Central CRF inhibits gastric emptying of a nutrient solid meal in rats: the role of CRF₂ receptors

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Central CRF inhibits gastric emptying of a nutrient solid meal in rats: the role of CRF₂ receptors. Am. J. Physiol. 274 (Gastrointest. Liver Physiol. 37): G965–G970, 1998.—Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF)-related peptides exhibit different affinity for the receptor subtypes 1 and 2 cloned in the rat brain. We investigated, in conscious rats, the effects of intracisternal (IC) injection of CRF (rat/human) on the rate of gastric emptying of a solid nutrient meal (Purina chow) and water ad libitum for 3 h and the CRF receptor subtype involved. CRF, urotensin I (suckerfish), and sauvagine (frog) injected IC inhibited gastric emptying in a dose-dependent manner, with ED₅₀ values of 0.31, 0.13, and 0.08 μg/rat, respectively. Rat CRF-(6—33) (0.1–10 μg i.c.) had no effect. The nonselective CRF₁ and CRF₂ receptor antagonist, astressin, injected IC completely blocked the inhibitory effect of IC CRF, urotensin I, and sauvagine with antagonist-toagonist ratios of 3:1, 10:1, and 16:1, respectively. The CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist NBI-27914 injected IC at a ratio of 170:1 had no effect. These data show that central CRF and CRF-related peptides are potent inhibitors of gastric emptying of a solid meal with a rank order of potency characteristic of the CRF₂ receptor subtype affinity (sauvagine > urotensin I > CRF). In addition, the reversal by astressin but not by the CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist further supports the view that the CRF₂ receptor subtype is primarily involved in central CRF-induced delayed gastric emptying.

corticotropin-releasing factor; sauvagine; urotensin I; as-

central CRF-induced delayed gastric emptying.

CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING FACTOR (CRF) is one of the key mediators involved in stress-related endocrine, immune, visceral, and behavioral responses (9, 26, 38). Substantial evidence shows that brain CRF receptors play a role in the alterations of gastrointestinal motor function induced by stress (37). Central injection of CRF inhibits gastric emptying of a nonnutrient solution through autonomic pathways, independent of the stimulation of pituitary secretion in conscious rats and mice (2, 7, 18, 21, 24, 31, 36, 37, 39). In addition, CRF receptor antagonists injected into the cerebrospinal fluid or the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus prevent the delay in gastric emptying of a liquid nonnutrient solution induced by concomitant injection of CRF or exposure to various stressors (surgery, ether, restraint, immune challenge, forced swimming) in rats (1, 7, 19, 21, 24, 34, 35, 37).

However, existing reports on the inhibitory influence of CRF injected centrally on gastric transit relate mainly to the gastric emptying of a small volume of nonnutrient liquid markers delivered intragastrically in rats or mice (2, 18, 21, 24, 31, 36, 37, 39). A few reports indicate that CRF injected into the fourth or lateral brain ventricle delays gastric emptying of a nutrient solution (o-glucose, peptone) infused intragastrically in non-food-deprived (32) or fasted rats (7). By contrast, in mice, CRF injected into the lateral brain ventricle stimulates the gastric emptying of a caloric test meal (reconstituted milk delivered intragastrically). The central action of CRF to influence gastric emptying of an ingested physiological meal is not known in rats.

CRF mediates its actions through interaction with specific, high-affinity membrane-bound receptors that are coupled to a guanine nucleotide stimulatory factor (Gₛ) signaling protein, resulting in increased intracellular cAMP levels (5, 27, 38). To date, two distinct CRF receptor subtypes, CRF₁ and CRF₂, have been cloned and characterized from rat and human brains (5, 20, 27). Receptor subtypes show an overall 71% identity and differential pharmacological and anatomic profiles, indicative of distinct functional roles (4, 20). Binding constants in transfected cells indicate that rat/human CRF (r/hCRF) exhibits a higher affinity for the CRF₁ receptor compared with the CRF₂ subtype (5, 11, 20). By contrast, CRF-related peptides sharing 40–50% structure homology with CRF, namely, sauvagine, a 40-amino acid peptide isolated from Phyllomedusa sauvagei amphibian skin, and urotensin I, a 41-residue peptide isolated from telost fish, display a higher affinity for the CRF₂ receptor than CRF, while having a similar affinity for the CRF₁ subtype (5, 11, 20). The CRF₁ receptor is the predominant form localized in the pituitary, olfactory bulb, and cerebral cortex, whereas the CRF₂ subtype predominates in the lateral septum, hypothalamus, amygdala, and brain stem (4, 5, 20).

Recent investigations focused on achieving conformational stability for CRF antagonists resulted in the development of astressin, cyclo(30—33)¿o-Phe³⁴, Nle³¹,³⁸, Glu³⁰, Lys³³]r/hCRF-(12—41) (12, 23), which has low intrinsic activity, high solubility in aqueous solutions, and high affinity for both CRF₁ and CRF₂ receptor subtypes, although it is devoid of affinity for the CRF binding protein (12). Astressin displays ~32- and ~100-fold higher potency than [o-Phe³, Nle³¹,³⁸]r/hCRF-(12—41) and α-helical CRF-(12—41), respectively, to inhibit ACTH secretion from pituitary cells in culture (12, 23). Moreover, after peripheral administration in rats, astressin is 10-fold more potent than any other CRF antagonists reported to date to inhibit stress-induced...
increases in ACTH plasma levels (12). Astressin injected intracisternally (IC) is also more potent to antagonize central CRF-induced delayed gastric emptying of a nonnutrient solution in rats (21). Several lines of evidence indicate that CRF-induced pituitary ACTH secretion and anxiogenic behavior are mediated by the activation of the CRF₁ receptor (6, 30, 38). However, the CRF receptor subtype that underlies the autonomic nervous system-mediated changes in gastric emptying is not known.

In the present study, we investigated 1) the effect of central injection of CRF on the gastric emptying of a physiological meal (ingestion of solid Purina chow) in conscious rats and 2) the CRF receptor subtype subserving IC CRF-induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a solid meal. To determine the pharmacological characteristics of the CRF receptors involved, we compared the potency profiles of r/hCRF with the nonmammalian CRF-related peptides sauvgaine and urotensin I. We also tested the specificity of the response by using the middle fragment r/hCRF(6—33), which is devoid of intrinsic activity at both CRF receptor subtypes (11, 33). In addition, we examined the antagonist action of astressin, the potent CRF₁/CRF₂ receptor antagonist (12), and NBI-27914, a nonpeptide CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist (6), against inhibition of gastric emptying induced by CRF-related peptides.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals. Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (Harlan, San Diego, CA) weighing 280–320 g were maintained on a 12:12-h light-dark cycle with controlled temperature (21–23°C). Animals were housed in group cages with free access to food (Purina rat chow) and tap water. All experiments were performed in rats fasted 18–20 h, with free access to water. Drugs and treatments. The following peptides were synthesized and purified as previously described (12): r/hCRF, amphibian sauvgaine, suckerfish urotensin I, r/hCRF(6—33)-OH, and cyclo(30—33)-[β-Phe², Nle³, Glu², Lys³]r/hCRF(12—41) (astressin) (Salk Institute, Clayton Foundation Laboratories for Peptide Biology, La Jolla, CA). Peptides were kept in powder form at −70°C, and, immediately before use, CRF and its related peptides were dissolved in sterile saline, and astressin was dissolved in double-distilled water (adjusted to pH 7.0, warmed to 37°C). The nonpeptide CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist NBI-27914 (Neurcrine Biosciences, San Diego, CA) was synthesized as a tosylate salt as previously described (6). Before use, NBI-27914 was dissolved in 100% DMSO, and its related peptides were dissolved in sterile saline, and astressin was dissolved in double-distilled water (adjusted to pH 7.0, warmed to 37°C). The nonpeptide CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist NBI-27914 (Neurcrine Biosciences, San Diego, CA) was synthesized as a tosylate salt as previously described (6). Before use, NBI-27914 was dissolved in 100% DMSO, and 100% DMSO served as the control vehicle.

Substances were injected IC under short enflurane anesthesia (2–3 min; 5.5% vapor concentration in O₂; Ethrane-DMSO, and 100% DMSO served as the control vehicle.Diego, CA) was synthesized as a tosylate salt as previously described (6). Before use, NBI-27914 was dissolved in 100% DMSO, and 100% DMSO served as the control vehicle. In addition, we examined the antagonist action of astressin, the potent CRF₁/CRF₂ receptor antagonist (12), and NBI-27914, a nonpeptide CRF₁-selective receptor antagonist (6), against inhibition of gastric emptying induced by CRF-related peptides.

RESULTS

During the 3-h feeding period after an 18-h fast, rats ate 6.46 ± 0.10 g of Purina chow. The rate of gastric emptying of the food ingested was 61.8 ± 6.46% (n = 8) as measured at 5 h after the end of the feeding period in control rats (nontreated group). Saline, injected IC under short enflurane anesthesia at the end of the feeding period, did not significantly modify gastric emptying of food ingested (53.1 ± 4.6%, n = 12, P > 0.05).

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Effect of Intracisternal CRF and CRF-Related Peptides on Gastric Emptying of a Solid Nutrient Meal

r/hCRF injected IC (0.1, 0.3, and 1 µg) dose-dependently inhibited gastric emptying of the solid nutrient meal to 49.8 ± 6.1% (n = 5, P < 0.05), 26.2 ± 8.8% (n = 6, P < 0.05), and 6.7 ± 5.5% (n = 6, P < 0.05), respectively (F4,32 = 14.686, P < 0.05; Fig. 1).

The CRF-related peptides, suckerfish urotensin I and amphibian sauvagine, also inhibited gastric emptying of the solid nutrient meal in a dose-dependent manner. Urotensin I injected IC had no significant effect at 0.03 µg (49.5 ± 5.5%), whereas at 0.1 and 0.3 µg urotensin I decreased gastric emptying to 33.1 ± 7.5% and 8.5 ± 4.2%, respectively (F5,36 = 15.44, P < 0.05, n = 5 for each dose; Fig. 1). There was no additional inhibitory effect at a higher dose (1 µg) of urotensin I (Fig. 1). Sauvagine, injected IC at 0.03, 0.1, and 0.3 µg/rat, decreased the 5-h rate of gastric emptying to 42.1 ± 8.3% (P > 0.05), 20.4 ± 7.7% (P < 0.05), and 11.6 ± 5.3% (P < 0.05), respectively (n = 4–5 for each dose, Fig. 1). At a dose of 1 µg, sauvagine completely suppressed gastric emptying for the 5-h experimental period (Fig. 1). Based on ED50 values calculated from nonlinear regression analysis of the dose-response curves, the rank order of potency to inhibit gastric emptying of the solid meal was sauvagine > urotensin I > CRF (Table 1).

The midsequence CRF analog, r/hCRF-(6–33) (0.3–10 µg ic), did not significantly influence the 5-h percent-age of gastric emptying (0.3 µg, 44.1 ± 3.0%; n = 4; 1 µg, 59.9 ± 4.1%; n = 5; 10 µg, 66.3 ± 4.0%; n = 5) compared with the vehicle-treated group (53.1 ± 4.6%, n = 12; F4,22 = 2.94, P = 0.05681).

Effect of Intracisternal Astressin on Inhibition of Gastric Emptying of a Solid Nutrient Meal Induced by Intracisternal CRF and CRF-Related Peptide

In animals injected with vehicle (5 µl ic distilled water + 5 µl ic saline), 53.5 ± 4.0% (n = 8) of the meal had emptied from the stomach after 5 h. The basal rate of emptying was not significantly modified by astressin (3 or 5 µg) followed by the injection of saline (44.5 ± 3.5%, n = 6; and 53.3 ± 4.3%, n = 5, respectively). The antagonist-to-agonist ratios required for IC injection of astressin to completely block IC CRF-, urotensin I-, and sauvagine-induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a solid meal were 3:1, 10:1, and 16:1, respectively (Fig. 2).

The inhibition of emptying of a solid meal induced by 0.3 µg CRF injected IC (23.5 ± 7.3%, n = 4) was completely prevented by astressin at 1 and 3 µg as values reached 40.2 ± 5.7% and 47.7 ± 4.7%, respectively (n = 4–5 per group, P > 0.05 compared with astressin alone or vehicle) (Fig. 2). A similar antagonist-to-agonist ratio of 3:1 was observed when CRF was injected IC at 1 µg, which reduced the rate of emptying to 12.9 ± 6.6% (n = 6). IC injection of astressin had emptied from the stomach after 5 h. The basal rate of emptying was not significantly modified by astressin (3 or 5 µg) followed by the injection of saline (44.5 ± 3.5%, n = 6; and 53.3 ± 4.3%, n = 5, respectively). The antagonist-to-agonist ratios required for IC injection of astressin to completely block IC CRF-, urotensin I-, and sauvagine-induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a solid meal were 3:1, 10:1, and 16:1, respectively (Fig. 2).

Table 1. Potency of r/hCRF and the related peptides amphibian sauvagine and suckerfish urotensin I to inhibit gastric emptying of a solid nutrient meal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>ED50, µg/rat (95% confidence interval)</th>
<th>r²</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r/hCRF</td>
<td>0.31 (0.261–0.350)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urotensin I</td>
<td>0.13 (0.096–0.172)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauvagine</td>
<td>0.08 (0.041–0.151)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
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Rats, under short enflurane anesthesia, were injected intracisternally with each peptide at the end of the 3-h feeding period, and gastric emptying of the solid meal was monitored 5 h later. ED50 values correspond to the dose of peptide (µg/rat) inhibiting gastric emptying by 50% compared with vehicle-treated animals (taken as 0% inhibition), according to a nonlinear regression model. r/hCRF, rat/human corticotropin-releasing factor.

Fig. 1. Effect of rat/human corticotropin-releasing factor (r/hCRF) and its related peptides, amphibian sauvagine and suckerfish urotensin I, injected intracisternally (IC), on 5-h rate of gastric emptying of a solid nutrient meal in rats. Fasted rats were exposed to Purina chow ad libitum for a 3-h period. Vehicle or peptides were then injected IC under short enflurane anesthesia, and gastric emptying was monitored 5 h later. Data are means ± SE of 4–12 animals per group. *P < 0.05 vs. control or vehicle-treated animals (ANOVA).

Fig. 2. Effect of the CRF1/CRF2 antagonist, astressin, in IC r/hCRF-, urotensin I-, and sauvagine-induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a nutrient solid meal in conscious rats. Protocols similar to those in Fig. 1 were followed, except that rats received 2 consecutive IC injections (5 µl each) of either water or astressin followed by vehicle or peptides. Data are means ± SE of 4–8 animals per group; data were pooled from different doses of agonists and antagonists at the same ratio of antagonist to agonist. Dashed line represents 5-h rate of emptying in control conditions (animals injected with vehicle or astressin + vehicle).

CRF
Urotensin-I
Sauvagine
completely prevented the CRF (1 μg) inhibitory effect when injected at a dose of 3 μg (gastric emptying, 51.5 ± 10.5%, n = 5) but had no effect when injected at a dose of 1 μg (ratio 1:1) (17.4 ± 6.0%, n = 4) (Fig. 2).

Inhibition of gastric emptying induced by urotensin I injected IC at 0.3 μg (14.2 ± 5.7%, n = 6) was partially blocked by 1.5 μg astressin (ratio 5:1; 23.4 ± 7.4%, n = 5) and completely prevented by 3 μg astressin (ratio 10:1; 52.0 ± 5.5%, n = 4, Fig. 2). Sauvagine (0.3 μg ic) inhibited gastric emptying to 18.6 ± 6.1% (n = 5). Astrassin at 3 μg (ratio 10:1) partly blocked the sau-

vagine effect (30.7 ± 15.9%, n = 4) and completely prevented it when injected at 5 μg (ratio 16:1) (49.4 ± 4.3%, n = 5, Fig. 2).

Effect of Intracisternal NBI-27914 on Inhibition of Gastric Emptying of a Solid Nutrient Meal Induced by Intracisternal CRF and CRF-Related Peptide

In animals injected with vehicle (5 μl DMSO + 5 μl saline, ic), the 5-h rate of gastric emptying was 52.0 ± 3.8% (n = 6). The basal rate of emptying was not significantly modified by NBI-27914 (50 μg), followed by the injection of vehicle (Table 2). Injection of NBI-27914 (50 μg/rat ic) immediately before peptide administration at a low dose (0.3 μg/rat) did not modify CRF-, sauvagine-, or urotensin I-induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a solid meal (Table 2).

**DISCUSSION**

Rats fasted for 18–20 h and given access to Purina chow and water ad libitum ingested 6.46 ± 0.10 g of food within the 3-h period, of which 62% was emptied from the stomach after 5 h. r/hCRF and the CRF-related peptides, amphibian sauvagine and suckerfish urotensin I, injected into the cisterna magna in picomolar amounts, dose dependently inhibited the gastric emptying of the solid nutrient meal. By contrast, the CRF analogs, r/hCRF (6–33) or cyclo(30–33)–[d-Phe12,Nle21,38,Glu30,Lys33]r/hCRF-(12–41) (astressin) injected IC at similar or higher doses, as well as IC injection of vehicle, did not influence the rate of gastric emptying compared with the nontreated control group. These results show the specificity of the inhibitory action induced by r/hCRF and the nonmammalian CRF-related peptides, urotensin I and sauvagine. Previous studies showed that r/hCRF injected into the cerebrospinal fluid inhibited gastric emptying of an intragastrically delivered noncaloric (2, 15, 18, 21, 36, 37, 39) or caloric solution (7, 32) in rats. Broccardo and Improm (2) and Improm (15) also reported that sau-

vagine and urotensin I injected into the lateral brain ventricle delayed gastric emptying of a nonnutrient solution. These data, together with the present results, establish CRF and nonmammalian CRF-related peptides as potent inhibitors of gastric emptying in rats, irrespective of the nature of the meal (caloric liquid or solid, or noncaloric liquid or viscous). Likewise, in the dog, intracerebroventricular injection of CRF delayed the total gastric emptying time of a solid meal (17).

A recent study indicates that there is an active carrier-mediated brain-to-blood transport of CRF (22). However, several control experiments established that the inhibition of gastric emptying of a liquid meal induced by IC injection of CRF reflects a central nervous system-mediated action (37). Therefore it is likely that the long-lasting inhibition of gastric emptying of a solid meal induced by CRF, sauvagine, and urotensin I injected into the cisterna magna at picomolar amounts reflects an action initiated in the central nervous system. The site of action of CRF injected into the cisterna magna may involve the dorsal vagal complex. Microinjection of CRF at this site, as opposed to nearby nuclei, mimicked the effect of IC injection by suppressing central vagal stimulation of gastric motility in anesthetized rats (10, 14). In addition, the inhibitory effect of central CRF and sauvagine on gastric emptying is dependent on the vagus (2, 36).

CRF mediates its effects in the brain through interaction with high-affinity CRF1 and CRF2 receptor subtypes. Convergent sets of evidence are consistent with the involvement of the CRF2 receptor subtype in IC CRF-induced delay in gastric emptying of a solid meal. The potency order of IC CRF and the nonmammalian CRF-related peptides to inhibit gastric emptying of a solid meal exhibits a characteristic profile similar to that defined for the CRF2 subtype (sauvagine > urotensin I > r/hCRF), unlike that expected for CRF1 receptor (r/hCRF > urotensin I > sauvagine) (5). The ED50 values, defined as the molar dose necessary to inhibit the 5-h rate of gastric emptying by 50%, were ~17 pmol for sauvagine and 26 pmol for urotensin I, values ~3.8-fold and ~2.5-fold lower, respectively, than the r/hCRF ED50 (65 pmol). Consistent with these observations, the 20-min rate of gastric emptying of a nonnutri-

ent liquid meal was inhibited with a similar rank order of potency (sauvagine > urotensin I > CRF) when peptides were injected into the lateral brain ventricle in rats (2, 15).

Recently, several novel molecules with antagonist activity to CRF receptors have been described (6, 12, 30). Astressin, a CRF-derived antagonist, exhibits equally high affinity at both the CRF1 and CRF2

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**Table 2. Effect of the nonpeptide CRF1 receptor antagonist NBI-27914 on intracisternal r/hCRF-, amphibian sauvagine, and suckerfish urotensin I–induced inhibition of gastric emptying of a nutrient solid meal in conscious rats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment, µg/rat</th>
<th>Gastric Emptying, %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle (DMSO) n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>75.0 ± 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r/hCRF 0.3</td>
<td>31.4 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r/hCRF 1</td>
<td>21.1 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauvagine 0.3</td>
<td>23.4 ± 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urotensin 0.3</td>
<td>24.9 ± 6.3</td>
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</table>

Data are means ± SE and represent % of gastric emptying in 5 h. Rats fasted for 18–20 h were given ad libitum Purina chow and water for 3 h, and then food and water were removed and under short enflurane anesthesia rats were injected intracisternally with DMSO (5 µl/rat) or NBI-27914 (50 µg/rat) followed by vehicle (saline) or peptides; 5 h later gastric emptying was measured. *P < 0.05 vs. vehicle (DMSO) + vehicle (saline) or NBI-27914 + vehicle (saline).
receptor subtypes and greater in vitro and in vivo potency than the previously developed antagonists, \( \alpha \)-helical CRF-(9–41) and [\( \text{D-Phe}^{12}, \text{Nle}^{21,38}\)r/hCRF-(12–41)] (12). In addition, nonpeptide CRF receptor antagonists have also been developed (6, 30); among them, NBI-27914 exhibits high CRF \(_2\) selective antagonist action (6). IC injection of astressin at doses of 3–5 \( \mu \)g/rat, which by themselves had no effect on the basal rate of gastric emptying, completely blocked CRF, sauvgaine, and urotensin I inhibitory action at antagonist-to-agonist ratios (\( \mu \)g) of 3:1, 10:1, and 16:1 respectively. The higher IC antagonist-to-agonist ratio needed to block sauvgaine compared with CRF is in line with the higher affinity of sauvgaine on CRF \(_2\) receptors compared with CRF (5). We previously reported that similar doses of astressin injected IC antagonized IC CRF-induced delay of gastric emptying of a noncaloric viscous solution at an antagonist-to-agonist ratio of 5:1 in rats (21). By contrast, NBI-27914 injected IC at 50 \( \mu \)g, the higher effective dose determined for other CRF antagonists (35), did not modify CRF- or CRF-related peptide-induced inhibition of gastric emptying. It is unlikely that the lack of action of the NBI-27914 is related to the use of a subeffective treatment. In cells stably transfected with the CRF \(_2\) receptor, astressin and NBI-27914 shared similar affinity (Kᵢ in the 2 nM range) to inhibit CRF binding (6, 12). In the present study, NBI-27914 was injected IC at an antagonist-to-agonist ratio (\( \mu \)g) of 167:1, which is 330-fold higher on a molar basis than the effective ratio for astressin and CRF. Because NBI-27914 is devoid of activity in cells transfected with the CRF \(_2\) receptor subtype, whereas astressin displays a similar affinity for both receptor subtypes (6, 12), these results further support the view that peptide interaction with the CRF \(_2\) receptor subtype is likely to mediate the central CRF action to inhibit gastric motor function.

The pituitary response to CRF involved an interaction with the CRF \(_1\) receptor subtype, as shown by the equal potency of CRF, sauvgaine, and urotensin I to stimulate in vitro and in vivo pituitary ACTH release, which are blocked by both NBI-27914 and astressin (6, 28, 38). The lack of influence of the specific CRF \(_1\) receptor antagonist on gastric stasis is consistent with previous reports indicating that the inhibition of gastric emptying induced by central CRF administration is mediated through autonomic vagal pathways and is independent from its pituitary action in rats and dogs (2, 7, 17, 37). Interestingly, sauvgaine injected into the lateral ventricle was reported to be 5- to 10-fold more potent than CRF to induce an autonomous nervous system-mediated increase in plasma catecholamine and glucose levels, elevation of mean arterial pressure and thermogenesis from brown adipose tissue, and a decrease in gastric vagal efferent discharges in rats (3, 16, Kosoyan and Taché, unpublished observations). These data suggest that autonomic-dependent gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, and thermogenic responses to central CRF and CRF-related peptides may be primarily mediated by the activation of brain CRF \(_2\) receptors. This is also supported by the presence of CRF \(_2\) receptors in the hypothalamus, amygdala, lateral septum, and brain stem (4, 20), which contain autonomic regulatory centers (i.e., paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus and dorsal vagal complex) that are target sites of action of CRF-induced inhibition of gastric motor function (24, 25, 37).

Central injection of the CRF receptor antagonists \( \alpha \)-helical CRF-(9–41), [\( \text{D-Phe}^{12}, \text{Nle}^{21,38}\)r/hCRF-(12–41)], or astressin (12, 13) prevented gastric stasis induced by various stressors (7, 19, 21, 34, 37). By contrast, the CRF receptor antagonists did not influence the basal rate of gastric emptying of a liquid meal (37). Likewise, astressin injected IC at doses sufficient to antagonize central CRF did not alter gastric emptying of a solid nutrient meal. These data suggest that brain stem CRF receptors are not involved in postprandial regulation of gastric emptying, at least under nonstress conditions. In conclusion, IC CRF and its related nonmammalian peptides, amphibian sauvgaine and suckerfish urotensin I, dose dependently inhibit gastric emptying of a physiological meal in rats. The rank order of potency of the peptides (sauvgaine > urotensin I > \( \text{r/hCRF} \)) to inhibit gastric emptying of a solid nutrient meal is consistent with the profile characterized in vitro for activation of the CRF \(_2\) receptor subtype, rather than the CRF \(_1\) receptor subtype. This assumption is further supported by the complete blockade of IC CRF-, sauvgaine-, and urotensin I-induced delay of gastric emptying by the CRF \(_2\)/CRF \(_2\) receptor antagonist, astressin, whereas the CRF \(_3\)-selective receptor antagonist, NBI-27914, had no effect.

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