

# **Intracellular Cyclic Nucleotide (cAMP, cGMP) signaling**

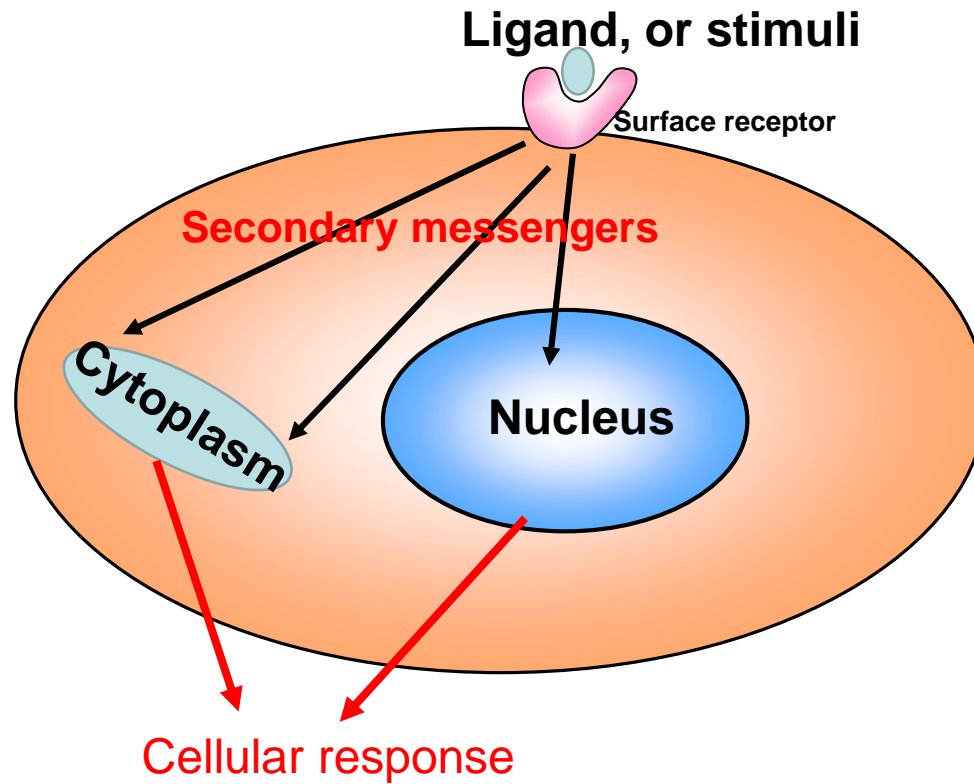
**Stepan Gambaryan**

**Roschino, March 15, 2017**

# Main Topics

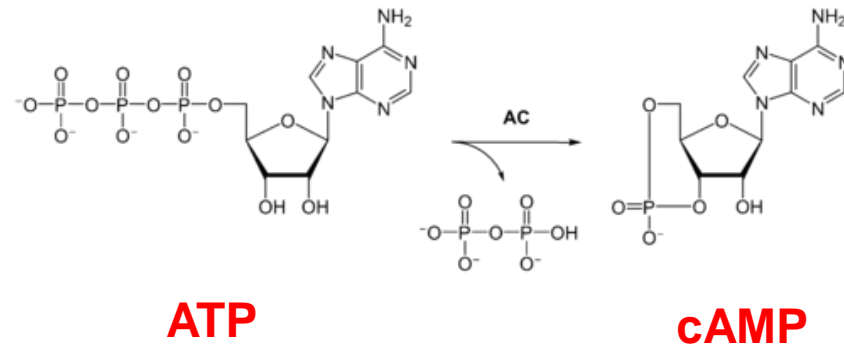
- **General overview on cAMP and cGMP signaling**
- **Regulation of renin-angiotensin system**
- **Aldosterone production**
- **Platelet functions**

# Simplified scheme of cellular signaling



# **Part 1 cAMP cGMP signaling**

# cAMP synthesis



## Discovery of cAMP



### **SUTHERLAND EW, RALL TW.**

Formation of adenosine-3,5-phosphate (cyclic adenylylate) and its relation to the action of several neurohormones or hormones.

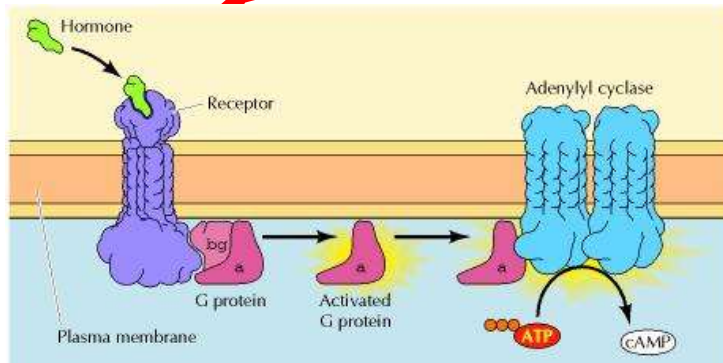
Acta Endocrinol Suppl (Copenh).

**1960**;34(Suppl 50):171-4.

Earl Sutherland of Case Western Reserve University won a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1971 "for his discoveries concerning the mechanisms of the action of hormones", especially epinephrine, via second messengers (such as cyclic adenosine monophosphate, **cyclic AMP**).

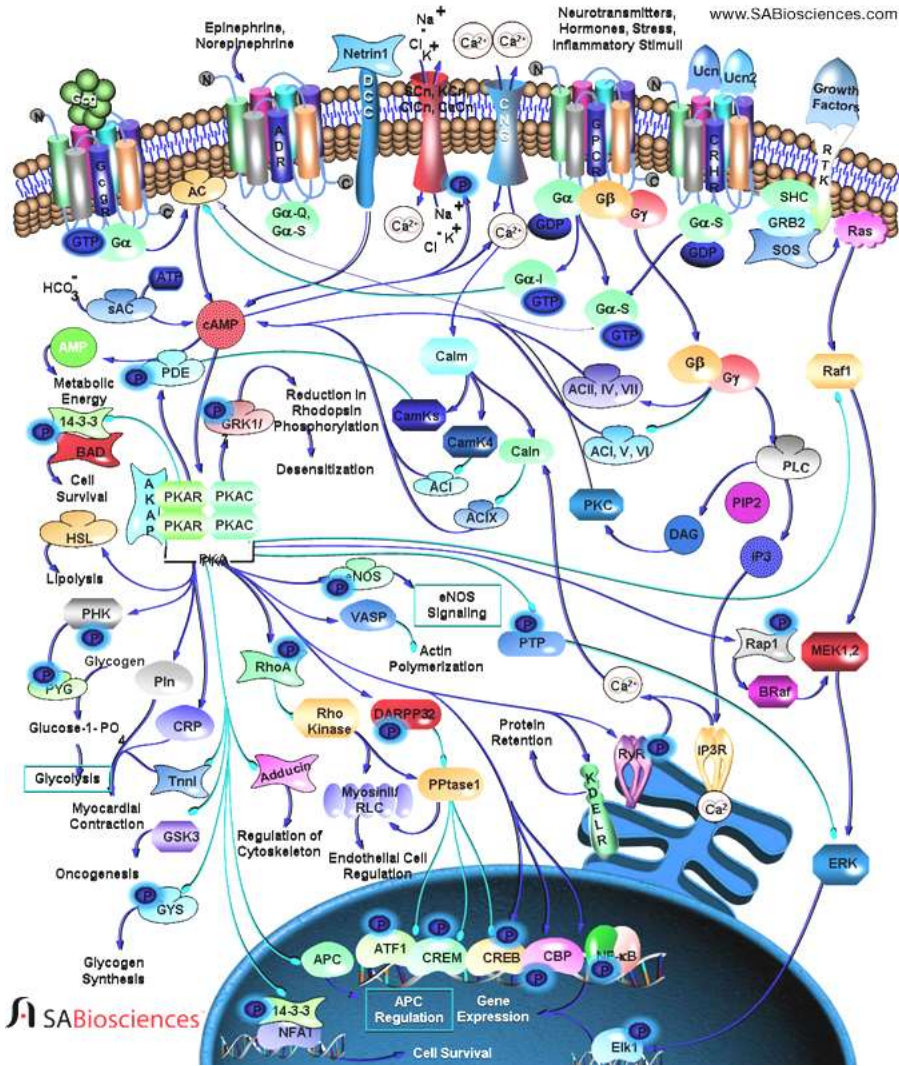
## How cAMP was discovered

Epinephrine, glucagon



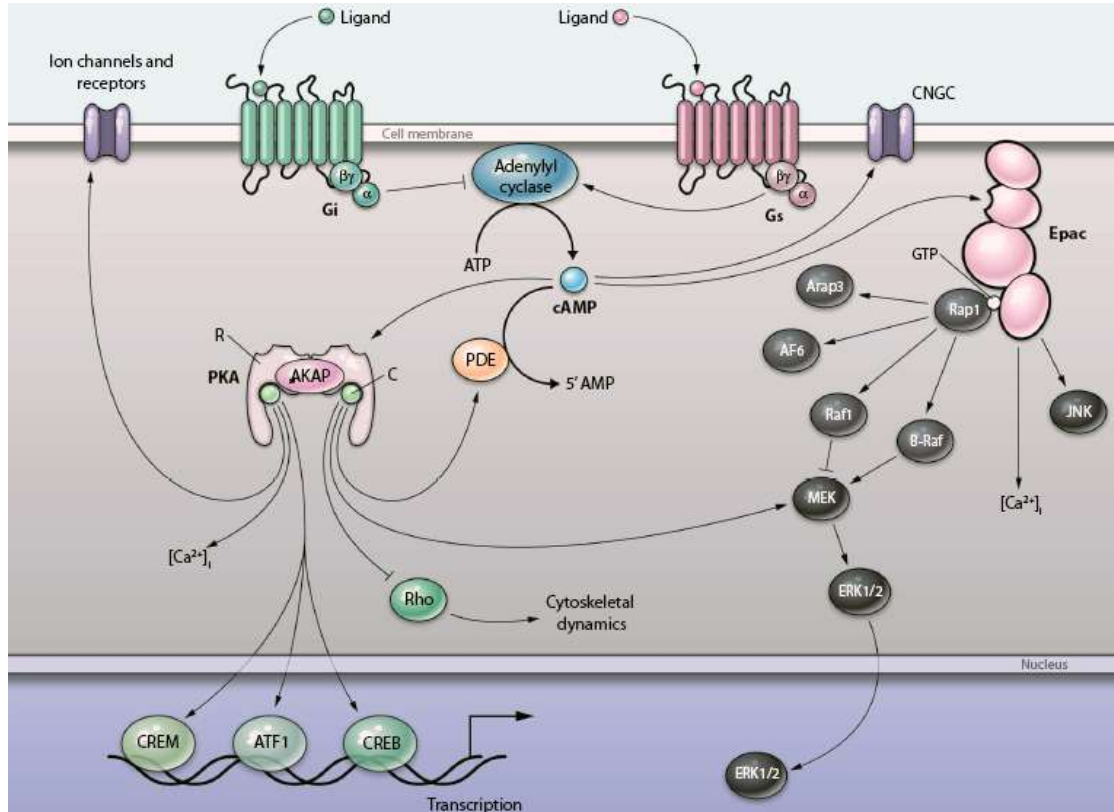
**Cyclic AMP** was discovered in the course of investigations into the mechanism of the hyperglycemic action of **epinephrine** and **glucagon**

# cAMP signaling pathways

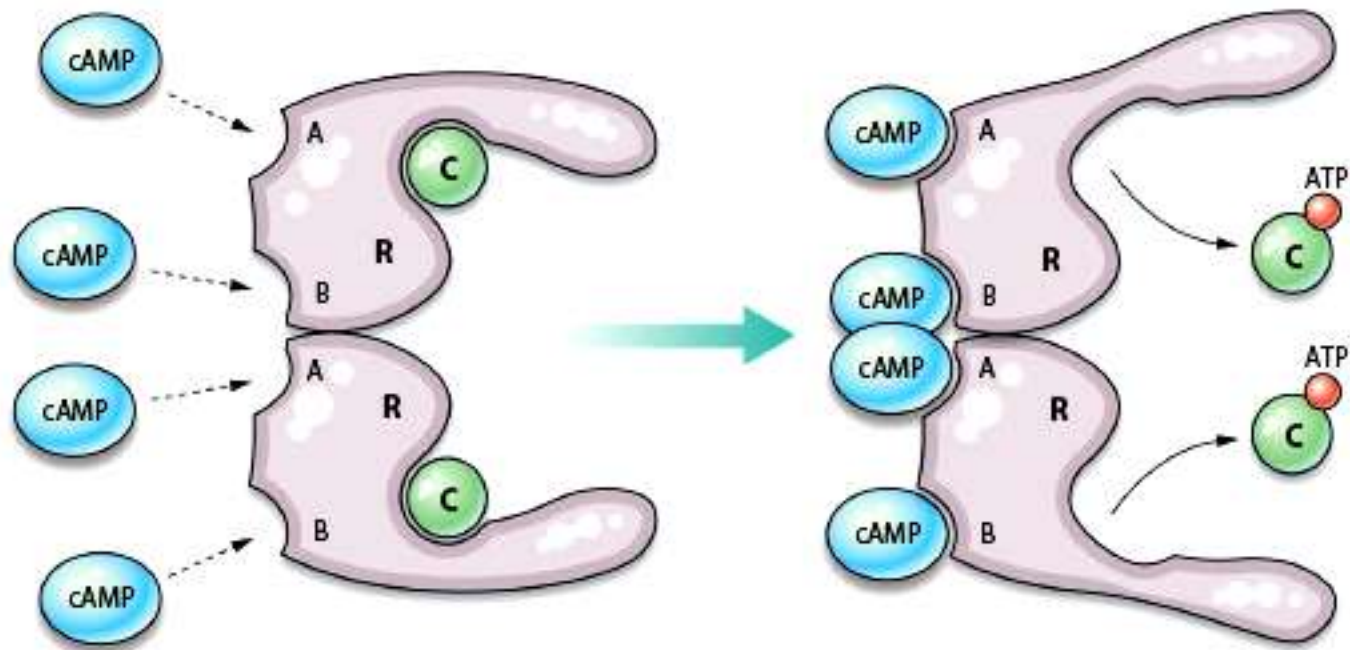




# cAMP signaling pathways



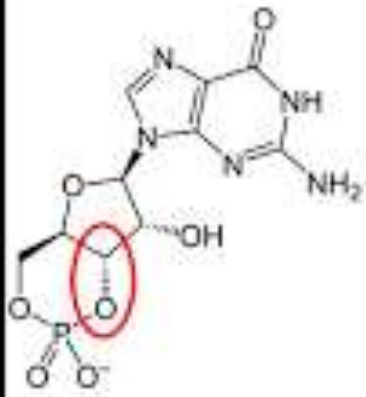
## cAMP/protein kinase A (PKA) signaling



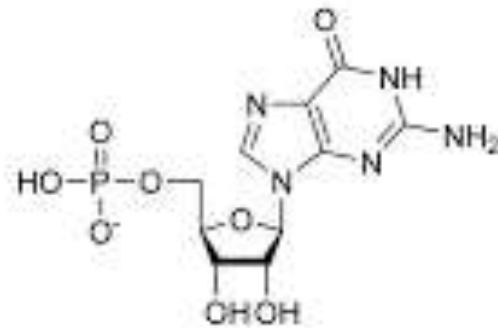
## cGMP

cGMP was first synthesized in 1960 (Smith, Drummond et al. 1961) and shortly after this endogenously produced cGMP was identified from rabbit urine (Ashman, Lipton et al. 1963).

## cGMP synthesis

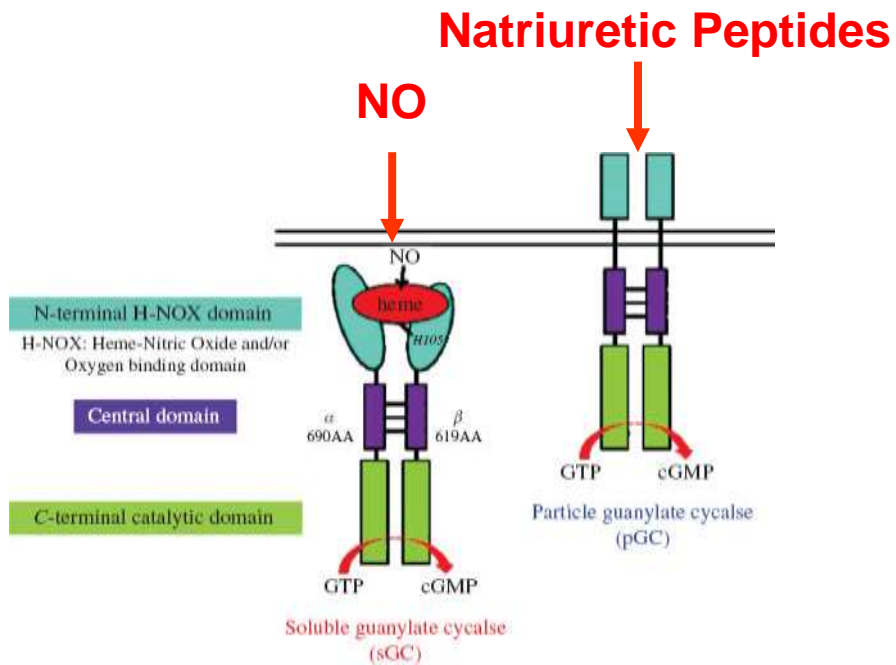


Cyclic GMP



GMP

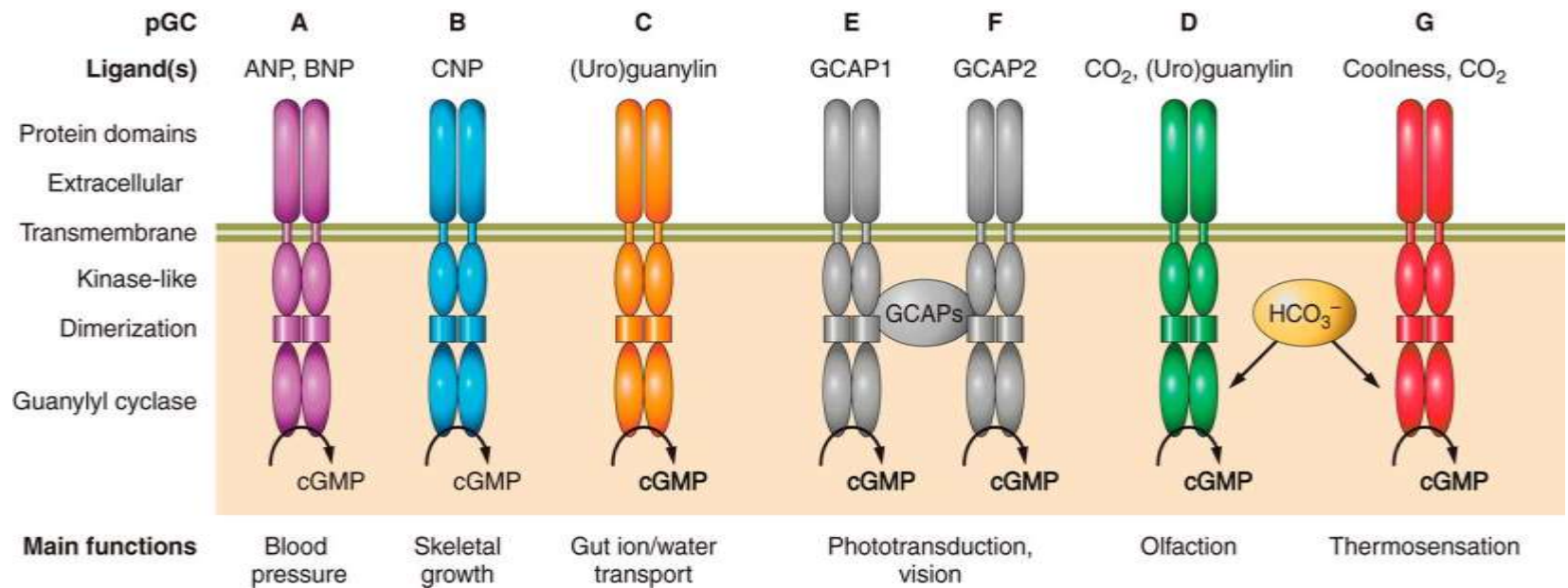
**cGMP is synthesized by two independent enzymes, particulate and soluble guanylate cyclases.**



## **Natriuretic Peptides**

**ANP was discovered in the early 1980s. de Bold and colleagues in Kingston, Canada found that rat atrial extracts contained a substance that increased salt and urine output in the kidney. Later, the substance was purified from the heart by several groups and named ANF or ANP**

# Endogenous activators, general structure, and main regulatory functions of particulate guanylyl cyclases.



Michaela Kuhn *Physiol Rev* 2016;96:751-804

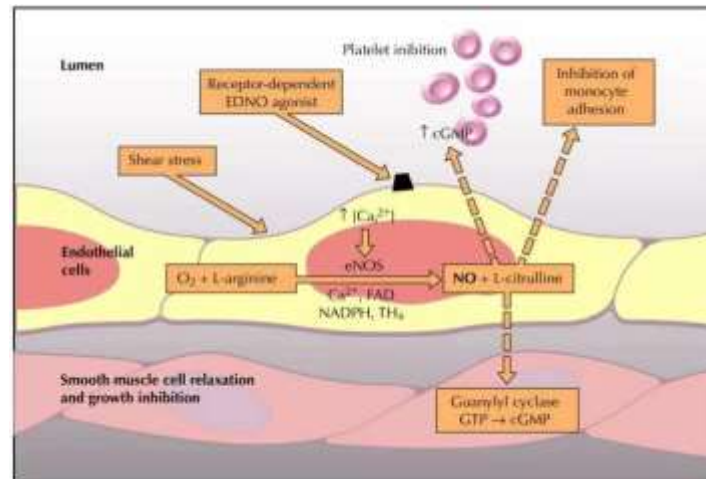
Physiological Reviews

## History of NO

**Furchgott RF, Zawadzki JV.**

**The obligatory role of endothelial cells in the relaxation of arterial smooth muscle by acetylcholine.**

**Nature. 1980**





**The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1998 was awarded jointly to Robert F. Furchgott, Louis J. Ignarro and Ferid Murad *"for their discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signalling molecule in the cardiovascular system"*.**



**Robert F. Furchgott**

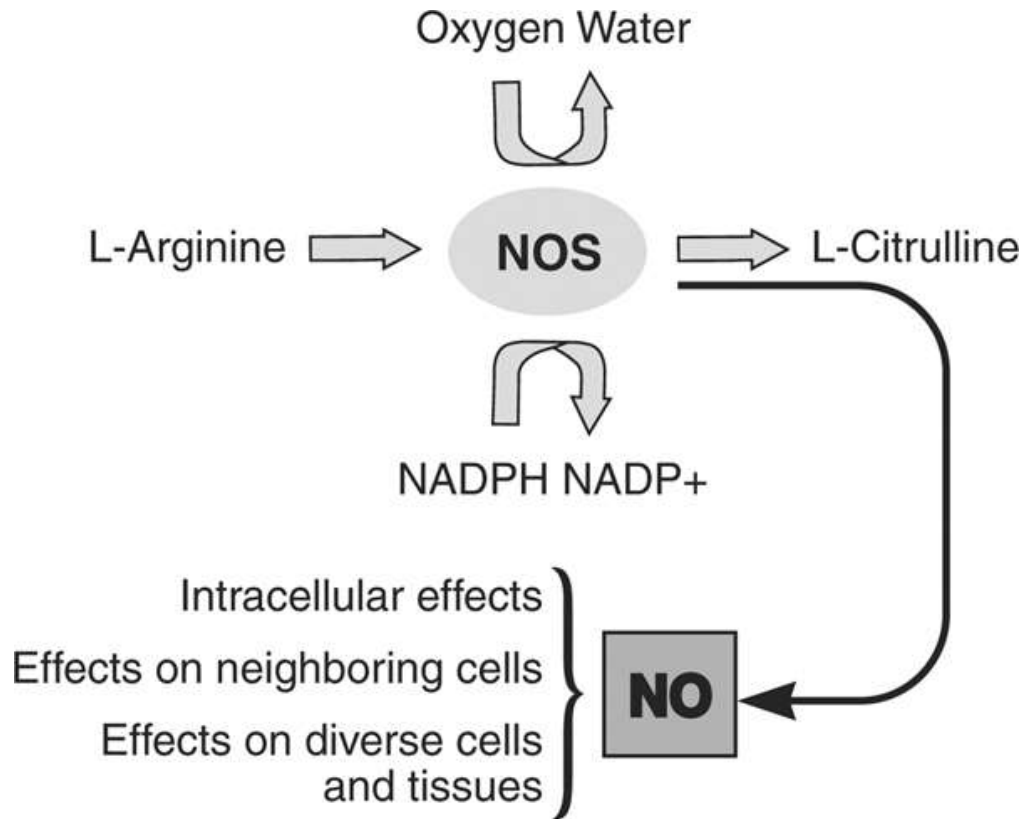


**Louis J. Ignarro**

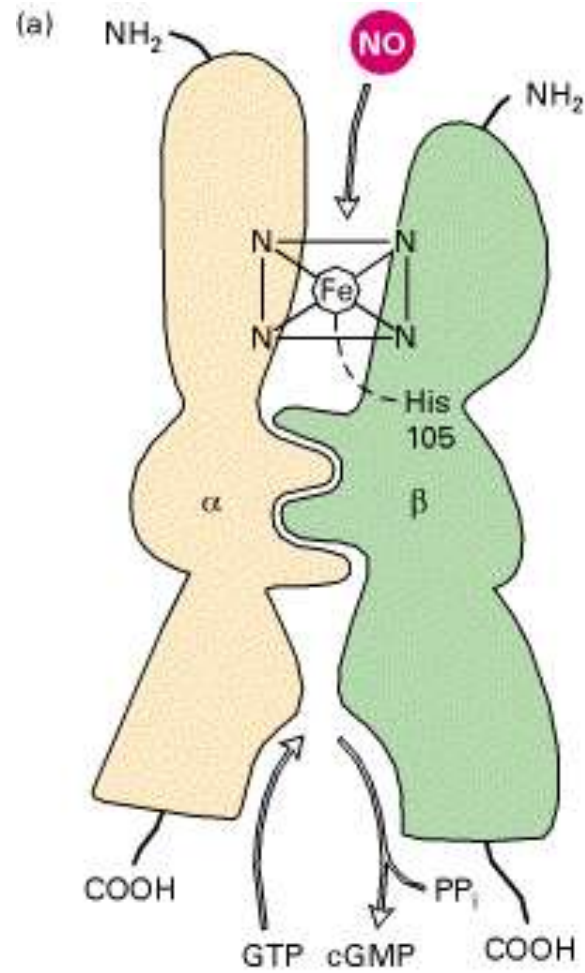


**Ferid Murad**

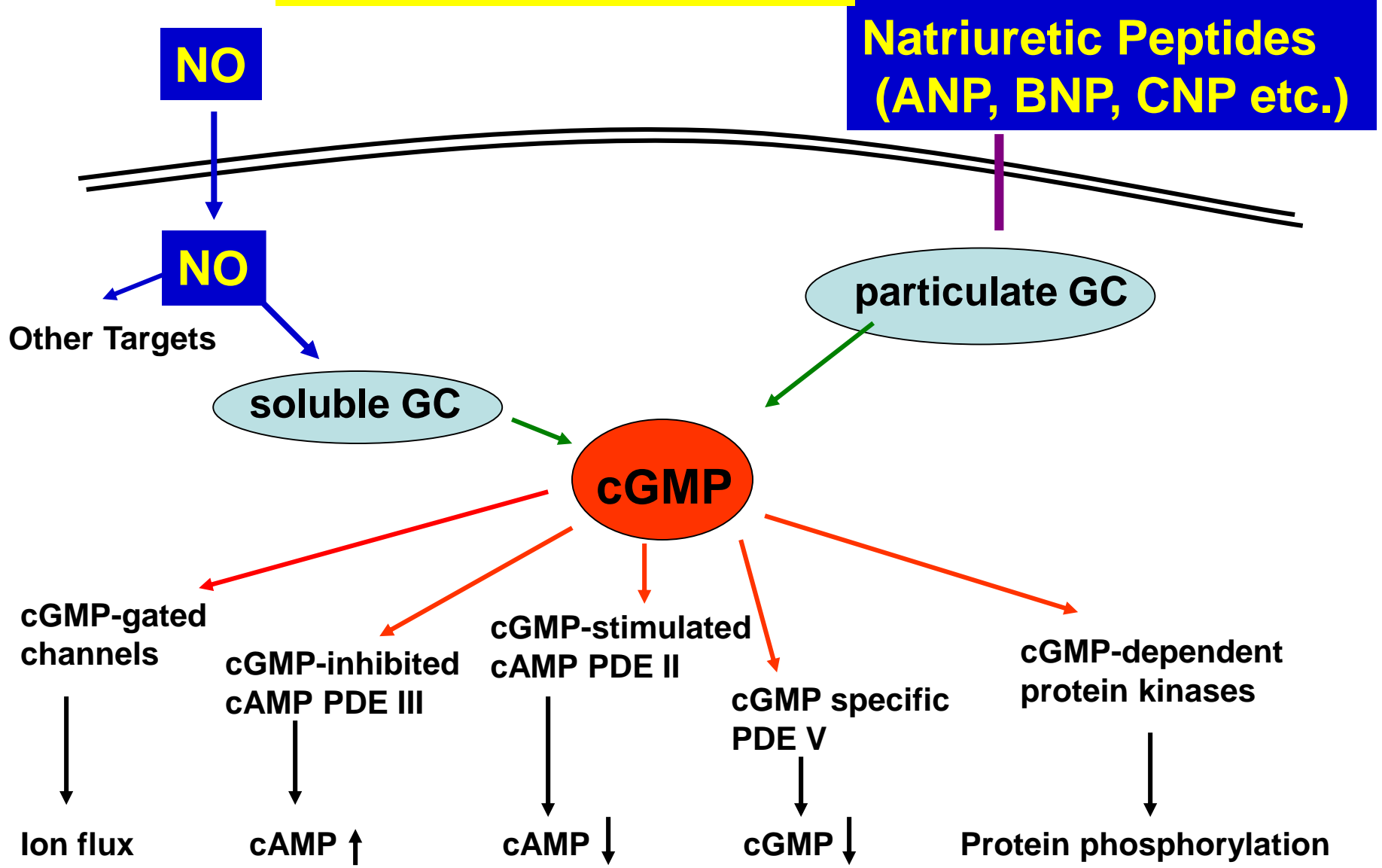
# NO production by NOS proteins



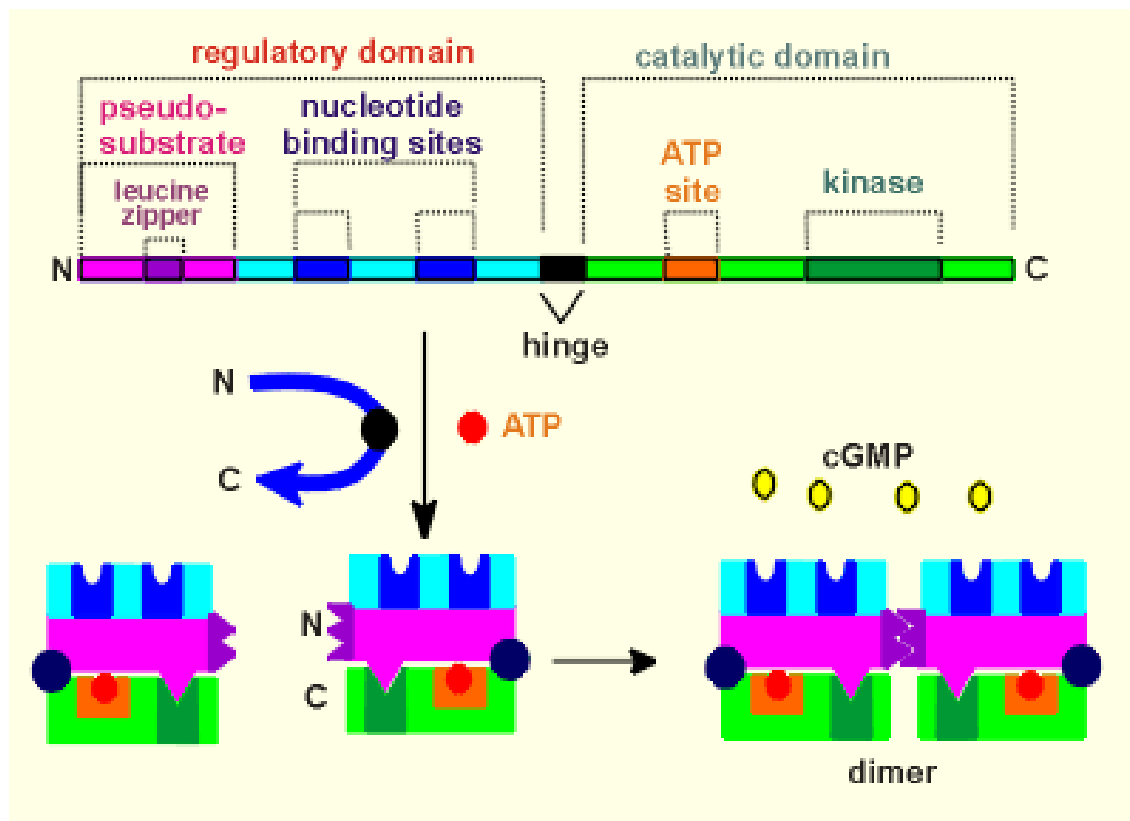
## Mechanism of sGC activation



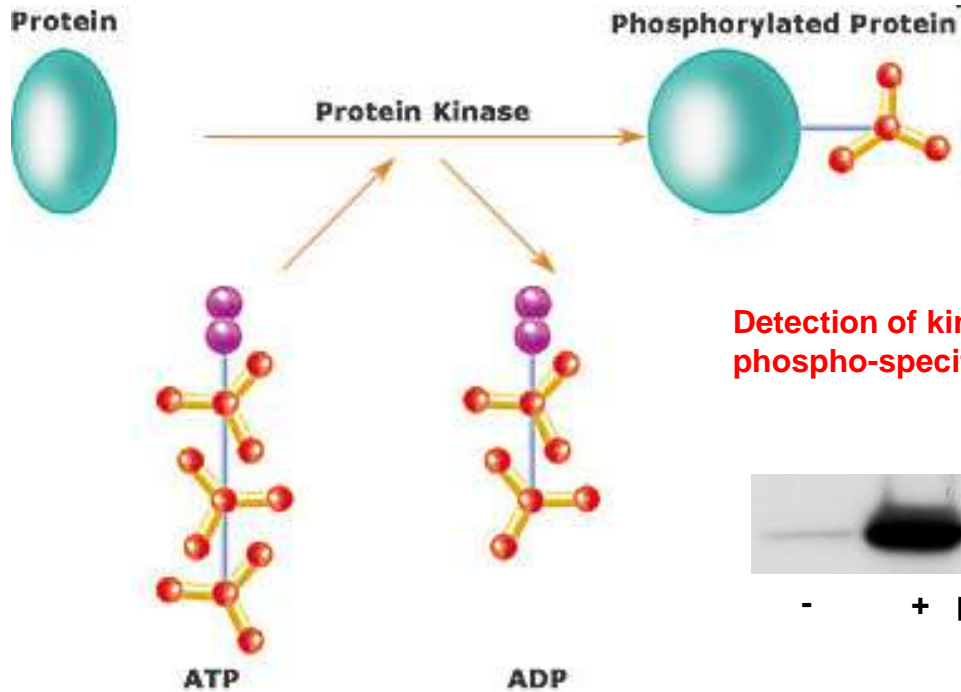
# cGMP Signaling



## cGMP/ protein kinase G (PKG) signaling

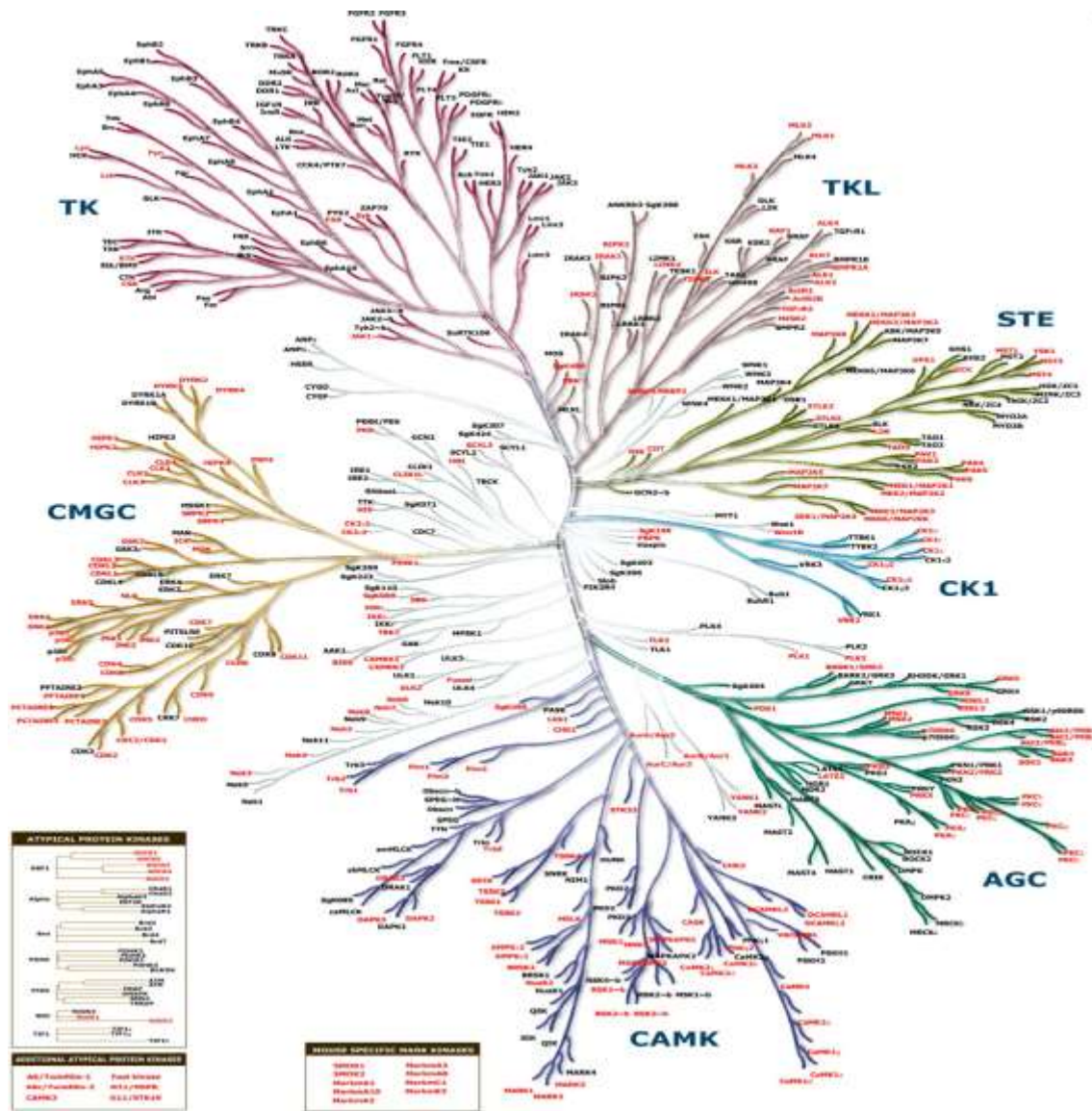


# Protein kinases



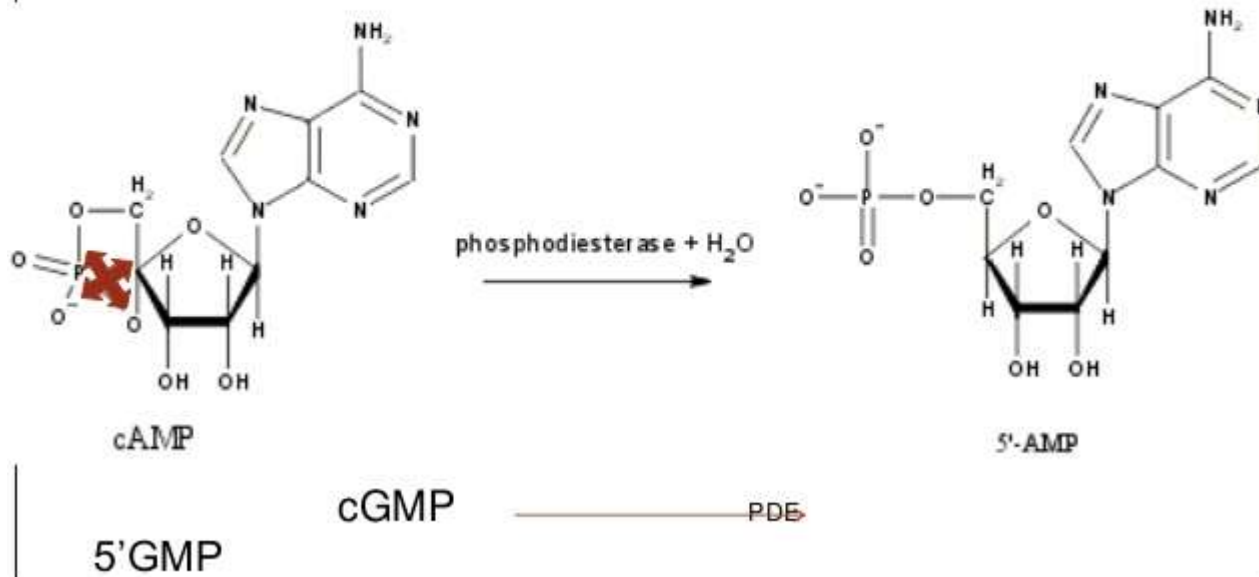
The human genome contains about 500 protein kinase genes and they constitute about 2% of all human genes.

# Protein kinase phylogenetic tree



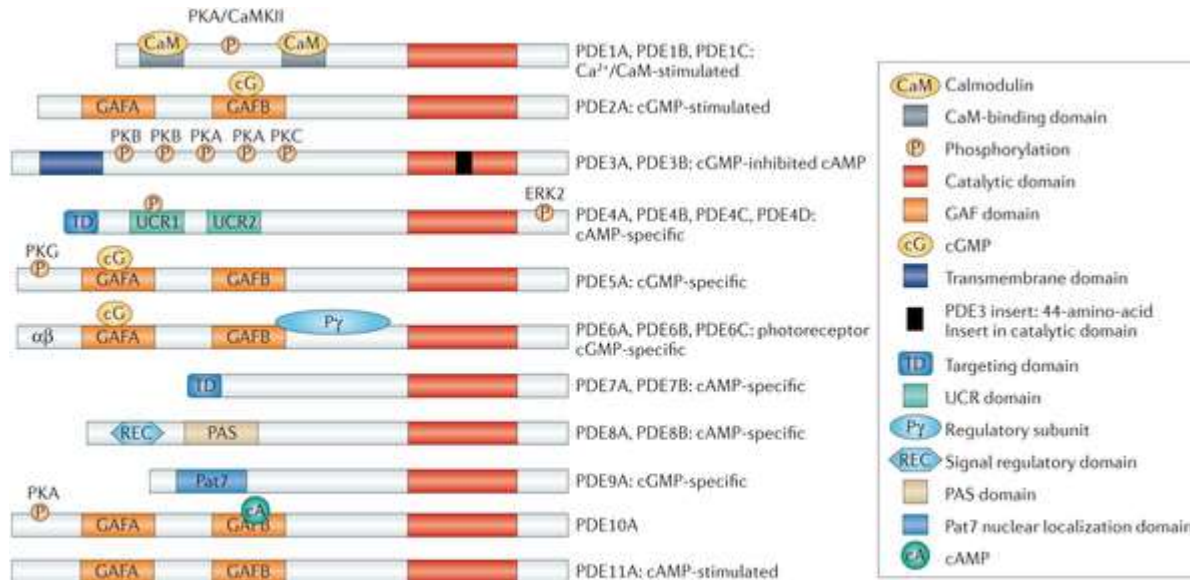
# PHOSPHODIESTERASES

- Breaks phosphodiester bond in the second messenger molecules cAMP and cGMP

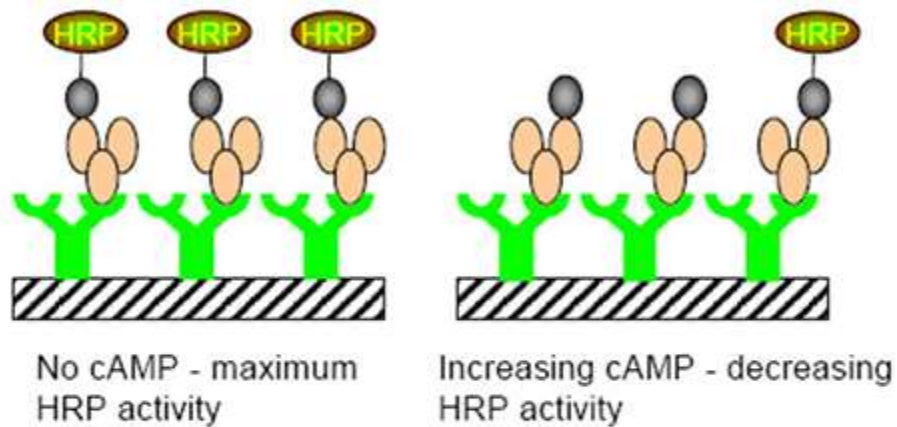




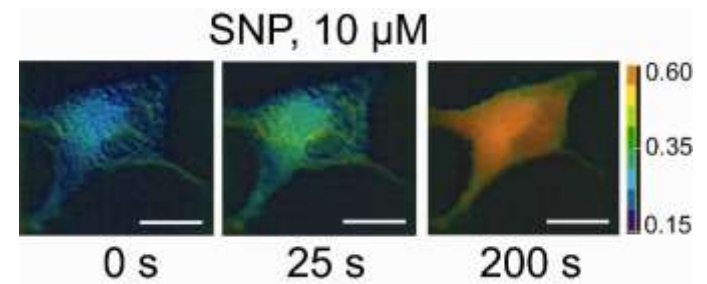
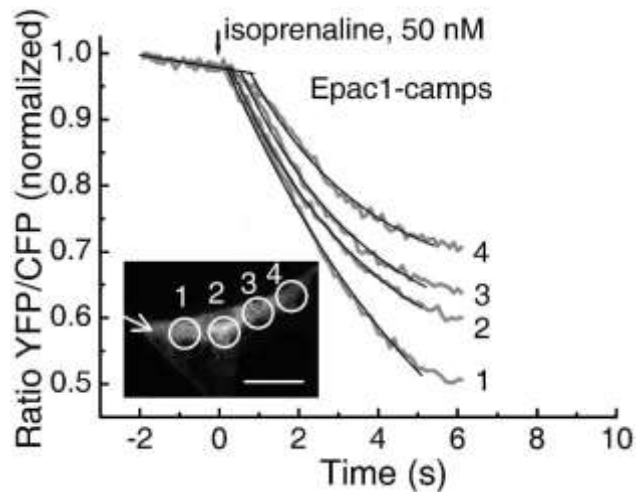
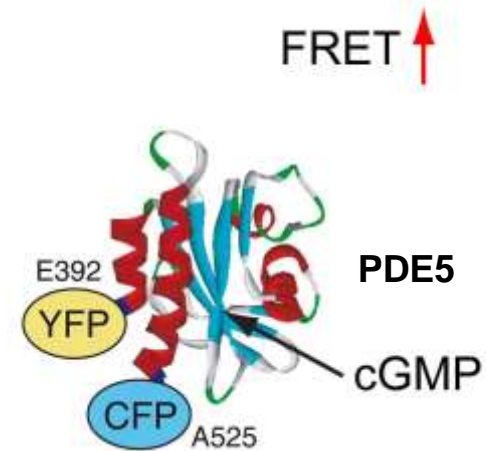
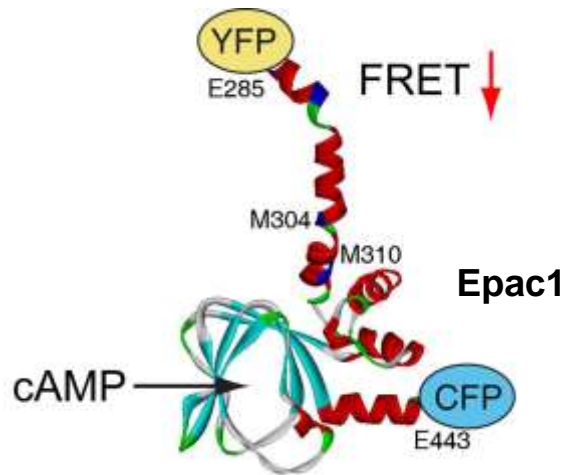
# Phosphodiesterase (PDE) Family



## ELISA method for cyclic nucleotides

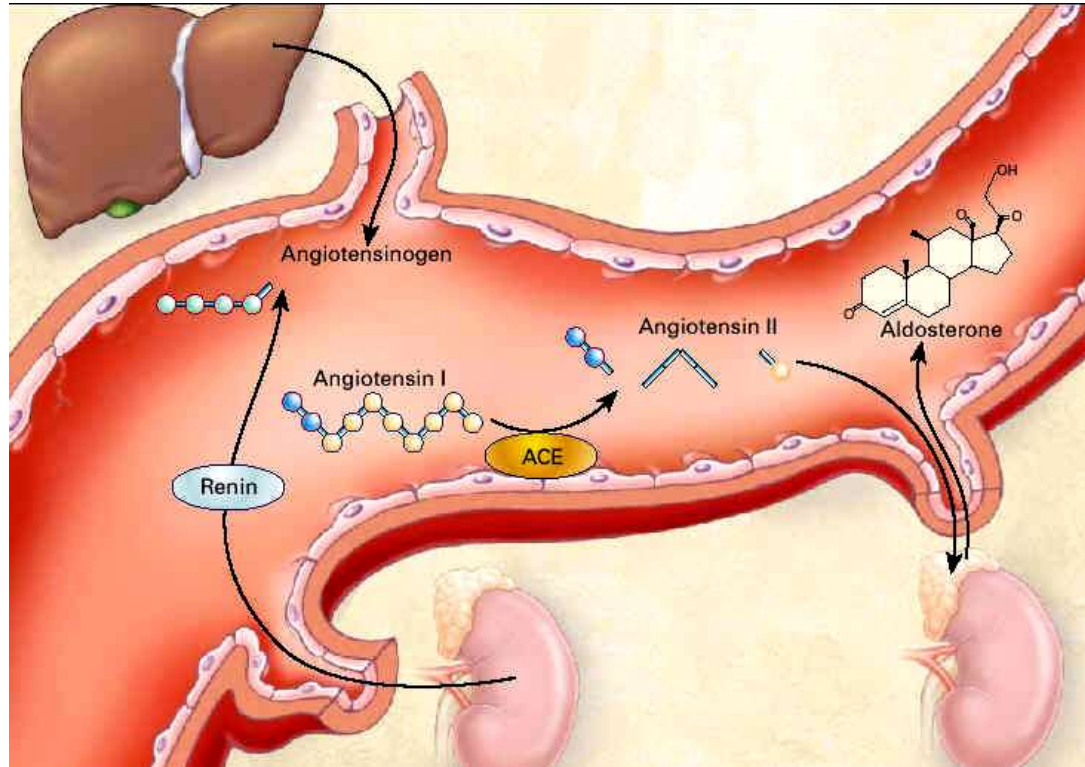


# FRET-based sensors for in vivo registration of cAMP and cGMP in cells



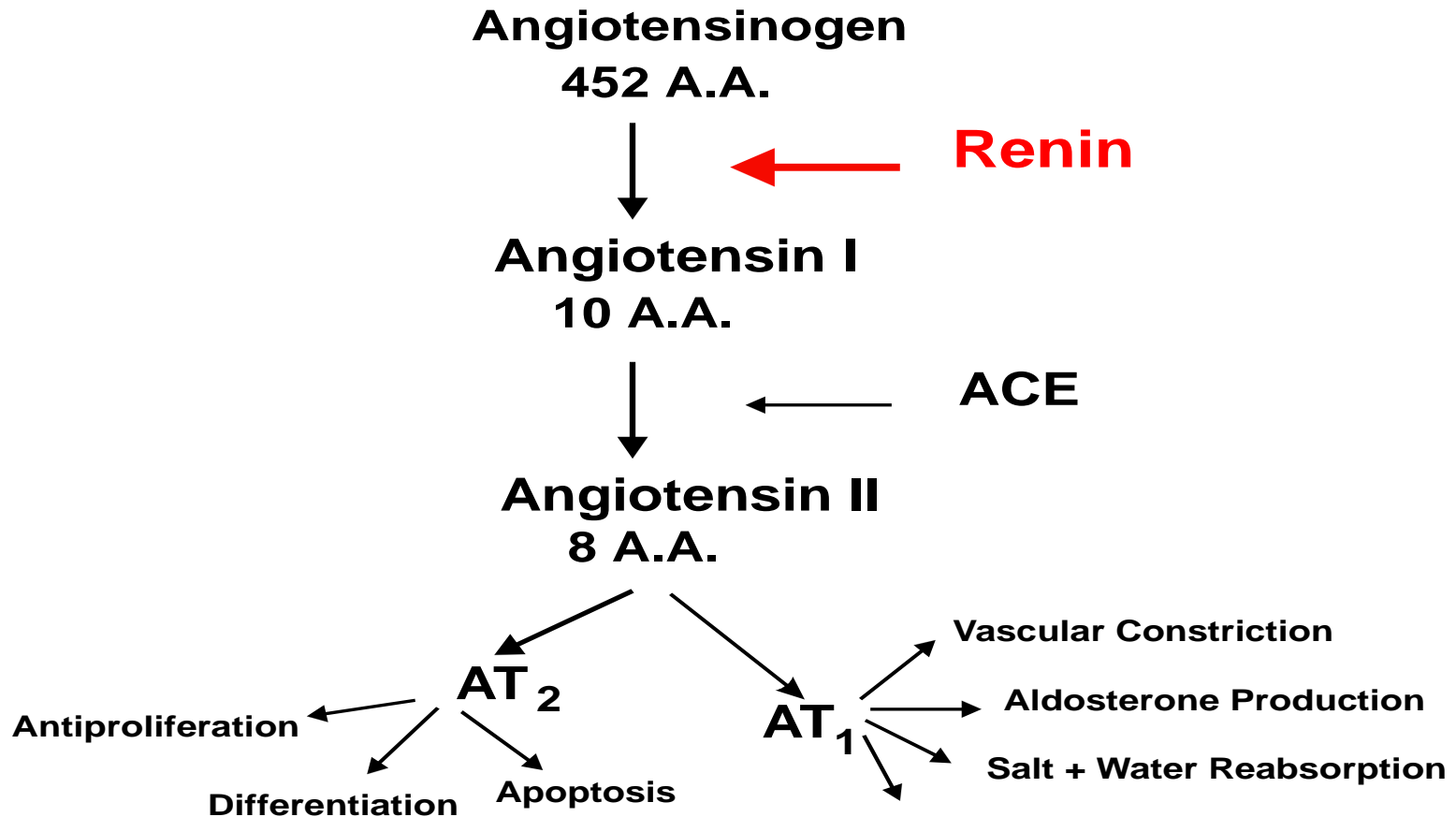
## **Part 2 Renin-Angiotensin system**

# Renin-Angiotensin- Aldosterone system (RAAS)

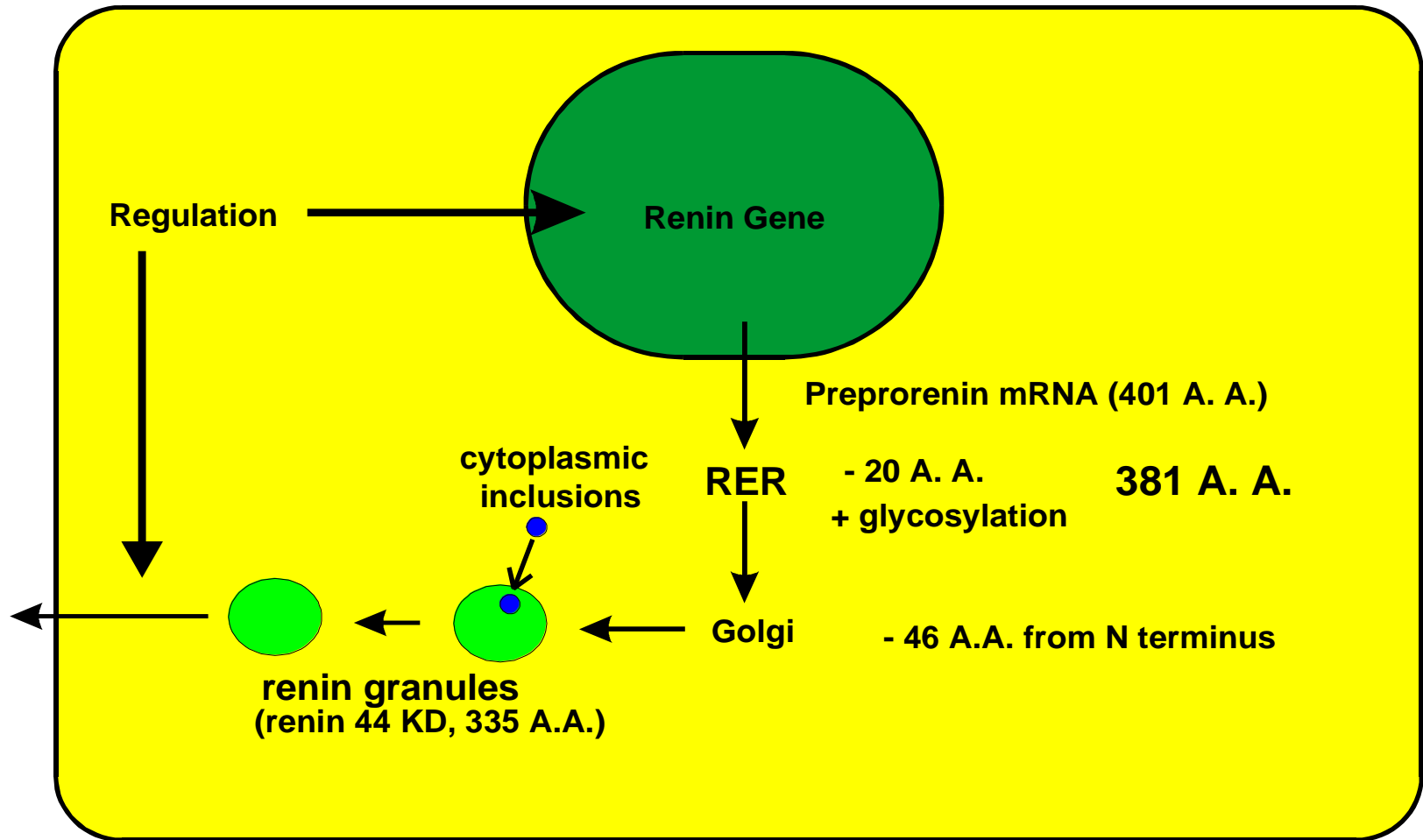


from Weber K., N Engl J Med 2001

# Renin-Angiotensin system

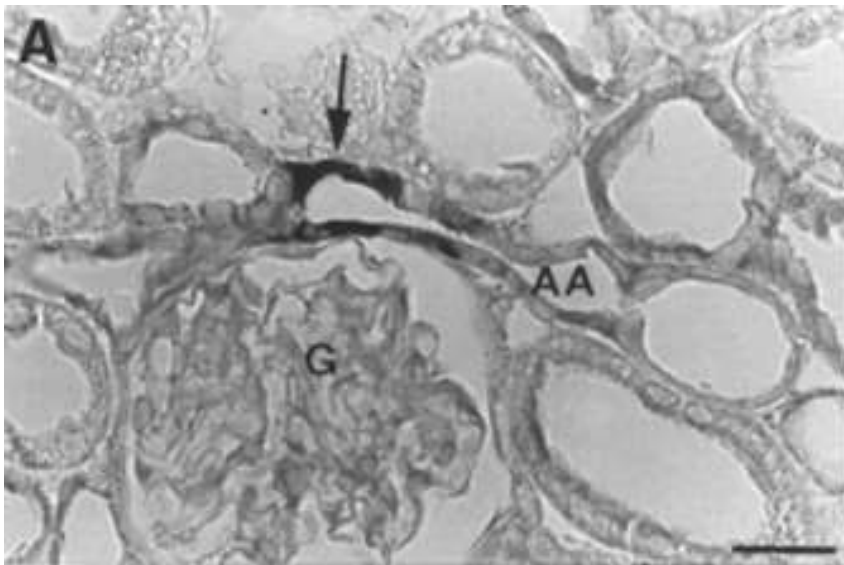


# Renin synthesis and secretion in JG cells

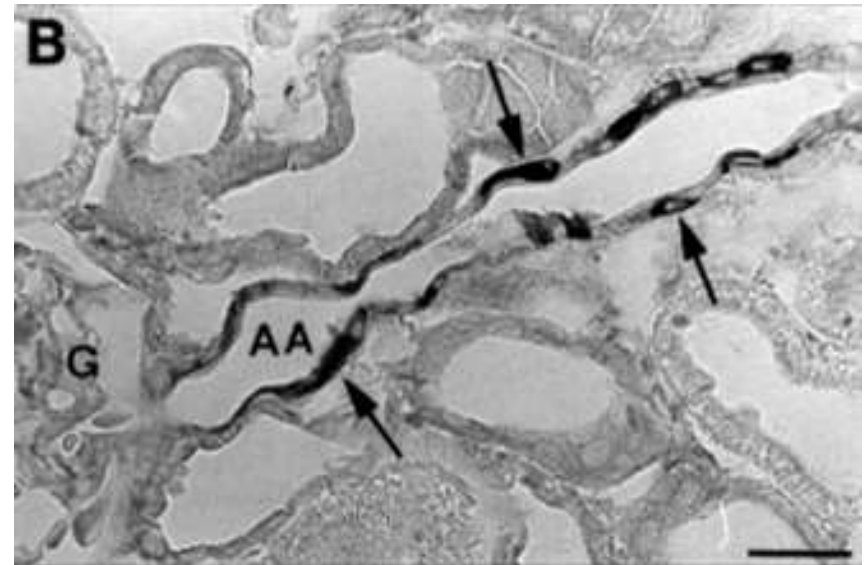


## Losartan treatment activates cGK II expression in JG cells

control

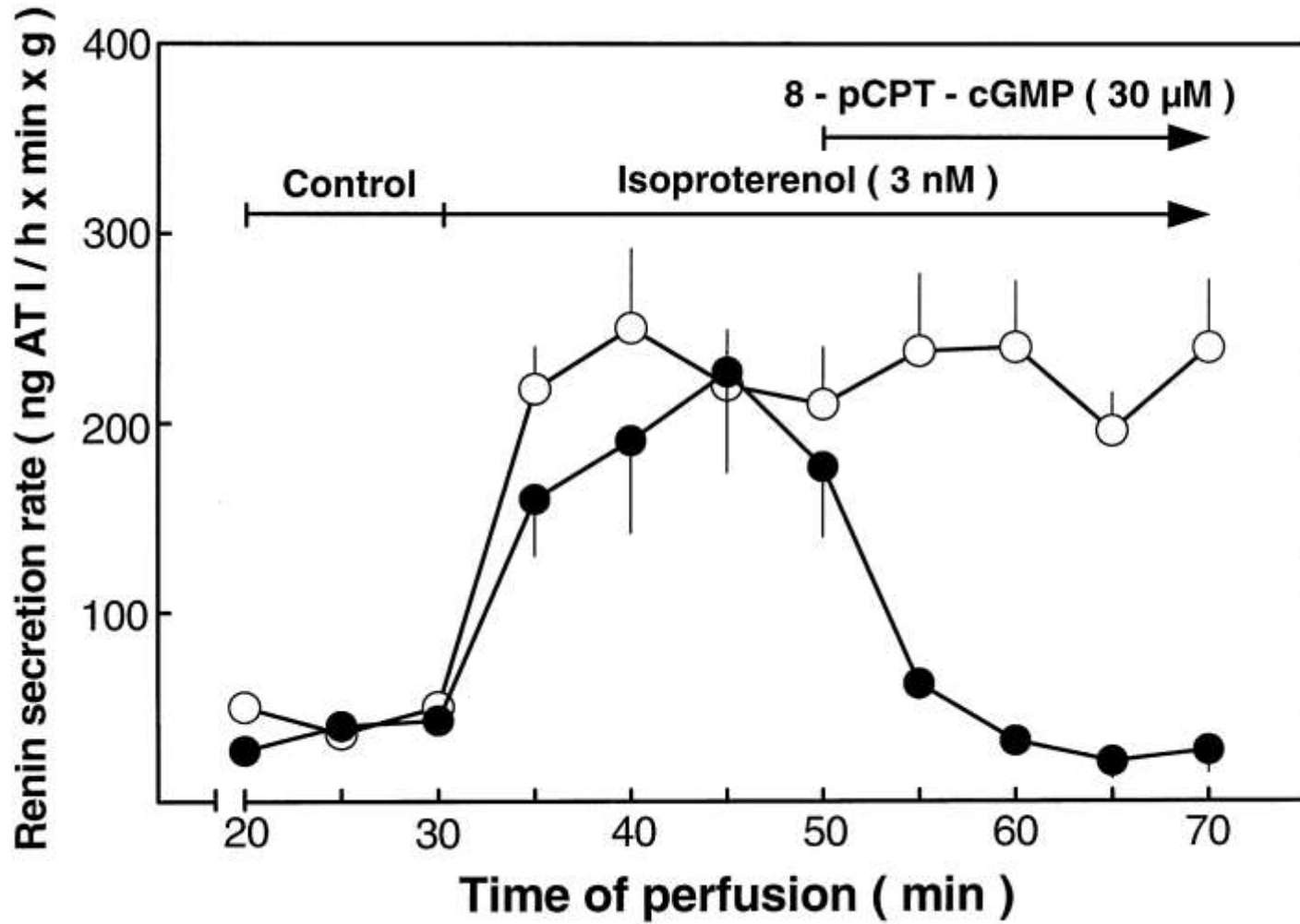


losartan



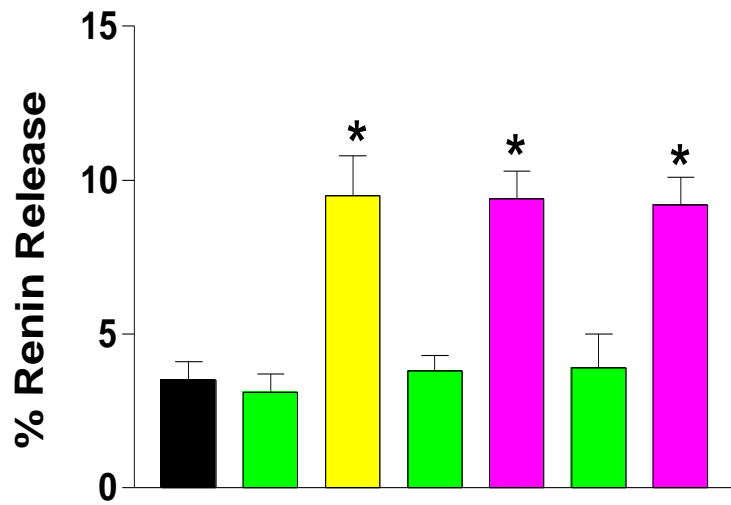


# Inhibition of isoproterenol-stimulated renin release by 8-pCPT-cGMP in the isolated perfused rat kidney.

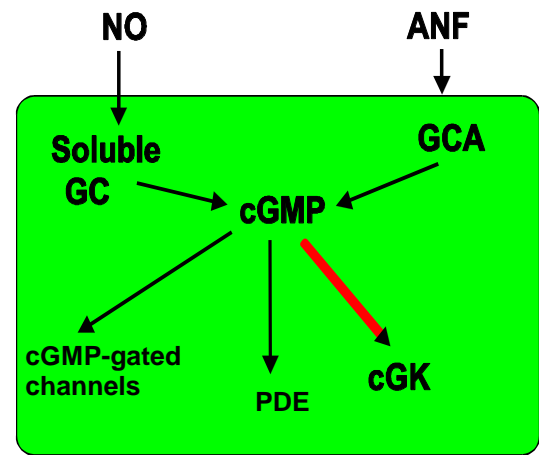


Gambaryan S et al. PNAS 1998

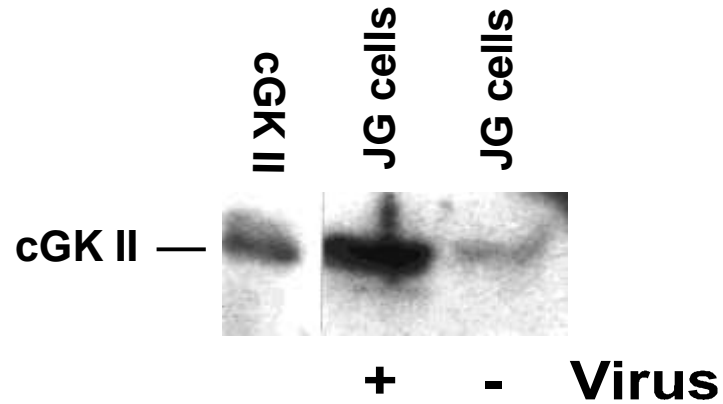
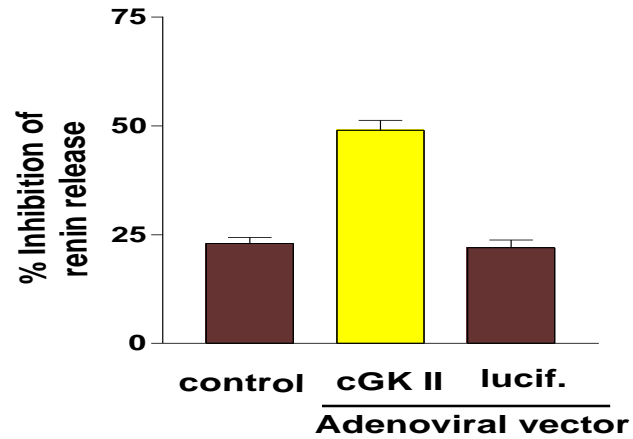
## cGK activation inhibits cAMP stimulated renin release



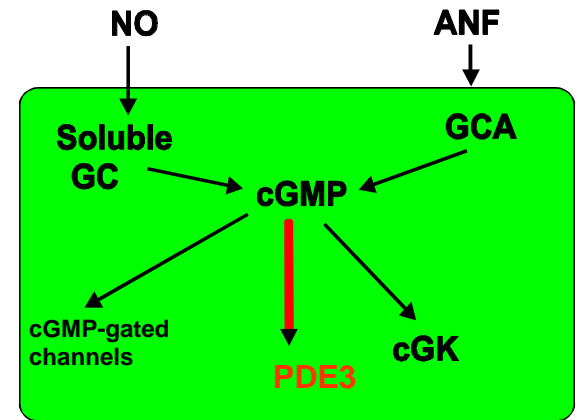
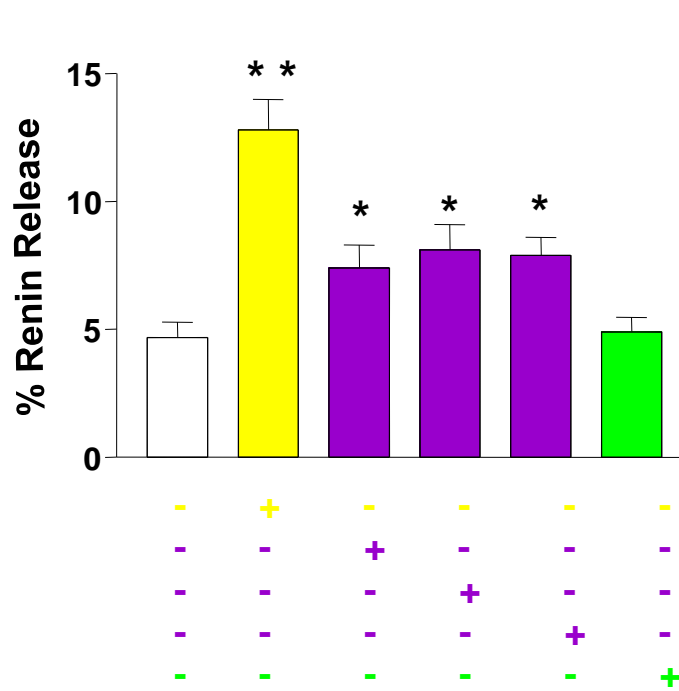
-	-	+	+	+	-	+	Forskolin (10 $\mu$ M)
-	+	-	+	+	+	-	8-pCPT-cGMP (2.5 $\mu$ M)
-	-	-	-	+	+	+	Rp-8-pCPT-cGMPS (25 $\mu$ M)



# cGK II inhibits cAMP stimulated renin release

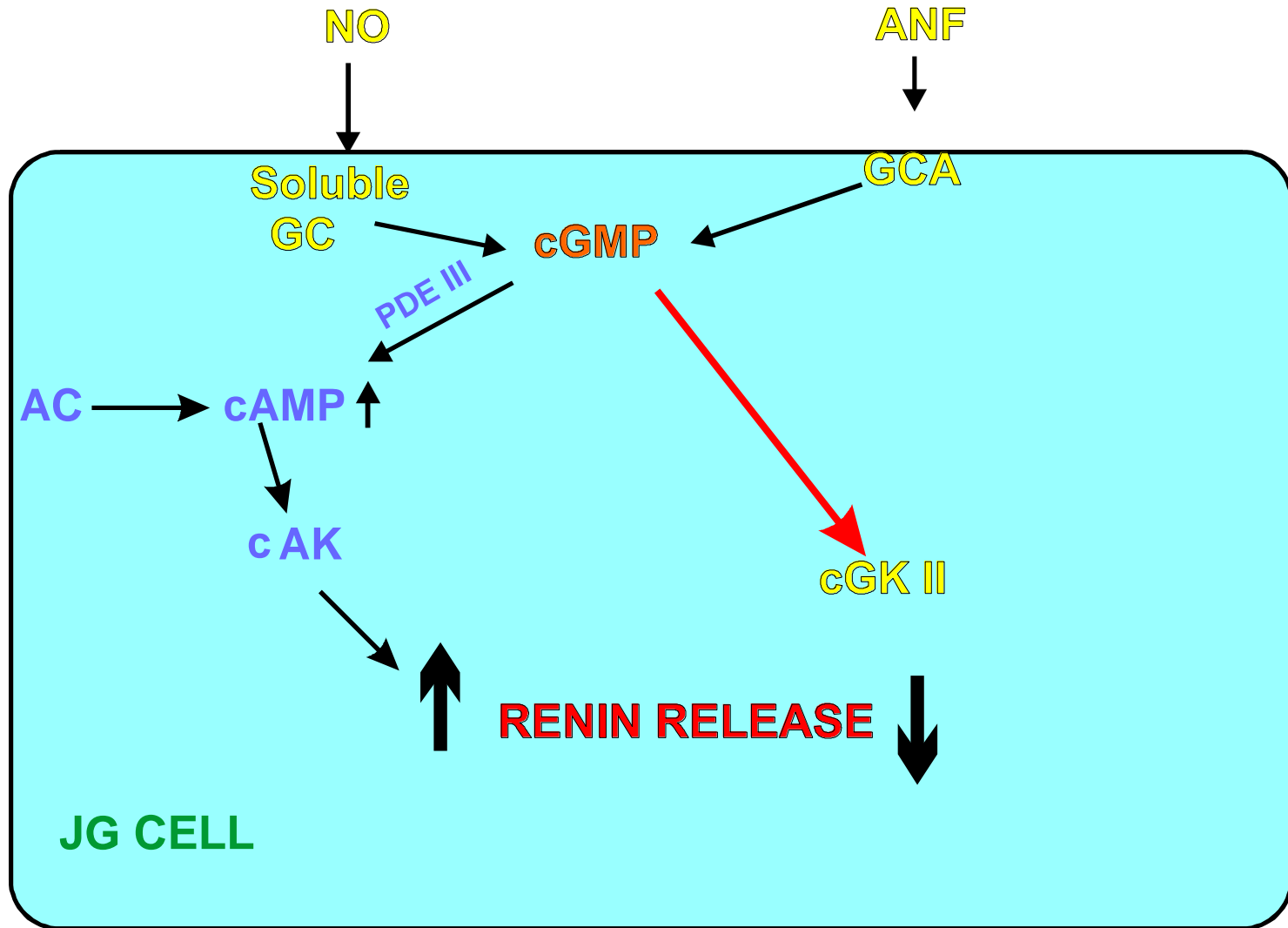


# NO donors and ANP but not 8-pCPT-cGMP stimulating renin release



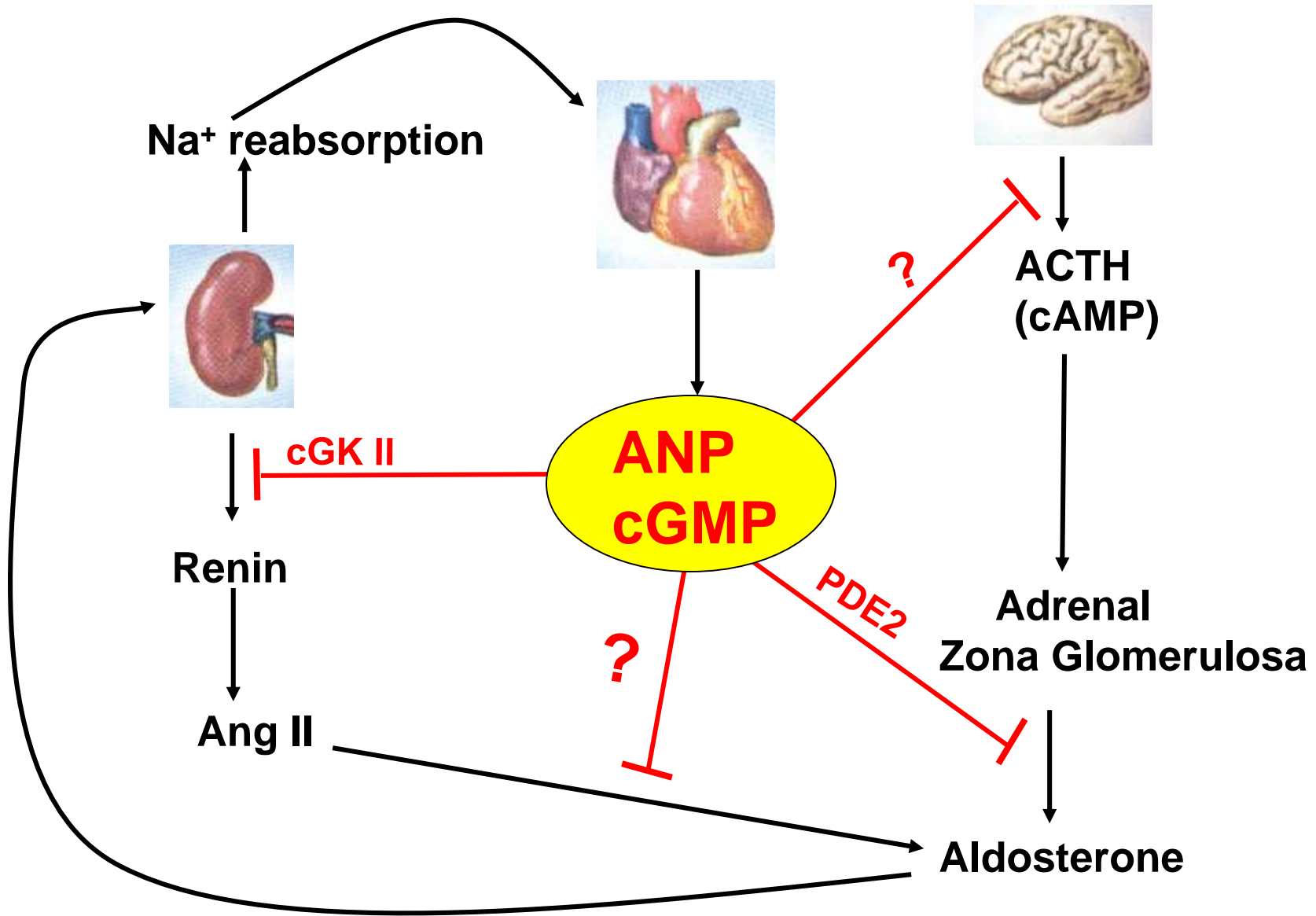
Forskolin 10  $\mu$ m  
 SNP 50 $\mu$ m  
 SIN-I 10 $\mu$ m  
 ANP 10 nm  
 8-pCPT-cGMP 5 $\mu$ m

# Dual role of cGMP in Regulation of Renin Release from JG Cells

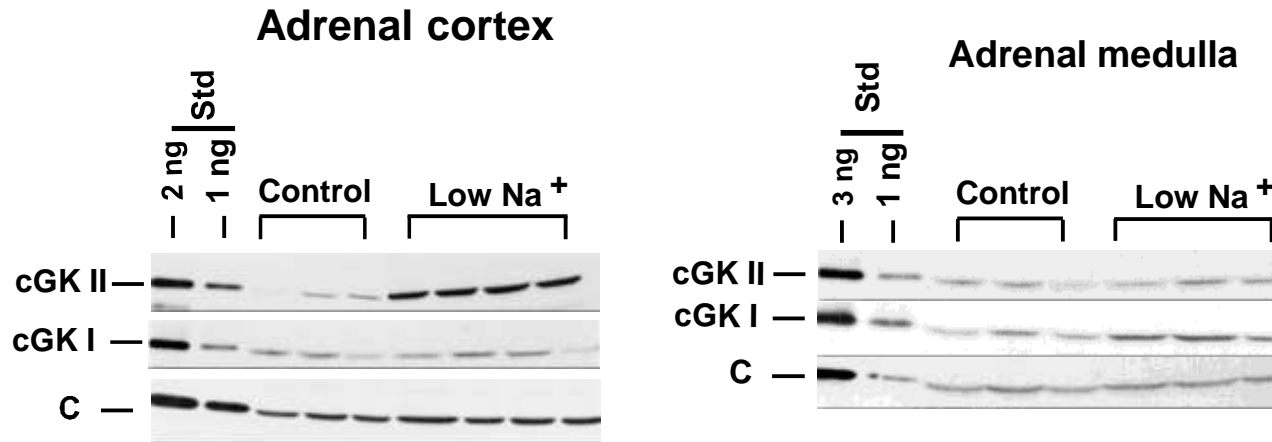


## **Part 3 Aldosterone**

# Inhibition of RAAS activity by ANP (cGMP)

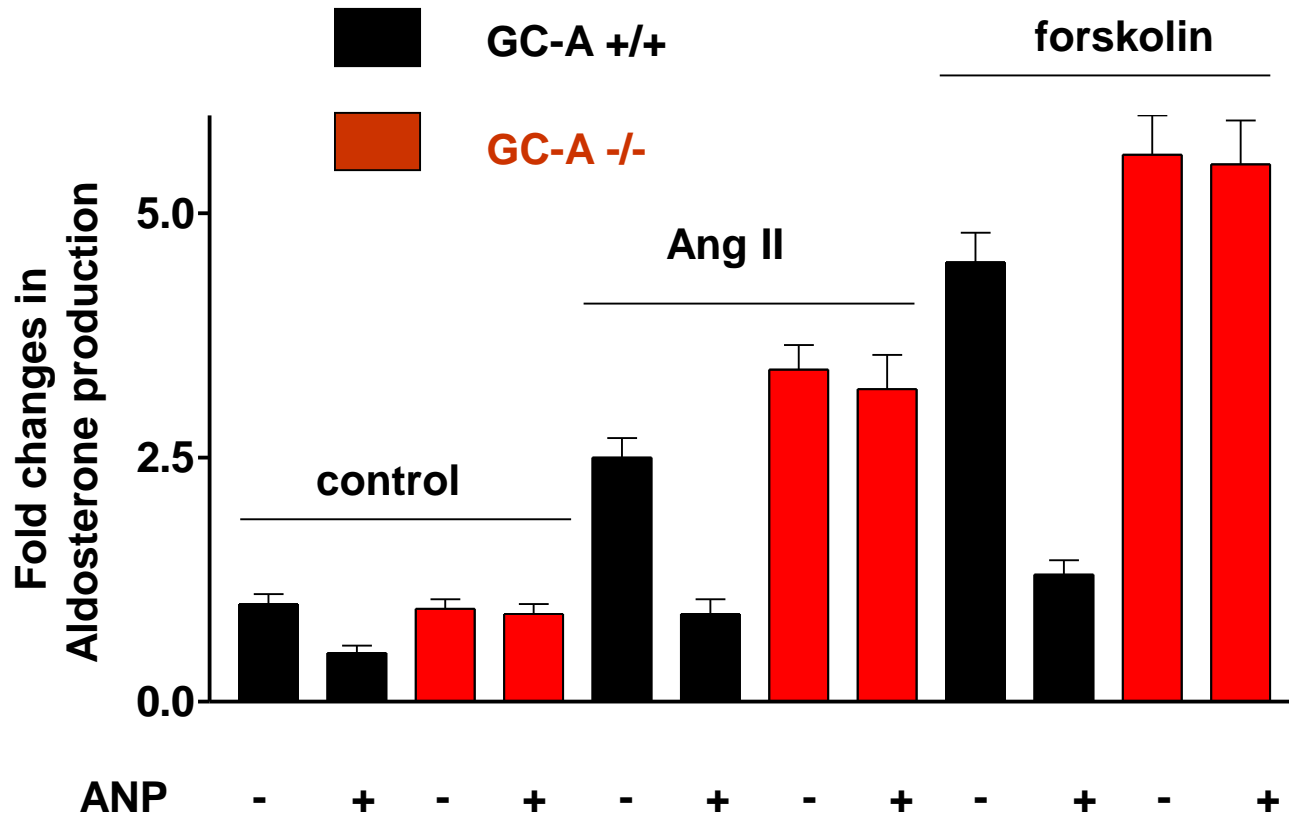


# Low Na<sup>+</sup> diet activates expression of cGK II, in rat adrenal cortex

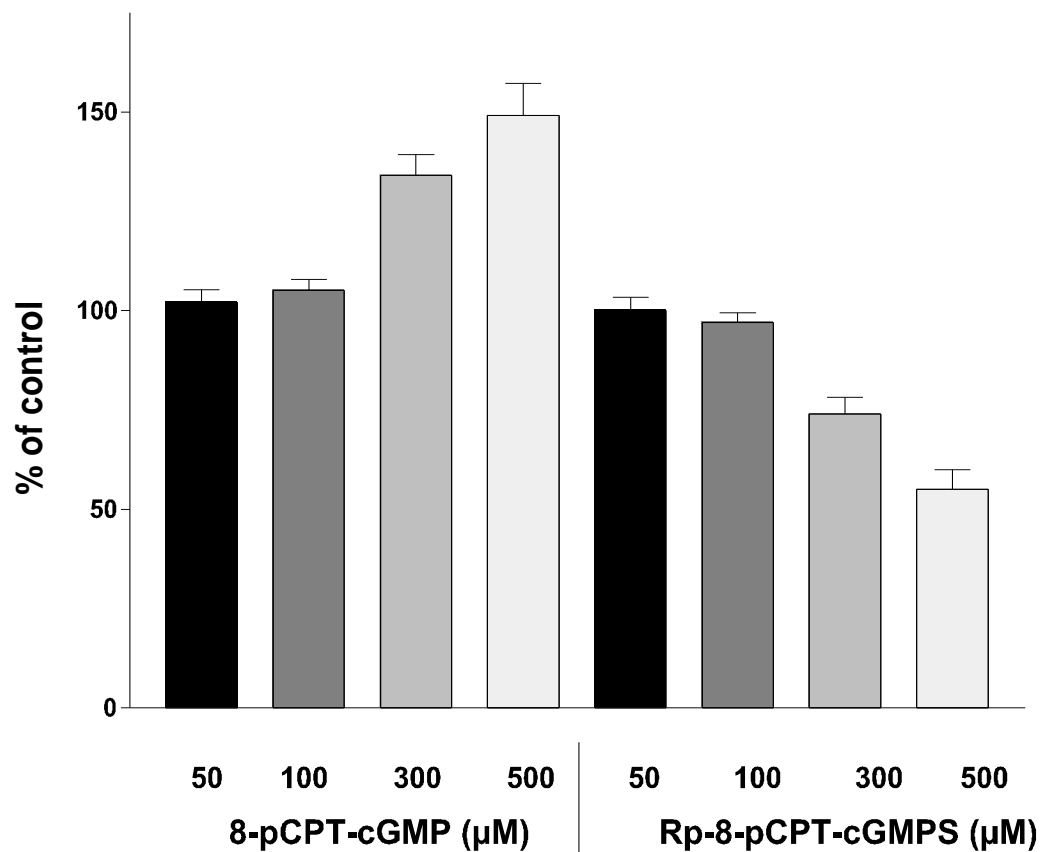




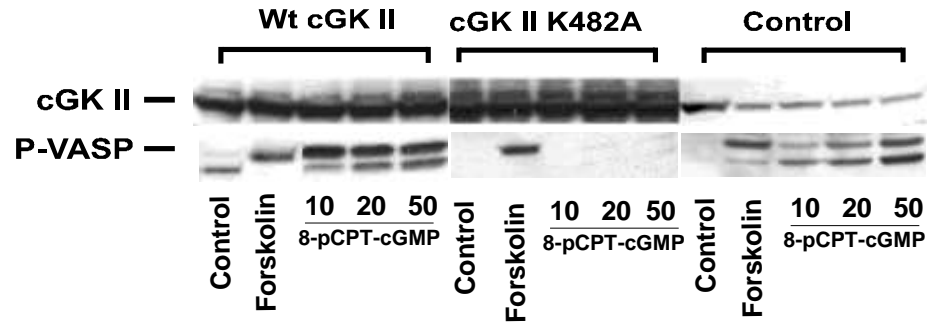
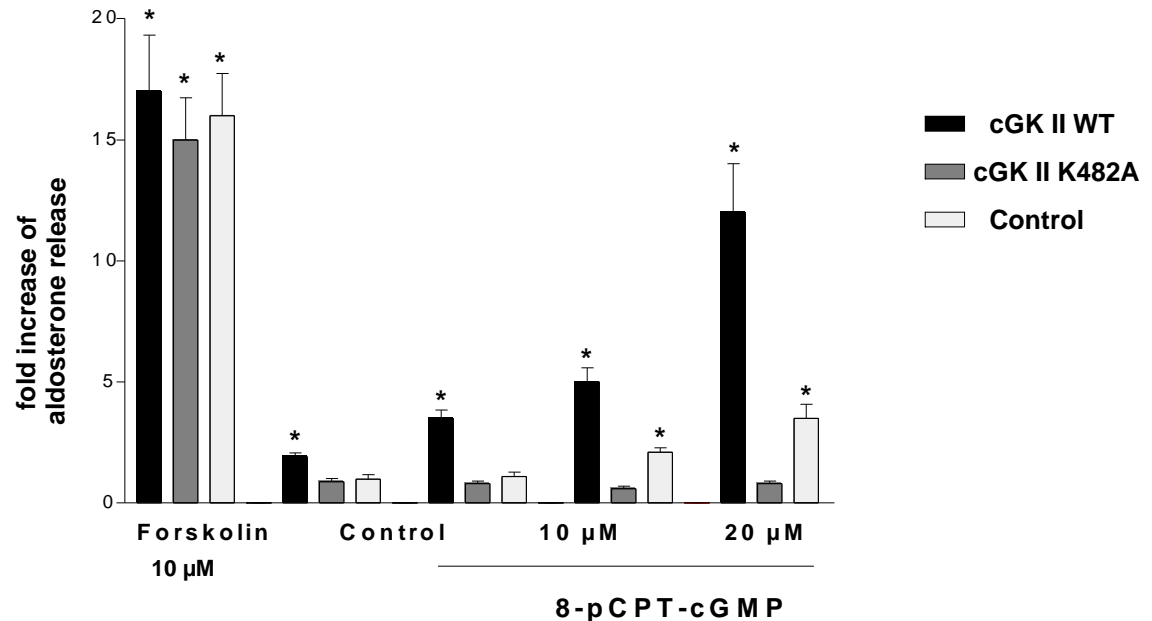
# Inhibition of aldosterone production by ANP is mediated by GC-A receptor



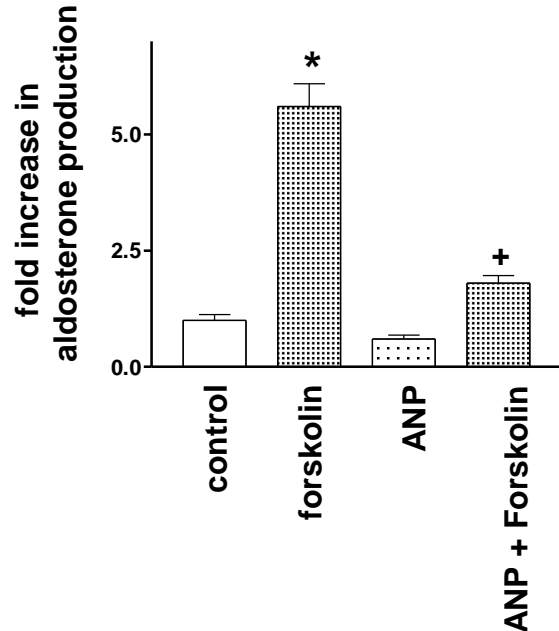
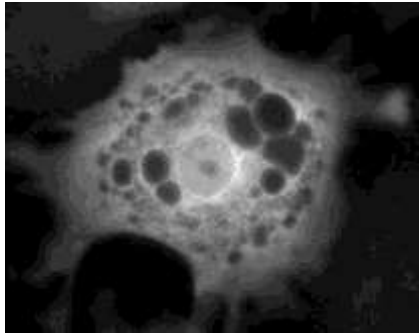
**activation of PKG II stimulate basal aldosterone production from rat zona glomerulosa cells**



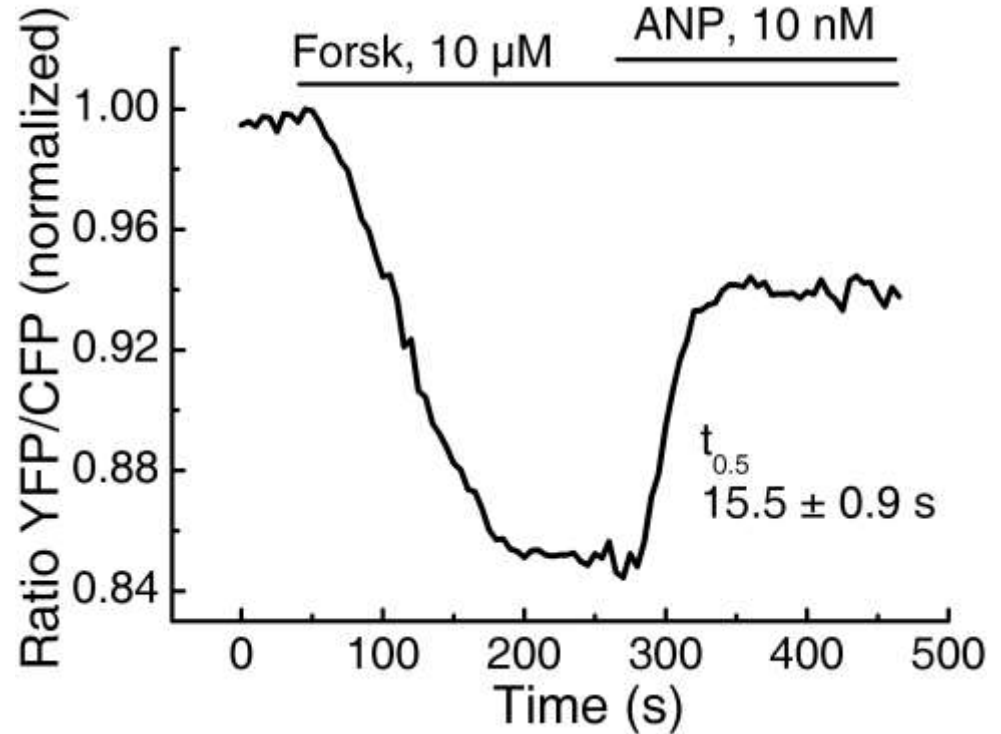
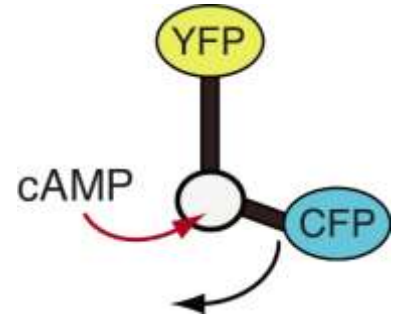
# Adenoviral gene transfer of cGK II enhances cGMP effect on aldosterone release from rat zona glomerulosa cells

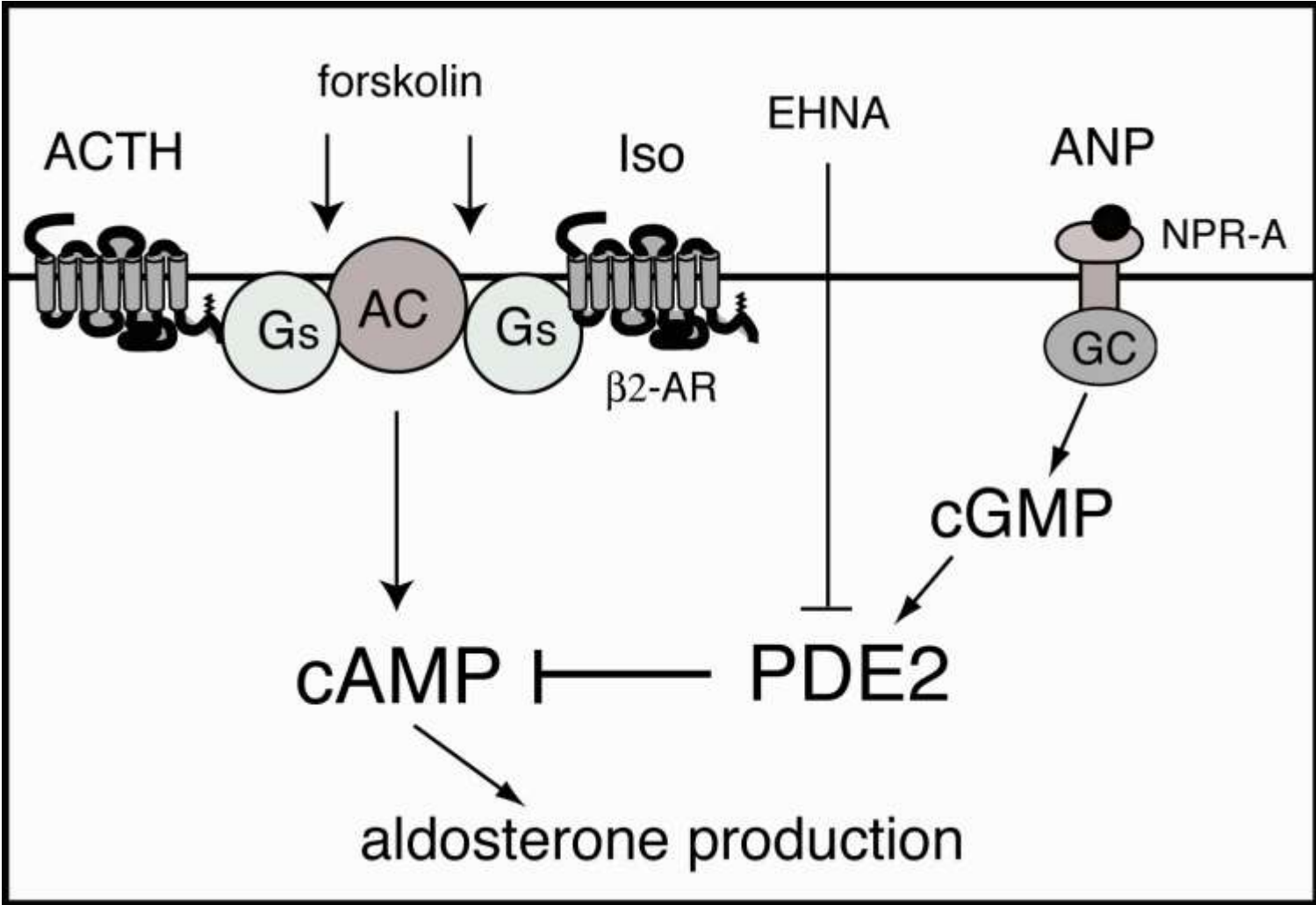


# ANP inhibits cAMP stimulated aldosterone production by activation of PDE2

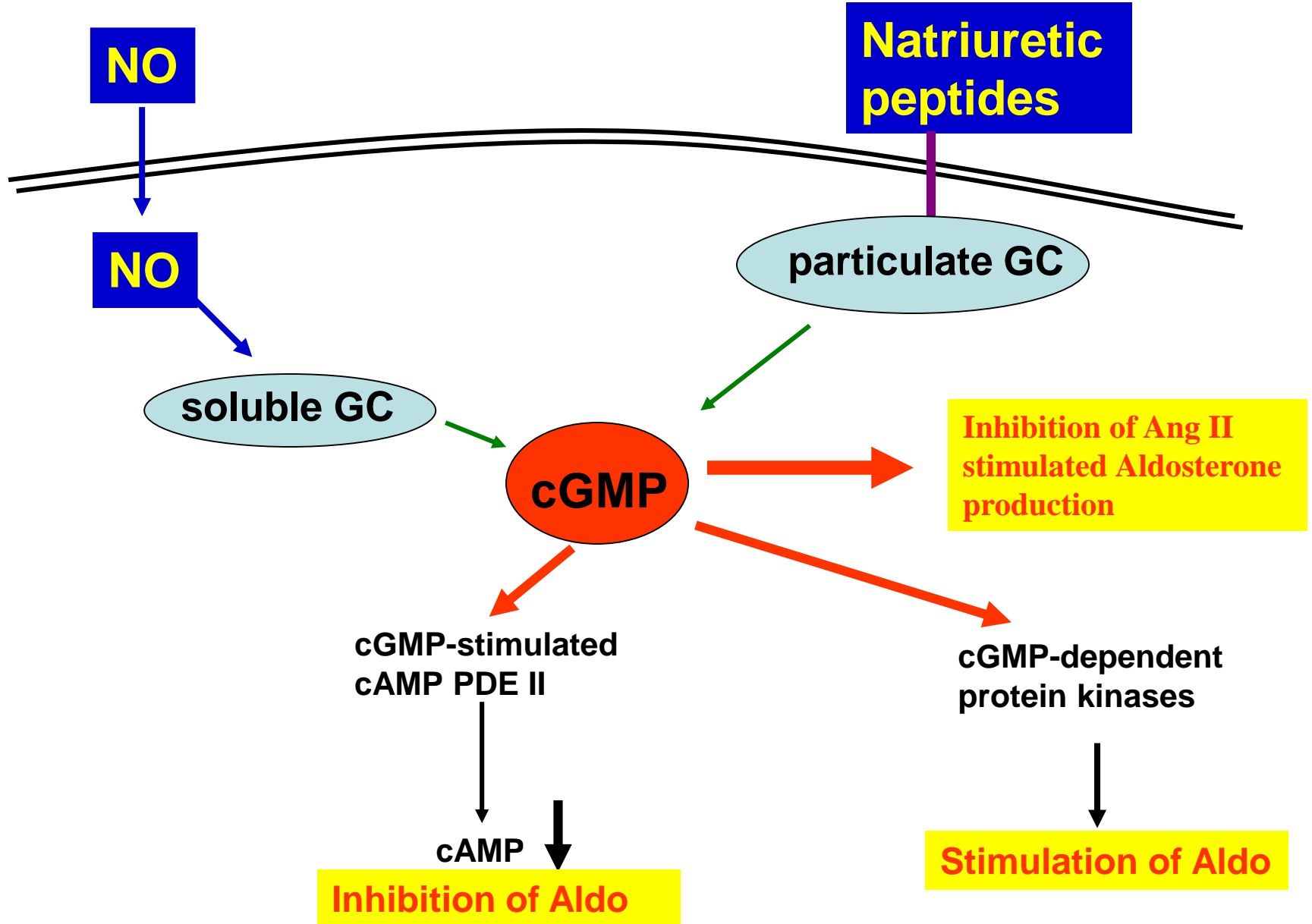


P-VASP





# Dual mechanisms of cGMP signaling in regulation of aldosterone release



## **Part 4 Platelet**

## Part 4. Platelets





## Clinical significance

- $1 \times 10^{12}$  platelets in circulation
- 8 – 10 days life span of platelets
- $10 \times 10^{10}$  new platelets per day
- $150 - 400 \times 10^8/\text{ml}$  normal range in blood

- **Thrombocytosis – high number of platelets (thrombosis)**
- **Thrombocytopenia – low number of platelets (bleeding)**

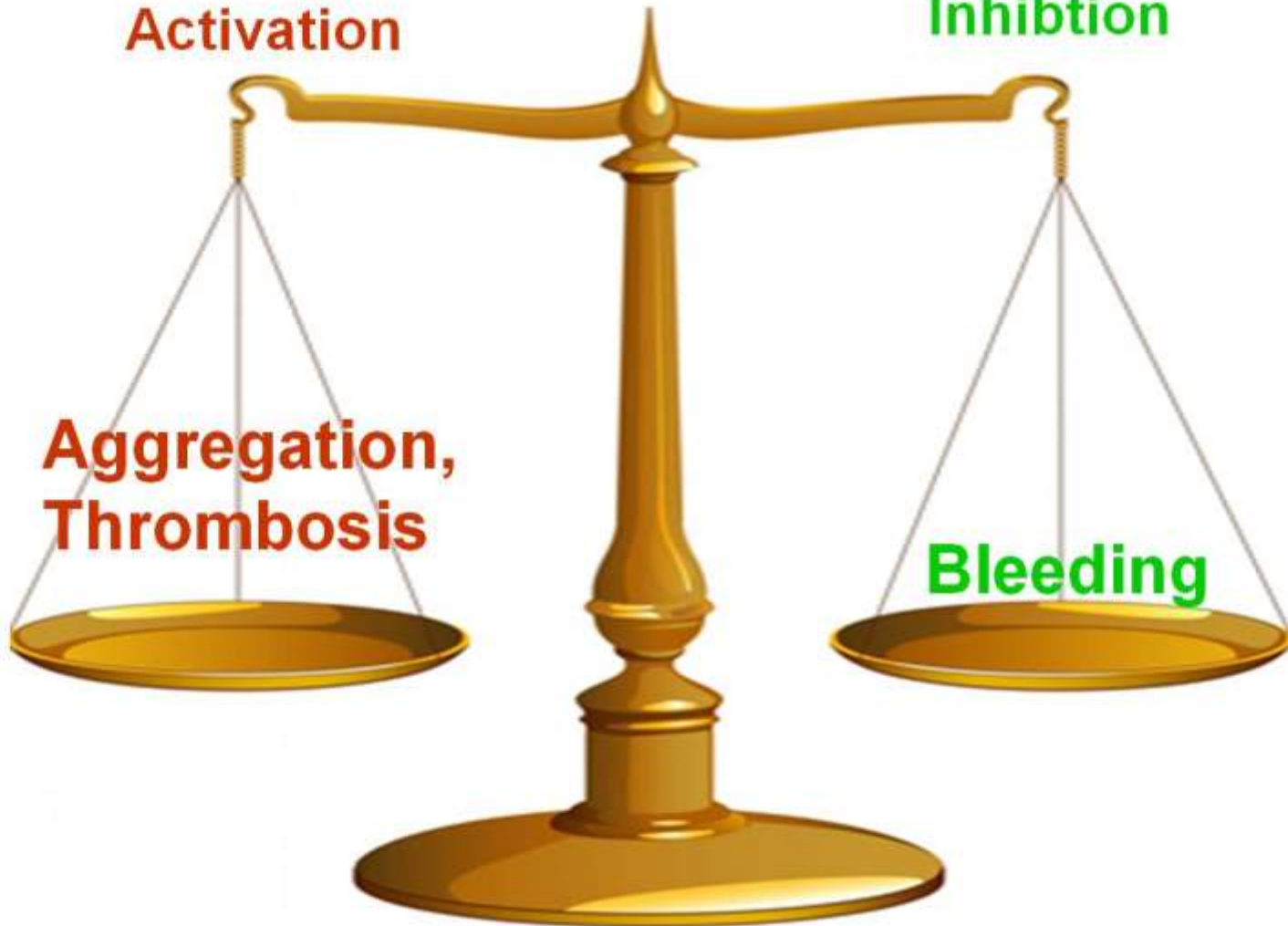
# Platelets

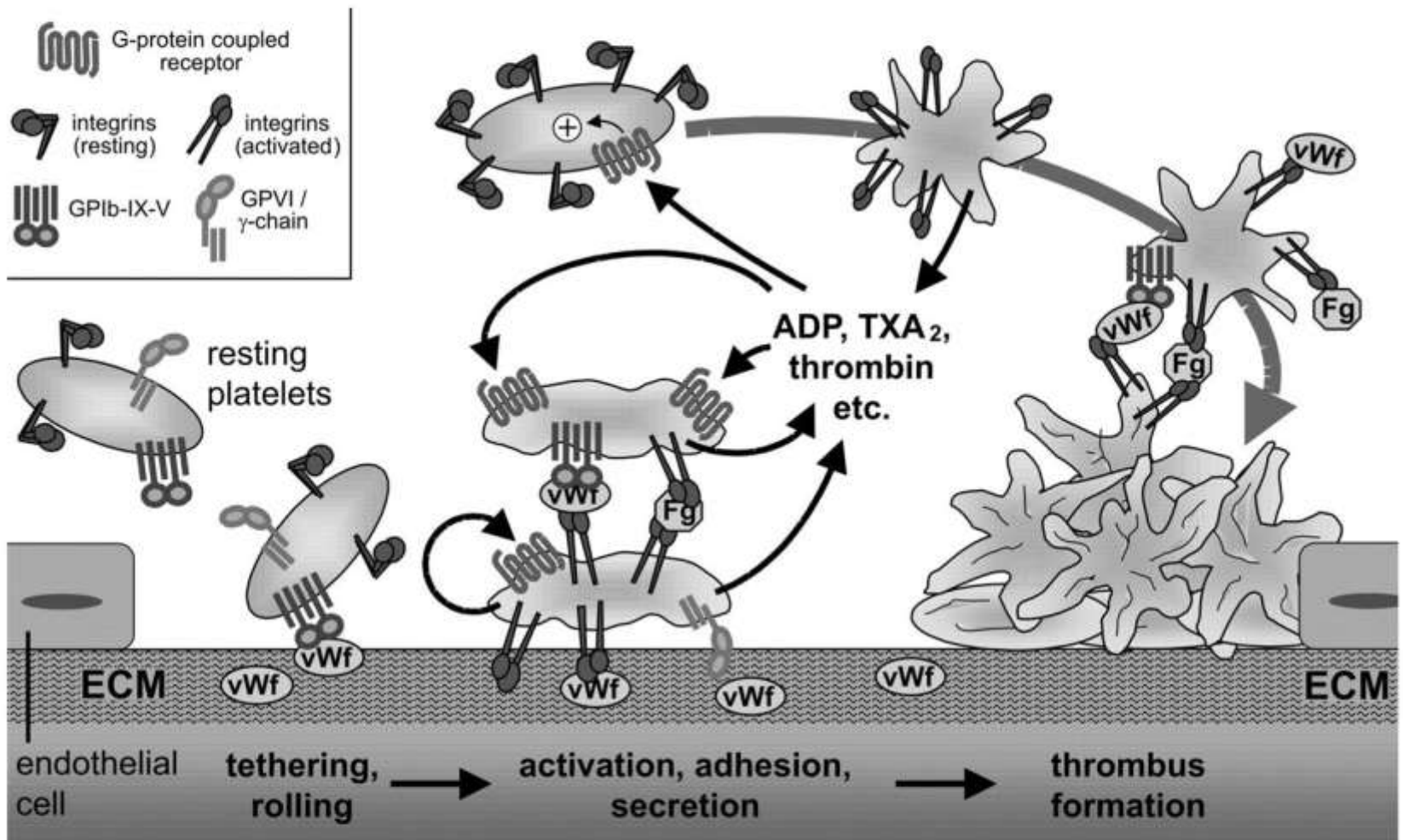
Activation

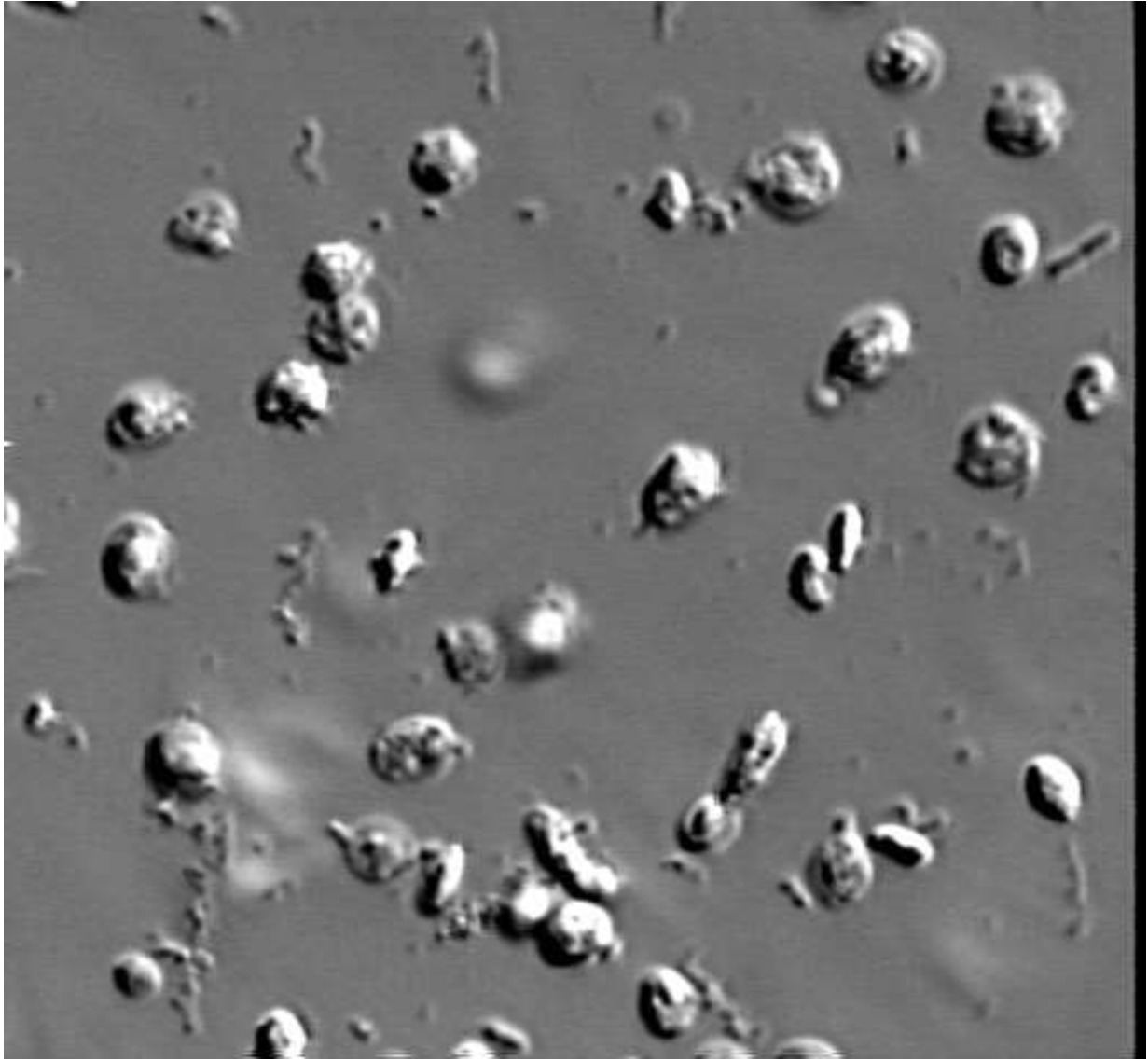
Inhibition

Aggregation,  
Thrombosis

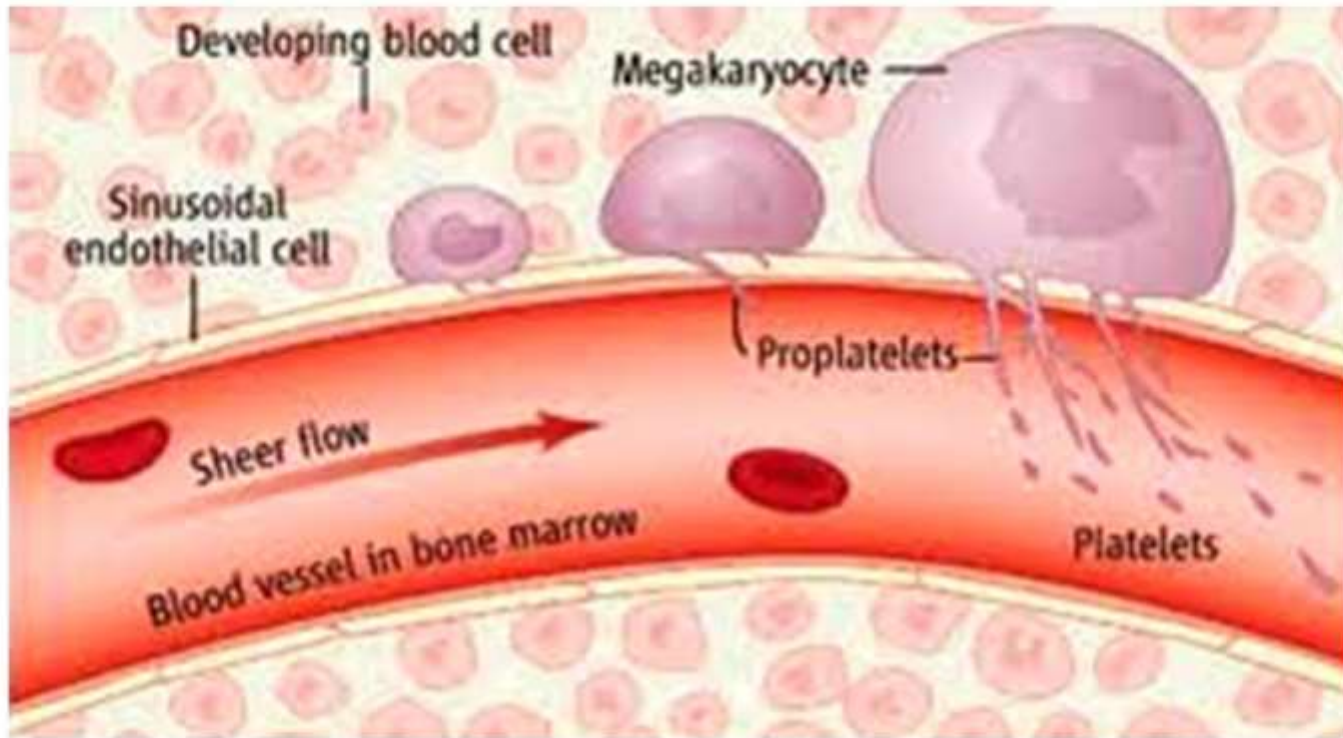
Bleeding

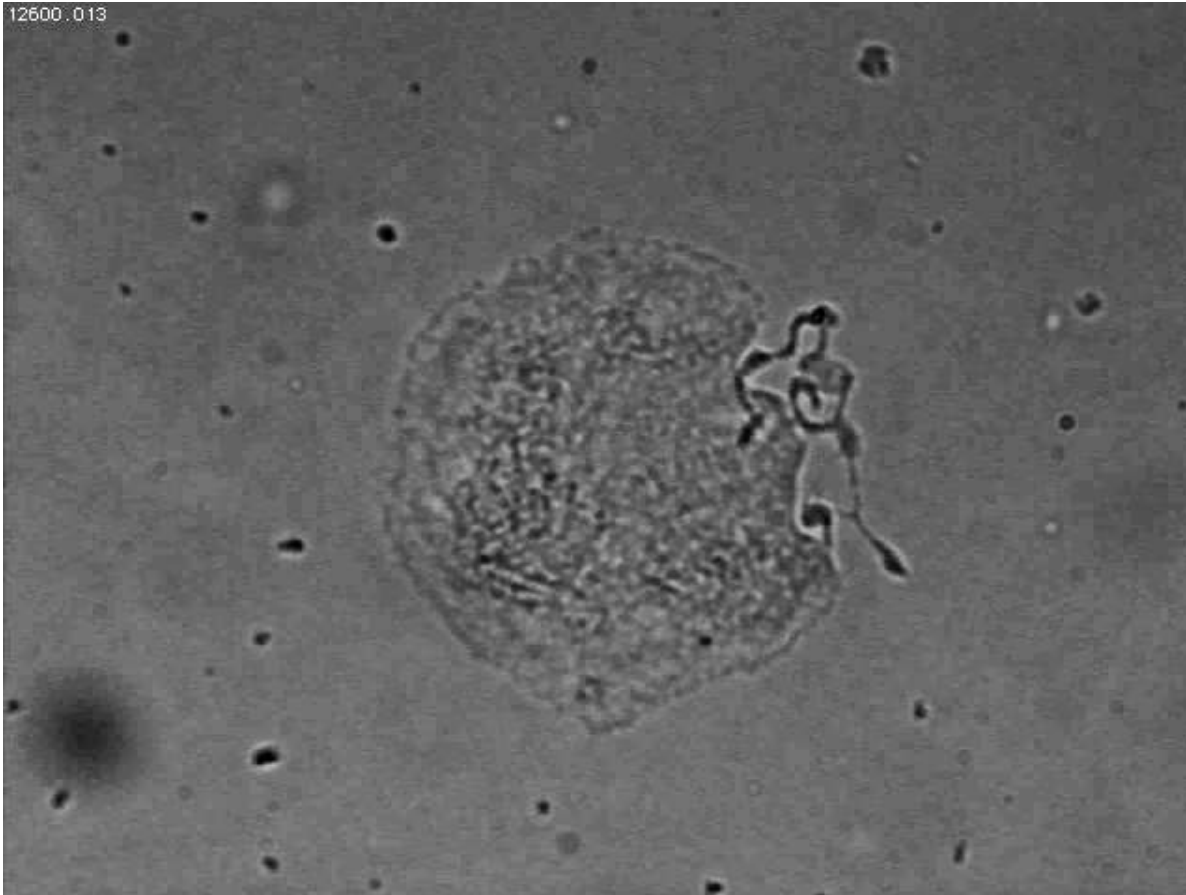






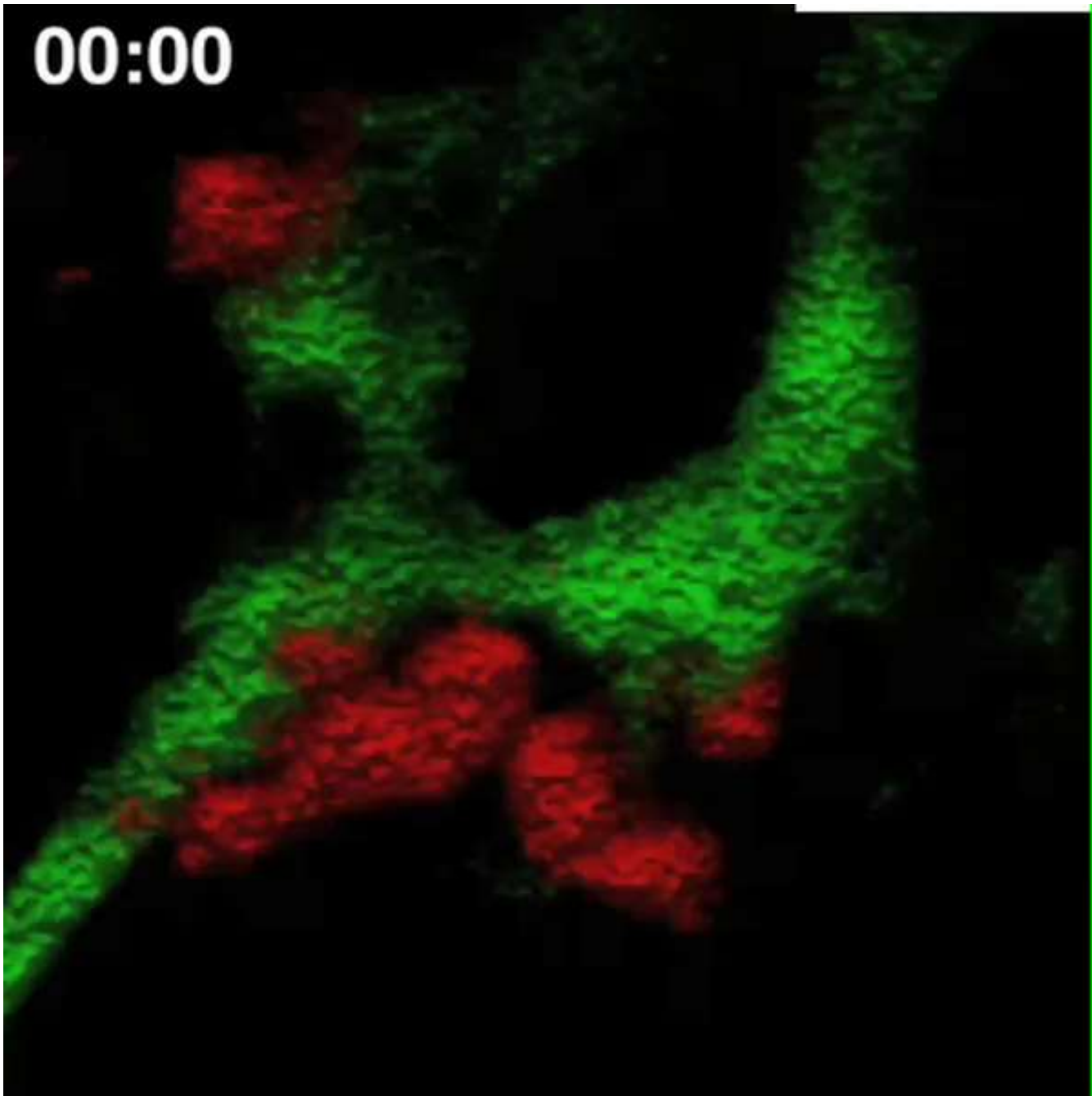
# Platelet production from megacaryocytes



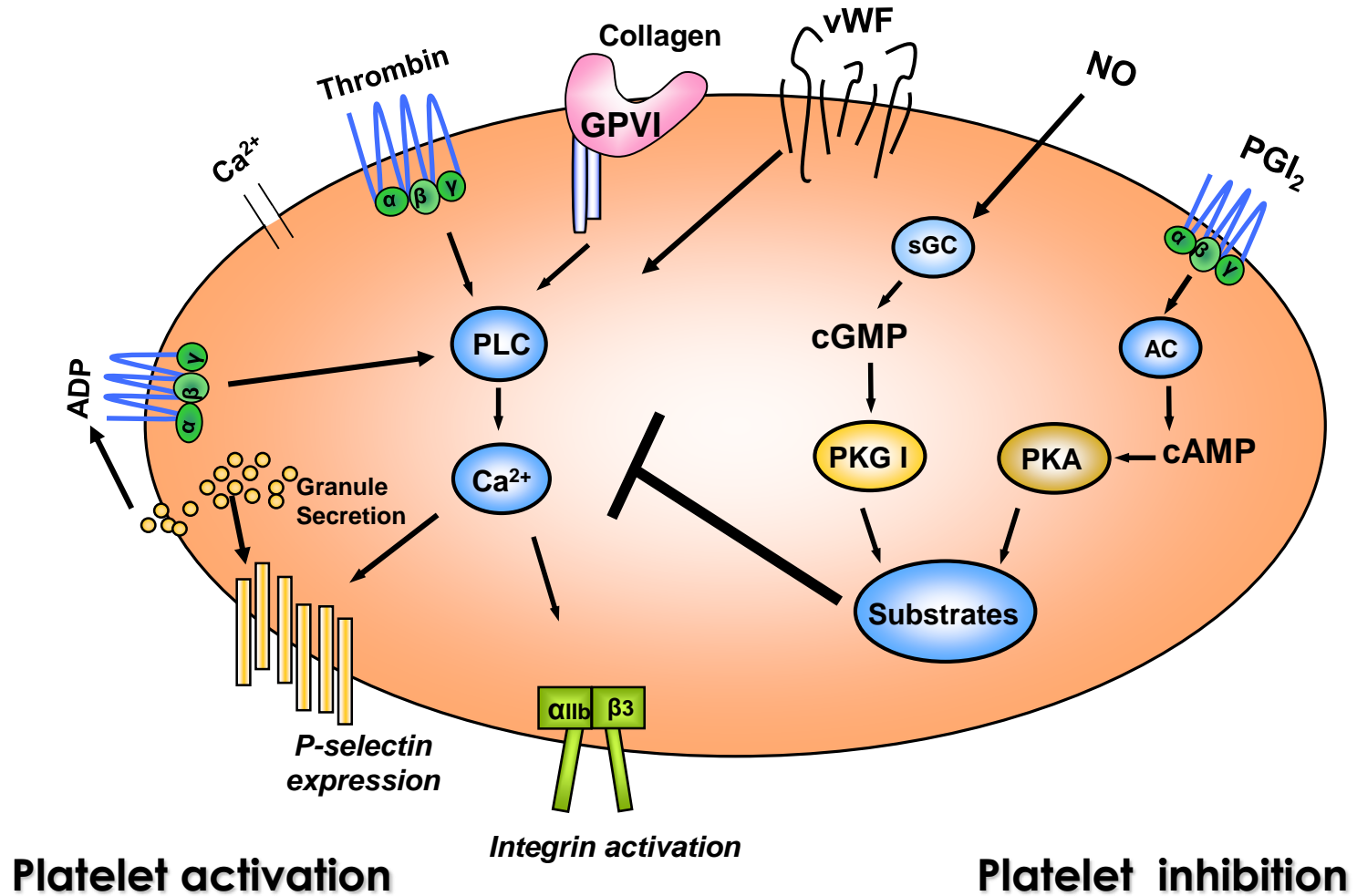


Italiano, 1999 JCB

00:00



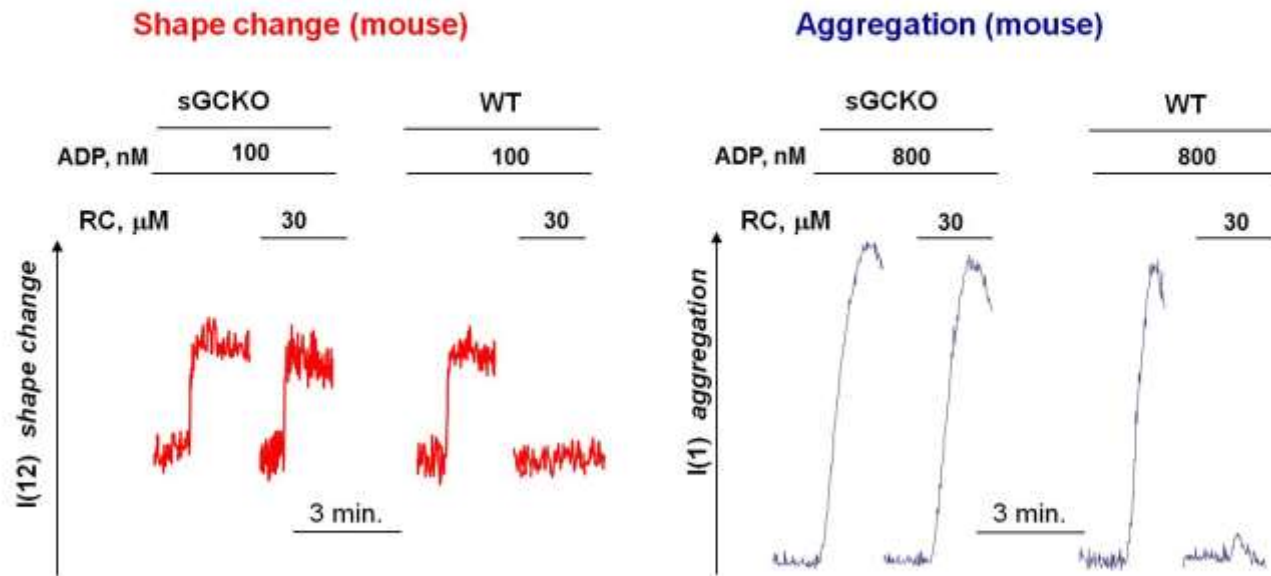
# Stimulatory and inhibitory pathways in platelets



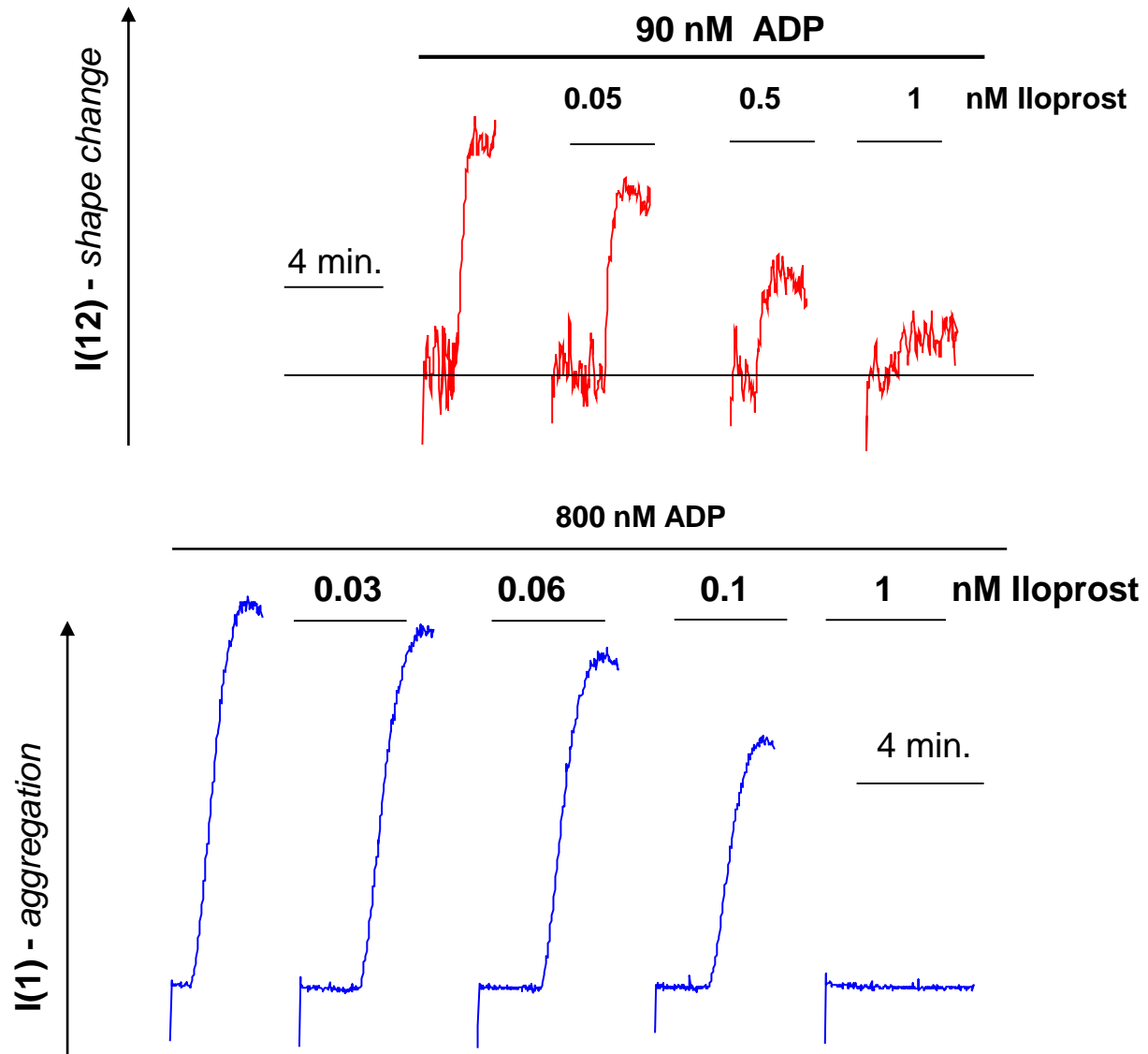


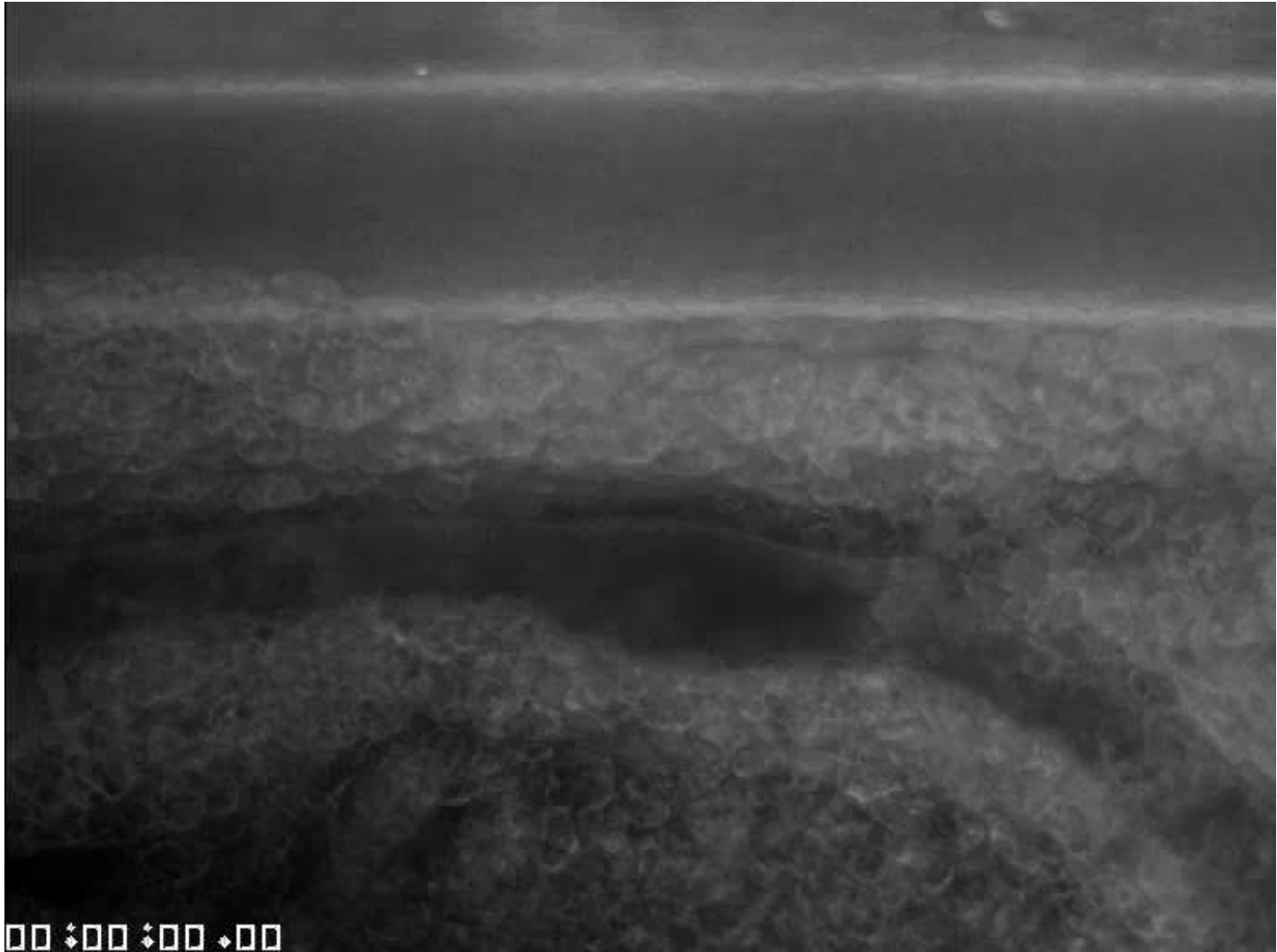
# Platelet inhibition by cGMP pathway

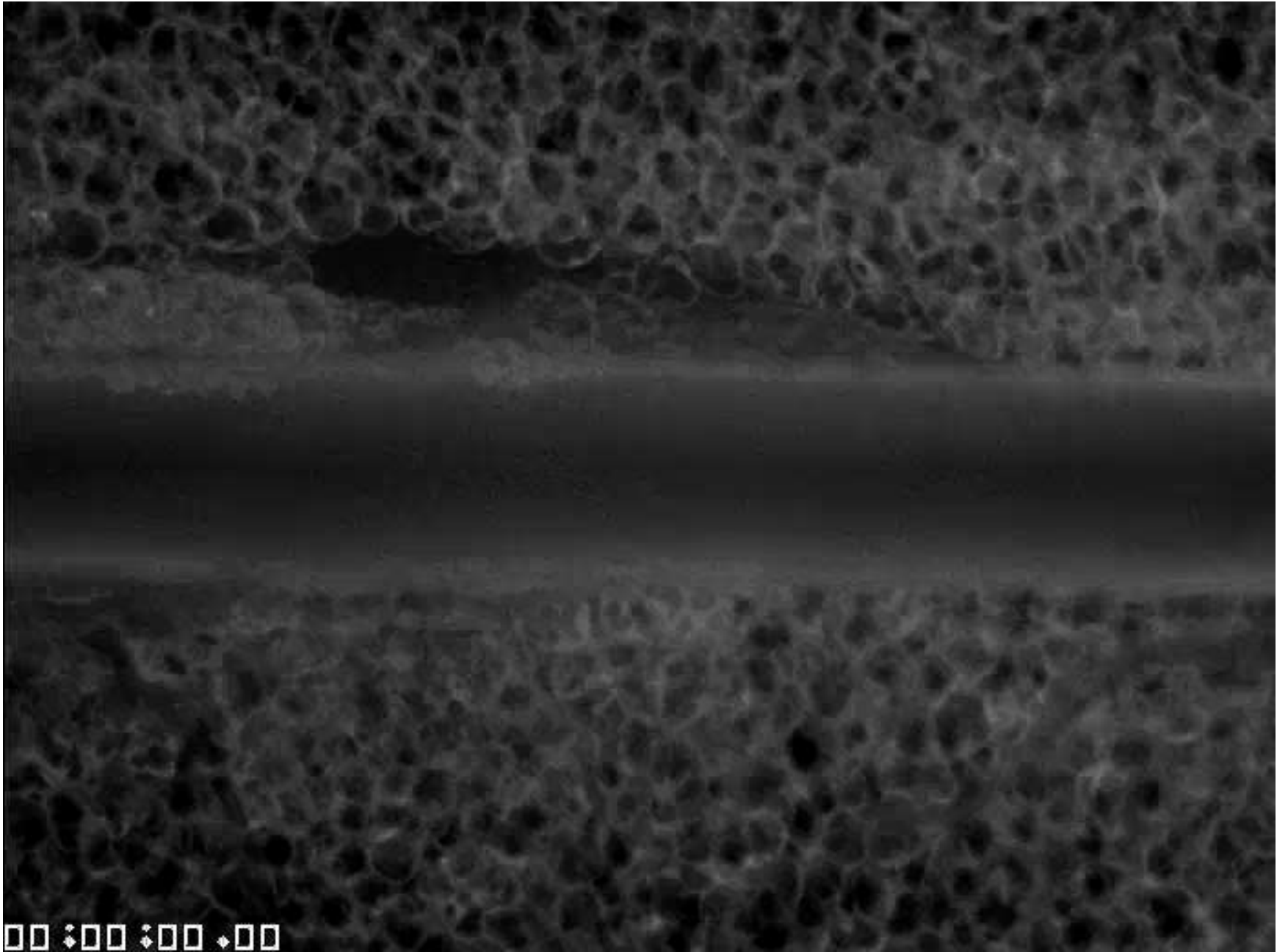
Activation of sGC by riociguat (RC) inhibits shape change and aggregation only in WT, but not sGCKO mouse platelets



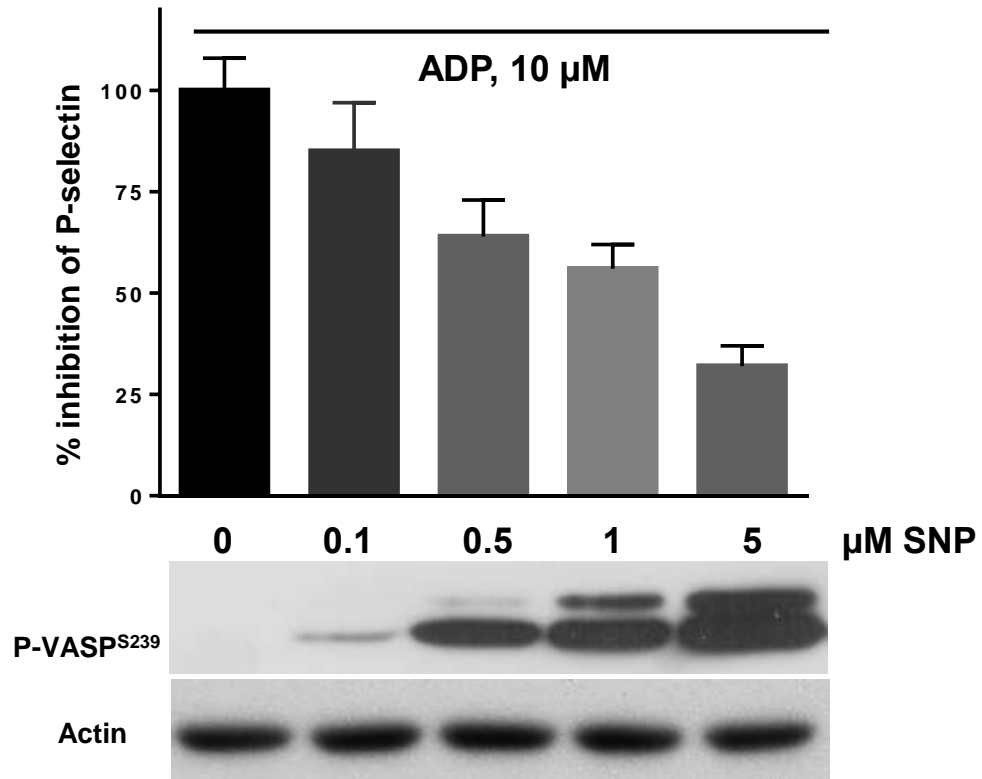
# Platelet inhibition by cAMP pathway



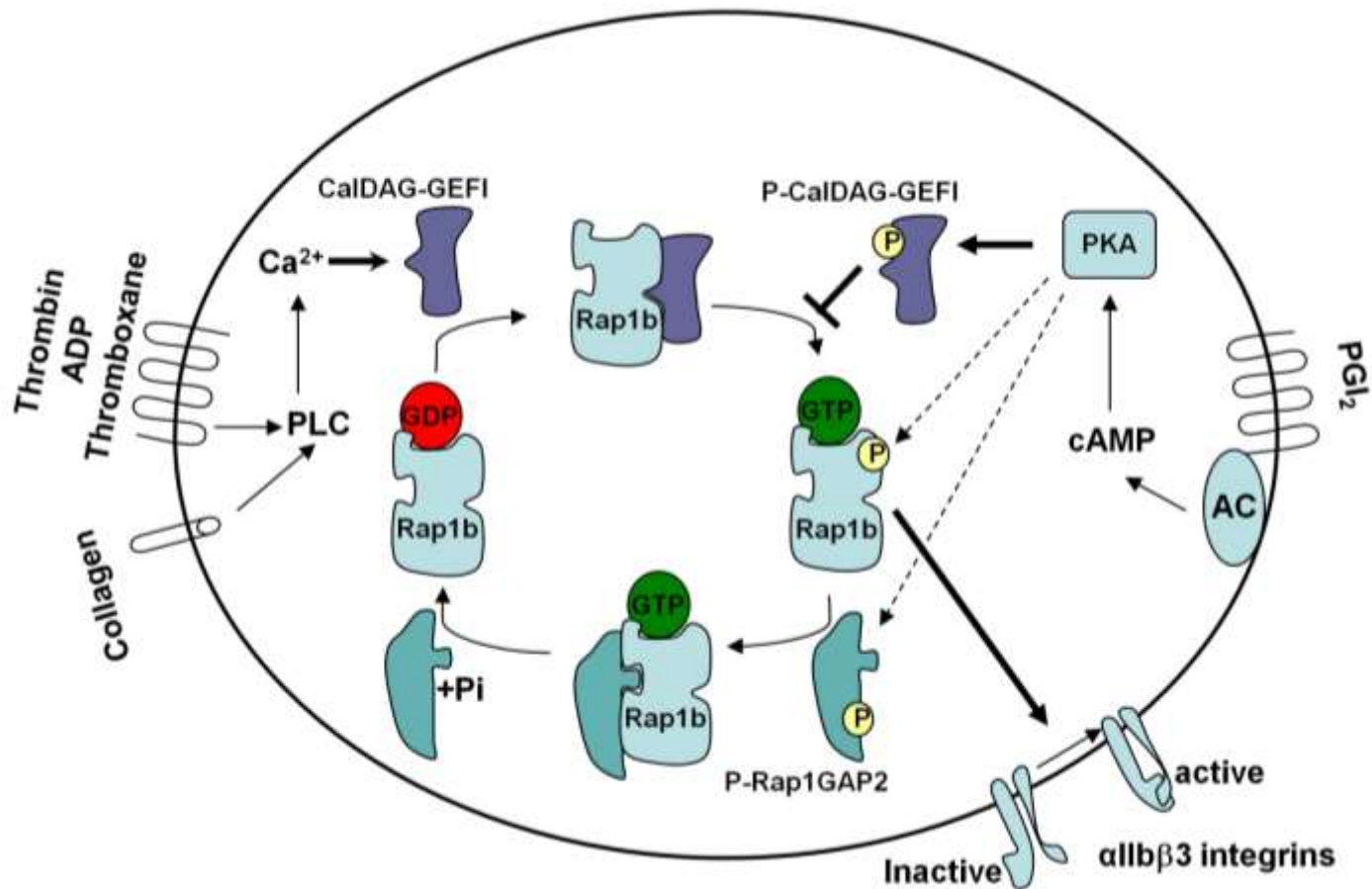




**Inhibition of ADP-stimulated platelet activation by NO/sGC/cGMP/PKG pathway**

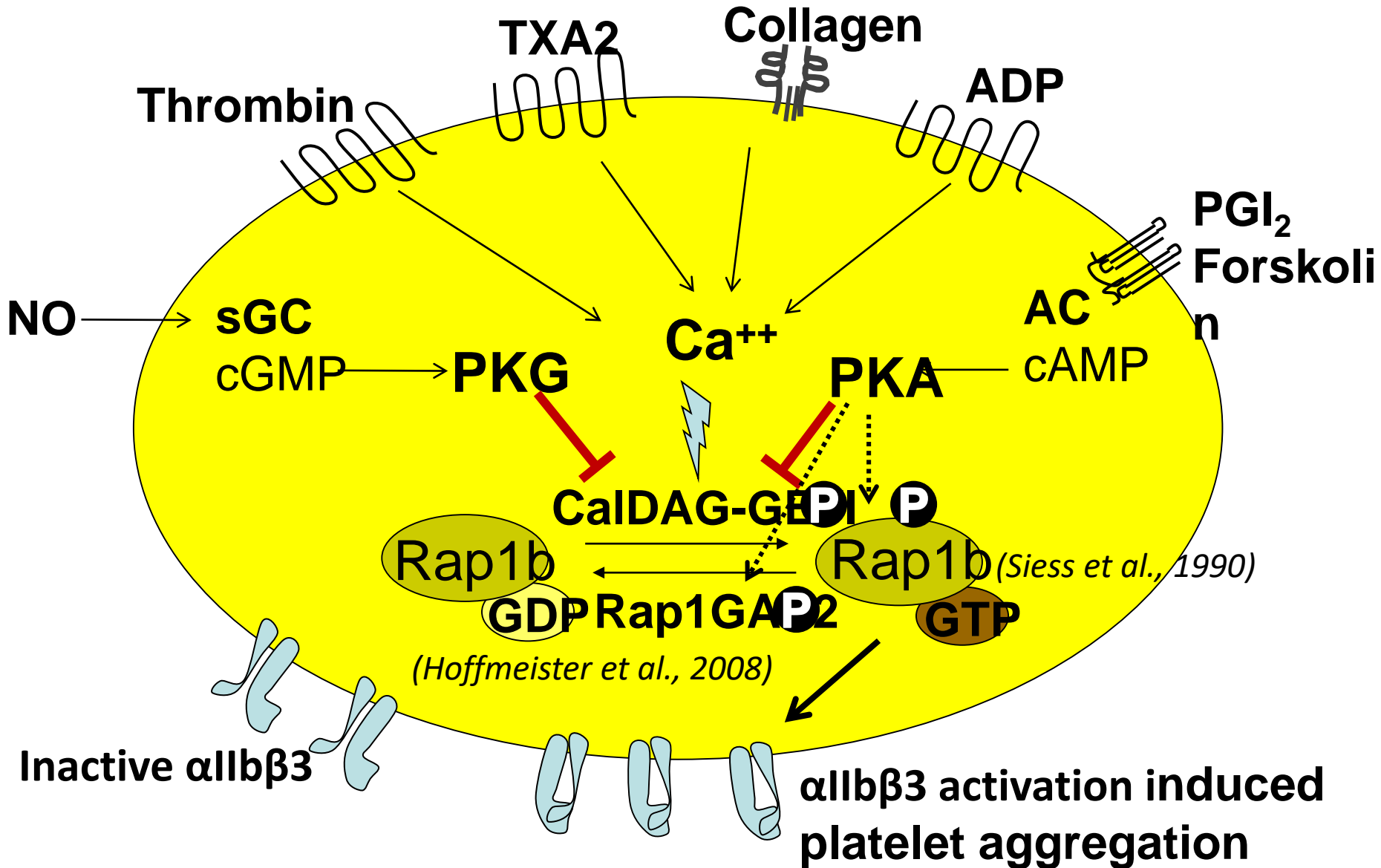


# Phosphorylation of CaIDAG-GEFI is a major PKA-mediated inhibitory pathway



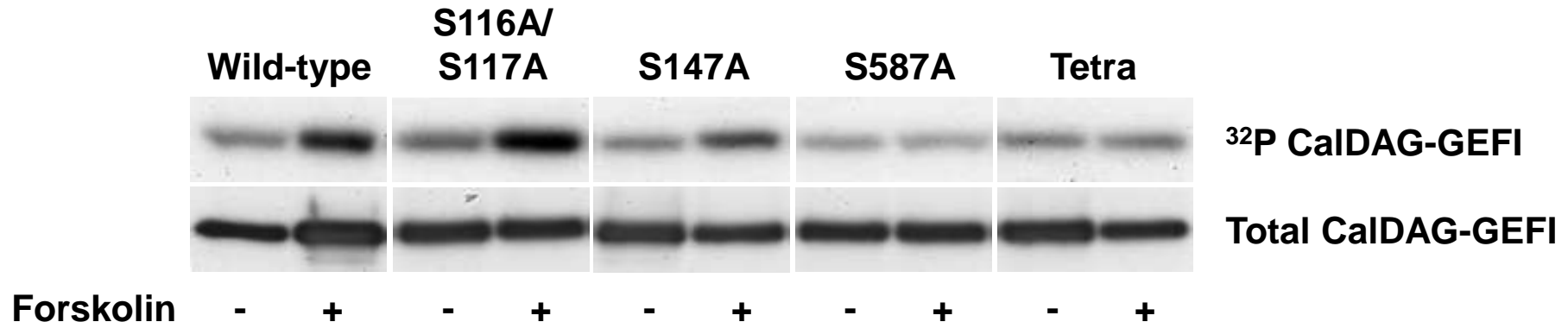
Cover figure, JTH, August 2013

# Regulation of Rap1b activation in platelets



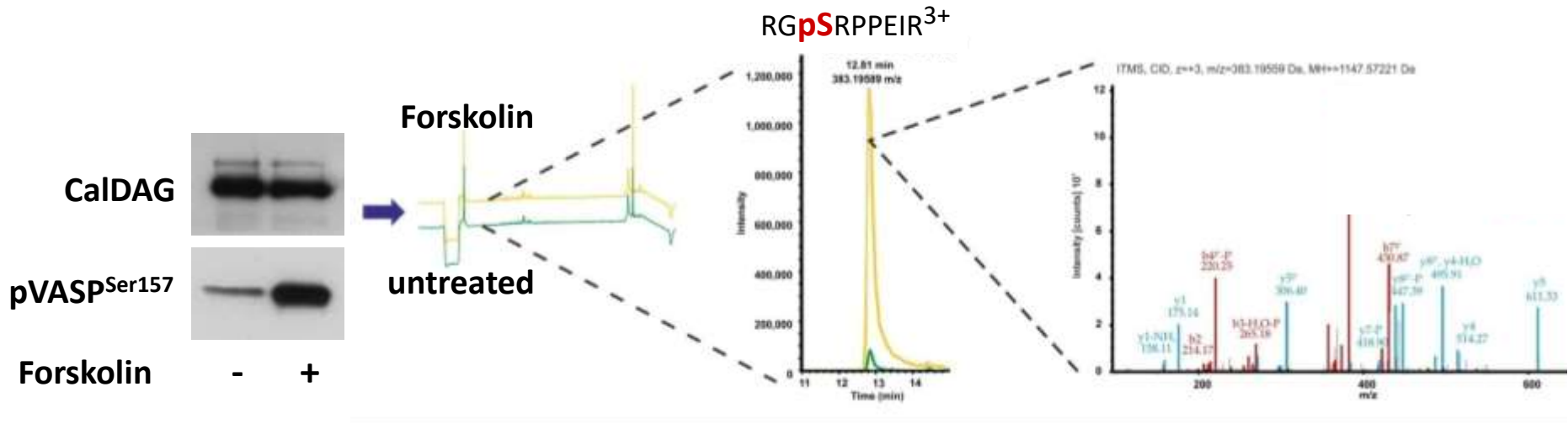
# S587 is the major PKA phosphorylation site in CalDAG-GEFI

		116-117		147		587	
Human	113	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIDSVPTYKWK	RQVTQRNPVGQK	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRG <b>S</b> RPPEI 592
Rat	113	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIESVPTYKWK	RQVTQRNPVEQ	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRS <b>S</b> RPPEI 591
Bovine	113	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIENVPTYKWK	RQVTQRNPVEQ	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRG <b>S</b> RPPEI 591
Mouse	113	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIESVPTYKWK	RQVTQRNPVEQ	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRS <b>S</b> RPPEI 591
Dog	121	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIESVPTYKWK	RQVTQRNPVAQ	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRG <b>S</b> RPPEI 597
Horse	113	RRH <b>SS</b> LI	DIDSVPTYQWK	RQVTQRNPMGQ	KRKM <b>S</b> LLFD	...	PGRRG <b>S</b> RPPEI 591
		*****	;	*****	;	*****	*****



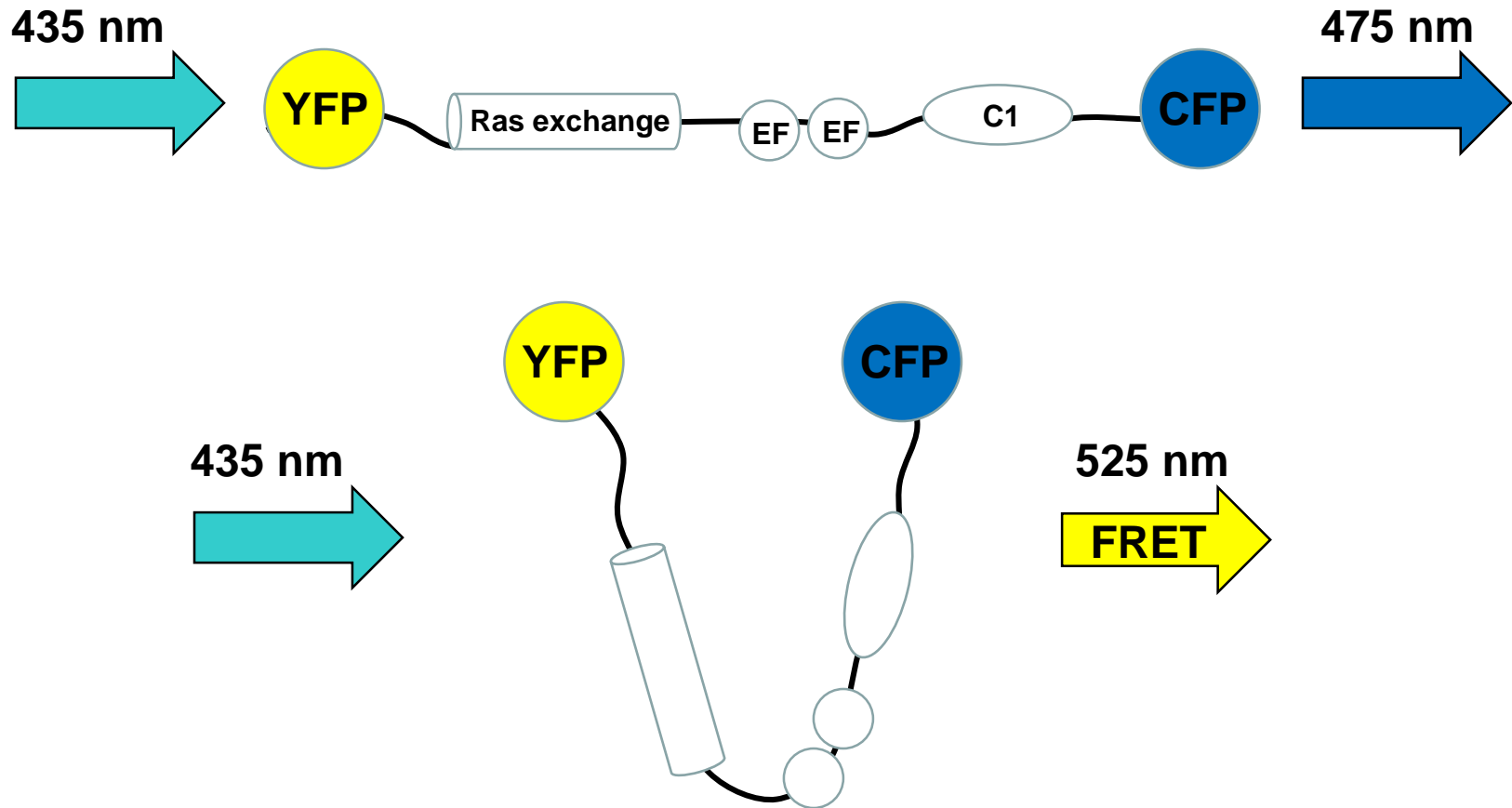


# CaIDAG-GEFI<sup>S587</sup> is strongly phosphorylated in PKA activated human platelets



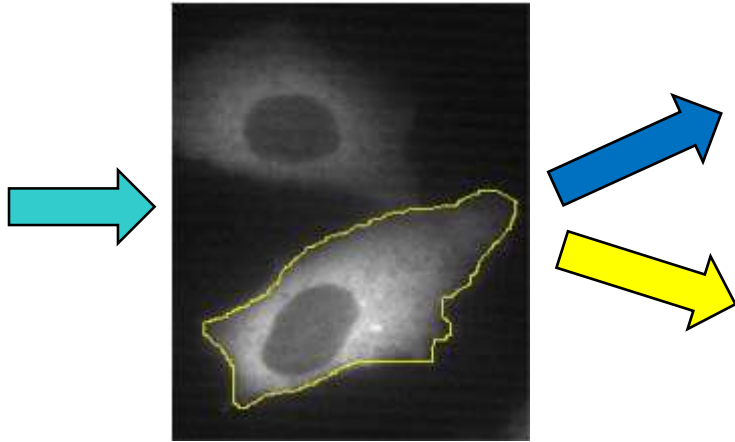
- S587 phosphorylation is 35-fold higher in PKA activated platelets.
- S116 is weakly phosphorylated.

# FRET based CaIDAG-GEFI sensor

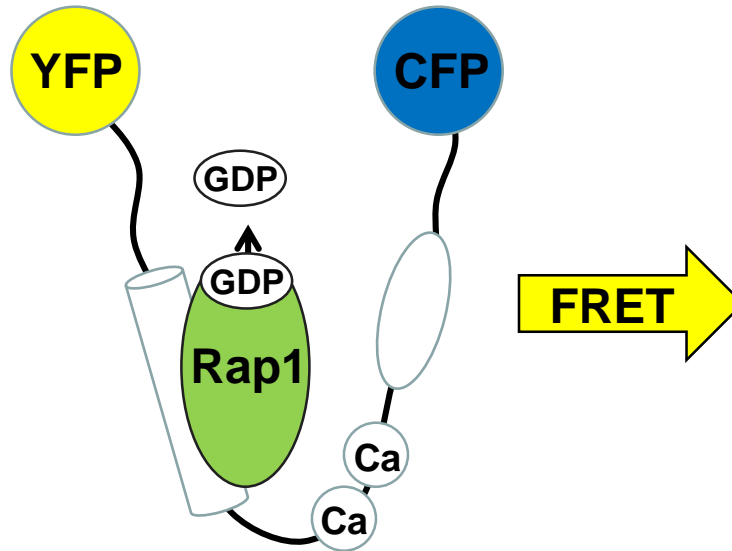
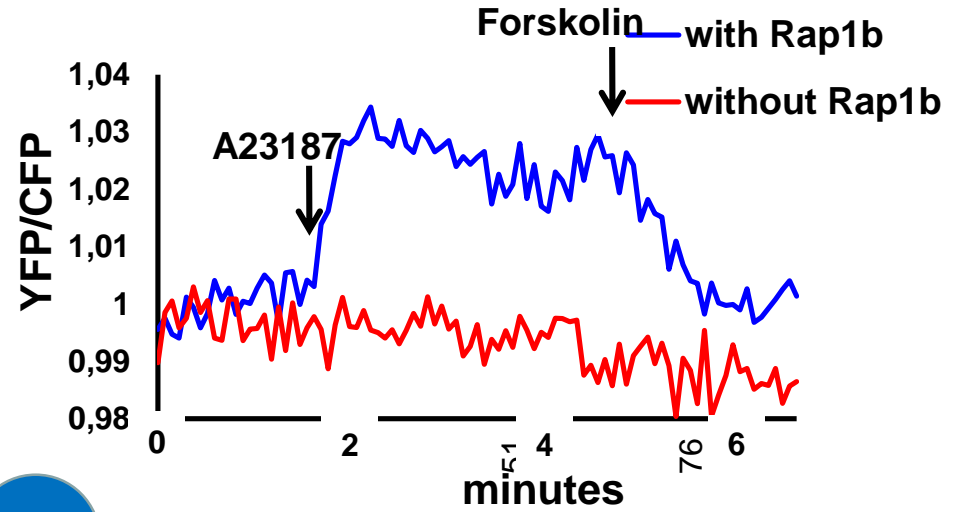


# FRET analysis and Ca/DAG-GEFI conformation

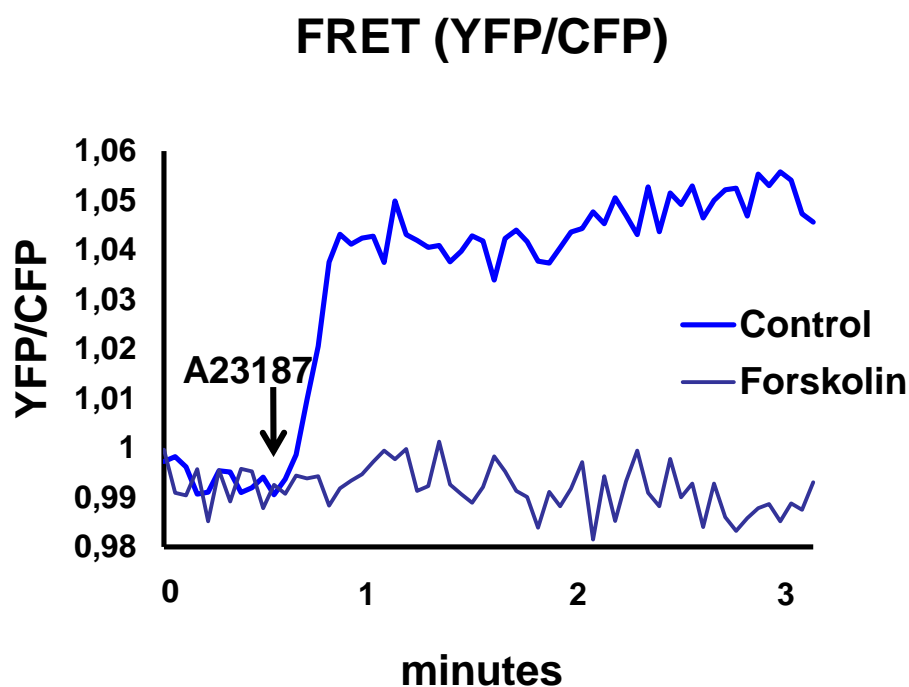
Sensor and Rap1b  
in HEK293 cells



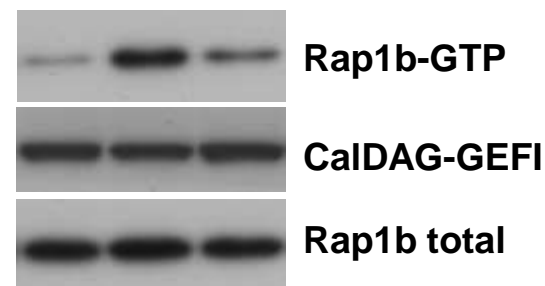
FRET (YFP/CFP)



# PKA activation prevents conformation change in CaIDAG-GEFI and inhibits Rap1b activation

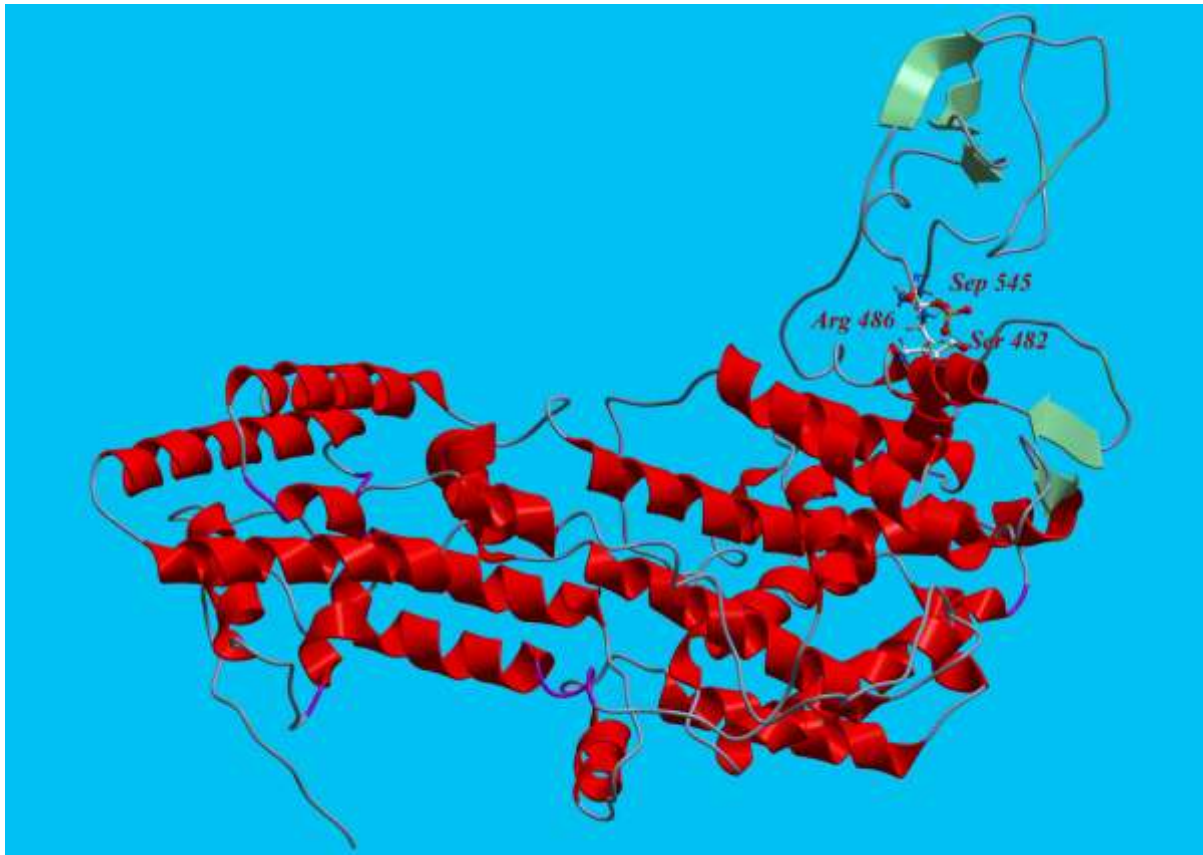


## Rap1b activation in pull-down assay



A23187	-	+	+
Forskolin	-	-	+

## Molecular structure of CalDAG-GEF I



Collaboration with M. Petuchov, Yu. Orlov (SPbSPU)

## **SUMMARY**

- In JG cells cGMP by activation of PKG inhibits renin release, and by stimulation of PDE3 potentiates cAMP stimulatory effect.
- In ZG cells cGMP by activation of PKG stimulates aldosterone production; by activation of PDE2 inhibits cAMP-mediated aldosterone production.
- In platelets, both PKG and PKA are major inhibitory mechanisms.

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