Topical effects of 16,16 dimethyl prostaglandin E₂ on gastric acid secretion and mucosal permeability to hydrogen ions in dogs

L. Y. CHEUNG², S. F. LOWRY, J. PERRY, AND K. LARSON

From the Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Louis, and Departments of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine and University of Utah School of Medicine, Utah, USA

SUMMARY The effects of luminal instillation of 16,16 dimethyl PGE₂ (dmPGE₂) on gastric acid secretion and back diffusion of H⁺ were studied in anaesthetised dogs which were prepared with a segment of the greater curvature of the stomach mounted in a double lumen chamber. This model permitted simultaneous evaluation of two segments of mucosa, one control and the other test, supplied by the same vascular pedicle. Infusion of histamine (1-0 µg/kg/min, intravenously) stimulated brisk acid secretion in both chambers. Topical application of 25 µg dmPGE₂ in 20 ml 0·3 M HCl to the test chamber for 30 minutes prevented acid secretion from the test mucosa during a second histamine infusion. Since the control chamber showed no evidence of inhibition this indicates that dmPGE₂ acted directly on the secretory cells, rather than after absorption from the bloodstream. This observation, however, does not exclude a possible local effect on mucosal blood flow. Direct exposure of the gastric mucosa to dmPGE₂ increased the rate of back diffusion of H⁺ because of disruption of the permeability barrier, indicated by increased H⁺ back diffusion, Na⁺ efflux, and a reduction in potential difference. However, H⁺ loss was small compared to the reduction in acid output.

Prostaglandins (PGs) of the E group are potent inhibitors of gastric acid secretion in animals and man (Mihas et al., 1976; Robert et al., 1976). Recent studies have shown that 16,16 dimethyl PGE₂ (dmPGE₂) is active orally, with relatively few undesirable side-effects (Nylander et al., 1974; Robert et al., 1975; Wilson et al., 1975). Nylander et al. (1974) demonstrated that dmPGE₂ failed to inhibit human gastric secretion when administered directly into the upper jejunum, whereas it was very effective when given intragastrically. This observation indicates a direct action on the secretory cells, which could be desirable in the treatment of peptic ulcer because systemic side-effects may be minimised. Alternatively, dmPGE₂ might be largely absorbed through the stomach or the reduction in gastric acid output after intragastric administration might be partly due to increased back diffusion of H⁺. O'Brien and Carter (1975) reported that in dogs dmPGE₂ in the Heidenhain pouch significantly increased H⁺ back diffusion.

The present study evaluates further the topical effect of dmPGE₂ on secretory inhibition, using a double-lumen chamber in vivo, which permitted simultaneous observation of two segments of mucosa supplied by the same vascular pedicle. Thus, a topical effect in the treated mucosa could be distinguished from a systemic effect in the untreated control mucosa. In addition, this study also determined the effect of dmPGE₂ on the mucosal permeability barrier.

Methods

Mongrel dogs weighing 20 to 25 kg were anaesthetised with sodium pentobarbital (25 mg/kg) and maintained on a Harvard respirator throughout each experiment. Polyvinyl catheters (ID 0·145 mm) were placed in both femoral veins for infusion of fluids and histamine. Arterial pressure was monitored through a left femoral arterial catheter (Statham transducer P23AA, Hewlett-Packard recorder). A segment of

³This investigation was supported by the Medical Research Service of The Veterans' Administration.

Received for publication 4 April 1978
gastrointestinal corpus with an isolated vascular pedicle, prepared as described by Moody and Durbin (1965), was placed in a double-lumen chamber which provided two mucosal compartments, each 17 cm². The fluid in both chambers was removed at 15 minute intervals and replaced by isotonic HCl (0.3 M). Secretory volume was calculated as the change in weight between the instilled and recovered solutions. H⁺ flux was determined by potentiometric titration of instillate and recovered samples to pH 6.5 (Radiometer, Copenhagen) with 0.1 M NaOH. Na⁺ concentration of the gastric sample was determined by flame photometry (Radiometer FLM2). Polyvinyl catheters (ID 0.85 mm), filled with saturated KCl in 5% agar to provide electric contact to saturated calomel electrodes (K4112, Radiometer, Copenhagen), and subcutaneous reference electrodes, measured mucosal potential difference on a Radiometer TTTI pH meter.

Each experiment began with four 15 minute control periods to allow the mucosa to reach a stable resting state. Submaximal acid secretion was then stimulated with histamine 1.0 μg/kg/min intravenously. After a steady rate of secretion was reached, the histamine infusion was discontinued and secretion was allowed to return to a resting level. dmPGE₂ (5, 10, or 25 μg) was added to the bathing solution of 20 ml 0.3 M HCl in the test chamber for two periods; the control chamber was instilled with 20 ml HCl alone. Histamine was then re-infused (1.0 μg/kg/min intravenously) until a steady rate of secretion was again obtained in the control chamber. To study mucosal permeability dmPGE₂ 25 μg was then added to the bathing solution (20 ml HCl) in the test chamber for four periods.

The chambers for test and control experiments were alternated. For each period, the net H⁺ flux, Na⁺ flux, and potential difference across the stomach wall were measured.

**Results**

Figure 1 shows the effects on histamine-stimulated acid output of topical treatment of gastric mucosae with 20 ml HCl alone (control) or containing 5, 10, or 25 μg dmPGE₂. In control chambers, the first and second infusions of histamine stimulated comparable acid outputs. The acid output after treatment of 5, 10, or 25 μg dmPGE₂ was significantly reduced (p < 0.05) compared to the first histamine infusion.

![Fig. 1 Percent reduction in acid output after topical treatment of the gastric mucosa with 0.3M HCl alone (control), and 5, 10, and 25 μg of dmPGE₂ in HCl for 30 min. The acid output before treatment or during first histamine infusion is represented as 100%. n represents the number of experiments (mean ± SEM).](http://gut.bmj.com/)

![Fig. 2 Sequential changes in acid output from control and test chambers before and after topical instillation of 25 μg dmPGE₂ in 20 ml 0.3M HCl (mean ± SEM, four experiments).](http://gut.bmj.com/)
The exposure of mucosa to 5 and 10 µg dmPGE₂ for 30 minutes resulted in a 22 ± 2 (SE) % and a 33 ± 3 % reduction in acid output respectively; 25 µg dmPGE₂ eliminated acid output with the second histamine infusion.

Figure 2 illustrates the sequential changes in acid output from control and test chambers. Before exposure to dmPGE₂, both mucosal areas were stimulated to secrete with histamine (p < 0.01) and then returned to a resting level after histamine infusion was discontinued. After pretreatment with 25 µg dmPGE₂ for two 15-minute periods, acid output was completely inhibited in the test chamber during the second histamine infusion (p < 0.001), whereas output from the control mucosa was comparable to that during the first histamine infusion.

The effects of 25 µg dmPGE₂ on gastric mucosal permeability barrier as indicated by potential difference, H⁺ and Na⁺ fluxes are shown in the Table. Before instillation of dmPGE₂, both control and test mucosae were comparable in potential difference, H⁺ loss, and Na⁺ efflux. dmPGE₂ did not alter the PD and the ion fluxes in the control chamber, but reduced that in the test mucosa (p < 0.05), and significantly increased H⁺ back diffusion (p < 0.05) and sodium efflux (p < 0.001) (Fig. 3). These effects were observed immediately after the exposure of mucosa to dmPGE₂. However, the H⁺ loss following dmPGE₂ was only 3·1 ± 0·5 µmol (µequiv)/min, less than 10 % of the H⁺ output stimulated by histamine.

Discussion

This model provided two segments of fundic mucosae supplied by the same vascular pedicle, thus eliminating many of the uncontrolled variables encountered in other experimental and clinical models. In addition, the experimental design ensured that both mucosae were secreting comparably before exposure to dmPGE₂. The lack of inhibition in the untreated (control) mucosa indicates a direct effect of dmPGE₂ rather than a systemic effect following absorption. However, a local effect on mucosal blood flow cannot be excluded.

### Table Effects of dmPGE₂ on gastric mucosal permeability barrier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before dmPGE₂</th>
<th>Exposure to dmPGE₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control mucosa</td>
<td>Test mucosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PD (mV)</strong></td>
<td>62.5 ± 2.2</td>
<td>61.8 ± 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H⁺ loss (µmol/min)</strong></td>
<td>1·4 ± 0·3</td>
<td>1·3 ± 0·2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Na⁺ gain (µmol/min)</strong></td>
<td>0·8 ± 0·2</td>
<td>0·7 ± 0·1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.3 ± 2·0</td>
<td>43·8 ± 2·0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0·7 ± 0·2</td>
<td>3·1 ± 0·5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0·6 ± 0·2</td>
<td>13·1 ± 1·9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p < 0·05, † p < 0·001 when compared to control mucosa.
All values represent the mean ± SEM (12 experiments in three dogs).
(µmol = µequiv).

Fig. 3 Sequential changes in potential difference (PD), H⁺ loss and Na⁺ efflux. All data are expressed in terms of mean ± SEM, four experiments. Topical dmPGE₂ (25 µg) was added to the bathing solution of the test chamber (20 ml 0·3M HCl) from period 5 through 8.
The increased back diffusion of H\(^+\), efflux of Na\(^+\), and reduction in PD indicate that dmPGE\(_2\) disrupted the mucosal barrier. Nonetheless, the amount of H\(^+\) back diffusion was small compared to the reduction of acid output. O'Brien and Carter (1975) reported much greater H\(^+\) back diffusion following instillation of dmPGE\(_2\) into canine Heidenhain pouches, but they used 300 \(\mu\)mol (\(\mu\) equiv) in 20 ml of acid solution which was more than 10 times the dose we found prevented acid secretion (25 \(\mu\)g in 20 ml of acid solution).

Increased H\(^+\) back diffusion has been said to be associated with gastric mucosal injury. Recent studies have evolved some new concepts of the gastric mucosal barrier and its relationship to mucosal ulceration (Silen, 1977). The absolute amount back diffused may be less important in the pathogenesis of ulceration than the tolerance of mucosa to withstand H\(^+\). In our model, we could observe the mucosa continuously, and found no evidence of gross mucosal injury following the topical administration of dmPGE\(_2\).

dmPGE\(_2\) is a much more potent inhibitor of gastric acid secretion than is PGE\(_2\) (Robert et al., 1976). The dose required for inhibition in our study was slightly lower than that reported by Robert et al. (1976), who demonstrated that 7.5 \(\mu\)g/kg orally inhibited acid output by 50% in dogs. However, the mucosal surface within our chamber was much smaller than in a Heidenhain pouch.

We wish to thank Dr Andre Robert of Upjohn for the supply of 16,16 dimethyl prostaglandin E\(_2\).

References


Topical effects of 16,16 dimethyl prostaglandin E2 on gastric acid secretion and mucosal permeability to hydrogen ions in dogs.
L Y Cheung, S F Lowry, J Perry and K Larson

Gut 1978 19: 775-778
doi: 10.1136/gut.19.9.775

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://gut.bmj.com/content/19/9/775

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
Gastrointestinal hormones (848)
Stomach and duodenum (1689)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/