Interaction of Imatinib Mesilate with Human P-Glycoprotein

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ABSTRACT
The interaction of imatinib mesilate with P-glycoprotein (P-gp) was examined using pig kidney epithelial LLC-PK1 cells versus L-MDR1 cells, which overexpress human P-gp on the apical membrane. The basal-to-apical transport of imatinib mesilate in L-MDR1 cells significantly exceeded that in the parental LLC-PK1 cells. The intracellular accumulation of imatinib mesilate after its basal application to LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells was 35% and 15%, respectively. A P-gp modulator, cyclosporin A, inhibited the basal-to-apical transport in L-MDR1 cells. The intracellular accumulation of imatinib mesilate in L-MDR1 cells was also increased by cyclosporin A. The rhodamine 123 efflux assay showed that the efflux of rhodamine 123 in K562/DXR cells, which overexpress human P-gp, could be blocked markedly by imatinib mesilate in a dose-dependent fashion. The $K_i$ values for the inhibition of P-gp function by cyclosporin A and imatinib mesilate were estimated to be 6.1 and 18.3 μM, respectively, using a calcein-AM efflux assay. These observations demonstrate that imatinib mesilate is a substrate as well as a modulator of human P-gp, suggesting that imatinib mesilate drug interactions may occur via P-gp. It is necessary to consider the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions of imatinib mesilate with other drugs via P-gp.
Materials and Methods

Drugs. Imatinib mesilate and cyclosporin A were gifts from Novartis (Basel, Switzerland). Doxorubicin was a gift from Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Vincristine was a gift from Eli Lilly KK (Hyogo, Japan). Rhodamine 123 (R 123), calcein acetoxymethyl ester (calcein-AM), and Alamar blue were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO), Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR), and Alamar Bioscience, Inc. (Sacramento, CA), respectively. All other chemicals were of the highest purity available.

Cell Culture. Porcine kidney epithelial LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells transfected with human MDR1 cDNA (generous gifts from Dr. Erin G. Schuetz, St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital, Memphis, TN) were cultured as described previously (Schinkel et al., 1995). In brief, LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells were maintained in complete medium consisting of Medium 199 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin and streptomycin, and L-MDR1 cells were maintained at 640 nM vincristine. K562 erythroleukemia cells, doxorubicin-resistant K562/DXXR cells, and vincristine-resistant K562/VCR cells were provided by Dr. T. Tsuruo (Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences, University of Tokyo). K562/DXXR and K562/VCR cells were previously shown to express a high level of P-gp, as revealed by Northern blot analysis (Shibata et al., 1990). Other transporters may be localized in K562/DXXR cells, but multidrug resistance-associated protein and lung resistance protein could play a minor role in the multidrug resistance of K562 (Grandjean et al., 2001). The cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, and all cells were grown under an atmosphere of 5% CO2-95% air at 37°C.

Cytotoxicity Assay. To quantify the cytotoxic effects of imatinib mesilate, Alamar blue was used in a semiautomatic fluorometric assay. Ten microliters of Alamar blue were added to each well of the plates, which were then incubated under the culture conditions described above. Ten microliters of Alamar blue were added to each well of the plates, which were then incubated under the culture conditions for an additional 4 h. Fluorescence was measured using a fluorescence plate reader (Fluoroscan Ascent; Labsystem, Helsinki, Finland) with excitation at 485 nm and emission at 528 nm.

Transcellular Transport and Intracellular Accumulation of Imatinib Mesilate. Transport and accumulation assays were performed as described previously (Ueda et al., 1992; Schinkel et al., 1995; Regina et al., 1998; Miller et al., 1999). For the transport studies, L-MDR1 and LLC-PK1 cells were seeded on polycarbonate membranes inside Transwell cell culture chambers (24 mm in diameter, 3.0 μm pore size; Costar, Cambridge, MA) at a cell density of 2 × 104 cells/filter. Cells in each chamber were cultured as described above for 3 days. The medium was replaced by fresh medium after 2 days, and the cells were used in the transport studies 3 days after plating. Two hours before transport experiments, the culture medium was replaced with fresh medium. The cell monolayers were preincubated with 2 ml of Medium 199 on each side for 2 h at 37°C. Transcellular transport of imatinib mesilate was determined using the cell monolayers. Medium on either the basal or apical side of the monolayers was replaced with 2 ml of fresh medium containing imatinib mesilate, and medium on the opposite side was replaced with 2 ml of fresh medium alone. In the inhibition study, an inhibitor was added to the medium of both sides. The monolayers were incubated in 5% CO2-95% air at 37°C for up to 8 h, and 50 μl of aliquots on the other side were taken at the indicated time points. For accumulation studies, the medium was aspirated off at the end of the incubation period, and the monolayers were lysed with 1 ml of 1 N NaOH. Lysed cells were neutralized with 1 ml of 1 N HCl. The concentration of imatinib mesilate in each sample was measured by high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC).

HPLC Analysis. The concentration of imatinib mesilate were determined using HPLC (model LC-6A; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). One hundred microliters of sample and 100 μl of methanol were mixed in a 0.5-ml tube, and tubes were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 5 min. The supernatant (50 μl) was injected into the HPLC column. Separation was performed on a reversed-phase column (Lichrospher 100 RP-18, 5-μm particle size, 250 mm x 4 mm id.) at 40°C. The mobile phase was a 4:6:0.1 mixture of acetonitrile, water, phosphoric acid, and the flow rate was 1.0 ml/min. Imatinib mesilate was detected by UV absorption at 267 nm.

Calcein-AM Efflux Assay. Efflux assays were performed as described previously (Liminga et al., 1994). A kinetic fluorometric assay was used to study the interaction of imatinib mesilate with P-gp. For the calcein-AM efflux assay, L-MDR1 and LLC-PK1 cells were seeded in 96-well tissue culture plates at a cell density of 1 × 105 cells/well. Cells were cultured in 200 μl of Medium 199 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% benzylpenicillin and streptomycin in each well in an atmosphere of 5% CO2-95% air at 37°C for 1 day. Cells were plated in 96-well tissue culture plates in Medium 199 containing imatinib mesilate or cyclosporin A. After a 30-min incubation, calcein-AM was added to a final concentration of 2 μM, and the plates were placed into a Fluoroscan Ascent (Labystem). Fluorescence was measured from 0 to 30 min with 485 nm excitation and 530 nm emission filters. The rate of calcein accumulation in the presence and absence of drugs was calculated by linear regression analysis using the Ascent software (Labystems). The IC50 value for P-gp was calculated using a modified form of the Michaelis-Menten equation (Shiraki et al., 2002; Yaueda et al., 2003).

Cellular Efflux Assay. To study the transport function of P-gp in K562/DXXR cells, rhodamine 123 was used in an efflux assay (Getie et al., 1999). Cells (1.0 × 105) were washed, resuspended in 1 ml of serum-free RPMI 1640 medium, and incubated with 1 μM rhodamine 123 and/or imatinib mesilate, or cyclosporin A for 1 h at 37°C. After 1 h, the cells were washed twice with serum-free medium to remove excess rhodamine 123 or imatinib mesilate, resuspended in 1 ml of serum-free medium, and recultured at 37°C for 2 h. After 30 min of culture, the cells were washed and analyzed by flow cytometry using a FACScan by measuring events in the FL1 (rhodamine 123) channel. To quantify the effect of drug treatment on the rhodamine 123 efflux from K562/DXXR cells, we measured the shift of the histogram to the right as compared with that of the control (rhodamine 123 alone).

Statistical Analysis. Student’s t test was used to evaluate the significance of differences between groups. A p value of 0.05 or less was considered to be significant.

Results

Antitumor Effect of Imatinib Mesilate on P-gp Expressing Cell Line. The in vitro antitumor effect of imatinib mesilate on K562, K562/DXXR, and K562/VCR cells was evaluated. The cytotoxic activity against K562/DXXR and K562/VCR cells, which overexpress P-gp, was weaker than that against K562 cells (Fig. 1). The IC50 values were approximately 0.17, 1.3, and 1.6 μM for K562, K562/DXXR, and K562/VCR cells, respectively. These results of the antitumor activity studies suggest that P-gp may mediate the efflux of imatinib mesilate, leading to decreased accumulation of imatinib mesilate in the P-gp overexpressing cells.

Intracellular Accumulation and Transcellular Transport of Imatinib Mesilate in LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 Cells. The intracellular accumulation of imatinib mesilate after its basal application to LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells was 35 and 15%, respectively (Fig. 2). This result also suggests that overexpression of P-gp in L-MDR1 cells excludes imatinib mesilate...
introduced into the extracellular space. Cyclosporin A (1 μM) restored the intracellular accumulation of basally applied imatinib mesilate to 24.1 and 26.8% in LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells, respectively (Fig. 3). Since LLC-PK1 cells expressed endogenous P-gp at markedly lower levels than the exogenous P-gp expressed in L-MDR1 cells, the intracellular accumulation of imatinib mesilate after its basal application to LLC-PK1 cells treated with 1 μM cyclosporin A was moderately lower than that in LLC-PK1 cells without cyclosporin A (24.1 versus 15.4%). Figure 4 shows the transcellular transport of 10 μM imatinib mesilate in LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells. The basal-to-apical transport of imatinib mesilate in L-MDR1 cells significantly exceeded that in LLC-PK1 cells, where the apical-to-basal transport was decreased. Cyclosporin A (1 μM) inhibited the basal-to-apical transcellular transport of imatinib mesilate in L-MDR1 cells, but had little effect on the transcellular transport of an imatinib mesilate in LLC-PK1 cells (Fig. 5). These results suggest that imatinib mesilate is a substrate of P-gp.

Effect of Imatinib Mesilate on Calcein-AM Efflux in L-MDR1 Cells. Fig. 6 shows the calcein-AM efflux in LLC-PK1 and L-MDR1 cells treated with 5 μM cyclosporin A or 5 μM imatinib mesilate. When calcein-AM is taken up into LLC-PK1 or L-MDR1 cells, it is converted into calcein by esterase and becomes fluorescent. So calcein-AM is a substrate for P-gp, and it is expelled from L-MDR1 cells. The level of calcein fluorescence in L-MDR1 cells without drugs was significantly lower than that of LLC-PK1 cells. Both cyclosporin A and imatinib mesilate significantly increased the calcein fluorescence in L-MDR1 cells. The $K_i$ values of imatinib mesilate and cyclosporin A were calculated based on the calcein fluorescence at 30 min, as described under Materials and Methods. The $K_i$ values of imatinib mesilate and cyclosporin A for the inhibition of P-gp function were 18.3 and 6.1 μM, respectively, when the drugs were tested at the concentration of 5 μM.

Effect of Imatinib Mesilate on the Efflux of Rhodamine 123. Next we examined the rhodamine 123 efflux as a functional test to evaluate the effects of imatinib mesilate on P-gp activity in K562 and K562/DXR cells. As shown in Fig. 7, rhodamine 123 was accumulated in K562 cells but not in K562/DXR cells, although the efflux of rhodamine 123 from K562/DXR cells could be blocked by imatinib mesilate at the concentration of 50 μM, and the effect was dose-dependent. The inhibitory effect of 10 μM cyclosporin A on the efflux of rhodamine 123 was comparable with that of 50 μM imatinib mesilate. Thus, the potency of the inhibitory effect on P-gp using this method was in the order of cyclosporin A > imatinib mesilate.
Discussion

Most drug interactions occur as a result of the unexpected changes in pharmacokinetics of drugs coadministered. Anticancer drugs are usually given in combination to ensure higher efficacy. The combination of IFN, cytarabine, etoposide, and doxorubicin with imatinib mesilate showed a strong effect against CML in vitro (Kano et al., 2001). Recently, it was reported that combined treatment with SCH 66336, a farnesyl protein transferase inhibitor that has P-gp inhibitory action, enhanced the therapeutic efficacy of imatinib mesilate (Wang et al., 2001; Hoover et al., 2002), but the mechanism of this effect remains unknown. Previously, it was thought that the mechanisms of resistance to imatinib mesilate might involve a point mutation in the Bcr-Abl kinase domain, amplification of the Bcr-Abl gene or protein, binding of imatinib mesilate to α-acid glycoprotein, efflux of the drug mediated by P-gp, or inactivation by glutathione (le Coutre et al., 2000; Mahon et al., 2000; Gorre et al., 2001). A notable report demonstrated that cells resistant to imatinib mesilate showed an overexpression of P-gp (Druker et al., 2001). On the other hand, Mahon et al. (2000) reported that imatinib mesilate did not up-regulate the expression of the MDR1 gene in various cell lines. In the present study, the interaction of imatinib mesilate with P-gp was examined from the viewpoint of pharmacokinetic drug interactions. P-gp overexpression has previously been demonstrated as
one of the various mechanisms of drug resistance. P-gp-mediated efflux of anticancer drugs from tumor cells and the intracellular concentration of the anticancer drugs are decreased in some drug-resistant cells. The present study was therefore performed to obtain information about the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic drug interactions of imatinib mesilate.

The results of the antitumor effects of imatinib mesilate in P-gp expressing cell lines suggested that imatinib mesilate could be a substrate of P-gp (Fig. 1). The intracellular accumulation of imatinib mesilate was decreased in L-MDR1 cells in comparison with the parental LLC-PK1 cells, and the accumulation of imatinib mesilate was restored by treatment with cyclosporin A. As the P-gp expression in the brain, intestine, and tumors might be higher than that in other normal tissue, the P-gp in these tissue is an important determinant of the distribution of imatinib mesilate. Recently, it was reported that imatinib mesilate does not cross the blood-brain-barrier (Senior, 2003), that imatinib mesilate is a substrate of P-gp, and that this efflux transporter is an important determinant of the distribution of imatinib mesilate to the central nervous system (Dai et al., 2003). The results in this study support the notion that imatinib mesilate is a substrate of P-gp.


References


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