Table 1. Effect of PTX (1 μg/mL, 2.5 Hours at 37°C) on Eosinophil Aggregation Induced by PAF, C5a, and LTB_4

	Aggregation (% maximal response induced by PMA)	
	Control	PTX
PAF (10^{-8} mol/L)	16.3 ± 4.2	13.3 ± 5.2
C5a (10^{-7} mol/L)	24.8 ± 2.5	0*
LTB_4 (10^{-8} mol/L)	20.5 ± 1.2	5.0 ± 2.0*

Values are the mean ± SEM of three to four experiments.
*$P < .01$ when compared with control values.

effect in eosinophils (eg, Teixeira et al[13]). As shown in Fig 5B, the PKA inhibitor, H89, at a concentration (10^{-5} mol/L) shown previously to inhibit PKA in intact neutrophils,[21] significantly enhanced PAF-, C5a-, and LTB_4-induced eosinophil aggregation.

Effect of the protein kinase inhibitors Ro 31-8220 and staurosporine on Ca^{2+} mobilization in eosinophils. The effect of Ro 31-8220 and staurosporine on the Ca^{2+} transient evoked by PAF, C5a, and LTB_4 is shown in Table 2. Data are expressed as the area under the curve, which takes into account both the amplitude and the duration of the Ca^{2+} signal. Whereas PAF-induced Ca^{2+} mobilization was abolished in eosinophils pretreated with Ro 31-8220 (3×10^{-5} mol/L), equivalent responses elicited by LTB_4 and C5a were significantly enhanced. This effect was due predominantly to an increase in the duration rather than the peak height of the Ca^{2+} transient (see Fig 6 for a typical LTB_4 response). Lower concentrations of C5a and LTB_4 were affected similarly by pretreatment with Ro 31-8220 (data not shown). In

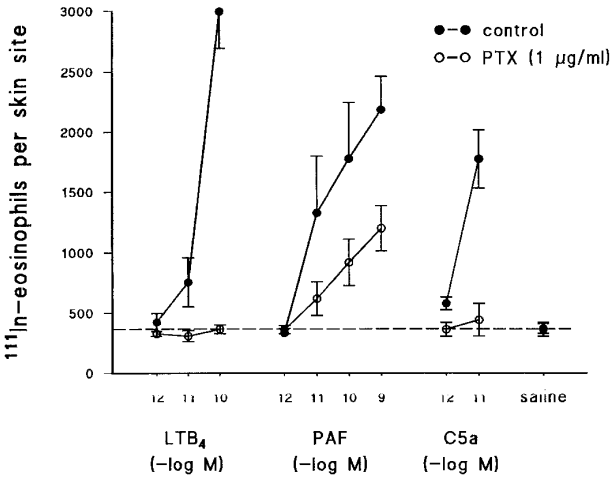

Fig 3. Effect of PTX on the recruitment of ^{111}In-eosinophils in response to intradermal injection of C5a, LTB_4, or PAF. Eosinophils were pretreated for 2.5 hours with PTX (1 μg/mL, see the Materials and Methods) or vehicle. The cells were then labeled with ^{111}In and injected intravenously (2.5×10^6 cells/animal) into recipient guinea pigs. ^{111}In-eosinophil recruitment was measured 1 hour after the intradermal injection of PAF (10^{-12} to 10^{-10} mol/site), C5a (10^{-12} and 10^{-11} mol/site), and LTB_4 (10^{-12} to 10^{-10} mol/site). The dashed line across the graph represents background values in response to injection of saline. Results are the mean ± SEM of five pairs of animals.

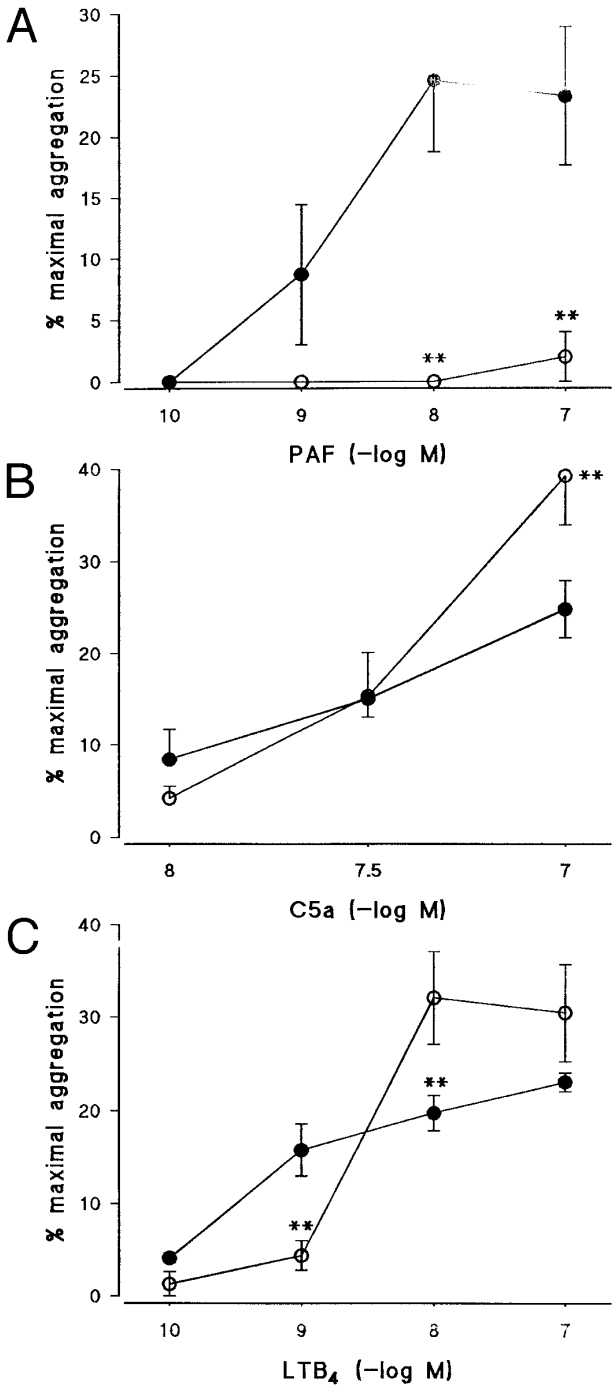

Fig 4. Effect of the PKC inhibitor, Ro 31-8220, on eosinophil aggregation induced by (A) PAF, (B) C5a, or (C) LTB_4. Eosinophils were pretreated for 3 minutes with Ro 31-8220 (3×10^{-5} mol/L, open symbols) or vehicle (solid symbols) before the addition of PAF (10^{-10} mol/L to 10^{-7} mol/L), C5a (10^{-8} mol/L or 10^{-7} mol/L), or LTB_4 (10^{-10} mol/L to 10^{-7} mol/L). Results are expressed as the percentage of maximal aggregation induced by PMA (10^{-7} mol/L) and each point is the mean ± SEM for three to five experiments. **$P < .01$ when compared with control values.