

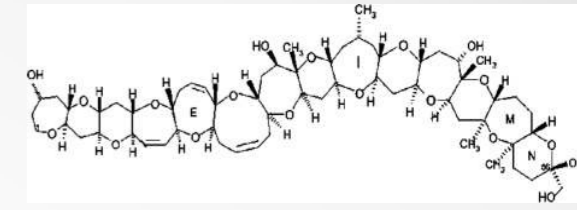
Involvement of cathepsin S and protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2) in ciguatera-induced substance P (SP) release: new promising targets to treat ciguatera pruritus

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Introduction

Material & methods

Ciguatera :

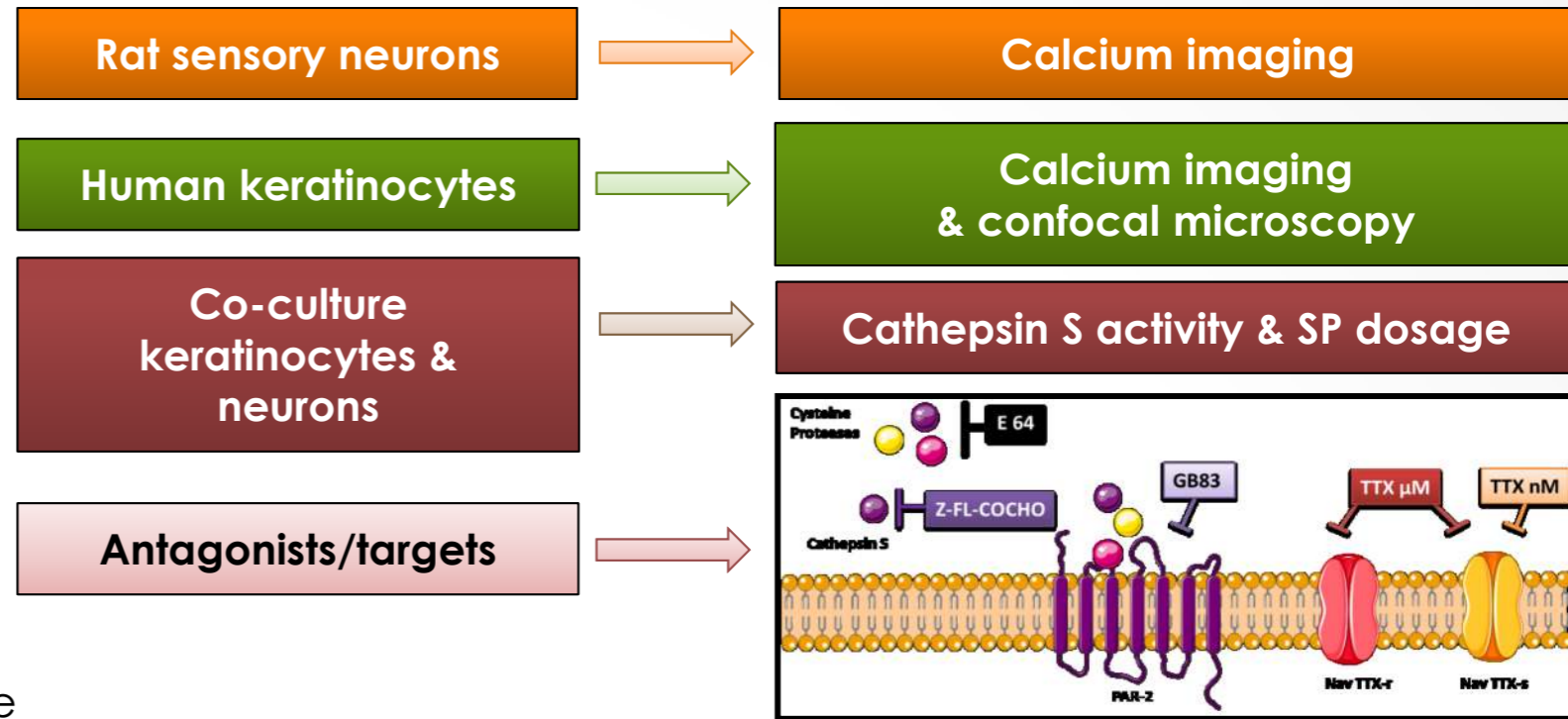
- Characterized by **sensory symptoms** (paresthesia, cold dysesthesia, pruritus)
- Consecutive to ciguatera (CTX) ingestion
- Target of CTXs : voltage dependent sodium channels (Nav)
 - Membrane hyperexcitability
 - Downstream events unknown

PAR-2 activation induces SP release

Role of SP in pruritus and pain

Previous results :

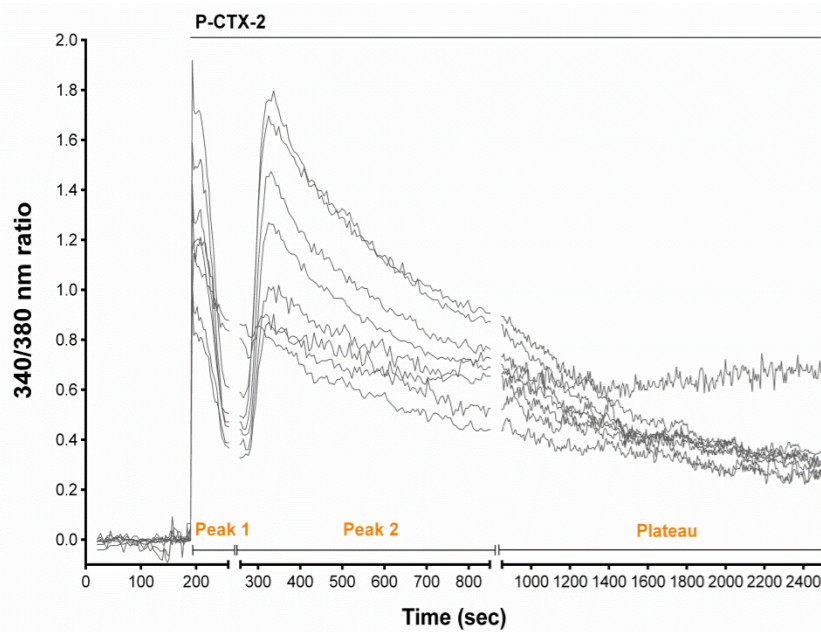
- P-CTX-2 induces SP release from our co-culture



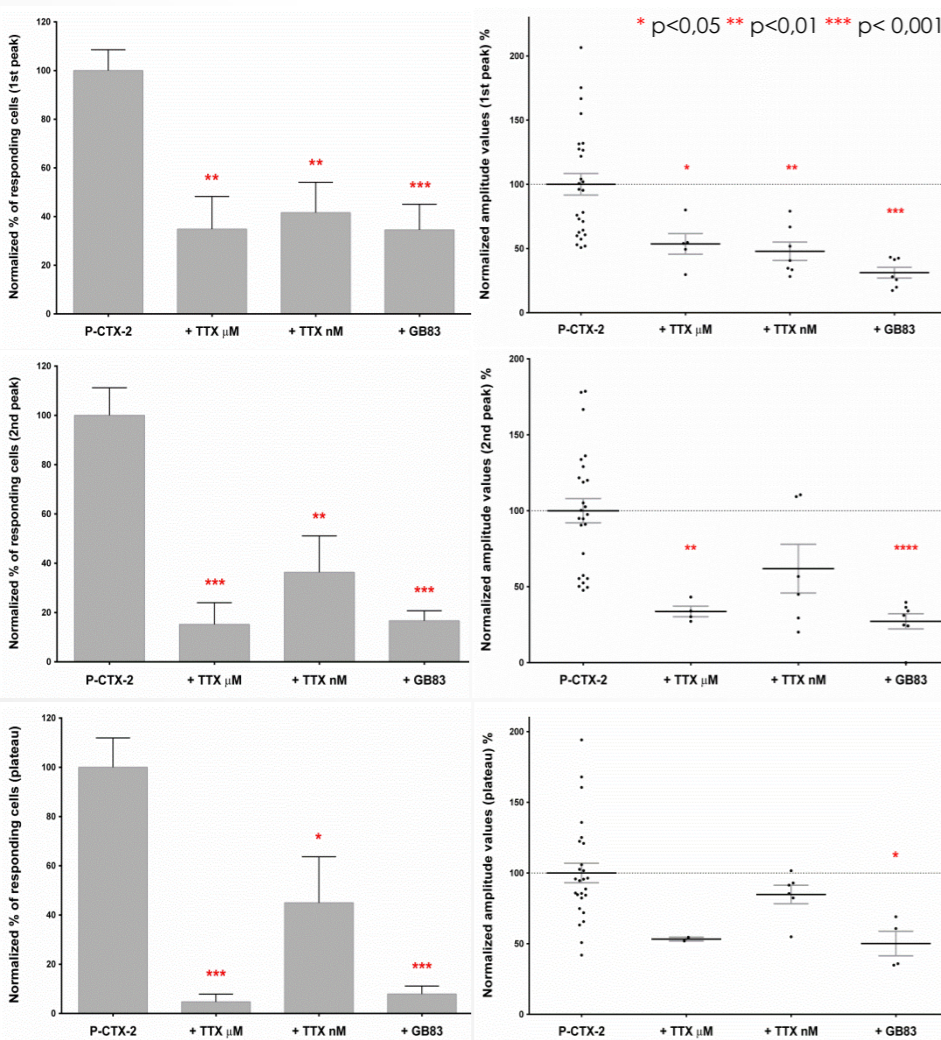
Objectives

Identification of cellular and molecular actors in CTX-induced SP release Role of PAR-2

Rat sensory neurons

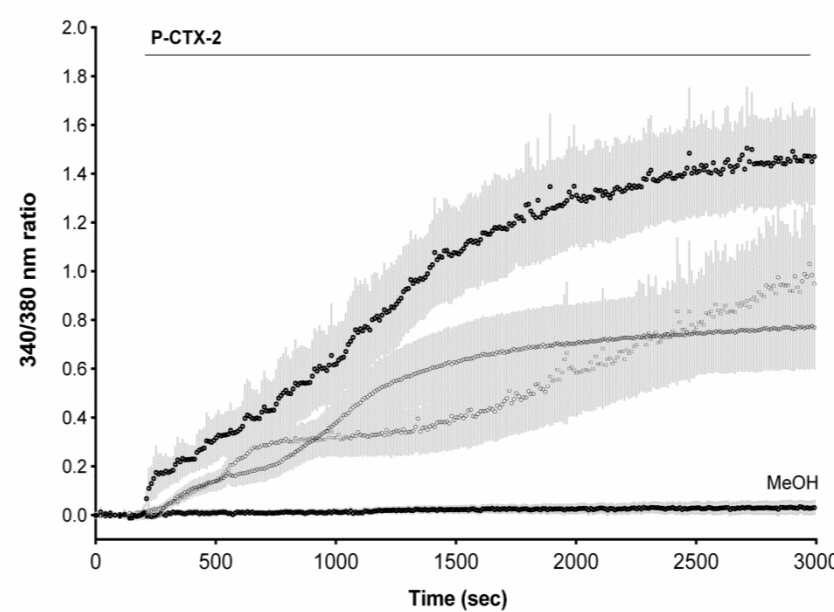


→ Transient and sustained increase of cytosolic calcium in 3 phases

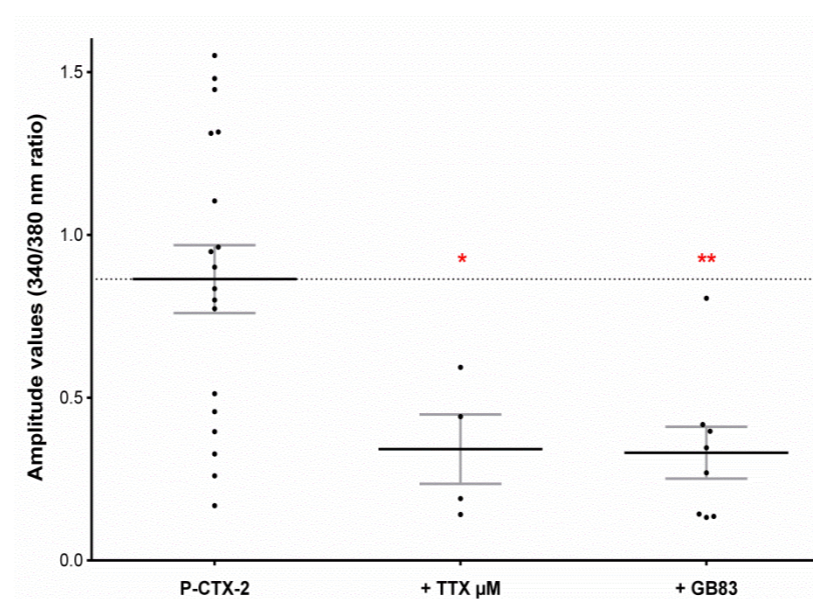


→ Nav and PAR-2 are implicated in calcium response to P-CTX-2

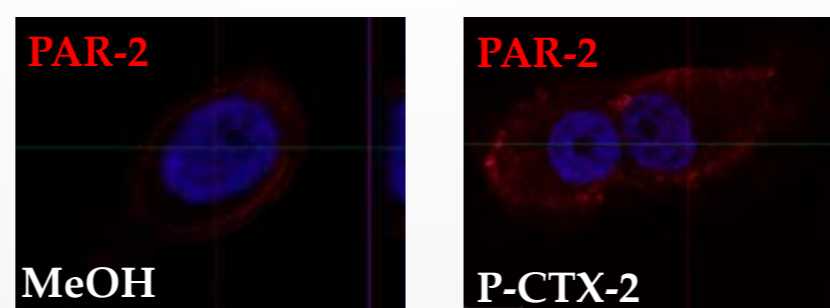
Human keratinocytes



→ Sustained calcium increase

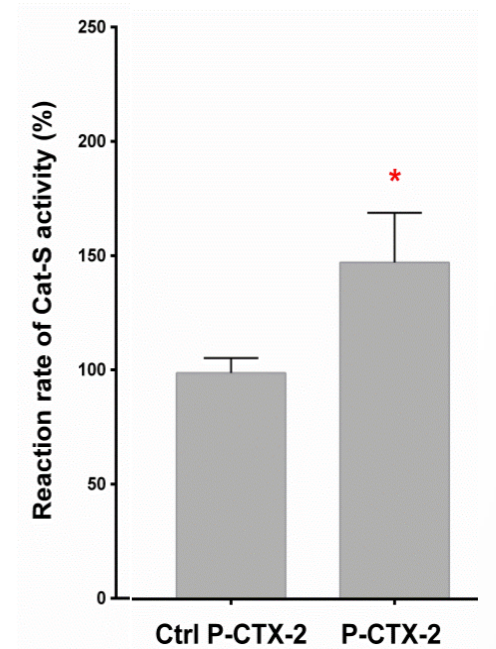


→ Role of Nav and PAR-2 in calcium response to P-CTX-2

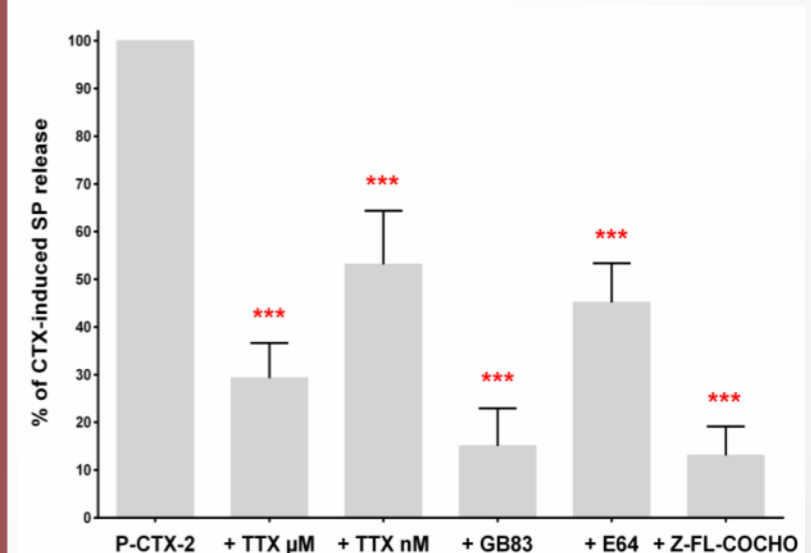


→ P-CTX-2 internalize PAR-2

Co-culture keratinocytes & neurons



→ P-CTX-2 increase cathepsin S activity in the supernatant



→ Role of Nav, PAR-2, cysteine proteases, cathepsin S in the CTX-induced SP release

Conclusions

Keratinocytes, Nav channels, PAR-2, cathepsin S are key actors involved in CTX-induced SP release.

Cathepsin S and PAR-2 are promising targets to relieve sensory disorders in ciguatera.