

Src tyrosine kinase mediates endothelin-1-induced early growth response protein-1 expression via MAP kinase-dependent pathways in vascular smooth muscle cells

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Abstract. We have previously demonstrated that the non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase (NR-PTK) c-Src is an upstream regulator of endothelin-1 (ET-1) and angiotensin II-induced activation of protein kinase B (PKB) signaling in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). We have also demonstrated that ET-1 potently induces the expression of the early growth response protein-1 (Egr-1), a zinc finger transcription factor that is overexpressed in models of vascular diseases, such as atherosclerosis. However, the involvement of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression has not yet been investigated and its role in mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling remains controversial. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to examine the role of c-Src in the ET-1-induced phosphorylation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2, c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 MAPK, 3 key members of the MAPK family and in the regulation of Egr-1 expression in rat aortic A10 VSMCs. ET-1 rapidly induced the phosphorylation of MAPKs, as well as the expression of Egr-1; however, treatment of the VSMCs with PP2, a specific pharmacological inhibitor of c-Src, dose-dependently reduced the phosphorylation of the 3 MAPKs and the expression of Egr-1 induced by ET-1. Furthermore, in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) deficient in c-Src (SYF), the ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression and MAPK phosphorylation were significantly suppressed, as compared to MEFs expressing normal Src levels. These results suggest that c-Src plays a critical role in mediating ET-1-induced MAPK phosphorylation and Egr-1 expression in VSMCs.

Introduction

Alterations in vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) growth, migration, proliferation and plasticity are believed to contribute to vascular dysfunction associated with cardiovascular diseases, such as hypertension, atherosclerosis and stenosis following angioplasty (1,2). Aberrant increases in the plasma levels of vasoactive peptides are a hallmark of these vascular diseases. The involvement of the vasoconstrictor endothelin-1 (ET-1) in the activation of signaling events intimately linked to the migration and proliferation of VSMCs has been documented over the past years (3,4). In VSMCs, ET-1 exerts its growth-promoting effects through the activation of its seven transmembrane domain guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptor (GPCR) (5), ETA receptor. GPCR stimulation leads to the activation of several downstream signaling cascades, which include members of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) family, as well as the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3-K)/protein kinase B (PKB) pathway (6).

MAPKs constitute a family of serine/threonine protein kinases which are widely conserved among eukaryotes, and are involved in many cellular responses, such as cell motility, proliferation, differentiation and survival (7,8). To date, the most extensively studied members of the MAPK family include extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2, c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), and p38 MAPK (7,8), which are stimulated by mitogens, such as polypeptide growth factors [insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1, platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1)], as well as by insulin and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA). Substantial evidence exists to support a role of MAPK activation in inducing cell growth and hypertrophy in aortic and mesenteric artery-derived VSMCs (9-12).

The early growth response factor-1 (Egr-1) is a zinc finger transcription factor that regulates the transcription of several genes involved in cardiovascular functions (13,14). Egr-1 has been suggested to contribute to the progression of vascular disease processes, such as intimal thickening following vascular injury (15), atherosclerosis and cardiac hypertrophy (16,17). We recently reported the upregulation of Egr-1 levels in response to ET-1 in VSMCs (18); however, little is known about the

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molecular mechanisms that transduce these signals into an increase in Egr-1 expression.

We have recently demonstrated that c-Src, also known as Src or p60^{c-Src}, is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase (NR-TK) that plays a key role in mediating ET-1-induced PKB phosphorylation, cell hypertrophy and proliferation (19). However, the involvement of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression has not yet been investigated and its role in MAPK signaling remains controversial (38).

Therefore, in the present study, by using a pharmacological inhibitor of c-Src and cells deficient in c-Src, we examined the role of c-Src as an upstream regulator of ET-1-induced ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK phosphorylation, as well as its involvement in the regulation of Egr-1 expression in VSMCs.

Materials and methods

Materials

Chemicals. Cell culture reagents were purchased from Gibco (Burlington, ON, USA). ET-1 was purchased from American Peptide (Sunnyvale, CA, USA). 4-Amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(t-butyl)pyrazole(3,4-d)pyrimidine (PP2; src inhibitor), 4-amino-7-phenylpyrazole(3,4-d) pyrimidine (PP3; inactive analog of src inhibitor) and PD98059 (MEK inhibitor), SP600125 (JNK inhibitor), were purchased from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA, USA). The enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection system kit was purchased from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech (Baie d'Urfé, QC, Canada).

Antibodies. Phospho-SAPK/JNK (Thr183/Tyr185) (Cat. no. 4668), phospho-p38 MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182) (Cat. no. 4511S), total SAPK/JNK (Cat. no. 9252), β -tubulin (Cat. no. 2146S), total glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) (Cat. no. 5174) and anti-rabbit IgG, horseradish peroxidase-linked secondary antibody (Cat. no. 7074) were procured from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA). Phospho-ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) (Cat. no. sc-16982-R), total ERK (Cat. no. sc-154), total p38 MAPK (Cat. no. sc-7972), total Egr-1 (Cat. no. sc-110) and anti-mouse IgG, horseradish peroxidase-linked secondary antibody (Cat. no. sc-2005) were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA, USA).

Methods

Cell culture. Rat aorta A-10 VSMCs (CRL-1476; ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) were maintained in 75-cm² flasks culture with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum and antibiotics at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂, as previously described (19). The cells were passed upon reaching confluence with 0.5% trypsin-containing 0.2% EDTA and plated in 60 mm dishes. The cells were grown to 90% confluence and incubated in serum-free DMEM 18 h prior to the treatments. Mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) deficient for c-Src, Yes and Fyn (SYF) (CRL-2459) and expressing endogenous wild-type c-Src, but not Yes and Fyn (Src^{+/+}) (CRL-2497) (both from ATCC) were cultured and used for the experiments in the same manner as the A10 VSMCs.

Cell lysis and immunoblotting. The cells incubated in the absence or presence of various agents were washed 3 times with ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and lysed in 200 μ l

of lysis buffer [25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 25 mM NaCl, 1 mM NaOV, 10 mM Na fluoride, 10 mM Na-pyrophosphate, 2 mM benzamidine, 2 mM ethylenedis(oxyethylenenitrilo)-tetraacetic acid, 2 mM ethylenediamine tetra acetic acid, 1 mM PMSF, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and 1% protease inhibitor cocktail (PIC)] on ice. Cell lysates were centrifuged at 12,000 \times g for 10 min at 4°C. Protein concentrations were measured by Bradford assay. Equal amounts of protein were subjected to 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), transferred onto PVDF membranes (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) and incubated with the respective primary antibodies. The antigen-antibody complex was detected by horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and protein bands were visualized by ECL. The intensity of specific bands was quantified using Quantity One Image software (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA).

Egr-1 nuclear extraction protocol. The cells incubated in the absence or presence of pharmacological agents were washed twice in ice-cold PBS and lysed in 500 μ l of buffer solution containing 10 mM HEPES, 10 mM KCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM EGTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM protease cocktail inhibitor and 1 mM NaOV as previously described (20). Briefly, lysates were placed on ice for 15 min prior to the addition of 10% NP-40 detergent. Lysates were then vortexed for 10 sec at highest setting before centrifugation at 18,000 \times g for 4 min at 4°C. The pellet was resuspended in 60 μ l of buffer containing 10 mM HEPES, 400 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM EGTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM protease cocktail inhibitor and 1 mM NaOV. The suspension was sonicated by performing 6 cycles at 10 sec/cycle with 30 sec intervals and then centrifuged at 18,000 \times g for 5 min at 4°C. The pellet was discarded and the supernatant, corresponding to the nuclear fraction, was collected. Protein concentrations were measured by Bradford assay for subsequent immunoblotting with Egr-1 antibody. This antibody detects Egr-1 protein as a doublet, since Egr-1 can also be phosphorylated (21), it is possible that this doublet represents the phosphorylated and dephosphorylated forms of the Egr-1.

Preparation of cDNA. Following incubation, total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Life Technologies, Burlington, ON, USA). The RNA concentration was quantified with the Eppendorf BioPhotometer D30 (Eppendorf, Mississauga, ON, Canada). Absorbances were measured at wavelengths of 260 and 280 nm. The purity of RNA preparation was confirmed when the ratio A260/A280 was comprised in the range 1.8-2.0. Subsequently, the cDNA was synthesized from 1 μ g of total pure RNA using High Capacity RNA-to-cDNA kit (Applied Biosystems, Grand Island, NY, USA) as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). qPCR was performed using SYBR-Green (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) with 1 μ l of cDNA in a 20 μ l reaction. Amplification was performed using 7500 Fast RT-PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Grand Island, NY, USA). Sequences used to design Egr-1 primers were as follows: forward, 5'-CTG CTTTCATCGTCTTCCTCTG-3' and reverse, 5'-GTCAGTG TTGGGAGTAGGAAAG-3'. Egr-1 mRNA expression was measured and normalized to β -actin mRNA levels using primers: forward, 5'-TCTTCCAGCCTTCCTTCCT-3' and reverse, 5'-CAGCACTGTGTTGGCATAGA-3'.

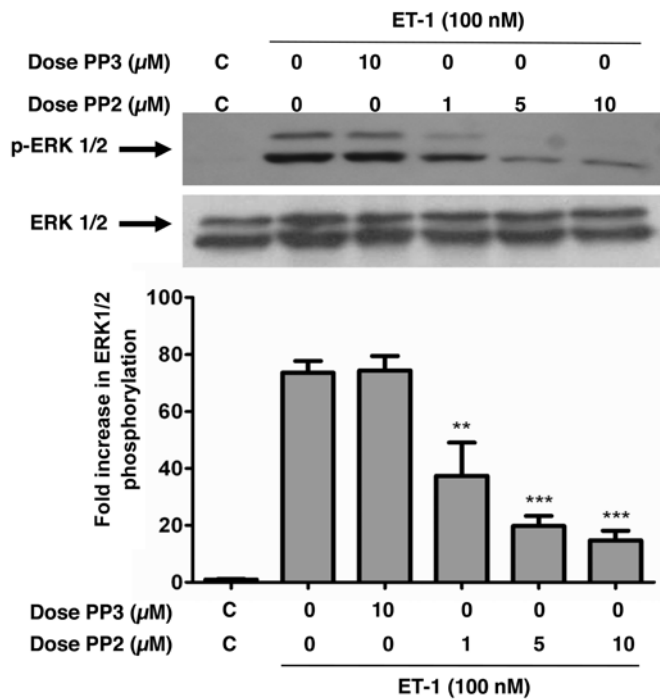


Figure 1. Pharmacological blockade of c-Src abolishes endothelin-1 (ET-1)-induced extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2 phosphorylation in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were pre-treated in the absence (0) or presence of 10 μM PP3 or the indicated concentrations of PP2 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with ET-1 (100 nM) for 5 min. Cell lysates were immunoblotted with phospho-specific-Thr202/Tyr204-ERK1/2 antibodies. Blots were also analyzed for total ERK. Bar diagrams in each panel represent average data quantified by densitometric scanning of immunoblots shown in the same panel. Values are the means ± SE of 3 independent experiments and are expressed as a fold increase in phosphorylation, where basal phosphorylation observed (C, no stimulation) is defined as 1. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant vs. ET-1 stimulation alone. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P < 0.0001$.

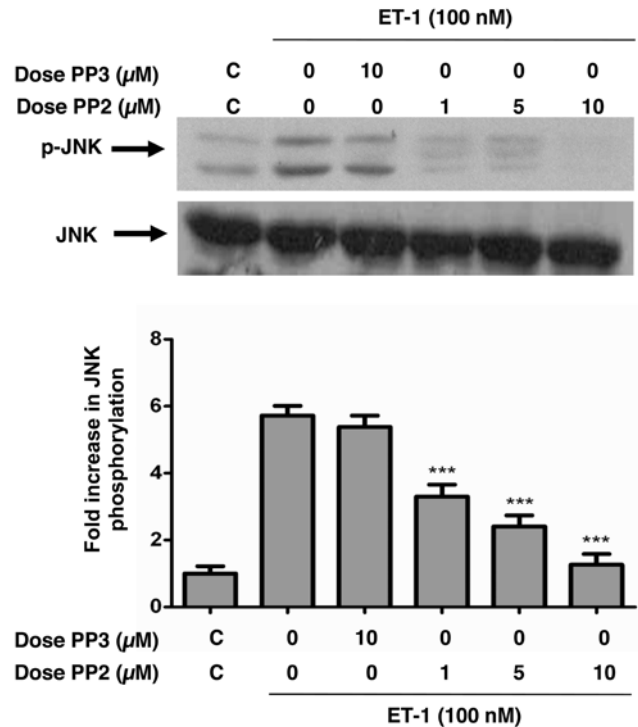


Figure 2. Pharmacological blockade of c-Src attenuates endothelin-1 (ET-1)-induced c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) phosphorylation in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were pre-treated in the absence (0) or presence of 10 μM PP3 or the indicated concentrations of PP2 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with ET-1 (100 nM) for 5 min. Cell lysates were immunoblotted with phospho-specific-Thr183/Tyr185-JNK antibodies. Blots were also analyzed for total JNK. Bar diagrams in each panel represent average data quantified by densitometric scanning of immunoblots shown in the same panel. Values are the means ± SE of 3 independent experiments and are expressed as a fold increase in phosphorylation, where basal phosphorylation observed (C, no stimulation) is defined as 1. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant vs. ET-1 stimulation alone. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P < 0.0001$.

Statistical analysis. The results presented are the means ± SE of 3 or more independent experiments. Statistical analyses were performed by analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA), followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison post test, where applicable, using Prism 5 (GraphPad Software Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). P -values < 0.05 were considered to indicate statistically significant differences.

Results

Inhibition of c-Src attenuates the ET-1-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in A10 VSMCs. We previously demonstrated that c-Src plays a critical role in mediating ET-1 and angiotensin-II (Ang-II)-induced PKB phosphorylation through the Tyr418 phosphorylation of c-Src in VSMCs (19); however, the involvement of c-Src in the ET-1-induced MAPK phosphorylation remains controversial (22). Therefore, by using PP2, a specific blocker of the Src family of PTK (19), in this study, we investigated the role of c-Src in ERK1/2 phosphorylation in A10 VSMCs. ET-1 potentially enhanced the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (Fig. 1). However, pre-treatment of the A10 VSMCs with PP2 for 30 min dose-dependently attenuated the ET-1-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2, whereas treatment with PP3, an inactive analog of PP2, had no effect. No alterations in

the total amounts of ERK1/2 were observed under these experimental conditions.

ET-1-induced phosphorylation of JNK/SAPK and p38 MAPK is attenuated by c-Src tyrosine kinase inhibition in A10 VSMCs. JNK and p38 MAPK are both expressed in VSMCs and are activated by both Ang-II and ET-1 (22,23); however, the role of c-Src in mediating this activation remains controversial. Therefore, in this study, by using PP2, we investigated the role of c-Src in JNK and p38 MAPK phosphorylation in A10 VSMCs. ET-1 potentially enhanced the phosphorylation of JNK (Fig. 2) and p38 MAPK (Fig. 3). Treatment of the A10 VSMCs with PP2 for 30 min prior to ET-1 stimulation dose-dependently inhibited JNK (Fig. 2) and p38 MAPK (Fig. 3) phosphorylation induced by ET-1. PP3, on the other hand, was unable to inhibit JNK or p38 MAPK phosphorylation induced by the peptide. No alterations in the total amounts of JNK or p38 MAPK were observed under these experimental conditions.

Inhibition of c-Src tyrosine kinase attenuates ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression in A10 VSMCs. Previous studies have suggested that the transcription factor, Egr-1, plays an important role in multiple processes linked to vascular pathobiology, including the progression of atherosclerotic lesions and neointimal thickening after

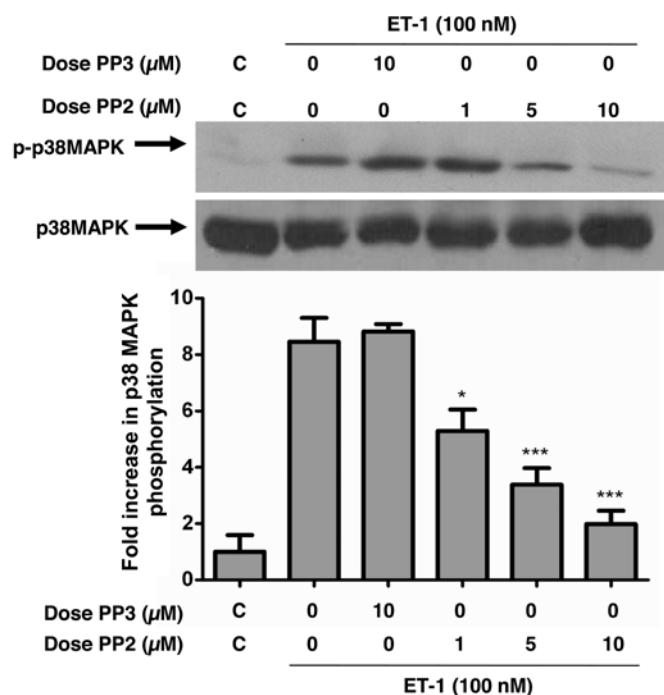


Figure 3. Pharmacological blockade of c-Src attenuates endothelin-1 (ET-1)-induced p38 MAPK phosphorylation in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were pre-treated in the absence (0) or presence of 10 μ M PP3 or the indicated concentrations of PP2 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with ET-1 (100 nM). Cell lysates were immunoblotted with phospho-specific-Thr180/Tyr182-p38 MAPK antibodies. Blots were also analyzed for total p38 MAPK. Bar diagrams in each panel represent average data quantified by densitometric scanning of immunoblots shown in the same panel. Values are the means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments and are expressed as a fold increase in phosphorylation, where basal phosphorylation observed (C, no stimulation) is defined as 1. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant vs. ET-1 stimulation alone. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P < 0.0001$.

vascular injury (24-26). We have recently demonstrated that ET-1 upregulates the expression of Egr-1 in a calcium/calmodulin-dependent manner (18); yet no studies to date have examined the role of c-Src in this process, at least to the best of our knowledge. Therefore, we wished to determine the involvement of c-Src in the ET-1-induced expression of Egr-1. Stimulation of the serum-starved VSMCs with 100 nM ET-1 time-dependently increased the protein expression of Egr-1 (Fig. 4A). Treatment of the cells with 10 μ M PP2 prior to stimulation with ET-1 significantly decreased the ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression in these cells (Fig. 4B), suggesting a role of c-Src in Egr-1 expression. Treatment with PP3 did not have any effect.

c-Src knockdown decreases ET-1-induced ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK phosphorylation, as well as Egr-1 expression. To further confirm the role of c-Src PTK in ET-1-induced MAPK activation, we utilized MEFs harvested from mouse embryos which have a functional null mutation in both alleles of the Src family PTK coding for c-Src (SYF) (27). MEFs expressing endogenous wild-type c-Src (Src^{+/+}) were used as the control cells in these experiments. ET-1 treatment resulted in a time-dependent increase in the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (Fig. 5A), JNK (Fig. 5B) and p38 MAPK (Fig. 5C) in the c-Src^{+/+} cells; however, this response was blunted in the SYF cells. No alterations in the total amounts of ERK1/2, JNK

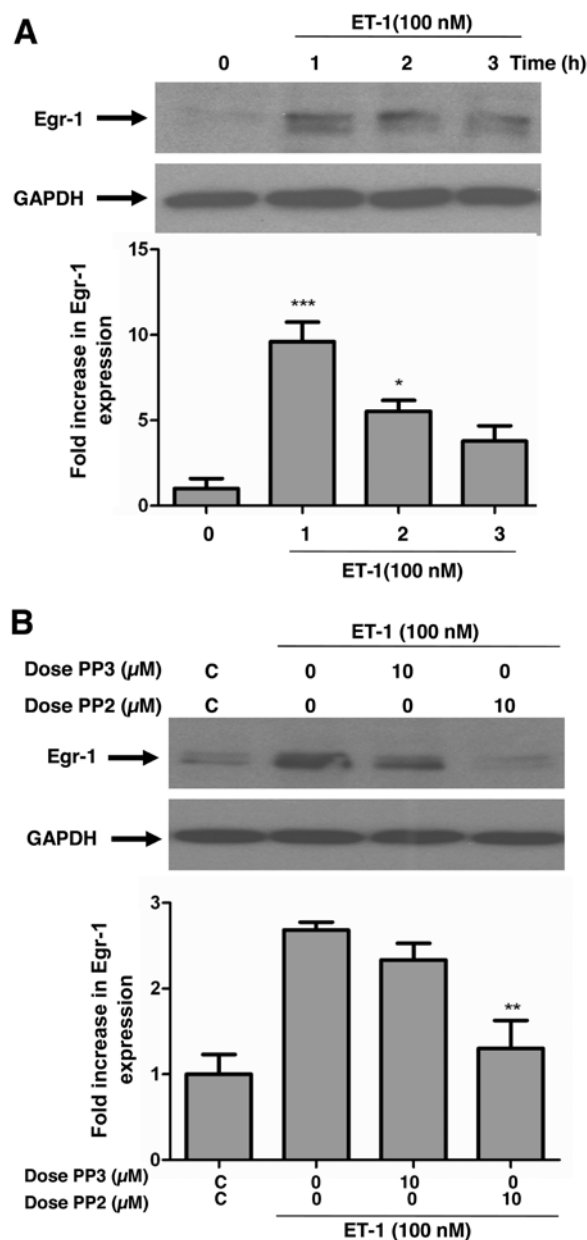


Figure 4. Pharmacological blockade of c-Src attenuates endothelin-1 (ET-1)-induced early growth response protein-1 (Egr-1) protein expression in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were treated (A) without (0) or with 100 nM ET-1 for the indicated periods of time or (B) were pre-treated in the absence (0) or presence of 10 μ M PP3 or 10 μ M PP2 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with ET-1 (100 nM) for 1 h. Nuclear protein was isolated from cell lysates and immunoblotted with Egr-1 antibody as shown in the top panels of each section. Blots were analyzed for total nuclear protein by GAPDH (middle panels of each section). Bottom panels (bar diagrams) represent average data quantified by densitometric scanning of immunoblots showing in the middle panel. Values are the means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments and are expressed as fold increase of protein expression where basal expression observed (C, no stimulation) is defined as 1. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant vs. no stimulation (0); or vs. ET-1 stimulation alone in (B). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P < 0.0001$.

or p38 MAPK were observed under these experimental conditions. Furthermore, we used these cells to confirm the role of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression. ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression was blunted in the SYF cells as compared to the Src^{+/+} MEFs, demonstrating the requirement of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression (Fig. 5D).

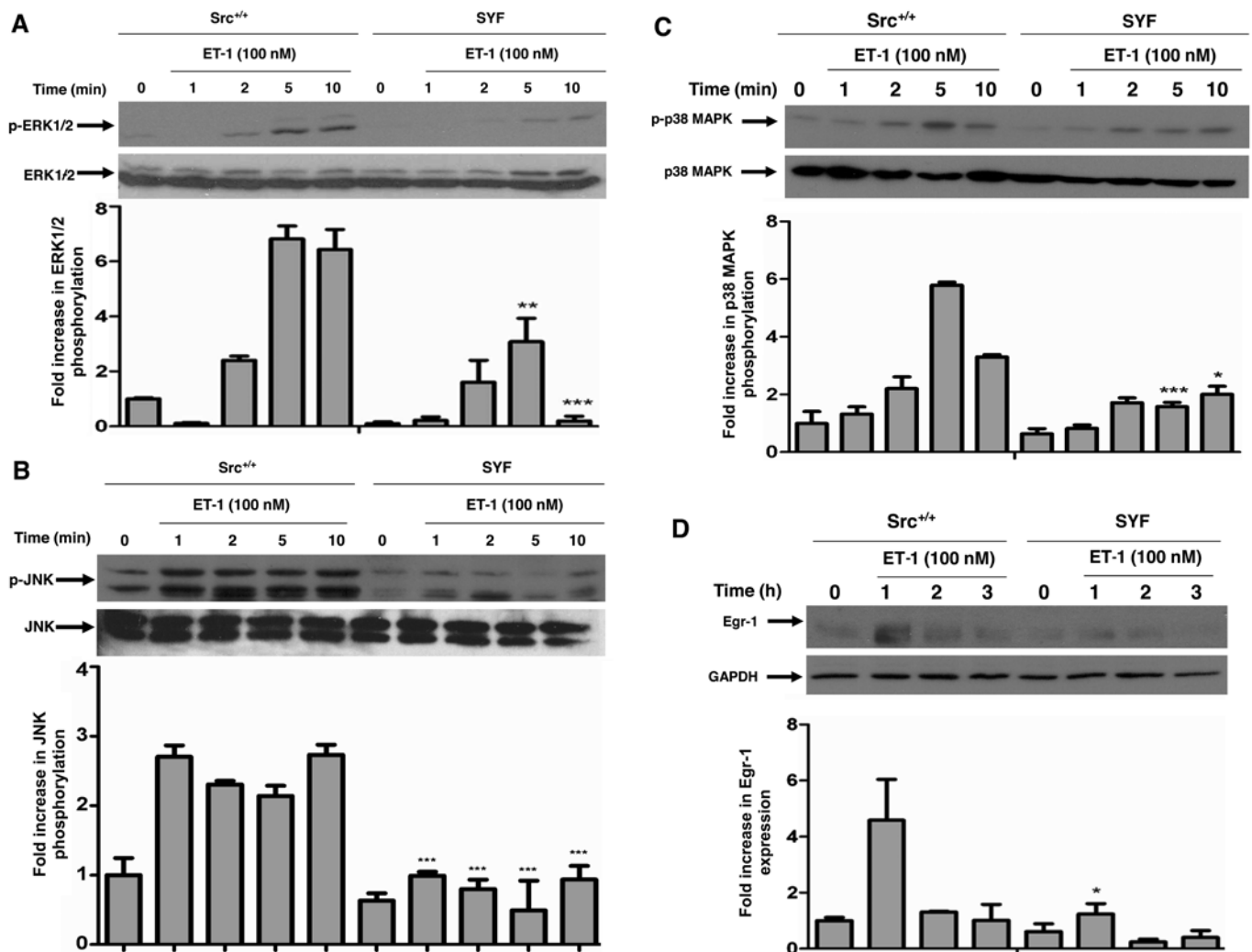


Figure 5. Endothelin-1 (ET-1)-induced extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2, c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 MAPK phosphorylation, as well as early growth response protein-1 (Egr-1) expression is downregulated in SYF mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs), but not in Src^{+/+} MEFs. Serum-starved Src^{+/+} and SYF MEFs were treated with 100 nM ET-1 for the indicated periods of time. Cell lysates were subjected to immunoblotting using (A) phospho-specific Thr202/Tyr204-ERK and total ERK antibodies, (B) phospho-specific-Thr183/Tyr185-JNK and total JNK antibodies and (C) phospho-specific-Thr180/Tyr182-p38 MAPK and total p38 MAPK antibodies. (D) To detect Egr-1, nuclear protein was isolated from cell lysates and immunoblotted with Egr-1 antibody and GAPDH. Values are the means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments and are expressed as fold increase of protein expression where basal expression observed (no stimulation) is defined as 1. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant vs. the corresponding time point stimulations in Src^{+/+} cells. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P < 0.0001$.

Pharmacological blockade of ERK1/2 and JNK activity attenuates ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression in A10 VSMCs. In order to further examine whether the attenuation of JNK and ERK1/2 activity by the inhibition of c-Src plays a role in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression, we examined the expression of Egr-1 following the pharmacological blockade of ERK1/2 and JNK by using PD98059 and SP600125, respectively. Treatment of the VSMCs with PD98059 or SP600125, respectively, prior to stimulation with ET-1 significantly decreased ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression (Fig. 6). In addition, consistent with the results of the protein expression of Egr-1, the pharmacological blockade of ERK1/2, JNK and c-Src significantly reduced the ET-1-induced upregulation of the Egr-1 mRNA levels (Fig. 7).

Discussion

c-Src is a member of the Src family of NR-TKs that play a major role in the signaling mechanisms underlying cell differentiation, proliferation, survival, as well as in cell adhesion,

morphology and motility (reviewed in ref. 28). Our previous study demonstrated that treatment of VSMCs with ET-1 induced the phosphorylation of Tyr418 in the activation loop of c-Src and the blockade of c-Src activity by PP2 resulted in the inhibition of ET-1 and Ang-II-induced PKB signaling, as well as protein and DNA synthesis (19). However, whether c-Src is also involved in the ET-1-induced activation of MAPK signaling and subsequent gene expression remains to be established. In the present study, by using a pharmacological approach to inhibit c-Src PTK activity, as well as MEFs deficient in c-Src, we demonstrated that c-Src is essential to propagate ET-1-induced MAPK phosphorylation. In addition, to the best of our knowledge, we also report for the first time that the c-Src-dependent activation of ERK1/2 and JNK is required to induce Egr-1 expression in response to ET-1 in VSMCs. ERK1/2 and JNK, by their ability to phosphorylate several transcription factors and co-activators have been implicated in triggering the transcription of Egr-1 in VSMCs (29-31). For example, c-Jun is a downstream target of JNK and a role of ERK1/2- and JNK-induced c-Jun activity

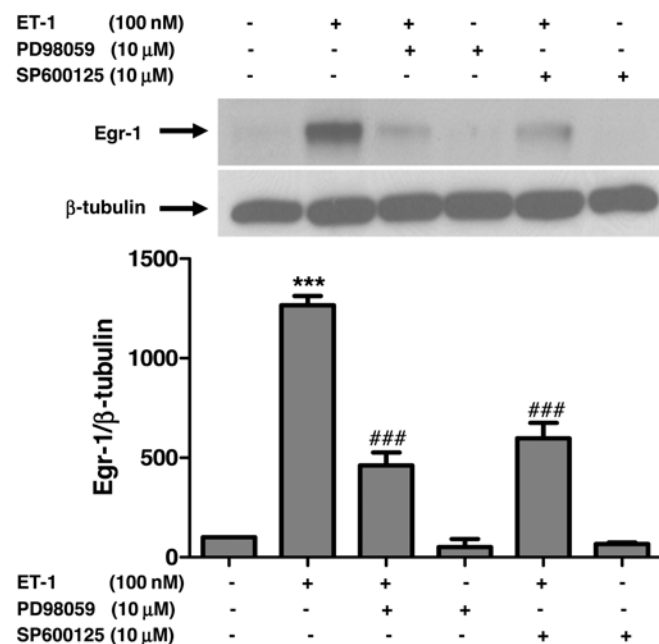


Figure 6. Pharmacological blockade of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2 and c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) attenuates ET-1-induced early growth response protein-1 (Egr-1) protein expression in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were pretreated in the absence (-) or presence (+) of 10 μ M PD98059 or 10 μ M SP600125 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with endothelin-1 (ET-1; 100 nM) for 1 h. Cell lysates were probed with Egr-1 antibody (top panel) and also analyzed for protein loading, using β -tubulin (middle panel). Bar diagrams (bottom panels) represent the densitometric quantifications of Egr-1 relative to β -tubulin. Values are the means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments and expressed as a ratio where the control values are taken as 1. *** P <0.05 indicates statistical significance vs. no stimulation; or **** P <0.05 vs. ET-1 stimulation alone.

in shear and injury-induced Egr-1 expression in VSMCs has been demonstrated (32). ERK1/2 also phosphorylates the transcription factor, Ets-like protein-1 (Elk-1) (33), and the c-AMP response element binding protein (CREB) (33,34) both of which have been shown to transcriptionally regulate the expression of Egr-1 in response to various stimuli (29,31,33,35).

Although several studies have reported a requirement of c-Src in MAPK activation in response to vasoactive peptides, growth factors and oxidative stress (22,36-38), its role in ET-1-induced activation remains unclear. A lack of c-Src requirement in ET-1-induced MAPK was reported by Yogi *et al* in VSMCs isolated from mouse mesenteric arteries (22), whereas it was shown to be essential to enhance the MAPK phosphorylation in rat aortic rings treated with ET-1 (37). Our results showing that both the pharmacological blockade of c-Src activity by using PP2 and c-Src deficiency in MEFs resulted in a significant reduction in the ET-1-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK, support the notion that c-Src is essential to propagate the ET-1 signaling cascade leading to MAPK activation in VSMCs. Consistent with a role of c-Src as a mediator of ET-1-induced responses in VSMCs, it was recently reported that the pharmacological blockade of c-Src not only attenuated the exaggerated levels of ERK1/2 phosphorylation observed in VSMCs from spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR), but also potentially inhibited the aberrant proliferation exhibited by these cells (39). Moreover, an enhanced phosphorylation of c-Src and ERK1/2 in VSMCs isolated from the aorta of SHR

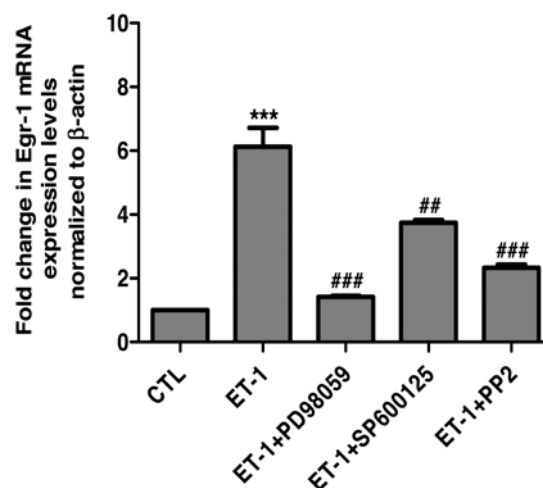


Figure 7. Pharmacological blockade of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2 and c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) attenuates ET-1-induced upregulation of Egr-1 mRNA levels in A10 vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Serum-starved quiescent A10 VSMCs were pre-treated in the absence (-) or presence (+) of 10 μ M PD98059 or 10 μ M SP600125 for 30 min, followed by stimulation with endothelin-1 (ET-1; 100 nM) for 1 h. Analysis of relative Egr-1 mRNA levels was performed by using qPCR. Relative level of Egr-1 mRNA is expressed as fold variation compared to the control and normalized with β -actin level taken as a standard. Values are the means \pm SE of 3 independent experiments. *** P <0.05, indicates statistical significance vs. no stimulation; or ** P <0.001 and **** P <0.0001 vs. ET-1 indicate statistical significance vs. ET-1 stimulation alone.

has been demonstrated (40). These authors also reported that the pharmacological blockade of c-Src and ET-1 receptors attenuated the enhanced ERK1/2 phosphorylation, proliferation and growth observed in VSMC sfrom SHR, suggesting the importance of c-Src in mediating ET-1-induced ERK signaling in VSMCs from SHR (40,41).

The results presented herein also reveal a role of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression in VSMCs. Egr-1 belongs to the family of zinc finger transcription factors and plays an important role in vascular proliferative responses (16). Egr-1 governs the expression of several genes that play a deleterious role in vascular biology and has been implicated in intimal thickening in response to vascular injury and the development of atherosclerotic lesions (13,42). ET-1, as well as several growth factors and inflammatory cytokines, has been shown to induce its expression in several cell types including both endothelial cells and VSMCs (18,20,43-46). Our results showing that the pharmacological blockade or genetic knockdown of c-Src inhibits ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression, to our knowledge, represent the first to report a role of c-Src in ET-1-induced Egr-1 expression in VSMCs. Although a role of ERK1/2 and JNK in Egr-1 expression in VSMCs has been reported earlier (47-49), our data are the first to suggest that c-Src functions upstream of MAPK in transducing the effect of ET-1 in the induction of Egr-1 expression in VSMCs.

In conclusion, in this study, we demonstrated that ET-1 induces the phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK, as well as Egr-1 expression through a c-Src PTK-dependent pathway and tht c-Src-dependent MAPK activation is essential to induce Egr-1 expression in VSMCs. It may be suggested that c-Src is a key upstream intermediate in ET-1-induced signaling pathways leading to Egr-1 expression in VSMCs.

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