



basis, 7) High incidence of bilaterality, 8) Results of chromosomal and molecular biologic studies, 9) Autoimmunity, 10) Otosclerosis. Extrinsic cause  
 1) Trauma(physical or acoustic), 2) Chronic otitis media and chronic mastoiditis, 3) Delayed hydrops and Meniere's disease many years after meningitis or measles in childhood, 4) Perilymphatic fistula, 5) Episode of sudden deafness, 6) Viral infection

Paparella

Paparella

fibroblastic proliferation granulation tissue  
 silicone T - strut

2) University of Pittsburgh Isamu Sando<sup>3)</sup>  
 histopathology

가 가 가 가

### Absence of Longitudinal Endolymphatic Volume Flow in Normal State

Washington university Alec N. Salt  
 "endolymphatic flow longitudinal flow가"

4)5) website(<http://oto.wustl.edu/cochlea/res1.htm>)

K<sup>+</sup> turnover rate longitudinal flow

(personal longitudinal flow  
 communication). 가

volume overload volume deprivation  
 flow가

### Endolymph electrolyte turnover rate

K<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>

55, 69, 33 <sup>6)7)</sup> Radiotracer

<sup>8)</sup> water transport가  
 volume flow

### Longitudinal flow

Salt iontophoresis

marker (Tetramethylammonium, Trimethylphenylammonium, Tetraethylammonium)

marker (Three electrodes method, Fig. 1). Flow rate가 0.004 0.007 mm/min  
 0(zero)

marker flow  
 diffusion

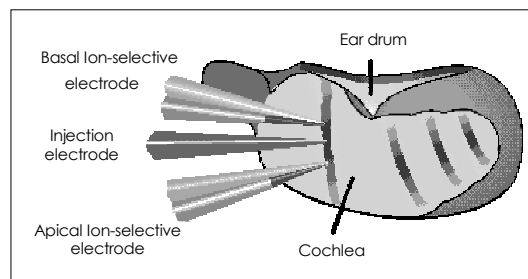


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing how three electrodes are place to measure endolymph flow in the cochlea (adapted from Salt's webpage ; <http://oto.wustl.edu/cochlea/res1.htm>).

<sup>9)10)</sup> Longitudinal flow turnover rate 0.2 mm/min <sup>9)</sup>  
 turnover mechanism longitudinal flow (local mechanism)

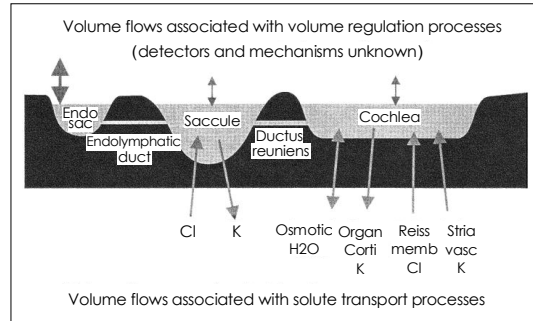
longitudinal flow  
 flow rate가  
 80 nl flow  
 base flow가  
 hypertonic medium volume  
 apex flow가 <sup>10)</sup>  
 flow가

volume disturbance가  
 flow가

가  
 homogenous substance <sup>12)</sup> ho-  
 volume homogenous substance  
 가가 <sup>12)</sup>  
 volume disturbance

**Pool concept of endolymph homeostasis**

Salt flow-based endolymphatic homeostasis model, "Pool concept" <sup>13)</sup>  
 (Fig. 2). 가 active and passive processes가, steady state  
 pool  
 flow pool



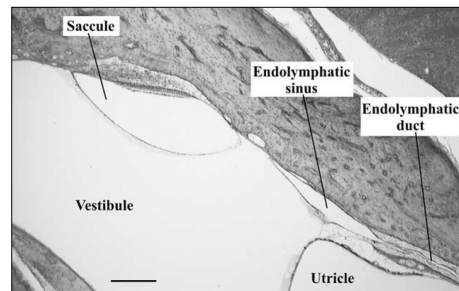
**Fig. 2.** "Pool" analogy for the role of endolymphatic volume flows in homeostasis. Endolymphatic compartments are represented as a number of pools connected by small ducts. Many transport processes may impact the volume status of each compartment as shown below each, but in the normal state the summed influence on volume is small. Local volume regulation processes may exist in each compartment. In the case of volume disturbance, flow to or from the endolymphatic sac may contribute to the restoration of normal volume. Vestibular structures (not shown) represent additional connected pools that may also influence volume of the system (adapted from Salt, 2001).

ion transport volume disturbance가  
 net volume  
 loss gain 가  
 , 5 nl/min volume longitudinal  
 flow <sup>11)</sup>  
 가 longitudinal volume  
 . Saccule 가  
 baseline longitudinal flow가  
 가

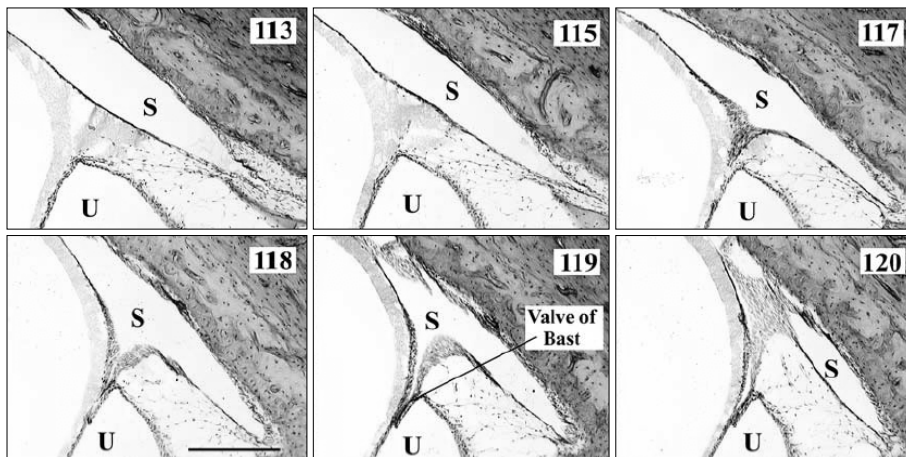
가  
 가  
 volume  
 가  
 eosinophilic intraluminal precipitate가

volume <sup>12)</sup> , longitudinal endolymphatic movement  
 가 가 volume 가 <sup>14)</sup> , 0.3 Hz in-  
 frasonic sound ear canal 5 cycle  
 ( 1.6 s, peak pressure 8.8 mmHg), ESP  
**Presence of Sinus of Endolymphatic  
 Duct as a One-Way Valve**  
 Salt 가 , 20 um  
 , (endolymphatic duct) bulb-like struc-  
 가 , sigmoid ture endolymphatic sinus (Fig. 3).  
 sinus CSF sigmoid sinus noisy  
 가 (unpublished observation). Salt  
 가 ( )  
 1.5 uL/min K<sup>+</sup>  
 (6 of 9, 66%) (endolymphatic sac potential, ESP)  
 (10 of 12, 83%) <sup>5)</sup> 가  
 min , 0.079 uL/  
 K<sup>+</sup> ESP  
 , infrasonic stimulation

longitudinal endolymphatic movement  
 , 0.3 Hz in-  
 frasonic sound ear canal 5 cycle  
 ( 1.6 s, peak pressure 8.8 mmHg), ESP  
 , 1 K<sup>+</sup>  
 가 가



**Fig. 3.** Horizontal section through the vestibule of the guinea pig at the location where the endolymphatic duct enters. The duct opens into a bulb-like structure, the endolymphatic sinus. The calibration bar is 25 um (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).



**Fig. 4.** Serial 20 um thick sections through the sinus of the endolymphatic duct. The numerals indicate the section number, with lower numbers representing more vertical sections. The figure shows the relationship to the endolymphatic duct (entering at the lower right of sections 113 and 115) and to the valve of Bast (section 119). Abbreviations are S : endolymphatic sinus, U : utricule. The calibration bar is 25 um (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).

Fig. 4 , endolymphatic sinus

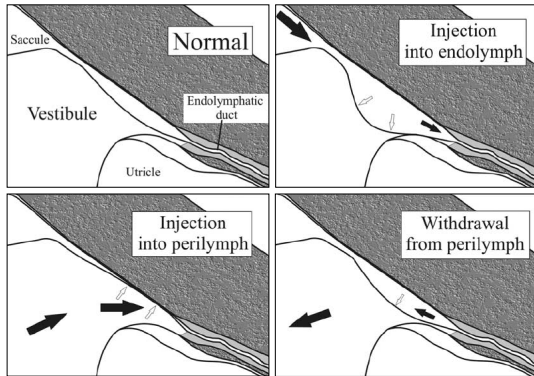
endolymphatic sinus valve of Bast , endolymphatic sinus ( ). Endolymphatic sinus 13 pL , 10<sup>4</sup>

endolymphatic sinus 가 Meniett portable device alternating pressure change(6~9 Hz) with sustained pressure 가 15-17) . Salt , infrasonic pressure change

endolymphatic sinus 가 Fig. 5 . , endolymphatic sinus 가 barrier Salt , Meniett

endolymphatic sinus

, endolymphatic sinus volume



**Fig. 5.** Schematic showing the proposed influence of fluid manipulations on sinus of the endolymphatic duct. Injections into endolymph (upper right) would be expected to stretch the structure, increasing sinus volume. Increase of perilymph pressure by injection (lower left) would collapse the structure, limiting the amount of endolymph, driven into the sac. Decrease of perilymph pressure by withdrawal (lower right) would permit endolymph to move from the sac to the sinus, thereby causing pressure and composition changes in the sac (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).

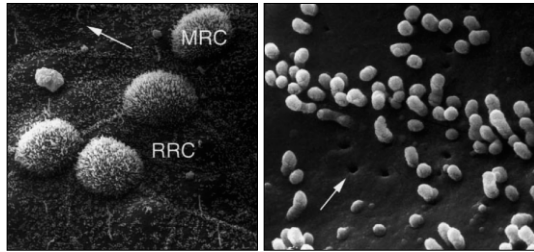
## Function of the Endolymphatic Sac

short symposium

### Cellular types in the epithelium of endolymphatic sac

가 가 , electron density light cell dark cell 18-20) ultrastructure mitochondria - rich cell(MRC) ribosome - rich cell(RRC, chief cell) 21)22) . MRC Fig. 6

microvilli가 intercalated cell tubulo - cisternal endoplasmic reticulum(TER) . RRC , microvilli가 principal cell kinocilium principal cell Aquaporin - 2(AQP - 2)가



**Fig. 6.** Organotypic culture of endolymphatic sac from postnatal rat. Left : Scanning electron micrograph ; polygonally shaped RRC and round MRC can be identified, similar to adult native endolymphatic sac. RRC cells have stubby microvilli and are endowed with one kinocilium (arrow) like principal cells in the kidney collecting duct ; MRCs with numerous microvilli resemble intercalated cells in collecting duct epithelia. Right : higher magnification reveals clathrin-coated pits (arrow) of the luminal membrane in the polygonal, flat RRC of the endolymphatic sac (adapted from Kumagami et al, 1998).

clathrin - coated pit가  
 가  
 , MRC  
 water and ion transport, proton absorption/secretion, secretion of macromolecule<sup>12)23)</sup>  
 , RRC water  
 and ion transport, macromolecule secretion/absorption, secretion of lytic enzyme<sup>12)22)</sup>  
 가  
 , Kagawa University Nozomu Mori  
 , MRC Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> - ATPase가  
 , Na<sup>+</sup> permeability  
 , MRC가 Na<sup>+</sup>  
 (unpublished observation).

### Ion transport mechanism in the epithelial cells of endolymphatic sac

patch - clamp study<sup>24)</sup>  
<sup>25)</sup> Epithelial Na<sup>+</sup> channel (ENaC)  
 basolateral membrane Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> - ATPase  
<sup>26)27)</sup> Na<sup>+</sup> apical membrane ( ,

luminal side ) basolateral membrane  
 Na<sup>+</sup> - absorbing epithelial cell

가 outward - rectified K<sup>+</sup> channel,<sup>28)</sup>  
 ATP - activated nonselective cation channel,<sup>29)</sup> calcium - sensitive nonselective cation channel,<sup>30)</sup> apical  
 K<sup>+</sup> conductance Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, 2Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransporter<sup>31)</sup>  
 . Cincinnati Children's Hospital  
 Daniel Choo mouse acid - base regulator  
 , pendrin, vacuolar H<sup>+</sup> - ATPase가 carbonic anhydrase II가  
 apical membrane ,  
 pH (unpublished observation).

### Macromolecule in the endolymphatic sac

macromolecule acidic (glycosylated) protein .  
 . Autoradiographical  
 . 1) Tyrosine - containing protein, 2) sulfated glycoprotein, 3) N - acetylgalactosamine, N - acetylglucosamine, fucose, galactose, glucose, mannose, 4) hyaluronan, chondroitin - 4 - sulfate, dermatan sulfate, keratan sulfate<sup>32)</sup> .  
 macromolecule

### Herpes simplex virus in the endolymphatic sac

House Ear Institute Linthicum  
 . Herpes simplex virus(HSV) glycoprotein B가  
 25 23  
 , 24 2 viral etiology in the sac 가 , Gaertner  
 vestibular ganglion HSV

(unpublished observation).

## Suggestions Favoring Endolymph Over-Production as a Mechanism of Endolymphatic Hydrops

Kansas State University Daniel  
 C. Marcus Philine Wangemann 가  
 (stria vascularis) (marginal cell)  
 가 target 가  
 basolateral membrane  
 1 - adrenergic receptor muscarinic receptor (M3, M4)  
 2 - adrenergic receptor .<sup>33)</sup> Vasopressin  
 1 - adrenergic receptor Gs protein - adenylyl cyclase - cAMP system K<sup>+</sup>  
 가 . norepinephrine 가가 1 - adrenergic receptor K<sup>+</sup> 가  
 가 .<sup>34)</sup> muscarinic acetylcholine receptor Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가, cAMP  
 가 K<sup>+</sup> . acetylcholine efferent neurotransmitter ,  
 가 , acetylcholine .<sup>35)</sup>  
 semicircular canal duct  
 Semicircular canal duct Ussing chamber , luminal side Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion<sup>36)</sup> basolateral membrane Na<sup>+</sup> absorption<sup>37)</sup> . Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion receptor 2 - adrenergic receptor Cl<sup>-</sup> 가 . glucocorticoid , Na<sup>+</sup> absorption 가 , 가  
 가 .<sup>37)</sup> uU/kg/min , Na<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>

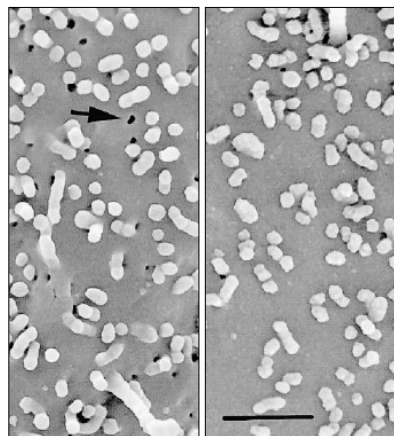
, Na<sup>+</sup>

가

## Pharmacologic and Acoustical Models of Endolymphatic Hydrops

1938 Hallpike Carins<sup>38)</sup>  
 . 1965 Kimura Schuknecht<sup>39)</sup>가 endolymphatic sac obliteration  
 ,  
 (mechanical, non - physiologic method)  
 ,  
 3 가 , 1) stress hormone vasopressin ,<sup>21)40)</sup> 2) cAMP 가 cholera toxin ,<sup>41)</sup> 3) non-traumatic low - frequency tone  
<sup>42)</sup>  
 Vasopressin Takeda mini - osmotic pump 1 subcutaneous infusion .  
 1000 uU/kg/min , 가가 ,  
 가 .  
 vasopressin 가 14 pg/ml  
 1998 Kumagami <sup>21)</sup> vasopressin 가 . 400 uU/kg/min , 가가 ,

가 . , vasopressin target , vasopressin target 가? K<sup>+</sup> . , Wangemann<sup>43)</sup> micro - Ussing chamber 10 nM vasopressin( 가 가 , 가 K<sup>+</sup> 가 . 가 (unpublished observation). 가 가 . Vasopressin , AQP - 2 apical membrane trafficking water permeability , 가 . va- sopressin target . Kumagami<sup>21)</sup> vasopressin . AQP - 2 vasopressin type 2 receptor (V<sub>2</sub> receptor) mRNA가 , emulsion autoradiography radiolabelled vasopressin human vasopressin , 20 8 , 60 10 7 , vaso- pressin , clathrin - coated pits collecting duct principal cell AQP - 2가<sup>44)</sup> fluid - phase endocytosis , principal cell membrane turnover AQP - 2 apical membrane trafficking .<sup>45)</sup> , Kumagami fluid - phase endocytosis RRC FITC - dextran uptake가 1 nM vasopressin , 가 V<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist(H - 9400) 가



**Fig. 7.** Scanning electron microscopy in the ribosome-rich cell (RRC) of the endolymphatic sac. Left : Under control conditions, RRC contain numerous coated pits (arrow). Scale bar is 1  $\mu$ m. Right : Almost no coated pits were visible after treatment with 1 nM vasopressin, indicating internalization of clathrin, presumably clustered with aquaporin-2 (adapted from Kumagami et al, 1998).

membrane turnover 가 scanning electron microscopy RRC clathrin - coated pits가 (Fig. 7). vasopressin AQP - 2 stimulation , inhibition , water reab- sorption 가 , 가 가 . hyponatraemia 가<sup>46)</sup> , vaso- pressin hypersensitivity가 Takeda<sup>47)</sup> V<sub>2</sub> re- ceptor antagonist OPC - 31260 , vasopressin - AQP - 2 system , va- sopressin 가 , 가



, Gifu University Ando psychologic status 가 , 115 dB SPL  
 가 가 attack 가 cross-sectional area 가(33.7%)  
 가 , EP 가가 .  
 , Christchurch Hospital Hornibrook 4%  
 가 , attck .  
 , nonlinear relationship  
 (unpublished observation). 54) . AP threshold  
 , (perilymphatic infu- 95 dB SPL  
 sion) 2.5 ul/min 15 10 ug/ml cholera toxin . Kirk and Patuzzi<sup>55)</sup> operating point shift  
 organ of Corti가  
<sup>48)49)</sup> cAMP (cholera toxin, organ of Corti  
 forskolin) . Salt operating point shift  
 , ,  
 , 가 . 가 operating point of cochlear tran-  
 , endocochlear potential ducer . AP threshold  
 (EP) 17 mV 가, summing potential(SP) 가, 37.7%  
 compound action potential(CAP) 가  
 , EP 가 가  
 EP <sup>50)51)</sup> , , ,  
 . EP 가 cholera toxin , ,  
 K<sup>+</sup> 가<sup>52)</sup> Rei- , EP , Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가,  
 ssner's membrane Cl<sup>-</sup> 가<sup>53)</sup> .  
 , 5 mV  
 가 . , EP 가 **결 론**  
 , ,  
 . SP 2, 4, 8 kHz 2 kHz 가 가 , ,  
 , stiffness가 가 , ,  
 , , 가  
 가  
 “setpoint of cochlear transducer” 가 . Michael M. Paparella  
 multifactorial inheritance ,  
 .  
 가 . 가  
 2004 Salt가 115 ,  
 dB SPL 200 Hz tone 3 , 가 . 2005 4 5th Me-  
 , EP 가 .<sup>42)</sup> Action Symposium niere's Disease & Inner Ear Homeostasis Disorders  
 potential(AP) K<sup>+</sup> . Pathophysiology  
 EP 200 Hz 95 dB SPL 가 . 5

중심 단어 :

2005

REFERENCES

- 1) Paparella MM, Djalilian HR. Etiology, pathophysiology of symptoms, and pathogenesis of Meniere's disease. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2002;35 (3):529-45.
- 2) Paparella MM, Fina M. Endolymphatic sac enhancement: reversal of pathogenesis. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2002; 35 (3):621-37.
- 3) Sando I, Orita Y, Hirsch BE. Pathology and pathophysiology of Meniere's disease. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2002;35 (3):517-28.
- 4) Salt AN. Regulation of endolymphatic fluid volume. *Vestibular Labyrinth in Health and Disease* 2001;942:306-12.
- 5) Salt AN, Rask-Andersen H. Responses of the endolymphatic sac to perilymphatic injections and withdrawals: evidence for the presence of a one-way valve. *Hear Res* 2004;191 (1-2):90-100.
- 6) Konishi T, Hamrick PE, Walsh PJ. Ion transport in guinea pig cochlea. I. Potassium and sodium transport. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1978;86 (1-2):22-34.
- 7) Konishi T, Hamrick PE. Ion transport in the cochlea of guinea pig. II. Chloride transport. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1978; 86 (3-4):176-84.
- 8) Sterkers O, Saumon G, Tran Ba HP, Amiel C. K, Cl, and H2O entry in endolymph, perilymph, and cerebrospinal fluid of the rat. *Am J Physiol* 1982;243 (2):F173-F80.
- 9) Salt AN, Thalmann R. Interpretation of endolymph flow results: a comment on 'Longitudinal flow of endolymph measured by distribution of tetraethylammonium and choline in scala media'. *Hear Res* 1988;33 (3):279-84.
- 10) Salt AN, Demott JE. Endolymph Volume Changes During Osmotic Dehydration Measured by 2 Marker Techniques. *Hearing Research* 1995;90 (1-2):12-23.
- 11) Salt AN, DeMott J. Longitudinal endolymph flow associated with acute volume increase in the guinea pig cochlea. *Hearing Research* 1997;107 (1-2):29-40.
- 12) Rask-Andersen H, Demott JE, Bagger-Sjoberg D, Salt AN. Morphological changes of the endolymphatic sac induced by microinjection of artificial endolymph into the cochlea. *Hearing Research* 1999;138 (1-2):81-90.
- 13) Salt AN. Regulation of endolymphatic fluid volume. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2001;942:306-12.
- 14) Salt AN, Demott JE. Longitudinal endolymph movements and endocochlear potential changes induced by stimulation at infrasonic frequencies. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 1999;106 (2):847-56.
- 15) Densert B, Sass K. Control of symptoms in patients with Meniere's disease using middle ear pressure applications: two years follow-up. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2001;121 (5):616-21.
- 16) Gates GA, Green JD, Jr. Intermittent pressure therapy of intractable Meniere's disease using the Meniett device: a preliminary report. *Laryngoscope* 2002;112 (8 Pt 1):1489-93.
- 17) Barbara M, Consagra C, Monini S, Nostro G, Harguindey A, Vestri A, et al. Local pressure protocol, including Meniett, in the treatment of Meniere's disease: short-term results during the active stage. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2001;121 (8):939-44.
- 18) Friberg U, Bagger-Sjoberg D, Rask-Andersen H. The lateral intercellular spaces in the endolymphatic sac. A pathway for fluid transport? *Acta Otolaryngol Suppl* 1985;426:1-17.
- 19) Hultcrantz M, Bagger-Sjoberg D, Rask-Andersen H. The pre- and postnatal maturation of the epithelium in the endolymphatic sac. An electron microscopic survey. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1988;105 (3-4):303-11.
- 20) Barbara M, Rask-Andersen H, Bagger-Sjoberg D. Ultrastructure of the endolymphatic sac in the mongolian gerbil. *Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 1987;244 (5):284-7.
- 21) Kumagami H, Loewenheim H, Beitz E, Wild K, Schwartz H, Yamashita K, et al. The effect of anti-diuretic hormone on the endolymphatic sac of the inner ear. *Pflugers Arch* 1998; 436 (6):970-5.
- 22) Qvortrup K, Rostgaard J, Holstein-Rathlou NH, Bretlau P. The endolymphatic sac, a potential endocrine gland? *Acta Otolaryngol* 1999;119 (2):194-9.
- 23) Peters TA, Tonnaer EL, Kuijpers W, Cremers CW, Curfs JH. Differences in endolymphatic sac mitochondria-rich cells indicate specific functions. *Laryngoscope* 2002;112 (3): 534-41.
- 24) Mori N, Wu D. Low-amiloride-affinity Na+ channel in the epithelial cells isolated from the endolymphatic sac of guinea-pigs. *Pflugers Arch* 1996;433 (1-2):58-64.
- 25) Zhong SX, Liu ZH. Immunohistochemical localization of the epithelial sodium channel in the rat inner ear. *Hear Res* 2004;193 (1-2):1-8.
- 26) Mizukoshi F, Bagger-Sjoberg D, Rask-Andersen H, Wersall J. Cytochemical localization of Na-K ATPase in the guinea pig endolymphatic sac. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1988;105 (3-4): 202-8.
- 27) Wackym PA, Glasscock ME, III, Linthicum FH, Jr., Friberg U, Rask-Andersen H. Immunohistochemical localization of Na+, K+-ATPase in the human endolymphatic sac. *Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 1988;245 (4):221-3.
- 28) Wu D, Mori N. Outward K+ current in epithelial cells isolated from intermediate portion of endolymphatic sac of guinea pigs. *Am J Physiol* 1996;271 (5 Pt 1):C1765-C73.
- 29) Wu D, Mori N. Extracellular ATP-induced inward current in isolated epithelial cells of the endolymphatic sac. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1999;1419 (1):33-42.
- 30) Miyashita T, Tatsumi H, Furuta H, Mori N, Sokabe M. Calcium-sensitive nonselective cation channel identified in the epithelial cells isolated from the endolymphatic sac of guinea pigs. *J Membr Biol* 2001;182 (2):113-22.
- 31) Teixeira M, Couloigner V, Loiseau A, Hulin P, Sterkers O, Planelles G, et al. Evidence for apical K conductance and Na-K-2Cl cotransport in the endolymphatic sac of guinea pig. *Hear Res* 1999;128 (1-2):45-50.
- 32) Peters TA, Tonnaer EL, Kuijpers W, Curfs JH. Changes in

- ultrastructural characteristics of endolymphatic sac ribosome-rich cells of the rat during development. *Hear Res* 2003; 176(1-2):94-104.
- 33) Wangemann P. Adrenergic and muscarinic control of cochlear endolymph production. *Adv Otorhinolaryngol* 2002;59: 42-50.
  - 34) Wangemann P, Liu J, Shimozone M, Schimanski S, Scofield MA. K (+) secretion in strial marginal cells is stimulated via beta (1)-adrenergic receptors but not via beta (2)-adrenergic or vasopressin receptors [In Process Citation]. *J Membr Biol* 2000; 175 (3):191-202.
  - 35) Wangemann P, Liu J, Scherer EQ, Herzog M, Shimozone M, Scofield MA. Muscarinic receptors control K+ secretion in inner ear strial marginal cells. *Journal of Membrane Biology* 2001;182(3):171-81.
  - 36) Milhaud PG, Pondugula SR, Lee JH, Herzog M, Lehouelleur J, Wangemann P, et al. Chloride secretion by semicircular canal duct epithelium is stimulated via beta (2)-adrenergic receptors. *American Journal of Physiology-Cell Physiology* 2002;283(6):C1752-C60.
  - 37) Pondugula SR, Sanneman JD, Wangemann P, Milhaud PG, Marcus DC. Glucocorticoids stimulate cation absorption by semicircular canal duct epithelium via epithelial sodium channel. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol* 2004;286(6):F1127-F35.
  - 38) Hallpike CS, Carins H. Observations on the pathology of Meniere's syndrome. *J Laryngol Otol* 1938;53:625-55.
  - 39) Kimura RS, Schuknecht HF. Membranous hydrops in the inner ear of the guinea pig after obliteration of the endolymphatic sac. *Oto-Rhino-Laryngol* 1965;27:343-54.
  - 40) Takeda T, Takeda S, Kitano H, Okada T, Kakigi A. Endolymphatic hydrops induced by chronic administration of vasopressin. *Hear Res* 2000;140(1-2):1-6.
  - 41) Lohuis PJ, Klis SF, Klop WM, van Emst MG, Smoorenburg GF. Signs of endolymphatic hydrops after perilymphatic perfusion of the guinea pig cochlea with cholera toxin; a pharmacological model of acute endolymphatic hydrops. *Hear Res* 1999;137(1-2):103-13.
  - 42) Salt AN. Acute Endolymphatic Hydrops Generated by Exposure of the Ear to Nontraumatic Low-Frequency Tones. *J Assoc Res Otolaryngol* 2004;5:203-14.
  - 43) Wangemann P, Liu J, Shimozone M, Schimanski S, Scofield MA. K+ secretion in strial marginal cells is stimulated via beta (1)-adrenergic receptors but not via beta (2)-adrenergic or vasopressin receptors. *Journal of Membrane Biology* 2000; 175 (3):191-202.
  - 44) Brown D, Stow JL. Protein trafficking and polarity in kidney epithelium: from cell biology to physiology. *Physiol Rev* 1996;76(1):245-97.
  - 45) Katsura T, Verbavatz JM, Farinas J, Ma T, Ausiello DA, Verkman AS, et al. Constitutive and regulated membrane expression of aquaporin 1 and aquaporin 2 water channels in stably transfected LLC-PK1 epithelial cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1995;92(16):7212-6.
  - 46) Seemungal BM, Gresty MA, Bronstein AM. The endocrine system, vertigo and balance. *Curr Opin Neurol* 2001;14(1): 27-34.
  - 47) Takeda T, Sawada S, Takeda S, Kitano H, Suzuki M, Kakigi A, et al. The effects of V2 antagonist (OPC-31260) on endolymphatic hydrops. *Hear Res* 2003;182(1-2):9-18.
  - 48) Roheim PS, Brusilow SW. Effects of cholera toxin on cochlear endolymph production: model for endolymphatic hydrops. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1976;73(5):1761-4.
  - 49) Doi K, Mori N, Matsunaga T. Effects of forskolin and 1,9-dideoxy-forskolin on cochlear potentials. *Hear Res* 1990;45(1-2):157-63.
  - 50) Cohen J, Morizono T. Changes in EP and inner ear ionic concentrations in experimental endolymphatic hydrops. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1984;98(5-6):398-402.
  - 51) Kusakari J, Kobayashi T, Arakawa E, Rokugo M, Ohyama K, Inamura N. Saccular and cochlear endolymphatic potentials in experimentally induced endolymphatic hydrops of guinea pigs. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1986;101(1-2):27-33.
  - 52) Wangemann P. K+ cycling and its regulation in the cochlea and the vestibular labyrinth. *Audiology and Neuro-Otology* 2002;7(4):199-205.
  - 53) Kitano I, Mori N, Matsunaga T. Role of endolymphatic anion transport in forskolin-induced Cl- activity increase of scala media. *Hear Res* 1995;83(1-2):37-42.
  - 54) Wit HP, Warmerdam TJ, Albers FW. Measurement of the mechanical compliance of the endolymphatic compartments in the guinea pig. *Hear Res* 2000;145(1-2):82-90.
  - 55) Kirk DL, Patuzzi RB. Transient changes in cochlear potentials and DPOAEs after low-frequency tones: the 'two-minute bounce' revisited. *Hear Res* 1997;112(1-2):49-68.