Hepatic Sinusoidal Membrane Transport of Anionic Drugs Mediated by Anion Transporter Npt1

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Accepted for publication May 11, 1998 This paper is available online at http://www.jpet.org

ABSTRACT

The purpose of our study was to establish the localization of the anion transporter Npt1 in liver and the relevance of Npt1 to carrier-mediated hepatic transport of β-lactam antibiotics. Immunocytochemical examination of mouse liver with antiseraum for Npt1 showed basolateral (sinusoidal) membrane localization. Function of Npt1 was characterized in Xenopus laevis oocytes. Injection of in vitro-transcribed cRNA into oocytes resulted in an increased uptake of [14C]benzylpenicillin (PCG). The Npt1-mediated uptake was saturable with a Michaelis constant (Km) of 0.46 ± 0.18 mM and a maximum rate (Vmax) of 46.6 ± 8.5 pmol/60 min/oocyte, and the uptake of [14C]PCG was independent of Na+ and pH, but dependent on chloride ion. Npt1-mediated [14C]PCG uptake was inhibited by several β-lactam antibiotics and probenecid. Oocytes injected with Npt1-cRNA demonstrated significantly enhanced transport activity for other anionic compounds such as [14C]tetroduronem, [14C]lactose and [14C]malonate acid, as well as [14C]PCG, compared with water-injected oocytes. In conclusion, Npt1 is suggested to participate in hepatic sinusoidal membrane transport of organic anions such as β-lactam antibiotics as well as inorganic anions for the efflux from hepatocyte-to-blood direction.

Most β-lactam antibiotics are eliminated into urine; however, some derivatives are exclusively excreted into bile (Kind et al., 1970; Barza et al., 1975; Matsui et al., 1982). The influences of lipophilicity (Ryrfeldt, 1971; Ryrfeldt et al., 1973; Forti et al., 1975) and molecular weight (Hirom et al., 1972; Wright and Line, 1980) on the biliary excretion of β-lactam antibiotics have been examined, but the critical factors determining the excretion route have not been fully established. In the process of biliary excretion, the antibiotics must cross both the hepatic sinusoidal and canalicular membranes, so membrane transport processes are expected to be important. We have previously investigated the hepatic uptake mechanism of β-lactam antibiotics through the sinusoidal membrane by the use of freshly isolated rat hepatocytes (Tamai et al., 1985; Tsuji et al., 1986; Terasaki et al., 1986; Tamai and Tsuji, 1987) and the liver uptake index method (Tsuji et al., 1990). We established that most β-lactam antibiotics are taken up via a carrier-mediated process that is common to organic anions, such as probenecid. However, molecular identification of the transport system for the antibiotics has not been achieved.

cDNAs for two bile salt-transporting polypeptides in the sinusoidal plasma membrane have been cloned. The Ntcp have an Na+-dependent bile salt uptake function in mammalian hepatocytes (Hagenbuch et al., 1991; Hagenbuch and Meier, 1994). Further, the cloned oatp mediates Na+-independent transport of bile salts, sulfobromophthalein, estrogen conjugate and a variety of amphipathic compounds (Jacquemin et al., 1994; Shi et al., 1994; Kullak-Ublick et al., 1994; Bossuyt et al., 1993; Yamazaki et al., 1996). However, little is known about the β-lactam antibiotics transport activity of these transporters.

Recently, several mammalian renal Na+-dependent transport systems for Pi have been identified. At the molecular level, there are two distinct types (I and II) (Biber et al., 1996). The type I Na+/Pi cotransporter was originally isolated from rabbit kidney as an NaPi-1 (Werner et al., 1991) and subsequently human NPT1 (Chong et al., 1993) and mouse Npt1 (Chong et al., 1995) were obtained from kidney cortex. Type I transporters share approximately 65% amino acid identity among family members. When expressed in Xenopus oocytes, the type II Na+-coupled Pi transporter

ABBREVIATIONS: PCG, benzylpenicillin; HEPES, N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N′-2-ethanesulfonic acid; MES, 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid; Pi, inorganic phosphate; cRNA, complementary RNA; Ntcp, Na+-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptides; oatp, organic anion-transporting polypeptide.
shows the characteristics of renal brush border Na\(^+\)/Pi co-
transport, including sigmoidal Na\(^+\) dependence, pH de-
pendence, high affinity for Pi (K\(_{\text{m}}\) of 0.1 mM), and possible regulation by protein kinase C (Magagin et al., 1993; Busch et al., 1994, 1995; Hayes et al., 1995). In contrast to type II, the type I transporter induces a relatively weak Pi-transport activity with a low Pi affinity in Xenopus oocytes (Werner et al., 1991). Interestingly, rabbit NaPi-1 has transport activity for both inorganic (chloride and phosphate ions) and organic anions including PCG, phenol red and probenecid (Busch et al., 1996). Rabbit NaPi-1 and mouse Npt1 were identified in kidney and liver by Northern blot analysis (Werner et al., 1991; Chong et al., 1995), whereas human NPT1 in liver has not been examined yet. NaPi-1 protein was located by immuno-
 histochemical analysis in the apical membrane of renal proximal tubule cells (Biber et al., 1993). Accordingly, it is suggested that NaPi-1 plays an important role in the excre-
tion of anionic xenobiotics in kidney. However, the role of the type I transporter in the liver is still unclear, because the localization of NaPi-1 has not been established and charac-
terization of organic anion transport activity via type I trans-
porter is still in its early stages.

Our purpose was to investigate the localization of mouse
Npt1 in the liver by immunohistochemical study and the activity of Npt1-mediated uptake of several anionic com-
ounds by Xenopus oocytes expression system. We compared the functional properties of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotic transport med-
iated by Npt1 with the characteristics of the previously proposed \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics transport mechanism in the sinusoidal membrane of liver, and concluded that Npt1 may contribute to the efflux of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics from hepatocyte to blood not for the uptake into hepatocytes of them.

Materials and Methods

Materials. [\(^{14}\)C]PCG (56 mCi/mmol), [\(^{38}\)Cl]NaCl (0.11 GBq/g) and
[\(^{14}\)C]glycylsarcosine (60 mCi/mmol) were purchased from Amersham
International, Ltd. (Buckinghamshire, England). [\(^{14}\)C]Tetraethyl-
ammonium bromide (1.5 mCi/mmol), NaH\(^{23}\)PO\(_4\) (1 Ci/mmol) and
[\(^{14}\)C]taurocholic acid (2 Ci/mmol) were purchased from New England
Nucleon Nuclear (Boston, MA). [\(^{3}H\)]Methotrexate (30 Ci/mmol) and [\(^{3}\)H]os-
carnet (52 mCi/mmol) were purchased from Moravek Biochemicals,
Inc. (Brea, CA). [\(^{14}\)C]Faropenem (52 mCi/mmol) was kindly supplied
by Suntoy Co. (Osaka, Japan). [\(^{3}\)H]Mevalonolactone (15 Ci/mmol)
were purchased from ARC Inc. (St. Louis, MO). Mevalonic acid was
prepared by alkaline hydrolysis of the mevalonolactone according to
the method reported previously (Kim et al., 1992). Mevalonolactone
was treated with 0.05 N NaOH and the resultant hydrolyzed solution
was adjusted to pH 7.0 with 0.1 N HCl, and stored at 4°C until use.
2-Ketoglutaric acid and probenecid were purchased from Wako Pure
Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). \(\beta\)-Lactam antibiotics used in
this work were kindly supplied as follows: ampicillin anhydrate and
cyclacillin from Takeda Chemical Industries (Osaka, Japan);
apacillin and Cefpiramide from Sumitomo Chemical and Industrial
Co., Ltd. (Osaka, Japan); benzylpenicillin from Banyu Pharmaeu-
ceutical Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan); cefixime and cefotizime from Fuji-
sawa Pharmaceutical Co. (Osaka, Japan); cefoperazone from
Teyama Chemical Co., Ltd. (Toyama, Japan); cephalexin, cephali-
dine and cephalotin from Shinogi & Co. (Osaka, Japan); claxocillin
and dicloxacillin from Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan); naf-
cillin from Wyeth Japan Co. (Tokyo, Japan); and cephadrine from
Sankyo Co. (Tokyo, Japan).

Cloning of mouse Npt1 cDNA. Total RNA was extracted from mouse kidney and polyadenylated [poly(A)\(^+\)]RNA was purified by
affinity chromatography with the use of an oligo(dT)-primed cDNA
synthesis kit (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD). Plaques were screened
by hybridization under high-stringency conditions with \(^{32}\)P-labeled
human NPT1 cDNA (Chong et al., 1993). Six positive clones were
isolated, the largest clone was subcloned into the pBlu-
script II SK\(^-\) and completely sequenced from both strands (T\(_17\) se-
quencing kit, Pharmacia, Milwaukee, WI) (Mizusawa et al., 1986).
This clone was yielding an insert length of 1880 bp excluding the
30-nucleotide poly(A)\(^+\) tail. An open-reading frame of 1395 bp was
detected, encoding a 465-amino acid polypeptide prior to the TGA
termination codon. This clone was identical to mouse Npt1 cDNA
reported previously (Chong et al., 1993).

Immunohistochemistry. For production of an antisera
um against Npt1, a peptide corresponding to a sequence (Glulle-Ile-Gln-
Asp-Trp-Ala-Lys-Glu-Ile-Lys-Thr-Thr-Arg-Leu) (aa 452-465) within
the cDNA-deduced primary structure (Chong et al., 1995) was syn-
thesized and conjugated with keyhole limpet hemocyanin (Sigma,
St. Louis, MO). This peptide corresponds to a putative C-terminal
intracellular domain of Npt1 (Chong et al., 1995). The specific antibi-
dies were affinity-purified on Cellulofine AM (Seikagaku Kogyo,
Tokyo, Japan). For immunostaining of Npt1, unfixed cryostat sections
were used. After microwave irradiation (for 10 min in 10 mM citrate
buffer; pH 6.0) and hydrogen peroxide treatment, the sections were
incubated overnight in anti-Npt1-specific antibody (2–4 \(\mu\)g/ml)
at 4°C. Npt1 proteins were visualized with avidin-biotin-peroxidase
complex. To verify the specificity of the immunoreaction, we con-
cluded that the immunostaining was blocked by the antigen peptide
(50 \(\mu\)g/ml) (Hisano et al., 1996).

Transport experiments in Xenopus laevis oocytes. Oocytes
from Xenopus laevis were manually dissected in medium A (96 mM
NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl\(_2\) and 5 mM HEPES adjusted to pH 7.6
with NaOH) and defolliculated in modified Barth’s solution (88 mM
NaCl, 1 mM KCl, 2.4 mM NaHCO\(_3\), 0.82 mM MgSO\(_4\), 0.33 mM
Ca(NO\(_3\))\(_2\), 0.41 mM CaCl\(_2\), 100 U/ml penicillin G, 100 mg/ml strep-
tomycin and 10 mM HEPES adjusted to pH 7.5 with NaOH) as
described previously (Tamaï et al., 1997).

The plasmids were then linearized with HindIII and used for in
vitro transcription after capping. cRNA was dissolved in water at a
centration of 0.2 \(\mu\)g/\(\mu\)l and injected (50 nl) into oocytes, which
were assayed for transport activity after 3 to 4 days. To measure uptake of inorganic and organic anions, oocytes (5–10/
individual time point or condition) were incubated in 250 \(\mu\)l of
transport buffer (100 mM Na-glucuronate, 2 mM K-glucuronate, 5 mM
HEPES adjusted to pH 7.6 with NaOH) and defolliculated in modified Barth’s solution (88 mM NaCl, 1 mM KCl, 2.4 mM
NaHCO\(_3\), 0.82 mM MgSO\(_4\), 0.33 mM Ca(NO\(_3\))\(_2\), 0.41 mM CaCl\(_2\),
100 U/ml penicillin G, 100 mg/ml streptomycin and 10 mM
HEPES adjusted to pH 7.5 with NaOH) as described previously (Tamaï et al., 1997).

Results

Localization of Npt1 in mouse liver. The cellular ex-
pression and membrane localization of Npt1 in the liver were
investigated by immunohistochemistry (fig. 1). In the kidney
cortex, immunoreactivity for Npt1 was localized at the lum-
inal membranes of the proximal tubules (data not shown). This
distribution is similar to that in rabbit kidney (Biber et al., 1993).
In the liver, Npt1 is present on the basolateral (sinusoidal)
membrane of hepatocytes. This localized expression in
liver and kidney is the same as that of oatp protein in
rats (Shi et al., 1994).

Expression of PGC uptake activity in Xenopus laevis
oocytes injected with mouse Npt1. To confirm the expres-
sion of functional inorganic anion transport activity of mouse
Npt1, we measured the uptake of $^{36}$Cl$^-$ and $^{32}$PO$_4^{2-}$ in an Npt1-expressing Xenopus laevis oocyte heterologous expression system. Uptake values of $^{36}$Cl$^-$ in Npt1 cRNA- and water-injected Xenopus oocytes were 0.25 ± 0.016 and 0.15 ± 0.020 µmol/oocyte, and those of $^{32}$PO$_4^{2-}$ were 0.11 ± 0.011 and 0.08 ± 0.007 µmol/oocyte (mean of five determinations ± S.E.), respectively, at 60 min. Because although the expressed activity was not so high, uptake values of phosphate and chloride ions were statistically different (P < .05) between Npt1 cRNA- and water-injected oocytes, mouse-Npt1 appears to have transport activity for phosphate and chloride ions.

**Time course and concentration dependence of the uptake of [14C]PCG.** To clarify whether or not mouse Npt1 has organic anion transport activity, we investigated the transport of $\beta$-lactam antibiotics in cRNA-injected Xenopus oocytes. In this study, the anionic $\beta$-lactam antibiotic, PCG was selected as the substrate, because we have previously investigated the hepatic uptake mechanism of PCG through the sinusoidal membrane in hepatocytes (Tamai et al., 1983; Tsuji et al., 1986; Terasaki et al., 1986). The uptake of [14C]PCG in Npt1 cRNA-injected oocytes was significantly higher than that in water-injected oocytes on day 1 and was further enhanced on days 2, 3 and 6 after injection of the cRNA (fig. 2). Subsequent uptake studies were carried out more than 3 days after cRNA injection. Figure 3 shows the time course of [14C]PCG uptake by Npt1 cRNA- and water-injected Xenopus oocytes. The uptake by Npt1 cRNA-injected oocytes increased linearly for 90 min, although no significant uptake was observed in the water-injected Xenopus oocytes. Accordingly, all subsequent initial uptake studies were performed at 60 min.

The concentration dependency of the initial uptake of [14C]PCG was examined. To evaluate Npt1-derived uptake, the result was expressed after subtraction of the uptake by water-injected oocytes from that by cRNA-injected oocytes (fig. 4). Eadie-Hofstee plot (shown in fig. 4 inset) suggested that a single saturable process was involved in Npt1-mediated [14C]PCG transport. Nonlinear least-squares analysis yielded an apparent $K_m$ of 0.46 ± 0.18 mM and $V_{max}$ of 46.6 ± 8.5 pmol/60 min/oocyte.

**Effect of extracellular pH, Na$^+$ and Cl$^-$ on [14C]PCG uptake.** The pH, Na$^+$ and Cl$^-$ dependences of [14C]PCG transport mediated by cRNA- and water-injected Xenopus oocytes are shown in figures 5, 6 and 7. Figure 5 shows the effect of pH on [14C]PCG uptake by Npt1. When the pH of the medium was varied from 7.5 to 6.0, PCG uptake by the water-injected oocytes increased slightly. After subtracting PCG uptake by control oocytes, there was no significant difference in the Npt1-mediated uptake values at each pH. Figure 6 shows that the uptake of [14C]PCG is not significantly altered upon replacement of Na$^+$ with K$^+$. Figure 7 shows the effect of chloride ions on uptake of [14C]PCG. Uptake of [14C]PCG was significantly decreased with increase of Cl$^-$ concentration in the transport medium.
The concentrations of $[^{14}C]$PCG and the $\beta$-lactam antibiotics were 20 $\mu$M and 5 mM, respectively. All $\beta$-lactam antibiotics examined, including both anionic and zwitterionic derivatives, had significant inhibitory effects (P < .05). Anionic derivatives tended to have more potent inhibitory effects than zwitterionic derivatives. One mM probenecid significantly inhibited the uptake of 20 $\mu$M $[^{14}C]$PCG. This is similar to the result obtained in our hepatic sinusoidal membrane transport studies (Terasaki et al., 1986). A dicarboxylic acid, 2-ketoglutaric acid, did not inhibit the uptake of $[^{14}C]$PCG. This result indicates that the substrate selectivity of Npt1 is distinct from that of a recently cloned OAT1 which transports $\beta$-lactam antibiotics across the renal epithelial basolateral membrane (Sekine et al., 1997).

Inhibition of $[^{14}C]$PCG uptake by various $\beta$-lactam antibiotics and organic anionic compounds. To examine the range of $\beta$-lactam antibiotics that can be taken up by Npt1, we examined the inhibitory effect of several $\beta$-lactam antibiotics on the Npt1-mediated $[^{14}C]$PCG uptake (table 1).
Transport of various organic anionic compounds. Substrate specificity of Npt1 was assessed by measuring the transport of several organic anionic compounds. Uptakes of \(^{[14]C}\)PCG, \(^{[14]C}\)faropenem, \(^{[14]C}\)foscarnet and \(^{[3]H}\)mevalonic acid by cRNA-injected oocytes were significantly increased compared with those by water-injected oocytes (table 2), whereas the uptakes of \(^{[3]H}\)taurocholate, \(^{[14]C}\)glycylsarcosine, \(^{[3]H}\)methotrexate and \(^{[14]C}\)tetraethylammonium were not increased by Npt1-cRNA expression. These results show that Npt1 basically has transport activity for anionic compounds and is distinct in substrate specificity from previously cloned organic anion transporters, Ntcp (Hagenbuch et al., 1991), oatp (Jacquemin et al., 1994) and OAT-K1 (Saito et al., 1996), as well as the oligopeptide transporter, PepT1 (Tamaì et al., 1997).

**Discussion**

The mechanism of uptake of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics into hepatocytes is of biochemical and pharmacological interest, because these antibiotics can be classified into two groups, i.e., urinary excretion type and biliary secretion type, based on the characteristic elimination pathway. It is possible that the hepatic transporters involved in the uptake and/or secretion play a crucial role in determining the pathway (renal or biliary) of elimination of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics. It has been shown that ampicillin, ceftriaxone and cefotaxime are probably secreted via cMOAT across the bile canalicular membrane (Oude Elferink, 1989; Verkade et al., 1990; Sathirakul et al., 1993, 1994), whereas the relevant transport system in the sinusoidal membrane has not yet been characterized. In addition, specific transporter should be involved in the hepatic efflux to blood, because hepatic uptake process is not necessarily rate limiting for biliary excretion and certain amount of drugs taken up by hepatocytes are thought to be back-fluxed into blood (Tamaì et al., 1985; Tsuji et al., 1986; Tamaì and Tsuji, 1987).

Previous studies in this laboratory have revealed that \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics such as benzylpenicillin, cepiramide, cefazolin and cephalixin are taken up into freshly isolated rat hepatocytes, which are considered to be a model of the hepatic sinusoidal membrane, via a carrier-mediated transport process (Tsuji et al., 1986). To examine the molecular mechanism of this transport system on the sinusoidal membrane side, we investigated the role of mouse phosphate transporter, Npt1, in \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotic uptake into hepatocytes, because the rabbit phosphate transporter, NaPi-1, exhibited transport activity for organic anions, including benzylpenicillin (Busch et al., 1996).

Polyclonal antibody raised against Npt1 enabled the study of subcellular distribution. Although Npt1 has been identified in mouse kidney and liver by Northern blot analysis, its cellular localization in the liver is not known. Our study shows that Npt1 is detectable by immunostaining in the sinusoidal (basolateral) membrane. This localization is consistent with a role of Npt1 in the transport of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics between blood and hepatocytes.

In this study, Npt1 cRNA-injected oocytes showed significantly enhanced transport of \(^{[14]C}\)PCG as compared with water-injected oocytes. The \(K_m\) for Npt1-mediated PCG uptake was 0.46 mM. Our previous study showed that \(K_m\) for PCG uptake is 0.47 mM in freshly isolated rat hepatocytes (Tsuji et al., 1986). Although there is a species difference, these \(K_m\) values are very similar. PCG transport activities via Npt1 and in freshly prepared rat hepatocytes were both independent of Na" and pH, and were inhibited by addition of probenecid. The result obtained in the uptakes by isolated hepatocytes previously was that zwitterionic derivatives exhibited lower affinity than anionic ones (Tamaì et al., 1985). This pattern of the inhibitory effect is similar to Npt1 but is not identical as obtained in the less or comparative effect of anionic derivatives such as cephalothin and cefotaxime with zwitterionic derivatives. These results indicate that Npt1 possesses the similar characteristics as the predicted transport system for \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics in the hepatic sinusoidal membrane. However, it was proved to be incorrect to compare directly the results obtained in this study with those in our previous study in freshly isolated rat hepatocytes, because PCG uptake by the Npt1 cRNA-injected oocytes was measured in a medium in which chloride was replaced with gluconate.

Our results suggest that PCG transport activity via Npt1 is affected by chloride ion (fig. 7). At an early stage of this study we predicted that Npt1 works as an organic anion/Cl" antiporter. However, because our preliminary result did not support the idea (data not shown), the mechanism by which Npt1 mediates organic anion transport was not established. Considering the physiological concentration of chloride, there is a possibility that the chloride ion concentration in blood (~100 mM) may not be optimal for Npt1-mediated organic anion uptake from blood into hepatocytes. Because the concentration of chloride ion in hepatocytes is approximately 15 mM and Npt1 efficiently transports PCG at this chloride concentration, Npt1 protein may facilitate secretion of organic anions from hepatocytes to blood, and specific transporter other than Npt1 is supposed to have a role in the hepatic sinusoidal uptake of \(\beta\)-lactam antibiotics.

Subsequent to uptake into hepatocytes via specific organic anion transport systems, intracellular compounds can be partially secreted back into the sinusoidal space again and/or be transported through canalicular membrane transporters into bile. Sinusoidal efflux has been demonstrated for compounds such as bilirubin (Wolkoff et al., 1987), DBSP (Nijssen et al., 1991) and harmol sulfate (de Vries et al., 1985). The efflux process may be mediated by the same carrier that catalyzes the uptake of these compounds, but indirect evidence exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Uptake Coefficient (nl/hr/Oocyte)</th>
<th>Npt1 cRNA-injected</th>
<th>Water-injected</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzylpenicillin</td>
<td>102 ± 7.2^a</td>
<td>40 ± 3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faropenem</td>
<td>208 ± 20.2^a</td>
<td>13 ± 1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foscarnet</td>
<td>78 ± 6.6^a</td>
<td>54 ± 5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mevalonate</td>
<td>48 ± 8.0^a</td>
<td>6 ± 0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurocholate</td>
<td>7.1 ± 1.0</td>
<td>13 ± 2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycylsarcosine</td>
<td>30 ± 2.1</td>
<td>30 ± 3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrexate</td>
<td>37 ± 4.4</td>
<td>38 ± 4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylammonium</td>
<td>25 ± 3.2</td>
<td>25 ± 3.8</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

^a Significantly different from the uptake by water-injected oocytes by Student’s t test (P < .05).
that it may involve separate mechanisms (Nijssen et al., 1991). Although the sinusoidal efflux of b-lactam antibiotics has not been studied yet, if b-lactam antibiotics derivatives are secreted via such a mechanism, Npt1 may play a role in the back flux of b-lactam antibiotics from hepatocytes to blood.

A noteworthy feature of Npt1 is its wide substrate selectivity, covering not only b-lactam antibiotics derivatives, but also other organic anions such as penem antibiotic, faropenem, antiviral agent, foscarnet and a native weak acid, mevalonate. In this respect, Npt1 is distinct from previously cloned organic anion transporters in the liver and kidney. Further study of the transport mechanisms and substrate specificity of Npt1 protein may reveal the role of Npt1 in the liver.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that Npt1 protein functions as a transporter of b-lactam antibiotics and other organic anions in the liver. Because Npt1 activity is reduced in the presence of high concentration of chloride ion, Npt1 is presumed to transport b-lactam antibiotics and other organic anion from hepatocyte to blood, but not for hepatic uptake physiologically. For the uptake of b-lactam antibiotics from blood to hepatocyte transporter other than Npt1 should be present in the sinusoidal membranes. This kind of study will lead to the understanding of elimination pathway, namely biliary or urinary excretion for b-lactam antibiotics.

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