Serum gastrin concentration affects the self replication rate of the enterochromaffin like cells in the rat stomach

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Abstract

The influence of antrectomy and antrum exclusion on the enterochromaffin like cell kinetics in the gastric mucosa of the rat was studied using a combination of histamine immunocytochemistry and autoradiography after in vivo labelling with tritiated thymidine. In all experimental groups, the enterochromaffin like cells were found to incorporate the DNA precursor, thus indicating an ability to divide. The serum gastrin concentration was raised by antrectomy exclusion and reduced by antrectomy. After antrectomy exclusion, the enterochromaffin like cell proliferation rate increased as indicated by a doubling of the labelling index and by the resulting enterochromaffin like cell hyperplasia (after six weeks). After antrectomy, the enterochromaffin like cell labelling index decreased to reach 25% of the control value; at this time the enterochromaffin like cell density had not decreased significantly. The observed correlation between the enterochromaffin like cell labelling indices and the serum gastrin concentration supports the hypothesis that enterochromaffin like cell proliferation is influenced by serum gastrin.

The association of gastric enterochromaffin like cell hyperplasia and prolonged hypergastrinaemia has been shown in man and in experimental animals. Indeed, patients with atrophic gastritis or with gastrinoma (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome) frequently display an increased number of enterochromaffin like cells and at times even enterochromaffin like cell tumours (gastric carcinoids). An analogous increase in the enterochromaffin like cell number has been observed in experimental animals in response to sustained hypergastrinaemia after long term treatment with potent antisecretagogues or after antrectomy exclusion. Conversely, antrectomy, which evokes hypogastrinaemia, is associated with a decrease in the enterochromaffin like cell number.

Although gastrin is known to stimulate mitosis in the epithelial stem cells of the oxyntic glands, its role as a trigger of the enterochromaffin like cell proliferation has been challenged. Enterochromaffin like cells, like chief cells, appear to be renewed through self replication rather than through differentiation from stem cells in the progenitor zone (in the isthmus of the glands). This might suggest that the enterochromaffin like cells, in analogy with the zymogen cells, do not respond to the mitogenic effect of gastrin.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of antrectomy and antrum exclusion on the oxyntic mucosal cell kinetics with special reference to the enterochromaffin like cells. For this purpose, the enterochromaffin like cells were selectively stained by the use of histamine antibodies in combination with autoradiography after administration of tritiated thymidine.

Methods

ANIMALS

Eighteen male Sprague-Dawley rats (200–250 g body weight) were divided in three groups with six in each (a, b, and c). They had free access to standard food pellets and tap water throughout the study.

In group a, an antrectomy was carried out by resecting the distal half of the glandular stomach, including the duodenal bulb, followed by end-to-end gastroduodenostomy. In group b, antrum exclusion was performed by transecting the stomach between the oxyntic and antral mucosa and resecting 3 mm of the antral margin to eliminate all acid producing cells from the antral remnant. The gastrointestinal continuity was re-established by an end-to-side gastrojejunostomy. In group c, a sham operation (laparotomy) was done.

After six weeks, the animals were killed by exsanguination under ether anaesthesia between 10 and 11 am, one hour after an ip injection of H-thymidine (10 Ci/mmol, IRE, Fleurus, Belgium) at a dose of 1 mCi/kg body weight. Blood was drawn from the abdominal aorta. Serum was stored at −25°C until assayed for gastrin.

The stomach was resected, opened along the greater curvature, rinsed in saline and pinned on a wooden plate with the mucosal upwards. Tissue specimens, 5 mm in diameter, were taken from the midportion of the oxyntic gland area on the anterior stomach wall. The specimens were frozen in a propane/propane/argon mixture at the temperature of liquid nitrogen and freeze dried at −86°C. The freeze-dried specimens were fixed in diethylpyrocarbonate vapour (three hours at 55°C) and embedded in Epon 812. One micrometer thick transverse sections were cut perpendicular to the mucosal surface, with the whole mucosal thickness included. Care was taken to leave at least 10 μm interspace between the sections so that the same cell nucleus does not appear in more than one section.

ENTEROCHROMAFFIN LIKE CELL COUNTING

The enterochromaffin like cells were stained...
with antibodies to histamine (no 8431, Milab, Malmö, Sweden) using the peroxidase-anti-peroxidase (PAP) procedure. The sections were treated with 1% potassium hydroxide in 36% ethanol for 15 minutes to remove the resin. The sections were then exposed overnight to the histamine antiserum (diluted 1:6000 in phosphate buffered saline, PBS) in a moist chamber at room temperature. After rinsing in PBS, the sections were incubated at 20°C for two hours with goat-antirabbit IgG (1:80 in PBS, Milab) and rinsed again. They were then incubated with the PAP complex (1:160 in PBS, Dakopatts, Copenhagen, Denmark). After rinsing, the sections were stained for peroxidase. Sections incubated with the histamine antiserum preabsorbed with histamine (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) at a concentration of 50 mmol served as controls. This pretreatment prevented the immunostaining. To evaluate the enterochromaffin like cell density we counted the number of enterochromaffin like cells with a clearly visible nucleus in 1 μm thick sections spanning 1 cm of full thickness mucosa in each animal (objective, ×10; magnification, ×160).

DETERMINATION OF ENTEROCROMAFFIN LIKE CELL LABELLING INDEX

After the enterochromaffin like cells had been stained as above, the sections were dried in air and covered in tucso with a thin carbon layer to prevent chemographic reactions. They were then exposed to a nuclear emulsion (Ilford K5, Ilford Co, UK) for 26 days at 4°C and developed in Dektol (Kodak Dektol Developer, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY, USA). The labelling index—that is, the percentage of enterochromaffin like cells that were radioactively labelled, was calculated from the examination of at least 500 enterochromaffin like cells per animal (objective ×63, magnification ×630). Only enterochromaffin like cells with a visible nucleus surrounded by immunostained cytoplasm were taken into account. Cells were considered labelled when four or more silver grains were found over the nucleus. The position of each labelled enterochromaffin like cell in the mucosa was noted. For this purpose, the glands were subdivided in three parts (lower, middle, and upper third). In addition, in order to see mitotic figures, sections from all animals stained for histamine were counterstained with haematoxylin.

DETERMINATION OF LABELLING INDEX IN STEM CELLS

The sections were first subjected to the autoradiography (as above) and then stained with toluidine blue. The labelling index of the epithelial stem cells—that is, the percentage of labelled cells (excluding the parietal cells) in the area of maximal proliferation or 'progenitor zone' of the oxyntic glands, was estimated in 20 well orientated glands per rat. The progenitor zone was defined as the area between the uppermost chief cell and the uppermost parietal cell in each gland. Cells were considered labelled when at least four grains were found over the nucleus. The mean background labelling was always less than 1 grain/100 μm² of mucosal tissue.

SERUM GASTRIN DETERMINATION

Serum gastrin was determined by radioimmunoassay as described previously. The concentration was expressed as equivalents of synthetic human gastrin I.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

All values are expressed as mean (SEM). Groups were compared using two tailed Student’s t test after arcsine transformation of the percentages or Mann Whitney U-test whenever appropriate.

Results

ENTEROCROMAFFIN LIKE CELL DENSITY

The enterochromaffin like cell density increased by 52% following antrum exclusion (Fig 1). In the antrectomised rats, the enterochromaffin like cell density did not decrease significantly (−17%) (0.05<p<0.10) (Fig 1).

ENTEROCROMAFFIN LIKE CELL PROLIFERATION

In control rats 0.47% (0.05) of the enterochromaffin like cells were labelled. In the antrum excluded group, the labelling index had increased to 0.97% (0.20) (p<0.05) whereas antrectomised rats had a much lower labelling index—that is, 0.11% (0.05) (p<0.01) (Fig 2). In all three groups, two thirds of the labelled enterochromaffin like cells occurred in the basal third of the glands. A few mitotic figures were observed in enterochromaffin like cells in the antrum excluded rats but not in the other groups.

Figure 1: Enterochromaffin like cell density (number of enterochromaffin like cells in the mucosal volume under 0.01 mm² of mucosal surface) in control rats and after antrum exclusion or antrectomy. **p<0.01, NS = not significant.
EPITHELIAL STEM CELL PROLIFERATION

The labelling index of the stem cells in the progenitor zone of the oxyntic glands was 9.45% (0.29) in the control rats. After antrum exclusion, this labelling index reached 11.29% (0.38) (p<0.01) (Fig 3). Conversely, antrectomy decreased the labelling index to 7.70% (0.24) (p<0.01) (Fig 3).

SERUM GASTRIN CONCENTRATION

In control rats, the serum gastrin concentration was 245 (80) pg/ml. Antrum exclusion nearly doubled the serum gastrin concentration (Fig 4). In the antrectomised rats, the concentration dropped to less than 25% of the control value (Fig 4). There was a good correlation between the serum gastrin concentration and the labelling index of the enterochromaffin like cells (Fig 5) as well as of the stem cells (Fig 6).

Discussion

The enterochromaffin like cells, which form the major endocrine cell population in the oxyntic mucosa, seem to be the only epithelial cells in the glandular stomach of the rat that contain histamine. Mast cells are very few and have an extra epithelial localisation. Hence, the cytodynamics of the enterochromaffin like cells can be studied by combining histamine immuno-histochemistry and autoradiography after H-thymidine administration. The enterochromaffin like cells are thought to be renewed through self replication rather than through differentiation from stem cells. Many, but not all, endocrine cells in the gastrointestinal tract are capable of self replication. Although no mitotic figures were observed in the enterochromaffin like cells of control rats, a few of them were found to incorporate H-thymidine thus confirming previous observations that enterochromaffin like cells can undergo replication.

![Figure 2: Enterochromaffin-like cell labelling index in control rats and after antrum exclusion or antrectomy.](image)

![Figure 3: Labelling index of stem cells in the progenitor zone of the oxyntic glands in control rats and after antrum exclusion or antrectomy. **p<0.01.](image)

![Figure 4: Serum gastrin concentration in control rats and after antrum exclusion or antrectomy. **p<0.01.](image)

![Figure 5: Enterochromaffin-like cell labelling index (LI) as a function of the serum gastrin concentration at the time of death. There was a positive correlation (r=0.927) (p<0.01) between the LI and the serum gastrin concentration.](image)
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chromaffin like cells are able to divide. Most labelled enterochromaffin like cells were seen in the basal parts of the oxyntic glands, far from the isthmus where the epithelial stem cells are located. The lack of labelled enterochromaffin like cells in the progenitor zone suggests that they proliferate independently of the epithelial stem cells.

Our data show that antrum exclusion raised the serum gastrin concentration and enhanced the proliferation rate of the enterochromaffin like cells. The labelling index of these cells had doubled and a few mitotic figures could be observed in enterochromaffin like cells. Because of the extremely slow turnover of enterochromaffin like cells under basal conditions and the very short duration of the mitotic phase, mitoses are rarely seen in enterochromaffin like cells in normal oxyntic glands. The increase in the enterochromaffin like cell proliferative parameters was accompanied by a significant increase in the enterochromaffin like cell density. Although it cannot be excluded that a prolonged life span or an increased differentiation rate from stem cells also may account for the enterochromaffin like cell hyperplasia, it seems more likely that it is the result of stimulation of the enterochromaffin like cell self replication. In fact, an analogous increase in the self replication rate of the enterochromaffin like cells was observed after the administration of high doses of omeprazole, which also raised the serum gastrin concentration.

Six weeks after antrectomy, the enterochromaffin like cell labelling index had decreased to less than 25% of the control value. At this time, however, the enterochromaffin like cell density was not significantly reduced. Other authors have noticed a significant decrease in the enterochromaffin like cell number after antrectomy after a postoperative time interval of eight to 10 weeks. These observations, and the previous finding that a long time interval (between 10 and 20 weeks) is needed for the enterochromaffin like cell number to normalise after stopping the administration of omeprazole, suggests that the enterochromaffin like cells have a long life span. Our data showed a good correlation between the serum gastrin concentration and the enterochromaffin like cell labelling index. A similar correlation was observed after administration of omeprazole. These observations favour the hypothesis that endogenous gastrin is indeed capable of influencing the enterochromaffin like cell self replication rate. This hypothesis is compatible with the results of a recent study in which continuous infusion of a synthetic analogue of human gastrin-17 (leu'5-gastrin-17) was found to increase the enterochromaffin like cell density. Gastrin appears to have a mitotic effect not only on enterochromaffin like cells but also on the epithelial stem cells. In the present study, the labelling index of the oxyntic mucosal progenitor zone was also found to be well correlated to the serum gastrin concentration. The relative increase in the labelling index in response to gastrin was greater in the enterochromaffin like cells than in the stem cells. The latter difference confirmed previous observations of a high sensitivity of enterochromaffin like cells to the mitogenic effect of gastrin in rats receiving omeprazole. This study was supported by grants from the Swedish MRC (04X-1007 and 04X-4499), Pählsson’s Foundation and AB Hassle. Y. Tiefenbacher has a fellowship from the Swedish Institute and was supported by the ‘Fonds voor Geneeskundig Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek’ of Belgium.

17 Tiefenbacher Y, Sundler F, Hakanson R, Willems G. Combination of enteroend like cell immuno-staining and