Adrenocortical sensitivity to ACTH in neonatal rats: correlation of corticosterone responses and adrenal cAMP content

Jonathan Bodager,1,2 Thomas Gessert,1 Eric D. Bruder,1 Ashley Gehrand,1 and Hershel Raff1,2

1Endocrine Research Laboratory; Aurora St. Luke’s Medical Center, Aurora Research Institute, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and
2Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Physiology, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Submitted 20 March 2014; accepted in final form 28 May 2014

The neonatal rat pup is a useful model of prematurity in humans and has been used to investigate the development of the HPA axis (41, 45). Corticosterone (the primary glucocorticoid in rats) is produced in the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex. The production of corticosterone is stimulated by ACTH, which binds to, and activates the melanocortin 2 receptor (MC2R), leading to an increase in intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), together termed the ACTH-MC2R-cAMP cascade (17, 36, 40). Although it has been shown that there are other minor modulators of corticosterone production, such as calcium, cAMP remains the accepted obligatory second messenger of ACTH action (17). Increased cAMP leads to the activation of PKA and to a subsequent increase in the transport of free cholesterol from the cytosol across the mitochondrial membrane, in a process mediated by steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (StAR), the rate-limiting step in steroidogenesis (46).

The ability of the adrenal gland to secrete corticosterone is present in most mammals at birth, but decreases during the first 1 to 2 wk of postnatal life. The adrenal gland in the developing rat displays an ACTH-hyporesponsive period between postnatal day (PD) 4 and PD14 (11, 25, 48, 49). We have previously performed ACTH stimulation testing in neonatal rats exposed to hypoxia from birth to 5–7 days. We found that there is an augmentation of the corticosterone, but not the aldosterone, response to exogenous ACTH, and that this increase is associated with an increase in StAR protein (37). Additionally, we have previously shown that up to PD5, pups exposed to acute hypoxia are capable of generating a large corticosterone response with a minimal increase in immunoassayable plasma ACTH and without a detectable increase in adrenal cAMP content (the critical second messenger) (23).

The prior studies with hypoxia described above were the motivation for the current studies examining neonatal adrenal responses to exogenous ACTH in normoxic pups. Prior studies have not carefully investigated the adrenal response to ACTH in the very young (PD1–4) neonatal rat; it has been assumed it is mediated in vivo by large increases in cytosolic cAMP, since adrenal cells from rats of this age respond to cAMP and ACTH in vitro (2). However, this does not establish that the adrenocortical response to ACTH or stress in vivo in the first few days of postnatal life is dependent on increases in adrenocortical cAMP as the second messenger.

The primary goal of the present study was to determine whether exogenous ACTH stimulates corticosterone production from the adrenal gland in the PD2 rat and to investigate whether this process is mediated by the classic ACTH-MC2R-cAMP cascade, as in the PD8 and adult rat adrenal gland (23). Specifically, we compared the corticosterone and adrenal cAMP responses of PD2 and PD8 rats using different doses of...
exogenous ACTH. We hypothesized that exogenous ACTH would stimulate corticosterone production in the PD2 rat, but that the increase may not be associated with an increase in adrenal cAMP content.

METHODS

Animal treatment and experimental protocol. The animal protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Aurora Health Care. Timed-pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats at gestational days 15–17 (n = 48) were obtained from Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, IN), maintained on a standard diet and had water available ad libitum in a controlled environment (0600–1800 lights on). Rats were allowed to deliver and care for their pups without interference until experimentation. Pups (both sexes; n = 574) were studied at postnatal days (PD) 2 and 8 (PD8). These ages were selected because we have previously shown that the dynamics of the HPA axis response to stress in PD8 rats are similar to a full-term human newborn, while the PD2 HPA axis response to stress models that of a premature human newborn (5, 6, 7, 18).

On PD2 or PD8, at ~0800 h, rat pups were removed from the dams and placed in a small chamber with adequate bedding and were allowed free range of motion and room to huddle. A variable control heating pad (Moore Medical, Farmington, CT) was placed beneath the bedding and kept at the lowest setting required to maintain body temperature in normoxic rats at these ages (18). After 10 min in the chamber, at ~0830 h, rat pups were removed from the chamber and quickly weighed. Immediately after weighing, pups were killed (baseline) or were injected intraperitoneally, as described previously (37). Rats were injected with either vehicle (10 μl/kg body wt of isotonic saline) or porcine ACTH (1–39) (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) in isotonic saline at low, moderate, or high doses (1, 4, or 20 μg/kg body wt). After analyzing the plasma concentrations and corticosterone responses achieved with the low, moderate, and high doses of ACTH (see Figs. 1–3), we recognized that we needed a lower dose of ACTH to better evaluate the lower range of adrenocortical sensitivity. To obtain the most accurate dosing for this very low dose of exogenous ACTH, we conducted a pilot study and determined that an ACTH dose of 0.5 μg/kg body wt in PD2 pups and 0.2 μg/kg body wt in PD8 pups gave similar plasma ACTH concentrations. For vehicle and all doses of ACTH, pups were removed from the temporary holding chamber and decapitated at baseline (control), 15, 30, or 60 min postinjection.

To evaluate the early (5 min) adrenal response to ACTH, an additional set of experiments were performed in which PD2 (n = 81) and PD8 (n = 55) pups were injected with low or moderate (1 or 4 μg/kg body wt) doses of ACTH, and blood and adrenals were obtained and pooled (as described below) at 5 min after injection (n = 9 samples per age and dose).

Blood and tissue collection. Trunk blood was collected at baseline (before ACTH injection) and at 15, 30, or 60 min after the injection, whereas adrenal glands were obtained at baseline and at 15 and 60 min after injection. Another set of experiments sampled at 5 min after ACTH injection. Trunk blood was pooled (2–3 pups/samples) in a tube with EDTA and treated as one sample for statistical purposes. Whole adrenals glands were pooled (4–6 adrenals/sample), flash frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored along with the plasma samples at −70°C until later analysis.

Plasma hormone and adrenal cAMP assays. Plasma ACTH and corticosterone were measured by radioimmunoassay, as described previously (MP Biomedicals, Orangeburg, NJ) (34). Frozen adrenal samples were weighed and then pulverized using a liquid nitrogen-cooled minimmortar (Bel-Art Products, Pequannock, NJ), reconstituted in cAMP assay buffer, and frozen at −70°C until further analysis. Adrenal cAMP concentration was determined by ELISA, according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Arbor Assays, Ann Arbor, MI) as described previously (23).

Statistical analyses. The hormone and cAMP data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA (factor 1: time, factor 2: age). Post hoc analysis was performed by Student-Newman-Keuls multiple-range test (P < 0.05) (SigmaPlot 11.0).

RESULTS

Plasma corticosterone response to exogenous ACTH in PD2 and PD8 pups at baseline, 15, 30, and 60 min postinjection are shown in Fig. 1 (note the y-axis ranges are different for PD2 and PD8 results). Exogenous ACTH-stimulated corticosterone release in both PD2 and PD8 pups at 15, 30, and 60 min. The PD2 pups had higher baseline plasma corticosterone concentrations compared with the PD8 pups. The corticosterone response of the PD2 pups to exogenous ACTH was greater than the corticosterone response of the PD8 pups. Note the dose-response relationship between ACTH injection and corticosterone response at 60 min in PD2 rats. However, in PD8 rats, the low and moderate doses resulted in statistically similar increases in corticosterone.

Baseline plasma ACTH was 46 ± 3 pg/ml (n = 15) in PD2 pups and 37 ± 2 pg/ml (n = 18) in PD8 pups (P = 0.015). The peak plasma ACTH concentrations achieved 30 min after ACTH injection were 277 ± 42 pg/ml (n = 17), 720 ± 150 ng/ml (n = 8) in PD2 and 180 ± 39 pg/ml (n = 8) in PD8 pups (P < 0.05). cHigh dose significantly different from low dose (P < 0.05). aHigh dose significantly different from each other (P < 0.05). bAll doses significantly different from each other (P < 0.05).
Different from low and moderate doses (P < 0.05). From high dose by log transformation after the removal of one outlier (P < 0.05). aSignificantly different from low dose (ACTH at low, moderate, and high doses (1, 4, or 20 ng/kg body wt, respectively). aPD2 significantly different from PD8 (P < 0.05). bSignificantly different from 1 and 4 μg/kg body wt (low dose) (P < 0.05). cSignificantly different from 1 and 4 μg/kg body wt (low and moderate doses, respectively) (P < 0.05). n = 5. Data are presented as means ± SE.

pg/ml (n = 16), and 6,198 ± 901 pg/ml (n = 15) in the low, moderate, and high doses, respectively. The plasma ACTH concentrations achieved with low dose are comparable to those achieved in neonates injected with CRH (38). The concentrations achieved with the moderate dose are similar to those achieved in neonates exposed to intermittent hypoxia (7). The plasma ACTH concentrations achieved with the high dose of ACTH were clearly pharmacological. The PD2 and PD8 pups injected with vehicle showed no change in plasma ACTH, plasma corticosterone, or adrenal cAMP content (data not shown).

The changes in adrenal cAMP content at 15 and 60 min after administration of ACTH are shown in Fig. 2. Adrenal cAMP increased significantly and proportionately with low, moderate, and high doses of ACTH in PD8 pups. In PD2 pups, low and moderate ACTH doses produced a large corticosterone response in the absence of a change in adrenal cAMP content. At high (pharmacological) doses of ACTH in PD2 pups (leading to plasma ACTH levels exceeding 3,000 pg/ml), increases in adrenal cAMP were detected. Baseline cAMP was 0.9 ± 0.2 pmol/mg (n = 5) for PD2 adrenals and 1.1 ± 0.1 pmol/mg (n = 5) for PDB adrenals (not different).

Figure 3 summarizes the cAMP response at 15 min and the corticosterone response at 60 min after low, moderate, and high doses of ACTH in PD2 and PD8 pups. The plasma corticosterone responses to ACTH were much greater in PD2 compared with PD8. As the dose of ACTH increased, there was a clear and proportional increase in adrenal cAMP content in PD8 pups. This increase in cAMP was accompanied by increases in plasma corticosterone. In PD2 pups, there was a large corticosterone response at all three doses; however, adrenal cAMP content did not increase significantly in the PD2 pups at 15 min postinjection in response to low and moderate doses of ACTH. The highest dose of ACTH did produce an adrenal cAMP response in both PD2 and PD8 pups. At this highest dose, the adrenal cAMP content in PD8 pups was more than double that of PD2 pups, despite a substantially smaller corticosterone response.

After appreciating the data in Figs. 1–3, we decided to use a much lower dose of ACTH to achieve a more modest corticosterone response. We achieved equivalent plasma ACTH concentrations by giving PD2 pups a higher dose of exogenous ACTH (Fig. 4). The adrenal response to this very low dose ACTH followed a similar pattern to the higher doses, with the PD2 pups exhibiting a larger corticosterone response than PD8 pups (Fig. 4). There was no significant difference between the baseline corticosterone values in PD2 and PD8 pups, although there was a tendency for baseline corticosterone to be higher in

Fig. 2. Changes in adrenal cAMP content in PD2 and PD8 pups injected with three different doses of ACTH. PD2 and PD8 pups were injected with porcine ACTH at low, moderate, and high doses (1, 4, or 20 μg/kg body wt, respectively). aSignificantly different from low dose (P < 0.05). bSignificantly different from low and moderate doses (P < 0.05). cSignificantly different from high dose by log transformation after the removal of one outlier (P < 0.05). n = 5. Data are presented as means ± SE.

Fig. 3. Changes in adrenal cAMP content at 15 min vs. plasma corticosterone at 60 min (post-ACTH injection). PD2 and PD8 pups were injected with porcine ACTH at low, moderate, and high doses (1, 4, or 20 μg/kg body wt, respectively). aPD2 significantly different from PD8 (P < 0.05). bSignificantly different from 1 μg/kg body wt (low dose) (P < 0.05). cSignificantly different from 1 and 4 μg/kg body wt (low and moderate doses, respectively) (P < 0.05). cAMP, n = 5; corticosterone, n = 7–10. Data are presented as means ± SE.
produce a larger corticosterone response in PD2 pups, compared with responses in PD8 pups. Furthermore, the response in the PD2 pup may not be accompanied by a sizeable increase in the obligate intracellular second messenger, cAMP. Our results confirmed this hypothesis by demonstrating 1) exogenous ACTH stimulated a larger increase in corticosterone in PD2 pups than in PD8 pups at each time point, 2) adrenal cAMP content in PD2 pups did not change when injected with low and moderate ACTH doses, 3) only high (pharmacological doses) of ACTH elicited a detectable increase in cAMP in PD2 pups, and 4) adrenal cAMP levels in PD8 pups increased significantly and proportionately with increasing doses of ACTH.

The HPA axis of the neonatal rat undergoes a period of development that ultimately leads to a fully functional adrenal gland capable of producing corticosterone (33). In particular, it has been shown that the adrenal gland of the neonatal rat goes through a stress-hyporesponsive period (SHRP) (2). The neonatal rat SHRP is characterized by an attenuated corticosterone response to stress between PD4 and PD14 (11, 25, 48, 49). Previous studies have investigated the adrenal responsiveness in the neonatal rat during this hyporesponsive period (2). Additionally, we have focused on the adrenocortical response of neonatal rats during periods of hypoxia. The studies regarding the effects of acute and chronic hypoxia on the HPA axis of the developing neonatal rat are the motivation for the current study.

DISCUSSION

The present study evaluated the plasma corticosterone and adrenal cAMP response to exogenous ACTH injections in PD2 and PD8 rats. We hypothesized that exogenous ACTH would
study (5, 6, 37, 38, 39). Specifically, we continued the investigation of a phenomenon observed that, prior to PD5, when exposed to hypoxia, the neonatal rat exhibits a large corticosterone response without a drastic increase in immunoreactive plasma ACTH and without a detectable increase in adrenal cAMP content (the canonical second messenger) (23). These previous studies led us to question whether increases in ACTH in the normoxic neonatal rat stimulate corticosterone production via a rise in adrenal cAMP content or via another second messenger pathway.

We have demonstrated that the PD2 adrenal has a much larger corticosterone response to ACTH compared with the PD8 pup, confirming what has been demonstrated previously in dispersed adrenal cells in vitro (2) and in the adrenal response to hypoxia in vivo (23). This was not due to changes in plasma corticosterone binding capacity since we have previously demonstrated that PD8 pups have higher corticosterone binding globulin levels compared with PD2 pups (23).

The current study demonstrated a large corticosterone response to physiological doses of ACTH in PD2 pups without a measurable increase in adrenal cAMP. We understand that cAMP is the accepted intracellular second messenger for the adrenal response to ACTH in mature rats (17). Chronic ACTH stimulation can exert its steroidogenic effects through a non-cAMP mechanism (26). In adult rats, it has been shown that ACTH-stimulated adrenal corticosterone content increases within 3 min without a change in adrenal cAMP content, particularly when the ACTH is injected in the morning (9). In addition, it has been suggested that adrenal cell responses to very low concentrations of ACTH are cAMP-independent (52) or that only very small amounts of cAMP are necessary to stimulate steroidogenesis (32).

What, then, is mediating this large increase in ACTH-stimulated corticosterone in the PD2 rat pup? There are other potential second messengers, such as calcium and cGMP; however, most studies do not support these as principal second messengers in this system (17, 23). There are other, less potent pathways that ACTH is capable of stimulating, including MAPK, inositol phosphate, and diacylglycerol (17). These other pathways will be considered for further investigation. Non-cAMP mechanisms for controlling steroidogenesis include sympathetic input via the splanchnic nerves (14, 47) and/or local factors, such as vasoactive intestinal peptide and catecholamines (3, 4). However, these non-cAMP-mediated pathways are unlikely to be the cause of increased corticosterone because we injected exogenous ACTH and because the vehicle injection group did not show an increase in corticosterone.

It is thought that StAR protein is the principal mediator of cholesterol transport process essential for steroidogenesis (46). A previous study from the same group showed that exogenous ACTH and cAMP each resulted in a U-shaped curve of adrenal responsiveness in dispersed cells (2). In that study, the corticosterone responses to exogenous ACTH, cAMP, and a soluble (non-rate-limited) form of cholesterol were higher in PD1 adrenal cells compared with PD10, and responses increased again in cells from adult rats. It was concluded that it was unlikely that cholesterol transport served as a major contributing factor in hyporesponsiveness in neonatal adrenal cells (2) and, therefore, is unlikely to explain the results of our study. At first, we analyzed adrenal cAMP content at 15 min after injection of ACTH because previous studies have shown that the maximal effect of ACTH on cAMP production occurs after 15 min and returns to basal levels after ~40 min (17). Since, there is a possibility that very small increases in adrenal cAMP content in PD2 adrenals may have occurred earlier than 15 min (9), we repeated the low and moderate dose in PD2 and PD8 pups and sampled at 5 min. The 5-min results with the moderate dose of ACTH essentially validated the 15-min data shown in Figs. 1 and 2, as there was a corticosterone response in PD2 pups without a significant change in adrenal cAMP, whereas there was an adrenal cAMP response in PD8 pups without a change in plasma corticosterone. This confirms that the PD2 rat adrenal appears to have a non-cAMP-mediated increase in steroidogenesis, whereas steroidogenesis in the PD8 rat adrenal appears to be relatively insensitive to increases in cAMP stimulated by ACTH.

It is also possible that very small increases in cAMP were generated, but only in the appropriate compartment to stimulate steroidogenesis (42). Our method measured total cAMP content, so a small change in a specific intracellular compartment may not have been detected. The possibility of cAMP independence is even more significant considering that the corticosterone response to corticosterone hormone injection did not correlate with an increase in adrenal cAMP content in PD8 pups (Fig. 4).

Therefore, we conclude that either the PD2 adrenal does not require an increase in cAMP in the response to ACTH, or that it is ultrasensitive to very small, compartmental changes in adrenal cAMP content. Previous in vitro studies, however, do not suggest ultrasensitivity to cAMP in dispersed adrenal cells from PD1 compared with PD10 rat pups (2). On the basis of these findings, we still infer that another second messenger or intracellular mechanism may be involved in the large corticosterone responses to ACTH injection in the neonatal rat.

**Perspectives and Significance**

Our study has revealed a unique, but as yet, unidentified intracellular mechanism linking ACTH stimulation to an augmented increase in corticosterone production in the neonatal rat. This potentially novel phenomenon may have significant clinical implications. In particular, it is now established that transient, relative adrenal insufficiency is a significant clinical entity in the premature and low-birth weight human infant and may be associated with hypotension, respiratory failure, and increased morbidity (15, 20, 21, 34, 35, 43, 50). Furthermore, an altered adrenocortical response to physiological and pharmacological doses of exogenous ACTH is useful in the evaluation of adrenal function in the premature and low-birth weight infant (1, 13, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44). ACTH stimulation is an important diagnostic test of human adrenal function, the results of which can influence the implementation of glucocorticoid therapy (35, 44). It is important to evaluate the mechanism of ACTH action on the adrenal cortex using the rat model of human prematurity. An increased understanding of these mechanisms could lead to improved diagnostic and treatment strategies. The current study has provided evidence that ACTH may stimulate corticosterone production through an unidentified second messenger system in the very young neonatal rat. Future studies investigating the identity of this unknown intra-
cellular mechanism will be helpful in gaining a full understanding of the development of adrenal function in neonates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Kathleen Chintamani and Barbara Jankowski for assistance in the laboratory.

GRANTS

J. Bodager is a participant in the Medical College of Wisconsin Medical Student Research Pathways program and received funding from the Dr. Michael J. Dunn Summer Research Fellowship Award. This study was supported, in part, by the Aurora Research Institute.

DISCLOSURES

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the authors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS


REFERENCES


