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## The Cdc42 inhibitor secramine B prevents cAMP-induced K<sup>+</sup> conductance in intestinal epithelial cells

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#### Abbreviations:

CaCC, calcium activated chloride channel

cAMP, 3',5'-cyclic AMP

CFTR, cystic fibrosis

transmembrane regulator

ER, endoplasmic reticulum

Isc, short circuit current

Isc-bl<sub>K</sub>, basolateral membrane

potassium Isc

Isc-ap<sub>Cl</sub>, apical membrane chloride Isc

I–V, current–voltage

NKCC, sodium potassium two

chloride cotransporter

TER, transepithelial resistance

### ABSTRACT

Cyclic AMP- (cAMP) and calcium-dependent agonists stimulate chloride secretion through the coordinated activation of distinct apical and basolateral membrane channels and ion transporters in mucosal epithelial cells. Defects in the regulation of Cl<sup>−</sup> transport across mucosal surfaces occur with cystic fibrosis and *V. cholerae* infection and can be life threatening. Here we report that secramine B, a small molecule that inhibits activation of the Rho GTPase Cdc42, reduced cAMP-stimulated chloride secretion in the human intestinal cell line T84. Secramine B interfered with a cAMP-gated and Ba<sup>2+</sup>-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channel, presumably KCNQ1/KCNE3. This channel is required to maintain the membrane potential that sustains chloride secretion. In contrast, secramine B did not affect the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-mediated chloride secretion pathway, which requires a separate K<sup>+</sup> channel activity from that of cAMP. Pirl1, another small molecule structurally unrelated to secramine B that also inhibits Cdc42 activation in vitro, similarly inhibited cAMP-dependent but not Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent chloride secretion. These results suggest that Rho GTPases may be involved in the regulation of the chloride secretory response and identify secramine B an inhibitor of cAMP-dependent K<sup>+</sup> conductance in intestinal epithelial cells.

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## 1. Introduction

Transepithelial chloride secretion drives water transport across epithelial barriers for the hydration of all mucosal surfaces. It requires the coordinated activity of membrane transporters and channels differentially distributed on the luminal (apical) and serosal (basolateral) plasma membranes [1]. Chloride ions enter intestinal epithelial cells from the basolateral surface together with sodium and potassium by passing through the basolateral  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $2\text{Cl}^-$  cotransporter (NKCC) following the inwardly directed  $\text{Na}^+$  electrochemical gradient established by the basolateral  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  ATPase. Chloride then exits the opposite apical cell surface by passing through the cAMP-activated cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) or the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -activated chloride channel (CaCC). Export of  $\text{K}^+$  across the basolateral membrane maintains the electrochemical potential required to sustain apical  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion. In the intestine, this is likely accomplished by the KCNQ1/KCNE3 and the KCNN4 channels, gated open by intracellular cAMP or  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , respectively [2,3]. Although the general features of cAMP and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -induced chloride secretion are understood, such as the channels required to sustain chloride secretion, little is known about the coordinated activation and regulation of these chloride secretion pathways.

Several years ago, we synthesized a collection of ~2500 small molecules and screened it for inhibition of membrane traffic from the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) to the plasma membrane via the Golgi apparatus [4]. We identified the structurally related compounds secramine A and secramine B as inhibitors of protein export from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane and subsequently found that they inhibit association of the small Rho GTPase Cdc42 with membranes [5]. Rho GTPases cycle between an inactive, GDP-bound conformation, and an active, GTP-bound conformation. They are best known for regulating actin cytoskeleton dynamics [6], but they also participate in membrane traffic, cell–cell contact, cell-cycle progression, and cell polarity [7].

To investigate whether secramines also inhibit membrane traffic in the reverse direction, namely from the Golgi to the ER, we next studied the effect of secramine B on cholera toxin-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion. Cholera toxin is the major pathogenic factor causing disease in *V. cholerae* infection. The toxin is an enzyme that acts by entering the cytoplasm of host cells to activate adenylyl cyclase, which converts ATP to cAMP and thereby stimulates  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion. To access the cytoplasm, cholera toxin binds to receptors on the plasma membrane and traffics to the *trans*-Golgi network and then to ER [30], where the enzymatically active portion, the A1 chain, unfolds and passes into the cytoplasm by co-opting the endogenous ER retro-translocation machinery [8]. The A1 chain subsequently refolds in the cytoplasm and activates adenylyl cyclase by catalyzing the ADP-ribosylation of the regulatory heterotrimeric G-protein  $\text{Gs}\alpha$ .

We found that secramine B inhibited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by cholera toxin. Secramine B, however, did not appear to act by inhibiting retrograde transport from the Golgi to the ER. Rather it acted downstream of cholera toxin-induced cAMP production by inhibiting  $\text{K}^+$  efflux through a basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  channel, likely KCNQ1/KCNE3. In support of this observation,

we found that pirl1, a small molecule structurally unrelated to secramine B that also inhibits Rho GTPase function in vitro, also prevented  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in T84 cells induced by cAMP agonists [9]. Neither secramine B nor pirl1, however, inhibited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent agonists. Thus, these results suggest a novel regulatory role for Rho GTPases in gating KCNQ1/KCNE3  $\text{K}^+$  channels and modulating the extent of intestinal  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by cAMP-agonists.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Reagents

Secramine B was synthesized as previously described [5] and stored in 20 mM aliquots in DMSO at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ . Cholera toxin (EMD Biosciences Inc., San Diego, CA), forskolin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), 8-Br cAMP (Sigma-Aldrich),  $\text{BaCl}_2$  (Fisher Scientific Co., Hanover Park, IL), amphotericin B (Sigma-Aldrich) were used. Jeffrey Peterson (Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA) kindly provided pirl1 and its negative control pirl1.6. T84 cells were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA) and cultured as described [10].

### 2.2. Electrophysiology assays

$\text{Cl}^-$  secretion, assessed as short circuit current ( $I_{\text{sc}}$ ), and transepithelial resistance were measured using standard electrophysiological techniques with T84 cell monolayers grown on  $0.33\text{ cm}^2$  inserts [10]. Vehicle represents the addition of 0.25% BSA and 0.2% DMSO to the basolateral media. Secramine B, pirl1 and pirl1.6 were only added to the basolateral media and concentrations are reported as the total volume around the cell monolayers ( $200\ \mu\text{L}$  apical media +  $1000\ \mu\text{L}$  basolateral media). A higher percentage of DMSO (above 0.5%) reduces the transepithelial resistance and BSA serves as a carrier for secramine B (data not shown). Where used, forskolin, carbachol, 8Br-cAMP, and barium chloride were added to the basolateral media and cholera toxin was added to the apical media. Data were fitted to a variable slope sigmoidal dose response curve and plotted using GraphPad Prism 3.0.

### 2.3. Short-circuit current measurement in semi-permeabilized monolayers

T84 cell monolayers were incubated with secramine B or vehicle in buffers containing  $\text{K}^+$  or  $\text{Cl}^-$  as the sole permeant ions. Basolateral membrane  $\text{K}^+$  conductances ( $I_{\text{sc-blK}}$ ) were determined in cells permeabilized apically with  $20\ \mu\text{M}$  amphotericin B, in the presence of asymmetrical buffers that imposed a basolaterally directed seven-fold  $\text{K}^+$  gradient (apical solution:  $140\ \text{mM}$  Kgluconate,  $1.25\ \text{mM}$   $\text{CaSO}_4$ ,  $0.4\ \text{mM}$   $\text{MgSO}_4$ ,  $10\ \text{mM}$  HEPES,  $5.6\ \text{mM}$  D-glucose, pH 7.4; basal solution  $20\ \text{mM}$  Kgluconate,  $1.25\ \text{mM}$   $\text{CaSO}_4$ ,  $0.4\ \text{mM}$   $\text{MgSO}_4$ ,  $120\ \text{mM}$  NMDG,  $10\ \text{mM}$  HEPES,  $5.6\ \text{mM}$  D-glucose, pH 7.4) [11]. Transmembrane potential was clamped at  $0\ \text{mV}$ , and ( $I_{\text{sc-blK}}$ ) was measured before and after  $10\ \mu\text{M}$  forskolin or  $100\ \mu\text{M}$  carbachol addition to the basolateral media. Apical  $\text{Cl}^-$  conductances ( $I_{\text{sc-apCl}}$ )

were determined in cells permeabilized basolaterally using 100  $\mu\text{M}$  amphotericin B, in the presence of symmetric high  $\text{Cl}^-$  buffer (0.7 mM  $\text{NaPO}_4$ , 0.43 mM  $\text{KPO}_4$ , 1.25 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.4 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 142.3 mM choline, 10 mM HEPES, 5.6 mM  $\text{D}$ -glucose, pH 7.4) with transmembrane potential clamped at +10 mV (apical) [12]. For ( $\text{Isc-bl}_K$ ), transepithelial current-voltage relationships ( $I$ - $V$  curves) were defined by measuring transepithelial currents during 1 s voltage clamp periods ranging from -80 to +80 mV and normalized to baseline  $\text{Isc}$  at rest as described [12]. Baseline  $I$ - $V$  curves obtained in the absence of agonist were subtracted from those measured after agonist treatment to calculate agonist-induced currents.

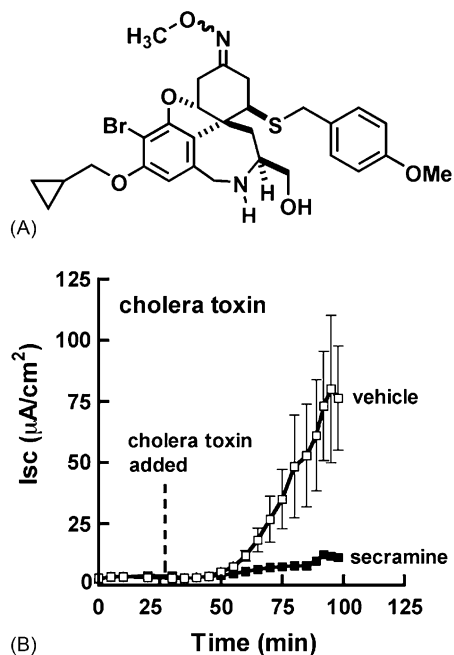
### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Secramine B inhibits cAMP-induced $\text{Cl}^-$ secretion from intestinal cells

T84 cells reproduce the cAMP- and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -regulated  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion observed in native intestinal tissue [13] and increase  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in response to cholera toxin, a cAMP agonist. We tested whether secramine B (Fig. 1A) inhibited the cholera toxin-induced increase in  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in these cells. Secramine B, as opposed to secramine A, was selected for evaluation because it is more soluble than secramine A and could be used at low vehicle (DMSO) doses that did not perturb transepithelial resistances in polarized T84 epithelial cells.

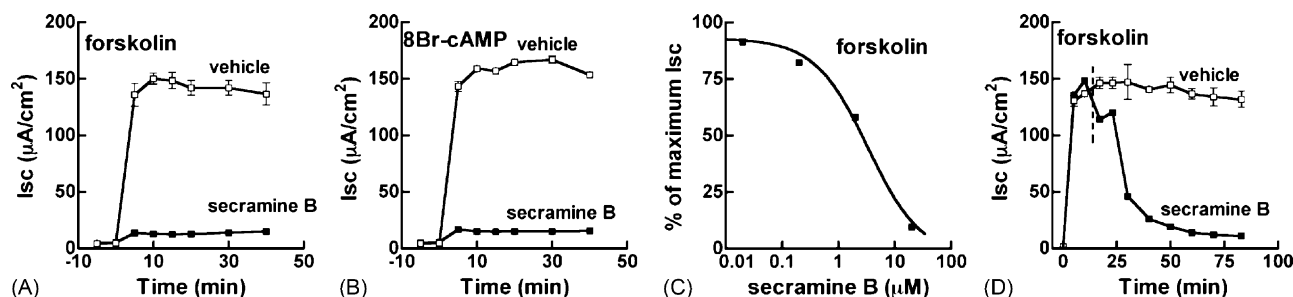
Secramine B (25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) strongly inhibited cholera toxin-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion ( $\text{Isc}$ ) (Fig. 1B) and had no effect on transepithelial resistance (TER) over a 5 h incubation period, indicating that intercellular tight junctions were not affected and the monolayers remained intact (TER = 1080 and 1180  $\Omega \text{ cm}^2$  with 25  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B and vehicle, respectively, at 5 h).

To distinguish whether secramine B inhibited the retrograde traffic of cholera toxin from the Golgi to the ER, or the signaling pathway leading to  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion, we applied forskolin, a direct activator of adenylyl cyclase, to increase the intracellular levels of cAMP or 8Br-cAMP, a membrane-permeable analog of cAMP. Secramine B inhibited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion

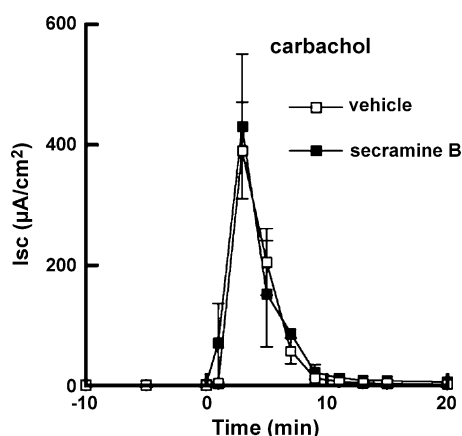


**Fig. 1 – Secramine B inhibits cholera toxin-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in T84 cell monolayers. (A) Structure of secramine B. (B) Time course for  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion ( $\text{Isc}$ ) in T84 monolayers induced by the addition of cholera toxin to the apical media at the indicated time (dotted line) in the presence of 25  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B (filled squares) or vehicle (0.2% DMSO, 0.25% BSA, open squares) added at 0 min (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ).**

by >90% in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin (Fig. 2A) or 3 mM 8Br-cAMP (Fig. 2B). Secramine B acted with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of  $\sim 3.4 \mu\text{M}$  (Fig. 2C). When added after the forskolin-induced  $\text{Isc}$  was maximal, secramine B still potently inhibited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion with a half-time of approximately 17 min (Fig. 2D). Thus, the entire inhibitory effect of secramine B on the cholera toxin-induced increase in  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion can be explained by inhibition of a step(s) downstream of retrograde traffic from Golgi to ER and cAMP production.



**Fig. 2 – Secramine B inhibits cAMP-dependent  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion and acts downstream of cholera toxin transport in T84 cell monolayers. T84 monolayers were incubated with vehicle (open squares) or 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B (filled squares) for 45 min followed by the addition of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin (A) or 3 mM 8Br-cAMP (B) to the basolateral media at 0 min and the  $\text{Isc}$  was measured over time (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ). (C) Dose dependency of secramine B action on  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretory response elicited by 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ). Secramine B has an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of  $\sim 3.4 \mu\text{M}$ . (D) T84 cells were incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin (0 min) followed by 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B or vehicle at 15 min (dotted line) (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ).**



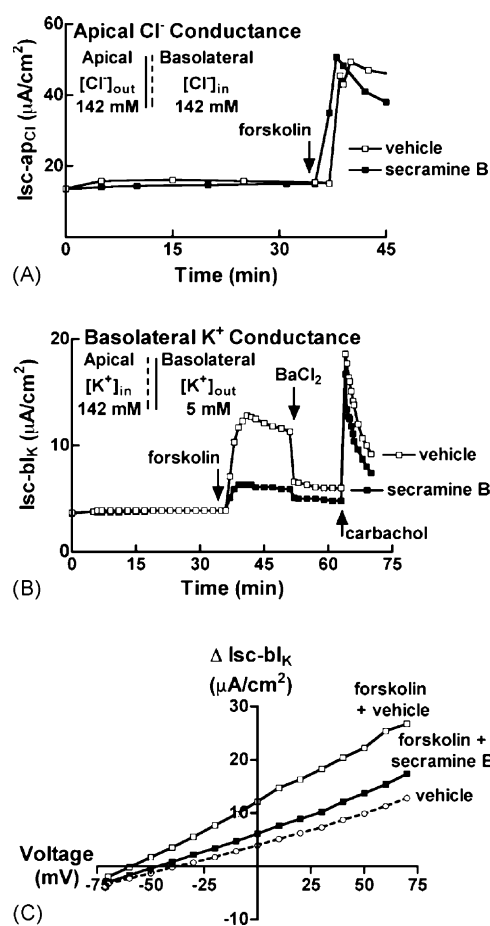
**Fig. 3 – Secramine B does not inhibit  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by carbachol.** T84 cell monolayers were treated with vehicle (open squares) or 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B (filled squares) for 45 min followed by the addition of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  carbachol to the basolateral media at 0 min (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ).

### 3.2. Secramine inhibits the basolateral cAMP-gated $\text{K}^+$ efflux

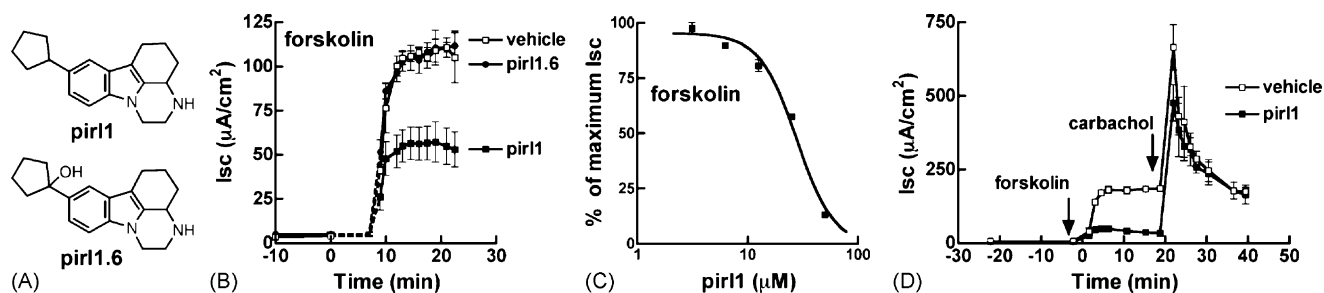
Four distinct membrane events are responsible for the cAMP-elicited vectorial transport of  $\text{Cl}^-$ : (1) increase in the basolateral  $\text{Na}^+$  efflux by the  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  ATPase pump; (2) basolateral electroneutral influx of  $\text{Cl}^-$  through the bumetanide-sensitive NKCC transporter; (3) apical passive diffusion of  $\text{Cl}^-$  through the CFTR channel; and (4) increase in the basolateral efflux of  $\text{K}^+$  through  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ -sensitive channels [1]. Both the NKCC transporter and the  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  ATPase are required for cAMP- and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -elicited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion [14,15]. Therefore, we tested whether secramine might also inhibit  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion caused by the muscarinic agonist carbachol that acts by inducing an increase in intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . Secramine B had no detectable effect on the Isc induced by carbachol (Fig. 3). Based on these observations, we reasoned that secramine B inhibited either the apical CFTR or the cAMP-gated basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  channel.

To test whether secramine B inhibited the CFTR channel, we monitored  $\text{Cl}^-$  flux across the apical membranes of T84 monolayers in response to forskolin in the presence of amphotericin B, a polyene that forms channels for monovalent ions and small molecules. Under these conditions, the forskolin-induced transepithelial Isc is only due to  $\text{Cl}^-$  transport across the apical membrane. Confluent monolayers of T84 cells were placed in symmetrical solutions containing only  $\text{Cl}^-$  as the major charge carrying permeant ion. We then selectively permeabilized the basolateral membranes with amphotericin B, and clamped the apical membrane potential at 10 mV [11]. Under these conditions, secramine B had no effect on the  $\text{Cl}^-$  flux stimulated upon addition of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin ( $\text{Isc-ap}_{\text{Cl}}$ , Fig. 4A), suggesting that secramine B does not inhibit the cAMP-sensitive CFTR channel.

To test if secramine B affected cAMP-regulated basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  efflux, we again used amphotericin B, but instead applied it



**Fig. 4 – Secramine B selectively inhibits basolateral  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ -sensitive  $\text{K}^+$  conductance in T84 cell monolayers.** (A) T84 monolayers were exposed to a symmetrical high  $\text{Cl}^-$  solution and basolaterally permeabilized with 20  $\mu\text{M}$  amphotericin B. At 0 min, 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B or vehicle was added followed by 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin to the basolateral media (arrow). All measurements for the secramine B-treated monolayer were shifted by 8  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ . Data is representative of two independent experiments. (B) A basolaterally directed  $\text{K}^+$  gradient was established across T84 monolayers and the apical membrane was permeabilized with 20  $\mu\text{M}$  amphotericin B. At 0 min, 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B or vehicle was added followed by 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin, 3 mM  $\text{BaCl}_2$ , and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  carbachol to the basolateral media (arrows, as indicated). Data is representative of four independent experiments. (C) A basolaterally directed  $\text{K}^+$  gradient was established across T84 monolayers and the apical membrane was permeabilized with 20  $\mu\text{M}$  amphotericin B. Short circuit currents were recorded at the indicated voltage-clamped test potentials. The ordinate indicates the current difference measured on the same monolayer before and 10 min after 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin stimulation in the presence of 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B or vehicle. Data is representative of two independent experiments.



**Fig. 5** – Pir1 selectively inhibits cAMP-dependent  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in T84 cell monolayers. (A) Structures of pir1 and pir1.6. (B) T84 monolayers were incubated with vehicle (open squares), 20  $\mu\text{M}$  pir1 (filled squares), or pir1.6 (filled circles) for 45 min followed by the addition of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin to the basolateral media at 0 min and the Isc was measured over time (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ). (C) Dose dependency of pir1 action on  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretory response elicited by 10  $\mu\text{M}$  forskolin (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ). Pir1 has an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of  $\sim 28 \mu\text{M}$ . (D) Like (B), with 50  $\mu\text{M}$  pir1 and the addition of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  carbachol to the basolateral media at 20 min (mean  $\pm$  S.D.,  $n = 2$ ).

to the apical membrane of T84 cells. We immersed confluent monolayers of T84 cells in asymmetrical solutions containing  $\text{K}^+$  as the major charge carrying permeant ion, permeabilized the apical membranes with amphotericin B, and clamped the transepithelial voltage at 0 mV [11]. The apical solution had a seven-fold higher concentration of  $\text{K}^+$ . Forskolin (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) induced a strong  $\text{K}^+$  current across the basolateral membrane ( $\text{Isc-bl}_K$ ) that was inhibited by 20  $\mu\text{M}$  secramine B (Fig. 4B). Subsequent addition of 3 mM  $\text{BaCl}_2$  rapidly and strongly inhibited the cAMP-gated  $\text{K}^+$  channel activity [16]. Barium does not inhibit carbachol-stimulated  $\text{K}^+$  channel activity [17]. Upon addition of carbachol, we observed transient and strong basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  efflux in both secramine-treated and untreated monolayers, indicating that secramine B-treated monolayers were still intact and transport-competent and that secramine B had no effect on  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -gated  $\text{K}^+$  channel activity. Steady-state  $\text{Isc-bl}_K/V$  relationships after stimulation of T84 monolayers with forskolin also demonstrated that secramine B inhibited cAMP-induced  $\text{K}^+$  conductance as evidenced by the lower slope of the current-voltage isotherm (Fig. 4C). These results show that secramine B selectively attenuated  $\text{K}^+$  efflux through a cAMP-regulated and  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ -sensitive basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  efflux pathway, presumably via the  $\text{K}^+$  channel  $\text{KCNQ1/KCNE3}$  [2].

### 3.3. Rho GTPase activity and cAMP-dependent $\text{Cl}^-$ secretion

We have shown that secramine B inhibits the Rho GTPase Cdc42 in vitro, and proposed that secramine B also targets Cdc42 in cells because it phenocopies perturbations in membrane traffic resulting from expression of Cdc42 mutants [5]. Pir1 is a small molecule structurally unrelated to secramine B (Fig. 5A) that also inhibits Cdc42 in vitro in a manner similar to secramine B [9]. Incubation of T84 cells with pir1, but not its inactive analog pir1.6 (Fig. 5B, [9]), inhibited forskolin-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  flux (Fig. 5B–D,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of  $\sim 28 \mu\text{M}$ ) and did not inhibit carbachol-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  flux (Fig. 5D) or effect transepithelial resistance (data not shown). Therefore, two structurally distinct Rho GTPase inhibitors, secramine B and pir1, both inhibited  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by cAMP, strongly

suggesting that  $\text{Cl}^-$  transport is indeed regulated by Rho GTPases.

## 4. Discussion

Here we provide evidence that secramine B and pir1, two structurally distinct small molecules that inhibit activation and signaling by the Rho GTPase Cdc42, prevented cAMP-induced, but not  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -induced,  $\text{Cl}^-$  transport in polarized T84 epithelial cells. Secramine B acted by inhibiting a basolateral cAMP-dependent  $\text{K}^+$  channel, likely comprised of the voltage-gated  $\text{KCNQ1}$  and its modulatory  $\text{KCNE3}$  subunits [2]. This channel, but not the related  $\text{KCNE1}$ , is expressed in the T84 cells and opens in response to cAMP agonists [2]. Neither the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -gated  $\text{K}^+$  channel  $\text{KCNN4}$  nor the  $\text{Cl}^-$  channel  $\text{CFTR}$  were affected by secramine B. These results provide pharmacological evidence that Rho GTPases regulate cAMP-dependent  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion and basolateral  $\text{K}^+$  efflux. Precisely how Rho GTPases regulate these processes remains to be determined.

Rho GTPases likely regulate  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion downstream of cAMP production either through alterations in the organization of the basolateral actin cytoskeleton or transport of channels, channel components, or channel regulators to the basolateral membrane. Elevation of cAMP causes a loss of basement stress fibers and an increase in actin bundles along the lateral membranes of T84 cells [18]. Prevention of this actin redistribution by stabilizing the actin stress fibers with NBD-phalloidin inhibits cAMP-induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion in T84 cells [18]. Both secramine B and pir1 prevent Cdc42-dependent actin polymerization in cell extracts and pir1 inhibits PMA-induced actin rearrangements in monkey kidney epithelial BS-C-1 cells [5,9]. Like secramine B and pir1, NBD-phalloidin does not interfere with  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -mediated  $\text{Cl}^-$  secretion induced by carbachol [18]. Among the Rho GTPases, RhoA activation stimulates stress fiber formation and Cdc42 and Rac1 activation stimulate actin-based structures along the cell periphery [6]. Therefore, the cytoskeletal rearrangements downstream of cAMP production are consistent with an inhibition of RhoA and a stimulation of Rac1 and Cdc42. In accordance with these expected changes, PKA, activated upon increases in cAMP,



directly phosphorylates RhoA to inhibit its function [19,20] and indirectly activates Cdc42 [21], possibly through phosphorylation of guanine nucleotide exchange factor for Cdc42 [22]. Importantly, although both the secramines and pirl1 inhibit Cdc42 activation, neither inhibits activation of RhoA as monitored by stress fiber stability [5,9]. Thus, the activities of secramine B and pirl1 are consistent with an inhibition of the normal cytoskeletal changes that accompany elevations in cAMP and suggest that cAMP-induced K<sup>+</sup> channel activity may depend on these cytoskeletal changes.

Alternatively, cAMP-activated K<sup>+</sup> channel activity may require Cdc42-dependent membrane traffic. In polarized epithelial cells, overexpression of dominant inhibitory mutants of Cdc42 disrupts membrane traffic of newly synthesized proteins to the basolateral membrane [23–25] and recycling of basolateral proteins to the basolateral membrane after endocytosis [23]. Therefore, by interfering with Cdc42 activity, secramine B and pirl1 may inhibit the mobilization of membrane-bound components of a fully functional cAMP-activated basolateral K<sup>+</sup> channel.

These studies do not rule out the possibility that secramine B and pirl1 inhibit cAMP-gated K<sup>+</sup> channel activity independent of an effect on Rho GTPases. Secramine B might bind directly to and inhibit the cAMP-gated K<sup>+</sup> conductance. Such a mechanism of inhibition by direct binding to this channel was shown for chromanol 293B, a small molecule that, like secramine B, also does not inhibit Ca<sup>2+</sup>-induced Cl<sup>-</sup> flux [26,27]. Furthermore, the KCNQ1 subunit is a promiscuous drug target, having been shown to bind to different small molecules [28]. This possibility, however, seems unlikely since pirl1.6, a small molecule that is highly similar to pirl1 but nevertheless does not inhibit Cdc42 activation, failed to inhibit forskolin-stimulated Cl<sup>-</sup> transport.

Blockade of the cAMP-gated K<sup>+</sup> conductance by secramine B resulted in strong inhibition of the intestinal Cl<sup>-</sup> secretory response. In addition to identifying a new reagent to dissect critically important K<sup>+</sup> channels [29], this study pharmacologically links Rho GTPases to Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion and thus provides a new avenue to dissect and elucidate the pathway of cAMP-elicited Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion in intestinal crypt epithelial cells.

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