

5-氟尿嘧啶在 Caco-2 细胞模型中的吸收特性

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摘要 为研究 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)在 Caco-2 细胞模型中的吸收特性,用 Caco-2 细胞模型,分别测定了在各种条件下对 5-FU 的吸收。结果显示:吸收在 pH 6 的介质中为佳;吸收的初速随浓度的增加趋于一个饱和值,Michaelis 常数 $K_m = 24 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$;吸收可被氰化钠、哇巴因、双嘧达莫等代谢抑制剂抑制,也被同类结构的化合物尿嘧啶、胸腺嘧啶、尿核苷等抑制。由此可知,5-FU 的吸收可由尿嘧啶载体转运。

关键词 5-氟尿嘧啶;Caco-2 细胞

5-氟尿嘧啶是常用抗癌药之一,可口服。药物在肠道中的吸收可有两种方式,一是依赖于药物的浓度梯度,由肠道向体内扩散,即被动吸收;另一是通过肠道上皮细胞上的载体,主动转运到体内,即主动吸收。主动吸收可以逆浓度梯度进行,肠道对许多营养物质的吸收多为主动吸收。国外近几年来发展和使用 Caco-2 细胞模型(intestinal epithelial model system)^[1]进行药物吸收的研究,Caco-2 是体外培养的肠上皮细胞层(单层),可在体外研究药物的摄取^[2](uptake)、代谢^[3](metabolism)、排放^[4](efflux)和穿细胞转运^[5](transcellular transport)等过程的细节,因而是探索药物吸收机理方便而有效的手段,也是新药筛选的有效工具。Caco-2 被认为是目前最好的吸收模型,1996 年美国有几十家制药公司在使用。抗癌药 5-氟尿嘧啶在 Caco-2 模型中吸收特性尚未见报道,本实验是运用 Caco-2 模型对其进行探讨,为其口服给药提供信息。

材 料 和 方 法

细胞培养 Caco-2 细胞株来自美国华盛顿

州立大学药学院胡明教授实验室。细胞种植(40 万/孔)和培养在 6 孔板中(孔径 35 mm),每 2 d 更换含有 10% 胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养液,待生长至 13~14 d 后用于实验^[6]。

药品 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU),非竞争性抑制剂氰化钠(NaCN)、哇巴因(ouabain)、双嘧达莫(dipyridamole),竞争性抑制剂胸腺嘧啶(thymine)、尿嘧啶(uracil)、尿核苷(uridine)及次黄嘌呤(hypoxanthine)等均购于 Sigma。

药物吸收实验 培养良好的 Caco-2 细胞,实验前先用 37°C HBSS(Hanks balanced salt solution)荡洗 3 次,最后 1 次置于 37°C 细胞培养箱中浸泡 1 h,以清除细胞表面对测定有干扰的物质。将待测药物加入到细胞表面,置于 37°C 恒温箱中吸收一定时间后,迅速吸出药物,并用 4°C 的 HBSS 迅速荡洗 3 次。然后破碎细胞,经离心和过滤,测定药物的吸收量。

分析方法 高效液相色谱法。分析柱:Beckman ultrasphere C₁₈(5 μm , 4.6 mm \times 25 cm),流动相:20 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ KH₂PO₄,吸收波长:266 nm,流速:1 $\text{ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,进样量:50 μl ,分析灵敏度:0.3 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,标准曲线使用范围:0~50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。

细胞蛋白质测定 药物的吸收通常用细胞中每毫克蛋白质吸收的药物量表示。测定蛋白

时,用 Bio-red 试剂显色,于 595 nm 波长处测定吸收值^[7]。

结 果 和 讨 论

1 5-氟尿嘧啶吸收量与吸收时间的关系

图 1 表明,Caco-2 细胞对 5-FU 的吸收在 10 min 内随吸收时间近似线性地增加,因此在以下实验中,吸收时间定为 5 min。

2 5-氟尿嘧啶吸收与介质 pH 的关系

分别在介质 pH 为 6.0,5.0 及 8.0 的条件下,测定 Caco-2 对浓度为 $1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 5-FU 5 min 的吸收量,测得值分别为 2.89 ± 0.36 , 1.99 ± 0.26 和 $2.04 \pm 0.14 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 蛋白质。检验 pH 6.0 与 5.0,8.0 的均数差异(双侧 t 检验),两者 $P < 0.01$ 。由此可知,Caco-2 对 5-FU

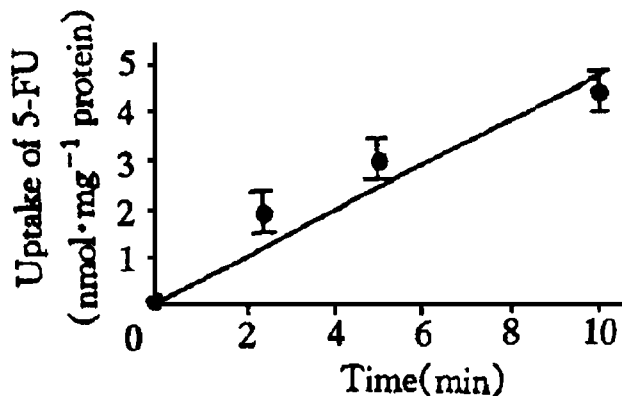


Fig 1 Time course of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) uptake in Caco-2 cells. The uptake experiments were performed at 37°C *in vitro* with a concentration of $1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 5-FU at pH 6.0. After uptake experiments were performed for 0, 2.5, 5 and 10 min, cell monolayers were washed three times with ice-cold Hanks balanced salt solution (HBSS), and broken with an ultrasonic probe. The cell homogenate as then filtered with $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ filter before HPLC analysis. Each point represents the mean of three determinations and the error bar is $\bar{x} \pm s$.

4 抑制剂对 5-氟尿嘧啶吸收的抑制作用

如果药物的吸收是由载体转运,它还应有

的吸收明显受介质 pH 的影响。当介质 pH 为 6.0 时,吸收最佳。因此,在实验中介质的 pH 控制在 6.0。

3 5-氟尿嘧啶吸收与浓度的关系及 Michaelis 常数

如果细胞对药物吸收是经某一载体而转运,则药物的最初吸收速率有随药物浓度的增加而非线性增加的特征,即随浓度增加吸收速率趋向一个饱和值。图 2 体现了这一特征,因此 5-FU 在 Caco-2 中的吸收是由某一载体运作的。将实验数据对 Michaelis-Menten 公式 $V = \frac{V_{\max} \cdot C}{K_m + C}$ 作数据拟合,得到最大吸收速率 $V_{\max} = 20.9 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 蛋白质,Michaelis 常数 $K_m = 24.8 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (式中 V 为吸收速率, C 为药物浓度)。

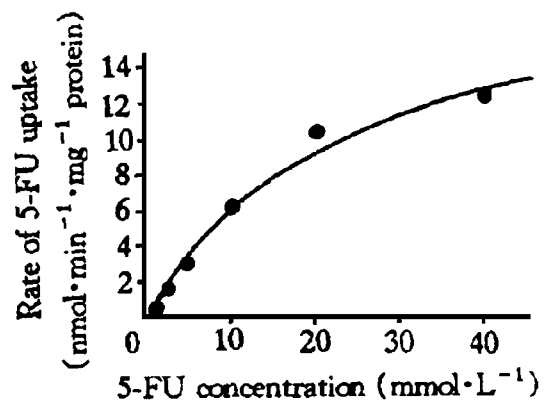


Fig 2 Effects of 5-FU concentration on the initial uptake in Caco-2 cells. The uptake experiments were performed for 5 min at 37°C *in vitro* at pH 6.0. The concentrations of 5-FU used were 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 40 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. After uptake experiments, cell monolayers were washed three times with ice-cold HBSS, and broken with an ultrasonic probe. The cell homogenate were then filtered with $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ filter before HPLC analysis. Each point represents the mean of three determinations and the error bar is $\bar{x} \pm s$.

以下两个特点:①一些载体抑制剂(如 NaCN, ouabain 及 dipyridamole 等)将抑制药物的吸收,

即非竞争抑制。② 与药物结构类似的化合物(对 5-FU 而言,如 uracil, thymine 及 uridine 等),由于争夺同一载体而抑制药物的吸收,即竞争性抑制。表 1 表明,Caco-2 对 5-FU 的吸收可被 NaCN 等非竞争性抑制剂抑制 50% 以

上,也被 uracil 等竞争性抑制剂抑制 40% 左右,说明 5-FU 的吸收是通过某一载体运作的。而化合物 hypoxanthine 由于在结构上与 5-FU 差异较大而没有抑制作用,说明它与 5-FU 不是被同一载体所运作。

Tab 1 Effect of the inhibitors on 5-FU uptake in Caco-2 cells

Compound		Uptake amount ($\pm s$) ($\text{nmol}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}\text{protein}$)	Control % ($\pm s$ %)
Noncompetitive Inhibitor	Control	3.02 (± 0.20)	100 (± 6)
	NaCN + ouabain ($10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} + 5 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.61 (± 0.13)	53* (± 4)
	Dipyridamole + ouabain ($10 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} + 5 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.37 (± 0.28)	45* (± 9)
Competitive Inhibitor	Thymine ($20 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.88 (± 0.30)	62* (± 6)
	Uracil ($20 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.88 (± 0.06)	62* (± 2)
	Uridine ($20 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	2.01 (± 0.27)	66* (± 9)
	Hypoxanthine (saturated)	3.18 (± 0.34)	105 (± 11)

* Indicates a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared with the control using unpaired "Student" t -test. The uptake experiments of 5-FU were performed at 37°C *in vitro* at pH 6.0. The concentration of 5-FU used was $1 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and the concentrations of noncompetitive or competitive inhibitors were stated in the table. The cells were preincubated with noncompetitive inhibitors for 1 h prior to the start of a noncompetitive experiment. After uptake was performed for 5 min, the cells were washed three times with ice-cold HBSS. The cells were then broken with an ultrasonic probe, and the resulting homogenate were filtered using $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ filter before injection into HPLC.

尿嘧啶是合成 RNA 的 4 个碱基之一,可被细胞主动转运。文献报道不同细胞(如 Novikoff 大白鼠肝细胞、中国苍鼠卵巢细胞、P388 小鼠白血病细胞、人的红血球等)的尿嘧啶载体的 K_m 为 $5\sim 15 \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ [8~10]。本实验结果证实了 5-FU 在 Caco-2 细胞模型中被尿嘧啶载体所运作。但其 K_m 值稍大,可能是对载体的亲和力较低,因为它仅是尿嘧啶的类似物。若与胸腺核苷(thymidine)在 Caco-2 细胞模型的 K_m ($24 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) 相比 [2], 胸腺核苷对其载体的亲和力要大的多。

致谢 本实验 Caco-2 细胞株及部分药品由美国华盛顿州立大学药学院胡明教授无偿赠送,并对实验作了热情指导。

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THE UPTAKE CHARACTERISTICS OF 5-FLUOROURACIL IN THE CACO-2 MODEL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT The uptake characteristics of 5-fluorouracil in the Caco-2 model system were studied. The uptake of 5-fluorouracil was determined at different pH and concentrations, and in the presence of various inhibitors. The results indicated that the uptake of 5-fluorouracil was the best at pH 6.0. The rate of uptake was saturable with a K_m of $24 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, and a V_{\max} of $20.9 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ protein. The uptake was inhibited by noncompetitive inhibitors such as NaCN, ouabain, and dipyridamole. The uptake was also inhibited competitively by analogous compounds such as uracil, thymine, and uridine (but not by hypoxanthine). In conclusion, the evidence suggests that 5-fluorouracil was transported by uracil carrier in Caco-2 cells.

KEY WORDS 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU); Caco-2 cells