Interaction between substance P and TRH in the control of prolactin release

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Abstract

Substance P (SP) may participate as a paracrine and/or autocrine factor in the regulation of anterior pituitary function. This project studied the effect of TRH on SP content and release from anterior pituitary and the role of SP in TRH-induced prolactin release. TRH (10^{-7} M), but not vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), increased immunoreactive-SP (ir-SP) content and release from male rat anterior pituitary in vitro. An anti-prolactin serum also increased ir-SP release and content. In order to determine whether intrapituitary SP participates in TRH-induced prolactin release, anterior pituitaries were incubated with either TRH (10^{-7} M) and either WIN 62,577, a specific antagonist of the NK1 receptor, or a specific anti-SP serum. Both WIN 62,577 (10^{-8} and 10^{-7} M) and the anti-SP serum (1:250) blocked TRH-induced prolactin release. In order to study the interaction between TRH and SP on prolactin release, anterior pituitaries were incubated with either TRH (10^{-7} M) or SP, or with both peptides. SP (10^{-7} and 10^{-6} M) by itself stimulated prolactin release. While 10^{-7} M SP did not modify the TRH effect, 10^{-6} M SP reduced TRH-stimulated prolactin release. SP (10^{-5} M) alone failed to stimulate prolactin release and markedly decreased TRH-induced prolactin release. The present study shows that TRH stimulates ir-SP release and increases ir-SP content in the anterior pituitary. Our data also suggest that SP may act as a modulator of TRH effect on prolactin secretion by a paracrine mechanism.

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Introduction

Substance P (SP), a neuropeptide belonging to the tachykinin family, is found in most tissues, and produces a broad range of cellular responses. SP exerts its effects through a specific receptor in a G protein-linked family of receptors. It enhances polyphosphoinositide breakdown and increases intracellular free calcium levels (Mau et al. 1990, Mau & Saermark 1991). In the anterior pituitary, the preferred SP receptor, a neurokinin-1 (NK1) subtype of the tachykinin receptor family, is found exclusively in lactotrophs and gonadotrophs (Larsen et al. 1992).

SP is synthesized (Jessop et al. 1992) and released (Seilicovich et al. 1990, Arita et al. 1993) by the anterior pituitary. SP was found to be localized only in somatotrophs and thyrotrophs of male rats (Brown et al. 1991, Arita et al. 1994). Also SP-like immunoreactive innervation is present in the anterior pituitary, distributed around secretory cells such as lactotrophs (Liu et al. 1996) and corticotrophs (Ju et al. 1991) and around blood vessels (Mikkelsen et al. 1989).

SP content and preprotachykinin mRNA vary with age and sex of the animals; it is higher in male than in female rats (Yoshikawa & Hong 1983, Jessop et al. 1992). SP content in the anterior pituitary is regulated by several circulating hormones (De Palatis et al. 1985, Jonnassen et al. 1987, Aronin et al. 1988, O’Halloran et al. 1990, Jones et al. 1994).


Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) is a hypothalamic neuropeptide that increases thyrotropin (TSH) and prolactin secretion. TRH is synthesized not only in the hypothalamus but also in a subpopulation of somatotrophs in the anterior pituitary (Bruhn et al. 1994).

Several studies have demonstrated the modulatory role of some pituitary peptides on hypothalamic neurotransmitters and neuropeptides that regulate anterior pituitary hormone secretion (Peillon et al. 1997). Interactions between neurotransmitters and SP or vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) at pituitary level (Afi One et al. 1990a, b, Duvilanski et al. 1990, Apelbaum 1998), and also...
between VIP and TRH (Balsa et al. 1996) have been described.

Since SP has a paracrine effect on prolactin secretion, the aim of this study was to ascertain whether anterior pituitary SP is involved in the effect of TRH on prolactin release. Therefore, we designed our experiments in order to study: (1) the influence of SP blockade on the effect of TRH on prolactin release; (2) the effect of TRH on anterior pituitary SP release and content; and (3) the interaction between TRH and SP in the control of prolactin release.

Materials and Methods

Male Wistar rats (200–250 g) were kept in controlled conditions of light (12 h light : 12 h darkness) and temperature (21–24 °C). Lab chow and water were supplied and animals were allowed to feed ad libitum. The rats were kept according to the NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Rats were killed by decapitation and animals were allowed to feed ad libitum. The media were immediately acidified and stored at −20 °C until prolactin determination. Controls were incubated with medium alone or vehicle or normal rabbit serum (NRS). At the end of the incubation period, media were aspirated. Media and tissues were immediately acidified, frozen on dry ice and processed for SP determination. An aliquot of each medium was separated before acidification and stored at −20 °C until prolactin determination.

Static incubation of anterior pituitary glands

Three pituitaries per tube were used to assay SP and prolactin release in each incubation, and only one when prolactin release alone was studied. The pituitaries were pre-incubated for 60 min in 1 ml KRB buffer. Afterwards, the tissue was incubated for another 60 min, unless otherwise indicated, in 1 ml of fresh KRB buffer containing the different drugs studied. Controls were incubated with medium alone or vehicle or normal rabbit serum (NRS).

Prolactin determination

Prolactin was measured in the incubation medium by a double antibody radioimmunoassay, with kits provided by the National Hormone and Pituitary Program. Results were expressed in terms of rat prolactin RP-3 standard. The intra- and interassay coefficients of variation were less than 9%.

Results were expressed as means ± S.E.M.s and evaluated by the Student t-test or by one- or two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Student–Newman–Keuls multiple comparison test for unequal replicates or
Dunnett’s test. The differences between groups were considered significant if $P<0.05$. Results were confirmed by at least three independent experiments.

Results

Effect of the blockade of intrapituitary SP on TRH-induced prolactin release

WIN 62,577 ($10^{-6}$ M), a specific antagonist of the NK1 receptor, inhibited basal prolactin release. Lower concentrations of the receptor antagonist ($10^{-8}$–$10^{-7}$ M) had no effect on prolactin release but significantly reduced SP-induced prolactin release (Table 1) and also blocked the stimulatory effect of TRH (Fig. 1). A specific anti-SP serum (1:250) did not modify basal prolactin release from anterior pituitaries incubated for 20 min but significantly decreased basal prolactin release after 60 min (Fig. 2A, B).

Table 1 Effect of WIN 62,577 on basal and SP-induced prolactin release. Anterior pituitaries were incubated for 60 min in the presence of increasing concentrations of WIN 62,577 (WIN), a specific SP receptor antagonist, with or without SP. Data are means $\pm$ S.E.M. ($n=6$).

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<tr>
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<th>Prolactin (µg/mg protein)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No SP added</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>1.35 ± 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIN ($10^{-8}$ M)</td>
<td>1.47 ± 0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIN ($10^{-7}$ M)</td>
<td>1.27 ± 0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIN ($10^{-6}$ M)</td>
<td>0.82 ± 0.08†</td>
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* $P<0.01$ vs respective control without SP; † $P<0.01$ vs respective control without WIN. Statistical significance was determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Student–Newman–Keuls post hoc test.

Figure 2 Anti-SP serum blocks TRH-induced prolactin release. Anterior pituitaries were incubated for 20 (A) and 60 (B) min with $10^{-7}$ M TRH and anti-SP serum (Anti-SP, final dilution 1:250). Controls were incubated with normal rabbit serum (NRS, final dilution 1:250). Bars represent means $\pm$ S.E.M.s ($n=5$). Statistical significance was evaluated by two-way ANOVA followed by Student–Newman–Keuls post hoc test. ** $P<0.01$ vs respective control without Anti-SP. ΔΔ $P<0.01$ vs respective control without TRH.

Effect of TRH on ir-SP release

Since intrapituitary SP seems to be involved in the stimulatory effect of TRH on prolactin release, we examined whether TRH affects SP release. TRH ($10^{-7}$ M) stimulated ir-SP release and increased tissue content of ir-SP in anterior pituitary incubated in static conditions (Fig. 3). TRH also stimulated prolactin release (control: $0.823 \pm 0.053$ µg/mg protein; $10^{-7}$ M TRH: $1.817 \pm 0.111$, $n=7$, $P<0.01$). In dynamic incubation of anterior pituitary, a 5-min pulse-chase with $10^{-7}$ M
TRH significantly increased ir-SP release vs control values. This increase persisted throughout the incubation period (Fig. 4). The concentration of ir-SP released in the last fraction was \(28 \pm 0.50 \text{ fmol/ml per anterior pituitary.} \) SP released after TRH pulse-chase stimulus was approximately fourfold higher than that found in the 60-min period of uninterrupted static incubation with TRH. Prolactin release increased 15 min after the TRH pulse (1 \(\Delta\) 623 \(\Delta\) 0.08 \(\Delta\) µg/ml per anterior pituitary), then lowered to basal values (Fig. 4).

**Effect of prolactin on ir-SP release**

In order to evaluate the influence of prolactin on the effect of TRH on SP release, anterior pituitaries were incubated with VIP, another prolactin-releasing factor. VIP increased prolactin release (control: 0 \(\Delta\) 941 \(\Delta\) 0.028 µg/mg protein; 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M VIP: 1 \(\Delta\) 539 \(\Delta\) 0.121, \(\Delta\) P < 0.01), but did not affect ir-SP release (control: 0 \(\Delta\) 776 \(\Delta\) 0.031 ng/mg protein; 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M VIP: 0 \(\Delta\) 718 \(\Delta\) 0.034; \(\Delta\) n = 5). On the other hand, anti-prolactin serum increased ir-SP release and content. TRH and the anti-prolactin serum together had no additive effect on ir-SP release (Fig. 5).

**Effect of simultaneous presence of TRH and SP on prolactin release**

In order to study the interaction between TRH and SP in prolactin release, anterior pituitaries were incubated with either TRH or SP alone or both peptides together. Prolactin release was stimulated by increasing TRH concentrations (control: 1 \(\Delta\) 022 \(\Delta\) 0.040 µg/mg protein; 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M TRH: 1 \(\Delta\) 209 \(\Delta\) 0.042; 10 \(\Delta\) 8 M TRH: 1 \(\Delta\) 352 \(\Delta\) 0.037*; 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M TRH: 1 \(\Delta\) 489 \(\Delta\) 0.100**; 10 \(\Delta\) 6 M TRH: 1 \(\Delta\) 642 \(\Delta\) 0.069**). When anterior pituitaries were incubated simultaneously with 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M TRH and 10 \(\Delta\) 7 M SP, the stimulatory effect of the two peptides together on prolactin release was similar to that observed for each alone (Fig. 6). SP at a concentration of 10 \(\Delta\) 6 M also stimulated prolactin release but significantly reduced TRH-induced prolactin release, while 10 \(\Delta\) 5 M SP, which failed to affect prolactin release, markedly decreased TRH stimulus.

**Discussion**

This study shows that TRH enhances ir-SP release from the anterior pituitary and that intrapituitary SP participates
in TRH-induced prolactin release. TRH increased both prolactin and SP release. Said increases induced by TRH were higher when TRH was tested as a pulse (for 5 min) than when it was present for 60 min (static incubation). Rapid desensitization is characteristic of most native Gq/11-coupled receptors, like those for TRH or SP, in the permanent presence of an agonist (Sanders & LeVine 1996, Bhom et al. 1997, Yu & Hinkle 1998). Therefore, it is possible that continuous stimulation with TRH may desensitize the receptor. The effect of TRH on ir-SP does not seem to be a consequence of increased prolactin concentration since an increase of prolactin release induced by VIP did not affect ir-SP release. Also, an anti-prolactin serum increased basal ir-SP release, suggesting that the reduction of extracellular prolactin may increase ir-SP release. Similarly, others reported that chronic treatment with a dopamine agonist, which decreases prolactin release, increases SP mRNA but does not modify ir-SP content in the rat anterior pituitary, suggesting that prolactin may decrease the synthesis and release of SP (O’Halloran et al. 1991). Ovariectomy, which also decreases prolactin release, raises SP content (De Palatis et al. 1985), whereas oestrogen administration increases prolactin release and decreases anterior pituitary SP (O’Halloran et al. 1990). Therefore, our results suggest that TRH-induced SP release would not be mediated by prolactin.

Besides, both TRH and anti-prolactin serum increased ir-SP content in the anterior pituitary. This enhancement of SP content could result from processing of the prepro-tachykinin protein and/or translation of the stored prepro-tachykinin mRNA, which encodes for SP and NKA (Farrow 1993, Weintraub 1995).

We previously observed that a specific anti-SP serum reduces in vitro basal prolactin release (Aiione et al. 1990a) and markedly decreases hyperprolactinemia induced by anterior pituitary grafting under the kidney capsule (Debeljuk et al. 1988). In the present study, the anti-SP serum blocked TRH-induced prolactin release. The specific NK1 receptor antagonist, WIN 62,577, also inhibited TRH-induced prolactin release, supporting our results for the anti-serum. The present results confirm previous reports suggesting that intrapituitary SP participates in the regulation of basal prolactin release and show that SP is involved in the effect of TRH on prolactin release from anterior pituitary of normal male rats. Reports by Balsa et al. (1996) demonstrated that intrapituitary VIP mediates TRH-induced prolactin release from anterior pituitary cells, this effect being partial and dependent on thyroid hormones.

The present study also found interaction between TRH and SP that affected prolactin release. Both peptides together in equimolar concentration increased prolactin release, although no additive effect was observed, thus supporting other reports indicating that TRH and SP could share an effector mechanism (Mau et al. 1990). However, when the concentration of SP was higher than that of TRH in the incubation medium, a decrease in the stimulatory effect of TRH on prolactin release was observed. SP was reported to interact not only with its own specific receptor, but also with others, including some outside its own receptor family (Simasko et al. 1987, Shangochian & Leeman 1992, Goettl & Larson 1994, Maggi 1995). Sharif (1990) demonstrated that SP specifically reduced, in a concentration-dependent manner, TRH receptor binding in different areas of the central nervous system and in the pituitary gland. Although SP seems to compete with the TRH receptor, TRH does not compete with SP binding (Wormald et al. 1989). These facts and our results lead us to speculate that SP could interfere with TRH binding. Alternatively, it has been suggested that SP could affect post-receptor events, such as metabolism or transduction pathways.
as down-regulation of protein kinase C by high SP concentration (Ozawa et al. 1993).

Whatever the mechanism by which intrapituitary SP interacts with TRH in the control of prolactin release, SP may be relevant to the modulation of TRH action on lactotroph activity without modifying its effect on thyrotroph function (Arisawa et al. 1989). SP at low concentrations, such as those found in the environment of the target cell, may mediate TRH effect on prolactin release, while higher concentrations of SP may interfere with TRH effect on lactotrophs. Similarly, Shamgochian & Leeman (1992) reported that the same concentration of SP that stimulates LH release (10^{-7} M) also displaces gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) from anterior pituitary membranes. Also, SP inhibits GnRH-stimulated LH secretion from cultured pituitary cells (Wormald et al. 1989), suggesting that SP may act by preventing total exhaustion of the response capabilities of anterior pituitary cells.

Primary hypothyroidism shows sex-dependent changes in serum prolactin levels. Although hyperprolactinemia has been observed in female hypothyroid rats (Tohei et al. 1988), hypoprolactinemia is more frequent in both female and male hypothyroid rats (Sowers & Sollars 1980, Lloyd et al. 1990, Mizukami et al. 1993, Kimura & Furudate 1996, Tohei et al. 1997, Yamashinouchi et al. 1997). In these conditions a decrease in pituitary prolactin synthesis was observed (Vale et al. 1973, Seo et al. 1979, Jahnke et al. 1980), as well as an increase in SP and TSH synthesis (Arita et al. 1993, Jones et al. 1994) and in the cell population that secretes them (Lloyd et al. 1990). Therefore, the increase in intrapituitary SP induced by primary hypothyroidism might interfere with the effect of TRH on lactotrophs without affecting TSH secretion.

In brief, the present study shows that TRH stimulates ir-SP release and increases ir-SP content in the anterior pituitary. In addition, a paracrine interaction between TRH and intrapituitary SP seems to control prolactin release. SP may act as a physiological modulator of TRH effect on prolactin release and may also fine-tune the lactotroph response to TRH.

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