Overexpression of progesterone receptor B increases sensitivity of human colon muscle cells to progesterone

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Cheng L, Pricolo V, Biancani P, Behar J. Overexpression of progesterone receptor B increases sensitivity of human colon muscle cells to progesterone. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol 295: G493–G502, 2008. First published July 3, 2008; doi:10.1152/ajpgi.90214.2008.—Colon muscle strips and cells from female patients with slow-transit constipation (STC) exhibit impaired motility, signal transduction abnormalities characterized by downregulation of Gq/11 and upregulation of Gs proteins, decreased cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 and thromboxane (TX)B2 levels, increased COX-2 and PGE2 levels, and overexpression of progesterone receptors (PGR). Progesterone (P4) treatment of normal cells reproduced these motility and signal transduction abnormalities. The purpose of the study was to examine whether overexpression of PGR-B reproduces these abnormalities by rendering the cells more sensitive to physiological concentrations of P4. Cultured human colon muscle was transfected with a plasmid DNA expressing PGR-B. The mRNAs of PGR, COX-1, COX-2, and Gq/11 were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Their protein expression was determined by Western blot, and prostaglandins were measured by radioimmunoassay. Cultured muscle cells maintained their phenotypic features determined with myosin light chain (MLC) and caldesmon antibodies. Control and transfected muscle cells responded to 10−6 M P4. In contrast, muscle cells transfected with PGR-B responded to lower P4 concentration (10−7 M). This P4 concentration reduced MLC phosphorylation induced by CCK-8 (10−8 M), downregulated Gq/11, and increased COX-1 and TXB2 levels. It upregulated Gs proteins. It also increased COX-2 and PGE2 levels. We conclude that overexpression of PGR-B renders the cells more sensitive to physiological concentrations of P4. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that overexpression of PGR-B contributes to the motility and signal transduction abnormalities observed in female patients with STC and normal serum levels of P4.

G proteins; cyclooxygenase enzymes; prostaglandins

However, the correlation between abnormal bowel patterns and the menstrual cycle is controversial (36). Despite these controversies, these observations suggested that sex hormones, particularly P4, which relax gastrointestinal and other smooth muscle cells (7, 33), may contribute to sex differences in the prevalence of STC in young women. However, the serum P4 levels in female patients with STC are normal (21). These conflicting data may be due to the inclusion of mixed female populations with a variable sensitivity to serum P4 levels caused by differing gastrointestinal smooth muscle responsiveness to this hormone. Variable sensitivity of colonic muscle cells to P4 may also explain why the incidence of constipation during pregnancy is ∼20% despite the high P4 levels in the last two trimesters.

We previously showed (43) that muscle strips from the colon of female patients with STC have a reduced basal motility index and an impaired muscle contraction in response to agonists that act on G protein-coupled receptors such as cholecystokinin octapeptide (CCK-8) and ACh or to GTPγS, which stimulates G proteins directly. The reduced motility index is associated with lower levels of cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 mRNA and protein expression as well as decreased levels of thromboxane (TX)B2 and PGF2α, prostaglandins (PGs) that contract colonic muscle cells (10). Reduced motility is also associated with higher mRNA and protein expression of COX-2 levels as well as higher concentrations of PGE2, a PG that relaxes colonic circular muscle cells. We have also shown that the impaired contraction in response to CCK-8 and ACh is associated with downregulation of Gq/11 proteins. Receptors that mediate muscle contraction couple with this G protein, since antibodies against Gq/11 protein block agonist-induced contraction. However, these muscle cells contract normally when stimulated by agonists that are receptor- and G protein independent such as potassium chloride or by diacylglycerol, which bypasses receptors and G proteins to stimulate protein kinase C (8). The defective muscle contraction is also associated with upregulation of Gs proteins and increased muscle relaxation in response to VIP and other inhibitory neurotransmitters whose receptors couple with this protein (15). However, muscle cells relax normally when stimulated with cAMP that is G protein independent.

P4 acts on two nuclear receptors, A and B, with each one appearing to have specific functions (15, 27). Receptor B appears to be responsible for P4-induced downregulation of Gq/11 protein that mediates agonist-induced contraction and receptor A for the upregulation of Gs proteins that mediate...
agonist-induced relaxation. It is therefore conceivable that overexpression of P4 receptors, particularly receptor B, by altering the signal transduction that mediates muscle contraction may contribute to the development of STC.

Whether the motility and signal transduction abnormalities detected in women with STC are caused by an overexpression of P4 receptors (PGR) in the colon, however, is not known. Muscle cells from control female subjects with normal expression of PG do not respond to physiological serum concentrations of P4 and therefore do not develop STC. In the present studies we therefore examined the hypothesis that overexpression of PGR induced by transfecting normal human colon muscle cells with PGR-B renders these cells more sensitive to physiological levels of P4. In these muscle cells with overexpressed PGR-B, concentrations of P4 that normally do not affect healthy human colon muscle cells impair myosin light chain (MLC) phosphorylation (the molecular basis of contraction) in response to CCK-8 and alter the signal transduction that is observed in colon muscle cells from female patients with STC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were obtained from healthy margins of colonic resections from four female patients with adenocarcinoma of the colon, age 53–62 yr, treated at the Rhode Island Hospital. None of the patients had a history of constipation or was taking drugs that affect the gastrointestinal motility. None of the patients had any neuromuscular or collagen disorders. The muscle cells were obtained from the descending sigmoid colon away from the area involved by the carcinoma. Muscle cells from each colon specimen were kept separately, and control and experimental results were obtained in muscle cells from the same specimen. The Human Protection Committee of the Rhode Island Hospital approved the study.

Isolation and culture of human colon smooth muscle cells. Smooth muscle cells were cultured according to a previously described method (23, 24, 30, 31). Immediately upon resection muscle tissues were transported to the motility research laboratory in ice-cold RPMI 1640 medium and incubated with 95% O2-5% CO2. The culture medium was changed when cultures seeded with 105 cells/well (35 mm2) were transiently transfected with 2 μg of plasmid DNA expressing PGR and Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The use of Lipofectamine 2000 resulted in transfection efficiencies of 70–80% in smooth muscle cells, as demonstrated by cotransfection with a green fluorescent protein reporter construct and fluorescence microscopy. In cells transfected with pLuc, assays of luciferase activity (Promega, Madison, WI) demonstrated peak levels of gene expression 24–48 h after the transfer of the gene.

For studies using Gq11 antibody, colon muscle cells were permeabilized with saponin (75 mg/ml) for 3 min according to previously described methodology (10, 43). Permeable cells were then treated with the antibody for 1 h before treatment with PG, and the results were compared with permeable cells treated with P4 alone.

Immunocytochemistry. Muscle cells were seeded and cultured in chamber slides (Nunc, Rochester, NY) to be used for immunocytochemistry (9). The cells were washed twice in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and placed on slides to be dried out completely and fixed in −20°C acetone for 10 min. The cell area was labeled by encircling it with a PAP pen. The slides were then washed three times with fresh PBS buffer, and the sections were incubated with 3% blocking serum for 30 min. They were then washed three times with PBS and then examined with fluorescence microscopy. The primary antibody was quickly added and incubated for 60 min. After the slides were washed three times with PBS, they were incubated with a biotinylated secondary antibody for 30 min. They were again washed three times with PBS and then examined with fluorescence microscopy. The primary antibody was MHC(G-4) raised against full-length smooth muscle MHC (data not shown). h-Caldesmon was determined by Western blot analysis using monoclonal antibodies (C-4562) (Fig. 1).

Quantitative real-time PCR. Quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) studies were performed according to a previously published methodology (10, 12). qPCR was used to measure the quantity of mRNA of PGR-A and PGR-B, Gαq11 protein, and Cox-1 and Cox-2 enzymes. S18 measurements were performed in parallel to determine the relative levels of each mRNA expressed as a ratio (e.g., mRNA PGR-B/ S18). Total RNA was isolated from smooth muscle cells with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Samples containing 2 μg of RNA were reverse transcribed with a SuperScript III Reverse Transcriptase Kit (Invitrogen, catalog no. 18080044) and oligo (dT)2-18 primer (Invitrogen). PCR amplifications were performed in 25-μl reactions containing 2 μl of cDNA of samples, 0.5 μM each of gene specific forward and reverse primers, and 21 μl of Platinum PCR Supermix (Invitrogen, catalog no. 11036-016). Reactions were carried out in a PCT-100 Programmable Thermal Controller (MJ Research, Waltham, MA) for one cycle at 94°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles at 94°C for 1 min, 62°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min. The RT-PCR products were determined in 2% agarose gel.

RT-PCR studies. Total RNA was extracted with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) from control or P4-treated muscle cells (10, 43); 1 μg of total RNAs was reverse transcribed with a Superscript First-Strand Synthesis System Kit for RT-PCR (Invitrogen).
The primers for PGR-A and PGR-B, COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes, Gq/11 proteins, S18, and GAPDH are listed in Table 1.

Myosin light chain phosphorylation. Smooth muscle cells with or without plasmid cDNA PGR-A or -B were serum starved for 12 h, followed by treatment with P4 for 6 h (18). The cells were then stimulated with CCK-8 (10^8 M) for 30 s. They were washed once in cold PBS and lysed in Laemmli buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 6.8, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol) containing protease inhibitors [1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 2 g/ml aprotinin, 10 g/ml leupeptin, 1 mM NaF, 0.5 mM Na3VO4]. The extraction was added to 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) transfer membrane (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences, Boston, MA). After the nonspecific binding sites were blocked with SuperBlock-TBS (Pierce, Rockford, IL), the blots were incubated overnight at 4°C with an antibody against phosphorylated MLC (MLC-p; 1:400). After the blots were washed, the immunoreactivity was detected with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated IgG (Pierce), an enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) kit (Amersham International), and film autoradiography. Immunoreactivity was quantified with a Kodak Digital Science Image Station. The loading difference of MLC-p bands was normalized by reblotting the membranes with an antibody against total MLC (1:400). The signal density was measured, analyzed with NIH Image analysis software (version 1.55), and expressed as the ratio of MLC-p to total MLC.

Table 1. Primers used in detection of mRNAs of PGR-A/B, COX-1, COX-2, Gq/11, GAPDH, and S18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Size, bp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PGR-AB</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>TGGAGAAGAATGACTGATGG</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>TAGGCTTGGCTTTACATGG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGR-B</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>ACACCTTCTGGAATTTGTC</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>CTGCTCTTTTGCTGGGAATC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COX-1</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>CTCATTTTCATAGTTTGGTC</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>GGGGGTACATTTCTCATCAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gq/11</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>ACCATCAAATGACAGGTCTCGGC</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>TGCAGTGCCTGCACACCTTATAA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAPDH</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>TGGACGAAAGACAGCTCG</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>AGGCGGACAGGAATATGATGAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S18</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>AGACTGTGTCTGGCTGGAGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>GGAACCGCGAGGATTGACA</td>
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PGR, progesterone receptor; COX, cyclooxygenase.

The extraction was added to 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) transfer membrane (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences, Boston, MA). After the nonspecific binding sites were blocked with SuperBlock-TBS (Pierce, Rockford, IL), the blots were incubated overnight at 4°C with an antibody against phosphorylated MLC (MLC-p; 1:400). After the blots were washed, the immunoreactivity was detected with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated IgG (Pierce), an enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) kit (Amersham International), and film autoradiography. Immunoreactivity was quantified with a Kodak Digital Science Image Station.

Western blot analysis. Cell lysates were prepared in M-PER mammalian protein extraction buffer (Pierce, catalog no. 78503). The supernatants obtained after centrifuging the samples at 12,000 g for 15 min at 4°C were used for Western blot analysis. Protein concentration was measured by colorimetric analysis (Bio-Rad, Melville, NY) according to the method of Cheng et al. (9). Proteins were fractionated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF transfer membrane (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences), and nonspecific binding sites were blocked with SuperBlock-TBS (Pierce). The membranes were then incubated with primary antibody overnight at 4°C with gentle agitation. The immunoreactivity was detected with HRP-conjugated IgG (Pierce), an ECL kit (Amersham International), and film autoradiography. Immunoreactivity was quantified with a Kodak Digital Science Image Station.
Cell lysates were prepared in M-PER mammalian protein extraction buffer (Pierce) (10). The supernatants obtained after centrifuging the samples at 12,000 g for 15 min at 4°C were used for PGE2 and TxB2 measurements. PGE2 and TxB2 concentrations were quantified with PGE2 and TxB2 Competitive Enzyme Immunoassay kits (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI).

**Figure 2.** Progesterone (P4) receptor (PGR)-B in colon muscle cells transfected with a plasmid containing DNA of PGR-B and PGR-AB for 48 h in tissue culture. Quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) shows that the expression of PGR-B is significantly higher compared with that of controls (incubated with buffer, tissue culture medium, or empty vector) (**P < 0.005, determined by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 4.

**RESULTS**

Maintenance of the phenotypic characteristics of human colon muscle cells was demonstrated in cultured muscle cells by using two antibodies against key smooth muscle cell proteins and by the ability to respond to CCK-8. We used antibodies against MHC (G-4, s-6956, Santa Cruz) and against h-caldesmon (C-4562, Santa Cruz, CA). h-Caldesmon protein was determined by Western blot analysis using a monoclonal antibody. There were no differences in the optical density-to-protein ratio of h-caldesmon protein between freshly dissociated muscle cells and cultured cells up to 10 days (Fig. 1C). Moreover, CCK-8 increased the myosin phos-
Phosphorylation in freshly dissociated muscle cells and cultured muscle cells. These phenotypic features are absent in fibroblasts or myofibroblasts.

Colon muscle cells were transfected with a plasmid DNA of PGR-A or PGR-B and with both PGR-A and PGR-B after 48 h in tissue culture. The transfection increased the mRNA levels of PGR-B determined by qPCR expressed as PGR-to-S18 ratios (Fig. 2) and by RT-PCR expressed as PGR-B-to-GADPH ratios (Fig. 3) compared with controls (basal levels, tissue culture medium, and empty vectors). Western blot studies also confirmed that transfection increased the protein expression of receptor B in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B compared with controls (muscle cells treated with tissue culture medium only or with empty vectors). The protein level of PGR-B was higher than in controls when the muscle cells were transfected with a vector containing PGR-B or with PGR-AB (Fig. 3).

We then studied whether overexpression of PGR-B made the cells more sensitive to physiological concentrations of P₄. We examined the effect of two doses of P₄ on myosin phosphorylation (MLC-p) induced by CCK-8 (10⁻⁸ M). MLC-p was determined because it reflects contraction of smooth muscle cells. Pharmacological P₄ concentrations (10⁻⁶ M) decreased MLC-p in response to 10⁻⁸ M CCK-8 in controls and muscle cells transfected with PGR-A. There were no significant differences by ANOVA between CCK-8 alone and 10⁻⁷ M PG + CCK-8 and PGR-A + 10⁻⁷ M P₄ + CCK-8.

Fig. 4. Cholecystokinin octapeptide (CCK-8, 10⁻⁸ M) stimulation of MLC phosphorylation (MLC-p) after muscle cells were treated with 2 doses of P₄. A: P₄ (10⁻⁶ M) inhibited MLC-p induced by CCK-8 in normal cells and muscle cells transfected with plasmid DNA of PGR-B receptor (##,##P < 0.02, determined by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 3. P₄ (10⁻⁷ M) significantly reduced MLC-p induced by CCK-8 (10⁻⁸ M) only in cells transfected with PGR-B (⁎P < 0.03, determined by ANOVA), but this concentration had no effect on normal muscle cells. B: 10⁻⁷ M P₄ had no effect on MLC-p in response to 10⁻⁸ M CCK-8 in controls and muscle cells transfected with PGR-A. There were no significant differences by ANOVA between CCK-8 alone and 10⁻⁷ M PG + CCK-8 and PGR-A + 10⁻⁷ M P₄ + CCK-8. Values are means ± SE; n = 3.

Fig. 5. Overexpression of PGR-B increased the sensitivity of muscle cells to lower PG concentrations. A: P₄ (10⁻⁶ M) significantly reduced cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 mRNA expression by qPCR in control and transfected muscle cells (⁎⁎⁎P < 0.001 by ANOVA). B: in contrast, P₄ (10⁻⁷ M) reduced COX-1 expression only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (⁎P < 0.002 by ANOVA) and not in normal cells. C: P₄ (10⁻⁶ M) also significantly increased mRNA levels of COX-2 in control and muscle cells transfected with plasmid DNA of PGR-B (⁎⁎⁎P < 0.002). D: P₄ (10⁻⁷ M) increased the mRNA levels of COX-2 (⁎⁎P < 0.01 by ANOVA) but had no effect on control muscle cells. Values are means ± SE; n = 3.
PGR-B. Furthermore, $10^{-7}$ M P4 had no effect on MLC-p in response to CCK-8 ($10^{-8}$ M) in controls or in muscle cells transfected with PGR-A, whereas $10^{-6}$ M P4 inhibited MLC-p in response to $10^{-8}$ M CCK-8 in both control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-A (Fig. 4B).

We previously showed (10) that P4 decreases COX-1 mRNA and protein expression and upregulates COX-2 mRNA and protein expression. P4 ($10^{-6}$ M) significantly reduced COX-1 mRNA levels by qPCR and RT-PCR in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 5A), whereas P4 concentrations of $10^{-7}$ M reduced COX-1 mRNA only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B but had no effect in normal cells (Fig. 5B). Furthermore, $10^{-6}$ M P4 upregulated COX-2 mRNA by qPCR in control and transfected muscle cells (Fig. 5C), whereas $10^{-7}$ M concentrations only upregulated COX-2 in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 5D).

In agreement with these results, $10^{-6}$ M P4 significantly reduced COX-1 mRNA level by RT-PCR (Fig. 6A) and its protein expression by Western blot only in transfected muscle cells (*$P < 0.005$) and had no effect in control cells. D: P4 ($10^{-6}$ M) reduced COX-1 protein levels in both muscle cells transfected with PGR-B and control muscle cells (**$P < 0.001$ by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; *$n = 4$.

We then examined whether physiological concentrations of P4 can alter COX-2 mRNA and protein expression in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B. Figure 5 shows that overexpression of PGR-B increased the sensitivity of muscle cells to changes in COX enzymes induced by lower P4 concentration.

Fig. 6. A: P4 ($10^{-7}$ M) had no effect in control muscle cells, but it downregulated COX-1 mRNA determined by RT-PCR in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (*$P < 0.001$ by ANOVA). B: in contrast, P4 ($10^{-6}$ M) downregulated COX-1 mRNA in control and transfected muscle cells (***$P < 0.001$ by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; *$n = 4$.

P4 ($10^{-6}$ M) reduced COX-1 mRNA in response to CCK-8 ($10^{-8}$ M) in both control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-A (Fig. 4B).

We previously showed (10) that P4 decreases COX-1 mRNA and protein expression and upregulates COX-2 mRNA and protein expression. P4 ($10^{-6}$ M) significantly reduced COX-1 mRNA levels by qPCR and RT-PCR in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 5A), whereas P4 concentrations of $10^{-7}$ M reduced COX-1 mRNA only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B but had no effect in normal cells (Fig. 5B). Furthermore, $10^{-6}$ M P4 upregulated COX-2 mRNA by qPCR in control and transfected muscle cells (Fig. 5C), whereas $10^{-7}$ M concentrations only upregulated COX-2 in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 5D).

In agreement with these results, $10^{-6}$ M P4 significantly reduced COX-1 mRNA level by RT-PCR (Fig. 6A) and its protein expression by Western blot (Fig. 6B) in control and transfected muscle cells. In contrast, $10^{-7}$ M P4 reduced COX-1 mRNA level by RT-PCR (Fig. 6B) and its protein level (Fig. 6D) only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B and had no effect in control cells.

We then examined whether physiological concentrations of P4 can alter COX-2 mRNA and protein expression in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B. Figure 5 shows that overexpression of PGR-B increased the sensitivity of muscle cells to changes in COX enzymes induced by lower P4 con-
centrations. P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-7</sup> M) increased the mRNA levels of COX-2 in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B by qPCR, but once again it had no effect on control muscle cells (Fig. 5D). P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-6</sup> M) significantly increased mRNA levels of COX-2 in control as well as muscle cells transfected with plasmid DNA of PGR-B (Fig. 5C). The actions of these two different P<sub>4</sub> concentrations were confirmed by RT-PCR and Western blot (Fig. 7). P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-7</sup> M) significantly increased COX-2 mRNA levels and protein expression only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 7A) and had no effect in control muscle cells (Fig. 7C). As with previous findings, 10<sup>-6</sup> M PG significantly increased COX-2 mRNA (Fig. 7B) and protein expression (Fig. 7C) in both control and muscle cells transfected with plasmid DNA of PGR-B.

COX-2 enzymes generate PGE<sub>2</sub>, and COX-1 enzymes generate the synthesis of TxB<sub>2</sub> (10). Therefore the functional consequences of the changes of COX enzymes induced by P<sub>4</sub> were examined by measuring the levels of these two PGs. P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-7</sup> M) increased the production of PGE<sub>2</sub> in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B, but it had no effect in control cells (Fig. 8A). In contrast, 10<sup>-6</sup> M P<sub>4</sub> increased PGE<sub>2</sub> levels in both control cells and cells transfected with PGR-B. P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-7</sup> M) also significantly decreased TxB<sub>2</sub> in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (Fig. 8B) but had no effect in control muscle cells. P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-6</sup> M) reduced TxB<sub>2</sub> levels in both control cells and cells transfected with PGR-B.

To further examine the effects of physiological concentrations of P<sub>4</sub> in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B we determined the effect of this hormone on G<sub>q/11</sub> proteins. P<sub>4</sub> impairs colonic muscle contraction induced by excitatory agonists (CCK-8, ACh) by downregulating this G protein (10). The effects of two doses of P<sub>4</sub> on G<sub>q/11</sub> mRNA were determined by qPCR (Fig. 9). P<sub>4</sub> (10<sup>-7</sup> M) had no effect on G<sub>q/11</sub> mRNA in control muscle cells or in cells transfected with PGR-A but downregulated G<sub>q/11</sub> only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B. In contrast, 10<sup>-6</sup> M P<sub>4</sub> lowered the levels of G<sub>q/11</sub> protein in control cells and muscle cells transfected with plasmid DNA of PGR-B and PGR-A (Fig. 11B).

To examine the role of G<sub>q/11</sub> in the upregulation of COX-2 and increases in PGE<sub>2</sub> levels induced by P<sub>4</sub> we determined the
effects of this hormone on the levels of PGE2 in permeable muscle cells pretreated with a Gq/11 antibody for 1 h before exposure to two concentrations of P4 for 6 h. Gq/11 antibody blocked the increase in PGE2 levels induced by both P4 concentrations in these transfected cells (**,##P < 0.005 by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 3.

**DISCUSSION**

The present studies show that normal muscle cells from the circular layer of the colon were successfully transfected with plasmids containing the DNA of PGR-A, -B, or -AB in tissue culture, with the muscle cells maintaining their phenotypic features. These studies focused on the effect of transfection of P4 receptors on myosin phosphorylation induced by CCK-8 and on P4-induced changes in the signal transduction of normal colon muscle cells. Our findings suggest that P4 acting on PGR-B downregulates Gq/11 proteins and impairs muscle contraction by excitatory agonists that act on G protein-coupled receptors. Excitatory agonists, such as CCK-8, ACh, and others, are known to act on receptors that couple to Gq/11 proteins to activate the signal transduction that mediates the contraction of colonic muscle cells (43). These findings are consistent with previous observations that PGR-A and PGR-B mediate different actions induced by P4 (15, 27).

The transfection of P4 receptors was demonstrated by increases in mRNA and protein expression of receptors A and B. Overexpression of PGR-B made normal colon muscle cells

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**Fig. 10.** Effect of P4 on Gq/11 mRNA levels determined by RT-PCR. B: 10^{-6} M P4 decreased mRNA levels in controls and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (**P < 0.01 by ANOVA). A: in contrast, 10^{-7} M P4 reduced mRNA levels only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (*P < 0.01 by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 3.

**Fig. 11.** P4 effects on Gq/11 protein levels determined by Western blot analysis. B: 10^{-6} M P4 decreased Gq/11 levels in controls and muscle cells transfected with PGR-A or PGR-B DNA (**P < 0.01 by ANOVA). A: in contrast, 10^{-7} M P4 reduced protein levels only in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B (**P < 0.003 by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 3.

**Fig. 12.** PGE2 levels in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B DNA. Both P4 concentrations of 10^{-7} and 10^{-6} M caused an increase in the levels of PGE2 in muscle cells transfected with PGR-B compared with control muscle cells (*,#P < 0.004 by ANOVA). Gq/11 protein antibody (1:400 titer) blocked the increase in PGE2 induced by both P4 concentrations in these transfected cells (**,##P < 0.005 by ANOVA). Values are means ± SE; n = 3.
more sensitive to physiological concentrations of P₄ than control muscle cells transfected with empty vector or treated with tissue culture medium alone. The cells that overexpressed the PGR-B responded to P₄ concentrations of 10⁻⁷ M that had no effect on control muscle cells. Normal colonic muscle cells respond to pharmacological P₄ concentrations of 10⁻⁶ M or higher. P₄ concentrations of 10⁻⁷ M impaired myosin phosphorylation induced by CCK-8, downregulated COX-1 and G₉/₁₁ mRNA, and decreased their protein expression in cells with overexpressed PGR-B. Myosin phosphorylation, the biochemical expression of muscle contraction, was examined because cultured smooth muscle cells adhere to the slides and cannot contract after stimulation. Smooth muscle contraction is regulated by phosphorylation of the 20-kDa MLCs (20). Therefore the impairment of myosin phosphorylation induced by CCK-8 indicates the reduced contractility of muscle cells treated with P₄. P₄ (10⁻⁷ M) was also able to downregulate COX-1 and lower TxB₂ levels and G₉/₁₁ proteins. It also upregulated COX-2 mRNA and protein expression. Consistent with these findings, 10⁻⁷ M P₄ also increased PGE₂ levels in these transfected muscle cells with PGR-B overexpression. This PG concentration, however, had no effect in control muscle cells. In contrast, 10⁻⁶ M P₄ was able to reduce myosin phosphorylation induced by CCK-8 and altered those signal transduction steps in control and muscle cells transfected with PGR-B.

The finding that P₄ caused an increase in the mRNA and protein expression of COX-2 and increases in PGE₂ levels in muscle cells with an overexpression of PGR-B was unexpected. PGE₂ relaxes circular muscle cells from the colon, suggesting that stimulation of G₉/₁₁ proteins might have an inhibitory effect on COX-2 expression and PGE₂ generation (10). This hypothesis was confirmed by examining the effect of P₄ on muscle cells pretreated with G₉/₁₁ antibody. Pretreatment with this antibody blocked the effect of P₄ on the expected increase in PGE₂ levels. Moreover, although PGE₂ may modulate gastrointestinal motility as a paracrine factor, particularly in inflammatory processes, PGs also have important autocrine and paracrine functions as well as others have demonstrated. As autocrine factors they contribute to cytoprotection, cell proliferation, and the genesis of myogenic tonic and phasic contractions.

These results are in agreement with previous findings that colon muscle cells from normal women do not respond to physiological serum P₄ levels that fluctuate around 10⁻⁷ M during the menstrual cycle unless the cells have increased levels of P₄ receptors as reported in women with STC. Colon muscle cells that respond to increased sensitization of normal colonic muscle cells with GnRH agonists and increases in P₄ receptors in colon muscle cells that respond to normal circulating levels of P₄ in nonpregnant women and during pregnancy. These data also suggest that physiological concentrations of P₄ are unlikely to influence the functions of colon muscle cells with normal expression of P₄ receptors.

**GRANTS**

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**REFERENCES**


