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RESEARCH PAPER



GPR40 receptor activation promotes tight junction assembly in airway epithelial cells via AMPK-dependent mechanisms

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ABSTRACT

Tight junctions play key roles in the regulation of airway epithelial barrier function and promotion of tight junction integrity is beneficial to lung health. G-protein coupled receptor (GPR) 40 has been identified as a receptor of polyunsaturated fatty acids. This study aimed to investigate the function of GPR40 in regulating tight junction assembly in human airway epithelial cells (Calu-3 cells) using GW9508, a GPR40 agonist. Immunoblotting and immunofluorescence analyses showed that Calu-3 cells expressed both types of polyunsaturated fatty acid receptors including GPR40 and GPR120. Intracellular Ca^{2+} measurements confirmed that GW9508 stimulated GPR40, but not GPR120. In Ca^{2+} switch assays, GW9508 promoted the recovery of transepithelial electrical resistance and re-localization of zonula occludens (ZO)-1 to intercellular areas. These effects were suppressed by inhibitors of GPR40 and phospholipase C (PLC). Interestingly, GW9508 enhanced tight junction assembly in an AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK)-dependent manner. The effect of GW9508 on inducing tight junction assembly was also confirmed in 16HBE14o- cells. Our results indicate that GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 leads to AMPK activation via calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase β (CaMKK β). Collectively, this study reveals an unprecedented role of GPR40 in facilitating airway epithelial tight junction assembly via PLC-CaMKK β -AMPK pathways. GPR40 represents a novel regulator of airway epithelial integrity and its stimulation may be beneficial in the treatment of airway diseases.

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AMPK; GPR40; airway epithelial cells; polyunsaturated fatty acids; tight junctions

Introduction

Joining of adjacent airway epithelial cells by tight junctions serves as a physical barrier preventing entry of pathogens and noxious substances into lung tissues.¹ Tight junctions maintain polarity and integrity of airway epithelial cells, in which zonula occludens (ZO)-1, a membrane-anchoring component, plays crucial roles in tight junction formation and regulation of paracellular permeability.² Dysregulation of ZO-1 and tight junction complex is involved in the pathogenesis of airway disorders. Indeed, dislocalization of ZO-1, reduced expression of ZO-1 and increased paracellular permeability are correlated with the severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).³ Furthermore, several cytokines involved in allergic inflammation in asthma including interleukin (IL)-4, IL-13, interferon (IFN)- γ and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α

suppress ZO-1 expression in airway epithelial cells.⁴ Therefore, stabilization of tight junction complex is considered as a promising therapeutic approach to the treatment of airway diseases.⁵

Recently, several studies have revealed the beneficial roles of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) ω -3 in modulating airway epithelial barrier integrity. For instance, plasma levels of ω -3 fatty acids in COPD and asthmatic patients are less than that in healthy individuals.^{6,7} Supplement of ω -3 prevents an increase in lung permeability and disruption of lung epithelial barrier both *in vitro* and *in vivo* models of acute lung injury through mechanisms involving inhibition of lipopolysaccharide-induced ZO-1 downregulation by ω -3 metabolites resolvin D1 and maresin 1.^{8,9} In contrast, some reports showed that PUFA induce incorporation of fatty acids into plasma membrane phospholipids, leading to a change in membrane properties,

ZO-1 alteration and increased paracellular permeability in human airway epithelial (Calu-3) cells.¹⁰ This controversy emphasizes the need to explore various mechanisms by which ω -3 modulates airway epithelial integrity.

GPR40 has recently been discovered as a receptor for PUFA including ω -3 fatty acids.^{11,12} GPR40 is expressed in several tissues including brain,^{11,13} intestine,¹⁴ bone,¹⁵ islet cells,¹¹ and lung.¹⁶ Stimulation of GPR40 suppresses inflammation and inflammation-associated downregulation of tight junction proteins in intestinal epithelial cells.¹⁷ GPR40 is coupled with $G_{q/11}$ and its stimulation leads to elevation in intracellular Ca^{2+} ^{11, 12}, which can in turn activate AMPK through CaMKK β .¹⁸ AMPK activation is known to promote epithelial tight junction assembly.¹⁹ Likewise, AMPK activation protects against inflammation-associated disruption of airway epithelial barrier.^{20,21} Intriguingly, stimulation of GPR40 activates AMPK in hepatocytes.²² However, roles of GPR40 in regulating airway epithelial barrier integrity is largely unknown. We hypothesized that activation of GPR40 may promote tight junction assembly via AMPK activation in airway epithelial cells. Therefore, this study was performed to investigate the effect of GPR40

stimulation by GPR40 agonist GW9508 on tight junction assembly and its underlying mechanisms in human airway epithelial cells.

Results

Expression of GPR40 and specificity of GW9508 in Calu-3 cells

We first analyzed the specificity of GW9508 in stimulating GPR40 in Calu-3 cells, since GW9508 has been reported to stimulate GPR120 at higher concentrations.²³ As analyzed by western blotting and immunofluorescence staining, both GPR40 and GPR120 were expressed in Calu-3 cells (Fig. 1). Since both GPR40 and GPR120 were coupled to $G_{q/11}$ -phospholipase C (PLC)- Ca^{2+} signaling, we investigated the target specificity of GW9508 in Calu-3 cells by determining the effect of GPR40 and GPR120 antagonists on GW9508-induced elevation of intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) using a ratiometric Ca^{2+} indicator indo-1. The ratio of emitted fluorescence at 405 nm (from Ca^{2+} -bound indo-1) to 490 nm (from Ca^{2+} -free indo-1) (indo-1 ratio) was used as an indicator of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$. As shown in Fig. 2, an addition of

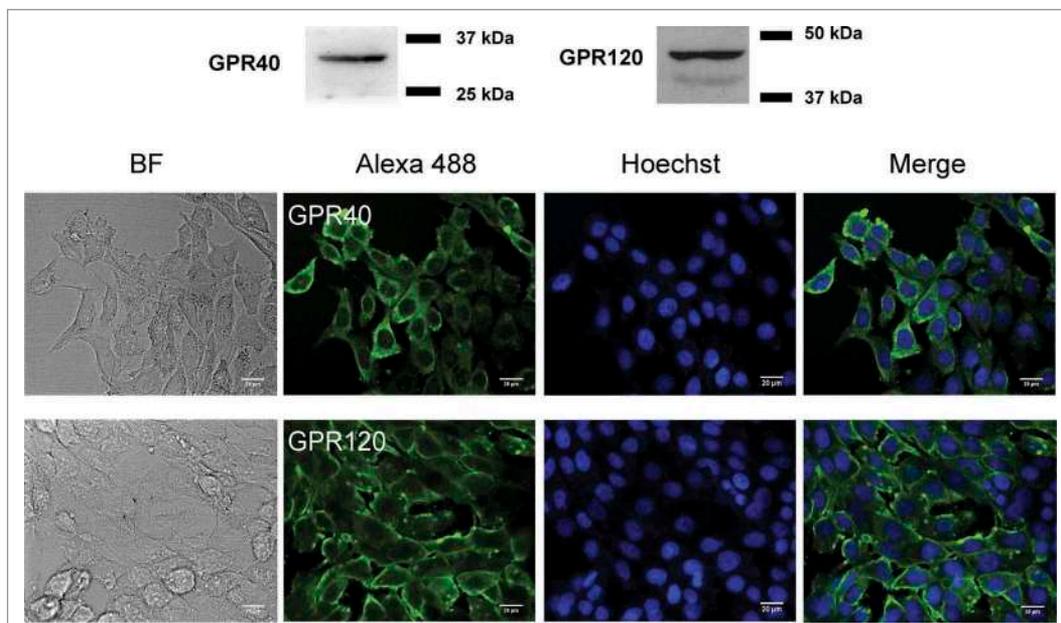


Figure 1. Expression of GPR40 and GPR120 in airway epithelial Calu-3 cells. Western blot analysis and immunofluorescence staining of GPR40 and GPR120 in Calu-3 cells are shown ($n = 3-4$). GPR40 and GPR120 in green (Alexa 488), nuclear content in blue (Hoechst), BF is brightfield.

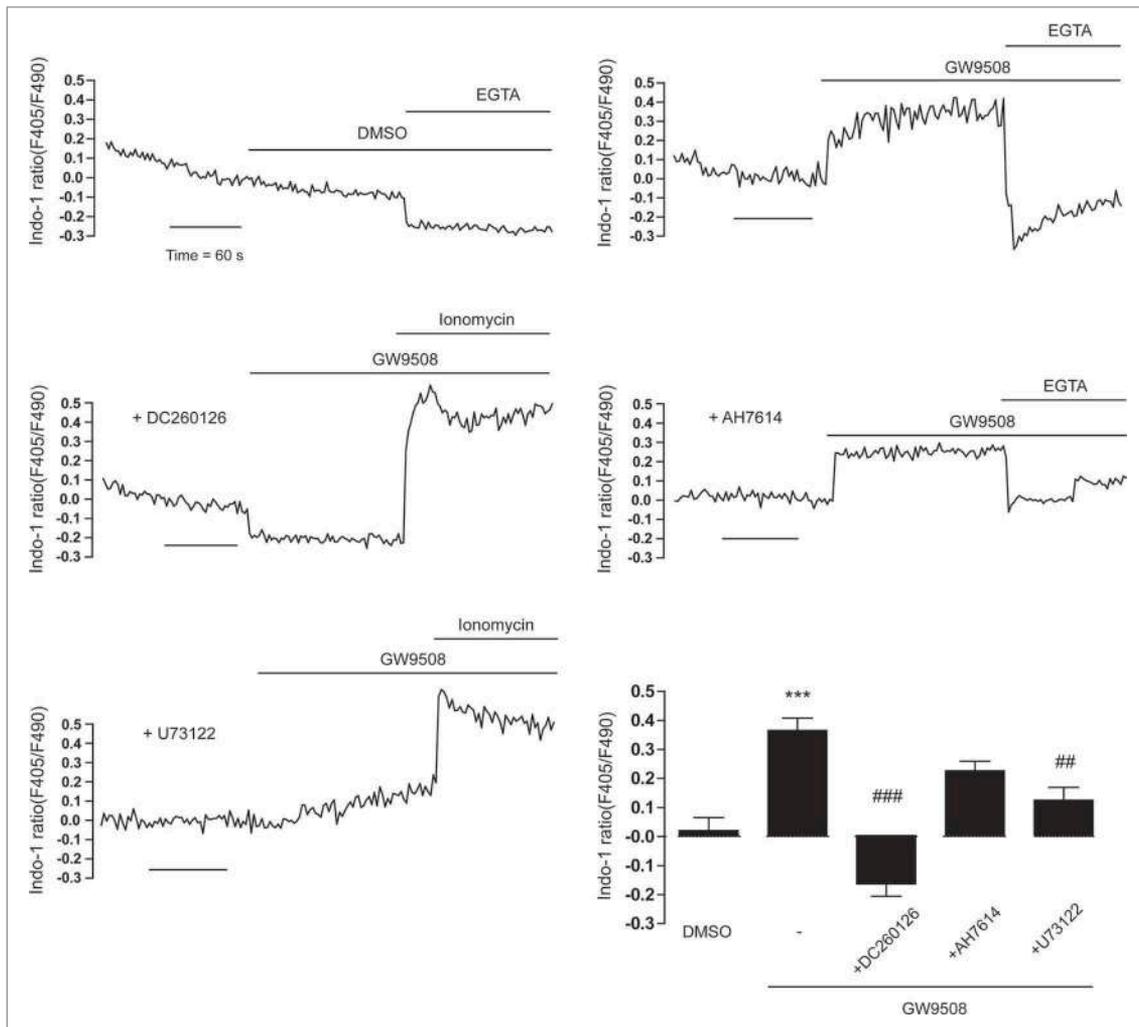


Figure 2. Effect of GPR40 on $[Ca^{2+}]_i$. Calu-3 cells were loaded with indo-1 and suspended in Ca^{2+} -free buffers. After the indicated pretreatments (DC260126 (5 μ M; GPR40 antagonist), AH7614 (100 μ M; GPR120 antagonist), and U73122 (10 μ M; PLC inhibitor) for an hour), GW9508 (5 μ M) was added into bathing solutions during continual recording of indo-1 dual fluorescence (emitted at 405 nm and 490 nm). Representative tracings of indo-1 fluorescence ratio (F405/F490) and summary of the data are shown. Data are expressed as means of indo-1 fluorescence ratio (F405/F490) \pm S.E.M. ($n = 3-6$). *** $p < 0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated group. ## $p < 0.01$; ### $p < 0.001$ compared with GW9508-treated group (one-way ANOVA).

GW9508 (5 μ M) caused an abrupt increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ compared to a vehicle-treated group. Pretreatment with DC260126 (3 μ M), a GPR40 antagonist, completely abolished the effect of GW9508 on $[Ca^{2+}]_i$, whereas AH7614 (100 μ M), a GPR120 antagonist, had no effect. These results indicate that GW9508 at 5 μ M specifically activates GPR40 without stimulating GPR120 in Calu-3 cells. In addition, the GW9508-induced elevation of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ was inhibited by pretreatment with a PLC inhibitor U73122 (20 μ M), confirming that GW9508 stimulated GPR40-PLC- Ca^{2+} pathway in Calu-3 cells.

Effect of GPR40 stimulation on tight junction assembly

To investigate the roles of GPR40 on facilitating tight junction assembly in airway epithelial cells, we induced disassembly of tight junctions by removing extracellular Ca^{2+} and investigated the effect of GW9508 on the rate of tight junction assembly induced by re-addition of Ca^{2+} (Ca^{2+} switch). Tight junction assembly was analyzed by both immunofluorescence staining of a tight junction protein ZO-1 and TER measurements. As shown in Fig. 3A, after 16-h incubation in Ca^{2+}

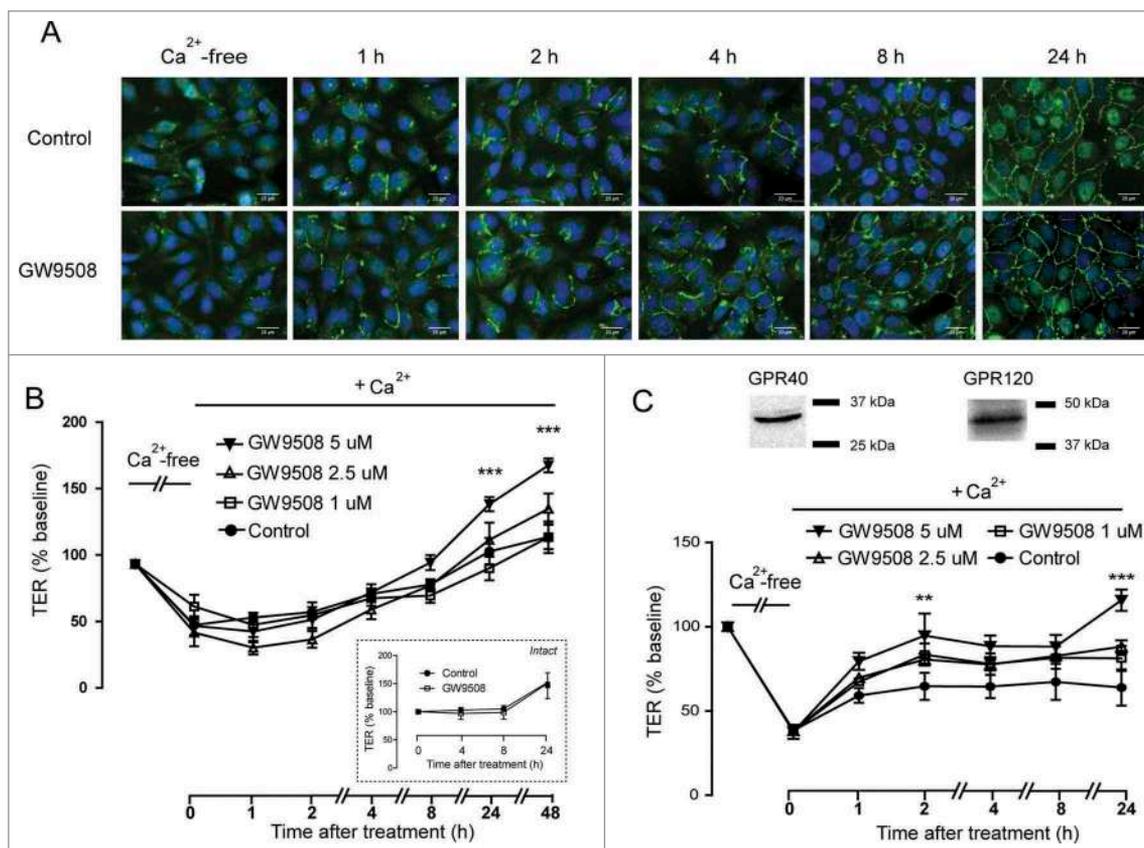


Figure 3. Effect of GW9508 on tight junction assembly. Cells were cultured for 16 h in Ca^{2+} -free media. TER of Calu-3 and 16HBE14o-cell monolayers was then measured after replacement of Ca^{2+} -free media with media containing Ca^{2+} plus GW9508 at the indicated concentrations. (A) Effect of GW9508 on localization of ZO-1 in Calu-3 cells. After the indicated durations of incubation, cells were fixed and immunostained for ZO-1 (green) and nuclear content was stained with Hoechst (blue) ($n = 4$). (B) Effect of GW9508 on TER in Calu-3 cells. (Inset) Effect of GW9508 on TER in intact monolayers. (C) Expression of GPR40 and effect of GW9508 on TER in 16HBE14o-cells. After the indicated durations of incubation, TER was measured. Data are expressed as means of % of baseline TER \pm S.E.M ($n = 4-6$). ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated group (two-way ANOVA).

$^{+}$ -free media, ZO-1 was located in perinuclear regions in Calu-3 cells. In the presence of Ca^{2+} , GW9508 ($5 \mu\text{M}$) enhanced re-assembly of ZO-1 to intercellular areas in a time-dependent manner. TER analysis demonstrated that culture in Ca^{2+} -free media led to 50% decrease in TER of Calu-3 cell monolayers (Fig. 3B). Treatment with GW9508 at $5 \mu\text{M}$ significantly promoted the recovery of TER at 24 h, whereas it had no effect on TER of intact monolayers (inset). Moreover, we found that GW9508 produced the similar effect on enhancing tight junction assembly in non-tumorigenic airway epithelial (16HBE14o-) cells, which also expressed both GPR40 and GPR120 (Fig. 3C). Taken together, these results indicate that GW9508 enhances tight junction assembly in airway epithelial cells.

Involvement of GPR40 and PLC in GW9508-induced tight junction assembly

To confirm that the effect of GW9508 on promoting tight junction assembly was via GPR40, Calu-3 cells were pretreated for an hour with specific GPR40 antagonists including DC260126 and GW1100 before addition of GW9508. As shown in Fig. 4A, both DC260126 and GW1100 ($3 \mu\text{M}$) pretreatment significantly prevented the effect of GW9508 on promoting tight junction assembly. In addition, we investigated an involvement of PLC in mediating the effect of GW9508 on tight junction assembly using U73122, a PLC inhibitor. Fig. 4B showed that the effect of GW9508 on tight junction assembly was completely abolished by U73122 pretreatment. These results indicate

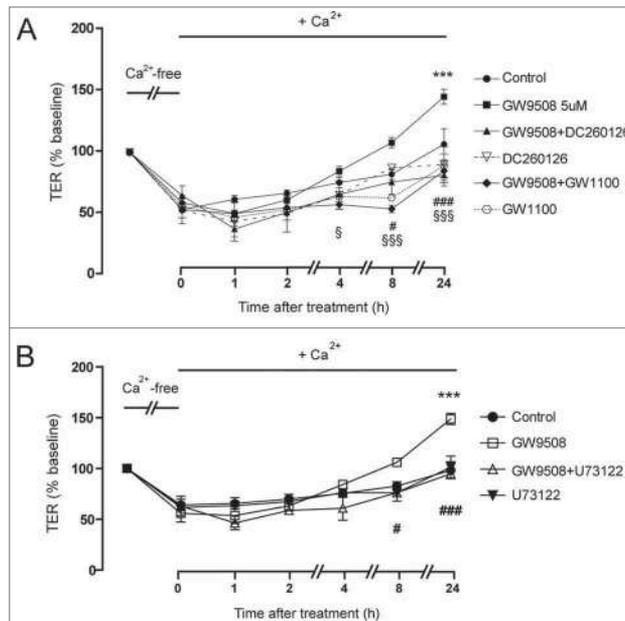


Figure 4. Roles of GPR40 and PLC in mediating GW9508-induced tight junction assembly. Cells were cultured for 16 h in Ca^{2+} -free media. TER of Calu-3 cell monolayers was then measured after replacement of Ca^{2+} -free media with the media containing Ca^{2+} plus vehicle or GW9508 (5 μM). (A) Role of GPR40. Cells were pretreated with GPR40 antagonists DC260126 (3 μM) or GW1100 (3 μM). (B) Role of PLC. Cells were pretreated with PLC inhibitor U73122 (20 μM). Data are expressed as means of % baseline TER \pm S.E.M. ($n = 6$). *** $p < 0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated group. # $p < 0.05$; ### $p < 0.001$ compared with GW9508-treated group. § $p < 0.05$; §§§ $p < 0.001$ compared between GW9508-treated and GW9508 + GW1100-treated groups (two-way ANOVA).

that GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 induces tight junction assembly in Calu-3 cells via a PLC-dependent pathway.

AMPK mediates the effect of GPR40 stimulation on tight junction assembly

AMPK has been shown to promote tight junction assembly in epithelial cells.¹⁹ Next, we investigated an involvement of AMPK in mediating the effect of GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 on tight junction assembly. We first compared the effect of GW9508 to metformin, a known AMPK activator. As shown in Fig. 5A, TER changes induced by metformin (1.5 mM) was comparable to that induced by GW9508 at 0–8 h. Pretreatment with compound C (40 μM), an AMPK inhibitor, completely abolished the effect of GW9508 on tight junction assembly at 8 h and 24 h post-treatment in Calu-3 cells (Fig. 5B and Fig. 5C) and in 16HBE14o- cells (Fig. 5D). These results indicate that GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 induces tight junction assembly via an AMPK-dependent mechanism.

AMPK activation by GPR40 agonist

To test whether GPR40 stimulated AMPK, western blot analyses of AMPK phosphorylation at Thr-172 in Calu-3 cells were performed. We found that GW9508 treatment induced AMPK phosphorylation in time and dose-dependent manners (Fig. 6A and B). Since treatment with GW9508 at 5 μM produced significant AMPK phosphorylation at 24 h post-treatment (Fig. 6A), this treatment condition was used in subsequent experiments exploring mechanisms of GW9508-induced AMPK activation. Interestingly, AMPK phosphorylation induced by GW9508 was significantly inhibited by pretreatment with GPR40 antagonist DC2600126 (Fig. 6C), but not GPR120 antagonist AH-7614 (Fig. 6D). These data indicate that GW9508 activates AMPK via a GPR40-dependent mechanism.

Because GW9508 induced an increase in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$, which is known to stimulate AMPK via CaMKK β , we hypothesized that GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 may activate AMPK and tight junction assembly via CaMKK β . Fig. 7A demonstrated that pretreatment with CaMKK β inhibitor STO-609

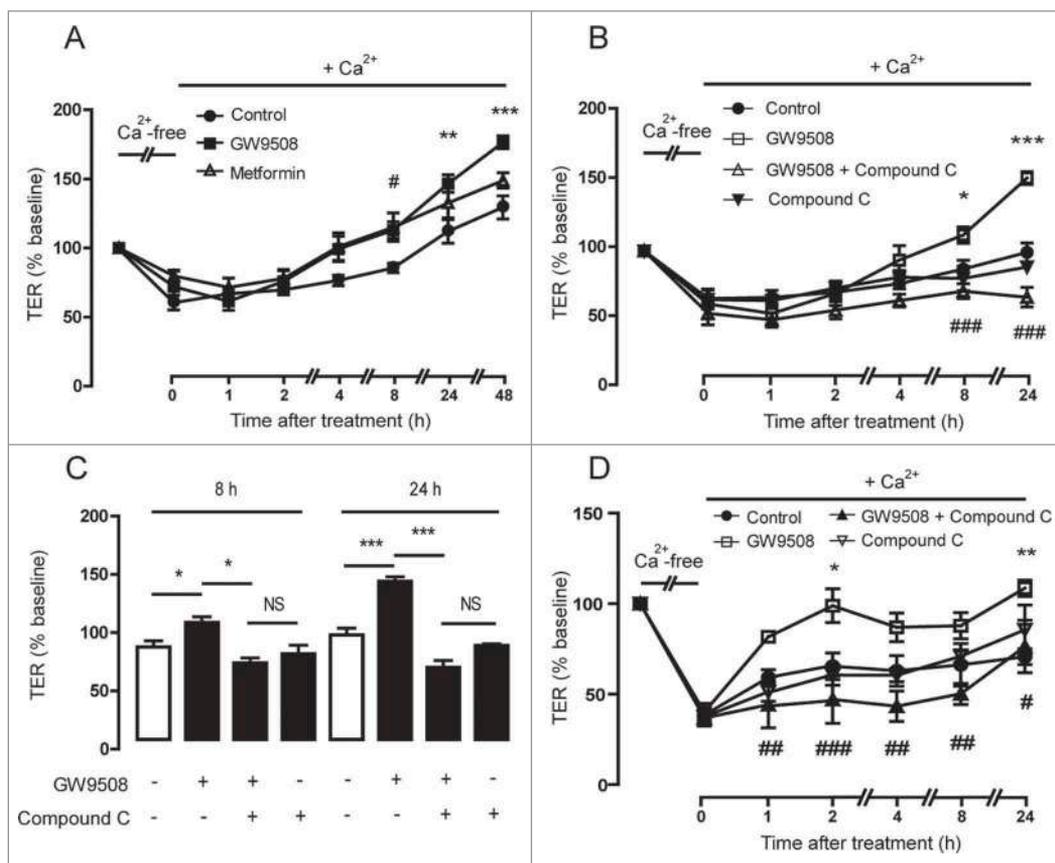


Figure 5. Involvement of AMPK in GPR40 stimulation-induced tight junction assembly. (A) Effect of metformin on tight junction assembly in Calu-3 cells. Cells were cultured for 16 hours in Ca^{2+} -free media. TER of Calu-3 cells monolayers was then measured after replacement of Ca^{2+} -free media with media containing Ca^{2+} plus vehicle, GW9508 (5 μM), or metformin (1.5 mM). Data are expressed as means of % baseline TER \pm S.E.M ($n = 4$). ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ compared between vehicle-treated and GW9508-treated groups. # $p < 0.05$ compared between vehicle-treated and metformin-treated groups (two-way ANOVA). (B) Involvement of AMPK in GW9508-induced tight junction assembly in Calu-3 cells. In the GW9508-treated group, cells were pretreated with vehicle or compound C (40 μM). Data are expressed as means of % baseline TER \pm S.E.M ($n = 6$). * $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated group. ### $p < 0.001$ compared with GW9508-treated group (two-way ANOVA). (C) Summary of data at 8 h and 24 h. ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$ (one-way ANOVA). (D) Involvement of AMPK in GW9508-induced tight junction assembly in 16HBE14o-cells. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$ compared with vehicle-treated group. # $p < 0.05$; ## $p < 0.01$; ### $p < 0.001$ compared with GW9508-treated group (two-way ANOVA).

completely abolished the effect of GW9508 on AMPK phosphorylation. Furthermore, TER measurements showed that pretreatment with STO-609 significantly prevented the effect of GW9508 on tight junction assembly (Fig. 7B). These results indicate that CaMKK β mediates the effect of GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 on both AMPK activation and tight junction assembly in Calu-3 cells.

Discussion

In addition to their beneficial roles in alleviating abnormal metabolism and inflammation in various cell types,^{12,14,15,22,24} GPR40 was demonstrated for

the first time in this study to play an important role in regulation of epithelial barrier in airway epithelial cells. The mechanism by which GPR40 stimulation induced tight junction assembly involved AMPK activation via PLC- Ca^{2+} -CaMKK β pathway.

Dysregulation of tight junction has been implicated in the pathogenesis of airway diseases.^{4,5} In the present study, we demonstrated functional expression of GPR40 and found that GPR40 activation led to enhanced barrier function in human airway epithelial cells. Interestingly, AMPK is activated in response to GPR40 stimulation, resulting in the assembly of tight junction protein ZO-1. AMPK is well known to promote tight junction assembly following the exposure

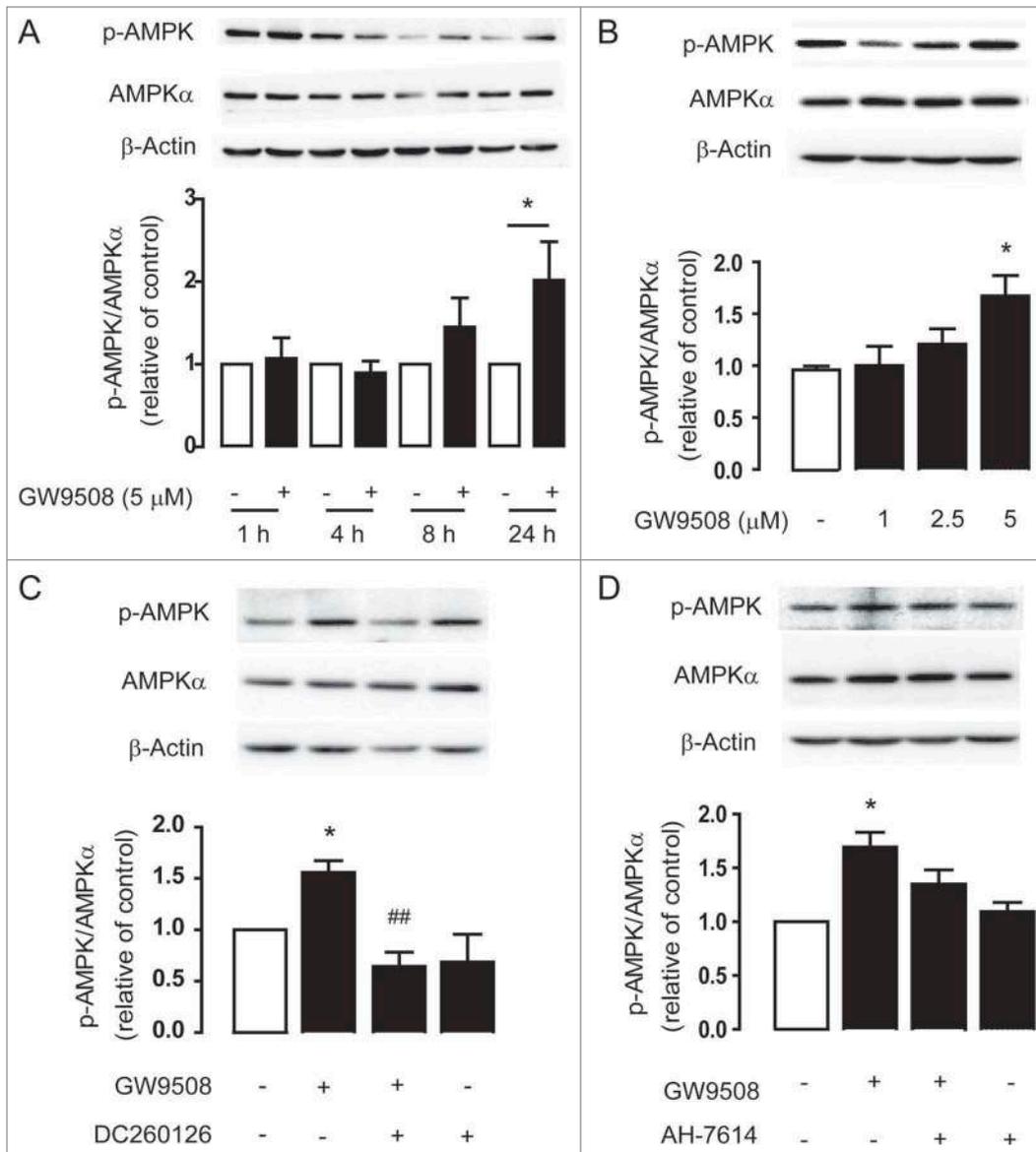


Figure 6. GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 leads to AMPK activation. Western blot analyses of p-AMPK, AMPK α , and β -actin after treatment of Calu-3 cells with GW9508 at various times (A) and doses (B). Calu-3 cells were treated with GW9508 (5 μ M) without or with DC260126 (3 μ M) (C) and AH7614 (100 μ M) (D) for 24 h before sample collection for western blot analysis. Data are expressed as mean of ratio of control (vehicle-treated group) \pm S.E.M. ($n = 4-5$). * $p < 0.05$ compared with vehicle-treated group. ## $p < 0.01$ compared with GW9508-treated group (one-way ANOVA).

to extracellular Ca^{2+} . For example, in MDCK cells, phosphorylated AMPK level was corresponded with the Ca^{2+} -switch condition and led to the recovery of TER and reassembly of ZO-1. Further, the rate of tight junction recovery could be accelerated by an AMPK activator AICAR.²⁵ Similar effects have also been observed in intestinal epithelial cells. Treatment with dietary compounds that activate AMPK including butyrate²⁶ and chitosan oligosaccharide²⁷ led to the enhancement of tight junction assembly in Caco-2 and T84 cells, respectively. These effects were blunted

by pretreatment with compound C, an AMPK inhibitor.^{26,27} In the present study, an AMPK activator metformin promoted tight junction assembly in Calu-3 cells. Indeed, metformin has previously been shown to increase tight junction integrity in Calu-3 cells and reduce permeability of glucose across airway epithelial cells resulting in the limitation of *Staphylococcus aureus* growth in murine tracheas.^{20,21} However, it should be aware that metformin may exert these effects via AMPK-independent mechanisms. Importantly, we found that the time course of

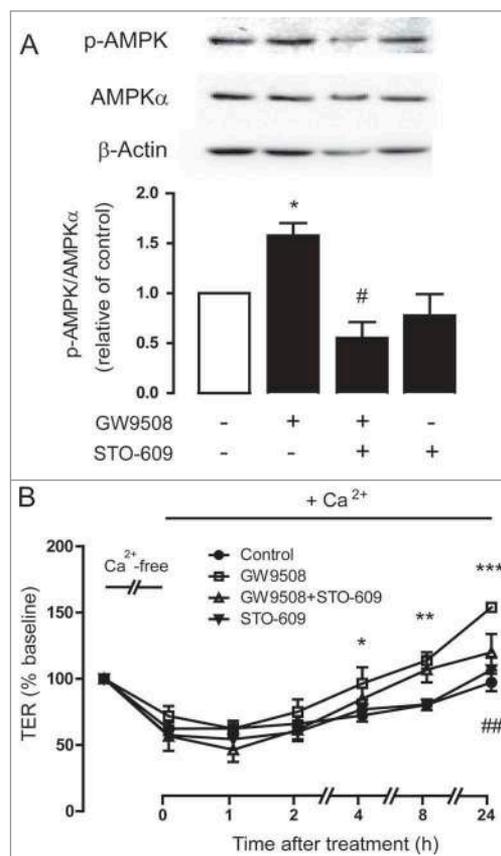


Figure 7. Involvement of CaMKK β in AMPK activation following GPR40 stimulation. (A) Role of CaMKK β in AMPK activation. Calu-3 cells were treated for 24 h with vehicle or GW9508 (5 μ M) without or with pretreatment with CaMKK β inhibitor STO-609 (5 μ M) before sample collection for western blot analysis. Data are expressed as ratio of control (vehicle-treated group) \pm S.E.M. ($n = 4$ –5). * $p < 0.05$ compared with vehicle-treated group. # $p < 0.05$ compared with GW9508-treated group (one-way ANOVA). (B) Role of CaMKK β in GPR40 stimulation-induced tight junction assembly. Cells were cultured for 16 h in Ca $^{2+}$ -free media. TER of Calu-3 cell monolayers was then measured after replacement of Ca $^{2+}$ -free media with media containing Ca $^{2+}$ plus vehicle or GW9508 (5 μ M) with or without pretreatment with STO-609 (5 μ M). Data are expressed as means of % baseline TER \pm S.E.M ($n = 6$). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated group. ## $p < 0.01$ compared with GW9508-treated group (two-way ANOVA).

GPR40 stimulation-induced AMPK phosphorylation was corresponded with that of ZO-1 localization and a change in TER. Taken together, these results indicate that GPR40 stimulation leads to AMPK activation and, consequently, tight junction assembly in airway epithelial cells.

In this study, a mechanism of GPR40 stimulation-induced tight junction assembly was also explored using both Ca $^{2+}$ -switch assays and immunoblotting analyses. GPR40 has previously been reported as a G $_{q/11}$ -coupled receptor, whose activation results in increased [Ca $^{2+}$] $_i$ and PLC activation.^{28,29} Herein, GPR40 stimulation by GW9508 was verified by measuring [Ca $^{2+}$] $_i$. In addition, a PLC inhibitor and GPR40 antagonists reversed the effects of GW9508 on tight junction

assembly. These results suggest that GPR40 stimulation transduce through G $_{q/11}$ -PLC-Ca $^{2+}$ pathways. Nevertheless, accumulated lines of evidence have revealed that engagement of G $_{q/11}$ -coupled receptors leads to AMPK activation via CaMKK β .³⁰ Indeed, we have previously found that stimulation of Ca $^{2+}$ -sensing receptor, a G $_{q/11}$ -coupling receptor, leads to AMPK activation via a PLC-Ca $^{2+}$ -CaMKK β -dependent mechanism in intestinal epithelial cells. Similarly, it has been reported that GW9508 induces AMPK phosphorylation in hepatocytes via a GPR40-G $_q$ -CaMKK β pathway.²² These lines of evidence support our findings that GPR40 stimulation results in AMPK activation via G $_q$ -PLC-Ca $^{2+}$ -CaMKK β pathways.

Even though previous studies have reported that GW9508 stimulates both GPR40 and GPR120.²³ Using a GPR40 antagonist and a GPR120 antagonist we showed that GW9508 stimulated an increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ and AMPK activity via GPR40 but not GPR120 in Calu-3 cells, which express both types of receptors. This functional bias of GW9508 toward the agonism of GPR40 has previously been reported in other studies.^{31,32} Moreover, the sensitivity of GPR40 for GW9508 ($pEC_{50} \approx 7.3$) is about 50-fold higher than that of GPR120 ($pEC_{50} \approx 5.4$) in GPR40 or GPR120 transfected cells.²³ Further studies using a gene silencing approach are required to confirm the contribution of GPR40 to the tight junction-enhancing effect of GW9508.

In contrast to our results, previous studies have identified physiological roles of PUFA ω -3 fatty acids, endogenous agonists of GPR40, in increasing permeability of epithelial cells. Administration of PUFA led to an increase in paracellular permeability, disruption in ZO-1 localization and a decline in TER in Calu-3 cells.¹⁰ Likewise, ω -3 fatty acids enhanced sulfonic acid permeability and lowered TER in Caco-2 cells via undefined mechanisms.^{33,34} These contradictory results of endogenous and exogenous agonists of GPR40 may be because ω -3 fatty acids induce additional signaling cascades independent of GPR40.³⁵ For example, ω -3 fatty acids can be incorporated into plasma membrane, leading to a change in plasma membrane biophysical properties and signal transduction in lipid rafts, where tight junctions are embedded.^{35,36}

In conclusion, we identified an unprecedented effect of GPR40 stimulation on tight junction assembly in airway epithelial cells. Our results indicate that the mechanism of GPR40 stimulation-induced tight junction assembly is via PLC- Ca^{2+} -CaMK β -AMPK pathways. These findings suggest that GPR40 represents an important regulator of airway barrier integrity and may be a promising therapeutic target for the treatment of airway diseases. Future studies should be performed to investigate the functional role and expression of GPR40 in airway diseases including COPD.

Material and methods

Material

Calu-3 cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). 16HBE14o- cells were kindly provided by Dr. Nawiya Huipao (Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Thailand). GW9508, DC260126, GW1100, U73122, STO-609, compound C and metformin hydrochloride were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Saint Louis, MO, USA). AH7614 was from Tochtis Bioscience (Bristol, UK).

Cell culture and Ca^{2+} -switch assay

Calu-3 cells were cultured in an 1:1 mixture of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) and Ham's F-12 medium. 16HBE14o- cells were cultured in a minimum essential medium (MEM). Both types of medium were supplemented with 1% non-essential amino acid, 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 mg/mL streptomycin (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Cells were maintained in a humidified 95% O_2 /5% CO_2 atmosphere at 37°C.

Calu-3 and 16HBE14o- cells from passage 25–35 were seeded on Transwell permeable supports (2.5×10^5 cells/well) (Corning Life Sciences, Tewksbury, MA, USA) and cultured for 14 days ($TER \geq 900 \Omega \cdot cm^2$). After measuring baseline TER, culture media were replaced with the Minimum Essential Medium Eagle, Spinner Modification (S-MEM) Ca^{2+} -free culture media to induce tight junction disassembly. Sixteen h later, the S-MEM medium was replaced with FBS-free culture medium containing Ca^{2+} supplemented with vehicle, GW9508, or GW9508 plus pharmacological inhibitors. TER was measured before and after treatment (at 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 24 h and 48 h) using an EVOM2 volt/ohm meter (World Precision Instruments, Inc., Sarasota, FL, USA).

Immunocytochemistry

Calu-3 cells were seeded in 96-well plates (5×10^4 cells/well) and cultured for 5 days. After Ca^{2+} switch, cells were washed with phosphate-buffered saline

(PBS). Fixation was performed by 20-min incubation with -20°C absolute ethanol followed by 30-min incubation with 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA). Then, cells were stained overnight with anti-GPR40 (catalog number ab211049; lot GR252665-1) or anti-GPR120 (catalog number ab118757; lot GR26398-33) primary antibodies (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) and conjugated with anti-rabbit IgG Alexa fluor 488 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, MA, USA; catalog number A11034; lot 1670152). For ZO-1 staining, mouse anti-ZO-1 antibody (Invitrogen, California, United States; catalog number 339100; lot 1100420A) and anti-mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, MA, USA; catalog number A11001; lot 1834337) were used. Images were captured using Operetta High-Content Imaging System (PerkinElmer, MA, USA).

Western blot analysis

Cells were plated on 6-well plates at a density of 5×10^5 cells/mL (Corning Life Sciences, Tewksbury, MA, USA). Protein extraction and immunoblotting protocols were performed as previously described.²⁷ Briefly, after treatments, cell lysates were harvested using RIPA lysis buffer. Proteins were separated using sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) before transferring to a nitrocellulose membrane. The membrane was blocked for an hour with 5% non-fat dried milk (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA), and incubated overnight with rabbit antibodies to phospho-AMPK (Thr-172) (catalog number 2531S; lot 15), AMPK α (catalog number 2532S; lot 19), or β -actin (catalog number 4970S; lot 14) (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA). The membrane was then washed for 4 times with Tris-Buffered Saline Tween-20 (TBST) and incubated for an hour at room temperature with 2.5% non-fat dried milk plus horseradish peroxidase conjugated goat antibody to rabbit immunoglobulin G (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA; catalog number ab6721; lot GR194011-1). The signal was detected using Luminata Forte' Western HRP Substrate (Merck Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) captured by Omega Lum G Imaging System (Aplegen, San Francisco, CA). Densitometry analysis was performed using Image J software (version 1.51).

Intracellular calcium measurement

Suspended Calu-3 cells were harvested and incubated for an hour at 37°C with $10 \mu\text{M}$ indo-1 (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Cells were then washed with fresh buffer containing 0.441 mM KH_2PO_4 , 5.33 mM KCl , 4.17 mM NaHCO_3 , 5.56 mM D-glucose, 137.93 mM NaCl , 0.338 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 1 mM CaCl_2 and 1% (w/v) BSA. An hour prior to the experiment, Calu-3 cells were pretreated with or without pharmacological inhibitors. The mean fluorescence intensity ratio between Ca^{2+} -bound indo-1 (excitation wavelength of 338 nm, emission wavelength of 405 nm) and Ca^{2+} -free indo-1 (excitation wavelength of 338 nm, emission wavelength of 490 nm) was detected by an FP-6200 spectrofluorometer (JASCO, Essex, UK).

Statistical analysis

Results are presented as means \pm S.E.M. One-way ANOVA with tukey's post test was performed for multiple comparison. Two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post hoc test was used for multiple comparison data in time series. p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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