

# Amelioration of 5-FU induced toxicity by using RF under white light: An *in vitro* study

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## Abstract

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is a potent photosensitizer used in colon and rectal cancer. A major drawback associated with 5-FU chemotherapy is its toxicity towards normal tissues by generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Riboflavin (RF) is a well known photosensitizer and has no adverse effect. Previously, we have reported the ameliorative effect of photoilluminated RF in case of cisplatin induced toxicity both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Accordingly, we have extended our work and have tried to demonstrate with the help of carbonyl assay that the rise in the carbonyl groups reached a certain level at particular concentration of 5-FU and after which no increase in oxidative damage of protein was observed. However, on addition of RF in the reaction the photo excitation of 5-FU was inhibited at lower concentration. Moreover, plasmid nicking also elucidate that the nicking activity is minimally affected by the incorporation of 5-FU at higher concentration in the reaction and on addition of RF at lower concentration of 5-FU the nicking of plasmid was masked. Furthermore, on incubation of lymphocytes with lower concentration of 5-FU in presence of RF as compared to 5-FU alone led to a significant decrease in tail length of DNA when measured by comet assay. Thus, study show that 5-FU behaves in a biphasic manner, at lower concentrations of the drug in which RF inhibits the photoactivation leading to quenching in the ROS generation while at higher concentration the drug dimerization is thought to be the plausible reason for the observed results. In conclusion, our results suggest that 5-FU induced toxicity may be blunted by using RF under white light.

## Introduction

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is a potent photosensitizer which is used in the treatment of colon and rectal cancers. 5-FU acts in a similar manner as 5-bromouracil, its main biochemical action is as an antimetabolite of the uracil in anabolic pathways [1]. The cytotoxic effect of 5-FU in most systems is attributed primarily to its conversion into 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine monophosphate (FdUMP) which is a potent inhibitor of thymidylate synthase a pivotal enzyme in pyrimidine biosynthesis [2]. Thymidylate synthase is a vital enzyme for the growth of tumors also. 5-FU show greater selectivity against solid tumors which are showing multiresistance to drugs than do other antitumor agents [3].

Vitamin B2 or riboflavin (RF), chemically known as 6,7-dimethyl-9-D-1- ribityl-isoalloxazine, is an essential water soluble vitamin. RF application in the field of photobiology has been developed into an effective mode of treatment for various diseases like neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, pigmented skin lesions and blue nevus [4,5]. Further, its application in inactivation of neurotoxin A, neutralization of carcinogens, killing of tumors and sterilization of platelets concentrates increased its horizons of clinical usage under photodynamic therapy (PDT) [6,7].

According to a reported study by Yasumoto *et al.* [8] bioreductive prodrugs such as tegafur can be activated into their radical intermediates under aerobic conditions. However, under hypoxic conditions (e.g., in solid tumors), this oxidation is much slower and usually increases the levels of toxic radical intermediates, resulting in a solid tumor-selective therapy. Hydrated electrons can initiate reductive activation of the prodrugs under hypoxic conditions. It was reported that galvanostatic electrolysis or radiation-induced oxidation of aqueous 5-FU solution yield the  $N_1-C_5$ -linked dimer hydrate of 5-FU via head-to-tail coupling between the  $N_1$ -centered radical and  $C_5$ -centered radical of 5-FU [9].

Chemotherapy agents have a low therapeutic index thus also affecting normal cells beside cancer counterparts and often induce side effects in cancer patients that severely limit their activity. The increased in the intracellular ROS caused by 5-FU may lead to lipid peroxidation of cardiac membranes [2]. Moreover, the potential adverse effects of occupational exposure to antineoplastic agent like 5FU may also lead to genotoxicity [10]. Thus, quantification and monitoring of antineoplastic agent like 5-FU that indicates occupational exposure is very important to prelude genotoxicity. 5-FU induces apoptosis in rat cardiocytes through intracellular oxidative stress [11]. It was also reported that low doses of 5-FU also exhibited abnormal changes, including periportal fibrosis, degeneration of hepatic cords and increased apoptosis [12]. Furthermore, clinically relevant concentrations of 5-FU were also found to be toxic for both central nervous system (CNS) progenitor cells and non-dividing oligodendrocytes *in vitro* and *in vivo* [13]. In context to genotoxicity, 5-FU was observed to induce MN-RET in a dose-dependent manner; experiments were performed with 5-FU-treated SD rats using a 3-day study design [14]. The aforementioned are some of the undesired toxic effects of 5-FU despite 5-FU proven therapeutic efficacy.

The present study was designed to increase the therapeutic window of RF by blunting the toxic effects of 5-FU in case of combination. It is

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a preliminary attempt to suggest an alternative regimen for the cancer patients undergoing 5-FU based chemotherapy which is in accordance with our previous reported *in-vitro* and *in vivo* cisplatin studies [15-17].

## Chemicals and reagents

5-FU, RF, agarose, low melting point agarose, Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI) 1640 medium, Triton X-100, trypan blue and histopaque 1077 were purchased from sigma chemical co. (St. Louis, MO, USA.). Plasmid pUC18 was purchased from genei, Bangalore, India. All other chemicals used were of analytical grade. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  free) was used to prepare all the reaction mixtures.

## Irradiation procedure

Each sample was placed in front of a white fluorescent tube at a distance of 10 cm [18]. At this point fluency rate was  $38.6 \text{ W/m}^2$  as measured by power meter (model: lasermate coherent, USA), there was no measurable change in temperature of the solution at the end of irradiation.

## Measurement of hydroxyl radical

The generation of hydroxyl radical was measured by the method of Gutteridge, (1992) [19]. Calf thymus DNA (100  $\mu\text{g}$ ) was used as a substrate and malondialdehyde generated from deoxyribose radicals was assayed by recording the absorbance at 532 nm.

## Carbonyl estimation

The amount of carbonyl groups formed was determined by the method of Nakagawa *et al.* [20]. 2 ml of reaction mixture was taken in a glass tube, and blended with 0.5 ml of 10 mM 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine in 2.5 M HCl. The mixture was left for 1h at room temperature then 0.5 ml of 20% trichloroacetic acid solution was added to the tube and was then left in an ice bucket maintained at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  for 10min followed by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 15 min. Supernatant was discarded, the protein pellets were washed three times with 3ml ethanol: ethyl acetate (1:1, v/v) and dissolved in 2 ml of 6 M guanidine (pH 2.3) with vortex mixing, then absorbance was calculated using a molar absorption coefficient of  $22,000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

## Measurement of $\alpha$ -helical contents of protein

Circular Dichroism measurement was carried out with a Jasco spectropolarimeter, model j-720 using K2D3 software. The instrument was calibrated with D-10-camphorsulfonic acid. All the CD measurements were made at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Helical content was calculated from the Mean Residue Ellipticity (MRE) values at 222 nm using following equation as described by Chen *et al.* [16,21].

$$\% \alpha\text{-helix} = (\text{MRE}_{222\text{nm}} - 2340/30300) \times 100$$

## Treatment of plasmid pUC18 DNA with photoilluminated 5-FU in presence and absence of RF

Reaction mixture (40  $\mu\text{l}$ ) contained 10 mM tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.5  $\mu\text{g}$  plasmid pUC19 DNA, 5-FU (10-50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and RF at concentration of 50  $\mu\text{M}$ . Incubation was performed under white light for 1h. After incubation, 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of a solution containing 40 mM EDTA, 0.05% bromophenol blue tracking dye and 50% (v/v) glycerol was added and the solution was subjected to electrophoresis in submarine 1% agarose gels. Ethidium bromide stained gel was then viewed and photographed on a UV-transilluminator.

## Isolation of lymphocytes

Heparinized blood samples (2 ml) from a single healthy human donor (females, 25 year with no smoking habit) was obtained by venupuncture and diluted suitably in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  free PBS. Lymphocytes were isolated from blood using Histopaque 1077 and the cells were suspended in RPMI 1640.

## Viability assessment of lymphocytes

The lymphocytes were checked for their viability before the start and after the end of the reaction using trypan blue exclusion test [22].

## Comet assay (single cell gel electrophoresis)

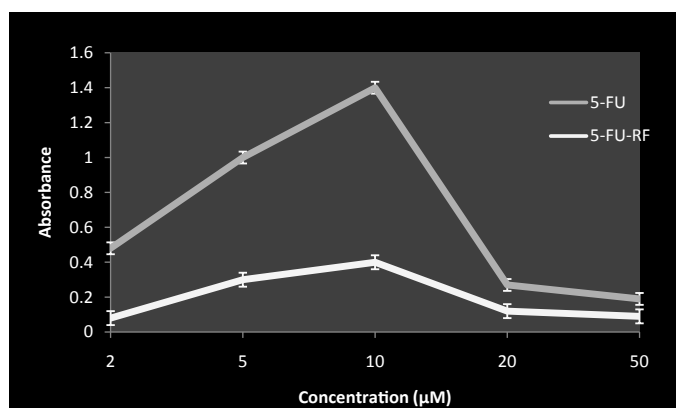
A comet assay was performed under alkaline conditions essentially according to the procedure of Singh *et al.* [23] with slight modifications. Fully frosted microscopic slides pre-coated with 1.0% normal melting agarose were used (dissolved in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  free PBS). Around 10000 cells were mixed with 90  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1.0% low melting point agarose to form a cell suspension and pipetted over the first layer and covered immediately by a cover slip. The slides were placed on a flat tray and kept on water ice for 10 min to solidify the agarose. The cover slips were removed and a third layer of 0.5% low melting point agarose (90  $\mu\text{l}$ ) was pipetted. Cover slips were placed over it and it was allowed to solidify on water ice for 5 min. The cover slips were removed and the slides were immersed in cold lysis ( $4^\circ\text{C}$ ) solution containing 2.5 M NaCl, 100 mM EDTA and 10 mM tris, pH 10, 1% Triton X-100 was added before use for a minimum of 1 h at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ . After lysis, DNA was allowed to unwind for 30 min in alkaline electrophoretic solution consisting of 300 mM NaOH and 1 mM EDTA, pH>13. Electrophoresis was performed at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  in field strength of 0.7 V/cm and 300mA current. The slides were then neutralized with cold 0.4 M Tris, pH 7.5, stained with 80  $\mu\text{l}$  ethidium bromide (20 mg/ml) and covered with a cover slip. They were then placed in a humidified chamber to prevent drying of the gel and analyzed the same day. Slides were scored using an image analysis system (Komet 5.5; Kinetic Imaging, Liverpool, UK) attached to an Olympus (CX41) fluorescent microscope (Olympus Optical Co., Tokyo, Japan) and a COHU 4910-integrated CC camera (equipped with 510–560 nm excitation and 590 nm barrier filters) (COHU, San Diego, CA, USA). Images from 50 cells (25 from each replicate slide) were analyzed. The parameter taken to assess lymphocytes DNA damage was tail length (migration of DNA from the nucleus,  $\mu\text{meter}$ ).

## Thiobarbituric-acid-reactive substance (TBARS) estimation

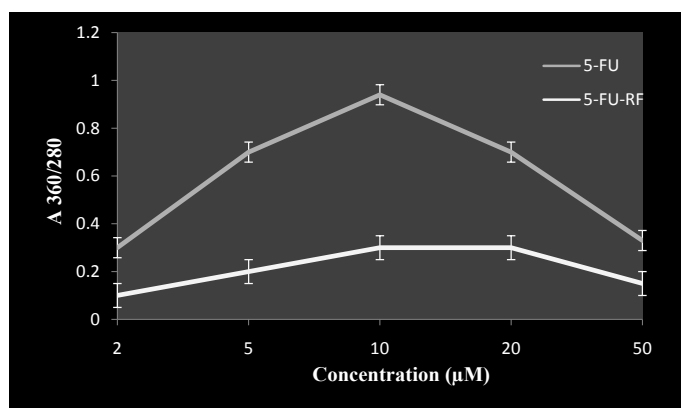
Thiobarbituric-acid-reactive substance (TBARS) was determined according to the method of Ramanathan *et al.* [24]. A cell suspension ( $1 \times 10^5/\text{ml}$ ) was incubated in the presence of white light as indicated in the legend at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  in a total volume of 3 ml for 1h. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 1 ml of 5 N NaOH. 1.5 ml of the reaction mixture was added to 0.5 ml of 10% TCA and 0.5 ml of 0.6 M TBA (2-thiobarbituric acid) and the mixture incubated in a boiling water bath for 10 min. The absorbance was read at 532 nm.

## Results

The hydroxyl radical is considered to be the ultimate species responsible for DNA damage. Figure 1 shows 5-FU alone at lower concentration generates a significant amount of hydroxyl radical. Moreover, at high concentration of 5-FU a biphasic pattern was observed. However, when 5-FU is combined with RF the photoexcitation of 5-FU is masked.



**Figure 1.** Hydroxyl radical generation by 5-FU both in presence and absence of RF on exposure to white light. RF (50 μM) with indicated concentration of 5-FU was incubated in white light for 1 hr at room temperature in ratio 1:1. Values reported are  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. Ratio was maintained same throughout the study design in case of combination.



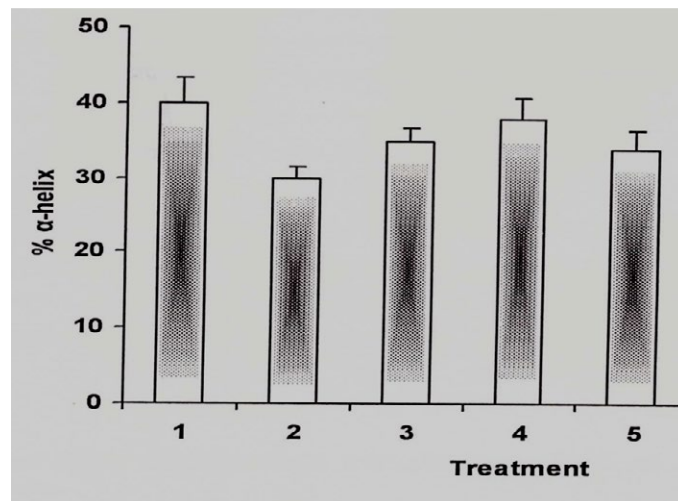
**Figure 2.** Effect of RF on 5-FU induced carbonyl formation in presence of white light. BSA (2 mg/ml) with 50 μM RF and indicated concentration of 5-FU in total volume of 1.0 ml, was incubated in presence of white light for 1 hr at room temperature in ratio 1:1. Values reported are  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. P value is calculated which was  $<0.05$ .

Carbonyl groups are known as markers of oxidative damage in proteins. Carbonyl estimation was done to evaluate the effect of photoilluminated 5-FU in the presence of RF on BSA as a target protein. Figure 2 shows the rise in the carbonyl groups reached a certain level at 10 μM, after which no increase in oxidative damage of protein was observed. However, on addition of RF in the reaction the photo excitation of 5-FU was inhibited. These observations demonstrate the possibility of some interaction between RF and 5-FU at lower concentrations which contribute to a decrease in toxicity of 5-FU.

To shed further light on the outcome of 5-FU on structural modification of BSA in presence of RF, CD spectra was recorded. In Figure 3 the addition of small amount of 5-FU causes the distortion of CD spectrum which is demonstrated by disordered form of  $\alpha$ -helix. However, on addition of RF in the reaction the drug caused a restoration of the spectrum.

Gel electrophoresis was performed using pUC18 plasmid DNA with 5-FU in presence or absence of photoilluminated RF. Figure 4 shows that in case of 5-FU and RF combination, the RF exhibited significant reduction in cleavage activity of 5-FU (lane c). The nicking

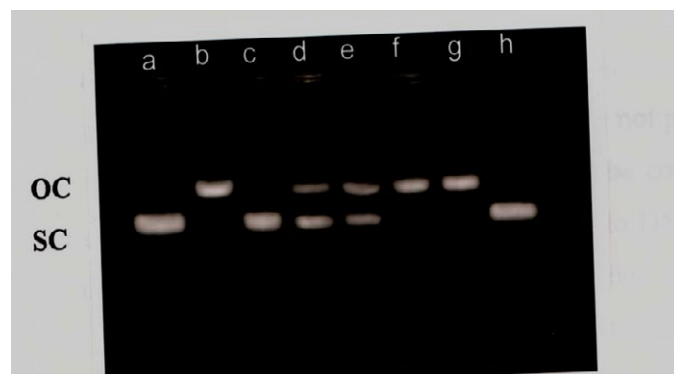
activity is minimally affected by the incorporation of 5-FU at higher concentration in the reaction medium suggesting that 5-FU behaving in biphasic pattern (lane d-g). Moreover, RF alone does not cause nicking of plasmid at concentration of 50 μM (lane h). Thus, plasmid nicking assay suggest that the RF retards the photoexcitation potential of 5-FU.



**Figure 3.**  $\alpha$ -helical content of BSA under different conditions.

The reaction mixture containing BSA was incubated in white light for 1 hr at room temperature under following conditions and in case of 5-FU-RF combination the ratio was 1:1

- 1: BSA alone (2 μM)
- 2: BSA: 5-FU (2:10 μM)
- 3: BSA: RF (2: 50 μM)
- 4: BSA: 5-FU-RF (2:10:50 μM)
- 5: BSA: 5-FU (2:20 μM)



**Figure 4.** Agarose gel electrophoresis pattern of pUC 18 DNA upon treatment with 5-FU both in presence and absence of RF under white light.

Reaction mixture containing 0.50 μg of pUC 18 DNA 50 μM RF and indicated concentration of 5-FU was incubated in presence of white light for 1 hr at room temperature.

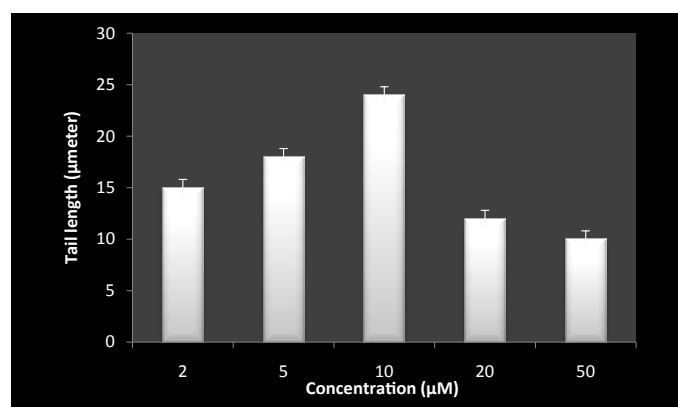
- Lane a: DNA alone  
 Lane b: DNA-5-FU (10 μM)  
 Lane c: DNA-5-FU-RF (10: 50 μM)  
 Lane d: DNA-5-FU (50 μM)  
 Lane e: DNA-5-FU (20 μM)  
 Lane f: DNA-5-FU (10 μM)  
 Lane g: DNA-5-FU (5 μM)  
 Lane h: DNA-RF (50 μM)

Lymphocytes treated with 5-FU alone (Figure 5) lead to significant oxidative DNA damage as measured by increase in tail length. However, higher concentration apparently had less effect on oxidative DNA damage. This is likely due to the dimerization of drug by inhibiting its own oxidative potential. Moreover, RF and 5-FU combination in Figure 6 shows considerable inhibition in DNA damage as compared to 5-FU alone. These results suggest an ameliorative role of RF in the genotoxicity of 5-FU.

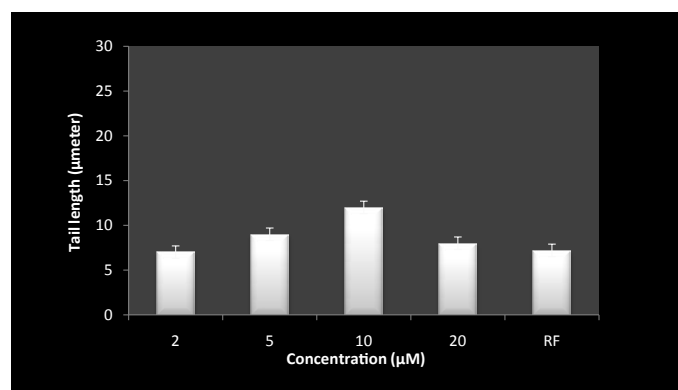
To establish the production of ROS at cellular levels, the formation of TBARS was analyzed as is shown in figure 7. 5-FU alone at lower concentration lead to considerable formation of TBARS in the presence of white light where as the combination of RF and 5-FU resulted in decreased formation of TBARS as compared to 5-FU alone.

## Discussion

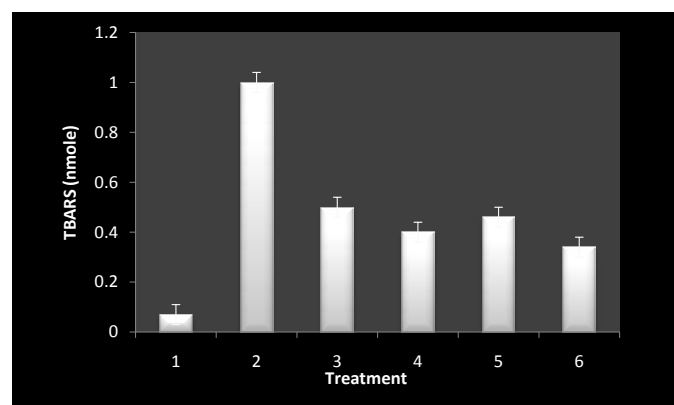
5-FU a pyrimidine analogue is an important anticancer drug used widely in the treatment of a variety of solid tumors such as colorectal, stomach, breast and liver carcinomas [25]. The oncologists are using combination of anticancer drugs with adjuvant for chemotherapy. Thus, interest grew to study the susceptibility of RF which very likely



**Figure 5.** DNA breakage by 5-FU on exposure to white light in human peripheral lymphocyte as measured by comet assay. Reaction mixture (1ml) containing  $1 \times 10^5$  cells, was incubated in presence of white light with indicated concentration of 5-FU for 1hr at room temperature. Values reported are  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. P value is calculated which was  $<0.05$ .



**Figure 6.** Inhibition of 5-FU induced DNA breakage by RF on exposure to white light in human peripheral lymphocytes as measured by comet assay. Reaction mixture (1 ml) containing  $1 \times 10^5$  cells, 50 μM RF and indicated concentration of 5-FU was incubated in presence of white light for 1hr at room temperature. last bar represent RF alone at the concentration of 50 μM. Values reported are  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. P value is calculated which was  $<0.05$ .



**Figure 7.** TBARS generation by incubation of lymphocytes under different conditions.

The isolated cells ( $1 \times 10^5$ ) were incubated under different conditions in presence of white light for 1hr at room temperature. Values reported are  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. P value is calculated which was  $<0.05$ .

- 1: control
- 2: 5-FU alone (10 μM)
- 3: 5-FU-RF (10: 50 μM)
- 4: RF (50 μM)
- 5: 5-FU (20 μM)
- 6: 5-FU (50 μM)

function as adjuvant to induce modification in presence of 5-FU. RF is an easily absorbed, water soluble micronutrient that is obtained from dietary sources. We chose RF as an adjuvant/photo sensitizer because there are no known toxic side effects associated with even large doses of this membrane permeable vitamin [17].

Free radicals have been shown to be capable of damaging many cellular components such as DNA, protein, and lipids [25]. Oxidative modification of proteins *in vivo* may affect a variety of cellular functions involving, signal transduction mechanisms, transport system and enzymes. In present study, data show that 5-FU was found to behave in a biphasic pattern with lower concentrations exhibiting phototoxic effect while the higher molar ratios diminish this effect. Carbonyl estimation, plasmid nicking assay, comet assay and TBARS estimation results were in accordance. Our study is analogous to microbial study reported by Yamane *et al.* [26] where the growth of *Arthrobacter* species was inhibited by 5-FU and inhibition was reversed by RF. This behaviour continues similar in our study which we can suggest based on the results obtained from carbonyl assay where oxidative damage to albumin protein by 5-FU at lower concentration was inhibited when RF was added in the reaction mixture. Moreover, the cleavage efficiency of 5-FU on pUC 18 DNA with RF in the reaction medium followed the same outline. The 5-FU underwent masking of photoreaction in presence of RF at specific ratios. It is assumed that the interaction of RF with 5-FU may mask the photoexcitable group in 5-FU, leading to decreased production of ROS and hence result in reduced fragmentation of cellular DNA, as is also depicted by the decrease in the tail length of the comet when lymphocyte was treated with 5-FU at lower concentration in presence of RF. It is noteworthy to mention that RF has been postulated as a viable sensitizer for the *in-vivo* photoxidative degradation of naturally or externally added substrate [27].

In the context of a photodynamic reaction, the structural



modification of protein by 5-FU alone at lower concentration was observed with the help of circular dichroism measurement. This attributed the change in  $\alpha$ -helical content suggesting distortion in its structure which was restored at higher concentration of 5-FU. The trend was consistent with that obtained by Hu *et al.* [28]. Apparently, the lower concentration of drug was interactive with the target biomolecules. This validated the observation of lower concentrations interfering with the reaction. However, in order to rule out the reason for amelioration of ROS generation when 5-FU was exposed to white light in presence of RF spectral analysis was conducted. Results of spectrum shows the formation of a complex between the 5-FU and RF (data not shown) in presence of white light. Therefore, we can suggest that the complex formation between 5-FU and RF may play a role in ruling out toxic effect of 5-FU in presence of RF as the group responsible for the ROS generation *i.e* carbon 5 of 5-FU is shielded by alloxazine ring of RF. Interactive forces within the drug molecules play a pivotal role at higher molar ratios as a consequence the dimerization probably shielding the group that are involved in generating oxidative stress in presence of white light. Our study is supported by Hatta *et al.* who suggested the dimerization at higher concentrations as the possible reason for the observed pattern [9].

As most anticancer drugs are transparent to daylight, so the presence of other compounds like RF which are capable of absorbing environmental light may affect their ability to participate in photosensitization reactions. Thus, our study may help the oncologist to formulate the therapy by using RF as a modulator in 5-FU based chemo-phototherapy. There is certainly potential to further improve chemo-phototherapy combinations as well as to rationally develop new photosensitizing drugs if a better mechanistic understanding of the interaction of these modalities can be gained. Cancer survivors are increasingly turning to complementary and alternative medicine to manage short and long term treatment sequelae. Dietary supplements in this regard could belong to the category of multivitamin, minerals and herbs. Health professionals have increasingly acknowledged that dietary supplement drug interaction may adversely interact with prescribed medications for treating cancer [3].

The compilation of our results suggest that the toxicity of the 5-FU can be significantly reduced and blunted using RF as a photosensitizer in chemo-phototherapy. Further studies at the *in vivo* level however would explain the possibilities of such reactions in living system under a particular treatment therapy.

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