

## Stable expression of human D<sub>3</sub> dopamine receptors in GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> pituitary cells

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Received 17 September 1992

Human D<sub>3</sub> dopamine receptor DNA was stably transfected into GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> pituitary cells. Displacement of iodopsulpiride binding in hD<sub>3</sub> transfected cells ( $K_D = 0.3$  nM,  $B_{max} = 89$  fmol/mg protein) by dopaminergic ligands was indistinguishable from that of hD<sub>3</sub> receptors in CHO cells. Only two clonal cell lines exhibited weak GppNHp-dependent shifts in [<sup>3</sup>H]N-0437 binding, and these were used for functional assays. Neither arachidonic acid metabolism, cAMP levels, inositol phosphate turnover, intracellular calcium, or potassium currents were consistently affected by dopamine (1–10  $\mu$ M). The paucity of responses indicates that human D<sub>3</sub> receptors do not couple efficiently to these second messengers in GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells.

D<sub>3</sub> dopamine receptor; Arachidonic acid; Potassium channel; cAMP; Schizophrenia; GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cell

### 1. INTRODUCTION

To date five structural classes of human dopamine receptors, termed D<sub>1</sub>–D<sub>5</sub>, have been described [1–6]. Hydrophobicity analysis indicates that all of them have 7 putative transmembrane spanning regions, and are thus homologous to previously described G-protein-linked receptors. D<sub>3</sub> dopamine receptors have been implicated as a target for neuroleptic drugs [7,8]. This assertion is based upon the affinity of atypical neuroleptics, including clozapine, and drugs such as (+)-AJ76 and (+)-UH232, which have been suggested to act preferentially on dopamine ‘autoreceptors’ [9]. The localization of rat D<sub>3</sub> mRNA and binding sites for the D<sub>3</sub> selective ligand [<sup>3</sup>H]quinpirole to limbic brain structures [10,11], which have been implicated in the etiology of schizophrenia, lend further support to this view.

Dopamine, acting on D<sub>2</sub>-like receptors, has robust inhibitory effects on neurones of the basal ganglia, including those in the ventral tegmental area and substantia nigra [12]. Although these brain regions also contain D<sub>3</sub> mRNA [10], no description of a physiological response which can be unambiguously attributed to D<sub>3</sub> receptor activation has yet been described. This is partly because many brain regions may also contain D<sub>2</sub> and/or D<sub>4</sub> receptors, but also because few dopaminergic ligands such as quinpirole have an apparent selective

affinity for D<sub>3</sub> receptors. G-protein-linked receptors can have both low and high affinity for agonists, depending upon their G-protein coupling state. Consequently, the selectivity of ligands such as quinpirole for D<sub>3</sub> vs. D<sub>2</sub> receptors in CHO cells, in which only D<sub>2</sub> receptors are coupled ([7], Freedman et al. unpublished observations), may not necessarily reflect intrinsic differences in the agonist recognition sites between these receptors.

Cloned rat D<sub>2</sub> receptors can couple to several second messenger systems, including the inhibition of cAMP production, stimulation of arachidonic acid metabolism, and calcium mobilisation [13]. However, some of these effects are dependent upon the expression system used, presumably due to the selective expression of G-proteins in different cell lines [14]. Activation of cloned D<sub>2</sub> receptors may also have direct effects on ion channels, including the activation of potassium channels as in GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells [15].

Although human D<sub>3</sub> receptors have high homology to D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>4</sub> receptors in the predicted transmembrane domains, these receptors have only 33 and 24% identity, respectively, in the third intracellular domain. This region of G-protein-linked receptors is thought to be involved in coupling to effector mechanisms [16]. At least 20 types of G-protein  $\alpha$  subunits, belonging to 4 different structural classes, have been described [17]. Of these, GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells are known to contain at least 8, some of which, including G<sub>i1</sub> and G<sub>o</sub>, are not typically found in CHO cells ([18], G. Milligan, pers. commun.). The lack of functional coupling of D<sub>3</sub> receptors in CHO cells may thus be due to the absence of appropriate G-proteins to which the receptor may couple. The aim of this study was to stably transfect human D<sub>3</sub> receptors into GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells, determine the affinities of dopaminergic ligands for these receptors, and study receptor function.

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*Abbreviations:* cAMP adenosine 3':5'-cyclic monophosphate, GTP guanosine triphosphate; PI, phosphatidylinositol; GppNHp, 5'-guanylylimidodiphosphate.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Transfection procedure and binding assays

Human  $D_3$  cDNA was subcloned into the mammalian expression vector, pcDNA1neo (Invitrogen). Stably transfected cell lines were obtained by transfecting this construct into  $GH_4C_1$  cells by a standard calcium phosphate method [19]. Transfected cells were selected for their resistance to the antibiotic G418 and assayed for their ability to bind [ $^{125}$ I]iodosulpiride. GTP shifts were measured by examining the ability of GppNHP (100  $\mu$ M) to reduce binding of the dopamine receptor agonist [ $^3$ H]N-0437 (0.1 nM).

### 2.2. Arachidonic acid, cAMP, and phosphatidyl inositol (PI) hydrolysis

The release of [ $^3$ H]arachidonic acid was measured according to the methods of Kanterman et al. [20]. Briefly,  $GH_4C_1$  cells were incubated with [ $^3$ H] arachidonic acid (0.2  $\mu$ Ci/well) to isotopic equilibrium (18–24 h). Cells were washed twice with 25 mM HEPES DMEM supplemented with 0.5% fatty acid-free bovine serum albumin solution. Experimental agents were applied in a final volume of 1 ml and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 30 min at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by removal of 750  $\mu$ l of the incubation medium, which was then centrifuged at 12,000  $\times$  g for 3 min to remove non-adherent cells. 500  $\mu$ l of supernatant was removed, and released [ $^3$ H]arachidonic acid was measured using liquid scintillation spectrophotometry.

[ $^3$ H]cAMP levels were measured in cells grown to confluence using a radioimmunoassay (TRK 432 Amersham). The PI turnover assay was performed in 24-well culture plates allowed to grow to just below confluence. Cells were labelled overnight with 5  $\mu$ Ci/ml of [ $^3$ H]myoinositol. The next day cells were washed twice with 2 ml of HEPES-buffered Krebs' solution, pH 7.4. The plates were subsequently incubated for 15 min at 37°C. 10  $\mu$ l of LiCl (final concentration 10 mM) was added to each well and 20 min later test compounds were added in a volume of 10  $\mu$ l. Assays were terminated after 30 min by aspiration of the incubation media followed by addition of 1 ml 0.1 M HCl. 15 min later 750  $\mu$ l of the extract was placed into tubes and extracted with chloroform/methanol (1:1). The mixture was subsequently centrifuged at 5°C for 10 min at 2,500 rpm. 750  $\mu$ l of the aqueous layer was loaded onto a 1-ml Dowex column (AG 1-X8). Columns were washed with 10 ml of 0.1 M formic acid and 5 ml of 0.025 M ammonium formate/0.1 M formic acid. The inositol monophosphate was then eluted with 0.2 M ammonium formate/0.1 M formic acid into scintillation vials. Radioactivity was then determined using liquid scintillation spectrophotometry. CHO cells expressing the human M1 muscarinic receptor were used a positive control.

### 2.3. Calcium imaging

Cells were loaded with the fluorescent indicator FURA-2 AM (2  $\mu$ M; 30 min) in a saline containing (in mM): NaCl 150, KCl 3, HEPES 10, glucose 10, sucrose 20, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2, and MgCl<sub>2</sub> 2 at pH 7.4. Essentially,

methods were as previously described [21,22]. The dye fluorescence at 540 nm was measured during alternate excitations at 340 and 380 nm wavelength light (0.1–1 Hz) using an MCID imaging system (Imaging Research Inc., Canada).

### 2.4. Whole-cell patch-clamp recording

Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings were made using 2 Mohm glass microelectrodes which had been filled with (in mM): KCl 20, potassium aspartate 120, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1, Mg-ATP 2, cyclic AMP 1, EGTA 10, HEPES 10, sodium creatine phosphate 5, creatine phosphokinase 20 U/ml, Na-GTP 1, adjusted to pH 7.4. Cells were perfused with an extracellular saline which contained (in mM): NaCl 135, glucose 10, HEPES 10, KCl 5, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 4, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1, and tetrodotoxin 1  $\mu$ M, pH 7.4 at 22°C. Cells were voltage-clamped at -80 mV, and following 1 s conditioning pulses to -100 or -120 mV, potassium currents were elicited by 100 ms voltage steps from -60 to +100 mV (0.1 Hz). In the majority of experiments the series resistance was compensated for by 90–98%, and all signals were leak subtracted. Whole-cell currents were captured on line, via a CED 1401 computer interface which was connected to an Axopatch 200 patch clamp amplifier (Axon Instruments), and were subsequently analyzed using CED voltage-clamp software (Cambridge Electronic Design). Activation and inactivation curves were fitted to Boltzman functions by least-squares analysis of variance using an iterative procedure on a VAX computer with Research System 1 software (BBN Software Products Corporation). Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. $D_3$ receptor expression, ligand binding, and GTP shifts

The affinity of [ $^{125}$ I]iodosulpiride was determined to be 0.34 nM (0.28–0.44), with a  $B_{max}$  of 89 fmol/mg protein ( $n = 3$ ); minimal specific binding was detected in the control cell line. Guanine nucleotide sensitivity of agonist binding was tested using [ $^3$ H]N-0437 binding. Only two clonal cell lines exhibited weak GppNHP-dependent shifts in agonist binding (ca. 10%). One of these clones, clone 18, was used for the functional assays. The affinities of dopaminergic ligands for the receptors expressed in these  $GH_4C_1$  cells was indistin-

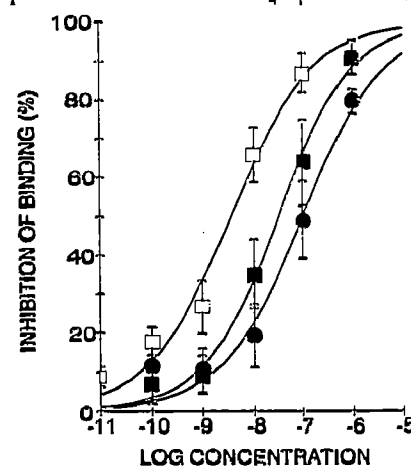


Fig. 1. Displacement of 0.2 nM [ $^{125}$ I]iodosulpiride binding by haloperidol ( $\square$ ), quinpirole ( $\blacksquare$ ) and dopamine ( $\circ$ ) in  $GH_4C_1$  cells transfected with human  $D_3$  receptors. Each data point represents the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of  $>4$  separate determinations.

Table I

Comparative affinities of various dopamine receptor ligands for the human  $D_3$  receptor expressed in  $GH_4C_1$  cells vs. that of the  $D_3$  and  $D_2$  receptor expressed in CHO cells (Freedman et al. unpublished observations)

Ligand	hD3- $GH_4C_1$	hD3-CHO	hD2-CHO
Apomorphine	28 (22,34)	14	29
Clozapine	55 (25,120)	74	33
Dopamine	49 (26,91)	25	700
Haloperidol	2.4 (1.4,4.0)	1.4	2.3
(-)-Sulpiride	5.5 (2.5,12.0)	8	5
Quinpirole	9.1 (7.0,12)	16	580

Data were fitted to a single-site model, and are expressed as  $K_i$  values (nM)  $\pm$  95% confidence limits from 4–7 separate determinations.

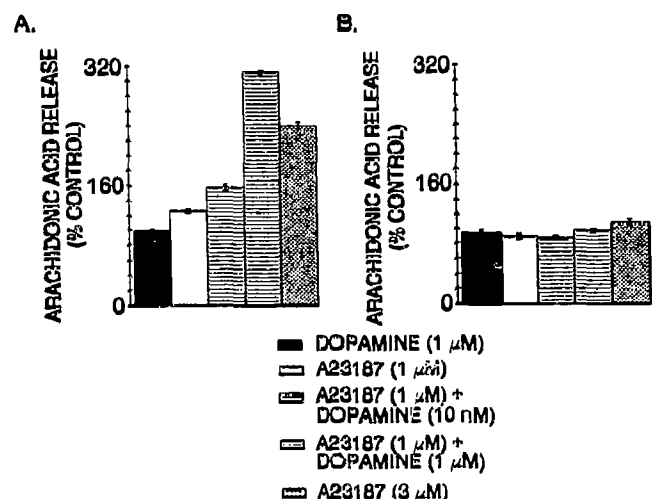


Fig. 2. Coupling of human dopamine receptors to the release of arachidonic acid. (A) Arachidonic acid release was potentiated by the activation of human  $D_2$  receptors expressed in CHO cells following pretreatment with the calcium ionophore, A23187. (B) In contrast to the hD2 cell line, neither A23187 nor dopamine (10–1000 nM) affected the release of arachidonic acid from GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells which had been transfected with the human  $D_3$  receptor.

guishable from the hD<sub>3</sub>-CHO expression system (Table I, Fig. 1). As with the human  $D_3$  CHO cell line (Freedman et al. unpublished observations) clozapine did not discriminate between  $D_2$  and  $D_3$  receptors. Those ligands which were selective for the  $D_3$  receptor included the highly efficacious  $D_2$  receptor agonists, dopamine and quinpirole.

### 3.2. Lack of coupling to arachidonic acid, cAMP, PI turnover, or intracellular calcium

Forskolin (10  $\mu$ M) produced an increase in cAMP levels in CHO cells transfected with human  $D_2$ (short) receptors, from  $0.19 \pm 0.01$  to  $13.9 \pm 1.1$  pmol per well. This was significantly inhibited by 1 and 10  $\mu$ M, but not 0.01  $\mu$ M, dopamine (Fig. 2a). This inhibition was reversed by pretreatment with haloperidol (1  $\mu$ M, data not shown). In the hD3-GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cell line, forskolin also produced an increase in cAMP levels, from  $0.08 \pm 0.03$  to  $8.9 \pm 0.61$  pmol per well. In contrast to the hD2-CHO cell line, dopamine (0.01–10  $\mu$ M) failed to reverse the forskolin stimulation (Fig. 2b). In a second series of experiments, dopamine (0.1  $\mu$ M) failed to modify basal levels of cAMP in the hD3-GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cell line.

Dopamine has been shown to stimulate the release of arachidonic acid from rat D2-CHO cells in the presence of either ATP or the calcium ionophore, A23187 [23]. Similarly, in the present study dopamine (0.01 to 1  $\mu$ M) enhanced arachidonic acid release from hD2-transfected CHO cells in the presence of either A23187 (1  $\mu$ M) or ATP (1  $\mu$ M, data not shown). In contrast, in the hD3-GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells, dopamine (0.01–10  $\mu$ M) did not enhance the release of arachidonic acid in the presence of either ATP or A23187. In a separate series of experiments, dopamine (0.01–10  $\mu$ M) did not stimulate inositol monophosphate levels in the same cell line.

Intracellular calcium concentrations in hD3-GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells ( $25 \pm 1$  nM,  $n = 10$  cells) were likewise unaffected by perfusion with dopamine (10  $\mu$ M;  $24 \pm 1$  nM). Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) has previously been shown to increase cytosolic calcium levels in pituitary

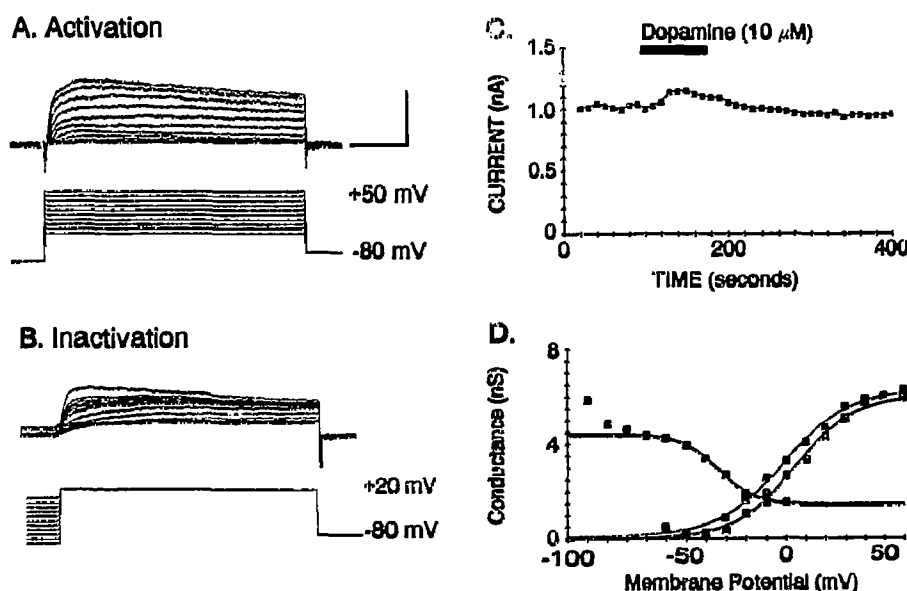


Fig. 3. Whole-cell patch-clamp recording of outward potassium currents in GH<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub> cells. (A) Family of currents elicited by test depolarisations of increasing magnitude. (B) Inactivation of outward currents by 1 s depolarisations prior to the test depolarisation to +20 mV. Bar = 20 ms, 1 nA. (C) In this cell dopamine caused a <10% increase in the outward current which was associated (D) with a 6 mV negative shift in the potential for half-maximal activation. The voltage-dependence of inactivation of the potassium conductance was unaffected. Stippled squares, control; filled squares, dopamine (10  $\mu$ M).

cells [24] causing an increase in prolactin release. This TRH-induced prolactin release can be readily antagonized by activation of transfected  $D_2$  receptors [13]. Following exposure of the hD3-transfected  $GH_4C_1$  cells to TRH (1  $\mu$ M for 2 min) a mean  $43 \pm 14\%$  ( $n = 10$ ) rise in intracellular free calcium was observed, but this was also unaffected by dopamine (10  $\mu$ M).

### 3.3. Characterization of voltage-dependent potassium currents and effects of dopamine

Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings were made from 44 cells in control and transfected cell lines.  $GH_4C_1$  cells exhibited a mean maximal potassium conductance ( $11 \pm 1$  nS), which was depressed by  $44 \pm 3\%$  with 10 mM tetraethylammonium ions ( $n = 3$ ). These currents were half-maximally activated at a membrane potential of  $+2 \pm 2$  mV (14 cells) and half-maximally inactivated with 1 s prepolarising pulses to  $-39 \pm 3$  mV (9 cells; Fig. 2).  $36 \pm 5\%$  of the current was resistant to inactivation. This observation, coupled to the biphasic inactivation curves seen in some cells, suggests that the macroscopic current arose via activation of more than one type of voltage-dependent  $K^+$  channel. No effects of dopamine (1–10  $\mu$ M) were observed in untransfected cells. Initial experiments on clone 18 revealed that dopamine (10  $\mu$ M, 2 min) caused a reversible increase in the outward current in 2 cells (Fig. 3A). In a third cell this was associated with a 6 mV hyperpolarising shift in the activation kinetics of this current (Fig. 3B). No effects of dopamine were seen in two other cells from this batch or in 25 other cells examined in subsequent experiments. Thus, unlike rat  $D_2$  receptors [15], human  $D_3$  receptors do not couple efficiently to voltage-dependent potassium currents in this expression system.

### 3.4. Conclusions

This study describes the stable transfection of  $GH_4C_1$  cells with human  $D_3$  receptors. The paucity of responses to dopamine in these transfected cell lines indicates that human  $D_3$  receptors do not couple efficiently, or at all, to second messenger systems which are known to be modulated following activation of  $D_1$  or  $D_2$  dopamine receptor subtypes. Furthermore, these data suggest that either the  $GH_4C_1$  cell line lacks appropriate G-proteins to which the receptor may couple, or that the transduction mechanism involved is different from that of previously described dopamine receptors.

**Acknowledgements:** We are grateful for the supply of human  $D_3$  cDNA by Prof. J.-C. Schwartz (Paris, France), and  $GH_4C_1$  cells by Dr. P.

Guest (Cambridge, UK). The authors would also like to thank J. Gillard and J. Myers for maintaining the cell lines in tissue culture.

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