Trans-Stimulation Effects of Folic Acid Derivatives on Methotrexate Transport by Rat Renal Organic Anion Transporter, OAT-K1

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ABSTRACT

We examined the pharmacological role of the renal organic anion transporter OAT-K1, which localizes predominantly in the brush-border membranes of proximal straight tubules, in the urinary excretion of methotrexate and the possibility of its contribution to “folinic acid rescue.” With Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells stably transfected with OAT-K1 cDNA, OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate accumulation was inhibited in the presence of various folic acid derivatives. These derivatives included aminopterin, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, unlabeled methotrexate, folic acid (citrovorum factor, leucovorin), and folic acid with apparent inhibition constant values of 0.5, 1.2, 1.8, 8.2, and 14.1 μM, respectively. In contrast, 10 μM taurocholic acid and sulfobromophthalein did not inhibit OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate accumulation. In addition, methotrexate efflux was stimulated in the presence of inwardly directed gradients of aminopterin, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, unlabeled methotrexate, folic acid, and folic acid, but not of uric acid, taurocholic acid, and glutathione, indicating that OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate efflux is stimulated by a folic acid derivatives exchange. In conclusion, OAT-K1 was suggested to enhance the apical efflux of highly accumulated methotrexate in tubular epithelial cells and contribute at least in part to folinic acid rescue by exchanging intracellular methotrexate for extra-cellular folic acid.

High-dose methotrexate with “folinic acid rescue” is used to treat several kinds of malignancies (Bleyer, 1978; Frei et al., 1980; Twelves, 1986; Kepka et al., 1998). Methotrexate is a potent inhibitor of dihydrofolic acid reductase, causing a depletion of intracellular tetrahydrofolic acid pools and thus a decline of de novo DNA synthesis (Jackson, 1984). Folic acid serves as a source of reduced folic acid to replenish the cellular pools depleted by the treatment of methotrexate (Bleyer, 1978).

In humans, methotrexate is eliminated entirely as the unchanged form in urine, through glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption, and secretion (Bourke et al., 1975; He et al., 1991). It is distributed concentratively to the kidney (Bischoff et al., 1971; Scheufler et al., 1981) and often causes nephrotoxicity, a severe problem associated with methotrexate therapy (Bleyer, 1978; Twelves, 1986; Kepka et al., 1998). A study of the in vivo effects of folic acid on the renal excretion and tissue residence of methotrexate in the rat kidney revealed that folic acid helps to accelerate the excretion of methotrexate (He et al., 1991). In addition, recent molecular studies have identified several organic anion transporters that can mediate methotrexate transport, i.e., OAT1 (Sekine et al., 1997), OAT2 (Sekine et al., 1998), multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (Hooijberg et al., 1999), multidrug resistance-associated protein 2/canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter (Hooijberg et al., 1999), OAT-K1 (Saito et al., 1996), and OAT-K2 (Masuda et al., 1999a). But little is known about the molecular mechanisms by which folic acid reduces the nephrotoxicity caused by methotrexate.

We recently cloned the cDNA encoding a rat kidney-specific organic anion transporter, OAT-K1, mediating the transport of methotrexate and folic acid in the kidney (Saito et al., 1996). OAT-K1 mRNA transcripts and translation products are expressed only in the kidney, especially in the brush-border membranes of the proximal straight tubules (Masuda et al., 1997). Most recently, the bidirectional methotrexate transport via OAT-K1 has been reported in the apical membranes (Masuda et al., 1999b). However, the direction and the driving force of methotrexate transport via OAT-K1 under physiological conditions and clinical case remain to be elucidated. A rat liver organic anion-transporting polypeptide 1 (oatp1), a homolog of OAT-K1, mediates the bidirectional transport of its substrate (Shi et al., 1995; Chan et al., 1998). Moreover, oatp1-mediated taurocholic acid uptake was stimulated in the presence of intracellular glutathione.
thione, and oatp1 was suggested to be an organic anion-glutathione exchanger (Li et al., 1998). Therefore, we have hypothesized that OAT-K1 is also an organic anion exchanger and probably participates in the tubular detoxification and secretion of anionic xenobiotics, especially methotrexate.

We report herein the characteristics of methotrexate efflux by OAT-K1. Functional analyses suggested that OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate transport is coupled to the exchange of organic anions, particularly folic acid derivatives, e.g., folinic acid, and contributes to folinic acid rescue.

**Experimental Procedures**

**Materials.** [3',5',7'-[3H(N)]Methotrexate, disodium salt (555 GBq/mmol) and [3',5',7',9-3H]folic acid, diammonium salt (1.23 GBq/mmol) were obtained from Moravek Biochemicals, Inc. (Brea, CA). Unlabeled methotrexate and folinic acid were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries (Osaka, Japan). Folic acid, taurocholic acid, sulfobromophthalein, and uric acid were from Nacalai Tesque (Kyoto, Japan). Aminopterin and 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). All other chemicals used were of the highest purity available. Figure 1 shows the chemical structures of methotrexate and various folic acid derivatives.

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Trans-Stimulation Effects of Various Anions on Methotrexate Efflux from MDCK-OAT-K1 Cells. If the secretion of methotrexate via OAT-K1 is coupled with the uptake of counter anions, the OAT-K1-mediated efflux of methotrexate should be stimulated in the presence of the counterdirected transmembrane gradient of various anions. Next, we examined the time-dependent [3H]methotrexate efflux via OAT-K1 in the presence of inwardly directed gradients of several folic acid derivatives. To avoid the protein binding of the external organic anions, we used the BSA-free efflux buffer. Cells were preloaded with 1 μM [3H]methotrexate, and then incubated with 0 (control) or 10 μM test anion for 5, 10, and 30 min. As shown in Fig. 4, folic acid derivatives stimulated the [3H]methotrexate efflux throughout the experiments. Therefore, we examined the trans-stimulation effect of several folic acid derivatives and other organic anions on the OAT-K1-mediated 10-min methotrexate efflux. All folic acid derivatives examined stimulated [3H]methotrexate efflux (unlabeled methotrexate, 127.8 ± 2.7; folic acid, 116.3 ± 2.6; 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 115.4 ± 2.4; folic acid, 119.5 ± 3.8; and aminopterin, 123.0 ± 1.3% of the control, respectively). However, external uric acid, taurocholic acid, and glutathione did not stimulate [3H]methotrexate efflux (uric acid, 97.5 ± 3.8; taurocholic acid, 97.2 ± 4.8; and glutathione, 100.9 ± 4.0% of the control, respectively). To obtain more information about the driving force of OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate transport, we examined the effect of extracellular pH on [3H]methotrexate efflux from MDCK-OAT-K1 cells. As summarized in Table 2, [3H]methotrexate efflux was significantly stimulated in the presence of inwardly directed gradients of unlabeled methotrexate at pH 6.5 and 7.4, and similar tendency also was observed at pH 8.0. In addition, changes in the extracellular pH did not have any additional trans-stimulation effects on the [3H]methotrexate efflux. Furthermore, when the extracellular Cl– was depleted, there were no significant differences in the [3H]methotrexate efflux from the MDCK-OAT-K1 cells (control, 467.4 ± 4.53 fmol/mg protein/5 min; and Cl–-free, 424.5 ± 48.35 fmol/mg protein/5 min).

Discussion

Although high-dose methotrexate with folinic acid rescue is used clinically to treat a variety of malignant diseases (Bleyer, 1978; Frei et al., 1980; Twelves, 1986; Kepka et al., 1998), the pharmacokinetic interactions between these drugs have not been clarified. Previous study demonstrated that folinic acid did not influence the glomerular filtration and tubular reabsorption of methotrexate, but folinic acid accelerated the renal excretion of methotrexate. The data indi-

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinetic Parameters</th>
<th>Kᵢ</th>
<th>Kᵢₚᵢₜᵢ</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Folic acid derivatives</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Methotrexate</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folic acid</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folinic acid</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aminopterin</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other anionic compounds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfochromophthalein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taurocholic acid</td>
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</table>

* Value is from Masuda et al. (1999b).
cated that it plays an important role not only in rescuing normal cells but also in excreting methotrexate from the body (He et al., 1991). However, the molecular mechanisms of its actions remain to be elucidated.

Recently, a rat renal organic anion transporter, OAT-K1, was cloned and characterized (Saito et al., 1996). OAT-K1 was localized to the renal brush-border membranes (Masuda et al., 1997) and was revealed to transport methotrexate and folic acid (Saito et al., 1996; Masuda et al., 1999a). With MDCK cells stably transfected with OAT-K1, [3H]methotrexate accumulation via OAT-K1 was markedly inhibited by folic acid derivatives, including folinic acid (Fig. 2; Table 1). Therefore, the participation of folinic acid in the OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate transport was implied. Moreover, the \( K_i \) values showed that the affinities of OAT-K1 for the folic acid derivatives were relatively high compared with those for taurocholic acid and sulfobromophthalein (Fig. 2; Table 1). The \( K_i \) values of taurocholic acid and sulfobromophthalein for the methotrexate transport by OAT-K1 suggested that both compounds had low affinities for OAT-K1. These findings suggest that folic acid derivatives are potential substrates for the methotrexate transport by OAT-K1, distinct from those for the other known transporters belonging to the oatp-gene family, such as oatp1 (Shi et al., 1995; Bergwerk et al., 1996), oatp3 (Abe et al., 1998), and prostataglandin transporter (Chan et al., 1998) in the kidney.

Because the efflux of [3H]methotrexate and [3H]folic acid from the MDCK-OAT-K1 cells was much greater than that from the MDCK-pBK cells (Fig. 4), OAT-K1 is suggested to mediate the bidirectional transport of folic acid derivatives across the apical membranes. Similar findings were reported for the homolog of OAT-K1, i.e., the multispecific organic anion transporter, OAT-K2, which has been cloned in our laboratory (Masuda et al., 1999a). In addition, with inducible HeLa-transfectants, bidirectional sulfobromophthalein transport via oatp1 transporter was reported (Shi et al., 1995), and with oocytes and HeLa-transfectants, bidirectional transport of prostanoid via proton gradient-driven transporter was reported (Chan et al., 1998). Therefore, the bidirectional transport activity would be one of the features of oatp-related transporters.

OAT-K1-mediated [3H]methotrexate efflux was stimulated in the presence of extracellular folic acid derivatives such as methotrexate and folic acid (Saito et al., 1996; Masuda et al., 1999a,b). After [3H]methotrexate (A) or [3H]folic acid (B) preload at a concentration of 1 \( \mu M \) for 30 min at 37°C (pH 7.4), cells were washed and incubated in the efflux buffer containing 1% BSA for the specified period at 37°C (pH 7.4). The [3H]methotrexate (A) or [3H]folic acid (B) remaining in the cells was measured, and the efflux was evaluated by subtracting the remaining value from the 30-min accumulation value (0 time) value. Data are expressed as percentage of the 0 time value. Each point represents the mean ± S.E. for six monolayers.

![Fig. 4. Trans-stimulation effect of folic acid derivatives on [3H]methotrexate efflux from MDCK-OAT-K1 cells.](image)

**Fig. 4.** Trans-stimulation effect of folic acid derivatives on [3H]methotrexate efflux from MDCK-OAT-K1 cells. Cells were preloaded with [3H]methotrexate at a concentration of 1 \( \mu M \) for 30 min at 37°C (pH 7.4) and then incubated with BSA-free efflux buffer in the absence (○) or presence of methotrexate (●), folic acid (▲), and folinic acid (△) at a concentration of 10 \( \mu M \). After the incubation, the [3H]methotrexate remaining in the cells was measured, and the efflux was evaluated by subtracting the remaining value from the 30-min accumulation value (0 time). Data are expressed as percentage of the 0 time value. Each point represents the mean ± S.E. for three monolayers. *\( P < .05 \) and **\( P < .01 \), significant differences from control at each time point.

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pH</th>
<th>[3H]Methotrexate Efflux</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control Methotrexate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fmol/mg protein/5 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>390.1 ± 16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>325.4 ± 19.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>321.3 ± 50.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>489.0 ± 17.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>455.3 ± 11.94*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>432.0 ± 32.37</td>
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*\( P < .01 \); significantly different from the control efflux.
methotrexate excretion. Our result is the first to explain the ever, the present study does not exclude mechanisms other than exchange via OAT-K1 may confer the beneficial effect of folinic acid in accelerating the tubular secretion of methotrexate residing in the kidney (He et al., 1991). However, the present study does not exclude mechanisms other than exchange to account for the effect of folinic acid on methotrexate excretion. Our result is the first to explain the beneficial effect of folinic acid in reducing the nephrotoxicity caused by methotrexate at the molecular level.

In contrast to the report that oatp1 mediated glutathione/taurocholic acid exchange, [3H]methotrexate efflux via OAT-K1 was not stimulated in the presence of extracellular glutathione (Fig. 5). This result raised the possibility that there is a major difference between OAT-K1 and oatp1, in the coupling of counter anions, although anion exchange is a common mechanism for this family of transporters. Previous studies have shown that OAT-K2, a homolog of OAT-K1, also mediates the bidirectional transport of methotrexate (our unpublished data), so it is possible that OAT-K2 as well as OAT-K1 plays a role in excreting methotrexate into urine. Additional studies are needed to clarify the transport characteristics of OAT-K1 and OAT-K2 concerning the driving forces, and their physiological significance.

Moreover, there was no influence of the change in the intracellular pH and depletion of extracellular Cl- on the [3H]methotrexate efflux via OAT-K1 (Table 2). These data suggest that OAT-K1 is likely to be distinct from the anion exchanger at the brush-border membrane, which can exchange various organic anions and inorganic anions such as p-aminobenzoic acid, uric acid, Cl- , Br- , HCO3- , and OH- as substrate in rat kidney (Ohoka et al., 1993).

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that OAT-K1-mediated methotrexate efflux is accompanied by folate acid derivatives exchange. Therefore, OAT-K1 could serve to enhance the apical efflux of methotrexate accumulated in the tubular epithelial cells and contribute to folinic acid rescue by exchanging intracellular methotrexate for extracellular folinic acid. These findings suggest that OAT-K1 participates at least in the tubular detoxification of methotrexate and provide useful information regarding the appropriate use of these drugs.

References


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