Public Abstract
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Bicarbonate (HCO₃) secretion by the duodenum plays an important role in protecting the epithelium from acidic chyme entering from the stomach. This secretory process involves the apical membrane activities of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) chloride (Cl) channel, the protein defective in cystic fibrosis (CF), and Cl/HCO₃ exchangers. Under basal (unstimulated) conditions, studies of CF patients and mouse models indicate that HCO₃ secretion by Cl/HCO₃ exchange predominates. In addition, HCO₃ secretion is reduced in the CF duodenum, but the specific pathophysiology for this deficiency has yet to be elucidated. Therefore, studies were performed to determine the role of CFTR and Cl/HCO₃ exchangers in duodenal HCO₃ secretion under basal conditions using the CF mouse model. These studies revealed that Cl channel activity by CFTR facilitates apical membrane Cl_{in}/HCO_{3 out} exchange by providing a Cl 'leak' and is responsible for the reduced rate of Cl/HCO₃ exchange in the CF upper villus of the duodenum. Using mice with gene-targeted deletions of the apical membrane Cl/HCO₃ exchangers putative anion transporter-1 (PAT-1), down-regulated in adenoma (DRA), and anion exchanger isoform 4 (AE4), PAT-1 was shown to be the major Cl/HCO₃ exchanger of the upper villus of the duodenum. These studies also revealed a novel role for PAT-1 as a HCO₃importer whereby it interacts with carbonic anhydrase II (CAII) to regulate intracellular pH during the absorption of peptides, which are generated during protein digestion. Thus, PAT-1 plays an important role in duodenal HCO₃ secretion as well as nutrient absorption.