17β-Estradiol up-regulates UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A9 expression via estrogen receptor α

Sung-joon Cho, Miaoran Ning, Yanyan Zhang, Leah H. Rubin, Hyunyoung Jeong

Department of Pharmacy Practice, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
Department of Biopharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607, USA

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Abstract UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A9 (UGT1A9) is a major phase II enzyme responsible for elimination of drugs and endogenous molecules. Clinical data have shown increased elimination of UGT1A9 substrates in pregnant women or oral contraceptive users, but the role of estrogen in the regulation of UGT1A9 expression remains unknown. In this study, we investigated the effect of 17β-estradiol (E2) on UGT1A9 expression and the role of ERα in the transcriptional regulation of UGT1A9. E2 significantly increased UGT1A9 promoter activity in HepG2 cells in the presence of ERα. UGT1A9 induction by E2 was abrogated by antiestrogen ICI182,780 in HepG2 cells that constitutively express ERα. Results from transient transfection of ERα mutants into HepG2 cells demonstrated that mutation at DNA-binding domain of ERα abrogates increased UGT1A9 promoter activity by E2. Deletion and mutation assays of UGT1A9 promoter revealed a putative ERE located within region -2262/-1987. Examination of healthy human liver tissues revealed significantly higher UGT1A9 expression in women as compared to men. Together, these findings provide a mechanistic basis for the previous clinical reports and may shed a light on identifying sources for inter-individual variability in UGT1A9-mediated drug metabolism.

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1. Introduction

UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are major phase II enzymes and catalyze conjugation of glucuronic acid to substrates, which is an important metabolic and detoxification pathway for drugs and endogenous compounds. Drug-metabolizing UGTs in humans are largely divided into two families, i.e., UGT1A (UGT1A1, 1A3, 1A4, 1A5, 1A6, 1A7, 1A8, 1A9, and 1A10) and UGT2B (UGT2B4, 2B7, 2B10, 2B11, 2B15, 2B17, and 2B28). Among these, UGT1A9 is one of major UGT isoforms expressed in the liver (~6% of hepatic UGT expression). UGT1A9 is responsible for the glucuronidation of multiple endogenous molecules (e.g., thyroid hormones) and drugs (e.g., propofol and acetaminophen).

Clinical data suggest that estrogen may enhance UGT1A9 expression and/or activity. For example, the area under the curve (AUC) ratios of the glucuronide metabolites to propofol were higher in women (1.3- to 2.9-fold) than in men. Users of oral contraceptives exhibited significantly higher systemic clearances of acetaminophen than non-users. Also, pregnant women showed 1.5-fold higher systemic clearances of acetaminophen as compared to nonpregnant controls, and this has been attributed to increased glucuronidation of acetaminophen in pregnant women. These results suggest potential upregulation of UGT1A9 by estrogen; however, whether and how estrogen modulates UGT1A9 expression remains unknown.

17ß-Estradiol (E2) is a primary female sex hormone and a key regulator of growth and differentiation in many tissues including female reproductive tissues, mammary tissues and cardiovascular systems. The biological action of E2 is mediated by estrogen receptors (ER), and ERß is the major subtype expressed in the liver. Upon activation by E2, ERß binds to estrogen response element (ERE) in the promoter region of target genes for transcriptional regulation of the genes. E2 has been reported to regulate expression of multiple drug-metabolizing enzyme genes including cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2B6, sulfotransferase 2A1, and UGT1A (UGT1A1, 1A3, 1A4, 1A5, 1A6, 1A7, 1A8, 1A9, and 1A10). In this study, we investigated the effect of E2 on UGT1A9 expression and the role of ERß in the transcriptional regulation of UGT1A9. Our results show that estrogen upregulates UGT1A9 expression, and this potentially underlies the reported pharmacokinetic sex differences in UGT1A9-mediated drug metabolism.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Chemicals and reagents

E2 and IC1182,780 were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA).

2.2. Cell cultures

HepG2, HEK293T (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA, USA), and HepG2-ER cells (HepG2 cells stably expressing ERß kindly provided by Dr. David Shapiro, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA) were cultured in complete Dulbecco’s medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 2 mmol/L L-glutamine, 100 U penicillin/mL, 100 µg streptomycin/mL, and 1% minimum Eagle’s medium nonessential amino acids.

2.3. Plasmids

Upstream regulatory region (~2262/+24) of UGT1A9 was subcloned from pLightSwitch_Prom_UGT1A9 (SwitchGear Genomics, Menlo Park, CA, USA) into pGL3-basic (Promega, Wisconsin, MI, USA) at KpnI and NCol restriction enzyme sites using the following primers: 5’-GGATTGAGGTACCAACCC-3’ (forward) and 5’-AGGAAACTGCACTTGAGAGC-3’ (reverse). The resulting plasmid was named as pGL3-UGT1A9. For deletion assays, 5’-deletion constructs were prepared using pGL3-UGT1A9 (as a template) and a primer set of the above-mentioned reverse primer and one of the following forward primers: 5’-CGATGGTGACCTGGCTCCCGTGATAC-3’ (~1950/+24), 5’-CGATGGTGACCCAGTTCAGCAGATGTTGGTGGTTTGTCGGG-3’ (~1182/+24), and 5’-CGATGGTGACCCAGTTCAGCAGATGTTGGTGGTTTGTCGGG-3’ (~1133/+24). Expression vectors for wild-type or mutant ERß were previously described. Mutation constructs of pGL3-UGT1A9 cis-element were prepared using a QuikChange XL Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies, La Jolla, CA, USA) following the manufacturer’s protocol. The following primers were used to make a mutation construct of pGL3-UGT1A9: 5’-GTATGGCAGGCAGCTGAGTGTTCACTTTGCAG-3’ (forward) and 5’-AGTGACCCCTCTGTTGTGCGGCTGTC-3’ (reverse). The following primers were used to make a deletion construct of pGL3-UGT1A9: 5’-CAGGAGAACGAGGGTGTCAGCAG-3’ (forward) and 5’-CTCCTGCTCAGCCTGTCAGA-3’ (reverse).

2.4. Human liver tissues

A total of 115 human liver transplant donor tissues without any gross pathological features were obtained from Corning (Corning, NY, USA) (n = 50) and Liver Tissues Cell Distribution Systems (LTCDS; Minneapolis, MN; funded by NIH Contract HHSN276201200017C) (n = 65). The human tissues from Corning were obtained with informed consent in accordance with applicable laws and directly from non-profit organ procurement operations that have provided assurance as to legal compliance. Ethical approval for the LTCDS contract was granted by the University of Minnesota Institutional Review Board (project 1008MB17433). Informed written consent was obtained from all participants involved with LTCDS. Liver tissues were stored at ~80 °C until analysis. The tissues were from both males (n = 70, age = 48 ± 16) and females (n = 45, age = 51 ± 14); but ethnicity was unknown.

2.5. RNA isolation and quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA was isolated from human liver tissues using Trizol (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and converted to cDNA using High Capacity cDNA Archive Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific). Using the cDNA as template, qRT-PCR was performed using StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System. Primetime 5S React PCR Assays (Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA, USA) were used for CYP3A4 (Hs.PT.58.27726673), UGT1A9 (Hs.PT.58.40314971.g), and HPRT1 (Hs.PT.58.45621572). Relative mRNA levels of genes were determined after normalizing the gene expression levels by those of HPRT1 (2^-ΔΔCt method).

2.6. Luciferase assay

HepG2 or HepG2-ER cells were transfected with 0.7 µg plasmid (i.e., 0.3 µg luciferase construct, 0.03 µg pcDNA3-ERß, 0.369 µg pcDNA3, and 0.001 µg pCMV-REllla for HepG2 cells; 0.3 µg luciferase construct, 0.399 µg pcDNA3, and 0.001 µg pCMV-
Renilla for HepG2 cells) using FuGENE® HD (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). pCMV-Renilla was included to normalize for differences in transfection efficiency. Luciferase activity was measured by using Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega). Firefly luciferase activity was normalized by Renilla luciferase activity. The experiments were performed in triplicate and repeated at least twice.

2.7. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA)

HEK293T cells were transfected with pcDNA3-ERα, and nuclear extracts were prepared by using CellLytic™ NuCLEAR™ Extraction Kit (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). EMSA was performed as previously described10.

2.8. Statistical analysis

All data were presented as mean ± standard deviation unless indicated otherwise. For statistical testing among more than two groups, one-way analysis of variance test was performed for multiple comparisons followed by posthoc Dunnett’s test using Prism (Graphpad, San Diego, CA, USA). For testing between two groups, Student’s t-test was performed. Significance was set at P < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. E2 induces UGT1A9 expression via ERα

Considering that estrogen exerts its physiological action through ER, the involvement of ERα (the major subtype in the liver) in UGT1A9 induction by E2 was investigated by using promoter reporter assays. HepG2 cells were co-transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9 (or promoterless pGL3-basic), and ERα expression vector (or empty vector). The transfected cells were treated with vehicle or E2 for 24 h, and luciferase activity was measured. The results showed that E2 significantly increased UGT1A9 promoter activity only in the cells transfected with ERα (Fig. 1A). Such increase in luciferase activity upon E2 treatment was not observed for pGL3-basic vector (data not shown). The increase in UGT1A9 promoter activity by E2 in HepG2 cells was dependent on E2 concentration, and EC50 was estimated as 12.4 nmol/L (Fig. 1B). To verify the involvement of ERα in cells that constitutively express ERα, HepG2-ER cells were used to examine E2 effects on UGT1A9 promoter activity. HepG2-ER cells were transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9, and then treated with E2 (or vehicle) in the presence or absence of ICI182,780, an ERα antagonist. E2 treatment led to a significant increase in UGT1A9 promoter activity, and this was abolished upon co-treatment with ICI182,780 (Fig. 1C). Together, these data indicate that E2 up-regulates UGT1A9 promoter activity via ERα.

3.2. Putative ERE is located in −2262/−1987 of UGT1A9

To define the mode of ERα action in enhancing UGT1A9 promoter activity, the effects of ERα mutants on E2 responsiveness of UGT1A9 promoter were examined. To this end, HepG2 cells were co-transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9, along with one of ERα mutants. ERα mutants included in this study have (1) a deletion of activation function (AF) 1, (2) point mutations in DNA-binding domain (DBD), (3) point mutations in AF2, or (4) a combination of the mutations. The transfected HepG2 cells were treated with E2, and luciferase activity was measured. The results showed that all of the ERα mutants decreased E2 response of pGL3-UGT1A9 (Fig. 2A), a phenomenon previously observed for pGL3-ERE3 where luc expression is driven by 3 copies of consensus ERE12. Importantly, E2 response was abrogated upon mutation at DBD, indicating that direct binding of ERα to its target gene promoter is critical in UGT1A9 induction by E2.

To identify cis-element(s) responsible for the enhanced UGT1A9 promoter activity by E2, deletion assays were performed. To this end, a set of luciferase vector containing different 5′-upstream regulatory region of UGT1A9 (−2262/+24, −1987/+24, −1950/+24, −1873/+24, −1182/+24 and −1133/+24) was constructed. HepG2 cells were transfected with one of the luciferase vectors, along with ERα expression vector, followed by E2 (or vehicle) treatment. The result showed that E2 response of UGT1A9 promoter was abolished when −2262/−1987 region was deleted (Fig. 2B). The −2262/−1987 of UGT1A9 was found to harbor a putative ERE (Fig. 2C). To further examine the role of putative ERE, luciferase vectors harboring deleted or mutated ERE of UGT1A9 were constructed. The luciferase vector was co-transfected into HepG2 cells along with ERα, followed by E2 treatment. Dramatic decreases

![Figure 1](image-url)

**Figure 1**  E2 induces UGT1A9 expression via ERα. (A) HepG2 cells were co-transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9, ERα expression vector (or empty vector) and pCMV-Renilla. The transfected cells were incubated with vehicle or E2 (100 nmol/L) for 24 h, and luciferase assay was performed. **P < 0.01 vs. lane 1. (B) HepG2 cells were co-transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9, ERα expression vector and pCMV-Renilla, followed by treatment with E2 at different concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, or 1000 nmol/L). After 24 h, luciferase assay was performed. (C) HepG2-ER cells were transfected with pGL3-UGT1A9 and pCMV-Renilla. The transfected cells were treated with E2 (100 nmol/L) and/or ICI182,780 (10 μmol/L) for 24 h. Then, luciferase assay was performed. ***P < 0.001 vs. lane 1.
in E2 response were observed when the putative ERE was mutated or deleted (Fig. 2D). These results suggest a key role of the putative ERE in UGT1A9 upregulation by E2.

To determine whether ERα directly binds to the putative ERE of UGT1A9, electrophoretic mobility assays (EMSA) was performed. Short double-stranded DNA probe harboring UGT1A9 putative ERE (the sequence of which is shown in Fig. 3) was incubated with nuclear extracts prepared from HEK293T cells that overexpress ERα. Protein-bound probes were separated from free probes using gel electrophoresis. A DNA probe harboring the previously known consensus ERE sequence was included as a positive control. The consensus ERE probe exhibited a shifted band (Fig. 3, lane 2) that was super-shifted by ERα antibody (Fig. 3, lane 3); however, the UGT1A9 probe did not show any prominent shifted or super-shifted bands (Fig. 3, lane 5 and 6), indicating that ERα did not bind to the UGT1A9 probe.

3.3. mRNA expression of UGT1A9 was higher in women than men in human liver tissues

To verify the role of estrogen in the regulation of UGT1A9 expression, sex difference in UGT1A9 expression was examined in human liver tissues. In healthy human liver tissues (n = 115), mRNA expression levels of UGT1A9 expression were compared between males (n = 70, age = 48 ± 16) and females (n = 45, age = 51 ± 14). CYP3A4, a gene known to exhibit sex difference in its expression [16], was included as a positive control. Statistically significant sex difference was detected in both UGT1A9 and CYP3A4 expression (Fig. 4).

4. Discussion

In this study, using transient transfection and promoter reporter assays, we showed that E2 upregulates UGT1A9 expression via ERα in HepG2 and HepG2-ER cells. Our results are in agreement with previous clinical data that showed increased glucuronidation of UGT1A9 substrates (i.e., propofol and acetaminophen) in women (than in men) or oral contraceptive users (than in non-users) [7–9]. To further verify our findings in HepG2 cells in a more physiologically relevant system, we treated primary human hepatocytes with E2 and examined UGT1A9 expression. The results...
showed insignificant differences in UGT1A9 mRNA levels between E2- and vehicle-treated hepatocytes (data not shown), in part consistent with a previous report of relatively poor inducibility of UGTs in primary hepatocytes. This likely indicates a limitation of human hepatocytes as a model to study regulation of UGT expression. Together, our data provide mechanistic support for the clinical findings of UGT-mediated metabolism and suggest important roles of estrogen in determining UGT1A9 expression and activity.

The mode of ERα action in UGT1A9 upregulation appears complex. Results from deletion and mutation assays revealed that the putative ERE within –2262–1987 of UGT1A9 plays a key role in promoter activation by E2. Also, studies using ERα mutants revealed that ERα enhances UGT1A9 promoter activity via direct DNA binding. Interestingly, however, the results from EMSA showed that ERα did not directly bind to a DNA probe harboring the putative ERE of UGT1A9. This may reflect weak interaction between the DNA and ERα, and the need for binding of additional transcription factor(s) to the regulatory region of UGT1A9. It has been reported that imperfect EREs or half EREs that are located in the proximity of each other significantly enhance ERα binding to the DNA35,36. Three half-EREs are found at 9-, 20- and 27-bp away from the putative ERE of UGT1A9, and it appears possible that these half-EREs enhance the ERα binding to the regulatory region of UGT1A9.

UGT1A9-mediated drug metabolism in humans exhibits large inter-individual variability17–19. We also found that UGT1A9 expression exhibited >300-fold difference in our human liver tissues. Several factors are known to alter UGT1A9 expression, including genetic polymorphisms of UGT1A9 and differential expression levels of transcriptional factors18,20,21. Our results indicate a limitation of human hepatocytes as a model to study regulation of UGT expression. Together, our data provide mechanistic support for the clinical findings of UGT-mediated metabolism and suggest important roles of estrogen in determining UGT1A9 expression and activity.

In conclusion, we demonstrated that E2 up-regulates UGT1A9 expression via ERα. This provides mechanistic insights into previously reported increases in UGT1A9-mediated drug metabolism in pregnant women or oral contraceptive users. This finding may also shed a light on identifying sources for inter-individual variability in UGT1A9-mediated drug metabolism.

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