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Concentrative transport of antifolates mediated by the proton-coupled folate transporter (PCFT, SLC46A1); augmentation by a HEPES buffer

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Running Title: PCFT-mediated net transport of antifolates

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Nonstandard abbreviations: HEPES, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid; HBS, HEPES-buffered saline; BCECF-AM, 2',7'-bis-(2-carboxyethyl)-5-(and-6)-carboxyfluorescein, acetoxymethyl ester; EIPA, 5-(N-Ethyl-N-isopropyl)amiloride; FCCP, carbonyl cyanide-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylhydrazone; MTX, methotrexate; PCFT, proton-coupled folate transporter; RFC, reduced folate carrier

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ABSTRACT

The proton-coupled folate transporter (PCFT) is ubiquitously expressed in solid tumors where it delivers antifolates, particularly pemetrexed, into cancer cells. Studies on PCFT-mediated transport, to date, have focused exclusively on the influx of folates and antifolates. This paper addresses the impact of PCFT on concentrative transport, critical to the formation of the active polyglutamate congeners, and at pH levels relevant to the tumor microenvironment. A HeLa-derived cell line was employed in which folate-specific transport was mediated exclusively by PCFT. There was a substantial chemical gradient for methotrexate at pH 7.0 which decreased as the extracellular pH was increased. A chemical gradient was still detected at pH 7.4 in the usual HEPES-based transport buffer in contrast to what was observed in a bicarbonate/CO₂-buffered medium. This antifolate gradient correlated with an alkaline intracellular pH under the former (pH-7.85), but not the latter (pH-7.39), conditions and was abolished by the protonophore carbonyl cyanide-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylhydrazone. The gradient in HEPES buffer at pH 7.4 was due to the activity of Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger(s); it was eliminated by inhibitors of Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger(s) or Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase. An antifolate chemical gradient was also detected in bicarbonate buffer at pH 6.9 vs 7.4, also suppressed by carbonyl cyanide-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylhydrazone. When the membrane potential is considered, PCFT generates substantial transmembrane electrochemical-potential gradients at extracellular pH levels relevant to the tumor microenvironment. The augmentation of intracellular pH, when cells are in a HEPES buffer, should be taken into consideration in studies that encompass all proton-coupled transporter families.

INTRODUCTION

The proton-coupled folate transporter (PCFT) is widely expressed in human epithelial cancers (Zhao et al., 2004a;Desmoulin et al., 2011). Its low pH optimum favors a role in the delivery of antifolates within the hypoxic, acidic, microenvironment of tumors (Qiu et al., 2006;Zhao and Goldman, 2013b). This may be particularly relevant to pemetrexed, an agent that has a high affinity for this transporter, and may be the reason why tumor cells that develop resistance to methotrexate (MTX) due to loss of reduced folate carrier function, retain sensitivity to pemetrexed (Zhao et al., 2004b;Chattopadhyay et al., 2006). Low expression of PCFT strongly correlates with poor outcome in patients with mesothelioma treated with pemetrexed (Giovannetti et al., 2017). PCFT is the sole carrier-mediated route of transport of a new generation of folate analogs that are inhibitors of purine synthesis (Matherly et al., 2017). PCFT's major physiological role is in the intestinal absorption of folates and folate transport across the choroid plexus into the cerebrospinal fluid (Qiu et al., 2006;Zhao et al., 2009;Visentin et al., 2014). Mutations in the PCFT gene that result in loss of function of the protein are the molecular basis for the rare autosomal recessive disorder, hereditary folate malabsorption (OMIN229050) in which both functions are impaired (Zhao et al., 2017;Qiu et al., 2006;Kronn and Goldman, 2017).

The major parameter of studies on PCFT-mediated transport has been the rate of transport into cells (influx). However, once in the cell MTX and pemetrexed form

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polyglutamate derivatives, mediated by folylpolyglutamate synthetase (FPGS), which are retained and build to high intracellular levels (Habeck et al., 1995; Zhao et al., 2004b). In the case of pemetrexed, the polyglutamate congeners are synthesized much more rapidly by FPGS than MTX and in contrast to the monoglutamate, are the active derivatives that inhibit tetrahydrofolate cofactor-dependent enzymes required for de novo purine and thymidylate synthesis (Shih et al., 1997; Chattopadhyay et al., 2007). The rate and extent of polyglutamate formation is dependent upon the concentration of free drug achieved within the intracellular compartment. Hence, understanding the properties of PCFT-mediated transport that govern the transmembrane antifolate gradient and the level of free drug achieved in the intracellular compartment is critical from the pharmacological perspective. This is of particular importance under the acidic conditions that exist within the microenvironment of tumors.

The current study focuses on the characterization of net transport of MTX, in particular, concentrative transport as a function of the pH gradient across the cell membrane. In the course of these studies chemical gradients for MTX were observed at neutral extracellular pH in HeLa cells studied in a HEPES buffer system usually employed for transport studies. To understand the basis for this transport, and to exploit this phenomenon to better characterize PCFT-mediated net transport, studies were undertaken with a HeLa cell line transfected to express a high level of PCFT so that this transporter would be the dominant route of antifolate transport across the cell membrane. The data characterize PCFT-mediated concentrative transport for both

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MTX and pemetrexed generated by an inward proton gradient at modest extracellular acid pH levels or under conditions of mild intracellular alkalization.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Key chemicals - [3',5',7-³H(N)]MTX and generally tritium-labeled pemetrexed was obtained from Moravek Biochemicals (Brea, CA). Carbonyl cyanide-p-trifluoromethoxyphenylhydrazone (FCCP), 5-(N-ethyl-N-isopropyl)-amiloride (EIPA), monensin, ouabain and nigericin were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). BCECF-AM was obtained from ThermoFisher (Waltham, MA).

Cells and culture conditions, transfections – R1-11-PCFT-h cells are stable PCFT transfectants that originate from HeLa cells and express a high level of PCFT but lack constitutive expression of RFC (Zhao et al., 2013). R1-11-RFC-6 cells are stable transfectants that also originate from HeLa cells and express constitutive levels of RFC but lack expression of PCFT (Zhao et al., 2008). All these cells are derived from clonal cell lines and growth inhibition by antifolates produced is very clearly defined IC₅₀ consistent with homogeneous expression of PCFT. These cells were derived from clonal lines and this, along with the very well defined antifolate IC₅₀'s, is consistent with homogeneous expression of PCFT (Zhao et al., 2008; Zhao et al., 2014). R1-11 cells that do not express RFC and PCFT (Zhao et al., 2004a; Diop-Bove et al., 2009) were recipients of both stable transfections. All these cells were grown in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 units/ml of penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin. Hygromycin (0.3 mg/ml) was added in the growth medium for R1-11-

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PCFT-h cells; zeocin (0.1 mg/ml) was included into the growth medium for R1-11-RFC-6 cells to maintain carrier expression. For transient transfection, RFC or PCFT cDNAs constructed in pcDNA 3.1 were used as the expression vectors. R-11 cells were seeded in 20 mL Low Background glass scintillation vials (Research Products International Corporation, Prospect, IL) and transient transfections were conducted two or three days later with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Assessment of net MTX net uptake was performed two days after transfection.

Membrane transport –Two different buffer systems, previously employed in this laboratory, were used for transport studies: (i) HBS (20 mM HEPES, 5 mM dextrose, 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂) adjusted to pH 7.0, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 7.8 or 8.0. (ii) Folate-free serum-free RPMI-1640 medium containing 24 mM sodium bicarbonate at pH 7.3. The pH of the RPMI medium was adjusted to 6.9 by reducing the sodium bicarbonate concentration to 7.2 mM (Zhao et al., 2004a). Serum-free RPMI medium is used in these studies to exclude binding of tritiated antifolates to serum proteins. Cells in both RPMI preparations were maintained in a 37°C incubator under an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ for at least four hours before experiments were initiated. For measurements of net uptake, cells that had been seeded in the glass scintillation vials and reached early confluency were washed twice with HBS (pH 7.4) or RPMI and incubated for 20 min either in HBS in a 37°C water bath or in RPMI at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator. Uptake was initiated by replacing the buffer with 0.5 mL pre-warmed HBS or RPMI containing the desired concentration of tritiated drug. For assessment of the effect of FCCP, EIPA, ouabain or monensin on net uptake, a small volume of 1000X stock solution either in

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dimethyl sulfoxide or ethanol was diluted in transport buffer with tritiated drug. Uptake was continued for 40 min at 37°C, unless otherwise specified, following which 5 ml of ice-cold HBS (pH 7.4) was added, the cells washed three times then digested in 0.5 mL of 0.2M NaOH at 65°C for 1 hour. Radioactivity in 0.4 mL of lysate was determined on a liquid scintillation spectrometer and normalized to the protein level obtained with the BCA Protein Assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Net uptake of antifolates was expressed as pmol/mg protein or percentages of control. For some experiments units of pmol/mg protein were converted to intracellular concentration (μM) based upon a conversion factor of 8.73 pmol/mg protein/ μM (Sharif et al., 1998).

Intracellular pH measurements – These measurements were obtained as previously described (Zhao et al., 2013). Briefly, R1-11-PCFT-h cells grown in glass bottom dishes (MatTek, Ashland, MA) were loaded with BCECF-AM, a pH indicator, (10 μM , Molecular Probes, Invitrogen, Eugene, OR, USA) in culture media for 45 min at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator. Cells were then rinsed with pre-warmed HBS or 5% CO₂-saturated RPMI and imaged at 37°C with an Orca-EM camera (Hamamatsu, Japan) attached to a Nikon TE2000 microscope. Changes in BCECF fluorescence intensity emitted at two excitation wavelengths (480 and 450 nm) were acquired at 1.0 Hz using filters and shutter (Lambda DG-4, Sutter Instruments, Novato, CA) driven by a computer through Metafluor software (Molecular Devices, Downingtown, PA). Intracellular pH was calibrated for each dish with MOPS-buffered pH solutions of 140 mM potassium chloride and 20 μM nigericin at pH 8.0 or pH 7.0.

RESULTS

Transmembrane MTX gradients as a function of extracellular pH

Studies were undertaken to assess the extent to which there is concentrative MTX transport as the pH of HEPES-based saline (HBS) was increased from mildly acidic to the basic pH range. A HeLa cell line, R1-11-PCFT-h, was employed that lacks RFC expression, but stably expresses a very high level of PCFT, so that it is the dominant mediator of MTX transport into these cells. The PCFT influx K_t for MTX at pH 7.4 is $\sim 100 \mu\text{M}$ (Zhao et al., 2008); that concentration, at which the carrier is half-saturated, was utilized in these experiments. As indicated in Figure 1, at pH 7.0, the net intracellular MTX concentration exceeded that of the extracellular compartment by a factor of 5. When the pH gradient across the cell membrane was collapsed with FCCP, a proton ionophore (Benz and McLaughlin, 1983), intracellular MTX fell to a level ($100 \mu\text{M}$) equal to the extracellular MTX concentration. As the extracellular pH was increased the transmembrane MTX gradient decreased but there was still a 2.1-fold chemical gradient for MTX even at an extracellular pH of 7.4. As the pH was increased further to 8, the transmembrane MTX gradient continued to fall, reversing beyond pH 7.6. As the pH increased and the MTX gradient decreased, FCCP continued to suppress the intracellular MTX level but the percentage of change decreased. Overall, there was a 22-fold decrease in net MTX uptake over the 1 pH unit increase of from 7 to 8. Even between pH 7.20 to 7.60, there was a 3.5-fold difference in the net MTX level.

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Studies were then undertaken to explore the basis for the transmembrane gradient at neutral extracellular pH in the HBS buffer system.

Analysis of net PCFT-mediated MTX transport when the extracellular pH is neutral; impact of the buffer

To assess whether an HEPES-buffered HBS might impact on PCFT-mediated transmembrane MTX gradients, net transport was compared 10 to 50 min after addition of ^3H -MTX in two buffer systems: (i) HBS (pH 7.40), which is HEPES-buffered and does not contain NaHCO_3 and (ii) folate- and serum-free RPMI 1640 medium buffered with 24 mM bicarbonate and maintained in an atmosphere of 5% CO_2 at an extracellular pH of ~ 7.3 . As indicated in Figure 2, net MTX uptake reached 75% of steady-state in HBS by 25 min rising to a steady-state by 40 min, while MTX uptake in RPMI was at steady-state by 25 min at one-third the level in HBS. Inclusion of 10 μM FCCP markedly decreased net MTX in cells in HBS. FCCP resulted in a lesser decrease in net MTX in the RPMI buffer. Hence, the difference in net MTX levels in cells maintained in the different buffers was substantially decreased when the proton gradient was abolished by FCCP.

When the intracellular MTX level is expressed in micromoles per liter, as in the right Y-axis of Figure 2, it can be seen there was a $\sim 3:1$ chemical gradient for MTX in HBS that disappeared in the presence of FCCP. In RPMI there was no chemical gradient in the absence of FCCP and the net level was about half that of the extracellular concentration

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in the presence of FCCP. Hence, net MTX transport was concentrative primarily in HBS at pH 7.4. This difference in net MTX transport correlated with the difference in intracellular pH as assessed with BCECF dye. As indicated in Figure 3, the intracellular pH in HBS (7.85 ± 0.18 (mean \pm SD), $n=6$, Panel A) was ~ 0.46 pH units higher than cells in RPMI (pH 7.39 ± 0.19 (mean \pm SD), $n=3$, Panel B ($P=0.010$, unpaired two-tailed t-test)). Hence, despite the fact that the extracellular pH was nearly the same in the two buffers, there was a substantial inward proton gradient in HBS, whereas a proton gradient could not be detected in cells in RPMI.

The mechanism of intracellular alkalinization in HEPES-buffered medium

Studies were undertaken to determine the basis for the increased intracellular pH detected in the HBS buffer. The initial focus was on Na^+/H^+ antiporters that contribute to the maintenance of intracellular pH by exporting protons in exchange for sodium ions. EIPA ($10\mu\text{M}$), a specific inhibitor of Na^+/H^+ antiporters (Masereel et al., 2003), decreased the net MTX level in cells in HBS by 77% while EIPA had no effect on the net MTX level in cells in RPMI (Fig. 4A). Likewise, a decrease in the Na^+ and K^+ gradients by inhibition of the Na^+/K^+ ATPase with $10\mu\text{M}$ ouabain also markedly reduced net MTX uptake in cells in HBS. Finally, while monensin ($50\mu\text{M}$), a sodium/proton exchanger (Nakazato and Hatano, 1991), did not alter net MTX uptake in HBS the net MTX level more than doubled in RPMI. These observations suggested that the inward proton gradient in cells in HBS was generated by Na^+/H^+ antiporters and sustained by the ATPase-dependent sodium gradient.

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To explore the basis for the augmentation of net MTX uptake by monensin in cells in the RPMI buffer, the impact of the addition of other agents in the presence of monensin was assessed. As indicated in Figure 4B, net MTX uptake in HBS was ~2.3-fold higher than in RPMI in these experiments. Monensin at 50 μ M increased net MTX uptake in RPMI to the level achieved in HBS. This was unchanged in the presence of EIPA but was abolished by FCCP or ouabain declining to the level with FCCP alone. In contrast to the marked reduction in MTX uptake induced by EIPA in the absence of monensin cells in HBS, EIPA had no effect at all on MTX uptake in the presence of monensin either in cells in HBS or RPMI.

The potential role of ABC exporters in the modulation of net MTX levels

The net level of free intracellular folates and antifolates determined by PCFT or RFC is determined by a balance between these carriers which generates an inward gradient, and several ABC exporters, such as multidrug-resistant proteins (MRPs), that pump folates/antifolates out of cells (Assaraf, 2006). Hence, changes in net MTX levels observed with these inhibitors might be explained, in part, by their effects on ABC exporters. The high level of expression of PCFT in these cells was designed to decrease the impact of ABC exporters. However, further studies were designed to assess possible changes in ABC exporters that impact on the assessment of PCFT-mediated net antifolate levels. Effects of alterations in ABC exporter function should also be observed under conditions in which the net level of intracellular antifolates was

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mediated solely by RFC, a folate/organic phosphate antiporter (Assaraf, 2006). To evaluate this, the impact of these agents was assessed in R1-11-RFC-6 cells that do not express PCFT but stably express RFC at levels comparable to that of wild-type HeLa cells. Any contribution of the ABC exporters to the net MTX level should overwhelm the low level of MTX cycling mediated by RFC under these conditions. As indicated in Fig 5A, there was no significant difference in RFC-mediated steady-state MTX levels in RPMI and, beyond a very small decrease (15%, $P=0.029$, paired two-tailed t-test) in the EIPA-treated cells, none of these agents altered net MTX uptake mediated by RFC in the cells in HBS. Hence, the data was consistent with effects of these agents on R1-11-PCFT-h cells due specifically to effects on PCFT-mediated transport and were unrelated to alterations in ABC exporter activities.

To further exclude the possibility that the effects of FCCP, EIPA and ouabain on net MTX uptake observed in PCFT and RFC *stable* transfectants were related to possible differences in the expression of ABC exporters, the impact of these inhibitors on net MTX uptake was assessed in RFC- and PCFT- *transient* transfectants using the same promoter and the exactly the same conditions. Under these conditions expression of ABC exporters in both transient transfectants should be comparable. As indicated in Figure 5B, transfections of either RFC or PCFT increased net MTX uptake as compared to the mock transfection. However, FCCP, EIPA and ouabain did not significantly alter net MTX uptake in RFC transient transfects, whereas these agents reduced MTX net uptake by more than 50% in PCFT transient transfectants ($P<0.05$). The lesser effects on net MTX uptake by these reagents observed in PCFT transient transfectants as

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compared to the PCFT stable transfectants is likely related to the difference in MTX net uptake (~300 vs ~3000 pmol/mg protein for transient and stable transfectants, respectively). As observed with the stable transfectants, monensin had no effect on net MTX uptake for either RFC or PCFT transient transfectants. The lack of an impact of these inhibitors on net MTX uptake mediated by RFC in the transient transfectants is additional evidence that the effects of FCCP, EIPA and ouabain on net MTX uptake are due entirely to changes in PCFT-mediated transport and are not related to alterations in expression of ABC exporters.

Net transport of pemetrexed, effects of buffers, monensin and FCCP

Net transport of pemetrexed was also assessed in HBS or RPMI in the presence or absence of monensin and FCCP. Pemetrexed forms polyglutamate derivatives that are retained within cells and accumulate much more rapidly than MTX. This complicates discrimination between monoglutamate, free within the intracellular water, and tritiated polyglutamylated congeners that cannot exit the cells. To address this, in preparation for experiments, R1-11-PCFT-h cells were grown with 0.1 mM folic acid overnight to allow accumulation of reduced folate derivatives that are good substrates for FPGS and compete with, and suppress, the polyglutamation of pemetrexed. Net [³H]pemetrexed uptake was then assessed at 50 μM (the influx K_i for pemetrexed at pH 7.4 is 12-15 μM) for 40 min. This concentration is also relevant to pemetrexed blood levels after intravenous administration of the drug (Latz et al., 2006). As indicated in Figure 6, as was observed for MTX, net pemetrexed uptake in HBS was 2.5-fold greater than in

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RPMI at pH 7.4. Monensin increased pemetrexed net transport in RPMI by a factor about 2.5 but did not affect net pemetrexed uptake in HBS. FCCP decreased the net pemetrexed level to ~ 25 μ M, one-half the extracellular level in either buffer and also suppressed the increase observed with monensin in RPMI.

Analysis of net intracellular MTX transport in RPMI at pH 7.3 versus 6.9

To better simulate conditions within the microenvironment of solid tumors in vivo, using a physiological buffered system, MTX levels were evaluated in cells in RPMI at pH 7.3 and RPMI adjusted to a pH of 6.9 by decreasing the bicarbonate concentration to 7.2mM in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere, in the presence or absence of FCCP, ouabain, EIPA or monensin. As indicated in Figure 7, the net intracellular MTX level nearly doubled at pH 6.9 versus 7.3. When the membrane potential is considered, this represents a substantial electrochemical-potential gradient for MTX. FCCP resulted in a decline in the net intracellular MTX levels to a level comparable in both buffers at ~ half that at pH 7.3. The addition of monensin resulted in a 2.2-fold increase in the MTX level at both pH 6.9 and 7.3 that was abolished by FCCP. As a result, a combination of lower extracellular pH and the presence of monensin resulted in a 4-fold augmentation in the intracellular MTX level in RPMI. EIPA had no effect at either pH while ouabain decreased the MTX level at pH 6.9 near to that at pH 7.4.

Discussion

Studies of solute transporters usually focus on initial uptake properties. This may provide sufficient information for equilibrating systems that do not generate transmembrane gradients. However, the properties of transporters that generate gradients by the coupled flow of other ions or organic solutes is more complex. The free intracellular substrate level achieved may not be critical for some pharmacological agents, particularly when influx is rate-limiting to an important intracellular event. However, this parameter of the drug-cell interaction controlled by the membrane transporter is considerably more important when substantial levels of free intracellular drug are necessary to drive a subsequent biochemical step critical for drug retention, metabolism to an active derivative(s) or in the case of a physiological substrate, its normal cellular metabolism. This is the case for virtually all antifolate drugs now in the clinic, in particular, pemetrexed which requires polyglutamylation for its activity (Shih et al., 1997; Habeck et al., 1995), and a new generation of glycinamide ribonucleotide transformylase inhibitors with an equally high affinity for PCFT but a very low affinity for RFC (Desmoulin et al., 2012; Hou et al., 2017). The latter agents are only active in their polyglutamate forms.

Studies of the concentrative potential of PCFT, in cells that typically exist in the normal systemic environment where the pH is maintained at 7.4, are complicated by the rapid acidification of many cell types after exposure to acidic conditions. However, we demonstrate here that modest alkalinization of cells, under conditions in which the

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extracellular pH is at the normal systemic level, as occurs in HEPES buffered media, results in a chemical gradient for MTX and pemetrexed. Hence, while the intracellular pH is essentially the same as the extracellular pH in RPMI medium, the intracellular pH is 0.46 pH units higher when cells are incubated in a HEPES buffer under conditions used for most transport studies. The chemical gradients for MTX and pemetrexed are abolished with FCCP suggesting that they are driven, entirely, by a pH gradient across the cell membrane under these conditions.

Hela cells have a substantial negative membrane potential, ~50mv, and MTX and pemetrexed carry negative charges at each carboxyl group in the glutamate moiety. Hence, at thermodynamic equilibrium, when there is no electrochemical -potential difference across the cell membrane, the concentration of these antifolates within the cell should be far below their extracellular concentration. For instance, assuming MTX to be a bivalent anion and the membrane potential to be ~50mv (Stein et al., 1996), a reverse gradient is expected of $\sim 0.3 [MTX]_i/[MTx]_e$. Accordingly, when the ratio of intracellular to extracellular concentration is one, there is in fact a three-fold electrochemical potential gradient across the cell membrane. This is consistent with the observation that the addition of FCCP results in intracellular MTX levels that are below the extracellular concentration. It is also of interest that FCCP appears to decrease net intracellular MTX in the bicarbonate buffered system even under conditions in which there should not be a proton gradient. Beyond abolishing the proton gradient across the cell and mitochondrial membranes, FCCP also decreases the membrane potential (Park et al., 2002) which should increase, rather than decrease, net MTX levels. While FCCP

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also inhibits oxidation, this too would increase cellular MTX levels by decreasing ATP-dependent MRP activity. Finally, while there are solute transporters that exhibit proton coupling at acidic pH and Na⁺ coupling at neutral pH (Young et al., 2013; Smith et al., 2005), so that transmembrane gradients are present at neutral pH, there is no evidence that PCFT is Na⁺-coupled at neutral pH that would account in part for the gradients observed (Zhao et al., 2013).

The data indicate that the chemical gradients observed for MTX and pemetrexed in HBS buffer are due to a pH gradient generated by Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter(s). Maintenance of the Na⁺ gradient, which drives the Na⁺/H⁺ exchange, requires Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase activity (Fig.8). Hence, both EIPA and ouabain completely eliminate the antifolate gradient. Interestingly, monensin, an ionophore that functions as a Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger (Nakazato and Hatano, 1991), does not further increase net transport of MTX in cells in HBS, presumably due to the proton gradient already present generated by the constitutive Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger(s). On the other hand, the monensin-induced MTX gradient in cells in RPMI is consistent with monensin acting as a Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger to result in a proton gradient that is abolished by FCCP and ouabain but is unaffected by EIPA. While it would be of interest to determine whether these changes in net MTX uptake are associated with changes in the antitumor activities of the antifolates, the intrinsic toxicity of these agents precluded an assessment of antifolate growth inhibition or cytotoxicity under these conditions.

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Steady-state levels of folates and antifolates are determined by a variety of processes. Under physiological conditions at pH 7.4, RFC transports folates into and out of virtually all systemic cells and has concentrative capability through an exchange with intracellular organic phosphates, in particular adenine nucleotides (Zhao and Goldman, 2013a). The concentrative impact of both PCFT and RFC is opposed by several ABC exporters that transport the monoglutamates (and in some cases the lower polyglutamate derivatives) of folates and antifolates out of cells (Assaraf, 2006). The experimental design in the current study precludes an RFC contribution to the net antifolate level in these cells since they express solely high levels of PCFT. A potential role for the ABC exporters as determinants of changes in concentrative transport under the various experimental conditions was excluded by the observation that there were essentially no differences in net uptake between the two buffers or with the various agents studied when MTX was delivered to the cells by RFC alone. Hence, the data indicate that the concentrative transport observed in HBS, and the effects of the various reagents, was mediated solely by PCFT, a proton-coupled process, and reflected changes in the transmembrane pH gradient. In a previous study bicarbonate was shown to inhibit PCFT-mediated MTX influx in HBS buffer at neutral pH (Zhao et al., 2013). While this was attributed to a direct inhibition of PCFT by bicarbonate, the current studies suggest that the decrease in initial uptake observed was most likely due to the decrease in the proton gradient that occurs when bicarbonate is added to a HEPES buffered system and the CO₂ released that diffuses in, and acidifies, the cells (Levrault et al., 2001).

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A HEPES-based buffer is generally used for membrane transport studies obviating the complexity of a more physiological bicarbonate system that requires maintenance of cells in CO₂. The latter can be particularly cumbersome when initial rates are determined in cells growing in monolayer cultures. HBS has been used exclusively in studies of the membrane transport of folates and antifolates mediated by PCFT and RFC in human cells. The current study demonstrates an important difference in net antifolate levels between a HEPES-based and a bicarbonate buffered system (RPMI), observations that should be relevant to the study of other proton-coupled processes as well (Anderson and Thwaites, 2010). This phenomenon has been observed in other cell systems. For instance, an inward proton gradient was also found to be due to a higher intracellular than extracellular pH (0.2 to 0.3 unit) for rat cerebellar Purkinje cells or rabbit ciliary body epithelium when a bicarbonate/CO₂ buffer was replaced with HEPES-based buffer (Wolosin et al., 1991; Gaillard and Dupont, 1990). The increase in intracellular pH that occurs when a bicarbonate buffer is replaced with a HEPES buffer is due to the rapid diffusion of CO₂ out of cells, which produces transient intracellular alkalosis. This is followed by a more sustained increased activity due to the Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger(s) (Gaillard and Dupont, 1990) as observed in the current study.

As yet incompletely understood is the role that PCFT plays as a route of delivery of contemporary antifolates into cancer cells, in particular, pemetrexed, an agent with high affinity for this transporter. It is clear that PCFT can sustain the activity of pemetrexed when RFC is deleted, complemented by the concurrent contraction of cellular folates that enhances the polyglutamation of this agent (Zhao et al., 2004b; Chattopadhyay et al., 2006). This is probably the basis for the observation that it is very difficult, if not

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impossible, for cells to develop resistance to this drug based upon a failure of transport into cells, because that would require the loss of two genetically distinct transporters. And, beyond their high affinity for folate receptors, PCFT is the sole solute transporter that mediates the activity of 6-substituted pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine antifolates purine synthesis inhibitors that are very poor substrates for RFC (Desmoulin et al., 2012; Hou et al., 2017). The latter is a strategy for circumvented the toxicity of classical antifolates that is mediated primarily by their delivery into susceptible cells of the GI tract and bone marrow by RFC. The pemetrexed concentration in plasma after a standard IV dose is in the range of ~200 μM with an initial half-life of ~1hr and concentrations in excess of 20 μM sustained for ~3hrs (Latz et al., 2006). Assuming even a neutral intratumoral pH, and a pemetrexed influx K_t of 12-15 μM at pH 7.4, there should be substantial delivery and free intracellular drug levels over this interval . However, since the usual interstitial pH of tumors is acidic with a neutral intracellular pH generation of free drug levels and polyglutamate derivatives of pemetrexed and MTX would be much greater under these conditions (Wike-Hooley et al., 1984; Hashim et al., 2011; Tannock and Rotin, 1989).

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Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Zhao, Spray, Goldman.

Conducted experiments: Zhao, Najmi, Aluri.

Performed data analysis: Zhao, Najmi, Aluri, Spray, Goldman.

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Zhao, Goldman.

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Footnotes

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Figure legends

Figure 1. The MTX transmembrane gradient as a function of extracellular pH in cells incubated in HBS. After a 20 min pre-incubation of R1-11-PCFT-h cells in HBS (pH 7.40), [³H]MTX was added to achieve a concentration of 100 μM and uptake continued for 40 min in the presence or absence of 10 μM FCCP in HBS over a range of pH values. Net uptake of MTX in HBS (pH 7.40) in the absence of FCCP was set as 100% as a basis for comparison. The percentage of uptake in the presence versus absence of FCCP is indicated above the bars for each pH. The intracellular MTX concentrations in units of μM are indicated in the right Y axis. The horizontal line indicates the extracellular MTX concentration at 100 μM. Data are the mean ±SD from three separate experiments.

Figure 2. Time course of net MTX uptake. R1-11-PCFT-h cells were washed twice with HBS (pH 7.4) or RPMI and pre-incubated in the respective buffers for 20 min in a 37°C water bath or in a CO₂ incubator, respectively. Cells were then exposed to HBS or RPMI containing [³H]MTX (100 μM) over 10 – 50 min in the presence or absence of 10 μM FCCP. Net uptake is expressed as units of pmol/mg protein (left y-axis) or units of μmoles per liter of intracellular water (right y-axis). The data are the mean ± SD from three independent experiments.

Figure 3. Representative measurements of intracellular pH in cells incubated in HBS or RPMI/CO₂. R1-11-PCFT-h cells grown in RPMI medium were loaded with the

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fluorescent dye BCECF in the growth medium. The cells were then thoroughly rinsed with pre-warmed HBS or 5% CO₂-saturated RPMI. Intracellular pH was recorded until constant and calibrated for each slide with two pH standards (pH 7.0 and 8.0). Panel A: cells incubated in HBS. The values are the mean from measurements in eight different cells. Panel B: cells incubated in RPMI/CO₂. The values are the mean from measurements in four different cells.

Figure 4. Effects of EIPA, ouabain or monensin, alone, or in combination on net MTX levels in R1-11-PCFT-h cells incubated in HBS (pH 7.40) or RPMI (pH 7.3).

Panel A: Net MTX uptake (100 μM) was assessed after 40 min with and without EIPA (10 μM), ouabain (10 μM) or monensin (50 μM) added simultaneously with [³H]MTX. Cell MTX is expressed in units of pmol/mg protein. Panel B. Net MTX uptake (100 μM) was assessed after 40 min in the presence of monensin (50 μM) with and without EIPA (10 μM), ouabain (10 μM) or FCCP (10 μM) added simultaneously with [³H]MTX. Net MTX uptake in RPMI without any addition was set as 100% as a basis for comparison. Data in both panels are the mean ±SD from three independent experiments.

Figure 5. Effects of FCCP, EIPA, ouabain or monensin on net MTX levels in RFC stable transfectants and transient transfectants of RFC or PCFT.

Panel A: Net uptake of MTX (5 μM) in R1-11-RFC-6 cells incubated in HBS at pH 7.40 or RPMI at pH 7.3 for 40 min. Panel B: Net uptake of MTX in RFC (5 μM) or PCFT (100 μM) transient transfectants in HBS at pH 7.40 for 40 min. FCCP (10 μM), EIPA (10 μM), ouabain (10 μM) or monensin (50 μM) was added simultaneously with [³H]MTX. For panel B, the

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data are expressed as percentages of control which is 11 ± 2 and 300 ± 52 (mean \pm SD) pmol/mg protein for RFC and PCFT transient transfectants, respectively. Asterisks indicate that the values are significantly different from the control based upon a paired two-tailed t-test ($P < 0.5$). Data are the mean \pm SD from three (panel A) or four (panel B) independent experiments.

Figure 6. Effects of monensin, FCCP, or in combination on net uptake of pemetrexed. Net uptake of pemetrexed ($50 \mu\text{M}$) was assessed over 40 min; the reagents were added simultaneously with [^3H]pemetrexed in HBS (pH 7.40) or RPMI (pH 7.3). Net intracellular pemetrexed is expressed as pmol/mg protein (left Y axis) and $\mu\text{moles per liter}$ intracellular water (right Y axis). The horizontal line indicates an extracellular pemetrexed concentration of $50 \mu\text{M}$. Data are the mean \pm SD from three independent experiments for both panels.

Figure 7. A comparison of steady-state MTX levels in cells in RPMI at pH 6.9 versus 7.4 and the effects of FCCP, ouabain, EIPA or monensin. The pH was decreased to 6.9 by lowering the bicarbonate concentration to 7.2mM while the cells were maintained in $5\% \text{CO}_2$. Cells were incubated with $100 \mu\text{M}$ [^3H]MTX for 40 min in the absence or presence of FCCP, ouabain, EIPA, monensin, or a combination of monensin and FCCP. The intracellular MTX level in RPMI (pH 7.3) is indicated as 100%. Data are the mean \pm SD from three independent experiments.

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Figure 8. Illustration of the transporters that impact on the proton gradient and PCFT-mediated net folate/antifolate levels in cells. In R1-11-PCFT-h cells, RFC is absent whereas PCFT is overexpressed. At the steady-state, influx of MTX is mediated solely by PCFT; efflux is mediated largely by PCFT due to its extremely high level of expression. While MRPs (Multidrug Resistance-associated Proteins) pump folates out of cells, their activity should be decreased relative to PCFT under these experimental conditions. In HEPES-based buffer, an inward proton gradient is the basis for the MTX or pemetrexed gradient mediated by PCFT at pH 7.4. Na^+/K^+ -ATPase provides the sodium gradient that drive the export of H^+ in exchange for Na^+ via Na^+/H^+ antiporter(s), resulting the intracellular alkalization. Either inhibition of Na^+/K^+ -ATPase by ouabain, or suppression of Na^+/H^+ antiporters by EIPA, diminishes H^+ export decreasing the inward proton gradient at neutral pH. In the presence of monensin, which functions as Na^+/H^+ exchanger, the activity of the Na^+/H^+ antiporters is obviated. FCCP is a proton ionophore that eliminates the proton gradient.

Figure 1

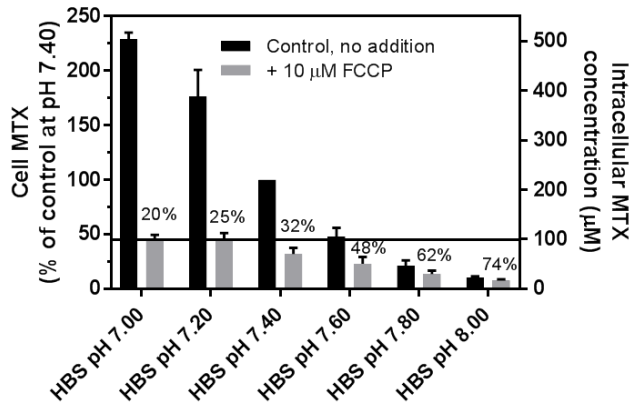


Figure 2

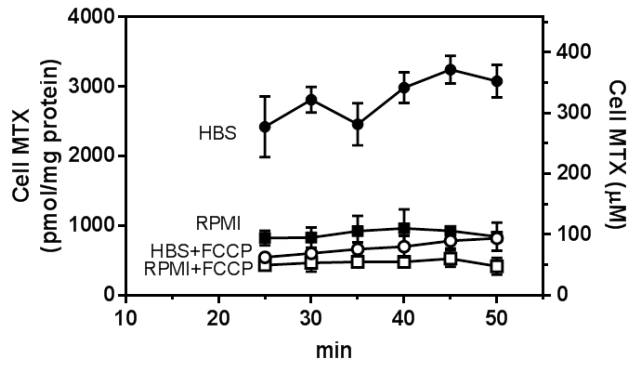


Figure 3

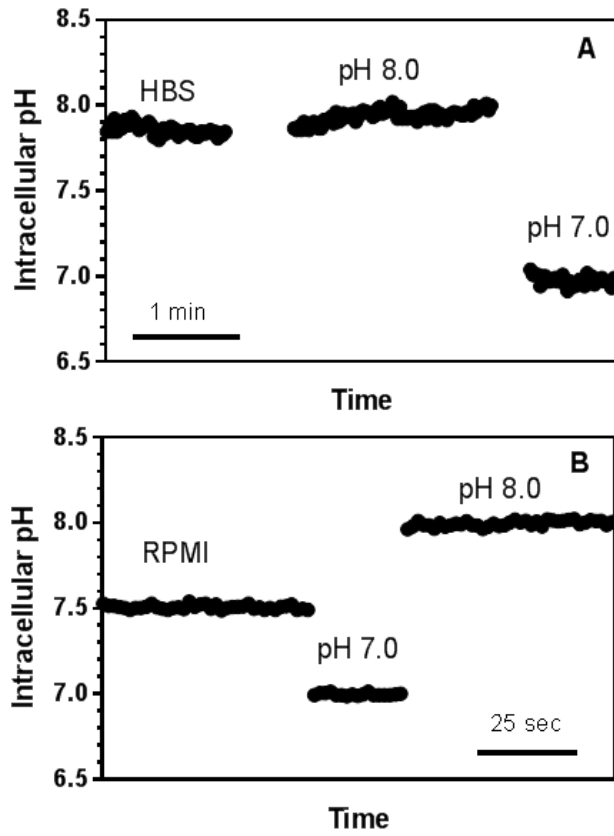


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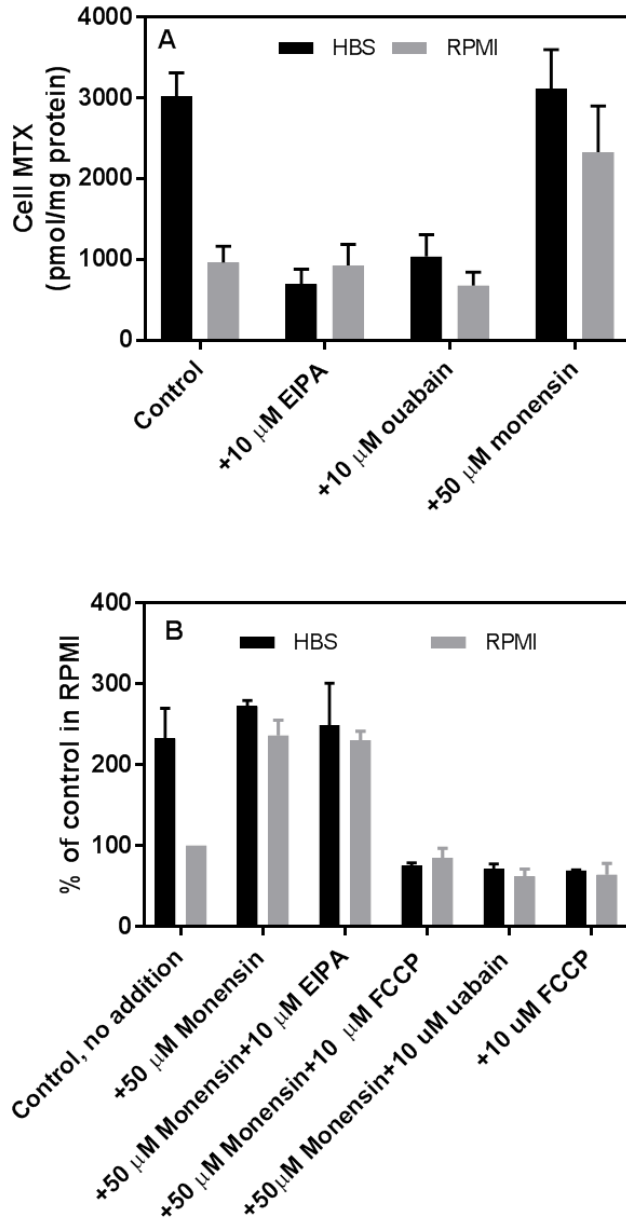


Figure 5

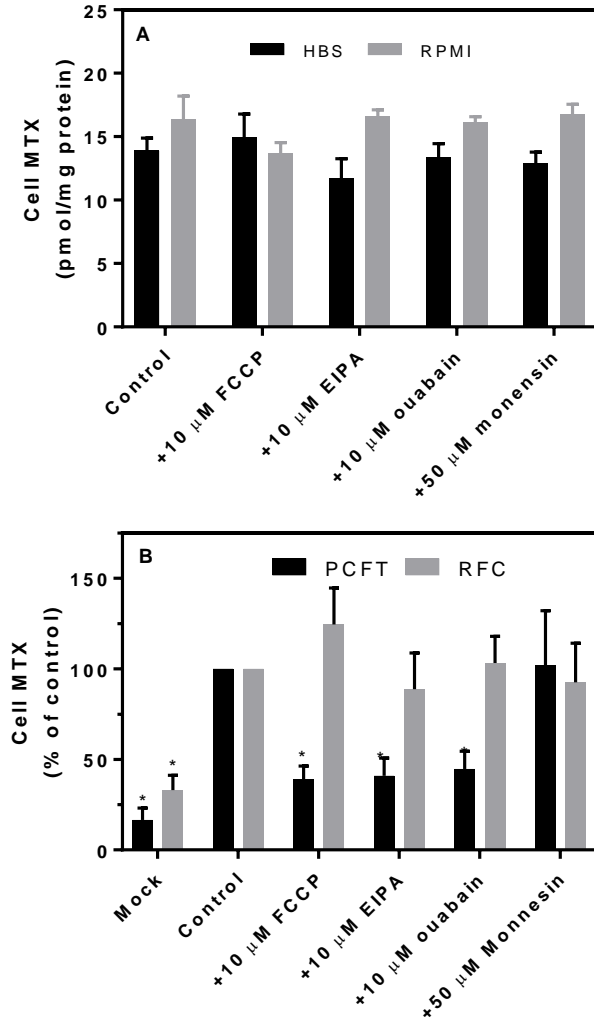


Figure 6

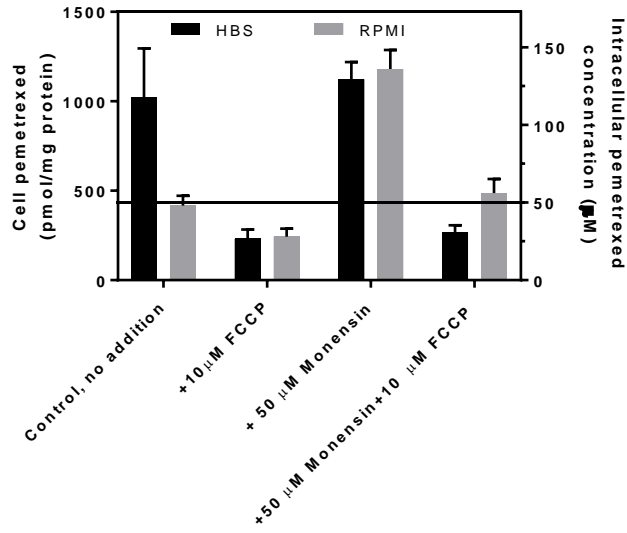


Figure 7

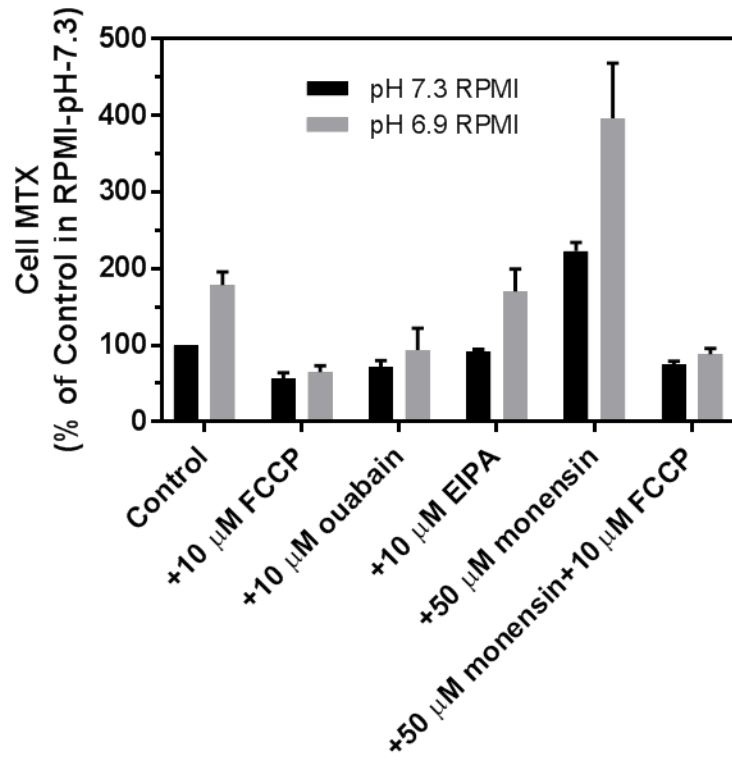


Figure 8

