

# Neural Control of the Lung

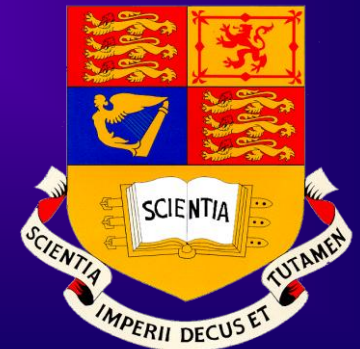
**Maria G. Belvisi**

*Respiratory Pharmacology Group,  
Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College  
London, NHLI, London, UK.*

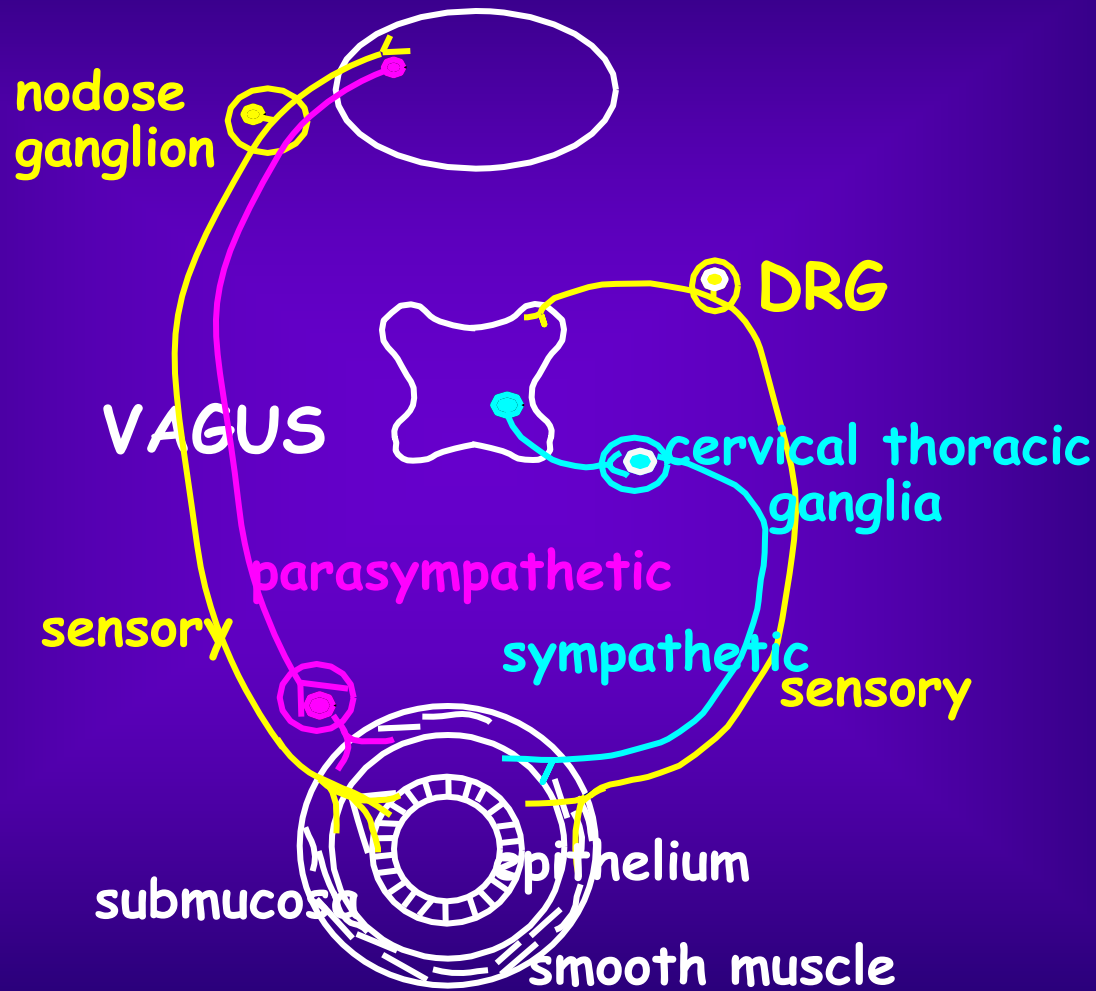
[m.belvisi@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:m.belvisi@imperial.ac.uk)



<http://www.irpharma.co.uk/>



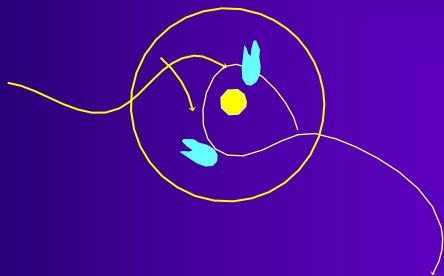
# Innervation of the Respiratory Tract



*Barnes, Baraniuk, Belviši 1991  
Am. Rev. Resp. Dis. 44, 1187-1198*

# Muscarinic Receptor Subtypes in the Airways

Parasympathetic ganglion



M<sub>1</sub>

Agonist

ACh

Oxotremorine

Oxotremorine

Antagonist

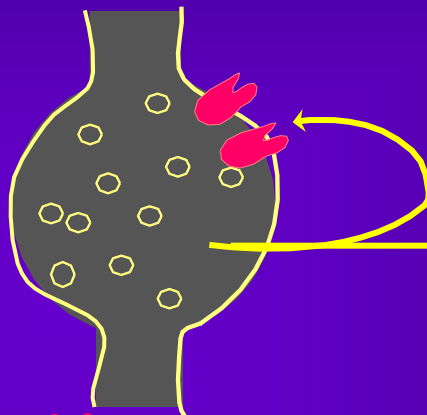
Ipratropium

Ipratropium

Tiotropium

Tiotropium

Postganglionic cholinergic nerve terminal



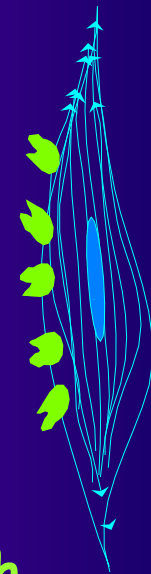
M<sub>2</sub>

ACh

Oxotremorine

Ipratropium

Airway smooth muscle

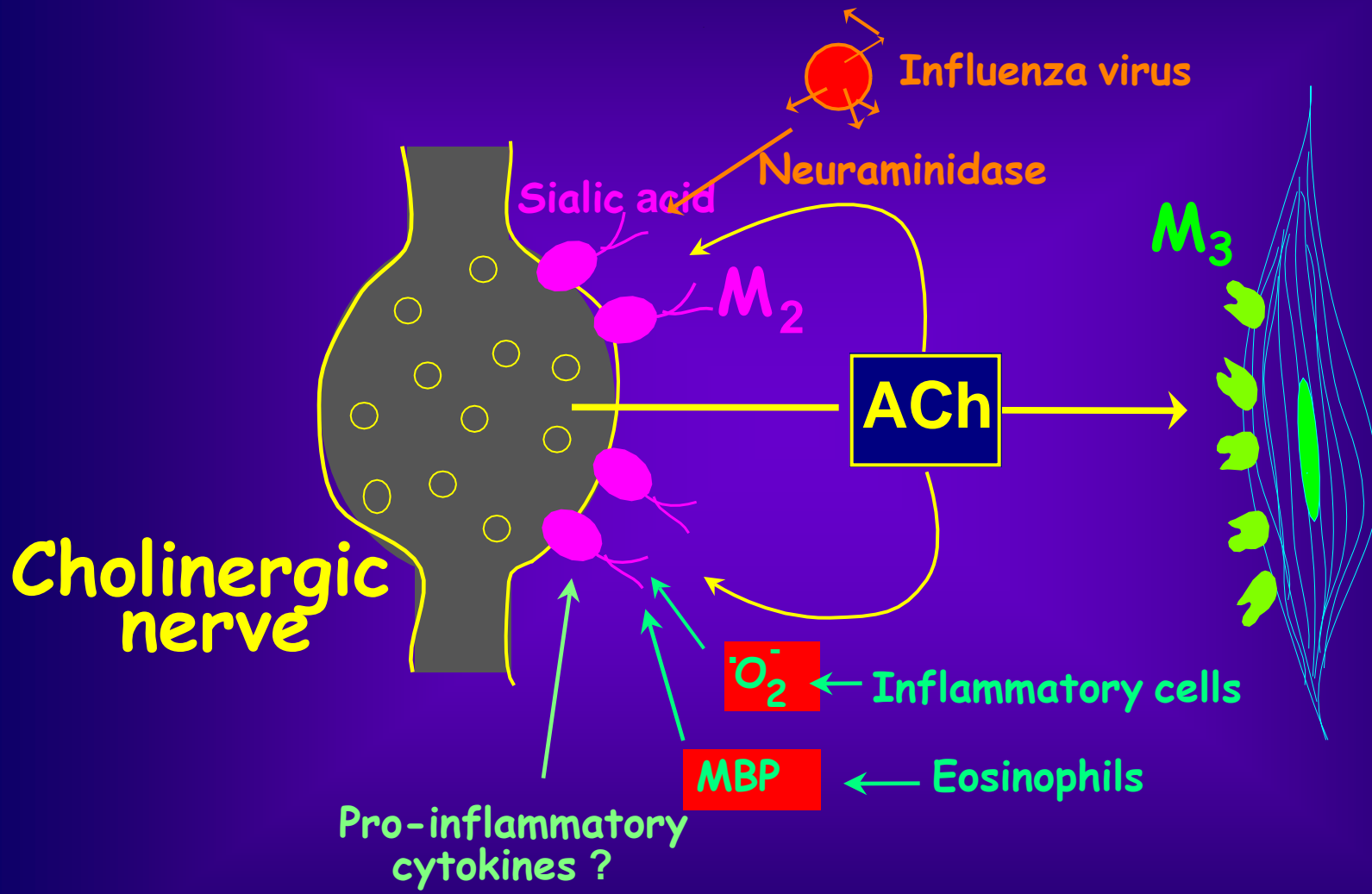


M<sub>3</sub>

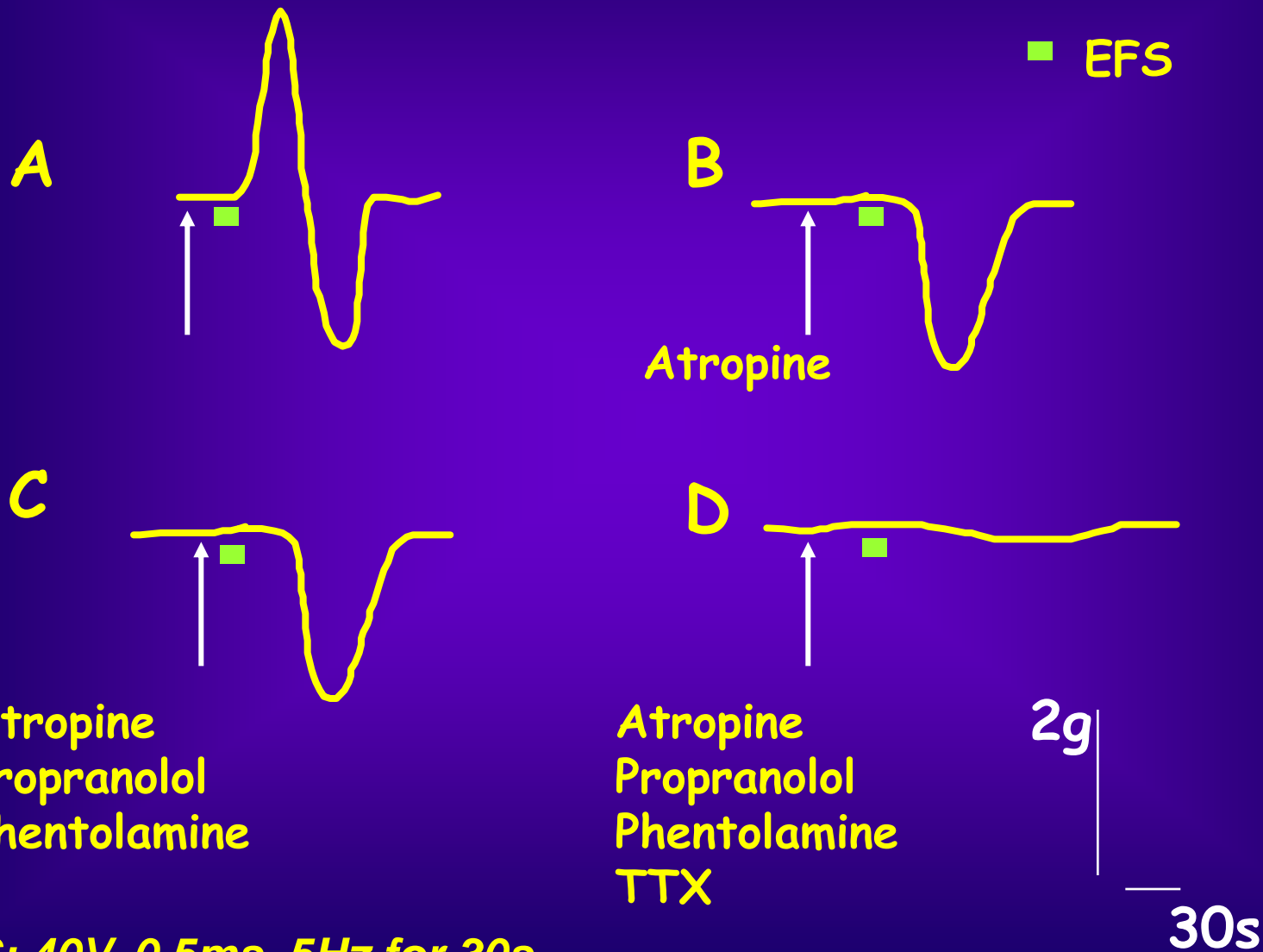
ACh

Tiotropium

# Muscarinic Autoreceptor Dysfunction in Asthma ?

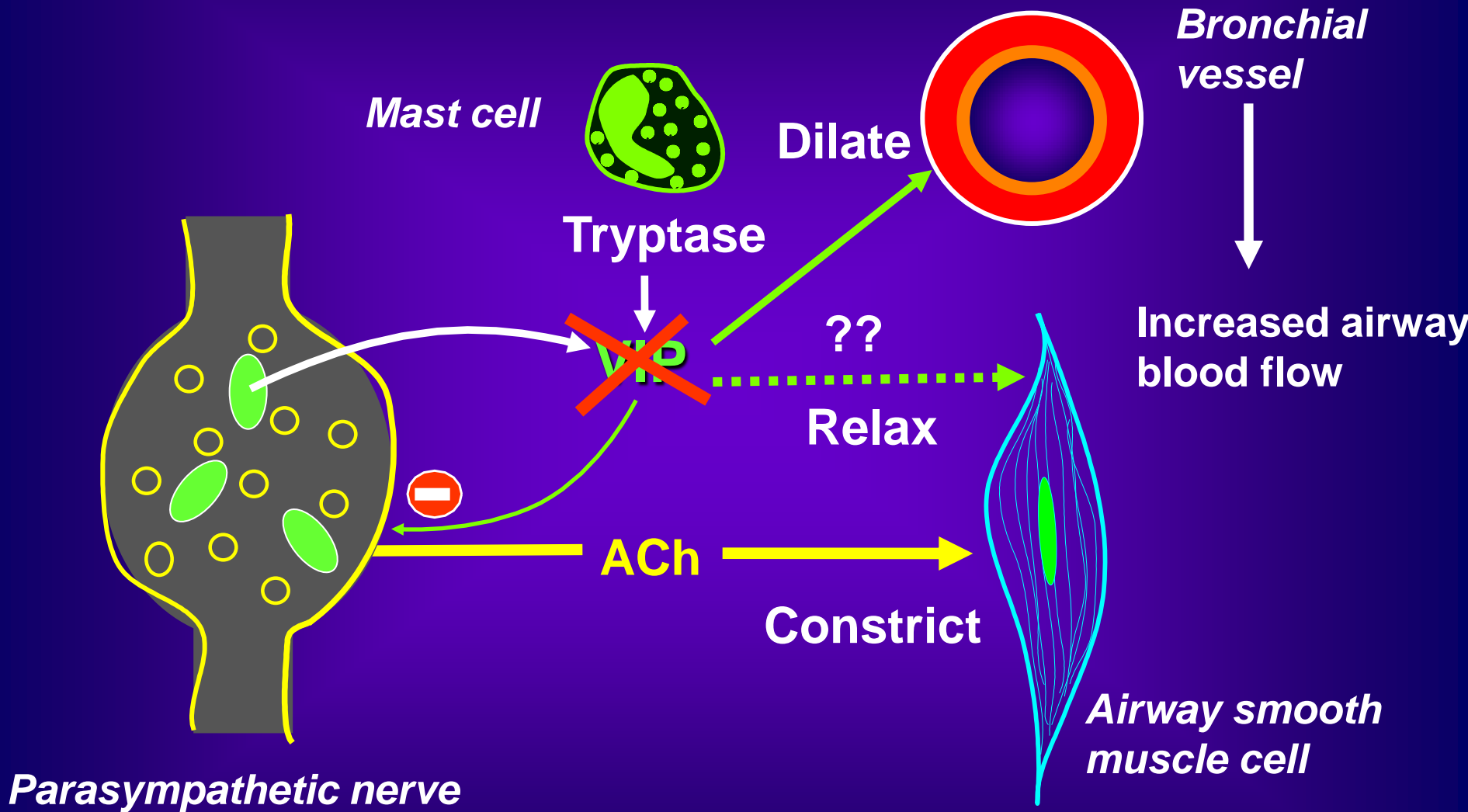


# Human Airway Smooth Muscle and the Control of Airway Tone



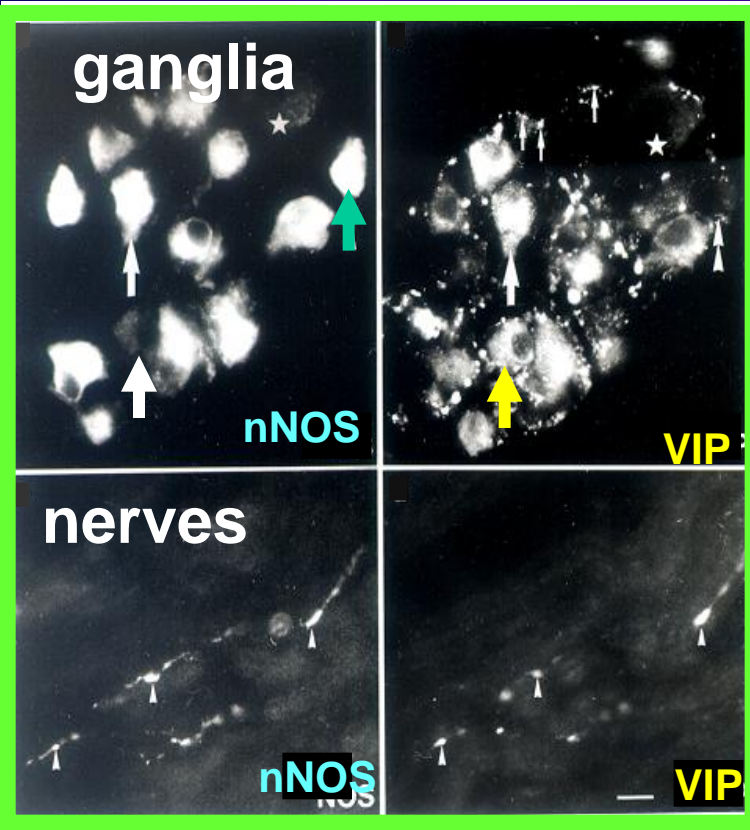
EFS: 40V, 0.5ms, 5Hz for 30s

# VIP EFFECTS ON AIRWAYS

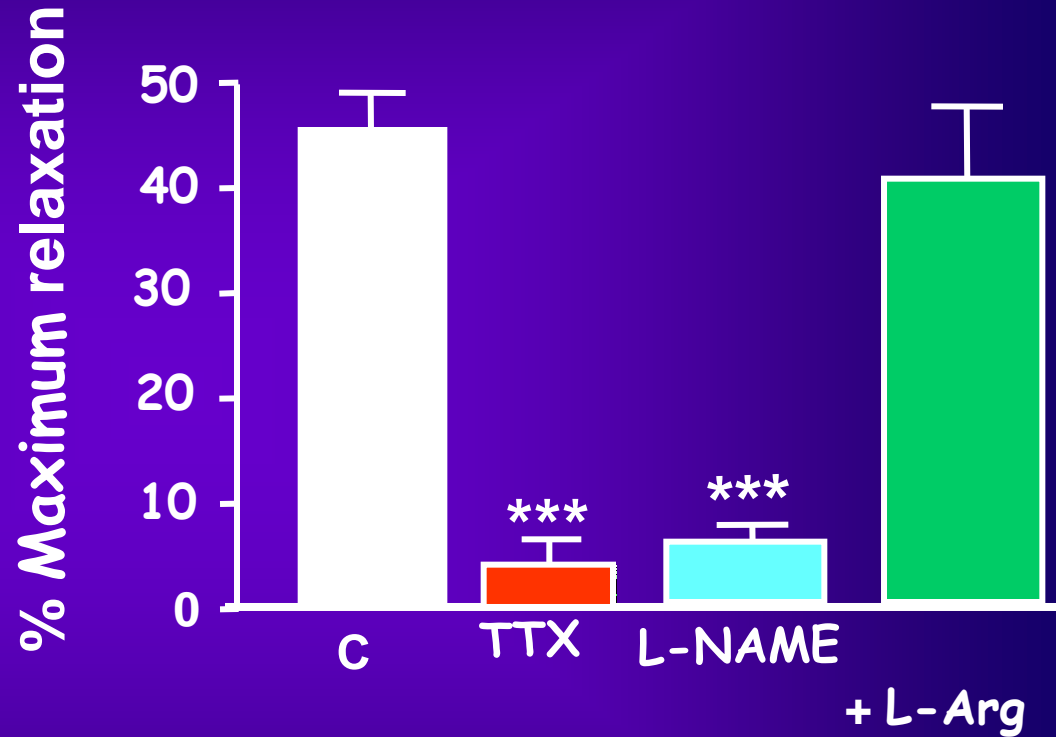


# i-NANC Relaxations of Human Trachea: Role for NO

## Immunocytochemistry

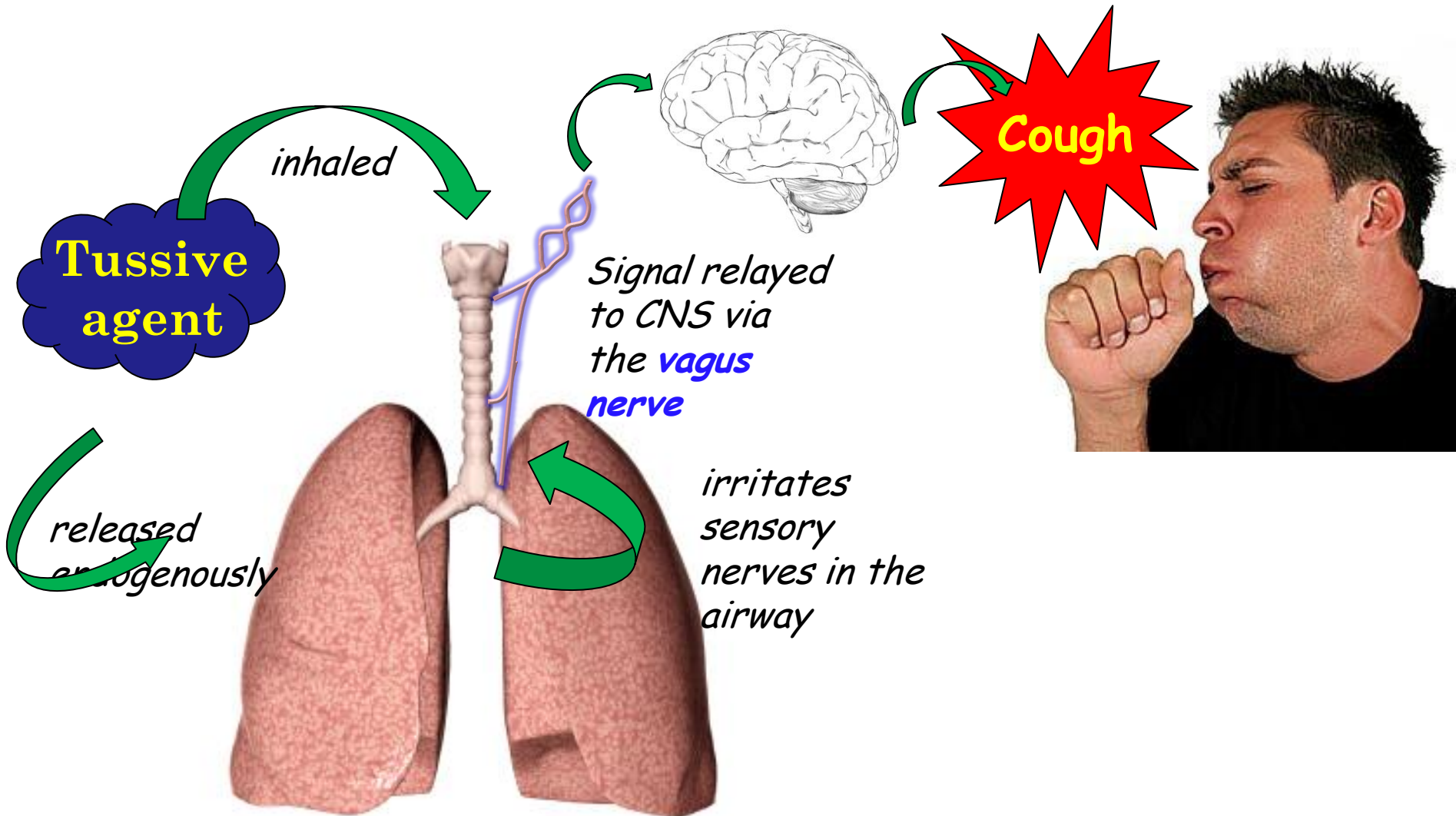


## L-NAME: NOS inhibitor



Belvisi M et al: *Eur. J. Pharmacol* 1992; *J Appl Physiol* 1992

# The Cough Reflex



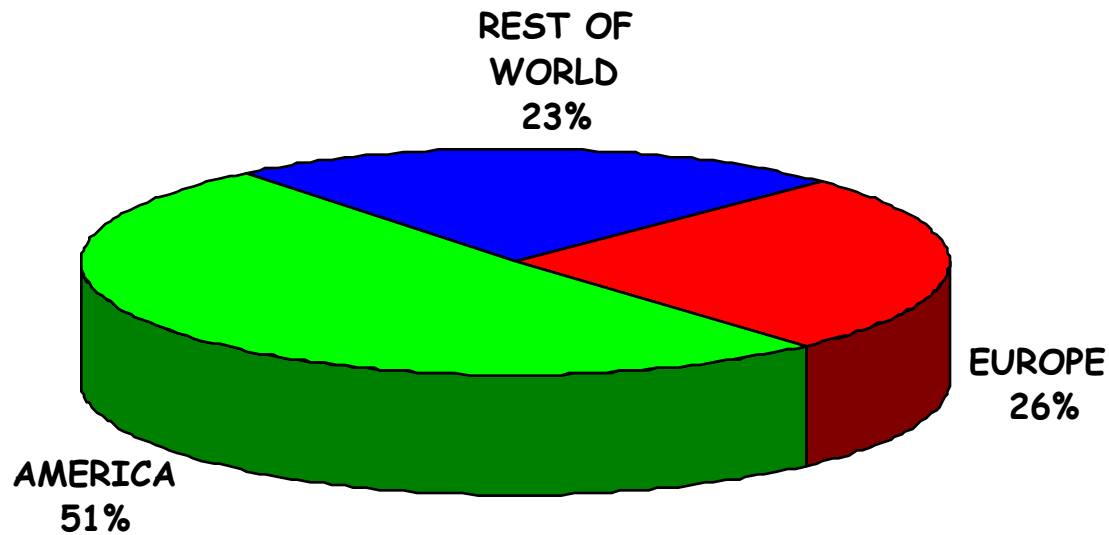
Adapted from Taylor-Clark & Undem 2006



# COUGH AS A MAJOR UNMET MEDICAL NEED

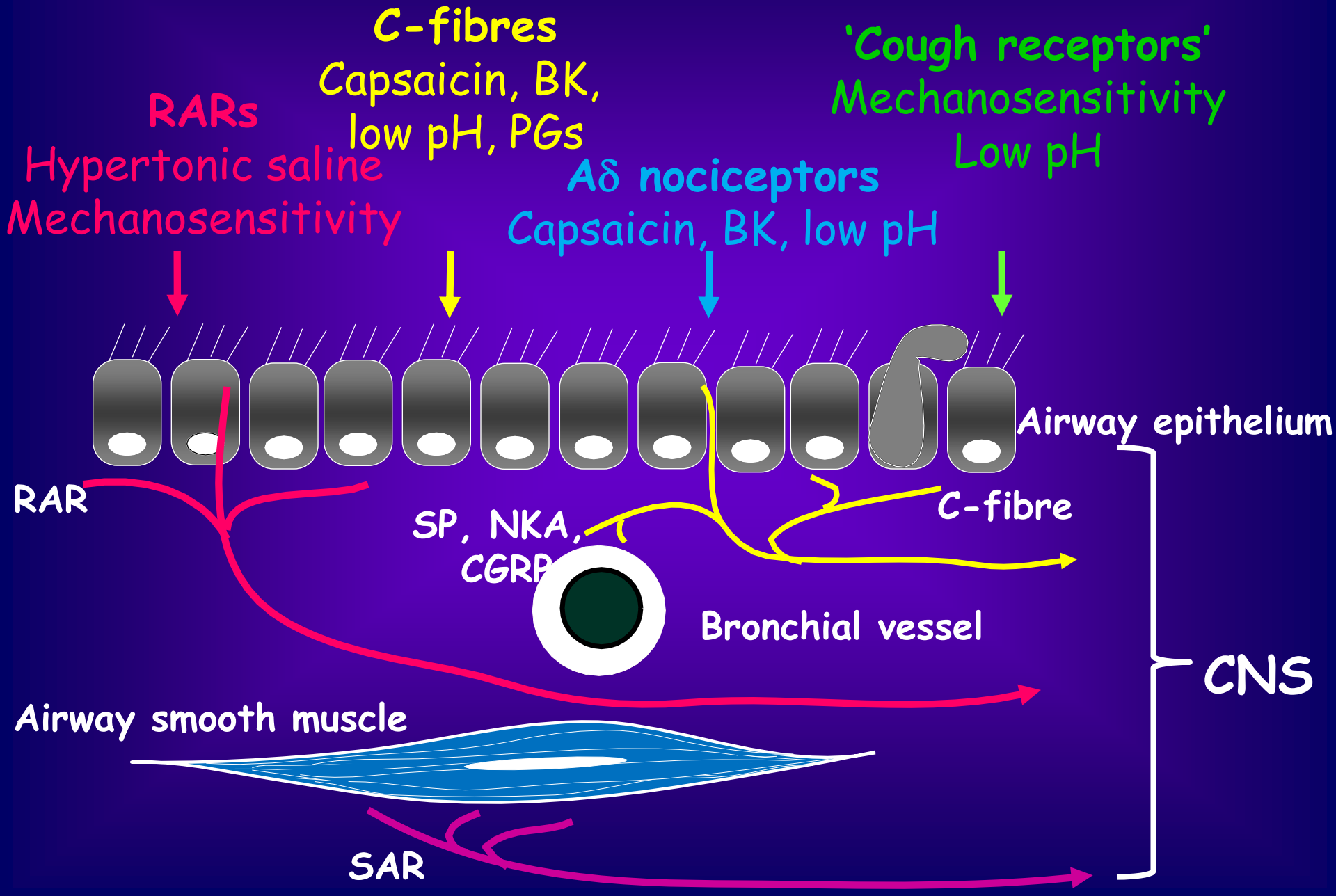
- Commonest symptom for medical consultation
- Chronic cough: 10-38% of pulmonary out-patients
- No effective therapy apart from opiates

- H
- T

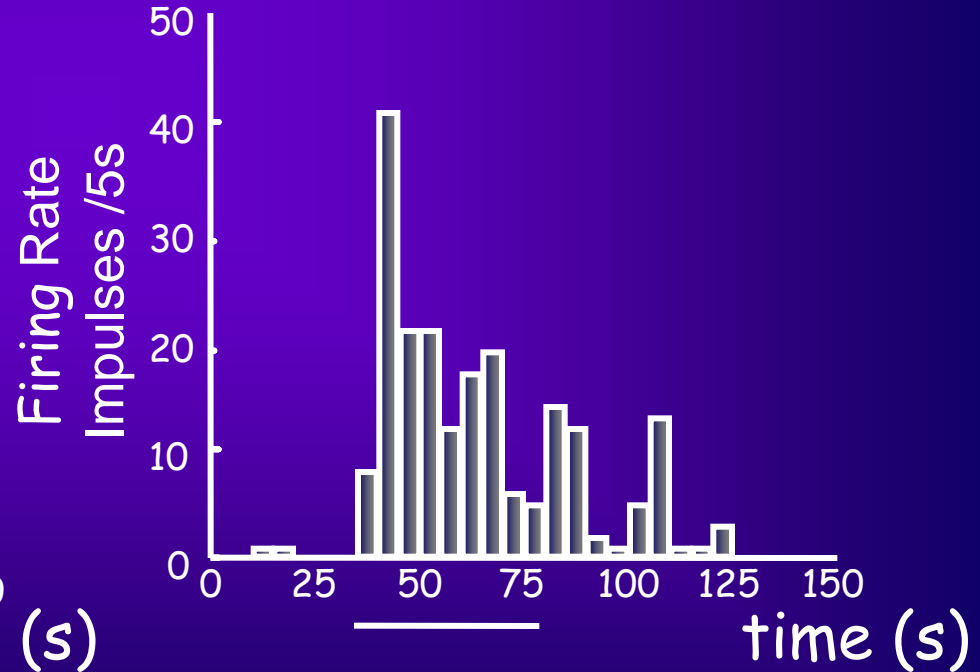
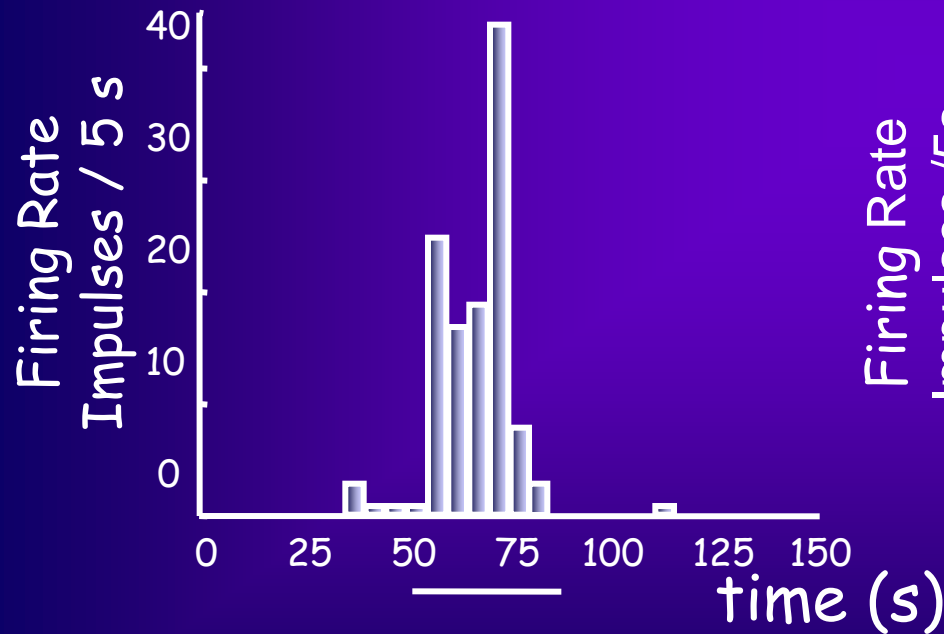
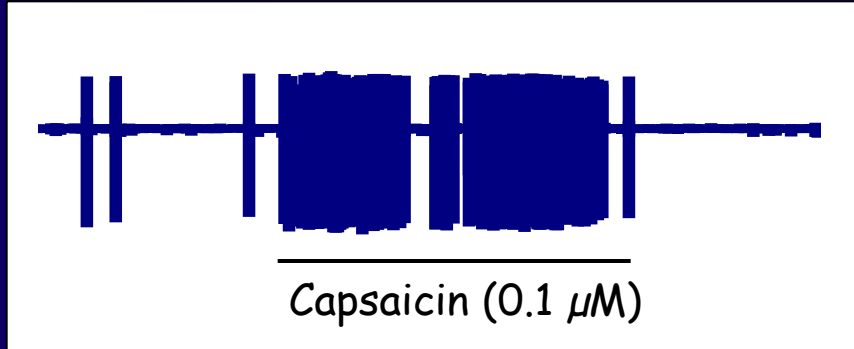


WORLD MARKET: 4 billion USD

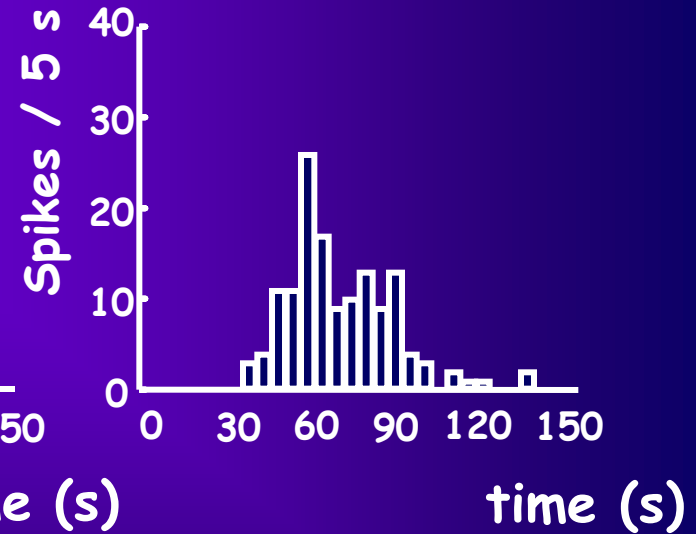
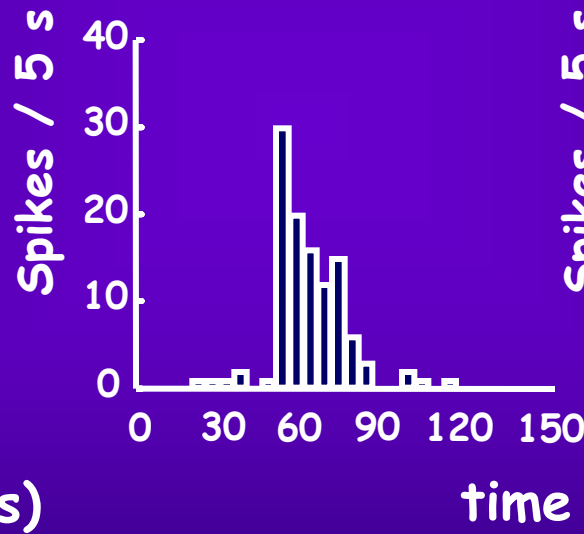
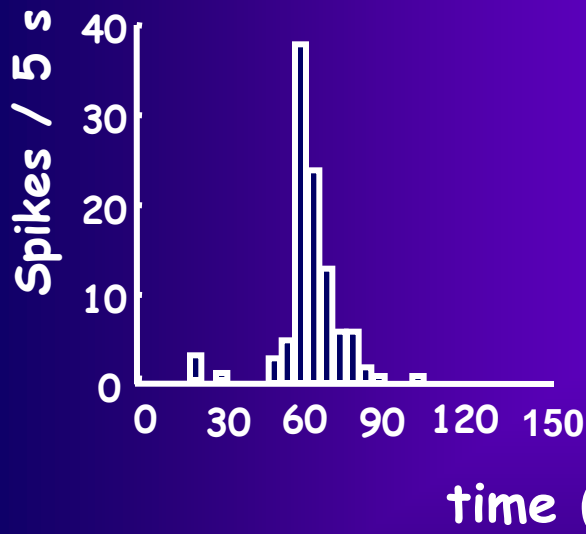
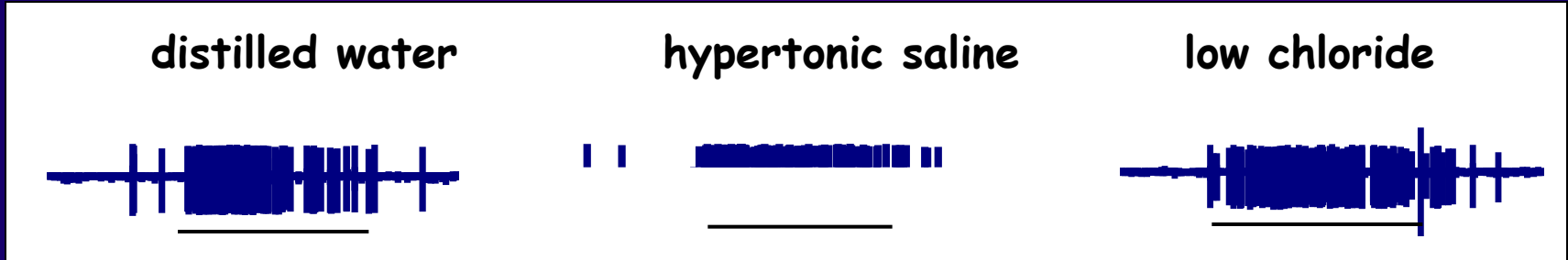
# Airway Sensory Nerves



# Capsaicin Excitation of C-fibres

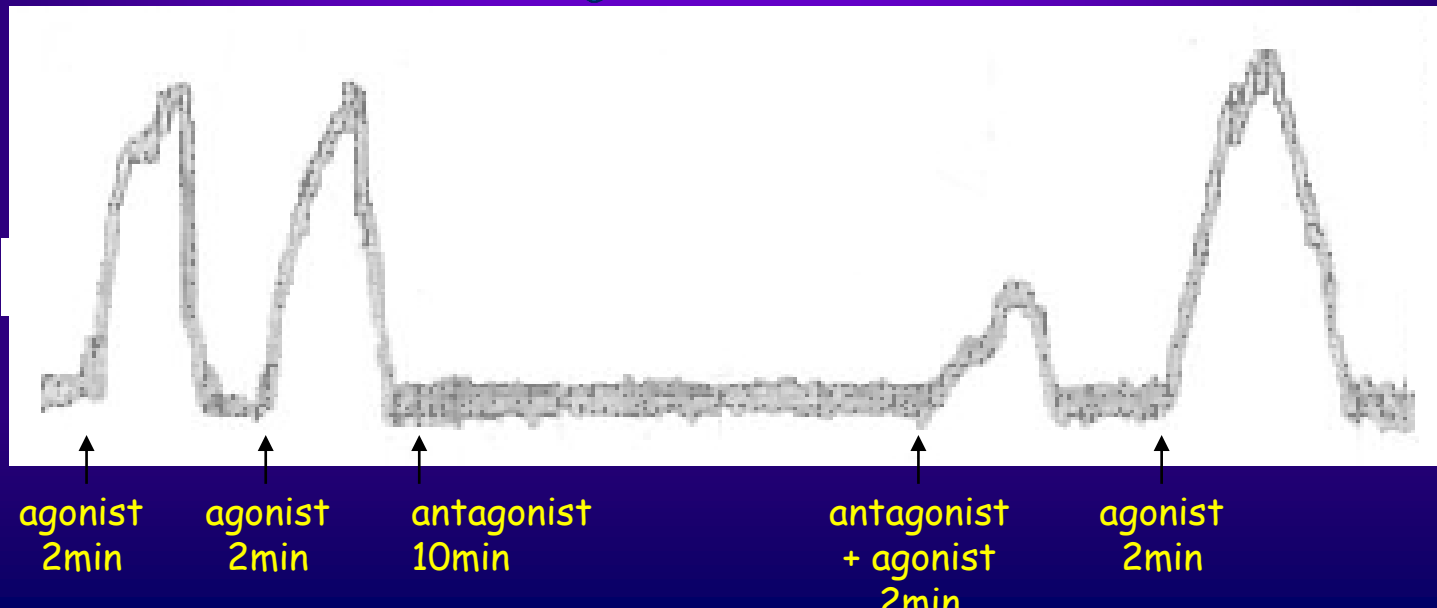
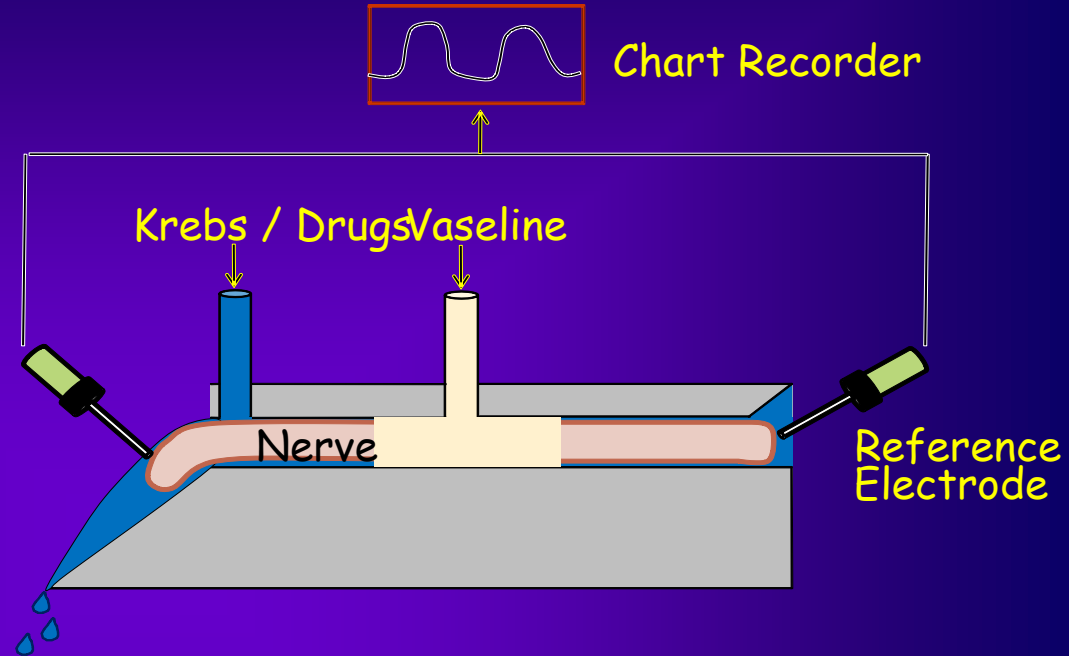
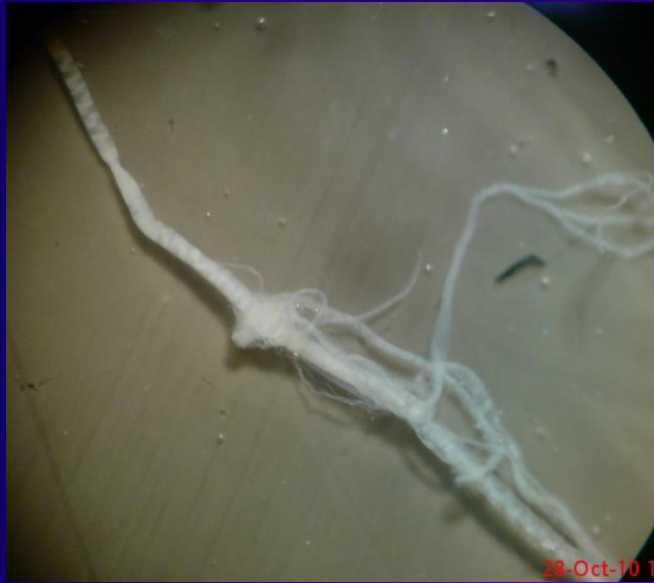


# A $\delta$ -fibre Activation



*Fox et al 1993. J. Physiol. 482, 179-187*

# Isolated Vagus Nerve

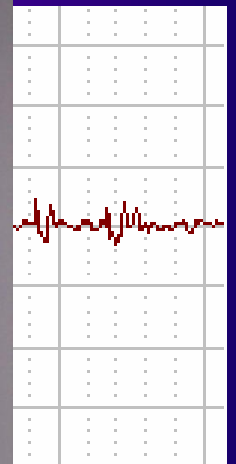


# Cough Model

Cap  
Citr

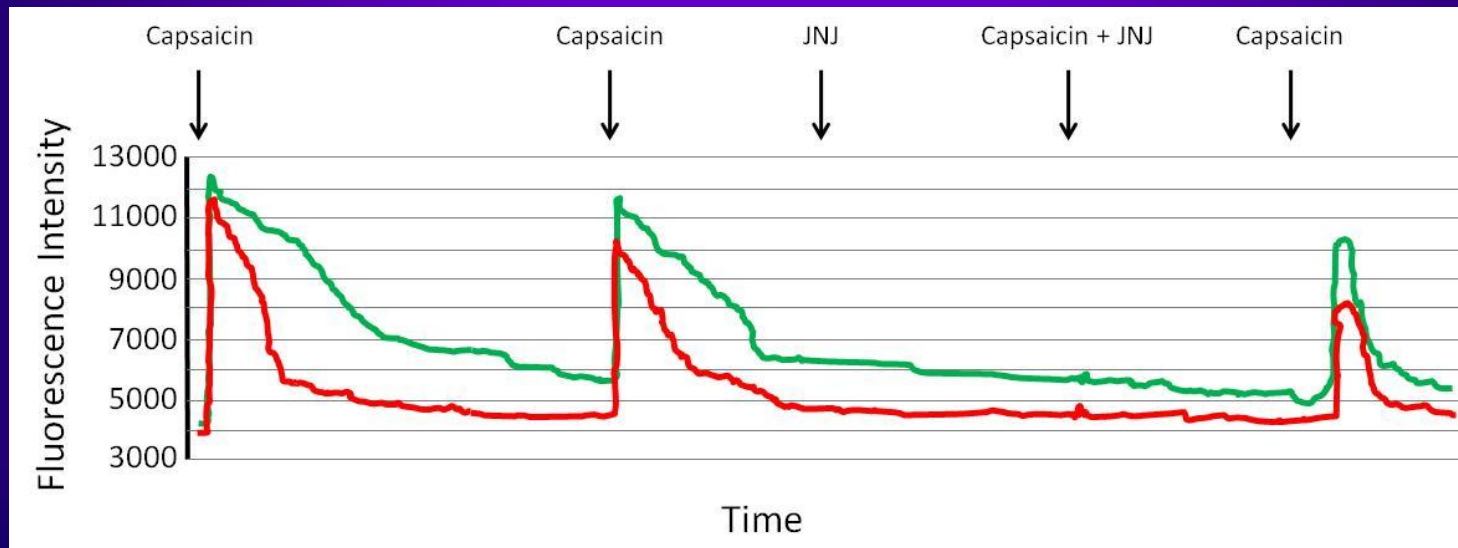
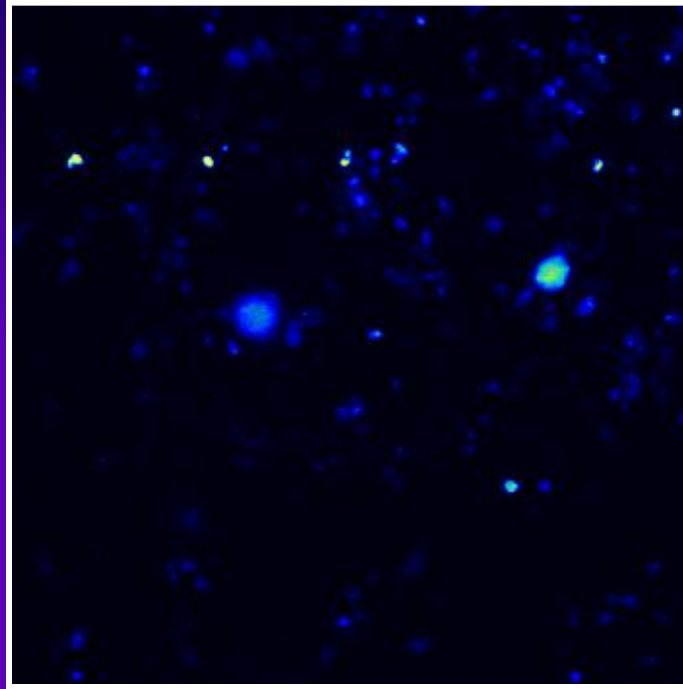


Box Flow  
(16 ml/s)



# Calcium imaging of vagal sensory neurones

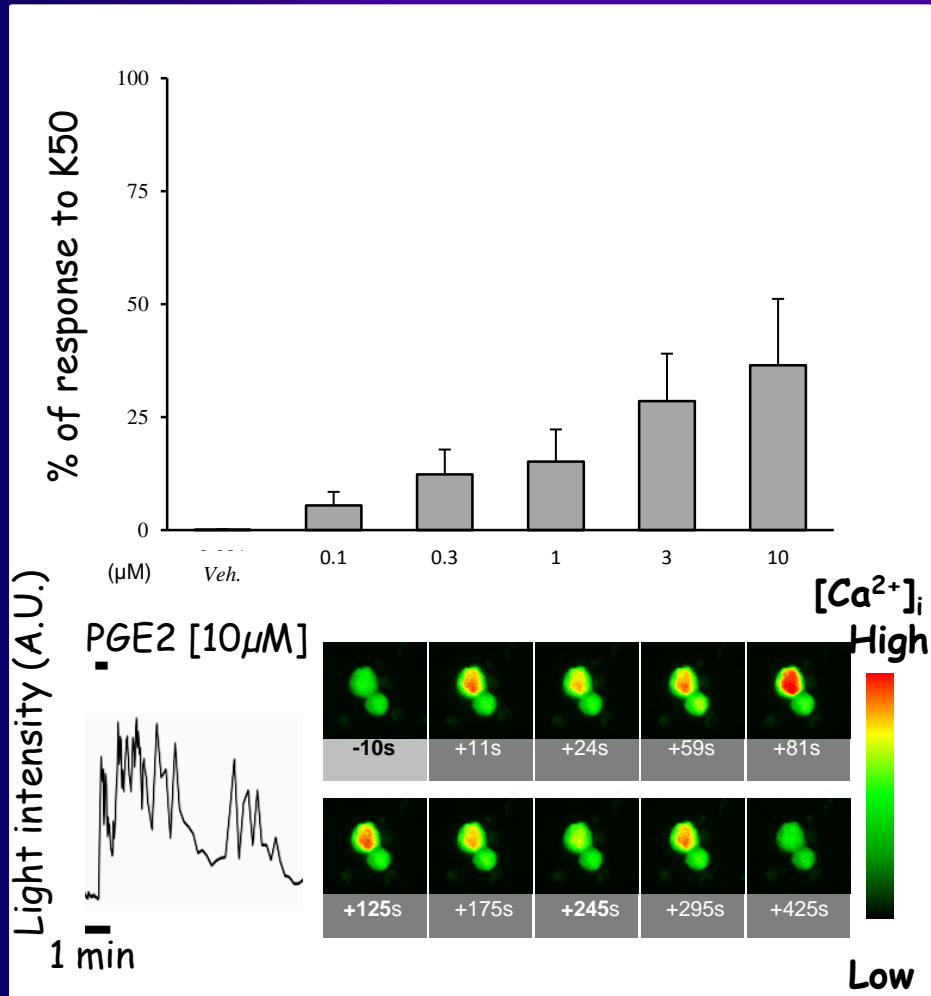
Intensity A.U.



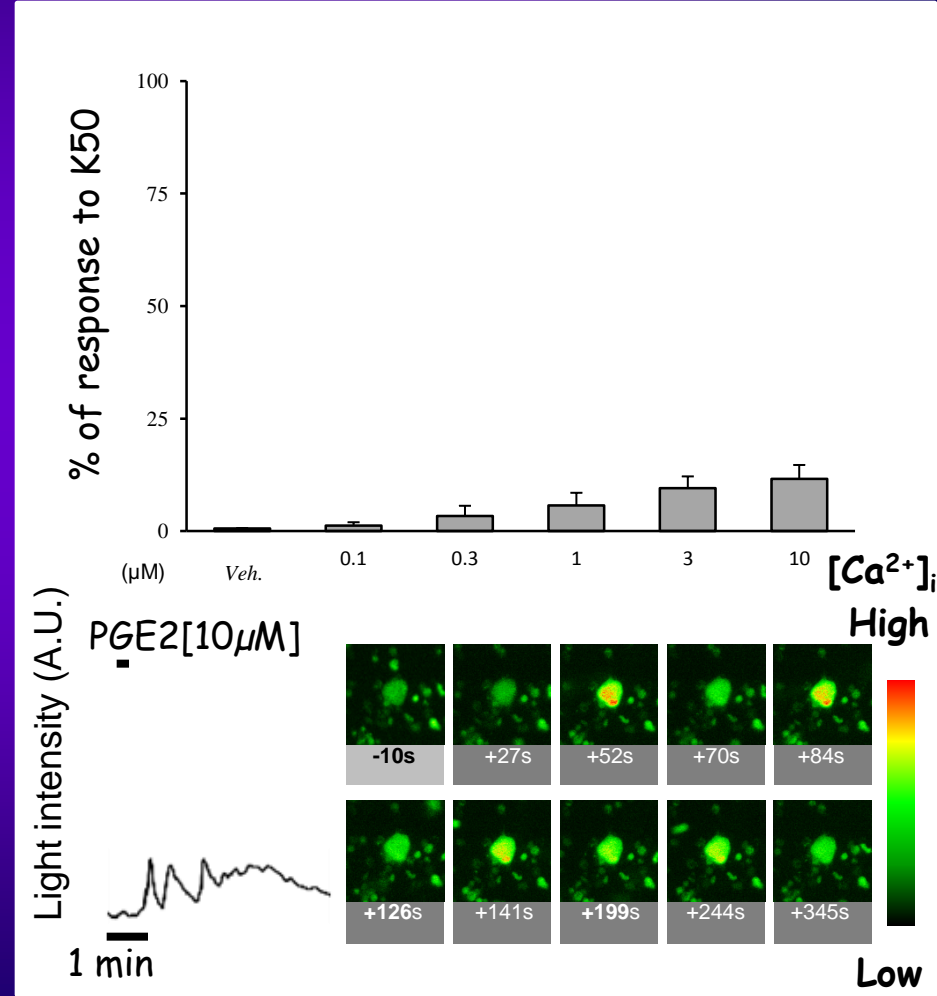


# Calcium imaging: Prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>

## Jugular ganglion



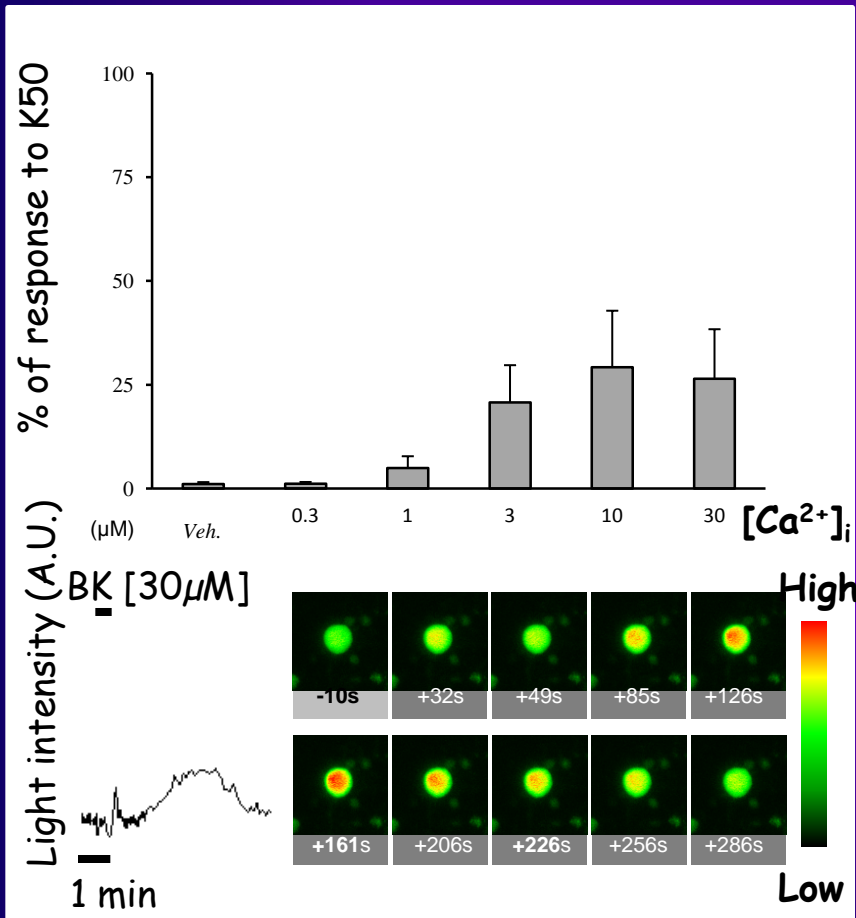
## Nodose ganglion



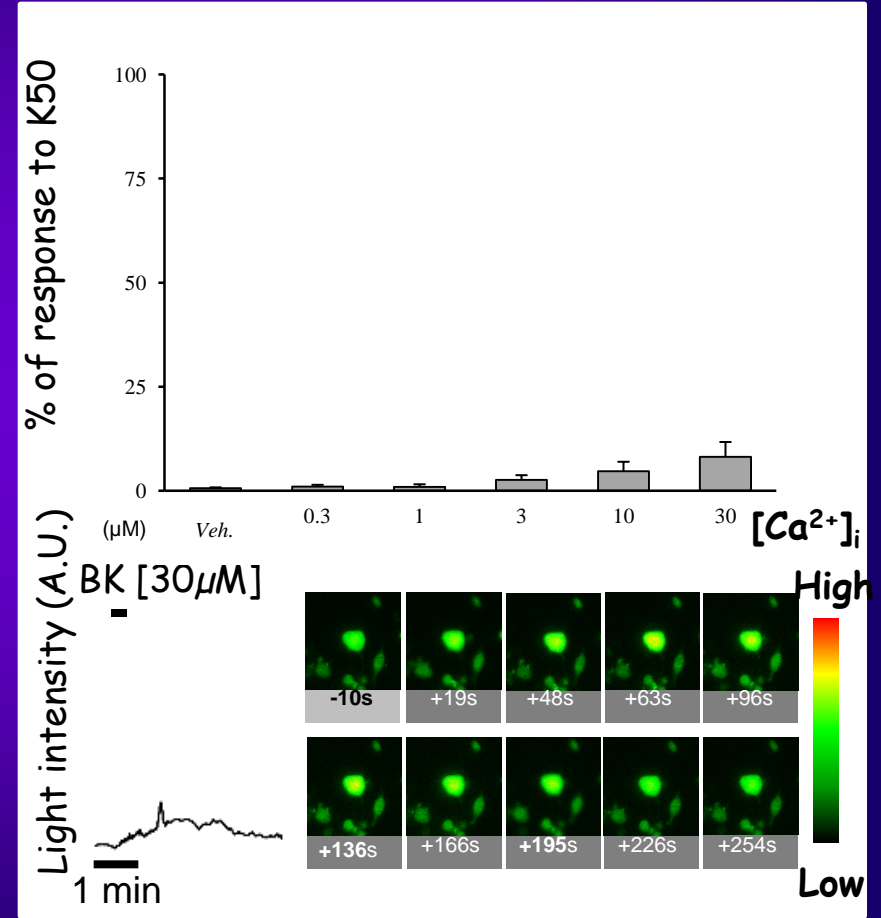


# Calcium imaging: Bradykinin

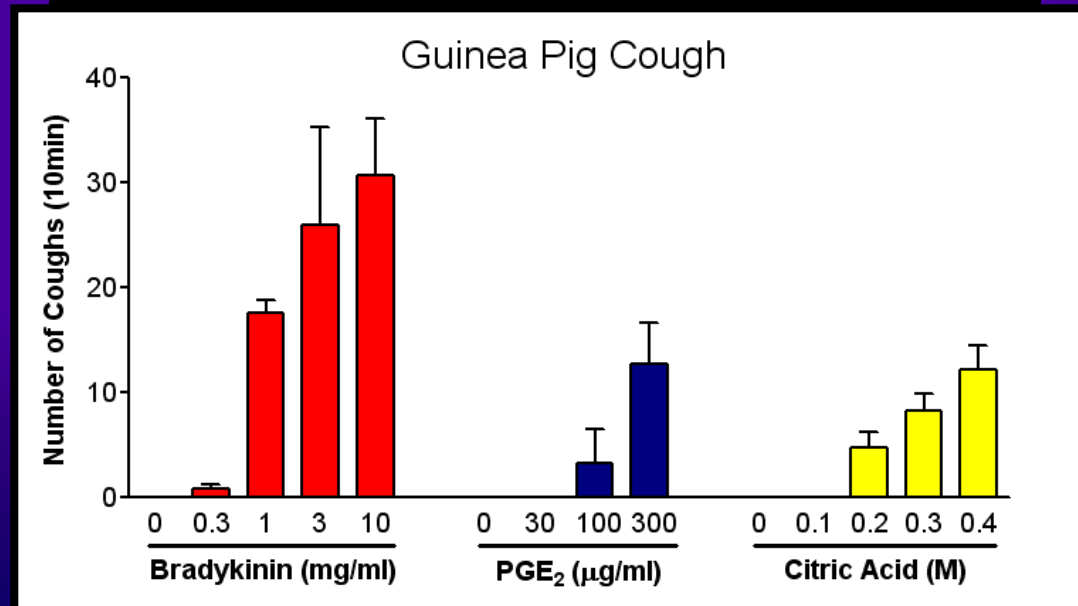
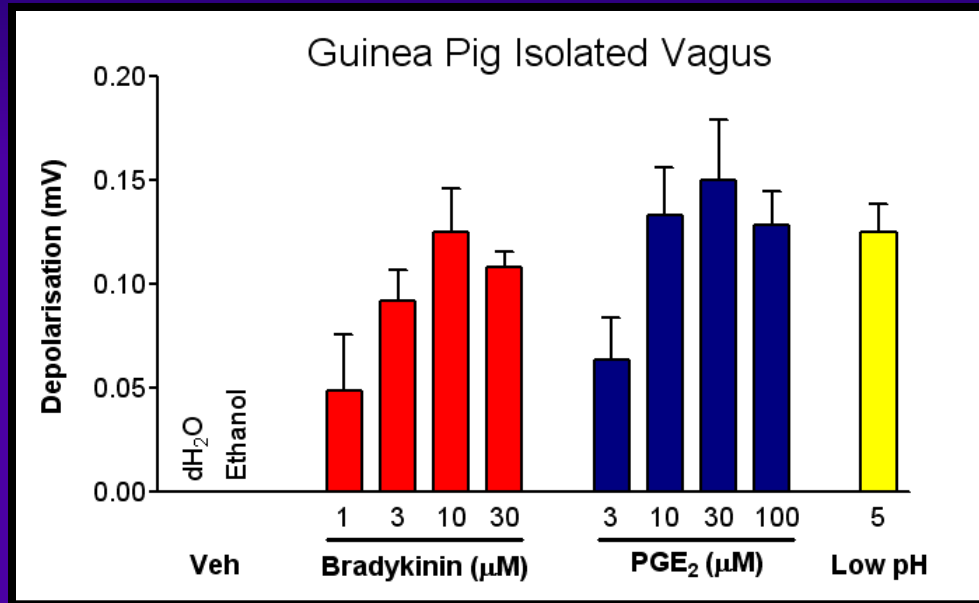
## Jugular ganglion



## Nodose ganglion

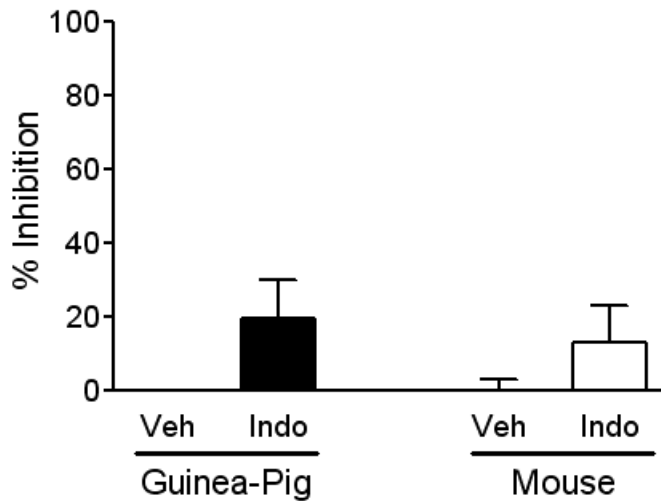


# Sensory nerve activation and cough elicited by endogenous tussive agents

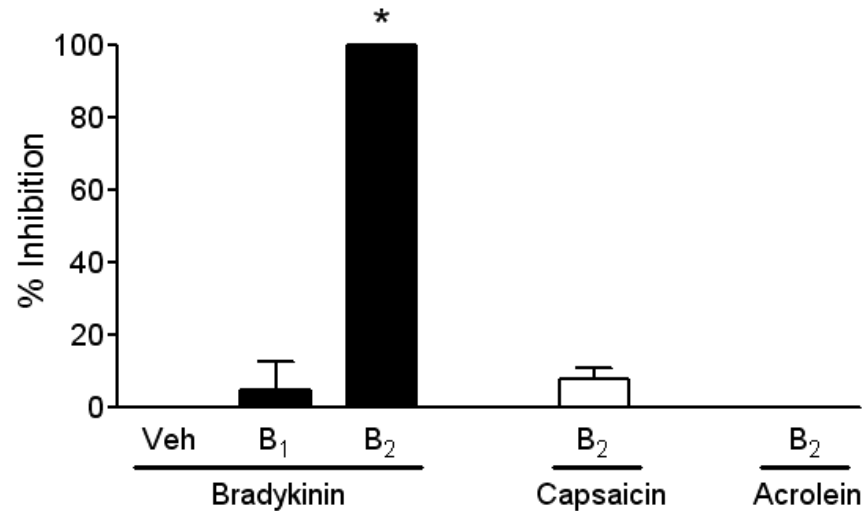


# Vagus BK vs Antagonists

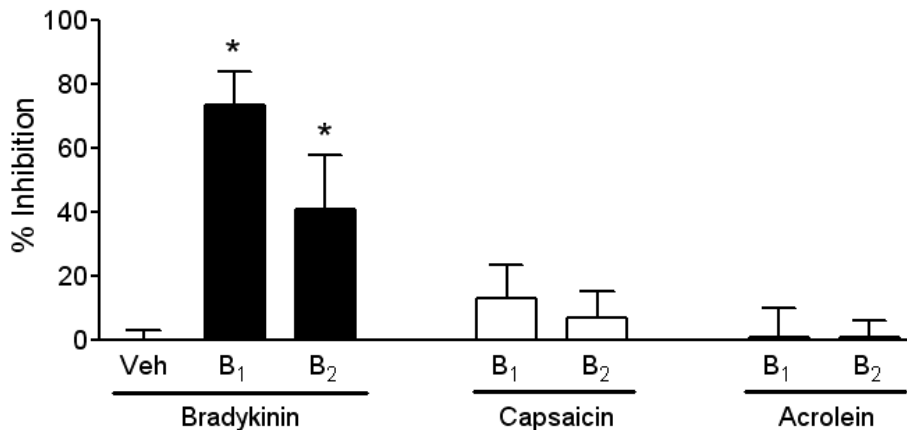
## BK vs Indomethacin



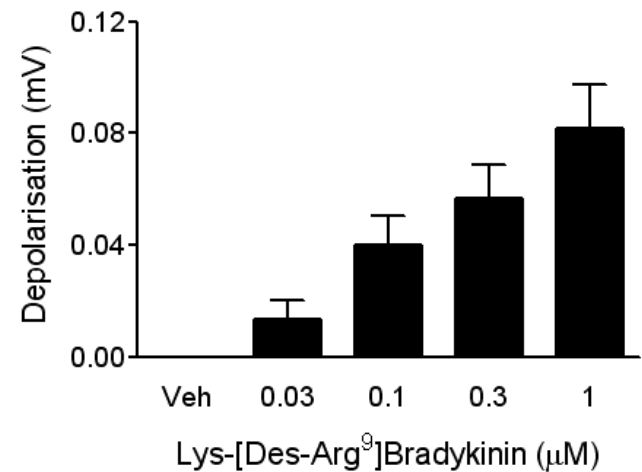
## Guinea Pig: BK vs B1 & B2 antagonists



## Mouse: BK vs B1 & B2 antagonists



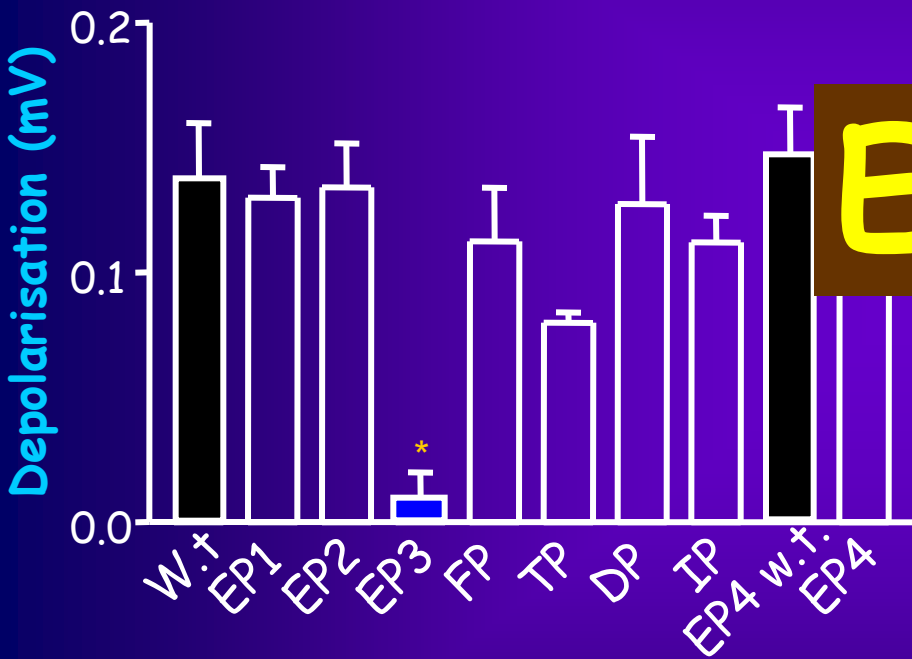
## Mouse: B1 agonist



# Sensory nerve activation: which prostanoid receptor?

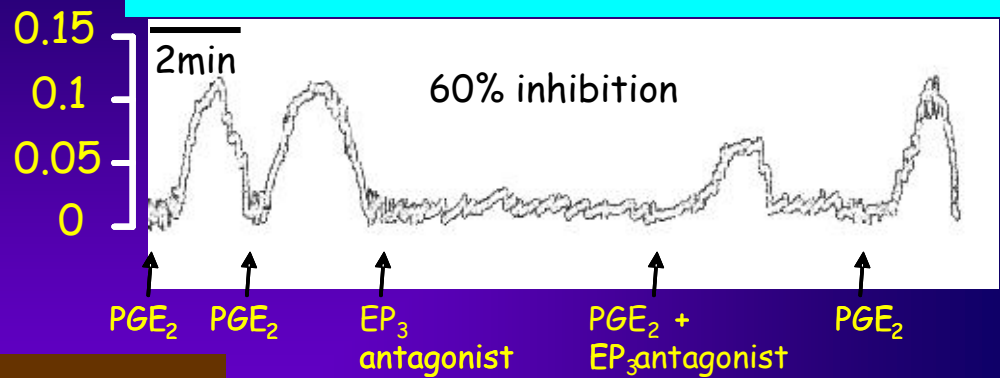
## GENE-DELETED MICE

Responses to PGE<sub>2</sub> in KO mice



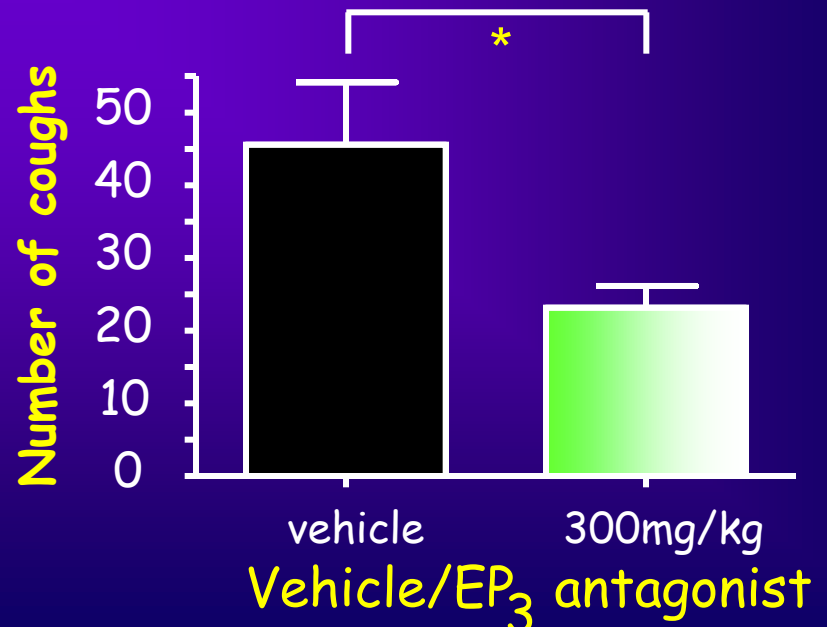
Prostanoid receptor KO

## IN VITRO PHARMACOLOGY



EP<sub>3</sub>

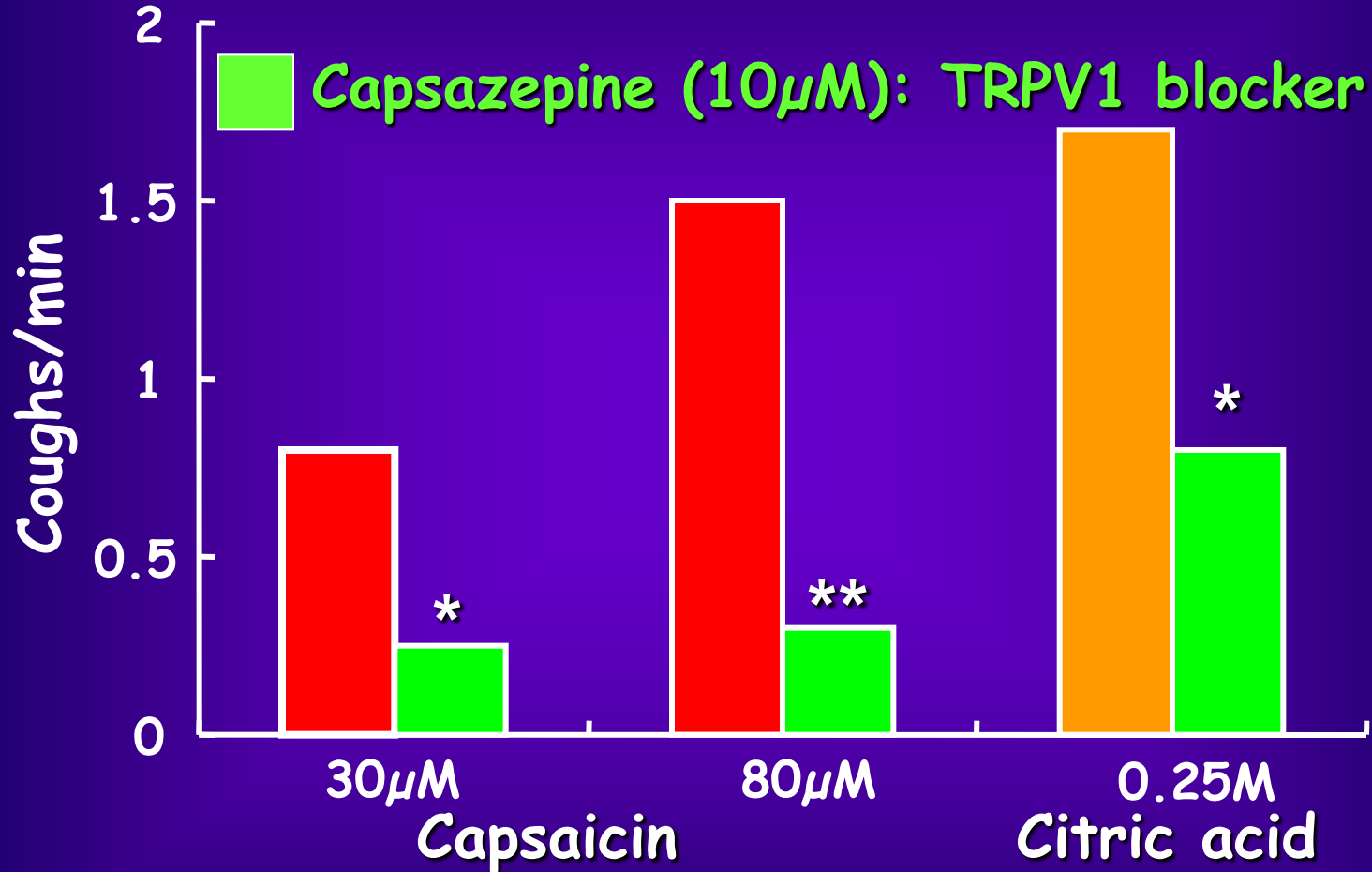
## IN VIVO PHARMACOLOGY



Maher et al., Am. J Respir. Crit. Care Med., 2009; 180: 923-928.

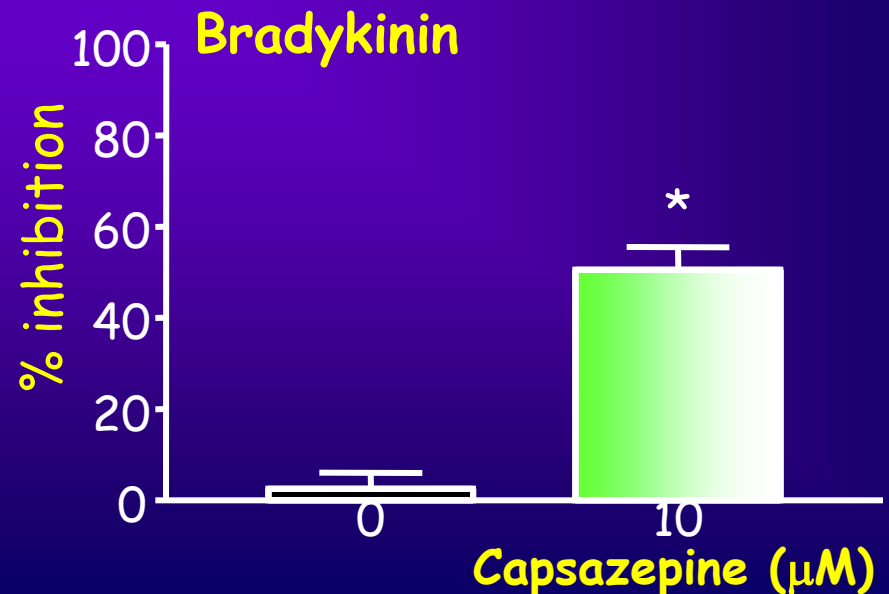
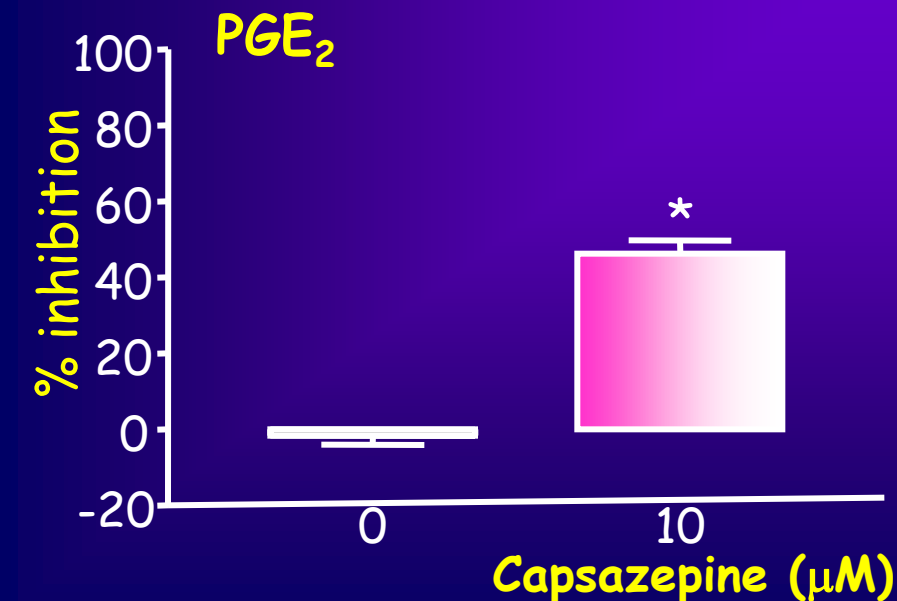
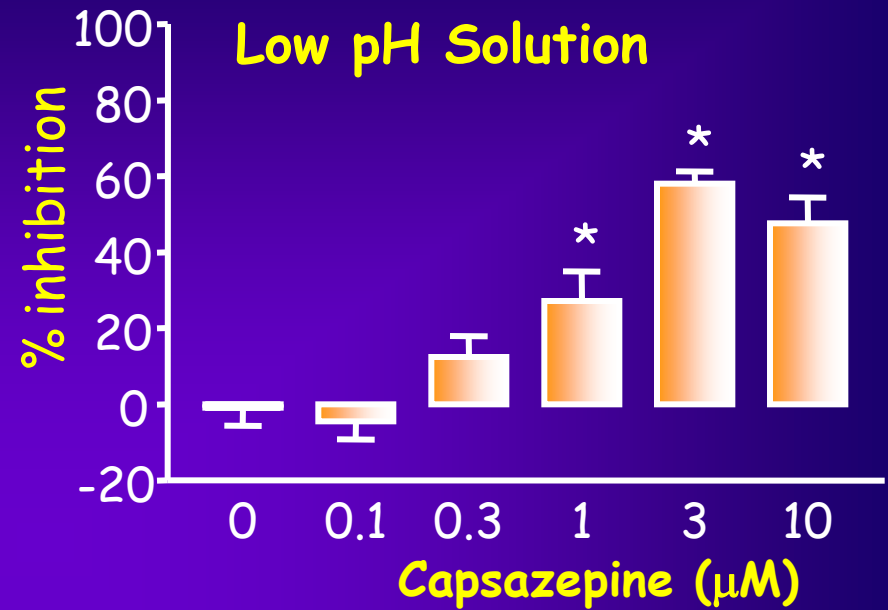
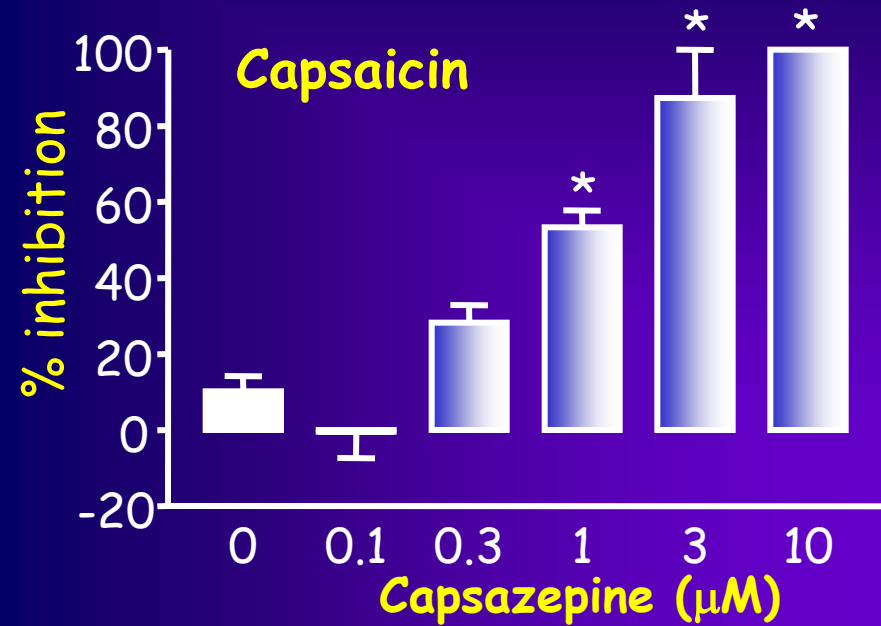
# EFFECT OF CAPSAZEPINE ON COUGH

*Conscious guinea pigs*

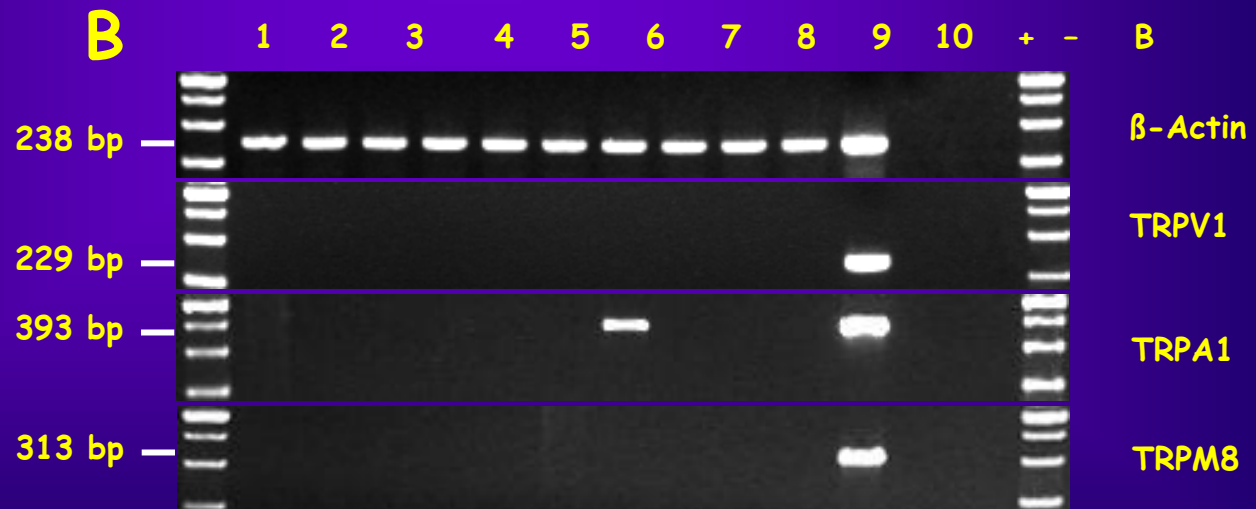
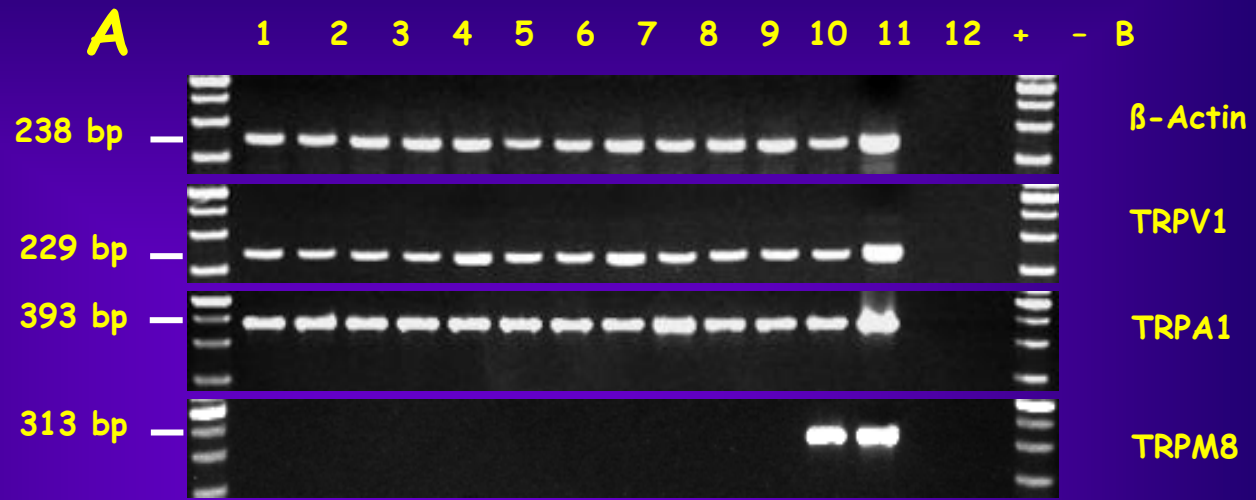
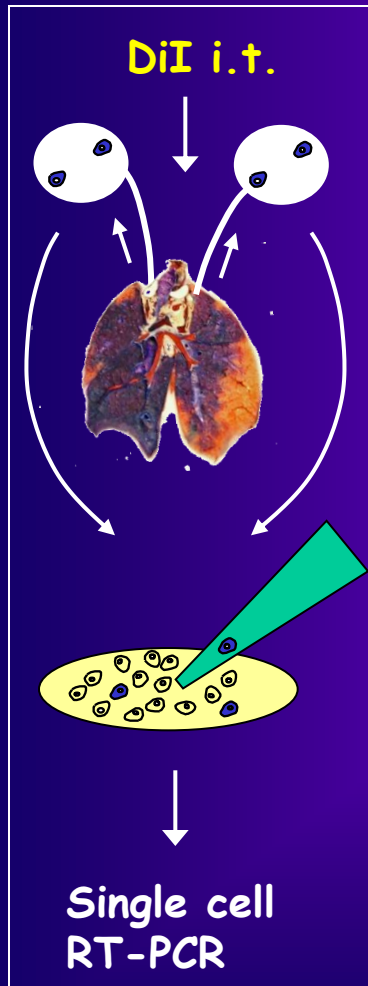


*Laloo, Fox, Belvisi, Chung, Barnes J Appl Physiol 1995, 79(4):1082-7.*

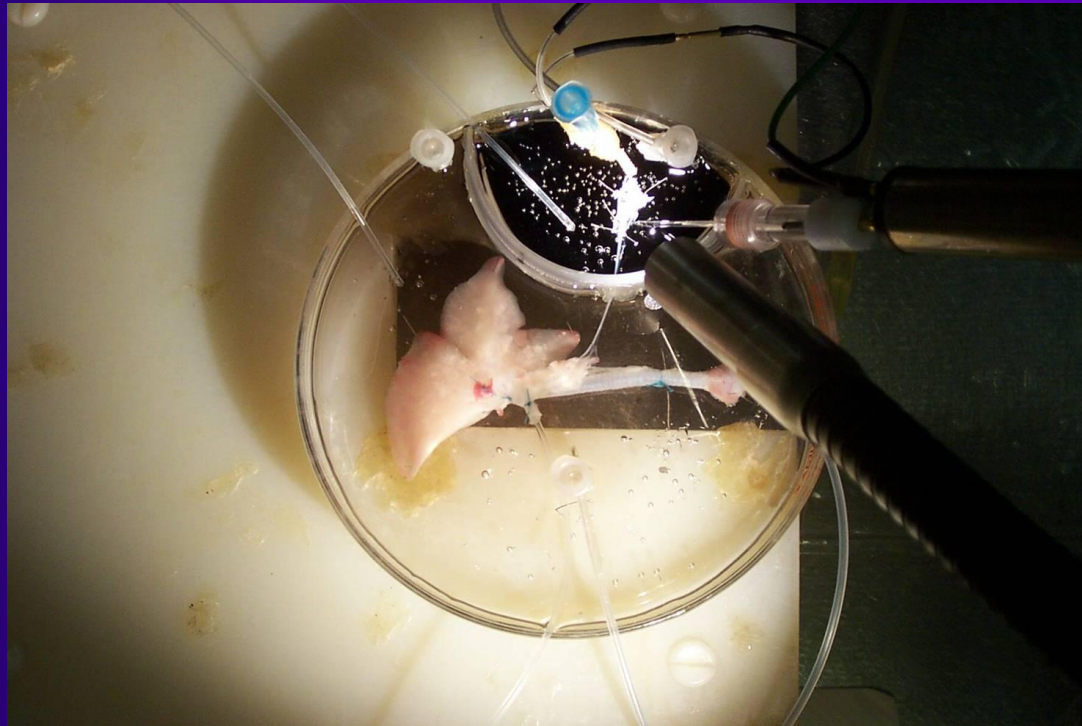
# Effect of a TRPV1 antagonist on depolarisation of the guinea-pig vagus



# Coexpression of TRP channels in lung-labelled airway neurons



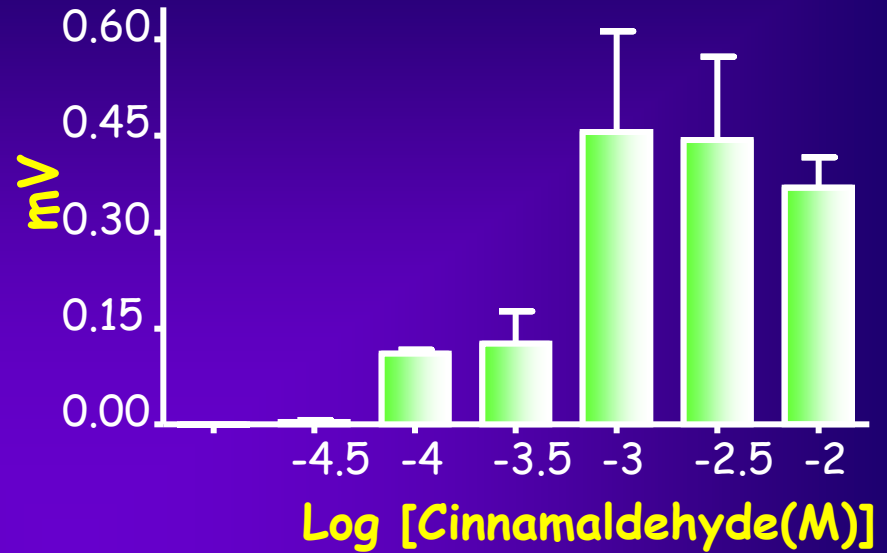
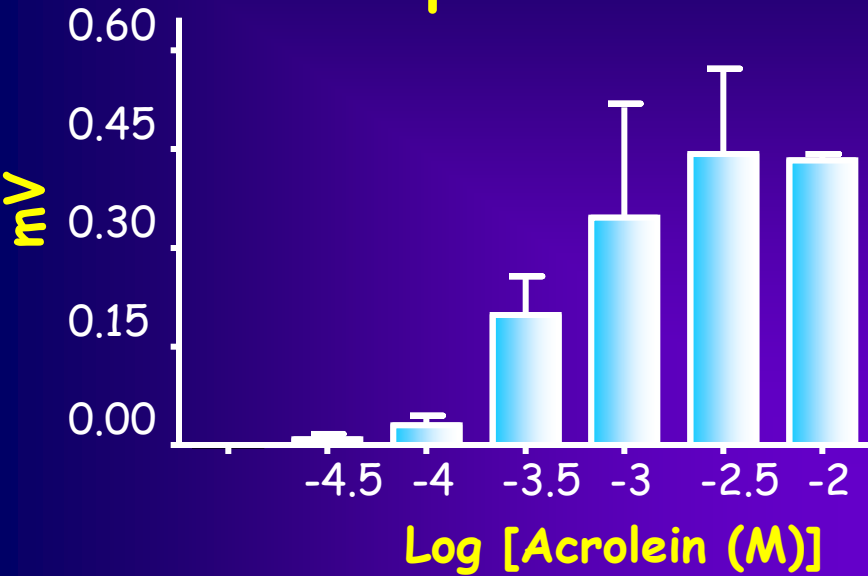
# MUSTARD OIL ACTIVATES VAGAL C-FIBERS IN THE GUINEA PIG LUNGS



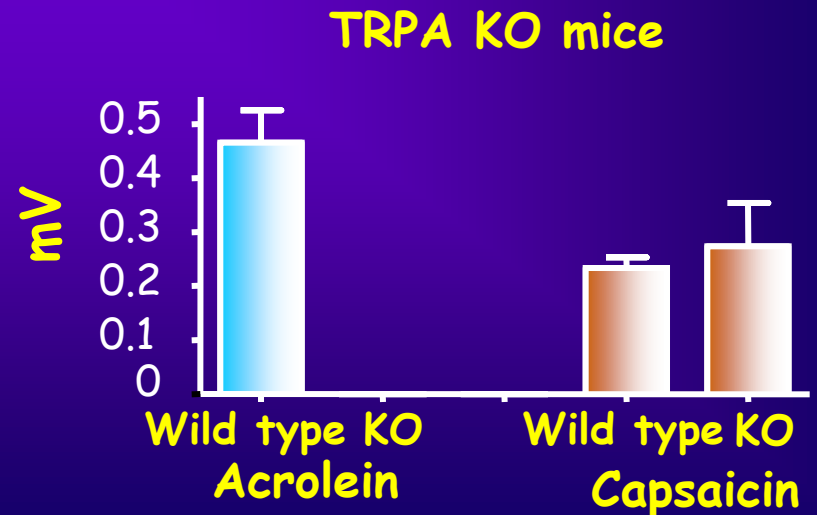
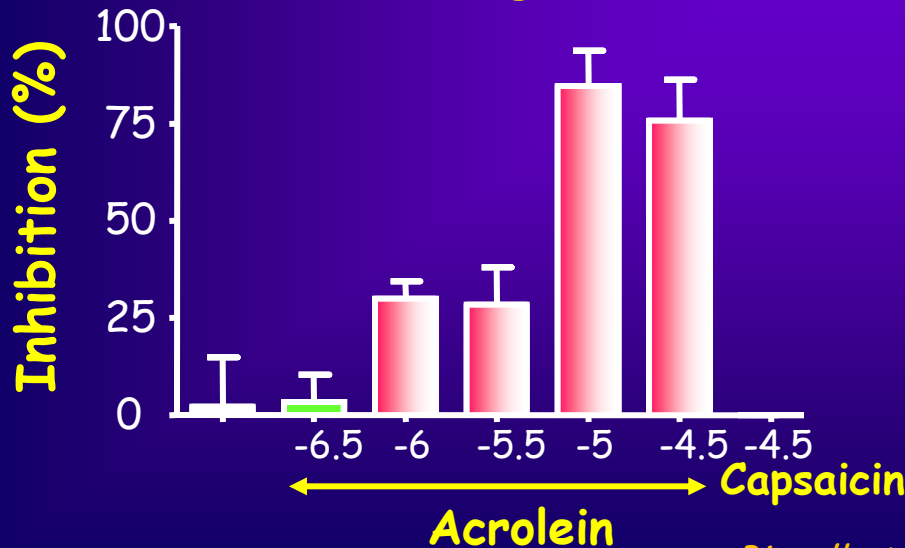
MUSTARD OIL  
AITC 30  $\mu\text{M}$



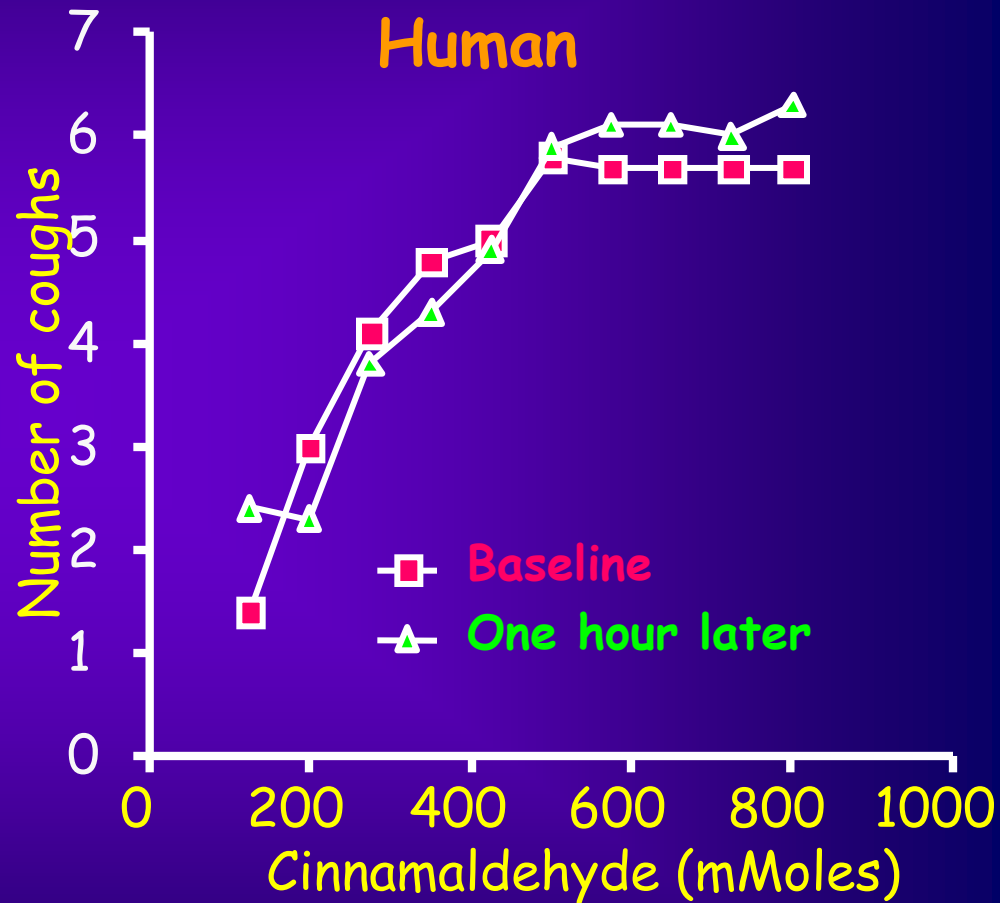
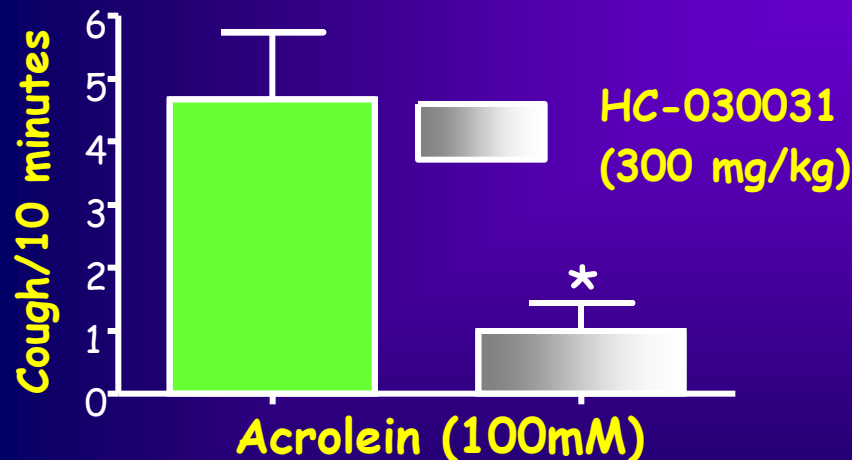
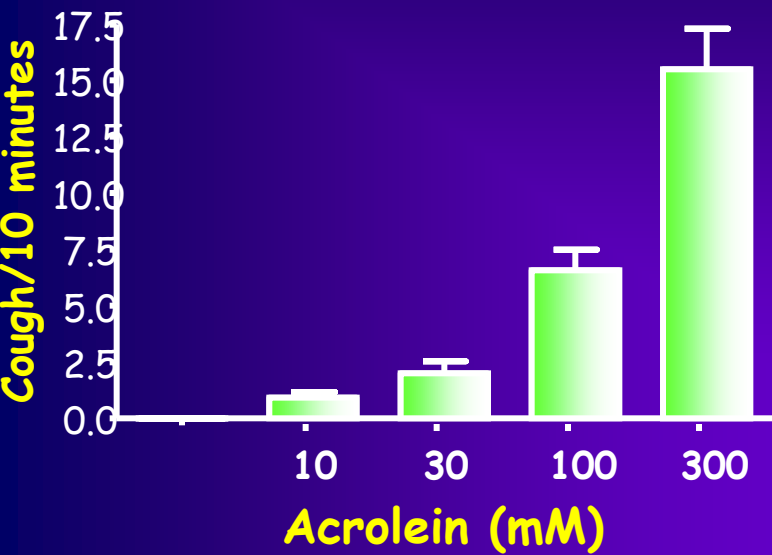
# Effect of a TRPA-1 ligands or receptor KO on Depolarisation to acrolein and capsaicin



Vehicle 
  Log [HC-030031 (M)]

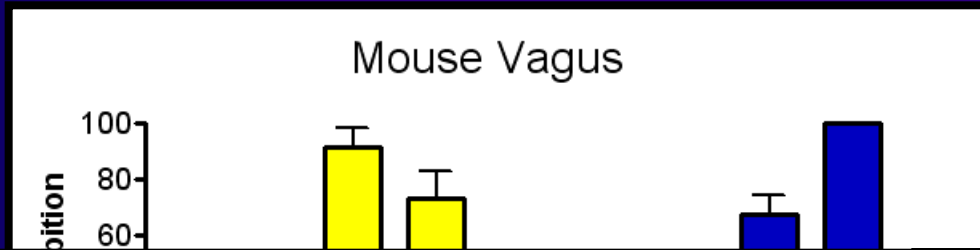


# TRPA1 Ligands induce cough in conscious guinea-pig model and in normal volunteers

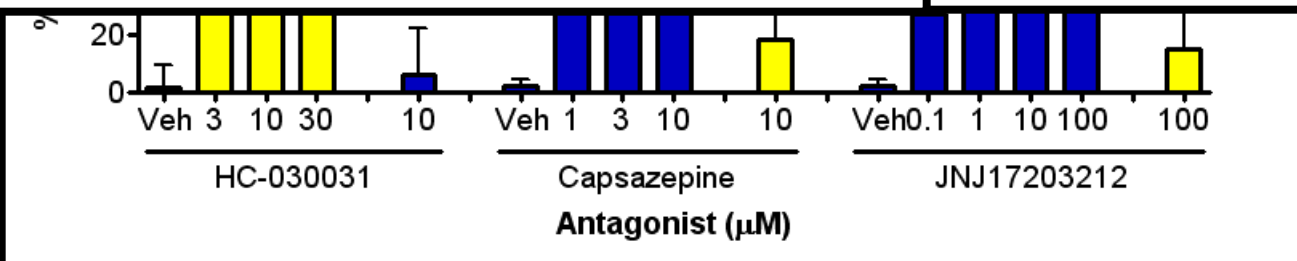
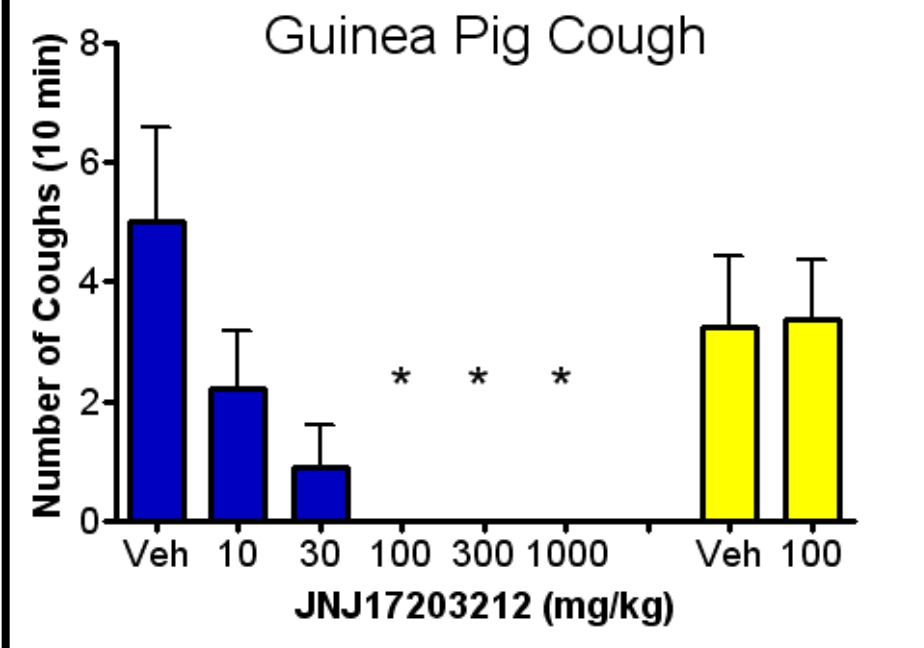
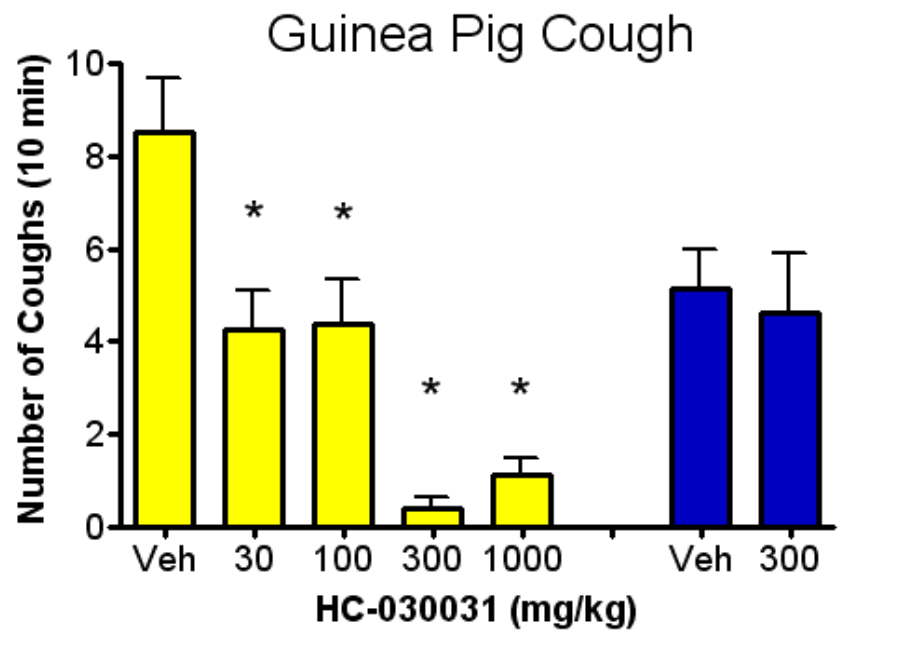


*Birrell et al., 2009, Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 180(11):1042-7.*  
*Andre et al., 2009, Br. J. Pharmacol, 158: 1621-1628.*

# Effect of TRP antagonists on sensory nerve activation/cough

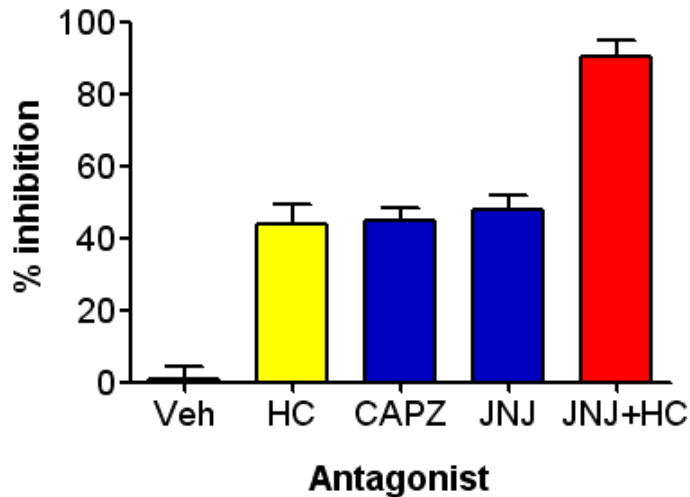


Acrolein

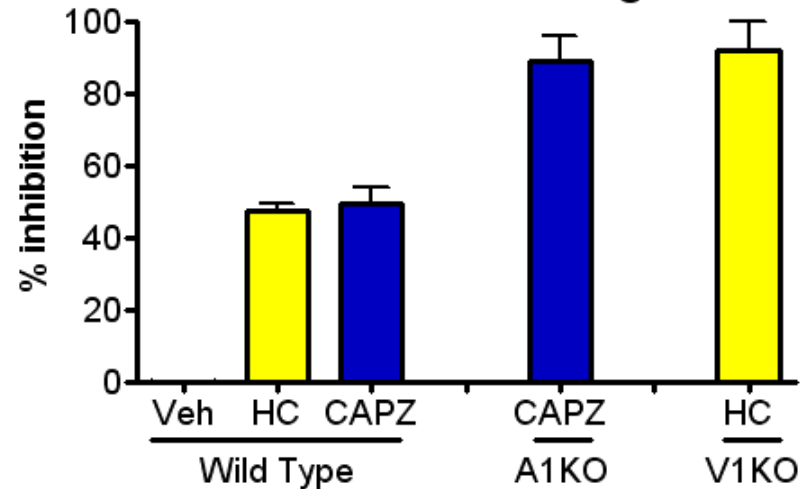


# Effect of TRP antagonists on sensory nerve activation/cough elicited by PGE<sub>2</sub>

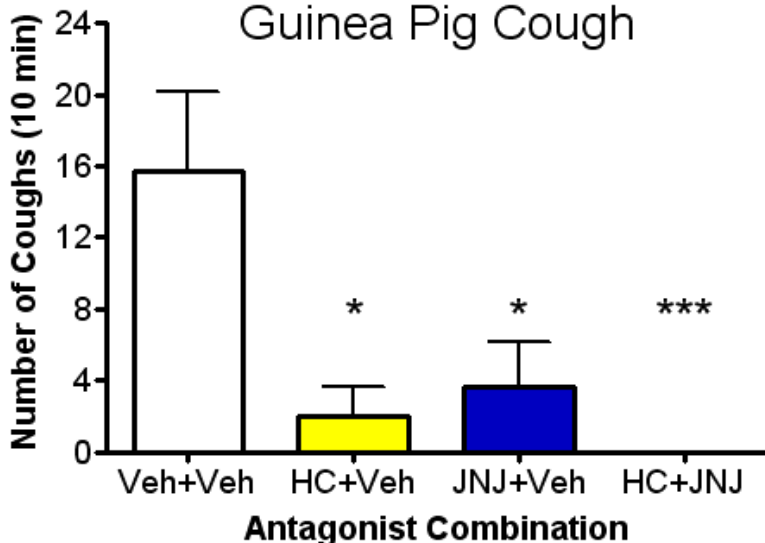
Guinea Pig Isolated Vagus



Mouse Isolated Vagus



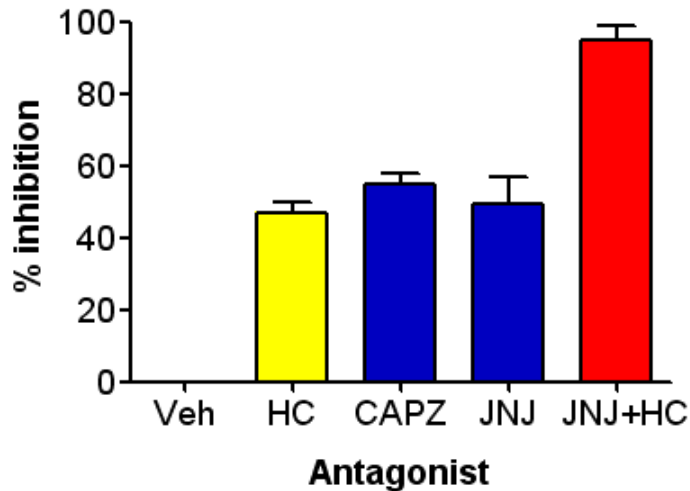
Guinea Pig Cough



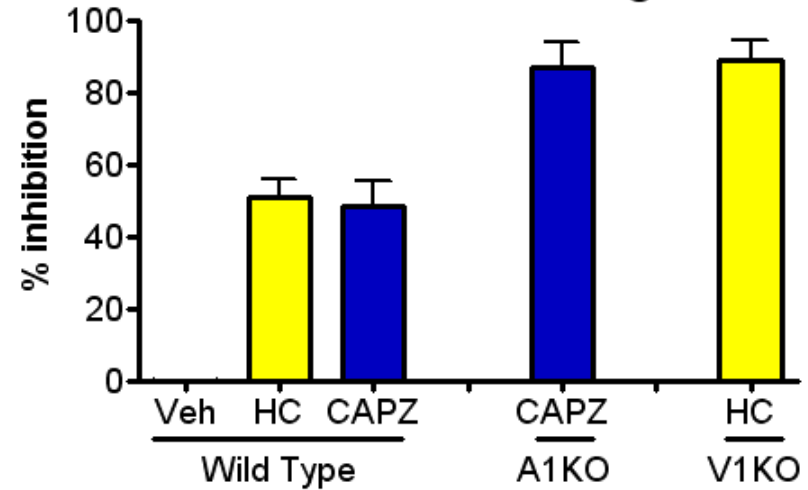
- Vehicle
- TRPA1 antagonist
- TRPV1 antagonist
- TRPA1 + TRPV1

# Effect of TRP antagonists on sensory nerve activation/cough elicited by bradykinin

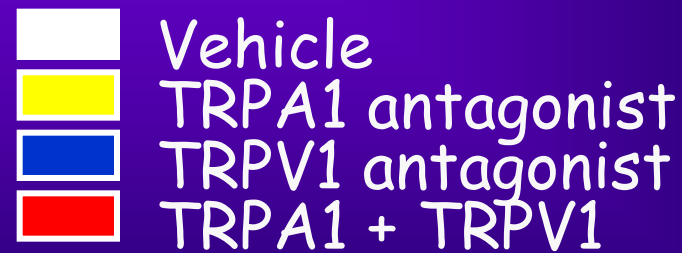
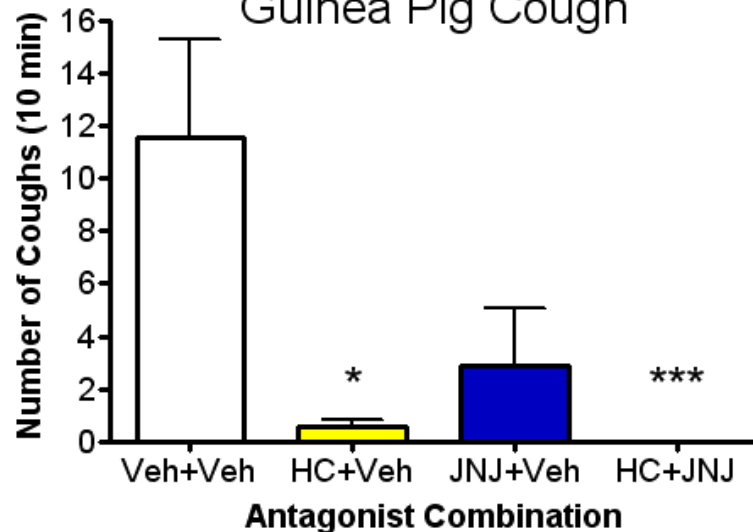
Guinea Pig Isolated Vagus



Mouse Isolated Vagus



Guinea Pig Cough



# Effect of TRP antagonists on human sensory nerve activation elicited by PGE<sub>2</sub> and BK

A. PGE<sub>2</sub>

B. Bradykinin

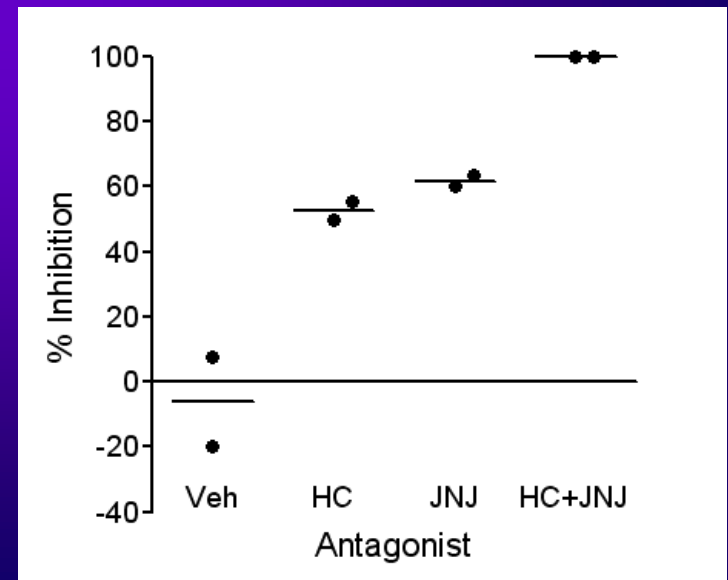
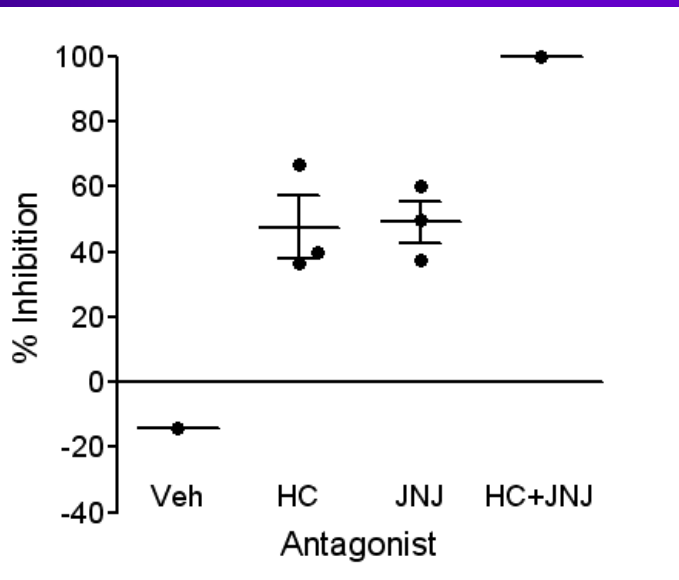
HC-030031



JNJ17203212



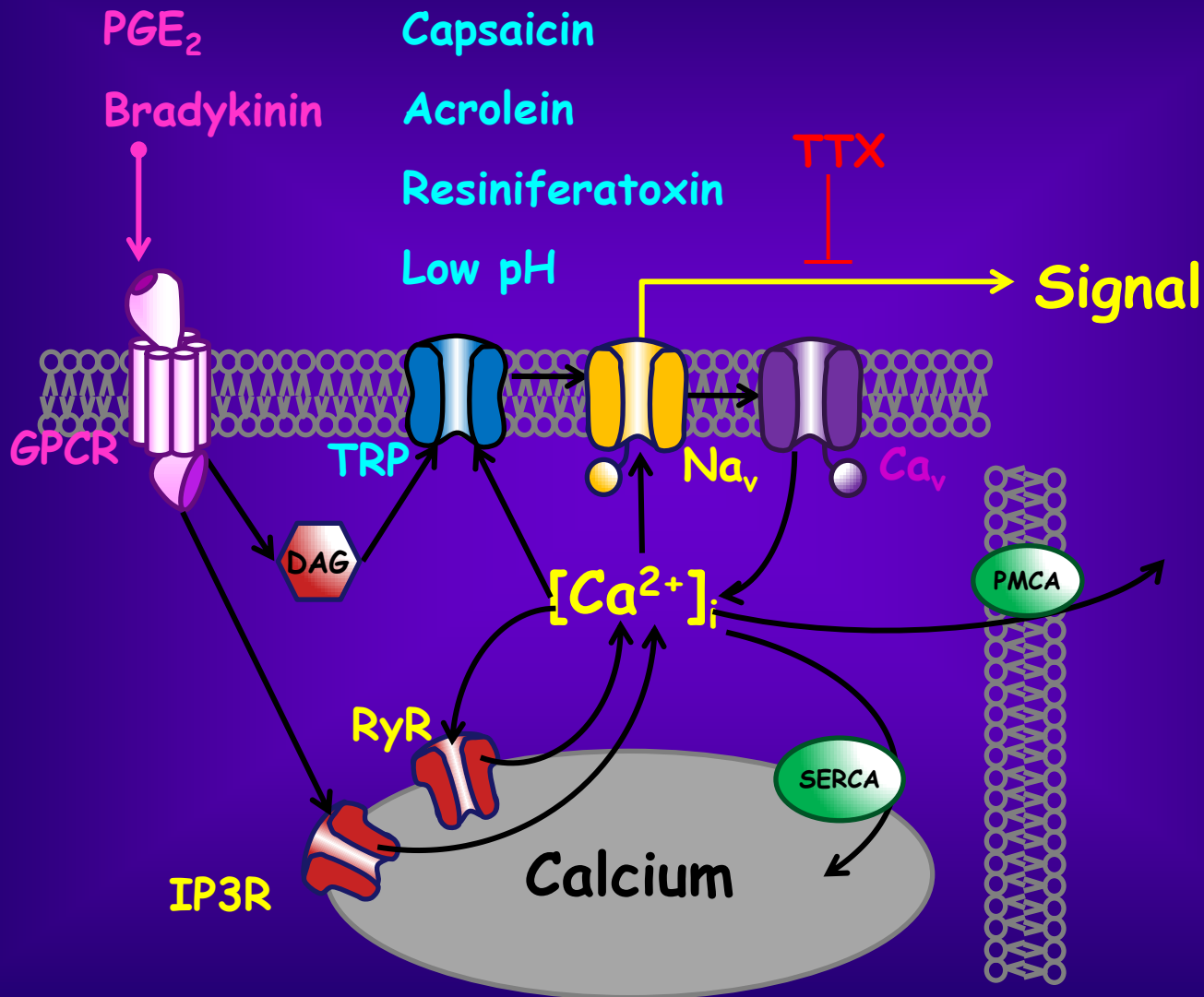
HC+JNJ



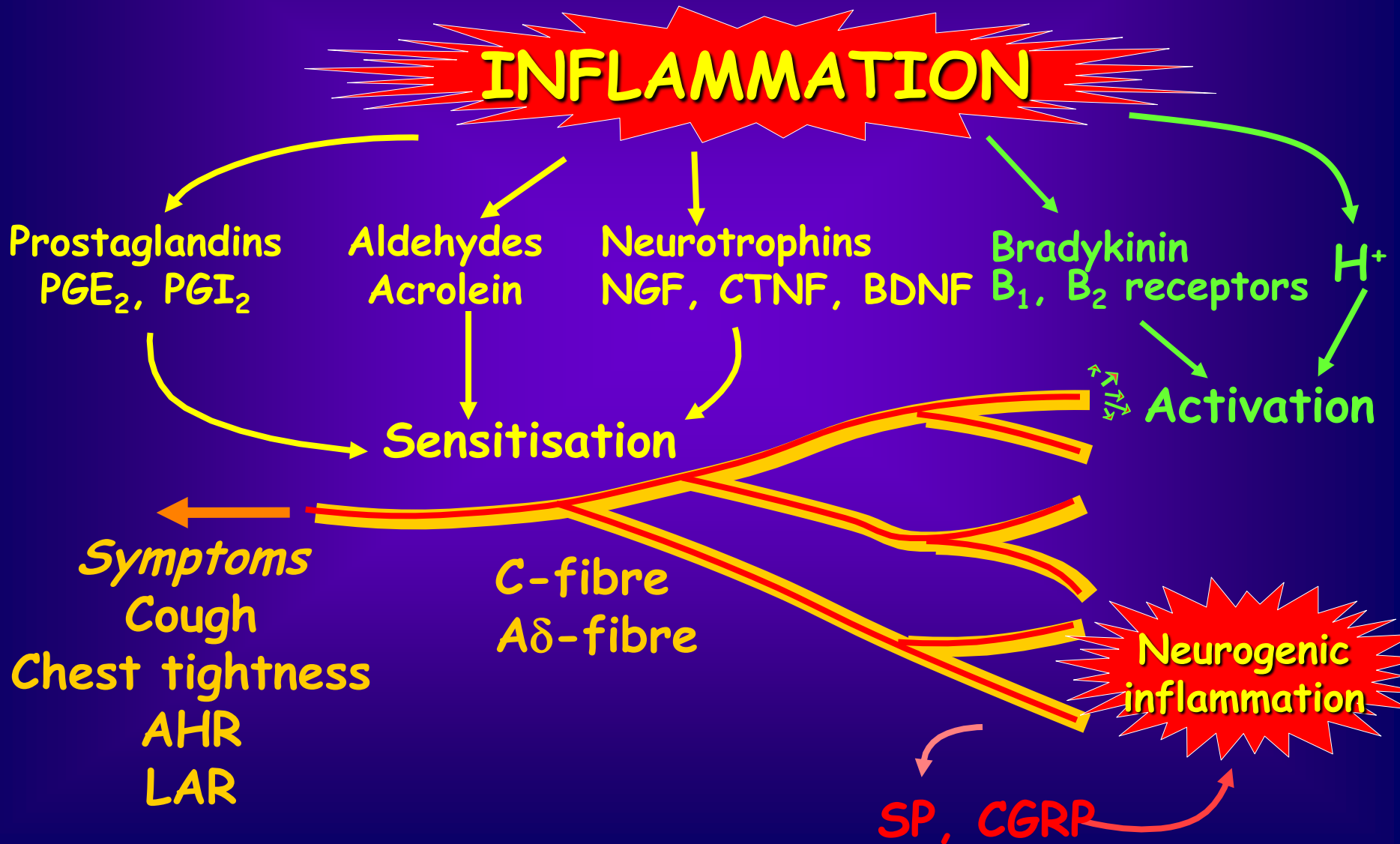
Scale:

0.05 mV  
2 min

# Tussive agents, sensory nerves and signalling pathways

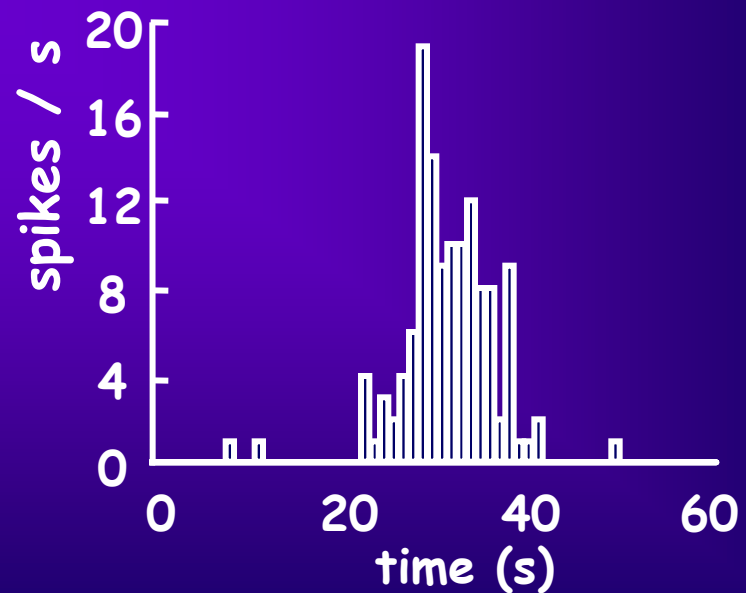
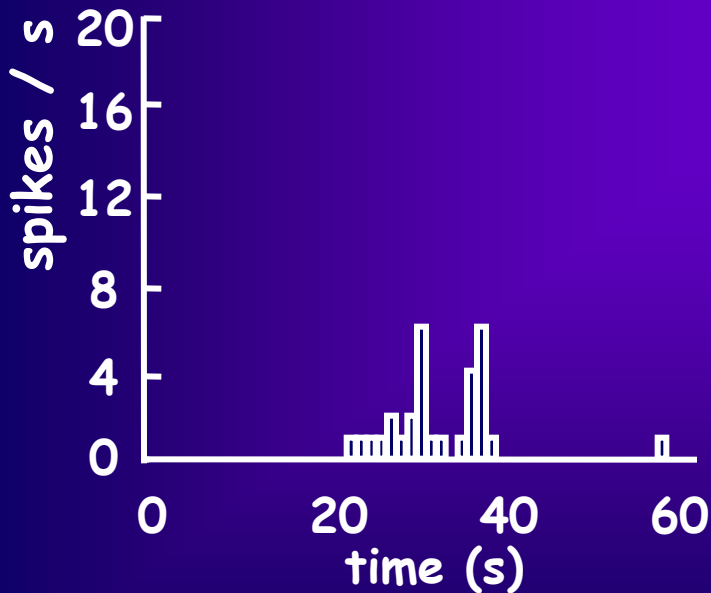
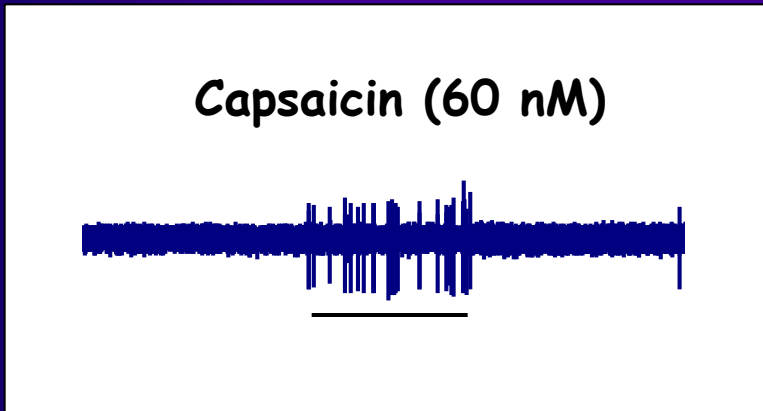


# Sensitisation and activation of airway sensory nerves



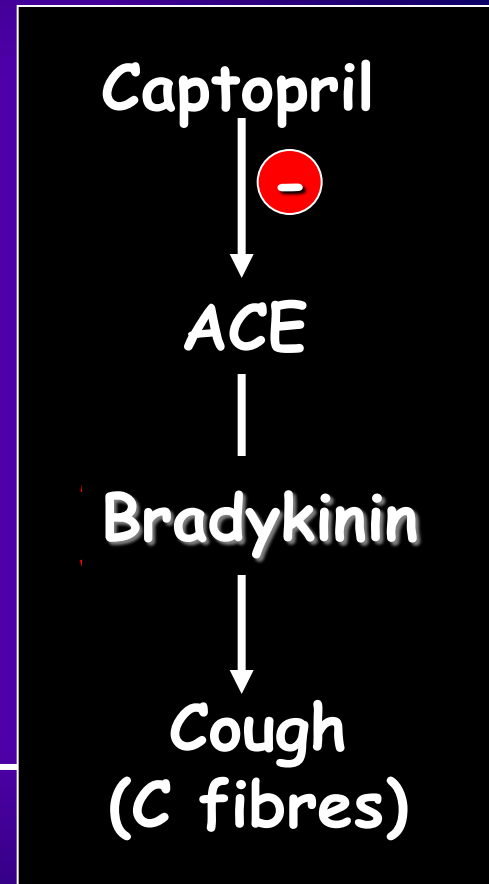
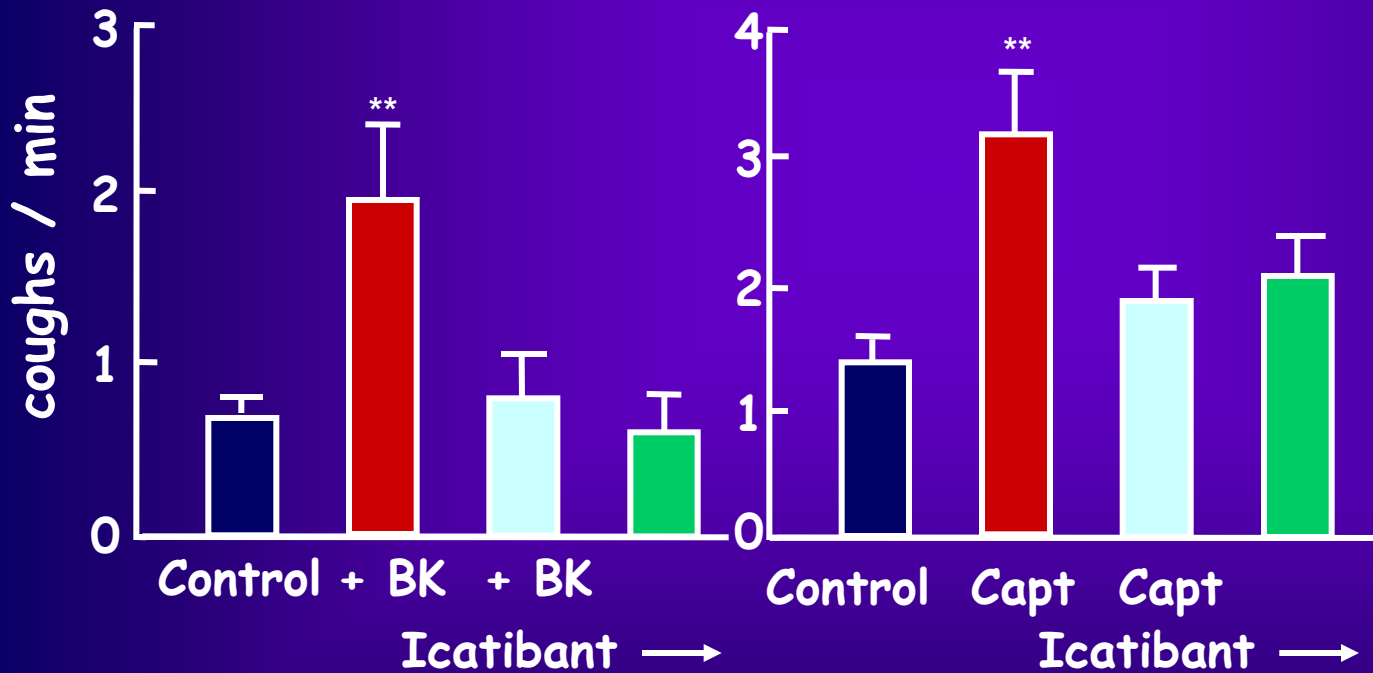


# C-fibre Sensitisation by Bradykinin



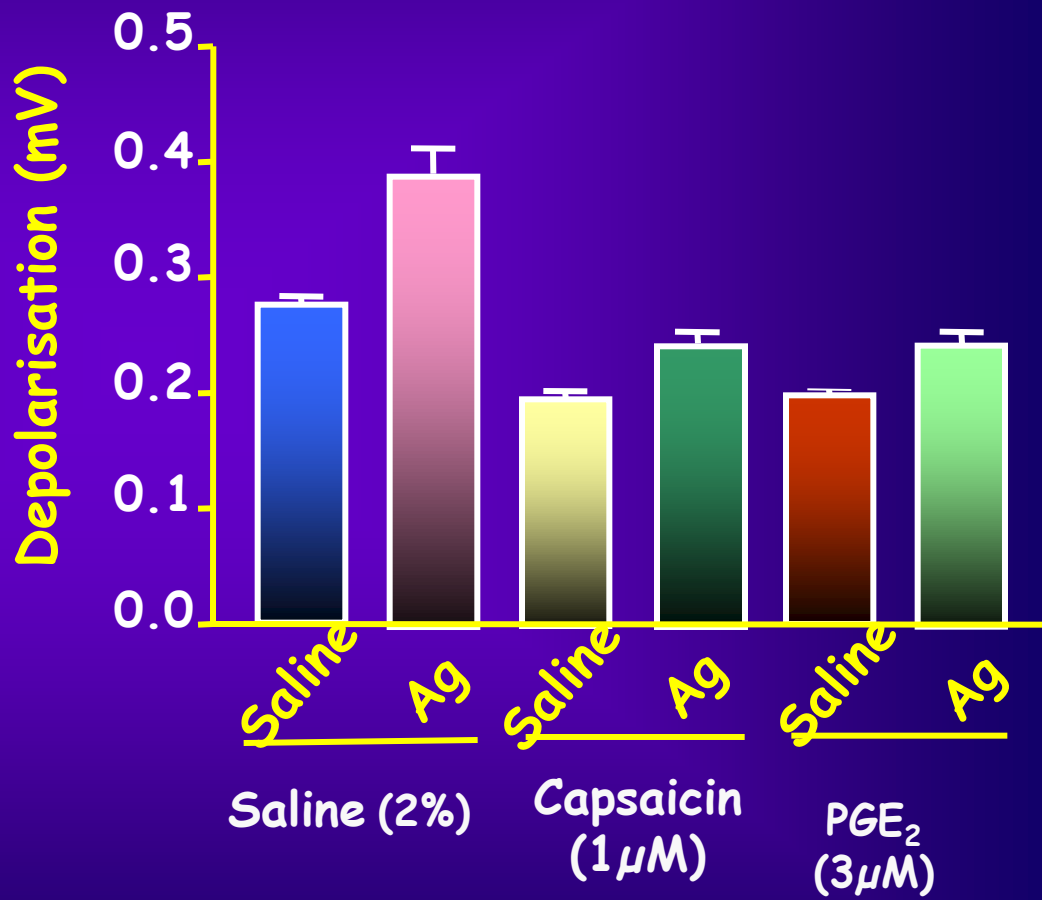
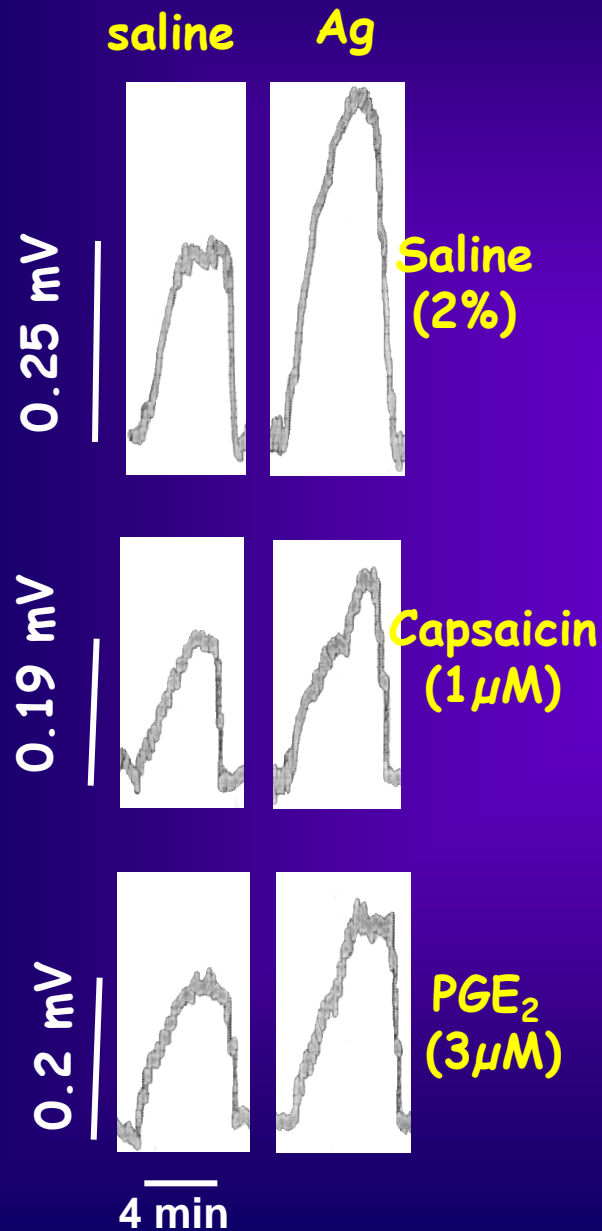
# Bradykinin Sensitises the Cough Reflex

Guinea-pigs challenged with citric acid (0.25 M, 10 min)

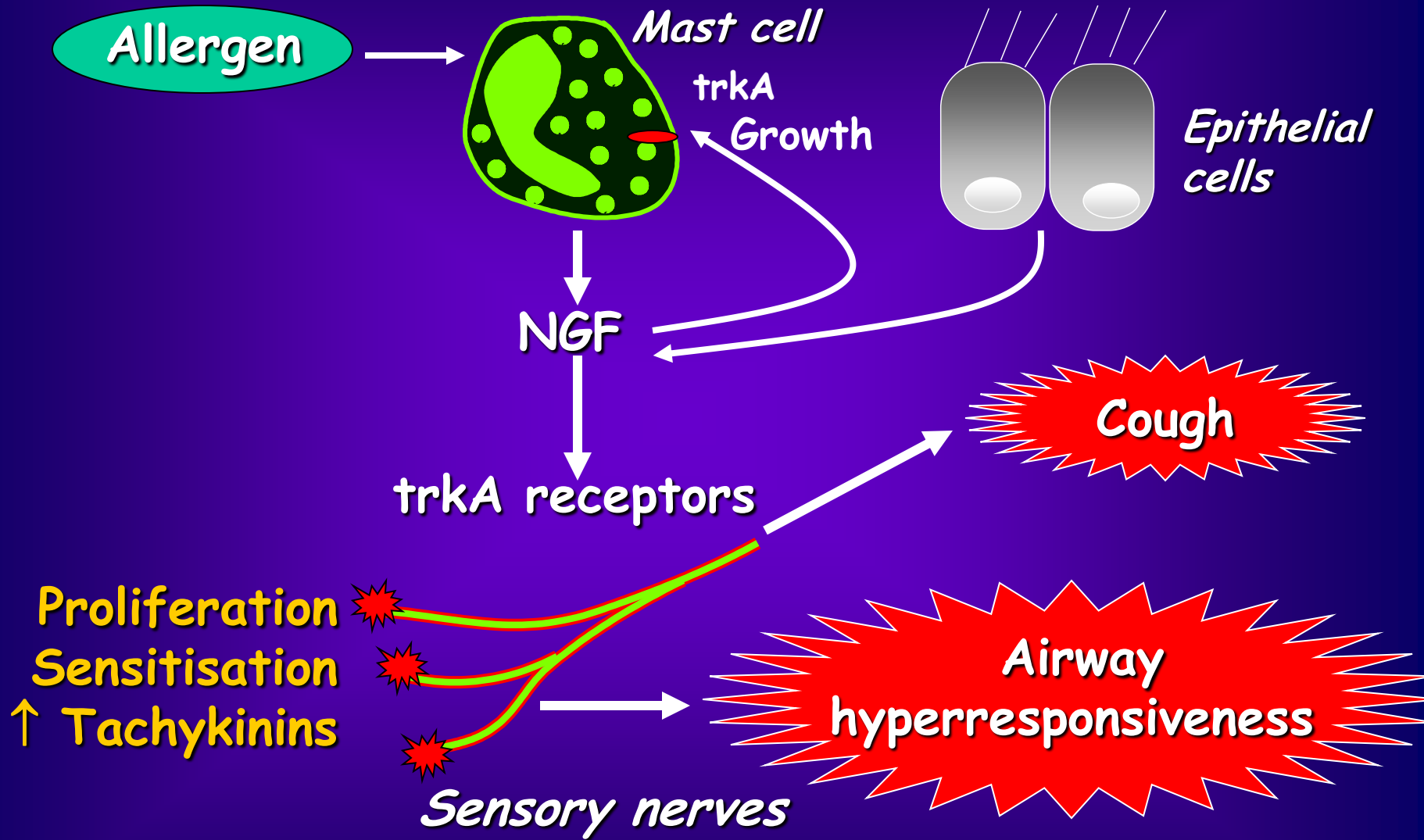


*Fox et al 1996. Nature Med. 2, 814-8*

# Effect of sensory nerve stimulants on isolated vagus nerve from allergen sensitised and challenged mice



# MAST CELLS AND NERVE GROWTH FACTOR

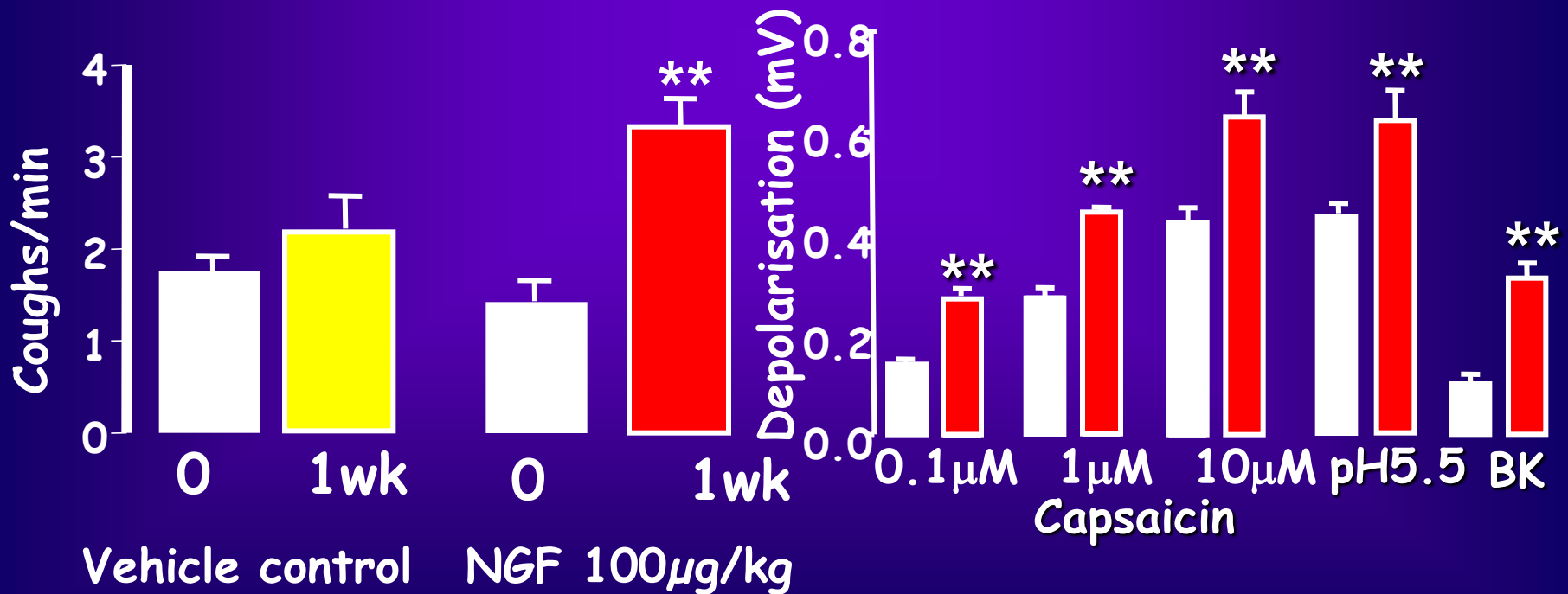


# EFFECT OF NGF ON COUGH

Conscious guinea pigs (n=6)  
*Citric acid-induced cough*  
(citric acid 0.35M x 10 min)

*Guinea pig vagus  
nerve in vitro*

■ Vehicle ■ NGF 100µg/kg

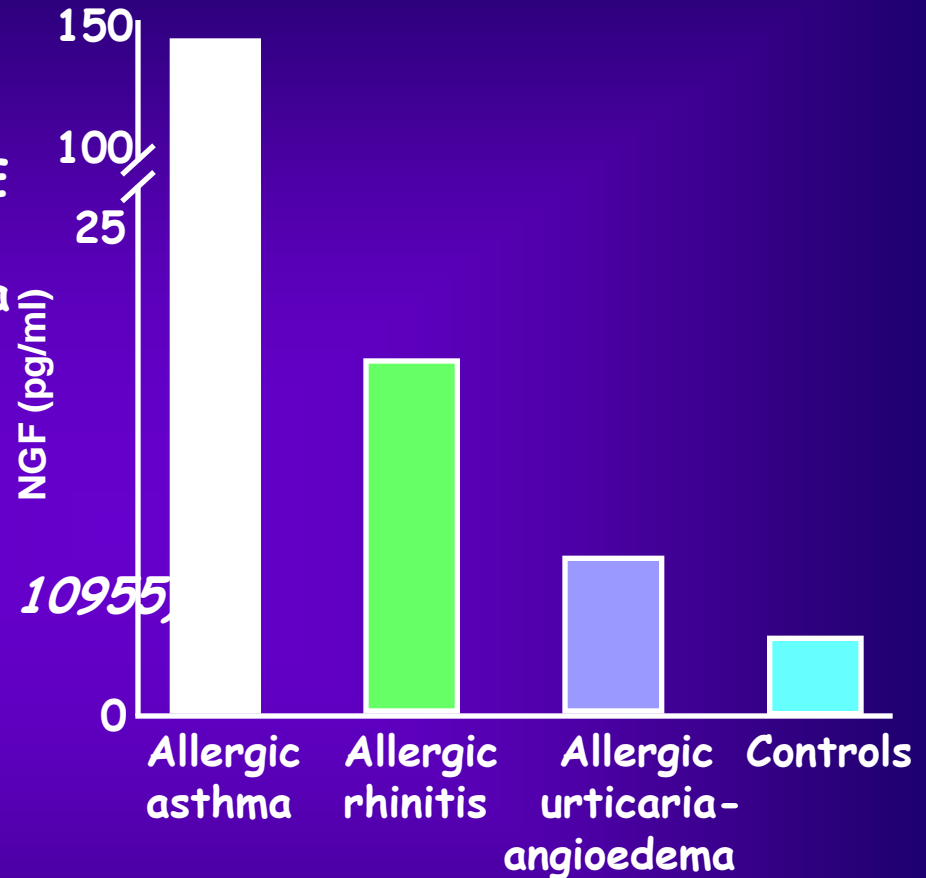


# Neurotrophins, humans, allergy and asthma

NGF serum levels:

- correlation with serum IgE
- highest NGF:
  - severe allergic asthma
  - high BHR
  - high serum IgE
  - high serum ECP

*(Bonini et al 1996 PNAS-USA 93, 10955)*



18h  
→

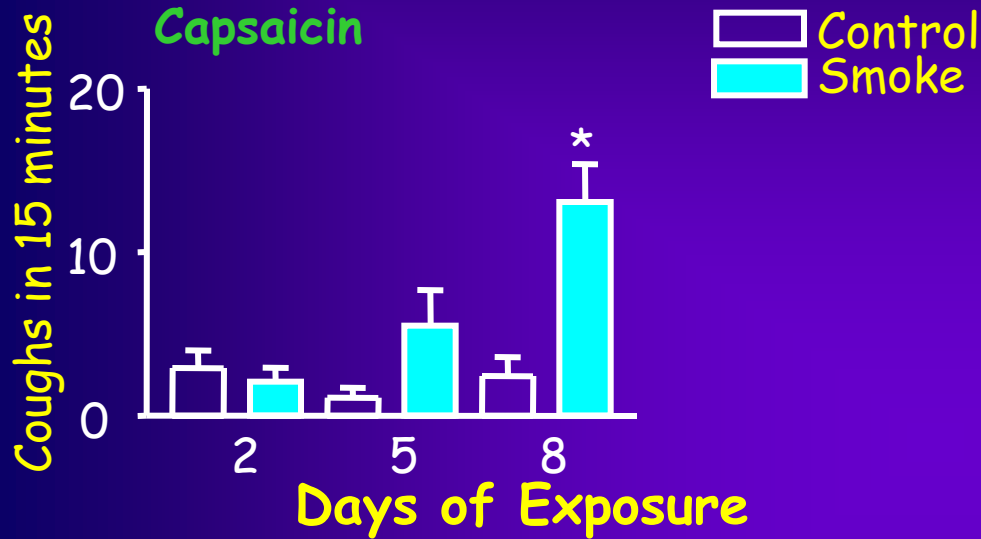
Segmental allergen challenge

BALF↑: NGF, BDNF and NT-3

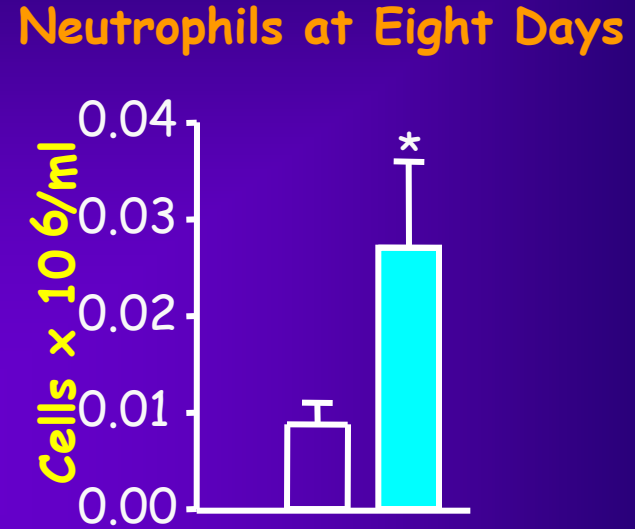
*(Christian et al 1998 Am J Respir Crit Care Med 158, 2002)*

# Models of enhanced cough

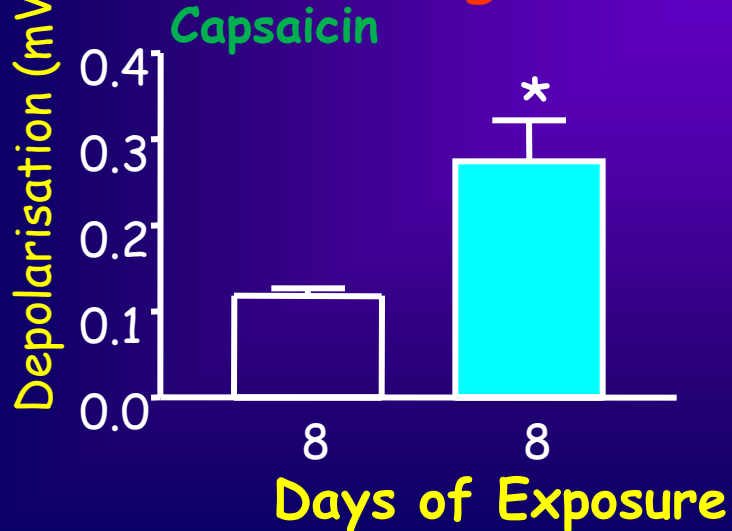
## In Vivo Cough



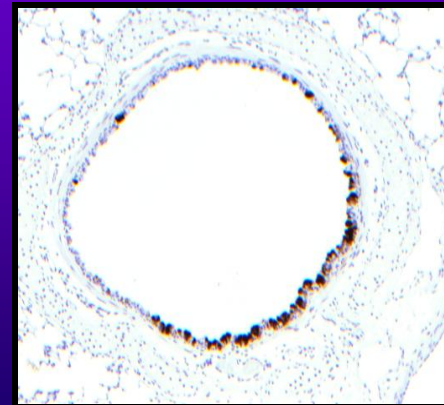
## Inflammation



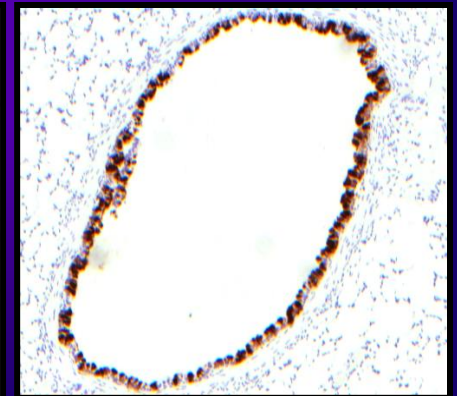
## In Vitro Vagus Nerve



## Mucus

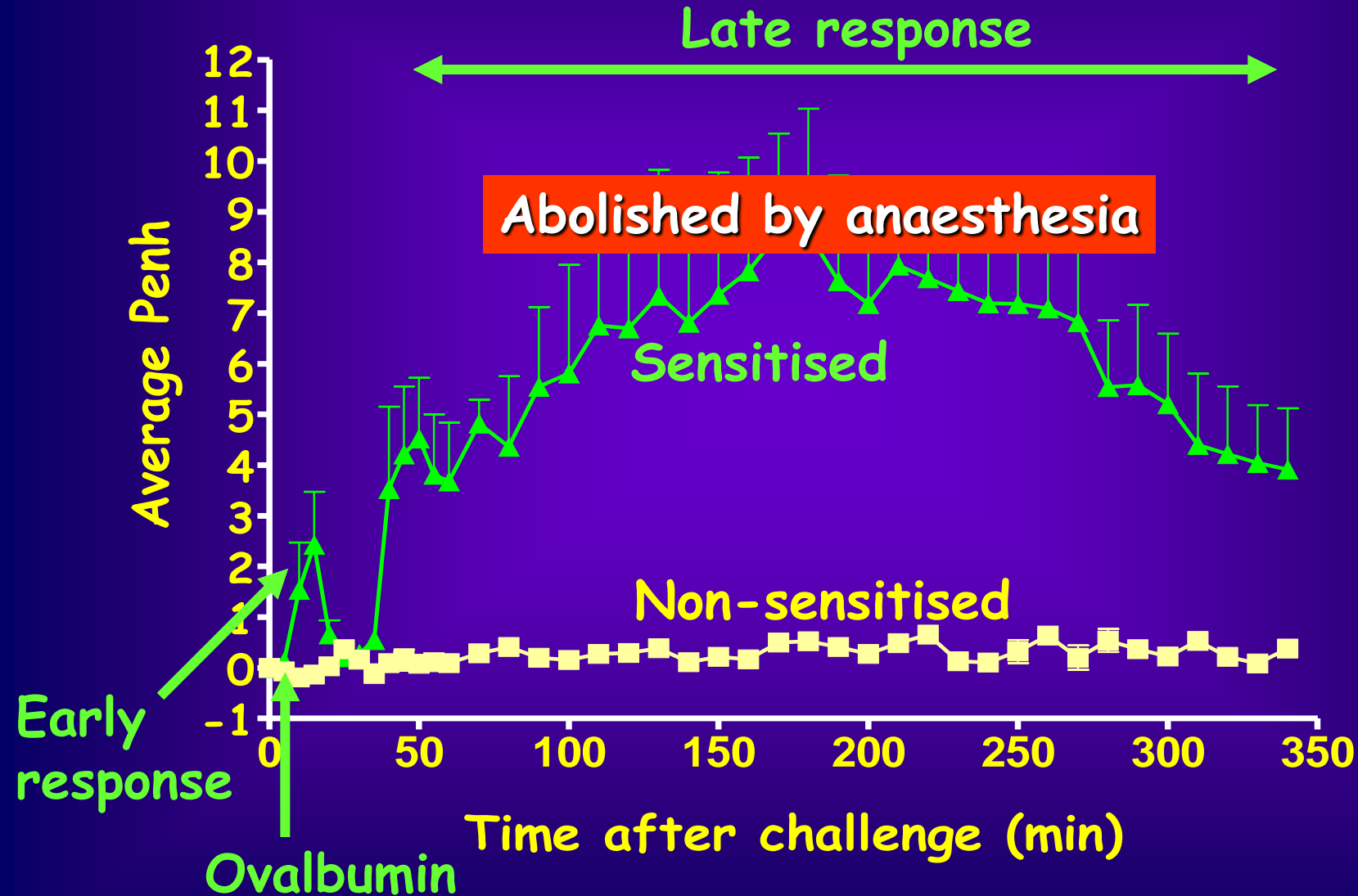


Control (8 days)



Smoke (8 days)

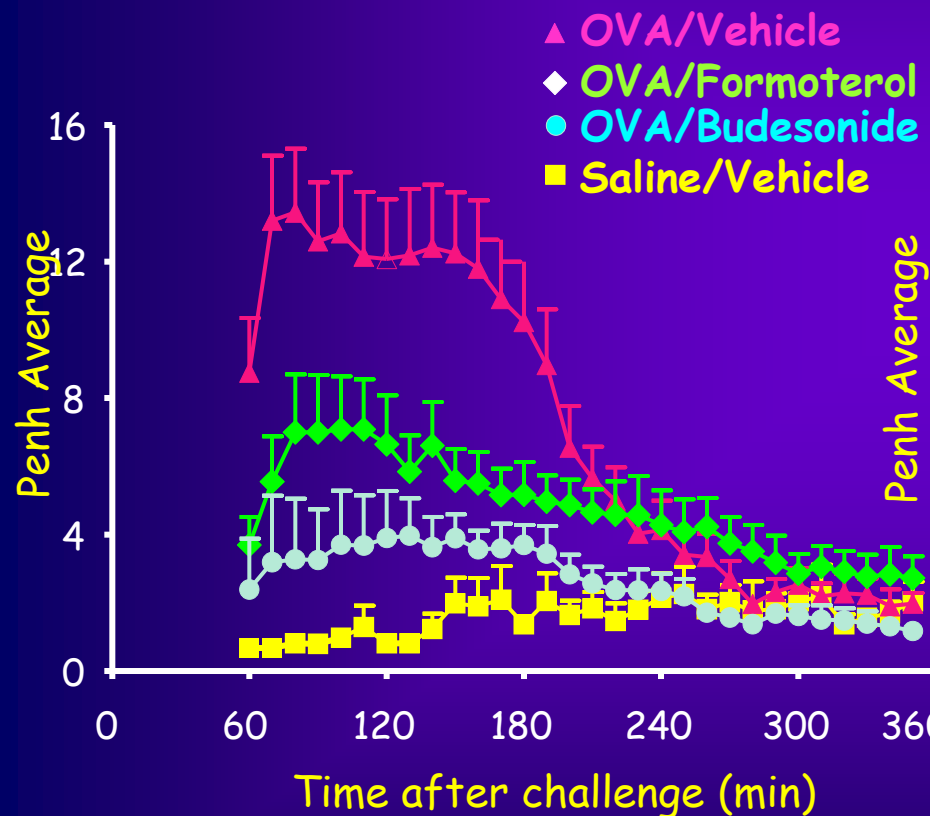
# OVA inhalation induces EAR and LAR in sensitised Brown Norway rat



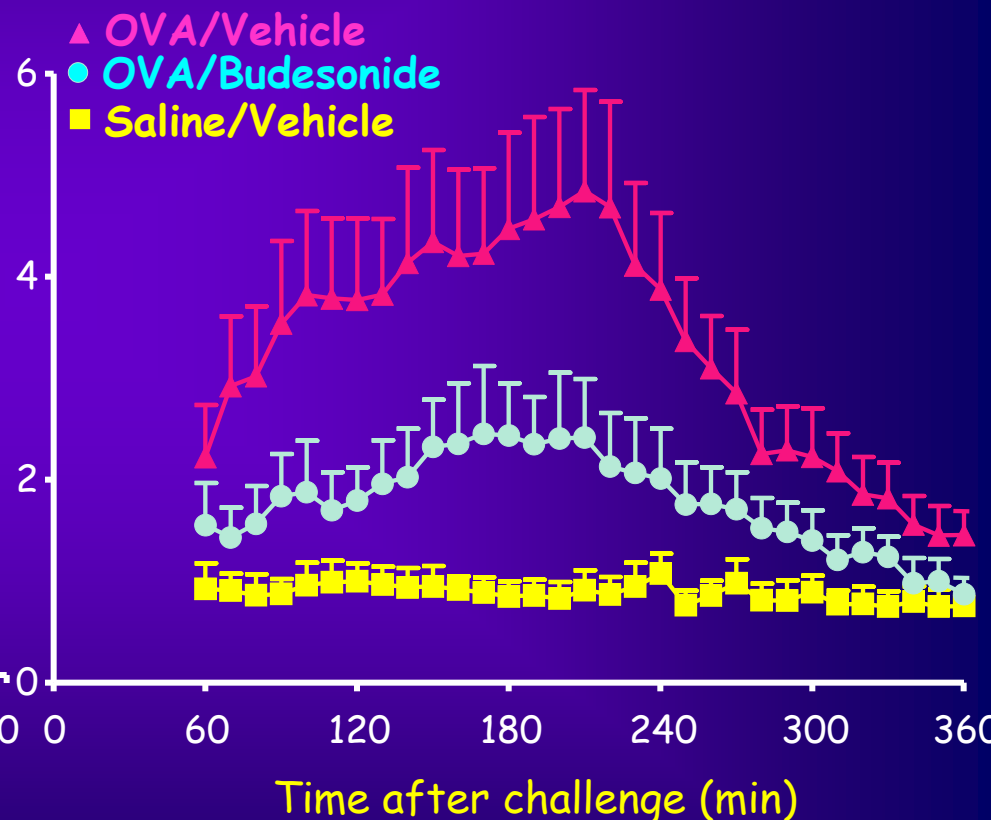


# OVA inhalation induces LAR in sensitised rodents: Effect clinically relevant compounds

## Brown Norway Rat



## C57 BL/6J mice

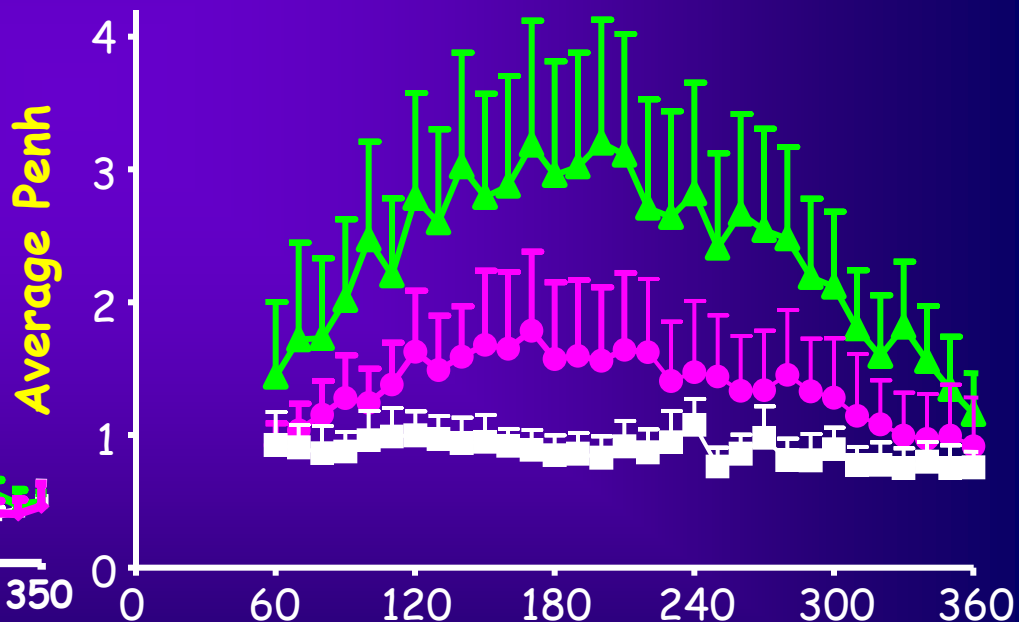
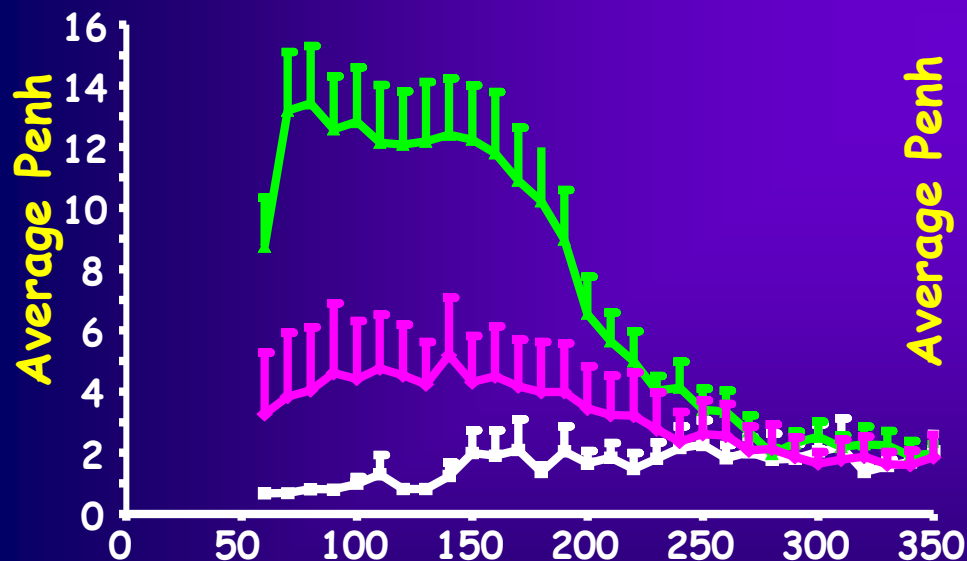


# LAR is attenuated by a non-specific sensory nerve blocker (ruthenium red)

## Brown Norway Rat

## C57 BL/6J mice

- OVA/Vehicle
- OVA/Ruthenium red (2 mg/kg, i.p.)
- Saline/Vehicle

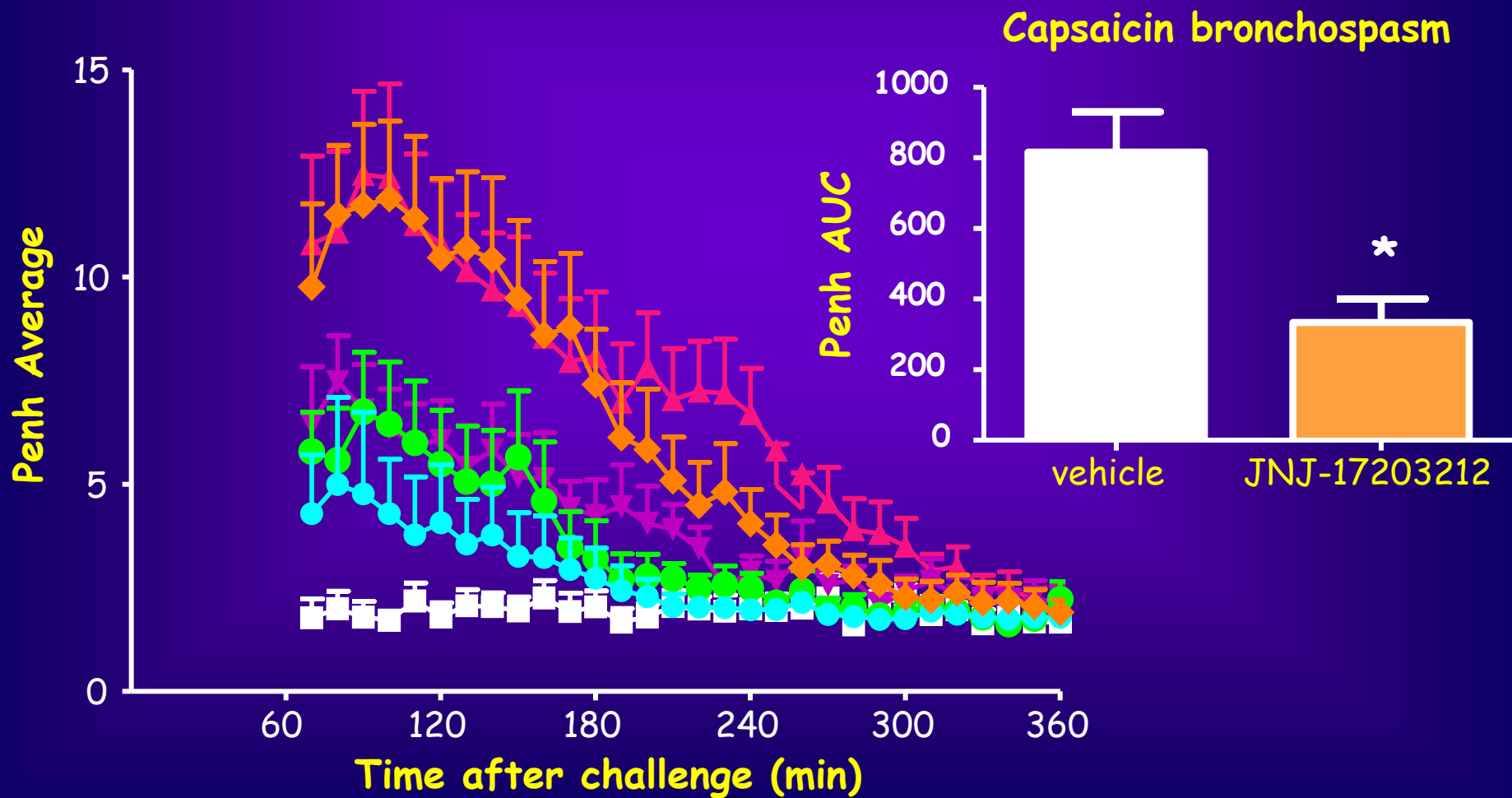


Time (minutes after challenge)

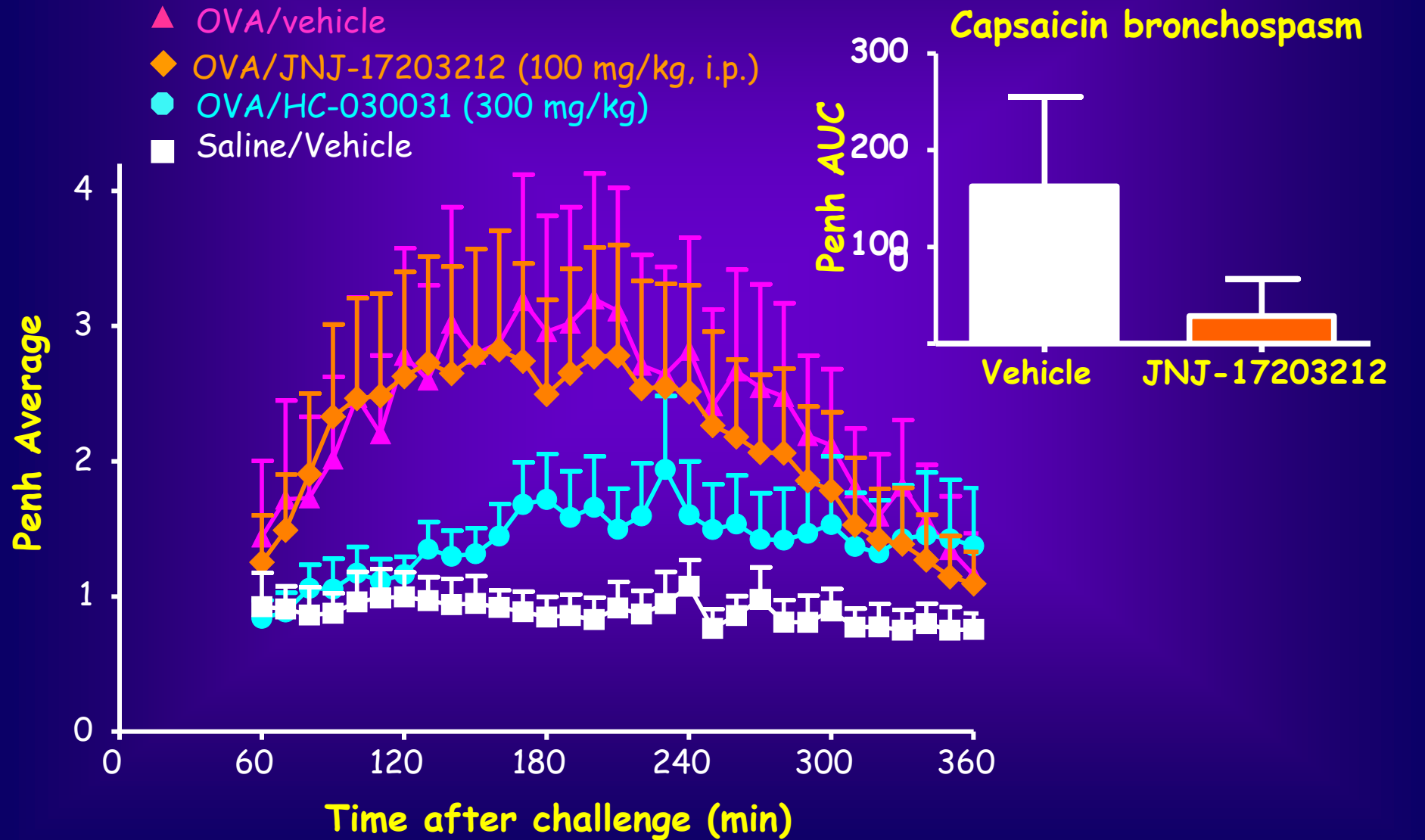
Time (minutes after challenge)

# LAR is attenuated by TRPA1 inhibitor (HC-030031) but not TRPV1 inhibitor (JNJ-17203212) in the BN rat

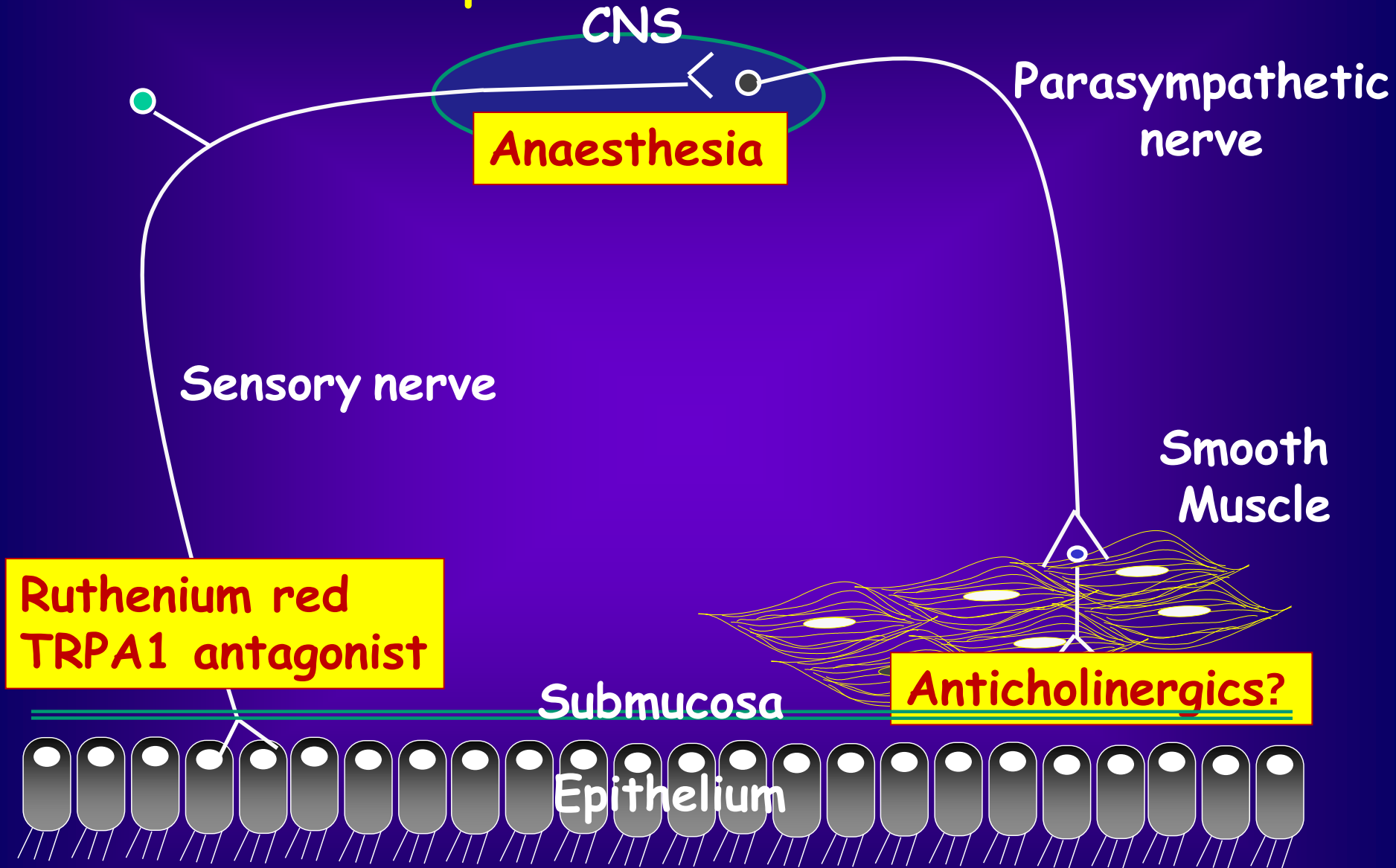
- ▲ OVA/vehicle
- ◆ OVA/JNJ-17203212 (100 mg/kg, i.p.)
- Saline/Vehicle
- OVA/HC-030031 (100 mg/kg, i.p.)
- OVA/HC-030031 (300 mg/kg, i.p.)
- ▼ OVA/HC-030031 (30 mg/kg, i.p.)



# LAR is attenuated by TRPA1 inhibitor (HC-030031) but not TRPV1 inhibitor (JNJ-17203212) in C57 BL/6J mice

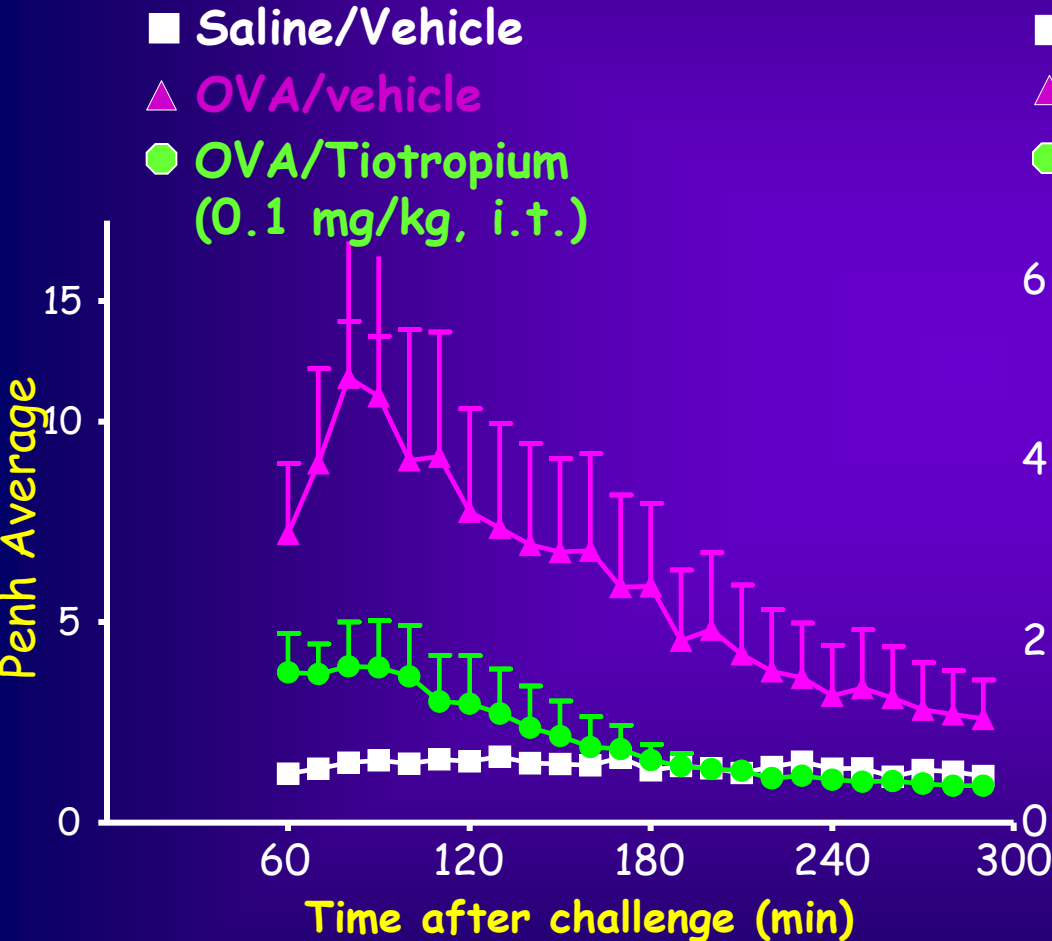


# Proposed mechanism

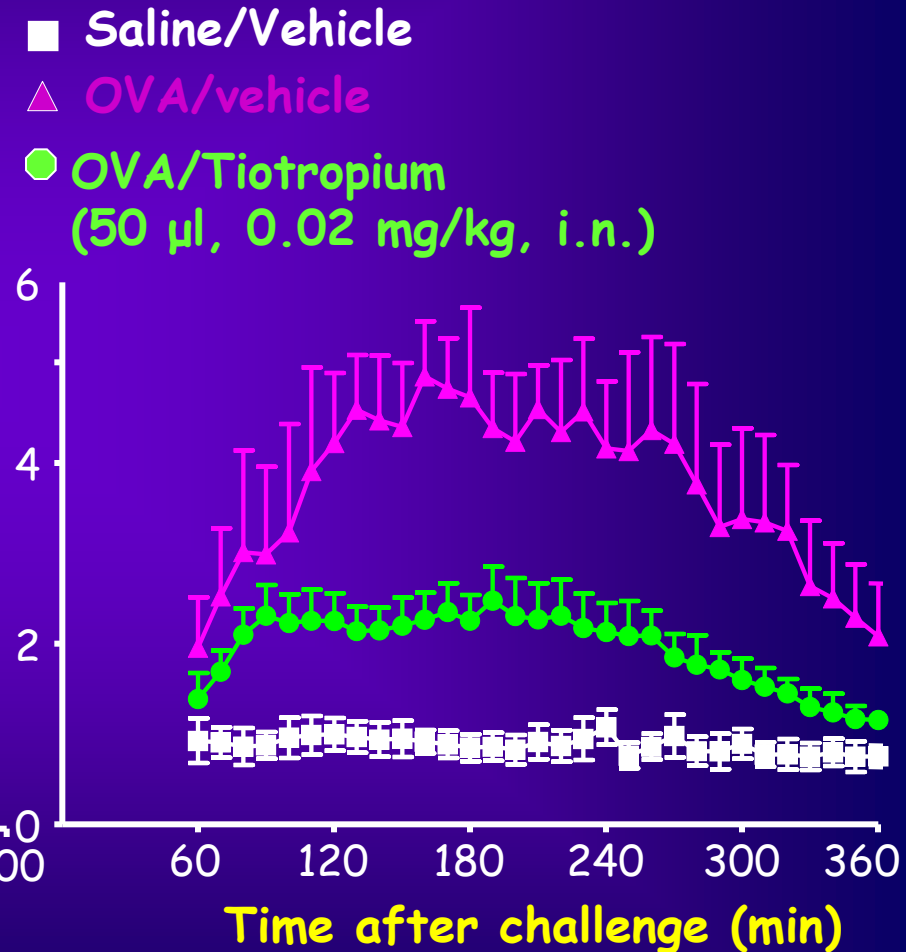


# LAR is attenuated by tiotropium bromide in Brown Norway rats and C57 BL/6J mice

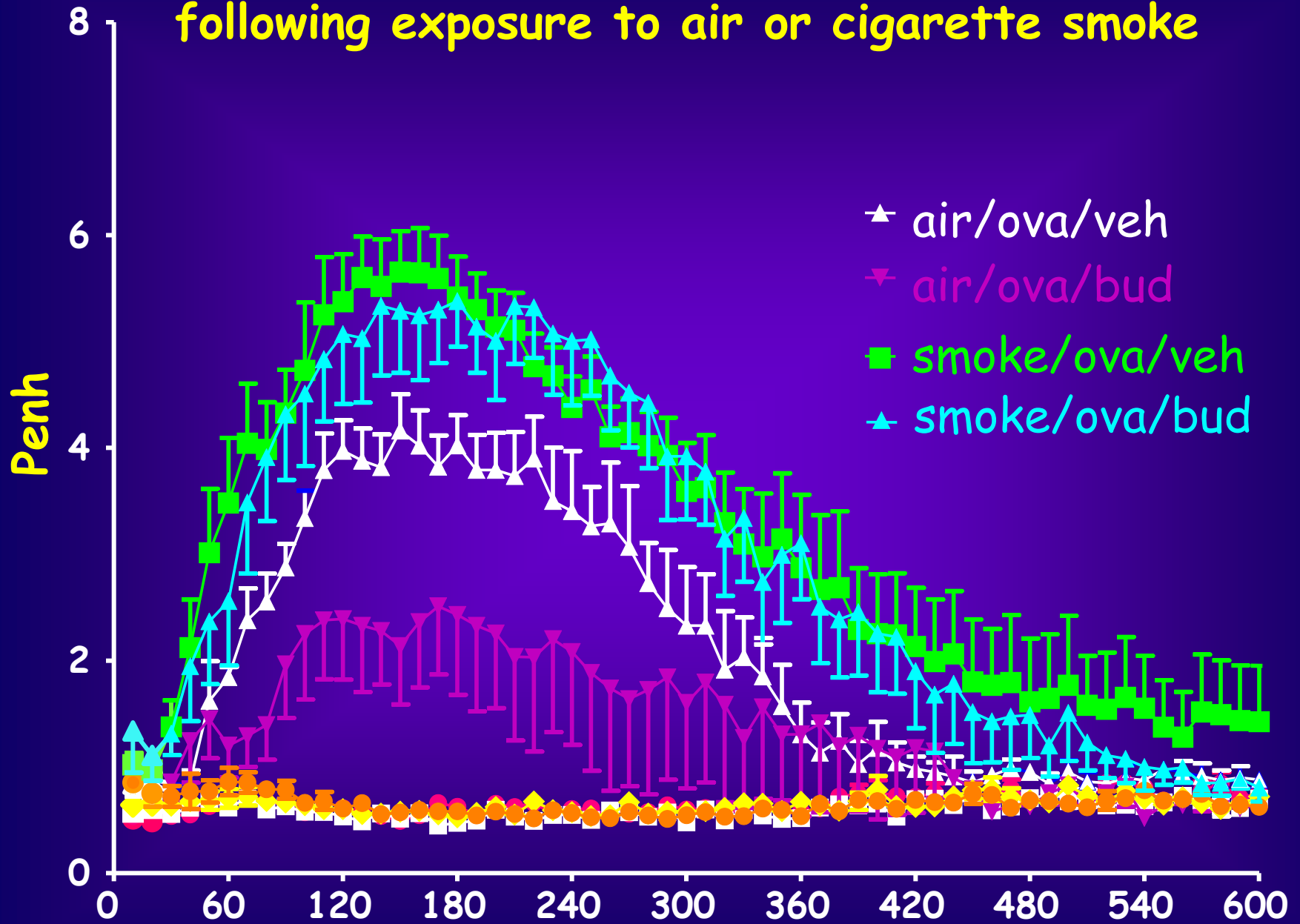
## Brown Norway Rat



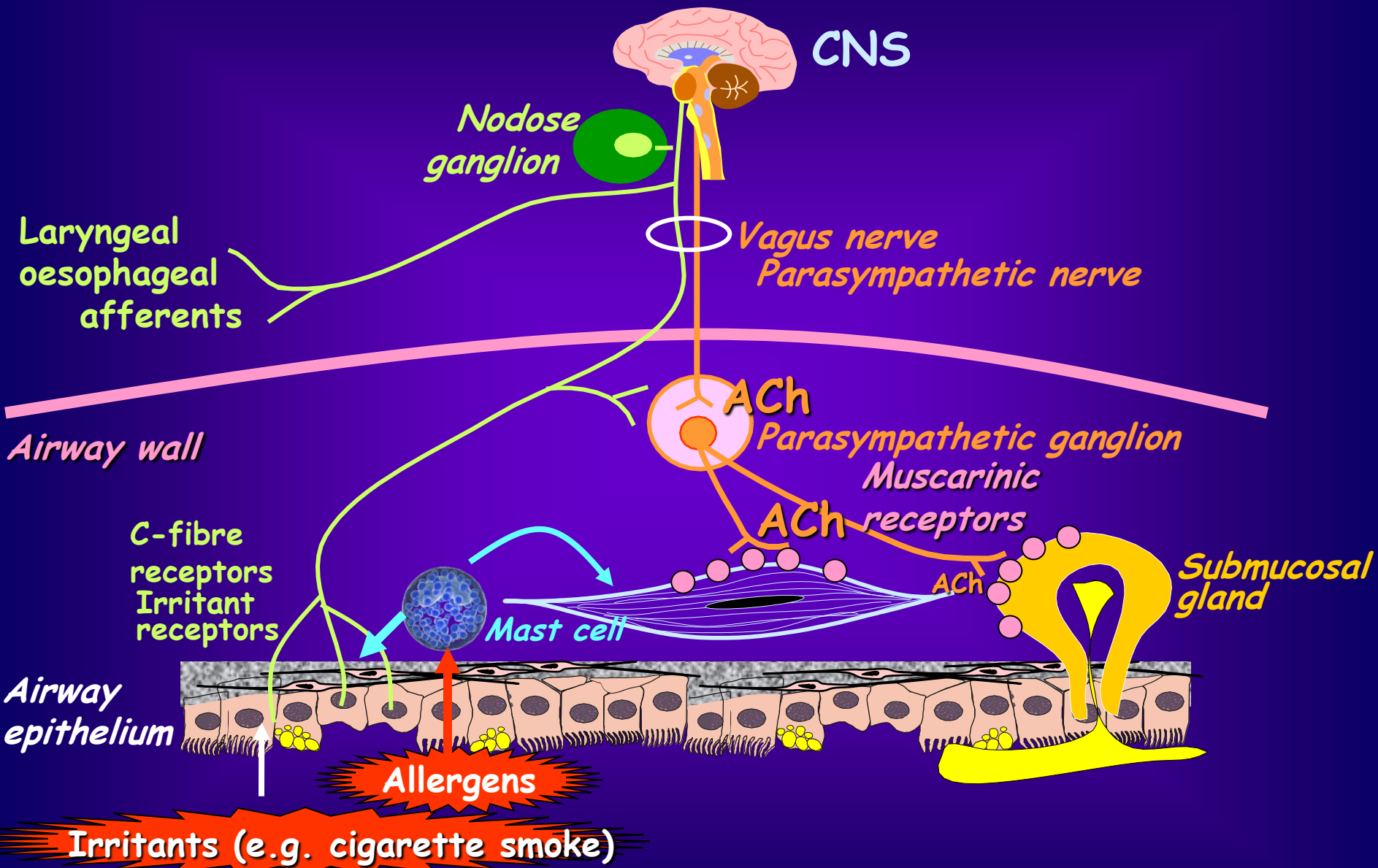
## C57 BL/6J mice



# Effect of budesonide on LAR in mice following exposure to air or cigarette smoke



# CHOLINERGIC CONTROL OF AIRWAYS





# TRPA1 and inflammation

