



Oral fluoropyrimidine S-1 combined with leucovorin is a promising therapy for colorectal cancer: Evidence from a xenograft model of folate-depleted mice

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Abstract. The oral fluoropyrimidine S-1 has marked efficacy in treating metastatic colorectal cancer patients. In the present study, we explored the therapeutic potential of combined *in vivo* treatment in the human colon cancer cell lines COL-1, KM12C and KM20C with consecutive oral S-1 and leucovorin (LV) in 2-week therapeutic periods. This combination had increased anticancer activity compared to S-1 alone in the xenografts tested. Moreover, oral S-1/LV treatment showed a more potent anticancer effect on COL-1 xenografts than infusional 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)/LV, with comparable loss of body weight. The reduced folate level in the tumors was initially low, but rapidly rose and persisted for a long period of over 24 h after a single LV administration. This resulted in the formation of much higher levels of the ternary complex with thymidylate synthase (TS) and 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate (FdUMP) derived from 5-FU, leading to a prolonged inhibition of TS activity in combined administration with oral S-1. These results suggest that the co-administration of LV with S-1 might improve therapeutic efficacy in the treatment of colorectal cancer patients.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common causes of malignancy-related deaths in the world. Although 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) combined with leucovorin (LV) has played a key role in the treatment of patients with CRC, it has disadvantages, such as the long-term venous access needed for alternative modalities. In Japan, several oral fluoropyrimidines, such as tegafur/uracil (UFT), have been used with or without oral LV to improve the prognosis and quality of life for patients with CRC in both advanced and

adjuvant settings (1-3). S-1 is an orally active combined formulation of tegafur (FT; a prodrug of 5-FU that is converted to 5-FU mainly in the liver), gimeracil (CDHP; an inhibitor of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase that degrades 5-FU), and oteracil (Oxo; an inhibitor of the phosphorylation of 5-FU in the gastrointestinal tract, which thereby reduces the toxic gastrointestinal effects of the drug) at molar ratios of 1:0.4:1 (4,5). The efficacy of S-1 for the treatment of advanced or metastatic gastric cancer and CRC has been demonstrated in clinical studies (6,7); however, limited information is currently available with regard to S-1/LV combination therapy for CRC.

One of the major mechanisms of action of S-1 and 5-FU is the inhibition of thymidylate synthase (TS). TS forms a covalent ternary complex with an active metabolite of 5-FU, 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate (FdUMP), in the presence of the folate co-factor, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate (CH_2FH_4) (8). LV increases the intracellular level of CH_2FH_4 *in vitro* (9,10) and *in vivo* (11,12), and potentiates the cytotoxicity of fluoropyrimidines (13,14) and their anticancer activity (15-18). It should be noted, however, that the effect of LV on the efficacy of 5-FU is masked in conventional mouse xenograft models, since the folate pool is higher in mice fed a normal diet than it is in humans (19,20).

The current study used mice with low folate levels in their blood and tumor tissues, termed 'folate-depleted mice', to assess the impact of the co-administration of LV on the anticancer effect of S-1 and infusional 5-FU. The folate-depleted mice were obtained by feeding the animals a low-folate diet. In addition, we investigated the intratumoral level of reduced folate and TS activity after treatment with the drugs, in order to assess the effect of LV co-administration on TS inhibition by S-1.

Materials and methods

Materials. FT, CDHP, Oxo and LV were produced by Taiho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). An injectable formulation of 5-FU was purchased from Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) was purchased from Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan), and [$6\text{-}^3\text{H}$]FdUMP from Moravex Biochemicals Inc. (Brea, CA). All other chemicals used were commercially available.

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Animals. Male BALB/cA-*nu/nu* mice (4-5 weeks of age) were purchased from Clea Japan Inc. (Tokyo, Japan) and were fed a low-folate pellet diet (AIN-93M-based Folate-Deficient Rodent Diet; Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) with *ad libitum* access to filtered water. Note that the low-folate diet contained 10% of the folate of the normal diet. The mice were kept in laminar air-flow units for the duration of the experiments, all of which were performed in compliance with the regulations of the Animal Experimentation Committee of Taiho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Cell lines. The human CRC cell line COL-1 was obtained from the Central Institute for Experimental Animals, Kawasaki, Japan. KM12C and KC20C were kindly provided by Dr Morikawa of the National Cancer Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

Drug preparation and administration. S-1 was prepared by mixing FT, CDHP and Oxo at molar ratios of 1:0.4:1 in 0.5% HPMC solution. The doses of S-1 were expressed as the doses of FT contained within them. LV was suspended in 0.5% HPMC solution. S-1 (6.9 or 8.3 mg/kg/day) and LV (10 or 20 mg/kg/day) were orally administered from day 1 to day 9 or day 14. 5-FU was prepared by dilution with sterile saline solution and was continuously infused at 15 mg/kg/day (0.012 ml/day). Continuous infusion was performed by subcutaneous implantation of an Alzet osmotic pump (type 2002; Durect Co., Cupertino, CA, USA) filled with 5-FU solution.

Antitumor experiments. Human tumor xenografts were prepared by subcutaneous implantation of a tumor fragment (~2 mm in diameter) into the right-hand side of the back of each nude mouse (at ~5 weeks of age). Approximately 2 weeks after tumor implantation, the animals were allocated to control and treatment groups in such a way as to make the average tumor volume (TV) the same in both groups. The drugs were administered to the mice for 9 or 14 consecutive days in order to evaluate their antitumor effects. Tumor size and body weight were measured twice weekly throughout the experimental period. TV, the tumor growth inhibition (TGI) rate and body weight change (BWC) were calculated as follows:

$$\text{TV (mm}^3\text{)} = \text{length (mm)} \times \text{width (mm)} \times \text{width (mm)} \times 0.5$$

$$\text{TGI (\%)} = [1 - \text{mean TV of treatment group} / \text{mean TV of control group}] \times 100$$

$$\text{BWC (\%)} = [(\text{mean body weight at day 10 or 15} / \text{mean body weight at day 0}) - 1] \times 100$$

Determination of intratumoral reduced folate level. Animals were sacrificed at the indicated times. The tumors were rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. The assay for reduced folate is based on the entrapment of CH₂FH₄ into a stable ternary complex with excess recombinant human TS protein and excess [6-³H]FdUMP (19). Since CH₂FH₄ can potentially be dissociated into FH₄ and formaldehyde under these conditions, the sum of these folates is measured. Tumor tissues were homogenized with 3 volumes of ice-cold 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) containing 2 mg/ml ascorbic acid

and 40 mM 2-mercaptoethanol. After centrifugation at 105,000 g, the supernatants were collected. An aliquot of the supernatant was used to determine the soluble protein by the Bradford method. The remainder of the supernatant was diluted with homogenizing buffer to 4 mg protein/ml, then placed immediately in a boiling water bath for 1 min and centrifuged to remove the precipitated protein. The supernatant was used for folate determination in a reaction mixture containing 5 μg recombinant human TS protein, 125 nM [6-³H]FdUMP (555 GBq/mmol) and 6.5 mM formaldehyde in 200 μl of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4). The supernatant (50 μl) was added to 200 μl of the reaction mixture and incubated at 30°C for 50 min, and then the radioactivity in the acid-insoluble fraction was measured with a liquid scintillation counter (Tri-Carb 2000CA; Packard Instruments, Meriden, CT, USA).

Determination of thymidylate activity. TS activity was determined as the number of [6-³H]FdUMP binding sites in the 105,000 g supernatant of tumor tissue homogenates as described by Spears and Gustavsson (21). The supernatant was incubated with [6-³H]FdUMP in the presence of excess CH₂FH₄ for 20 min at 30°C, and the radioactivity in the acid-insoluble fraction was measured with a liquid scintillation counter.

Western blotting. Samples of lysates containing 40 μg protein were resolved by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes, blocked in blocking solution (UK-B80; DS Pharma Biomedical Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan) and incubated with primary antibodies (anti-human TS antibody diluted at 1:5000; Taiho Pharmaceutical, Saitama, Japan and anti-human β-actin antibody diluted at 1:10000, #A5441; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) for 1 h at room temperature. Membranes were washed three times for 10 min each in TBST (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20) and incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature. After three 10-min washes, the membranes were incubated with enhanced ECL reagent (#34096 Thermo; Rockford, IL, USA) for 1 min, and the chemiluminescence was detected with LAS 3000 (Fujifilm, Tokyo, Japan).

Statistical analysis. The significance of differences in TV was analyzed with the Student's t-test using EXSAS (version 7.11; Arm Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan). *p* < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Human tumor xenografts in nude mice fed a low-folate diet. We initially established an *in vivo* xenograft model in which LV treatment elevated the intratumoral folate pool. The concentrations of reduced folate in COL-1, KM12C and KM20C tissues removed from xenografted mice fed a normal diet were 44.2±10.7, 23.4±7.8 and 13.0±6.2 pmol/mg protein, respectively; these levels were unchanged by LV treatment (data not shown). In contrast, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the basal levels of reduced folate in COL-1, KM12C and KM20C tissues

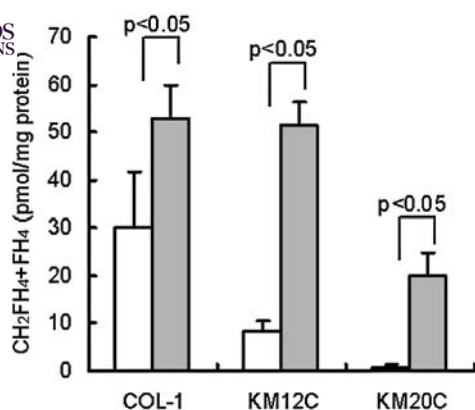


Figure 1. Intratumoral reduced folate levels in mice fed a low-folate diet. Folate-depleted mice bearing human colorectal cancer tumors were administered oral vehicle alone (open columns) or a single dose of 10 mg/kg/day leucovorin (shaded columns). After 24 h, tumor tissues were isolated and reduced folate was measured. Values are the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) of three mice.

from xenografted mice fed a low-folate diet for 1 week were 30.0 ± 11.7 , 8.3 ± 2.3 and 0.8 ± 0.7 pmol/mg protein, respectively. A single 10 mg/kg oral dose of LV significantly increased the reduced folate levels in the tumors from folate-depleted mice (Fig. 1).

Anticancer activity of S-1 combined with leucovorin. Using folate-depleted mice, we investigated whether LV treatment affected the anticancer activity of S-1. Treatment with S-1 alone at a dose of 8.3 mg/kg/day reduced tumor growth without affecting the BWC (Fig. 2). The anticancer activity of S-1 was enhanced by the co-administration of 10 mg/kg/day of LV, whereas the administration of LV alone had no influence on tumor growth or the BWC (data not shown). The co-administration of LV and S-1 resulted in a decrease in body weight, although this effect was tolerable. These results show that LV treatment can enhance the anticancer activity of S-1.

We next compared the effect of LV on the anticancer activities of S-1 and infusional 5-FU. In this experiment, nude mice bearing COL-1 cells were treated with 5-FU/LV and

Table I. Comparison of anticancer effect of S-1/leucovorin and infusional 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin.

Treatment	TV (mm ³) (mean \pm SD)	TGI (%)	BWC (g) (mean \pm SD)	
Control	1370 \pm 109	-	-3.86 \pm 1.47	
S-1	546 \pm 62 ^{a,b}	60.6	-3.59 \pm 1.47	NS
S-1/LV	396 \pm 24 ^{a,b}	71.1	-5.27 \pm 1.45	NS
5-FU	704 \pm 66 ^a	48.4	-4.12 \pm 1.86	
5-FU/LV	476 \pm 35 ^a	65.3	-5.89 \pm 1.36	

Mice fed a low-folate diet were implanted with COL-1 tumor fragment. S-1 (6.9 mg/kg/day) and leucovorin (LV) (20 mg/kg/day) were orally administered for 14 consecutive days, whereas 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) (15 mg/kg/day) was continuously infused for 14 days by s.c. implantation of an Alzet osmotic pump. At day 15, tumor volume (TV) and body weight change (BWC) were evaluated. Values indicate the mean of 7 mice \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student's t-test. ^a $p < 0.05$ vs. control group, ^b $p < 0.05$ vs. 5-FU or 5-FU/LV group, NS, not significant vs. the 5-FU or 5-FU/LV group. TGI, tumor growth inhibition.

S-1/LV at the maximal tolerable doses. As shown in Table I, S-1 treatment at 6.9 mg/kg/day and 5-FU treatment at 15 mg/kg/day reduced tumor growth ($p < 0.05$), and S-1 alone was more potent than the infusional 5-FU ($p < 0.05$). However, S-1/LV clearly inhibited tumor growth more effectively than 5-FU/LV ($p < 0.05$). The BWC values, by contrast, were not significantly different.

Effects of leucovorin on reduced folate levels and tumor thymidylate synthase activity. We measured intratumoral reduced folate levels after LV treatment at 10 mg/kg and compared intratumoral TS activities following the administration of S-1 (8.3 mg/kg) alone and S-1 combined with LV at 10 mg/kg. The reduced folate levels in the COL-1 xenografts rose rapidly and remained at a high level for 24 h (Fig. 3A). TS activity in the tumor tissues was strongly inhibited after treatment with S-1 alone, and the maximum inhibition was

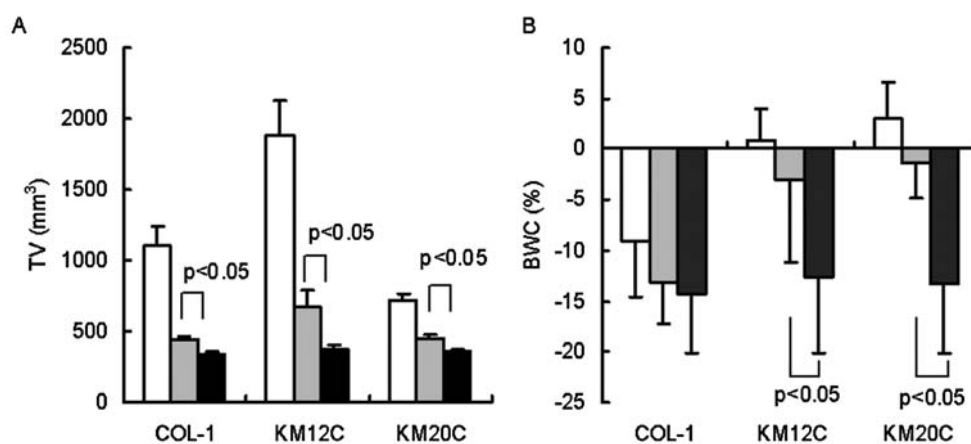


Figure 2. Anticancer activity and body weight change (BWC) following S-1 plus leucovorin treatment. Folate-depleted mice bearing human colorectal cancer tumors were administered oral vehicle (open columns), S-1 alone (gray columns) or S-1/LV (black columns) for 9 consecutive days. Panels A and B respectively show tumor volume (TV) and BWC on day 10. Values are the mean \pm SD of 10 mice. $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

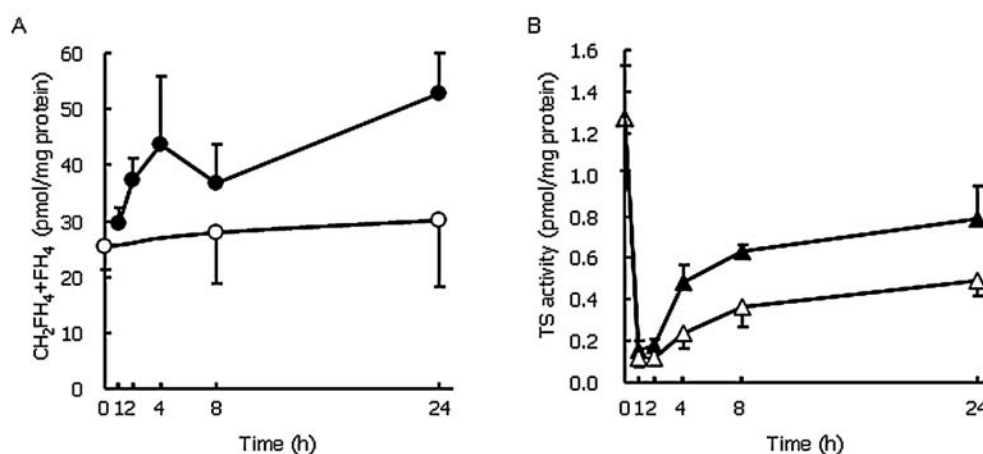


Figure 3. Changes in the intratumoral level of reduced folate and thymidylate synthase (TS) inhibition by leucovorin (LV). Folate-depleted mice bearing COL-1 tumors were used for these experiments. (A) Intratumoral reduced folate levels after LV administration were determined at the indicated times after a single administration of vehicle alone (open circles) or LV at 10 mg/kg (closed circles). (B) TS activity in tumor tissues was measured after oral administration of S-1 at 8.3 mg/kg (open triangles) alone or in combination with LV at 10 mg/kg (closed triangles). Values are the mean \pm SD of six mice.

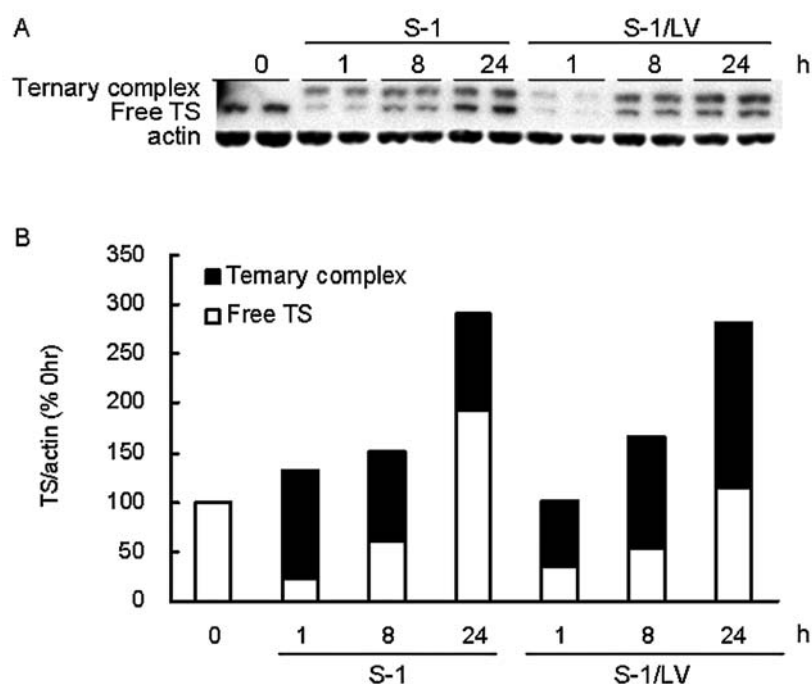


Figure 4. Measurement of ternary complexes after S-1 or S-1/leucovorin (LV) treatment. Folate-depleted mice bearing COL-1 tumors were used for this experiment. (A) Free TS protein and ternary complexes were detected by Western blotting at indicated times after a single administration of S-1 (8.3 mg/kg) alone or in combination with LV (10 mg/kg). Levels of actin are shown as loading controls. (B) The band intensities of free TS (open columns) and ternary complexes (closed columns) were measured and calibrated with actin. The value of free TS at 0 h was set as 100%.

observed at 1 h. The TS activity then partially recovered at 4 h but remained suppressed at 24 h. Evidently, the co-administration of LV prolongs the inhibition of TS activity in tumor tissues (Fig. 3B).

Effect of LV on the stability of the ternary complex. We measured the free TS protein and ternary complexes using Western blotting after treatment with S-1 (8.3 mg/kg) alone or S-1 combined with LV at 10 mg/kg in nude mice bearing COL-1 tumors (Fig. 4). The free TS protein level fell immediately as a result of ternary complex formation. At 24 h after drug treatment, the free TS level had recovered and the total

TS level had increased. Treatment with S-1 alone or S-1/LV increased the total TS protein level equally. However, we observed a much higher level of ternary complex formation and a much greater reduction in free TS after treatment with S-1/LV, compared to treatment with S-1 alone.

Discussion

Fluoropyrimidine derivatives have been shown to exert anti-cancer effects primarily through the inhibition of TS by forming covalent ternary complexes with FdUMP and a representative reduced folate, CH₂FH₄. An adequate level of



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olate is, therefore, required for the anticancer activity agents. For instance, Spears *et al* reported that inadequate CH_2FH_4 levels were responsible for half of the patients who showed poor TS inhibition after 5-FU treatments (22). In the present study, we used folate-depleted mice to evaluate the anticancer activity of S-1/LV on human colon cancer xenografts. The basal level of intratumoral reduced folate was significantly lower in these mice than in mice fed a normal diet. These results are in agreement with those of Schmitz *et al* (20), who reported that folate levels in the blood of folate-depleted mice were similar to those in humans. More important was the observation that the intratumoral reduced folate level was elevated by LV treatment in tumors of all three lines, regardless of basal level. Our findings indicate that the folate-depleted xenograft model used in the present study is useful for investigating the role of reduced folate in the anticancer activities of fluoropyrimidine derivatives, such as S-1. In fact, experiments using folate-depleted mice have demonstrated that LV treatment significantly enhances the anticancer effect of S-1. Of note, oral S-1/LV therapy inhibited the growth of COL-1 tumors more effectively than the infusion of 5-FU/LV when administered at doses of similar toxicity. As previously reported (5), this result may be explained by the protective effect of Oxo, a component of S-1, against 5-FU-induced gastrointestinal toxicity.

To further analyze the effect of LV on the anticancer activity of S-1, we carried out time-course experiments. The intratumoral reduced folate level was rapidly elevated after LV treatment and was maintained for 24 h. Changes in the levels of reduced folate seemed to parallel changes in TS activity in the tumor tissue; TS activity was strongly inhibited by both S-1 alone and S-1/LV at 1 or 2 h, and then partially recovered at 4 h and thereafter. These results are in reasonable agreement with the finding that FT, contained in S-1, is rapidly degraded in mice (23). Of note, we found that the co-administration of LV continued to enhance TS inhibition at 24 h after treatment. This finding is supported by the observation that a much greater amount of ternary complex was formed at 24 h after the single administration of S-1/LV than after the administration of S-1 alone, and can be explained by the increased levels of intratumoral reduced folate, which possibly stabilized the ternary complex (14,24-27). On the other hand, the accumulation of ternary complex in tumor cells after fluoropyrimidine treatment is reportedly capable of inducing TS translation (28). However, a much lower amount of free TS was detected in tumor tissue treated with S-1/LV than in tumor tissue treated with S-1 alone. Moreover, the resultant free TS protein after S-1/LV treatment seemed to be partially inactive. We are currently investigating the mechanism by which S-1/LV treatment interferes with TS translation.

Collectively, the administration of oral LV significantly enhanced the anticancer activity of S-1, and was accompanied by an acceptable decrease in body weight. We therefore propose that the clinical efficacy of combination therapy with oral S-1/LV warrants evaluation as a treatment for CRC.

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