Mechanistic studies of acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs

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Canning, Brendan J., David G. Farmer, and Nanako Mori. Mechanistic studies of acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol 291: R454–R463, 2006. First published February 16, 2006; doi:10.1152/ajpregu.00862.2005.—Experiments carried out in conscious guinea pigs suggest that citric acid-evoked coughing is partly mediated by transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (TRPV1) receptor-dependent activation of tachykinin-containing, capsaicin-sensitive C fibers. In vitro electrophysiological analyses indicate, however, that acid also activates capsaicin-sensitive and -insensitive vagal afferent nerves by a TRPV1-independent mechanism, and studies in anesthetized guinea pigs show that coughing evoked by acid is mediated by activation of capsaicin-insensitive vagal afferent nerves. In the present study, we have characterized the mechanisms of citric acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs. Drugs were administered directly to the Krebs buffer perfusing the extrathoracic trachea. Citric acid was applied topically to the tracheal mucosa, directly into the tracheal perfusate in increasing concentrations and at 1-min intervals. Citric acid dose dependently evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs. This was mimicked by hydrochloric acid but not by sodium citrate. The coughing evoked by acid was nearly or completely abolished by TTX or by cutting the recurrent laryngeal nerves. Perfusing the trachea with a low Cl− buffer potentiated the acid-induced cough reflex. In contrast, prior capsaicin desensitization, 10 μM capsazepine, Ca2+–free perfusate, 0.1 μM iberiotoxin, 1 μM atropine, 10 μM isoproterenol, 10 μM albuterol, 3 μM indomethacin, 0.1 μM HOE-140, a combination of neurokinin (NK1; CP-99994), NK2 (SR-48968), and NK3 (SB-223412) receptor antagonists (0.1 μM each), a combination of histamine H1 (3 μM pyrilamine) and cysLT1 (1 μM ICI-198615) receptor antagonists, superior laryngeal nerve transection, or epithelium removal did not inhibit citric acid-evoked coughing. These and other data indicate that citric acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs is mediated by direct activation of capsaicin-insensitive vagal afferent nerves, perhaps through sequential activation of acid-sensing ion channels and chloride channels.

TRPV1; capsaicin; rapidly adapting receptor

CITRIC ACID AND TARTRIC ACID are used routinely in clinical and preclinical studies of the cough reflex (15, 27, 35). In conscious guinea pigs, citric acid-evoked coughing is inhibited by the capsaicin receptor transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (TRPV1) antagonists capsazepine and iodo-resiniferatoxin or the TRPV1 channel blocker Ruthenium Red, and can also be inhibited by neurokinin1 (NK1), NK2, and/or NK3 receptor antagonists (1, 2, 7, 18, 34, 54, 55). The acid-evoked coughing is mimicked by inhalation of the TRPV1 receptor agonist capsaicin, resiniferatoxin, and anandamide in both animals and human subjects, and prior capsaicin desensitization abolishes citric acid-evoked coughing in awake guinea pigs (10, 25, 35, 50). Because the only tachykinin-containing nerves innervating the airways of normal, uninflamed guinea pigs are capsaicin-sensitive C fibers (21, 32, 49, 56), these data provide overwhelming evidence that acid-evoked coughing in conscious guinea pigs is dependent on activation of capsaicin-sensitive, tachykinin-containing vagal afferent C fibers innervating the airways.

In contrast to conscious guinea pigs, anesthetized cats, dogs, and guinea pigs do not cough upon airway C-fiber activation (4, 29, 52, 53). Both capsaicin and bradykinin, (selective stimulants of airway C fibers) are consistently ineffective at evoking cough in anesthetized animals. Rather, bradykinin and capsaicin challenge may be acutely inhibitory to the cough reflex. Similarly, superior laryngeal nerve transection in guinea pigs, which primarily carry capsaicin-sensitive C fibers that innervate the larynx and trachea, potentiates coughing evoked by citric acid in conscious guinea pigs (4, 28, 51). Acid consistently elicits coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs, and other C-fiber-mediated reflexes are routinely evoked following anesthesia (3, 4, 29, 36, 40, 52, 53). So anesthesia does not prevent coughing, C-fiber activation, or all C-fiber-mediated reflexes. Thus the C-fiber-dependent component of acid-induced coughing is sensitive to general anesthesia, whereas a C-fiber-independent component of the cough reflex is likely essential to acid-evoked coughing.

With the use of in vitro electrophysiological analyses and functional studies of coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs, we recently described the cough receptors (4). Cough receptor activation results directly in coughing. These vagal afferents are capsaicin insensitive but exquisitely sensitive to acid and punctuate mechanical stimuli. They are easily differentiated from C fibers and rapidly and slowly adapting stretch receptors innervating the airways and lungs based on their action potential conduction velocity and their insensitivity to capsaicin, bradykinin, airway smooth muscle contraction, airway distortion, and negative luminal pressures. Distributed primarily in the extrapulmonary airways and sensitive to both acid and punctuate mechanical stimuli, these vagal afferents are ideally situated and responsive to initiate coughing on aspiration.

Our previous studies show that cough receptor activation is both sufficient and necessary for evoking cough from the trachea or larynx of anesthetized guinea pigs (4). Selectively activating the capsaicin-sensitive nerves innervating the trachea and larynx is consistently ineffective at evoking cough in anesthetized guinea pigs. We have also shown, however, that C-fiber activation may sensitize airway reflexes, including cough, and coincident C-fiber activation by acid may regulate citric acid-evoked cough in guinea pigs (40, 42). We hypothesize that acid applied topically to the airway mucosa acts directly on the cough receptors to initiate coughing. In the
present study, we further characterize the mechanisms of acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All of the experiments described in the present study were first approved by the Johns Hopkins Animal Care and Use Committee and were carried out by using anesthetized male Hartley guinea pigs (300–500 g, pathogen-free; Harlan). Guinea pigs were anesthetized with 1.5 g/kg ip urethane. The dose of urethane used produces a deep anesthesia lasting up to 9 h, although experiments rarely lasted more than an hour. We confirmed adequate anesthesia throughout the experiment by monitoring withdrawal responses to a sharp pinch of a hindlimb or responses during surgical preparation. Additional anesthetic would have been provided if any responses to these stimuli were noted (no animals required additional anesthetic during the course of these experiments). When the experiments were completed, animals were killed by asphyxiation in a vessel filled with carbon dioxide followed by exsanguination. The American Veterinary Medical Association recommends this method of euthanasia.

We monitored coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs as described previously (4). Guinea pigs were anesthetized and secured supine on a warming pad. A midline incision in the neck exposed the trachea, which was cannulated at its caudal-most end with a bent leur stub adaptor. The cannula, placed approximately equidistant from both the larynx and carina (1–2 cm), was attached to a length of tubing that terminated inside a water-jacketed organ bath continuously filled with humidified and warmed air (The tubing and organ bath approximate the warming and humidifying functions and the dimensions and resistance of the nose). The innervation and vasculature of the trachea were carefully preserved throughout the dissection. A pressure transducer attached to a side port in the tracheal cannula monitored respiratory efforts that were recorded digitally (Data Acquisition System; Biopac, Santa Barbara, California).

Once the trachea was cannulated, the remaining rostral segment of the extrathoracic trachea was opened lengthwise with an incision along its ventral-most aspect. Polyethylene (PE) tubing was threaded through the larynx and nasal cavity and out through a nostril. Warmed, oxygenated Krebs buffer comprising (in mM) 118 NaCl, 5.4 KCl, 1 NaHPO₄, 1.2 MgSO₄, 1.9 CaCl₂, 25 NaHCO₃, and 11.1 dextrose, pH = 7.4, was superfused (3 ml/min) over the tracheal mucosa. The buffer was introduced into the tracheal lumen from the caudal-most exposed segment of the trachea and removed at the rostral end of the trachea by attaching the PE tubing threaded through the upper airways to a gentle suction source. Unless otherwise stated, the buffer contained 3 μM indomethacin to block formation of prostaglandins.

On completion of the dissection, animals were allowed to breathe spontaneously and without any further manipulations for 10 min. Thereafter, we attempted to evoke cough by applying citric acid topically to the tracheal mucosa. Citric acid (0.001–2 M) was dissolved in water and applied in 100 μl aliquots, directly into the Krebs buffer perfusing the trachea. Concentration response curves were constructed in an ascending fashion, with each dose administered at 1- or 5-min intervals. Cough was defined based on visual confirmation of a cough-like respiratory effort and based on a change in tracheal pressure that produced a ≥500% increase in peak expiratory pressure precede by an enhanced respiratory effort in all <1 s.

We tried to modulate coughing evoked by topically applied citric acid with drugs added directly to the tracheal perfusate (thereby having a direct and selective effect in the trachea and no systemic effects) or by disrupting the extrinsic innervation of the trachea or by removing the tracheal epithelium. Interventions were carried out 15 min before constructing the citric acid concentration response curves, and unless otherwise stated, were maintained throughout the citric acid challenge. The superior (SLNs) or recurrent (RLNs) laryngeal nerves were transected bilaterally. The epithelium was removed by rubbing the tracheal mucosa with a cotton swab and confirmed by microscopy and staining at the end of the experiments. Drugs evaluated for their effects on citric acid-induced cough included 1 μM TTX (voltage-sensitive Na⁺ channel blocker), 10 μM capsaicin (TRPV1 antagonist), 0.1 μM iberiotoxin (K⁺ channel blocker), 1 mM 4-amino- nopyridine (K⁺ channel blocker), 10 μM albuterol (β₂-adrenoceptor agonist), 10 μM propranolol (nonselective β-adrenoceptor agonist), 1 μM atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist), 3 μM indomethacin (cyclooxygenase inhibitor), and 0.1 mM meclofenamic acid (studied in the presence of indomethacin). At this concentration, this cyclooxygenase inhibitor is reported to block the acid-sensitive ASIC3 channels (59), 0.1 μM FR-173657 (bradykinin B₂ receptor antagonist), 0.1 mM amiloride (Na⁺ and ASIC channel blocker), a combination of pyrilamine and ICI-198615 (3 μM each, histamine H₁ and leukotriene cysteine-LT₁ receptor antagonists, respectively, added in combination to block mast cell-mediated effects); and a combination of CP-99994, SR-48968, and SB-223412 (0.1 μM each, NK₁, NK₂, and NK₃ receptor antagonists, respectively). The appropriateness of these concentrations was either confirmed in previous studies by using a similar preparation or were assumed based on in vitro studies (5, 6, 12, 14, 31, 41, 43).

We also determined the effects of altering the ionic composition of the Krebs buffer perfusing the trachea or prior capsaicin desensitization on citric acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs. In some experiments, Ca²⁺ was removed from the tracheal perfusate by omitting CaCl₂ in the Krebs solution and adding EDTA (57). Replacing NaCl and KCl with Na citrate and KH₂PO₄, respectively, was used to assess the role of Cl⁻ in regulating the responses to acid (37, 45). Capsaicin desensitization was carried out by adding 10 μM capsaicin to the tracheal perfusate (4). This evoked a transient slowing of respiration that gradually recovered, after which the concentration response curve to citric acid was constructed (also see Ref. 4). Capsaicin was left in the perfusate throughout the citric acid challenges.

Vehicle control and negative control experiments were carried out in parallel. Vehicle control experiments were carried out for every intervention studied. Negative control experiments included studies of the effects of water on the cough response (the vehicle for citric acid), the effects of sodium citrate, and the effects of hydrochloric acid.

Statistical analyses. A nonpaired experimental design had to be employed. Results are presented as a means ± SE of n experiments where n is a single animal. Differences among group means were assessed by one-way ANOVA and Sheffe’s F-test for unplanned comparisons. P values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Rarely (<10% animals), guinea pigs did not cough during surgery or in response to citric acid or had basal respiratory rates of ≤45 breaths/min. These animals were excluded from subsequent analyses.

Reagents. TTX, albuterol, isoproterenol, atropine, capsaicin, amiloride, pyrilamine, meclofenamic acid, and indomethacin were purchased from Sigma. Capsazepine was purchased from Tocris. Iberiotoxin, SR-48968, and SB-223412 were gifts from GlaxoSmithKline. Schering Plough Research Institute and Fujisawa Pharmaceuticals provided CP-99994 and FR-173657, respectively. Zeneca provided ICI-198615.
became progressively greater in magnitude as the concentration of acid increased (Fig. 2). At a single suprathreshold concentration (0.1 M), increasing the volume of citric acid applied topically to the tracheal mucosa failed to evoke more coughs, although the resulting effects on respiration became increasingly pronounced (Figs. 2 and 3). The coughing evoked by citric acid always occurred during the initial 5–10 s of bolus application onto the tracheal mucosa and was mimicked by hydrochloric acid but not by sodium citrate (Fig. 2). The vehicle for citric acid in these experiments (water) evoked no coughing when applied in volumes ≤1 ml and evoked only modest effects on respiration (Figs. 2 and 3).

Increasing the time between citric acid challenges from 1 to 5 min failed to shift the acid concentration response curve. By contrast, constructing a second concentration response curve 10 min after completing the first curve revealed a marked desensitization of the subsequent response to acid (Fig. 4). TTX administered to the tracheal perfusate markedly inhibited citric acid-evoked coughing. Severing the RLN bilaterally abolished citric acid-evoked coughing, whereas bilateral cuts of the SLN were without effect (Fig. 5).

Role of the epithelium, airway smooth muscle, and autacoids in citric acid-evoked coughing. Removing the tracheal epithelium by gently rubbing the mucosa for 20–30 s with a cotton swab evoked 4.5 ± 0.7 coughs (n = 8) and exposed the peripheral terminals of the cough receptors as revealed by intravital labeling with the styryl dye FM2–10. As expected, this had no effect on subsequently evoked coughing induced by citric acid applied topically (Fig. 6). Similarly, indomethacin, atropine, methacholine, isoproterenol, albuterol, FR-173657, and a combination of pyrilamine and ICI-198615, all of which were administered directly to the tracheal perfusate, did not modulate citric acid-induced coughing, suggesting that locally produced prostanoids or bradykinin, airway smooth muscle contraction, mucus secretion, changes in mucosal blood flow/clearance or mast cell mediator release have no acute effect on topically applied citric acid-evoked coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs (Table 1).

Role of capsaicin-sensitive C fibers in citric acid-evoked coughing. Prior capsaicin desensitization did not inhibit citric acid-evoked cough in anesthetized guinea pigs. Similarly, neither capsazepine nor a combination of NK1, NK2, and NK3...
receptor antagonists applied topically to the tracheal mucosa inhibited citric acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs (Table 1).

**Ionic mechanisms of citric acid-evoked coughing.** Citric acid-evoked coughing was unaffected by iberiotoxin or removing Ca^{2+} from the tracheal perfusate (Table 1). By contrast, lowering the Cl^{-} concentration in the tracheal perfusate markedly potentiated citric acid-evoked coughing. Whereas zero out of 207 animals in the various control and other treatment groups studied coughed in response to 0.001 M citric acid, five of 207 animals in the various control and other treatment groups coughed in response to 0.001 M citric acid when the concentration of Cl^{-} in the Krebs solution perfusing the trachea was lowered (2.2 ± 0.9 coughs; Fig. 7). We also attempted to assess the effects of K_v channel blockade on citric acid-evoked coughing. We found, however, that K_v channel blockade with 1 mM 4-aminopyridine evoked spontaneous coughing in four of five animals (see Spontaneous coughing and augmented breaths in anesthetized guinea pigs). Thereafter, the guinea pigs were generally unresponsive to acid or to mechanical and electrical stimuli used to evoke coughing.

The rapid adaptation to citric acid seen in the present study of the cough reflex is suggestive of a role for ASICs (31). Consistent with this notion, 100 μM amiloride partially inhibited citric acid-induced coughing (Table 1, Fig. 7). We could not study a higher concentration of amiloride because this compound is reported to block TTX-sensitive sodium channels in rat DRG neurons and in COS cells transfected with ASIC3 (indomethacin, which does not inhibit ASIC currents, was added to the tracheal perfusate at a concentration of 3 μM in all of these studies; see MATERIALS AND METHODS). At a concentration (1 mM) that was reported to inhibit acid-induced inward currents in patch clamp analysis by ~90%, meclofenamic acid had no effect on citric acid-induced coughing in the anesthetized guinea pig (Fig. 7).

**Spontaneous coughing and augmented breaths in anesthetized guinea pigs.** Nearly all animals coughed when the trachea was surgically prepared for these experiments. Subsequently, spontaneous coughs were observed only rarely. Only 5 of 50 representative control animals coughed spontaneously during the equilibration period or in between citric acid doses, with three of the six coughs not evoked by citric acid attributed to mechanical events (e.g., adjustment of the perfusion system or tissue restraints, turbulence in the tracheal perfusate). Among 60 animals undergoing many of the interventions described above (e.g., nerve transection, various drugs added to the tracheal perfusate) only five animals coughed independently of the citric acid challenge (one animal had two spontaneous coughing bouts). Most (7 of 11) of these spontaneous coughing bouts consisted of a single cough. Repetitive coughing could be clearly attributed to adding 1 mM 4-aminopyridine to the tracheal perfusate (4 of 5 animals coughed 4.8 ± 2.6 times) or to lowering the Cl^{-} concentration in the tracheal perfusate (1 of 6 animals studied coughed 12 times in rapid succession within 10 s of the lowering of the Cl^{-} concentration in the buffer). We had reported previously that no animals (n = 25) coughed after 3–10 μM capsaicin was added to the tracheal perfusate at a concentration of 3 μM in all of these studies; see MATERIALS AND METHODS). At a concentration (1 mM) that was reported to inhibit acid-induced inward currents in patch clamp analysis by ~90%, meclofenamic acid had no effect on citric acid-induced coughing in the anesthetized guinea pig (Fig. 7).

**Fig. 3.** Citric acid, but not water, applied topically to the tracheal mucosa evokes profound and immediate effects on respiratory rate in anesthetized guinea pigs. A: 0.1 M citric acid was applied topically at 1-min intervals and in progressively increasing volumes. At this concentration, citric acid applied in any volume evoked coughing (see Fig. 2), and, coincidentally, respiratory slowing was evoked (n = 4). B: water applied topically to the tracheal mucosa in volumes up to 1 ml evoked no coughing and produced only modest, slowly developing decreases in respiratory rate (n = 4).

**Fig. 4.** Citric acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs is desensitized following repeated challenges. A: coughing was evoked by citric acid (0.001-2 M) applied topically in 100 μl aliquots in 1 (n = 19)- or 5 (n = 26)-min intervals. The cumulative number of coughs evoked by citric acid is depicted in the graph. There was no effect on the potency or efficacy of citric acid for evoking cough when the time between challenges was altered. B: repeating a citric acid-induced cough response curve (using a 1-min interval between doses) 10 min after constructing a similar curve results in little or no coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs (n = 5).
Swab.

Lung. The epithelium was removed from the trachea of anesthetized guinea pigs. The results are the means ± SE of 8–14 experiments.

Fig. 5. Coughing evoked by citric acid applied topically to the tracheal mucosa in anesthetized guinea pigs is abolished by recurrent laryngeal nerve transection and by TTX. Citric acid was applied topically in 100 μl aliquots at increasing concentrations and at 1-min intervals. The cumulative number of coughs evoked by citric acid is depicted in the graph. Before citric acid challenge, the recurrent (RLN; n = 4) or superior (SLN; n = 3) laryngeal nerves were transected or TTX (n = 6) was added to the tracheal perfusate. Control experiments (n = 19) were carried out in parallel. RLN transection and TTX abolished or nearly abolished (*) citric acid-induced coughing, whereas SLN transection had no inhibitory effect on the coughing evoked by citric acid.

Perfusate (4, 42). In the present study, adding 10 μM capsaicin to the tracheal perfusate for 10 min did evoke sporadic coughing in five of nine animals (3 ± 1 coughs in the 5 responders, 1.7 ± 0.8 coughs overall; n = 9), with the coughing beginning on average 96 ± 56 s after initiation of the challenge. Removing Ca²⁺ from the tracheal perfusate and epithelium removal were associated with spontaneous coughing in two of eight animals in each treatment group, but cause and effect was not obvious.

Augmented breaths (sighs) were also rarely observed during the equilibration period in any of the treatment groups. Just 10 of 50 representative control animals and 26 of 84 animals undergoing any of the interventions described in this study produced two or more augmented breaths during the 10-min equilibration period. Only capsaicin (8 of 9 animals studied) appeared to consistently increase the frequency of augmented breaths. Citric acid challenges did, however, initiate many augmented breaths in nearly all of the treatment groups, either instead of coughing (particularly at lower concentrations of the acid) or subsequent to the coughing and the slowing of respiration evoked by the acid (see Fig. 1). All of 50 representative control animals and 69 of 84 animals undergoing any of the interventions described above had augmented breaths during the citric acid challenge. The majority (>80%) of animals studied produced multiple (2–14) augmented breaths during the citric acid challenges. Severing either the RLNs or SLNs, or TTX pretreatment decreased the number of augmented breaths induced by citric acid challenge (8 of the 11 animals in these treatment groups did not sigh at all during the citric acid challenges).

Respiratory slowing and apnea evoked by citric acid. As seen in Figs. 1–3 and discussed above, subsequent to the evoked cough, citric acid at concentrations ≥0.01 M produced respiratory slowing and apneas that became progressively larger as the concentration of citric acid increased. Following challenge with citric acid at concentrations >0.1 M, basal respiratory rate became depressed and never returned to that measured during the equilibration period. These effects of acid on respiratory rate, like cough, were largely unaffected by most of the interventions used in this study (Fig. 8). The slowing of respiration induced by acid was, however, potentiated by removing Ca²⁺ or lowering the Cl⁻ concentration in the tracheal perfusate. RLN or SLN transection, TTX, or amiloride reduced the effects of acid on respiration. The effects of citric acid on respiratory rate and apnea were mimicked by capsaicin.

Unlike citric acid-induced coughing, which almost completely desensitized in successive concentration response curves, the effects of acid on respiratory rate were much less affected. Other than capsaicin and lowering the Cl⁻ concentration in the perfusate, none of the interventions consistently altered basal respiratory rate, which averaged between 55–70 breaths/min in all treatment groups.

DISCUSSION

The data indicate that citric acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs is dependent on activation of capsaicin-insensitive vagal afferent nerves innervating the trachea and larynx. Capsaicin-sensitive nerve activation is not required for initiating the cough reflex to acid in these anesthetized animals. Acid appears to act directly on the cough receptors. Indirect effects, such as smooth muscle contraction, mucus secretion, inflammatory mediator release, axonal reflexes, vascular engorgement, or edema within the airways do not appear to contribute to the cough response to acid in the anesthetized...
Table 1. Cumulative effects of chemical and physical interventions on citric acid-evoked cough in anesthetized guinea pigs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>0.001–0.03 M</th>
<th>0.001–0.1 M</th>
<th>0.001–2 M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1.2±0.3</td>
<td>4.7±0.3</td>
<td>11.8±0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLNs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0±0</td>
<td>0±0*</td>
<td>0.3±0.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLNs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3±0.3</td>
<td>5±1</td>
<td>13±1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrodotoxin (1 μM)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0±0</td>
<td>0.3±0.3*</td>
<td>3±2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epithelium removal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.9±0.6</td>
<td>5±1</td>
<td>12±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No indomethacin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1±0.4</td>
<td>4±1</td>
<td>12±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsaicin desensitization</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6±0.4</td>
<td>4±1</td>
<td>13±1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsazepine (10 μM)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.4±0.5</td>
<td>7±1</td>
<td>20±4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR-173567 (0.1, μM)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.1±0.4</td>
<td>4±1</td>
<td>11±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrilamine, ICI198615 (1 μM, each)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3±1.4</td>
<td>8±5</td>
<td>14±5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-99994, SR-48968, SB-223412 (0.1 μM, each)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3±0.8</td>
<td>7±2</td>
<td>13±4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiloride (100 μM)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5±0.4</td>
<td>3±1*</td>
<td>11±3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meclomenamic Acid (1 mM)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.0±0.4</td>
<td>5±2</td>
<td>10±3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Ca²⁺/EDTA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7±0.8</td>
<td>4±1</td>
<td>13±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Cl Buffer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.8±1.5</td>
<td>7±1</td>
<td>14±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberiotoxin (0.1 μM)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0±0.4</td>
<td>5±1</td>
<td>13±3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atropine (1 μM)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.3±0.9</td>
<td>7±2</td>
<td>15±3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methacholine (30 μM)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3±0.9</td>
<td>6±2</td>
<td>13±5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isoproterenol (3 μM)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5±0.3</td>
<td>7±1</td>
<td>15±2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albuterol (10 μM)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0±0.7</td>
<td>5±2</td>
<td>13±2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SE. The mean data among the various control groups did not differ and were pooled for presentation purposes. Citric acid was applied topically in 100 μl aliquots at increasing concentrations and at 1-min intervals. The cumulative number of coughs evoked by several concentration ranges of citric acid is tabulated. All drugs were added directly to the tracheal perfusate 15 min before citric acid challenge. Unless otherwise stated, 3 μM indomethacin was added to the tracheal perfusate in all of these experiments. RLNs, recurrent laryngeal nerves; SLNs, superior laryngeal nerves. *Statistically significant decrease in the number of coughs evoked by citric acid relative to matched controls. See text for further details.

Role of cough receptor activation in citric acid-induced coughing. We have shown previously that severing the RLN prevents coughing evoked by electrical or mechanical stimulation of the tracheal or laryngeal mucosa of anesthetized guinea pigs, whereas the SLN had no effect on coughing (4). Subsequent electrophysiological analyses revealed that the RLNs primarily carry the axons of afferents innervating the rostral (extrathoracic) trachea and larynx arising from the nodose ganglia, whereas the capsaicin-sensitive afferents innervating the rostral trachea and larynx project to these airways primarily via the SLNs. The laryngeal and tracheal afferents arising from both the jugular and nodose ganglia are activated insensitively to capsaicin (31, 49). As shown here and previously, acid, but not capsaicin, applied topically to the tracheal mucosa consistently evokes coughing in the anesthetized guinea pigs (4, 42; also see RESULTS). These data provide...
conclusive evidence that acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs is mediated by the capsaicin-insensitive tracheal and laryngeal afferents arising from the nodose ganglia.

Coughing evoked by inhalation of citric acid in conscious guinea pigs is mediated, in large part, by activation of capsaicin-sensitive, tachykinin-containing C fibers (1, 2, 7–10, 18, 25, 34, 35, 54, 55). In anesthetized guinea pigs, capsaicin-sensitive nerve activation can also sensitize subsequently evoked coughing reflexes and reflex bronchospasms initiated by activation of the cough receptors or airway mechanoreceptors, respectively (40, 42). However, the results of the present study indicate that capsaicin-sensitive nerve activation by citric acid applied topically to the tracheal mucosa is neither necessary nor sufficient for initiating cough in anesthetized guinea pigs. This assertion is based on five points. First, neither capsaicin nor bradykinin reliably induce coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs, no matter how they are delivered (4, 42). Second, prior capsaicin desensitization does not inhibit citric acid-induced coughing (4, 42, 50; present study). Third, capsaicin- and citric acid-induced coughing in conscious guinea pigs is inhibited by peripherally acting and/or inhaled NK receptor antagonists (3, 18, 55). We have shown that a combination of NK₁, NK₂, and NK₃ receptor antagonists added either to the tracheal perfusate or administered systemically do not inhibit citric acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs (present study; 42). Fourth, the majority of the capsaicin-sensitive nerves innervating the larynx and rostral trachea project to these airways via the SLNs and terminate in the epithelium (4, 21). Neither severing the SLNs nor epithelium removal inhibited the acid-induced coughing described in the present study. Fifth, acid-induced activation of capsaicin-sensitive nerves innervating the trachea and larynx is inhibited by capsazepine (14, 31). Capsazepine did not inhibit acid-induced coughing in the present study.

Some data presented here and published previously could be interpreted as evidence that capsaicin-sensitive nerve activation may be acutely inhibitory to the cough reflex in anesthetized animals (4, 29, 52, 53). This may be a unique feature of coughing studied during unconsciousness, but it may also reveal an additional important regulatory mechanism for the cough reflex. We found that consecutive citric acid concentration response curves were markedly different, with the second curve producing little or no coughing. This was not due simply to the duration of anesthesia, because the number of coughs evoked cumulatively by citric acid did not differ if the time interval between doses was increased from 1 to 5 min. It is possible that this adaptation is due to a desensitization of the airway afferent nerves to acid, but previous studies indicate that the response of airway vagal afferents to acid is stable over time (31) and, in the present study, the effects of acid on respiration were reduced but not abolished in successive citric acid concentration response curves. Capsazepine, which inhibits sustained activation of airway C fibers by acid (31), actually potentiated citric acid-induced coughing in this study in anesthetized guinea pigs. Perhaps capsaicin-sensitive nerve activation produces an acute, centrally mediated inhibition of cough. Higher concentrations of citric acid do evoke a marked slowing (depression or inhibition) of respiration and apnea, and it is certain that some brain stem pathways regulate both respiration and cough. These acid-induced effects on respiration were mimicked by capsaicin and attenuated by RLN or SLN transection. The SLNs project primarily capsaicin-sensitive C fibers to the trachea and larynx, and as reported here and previously, SLN transection, if anything, potentiates coughing evoked in guinea pigs (4, 29, 52, 53).
Sustained activation of capsaicin-sensitive nerves evoked by acid is mediated by TRPV1 activation, whereas acute effects of bolus acid challenges of capsaicin-sensitive nerves has been attributed primarily to TRPV1-independent mechanisms, perhaps involving ASICs (31). We speculate that acid-induced activation of capsaicin-sensitive nerves through TRPV1 independent mechanisms accounts for the slowing of respiration evoked by acid observed in the present study. The effects of acid on respiration were enhanced by removing Ca\(^{2+}\) from the tracheal perfusate, which greatly enhances the excitability of C fibers while having no effect on cough receptor excitability (57), and mimicked by capsaicin. Moreover, the ASIC channel blocker amiloride attenuated the effects of acid on respiratory rate, whereas capsazepine had little, if any, measureable effects on the respiratory responses to acid. But our capsaicin desensitization protocol failed to prevent the acid-induced effects on respiration. It is thus possible that desensitization to capsaicin does not prevent acid-induced activation of capsaicin-sensitive nerves or that cough receptor activation or coughing itself may modulate respiration in these anesthetized guinea pigs.

Unlike in our previous studies in anesthetized guinea pigs and studies by other investigators in cats and dogs (4, 42, 52, 53), we found that capsaicin evoked sporadic coughing in about half of the anesthetized guinea pigs used in this study. The coughing evoked was modest at best, on average evoking <2 coughs per guinea pig during a 10-min continuous challenge with a supramaximal effective concentration of the vanillloid. It is interesting that the coughing occurred well after (~100 s) initiating the capsaicin challenge, when afferent discharge would have slowed considerably due to desensitization. We speculate that the coughing evoked by capsaicin in this study occurred secondary to reflex effects (e.g., mucus secretion) induced in the lower airways resulting in a mechanical activation of the cough receptors innervating the intrathoracic trachea and extrapulmonary bronchi. It is unclear why in our previous experiments with anesthetized guinea pigs such coughing was not observed.

**Mechanism of cough receptor activation.** Previous studies of acid-induced responses in the airways have implicated a role for the axon reflex precipitated by C-fiber activation, de novo bradykinin formation, mast cell activation and/or airway parasympathetic reflexes (9, 33, 48). Cough receptors are not activated by smooth muscle contraction or stretch or a variety of transmitters and autacoids (4). Not surprisingly, therefore, citric acid-induced coughing was unaffected by pretreatment with atropine, the β-agonists albuterol and isoproterenol, the cyclooxygenase inhibitor indomethacin, the bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist FR-173657, the combination of pyrilamine and ICI-198615 (histamine and cysteinyl-leukotriene receptor antagonists, respectively), or depletion of extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\). This reveals an additional distinction between airway C fibers and the cough receptors, because airway C fibers can be directly activated by some autacoids [e.g., 5-HT, adenosine, bradykinin, ATP, anandamide, 15-HETE (23, 25, 37, 56)] and sensitized by others [e.g., bradykinin, histamine, PGE2, adrenaline (8, 13, 17, 19, 30, 36)]. Rather, the effects of acid on the cough receptors appeared to be direct. This, along with the effects of anesthesia on coughing, highlights an important difference between our model for studying cough and cough evoked by aerosolized irritants in the conscious setting. With aerosol challenge, the coughing evoked by acid will be proportional to the concentration of acid, the amount of acid deposited in the large airways, the rate of acidification adjacent to the airway afferent nerve terminals, the mechanical effects (e.g., mucus secretion, vascular engorgement) evoked reflexively by the acid, and the duration of the acidification and mechanical effects evoked. It is likely, therefore, that smooth muscle contraction, vascular leakage, mucosal blood flow, and mucus secretion and the cells and mediators that modulate these processes play a role in regulating responsiveness to inhaled citric acid in conscious animals.

The data presented here suggest that the response to acid in the capsaicin-insensitive cough receptors may be mediated, in part, by ASICs. Amiloride attenuated acid-induced coughing, and, like ASICs, the response to acid rapidly adapted regardless of acid concentration or volume. The evidence is far from conclusive, however, because the effects of amiloride were subtle at best [higher doses of amiloride could not be evaluated due to their inhibitory effects on voltage-sensitive Na\(^+\) channels (6)]. Also, melcifenamic acid, which has been reported to block the amiloride-sensitive ASIC3 channel of rats in patch clamp analysis (59), had no effect on the citric acid-evoked cough. The lack of effect of removing Ca\(^{2+}\) from the tracheal perfusate also argues against ASICs in mediating the coughing initiated by acid (24). Perhaps other acid-sensitive ion channels (e.g., ENaC, TASK, K\(_{\text{v}}\), CIC) contribute to the cough receptor-dependent cough initiated by citric acid (20, 39, 47, 61).

We also found that reducing the Cl\(^{-}\) in the buffer perfusing the trachea markedly potentiated citric acid-induced coughing and induced spontaneous coughing in one animal. Although the results have been variable, furosemide, the Na\(^{+}\)-K\(^{+}\)-2Cl\(^{-}\) transport inhibitor, has been reported to have some inhibitory effects on coughing evoked in human subjects and in guinea pigs (26, 44, 58). A recent report suggests that both furosemide and niflumic acid, a Cl\(^{-}\) channel blocker, can inhibit citric acid-induced coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs by using a design identical to the one used in this study (42a). In vitro studies of tracheal afferent nerve excitability have also shown inhibitory effects of the diuretic furosemide on nerve activation, although acid-evoked activation was not studied (11). Perhaps Cl\(^{-}\) channels regulate acid-induced activation of the cough receptors. Precisely how Cl\(^{-}\) channels are activated is unclear. The Cl\(^{-}\) channel blocker niflumic acid was without effect on acid-evoked responses of capsaicin-sensitive nerves innervating the guinea pig trachea in vitro but markedly inhibited bradykinin-evoked activation of these neurons (37). The effect of niflumic acid on the responses evoked by bradykinin is thought to be due to effects on Ca\(^{2+}\)-activated Cl\(^{-}\) channels (45). Because we found that removing Ca\(^{2+}\) from the tracheal perfusate had no effect on acid-evoked coughing, there either may be sufficient extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) in the tissue to initiate Cl\(^{-}\) channel activation or the effects of removing Cl\(^{-}\) from the perfusate are unrelated to effects on Ca\(^{2+}\)-activated Cl\(^{-}\) channels. K\(_{\text{v}}\) channels also regulate cough receptor excitability (43). The K\(_{\text{v}}\) channel blocker 4-aminopyrindine evoked spontaneous coughing in anesthetized guinea pigs. By contrast, maxi-K (or BK or K\(_{\text{ca}}\)) channels do not appear to play a significant role in regulating cough receptor responsiveness to acid, because ibetoxin had no effect on the acid-induced coughing at concentrations that are known to modulate nerve-mediated responses in guinea pigs (12). Moreover, it has been reported...
that meclofenamic acid can activate BK channels [and modulate activity of other potassium channels independent of its actions on cyclooxygenase (16, 38, 46, 60)], and it also had no effect on acid-induced coughing in this study. Removing Ca\(^{2+}\) from the tracheal perfusate, which is known to sensitize airway C fibers (57), was also without effect on the response to acid. This provides further evidence that neither extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) nor Ca\(^{2+}\) influx modulates cough receptor excitability.

The data summarized here and elsewhere reveal potential therapeutic strategies for treating cough. The coughing initiated by aspiration of gastric fluid or refluxate or accumulated secretions is likely mediated by direct activation of the cough receptors either by acid or by mechanical effects. Failure to cough in response to such stimuli can have dire and potentially fatal acute consequences, so targeting the cough receptors for chronic therapy should be avoided. In contrast, the data here and elsewhere suggest a modifying and amplifying role for capsaicin-sensitive nerves in regulating cough and other defensive respiratory reflexes. These afferents may be ideally targeted in chronic, poorly controlled cough, because they are sensitive to acid and a variety of inflammatory mediators in the airways, including bradykinin, 15-HETE [a primary product of arachidonic acid formed by airway epithelial cells and an agonist for TRPV1 (22, 23, 40)], 5-HT, adenosine, and ATP (11–14, 49, 56). They may also express unique ion channels that can be targeted in chronic cough, including TRPV1 and TTX-insensitive Na\(^{+}\) channels. The preparation described here may prove useful in evaluating the local, systemic, and central effects of potential therapies for cough.

REFERENCES