Androgen-Stimulated UDP-Glucose Dehydrogenase Expression Limits Prostate Androgen Availability without Impacting Hyaluronan Levels

Qin Wei,¹ Robert Galbenus,¹ Ashraf Raza,¹ Ronald L. Cerny,² and Melanie A. Simpson¹

Departments of Biochemistry and Chemistry, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

Abstract

UDP-glucose dehydrogenase (UGDH) oxidizes UDP-glucose to UDP-glucuronate, an essential precursor for production of hyaluronic acid (HA), proteoglycans, and xenobiotic glucuronides. High levels of HA turnover in prostate cancer are correlated with aggressive progression. UGDH expression is high in the normal prostate, although HA accumulation is virtually undetectable. Thus, its normal role in the prostate may be to provide precursors for glucuronosyltransferase enzymes, which inactivate and solubilize androgens by glucuronidation. In this report, we quantified androgen dependence of UGDH, glucuronosyltransferase, and HA synthase expression. Androgen-dependent and androgen-independent human prostate cancer cell lines were used to test the effects of UGDH manipulation on tumor cell growth, HA production, and androgen glucuronidation. Dihydrotestosterone (DHT) increased UGDH expression ~2.5-fold in androgen-dependent cells. However, up-regulation of UGDH did not affect HA synthase expression or enhance HA production. Mass spectrometric analysis showed that DHT was converted to a glucuronide, DHT-G, at a 6-fold higher level in androgen-dependent cells relative to androgen-independent cells. The increased solubilization and elimination of DHT corresponded to slower cellular growth kinetics, which could be reversed in androgen-dependent cells by treatment with a UDP-glucuronate scavenger. Collectively, these results suggest that dysregulated expression of UGDH could promote the development of androgen-independent tumor cell growth by increasing available levels of intracellular androgen.

Note: Supplementary data for this article are available at Cancer Research Online (http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/).

Requests for reprints: Melanie A. Simpson, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nebraska, 2346 Beadle Center, Lincoln, NE 68588-0664. Phone: 402-472-9309; Fax: 402-472-7842; E-mail: msimpson2@unl.edu.

©2009 American Association for Cancer Research.

doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-08-3083

Introduction

Prostate cancer is the third leading cause of cancer death in men (1). Although localized tumors can often be effectively treated with resection and/or androgen ablation, androgen-insensitive recurrence is a major clinical problem (2). Neoplastic proliferation in the prostate epithelium is initially dependent on the presence of androgen stimuli, which activate androgen receptor (AR)-mediated transcription of genes that initiate and sustain mitotic cell division. Loss of response may occur for a variety of reasons, including AR loss of expression or constitutive activation, or oncogenic transformation through other growth control pathways (3).

Pathways involved in regulation of androgen availability have been investigated as an obvious link to hormone-independent cancer progression. Typically, the focus of these studies has been the biosynthetic enzymes such as hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase and 5α-reductase that complete activation of testosterone precursors to their potent growth stimulatory forms (4–7). Some therapeutic success has been achieved by targeting these enzymes, but excess hormones from other pathways can also be converted to potent androgens. UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) enzymes have received increasing attention because of their expression in hormone-sensitive target tissues, as well as their capacity to effectively reduce lipophilic hormone and xenobiotic concentrations by glucuronidation, which inactivates the chemical substrate while also solubilizing it for urinary excretion (8–10). Specifically, studies have implicated polymorphisms in genes encoding both prostate UGT isoforms, UGT2B17 (11), and UGT2B15 (12), as genetic risk factors for prostate cancer. These findings are supported by cell culture experiments in which these 95% identical isoforms were shown to be androgen down-regulated and to alter proliferation rate of cells by inactivation of androgens (4, 13–15). Thus, the enzymes required for the glucuronidation pathway in prostate epithelium are a significant consideration in androgen availability.

UDP-glucose dehydrogenase (UGDH) catalyzes oxidation of UDP-glucose to UDP-glucuronate, the requisite precursor for all glucuronidation reactions. The importance of this enzyme in development is well-defined by the lethality of targeted disruption in multiple organisms (16–21). Supplementary Fig. S1 illustrates the central role of the enzyme in providing UDP-glucuronate for divergent incorporation into hyaluronic acid (HA; ref. 22), modification of hormones or xenobiotics for solubilization and elimination (10), polymerization of heparan sulfate chains, as well as conversion to UDP-xylene to initiate proteoglycan production (23). In humans, many tissues express UGDH, but strong expression is specific to liver and prostate. Two independent studies have suggested that UGDH expression is stimulated in cultured cells by androgen treatment. One study noted estrogen-stimulated expression in breast tumor cells was AR dependent (24), and another group identified UGDH in a microarray analysis of genes expressed >2-fold in LNCaP prostate tumor cells treated with dihydrotestosterone (DHT), a potent natural androgen (25). A putative androgen-responsive element has been identified at position −1569 in the upstream regulatory sequence of the human UGDH gene (25), but surprisingly, the strong potential for UGDH to influence intracellular androgen availability has been completely overlooked.

In this study, we used androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer cell lines to examine the requirement for androgens in UGDH protein expression and subsequent HA
production. Our findings suggest increases in UGDH protein levels, effected in AR-dependent fashion, are not related to HA levels. Instead, UDP-glucurionate production by UGDH primarily contributed to neutralization of the elevated androgens in androgen-dependent prostate tumor cells, and to increased proliferation rate in androgen-independent cells. In addition, our results show that increased UDP-glucurionate levels can drive inactivation of androgens despite decreased glucuronosyltransferase expression, and that this capacity is lost in androgen independent tumor cells.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture and reagents. HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells and LNCaP human prostate tumor cells were purchased from American Type Culture Collection. LNCaP C33 and C81 low and high passage LNCaP cells, respectively, were kindly provided by Dr. Ming-Fong Lin (University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE). PC3M-LN4 human prostate tumor cells, originally derived from PC3 cells by successive passaging through mouse orthotopic injection and culture of resultant lymph node tumor cell colonies to select for enhanced metastatic propensity, were obtained from Dr. Isaiah J. Fidler (M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX). 4-Methylumbelliferone (4MU), 5-α-DHT, and methyltrienolone (R1881) were purchased from Sigma. Charcoal-stripped fetal bovine serum (FBS) was from Hyclone. Antibodies were obtained as follows: polyclonal rabbit anti-human prostate-specific antigen (PSA; DakoCytomation), mouse monoclonal anti-human β-tubulin (Sigma), IRDye 800–conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Rockland), IRDye 680–conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (LI-COR Biosciences).

Development of anti-UGDH antibodies. Human UGDH expressed in Escherichia coli as a 6-Histidine fusion protein and purified to homogeneity from soluble lysates by nickel-NTA chromatography (26) was used to raise polyclonal antibodies in New Zealand white rabbits (Covance Research, Inc.). Specificity was verified by Western analysis of serially diluted recombinant antigen, UGDH-transfected cell lysates, and immunoprecipitated endogenous UGDH protein from multiple prostate tumor lines (Supplementary Fig. S2).

Cloning of UGDH coding sequence and transient transfection of HEK cells. The hUGDH gene was amplified by PCR from a LNCaP cDNA library and ligated via Sac I and Sal I restriction sites to the pIRE2-EGFP eukaryotic expression vector (Clontech). The UGDH D280N inactive point mutant was generated from this template using the QuikChange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). Clones were sequenced at the University of Nebraska. HEK293 cells were transfected by the calcium phosphate method. The transfection efficiency was assessed by fluorescent enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) expression at >80%.

Androgen stimulation. LNCaP cells were subcultured to 50% confluence in phenol red–free RPMI 1640 supplemented with 1% charcoal-stripped FBS (CS-FBS) for 48 h (androgen-free conditions). Similarly, for androgen stimulation experiments, PC3M-LN4 cells were subcultured in phenol red–free MEM supplemented with 10% CS-FBS for 48 h. For dose response, DHT or R1881 was serially diluted from concentrated stocks into phosphatase method. The transfection efficiency was assessed by fluorescent enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) expression at >80%.

Western analysis. UGDH and β-tubulin were probed simultaneously in cell lysates with a mixture of anti-UGDH (1:5,000) and anti β-tubulin (1:10,000). PSA and β-tubulin were detected simultaneously using anti-human PSA (1:1,500) and anti-β-tubulin. After secondary incubation with IRDye800 anti-rabbit IgG and IRDye 680 anti-mouse IgG (1:10,000 dilutions), proteins were quantified by fluorescence emission using the Odyssey IR Imaging System (LI-COR Biosciences). Signals for each wavelength were analyzed in red (700 nm) and green (800 nm). Tubulin-normalized UGDH signals from androgen-treated samples (DHT or R1881) were further normalized to the tubulin-weighted UGDH quantity in untreated samples.

HA quantification. HA content of cell cultures was quantified by fluorescence emission using the Odyssey IR Imaging System (LI-COR Biosciences). Specificity was verified by Western analysis of serially diluted recombinant antigen, UGDH-transfected cell lysates, and immunoprecipitated endogenous UGDH protein from multiple prostate tumor lines (Supplementary Fig. S2).

Results

UGDH expression is stimulated by androgens. To evaluate the effect of androgens on UGDH expression in prostate cancer, we initially compared the androgen-dependent LNCaP prostate tumor cell line and PC3M-LN4, an androgen-independent, AR-negative line derived from PC3 (31). Cells were cultured in androgen free conditions for 48 hours before dosing with DHT, a potent naturally produced androgen, or R1881, a synthetic androgen. Levels of UGDH protein increased dose-dependently in LNCaP cells treated with either DHT or R1881 (Fig. L4 and B, respectively). Ratiometric analysis of UGDH expression relative to β-tubulin levels showed UGDH protein was elevated by 2- to 3-fold in LNCaP cells cultured in 10 nmol/L DHT when compared with vehicle-treated cells (0 nmol/L). Similarly, UGDH expression increased 3-fold in response to R1881 treatment. No further increases were obtained with concentrations of 50 and 100 nmol/L (data not shown), and we selected the 10 nmol/L dose for subsequent experiments. PSA was evaluated in the soluble lysates as a positive control for androgen-stimulated gene expression and was found elevated 5- to 10-fold (Supplementary Fig. S3). In contrast, neither DHT nor R1881 altered expression of UGDH (Fig. 1C and D, respectively) or PSA (Supplementary Fig. S4) in AR-negative PC3M-LN4 cells.

UGDH overexpression stimulates HA production in HEK293 cells. UGDH expression is suppressed by hypoxia and/or chemical elevation of intracellular NADH (32), factors that additionally influence HA and general glycosaminoglycan metabolism (33), suggesting UGDH provision of precursor UDP-glucuronate may be rate limiting for these syntheses. We have shown that excess HA production and turnover by prostate tumor cells can promote tumor growth and angiogenesis (34–36), and that inhibition of HA biosynthetic enzymes reduces both tumorigenesis and metastatic dissemination (36, 37). Thus, we initially hypothesized that UGDH elevation in normoxic tumor cells would dramatically increase HA production and tumorigenic potential. When we transfected LNCaP cells with human UGDH cDNA (data not shown), we detected 2-fold increased UGDH protein in cell lysates and no
effect on HA production. We screened numerous available cell lines and identified HEK293 cells as a line that expresses very little endogenous UGDH protein and produces virtually no HA. We transfected HEK293 cells with UGDH alone or in conjunction with a HA synthase 3 (HAS3) expression vector to determine whether the expression of UGDH could stimulate HA production above the level of the HAS3 enzyme alone. Transfection conditions were optimized to yield equivalent UGDH and/or HAS3 expression levels (Fig. 2A), and conditioned media were evaluated for HA content (36). An inactive point mutant of UGDH (asp280asn, or D280N; ref. 26) was used as a negative control for the specific activity of UGDH. Figure 2B illustrates that HEK293 cells transfected with vector (GFP) or UGDH constructs alone produced virtually no HA (<0.1 μg per 10^6 cells). As we have seen in other cell types (35, 38), HAS3 transfection alone stimulated HA synthesis ~50-fold. However, cotransfection with wild-type UGDH increased the yield of HA polymers by an additional 3-fold, which was not reproduced by the inactive UGDH mutant. Thus, although there is an existing pool of UDP-glucuronate precursors, elevation of UGDH expression directly influences the production of HA.

**UGDH stimulation does not influence HA production by LNCaP cells.** To relate this finding to prostate cancer, we used a LNCaP lineage–derived cell culture model for loss of androgen dependence. This model was generated by culturing LNCaP cells at a low passage (designated C33) to ultimate androgen independence in high passage (designated C81; ref. 39), importantly without altering AR expression (39, 40). Whereas UGDH was elevated ~2.5-fold by DHT treatment in the low passage C33 cells (Supplementary Fig. S5; Fig. 3A), no significant change in UGDH expression was observed in C81 cells, consistent with the results in Fig. 1. We additionally performed a time course to compare transcriptional activation of UGDH expression in C33 and C81 cells. Reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) analysis showed that DHT and R1881 stimulation of UGDH mRNA occurred within 2 hours, reaching maximal levels by ~12 hours, exclusively in C33 cells (Supplementary Fig. S6). The culture media of these cells were then evaluated for HA content. Low passage LNCaP cells express HAS3 enzyme but synthesize little to no HA (Fig. 3B; ref. 27). In contrast to what we observed for HEK293 cells, no significant change in HA levels was measured in either C33 or C81 cells upon DHT treatment (Fig. 3B), but the baseline level of HA secretion by the high passage C81 cells was approximately doubled. Thus, HA synthesis itself is not androgen sensitive, and a 2- to 3-fold increase in the level of UGDH protein is not sufficient to promote additional HA production in LNCaP cells.

**Androgens are effectively solubilized for excretion by androgen-dependent prostate tumor cells.** It has previously been suggested that the expression of UGTs in hormone-dependent tissues such as the prostate is an autoregulatory mechanism to prevent sustained cellular response in the presence of large hormone excesses. Because UGDH is also highly expressed in those tissues, and is needed to provide precursors for UGT isozymes, we tested whether UGDH elevation by androgens would lead to increased production of androgen glucuronides. Several metabolites of DHT have been identified in LNCaP previously, including 3α-diol and its glucuronide (28), which are produced in significant quantities. We focused on DHT-glucuronides, the inactive products of UGT enzymes, as a readout for UGT activity. Elimination of DHT-glucuronide was increased in a dose-dependent manner by DHT (Fig. 4A). At the physiologically relevant concentration of 10 nmol/L, DHT, secretion of DHT-glucuronide occurred at a level six times higher for androgen-sensitive C33 cells than for C81 cells. Significant androgen inactivation by C81 cells was detected only at elevated concentrations of DHT. Correlation of DHT-glucuronide production with androgen-stimulated UGDH
Expression was further examined by exposing cells to the glucuronidation scavenger 4MU (41). Inclusion of 4MU had no effect on DHT-glucuronide levels of androgen-supplemented C81 culture medium but reduced the levels in C33 medium by 35% (Fig. 4B). UGDH expression was not affected by DHT treatment in C81 cells, so the content of DHT-glucuronide in C81 cultures can be considered basal DHT inactivation. Subtraction of this amount suggests 4MU competition blocked >50% of the androgen-stimulated DHT glucuronidation at the subsaturating concentration used in our study.

UGTs UGT2B15 and UGT2B17 are androgen suppressed. Androgen glucuronidation is dependent on both precursor availability and the activity of UGTs, so we evaluated the effect of DHT on expression of the two isozymes expressed in prostate that use androgen substrates (13, 42), UGT2B15 and UGT2B17. Conventional (Fig. 5A) and quantitative real-time (Fig. 5B) RT-PCR analysis revealed comparable basal expression of both messages in LNCaP C33 and C81 cells. Both transcripts were reduced >60% in C33 cells by DHT treatment for 48 h, but levels in C81 cells were not altered by DHT. This result provides strong evidence that UGDH activity is the rate limiting factor in solubilization of excess androgen from prostate tumor cells. Expression of HA synthase isozymes HAS2 and HAS3, previously shown elevated in highly metastatic PC3M-LN4 prostate tumor cells relative to poorly tumorigenic LNCaP cells, was unaltered by androgen starvation or DHT treatment (Fig. 5A and C) in C33 and C81 cells, consistent with unaffected HA production in these conditions (Fig. 3C). However, as suggested by the doubled HA production in C81 cells relative to C33 cells, quantitative RT-PCR did reveal ~3.5-fold greater HAS3 expression in C81 cells, irrespective of culture conditions.

Excess availability of androgens increases proliferation rate of androgen-dependent prostate tumor cells. Altered growth kinetics of LNCaP C33 and C81 cells have been previously quantified (39, 40). To determine whether androgen elimination resulting from UGDH provision of glucuronidation precursors was a contributing factor in these growth differences, we compared DHT-stimulated growth in the absence and presence of the glucuronate scavenger, 4MU. Addition of DHT to C33 cells increased their growth rate to that of androgen free C81 cultures.
and presence of DHT for 48 h. Soluble lysates were analyzed by Western blot for LC-MS. DHT-glucuronide (DHT-G) levels were normalized to cell number in three separate experiments (columns, mean; bars, SD). Statistical significance was assessed by t test for differences between untreated and DHT-treated medium as well as those between C33 and C81 medium at each DHT concentration (bars). *, P < 0.01. B, DHT-G levels were quantified in 48 h conditioned medium of cells treated with DHT (10 nmol/L) in the absence or presence of 4MU (1 μmol/L). Results of triplicate experiments were normalized to the mean DHT-G content of C33 androgen–supplemented media. Columns, mean; bars, SD; *, P < 0.01.

Figure 4. DHT-treated C33 prostate tumor cells secrete excess androgen in glucuronidated form. A, LNCaP C33 and C81 cells were cultured in the absence and presence of DHT for 48 h. Soluble lysates were analyzed by Western blot for UGDH and β-tubulin. Hormone content of conditioned medium was quantified by LC-MS. DHT-glucuronide (DHT-G) levels were normalized to cell number in three separate experiments (columns, mean; bars, SD). Statistical significance was assessed by t test for differences between untreated and DHT-treated medium as well as those between C33 and C81 medium at each DHT concentration (bars). *, P < 0.01. B, DHT-G levels were quantified in 48 h conditioned medium of cells treated with DHT (10 nmol/L) in the absence or presence of 4MU (1 μmol/L). Results of triplicate experiments were normalized to the mean DHT-G content of C33 androgen–supplemented media. Columns, mean; bars, SD; *, P < 0.01.

and also modestly enhanced growth of C81 cells (~10%, Fig. 6A). Treatment of cells in androgen-free conditions with 4MU did not affect proliferation rate. Concurrent culture with DHT and 4MU also did not enhance growth of C81 cells beyond the level of DHT alone. However, inclusion of this general glucuronosyltransferase substrate in DHT-stimulated C33 cell cultures further increased growth by almost 2-fold. Importantly, treatment of cells with the androgen analogue, R1881, which cannot be modified and inactivated by glucuronidation, stimulated growth of both C33 and C81 cells to a similar extent as DHT treatment but no further increase in growth rate occurred in the presence of 4MU (Fig. 6B). Collectively, these results strongly support loss of androgen elimination (i.e., increased intracellular androgen availability) as a component in development of androgen independence by prostate tumor cells.

Discussion

Loss of epithelial androgen dependence in prostate cancer progression is a poorly understood phenomenon, and a source of aggressive recurrent cancer. Potential mechanisms underlying hormone-independent growth of tumor cells may include altered expression of enzymes that regulate intracellular androgen availability. In this work, we tested the role of UGDH in provision of precursors for enzymes of the androgen catabolic pathway versus the HA biosynthetic pathway shown previously to correlate with metastatic prostate cancer progression. By comparing androgen-dependent and androgen-independent cells derived from a common lineage to aggressive, metastatic cells from a different origin, we have shown that UGDH is generally expressed in all lines, but the activity of UGDH can be further elevated in AR-dependent fashion. In androgen-sensitive cells, this is insufficient to drive the accelerated synthesis of HA characteristic of metastatic cells. Instead, androgen-dependent cells express little HA synthase, and UGDH activity contributes dramatically to inactivated androgen excretion. Furthermore, in the transition to androgen-independent growth, the ability to regulate UGDH expression and androgen inactivation by this pathway is lost, implicating UGDH for the first time as a novel point of control in hormone-dependent cell growth.

An important aspect of our study is the validation of UGDH as an androgen-stimulated gene in androgen-dependent prostate tumor cells. We found UGDH mRNA elevated by both DHT and R1881 within 2 h, with significant increases in protein evident at 24 h. These kinetics are consistent with previously published microarray data from LNCaP cells in the absence and presence of DHT (25). In addition, similar kinetics have been reported for PSA expression, in which case androgen-stimulated gene transcription and de novo protein synthesis were required (43). Involvement of the AR is further suggested by the failure of DHT or R1881 to affect UGDH levels in PC3-M-LN4 cells, which lack AR and PSA expression. Thus, it is probable that androgens act primarily via AR-mediated transcriptional activation to increase UGDH levels in low passage LNCaP cells.

As the enzyme catalyzing formation of the rate-limiting precursor for HA biosynthesis in development, UGDH overexpression was postulated to factor significantly in the excessive HA accumulation that correlates with numerous human pathologies, including cancer. Accelerated HA production and turnover have been shown to predict invasive prostate cancer progression and PSA biochemical recurrence clinically (44), and also to promote prostate tumorigenesis and spontaneous metastasis in mice (45, 46). Consistent with a direct role for UGDH in regulating HA levels, antagonism of UGDH function in cultured aortic smooth muscle cells (16) and in human keratinocytes (47) either by siRNA or 4MU, respectively, was shown to reduce HA production significantly in these HA rich cell types. In the current study, we observed that HA production is not stimulated by androgens in LNCaP cells at low or high passage, although HAS3 transcription is elevated in the latter. Moreover, 2.5-fold stimulation of endogenous UGDH was not sufficient to drive additional HA production in prostatic cells, though coexpression of HAS3 in HEK293 cells yielded abundant HA production from the basal UDP-glucuronate pool that was increased upon coexpression of UGDH and HAS3. Altogether, it is apparent that complex mechanisms act to regulate HA production and more studies are needed to determine how and when UGDH and HAS function coordinately.

Glucuronosyltransferases UGT2B15/17 have been knocked down in mice and in LNCaP cell culture. In mice, which do not
abundantly express UGT enzymes, targeted disruption leads to smaller prostate weight (14). In LNCaP cells, siRNA knockdown modestly reduces glucuronidation of DHT, leading to an accumulation of active androgens that increases expression of AR target genes such as PSA (13). On the other hand, a high level of UGT2B15 expression occurring in the human prostate has been reported to correlate with excess circulating androgen glucuronides (48). These results are consistent with our findings that the stimulated expression of UGDH protein can drive net increases in glucuronidation through elevation of available UDP-glucuronate. These modifications occur despite concurrent reduction of UGT2B15/17 mRNA levels, and only in androgen dependent fashion because neither UGDH protein nor UGT2B15/17 mRNA levels are affected in androgen-independent cells of the same lineage. With respect to UGT expression, our results are consistent with prior reports in which 6- and 8-day treatment with DHT reversibly suppressed UGT mRNA levels (4, 15). In those studies, DHT-glucuronide levels were also reduced relative to those measured at our 2-day end point. This is likely due to residual presence of UGT2B15/17 protein at day 2, and is a function of both the length of androgen treatment and the duration of androgen depletion preceding DHT-glucuronide quantification. The difference in the dose response we observed for UGDH stimulation by DHT and R1881 reflects reported differences in their intracellular stability and further underscores the relevance of the glucuronidation equilibrium: although R1881 is not modified by glucuronidation (49), DHT can be catabolized and its effective concentration diminished. Overall, despite suppression of UGT enzymes, the ability of androgen-dependent cells to elevate UGDH and UDP-glucuronate still provides a mechanism for excess androgen inactivation that is lacking in androgen-independent cells.

The general glucuronosyltransferase substrate, 4MU, has been widely used as an inhibitor of HA synthesis and tumor cell proliferation (41, 47, 50, 51). Its mechanism of action is to serve as a low affinity competitor for UDP-glucuronate, diverting it from its normal biosynthetic pathways into UGT-mediated detoxification. As such, it is highly cytotoxic and dose responses are cell type specific. Whereas the administered concentrations for HA synthesis inhibition are on the order of 0.1 to 0.5 mmol/L in fibroblasts and keratinocytes, we found these amounts were toxic to both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate tumor cells (data not shown) and identified a range of 1 to 10 μmol/L as their threshold, which is probably dictated by their total UGT

**Figure 5.** Expression of UGTs is significantly reduced, whereas HA synthase (HAS) is unaffected by androgen treatment. Total RNA from LNCaP C33 and C81 cells cultured in the absence and presence of 10 nmol/L DHT for 48 h was analyzed by conventional RT-PCR (A) and quantitative real-time PCR for UGT2B15 and UGT2B17 (B) or HAS3 (C). Columns, mean; bars, SD; *, P < 0.01.

**Figure 6.** Androgen sensitivity of C33 and C81 proliferation. LNCaP C33 and C81 cells were seeded in androgen-depleted medium. A, after 48 h, media were removed and replaced with the same medium containing vehicle only (control; *), 1 μmol/L 4MU (△), 10 nmol/L DHT (●), or both DHT and 4MU (○). B, R1881 (0.1 nmol/L) was used instead of DHT. Absorbance (440 nm) was measured daily in replicate plates after 4 h incubation with WST-1. Points, mean; bars, SD; * P < 0.01 for control versus DHT or R1881-treated cells; ** P < 0.01 for DHT+4MU–treated cells relative to DHT treatment only.
isoform expression. At this dose, treatment had no effect on DHT solubilization or growth rate of androgen-independent cells, but significantly antagonized DHT elimination and thereby enhanced DHT-stimulated growth of low passage androgen-dependent cells. These results raise the possibility that scavenger competitions occur during chemotherapeutic treatments. Xenobiotics may increase androgen potency in the prostate by placing demand on the UDP-glucuronate pool for xenobiotic inactivation, thereby effectively increasing bioactive androgen levels and further suppressing UGT. The long-term outcome could be enhanced androgen-mediated cell growth in the presence of less and less androgen, as well as more permanent suppression of genes involved in androgen clearance.

The phenomena described here may be a significant underlying factor in aggressive relapse of prostate cancer after androgen ablation therapy in human patients. AR-mediated activation of cell proliferation has been shown to be dose responsive (52). Although AR expression is unchanged in the low and high passage LNCaP cells, altered proliferation response suggests differential ligand-dependent AR activity. This could be a manifestation of AR sensitivity to specific intracellular androgen concentrations because cells treated with identical amounts of DHT responded with significant differences in rates of glucuronidation. Loss of ability to increase UDPG expression in response to androgens may be selected as a cellular adaptation for tumor cells to preserve individual androgen stores. Metastatic human prostate tumor cells in patients with castration-resistant disease have been shown to contain more androgen than cells in primary tumor tissue and to express higher levels of enzymes involved in intracrine androgen synthesis. Thus, consistent with results of our study and others, tumor cells exhibit survival mechanisms that sustain androgen-dependent signaling pathways in the absence of systemic androgen by optimizing local synthesis and retention (53). Additional studies are under way to determine the implication of UGDH control in prostate cancer.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Acknowledgments
Accepted 8/8/2008; revised 12/4/2008; accepted 12/29/2008; published OnlineFirst 02/24/2009.

Grant support: NIH R01 CA106584 and NIH NCCR P20 RB018759 (M.A. Simpson). The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

We thank Dr. Joseph Barycki for insightful discussions and critical review of the manuscript.

References
Cancer Research


Androgen-Stimulated UDP-Glucose Dehydrogenase Expression Limits Prostate Androgen Availability without Impacting Hyaluronan Levels

Qin Wei, Robert Galbenus, Ashraf Raza, et al.

Cancer Res  Published OnlineFirst February 24, 2009.

Updated version  Access the most recent version of this article at: doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-08-3083

Supplementary Material  Access the most recent supplemental material at: http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/suppl/2009/02/23/0008-5472.CAN-08-3083.DC1

E-mail alerts  Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions  To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions  To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, contact the AACR Publications Department at permissions@aacr.org.