in cultured mesangial cells of the rat via a BK₂-kinin receptor. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 102: 962–966, 1991.
- Bascands, J. L., M. E. Marin-Castaño, G. Bompard, C. Pecher, M. Gaucher, and J.-P. Girolami. Postnatal maturation of the kallikrein-kinin system in the rat kidney: from enzyme activity to receptor gene expression. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 7: 81–89, 1996.
- Bascands, J. L., C. Pecher, G. Bompard, J. Rakotoarivony, J. Leung-Tack, and J. P. Girolami. Bradykinin-induced in vitro contraction of rat mesangial cells via a B₂ receptor type. *Am. J. Physiol.* 267 (*Renal Fluid Electrolyte Physiol.* 36): F871–F878, 1994.
- Bascands, J. L., C. Pecher, and J. P. Girolami. Indirect inhibition by bradykinin of cyclic AMP generation in isolated rat glomeruli and mesangial cells. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 44: 818–826, 1993.
- Bascands, J. L., C. Pecher, S. Rouaud, C. Emond, J. Leung-Tack, M. J. Bastie, R. Burch, D. Regoli, and J. P. Girolami. Evidence for existence of two distinct bradykinin receptors on rat mesangial cells. *Am. J. Physiol.* 264 (*Renal Fluid Electrolyte Physiol.* 33): F548–F556, 1993.
- Bhoola, K. D., C. D. Figueroa, and K. Worthy. Bioregulation of kinins: kallikreins, kininogens and kininases. *Pharmacol. Rev.* 44: 1–80, 1992.
- Blaukat, A., S. Abd Alla, M. L. Lohse, and W. Müller-Esterl. Ligand-induced phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of the endogenous bradykinin B₂ receptor from human fibroblasts. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 32366–32374, 1996.
- Bouvier, M., S. Collins, B. F. O'Dowd, P. T. Campbell, A. de Blasi, B. K. Kobilla, C. Mac Gregor, G. P. Irons, M. G. Caron, and R. J. Iefkowitz. Two distinct pathways for cAMP-mediated down-regulation of the β₂-adrenergic receptor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 16786–16792, 1989.
- Burch, R. M., and J. Axelrod. Dissociation of bradykinin-induced prostaglandin formation from phosphatidylinositol turnover in Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts: evidence for G protein regulation of phospholipase A₂. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 6374–6378, 1987.
- Cao, L., D. W. Zlock, and D. G. Gardner. Differential regulation of natriuretic peptide receptor activity in vascular cells. *Hypertension* 24: 329–338, 1994.
- Chabre, O., B. R. Conklin, S. Brandon, H. R. Bourne, and L. E. Limbird. Coupling of the α_{2A}-adrenergic receptor to multiple G-proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 5730–5734, 1994.
- Chen, X., J. Nishimura, J. Hasna, S. Kobayashi, T. Shikasho, and H. Kanaide. Protein kinase C and protein kinase A regulate the expression of angiotensin II receptor mRNA in smooth muscle cells. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 267: 175–183, 1994.
- Cheng, H. F., B. N. Becker, K. D. Burns, and R. C. J. Harris. Angiotensin II upregulates type-1 angiotensin II receptors in renal proximal tubule. *J. Clin. Invest.* 95: 2012–2019, 1995.
- Davis, P. B., C. L. Silski, and A. Perez. cAMP does not regulate [Ca²⁺]_i in human tracheal epithelial cells in primary culture. *J. Cell Sci.* 107: 2899–2907, 1994.
- Dixon, B. S. Cyclic AMP selectively enhances bradykinin receptor synthesis and expression in cultured arterial smooth muscle. *J. Clin. Invest.* 93: 2535–2544, 1994.
- Dworkin, L. D., I. Ichikawa, and B. M. Brenner. Hormonal modulation of glomerular function. *Am. J. Physiol.* 244 (*Renal Fluid Electrolyte Physiol.* 13): F95–F104, 1983.
- Emond, C., J. L. Bascands, G. Cabos-Boutot, C. Pecher, and J. P. Girolami. Effect of changes in sodium or water intake on glomerular B₂-kinin-binding sites. *Am. J. Physiol.* 257 (*Renal Fluid Electrolyte Physiol.* 26): F353–F358, 1989.
- Emond, C., J. L. Bascands, C. Pecher, G. Cabos-Boutot, P. Pradelles, D. Regoli, and J. P. Girolami. Characterization of a B₂ bradykinin receptor in rat renal mesangial cells. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 190: 381–392, 1990.
- Emond, C., J. L. Bascands, J. Rakotoarivony, F. Pradaude, G. Bompard, C. Pecher, J. L. Ader, and J. P. Girolami. Glomerular B₂-kinin-binding sites in two-kidney, one-clip hypertensive rats. *Am. J. Physiol.* 260 (*Renal Fluid Electrolyte Physiol.* 29): F626–F634, 1991.
- Etscheid, B. G., P. H. Ko, and M. L. Villereal. Regulation of bradykinin receptor level by cholera toxin, pertussis toxin and forskolin in cultured human fibroblasts. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 103: 1347–1350, 1991.
- Gilbert, S. F., and B. R. Migeon. D-valine as a selective agent for normal human and epithelial cells in culture. *Cell* 5: 11–17, 1975.
- Gryniewicz, G., M. Poenie, and R. Y. Tsien. A new generation of Ca²⁺ indicators with greatly improved fluorescence properties. *J. Biol. Chem.* 260: 3440–3450, 1985.
- Hamm-Alvarez, S. F., B. E. Alayof, H. M. Himmel, P. Y. Kim, A. L. Crews, H. C. Strauss, and M. P. Sheetz. Coordinate depression of bradykinin receptor recycling and microtubule-dependent transport by taxol. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 8664–8667, 1988.
- Hess, J. F., J. A. Borkowski, G. S. Young, C. D. Strader, and R. W. Ransom. Cloning and pharmacological characterization of a human bradykinin (BK-2) receptor. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 184: 260–268, 1992.
- Kaya, H., G. M. Patton, and S. L. Hong. Bradykinin-induced activation of phospholipase A₂ is independent of the activation of phosphoinositide-hydrolysing phospholipase C. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 4972–4977, 1989.
- Klar, S., G. Schreiner, and I. Ichikawa. The progression of renal disease. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 318: 1657–1666, 1988.
- Kreisberg, J. L., and M. A. Venkatachalam. Vasoactive agents affect mesangial cell adhesion. *Am. J. Physiol.* 251 (*Cell Physiol.* 20): C505–C511, 1986.
- Leeb-Lundberg, F. L. M., and S. A. Mathis. Guanine nucleotide regulation of B₂ kinin receptors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 9621–9627, 1990.
- Liao, J. K., and C. J. Homcy. The G proteins of the Gα_i and Gα_q family couple the bradykinin receptor to the release of endothelium-derived relaxing factor. *J. Clin. Invest.* 92: 2168–2172, 1993.
- Liebmann, C., R. Bossé, and E. Escher. Discrimination between putative bradykinin B₂ receptor subtypes in guinea pig ileum smooth muscle membranes with a selective iodinated, bradykinin analogue. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 46: 949–956, 1994.
- Lowry, O. M., N. J. Rosebrough, A. L. Farr, and R. J. Randall. Protein measurements with the Folin phenol reagent. *J. Biol. Chem.* 193: 265–275, 1951.

32. **MacNeil, T., K. K. Bierilo, J. G. Menke, and J. F. Hess.** Cloning and pharmacological characterization of a rabbit bradykinin B₁ receptor. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1264: 223–228, 1995.
33. **Makita, N., N. Iwai, T. Inagami, and K. F. Badr.** Two distinct pathways in the down-regulation of type-1 angiotensin II receptor gene in rat glomerular mesangial cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 185: 142–146, 1992.
34. **Manning, D. C., R. Vavre, J. M. Stewart, and S. H. Snyder.** Two bradykinin binding sites with picomolar affinities. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 237: 504–512, 1986.
35. **Marceau, F.** Kinin B₁ receptors: a review. *Immunopharmacology* 30: 1–26, 1995.
36. **Mao Yang, C., H. C. Hsia, S. F. Luo, J. T. Hsieh, and R. Ong.** The effect of cyclic AMP elevating agents on bradykinin- and carbachol-induced signal transduction in canine cultured tracheal smooth muscle cells. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 112: 781–788, 1994.
37. **Margolius, H. S.** Kallikreins and kinins: some unanswered questions about system characteristics and roles in human disease. *Hypertension* 26: 221–229, 1995.
38. **McDowell, K. A., R. L. Chevalier, B. A. Thornill, and L. L. Nordling.** Unilateral obstruction increases glomerular soluble guanylate cyclase activity. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 6: 1498–1503, 1995.
39. **McEachern, A. E., E. R. Shelton, S. Bhakta, R. Obernolte, C. Bach, P. Zuppan, J. Fujisaki, R. W. Aldrich, and K. Jarnagin.** Expression cloning of a rat B₂ bradykinin receptor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 7724–7728, 1991.
40. **McIntyre, P., E. Philips, E. Skidmore, M. Brown, and M. Webb.** Cloned murine bradykinin receptor exhibits a mixed B₁ and B₂ pharmacological selectivity. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 44: 346–355, 1993.
41. **Menke, J. G., J. A. Borkowski, K. K. Bierilo, T. MacNeil, A. W. Derrick, K. A. Schneck, R. W. Ransom, C. D. Strader, D. L. Linemeyerand, and J. F. Hess.** Expression cloning of a human B₁ bradykinin receptor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 21583–21586, 1994.
42. **Mene, P., M. S. Simonson, and M. J. Dunn.** Physiology of the mesangial cell. *Physiol. Rev.* 69: 1347–1424, 1989.
43. **Nishimura, J., X. Chen, J. Hasna, T. Shikasho, S. Kobayashi, and H. Kanaide.** cAMP induces up-regulation of ETA receptor mRNA and increases responsiveness to endothelin-1 of rat aortic smooth muscle cells in primary culture. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 188: 719–726, 1992.
44. **Nüssing, R. M., T. Klein, J. Pfeilshifter, and V. Ullrich.** Effect of cyclic AMP and prostaglandin E₂ on the induction of nitric oxide- and prostanoid-forming pathways in cultured rat mesangial cells. *Biochem. J.* 313: 617–623, 1996.
45. **Ody, C. E., T. L. Goodfriend, and C. Peula.** Bradykinin receptor-like binding studied with iodinated analogues. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 29: 175–185, 1980.
46. **Pesquero, J. B., C. J. Lindsey, K. Zeh, A. C. M. Paiva, D. Ganten, and M. Bader.** Molecular structure and expression of rat bradykinin B₂ receptor gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 26920–26925, 1994.
47. **Pesquero, J. B., C. J. Lindsey, A. C. M. Paiva, D. Ganten, and M. Bader.** Transcriptional regulatory elements in the rat bradykinin B₂ receptor gene. *Immunopharmacology* 33: 36–41, 1996.
48. **Pesquero, J. B., J. L. Pesquero, S. M. Oliveira, A. A. Rosher, R. Metzger, D. Ganten, and M. Bader.** Molecular cloning and functional characterization of a mouse bradykinin B₁ receptor gene. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 220: 219–225, 1996.
49. **Regoli, D., and J. Barabe.** Pharmacology of bradykinin and related kinins. *Pharmacol. Rev.* 32: 1–46, 1980.
50. **Roesler, W. J., G. R. Vandenbark, and R. W. Hanson.** Cyclic AMP and the induction of eukaryotic gene transcription. *J. Biol. Chem.* 263: 9063–9066, 1988.
51. **Samama, P., S. Cotecchia, T. Costa, and R. J. Lefkowitz.** A mutation-induced activated state of β_2 -adrenergic receptor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 4625–4635, 1993.
52. **Schlondorff, D.** The glomerular mesangial cell: an expanding role for a specialized pericyte. *FASEB J.* 1: 272–281, 1987.
53. **Torres, V. E., T. E. Northrup, R. M. Edwards, S. V. Shah, and T. P. Dousa.** Modulation of cyclic nucleotides in isolated rat glomeruli. *J. Clin. Invest.* 62: 1334–1343, 1978.
54. **Trippmer, S., U. Qwitterer, V. Kolm, A. Faussner, A. Rosher, L. Mosthaf, W. Müller-Esterl, and H. Häring.** Bradykinin induces translocation of the protein kinase C isoforms α , ϵ and ξ . *Eur. J. Biochem.* 229: 297–304, 1994.
55. **Xiaomei, L., F. Zarinetchi, R. W. Schrier, and R. A. Nemenoff.** Inhibition of MAP kinase by prostaglandin E₂ and forskolin in rat mesangial cells. *Am. J. Physiol.* 269 (Cell Physiol. 38): C986–C991, 1995.
56. **Zahner, G., M. Disser, F. Thaiss, G. Wolf, W. Schoeppe, and R. A. K. Stahl.** The effect of prostaglandin E₂ on mRNA expression and secretion of collagens I, III, and IV and fibronectin in cultured rat mesangial cells. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 4: 1778–1785, 1994.