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# Processing and Characterization of the Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor in the Human Colonic Carcinoma Cell Subclone HT29-18: A Potential Pathway for Delivering Therapeutic Drugs and Genes

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Low density lipoprotein (LDL) processing has been investigated in the subcloned human colonic carcinoma cell line HT29-18. LDL binding at 4°C was a saturable process in relation to time and LDL concentration. The K<sub>d</sub> for LDL binding was 11 µg/ml. ApoE-free HDL<sub>3</sub> or acetylated LDL did not significantly compete with <sup>125</sup>I-LDL binding, up to 500 µg/ml. <sup>125</sup>I-LDL binding was decreased by 70% in HT29-18 cells preincubated for 24 hours in culture medium containing 100 µg/ml unlabelled LDL. Ligand blotting studies performed on HT29-18 homogenates using colloidal gold labelled LDL indicated the presence of one autoradiographic band corresponding to an apparent molecular weight of 130 kDa, which is consistent with the previously reported molecular weight of the LDL receptor in human fibroblasts. At 37°C, <sup>125</sup>I-LDL was actively internalized by HT29-18 cells and lysosomal degradation occurred as demonstrated by the inhibitory effect of chloroquine. LDL uptake and degradation by HT29-18 cells also resulted in a marked decrease in endogenous sterol synthesis. These data demonstrate that the HT29-18 human cancerous intestinal cells are able to specifically bind and internalize LDL, and that LDL processing results in down-regulation of sterol biosynthesis. Thus, intestinal epithelial cells possess specific LDL receptors that can be exploited to accomplish drug delivery and gene transfer via the receptor-mediated endocytosis pathway.

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**KEY WORDS:** LDL Receptor; internalization; gene and drug therapy; colon cancer.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** HDL, HCL<sub>3</sub>, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein.

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## INTRODUCTION

Low density lipoprotein (LDL) is the main cholesterol carrier in plasma. It is catabolized in a variety of tissues by a process involving receptor-mediated endocytosis, resulting in down-regulation of endogenous cholesterol biosynthesis (1, 2). The role of intracellular cholesterol metabolism during cell growth and proliferation has been documented in normal and transformed tissues (3–5). Endogenous cholesterol synthesis is a prerequisite in the active renewal and differentiation of crypt cell progenitors in the small intestine and colon (6, 7). Recent advances in carcinogenesis research indicate that cell division and proliferation are certainly crucial events connected with the risk of cancer, such as familial polyposis coli polyps. This last correlation led us to study the interaction of LDL with HT29-18 human colonic cancer cells, since colorectal cancer is one of the most common types of malignant disease in Western population.

In this paper, we investigated LDL processing and sterol synthesis in HT29-18 cells, a subclone obtained from a human colonic adenocarcinoma (8). The HT-29 cells can be primed for differentiation into enterocyte-like and goblet cells following substitution of glucose for galactose in the culture medium (9, 10). Thus, HT29 cells constitute a suitable model to characterize the molecular and biochemical events related to intestinal cell proliferation and differentiation, and to test new therapeutic approaches against colonic cancers.

Our findings demonstrate specific binding and internalization of LDL by HT29-18 cells. This process is down-regulated after preincubation of the human cancerous intestinal cells in the presence of LDL. We also provide evidence for a lysosomal catabolism of the protein moiety of LDL and for inhibition of sterol synthesis by LDL.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Materials

$^{125}\text{I}$ Na (13–17 Ci/mg) was from Amersham (Buckinghamshire, U.K.). [ $^{14}\text{C}$ ] sodium acetate (55 mCi/mmol) was from CEA (Saclay, France). Dulbecco's modified minimum essential medium (DMEM) with Earle's salts and fetal calf serum were from Gibco (Grand Island, N.Y., U.S.A.). Ultrosor G was purchased from Industries Biologiques Françaises (Villeneuve la Garenne, France). Silicagel plates F 1500 were from Schleicher and Schuell (Dassel, W. Germany).

### Cell Culture

The HT29-18 subclone generously provided by Dr. D. Louvard (Unité de Biologie des Membranes, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France) was cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum as previously described (8). Experiments were performed on confluent cell monolayers, approximately 3 to 4 days after seeding.

### **LDL Preparation and Labelling with $^{125}\text{I}$ Na:**

LDL was prepared from normal human serum by 3 steps ultracentrifugation at  $105,000 \times g$  in a L8-55 Beckman centrifuge, according to Havel *et al.* (11). The LDL was taken as the 1.024–1.050 density fractions. After dialysis against 0.1 M glycine/0.1 M NaOH buffer (pH = 10), the LDL was iodinated using 1 mCi  $^{125}\text{I}$ Na/mg LDL, according to Bilheimer *et al.* (12). After labelling, the LDL was extensively dialyzed against 0.1 M Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 7.4), filtered through 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  Millipore filters and stored at 4°C. The specific radioactivity was about 250–350 dpm/ng of LDL protein. Free  $^{125}\text{I}$ iodine in the preparation was under 2%. Protein determination was done by the Lowry method (13).

### **Preparation of LDL Colloidal Gold Conjugates**

Colloidal gold was prepared according to Frens (14) in order to obtain 17 nm gold particles. Conjugation of LDL to gold particles was performed as described by Handley *et al.* (15), and modified by Robenek *et al.* (16).

### **LDL Binding, Uptake and Degradation**

HT29-18 cells were cultured for 24 hours in DMEM medium supplemented with 2% of the serum substitute Ultrosor G, instead of fetal calf serum for maximum LDL receptor expression. Cells were then washed 3 times with phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH = 7.4). Binding, uptake and degradation of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL were studied according to Goldstein and Brown (1). The nonspecific component of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding, uptake or degradation was determined by addition of a 50-fold excess of unlabelled LDL along with the tracer. The specific component was calculated from the difference between total and nonspecific binding, uptake or degradation. Results are expressed as ng bound LDL/mg of cell protein.

### **Visualization of the LDL Receptor by Ligand Blotting**

The LDL receptor molecule was also identified by the ligand blotting method (17). About  $20 \times 10^6$  cells were solubilized with 1.5% Triton X 100 according to Friedman *et al.* (18). SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was performed on a homogeneous Phastgel 7.5 with a Phastsystem (Pharmacia, Upsala, Sweden), and proteins were transferred on a nitrocellulose sheet using a semi-dry transfer system (NovaBlot, Pharmacia). The nitrocellulose was then incubated for 2 h at room temperature with 140  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  colloidal gold-labelled LDL. The LDL/gold particle ratio was 7/1 as assessed by electron microscopy, thus corresponding to 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of unlabelled LDL. The LDL-receptor complex was revealed using the IntenSE BL silver enhancement kit (Janssen Life Sciences Products, Beerse, Belgium).

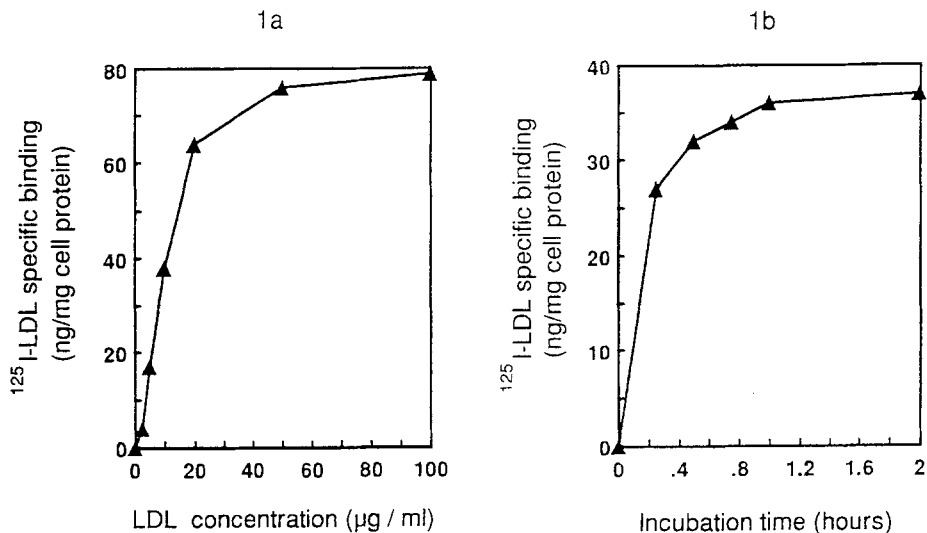
### Lipid Synthesis

Cells were cultured for 24 h in DMEM supplemented with 2% Ultrosor G for maximal induction of sterol synthesis, and then incubated for 4 h at 37°C in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  sodium  $^{14}\text{C}$ -acetate. After three washes with PBS, HT29-18 cells were harvested with a rubber policeman. Lipid analysis was performed by thin layer chromatography, as previously described (19). Results are expressed as pmol of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -acetate incorporated/mg of cell protein.

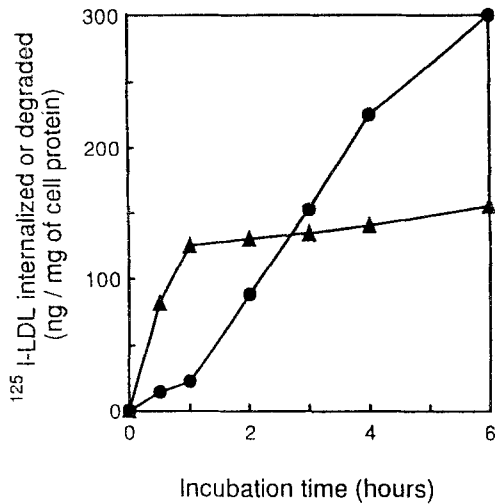
All experiments were repeated at least 3 times in duplicate. Where appropriate, statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t* test.

### RESULTS

Figure 1a shows the specific binding of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL in HT29-18 cells as a function of the lipoprotein concentration. At 4°C, a plateau was observed for about 40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  lipoproteins. Scatchard analysis (20) indicated a *K<sub>d</sub>* value of 11  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , close to that found by Nano *et al.* in the rat intestinal cell line IRD98 (7). The maximal binding capacity was about 85 ng LDL protein/mg cell protein. The nonspecific binding represented 23% of the total  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding. When HT28-18 cells were incubated at 4°C in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$   $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL, the plateau was reached after 1 h incubation (Fig. 1b). Thus, LDL binding in



**Fig. 1.** Specific binding of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL to HT29-18 human colonic cancer cells. a:  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding as a function of LDL concentration. Cells were cultured for 24 h in Dulbecco's MEM medium supplemented with 2% Ultrosor G. Then  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding was measured at 4°C in the presence of various concentrations of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL ranging from 2.5 to 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Results are expressed as ng of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL bound/mg of cell protein (data are means of 4 experiments). b: Specific  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding to HT29-18 cells as function of time. Incubations were performed at 4°C, in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$   $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL. Results are expressed as ng  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL bound per mg of cell protein (data are means of 3 experiments).

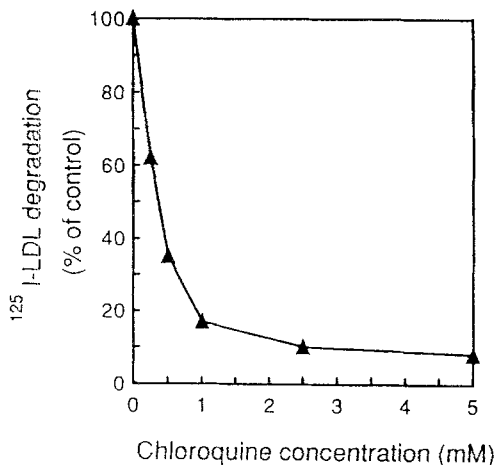


**Fig. 2.** Kinetics of specific  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL uptake ( $\blacktriangle$ ) and degradation ( $\bullet$ ) in HT29-18 cells. Cells were cultured for 24 h in the presence of Ultroser instead of FCS, as indicated in the legend of Figure 1. Then, the uptake and degradation of LDL were studied at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  in the presence of  $10\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$   $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL. Results are expressed as ng  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL internalized or degraded (data are means of 6 experiments).

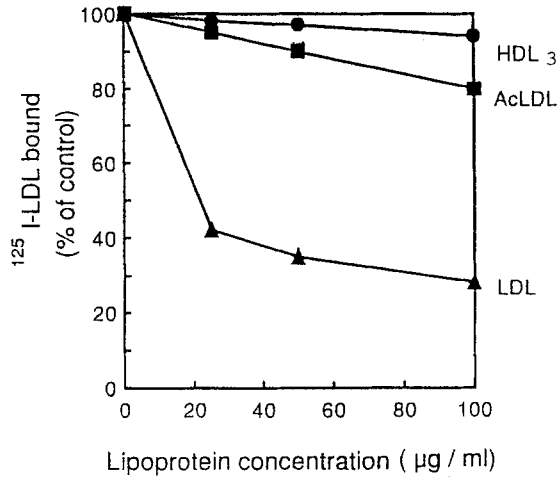
HT29-18 cells appeared to be a saturable process, in relation to time and LDL concentration.

Figure 2 shows the kinetics of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL internalization and degradation in HT29-18 cells incubated at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . LDL uptake plateaued after 1 h incubation, while LDL degradation was negligible and increased linearly until 4 h incubation. The lysosomal inhibitor chloroquine reduced in a dose-dependent manner  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL degradation by HT29-18 cells. At the concentration of 1 mM, this drug inhibited degradation by 80% (Figure 3). This result suggests that the protein moiety of LDL is degraded in lysosomes in HT29-18 cells, as previously observed in various cell types, including fibroblasts (21) and hepatocytes (22).

In order to study the specificity of the  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding, competition experiments were performed with increasing concentrations of unlabelled LDL, apo E-free HDL3 or acetylated LDL. Figure 4 shows that  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding was



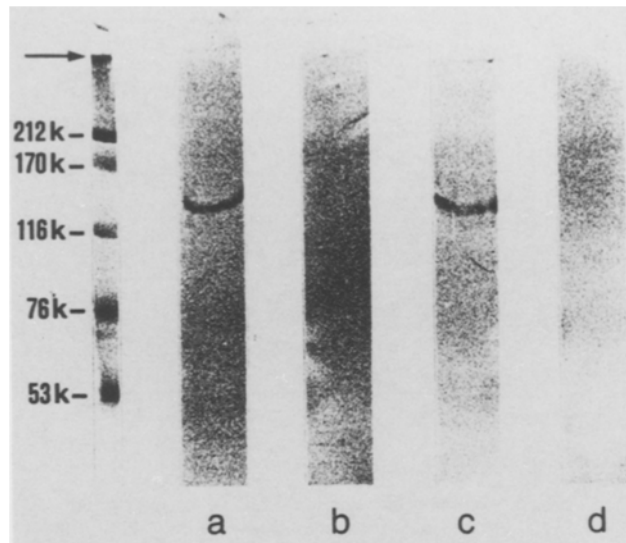
**Fig. 3.** Effect of chloroquine on  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL degradation in HT29-18 cells. Cells were incubated for 4 h at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  in the presence of  $10\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$   $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL alone or combined with the indicated concentrations of chloroquine. Results are expressed as percent of control (100%:  $235 \pm 34\ \text{ng}/\text{mg}$  of cell protein). Data are means of 4 experiments.



**Fig. 4.** Competition between unlabelled LDL ( $\blacktriangle$ ), unlabelled acetylated LDL ( $\blacksquare$ ) or unlabelled HDL<sub>3</sub> ( $\bullet$ ) with  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding in HT29-18 cells. The cells were incubated for 1 h at 4°C in the presence of 10 µg/ml  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL alone or the indicated agents. Results are expressed as percent of control (100%:  $42 \pm 3$  ng/mg of cell protein). Data are means of 4 experiments.

efficiently displaced by unlabelled LDL, resulting in 60% and 80% inhibition of binding at the LDL concentrations of 25 and 250 µg/ml, respectively. In contrast, unlabelled HDL<sub>3</sub> or acetylated LDL did not significantly compete with  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding, in the range of the concentrations studied.

Figure 5 displays the ligand-blotting identification of the LDL receptor in HT29-18 cells (lane c). A cell extract of MRC5 normal human fibroblasts has also been studied as a positive control (lane a). It can be observed that in non-reducing conditions, in the absence of  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, only one band was obtained, which was located at the same position in the 2 cell types, corresponding to an apparent molecular weight of 130 kDa. This is consistent with the molecular weight of the LDL receptor obtained in human fibroblasts treated under similar conditions (23). It can also be observed in Fig. 5 that when experiments were performed in the presence of an excess of native LDL (at 500 µg/ml), no autoradiographic band was detectable in HT29-18 cells and fibroblasts (lanes d and b). In the presence of 1 mM EDTA, no band was observed either with MRC5 fibroblasts or with HT29 extracts (*data not shown*), indicating that LDL binding by the HT29-18 LDL receptor is dependent upon the presence of free calcium, as previously observed in human fibroblasts (24). When incubated in reducing conditions, in the presence of  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, the apparent molecular weight of the LDL receptor in HT29-18 cells shifted to 160 kDa (*data not shown*). Similar findings have been reported for the apo B/E receptor in human fibroblasts (23). Our data indicate that the LDL receptor in HT29-18 human colonic carcinoma cells has the same molecular weight and



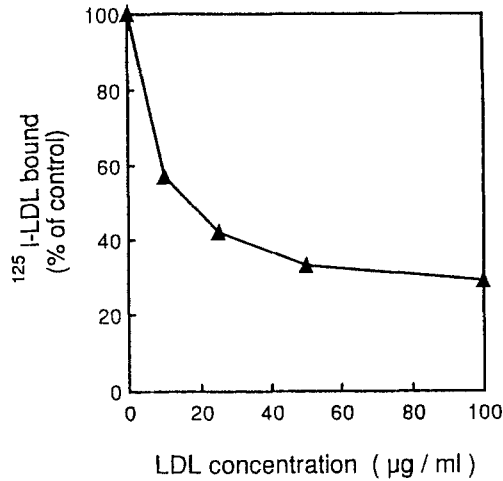
**Fig. 5.** Ligand blots of the LDL receptor in MRC5 human fibroblasts (a, b) and HT29-18 human colonic carcinoma cells (c, d). Samples obtained from Triton  $\times 100$  extracts were subjected to SDS-PAGE in a 7.5% homogeneous Phastgel and transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose paper. The blots were incubated with LDL-gold conjugates ( $140 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ) in the absence (a, c) or in the presence (b, d) of an excess of unlabeled LDL ( $500 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Migrations of molecular weight standards transferred onto the nitrocellulose paper are illustrated on the left.

calcium dependency than the apo B/E receptor in human fibroblasts.

The down-regulation of the LDL receptor by exogenous LDL was also investigated in HT29-18 cells incubated for 24 h in culture medium supplemented with increasing concentrations of unlabelled LDL. The LDL treatment resulted in a dose-dependent decrease of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding (Figure 6). Half-maximal and maximal down-regulation were respectively observed at the concentrations of unlabelled LDL of 25 and  $250 \mu\text{g/ml}$ . The effect of unlabelled LDL incubated for 24 h on lipid synthesis in HT29-18 cells is presented in Table 1. It can be observed that LDL induced a dose-dependent decrease in sodium  $^{14}\text{C}$ -acetate incorporation into sterols (38% and 66% decrease for LDL at 10 and  $50 \mu\text{g/ml}$ , respectively). In contrast, incorporation of the precursor into triacylglycerols or total phospholipids was much less affected.

## DISCUSSION

There are only few data concerning the LDL processing by intestinal epithelial cells. In rats, specific LDL binding has been described by Suzuki *et al.* in enzyme-dispersed mucosal cells (25), and more recently by Nano *et al.* in the



**Fig. 6.** Down-regulation by LDL of specific <sup>125</sup>I-LDL binding in human colonic cancer cells HT29-18. After 24 h culture in DMEM supplemented with 2% Ultrosor G and the indicated concentrations of LDL, HT29-18 cells were washed 3 times with PBS and incubated for 1 h at 4°C in the presence of 10 µg/ml <sup>125</sup>I-LDL. Results are expressed as percent of control (100%: 40 ± 7 ng/mg of cell protein). Data are means of 3 experiments.

epithelial cell line IRD 98 established from explants of fetal small intestine (7). In the present work, we clearly demonstrate that the human cancerous colonic HT29-18 cells can bind, internalize and degrade LDL in a specific manner. The specificity of the LDL receptor in HT29-18 cells is illustrated by the absence of competition between the <sup>125</sup>I-LDL binding sites and apo E-free HDL<sub>3</sub> or acetylated LDL. Internalization and lysosomal degradation occurs, as dem-

**Table 1.** Effect of LDL on lipid synthesis from sodium <sup>14</sup>C-acetate in HT29-18 cells

Addition	<sup>14</sup> C-acetate incorporation into:		
	Sterols	Triacylglycerols	Phospholipids
None	1193 ± 145	1801 ± 252	3872 ± 508
LDL,			
10 µg/ml	698 ± 89***	1514 ± 195	3340 ± 455
25 µg/ml	455 ± 67***	1295 ± 144*	2989 ± 308
50 µg/ml	412 ± 55***	1187 ± 156*	2626 ± 325

\* Cell monolayers were preincubated for 24 h in the absence or presence of 10 to 50 µg LDL/ml in DMEM supplemented with 2% Ultrosor G. Sodium <sup>14</sup>C-acetate (10 µCi/ml) was added for 4 h at 37°C. Lipid analysis was performed by thin layer chromatography. Results are means of 6 experiments ± s.d. \*:  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*:  $p < 0.001$  by the Student's *t* test.

onstrated by the decrease in  $^{125}\text{I}$ -labelled peptides released in the incubation medium and the intracellular accumulation of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL in the presence of chloroquine. Moreover, post-receptor events took place, as demonstrated by the down-regulation of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -LDL binding and of sterol biosynthesis in HT29-18 cells cultured in the presence of LDL. Finally, the existence of the receptor for LDL in HT29-18 cells is directly demonstrated by ligand blotting studies.

At the present time, the pathophysiological significance of LDL processing in carcinoma-derived colonic epithelial cells, and its occurrence in normal human intestine remained undefined. Although the subclone examined in this study was obtained from a primary colonic carcinoma, there is evidence that cells of the HT29 line resemble normal human intestinal epithelial cells with respect to several morphologic, biochemical, functional and immunological criteria. These include villin and intestinal brush border enzyme synthesis, expression of vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors, EGF and  $\alpha 2$ -adrenergic receptors, and preservation of mucin-associated antigens (9, 10, 26, 27). Undifferentiated HT29 cells proliferate as unpolarized layers in a standard culture medium and undergo enterocyte or goblet cell differentiation after glucose privation or butyrate treatment (29–30). This cell line therefore constitute a powerful model in the study of LDL and cholesterol metabolism during the maturation and the functional differentiation of human epithelial cells. The developmental pattern of the LDL pathway in normal intestinal epithelial cells remains to be explored in view of the dietary changes occurring in the suckling newborn and at the weaning (30). It is therefore tempting to suggest that milk lipoproteins and dietary proteins can exert a physiological regulation on the processing of LDL in intestine.

HT29-18 cells also appear to be an interesting model to study the targeting and transfer of genes and some therapeutic agents *via* the LDL receptor pathway. Several epidemiological and laboratory animal model studies indicate that the aetiology of colon cancer is multifactorial and complex (27). Surgical excision has been considered as the only effective treatment for colon cancer. However, the prognosis of patients with colorectal cancer remains poor, mainly due to the occurrence of metastatic invasions and resistance to chemotherapy involving multiresistance gene expression and other mechanisms (31–36). Gene-based therapy *via* the LDL receptor-mediated pathway, using LDL covalently linked to DNA-binding structures such as polyamines, polylysines or other conjugates will allow the delivery of genetic informations encoding anti-metastatic, anti-oncogenic functions, such as tumor suppressor proteins or antisens elements. Some studies are also concerned with the role of LDL in the transport of hydrophobic anticancer drugs, especially anticancer porphyrin derivatives (37–41). LDL has been shown to be the most potent vehicle for delivering anticancer porphyrins to cells. Tumors which can be reached by external or endoscopic irradiation, and among them colorectal cancers, are good targets for photodynamic therapy. Studies are now in progress to investigate the different mechanisms involved in the lytic processes related to the delivery of porphyrins to HT29-18 cells through the LDL pathway.

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