REPRODUCTION

Prostaglandin F2α regulates the expression of uterine activation proteins via multiple signalling pathways

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Abstract

Prostaglandin F2α (PGF2A) has multiple roles in the birth process in addition to its vital contractile role. Our previous study has demonstrated that PGF2A can modulate uterine activation proteins (UAPs) in cultured pregnant human myometrial smooth muscle cells (HMSMCs). The objective of this study was to define the signalling pathways responsible for PGF2A modulation of UAPs in myometrium. It was found that PGF2A stimulated the expression of (GJA1) connexin 43 (CX43), prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2) and oxytocin receptor (OTR) in cultured HMSMCs. The inhibitors of phospholipase C (PLC) and protein kinase C (PKC) blocked PGF2A-stimulated expression of CX43. The inhibitors of ERK, P38 and NFκB also blocked the effect of PGF2A on CX43 expression, whereas PI3K and calcineurin/nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) pathway inhibitors did not reverse the effect of PGF2A on CX43. For PTGS2 and OTR, PLC, PI3K, P38 and calcineurin/NFAT signalling pathways were involved in PGF2A action, whereas PKC and NFκB signalling were not involved. In addition, PGF2A activated NFAT, PI3K, NFκB, ERK and P38 signalling pathways. Our data suggest that PGF2A stimulates CX43, PTGS2 and OTR through divergent signalling pathways.

Introduction

During pregnancy, human myometrium undergoes structural and functional changes from a relatively quiescent state during most of gestation to contractile state at end of pregnancy. Such changes are associated with the expression of a group of proteins known as the uterine activation proteins (UAPs) which includes (GJA1) connexin 43 (CX43), prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2), ion channels and the receptors of uterotonic agonists such as oxytocin receptor (OTR) and prostaglandin F2α (PGF2A) receptor (PTGFR) (Fuchs *et al.* 1995, Challis *et al.* 2000, Kamel 2010). Thus, understanding the mechanisms responsible for controlling the expression of these proteins during pregnancy would gain deep insights into the mechanisms underlying the onset of human parturition.

PGs, which are produced within the intrauterine tissues of pregnancy, play important roles in all the physiological processes of parturition, but the most studied is myometrial contraction (Caldwell *et al.* 1973, Challis *et al.* 2000, Olson 2003). Elevated uterine PGs or enhanced sensitivity of the myometrium to PGs leads to contractions and labour (Romero *et al.* 1996, Challis

et al. 2000). Among the family of PGs, PGF2A increases the intracellular calcium concentration by stimulating the release of stored calcium, which produces a phasic contraction that permits blood flow to the foetus between contractions and optimises the ability of the uterus to expel the foetus (Luckas *et al.* 1999). It has been demonstrated that the level of PGF2A in maternal plasma remains higher before the onset of labour compared with the first stage of labour, and it is not significantly changed around parturition (Kinoshita *et al.* 1977). A number of studies demonstrate that PGF2A is involved in many events during pregnancy (Christiaens *et al.* 2008, Sykes *et al.* 2014). Our previous study has shown that PGF2A upregulates CX43, PTGS2 and OTR whereas downregulates PTGFR expression in human pregnant myometrium (Xu *et al.* 2013), suggesting that PGF2A is involved in uterus activation for labour.

PTGFR, a member of G protein-coupled receptor superfamily, mainly couples to GQ protein and subsequently activates phospholipase C (PLC) β, leading to an increase in intracellular Ca^{2+} level and activation of protein kinase C (PKC), phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) and ERK1/2 (Luckas *et al.* 1999, Sales *et al.* 2009,

Wallace *et al.* 2011, Kondo *et al.* 2012). So far, there is no study regarding intracellular signalling pathways of PGF2A modulating various UAPs in pregnant myometrium. Thus, we used cultured pregnant human myometrial smooth muscle cells (HMSMCs) as a model to explore the possible signalling pathways responsible for PGF2A modulation of CX43, PTGS2 and OTR expression.

Materials and methods

Culture of HMSMCs

HMSMCs were isolated from lower segment myometrial biopsies which were obtained from pregnant women who underwent elective cesarean at term. This study was approved by the specialty committee on ethics of biomedicine research, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China, and informed consent was obtained from all the patients who participated in this study. HMSMCs were cultured as described previously (Xu *et al.* 2011). Briefly, myometrial pieces were incubated with phenol-red-free DMEM, containing 1 mg/ml collagenase type II (Invitrogen), and 1 mg/ml deoxyribonuclease I (Invitrogen) at 37 °C for 45 min. Following filtration, the cell suspension was centrifuged at 600 *g* for 10 min, and the cell pellet was resuspended in DMEM, containing 10% FCS, penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin (100 mg/ml). The cells were then plated into 25-cm^2 flasks and kept at 37 °C in 5% CO_2–95% air humidified atmosphere until confluent (~2 weeks). The purity of myocyte cultures was assessed by immunocytochemistry using smooth muscle α-actin MAB (Sigma–Aldrich). All experiments were performed with these cells at passage 2. The cells were placed in six-well plates with DMEM containing 10% FCS. Following growth to ~80% confluence, some of the cells were changed to DMEM without FCS but containing various concentration of PGF2A (Sigma–Aldrich) in the presence or absence of the inhibitors of various kinases including U73122, chelerythrine, PD98059, LY294002, CsA, Inca-6, trans-retinoic acid (RA), SB202190 and pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate (PDTC) and then incubated for 24 h. The vehicle control was treated with the same volume of solvent (ethanol, ≤0.1% v/v). All the above inhibitors were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich.

For studying the activated signalling pathways, HMSMCs were incubated in DMEM without FCS for 24 h at 37 °C in 5% CO_2–95% air humidified atmosphere and then treated with PGF2A for 10 min. The cells were then harvested for western blotting analysis.

Western blotting analysis

The cells were harvested in the presence of M-Per lysis buffer (Pierce Biotechnology, Rockford, IL, USA). Approximately, 100 mg protein were denatured and separated by SDS (10%)–PAGE and subsequently transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The membranes were incubated with specific antibodies including OTR (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), CX43 (Santa Cruz, California, USA), PTGS2 (Santa Cruz), p-65 (Abcom Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA), phospho-p65 (ser-529) (Epitomics

Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA), ERK1/2 (Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA, USA), phospho-ERK1/2 (Cell Signaling), NFATC1 (Santa Cruz), p38 (Cell Signaling) and phospho-p38 (Cell Signaling), PI3K (Abcom) and phospho-PI3K (Tyr508) (Santa Cruz) overnight at 4 °C. The membranes were then incubated with a secondary HRP-conjugated antibody and immunoreactive proteins visualised using enhanced chemiluminescence (Santa Cruz). The intensities of light-emitting bands were detected and quantified using Sygene Bio Image system (Synoptics Ltd, Cambridgeshire, UK). To control sampling errors, the ratio of band intensities to β-actin was obtained to quantify the relative protein expression level for OTR, CX43, OTR and NFATC1. The levels of phospho-PI3K, phospho-p65, phospho-ERK1/2 and phospho-p38 were normalised to the unphosphorylated type of these proteins.

Statistical analysis

The results for all protein determinations are presented as the mean±S.E.M. Individual comparisons were then made by two-way ANOVA followed by the Student–Newman–Keuls multiple comparison method. Significance was achieved at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results

The signalling pathways involved in PGF2A modulation of CX43 expression

As mentioned, PTGFR mainly couples with GQ protein and subsequently activates the effector PLCβ which catalyses the hydrolysis of membrane phosphoinositol lipids, leading to the release of inositol-1,4,5-triphosphate (IP3) and diacylglycerol (DAG). IP3 binding to IP3 receptors (IP3R) can trigger the release of Ca^{2+} from endoplasmic reticulum (ER), while DAG can activate PKC signalling pathway. At first, we examined the effect of PLC inhibitor on PGF2A modulation of CX43 expression. As shown in Fig. 1A, as expected, PGF2A at 10^{-6} M upregulated CX43 expression. U73122, an inhibitor of PLC, at 10^{-5} M totally reversed PGF2A upregulation of CX43 expression. Application of PKC inhibitor chelerythrine (10^{-5} M) could totally reverse PGF2A-induced CX43 expression.

PGF2A can activate PI3K, ERK1/2 and P38 signalling pathways via PLC-dependent and independent pathway. LY294002, an inhibitor of PI3K, at 10^{-5} M did not block PGF2A-induced CX43 expression. PD 98056, an inhibitor of ERK, at 10^{-5} M could totally reverse PGF2A-induced CX43 expression. SB 202190, an inhibitor of P38, at 10^{-5} M also blocked the effect of PGF2A on CX43 expression (Fig. 1B).

It is known that PKC, PI3K and ERK signalling can activate NFκB signalling (Hazeki *et al.* 2007). We therefore examined whether NFκB signalling pathway is involved in PGF2A-induced CX43 expression. The NFκB inhibitor PDTC (10^{-5} M) could totally block the effect of PGF2A on CX43 (Fig. 1B).

GQ/PLC signalling that causes Ca^{2+} release from intracellular calcium store, subsequently activates
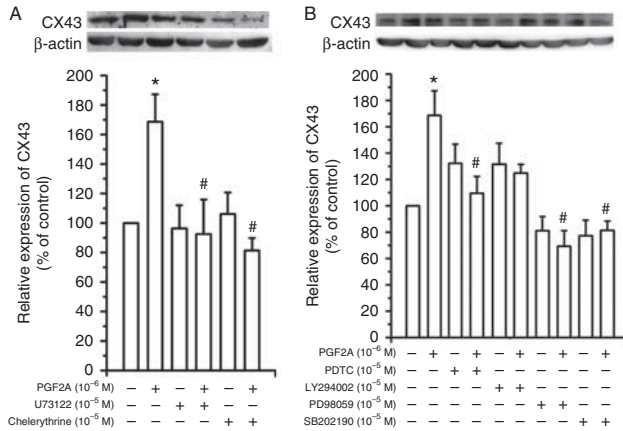
Figure 1 The effects of PLC, PKC, PI3K, ERK, P38 and NFκB inhibitors on PGF2A modulation of CX43 expression. HMSMCs were cultured and followed with the treatment of PLC inhibitor (U73122), PKC inhibitor (chelerythrine), PI3K inhibitor (LY294002), P38 inhibitor (SB202190), ERK inhibitor (PD98059) or NFκB inhibitor (PDTC) in presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M). The cells were harvested and the protein expression of CX43 was determined by western blotting analysis. (A) The effects of U73122 (10^{-5} M) and chelerythrine (10^{-5} M). (B) The effects of PDTC (10^{-5} M), LY294002 (10^{-5} M), PD98059 (10^{-5} M) and SB202190 (10^{-5} M). Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Values are presented as mean ± s.e.m. $n = 6$ (from six patients). *$P < 0.05$ compared with vehicle control. #$P < 0.05$ compared with PGF2A.

calcineurin/nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) pathway (Sales *et al.* 2009). We then applied the series of inhibitors to explore the role of calcineurin/NFAT pathway in PGF2A regulation of CX43 expression. As shown in Fig. 2, PGF2A stimulation of CX43 expression was not reversed by administration of calcineurin inhibitor CsA (10^{-5} M). The blocker of calcineurin and NFAT interaction Inca-6 (10^{-5} M) and the inhibitor of NFAT-AP1 complex RA (10^{-5} M) did not affect PGF2A-induced CX43 expression. Notably, treatment of cells with RA alone could increase CX43 expression.

The signalling pathways responsible for PGF2A modulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression

Our previous study has shown that PGF2A robustly stimulates PTGS2 and OTR expression in cultured HMSMCs which were isolated from lower segment (Xu *et al.* 2011). In the present study, it was also shown that PGF2A at 10^{-6} M significantly enhanced PTGS2 and OTR expression in HMSMCs. PLC inhibitor U73122 (10^{-5} M) could totally reverse PGF2A stimulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression (Fig. 3). PKC inhibitor chelerythrine (10^{-5} M) did not reverse PGF2A stimulation of OTR expression. Treatment of cells with chelerythrine alone increased PTGS2 expression. There was no significant difference in PTGS2 expression among the cells with chelerythrine (10^{-5} M)

treatment, PGF2A (10^{-6} M) treatment and PGF2A plus chelerythrine treatment.

LY294002 (10^{-5} M) could totally block PGF2A upregulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression. SB 202190 at 10^{-5} M also blocked the effect of PGF2A on PTGS2 and OTR. PD98056 (10^{-5} M) could totally reverse PGF2A-induced PTGS2 expression but not OTR expression (Fig. 4). PDTC at 10^{-5} M did not block the effect of PGF2A on PTGS2 and OTR. Treatment of cells with PDTC alone enhanced PTGS2 expression but did not affect OTR expression.

The role of calcineurin/NFAT pathway in PGF2A regulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression was then studied. With the administration of calcineurin inhibitor CsA, the robust stimulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression by PGF2A was reversed. The similar trend was confirmed by the application of Inca-6 and RA (Figs 5 and 6).

PGF2A activates NFAT, NFKB, ERK, P38 and PI3K signalling pathways

We then confirmed whether PGF2A activates NFAT, NFκB, ERK and P38 signalling pathways. Five members of the NFAT family of transcription factors have been isolated: NFATC2 (NF-AT1/p), NFATC1 (NF-AT2), NFATC4 (NF-AT3), NFATC3 (NF-AT4/x), and NFAT5
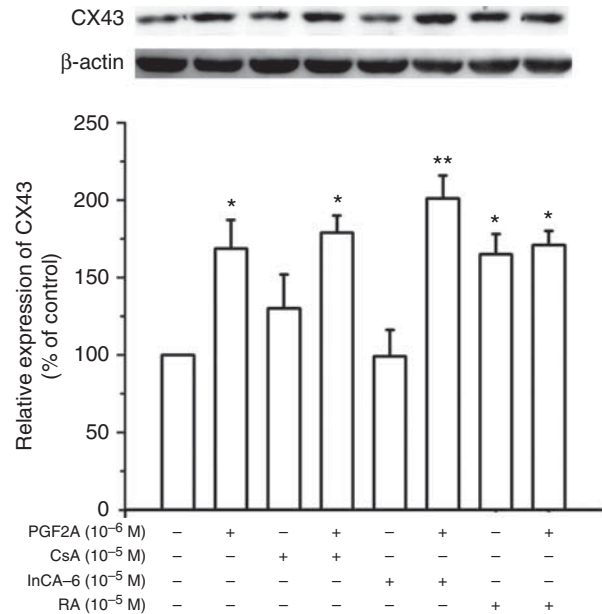

Figure 2 The effects of calcineurin/NFAT pathway inhibitors on PGF2A-induced CX43 expression. HMSMCs were treated with calcineurin inhibitor (CsA), the blocker of calcineurin and NFAT interaction (InCA-6), NFAT–AP1 complex inhibitor (RA) in presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M) for 24 h. The protein expression of CX43 in the cells was determined by western blotting analysis. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean ± s.e.m. $n = 6$ (from six patients). *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$ compared with vehicle control.
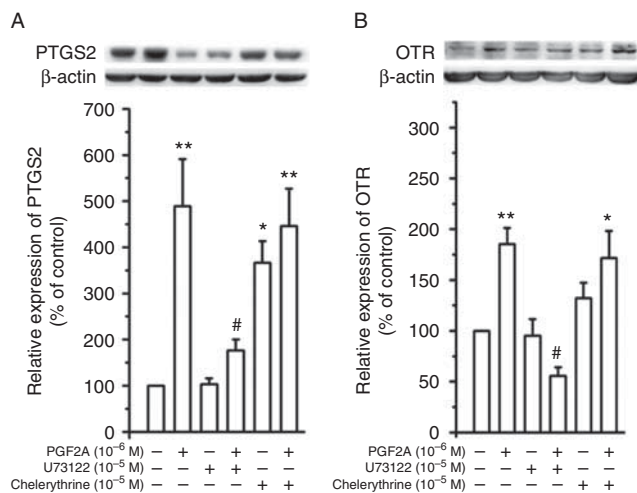
Figure 3 The effects of PLC and PKC inhibitors on PGF2A regulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression. HMSMCs were cultured and followed with the treatment of PLC inhibitor (U73122) or PKC inhibitor (chelerythrine) in the presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M). The cells were harvested and the protein expression of PTGS2 (A) and OTR (B) was determined by western blotting analysis. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean±s.e.m. $n=5$ (from five patients). *$P<0.05$, **$P<0.01$ compared with vehicle control. #$P<0.05$ compared with PGF2A.

(TonEBP) (Rao *et al.* 1997). NFATC1–4 signalling is mediated by the Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent phosphatase calcineurin, whereas NFAT5 activity is activated by osmotic stress (Rao *et al.* 1997). Normally, Ca^{2+} induces the activation of calcineurin, which leads to NFAT dephosphorylation. In human myometrium, NFATC1 has been shown to be activated by Ca^{2+} signalling (Pont *et al.* 2012). Thus, we examined whether NFATC1 is activated by PGF2A. For NFκB activation, the level of phospho-p65 was measured. As shown in Fig. 7, treatment of cells with PGF2A (10^{-6} M) significantly increased the level of NFATC1. The levels of phospho-p65, phospho-ERK1/2, phospho-PI3K and phospho-p38 were also significantly increased by PGF2A.

Discussion

CX43, PTGS2 and OTR are the key indicators for the activation of uterus and can serve as proxies for uterine activation (Challis *et al.* 2000). CX43, the major myometrial gap junction protein, is responsible for establishing a low-resistance electrical pathway between cells (Kumar & Gilula 1996, Miyoshi *et al.* 1998). PGs are mainly produced within uterus during pregnancy, while PTGS2 is the key limit enzyme for PG synthesis (Caldwell *et al.* 1973, Lundin-Schiller & Mitchell 1990, Olson 2003). Oxytocin is a well-known neurohypophysial hormone that facilitates parturition and is commonly used as an uterotonic drug in clinical practice for the treatment of primary *postpartum* haemorrhage. Many studies have demonstrated that OTR level in myometrium

is much higher at the end of pregnancy, which is critical for the onset of labour (Fuchs *et al.* 1995, Kimura *et al.* 1996, Challis *et al.* 2000) although a few studies reported that OTR expression is not increased with labour (Phaneuf *et al.* 2000, Havelock *et al.* 2005). This study confirmed the previous findings that PGF2A upregulates the expression of these proteins in human pregnant myometrium, suggesting that PGF2A is involved in the processes of uterus activation for labour.

As mentioned before, PTGFR mainly couples with GQ protein and subsequently activates PLCβ which causes the release of IP3 and DAG. IP3 then leads to intracellular Ca^{2+} flux, which subsequently activates calcineurin/NFAT pathway (Luckas *et al.* 1999, Sales *et al.* 2009, Wallace *et al.* 2011). Moreover, PTGFR can activate multiple signalling pathways including PI3K, ERK1/2 and P38 signalling pathways (Jabbour *et al.* 2005, Wallace *et al.* 2011, Kondo *et al.* 2012). This study showed that PLC inhibitor U73122 could reverse the effects of PGF2A on CX43, PTGS2 and OTR expression, suggesting that robust stimulation of CX43, PTGS2 and OTR by PGF2A requires PLC activation. However, divergent downstream signalling pathways are responsible for PGF2A regulation of CX43, PTGS2 and OTR. For CX43, the inhibitors of PKC, P38 and ERK could totally reverse PGF2A action, whereas the inhibitors of PI3K and calcineurin/NFAT signalling pathways did not reverse PGF2A action on CX43, which suggests that PGF2A regulation of CX43 expression is through PLC/PKC, P38 and ERK pathways. Interestingly, it has been shown that PKC activation leads to an increase in CX43 level in myometrium
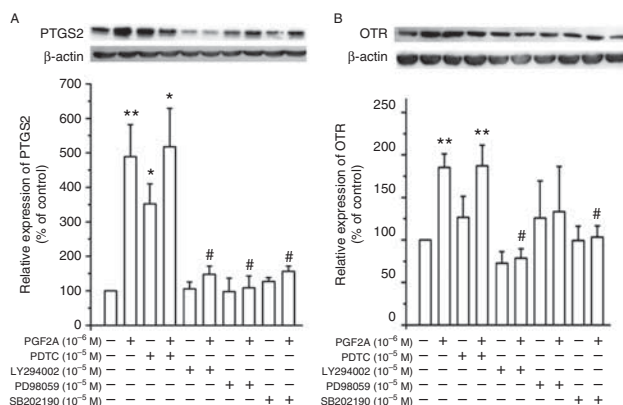

Figure 4 The effects of PLC, PKC, PI3K, ERK, P38 and NFκB inhibitors on PGF2A modulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression. HMSMCs from LS were cultured and followed with the treatment of PI3K inhibitor (LY294002), P38 inhibitor (SB202190), ERK inhibitor (PD98059) or NFκB inhibitor (PDTC) in the presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M). The cells were harvested and the protein expression of PTGS2 (A) and OTR (B) was determined by western blotting analysis. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean±s.e.m. $n=5$ (from five patients). *$P<0.05$, **$P<0.01$ compared with vehicle control. #$P<0.05$ compared with PGF2A.
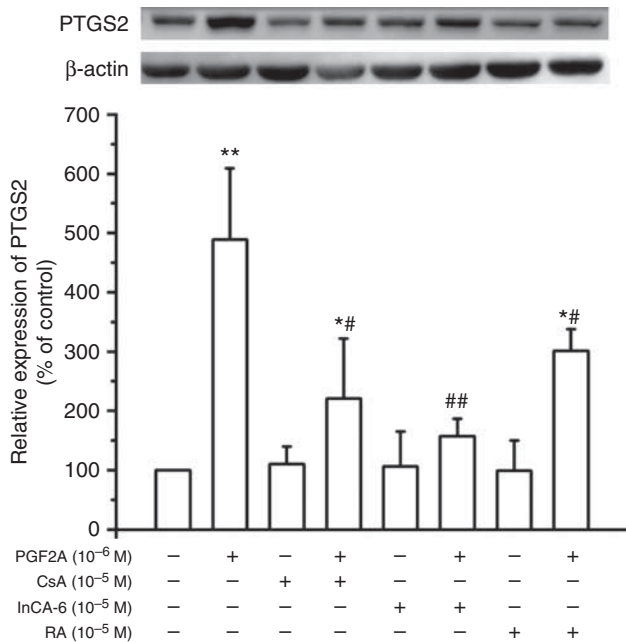
Figure 5 The effects of calcineurin/NFAT pathway inhibitors on PGF2A-induced PTGS2 expression. HMSMCs were treated with calcineurin inhibitor (CsA), the blocker of calcineurin and NFAT interaction (InCA-6), NFAT–AP1 complex inhibitor (RA) in the presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M) for 24 h. The protein expression of PTGS2 in the cells was determined by western blotting analysis. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean±s.e.m. $n=7$ (from seven patients). *$P<0.05$, **$P<0.01$ compared with vehicle control. #$P<0.05$, ##$P<0.01$ compared with PGF2A.

(Geimonen *et al.* 1996), while P38 and ERK signalling pathways are involved in CX43 expression in vascular smooth muscle cells (Jia *et al.* 2007). In addition, our results indicate that the signalling pathways responsible for PGF2A upregulation of PTGS2 and OTR are similar. The inhibitors of P38, PI3K and calcineurin/NFAT blocked the effect of PGF2A on PTGS2 and OTR, suggesting that PLC/Ca^{2+}/calcineurin/NFAT, P38 and PI3K signalling pathways contribute to PGF2A stimulation of PTGS2 and OTR expression. A number of studies have demonstrated that multiple signalling pathways are involved in PTGS2 and OTR expression in various tissues. For instance, Sales *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that PGF2A upregulation of PTGS2 expression is dependent on PLC and ERK1/2 but not PKC signalling pathways in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells. Some studies reported that ERK and P38 MAPK activation induces PTGS2 expression in HMSMCs (Bartlett *et al.* 1999, Sooranna *et al.* 2005), and calcineurin/NFAT signalling pathway is involved in PTGS2 expression in human myomentrium (Pont *et al.* 2012) and endometrial stromal cells (Abraham *et al.* 2012). For OTR, Sooranna *et al.* (2007) have demonstrated that activation of P38 signalling leads to an increase in OTR expression in human myometrial cells.

However, there might be a controversy regarding PKC and AP1 modulation of OTR expression. In the promoter region of *OTR* gene, there are a number of AP1 binding sites (Ball *et al.* 2006). Some studies reported that phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) increases *OTR* expression in breast cancer cells and neuroblastoma cells (Bale & Dorsa 1998). In contrast, Ball *et al.* (2006) have demonstrated that PKC and AP1 are not involved in *OTR* expression in an immortalised human myometrial cell line. As mentioned, this study showed that PKC signalling was not involved in PGF2A stimulation of *OTR* expression, whereas calcineurin/NFAT signalling was involved in PGF2A stimulation of *OTR* expression. It would suggest that signalling pathways responsible for OTR expression are differed in different cell types.

Notably, this study showed that treatment of the cells with RA alone increased CX43 expression. RA is known to disturb the formation of AP1–NFAT complex and induce dissociation of AP1 complex (Sales *et al.* 2009). It is therefore used to inhibit calcineurin/NFAT signalling pathways. It has been demonstrated that the promoter of *CX43* gene contains a couple of AP1 sites and activation of AP1 induces CX43 expression (Geimonen *et al.* 1996). Apparently, the stimulatory effect of RA on CX43
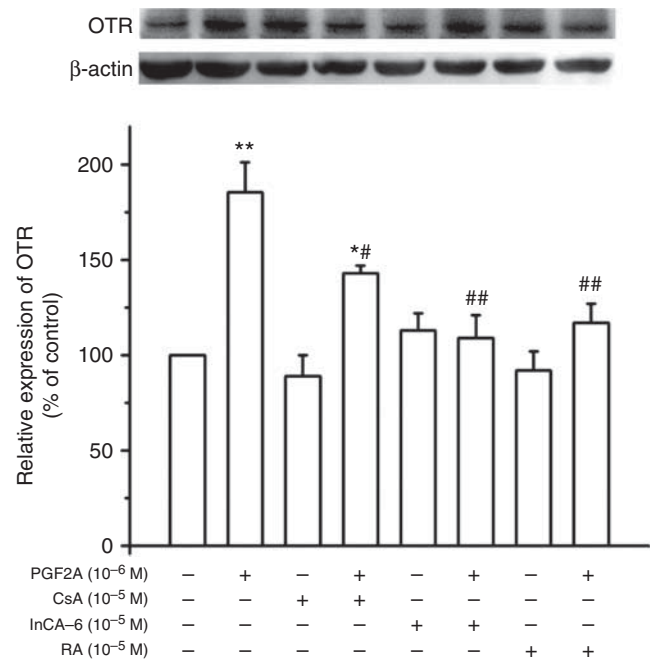

Figure 6 The effects of calcineurin/NFAT pathway inhibitors on PGF2A-induced OTR expression. HMSMCs were treated with calcineurin inhibitor (CsA), the blocker of calcineurin and NFAT interaction (InCA-6), NFAT–AP1 complex inhibitor (RA) in the presence or absence of PGF2A (10^{-6} M) for 24 h. The protein expression of OTR in the cells was determined by western blotting analysis. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean±s.e.m. $n=4$ (from four patients). *$P<0.05$, **$P<0.01$ compared with vehicle control. #$P<0.05$, ##$P<0.01$ compared with PGF2A 10^{-6} M.
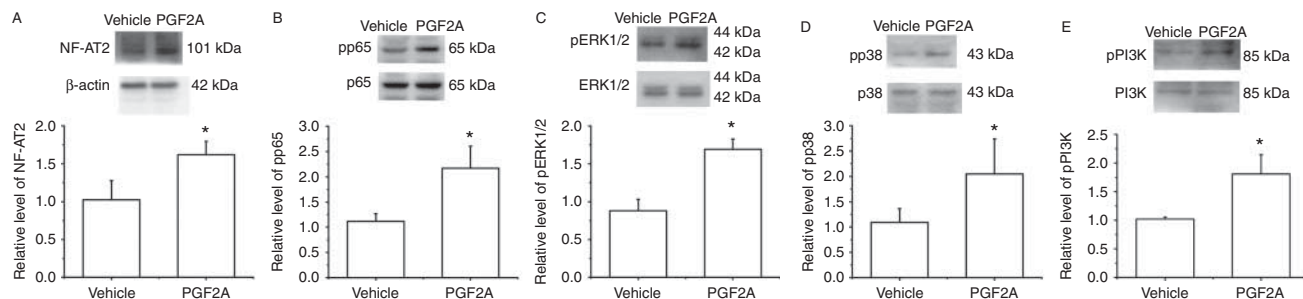
Figure 7 The effects of PGF2A on the levels of NFATC1, phospho-p65, phospho-ERK1/2, phosphor-PI3K and phospho-p38 in myometrium. HMSMCs were treated with PGF2A (10^{-6} M) for 10 min. The cells were then harvested for determining the levels of NFATC1(NF-AT2), p65, phospho-p65, ERK1/2, phospho-ERK1/2, p38, phospho-p38, PI3K and phospho-PI3K by western blotting analysis. (A) NFATC1 (NF-AT2) level, (B) p65 level, (C) ERK1/2 level, (D) p38 level, (E) PI3K level. Representative protein bands were presented on the top of histogram. Data are presented as mean±s.e.m. $n=3$ (from three patients). *$P<0.05$ compared with vehicle control. pp65, phospho-p65; pERK1/2, phospho-ERK1/2; pp38, phospho-p38; pPI3K, phospho-PI3K.

expression is not through its effect on AP1–NFAT complex. Given that RA can also interact with retinoic acid receptors (Li *et al.* 2014), whether retinoic acid receptors are involved in CX43 expression is required to be elucidated. In addition, it was also found that treatment of HMSMCs with PKC inhibitor chelerythrine alone increased PTGS2 expression. As mentioned, PKC signalling pathways might not be involved in PTGS2 expression in some cell types (Sales *et al.* 2009). To our knowledge, there is no study which reports that PKC signalling inhibits PTGS2 expression. There are at least 11 isoforms of PKC, which can induce different functions (Mochly-Rosen *et al.* 2012). As chelerythrine is a non-selective inhibitor of PKC (Sheng *et al.* 2008), the isoforms of PKC responsible for inhibition of PTGS2 expression in myometrium remains to be elucidated. In this study, we also found that chelerythrine did not further increase PTGS2 expression in the presence of PGF2A. If different isoforms of PKC have different effects on PTGS2 expression and one of PKC isoforms is involved in PGF2A action, chelerythrine and PGF2A would not have additive effect on PTGS2 expression. Nevertheless, the mechanisms underlying chelerythrine stimulation of PTGS2 expression in myometrium remain to be elucidated in our future experiments.

A number of studies proposed that PGF2A can directly and indirectly activate NFκB signalling in some tissues (Aten *et al.* 1998, Taniguchi *et al.* 2010). The promoter region of CX43 contains NFκB binding sites, suggesting that NFκB activation can stimulate CX43 expression (Echetebu *et al.* 1999). In this study, we found that NFκB signalling was involved in CX43 expression. Although a number of studies have demonstrated that NFκB activation can stimulate PTGS2 expression in myometrium (Duggan *et al.* 2007), few studies provide the direct evidence that PGF2A upregulates PTGS2 expression via NFκB signalling in myometrial cells. Taniguchi *et al.* (2010) have shown that PGF2A stimulates PTGS2 expression via NFκB in corpus luteum. However, in this study, NFκB signalling was not involved in PGF2A

stimulation of PTGS2 expression. Taken together, it would let us suggest that PGF2A stimulates PTGS2 through different signalling pathways in different types of cells. Some studies have demonstrated that NFκB activation induces OTR expression in myometrium (Khanjani *et al.* 2011). Herein, we found that NFκB was not involved in PGF2A stimulation of OTR in myometrial cells. Currently, it is hard to explain why NFκB is involved in PGF2A-induced CX43 expression but not in PGF2A-induced PTGS2 and OTR expression in myometrial cells.
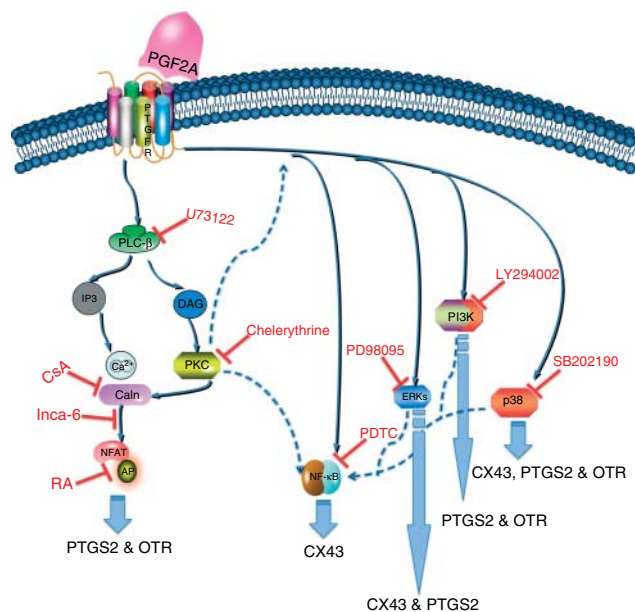

Figure 8 Scheme illustrating the signalling pathway involved in PGF2A-induced CX43, PTGS2 and OTR expression in myometrium. PTGFR primarily couples to GQ protein and activates PLCβ, which catalyses the hydrolysis of membrane phosphoinositol lipids and leads to the release of IP3 and DAG, subsequently activates PKC and triggers the release of Ca^{2+} from ER. Ca^{2+} activates calcineurin/NFAT pathway and eventually activates AP1 signalling. PTGFR also activates PI3K, ERK, P38 signalling pathways. PKC, PI3K, ERK, P38 signaling can lead to activation of NFκB.

In this study, it was found that PDTC treatment could increase PTGS2 expression. Our previous study has shown that PDTC can inhibit corticotropin-releasing hormone activation of NFκB in HMSMCs (You *et al.* 2014). However, PDTC has also been shown to induce P38 activation in various cells, such as vascular smooth muscle cells, hepatocytes and thymocytes (Moon *et al.* 2004). Further experiments are required to investigate whether P38 signalling mediates PDTC stimulation of PTGS2 expression in myometrium.

In conclusion, this study has demonstrated that PGF2A stimulates CX43, PTGS2 and OTR in human pregnant myometrium. Divergent signalling pathways are involved in PGF2A modulation of CX43, PTGS2 and OTR in myometrium (Fig. 8).

Declaration of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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