

THE CHANGES OF EXPRESSION OF ALPHA- AND BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR RELATED TO URODYNAMIC CHANGES IN RAT BLADDER OUTLET OBSTRUCTION

Hypothesis / aims of study

To explore possible changes in expression and/or function of α 1- and beta-adrenoceptor subtypes as a cause for bladder dysfunction and to assess the possibility of the usage of beta-adrenoceptor in a rat model of bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) with storage symptoms.

Study design, materials and methods

Rats were randomized into 2 groups; sham operation (control group) and BOO group. Non-anesthetic urodynamic study (UDS) was performed with bladders from BOO group and sham-operated (control) rats 4 weeks after BOO induction. Of these BOO group, bladder only with increased bladder weight and intravesical pressure and decreased micturition interval in UDS was choiced and mRNA expression of α 1- and β -adrenoceptor subtypes was assessed by quantitative real-time PCR.

Results

The mRNA expression of α 1A-, α 1D-, β 2- and β 3-adrenoceptors were increased in BOO group (respectively, 2.04, 1.68, 1.28 and 1.46 times than control group).

Interpretation of results

The mRNA expression of α 1A-, α 1D-, β 2- and β 3-adrenoceptors were increased in BOO group than control group.

Concluding message

In a rat BOO model with storage symptoms, most of adrenoceptors were upregulated. These suggest that beta agonist might ameliorate the storage symptoms in the management of male overactive bladder.

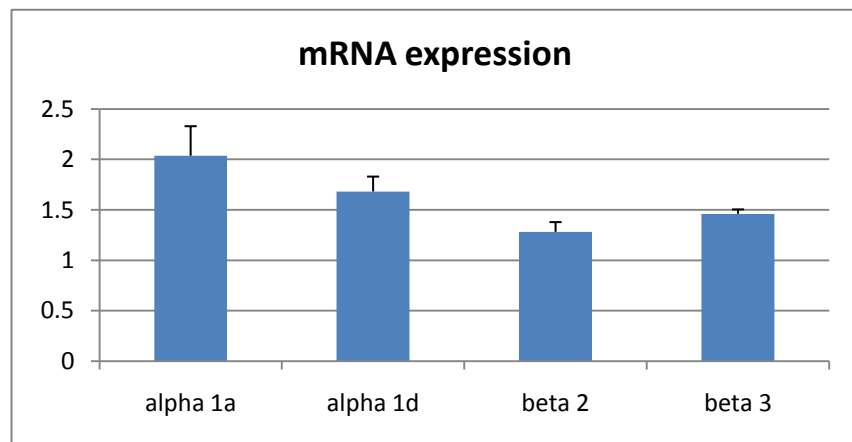


Figure. Relative expression of adrenoceptor subtype mRNA in bladder of partial obstruction as compared to sham operated rats. Data are expressed as folds of corresponding expression in sham-operated rats

Specify source of funding or grant	No
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	ANIMAL
Were guidelines for care and use of laboratory animals followed or ethical committee approval obtained?	Yes
Name of ethics committee	Korea University Laboratory Animal Committee