Effects of epidermal growth factor, interleukin 1 and nitric oxide on prostaglandin production by guinea-pig uterus

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Introduction

PGF$_{2a}$ produced by the uterus towards the end of the oestrous cycle is responsible for causing luteolysis in a number of mammalian species, including guinea-pigs (Poyser, 1995). Oestradiol treatment of ovariectomized guinea-pigs maintained on progesterone results in an increase in PGF$_{2a}$ output from the uterus (Blatchley and Poyser, 1974; Poyser, 1983a). During the oestrous cycle in guinea-pigs, increased secretion of oestradiol from the ovary occurs after day 10 (Joshi et al., 1973), which precedes by 1 day the increase in PGF$_{2a}$ secretion by the uterus (Blatchley et al., 1972; Earthy et al., 1975; Antonini et al., 1976). Increased production of PGF$_{2a}$ by the uterus and the subsequent decrease in progesterone output from the ovary are prevented by treating guinea-pigs from day 11 to day 14 of the oestrous cycle with the oestrogen receptor antagonist, ICI 182780, or the progesterone receptor antagonist, onapristone (Poyser, 1993). Oestradiol acting on a progesterone-primed uterus is therefore the physiological stimulus for increased PGF$_{2a}$ production by the guinea-pig uterus (particularly the endometrium), particularly as oxytocin does not have a stimulatory effect on endometrial PGF$_{2a}$ synthesis in guinea-pigs or affect the duration of the oestrous cycle when administered to this species (Donovan, 1961; Poyser and Brydon, 1983; Riley and Poyser, 1987a). The epithelial cells, rather than the stromal cells, are the main type of cell responsible for synthesizing PGF$_{2a}$ in guinea-pig endometrium (Naderali and Poyser, 1996a; Bracken et al., 1997).

One of the main steps in the synthesis of PGF$_{2a}$ is the conversion of arachidonic acid to PGH$_2$ by prostaglandin H synthase (PGHS), of which there are two isoforms: PGHS-1 (constitutive form) and PGHS-2 (inducible form) (Smith et al., 1996). However, PGHS-2 is the predominant form in guinea-pig endometrium during the oestrous cycle and very little PGHS-1 is present (Naderali and Poyser, 1994, 1996b; Bracken et al., 1997). In ovariectomized guinea-pigs, oestradiol, but not progesterone, causes an increase in the activity of PGHS in the endometrium (Naylor and Poyser, 1975; Poyser, 1983b). This action of oestradiol is due solely to an increase in the expression of PGHS-2 mRNA (Bracken et al., 1997). During the oestrous cycle of guinea-pigs, the concentration of PGHS in the endometrium increases from day 12 (which is after the increase in output of oestradiol from the ovary) and is prevented by treatment with ICI 182780 (Poyser, 1972, 1983b, 1993). However, there is no evidence that oestradiol stimulates PGHS-2 synthesis directly. Instead, PGHS-2 is induced by inflammatory mediators, such as growth factors and cytokines (Smith et al., 1996), and various growth factors are produced by the uterus (Brigstock et al., 1989). Epidermal growth factor (EGF) and interleukin 1 (IL-1) increase the concentrations of prostaglandins and PGHS-2 in endometrial cells from the
Materials and Methods

Materials

Epidermal growth factor, sodium nitroprusside and IL-1β were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (Poole).

Methods

Thirty virgin guinea-pigs (Dunkin Hartley) weighing 600–900 g were examined daily and, when the vagina was open, a vaginal smear was obtained and examined under a microscope. Day 1 of the oestrous cycle was taken as the day preceding the post-ovulatory influx of leucocytes when cornification is at a maximum. After at least two oestrous cycles of normal duration (16–18 days), the guinea-pigs were used on day 7 of the oestrous cycle. The animals were killed by stunning and an incision in the neck, and the uterus from each animal was removed. The uterus was divided into the two uterine horns, and each horn was opened by longitudinal incision and superfused with Krebs’ solution (5 ml min⁻¹) at 37°C as described by Poyser and Brydon (1983). In all studies, each uterine horn was superfused initially for a ‘settling period’ of 60 min before the experiments began. In the first series of experiments, samples of superfusate were collected for 10 min periods for the next 80 min (that is, eight samples from each uterine horn). During the superfusion of one uterine horn from each animal, EGF (100 ng ml⁻¹), sodium nitroprusside (50 μmol l⁻¹) or IL-1β (10 or 20 ng ml⁻¹) was present in the Krebs’ solution during the collection of samples four and five of the eight samples obtained. The other uterine horn from each animal was untreated. In an additional experiment, both uterine horns from each guinea-pig were superfused with Krebs’ solution from which the calcium chloride had been omitted (that is calcium-depleted Krebs’ solution). EGF (100 ng ml⁻¹) was present in this solution during the collection of samples four and five from one of the uterine horns. The amounts of PGF₂α, PGE₂ and 6-keto-PGF₁α in each sample of superfusate were measured by radioimmunoassay.

In a second series of experiments, the contractile activity of one uterine horn from each animal was recorded isotonically for 30 min before and after treatment, and for 20 min during treatment with sodium nitroprusside (50 μmol l⁻¹), using a Washington Isotonic Lever Transducer T2 connected to a Servogor 124 (Goerz) pen recorder. This procedure was also performed on the other uterine horn from which the endometrium had been removed by a technique described by Leaver and Poyser (1981), leaving just the intact myometrium. Contractile activity (cm² min⁻¹) was calculated as the area between the contraction curves and baseline (that is area under the curve) before, during and after treatment divided by the period for which the contractions were recorded.

Assays

Immediately after collection, the pH of each sample of superfusate was reduced to 4.0 with HCl and the prostaglandins were extracted by shaking twice with 50 ml ethyl acetate. The two ethyl acetate fractions were combined and evaporated to dryness on a rotary evaporator at 50°C (Poyser, 1987). Each dried extract was dissolved in 10 ml ethyl acetate and stored at −20°C. The amounts of PGF₂α, PGE₂ and 6-keto-PGF₁α in each sample were measured by radioimmunoassay using antibodies raised in this laboratory; crossreactivities of the antibodies have been reported elsewhere (Poyser, 1987). The inter- and intra-assay coefficients of variation were < 12%. The detection limit was 0.5–0.8 pg prostaglandin per 100 mg tissue per min.

Statistical analysis

Changes in the outputs of prostaglandins with time were analysed by Duncan’s multiple-range test. Other comparisons were made using the Student’s t test.
Results

Prostaglandin output

EGF significantly \((P < 0.05)\) increased the outputs of PGF2\(\alpha\) and 6-keto-PGF1\(\alpha\) but not of PGE2, from the day 7 guinea-pig uterus superfused in vitro (Fig. 1). After the omission of calcium from the superfusing solution to investigate whether extracellular calcium was necessary for these increases, EGF still significantly \((P < 0.05)\) increased the output of PGF2\(\alpha\), but had no significant effect on the output of 6-keto-PGF1\(\alpha\) from the day 7 uterus. The output of PGE2 was still not increased (Fig. 2). Sodium nitroprusside also significantly \((P < 0.05)\) increased the outputs of PGF2\(\alpha\) and 6-keto-PGF1\(\alpha\) but not of PGE2, from the day 7 guinea-pig uterus superfused in calcium-containing Krebs’ solution (Fig. 3). The outputs (ng min\(^{-1}\) (100 mg\(^{-1}\) tissue)) from the superfused guinea-pig uterus of PGF2\(\alpha\), PGE2 and 6-keto-PGF1\(\alpha\) before treatment with IL-1\(\beta\) (20 ng ml\(^{-1}\)) were 0.014 ± 0.002, 0.007 ± 0.002 and 0.021 ± 0.005, respectively, and during treatment were 0.012 ± 0.002, 0.007 ± 0.001 and 0.016 ± 0.002, respectively. Therefore, IL-1\(\beta\) (20 ng ml\(^{-1}\)) had no significant effects on the outputs of prostaglandins from the day 7 guinea-pig uterus. Similar findings were obtained with the lower dose (10 ng ml\(^{-1}\)) of IL-1\(\beta\).

Contractile activity

The day 7 guinea-pig uterus showed low spontaneous activity when superfused in vitro. Sodium nitroprusside significantly \((P < 0.05)\) increased this contractile activity by mainly increasing the frequency of the contractions. After cessation of the sodium nitroprusside treatment, the spontaneous activity of the uterus was reduced. Similar findings were obtained if the myometrium alone was used (Fig. 4).

Discussion

The basal outputs of prostaglandins from day 7 guinea-pig uterus superfused in vitro were similar to those obtained by Naderali and Poyser (1994). However, these outputs varied twofold among the experiments. Such a variation was also reported by Naderali and Poyser (1994) and is probably due to inter-experimental variation. In the present study, the
The outputs of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ and 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ from day 7 guinea-pig uterus superfused in vitro were increased 2.1- and 2.3-fold, respectively, by EGF treatment. The output of PGE$_2$ was unaffected by EGF. PGF$_{2\alpha}$ and 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ are the major prostaglandins synthesized by the endometrium and myometrium, respectively (Poyser, 1983b), although the endometrium also synthesizes and secretes 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ (Riley and Poyser, 1987a,b). Calcium is necessary for the stimulation of prostaglandin production by the guinea-pig uterus (Poyser, 1985a,b; Riley and Poyser, 1987b). However, EGF increased the output of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ from the guinea-pig uterus 1.9-fold in the absence of extracellular calcium, indicating that the calcium involved in the action of EGF has to be of intracellular origin. Notwithstanding, EGF failed to stimulate the output of 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ from the guinea-pig uterus in the absence of extracellular calcium, indicating that extracellular calcium is required for this increase in PG$_I_2$ production and, hence, 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ output. These findings are in agreement with the results of a study by Poyser (1984) in which the high output of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ from day 15 (compared with day 7) guinea-pig uterus superfused in vitro was not reduced by the absence of extracellular calcium, whereas the output of 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ was decreased by 50% in calcium-depleted medium. These findings also support the view that the production of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ and 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ by guinea-pig uterus is controlled by independent processes (Riley and Poyser, 1987a, 1989, 1990). As EGF is known to stimulate PLA$_2$ activity and release arachidonic acid for prostaglandin synthesis (Sato et al., 1997; Bany et al., 1999), that findings from the present study indicate that EGF could mediate the stimulatory action of oestradiol on uterine PGF$_{2\alpha}$ production in the guinea-pig.

The outputs of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ and 6-keto-PGF$_{1\alpha}$ from day 7 guinea-pig uterus were increased 1.7- and 2.3-fold, respectively, by the nitric oxide donor, sodium nitroprusside. PGE$_2$ output was not affected. Therefore, nitric oxide should also be considered as a possible mediator in the stimulatory action of oestradiol on uterine PGF$_{2\alpha}$ production in the guinea-pig. This view is supported by reports that oestradiol stimulates the expression of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) types I and III in non-pregnant sheep uterus, and type III in late pregnant rat uterus (Zhang et al., 1999; Yallampalli and Dong, 2000). However, oestradiol inhibits the expression of NOS-II and total nitric oxide production in late pregnant rat uterus by a
mechanism that may involve the action of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ (Dong et al., 1997).

Somewhat surprisingly, sodium nitroprusside increased by almost fourfold the contractile activity of the superfused, day 7 guinea-pig uterus. Contractile activity was increased to a similar extent by sodium nitroprusside acting on the myometrium alone, indicating that the endometrium is not required for this increase in activity. The mechanism by which sodium nitroprusside increases contractile activity is not clear, although it is probably not as a result of increased prostaglandin production. EGF increased the output of prostaglandins from the guinea-pig uterus to a similar extent as sodium nitroprusside but had no effect on the contractile activity of the uterus. Another nitric oxide donor (S-nitroso-L-cysteine) failed to alter the spontaneous activity of non-pregnant and pregnant guinea-pig myometrium, although it reduced the contractions produced by acetylcholine or oxytocin (Kuenzli et al., 1996). These contradictory results may be explained by differences in the methods used. In the study of Kuenzli et al. (1996), the tissue was suspended in an organ bath surrounded by fluid, which allows metabolites to build up and the spontaneous activity to increase. In the present study, the guinea-pig uterus was superfused with Krebs’ solution, which continually washes away metabolites and allows only low spontaneous contractile activity. Thus, on the guinea-pig uterus, nitric oxide may increase contractile activity when there is little spontaneous activity but have no effect when the spontaneous activity is high. However, other species may be different in this respect as nitric oxide donors (glyceryl trinitrate and sodium nitroprusside) reduce, but do not abolish, the high spontaneous activity of pregnant human myometrial strips in vitro (Norman et al., 1997; Wetzka et al., 2001). It is assumed that the high NOS-II expression and nitric oxide production by rat uterus during pregnancy is necessary to maintain a quiescent uterus (Dong et al., 1998). Similar studies need to be performed on other species to determine the role of nitric oxide in controlling uterine activity.

Overall, the results of the present study indicate that EGF or nitric oxide may be involved in the biochemical pathways by which oestriadiol stimulates increased uterine PGF$_{2\alpha}$ in guinea-pigs. In fact, both compounds might be involved, as the stimulation of prostaglandin production by the oestrogenized rat uterus by EGF is apparently dependent on the production of NOS-II and nitric oxide (Ribeiro et al., 1999). EGF activates the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase pathway, and it is known that oestriadiol can activate the MAP kinase pathway through mobilization of EGF (Filardo et al., 2000). The activation of cytosolic PLA$_2$ is dependent on its phosphorylation by the MAP kinase pathway (Leslie, 1997), and the stimulation of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ production in the sheep uterus by oxytocin is dependent on the activation of MAP kinases (Burns et al., 2001). Therefore, further study is required to establish the precise mediators and intracellular pathways by which oestriadiol acting on a progestosterone-primed uterus stimulates the increase in PGF$_{2\alpha}$ production necessary for luteolysis in the guinea-pig.

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