Disparities of conjugating protective enzyme activities in the colon of patients with adenomas and carcinomas

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the metabolic enzymatic capacity of the colon mucosa to detoxify noxious carcinogenic compounds.

METHODS: We investigated the activity of 2 conjugating enzymes—the microsomal uridine glucurono-syltransferase (UGT) and the cytosomal glutathione S-transferase (GST) in the uninvolved mucosa of the colon transversum and sigmoideum in patients with adenomatous polyps and colorectal cancer. Biopsies were taken from the mucosa during colonoscopies which were done for clinical (diagnostic) reasons. After storage, the biopsy material was homogenized and after differential centrifugation the enzyme assays were performed with 4-nitrophenol (UGT) and 1-chloro 2,4-dinitrobenzene (GST) as substrates.

RESULTS: About 48 patients were included of which 28 had adenomas and 20 had colorectal carcinomas confirmed by histopathology. Enzyme activities were expressed as nmol/mg per minute protein for the GST and as pmol/mg per minute protein for the UGT. Analysis of variance (F-test) indicated that both enzymes were more widely distributed in adenoma than in cancer patients. The means ± SD were smaller for cancer patients: GST for adenomas 268 ± 152 vs 241 ± 69 for carcinomas and UGT for adenomas 197 ± 200 vs 150 ± 86 for carcinomas.

CONCLUSION: Compared to patients with adenomatous colon polyps those with colorectal carcinoma exhibited a lower capacity of detoxifying enzyme metabolism and their activities clustered over a smaller range.

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Key words: Glutathione S-transferase; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; Detoxification; Colon adenoma; Colon carcinoma

Core tip: Protective enzymes can conjugate carcinogenic chemicals. The functional capacity of these enzymes is diminished in patients with colorectal cancer and in some patients with colon adenomas.

INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer is an important cause of cancer death in Western countries. In Europe, colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second cause of death from malignant disease.
after lung cancer\textsuperscript{[10]. It is estimated that up to 10% of CRC cases can be attributed to hereditary factors leaving approximately 90% of so called sporadic colorectal cancer cases, which may be attributed to diet and lifestyle factors\textsuperscript{[2]. Epidemiological studies have shown the importance of dietary habits in the risk for CRC. Diets low in fruit and vegetables, and high in red meat and fat are associated with an increased risk of CRC\textsuperscript{[3,4]. Humans may be daily exposed to a large variety of toxic or even carcinogenic compounds, present in food\textsuperscript{[5]} or as a result of lifestyle habits such as smoking or use of alcohol\textsuperscript{[6,7]. However, humans possess a highly efficient system of defense against such harmful compounds. Detoxification enzymes such as UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs)\textsuperscript{[8]} and glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)\textsuperscript{[9]} are responsible for the efficient modification and detoxification of harmful molecules. These enzymes are present in many tissues and also in the gastrointestinal tract in esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and in the liver\textsuperscript{[8-11]. UDP-glucuronosyltransferases catalyze the conjugation with glucuronic acid of a wide variety of exogenous compounds (e.g., drugs, pesticides, tobacco smoke components such as benzo(a)pyrene as well as endogenous compounds (e.g., bilirubin, bile acids, steroid hormones)\textsuperscript{[9]. Glutathione S-transferases catalyze the reaction of glutathione with mainly exogenous electrophiles (e.g., polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, heterocyclic amines) and endogenous products of oxidative stress\textsuperscript{[9]. The conjugates formed by these enzyme reactions are generally less toxic than their precursors and are more water-soluble, which facilitates their biliary and renal excretion. The gastrointestinal tract is in direct contact with potentially toxic or (pre)carcinogenic agents, ingested by food, medication, drugs, etc. and the intestinal mucosa acts as a first-line barrier\textsuperscript{[12]. Tissue-specific expression of the different isoforms of GSTs and UGTs in colon and liver was demonstrated to result in the differences in enzyme activities as measured in these tissues\textsuperscript{[9,10,13,14].}

Earlier, we demonstrated an inverse relationship between GST enzyme activity and cancer risk in several organs of the gastrointestinal tract\textsuperscript{[15]}, suggesting that the levels of phase II detoxification enzymes could be pivotal in cancer prevention. After comparison of detoxification levels in small intestine (a site of low cancer risk) and large intestine (high cancer risk), we even postulated that the levels of detoxification enzymes in the colon could be critically low\textsuperscript{[16].}

We now investigated mucosal GST and UGT detoxification activities in normal mucosa of patients with colorectal adenomas, which are at risk to develop colorectal cancer, and in patients who already did develop colorectal cancer. Individual susceptibility to CRC could be partly due to low levels of detoxification enzymes.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patients**

Fifty-one patients gave their written informed consent to use additional biopsy material for this study, the protocol of which was approved by the Ethics Committee of the university of Dresden/Germany. Colonoscopies were performed exclusively for clinical (diagnostic) reasons in all patients and colorectal cancer or adenomas were confirmed in \(n = 48\) patients. Figure 1 shows the characteristics of the 48 patients included in the statistical analyses of the study. Endoscopic findings were confirmed by histopathology using a standard protocol. Information on the clinical variables was taken from the patients’ clinical files. Consecutive patients with adenomatous polyps or colorectal cancers were included regardless of localization, size, stage and histological grading. All patients with neoplasia of the colon were included if there was pathologically proven neoplasia. We excluded patients with insufficient clinical data and those without biopsies of the uninvolved mucosa.

**Methods**

Forceps biopsies of the colon mucosa were taken from the uninvolved mucosa of the transversum and the sigmoid colon. Biopsy material was shock-frozen and stored in liquid nitrogen until analysis. Biopsies were weighed and homogenized by 15 strokes in a plastic/plastic potter in 5 volumes of a buffer solution (pH = 7.4) containing 0.25 mol/L saccharose, 20 mmol/L Tris/HCl and 1 mmol/L dithiotreitol (all chemicals were from Sigma, Zwijndrecht, The Netherlands). Half of the total homogenate was frozen at -80 °C in small aliquots and used for the UGT assay. The other half of the homogenate was used for preparation of cytosol by centrifugation for 60 min at 150000 × g and at 4 °C in a 42.2Ti rotor (Beckman Optima L-70K). The supernatant (cytosol) was frozen at -80 °C in small aliquots and used for the GST assay. Protein content was determined in cytosol (2 × 5 µL) and homogenate (2 × 5 µL) and GST enzyme activity in the cytosolic fractions (2 × 10 µL) was determined with 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene as substrate as described before\textsuperscript{[17].} UGT enzyme activity in the homogenates (1 × 20 µL) was measured with 4-nitrophenol as substrate according to Strassburg et al\textsuperscript{[18].} Usually, 2-3 biopsy particles per patient were taken from each site (uninvolved colon transversum and colon sigmoidum). For some patients not enough biopsy material was obtained to perform the complete set of enzyme assays (Figure 1). Combined activity was calculated as the mean of the activity of sigmoid and transversum when both locations were biopsied per patient, otherwise as the activity of one of the two locations only.

**Statistical analysis**

Patient characteristics were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. Enzyme activities in the different groups analyzed were described using means and standard deviations and compared using the \(t\)-test. An \(F\)-test was used to compare the variances in the two groups. The correlation between GST and UGT was described numerically using the Spearman correlation coefficient and graphically using linear regression exhibiting both confidence intervals (for the means) and prediction intervals for the
actual values. SAS/STAT software, Version 9.3 was used for all statistical analyses. P-values \( \geq 0.05 \) were identified as not significant (NS) throughout this paper.

RESULTS

We investigated whether patients with adenomas or CRC differed in their colon capacity to metabolize noxious chemical compounds using the activities of detoxifying conjugating phase II enzymes as biomarkers. Table 1 shows the patients’ demographic characteristics: 20 patients had colorectal carcinomas with stage 2 and 3 and 28 patients had adenomatous polyps of various location, size and histological types. In 3 patients the diagnosis remained unclear as to the type of neoplasia. The means for GST enzyme activity were lower in the cancer patients than in adenoma patients (except for the transversum), but this difference did not reach statistical significance (Table 2). The UGT means were also lower in cancer patients even when distinguishing between the transversal and sigmoidal location. While the means of enzyme activities were not significantly different when using a t-test it was obvious that the ranges and the standard deviations were much wider for the adenoma patients. Adenoma patients had a wider distribution and cancer patients aggregated at a lower level and over a smaller range. This difference, indicated by the size of the standard deviations, could be manifested by using the F-test which showed a statistically significant difference for UGT both in the transversum and sigmoid and for GST in the sigmoid. Figure 2 shows the individual distribution of the UGT and GST enzyme activity in the colon transversum of adenoma patients (left panel) and CRC patients (right panel) in the form of a regression analysis with the 95%CIs (for the means) and prediction intervals (for the actual values). The range was narrower for the cancer patients. No statistically significant differ-

Table 1 Patient characteristics n (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Colorectal cancer (n = 20)</th>
<th>Adenomas (n = 28)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9 (45)</td>
<td>24 (86)</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11 (55)</td>
<td>4 (14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, yr, mean (min-max)</td>
<td>68.4 (39-86)</td>
<td>68.4 (51-88)</td>
<td>NS(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3 (16)</td>
<td>15 (54)</td>
<td>0.0211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17 (84)</td>
<td>13 (46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3 (16)</td>
<td>2 (16)</td>
<td>NS(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17 (84)</td>
<td>26 (84)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>5 (18)</td>
<td>NS(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18 (90)</td>
<td>23 (82)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAIDs</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>NS(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
<td>27 (97)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m(^2))</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>NS(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of clinical factors among patients with carcinomas and adenomas of the colon. \( ^1\)\( \chi^2\) test; \( ^2\)Wilcoxon Rank Sum test. NSAID: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; BMI: Body mass index; NS: Not significant.

Figure 1 Flow-cart: Glutathione S-transferase- and uridine glucuronosyltransferase activities examined from biopsies of adenoma and carcinoma patients. The number of patients in each type of neoplasia, the number of biopsy sites and the number and type of enzyme assays performed per site are shown. GST: Glutathione S-transferase; UGT: Uridine glucuronosyltransferase.

Table 2 Enzyme activities of glutathione S-transferase and uridine glucuronosyltransferase in the normal colon mucosa of patients with adenoma and carcinoma (mean ± SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enzyme activities</th>
<th>Adenomas (n = 28)</th>
<th>Carcinomas (n = 20)</th>
<th>P-value (F-test)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST (nmol/mg per minute)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversum</td>
<td>225 ± 104 (19)</td>
<td>237 ± 72 (18)</td>
<td>0.1342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoid</td>
<td>265 ± 152 (22)</td>
<td>232 ± 78 (19)</td>
<td>0.0046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>268 ± 152 (28)</td>
<td>241 ± 69 (20)</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGT (pmol mg per minute)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversum</td>
<td>231 ± 269 (17)</td>
<td>159 ± 122 (16)</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoid</td>
<td>170 ± 158 (23)</td>
<td>144 ± 96 (17)</td>
<td>0.0456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>197 ± 200 (27)</td>
<td>150 ± 86 (19)</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of enzyme assays given in brackets. GST: Glutathione S-transferase; UGT: Uridine glucuronosyltransferase.
Differences of enzyme levels were found between the transversum and sigma, both, for UGT and GST. For this reason the means from the transversum and the sigma were also pooled for the analysis of the combined enzyme levels.

The enzyme activities could be influenced by a variety of clinical factors. Using the clinical charts we examined the major clinical variables to find out if these were affecting the enzyme levels. Both enzymes activities were not influenced by age, alcohol and nicotine consumption, use of aspirin or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and body mass index (BMI). Female patients had lower enzyme levels and less variability than males (Table 3). There were more males than females among the polyp patients (24 vs 4) than among the cancer patients (9 vs 11). Also, alcohol consumption was more prevalent in the polyp patients (15 vs 13) than in the cancer patients (3 vs 17). No differences were detected between both groups for nicotine use, aspirin or other NSAID medications and body weight.

**DISCUSSION**

We measured the kinetic detoxifying enzyme activity in the uninvolved normal appearing mucosa of patients with benign and malign neoplasia of the colon. Usually enzyme values can be expressed using mRNA and protein levels, but these parameters do not reflect the functional activity within the epithelial cells of the mucosa. Using kinetic data we could obtain direct information on the metabolic capacity of the tissue. Both UGT and GST had a significantly different distribution between patients with benign neoplasia (adenomas) and those with cancerous neoplasia (CRC). The type of neoplasia was associated with the enzyme levels and an increased variance was found in the polyp patients. On the other hand the enzyme levels could inform on the degree of neoplasia and its evolution. Cancer patients had a smaller range at a lower level. This could mean that cancer patients had lost some of the mucosal detoxifying potential, predisposing them to develop cancer. The wide range of enzyme values could indicate that some patients with adenomas who were in the lower range might be at risk to develop cancer. It is possible that adenoma patients who are in the higher range are protected from cancer development since they possess a higher protective enzyme capacity. This hypothesis needs to be validated by longitudinal follow-up studies of enzyme values in polyp patients over long periods of time. Previously, we found in the rectum of healthy controls GST-levels of $321 \pm 29$ nmol/mg per minute protein ($n = 10$)\(^{19}\) which were higher than those reported in this paper.

The UGT enzyme system is located in the endoplasmic reticulum of the mucosal intestinal cells and these enzymes can detoxify hazardous chemical compounds - mostly lipophilic - which penetrate deep into the interior of the cells. The GST enzymes are located within the cytoplasm of the cells and use intracellular glutathione to protect the cells from electrophilic chemicals. Both enzymes perform conjugation reactions and thereby render xenobiotics water-soluble (phase II metabolism). The conjugated metabolites can be readily excreted by
Protective enzyme activities in the colon

the liver or the kidney. Phase II enzymes can be induced by their substrates and are influenced by environmental chemicals and clinical factors in the human body[20]. In contrast to our previous publication[21] there were no significant differences of enzyme levels relating to the location between the upper and the lower segments. However, this might be due to the different patient population (mainly normal and inflammatory findings) investigated previously. Female gender was associated with a higher prevalence of carcinomas and lower enzyme activities. This might have contributed to the observed enzyme disparities. One limitation of this study was the small number of patients in the 2 groups. Furthermore due to the small sample size enzyme values at the m-RNA level could not be studied. Further studies should include enzyme measurements at the protein and mRNA level. More patients and addition of a control group with non-neoplastic diseases of the colon should be included.

Our results suggest that protective enzymes could be diminished in the colon mucosa of cancer patients. Reduced activities of protective enzymes could lead to increased susceptibility to develop colorectal cancer.

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