Depletion of O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase correlates with potentiation of temozolomide and CCNU toxicity in human tumour cells

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Summary Temozolomide (8-carbamoyl-3-methylimidazo[5,1-d]-1,2,3,5-tetrazin-4-(3H)-one) has shown promising activity in Phase I trials against some brain (glioma) and skin (melanoma, mycosis fungoides) cancers. Temozolomide and lomustine (CCNU) showed parallel activity in seven human tumour cell lines and this generally correlated (correlation coefficients 0.87 and 0.92 respectively) with the level of expression of the DNA repair protein O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase (ATase, EC 2.1.1.63). Pretreating cells with the ATase inhibitor, O⁶-benzylguanine (BG), potentiated cytotoxicity to a similar degree with both drugs, but did not sensitise a cell line (ZR-75-1) expressing very low levels of this protein. When BG pretreatment was combined with repeat doses of temozolomide a dramatic potentiation (300-fold) of ATase activity, which express high levels of ATase, but not in a cell line (U373) expressing lower levels of ATase. [³¹C]-labelled temozolomide uptake was similar in sensitive and resistant lines. Human ATase-CDNA trans-ferred xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) fibroblasts were more resistant than XP control cells to temozolomide and the related chloroethyliating agent mitozolomide and although BG completely suppressed ATase activity in these cells, resistance was still greater than in control cells.

Temozolomide (CCRG 81045, NSC 362856) has recently completed an extended Phase I trial at Charing Cross Hospital, London and Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham (Newlands et al., 1992). It was selected for clinical testing due to a combination of its broad spectrum activity against a range of murine tumours including P388 and L1210 leukaemias, M5076 sarcoma and B16 melanoma and its limited bone marrow toxicity (Stevens et al., 1987). In the clinic temozolomide has shown activity against high grade glioma, malignant melanoma and mycosis fungoides. Of particular interest is its activity in a pilot study of patients with primary brain tumours, who had relapsed following radiotherapy (O'Reilly et al., in press). The drug exhibits marked schedule dependency and has little activity when given as a single dose. The recommended dose is 750 - 1000 mg m⁻², given orally, split over 5 days and repeated over a 4 week cycle (Newlands et al., 1992).

Temozolomide rapidly degrades in physiological solutions to form the reactive methylating species, MTIC (Stevens et al., 1984) which reacts with DNA bases forming methyl addition products chiefly at N⁶-guanine, N⁷-adenine and O³-guanine (Bull, 1988). O⁶-alkylguanine is repaired by the protein O⁶-alkylguanine DNA alkyltransferase (ATase) which captures the alkyl group onto one of its own cysteine residues in a stoichiometric autoinactivating reaction (Tano et al., 1990). There is increasing evidence that O³-alkylguanine is a major cytotoxic lesion following exposure to methylating and chloroethyliating agents: for example, in ATase deficient cells, bacterial (Margison & O'Connor, 1990) or mammalian ATase cDNA transfection (Wu et al., 1992) confers resistance to these agents. If, as would appear likely, temozolomide has a similar mechanism of cell killing, one possible method of potentiating its cytotoxicity would be to deplete the ATase protein. In the present study we have investigated the relationship between temozolomide cytotoxicity, ATase expression and the effect of O⁶-benzylguanine (BG), an inhibitor of ATase (Dolan et al., 1991).

Materials and methods

Materials
Tissue culture medium was purchased from ICN Biomedicals Ltd (High Wycombe, UK) and foetal calf serum from Gibco Ltd (Paisley, UK). O⁶-benzylguanine (BG) was kindly supplied by Dr R.C. Moschel (NCI-Frederick Cancer Research & Development Center, Frederick, Maryland, USA). Temozolomide and its chloroethyl analogue, mitozolomide (8-carbamoyl-1-(2-chloroethy)- imidazo [5,1-d]-1,2,3,5-tetrazin-4(3H)-one), were synthesised by May and Baker Ltd (Dagenham, UK) and stored as solutions in DMSO at 70°C. All other chemicals were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. Ltd. (Poole, UK).

Cytotoxicity studies
Cell lines were routinely grown as monolayers in DMEM supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum, 25 μM HEPES, glutamine and penicillin/streptomycin. Cytotoxicity was determined after 300 cells/well were plated in 96 well plates and after overnight incubation were treated for 2 h with or without 33 μM BG. Temozolomide or CCNU was then added for 1 h in the same medium, the final DMSO concentration not exceeding 1%. The cells were grown for a further 7 days in fresh medium and assayed for protein content by the NCI sulphorhodamine assay (Skehan et al., 1990; Wasserman & Twentyman, 1988); growth studies showed that cells were in log phase growth during the assay period. For the repeat temozolomide dosing schedule cells were given consecutive 24 h treatments, with fresh medium each day. Assays were carried out at least in duplicate. Human ATase cDNA-transfected or control XP cells (Fan et al., 1991) were grown in MEM and 1000 cells/well were plated. After a 3 h incubation, temozolomide, freshly diluted into MEM was added and the plates incubated for 5 days. Survivals were assayed as previously described (Morten et al., 1992). In the BG experiments 300 cells were plated in triplicate onto 9 cm plates and allowed to attach for 5 h. BG was added (10 μM in MEM) 3 h prior to treatment with temozolomide which was freshly diluted into MEM containing 10 μM BG. After 7 days colonies were stained with Giemsa and counted.

O⁶-alkylguanine DNA alkyltransferase assay
This was carried out as described previously (Lee et al., 1991). The basis of the assay is the incubation of cell extracts with DNA which contains O⁶-methylguanine labelled with [³¹H] in the methyl group after which the DNA is degraded to acid soluble material and the protein, which contains the methylated ATase, is collected by centrifugation and counted. The protein content of the cells was determined
with a BioRad protein assay kit using bovine serum albumin as a standard.

Cellular uptake of [14C]-labelled temozolomide
8-carboxamid-3-[14C]methylimidazo[5,1-d]-1,2,3,5-tetrazin-4-(3H)-one (specific activity 26.3 mCi mmole−1) was kindly supplied by Dr John Slack (Aston Molecules Ltd, Birmingham, UK). Cell suspensions (5 x 10^6 ml⁻¹) were equilibrated at 4°C and treated with 200 µM of the labelled drug. 10^6 cells were pipetted into eppendorf tubes and centrifuged through 250 µl of an oil mixture (4:1 Three-in-One/Dow Corning silicone oil). The aqueous layer was aspirated and the oil layer gently washed with a further 300 µl of saline. After centrifugation both layers were aspirated, the cell pellet dissolved in Protosol and added to scintillation vials containing Optiphase.

Results

Cytotoxicity studies

The data in Table I and Figure 1 show a reasonable correlation between the sensitivity (as measured by the concentration which gives 50% inhibition of growth or IC₅₀) of tumour cell lines to temozolomide (r = 0.87) or CCNU (r = 0.92) and their ATase content. The slopes are nearly parallel except that CCNU is approximately five times more toxic on a molar basis. One exception was the MCF-7 line which is moderately sensitive to temozolomide and has a relatively high ATase activity. Cell lines pretreated with a non-toxic dose of BG were up to 3.5-fold more and 6-fold more sensitive to temozolomide and CCNU respectively.

![Figure 1](image-url)

Figure 1 Cytotoxicity (IC₅₀) of temozolomide (□) and CCNU (X) versus cellular ATase levels in the human tumour cell lines (in order of increasing ATase levels): ZR-75-1, U87MG, U373, LS174T, LOVO, MCF-7 and MAW1.

![Figure 2](image-url)

Figure 2 Cytotoxicity of temozolomide in pZipneoSV(X)I-transfected (□, □) or phAT-transfected (△, □) XP-derived cell lines in the presence (□, △) or absence (□, □) of 10 µM BG. Error bars indicate ± 1 s.d.

The control XP cells (transfected with pZipneoSV(X)I (Fan et al., 1990), which express barely detectable levels of ATase, are 4–5-fold more sensitive to temozolomide or the CCNU-related agent mitozolomide than the human ATase cDNA-transfected cells (Table I). In a colony forming assay for the cytotoxicity of temozolomide (Figure 2), BG pretreatment showed a similar degree of potentiation for the human ATase-transfected XP cells as for the tumour cells, but had no measurable effect on the control XP cells, which do not express ATase. Although BG depleted the ATase activity in the former cells (see below), they remained more resistant to temozolomide than the control pZip transfected fibroblasts.

The repeat dosing schedule showed dramatic potentiation of temozolomide toxicity by BG in MAW1 and MCF-7 cells (Figure 3, Table II): after treatment with five 24 h doses the former cell line was over 300-fold more sensitive when BG was present. Multiple doses of temozolomide, by itself, were not more toxic than a single 24 h dose in either cell line. In a similar experiment on U373 cells, which have a low level of ATase, the presence of BG caused only a 3-fold potentiation, after four 24 h doses.

Alkyltransferase levels

We found that the concentrations of BG used in this study rapidly reduced to an undetectable level (data not shown), the initially high ATase content of MAW1 cells and human ATase cDNA transfected XP fibroblasts. HPLC analysis showed that BG was stable in tissue culture medium for at least 24 h at 37°C.

Table I Single dose cytotoxicity

| Cell line | Temozolomide IC₅₀ [± BG] (µM) | Temozolomide IC₅₀ [± + BG] (µM) | Ratio | CCNU IC₅₀ [± BG] (µM) | CCNU IC₅₀ [± + BG] (µM) | Ratio | ATase (fmol mg⁻¹ protein) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Breast    |                               |                               |        |                      |                      |        |                       |
| ZR-75-1   | 32                            | 23                            | 1.4    | 12                   | 25                   | 0.5    | <10                   |
| MCF-7     | 325                           | 171                           | 1.9    | 70                   | 31                   | 2.2    | 581.3                 |
| Astrocytoma|                               |                               |        |                      |                      |        |                       |
| U87MG     | 172                           | 131                           | 1.3    | 28                   | 88                   | 3.2    | 21.9                  |
| U373      | 131                           | 78                            | 1.7    | 15                   | 12                   | 1.2    | 53.2                  |
| Colorectal|                               |                               |        |                      |                      |        |                       |
| LS174T    | 873                           | 632                           | 1.4    | 73                   | 13                   | 5.7    | 199.6                 |
| LOVO      | 848                           | 323                           | 2.6    | 92                   | 32                   | 2.9    | 529.0                 |
| MAW1      | 1173                          | 335                           | 3.5    | 133                  | 30                   | 4.4    | 992.3                 |
| XP lines  |                               |                               |        |                      |                      |        |                       |
| pZip      | 23b                           | -                             | -      | (0.8)b,c             | -                    | -      | <2                    |
| phAT      | 100b                          | -                             | -      | (4.2)b,c             | -                    | -      | 1240.0                |

Cells were exposed to ± o²-benzylguanine (BG) prior to a single dose of temozolomide or CCNU. *IC₅₀ [± BG]/IC₅₀ [± + BG]. Results obtained by MTT assay (Wasserman et al., 1988). *Figures in parentheses refer to mitozolomide.
We also investigated the temozolomide concentration range, following a 3 h incubation, which caused a decrease in the ATase content of U373, MCF-7, LOVO and MAWI cell lines. There was a 50% reduction at 50–100 μM for each line (Figure 4), despite a 3–4-fold difference in the single dose temozolomide cytotoxicity between MCF-7 and the colorectal lines (LOVO and MAWI). We found a similar reduction in the more sensitive U373 line, although the ATase levels were close to the detection limit of the assay.

To eliminate the possibility of differences in temozolomide transport we studied the cell uptake of the [14C]-labelled compound by the most sensitive and resistant cell lines (ZR-75-1 and MAWI respectively). Figure 5 shows that uptake was very rapid at 4°C, being complete within 5 min in both cell lines. Similar amounts of drug were found in both cell lines when adjusted for protein concentration. Rapid uptake at 4°C was consistent with passive diffusion of temozolomide previously shown in two lymphoid lines (Bull & Tisdale, 1987).

Discussion

The dose-limiting toxicity of chloroethylyating agents such as mitozolomide and the chloroethylnitrosoureas is severe myelosuppression, whereas temozolomide is tolerated at approximately ten times the MTD of mitozolomide (Newlands et al., 1985; Newlands et al., 1992). It is reasonable to suggest that this is a function of chloroethylation versus methylation and whilst only the former reaction can lead to DNA cross-links through initial binding to the O6-position of guanine (Tong et al., 1982), the possibility that other chloroethylenes in DNA may be more abundant or more cytotoxic than the methyl equivalents must also be considered (Ludlum, 1990). The observation that ATase can prevent the formation of crosslinks by repairing the precursor O6-chloroethyguanine and that ATase expression can provide protection against cell killing by chloroethynitrosoureas (Jelinek et al., 1988; Margison et al., 1990; Margison & O’Connor, 1990; Wu et al., 1992) have given rise to attempts to potentiate the cytotoxic effects of chloroethynitrosoureas using BG in xenografts and this has had some success (Dolan et al., 1990a; 1990b; 1991). The question of whether normal tissues would be equally affected is only beginning to be addressed (Fairbairn and Margison, submitted).

In the present report, we have shown a parallel toxicity for temozolomide and CCNU (after 1 h drug exposure) with a number of human tumour cell lines, correlating with their ATase content. This suggests that methylation at the O6-position of guanine in DNA is an important cytotoxic lesion for temozolomide. Pretreating cells with BG causes a modest (<4-fold) increase in temozolomide toxicity, presumably because temozolomide itself causes partial depletion of the ATase protein through DNA methylation. The degree of enhancement for temozolomide and CCNU are of a similar order of magnitude. In a colony assay, human ATase cDNA-transfected fibroblasts pretreated with BG remained more resistant to temozolomide than control transfected fibroblasts, although the ATase protein was eliminated. This is unlikely to be due to differences in temozolomide transport and may simply reflect resynthesis of ATase by the pHAT fibroblasts to diminish the effect of pretreatment with the inhibitor.

Table II Repeated dose temozolomide cytotoxicity (IC50)

| Cell line | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U373      | 319   | 196   | 350   | 383   | 51    |
| MAWI      | 319   | 93    | 319   | 375   | 11    |
| MCF-7     |       |       |       |       |       |

We found a major potentiation by BG of temozolomide toxicity (300-fold) in the MAWI cell line after 5 days treatment. A similar degree of enhancement was seen in MCF-7 cells which also contain high levels of ATase, but only a

Figure 3 Cytoxicity ratio of repeated daily doses of temozolomide in MAWI (X), MCF-7 (V) or U373 (#) human tumour cell lines of drug only, IC50 (-BG), compared to pretreatment with BG, IC50 (+BG).

Figure 4 Effect of increasing concentrations of temozolomide on ATase levels in the human tumour cell lines: LOVO (O), MAWI (X), MCF-7 (V), U373 (#).

Figure 5 Uptake of radiolabel at 4°C by cells treated with 14C-temozolomide. MAWI (O), ZR-75-1 (X).
small effect in U373 cells which have low levels. This implies that the continued presence of the ATase inhibitor permits a build up of DNA damage. It is interesting that a flow cytometry study (Catapano et al., 1987) has shown that temozolomide induces a block in S (late)-G1-M both in vitro and in mice. This block occurs at least two cell divisions after drug treatment, in contrast to many DNA-interacting agents, including mitomycin (Broggini et al., 1996), which induce a pre-mitotic block a few hours after drug treatment.

Pharmacokinetic studies (Newlands et al., 1992) have shown that patients receiving temozolomide on a repeated dose schedule attain a maximum plasma concentration of about 50 μM, which is similar to the IC50 values of our cell lines with low levels of ATase. Distribution studies in mice show that temozolomide like mitomycin (Brandley et al., 1986, unpublished results) has good tissue distribution including penetration into the tumour tissue and across the blood-brain barrier. It is also known that the brain contains low levels of ATase in comparison with other tissues in the body such as liver and spleen (Citrin et al., 1991; Pegg & Byers, 1992). Further treatment in activity might be obtained by ATase depletion but potentiation of cytotoxicity may also occur in normal cells (Fairbairn & Margison, submitted). It may be that BG or a derivative which is selectively accumulated by tumours, could extend the range of temozolomide-sensitive tumours.

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