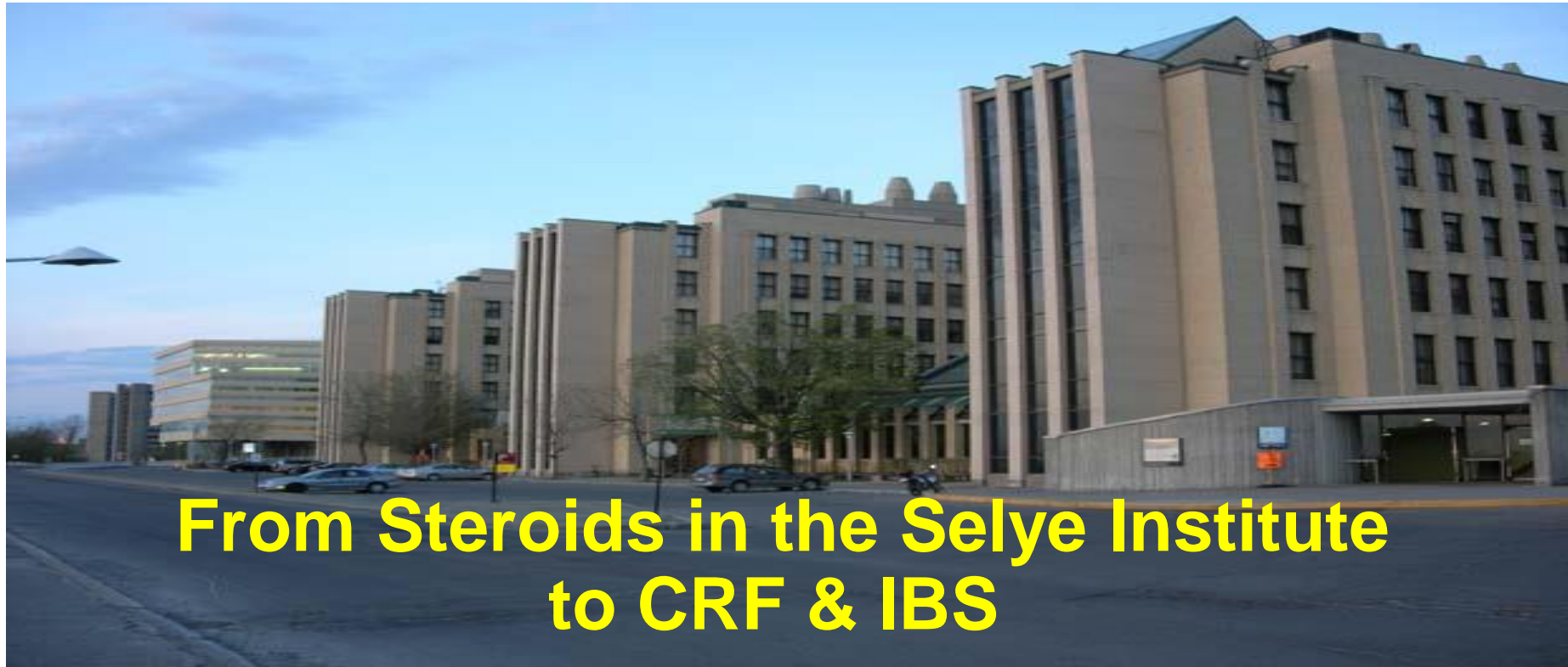


MTA/Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
Biological Stress is 80 years old-
After the first article of Hans Selye (Nature 1936)



**From Steroids in the Selye Institute
to CRF & IBS**

Yvette Taché, PhD

**Center for Neurobiology of Stress & CURE: Digestive
Diseases Research Center, UCLA, and VA Los Angeles**

Catatoxic Steroids and the Modulation of Biological Function and Drug Actions

Selye H, Taché Y, Szabo S. Interruption of pregnancy by various steroids. Fertil Steril. 1971; 22:735-40.

Szabo S, Selye H, Kourounakis P, Taché Y. Comparative studies on the effect of ACTH and pregnenolone-16alpha-carbonitrile (PCN) upon drug response and distribution in rats. Biochem Pharmacol. 1974 39:319-27

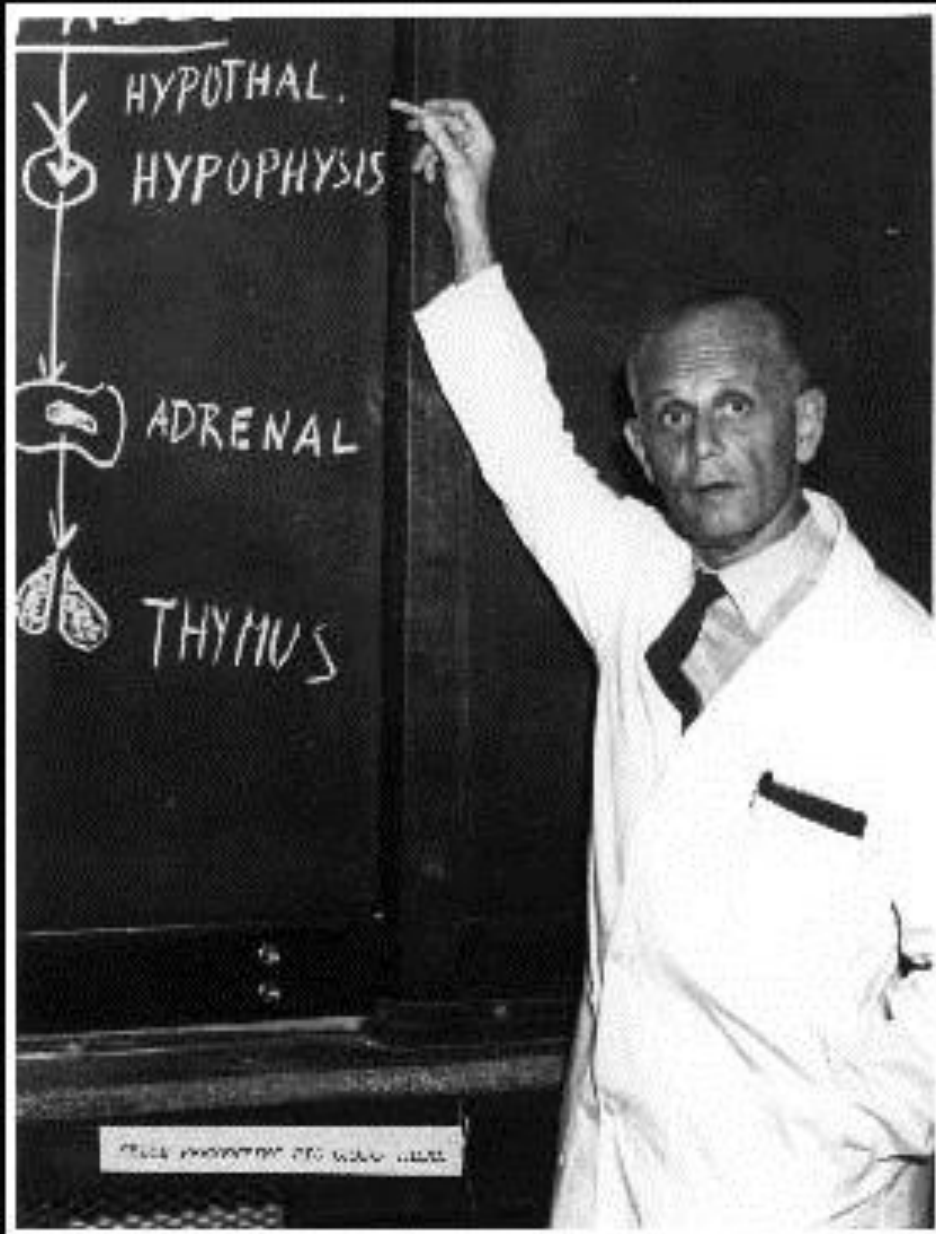
Kourounakis P, Selye H, Taché Y. Catatoxic steroids. Adv Steroid Biochem Pharmacol. 1977;6:35-57. Review.

Taché Y, Taché J, Selye H. Inhibition of the effects of alfathesin and other steroid anesthetics by catatoxic steroids in rats. Arzneimittelforschung. 1975;25:1603-6.

Yousuf KARSH:
Photo of Dr. Hans Selye & coworkers.
Universite de Montreal, 1971



HANS SELYE, MD, PhD 1907-1982



Discover in 1936 the concept of **STRESS defined as “the non-specific response of the body to any demand.”**

He first established **the HPA axis, immune system** and the **GUT** at the **center of the stress-reactive syndrome.**

Key initial observations of brain-gut interactions

Taché, Y, Simard P and Collu R. Prevention by bombesin of cold-restraint stress-induced hemorrhagic lesions in rats. *Life Sci.* 24:1719-26, 1979

Endocrinology lab. Univ. Montreal, Montreal, Canada

Table 1. The 14-aa peptide, bombesin injected into the brain ventricle prevents gastric erosions-induced by 1-h cold restraint stress in rats

Treatment ^a	Dose (µg/rat)	Rectal temperature (°C)	Hemorrhagic gastric lesions	
			Incidence (positive/total)	Severity (scale 0-3)
Saline	---	28.3 ± 0.4 ^b	45/45 ^b	2.0 ± 0.1 ^b
Bombesin	5	26.4 ± 0.3**	2/15***	0.2 ± 0.1***
	1	27.2 ± 0.6*	2/10***	0.2 ± 0.1***
	0.5	26.0 ± 0.8NS	4/10***	0.5 ± 0.2***
	0.1	27.5 ± 0.8NS	5/10*	0.9 ± 0.4*
β-Endorphin	5	25.3 ± 0.4***	4/10***	0.4 ± 0.2***
	0.5	29.3 ± 0.6NS	5/5NS	1.4 ± 0.2NS
Neurotensin	5	27.5 ± 0.2NS	10/10NS	1.8 ± 0.2NS
Substance P	5	29.2 ± 0.4NS	10/10NS	2.3 ± 0.2NS
Somatostatin	5	30.2 ± 0.2*	11/11NS	1.8 ± 0.1NS
TRH	5	30.2 ± 0.4*	10/10NS	2.2 ± 0.2NS

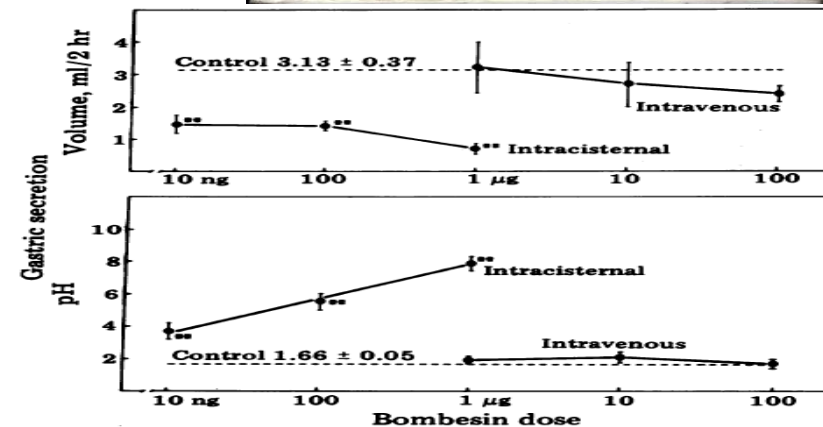
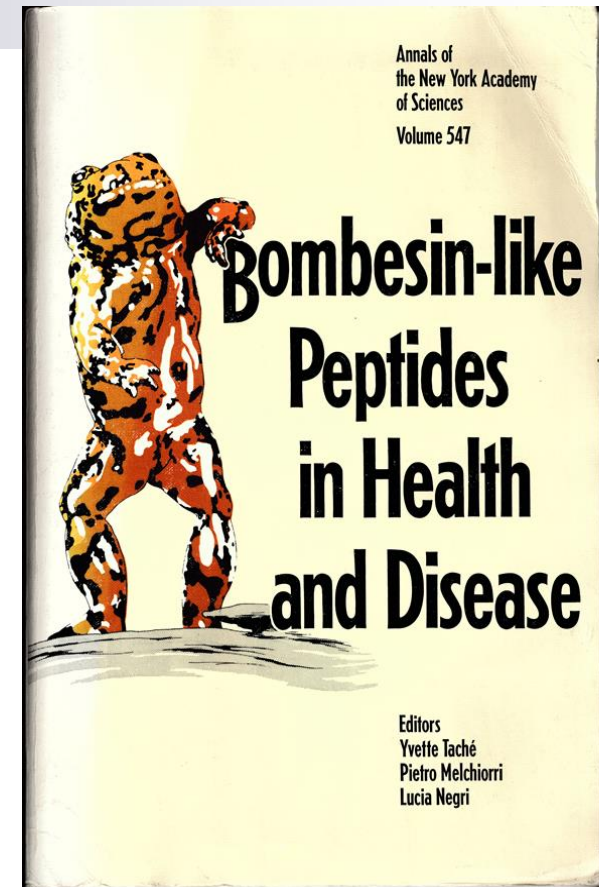
^aThe rats were fasted for 24 h and injected intraventricularly with saline or various doses of oligopeptides dissolved in saline. They were immediately immobilized in a cold room (4°C) for 1 h and decapitated. Rectal temperature was monitored before the injection (mean: 37.3 ± 0.1°C) and at the end of the 1-h cold+restraint period.

^b

Martinez V and Taché Y. Bombesin and the brain-gut axis. *Peptides* 21:1617-1624, 2000

Bombesin is

- the first peptide shown to act in the brain to influence gastric function
- the most potent peptide to inhibit acid secretion when injected into the CSF
- acts in specific hypothalamic nuclei (PVN preoptic area and anterior hypothalamus), DVC, and T9-T10 spinal sites.
- induces an integrated gastric response (increase in bicarbonate, and mucus, inhibition of acid, pepsin, vagally mediated contractions) enhancing the resistance of the mucosa to injury through autonomic pathways.



From Selye Stress Concept to the Identification of the Biochemical Coding of Stress: Milestone Discoveries and Mentoring Linkage

Hans Selye, MD, PhD
McGill - Montreal Univ.



1936

Alarm Reaction/Stress

Selye's PhD Student, 1948-1953
Roger Guillemin, MD, PhD

Salk Institute

**TRH, LHRH, GHRH,
Somatostatin,
(1970-76)**

Nobel price
of Medicine, 1977

Wylie Vale, PhD
(1942-2012)
Guillemin's PhD
Student-1962-65



1981

CRF

1993

**Ucn 1
CRF₁**

1995

**Ucn 2
CRF₂**

2001

Ucn 3

Jean Rivier, PhD

**Peptide CRF receptor antagonist:
 α -helicalCRF₉₋₄₁, astressin,
astressin-B, astressin₂-B**

Behavioral responses

- ↑ Anxiety
- ↓ Feeding
- ↑ Substance abuse (craving, drug relapse)

Stressors



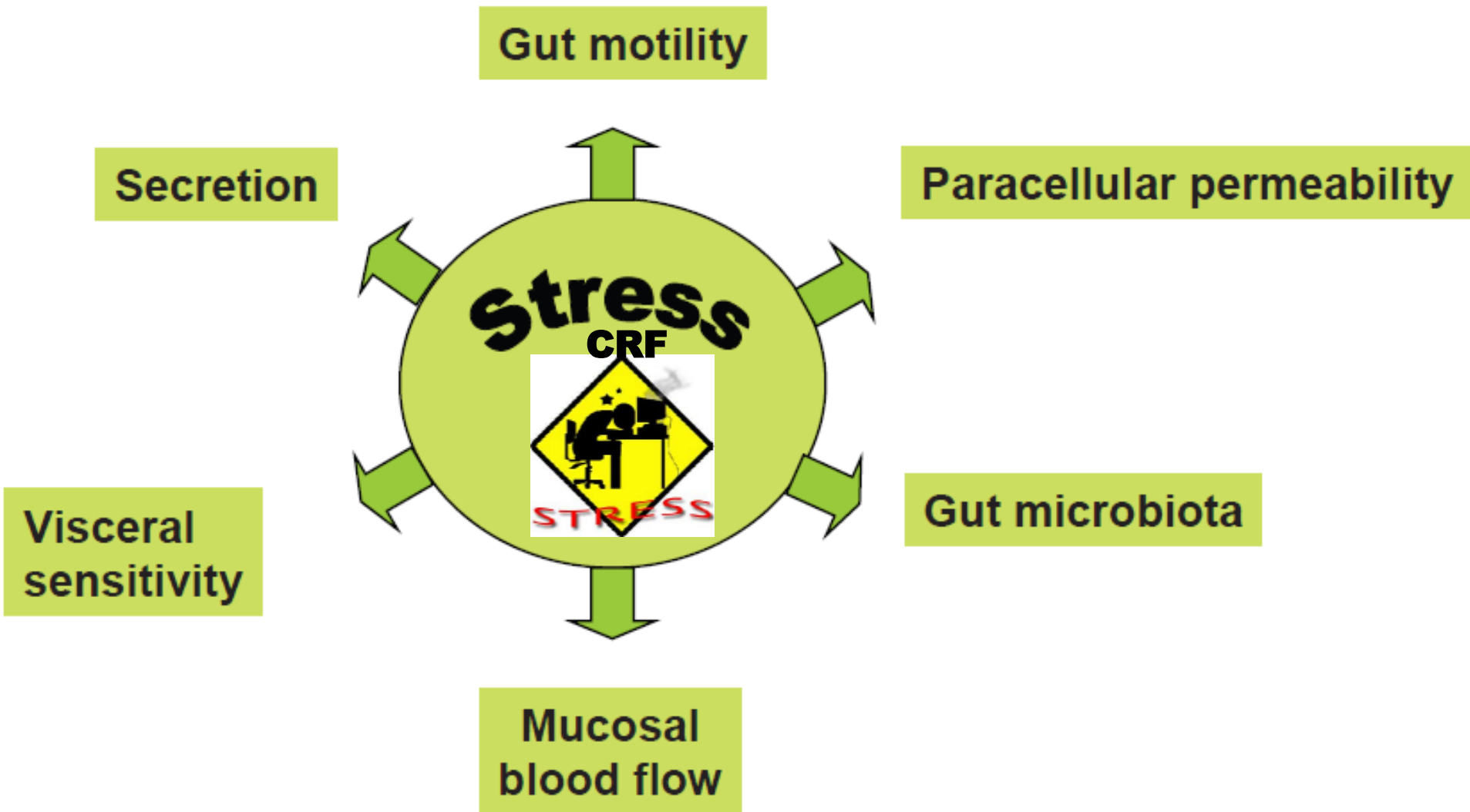
Brain CRF₁ Signaling Pathway

Endocrine Response

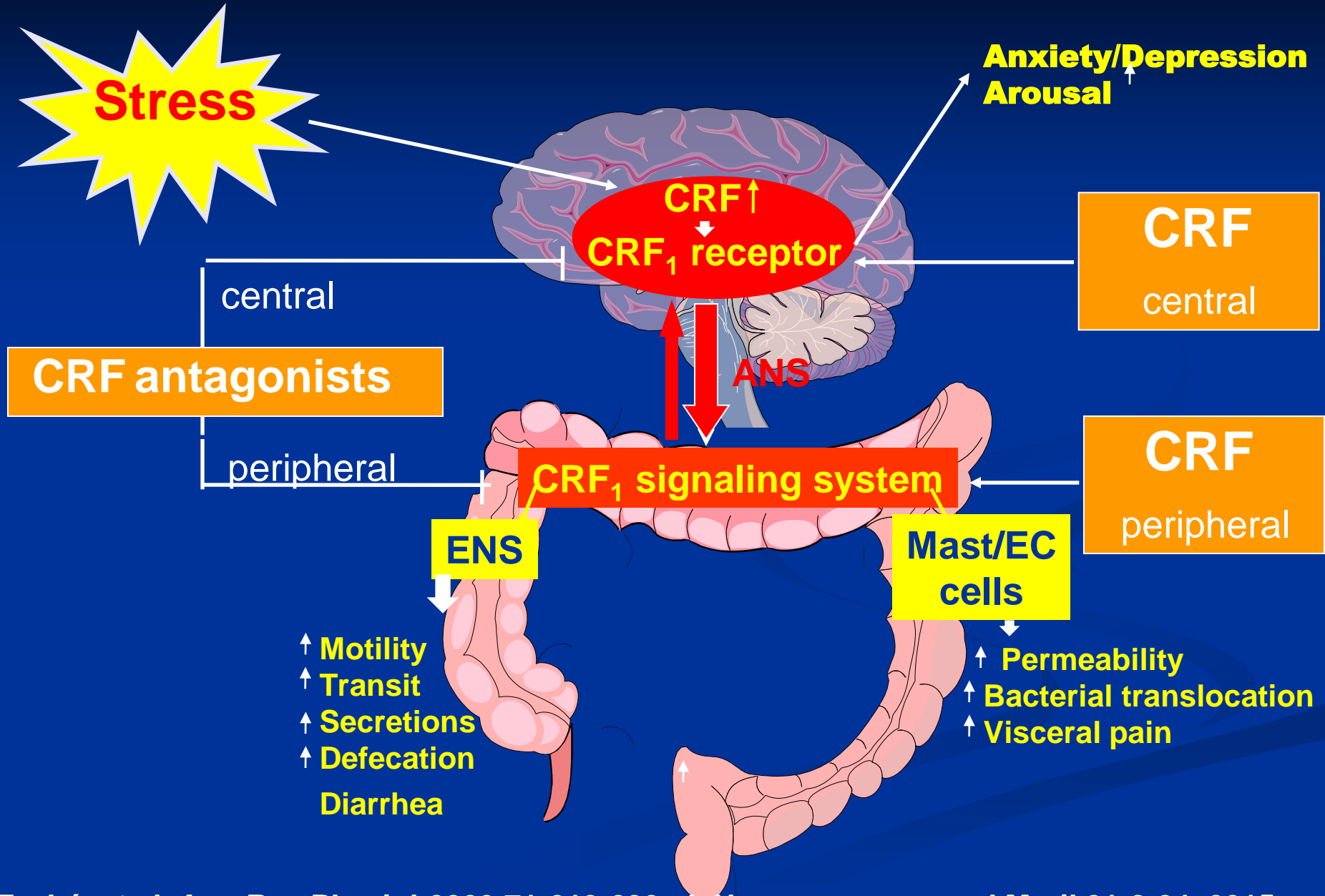
↑ **HPA axis** (↑ cortisol)
↓ **GH, LH, FSH**

ANS responses

↑ **Sympathetic outflow**
↑ **Noradrenaline release**
↓ **Vagal outflow**
↑ **Sacral parasympathetic outflow**



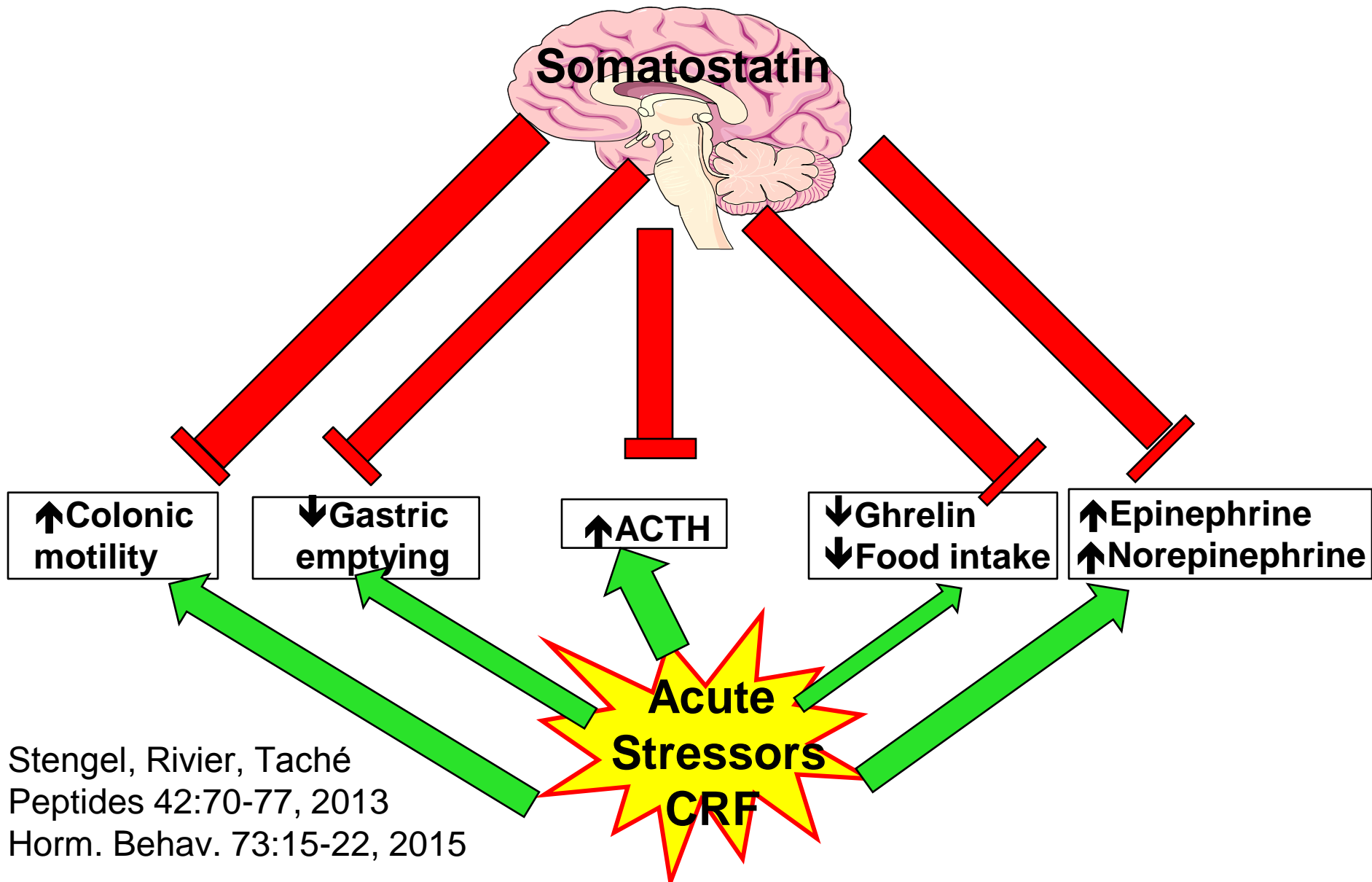
CRF/CRF₁ receptors and the brain gut interactions



Preclinical Studies Highlighting the Relevance of CRF₁ Receptor Blockade to Reduce IBS-like Symptoms

Characteristics in patients with IBS-D	In experimental animals, CRF₁ antagonists block stress-related:
Anxiety and/or depression	Anxiety/depression
Hypervigilance	Locus coeruleus activation/arousal
Changes in autonomic functions	Autonomic responses
Increased bowel movements /diarrhea	Stimulation of colonic motility/defecation/diarrhea
Ion transport dysfunction	Colonic mucosal barrier dysfunction (increased secretion)
Mast cell changes (number, activation); low grade inflammation	Activation of colonic mast cells
Increase colonic permeability	Increase colonic permeability /antigen translocation
Lower pain threshold to colorectal distention	Hypersensitivity to colorectal distention

Activation of somatostatin signaling in the brain: a new anti-CRF-stress mechanism?



Stengel, Rivier, Taché
Peptides 42:70-77, 2013
Horm. Behav. 73:15-22, 2015

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V. Wu Ph.D.

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Salk Institute

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UCLA/VA investigators

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E. Mayer, MD

Support NIHDDK (1982-present)

R01 DK 33061, DK 57238,

P30 DK 41301 (animal core), P50

DK 64539,

VA (2000-present)

Merit Award

Research Career Scientist

Celebration of Vale 65th birthday Salk Institute Symposium, 2007



W Vale Y Taché R. Guillemin