Functional characterization of hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated channels in rat pancreatic β cells

Yi Zhang1,*, Yunfeng Liu1,*, Jihong Qu2, Alexandre Hardy1, Nina Zhang1,3, Jingyu Diao1, Paul J Strijbos4, Robert Tsushima1, Richard B Robinson2, Herbert Y Gaisano4, Qinghua Wang1,3 and Michael B Wheeler1

1Departments of Physiology and Medicine, University of Toronto, Room 7310, Medical Sciences Building, 1 King’s College Circle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada MSS 1A8
2Department of Pharmacology, Columbia University, New York, New York 10032, USA
3Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Li Ka-Shing Knowledge Institute, St Michael’s Hospital, Room 7005, Queen Wing, 30 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 1W8
4Neurology and Gl Centre of Excellence for Drug Discovery, GlaxoSmithKline, New Frontiers Science Park, Harlow CM19 5AW, UK

(Y Zhang and Y Liu contributed equally to this work)

Abstract

Hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels regulate pacemaker activity in some cardiac cells and neurons. In the present study, we have identified the presence of HCN channels in pancreatic β-cells. We then examined the functional characterization of these channels in β-cells via mutating HCN channel activity genetically and pharmacologically. Voltage-clamp experiments showed that over-expression of HCN2 in rat β-cells significantly increased HCN current (Ih), whereas expression of dominant-negative HCN2 (HCN2-AYA) completely suppressed endogenous Ih. Compared to control β-cells, over-expression of Ih increased insulin secretion at 2-8 mmol/l glucose. However, suppression of Ih did not affect insulin secretion at both 2-8 and 11-1 mmol/l glucose. Current-clamp measurements revealed that HCN2 over-expression significantly reduced β-cell membrane input resistance (Rin), and resulted in a less-hyperpolarizing membrane response to the currents injected into the cell. Conversely, dominant negative HCN2-AYA expression led to a substantial increase of Rin, which was associated with a more hyperpolarizing membrane response to the currents injected. Remarkably, under low extracellular potassium conditions (2-5 mmol/l K+), suppression of Ih resulted in increased membrane hyperpolarization and decreased insulin secretion. We conclude that Ih in β-cells possess the potential to modulate β-cell membrane potential and insulin secretion under hypokalemic conditions.

Journal of Endocrinology (2009) 203, 45–53

Introduction

The current produced by hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels, termed Ih, has been recorded in a variety of cardiac cells and neurons. Unlike most voltage-dependent channels, HCN channels are activated by membrane hyperpolarization and are permeable to both Na+ and K+ ions. To date, four mammalian HCN isoforms (HCN1–4) have been cloned. A major function of Ih is to serve as a pacemaker current in some excitable cells (DiFrancesco 1993, Robinson & Siegelbaum 2003). This pacemaker function is believed to play important roles in regulating heart rate and spontaneous electrical activity of neurons. In pyramidal neuron dendrites (Poolos et al. 2002), amacrine cells (Koizumi et al. 2004) and thalamocortical relay neurons (Meuth et al. 2006), Ih has been proposed to participate in controlling and stabilizing resting membrane potential. Ih has also been thought to be involved in the responses to sour taste, neuronal plasticity, and dendritic integration (reviewed in Pape (1996), Robinson & Siegelbaum (2003) and Wahl-Schott & Biel (2009)).

Pancreatic β-cells are electrically excitable cells that secrete insulin to maintain blood glucose homeostasis. A number of ion channels contribute to this function. Among these channels, the ATP-sensitive K+ (KATP) channel initiates membrane depolarization at high glucose and the voltage-dependent Ca2+ channel plays a key role for action potential firing and insulin secretion (Rorsman et al. 1994). We had reported that voltage-dependent K+ (Kv) channels are involved in the repolarization phase of the action potential; and that blockade of the Kv channel prolongs the action potential duration and enhances insulin secretion (MacDonald et al. 2002, MacDonald & Wheeler 2003). Recently, we demonstrated the presence of an HCN-encoded Ih in the pancreatic β-cell (El Kholy et al. 2007). In the present study, we further examine its functional characterization in regulation of electrical activity of pancreatic β-cells.
Materials and Methods

Islet isolation and cell culture

Islets of Langerhans were isolated from male Wistar rats weighing 250–350 g by collagenase digestion and separated by density gradient centrifugation, as described previously (MacDonald et al. 2001). Animal procedures were performed in accordance with the University of Toronto’s Animal Care Committee’s ethical guidelines. To obtain single islet cells, the intact rat islets were dispersed in dispase II solution (Roche) at 37 °C for 5 min and the single cells were plated on glass coverslips. Intact islets or dispersed islet cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium containing 11.1 mmol/l glucose supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 10 mmol/l HEPES, 100 units/ml penicillin, and 100 µg/ml streptomycin for 24–72 h before experiments.

Immunostaining and fluorescence confocal microscopy

Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 min and permeabilized with 0.2% Triton X-100 in PBS at room temperature for 10 min. Cells were then incubated with blocking solution containing 5% BSA and 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS at 37 °C for 30 min or 4 °C for overnight. Subsequently, cells were co-incubated with anti-HCN (1:100, 1:100, 1:100 or 1:2000 for anti-HCN-1, HCN-2, HCN-3 or HCN-4, respectively) and anti-insulin (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark; 1:1000) primary antibodies for 16 h at 4 °C. HCN antibodies were generated as previously described (Xiao et al. 2004). After washing, cells were stained with fluorescein-conjugated secondary antibodies. The coverslips were mounted with ProLong Gold antifade reagent (Invitrogen). Confocal laser scanning microscopy images analysis was performed using a Zeiss LSM-510 imaging system (Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).

Adenoviral infection

We created an adenovirus expressing murine HCN2 (Ad-IRES-hrGFP-mHCN2) using the AdMax pdc516 shuttle vector (Microbix Biosystems, Toronto, ON, Canada) as previously described (Qu et al. 2001), and incorporating green fluorescent protein (GFP) under the control of an IRES (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA). We similarly created the Ad-IRES-hrGFP-mHCN2-AYA adenovirus, expressing a previously characterized (Er et al. 2003) dominant negative HCN2 construct in which the signature pore motif (GYG402–404) of mHCN2 is mutated to AYA. For control experiments, an adenoviral GFP vector was used. Islet cells were transduced as previously described (Qu et al. 2001, Er et al. 2003). The multiplicity of infection (ratio of viral units to cells) was 100–150. The islets or cells were incubated in infection medium containing the adenoviruses for 2–3 h at 37 °C, after which the medium was replaced with culture medium and further cultured for 48–72 h before experiments. Under these conditions, the infection efficiency was routinely 80–90% as determined by GFP expression.

Western blotting analysis

Expression of HCN2 proteins in rat islets adenovirally infected were determined by western blot. Rat brain was used as a positive control. Cell lysates (25 µg) were subjected to SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride-plus membranes (Fisher Scientific Ltd, Nepean, ON, Canada). Membranes were probed with the antibody for HCN2 (1:800 dilution). The bound primary antibody was detected with peroxidase-conjugated secondary anti-rabbit antibody (1:30 000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA, USA) and visualized by chemiluminescence (ECL-Plus, GE Healthcare, Mississauga, ON, Canada).

Electrophysiology

Cells were patch-clamped in perforated whole-cell configuration at 33–34 °C. β-Cells were identified by cell size (> 4 µm) and their depolarization response to 11.1 mmol/l glucose (Wendt et al. 2004, Manning Fox et al. 2006). The measurements were performed using EPC-9 amplifier and PULSE software from HEKA Electronik (Lambrecht, Germany). Patch pipettes were pulled from 1.5 mm thin-walled borosilicate glass tubes using a two-stage Narishige micropipette puller (Narishige Co., Tokyo, Japan). The pipettes had typical resistances of 3–6 MΩ when fire polished and filled with an intracellular solution containing 140 mmol/l KCl; 1 mmol/l MgCl₂; 0.05 mmol/l EGTA; 10 mmol/l NaCl; 10 mmol/l HEPES; pH 7.3 adjusted with KOH. Gramicidin was added to the intracellular solution to a final concentration of 60 µg/ml immediately before the experiment. Standard extracellular solutions contained 138 mmol/l NaCl; 5.6 mmol/l KCl; 1.2 mmol/l MgCl₂; 2.6 mmol/l CaCl₂; 5 mmol/l HEPES; 11.1 mmol/l glucose; pH 7.4 adjusted with NaOH. For membrane potential recordings in Fig. 1, 2.8 mmol/l glucose was also used. For the low potassium extracellular solution used in Fig. 2, 138 mmol/l NaCl and 5.6 mmol/l KCl from standard extracellular solution were replaced by 140 mmol/l NaCl and 2.5 mmol/l KCl. All perforated patch recordings were achieved with serial resistance below 25 MΩ, and leak subtraction protocol was not applied. In current-clamp mode, membrane potential responses were measured from whole rat islets. The membrane input resistance (R_m) was estimated by Ohm’s law R_m = U/I, where U is the membrane voltage measured at the end of current (I) injection. The equilibrium potential for potassium (E_K) was calculated by Nernst equation.

ZD7288 was purchased from Tocris (Ellisville, MO, USA).
Static insulin secretion assay

After 72 h post-infection, the islets (10/vial) were pre-incubated with glucose free Krebs–Ringer HEPES buffer (KRB, 125 mmol/l NaCl, 5.6 mmol/l KCl, 1.28 mmol/l CaCl₂, 5.0 mmol/l NaCO₃, 25 mmol/l HEPES, and 0.1% (w/v) BSA) for 30 min, followed by incubation with 2.8 or 11.1 mmol/l glucose in KRB for 90-min. The supernatants of the islets were collected and centrifuged at 300 g for 10 min to remove cell debris and insulin was measured by RIA (Dai et al. 2006). The islets were then used for cell viability assessment. The insulin secretion data were normalized by the islet cell viability via an XTT absorbance assay. The XTT cell proliferation assay (Proliferation Kit II; Roche Applied Sciences) was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions and as we have previously shown (Targonsky et al. 2006). Briefly, after insulin secretion experiments, the islets were immediately incubated with the XTT reagent for 6 h and the absorbance readings at 490 nm were recorded.

Islet perifusion secretory assay

After 72 h post-infection, batches of 50 islets were placed in perifusion chambers with a capacity of 1.3 ml at 37 °C and perifused with KRB at a flow rate of 1 ml/min as described above. For the low potassium extracellular solution used in Fig. 3, 128 mmol/l NaCl and 2.5 mmol/l KCl were used to replace the original concentrations of NaCl and KCl in the KRB. Islets were stimulated with 2.8 or 16.7 mmol/l glucose in the presence or absence of Forskolin (10 μM, Sigma–Aldrich Ltd) plus 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX; 100 μM, Sigma–Aldrich Ltd) as indicated. Fractions were collected for insulin determination using a RIA kit (Linco Research, St Louis, MO, USA). At the end of each perifusion, islets were collected and lysed in acid ethanol for assessment of insulin content. Results are presented as insulin secreted normalized to total insulin content.

Statistical analysis

All data are presented as means ± S.E.M. Statistical analysis was done by Student’s t-test or paired t-test and significance was assumed at a P value of < 0.05. All calculations were made by SigmaPlot (SigmaPlot 2001, SPSS Science, Chicago, IL, USA). Patch clamp data were analysed with IGOR Pro3.12 software (Wavemetrics, Lake Oswego, OR, USA).

Results

HCN channels in pancreatic β-cells

Four members of the Hcn gene family (Hcn1–4) are currently known (Santoro et al. 1997, 1998, Ludwig et al. 1998).

Figure 1 Influence of Ih on membrane potential in standard extracellular solution containing 5-6 mmol/l KCl: membrane potentials were recorded without current injection in rat islet β-cells transduced with (A) GFP or (B) HCN2-AYA in the presence of 11-1 mmol/l (11.1 G) and 2-8 mmol/l (2.8 G) glucose. (C) Summary of mean membrane potentials at 11-1 and 2-8 mmol/l glucose (n = 5 for each).

Figure 2 Influence of Ih on membrane hyperpolarization in extracellular solution containing 2-5 mmol/l KCl: membrane potentials were recorded without current injection. (A) Rat islet β-cells were perfused with solution containing 11-1 mmol/l glucose and were then challenged with 200 μM diazoxide (Diaz) in the absence or presence of 50 μM ZD7288 (ZD) followed by perfusion of 300 μM tolbutamide (Tolb). (B) Bar graph shows the normalized changes of mean membrane potentials (to Δ1 induced by diazoxide), Δ2 is the excessive change induced by ZD7288 at the presence of diazoxide (n = 6). Data shown are mean ± S.E.M., * P < 0.05 by paired t-test.

Figure 3 Influence of Ih on insulin secretion in extracellular solution containing 2-5 mmol/l KCl: (A) islet perifusion insulin secretion assay was performed and the amount of insulin were measured at 2-8 mmol/l glucose (2-8 G) and 16-7 mmol/l glucose (16-7 G) as indicated, insulin released was normalized to total insulin content. (B) Average of area under curves (AUC) of insulin levels during islet perifusion from A (n = 4). The first phase (Ph1) of insulin secretion at 16-7 mmol/l glucose was quantified from 10 to 21 min and the second phase (Ph2) from 21 to 50 min from A. Data shown are mean ± S.E.M., * P < 0.05 compared with GFP control. (2006). Briefly, after insulin secretion experiments, the islets were immediately incubated with the XTT reagent for 6 h and the absorbance readings at 490 nm were recorded.
We therefore used specific antibodies of each of these HCN isoforms, which detected the presence of all four HCN isoforms in primary rat β-cells (Fig. 4). These results are consistent with our previously reported real-time PCR analysis of rat islet mRNA (El Kholy et al. 2007). Of note, some non-β-cells (see arrows pointing at non-insulin staining cells) are also positive for HCN, indicating that HCN channels are also expressed in other types of islet cells (Zhang et al. 2008).

**Electrophysiological properties of native I_h in rat β-cells**

We investigated the native $I_h$ in rat β-cells. As shown in Fig. 5A, hyperpolarizing voltages elicited slow activating inward currents (Fig. 5Aii), while application of HCN channel blocker, ZD7288 (50 μM), inhibited these currents (Fig. 5Aiii). On average, ZD7288 blocked 67.9 ± 7.2% ($P<0.01$, $n=6$) of the sustained $I_h$ obtained at −140 mV. Since both Na$^+$ and K$^+$ permeate HCN channels, the reversal potentials of $I_h$ are between approximately −50 and −20 mV in many native pacemaker cell types (Pape 1996, Accili et al. 2002). To test the ion selectivity of $I_h$ in rat β-cells, a current–voltage ($I/V$) relationship of the fully activated HCN channel was plotted and the reversal potential of $I_h$ was obtained at −38 mV (Fig. 5Bii and Biii), suggesting that $I_h$ in β-cells is a mixed cationic current of Na$^+$ and K$^+$ (Tian & Shipston 2000). These data clearly showed that native $I_h$ in rat β-cells possesses

![Image of Figure 4](image-url)

**Figure 4** Expression of HCN proteins in pancreatic rat islet cells: representative confocal laser scanning microscopy images of dispersed rat islet cells, which were dual-stained for each of the HCN isoforms (red) and insulin (green). Light (left) and merged images (right) are shown in the lower panels of each group.
250 ms test pulses ranging from \(-40\) mV to various voltages (\(-140\) to \(-40\) mV) for 2.5 s followed by a step to \(-140\) mV (Ai). The slow hyperpolarization-activated \(I_h\) currents were induced with this voltage protocol under control conditions (Aii); and ZD7288 (50 \(\mu M\)), an \(I_h\) inhibitor, blocked 67.9 \(\pm\) 7.2\% of \(I_h\) at \(-140\) mV (\(P \leq 0.01\), \(n = 6\), Aiii).

(B) Determination of current–voltage relationship of the fully activated HCN channels. To obtain the \(I/V\) relationship, a family of 250 ms test pulses ranging from \(-70\) to \(-20\) mV were applied to \(\beta\)-cells after a 2.5-s pre-pulse to \(-140\) mV (Bi, voltage protocol). Bii showed the typical series of current traces, the dashed line indicates zero current. The \(I/V\) curve was made by plotting tail currents against test potentials (right panel, \(n = 6\)) showing the reversal potential is \(-38\) mV (Biii). Data shown are mean \(\pm\) S.E.M.

typical properties of HCN channels as reported in other cell types (Ludwig et al. 1999, Kaupp & Seifert 2001, Yu et al. 2004).

**Effects of over-expression or dominant-negative suppression of HCN channels on \(I_h\)**

In order to investigate the functional role of \(I_h\), we employed an adenoviral gene transfer strategy to manipulate HCN channel gene expression and current magnitude in primary \(\beta\)-cells (Qu et al. 2001). Cells transduced with GFP alone were used as control. Western blotting results show that the level of HCN2 proteins was effectively enhanced after infection (Fig. 6A). Patch-clamp study demonstrates that over-expression of HCN2 in the islet \(\beta\)-cells resulted in a significant increase in inward currents (Fig. 6Bii) compared with GFP control (Fig. 6Bi). Figure 6C illustrates the voltage-dependent \(I/V\) relationships of the HCN channel. The mean current density in HCN2-transduced cells was approximately sixteenfold greater than that in control cells at \(-140\) mV (66 \(\pm\) 9 pA/pF for HCN2, \(n = 7\); 41 \(\pm\) 0.5 pA/pF for GFP control, \(n = 6\); \(P < 0.001\)); in contrast, expression of dominant-negative HCN2-AYA almost completely suppressed endogenous \(I_h\) (0.3 \(\pm\) 0.3 pA/pF for HCN2-AYA, \(n = 7\); \(P < 0.001\) versus control, Fig. 6Bi and C).

To determine the steady-state activation of these channels, tail currents induced by a \(-140\) mV pulse were measured and the data were fit using the Boltzmann equation (Yagi & Sumino 1998). As shown in Fig. 6D, the tail current amplitudes displayed typical sigmoidal properties (Ludwig et al. 1999). The half-maximal activation \((V_{1/2})\) voltage was \(-97 \pm 1\) mV in GFP control and \(-96 \pm 1\) mV in HCN2 group (Fig. 6D).

**Influence of \(I_h\) on insulin secretion**

Since ion channels play a pivotal role in regulation of insulin secretion, we next sought to determine whether insulin secretion is affected by HCN channel modulation. Our static insulin secretion data show HCN2-over-expression increased insulin secretion at 2.8 mmol/l glucose, but not change the secretion at 11.1 mmol/l glucose when compared with GFP control (Fig. 7A and B). No difference was observed for insulin secretion between HCN2-AYA-transduced and GFP-transduced islets at both glucose concentrations (Fig. 7A and B). To further confirm the results, we employed islet perfusion to investigate the effect of HCN channels on dynamic insulin secretion. We find HCN2-AYA did not change the insulin secretion pattern compared to GFP control even in the presence of forskolin/IBMX (Fig. 7C and D).
secretion at 16.7 mmol/l glucose was quantified from 20 to 35 min during islet perifusion from C (content. (D) Average of area under curves (AUC) of insulin levels forskolin plus IBMX. Insulin released was normalized to total insulin
absence of forskolin (10
100 M) plus IBMX. Insulin released was normalized to total insulin content. (D) Average of area under curves (AUC) of insulin levels during islet perfusion from C (n=4). The first phase (Ph1) of insulin secretion at 16.7 mmol/l glucose was quantified from 20 to 35 min and the second phase (Ph2) from 35 to 60 min from C. Data shown are mean ± S.E.M., *P<0.05 compared with GFP control.

Influence of Ih on membrane input resistance (Rin)

Membrane input resistance (Rin) is an important parameter of the intrinsic membrane properties, which determines membrane voltage responses to input currents (i.e. the currents flowing across the membrane). In general, the membrane voltage response is more sensitive to input current when Rin is high. It has been shown that Ih participates in regulation of Rin and thereby cell excitability in neurons (Magee 1998, Poolos et al. 2002, 2006). To assess if Ih influences Rin in rat b-cells, we measured voltage responses to a set of injected hyperpolarizing currents under current-clamp mode. As shown in GFP–transduced cells, hyperpolarizing current produced a depolarizing voltage sag (or inflexion) (Fig. 8Aii, indicated by dashed arrow); this voltage sag reflected the activation of Ih that depolarizes the membrane potential. Compared to GFP control, the hyperpolarizing current resulted in a more significant depolarizing sag in HCN2-transduced cells because of the enhanced Ih (Fig. 8Aiii). Figure 8B shows that the mean Rin (calculated from -20 to -60 pA of injected currents) was lower in HCN2 (from 935 ± 115 MΩ to 548 ± 54 MΩ, n=7, P<0.05 versus control) than that in GFP control cells (from 1375 ± 159 to 998 ± 88 MΩ, n=8); in contrast, the mean Rin of HCN2-AYA ranged from 2179 ± 306 to 1540 ± 100 MΩ being substantially higher (n=6, P<0.05 versus control).

Since Ih has been reported to limit membrane potential from increased hyperpolarization in neurons (Poolos et al. 2002), we thus tested if this occurs in rat b-cells. As seen (Fig. 8 Aii–iv), the difference between voltages induced by -20 and -140 pA injected currents (ΔV=V−20 pA - V−140 pA) was calculated. We found HCN2 over-expression significantly decreased ΔV compared to GFP control (26±4 mV for HCN2 overexpression, n=7; 67±6 mV for GFP control, n=6; P<0.001, Fig. 8C), suggesting that Ih can prevent membrane potential from hyperpolarization in b-cells.

Influence of Ih on membrane hyperpolarization

We therefore next examined whether HCN channel modulation can affect the natural membrane potential responses. Membrane potential recordings from whole rat islets were performed in standard extracellular solution containing 5-6 mmol/l KCl. Figure 1 shows membrane potential responses at 11.1 and 2.8 mmol/l glucose concentrations in GFP- (Fig. 1A) or HCN2-AYA-transduced islets (Fig. 1B). It is shown that dominant-negative HCN2-AYA did not cause significant change of the mean membrane potentials at low or high glucose concentrations compared with GFP control (-41±3 mV at 11.1 mmol/l glucose and -61±2 mV at
2.8 mmol/l glucose for HCN2-AYA, n = 5; vs −41 ± 2 mV at 11.1 mmol/l glucose and −55 ± 4 mV at 2.8 mmol/l glucose for GFP control, n = 5, P > 0.05; Fig. 1C).

We then tested the membrane potential responses from non-adeno-virus-infected islets in extracellular solution containing low potassium (2-5 mmol/l KCl) and 11.1 mmol/l glucose. As shown in Fig. 2, K_ATP channel opener diazoxide (200 μM) evoked remarkable hyperpolarization (−77 ± 5 mV), application of ZD7288 (50 μM) caused further hyperpolarization (−84 ± 4 mV) which could be reversed by K_ATP channel blocker, tolbutamide (300 μM). In average, ZD7288 caused 17% increased hyperpolarization compared to the membrane potential change induced by diazoxide (Fig. 2B).

Influence of I_h on insulin secretion in extracellular solution containing 2-5 mmol/l KCl

Using islet perfusion, we examined biphasic glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in islets at low potassium conditions. At 2.8 mmol/l glucose, no difference was observed between HCN2-AYA and GFP groups (3.6 ± 0.5 vs 3.7 ± 0.2, Fig. 3) as quantified by area under the curve analysis. At 16.7 mmol/l glucose, islets treated with HCN2-AYA displayed a similar level of insulin secretion in the first phase, and a markedly lower level in the second phase compared with GFP control (52.6 ± 1.9 vs 63.7 ± 3.2, Fig. 3).

Discussion

We have recently demonstrated the presence of HCN channels in mouse and rat pancreatic β-cells (El Kholy et al. 2007), whereas their functions are still unclear. We and others found that the HCN channel antagonist, ZD7288, has an I_h-independent inhibitory effect on exocytosis, and the three other HCN channel antagonists, caesium, clobradine, zatebradine lead to suppression of Kv channels (Paolillo et al. 1985, Satoh & Yamada 2002, Gonzalez-Iglesias et al. 2006, El Kholy et al. 2007). These I_h-independent effects hampered use of these reagents in some functional studies. To circumvent these problems, in the present study, we investigated the functional characterization of HCN channels by manipulating HCN channel expression genetically in primary β-cells.

Our voltage-clamp data clearly show that over-expression of HCN2 can effectively increase I_h, and over-expression of HCN2-AYA almost completely suppresses I_h. It has been proposed that different HCN isoforms could co-assemble to form heteromers of HCN channels (Chen et al. 2001, Whitaker et al. 2007). Some evidence from studies using dominant-negative strategies has confirmed this notion. For example, in the neonatal ventricle, HCN2-AYA almost completely suppressed the native current mainly encoded by HCN2 and HCN4 in a dominant-negative manner (Er et al. 2003). It is also reported that a dominant-negative HCN2 pore mutant was able to suppress both HCN2 and HCN1 wild-type channels (Xue et al. 2002). Here, the fact that HCN2-AYA almost completely blocked native I_h in rat β-cells (where four HCN isoforms are present), indicates different HCN isoforms can co-assemble to form heteromeric channel complexes in pancreatic β-cells.

In the current-clamp experiments, our results reveal that suppression of I_h significantly enhanced membrane input resistance (R_m), while over-expression of I_h reduced R_m, indicating that I_h is a regulator in determining R_m in pancreatic β-cells. R_m is an important parameter of the intrinsic membrane properties. According to Ohm’s law (V = I*R_m), modulation of R_m will adjust the response of cell membrane potential (V) to the input current stimulus (I). Thus, our finding suggests that I_h may play a role to modulate β-cell membrane potential responses by modulating R_m. Of note, besides the traditional voltage- and time-dependent component of HCN current, various studies suggest there also is an instantaneous, or voltage-independent, component (I_instant) of HCN currents that may represent ion flow through a ‘leaky’ channel (Proenza et al. 2002, Proenza & Yellen 2006).

Therefore, both components may contribute to the effect of HCN channels on R_m and this may explain the observation that there were differences in input resistance between groups during injection of −20 pA current (Fig. 8B), where the corresponding voltage is positive to the threshold for activation of the time-dependent component of HCN currents (around −70 to −80 mV).

HCN current is reported to function as a safety inward current that helps prevent the membrane from hyperpolarization so that the cell membrane potential is maintained at appropriate levels (Williams et al. 2002). However, our data show that suppression of I_h did not significantly affect membrane potential at either low or high glucose in standard extracellular solution containing 5-6 mmol/l KCl (Fig. 1), indicating the native I_h may not be sufficient to influence the islet cell membrane potential at the conditions tested. We then examined the effect of I_h on membrane hyperpolarization in a low potassium extracellular solution ([K+]_o), because theoretically, decrease of the [K+]_o could shift the cell resting potential to a more hyperpolarized voltage, where HCN channels are in a more activated state. Indeed, under low [K+]_o conditions, blockade of I_h by ZD7288 induced an increased membrane hyperpolarization. The effect of ZD7288 on membrane potential was unlikely due to effects on other channels, because we find that ZD7288 has no effects on voltage-dependent potassium channels, calcium channels and K_ATP channels (El Kholy 2007). The results therefore indicate that I_h in β-cells possess the potential to counteract membrane over-hyperpolarization at least under low [K+]_o conditions.

Our previous report suggests that knock-down of HCN channel protein by siRNA does not influence insulin secretion under normal K⁺ conditions in insulinoma MIN6 cells (El Kholy et al. 2007). In the present study, we
have verified the results by dominant-negative suppression of HCN channels using HCN2-AYA in rat islets. Our data demonstrate suppression of \( I_{h} \) did not affect insulin secretion and application of forskolin/IBMX to increase intracellular cAMP could not change the influence of \( I_{h} \) on insulin secretion at standard extracellular K\(^+\) concentrations (Fig. 7), suggesting \( I_{h} \) is not sufficient to modulate insulin release under normal \([K^+]_o\) conditions.

Under low \([K^+]_o\) conditions, however, a higher level of insulin secretion (especially for the second phase) was observed in control group at 16.7 mmol/l glucose but not at 2.8 mmol/l glucose in comparison with HCN2-AYA (Fig. 3), suggesting that HCN channels can facilitate glucose-induced insulin secretion under the conditions tested. This phenomenon is probably due to the activation of HCN channels rendered by the preceding low glucose, low \([K^+]_o\) conditions (where HCN channels in \( \beta \)-cells are in a more activated state compared with normal \([K^+]_o\) conditions), because studies have revealed that activation of HCN channels can also lead to enhancement of subsequent stimulus-induced synaptic transmission in dorsal root ganglion neurons (Yu et al. 2004) and crayfish (Beaumont & Zucker 2000, Beaumont et al. 2002). The mechanism of HCN channel modulation of exocytosis remains to be elucidated, but two possibilities have been raised: 1) fractional Ca\(^{2+}\) influx and accumulation through HCN channels (Yu et al. 2004), 2) the involvement of actin cytoskeleton in the interaction between HCN channels and exocytotic machinery (Beaumont & Zucker 2000, Beaumont et al. 2002, Zhong & Zucker 2004). Further studies are needed to clarify the involved mechanisms. Nevertheless, in the case of \( I_{h} \) in \( \beta \)-cells, our results suggest a potential role for HCN channels in regulating insulin secretion under low \([K^+]_o\) conditions.

It is worth pointing out that hypokalemia (i.e. serum K\(^+\) concentration <3.6 mmol/l) is thought to be the most common electrolyte abnormality encountered in clinical practice, and is found in over 20% of hospitalized patients (Gennari 1998). In diabetes mellitus, hypokalemia often develops, particularly in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis (Gennari 1998). Thus, it is likely that \( I_{h} \) in \( \beta \)-cells may play a protective role under these pathophysiologic conditions.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank C J Mahowald and Y C Huang (University of Toronto, Canada) for assistance with manuscript preparation.

References


MacDonald PE & Wheeler MB 2003 Voltage-dependent \( K^{+} \) channels in pancreatic beta-cells: role, regulation and potential as therapeutic targets. Diabetologia 46 1046–1062.


Declaration of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that would prejudice the impartiality of this scientific work.

Funding

The majority of this work was supported by operating grants from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to M B W (MOP 49521).

Other contributions: Q W (MOP 79534) from CIHR, R B R. (PPG HL-28958) from NIH and H Y G from the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (1-2005-1112). Q W was a Canadian Diabetes Association Scholar and is a recipient of a New Investigator Award from CIHR.
Manning Fox JE, Gyulkhandanyan AV, Satin LS & Wheeler MB 2006
Oscillatory membrane potential response to glucose in islet beta-cells: a
comparison of islet-cell electrical activity in mouse and rat. Endocrinology
147 4655–4663.

Meuth SG, Kanyshkova T, Meuth P, Landgraf P, Munsch T, Ludwig A,
Hofmann F, Pape HC & Budde T 2006 Membrane resting potential of
thalamocortical relay neurons is shaped by the interaction among TASK3
and HCN2 channels. Journal of Neurophysiology 96 1517–1529.

Paolisso G, Nenquin M, Menssen HP & Hensquin JC 1985 The effects of
cesium chloride on insulin release, sonic fluxes and membrane potential in
Pape HC 1996 Queer current and pacemaker: the hyperpolarization-activated

Poologs NP, Migliore M & Johnston D 2002 Pharmacological upregulation of
h-channels reduces the excitability of pyramidal neuron dendrites. Nature
Neuroscience 5 767–774.

Poologs NP, Bullis JB & Roth MK 2006 Modulation of h-channels in
hippocampal pyramidal neurons by p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase.
Journal of Neuroscience 26 7995–8003.

Proenza C & Yellen G 2006 Distinct populations of HCN pacemaker channels
produce voltage-dependent and voltage-independent currents. Journal of
General Physiology 127 183–190.

Proenza C, Angoli D, Agranovich E, Macri V & Accili EA 2002 Pacemaker
channels produce an instantaneous current. Journal of Biological Chemistry 277 5101–5109.

Qu J, Barbuti A, Protas L, Santoro B, Cohen IS & Robinson RB 2001 HCN2
overexpression in newborn and adult ventricular myocytes: distinct effects

Robinson RB & Siegelbaum SA 2003 Hyperpolarization-activated cation currents:


Santoro B, Grant SG, Bartsch D & Kandel ER, 1997 Interactive cloning with
the SH3 domain of N-src identifies a new brain specific ion channel
protein, with homology to eag and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels. PNAS 94 14815–14820.

Santoro B, Liu DT, Yao H, Bartsch D, Kandel ER, Siegelbaum SA & Tibbs
GR. 1998 Identification of a gene encoding a hyperpolarization-activated

Sato T & Yamada M 2002 Multiple inhibitory effects of zatebradine (UL-
FS 49) on the electrophysiological properties of retinal rod photoreceptors.

Targonsky ED, Dai F, Koshkin V, Karaman GT, Gyulkhandanyan AV, Zhang Y,
Chan CB & Wheeler MB 2006 Alpha-lipoic acid regulates AMP-activated
protein kinase and inhibits insulin secretion from beta cells. Diabetologica 49
1587–1598.

Tian L & Shipston MJ 2000 Characterization of hyperpolarization-activated
cation currents in mouse anterior pituitary, AtT20 D16 corticotropes.
Endocrinology 141 2930–2937.

Wahl-Schott C & BIEL M 2009 HCN channels: structure, cellular regulation

Braun M 2004 Glucose inhibition of glucagon secretion from rat alpha-cells is
mediated by GABA released from neighboring beta-cells. Diabetes 53
1038–1045.

Whitaker GM, Angoli D, Nazzari H, Shigemoto R & Accili EA 2007 HCN2
and HCN4 isoforms self-assemble and co-assemble with equal preference
to form functional pacemaker channels. Journal of Biological Chemistry 282
22900–22909.

Williams SR, Christensen SR, Stuart GJ & Hauser M 2002 Membrane
potential bistability is controlled by the hyperpolarization-activated
current I(H) in rat cerebellar Purkinje neurons in vitro. Journal of
Physiology 539 469–483.

Xiao J, Nguyen TV, Ngui K, Strijbos PJ, Selmer IS, Neylon CB & Furness JB
2004 Molecular and functional analysis of hyperpolarisation-activated
nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels in the enteric nervous system.
Neuroscience 129 603–614.

Xue T, Marban E & Li RA 2002 Dominant-negative suppression of
HCN channels in pancreatic beta-cells.

Yu X, Duan KL, Shang CF, Yu HG & Zhou Z 2004 Calcium influx through
hyperpolarization-activated cation channels (I(h) channels) contributes to
activity-evoked neuronal secretion. PNAS 101 1051–1056.

Zhong N & Zucker RS 2004 Roles of Ca(2+) hyperpolarization and cyclic
nucleotide-activated channel activation, and actin in temporal synaptic

Received in final form 29 July 2009
Accepted 4 August 2009
Made available online as an Accepted Preprint
4 August 2009