

The role of $\alpha 2\delta 1$ in mediating extracellular signaling in retinal cells



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ABSTRACT

Voltage sensitive calcium channels (VSCCs) are key components in coordinating extracellular signaling that influence calcium (Ca^{2+}) influx and subsequent downstream signaling in a variety of tissues including bone. Previous work involving inhibition or genetic deletion of VSCCs impaired bone formation and responses to loading. These studies focused on the pore-forming $\alpha 1$ subunit of VSCCs. In addition to $\alpha 1$, VSCC complexes contain auxiliary subunits, including $\alpha 2\delta 1$, that influence channel function. The role of the $\alpha 2\delta 1$ subunit of VSCCs are underappreciated in specific types of neuronal tissue, particularly retinal cells. Clinically, the $\alpha 2\delta 1$ subunit is pharmacologically targeted by gabapentin, blocking the channel to increase synaptic GABA concentration to aid in modulating nociception. Recently, gabapentin treatment has been associated with cases of macular edema. The purpose of our study was to characterize in vitro models of retinal $\alpha 2\delta 1$ expression and examine if changes in intraocular pressure are mediated via VSCCs. Two immortalized rat retinal cell lines, R28 and RMC-1, were characterized for $\alpha 2\delta 1/4$ expression under both static and oscillatory fluid shear stress (OFSS) conditions. Initial Western blot data support that both R28 and RMC-1s are responsive to OFSS as quantified by the phosphorylation of ERK. Ongoing studies are focused on further characterization of the R28 and RMC-1 cells lines for changes in $\alpha 2\delta 1/4$ expression under static and OFSS conditions. Future studies will include treating R28 and RMC-1 cells with gabapentin to examine its capability of modulating $\alpha 2\delta 1$ function in retinal cells.

HYPOTHESIS

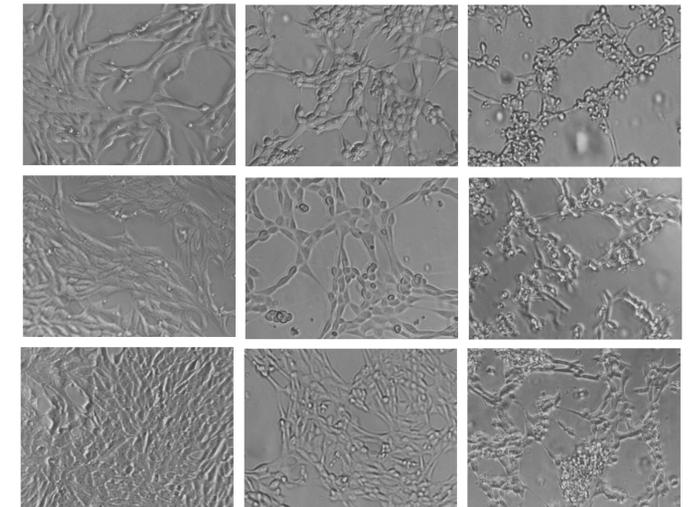
$\alpha 2\delta 1$ PARTICIPATES IN MODULATING
 Ca^{2+} SIGNALING IN RESPONSE TO
GABAPENTIN TREATMENT

STUDY GOAL:

Characterize different retinal cell lines to
investigate $\alpha 2\delta 1$ role in modulating Ca^{++}
signaling

RESULTS

Characterization of R28

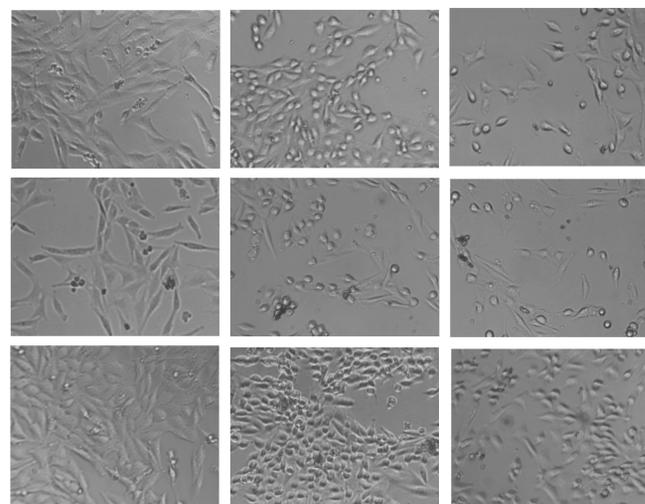


Static ----- 1hr ----- 2hr

Figure 2a: The R28 cells were cultured on three 6-welled, flat-bottom, non-coated plates with each left static, shaken at 200rpm for one hour, or shaken at 360rpm for two hours. A photo of each was captured after using light microscopy at 10X magnification.

RESULTS

Characterization of RMC-1



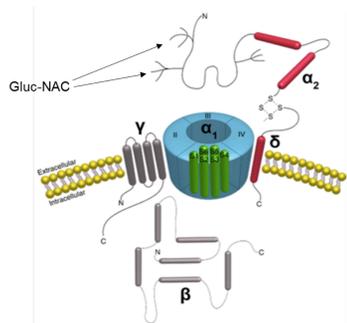
Static ----- 1hr ----- 2hr

Figure 1a: The rmc-1 cells were cultured on three 6-welled, flat-bottom, non-coated plates with each left static, shaken at 200rpm for one hour, or shaken at 250rpm for two hours. A photo of each was captured after using light microscopy at 10X magnification.

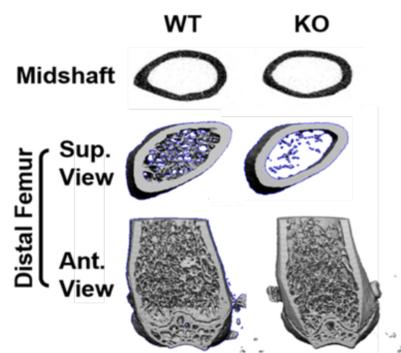


Figure 2b: The R28 cells were similarly cultured and harvested for western blot analysis after static, 15 minute, and 45 minute time points.

BACKGROUND



Cartoon of the general structure of a voltage-sensitive calcium channel (VSCC) with the exofacial domain of $\alpha 2\delta$, circled in green and N-acetyl glucosamine residues (Gluc-NAC) emphasized with black arrows. Thompson et al., 2011.



Femoral uCT Analysis: Observational changes in trabecular and cortical bone were seen in femoral uCT images of distal end and midshaft of 22 week-old KO mice compared to age and sex-matched controls. A significant reduction in femoral bone volume divided by total volume was observed in male but not female KO mice compared to age and sex-matched controls.

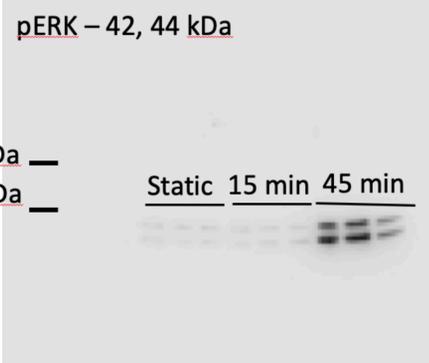


Figure 1b: The rmc-1 cells were similarly cultured and harvested for western blot analysis after static, 15 minute, and 45 minute time points. The gel was probed for pERK, with the longest fluid-stress time point showing most pERK induction.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Repeat qPCR analysis of $\alpha 2\delta 1$, $\alpha 2\delta 2$, $\alpha 2\delta 3$, $\alpha 2\delta 4$
- Repeat OFSS experiments and Western blots: pErk, Total Erk, B-actin
- Examine Ca^{++} release in RMC-1 and R28 cells in response to OFSS
- Treat retinal cells with Gabapentin and measure intracellular Ca^{++} changes

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