G_{12/13} and G_q mediate S1P_2-induced inhibition of Rac and migration in vascular smooth muscle in a manner dependent on Rho but not Rho kinase

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1. Introduction

Migration of medial vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) into the intima, together with the targeting mobilization and differentiation into VSMCs of bone-marrow-derived vascular progenitor cells, is a crucial step that gives rise to the formation of vascular proliferative lesions including atheroma and post-angioplasty restenosis.¹,² The control of vascular cell motility may confer a useful means to treat vascular proliferative lesions. Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) is a recently established lipid mediator that exerts pleiotropic effects on diverse cell types including VSMCs and vascular endothelial cells.³–⁶ These include regulation of cell migration, cell shape and cell-to-cell adhesion, and stimulation of mitogenesis, most of which are mediated via S1P-specific G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) family, including S1P_1 receptor (S1P_1R), S1P_2R, and S1P_3R.³–⁶ S1P exhibits unique bimodal activities as an extracellular regulator on cell motility. It stimulates or inhibits cell migration, in a manner apparently dependent on cell types;⁷ S1P stimulates migration of vascular endothelial cells,⁵ whereas S1P inhibits migration of VSMCs.⁶ We previously demonstrated that this bimodal regulation by S1P is based upon a diversity of S1P receptor subtypes, which mediate receptor subtype-specific stimulatory or inhibitory regulation for cell migration.⁹ Thus, S1P_1R and
S1P₂R act as attractant receptors to mediate migration directed towards S1P, whereas S1P₃R acts as a repellent receptor to mediate inhibition of chemotaxis towards a chemotaactrant.

Rho family small GTPases, primarily Rac, Cdc42, and Rho, are well-known regulators of actin reorganization and myosin motor function and thereby of cell motility. We observed that platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) stimulates Rac, but not Cdc42 or Rho in VSMCs, and that Rac plays an essential role in PDGF-directed chemotaxis. We found in heterologous expression of each S1P receptor subtype that the attractant receptors S1P₁R and S1P₃R mediate stimulation of Rac, whereas the repellent receptor S1P₂R inhibits chemotactrant-induced Rac activation. Thus, S1PRs exert bimodal regulation on cell migration primarily through positively or negatively regulating cellular Rac activity. In VSMCs, S1P induced inhibition of PDGF-triggered Rac activation as well as migration.

Pleiotropic actions of GPCRs are mediated primarily by four classes of heterotrimeric G proteins, G₃, G₁₂, G₁₃, and G₁₄. Several GPCRs including prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) receptors, dopamine receptors, and adrenomedullin receptors mediate inhibition of motility of VSMCs. These receptors are all canonical Gₛ-coupled type of receptors, and we recently showed that upon PGE₂ receptor stimulation, cyclic AMP mediated Rac inhibition as a mechanism for inhibition of VSMC migration. Different from these receptors, S1P₁R is not a Gₛ-coupled type of receptor. It is unknown which class of heterotrimeric G protein mediates S1P₂R-induced inhibition of VSMC migration. Also, signalling mechanisms downstream of a heterotrimeric G protein for the inhibition of Rac and migration in VSMCs are not fully defined. In the present study, we show in VSMCs that S1P₂R induces Rac activation via both the Gₛ and G₁₂/₁₃ classes, which in turn mediates the inhibition of Rac and chemotaxis in a manner dependent on Rho but independent of Rho kinase.

2. Methods

2.1 Materials

S1P and human PDGF-B chain were purchased from BIOMOL (Plymouth Meeting, PA, USA) and Peprotech (London, UK), respectively. A mouse monoclonal anti-Rac antibody (23A8) and rabbit polyclonal anti-phospho (Thr850)-MYPT1 (36-003) were purchased from Upstate (Lake Placid, NY, USA). Mouse monoclonal anti-Rhokinase (Thr³⁸⁵)-MYPT1 from Covance (Berkely, CA). There was a linear positive relationship between an optical density (OD) value and a counted number of migrated cells through pores in a range of <0.2 of the OD value. In the experiment to examine the effect of the expression of a dominant negative form of Rho kinase (DN-Rock) on transwell migration, VSMCs were co-transfected with the β-galactosidase expression vector (pCAGGS-LacZ) and either the DN-Rock expression vector (pCAGGS-LacZ) and either the DN-Rock expression vector (pCMV-DN-Rock) or the empty vector as described. The filter was subjected to staining with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside as a substrate and the migrated cells attached onto the lower side of the filters were counted under a microscope.

2.2 Plasmids and adenoviruses

The mammalian expression plasmid for S1P₂, pME18S-S1P₂, was described previously. Mouse AT₁a receptor DNA encoding the entire coding region cloned from mouse genomic DNA by PCR was ligated onto pME18S at BglII site. The fusion receptor AT₁a-G₁₂, in which the full length G₁₂ is fused to the C-terminus of AT₁a, was generated by PCR-based method as described previously. Replication-deficient adenoviruses carrying myc-tagged G₁₂-CT, G₁₃-CT, G₁₄-CT, and G₁₅-CT were described previously. The adenovirus encoding β-galactosidase (LacZ) were kindly donated by I. Saito (Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Tokyo). The cells were infected with adenoviruses at a multiplicity of 200 by incubating VSMCs with an adenovirus-containing medium for 1 h, which conferred successful gene transduction in nearly 100% of cells without significant cell damage. After recovery in a fetal calf serum (FCS)-containing growth medium for 24 h, the cells were subjected to migration assay or serum-deprived before each experiment.

2.3 Cells

Rat aortic VSMCs were isolated by the explant method from an 8-week old Wistar male rat, as described previously. The present investigation using experimental animals conforms with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication No. 85-23, revised 1996). VSMCs were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FCS (Equitech-Bio, Ingram, TX, U.S.A.), 100U/ml of penicillin, and 100 μg/ml of streptomycin (Wako, Osaka, Japan). When indicated, VSMCs were pretreated with C3 toxin (10 μg/ml) in serum-free DMEM for 72 h. The VSMCs stably overexpressing either AT₁ or AT₁-G₁₂ were established by co-transfecting VSMCs with one of the above expression plasmids and tkMX3 vector that confers G418 resistance, and selecting in the presence of 0.2 mg/ml of G418 as described previously. The stable VSMC transfectants were maintained in the presence of the same concentration of G418. VSMCs were treated with 10 ng/ml pertussis toxin for 24 h when indicated. Total RNA was isolated from VSMCs and analyzed for mRNA expression by Northern blotting using 32P-labelled cDNA probe as described previously.

2.4 Transwell migration assay

Transwell migration of VSMCs was determined in a modified Boyden chamber (Neuroprobe, Gaithersburg, MD) using polycarbonate filters with 8-μm pores as described in detail previously. VSMCs (1 × 10⁵) in 200 μL of serum-free DMEM containing 0.1% fatty acid-free bovine serum albumin were loaded into the upper wells, whereas the lower wells were filled with the same medium containing various concentrations of S1P₁, angiotensin II, and/or PDGF. The cells were allowed to migrate across the porous filter for 5 h at 37°C in a tissue culture incubator. After staining with Diff-Quick (Sysmex, Kobe, Japan) and scraping the upper surface of the filter, the number of cells that migrated to the lower side of the filter was determined by measuring optical densities at 595 nm using a 96-well microplate reader Model 3550 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). There was a linear positive relationship between an optical density (OD) value and a counted number of migrated cells through pores in a range of <0.2 of the OD value. In the experiment to examine the effect of the expression of a dominant negative form of Rho kinase (DN-Rock) on transwell migration, VSMCs were co-transfected with the β-galactosidase expression vector (pCAGGS-LacZ) and either the DN-Rock expression vector pME18S-DN-Rock or the empty vector as described. The filter was subjected to staining with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside as a substrate and the migrated cells attached onto the lower side of the filters were counted under a microscope.

2.5 Determination of the activities of Rho and Rac

Pull-down assays to determine GTP-bound active forms of RhoA and Rac1 were performed as described in detail previously. Briefly, cells that had been serum-deprived for 72 h were stimulated and cell lysates were prepared as described. Cell extracts were prepared by lysis in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) lysis buffer.
incubated with the GST-rhotekin (for determination of Rho activity) or the GST-PAK1 (for determination of Rac activity) that were immobilized onto glutathione-s-Sepharose 4B beads (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK) at 4 °C for 45 min, followed by three washes. Bound Rho and Rac proteins were detected by western blotting using specific monoclonal antibodies against RhoA and Rac1 and quantitated by densitometry, as described. One-hundredth of total RhoA and Rac1 present in the cell lysate of each sample were also shown in each figure. The amounts of GTP-bound active RhoA and Rac1 were normalized for the total amounts of RhoA and Rac1, respectively, and expressed as multiples of the value of non-treated control cells, which was expressed as 1.0.

2.6 Statistics
All data are shown as mean ± SEM and are representative of at least three independent experiments with similar results. ANOVA (analysis of variance) was followed by Bonferroni’s test to determine the statistical significance of differences between mean values. For all statistical comparisons, \( P < 0.05 \) was considered significant.

3. Results

3.1 S1P\(_2\)-R mediates inhibition of PDGF-induced cell migration and Rac activation via G\(_{12/13}\) and G\(_q\)
S1P inhibited migration directed towards PDGF-B chain of naive VSMCs and vector control VSMCs (data not shown) in a transwell migration assay in a dose-dependent manner with complete inhibition at 0.1 \( \mu M \) S1P (Figure 1A). S1P alone slightly inhibited random migration of VSMC. The selective S1P\(_2\) receptor antagonist JTE-013\(^{16} \) abolished S1P inhibition of both random migration and PDGF-directed migration at up to 0.1 \( \mu M \) S1P. On the other hand, overexpression of S1P\(_2\)R in VSMCs shifted leftward the dose-response curve for S1P inhibition nearly by one order, compared with naive VSMCs. These observations indicate that S1P inhibition of cell migration is mediated via S1P\(_2\)R. PDGF stimulated Rac (Figure 1B), which is essential for PDGF-directed VSMC migration.\(^8 \) S1P inhibited PDGF-induced Rac activation in a dose-dependent manner with complete inhibition at 0.1 \( \mu M \) S1P. JTE-013 totally abolished S1P inhibition of PDGF-induced Rac stimulation (Figure 1C), indicating that Rac inhibition is also mediated via S1P\(_2\)R.

In order to identify which member of the heterotrimeric G proteins is responsible for S1P\(_2\)-mediated inhibition of Rac, we determined the effects of specific inhibition of receptor-G protein coupling by adenovirus-mediated expression of the C-terminal domain of heterotrimeric G protein \( \alpha \) subunits (G\(_{\alpha}\)-CTs) and pertussis toxin (PTX) pre-treatment. The effectiveness and specificity of each G\(_{\alpha}\)-CT peptide was previously demonstrated by us and other groups.\(^{11,17} \) The expression of each myc-tagged G\(_{\alpha}\)-CT peptide in adenovirus-infected VSMCs was confirmed by western blot analysis (Figure 2A). The expression of either of G\(_{\alpha_{12/13}}\)-CT, G\(_{\alpha_{13}}\)-CT, and G\(_{\alpha_{q}}\)-CT, but not that of G\(_{\alpha_{q}}\)-CT or LacZ (Figure 2B) or PTX pre-treatment (data not shown), abolished S1P inhibition of PDGF-directed migration. The expression of any of these G\(_{\alpha}\)-CT peptides or PTX pre-treatment in VSMCs did not affect PDGF-directed migration itself. Similarly, the expression of either of G\(_{\alpha_{12/13}}\)-CT, G\(_{\alpha_{13}}\)-CT, and G\(_{\alpha_{q}}\)-CT, but not that of G\(_{\alpha_{q}}\)-CT or LacZ (Figure 2C) or PTX pre-treatment (data not shown), abolished S1P inhibition of PDGF-induced Rac activation. These observations indicate that the G\(_{12/13}\) and G\(_q\) classes are both necessary for S1P-induced inhibition of cell migration and Rac.

3.2 G\(_{12/13}\) and G\(_q\)-coupled Rho activation mediates S1P inhibition of cell migration and Rac in a Rho kinase-independent manner
S1P stimulated Rho activity in a dose-dependent manner with maximum activation at 0.1 \( \mu M \) S1P (Figure 3A). JTE-013 abolished S1P-induced Rho activation (Figure 3B),
indicating that S1P2R mediated Rho activation. The expression of either of Ga12-CT, Ga13-CT, and Gaq-CT, but not that of Gsa-CT or LacZ (Figure 3C) or PTX pre-treatment (data not shown), abolished S1P-induced Rho activation, indicating that Rho stimulation is mediated via both G12/13 and Gq. Thus, Rac inhibition, migration inhibition, and Rho stimulation induced by S1P2R activation are all mediated via both G12/13 and Gq.

In order to investigate the role of Rho in the inhibition of Rac and migration in VSMCs, we examined the effects of C3 toxin treatment on S1P inhibition of Rac and migration.

Treatment of VSMCs with C3 toxin induced the mobility shift of RhoA which reflected ADP ribosylation, and abolished RhoA binding to the Rho-binding domain of the Rho effector Rhotekin, confirming effective inactivation of cellular Rho (Figure 4A). C3 toxin strongly suppressed S1P inhibition of PDGF-directed migration but did not affect PDGF-directed
migration itself (Figure 4B). Similarly, C3 toxin treatment nearly abolished S1P suppression of PDGF-induced Rac activation (Figure 4C). Thus, S1P-R-mediated inhibition of PDGF-stimulated Rac activation and cell migration is dependent on Rho.

We examined the possible involvement of a Rho kinase, a downstream effector of Rho, in S1P inhibition of migration and Rac, because a Rho kinase inhibitor was previously reported to block S1P inhibition of cell migration in other cell types.18 The Rho kinase inhibitor HA-1077 (fasudil) did not inhibit PDGF-directed cell migration itself or random migration (Figure 5A). HA-1077 slightly (at most by 20%) suppressed S1P-induced inhibition of PDGF-directed migration at the maximal concentration but did not block the most part of the S1P inhibition. Consistent with these observations, HA-1077 failed to reverse S1P-induced inhibition of PDGF-directed migration (Figure 5B). The observations suggest that S1P-R-mediated inhibition of PDGF-stimulated Rac activation and cell migration is independent of Rho kinase.

3.3 Gq is necessary but not sufficient for activation of Rho or inhibition of Rac and migration

The GPCR agonist angiotensin II (Ang II) effectively couples to Gq to induce robust phospholipase C stimulation and Ca2+ mobilization via AT1R in VSMCs.19 Ang II did not stimulate Rho or inhibit PDGF-induced Rac activation or migration in vector-transfected (control) VSMCs (Figure 6B–D), suggesting that activation of Gq alone is not sufficient for Rho stimulation or resultant inhibition of Rac and migration. In order to explore the role of G12/13 in AT1R signalling, we established VSMCs stably overexpressing either wildtype AT1R or the AT1-Gq12 fusion receptor (AT1-Gq12) in which Gq12 is fused to AT1 at its C-terminus and, thereby, the coupling to G12 is facilitated (Figure 6A), and compared their abilities to stimulate Rho and to inhibit Rac and migration. In AT1R-overexpressing VSMCs, Ang II tended to only slightly stimulate Rho, whereas Ang II induced a 1.8-fold increase in GTP-Rho in AT1-Gq12-overexpressing cells (Figure 6B). Ang II did not at all affect PDGF-induced Rac activation in either vector-transfected or AT1R-overexpressing VSMCs, but inhibited PDGF-induced Rac activation in AT1-Gq12–R-overexpressing VSMCs approximately by 50% (Figure 6C). Consistent with this observation, Ang II inhibited PDGF-directed migration in AT1-Gq12-overexpressing VSMCs, but not in vector-transfected or AT1R-overexpressing VSMCs (Figure 6D). Ang II alone slightly stimulated cell migration in vector control VSMCs. Thus, the Gq signalling pathway by itself seems to be insufficient for stimulating Rho, but additional activation of the G12/13 pathway results in the inhibition of Rac and cell migration with Rho stimulation.

3.4 Gq mediates Rho activation through a Ca2+- and protein kinase C-independent mechanism

Gq mediates stimulation of phospholipase C (PLC), resulting in Ca2+ mobilization and protein kinase C activation. Previous studies20,21 suggested the involvement of Ca2+- and protein kinase C in Rac and cell migration with Rho stimulation. We examined the involvement of PLC, Ca2+, and protein kinase C in S1P-induced Rho activation. The PLC inhibitor U73122, which totally inhibited S1P-induced increase in the intracellular free Ca2+ concentration ([Ca2+]i) in VSMCs, did not affect S1P-induced Rho activation (see Supplementary material online, Figure S1A). The cell permeable Ca2+-chelator BAPTA-AM did not inhibit S1P stimulation of Rho. The protein kinase C activator phorbol-12,13-dibutyrate (PDBu) did not stimulate Rho (see Supplementary material online, Figure S1B and S1C). Thus, the mechanism of the Gq12 involvement in S1P-R-mediated Rho stimulation does not appear to involve PLC, Ca2+, or protein kinase C.

4. Discussion

Migration of VSMCs into the intima is a critical step that gives rise to the formation of atheroma and vascular stenotic lesions.1 Migration of VSMCs is positively and negatively regulated by chemoattractants and inhibitory mediators, respectively.22 Upon ligand binding, chemoattractant
receptors, which include receptor tyrosine kinases, GPCRs, and cytokine type receptors, activate complex signalling cascades involving protein tyrosine kinases, PI (phosphoinositide) 3-kinase, and the small G proteins, particularly Rho family GTPases.22 Among Rho family GTPases, Rac is activated by numerous chemoattractants and serves essential roles for cell migration, as well as Cdc42.10 Compared with chemoattractant receptors, much less is known about the signalling mechanisms of inhibitory or repellant receptors. Among these, we identified S1P2R as the first example of a GPCR that mediates negative regulation of Rac and, thereby, cell migration in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells overexpressing S1P2R and other cell types.7,9

We previously demonstrated in the same type of VSMCs as employed in the present study that the repellant receptor S1P2R is a predominantly expressed isoform, whereas the expression levels of the attractant receptors S1P1R and S1P3R are moderate or very low.14 Consistent with these observations, S1P inhibited both random migration and PDGF-directed migration of VSMCs in a manner sensitive to the selective S1P2R antagonist JTE013 (Figure 1A). We previously showed in the CHO cell that S1P2R-induced inhibition of Rac, a molecular switch for actin reorganization and cell migration, is a major mechanism for S1P2R-mediated inhibition of cell migration.9 S1P inhibited PDGF-induced Rac activation via S1P2R in VSMCs (Figures 1B and 2C) with a similar dose–response relationship as that for inhibition of cell migration (Figure 1A), suggesting that S1P2R-mediated Rac inhibition is at least in part responsible for S1P inhibition of migration in VSMCs.

S1P2R couples to multiple heterotrimeric G proteins.9 We took advantage of adenovirus-mediated expression of specific inhibitor peptides and pertussis toxin to identify a
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heterotrimeric G protein that couples S1P_{2}R to the inhibition of Rac and cell migration. The results showed that S1P_{2}-R-mediated inhibition of Rac and cell migration required both G_{q} and G_{12/13} in VSMCs (Figure 2B and C). G_{12/13} is well known to mediate coupling of GPCR activation to Rho stimulation.\textsuperscript{20} S1P_{2}-R-mediated Rho activation in VSMCs was dependent on not only G_{12/13} but also on G_{q}, similar to the inhibition of Rac and migration (Figure 3). We previously observed in CHO cells overexpressing S1P_{2}R that S1P_{2}-R-mediated inhibition of Rac and cell migration was dependent on Rho.\textsuperscript{13} This was also the case in VSMCs (Figure 4).

Our previous study\textsuperscript{9} showed that G_{13}-CT is a selective inhibitor for G_{13}, whereas G_{12}-CT inhibits both G_{12} and G_{13}. In addition, either G_{12/12}-CT or G_{12/13}-CT does not affect the G_{q} coupling, and vice versa. Therefore, our observations suggest that all of G_{12}, G_{13}, and G_{q} are required, or both G_{13} and G_{q} are required for S1P-induced Rac inhibition in VSMCs. Previous studies\textsuperscript{20,23} on non-muscle cells demonstrated that stimulation of GPCRs with various receptor agonists including lysophosphatidic acid, endothelin-1, and thrombin induced Rho activation through receptor coupling to the G_{12/13} family of the heterotrimeric G proteins. Direct physical and functional interaction of G_{12/13} with a group of Rho-GEFs with the conserved structural motif known as the regulator of G protein signalling domain (the RGS box), which include p115RhoGEF, PDZ-RhoGEF, and LARG, was demonstrated.\textsuperscript{23} More recent studies\textsuperscript{20} showed that G_{q} also had the ability to mediate Rho stimulation through the similar mechanisms in certain non-muscle cell types.

In the present study, G_{q} activation by Ang II did not induce either Rho stimulation or inhibition of Rac or cell migration (Figure 6) although G_{q} was reported to directly associate with RhoGEFs in non-muscle cells.\textsuperscript{20} The observations suggest that G_{q} activation by itself is not sufficient for effective Rho activation and the following inhibition of Rac and migration in VSMCs. Forced coupling of AT_{1}R to G_{12} by fusing G_{13} at the C-terminus of AT_{1}R enabled Ang II-induced Rho activation and the inhibition of Rac and migration. These observations, together with the finding that S1P_{2}-R-mediated Rho activation is dependent on both G_{12/13} and G_{q}, suggest that G_{q} may exert a permissive effect on Rho activation in cooperation with G_{12/13}. A previous study\textsuperscript{24} showed that the expression of activated forms of G_{12/13} and G_{q}, but not G_{q}, in VSMCs induced contraction that was inhibited by C_{2} toxin, which is also consistent with the notion that G_{q} plays a permissive role in Rho activation in VSMCs. Previous investigations\textsuperscript{20,21} in non-muscle cells showed the involvement of Ca^{2+} and protein kinase C in Rho-dependent responses induced by the expression of a constitutively active mutant of G_{q}. However, it was unclear in these studies whether Ca^{2+} and protein kinase C affected the process of Rho activation itself or at a site(s) downstream of Rho activation. Our results suggest that PLC or its downstream second messengers, Ca^{2+} or protein kinase C, are likely not involved in S1P_{2}-mediated Rho activation (see Supplementary material online, Figure S1).

A number of downstream effectors of Rho have been identified, including Rho kinase, Dia, protein kinase N (PKN), rhodokin, rhophilin, citron, and citron kinase.\textsuperscript{25} Among them, Rho kinase has been well investigated and found to be essential for Rho-induced formation of stress fibres and focal adhesions and Rho-induced negative regulation of myosin phosphatase.\textsuperscript{25} In the present study, either the Rho kinase inhibitor HA-1077 or the expression of a dominant negative form of Rho kinase did not suppress S1P_{2}-R-mediated inhibition of Rac, cell migration, or...
membrane ruffling although HA-1077 effectively inhibited S1P1R-mediated Rho-dependent stress fibre formation (Figure 5). These results indicate that a Rho effector other than Rho kinase participates in S1P2R-mediated Rac inhibition in VSMCs. The responsible Rho effector molecule remains to be identified.

Previous investigations suggested that S1P exerts both atherogenic and anti-atherogenic effects. S1P1R but not S1P2R was shown to suppress adhesion of leukocytes onto endothelial cells in the isolated aorta,26 whereas in cultured endothelial cells both S1P1R and S1P3R were shown to stimulate the expression of adhesion molecules and monocytic cell adhesion.27 In the latter investigations, S1P1R also exerted inhibitory effects on adhesion molecule expression through PI 3-kinase and eNOS in cultured endothelial cells. Thus, there is still some controversy concerning the roles of S1P receptors in the regulation of adhesion molecule expression in endothelial cells. In addition, S1P3R suppresses vascular permeability,28 whereas S1P1R induces vascular hyperpermeability.29 In vivo, the synthetic S1P analogue FTY720 inhibited the development of atherosclerosis in murine models of hypercholesterolaemia probably through modulating functions of lymphocytes and macrophages via S1P1R and S1P3R, both of which are major targets of FTY720.30 S1P1R, which is upregulated in neointimal VSMCs, stimulates migration of neointimal VSMCs, suggesting its stimulatory role in neointima formation.31 In contrast to S1P1R, S1P2R inhibits migration of VSMCs. A very recent report32 showed that neointima formation in vivo in the carotid artery ligation model is increased in S1P1R-null mice compared with wildtype mice, indicating that S1P1R mediates an inhibitory effect on neointima formation. Thus, in atherosclerotic lesions and other vaso-occlusive lesions, S1P appears to exert complicated effects on lesion formation through multiple mechanisms in receptor subtype- and cell-type-specific manners. Selective activation of S1P1R in VSMCs by local drug delivery methods including a drug-eluting stent at stenotic sites could inhibit accumulation of VSMCs into the luminal surface by uniquely activating a chemorepellent activity.

**Supplementary material**

Supplementary Material is available at Cardiovascular Research Online.

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