

Microfilament-dependent activation of Na⁺/K⁺/2Cl⁻ cotransport by cAMP in intestinal epithelial monolayers

J Clin Invest. 1993;91(4):1855-1855. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI116030C1>.

Correction

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Figure 3 has been revised to look as follows:

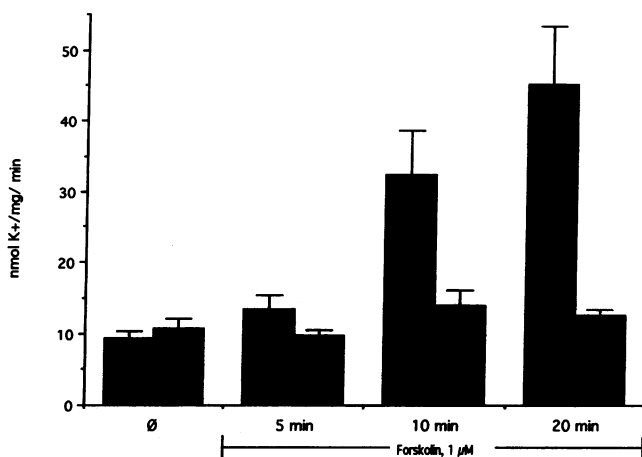


Figure 3. cAMP activates Na⁺/K⁺/2Cl⁻ cotransport in T84 cells. Forskolin (1 μM) increases Na⁺/K⁺/2Cl⁻ cotransporter activity (solid bars), measured by 1-min butemanide-sensitive ⁸⁶Rb uptake using semiconfluent monolayers grown on 35-mm dishes 5 min (n = 57), 10 min (n = 14), or 20 min (n = 7) after addition of agonist compared to controls (n = 35) (by ANOVA F = 16.49, P = <0.001). In contrast, the butemanide-insensitive component (hatched bars) shows no significant increase with forskolin stimulation. The vertical axis expresses ⁸⁶Rb as corrected for the specific activity of K⁺, for which it acts as a tracer, calculated as in (28). ■, Sensitive; ▨, insensitive.

Figure 4 has been revised to look as follows:

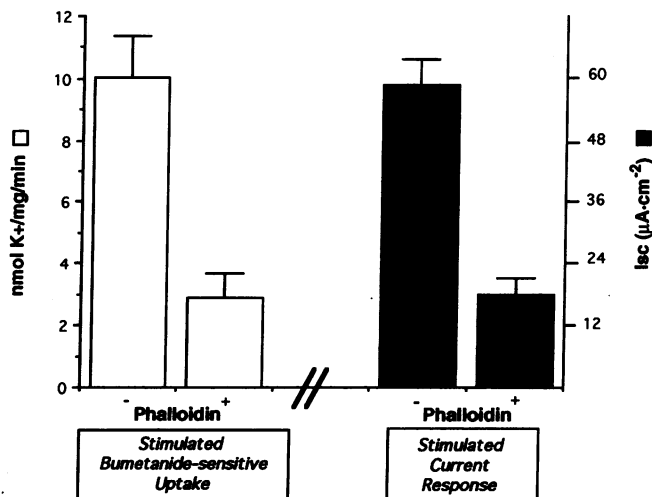


Figure 4. Phalloidin-loading inhibits cAMP-stimulation of Na⁺/K⁺/2Cl⁻ cotransporter activity in T84 cells. The left hand side of the figure (white bars) indicates that Na⁺/K⁺/2Cl⁻ cotransporter activity as measured by bumetanide-sensitive ⁸⁶Rb uptake under forskolin-stimulated conditions is inhibited under phalloidin-loaded conditions compared to controls (n = 12 for each, P <0.001); the percent reduction in bumetanide-sensitive ⁸⁶Rb uptake is comparable to the inhibition of the forskolin-stimulated peak I_{sc} (black bars) under these conditions, shown in the right side of the figure, data taken from Fig. 1. The relative reduction of ⁸⁶Rb uptake was similar between cells grown on 35-mm dishes or permeable supports.