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Research Article

BDE-209 and TCDD Modulate the Expression and Activity of ATP-Binding Cassette (ABC) Transporters in Murine Melanoma Cells (B16-F1)

Micheli de Marchi, Erick E. Moggio, Francisco Filipak Neto, Patricia E.M. Brito, Benisio F. Silva Filho and **Ciro A. Oliveira Ribeiro***

Cellular Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Cellular Biology, Biological Sciences Sector, Polytechnic Center/Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

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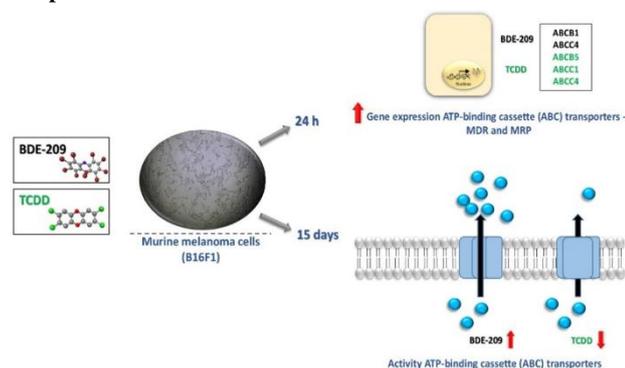
B16-F1

ABSTRACT

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) may alter tumor cells phenotype, possibly increasing malignancy, but there is a lack of studies investigating the mechanisms by which POPs may affect tumor cells. The ATP-Binding Cassette (ABC) transporter proteins are a widely studied component of drug resistance and tumor progression. We hypothesized that the levels of BDE-209 and TCDD detected in human serum can modulate the gene expression or activity of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters in murine melanoma (B16-F1) cells. In this study, we observed an upregulation of the *ABCB1* and *ABCC4* (24 h) genes followed by an increased protein activity after BDE-209 15 day-exposure. We also observed that cells exposed to TCDD showed an upregulation of *ABCB5*, *ABCC1* and *ABCC4* genes (24 h) and change of protein activity after 15 days of exposure. These findings suggest that BDE-209 and TCDD can regulate the phenotype of B16-F1 cells by interfering with the expression and activity of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. This investigation revealed that environmental pollutants might intervene and modify cells' resistance to chemotherapy and cancer prognosis.

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Graphical Abstract



Introduction

Melanoma originates from the transformation of melanocytes and leads to high mortality due to its aggressiveness and a low response to

treatments [1, 2]. The overexpression of ATP-dependent drug efflux pumps belonging to the ABC superfamily (ATP-binding cassette) is characterized by MDR (multidrug resistance) phenotype [3, 4]. The role of ABC system is to direct the flux of different substrates through membranes, including anticancer drugs and environmental xenobiotics. These proteins are structurally grouped into two transmembrane regions (TMDs) that bind and translocate different substrates, and two nucleotide ATP binding domains (NBDs) [5]. Two subfamilies of ABC transporters are particularly important in melanoma: ABCB and ABCC. The genes *ABCB1*, *ABCB5*, *ABCC1*, *ABCC2* and *ABCC4* code for PGP1, also denominated MDR1, while PGP5 (MDR5), MRP1, MRP2 and MRP4 proteins confer resistance to multiple drugs in normal and melanoma cells [6, 7]. Recently, the ABC transport proteins were suggested to be involved in the initiation and progression of tumors [8].

According to Houghton and Polsky, environmental factors as sunlight and chemical exposure favour the development of melanoma [9]. BDE-

*Correspondence to: **Ciro A. Oliveira Ribeiro**, Laboratório de Toxicologia Celular, Departamento de Biologia Celular, Setor de Ciências Biológicas, Centro Politécnico/Universidade Federal do Paraná, Jardim das Américas, PO Box: 19031, CEP 81531-980, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; Tel: +5504133611680; E-mail: ciro@ufpr.br

209 and TCDD are present in domestic dust and high-fat food like eggs, milk, and meat. These chemicals are persistent in the environment and are lipophilic, accumulating in fat tissues [10]. Studies have described the effects of chronic exposure to pollutants, even if at very low concentrations, affecting an array of biological systems [11, 12]. In the last decades, BDE-209 was widely used as a flame retardant in electronics, plastics and an assortment of household products [13, 14]. The chlorinated organic compound 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is considered the most toxic member of the dioxin superfamily [15]. The TCDD has its origin from by-products of various industrial chemical reactions and burn of solid waste as electronic material [16]. Like BDE-209, TCDD is persistent in the environment, lipophilic and bioaccumulates in the food chain [17]. These compounds have been found in foods with high-fat contents, breast milk and even in intrauterine development [18-20]. Despite carcinogenic effects being well-described for various chemicals, our group published the first *in vivo* study correlating POPs with the progression and increased malignancy of an established type of cancer [21]. In the current study, we investigated the role of TCDD and BDE-209 in the modulation of ABC transporter proteins in murine melanoma cells (B16-F1) after acute and chronic exposure at concentrations previously found in human plasma.

Materials and Methods

I Experimental Design

Stock solutions of Decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209) (Sigma Aldrich) and Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) (Ultra USA) were prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and kept at -20 °C. Murine melanoma B16-F1 cells (Rio de Janeiro Cell Bank, Brazil) were cultured in high glucose DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 40 µg/mL of the antibiotic gentamicin, at 37° C, with 5% CO₂. The cells were exposed to TCDD and BDE-209 for 24h and 15 days at concentrations 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 nM for both contaminants. These concentrations were chosen to pair the levels found in human serum: TCDD at 0.1 nM in blood serum (ATSDR, 1988); BDE-209 at 1 nM in maternal serum [22-24]. For the acute experiment, 6×10⁵ cells/well (30,000 cells/mL) were cultured in 96-well microplates for 24 h for attachment and then exposed to BDE-209 and TCDD in culture medium supplemented with FBS and gentamicin for 24 h. For the chronic experiment, 1×10⁵ cells (10,000 cells/mL) were cultured in 75 cm² culture flasks as described above and then exposed to BDE-209 and TCDD in culture medium supplemented with FBS and antibiotic. For the chronic exposure, the culture medium was replaced every 72 h, maintaining the original concentration of BDE-209 or TCDD. After 15 days, the cells were detached from culture flasks with trypsin-EDTA and cultured in 96-well microplates for 24 h before the analysis. Control groups were cultured with 0.1% DMSO in culture medium supplemented with FBS and antibiotic.

II Neutral Red Assay

Cells' viability was evaluated according to Repeto *et al.*, immediately after the acute or chronic experiments [25]. Neutral red assay evaluates the integrity and functionality of the endo-lysosomal system.

III Primer Design, Total RNA Extraction and cDNA Conversion

The primers were designed using the software Primer 3 and Gene Runner with posterior validation by BLASTx as follow: β 2-Microglobulin (amplicon 110bp) (F 5' CGAGACATGTGATCAAGCATC 3', R 5' GCTATTTCTTTCTGCGTGCAT 3'), *ABCB1* (amplicon 116bp) (F 5' CATTGCTGGTTTTGATGGTG 3', R 5' CAATTTTCATTTCTGCTGTCTG 3'), *ABCB5* (amplicon 104bp) (F 5' CTTTATGAATGGAGCCTA 3', R 5' TCACACTGAAGAAAACAGCAAGA 3'), *ABCC1* (amplicon 103bp) (F 5' GAACCTCCCACACTGAATGG 3', R 5' GGGCTGACAGCAGAGATGAC 3'), *ABCC2* (amplicon 101bp) (F 5' GCCTCTTTACTTGGGACC 3', R 5' AGCTACAGTGCCACCACAG 3') and *ABCC4* (amplicon 117bp) (F 5' GGCTCAAGGCCTACAAGAA 3', R 5' AAGCCACCAGTCCTGAAGAA 3') where 6 pmol was used per 5 µM of cDNA. The extraction of total RNA was performed using the Purelink RNA Mini Kit (Applied Biosystems - Thermo Fisher) and TRIzol® (Life Technologies) at a ratio of 1:1. The total RNA was quantified in spectrophotometer through the A260/A280 ratio and converted to total cDNA using Superscript IV kit (Applied Biosystems - Thermo Fisher).

IV Quantitative Real-Time PCR

The reactions were performed in a StepOne fast system thermal cycler (Applied Biosystems) using the SYBRGreen PCR Master Mix for each reaction. Thermocycling was performed according to the manufacturer's recommendations (40 cycles, denaturing at 94°C followed by hybridization at 60°C). The relative quantification value for each target gene was normalized with the endogenous control (beta-2 microglobulin).

V Drug-Efflux Transporters

Rhodamine B and calcein AM, were used to evaluate the activity of the ATP-binding cassette transporters. After exposure, the attached cells were incubated with rhodamine B (1.0 µM, 30 min, 37°C) or Calcein AM (0.5 µM, 60 min, 37°C) and washed with PBS. The procedure was performed according to Liebel *et al.* and Vernhet *et al.* [26, 27].

VI Statistical Analysis

Three independent experiments were performed for all the endpoints. For qPCR analysis, the target mRNA levels were normalized to endogenous control (beta-2 microglobulin) by ΔΔCT already included in the thermal cycler software. The statistical analysis included multiple comparisons, and comparisons only between 0.1% DMSO media control and other concentrations. The data were evaluated by Kruskal-Wallis post-test or Dunn's post-test when applicable, using GraphPad Prism 5 software.

Results

Exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD did not affect the murine melanoma cell B16-F1 viability (Figure 1). Acute exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD lead to alterations in the ABC genes expression. For BDE-209 acute exposure, the *ABCB1* gene was overexpressed when compared to the

control group (1.0 nM - 20%, $p < 0.08$, Figure 2A); the *ABCC4* gene was also overexpressed at the highest concentration when compared with the intermediate concentration (0.1 nM) by 37% and with the control group ($p < 0.03$, Figure 2E). For TCDD acute exposure, most *ABC* genes showed an overexpression among the tested concentrations. *ABCB5* (1.0 nM), *ABCC1* (0.1 nM) and *ABCC4* (1.0 nM) showed significantly increased expression in relation to the control group. It also observed for the *ABCB5* and *ABCC1* genes in relation to the control group. The *ABCB5* gene showed 48% overexpression at the highest concentration of TCDD (1.0 nM) when compared to the control group and the intermediate concentration ($p < 0.03$, Figure 2B). In addition, the gene

ABCC1 presented 20% overexpression when compared with the control group and 26% in comparison to the lowest tested concentration ($p < 0.03$, Figure 2C). Lastly, overexpression of 33% was observed for the *ABCC4* gene after exposure to the highest TCDD concentration in relation to the control group, as well as the lowest concentration ($p < 0.02$, Figure 2E). Despite that, no differences were found for *ABCC2* gene expression (Figure 2D). Differently than observed to acute exposure, after 15 days, there were no significant alterations of gene expression levels for *ABCB1*, *ABCB5*, *ABCC1*, *ABCC2*, and *ABCC4* genes, for either BDE-209 or TCDD exposures.

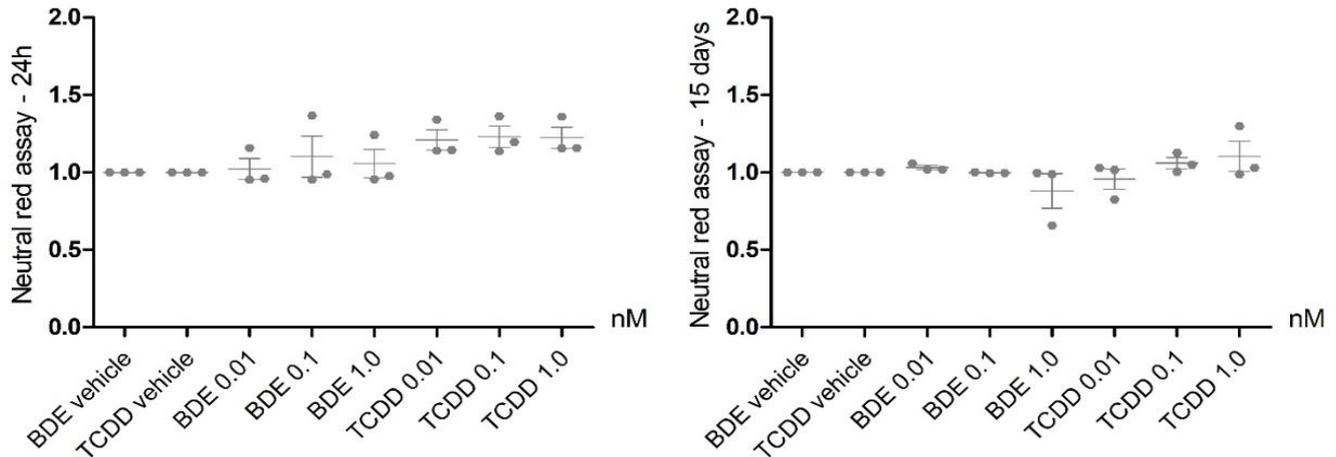


Figure 1: Cell viability determined by Neutral Red Assay in B16-F1 cells exposed to BDE-209 and TCDD for 24 h and 15 days. Mean (horizontal bar) and independent experiments (dots). Kruskal-Wallis test. Value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant; $N=3$.

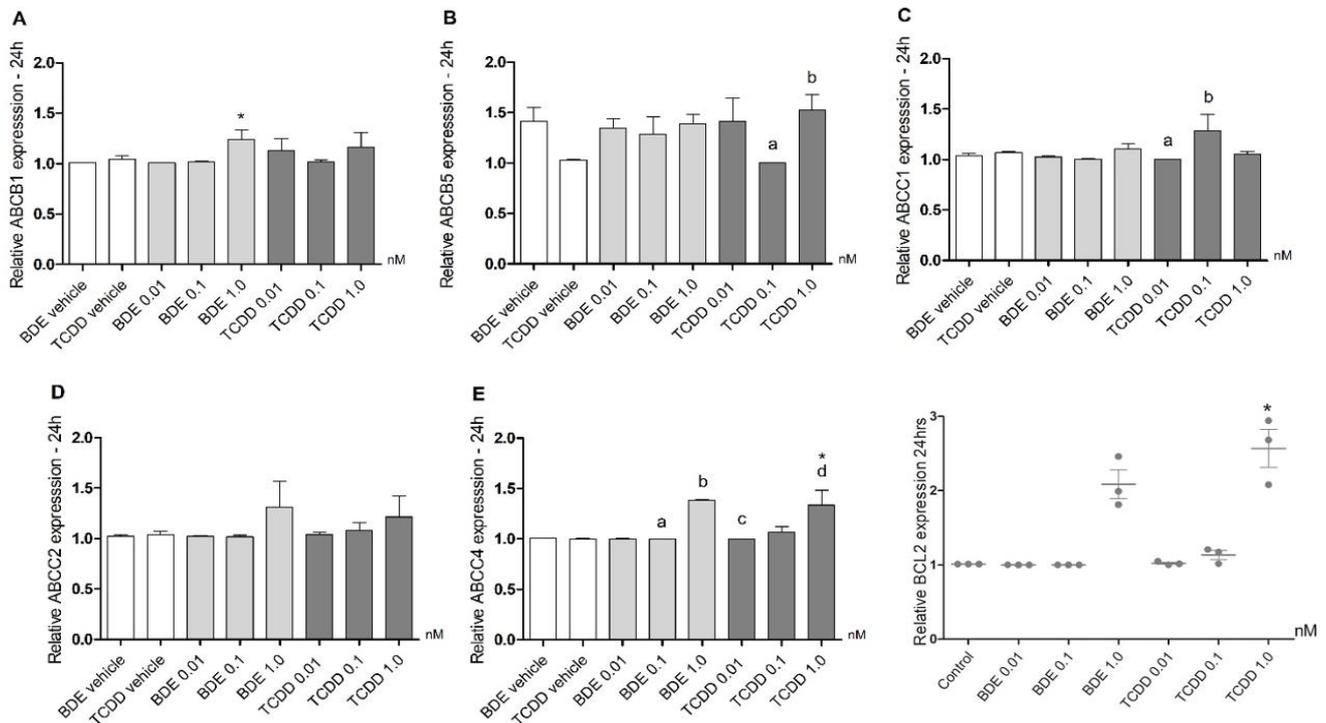


Figure 2: Gene expression of **A) ABCB1**, **B) ABCB5**, **C) ABCC1**, **D) ABCC2** and **E) ABCC4** in B16-F1 cells after 24 h exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD contaminants at 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 nM. Kruskal-Wallis followed by Dunn's post-test. Value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant and $p < 0.08$ to *ABCB1* gene. Different letters indicate differences among the three concentrations of the same chemical and asterisk means differences in relation to the control. Mean+SEM; ($N=3$).

Differently from the results of gene expression, alterations in the ABC proteins activity due to exposure to both tested compounds were found only after chronic exposure. There were no statistically significant changes in fluorescence intensity emitted by Rhodamine B and Calcein AM after 24 h-exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD. Despite that, the values

presented a similar pattern among groups from tested POPs concentrations, with a concentration-dependent decrease trend of the activity for BDE-209 (rhodamine B and calcein AM), and an increase trend for TCDD (calcein AM) (Figure 3).

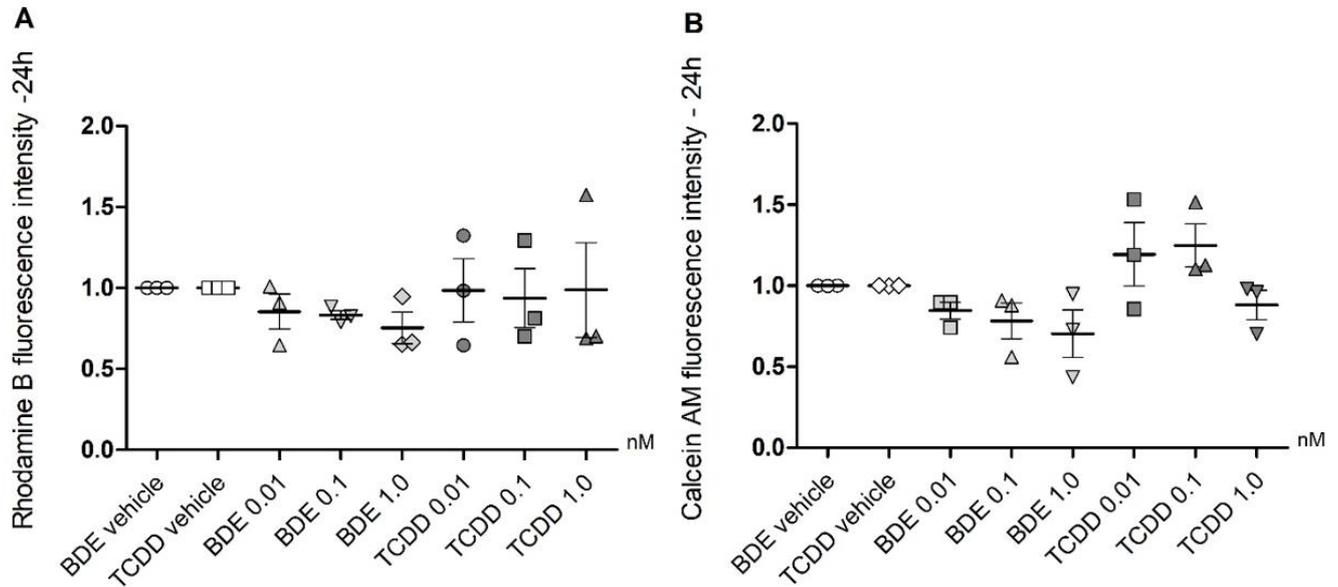


Figure 3: A & B) Gene expression of *ABCB1*, *ABCB5*, *ABCC1*, *ABCC2* and *ABCC4* in B16-F1 cells after 15-day exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD at 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 nM. Mean+SEM. Kruskal-Wallis test. Value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant; $N=3$.

Conversely, significant changes in fluorescence intensity were detected after 15-day of exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD. For BDE-209, an increase in rhodamine B fluorescence intensity was observed for the highest concentration (1.0 nM) compared to the lowest and intermediate concentrations (50%), and to the control group (30%, $p < 0.02$, Figure 4A), but when compared to the control group, Dunn's post hoc test did

not identify in which pairs of groups the statistical difference was found at the same level of significance. No significant changes were observed for Calcein AM (Figure 4B). For TCDD, the calcein AM fluorescence intensity decreased (33%) in the intermediate (0.1 nM) and the highest (1.0 nM) concentrations in comparison to the control ($p < 0.02$, Figure 4B), but no effects on rhodamine B was observed.

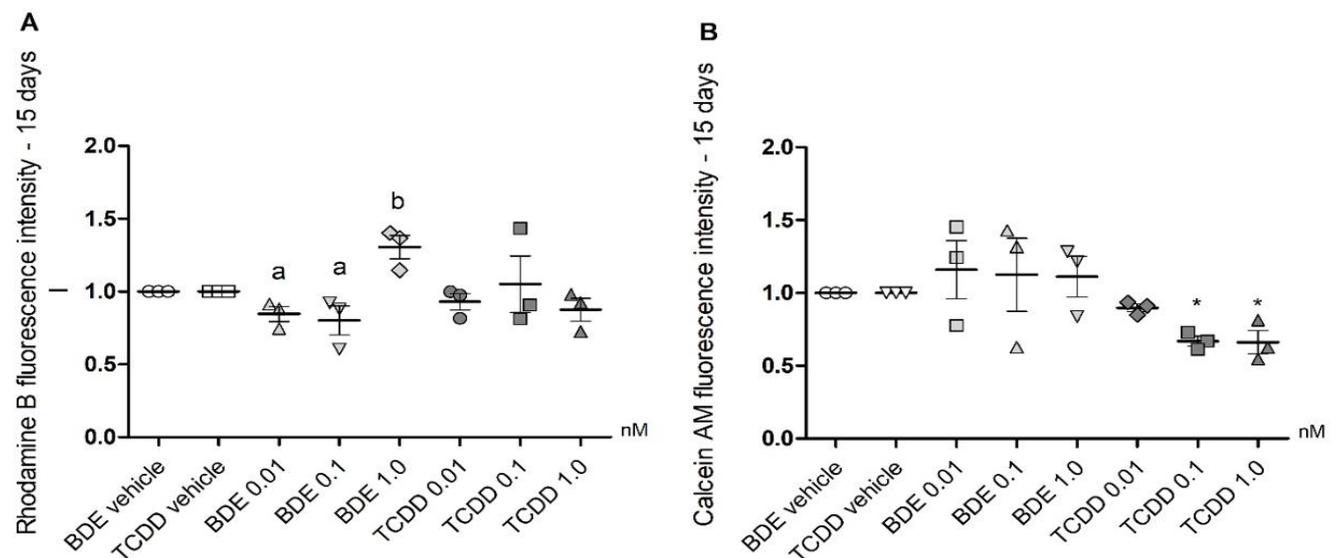


Figure 4: ABC transporters activity after 24 h-exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD relative to vehicle (control). **A)** Rhodamine B was used to measure MDR (*ABCB* genes) activity, whereas **B)** calcein AM was used for MDR (*ABCB* genes) and MRP-type transporters (*ABCC* genes) activity. Substrates selectivity based on Legrand *et al.* (1998) and Mazur *et al.* (2015). Mean (horizontal bar) and independent experiments (symbols). Kruskal-Wallis test. Value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant; $N=3$.

Discussion

The present study reports the effects of BDE-209 and TCDD exposure in immortalized murine tumor cells (B16-F1) in order to evaluate whether these compounds can modulate cell malignance. This is an innovative approach since environmental contaminants are generally investigated only for their potential carcinogenicity [28]. The results of cell viability confirm the low toxicity of BDE-209 and TCDD to melanoma (B16-F10) cells, but environmental changes can regulate cells' phenotype as described by Nobili *et al.* [8]. Also, our recent studies are an example of chemicals roles in phenotype modulation: cylindrospermopsin in HepG2 cells and tribromophenol in B16-F1 cells [26, 29]. The overexpression of ATP-binding cassette transporters genes after acute exposure and the modulation of the ABC transporters activity after chronic exposure to BDE-209 and TCDD, indicates cell modulations that could increase the cancer malignancy and bring negative consequences for the treatment of the disease. The modulation of gene expression by BDE-209 and TCDD after acute exposure is particularly important as the ABC transporters drive the malignancy in a diversity of cancers [30]. BDE-209 has not been correlated with cancer diseases yet, but BDE-209 exposure led to increase of *ABCB1* and *ABCC4* genes expression, an ABC transporter of MDR and MRP subfamilies, related with malignant phenotype in tumor models [8].

The overexpression of *ABCB1* gene at the highest tested concentration of BDE-209 is a relevant data addressing important information as an increase of MDR (Rhodamine B efflux) activity was also observed. The same was reported by Andersen *et al.* in adenomas and described as a protective factor against further environmentally induced genetic damages [31]. The relevance of regulation of both genes is related to the involvement of ABC transporters and malignancies of cancer, or the further effect in the protein activity at long-term exposure [8]. Foremost, P-glycoprotein and multidrug-associated protein 2 (MRP2) are the major drug efflux transporters associated with multiple drug resistance phenotypes and cancer treatment failure [32]. The upregulation of *ABCC4* suggests a close correlation with the increase of protein activity, showing phenotype changes in B16-F1 cells exposed to contaminants at the same concentration range previously encountered in human plasma. According to Nobili *et al.* the *ABCC4* (MRP4) expression is highly associated with clinical sequels in patients with neuroblastoma [8]. Recently, studies have reported the upregulation of ABC transporters genes by pollutants, highlighting how important these proteins are in building resistance toward chemotherapeutics [33-35]. Thus, the current study suggests that BDE-209 could play an important role in cancer disease.

TCDD exposure caused an upregulation in the expression of *ABCB5*, *ABCC1* and *ABCC4* genes, leading to a quite different set of discussions. The overexpression of *ABCB5* gene was reported to induce dacarbazine, doxorubicin and temozolomide resistance in chemotherapy treatment of melanoma [36]. The current study is aligned with the study of Chartrain and collaborators showing modulation of *ABCB5* genes after TCDD exposure. The long-term exposure to TCDD led to decreased ABC transporters activity which is opposite to observed for BDE-209, while the acute exposure triggered changes in the expression of *ABCC1* and *ABCC4* genes. The *ABCC1* gene is related to the efflux of metabolites and its inhibition leads to DNA adducts after benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)

exposure. The upregulation of *ABCC1* and *ABCC4* by high TCDD concentration has already been described in lung bronchoalveolar cells (H358), showing that different types of cancer present distinct results [37]. The overexpression of *ABCC4* gene after exposure to both tested compounds also export endogenous substrates, or regulates the growth of lung cancer, lymphoma and is associated with chemotherapy sensitivity [38, 39].

Currently, there are only a few studies correlating PBDEs and gene expression of the ATP-binding cassette system, highlighting the novelty of this study. In human and rodent cells, drug carriers are induced by nuclear receptors as well as MRP2 in primary human hepatocytes [40, 41]. CAR receptor (constitutive androstane receptor) functions as a sensor for endobiotic and xenobiotic substances, and it is also implicated with the expression of MRP2 human hepatocytes [42]. Therefore, these receptors may be the key to understand the mechanisms associated with the regulation of ABC transport system genes in B16-F1 cells. The current data showed that, at first, cells increase gene expression as a defense against the xenobiotics TCDD and BDE-209 but later, gene regulation returns to normal levels. This could be explained by the synthesis of ABC transporters in appropriate quantities to deal with the insult. Finally, at the end of chronic exposure, we still detect increased ABC transporters activity that is explained by the protein long half-life ($t_{1/2} = 5$ days) [43].

In general, some environmental chemicals and their metabolites interact with ATP-binding transporters, functioning as potential substrates or inhibitors [44, 45]. This is also evident in the activation of PGP (MDR/P-glycoprotein) and BCRP (Breast Cancer Resistant Protein), which are membrane-bound efflux transporters that carry multiple chemical classes. However, little is known about the role of PBDEs in the functioning of ABC carriers [46]. Additionally, the present data bring more information to increase the knowledge correlating ABC transporters proteins, environmental contaminants and cancer disease. The current study clearly shows the ability of environmental contaminants such as BDE-209 and TCDD to modulate the genes regulation of ATP-binding cassette transporters. Finally, BDE-209 and TCDD acted differently in relation to gene expression and protein activity, as BDE-209 had a greater effect upregulating *ABCB1* and *ABCC4* genes, while TCDD showed greater effects on *ABCB5*, *ABCC1* and *ABCC4* genes, but both compounds modulated protein activity at long-term exposure. The differences in gene expression induced by BDE-209 and TCDD in the present study showed the need and relevance to consider mixtures in future toxicological studies.

These findings deserve attention as ABC transporters are responsible for the efflux of xenobiotics, like chemotherapeutic drugs for tumor cells, or in the role of pollutants in cancer susceptibility. We are aware that our study brings more questions than answers, but it opens the opportunity for future investigations about pollutants and cancer disease. We propose that further studies should investigate the ability of these compounds to interfere with the prognosis of cancer.

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