

Sodium bicarbonate transporter NBCe1 regulates proliferation and viability of human prostate cancer cells LNCaP and PC3

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Received August 31, 2020; Accepted March 29, 2021

DOI: 10.3892/or.2021.8080

Abstract. Studies on cultured cancer cells or cell lines have revealed multiple acid extrusion mechanisms and their involvement in cancer cell growth and progression. In the present study, the role of the sodium bicarbonate transporters (NBCs) in prostate cancer cell proliferation and viability was examined. qPCR revealed heterogeneous expression of five NBC isoforms in human prostate cancer cell lines LNCaP, PC3, 22RV1, C4-2, DU145, and the prostate cell line RWPE-1. In fluorescence pH measurement of LNCaP cells, which predominantly express NBCe1, Na^+ and HCO_3^- -mediated acid extrusion was identified by bath ion replacement and sensitivity to the NBC inhibitor S0859. NBCe1 knockdown using siRNA oligonucleotides decreased the number of viable cells, and pharmacological inhibition with S0859 (50 μM) resulted in a similar decrease. NBCe1 knockdown and inhibition also increased cell death, but this effect was small and slow. In PC3 cells, which express all NBC isoforms, NBCe1 knockdown decreased viable cell number and increased cell death. The effects of NBCe1 knockdown were comparable to those by S0859, indicating that NBCe1 among NBCs primarily contributes to PC3 cell proliferation and viability. S0859 inhibition also decreased the formation of cell spheres in 3D cultures. Immunohistochemistry of human prostate cancer tissue microarrays revealed NBCe1 localization to the glandular epithelial cells in prostate tissue and robust expression in acinar and duct adenocarcinoma. In conclusion, our study demonstrates that NBCe1 regulates acid extrusion in prostate cancer cells and inhibiting or abolishing this transporter decreases cancer cell proliferation.

Introduction

Acid extrusion refers to an acid/base transport process by which cells move intracellular acids out of, or extracellular base equivalents into, the cytosol (1). In normal cells, acid extrusion rarely changes extracellular pH (pH_e) due to a large reservoir of systemic buffers. However, in tumors, acid extrusion lowers pH_e in microenvironments as it counteracts excessive CO_2 , H^+ and lactate produced by high metabolic activity in cancer cells (2,3). Furthermore, blood perfusion is limited in tumors and membrane-bound carbonic anhydrase (CA) IX contributes to extracellular CO_2 hydration (4,5). As a consequence, the microenvironments surrounding cancer cells are acidic while intracellular pH (pH_i) is normal or slightly higher than normal (6). Remarkably, cancer cells thrive in acidic environments and undergo adaptations to promote survival and proliferation, such that acidic pH_e stimulates cell growth, migration and invasion (3). Abnormal pH gradient in cancer cells has been a focus as a potential target for anticancer therapies (7,8).

Na/HCO_3 transporters (NBCs) are acid-extruding proteins that move HCO_3^- into cells and compensate intracellular H^+ (9). There are five different NBCs (NBCe1, NBCe2, NBCn1, NDCBE, and NCBE), each of which exhibits distinct cell or tissue expression, biochemical and pharmacological properties (10-12). These transporters are of particular interest in cancer research because CO_2 -dependent acid production from high metabolism and excessive glycolysis corresponds to approximately half of the extracellular acids that cancer cells generate (13). Studies on cultured cancer cells *in vitro* or implanted *in vivo* have identified NBC-mediated acid extrusion mechanisms in a variety of cancer cells and their involvement in cell growth and progression (2,14). Notably, NBCn1/SLC4A7 was identified as a new marker for human breast cancer (15) and its contribution to cancer progression has been recognized in MCF17 breast cancer cells (16,17) and breast cancer cells from patients (18). A study using knockout mice (19) has further provided evidence that NBCn1 stimulates ErbB2-induced breast cancer development and tumor growth. Similarly, NBCe1/SLC4A4 has been revealed to regulate proliferation, migration and invasion of LS174T colon cancer cells and MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells (20). McIntyre *et al* (21) screened a variety of cancer cell lines and reported the importance of NBCe1 and controversial SLC4A9 (AE4) for the growth of colon and breast cancer cell lines, as

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Key words: sodium bicarbonate transporter, pH regulation, prostate cancer cell, LNCaP, PC3, knockdown, S0859

well as glioma. In addition, inhibition of NDCBE/SLC4A8 or NCBE/SLC4A10 has been revealed to decrease breast cancer cell growth (22).

As in other cancers, acidic microenvironments in prostate cancer are also considered to be an important prognostic factor (23). Acidic pH_i can be used as a robust imaging biomarker for aggressive prostate cancer (24). Pharmacological inhibition or knockdown of several acid extrusion transporters, such as Na/H exchangers NHEs (25), V-ATPases (26,27) and monocarboxylate transporters MCTs (28), prevents prostate cancer progression *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Furthermore, increasing systemic buffers by NaHCO₃ has been shown to reduce a transition from intraductal carcinoma to invasive cancer in a mouse model (29). Regarding NBCs, NBCe1 is associated with prostate cancer (30,31). NBCe1 is one of the gene products upregulated in a mouse model of prostate cancer induced by a deletion of the tumor suppressor gene *Atbf1* (30). Increased copy numbers of the SLC4A4 gene are found in patients with prostate cancer (31). In a preliminary study by our group it was demonstrated that NBCe1 was expressed in LNCaP and PC3 prostate cancer cells and regulated acid extrusion in these cells (32). However, further studies are required.

In this study, NBCe1 expression levels in multiple human prostate cancer cells, NBCe1-mediated pH recovery from intracellular acidification, and its effects on cell proliferation and death were investigated. Prostate cancer was focused on because no study has been reported on the role of this transporter in prostate cancer, despite the fact that prostate cancer is the second most frequent cancer and the fifth leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men (33). The results revealed that, among NBCs, NBCe1 played a key role in acid extrusion in prostate cancer cells and affected cell proliferation and viability. NBCe1 localization to the epithelial cells in prostatic glands and its extensive expression in acinar and duct adenocarcinoma were also demonstrated. The present results demonstrate the importance of NBCe1 for pH_i regulation and growth of prostate cancer cells and leads to the possibility to develop NBCe1-mediated pH regulation as a potential target for anticancer treatment.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. Authenticated LNCaP cells (LNCaP-FGC) were purchased from American Type Culture Collection ATCC (cat. no. CRL-1740), and PC3, 22RV1, C4-2, DU145 and RWPE1 were provided by Dr Carlos Moreno and Dr Wei Zou at the Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University. Cells were previously authenticated by each investigator's laboratory. Cells were maintained in RPMI-1640 medium (ATCC) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% pen/strep (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) in a 5% CO₂-equilibrated 37°C incubator. For hypoxic exposure, cells were incubated in a humidified atmosphere of 1% O₂, 5% CO₂ at 37°C. N-cyanosulphonamide S0859 (cat. no. 1019331-10-2; Millipore Sigma; Merck KGaA) was added to media in experiments that required pharmacological inhibition of NBCs. Viable cells were counted using the trypan blue exclusion assay (34). Percent of viable cells was calculated by the ratio of live cell number to total cell number (live cells + trypan blue-stained cells).

Measurements of pH_i. Cells at the density of 1-2x10⁵ were plated in a 60-mm dish containing a poly-lysine-coated coverslip and incubated for 2 days. Cells on a coverslip were loaded with 6.5 μM of 2,7-bis(2-carboxyethyl)-5(6)-carboxyfluorescein acetoxymethyl ester (BCECF-AM; cat. no. B1170; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) for 20 min and mounted in a closed perfusion chamber affixed to the stage of a Zeiss Axiovert inverted microscope. The dye was alternately excited with 440 and 490 nm lights using a Lambda LS/30 Xenon Arc lamp (Sutter Instruments), and 535 nm emission lights from both excitations were captured using a Nikon camera and analyzed using Nikon NIS Elements AR 3.0 imaging software (both from Nikon Corporation). The emission ratio 490/440 nm was calculated and converted to a pH value according to the nigericin method (35). The chamber was perfused with HEPES-buffered solution (mM: 140 NaCl, 1 KCl, 1.2 MgCl₂, 1 CaCl₂, 8.8 sucrose, 10 HEPES, pH 7.4) and then with a solution containing 5% CO₂, 28 mM HCO₃⁻ (NaHCO₃ replaced NaCl). Solutions contained 100 μM of amiloride to block endogenous NHEs. S0859 at 50 μM was added in experiments that required inhibition of NBCs. For Na⁺-free CO₂/HCO₃⁻ solution, LiCl replaced NaCl and choline bicarbonate replaced NaHCO₃. The rate of pH_i recovery (dpH/dt; pH change per sec x 10⁻⁴) was calculated by drawing a slope in the first 4 min of recovery from a CO₂-induced acidification.

Reverse transcription-quantitative (RT-q)PCR. Total RNAs from the aforementioned cells were isolated using RNeasy Mini kit (Qiagen, Inc.) and transcribed using SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis System (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. qPCR was performed using Applied Biosystems SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) with the following primers purchased from OriGene Technologies, Inc.: SLC4A4 (cat. no. HP232301), SLC4A5 (cat. no. HP214119), SLC4A7 (cat. no. HP207103), SLC4A8 (cat. no. HP227521), SLC4A10 (cat. no. HP214322), β-actin ACTB (cat. no. HP204660), and 18S RNA (cat. no. HP220445). The sequences are listed Table SI. Reactions were performed using an ABI Prism 7900HT Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Amplification was achieved at 50°C for 2 min and 95°C for 10 min for an initial denaturation, and then 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 1 min. The quantification cycle (Cq) was determined using the software SDS 2.4 supplied with the instrument. Cq values of NBCs relative to a geometric mean from reference genes ACTB and 18S RNA were calculated, and fold changes relative to NBCe1 were determined using the 2^{-ΔΔCq} method (36).

Immunoblotting. Cells were homogenized in ice-cold buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100), supplemented with 1x protein inhibitor cocktail (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. Cells were centrifuged at 13,200 x g for 10 min at 4°C to remove cell debris and supernatants were collected. Protein concentration was determined using Bradford reagents (Millipore Sigma; Merck KGaA). A total of 15 μg of proteins from samples were separated on a

4-15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and blotted to a nitrocellulose membrane. The blot was incubated with mouse anti-human SLC4A4 monoclonal antibody (cat. no. sc-515543; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) for 2 h at room temperature. The dilution was 1:500 with the blocking buffer (5% nonfat dry milk and 0.05% Tween-20 in TBS). The blot was washed and incubated with a goat horseradish peroxidase-conjugated antibody to mouse IgG (1:1,000 dilution; cat. no. 12-349; Millipore Sigma; Merck KGaA) for 2 h at room temperature. Immunoreactive bands were visualized using ECL chemiluminescence (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The blot was striped and reprobed with rabbit anti-human β -actin polyclonal antibody (product code ab8227; 1:1,000 dilution; Abcam) for 1 h at room temperature. Densitometric analysis of immunoreactive bands was performed using ImageJ as previously described (37). NBCe1 pixel intensity was normalized to β -actin intensity after background subtraction.

Small interfering (*si*)RNA-mediated NBCe1 knockdown. Cells at the density of $1\text{-}2 \times 10^4$ were plated in 24-well plates and transfected with siRNA oligonucleotides the following day. The siRNA 27-mer duplexes targeting human SLC4A4 (cat. no. SR305704) and the scrambled negative control duplex (cat. no. SR30004) were purchased from OriGene Technologies, Inc. (Table SII). Three SLC4A4 siRNA duplexes were pooled at equal concentrations for transfection (total 10 and 20 nM). Transfection was performed with Lipofectamine RNAiMax (Thermo Fisher) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After transfection, cells were incubated in hypoxia for 72-96 h in a 37°C incubator, and the efficacy of knockdown was determined by immunoblotting.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release assay. Cell death was measured using the LDH release assay as previously described (38) with slight modification. Briefly, cells in 24-well plates were incubated with 1% Triton X-100 or water for 45 min and LDH released from cells was quantitated using CyQuant LDH Cytotoxicity Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The amount of formazan produced by LDH-mediated NADH oxidation was determined by absorbances at 490 and 680 nm (background). Background absorbance at 680 nm was subtracted and absorbance in media only (no cells) was also subtracted. Cell death was calculated as a percentage of spontaneous LDH release to total LDH release.

Prostate cancer samples. The formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue microarrays containing 41 cases of prostate cancer and 9 cases of normal prostate tissue were purchased from US Biolab Corporation, Inc. (cat. no. PRO501). Information on pathology grade, Gleason grade, Gleason score, TNM classification and clinical stages are available on the company website. The purpose of using human tissue samples in this study was to examine the characteristics of cancerous tissue, not to develop treatments; thus, a respective Institutional Review Board was not required for the use of the tissue microarrays in our study.

Sphere formation assay. A sphere formation assay was performed as previously described by Zhang *et al* (39) with slight modification. Falcon 8-well chamber slides

(product no. 354118; Corning, Inc.) were precoated with 50 μl of LDEV-free growth factor-reduced Geltrex (cat. no. A1413201; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Cells were plated at 3,000 cells/well in the aforementioned culture medium supplemented with 1% Geltrex. One day later, the cells were treated with 0 or 100 μM of S0859 and incubated at 37°C for 6 days to form spheres. Images of spheres at a magnification of $\times 10$ were captured using a Keyence BZ-X700 fluorescence microscope (Keyence Corporation). To quantify sphere growth, the number of spheres was counted and Feret diameters were measured using the FIJI version of ImageJ.

Immunohistochemistry. The tissue microarrays were heated and subjected to deparaffinization in xylene, rehydration in graded series of ethanol, and rinsing with distilled water. The slides were then heat treated with the target retrieval solution DIVA Decloaker (Biocare Medical) using an electric pressure cooker for 20 min. After washing, the slides were blocked with Background Sniper (Biocare Medical) at room temperature for 10 min, washed and incubated with anti-NBCe1/SLC4A4 antibody (product no. HPA035628; Millipore Sigma; Merck KGaA) diluted at 1:200 at 4°C overnight. The slides were washed and then incubated with MACH 2 Rabbit AP-Polymer (cat. no. RALP525; Biocare Medical) for 30 min at room temperature. The slides were stained with the chromogen solution Warp Red (BioCare Medical) at room temperature for 7 min. Nuclei were counterstained with hematoxylin at room temperature for 45 sec. Digital images of stained slides were captured using a Biotek Lionheart FX microscope. The images were then evaluated by a histopathologist.

Statistical analysis. Data were reported as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM). The significance of the difference between means was determined using: i) Unpaired, two-tailed Student's t-test for comparison of dPH/dt and immunoblotting in normoxia vs. hypoxia, control vs. knockdown, and control vs. S0859 treatment; ii) paired, two-tailed Student's t-test for comparison of dPH/dt before and after Na⁺ addition, as well as S0859 sensitivity; iii) one-way ANOVA with Turkey post hoc test for comparison of NBC qPCR; and iv) two-way ANOVA with Fisher's LSD or Sidak post hoc test for comparison of viable cell number and cell death over time after S0859 treatment. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. Analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software, Inc.) and Microsoft Office Excel add-in Analysis ToolPak (Microsoft Corporation).

Results

NBC expression levels are heterogenous in different prostate cancer cells. qPCR with primers specific to each member of NBCs was performed to determine their expression levels in human prostate cancer cell lines LNCaP, C4-2, PC3, 22RV1, DU145, and the prostate cell line RWPE-1. The expression ratios of each isoform relative to NBCe1 after being normalized to a geometric mean of reference genes ACTB and 18S RNA is presented in Fig. 1A-F. Notably, NBCe1 expression levels were predominantly high in LNCaP cells and its subline C4-2 cells (P<0.01 for both; n=4/group). NBCe1 expression was also observed in other cells, but its level was not

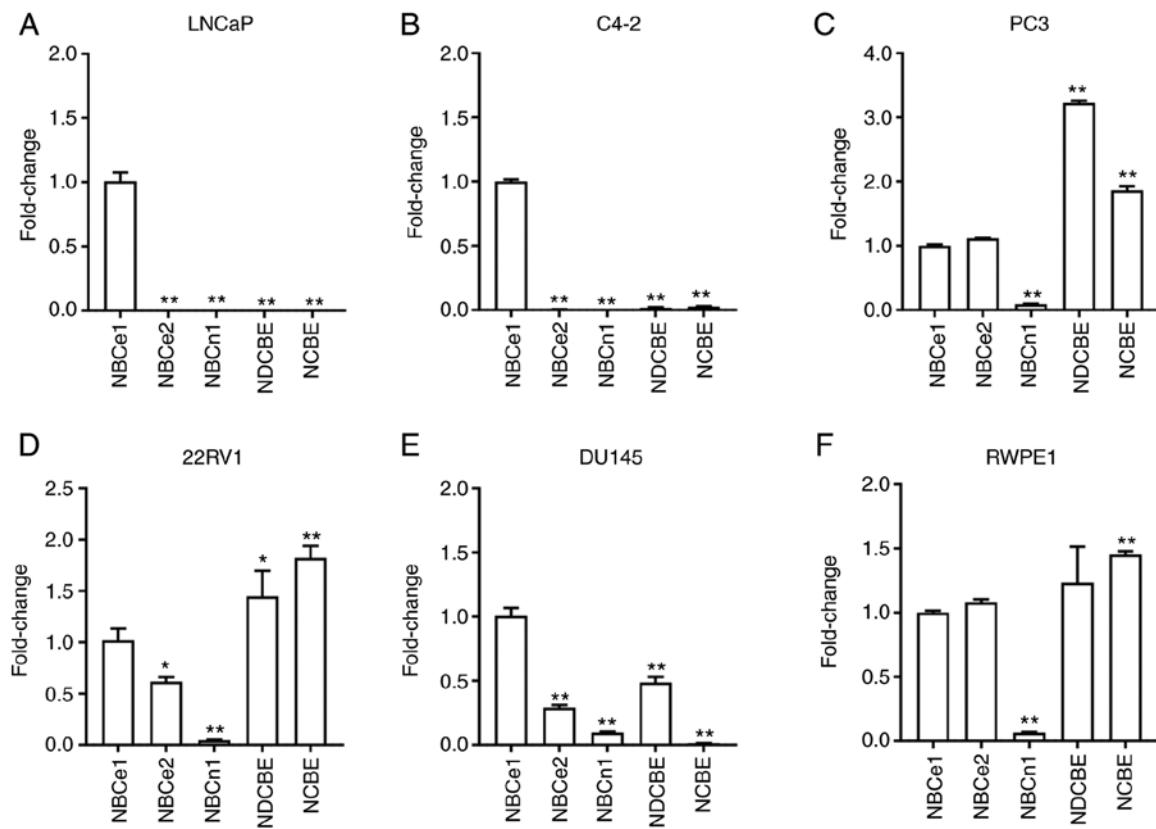


Figure 1. Sodium bicarbonate cotransporters NBCs in human prostate cancer cell lines. (A-F) Relative expression levels of NBCs in prostate cancer cells LNCaP, C4-2, PC3, 22RV1, DU145, and the prostate epithelial cell line RWPE-1 were determined by quantitative PCR. The expression level of each transporter was normalized to a geometric mean from reference genes ACTB and 18S RNA and presented as the fold change relative to NBCe1 expression level using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$ method ($n=4$). * $P<0.05$ and ** $P<0.01$ compared to NBCe1.

predominant and detected together with NBCe2, NDCBE, NCBE and weakly with NBCn1. The expression profiles in PC3, 22RV1, and DU145 were to a certain extent similar to that in RWPE1. The comparison of NBCe1 expression levels among all six different cell lines is presented in Fig. 2. The level was significantly higher in LNCaP cells.

NBCe1 is responsible for acid extrusion in LNCaP cells. Because NBCe1 is highly abundant in LNCaP cells, this cell line was focused on for analysis of Na/HCO_3 -dependent acid extrusion and its response to hypoxia. Immunoblotting data from cells incubated in normoxia vs. hypoxia (1% O_2 , 5% CO_2) for 4 days are presented in Fig. 3A. NBCe1 was markedly upregulated in hypoxia. Densitometric quantitation of immunoreactive NBCe1 normalized to β -actin resulted in a 5.1-fold increase ($P<0.01$, Student's t-test; $n=3$; Fig. 3B). In parallel experiments, pH_i measurement with the fluorescence dye BCECF was performed to assess whether acid extrusion is enhanced in hypoxia. The average pH_i traces ($n=11$ cells/group) when cells were perfused with 5% CO_2 , 28 mM HCO_3^- (plus 100 μM of amiloride to block endogenous NHEs) are presented in Fig. 3C and D. Comparison of pH_i recovery rates resulted in a 3-fold increase in hypoxia ($0.90 \pm 0.48 \times 10^{-4} \text{ dpH}_i/\text{sec}$ in normoxia vs. $2.78 \pm 0.71 \times 10^{-4} \text{ dpH}_i/\text{sec}$ in hypoxia; $P<0.05$, Student's t-test; Fig. 3E). The properties of the pH_i recovery from a CO_2 -induced acidification were further evaluated by assessing its Na^+ dependence and S0859 sensitivity. An average pH_i recovery in the absence

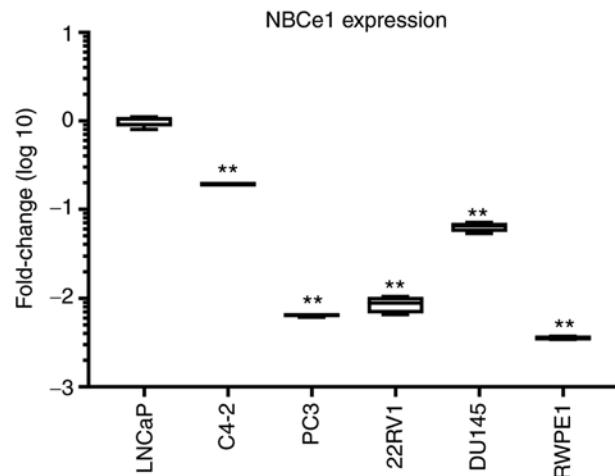


Figure 2. Relative expression of NBCe1 in different prostate cancer cell lines. NBCe1 expression levels in each cell type were calculated relative to that in LNCaP cells. Fold changes were presented in a logarithmic scale. ** $P<0.01$ compared to LNCaP cells.

and presence of Na^+ ($n=11$) is presented in Fig. 3F. The recovery was minimal in Na^+ -free $\text{CO}_2/\text{HCO}_3^-$ solution, indicating that the major acid extrusion in LNCaP cells is dependent upon Na^+ . The recovery was increased when Na^+ was applied. The dpH/dt in this Na^+ -containing solution was 5-fold higher than the value in Na^+ -free solution ($P<0.05$, paired Student's t-test; Fig. 3G), indicating that Na/HCO_3 transport largely

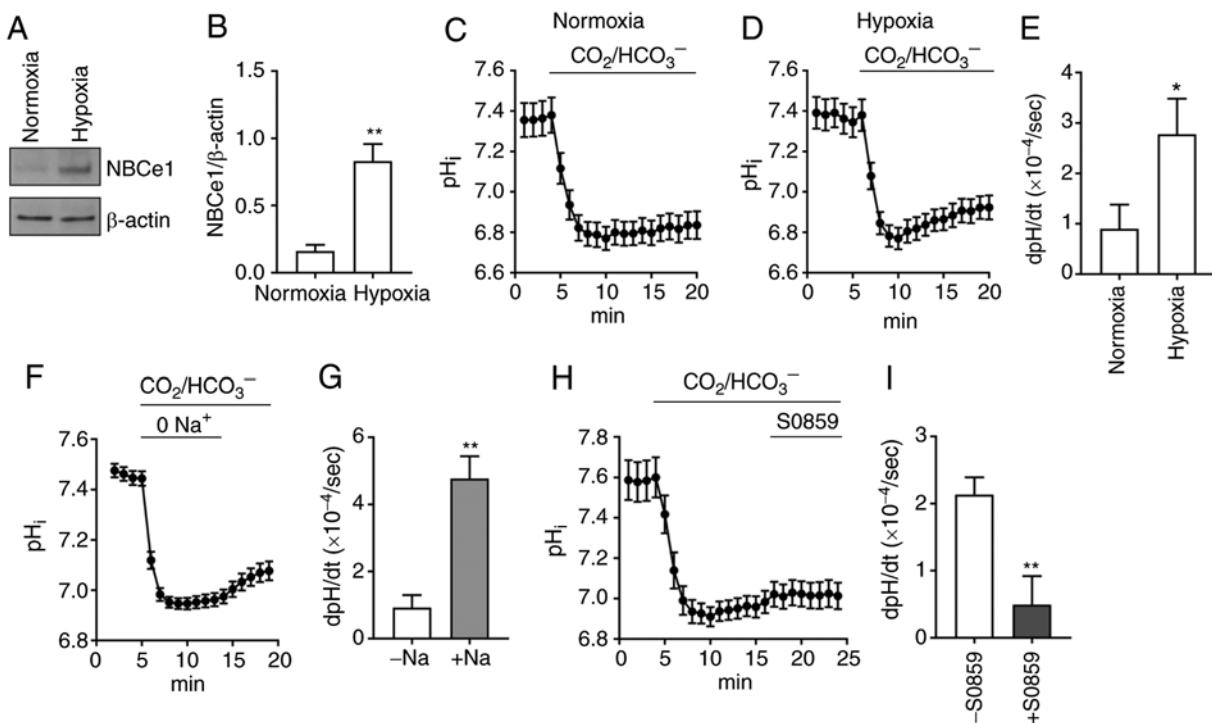


Figure 3. NBCe1-mediated acid extrusion in LNCaP cells. (A) NBCe1 immunoblot in LNCaP cells under normoxic vs. hypoxic conditions. Cells were incubated in normoxia or hypoxia (1% O₂, 5% CO₂) for 4 days and subjected to immunoblotting with NBCe1 antibody. The blot was then striped and reprobed with β-actin antibody. (B) Densitometric measurements of NBCe1 expression. The intensity of immunoreactive NBCe1 was normalized to that of β-actin (n=3). (C and D) HCO₃⁻-dependent acid extrusion in normoxia vs. hypoxia. Cells were exposed to a solution containing 5% CO₂, 28 mM HCO₃⁻, and the pH_i was recorded using the pH fluorescence dye BCECF (n=11 cells/group). (E) Rate of pH_i recovery (dpH/dt). Recovery from a CO₂-induced acidification presented in C and D was analyzed and the rate (dpH/sec × 10⁻⁴) was determined during the first 4 min of recovery. (F) Na⁺ dependence of pH_i recovery. Cells in hypoxia were exposed to Na⁺-free CO₂/HCO₃⁻ solution and then to Na⁺-containing solution (n=11). (G) Comparison of dpH/dt in Na⁺-free vs. Na⁺-containing solutions. (H) Inhibition of pH_i recovery by 50 μM of S0859. (I) Comparison of dpH/dt in the absence vs. presence of S0859 (n>16 cells/group). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01.

governs acid extrusion in hypoxia. In other experiments, the sensitivity to the Na/HCO₃ inhibitor S0859 (50 μM) was examined (Fig. 3H). This concentration was selected based on a previous study (40) where S0859 at >30 μM fully inhibited NBCs in cardiomyocytes. Comparison of pH_i recoveries in the absence vs. presence of S0859 revealed a significant inhibition by the drug. The average inhibition was 77% (P<0.01, Student's t-test; n=16 cells/group; Fig. 3I). Collectively with the predominant expression of NBCe1, these pH_i data demonstrated that NBCe1 plays a major role in acid extrusion in LNCaP cells.

NBCe1 contributes to LNCaP cell proliferation and viability. To examine whether NBCe1 affects growth and survival of LNCaP cells, NBCe1 gene expression was disrupted using siRNA oligonucleotides. The knockdown efficacy determined by immunoblotting 96 h after transfection is presented in Fig. 4A. Compared to the control siRNA/random 27-mers, the siRNA/NBCe1 decreased NBCe1 protein levels by over 90% (P<0.01, Student's t-test; n=3; Fig. 4B). In parallel experiments, the number of viable cells in the trypan blue exclusion assay was counted. As shown in Fig. 4C, the knockdown decreased the number of viable cells by 54% (from 2.4×10⁵ cells/ml to 1.1×10⁵ cells/ml; P<0.01; n=6/group) when determined at 4 days after treatment. The cell viability (i.e., percentage of viable cell to total cells) was also decreased, but the magnitude of the change was relatively small (13%; P<0.01; Fig. 4D),

implying that the decrease in cell number is not tightly related to the decrease in viability. Consistent with this implication, the knockdown caused 10–12% cell death, determined by the LDH release assay (n=5 at 10 nM and n=6 at 20 nM of siRNA/NBCe1), markedly smaller than the percent change in cell number (Fig. 4E). Doubling the amounts of siRNA/NBCe1 oligonucleotides for transfection did not further increase the cell death (P>0.05), indicating that the knockdown has reached a maximum level of cell death.

Next, LNCaP cells were treated with 50 μM of S0859 to assess whether pharmacological inhibition of NBCe1 produces similar effects. As shown in Fig. 5A, S0859 treatment decreased the number of viable cells (23% at 4 days after treatment, P<0.01, n=15/group; and 19% at 6 days after treatment, P<0.05, n=6/group). These decreases were smaller than the decrease by the aforementioned NBCe1 knockdown. Furthermore, cell death was not observed at 4 days after treatment but increased at 6 days after treatment (Fig. 5B). Consistent with this lack of cell death at 4 days after treatment, the viability was unchanged during the same treatment days (Fig. 5C) and NBCe1 protein levels were also unaltered (Fig. 5D and E). Thus, the pharmacological inhibition of NBCe1 decreases cell proliferation, similar to the knockdown, but the two methods appear to have different mechanisms affecting cell death.

NBCe1 contributes to PC3 cell proliferation and viability. The qPCR results revealed the most exclusively abundant

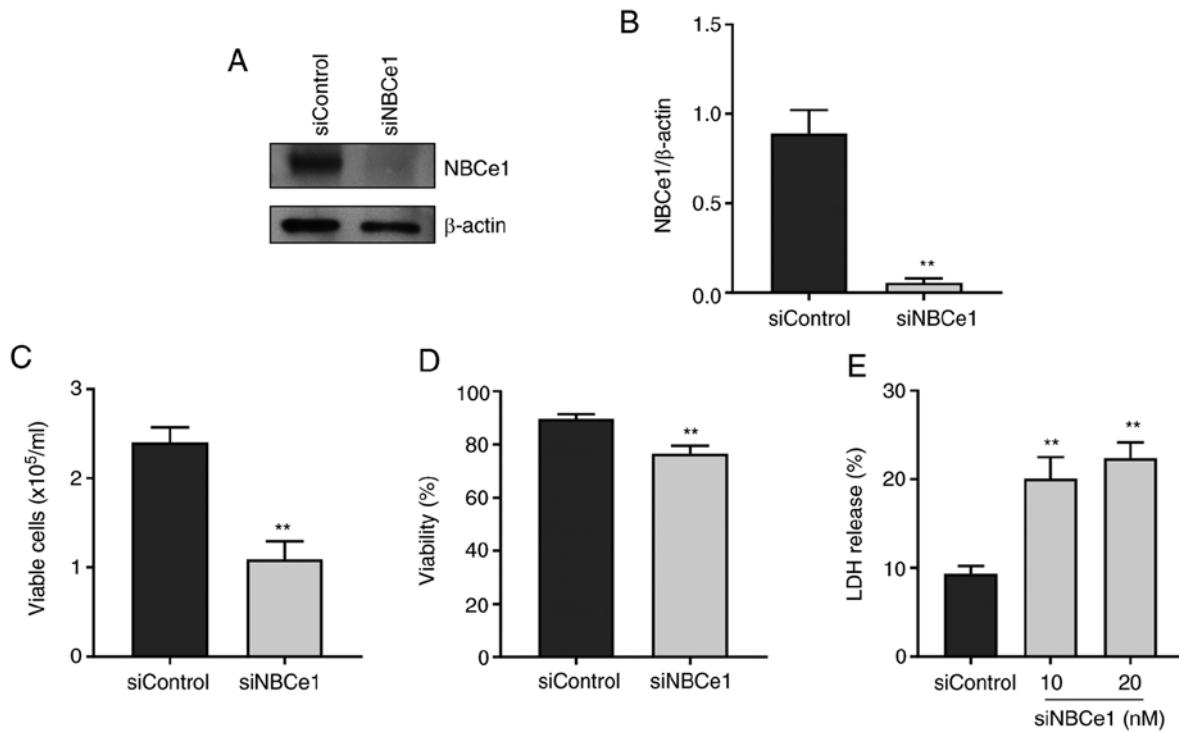


Figure 4. Decreased LNCaP cell proliferation by NBCe1 knockdown. (A) Immunoblot of NBCe1 in cells treated with siRNA/random 27-mers control and siRNA/NBCe1 knockdown. Cell lysates were collected 4 days after treatment and subjected to immunoblotting. (B) Densitometric measurements of NBCe1 expression. NBCe1 intensity was normalized to β -actin intensity (n=3). (C) Number of viable cells after NBCe1 knockdown. Viable cells were counted using the trypan blue exclusion assay (n=6/group). (D) Cell viability after knockdown. Viability was calculated by percentage of live cell numbers to total cell numbers (live cells + dead cells) in the trypan blue exclusion assay. (E) Cell death after NBCe1 knockdown. Cell death was determined by percentage of spontaneous LDH release to total LDH release (n=11 control, 5 knockdown at 10 nM and 6 knockdown at 20 nM). **P<0.01. siRNA, small interfering; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

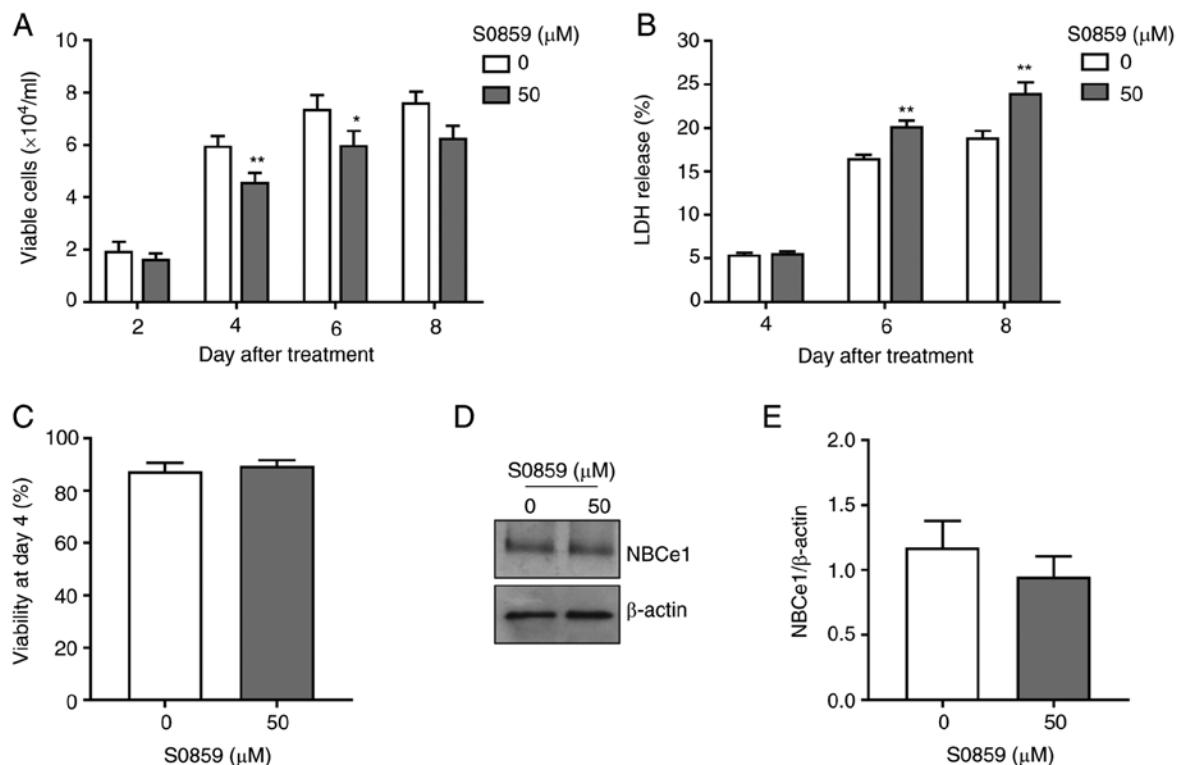


Figure 5. Decreased LNCaP cell growth by S0859. (A) Number of viable cells after S0859 treatment. Cells were treated with 50 μM of S0859 or none and viable cells were counted in the trypan blue exclusion assay (n=4/group for each day). (B) Cell death after S0859 treatment. LDH release assays were performed at days 4, 6 and 8 after treatment (n=3-9/group). (C) Cell viability at 4 days after S0859 treatment (n=4/group). (D) Immunoblot of NBCe1 in cells treated with S0859. Cells were incubated with 50 μM of S0859 for 4 days and subjected to immunoblotting. (E) Densitometric measurements of NBCe1 immunoblot. NBCe1 was normalized to β -actin (n=6). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01. LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

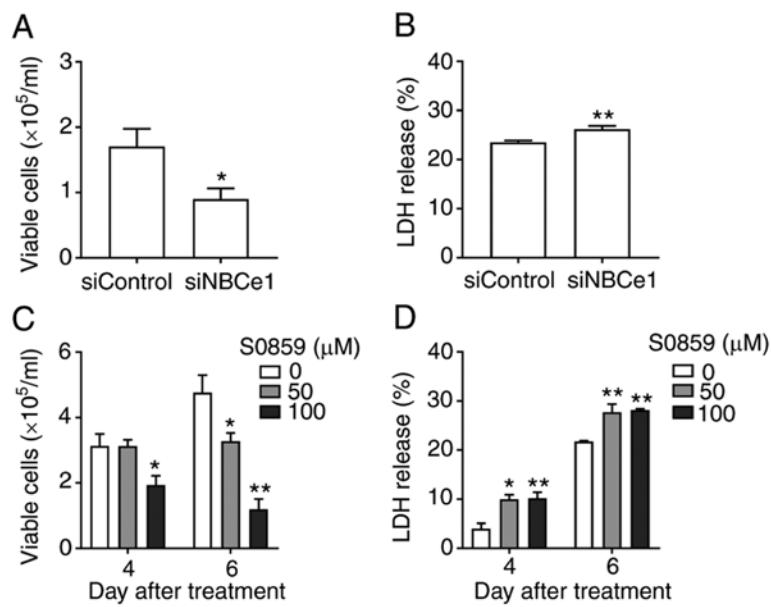


Figure 6. Decreased PC3 cell proliferation by NBCe1 knockdown and inhibition. (A) Number of viable cells after NBCe1 knockdown. Viable cells were counted 4 days after treatment with siRNA oligonucleotides (n=6/group). (B) Cell death after NBCe1 knockdown. LDH release assays were performed on the same day (n=6-8/group). (C) Number of viable cells after S0859 treatment. PC3 cells were treated with 50 and 100 μM of S0859 or none (n=4/group). (D) Cell death after S0859 treatment (n=4/group). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01. siRNA, small interfering; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

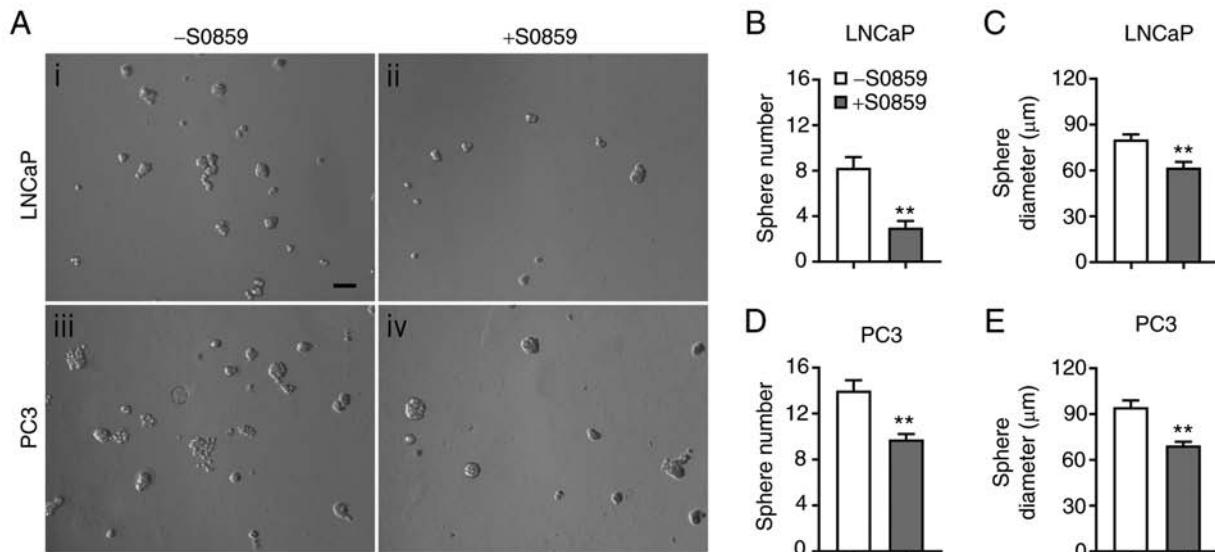


Figure 7. Decreased LNCaP and PC3 cell sphere formation by S0859 in 3D cultures. (A) Representative bright-field images of LNCaP and PC3 cell spheres in the absence and presence of S0859. Cells were cultured in serum-free, growth factor-reduced Geltrex with 0 or 100 μM of S0859 for 6 days (n=3-6/group). The scale bar in image i is 100 μm and applies to all images. (B and D) Number of spheres formed. Spheres were randomly captured at a magnification of x10 and counted per captured image. Spheres containing minimum 5 LNCaP cells and 10 PC3 cells were analyzed for comparison (n=4/group). (C and E) Quantitation of sphere growth. Sphere growth was quantitated by measuring sphere Feret diameters using ImageJ (n=13-34 LNCaP cell spheres and 39-56 PC3 cell spheres). **P<0.01.

expression of NBCe1 in LNCaP and C4-2 cells, but moderate co-expression with other NBCs in cells such as PC3. This leads to the possibility that NBCe1 contribution to cell proliferation and viability may vary depending upon cell types. To address this possibility, NBCe1 knockdown was performed in PC3 cells and cell numbers were counted. As shown in Fig. 6A, the knockdown decreased the number of viable cells by 48% (from 1.71×10^5 to 0.89×10^5 cells/ml at 4 days after transfection; P<0.05, n=9/group). The knockdown also caused a small

increase in cell death (3%; Fig. 6B). Thus, NBCe1 affected the growth and viability of PC3 cells, similar to those in LNCaP cells. Next, cells were treated with S0859, which should inhibit all NBCs, and viable cell number and cell death at 4 days after treatment were assessed. Interestingly, S0859 had no effect at 50 μM but decreased viable cell numbers at 100 μM (38% decrease; P<0.05, n=4/group; Fig. 6C). The decrease was more severe at 6 days after treatment (31% decrease at 50 μM and 75% decrease at 100 μM ; P<0.01 for both, n=3-8/group). As

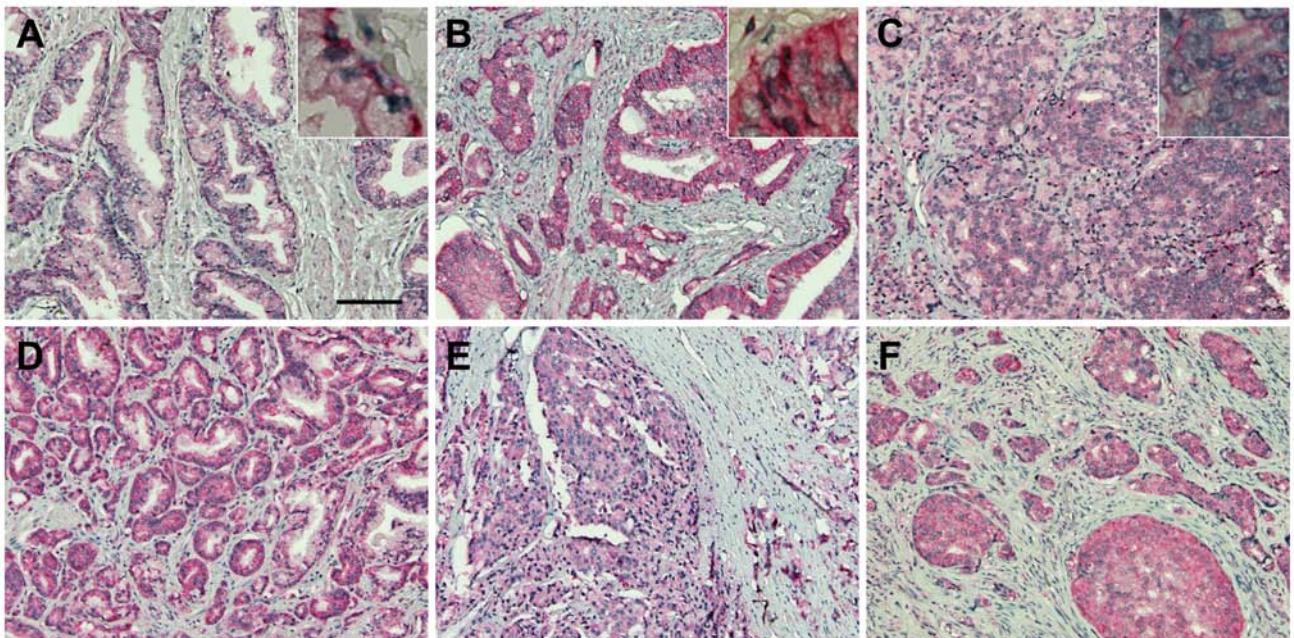


Figure 8. Immunohistochemical analysis of NBCe1 in human prostate tissue and prostatic adenocarcinoma. (A) NBCe1 staining in prostatic glandular epithelia. Basolateral localization of NBCe1 is shown in an inset (magnification, x60). (B and C) NBCe1 staining in acinar adenocarcinoma in Gleason grades (B) 3 and (C) 4. Robust NBCe1 staining in carcinoma was detected while its plasma membrane localization was progressively lost in higher Gleason grades (inset), consistent with the lost ability of cancer cells to form glands. (D-F) NBCe1 staining in duct adenocarcinoma. The Gleason grades are (D) 3, (E) 4 and (F) 5. Representative images were selected from 9 normal prostates, 10 acinar adenocarcinoma and 24 duct adenocarcinoma in tissue microarrays. The scale bar in A is 200 μ m and applies to all images.

anticipated, S0859 caused a small increase cell death (6% at both concentrations; Fig. 6D). A higher amount of S0859 was required to decrease the proliferation of PC3 cells, in comparison to LNCaP cells. Conclusively, NBCe1 knockdown in PC3 cells decreased cell proliferation to the level similar to that by the same knockdown in LNCaP cells, indicating that NBCe1 significantly affects PC3 cell growth.

S0859 decreases LNCaP and PC3 cell spheres in 3D cultures. The effects of NBC inhibition on LNCaP and PC3 cell growth were further examined in 3D cultures. The images of cell spheres formed 6 days after treatment with 100 μ M of S0859 or none are presented in Fig. 7A. Compared to the control, S0859 decreased sphere formation in both cell lines. The number of LNCaP cell spheres was decreased by 64% ($P<0.01$, $n=4$ /group; Fig. 7B) and the Feret diameter was decreased by 23% ($P<0.01$, $n=13-34$ spheres/group; Fig. 7C). Similarly, the number of PC3 cell spheres was decreased by 31% ($P<0.01$, $n=4$ /group; Fig. 7D) and the Feret diameter was decreased by 27% ($P<0.01$, $n=39-56$ spheres/group; Fig. 7E). Thus, similar as in 2D cultures, pharmacological inhibition of NBCe1 reduces LNCaP and PC3 cell growth in 3D cultures.

NBCe1 expression is robust in prostatic adenocarcinoma. The robust expression of NBCe1 in LNCaP cells led us to a localization study of this transporter in human prostate tissue and prostatic cancer. For this experiment, NBCe1 immunohistochemistry was performed on human prostate cancer tissue microarrays containing 9 cases of normal prostate tissue and 41 cases of prostate cancer (aforementioned in the Materials and methods). NBCe1 was localized to the basolateral side of the glandular epithelial cells in normal prostate

(Fig. 8A), consistent with its basolateral localization in a variety of secretory glands (11). In prostatic cancer, NBCe1 was highly abundant in adenocarcinoma in Gleason grades 3-5 (Fig. 8B-F). The plasma membrane staining progressively disappeared in higher Gleason grades, consistent with the lost ability of cancer cells to form glands in more advanced tumor stages.

Discussion

The significance and novelty of our study are as follows: i) Despite reports on multiple acid extrusion mechanisms and their involvement in cancer cell growth and progression, no investigation has been made on prostate cancer. Our study, for the first time, provides an expression profile of NBCs among different prostate cancer cell lines. ii) NBCe1 knockdown and inhibition decrease LNCaP and PC3 cell proliferation and viability. The decrease in PC3 cell growth by the knockdown is notable given that PC3 cells possess other NBCs in addition to NBCe1. This further indicates that, among different NBCs, NBCe1 is the key transporter affecting cell proliferation. iii) NBCe1 is extensively expressed in human prostate adenocarcinoma. The result provides important immunohistochemical evidence of NBCe1 expression/localization in human prostate tissue and prostatic cancer.

In this study, high expression of NBCe1 was identified in LNCaP and C4-2 cells, but weak to moderate expression in PC3, 22RV1 and DU145 cells. The latter cells also express other NBCs in addition to NBCe1. LNCaP and 22RV1 are androgen-responsive and their growth is inhibited by androgen withdrawal, whereas C4-2, PC3, DU145 are androgen-irresponsive and their growth is independent

of androgen (41). Thus, the expression of NBCs including NBCe1 does not correlate with androgen responsiveness in these cells. It is interesting to note that neuron-specific NDCBE and NCBE are expressed in PC3, 22RV1 and DU145 cells. Tai *et al* (42) have reported that LNCaP cells are similar to adenocarcinoma characterized by lack of basal cells and proliferation of malignant tumor cells with luminal differentiation, whereas PC3 cells are characteristic of neuroendocrine carcinoma. In our study, NBCe1 upregulation was observed in LNCaP cells under hypoxic conditions. Literature search and database analysis have revealed a similar upregulation in prostate cancer (30,31). NBCe1 was one of the gene products stimulated in a mouse model of prostate cancer developed by a deletion of the tumor suppressor gene *Atbf1* (30). The increase was 1.7-1.8 fold in mRNA expression; nonetheless, NBCe1 was the only NBC that was increased in response to cancer development and other NBCs were unaffected. The human genome array database in the Oncomine Research (www.oncomine.org) revealed NBCe1 mRNA upregulation in prostate carcinoma. The increase was 2.1-fold, but it was ranked in top 1% among 8,603 measured genes. Furthermore, a whole-genome sequencing of 27 prostate cancer patients revealed a focal amplification of SLC4A4 gene (31). The amplification occurred only 15% among patients, but the result supports the idea that excessive NBCe1 activity may accelerate extracellular acidification and promote microenvironments favorable for cancer growth.

By what mechanism would NBCe1 be upregulated? NBCe1 upregulation is dependent on the hypoxia-inducing factor 1 α (HIF1 α) in LS174T colon cancer cells (21). HIF1 α primarily promotes glucose consumption and glycolysis in control of cell metabolism, whereas HIF2 α promotes fatty acid storage (43). HIF1 α involvement in NBCe1 upregulation implies that the upregulation is an upstream event from the transporter's response to intracellular acid load. Thus, while the upregulation offers an advantage when cancer cells actively proliferate with a high rate of metabolic acid production, intracellular acid load itself is unlikely the prime cause of this upregulation. NBCe1 gene expression was stimulated by the TGF- β /Smad4 signaling in mouse astrocytes (44). Given that TGF- β /Smad4 regulates proto-oncogene Src (45), a non-receptor tyrosine kinase associated with advanced malignancy in human cancers, it is notable that NBCe1 is stimulated by Src (46).

NBCe1 knockdown decreased the proliferation of both LNCaP and PC3 cells. The effects were substantial as the cell numbers were decreased by 48-54%. The knockdown also decreased cell death; however, the magnitude of change was relatively small (3-13%). There is not enough information on the cellular mechanisms underlying NBCe1 involvement in cell proliferation and cytotoxicity in other cells, and this makes it difficult to apprehend the molecular events following NBCe1 knockdown. Nonetheless, it is noteworthy that NBCe1 binds to IRBIT (IP₃ receptor-binding protein released with IP₃), which regulates intracellular Ca²⁺ release from IP₃ receptor (47,48). IRBIT is involved in cell death by binding to Bcl2l10 and facilitating massive Ca²⁺ transfer to mitochondria (49). Thus, it is possible that NBCe1 knockdown redistributes IRBIT in the cytosol, such that its capacity to interact with Bcl2l10 is enhanced. Similar to the knockdown, prolonged treatment of

S0859 also decreased the growth of LNCaP and PC3 cells, consistent with its effects in other cancer cell lines (20,21,50). S0859 was more potent in LNCaP than PC3 cells, because the treatment at 50 μ M decreased viable LNCaP cell numbers but had no effect on PC3 cells when measured 4 days after treatment. A higher concentration was required to alter PC3 cell numbers. S0859 also increased cell death in both cell types, but the change was relatively small compared to its effects on cell growth. Thus, S0859 primarily inhibits cell proliferation, rather than cell death in prostate cancer cells.

Na⁺ and HCO₃⁻-dependent acid extrusion was identified in LNCaP cells, confirming the expression of active NBCe1 in these cells. In our study, S0859 at 50 μ M inhibited pH_i recovery from acidification by 77%. Heidtmann *et al* (51) have reported that, in voltage clamp recordings of *Xenopus* oocytes expressing NBCe1, S0859 at this concentration inhibited 90% of the electrogenic current (IC₅₀ of 9 μ M). The authors also observed an 80% inhibition of the current in mouse astrocytes, in which NBCe1 is highly expressed (52). Thus, the percent inhibition that was observed in LNCaP cells is comparable to the inhibitions in NBCe1-expressing oocytes and native astrocytes. The high level of inhibition further suggests that NBCe1 plays a major role in acid extrusion in LNCaP cells while other acid-extruding transporters are minimally involved. S0859 has been reported to inhibit MCTs in the *Xenopus* oocyte expression (51). In our experiment, the pH_i recovery in Na⁺-free CO₂/HCO₃⁻ solution was small, indicating that acid extrusion in LNCaP cells is largely Na⁺-dependent. This further suggests that MCTs play a minor role in LNCaP cells. Hypoxia-inducible MCT4 was relatively low in LNCaP cells, compared to PC3 as well as RWPE-1 and WPE1 prostate epithelial cell lines (53).

The results from our study lead to a discussion on a possible role of NBCe1 in human prostate cancer. Prostatic glandular epithelial cells are proliferated to premalignant prostate intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) that consequently develops into intraductal carcinoma and invasive prostate cancer. Hypoxia and acidosis are induced in PIN as cell proliferation occurs, and HIF1 α is activated (54). HIF1 α promotes NBCe1 upregulation along with other acid extrusion proteins such as NHEs (25,55), V-ATPases (26) and MCTs (28). Membrane-bound CA IX is also upregulated (56). The upregulation of these proteins moves HCO₃⁻ from cell surfaces to the inside of cancer cells and leaves H⁺ at the outer side of the membrane, and acidic microenvironments are exacerbated. Extracellular acidification is additionally facilitated via a molecular interaction between NBCe1 and CA IX (57). Consequently, acidic microenvironments promote cancer cell survival and proliferation (33). In addition, NBCe1 may contribute to cancer cell migration and invasion because this transporter is capable of facilitating cell migration in colon and breast cancer cell lines (20). The migration may occur in collaboration with NHE1, which is concentrated at the leading edge of the lamellipodium and contributes to cell migration (58).

In summary, the present study demonstrates the importance of NBCe1 for acid extrusion in prostate cancer cells and its contribution to cell growth. The decreased cell proliferation and viability by NBCe1 knockdown and inhibition are in good agreement with the current understanding that disrupting intracellular acid-base homeostasis suppresses cancer cell growth

and progression (7,8). NBCe1 is proposed as a potential target protein for a hypoxia-activated prodrug that is delivered to hypoxic regions and kills cancer cells (59). In addition, given risks of prostate cancer and systemic pH disturbance with age (60), our study may provide a basis for future investigation of a pathological connection between the two age-related health issues. The present study was performed in cell culture models and additional assessments are required to confirm the involvement of NBCe1 in cancer cell growth *in vivo*. Thus, a future study will be to test whether abolishing or inhibiting NBCe1 reduces prostate cancer growth in animal models.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr Wei Zhou and Dr Carlos Moreno for providing prostate cell lines and Dr Deepa Kodandera at the Emory Yerkes Histology and Molecular Pathology Laboratory for immunohistochemistry. We also thank Dr Baotong Zhang for technical advice on 3D culture and Dr Thomas Chun for discussion about human prostate cancer treatment and prevention. Reda Zafar is a medical student at Tuoro College of Osteopathic Medicine, New York and participated in the study as a summer intern.

Funding

This work was supported in part by Emory University Winship Cancer Pilot Grant no. 00068255 (IC).

Authors' contributions

All the authors contributed to the conception and design of the study. JML, SL, RZ and IC acquired the data. JML, SL, RZ, ES analyzed and interpreted the data. ES drafted the manuscript. ES and IC critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue microarrays containing 41 cases of prostate cancer and 9 cases of normal prostate tissue were purchased from US Biolab Corporation, Inc. All tissues were collected under the highest ethical standards with the donor being informed completely and with their consent.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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