

Physiological Research Pre-Press Article

Dextran sodium sulphate (DSS)-induced colitis alters the expression of neurotrophins in smooth muscle cells of rat colon

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ABSTRACT & KEY WORDS

Background Neurotrophins are present in the gastrointestinal tract where they participate in the survival and growth of enteric neurons, augmentation of enteric circuits, elevation of colonic myoelectrical activity and also in different aspects of colitis. Previous studies largely focused on the role of neural and mucosal neurotrophins in gut inflammation. The expression of neurotrophins in colonic smooth muscle cells (SMCs) and the interactions of this potential source with colitis has not been studied in the gut. **Methods** The expression of NGF, BDNF, NT-3 and TN-4 in SMCs from longitudinal and circular muscle layers of rat colon from normal and Dextran sodium sulphate (DSS)-induced colitis rats was measured by ELISA. **Key Results** NGF, BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4 are differentially expressed in both longitudinal and circular SMCs, where the expressions of BDNF and NT-4 proteins were greater in SMCs from the longitudinal muscle layer than from the circular muscle layer, while NGF protein expression was greater in circular SMCs and NT-3 expression was equal in cells from both muscle layers. Induction of colitis with DSS- significantly alters neurotrophins expression pattern in colonic SMCs. NGF levels upregulated in circular SMCs. BDNF level was increased in DSS-induced colitis in longitudinal SMCs. NGF, NT-3 and NT-4 levels were downregulated in longitudinal SMCs of DSS-induced colitis rats' colon. **Conclusions & Inferences** Disturbances of neurotrophins expression in SMCs resulted from colitis might account for the structural and functional changes in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) such as loss of enervation and characteristic hypercontractility of longitudinal muscle in IBD.

KEY WORDS

Neurotrophins, Gastrointestinal Tract, Gut Smooth Muscle, inflammation, DSS, Colitis.

INTRODUCTION

Neurotrophins are closely related dimeric proteins that are well characterized in the nervous system. They are involved in many physiological and pathological processes in neuronal tissues, including neuronal survival, regulation of differentiation, migration and activity-dependent synaptic plasticity. In mammals, four different neurotrophins have been identified; nerve growth factor (NGF), brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and neurotrophin-4/5 (NT-4/5). These factors share more than seventy percent structural homology with NGF (Seidah et al. 1996, Reichardt 2006, Skaper 2008). Neurotrophins activate two distinct classes of plasma membrane receptors with different affinities. The first class is the p75 receptor which belongs to the tumor necrosis superfamily and is activated by all neurotrophins with low affinity. Tropomyosin-related kinases (Trk) receptors constitute the second class of neurotrophins receptors and include Trk A, Trk B, and Trk C (Chao and Hempstead 1995). Trk receptors are activated specifically with high affinity by one neurotrophin. NGF interacts with TrkA, BDNF and NT-4 interact with TrkB, and NT-3 interacts with TrkC. NT-3 binds to TrkA and TrkB as well, but with less affinity (Seidah et al. 1996, Reichardt 2006, Skaper 2008).

In addition to their established role in nervous tissues, neurotrophins and their receptors gain relatively recent substantial attention in non-neuronal tissues. They play essential roles in the physiological and pathophysiological processes in several systems (Sariola 2001, Prakash and Martin 2014). One of these non-neuronal systems where neurotrophins are the topic of intense investigation is the gastrointestinal tract (GIT). Several cell types have been identified as a source of neurotrophins in the adult

GIT including epithelial and enteroendocrine cells of the mucosa (Lucini et al. 2002, Johansson et al. 2007), enteric neurons and glial cells (Boesmans et al. 2008, Al-Qudah et al. 2015) and recently, BDNF has been identified in intestinal smooth muscle (Al-Qudah et al. 2015). Moreover, several physiological and pathological implications for neurotrophins have been described in the mature gut. For example, BDNF is important in augmenting the peristaltic reflex by enhancing the release of sensory neuropeptides such as serotonin (5-HT) and calcitonin gene relate peptide (CGRP) (Grider and Piland 2007, Chen et al. 2012), enhancing Ca^{2+} responses to neurotransmitters in enteric neurons and thereby enhancing synaptic transmission (Boesmans et al. 2008), elevating colonic myoelectrical activity (Chai et al. 2003) and recently, we showed that exogenous BDNF enhances cholinergic contraction in smooth muscle strips (Al-Qudah et al. 2014). Another finding showed that BDNF contributes to hypermobility of rat colon during stress (Quan et al. 2015). In clinical trials, BDNF increases gut motility, hastens colonic transit, and increases stool frequency without affecting stool consistency (Bradley and Miller 1999, Coulie et al. 2000, Chen et al. 2014). Furthermore, NGF, BDNF, and NT-3 stimulate the colonic myoelectrical activity of rats (Chai et al. 2003).

In addition to the role of neurotrophins in the normal gut, they are involved in many aspects of gut inflammation (Qiao et al. 2008, Sharon et al. 2012). Neurotrophins expression is altered differentially during colitis and has been linked to changes in gut motility (Geboes and Collins 1998, Reinshagen et al. 2002, Johansson et al. 2007) Additionally, up regulation of neurotrophins in spinal cord and dorsal root ganglion in response to inflammation plays a role in visceral hypersensitivity and the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome (Sharon et al. 2012). Dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)-induced colitis is a well-established model to

study inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) such as colitis (Alkahtani et al. 2013, Liu et al. 2014, Reichmann et al. 2015). Changes in neurotrophins' levels have been reported in IBD patients and in Colitis models as well. In these studies, neurotrophins-inflammation interactions were reported in mucosal and neuronal cells (Johansson et al. 2007, Qiao and Grider 2010, Gougeon et al. 2013). However, smooth muscle as a source of neurotrophins has not been determined yet.

Little is known about neurotrophins in colon smooth muscle cells and the role of this potential source in gut inflammation; however, in other tissues, neurotrophins produced from smooth muscle play important role at different stages of inflammation (Braun et al. 1999, Prakash et al. 2006, Prakash and Martin 2014). Moreover, neurotrophins modulate several characteristics of smooth muscle physiology such as contractility, proliferative ability and secretion of several cytokines and peptides (Nockher and Renz 2003, Meuchel et al. 2011). Many of these characteristics are altered during gut inflammation. The relationship between neurotrophins and inflammation is particularly interesting especially when neurotrophins role is viewed at different stages of inflammation because they have a dual effect in the process of induction and repair of the disease (Reinshagen et al. 2000, von Boyen et al. 2006, Sharon et al. 2012, Steinkamp et al. 2012). In this study, we show that colonic longitudinal and circular smooth muscle cells differentially express neurotrophins and experimentally induced colitis by dextran sodium sulphate (DSS) changes their expression pattern.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Colitis induction and tissue preparation

All studies were performed in accordance with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at JUST. Normal adult Sprague -Dawley male rats weighing 150-200 g were nurtured in our university animal house at standard laboratory conditions. Rats were divided into two groups of six rats each. The Dextran sodium sulphate (DSS) group received 5% w/v DSS (MW = 40000 Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) in their drinking water for five days until loose stools, diarrhea, and macroscopically visible blood appeared. Matched control rats received bottled drinking water only. DSS-induced colitis is a well characterized model for colitis that exhibited the macroscopic and histological features of colitis (Gaudio et al. 1999, Mizuta et al. 2000, Qiao and Grider 2009). Animal weight, stool consistency, the presence of blood in feces and rectal bleeding were reported on a daily basis to establish the mean disease activity index (DAI) to assess the disease progression (Table 1). The criteria used to calculate the DAI based on Parameters such as weight loss (0 points = no weight loss to 5 points =more than 15% weight loss), stool consistency (0=normal to 5=watery diarrhea) and bleeding (0=no bleeding, 2 points slight bleeding, 5 points gross bleeding). And recorded as a total of the three scores. DAI for DSS-induced colitis was 7 ± 3 (Fig. 2A). Moreover, the proinflammatory cytokines were measured in smooth muscle strips of the distal and compared with the DAI scores (Fig. 2B).

Rats were euthanized by 100% carbon dioxide CO₂ inhalation. The colon was dissected out, emptied of contents, and placed on cold smooth muscle buffer of the following composition (NaCl 120 mM, KCl 4 mM, KH₂PO₄ 2.6 mM, CaCl₂ 2.0 mM, MgCl₂ 0.6 mM, HEPES (N2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N' 2-ethanesulfonic acid) 25 mM, glucose 14 mM, and essential amino mixture 2.1% (pH 7.4). 2-3 cm sections of the colon were removed and mounted onto glass rod; the fat and mesenteric attachments were removed and the longitudinal muscles were separated from the circular layer by radial abrasion with Kim wipes. The muscle layers were cleared from mucosal/submucosal layers by microdissection and was kept on ice in smooth muscle buffer [NaCl 120 mM, KCl 4 mM, KH₂PO₄ 2.6 mM, CaCl₂ 2.0 mM, MgCl₂ 0.6 mM, HEPES 25 mM, glucose 14 mM, and essential amino mixture 2.1% (pH 7.4)] for smooth muscle isolation.

Preparation of Dispersed Smooth Muscle Cells and protein extraction

Smooth muscle cells from longitudinal and circular muscle layers of the colon were isolated by sequential enzymatic digestion of muscle strips, filtration, and centrifugation (Murthy et al. 2003, Hu et al. 2008). First muscle strips were incubated for 15 min at 31°C in 30 ml of smooth muscle buffer containing 0.1% collagenase (300 U/ml) and 0.01% soybean trypsin inhibitor. The tissues were continuously gassed with 100% oxygen during the whole isolation process. The partly digested tissues were washed with 100 ml of enzyme-free smooth muscle buffer and reincubated for 10 min to allow spontaneous dispersion of muscle cells. Cells were harvested by filtration through 500 µM Nitex and centrifuged at 350 g for 10 min.

Identification of Smooth muscle cells

The identity of the smooth muscle cells was confirmed by their typical spindle shape appearance of varying length under a 20 X objective of an inverted Nikon TMS-f microscope and the dispersed smooth muscle cells were suspended in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) containing penicillin (200 U mL⁻¹), streptomycin (200 µg mL⁻¹), gentamycin (100 µg mL⁻¹), amphotericin B (2.5 µg mL⁻¹), and 10% fetal bovine serum (DMEM-10). The muscle cells were plated at a concentration of 5 X 10⁵ cells mL⁻¹ and incubated at 37°C. DMEM-10 medium was replaced every 3 days for 2–3 weeks until confluence was attained. The cultures contained only smooth muscle cells which was confirmed by western blotting against the smooth muscle-specific marker calponin (anti calponin antibody ab46794, Abcam, Cambridge, MA) at a 1:500 dilution Fig. 1. Antibody specificity was confirmed by omitting the primary antibody in the protocol.

Smooth muscle cells were homogenized with solubilization buffer of the following composition, 50 mM Tris-HCL, 150 mM NaCL, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 100 mM NaF and containing protease/phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (100 µg mL⁻¹ PMSF, 10 µg mL⁻¹ aprotinin, 10 µg mL⁻¹ leupeptin, 30 mM sodium fluoride and 3 mM sodium vanadate). After sonication for 15 second and centrifugation at 2000 g for 10 min at 4°C, the protein concentrations in the supernatant was determined using a DC protein assay kit from Bio-Rad according to manufacturer's directions.

Western blotting

Equal amounts of proteins were separated by SDS/PAGE electrophoresis using 10% and 15% (w/v) acrylamide resolving gel. The separated proteins were electrophoretically transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane, blocked with 5%

(w/v) non-fat dried milk/TBS-T (tris-buffered saline, pH 7.6 plus 0.1% Tween-20) for 1h and incubated for 24 hr at 4°C with Specific neurotrophins primary antibodies (Rabbit anti-BDNF antibody, MBS9413508, rabbit anti-NGF antibody, MBS8507345, Rabbit Nt-3 antibody, MBS175171, rabbit anti NT-4 antibody, MBS2524946 MyBioSource, Inc., CA, USA) diluted in TBS-T 1% (w/v) non-fat dried milk. After washing, the membrane was incubated with horseradish-peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (1: 2000) at room temperature for 1h. The immunoreactive was visualized by SuperSignal Femto maximum sensitivity substrate kit.

To ensure equal amount of protein loading, in each blot the same membrane was stripped and re-blotted against a housekeeping protein such as beta actin (AC1978, Sigma, St Louis, MO). Densitometric quantification of protein bands were done using the software GelAnalyzer 2010. The average bands intensity were normalized to that of the control of the same lane.

Neurotrophins ELISA

Total protein extracts were subjective to commercially available ELISA kits for BDNF E_{max} and NGF E_{max} (both from Promega Corporation, Madison, WI), NT-3 and NT-4 (from R & D, Minneapolis, MN) according to the manufacturer instructions. Data were expressed as ng or pg per ml and compared between control groups (circular and longitudinal) versus DSS-induced colitis groups (circular and longitudinal). The appropriate statistical tests were carried out in Graph Pad (Graph Pad Software, La Jolla, CA). A probability of p <0.05 was considered significant.

Values are reported as mean \pm SEM. Each experiment was from at least six animals repeated three times.

Pro inflammatory cytokines ELISA

Total protein extracts from control and DSS-induced colitis smooth muscle strips of rat colon were subjected to ELISA assays specific for TNF- α and IL-1 β from Abcam according to manufacturer instructions. The limit for detection of the TNF- α and IL-1 β ELISA were 82.3 pg/ml - 20000 pg/ml and 31.3 pg/ml - 2000 pg/ml respectively. Data were expressed as pg per total protein extract and compared between control groups versus DSS-induced colitis groups.

Statistical Analysis

Each experiment was performed on SMCs that were harvested from at least six different rats of each group. Statistical analysis of all experiments was performed using Prism software (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). The unpaired Student's t test was used to reveal significant differences between two means. A P value less than 0.05 was required for statistical significance in all the experiments. All data are shown as the mean \pm standard error of the mean.

RESULTS

In the present study, we examined the changes in expression of the neurotrophins family members by specific ELISA kits and western blotting in smooth muscle cells of rat colon isolated from control rats and rat with colitis induced with DSS. The identity of smooth muscle cells was confirmed by visual characterization under phase-contrast Nikon light inverted microscope and by culturing the cells until confluence and the subsequent blotting with the specific smooth muscle marker anti-h1-calponin antibody. The cells had typical smooth muscle spindle-shape appearance (fig. 1 A) and yielded a strong band at the expected molecular weight of smooth muscle specific antibody 34 kDa; anti-h1-calponin antibody (fig. 1 C). TNF- α and IL-1 β expression was assessed by specific ELISA kits. Expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β was significantly increased (TNF- α in normal: 296.3 ± 28.46 vs. DSS-treated: 975.0 ± 154.8 , $p=0.005$), (IL-1 β in normal 2850 ± 520.4 vs. DSS-treated: 25000 ± 2646 , $P=0.0002$) in DSS-induced colitis compared to control tissues (Fig.2). These results strongly indicated the DSS-treatment results in the generation of proinflammatory cytokines and confirmed the inflammation process.

Expression of NGF in smooth muscle cells in rat colon and effect of DSS-induced colitis:

ELISA assay showed that NGF is present in smooth muscle cells of normal rat colon, both circular and longitudinal smooth muscle cells contain NGF protein and the circular muscle cells express significantly higher NGF levels than longitudinal muscle cells(Fig.3) (circular: 34.02 ± 0.4008 ng vs. longitudinal: 24.18 ± 0.1157 ng). These results were further confirmed by western blotting analysis.

To examine the effect of DSS treatment on NGF levels in both cell types, we compared NGF levels in DSS-induced colitis with those of the control.

DSS-induced colitis resulted in significant downregulation of NGF in the longitudinal smooth muscle cells (control: 24.18 ± 0.1157 ng vs. DSS-colitis: 20.94 ± 0.8344 ng) and had no effect on NGF levels in the circular cells (Fig.3). Similar results were obtained from western blotting analysis.

Expression of BDNF in smooth muscle cells in rat colon and effect of DSS-induced colitis:

BDNF ELISA and western blotting assays on total protein extracts from dispersed smooth muscle from rat colon revealed basal expression of BDNF in both longitudinal and circular muscle cells. The expression levels of BDNF was significantly higher in the longitudinal muscle cells than circular muscle cells (figure 2, longitudinal SMCs: 177.2 ± 15.58 ng vs. CSMS 127.7 ± 10.38 ng) (fig. 4).

When the Expression levels of BDNF compared with the DSS-induced colitis group, there was a significant increase of BDNF in the longitudinal SMCs, (Normal SMC: 177.2 ± 15.58 ng vs. DSS-colitis: 233.6 ± 17.73 ng). The effect of DSS treatment on BDNF level in the circular smooth muscle cells was insignificant (Fig. 4).

Expression of NT-3 in smooth muscle cells of rat colon and the effect of DSS-induced colitis of expression

Our results indicate that NT-3 levels are almost equal in both cell types (Fig.5) (LSMCs: 78.09 ± 0.7786 pg vs. CSMCs 80.78 ± 0.7786 pg). However, treatment with

DSS for 5 days resulted in significant reduction of NT-3 in LSMCs (normal LSMCs: 78.09 ± 0.7786 pg vs. DSS LSMCs: 69.99 ± 0.7786 pg), and had no effect on NT-3 levels in CSMCS (Fig. 5)

Expression of NT-4 in smooth muscle cells of rat colon and the effect of DSS-induced colitis on expression

Our results showed significant higher basal expression of NT-4 in LSMCs than CSMCs (Fig. 6) (LSMCs: 122.5 ± 6.967 pg vs. CSMCs: 102.9 ± 3.540 pg).

Comparing results of the DSS-induced colitis group with those of normal revealed a significant reduction of NT-4 in the LSMCs after colitis induction (normal LSMCs 122.5 ± 6.967 pg vs. DSS LSMCs: 93.37 ± 1.930 pg N=4, ELISA assay), while there was no effect on NT-4 levels in CSMCS (Fig.6). Western blotting analysis revealed similar results.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, using specific ELISA kits we have shown that the four neurotrophins family members are constitutively expressed by rat smooth muscle cells. The expression levels of each neurotrophins is different between the LSMCs and CSMCS. The induction of colitis by DSS differentially alters the expression pattern in both muscle layers of rat colon.

Neurotrophins present in the wall of the gut in several cell types including mucosal, enteric neurons and glia, and smooth muscle. But most studies have focused on the neuronally-derived neurotrophins because most information came from studies in the nervous system. In the present study, we have examined the expression of neurotrophins in smooth muscle cells and the involvement of this potential source in DSS-induced colitis model. Using specific ELISA kits, we have demonstrated that both the LSMCs and CSMCs contain all members of neurotrophins at different levels. In support to the findings of this study, the neurotrophins system has been identified in smooth muscle tissues in many organs other than the GIT such as blood vessels (Schaper et al. 2009, Emanueli et al. 2014, Ly et al. 2014), bladder (Girard et al. 2011, Rachaneni et al. 2013), and airways (Renz 2001, Freund and Frossard 2004, Prakash and Martin 2014).

Little is known about neurotrophins and their receptors in smooth muscle cells of mature GIT. However, recently, we have identified that BDNF is present in intestinal smooth muscle and consistent with the present findings; BDNF mRNA and protein were much more prevalent in the longitudinal muscle layer (Al-Qudah et al. 2015). Moreover, BDNF mRNA is abundant in longitudinal smooth muscle isolated from mice intestine (Brun et al. 2015). Furthermore, BDNF expression in gut smooth

muscle is important for the development of vagal sensory neurons. Intriguingly, BDNF reduction in intestinal smooth muscle of mice resulted in enhanced innervation by vagal sensory neurons which was especially evident in the longitudinal muscle layer. The authors concluded that BDNF normally expressed in longitudinal muscle layer inhibits innervations to this muscle layer (Fox and Biddinger 2012, Biddinger and Fox 2014). These findings might explain the higher expression of BDNF in LSMCs of rat colon. And would also explain the lesser innervation of longitudinal compared to circular muscle by the enteric neurons an observation that is supported by the finding of Grider et.al. that BDNF inhibits neurites outgrowth from cultured myenteric ganglia of guinea pig (Grider et al. 1997).

There are very few studies of NGF in gut smooth muscle. However, recent study has identified the expression of NGF in LSMCs from mice ilium (Brun et al. 2015). In the same study, NGF from smooth muscle was important for the neuronal integrity. Moreover, overexpression of NGF in smooth muscle of mice colon produces robust collateral sprouting in the descending colon sensory innervations (Elliott et al. 2009, Petrie et al. 2013). The greater expression of NGF in CSMCs reported in the present study may explain the greater innervation of circular muscle than longitudinal muscle by enteric neurons.

The expression of NT-3 and NT-4 in gut smooth muscle have not been addressed in the literature. In our study, we showed that smooth muscle cells from rat colon contain NT-3 and NT-4 in the longitudinal and circular muscle layers. Smooth muscle conditional knockout of NT-3 during development results in severe loss of vagal sensory neuron (Fox et al. 2013). Moreover, NT-4 supports the survival a selective vagal afferent neurons (Fox et al. 2001). The basal expression of NT-3 and NT-4 in mature colon smooth muscle may support the survival of sensory neurons.

There are several reports addressing neurotrophins-gut inflammation relationships. Changes in neurotrophins expression patterns have been described in different inflammatory conditions of the gut such as DSS-induced colitis, parasite infection of the small bowel and in human inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (Reinshagen et al. 2002, Johansson et al. 2007). Most studies focused on the effect of neurotrophins on neuronal, epithelial, and immune cells in the GIT and attributed changes in function during gut inflammation to these sources of neurotrophins. For example, NGF is overexpressed in mucosal cells during colitis and consisting with our data, BDNF is upregulated in nerve cells in colitis patients (Johansson et al. 2007, Hashmi et al. 2016, Xu et al. 2016). In the present study, we show that smooth muscle cells contribute to the pool of neurotrophins in DSS-induced colitis model. The differential shift of neurotrophins levels in colitis may explain some of the functional abnormalities associated with IBD, especially motility dysfunctions.

Recently, smooth muscle derived-neurotrophins have been implicated in several aspects of inflammation of the airways (Freund-Michel and Frossard 2008, Scuri et al. 2010, Prakash and Martin 2014) and the bladder (Cruz 2014). BDNF levels are increased in smooth muscle tissues of the airways and bladder (Thompson et al. 2014, Frias et al. 2015, Sathish et al. 2015) which are consistent with the upregulation of BDNF in response to DSS-induced colitis which we have demonstrated in the present study in LSMCs. This also may explain, in part the hyper contractility in smooth muscle associated with gut inflammation (Mawe et al. 2004, Khan and Collins 2006, Sarna 2011). Inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α and IL-1 β which others and we identified the increase in their levels during inflammation result in smooth muscle hyperactivity (Al-Shboul et al. 2014). Those cytokines may mediate their hypercontractility effect by inducing the production of BDNF from

smooth muscle cells. The upregulation of BDNF in response to inflammatory cytokines is reported in several studies (Johansson, Jönsson et al. 2008, Sharon, Grider et al. 2012). In support to this conclusion, we showed previously that exogenous BDNF enhances the cholinergic contractions directly in longitudinal smooth muscle (Al-Qudah et al. 2014). Thus BDNF upregulation in LSMCs in DSS-induced colitis may explain in part the functional and structural changes associated with gut inflammation.

Lastly, this study indicates that NGF, NT-3 and NT-4 levels were reduced in LSMCs after DSS treatment. Supporting findings, immunoneutralization of NT-3 and NGF result in exacerbation of experimental colitis (Reinshagen et al. 2000) suggesting that these factors play a regulatory role in gut inflammation and smooth muscle cells contribute to the process. Further investigations should be conducted to elucidate the exact role of smooth muscle-derived NTs in the normal and inflamed gut.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by grant 2015/0038 and 2014/0076 from the Jordan University of Science and Technology. Doa'a was supported from Qatar Red Crescent

DISCLOSURE

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise are declared by the authors.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Isolation and identification of rat colon smooth muscle cells:

Smooth muscle cells from the longitudinal and circular colon muscle layer were isolated by sequential enzymatic digestion, filtration and centrifugation. Cells were viewed under a 20X objective of an inverted Nikon phase-contrast microscopy. Cells were of variable length and had a spindle-shaped form (A), and further confirmed by culturing primary isolated cells and blotting with smooth muscle specific marker using anti-h1-calponin antibody at 1/1500 dilution (B&C).

Fig. 2: Induction of colitis by DSS treatment

(A) Male rats were given 5% DSS in drinking water for 5 days. DAI was calculated at 5 days after DSS treatment as described in Materials and methods for each group (mean \pm SEM, n=6 rats/group). (B) Inflammation was further confirmed by measuring proinflammatory cytokines; TNF- α and IL-1 β . DSS-induced colitis is associated with elevated TNF- α and IL-1 β . Values are Mean \pm SEM; ** $p<0.005$ *** $p<0.0001$, DSS: Dextran sodium sulphate.

Fig. 3 Expression of NGF in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis:

Rat colon smooth muscle cells contain NGF protein and its expression is greater in smooth muscle cells from the circular muscle layer than from the longitudinal muscle layer. After treatment with 5% DSS for five days the expression level was decreased

in the longitudinal smooth muscle cells. NGF levels (A) was measured by specific ELISA. Western blots (B), optical density of NGF blots was normalized to β actin. Inserts illustrate typical blot. Values are Mean \pm SEM; * $p<.05$, *** $p<0.0001$, LSMC: Longitudinal smooth muscle cells, DSS- LSMC: Dextran sodium sulphate-LSMC, CSMC: circular smooth muscle cells.

Fig. 4 Expression of BDNF in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis:

BDNF is present in the smooth muscle cells of rat colon and is greater in smooth muscle cells from the longitudinal muscle layer than from the circular muscle layer. Induction of colitis with 5% DSS for five days led to significant elevation of BDNF content in the longitudinal smooth muscle cells. BDNF levels (A) was measured by specific ELISA. Western blots (B), optical density of BDNF blots was normalized to β actin. Inserts illustrate typical blot. Values are Mean \pm SEM; * $P<.05$, LSMC: Longitudinal smooth muscle cells, DSS- LSMC: Dextran sodium sulphate-LSMC, CSMC: circular smooth muscle cells.

Fig. 5 Expression of Nt-3 in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis. Cells from rat colon express NT-3 in both longitudinal and circular layer. Induction of colitis with 5% DSS resulted in a significant reduction in the level of NT-3 expression in the longitudinal smooth muscle cells only. NT-3 levels (A) was measured by specific ELISA. Western blots (B), optical density of NT-3 blots was normalized to β actin. Inserts illustrate typical blot. Values are Mean \pm SEM; ** $p<0.005$, LSMC: Longitudinal smooth muscle cells, DSS- LSMC: Dextran sodium sulphate-LSMC, CSMC: circular smooth muscle cells.

Fig. 6 Expression of Nt-4 in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis. Smooth muscle cells from the longitudinal layer of rat colon contain higher NT-4 than cells from the circular layer. Induction of colitis by 5% DSS resulted in reduction of NT-4 only in the longitudinal layer. NT-4 levels (A) was measured by specific ELISA. Western blots (B), optical density of NT-4 blots was normalized to β actin. Inserts illustrate typical blot. Values are Mean \pm SEM.; $P^* < .05$, $P^{**} < .005$, LSMC: Longitudinal smooth muscle cells, DSS- LSMC: Dextran sodium sulphate-LSMC, CSMC: circular smooth muscle cells.

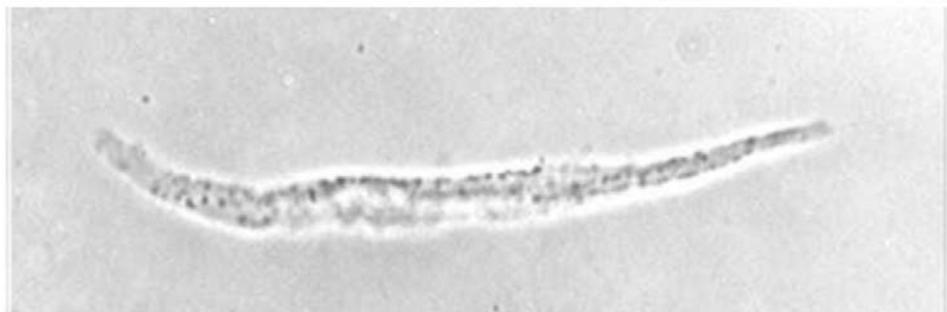
Table 1: Disease Activity Index (DAI)

Score	Weight loss (%)	Stool consistency	Occult/Gross bleeding
0	None	Normal	None
1	1-5		
2	5-10	Loose	Guaiac
3	10-15		
4	>15	watery	Gross bleeding

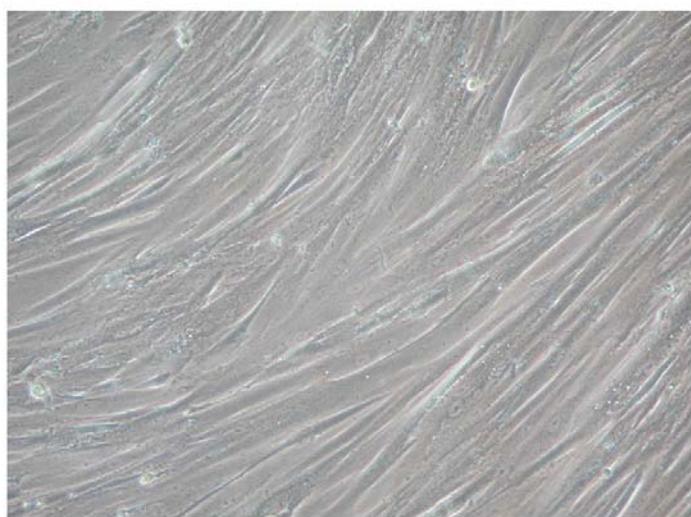
The disease activity index (DAI) = (combined score of weight loss, stool consistency, and bleeding)

Fig.1 Isolation and identification of rat colon smooth muscle cells:

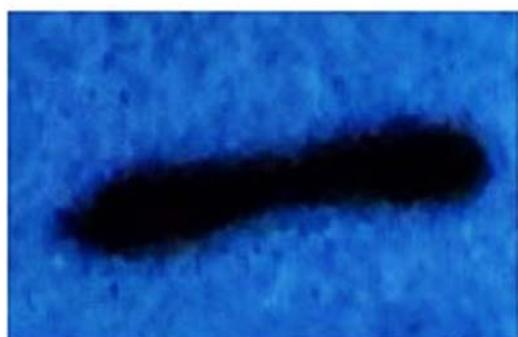
A



B



C



Calponin 34kDa

Fig. 2 Induction of colitis by DSS treatment:

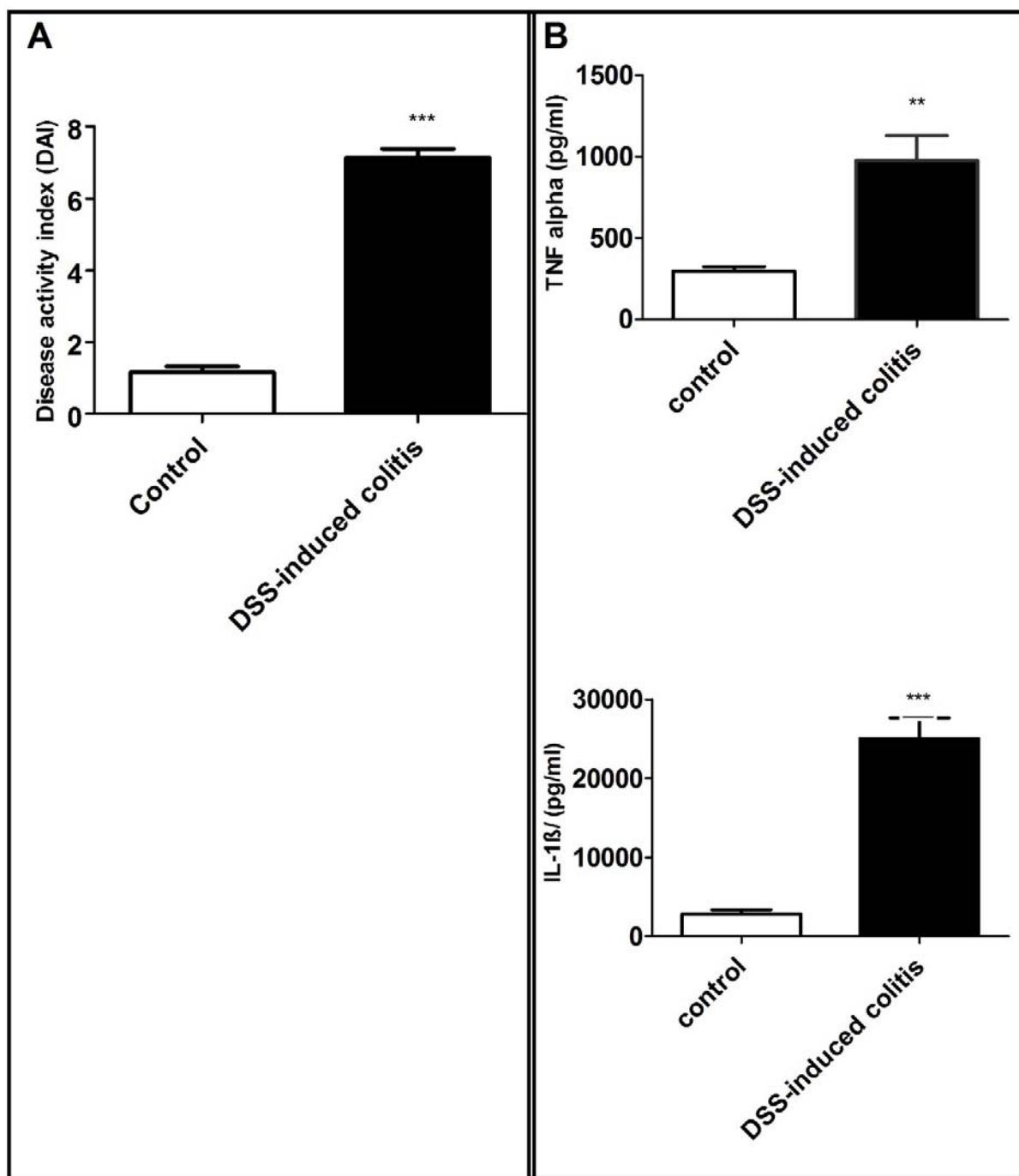
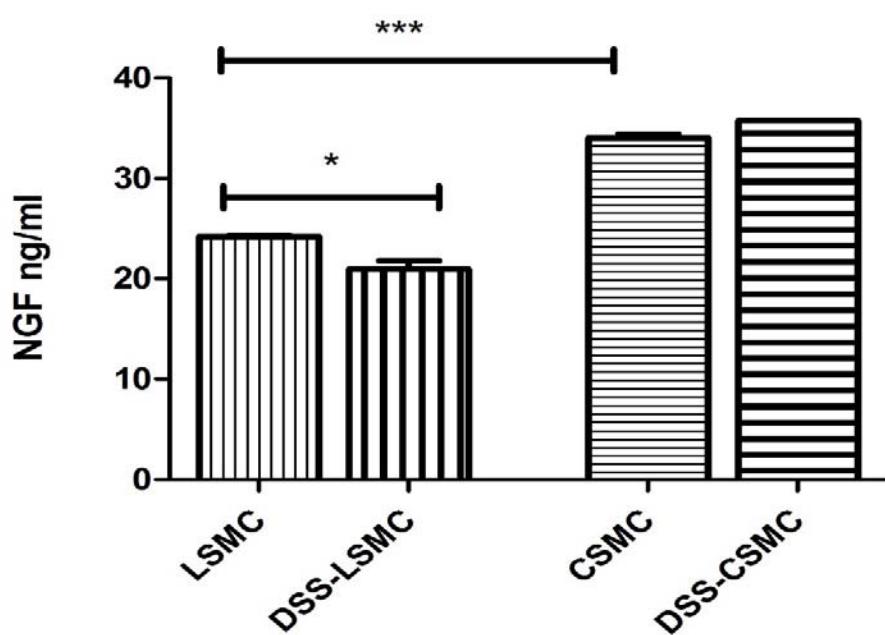
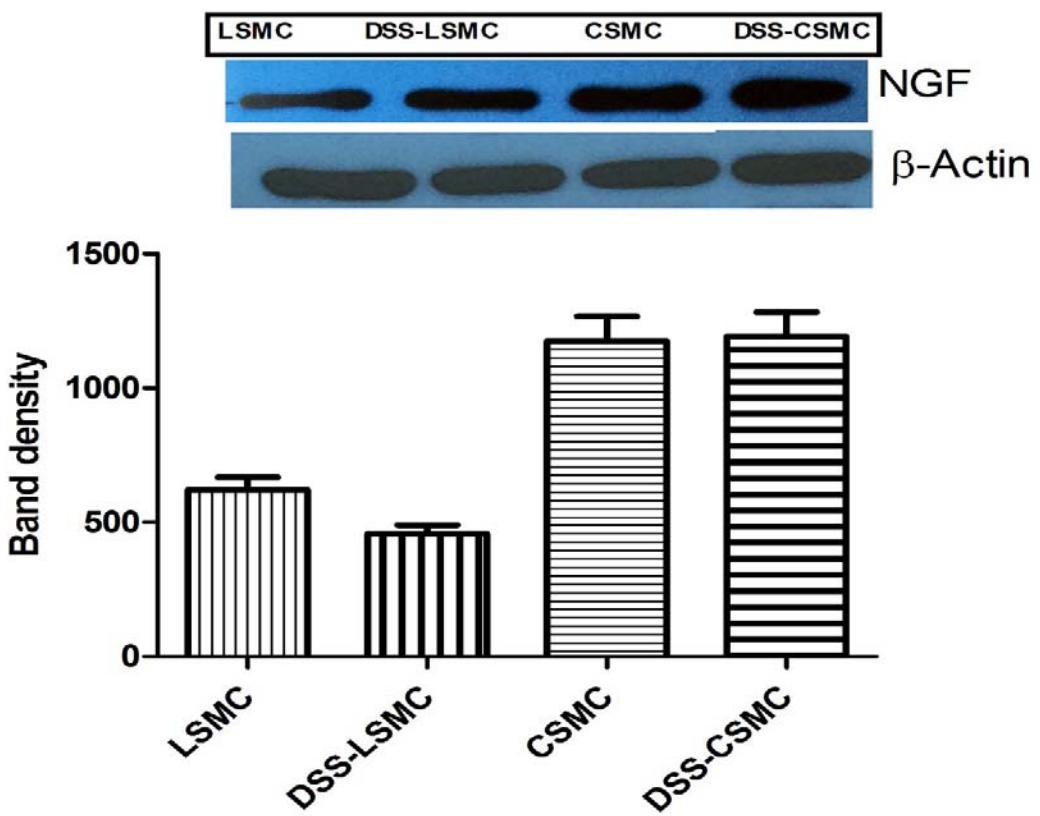


Fig. 3 Expression of NGF in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced

A



B



colitis:

Fig. 4 Expression of BDNF in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis:

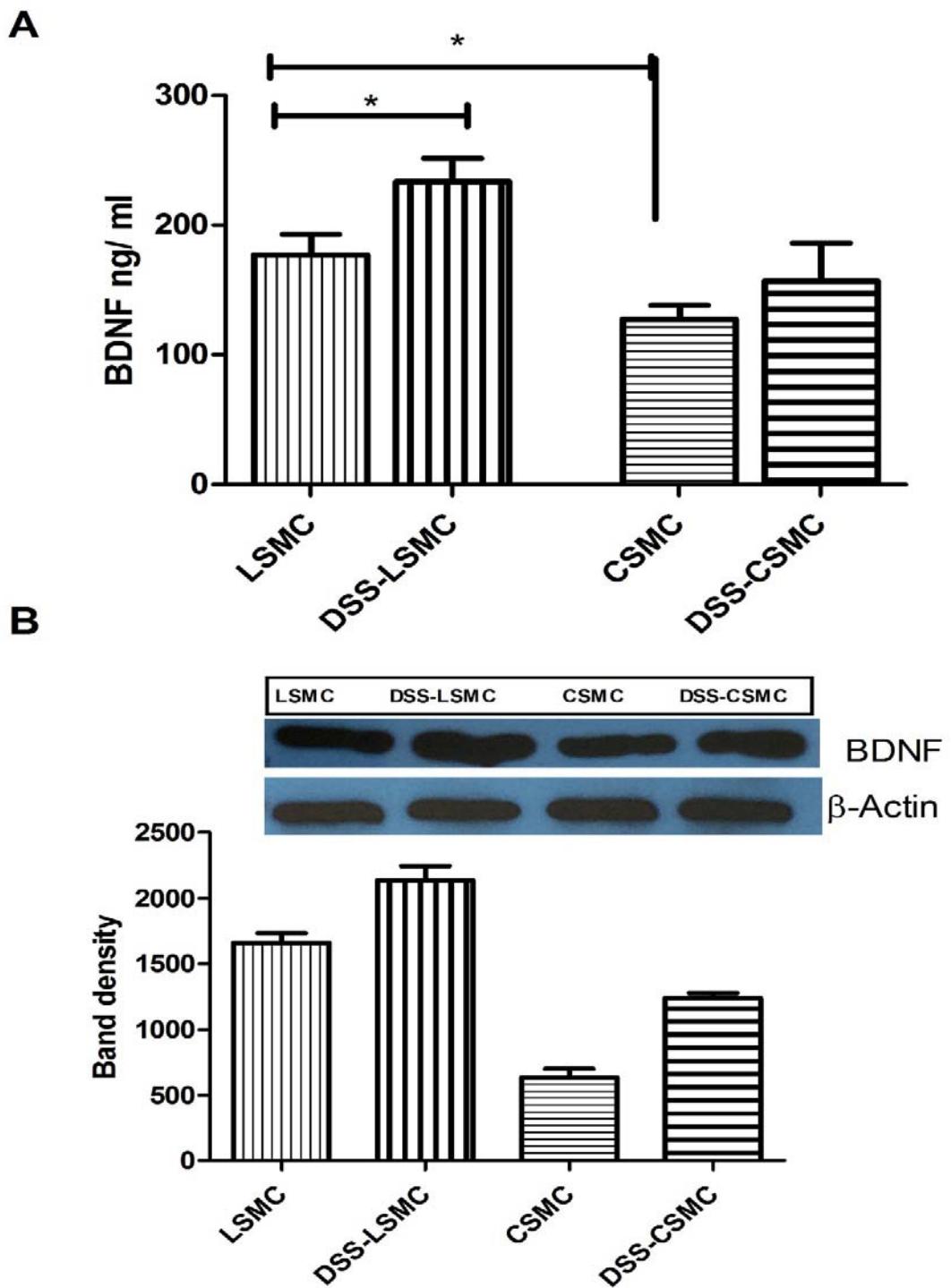


Fig. 5 Expression of NT-3 in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis:

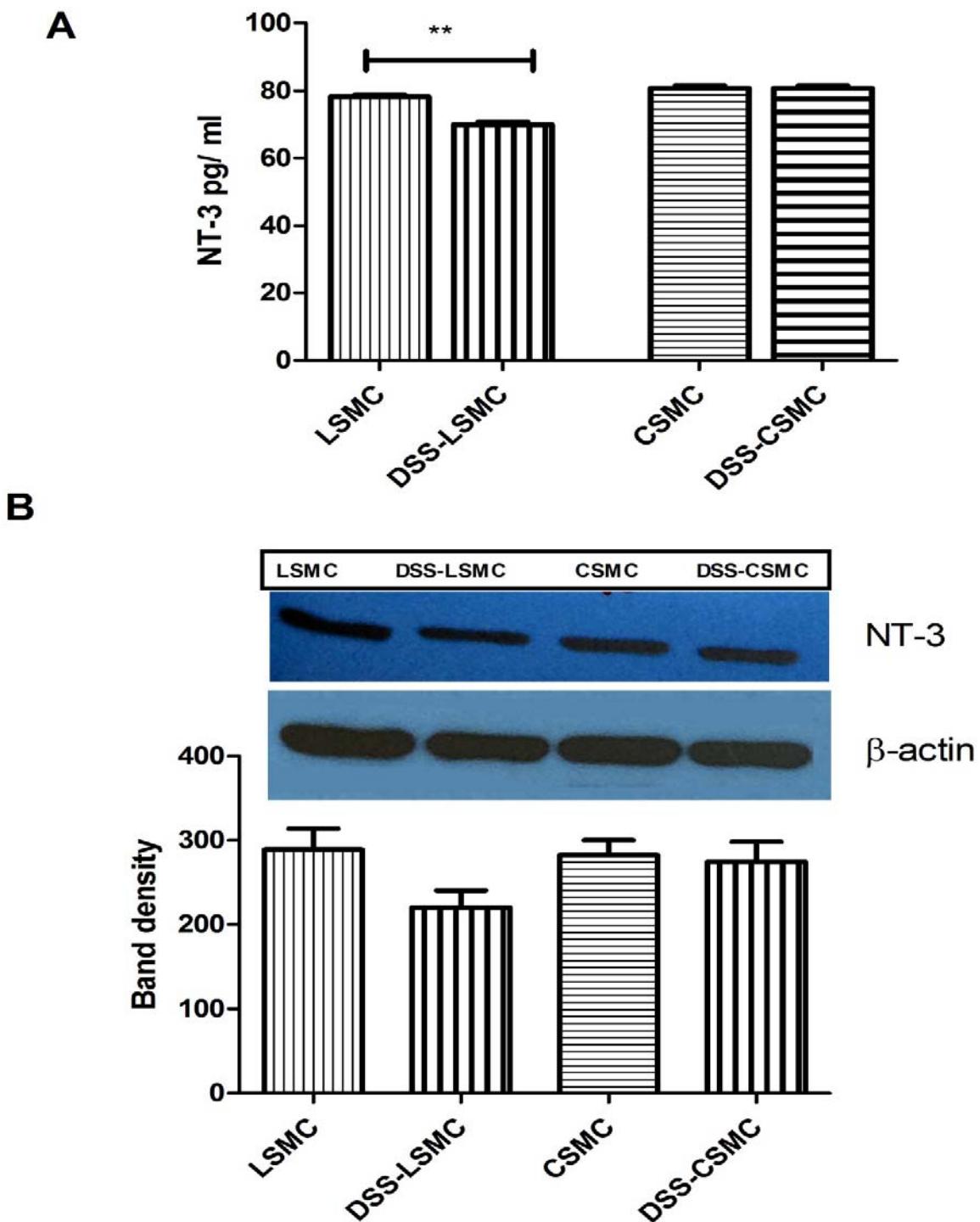


Fig.6 Expression of NT-4 in rat colon smooth muscle cells of control and DSS-induced colitis:

