

## Activation of central $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -release events by a PAR2-agonist in mouse endothelial cells

**Introduction:** Protease activated receptor-2 (PAR2) agonist 2-furoyl-LIGRLO activates two types of local calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ )-release in endothelial cells (ECs): *peripheral events* are located near the plasma membrane while *central events* are located at the centre (1). ECs  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -release stimulates synthesis of nitric oxide ( $\text{NO}^*$ ) and hyperpolarization of vascular smooth muscle (vsm), which dilate arteries. PAR2-mediated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -release and vasodilation are unique, relative to those of other cell surface receptors, in being protected against endothelial dysfunction (1, 2). PAR2 signaling can vary depending on cell-type, subcellular locations, and agonist biased signaling by different classes of PAR2 drugs. Agonist bias refers to the property of individual PAR2 agonists to activate selectively subsets of signaling pathways while excluding others. Here we examined the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -release events elicited by another PAR2 agonist, tcLI (transcinnamoyl-LIGRLO), in ECs.

**Methods:** ECs were prepared from murine (C57B6) mesenteric arterial branches and loaded with  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -sensitive dye Fluo4-AM as described (1). ECs were superfused with HEPES-buffered Krebs solution pH 7.4 at 25 °C and then exposed to PAR2 agonist tcLI (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). The effect of tcLI on intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  was regionally assessed in single cells by 2D-spinning disk confocal microscopy and video imaging of Fluo4 fluorescence (F) as described (1).

**Results:** We found tcLI elicited repeating  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -events in the central region of EC (Figure 1) whereas  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  events were not elicited in the peripheral region under the same conditions. tcLI increased the relative frequency of central  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  events by up to 27-fold relative to the baseline untreated cell preparation.

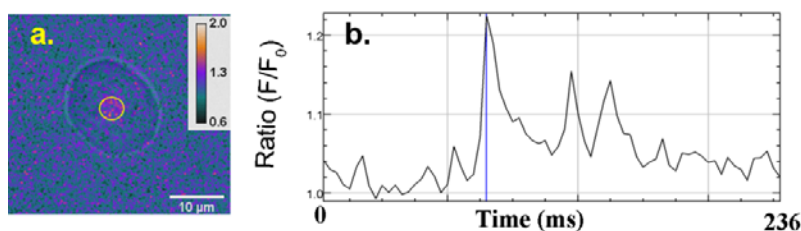


Figure 1. PAR2 agonist activation of central  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -events in EC.

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -fluo4 fluorescence ratio image analysis (a) of a central event, overlaying a bright field image of EC. Graph (b) illustrates central events repeating within encircled area of EC.

**Conclusion:** Compared to previous results, we found that another PAR2 agonist activates central  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  release only, supporting the notion of PAR2 agonist biased  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -release in ECs and warrant further study of different classes of PAR2 agonists.

- (1) Hennessey JC *et al.* (2015) *Pharmacol Res Perspectives* **3**: e00112.
- (2) McGuire JJ *et al.* (2011) *BMC Pharmacol* **11**:10.