



Cancer Stem Cells are Depolarized Relative to Normal Stem Cells Derived from Human Livers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and aim. The inability to distinguish cancer (CSCs) from normal stem cells (NSCs) has hindered attempts to identify safer, more effective therapies for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The aim of this study was to document and compare cell membrane potential differences (PDs) of CSCs and NSCs derived from human HCC and healthy livers respectively and determine whether altered GABAergic innervation could explain the differences. **Material and methods.** Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM) positive stem cells were isolated from human liver tissues by magnetic bead separations. Cellular PDs were recorded by microelectrode impalement of freshly isolated cells. GABA_A receptor subunit expression was documented by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and immunofluorescence. **Results.** CSCs were significantly depolarized (-7.0 ± 1.3 mV) relative to NSCs (-23.0 ± 1.4 mV, $p < 0.01$). The depolarized state was associated with different GABA_A receptor subunit expression profiles wherein phasic transmission, represented by GABA_A α_3 subunit expression, was prevalent in CSCs while tonic transmission, represented by GABA_A α_6 subunit expression, prevailed in NSCs. In addition, GABA_A subunits α_3 , β_3 , γ_3 and δ were strongly expressed in CSCs while GABA_A π expression was dominant in NSCs. CSCs and NSCs responded similarly to GABA_A receptor agonists (Δ PD: 12.5 ± 1.2 mV and 11.0 ± 3.5 mV respectively). **Conclusion.** The results of this study indicate that CSCs are significantly depolarized relative to NSCs and these differences are associated with differences in GABA_A receptor subunit expression. Together they provide new insights into the pathogenesis and possible treatment of human HCC.

Key words. Membrane potential. Cancer stem cell. Normal stem cell. GABA. Hepatocellular carcinoma. Liver. Stem cells.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer stem cells (CSC) are a malignant subpopulation of cells within a tumor that have the ability to self-replicate, differentiate into different cell lineages and resist chemotherapy.¹ They have been identified in many solid organ tumors including hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Although uncertainty remains regarding the precise role these cells play in the pathogenesis of cancer, recent data suggest they contribute to tumor development, growth, invasion and metastases.¹ As a result, CSCs have emerged as an important, albeit elusive therapeutic target.²

One of the principal challenges in developing safe and effective means of eradicating CSCs from tumor tissues is the difficulty in distinguishing CSCs from normal stem cells (NSCs) present in adjacent non-tumor tissue.³ This

problem is compounded in the liver where attempts to eradicate CSCs from HCC often occur in the setting of cirrhosis where NSCs are required to maintain hepatocyte populations and thereby, essential liver functions.⁴

Recently, our laboratory identified potentially important distinctions between CSCs and NSCs that could serve as the basis for new therapeutic strategies for HCC.⁵ Specifically, we documented that CSCs derived from the human Huh-7 and PLC malignant hepatocyte cell lines have significantly depolarized (less negatively charged) resting cell membrane potential differences (PD) when compared to the non-malignant, murine WBF-344 NSC cell line.⁵ Whether these differences exist in CSCs and NSCs derived from human liver tissues remains to be determined.

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is a potent inhibitory neurotransmitter that plays an important role in em-

bryogenesis and tissue development by regulating stem cell activity and differentiation.^{6,7} GABA_A receptors are heterooligomeric, ligand-gated ion channels consisting of 16 subunits, commonly present in a pentameric configuration.⁸ In non-synaptic cells (such as hepatocytes) GABAergic activity is influenced by those subunits responsible for “tonic” transmission (resulting in prolonged hyperpolarization) of which α_6 is considered the prototype, whereas in synaptic cells (such as neurons), “phasic” transmission, related to the presence of the α_3 subunit, is dominant.⁹

In the present study, we documented the PDs of primary CSCs and NSCs derived from freshly isolated HCC and adjacent non-tumor tissues respectively. We also documented the expression of various GABA_A receptor subunits including α_3 and α_6 in the two cell populations and the PD responses of CSCs and NSCs to GABA_A receptor agonists.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Stem cell isolations

Stem cell isolations (both CSCs and NSCs) were performed as described by Kahan, *et al.*¹⁰ Briefly, tumor or adjacent non-tumor tissues were dissected and digested in 1 μ g/mL of type 4 collagenase (Sigma-Aldrich, Oakville, Ont., Canada) solution at 37°C for 15 to 30 min. Contaminated red blood cells were lysed with ammonium chloride solution (STEM-CELL Technologies, Burlington, Ont., Canada) on ice for 5 min. CD45⁺ leukocytes and Annexin V⁺ apoptotic cells were removed by an autoMACS-pro cell separator and magnet beads (Miltenyi Biotec, San Diego, CA, USA). EpCAM-positive and -negative cells were further enriched by an autoMACS-pro cell separator and CD326 (EpCAM) MicroBeads (Miltenyi Biotec). All isolations and experiments were performed on 3-6 separate occasions.

Membrane potential determinations (PDs)

Resting voltage membrane PDs were measured using intracellular microelectrodes as previously described.¹¹ Single-barreled microelectrodes were drawn on a horizontal puller (Brown-Flaming micropipette puller, model P-87; Sutter Instruments, Novato, California, USA) from Omega-Dot borosilicate tubing [1.0 mm (outer diameter), 0.5 mm (inner diameter)]; (Sutter Instruments), filled with 0.5 mol/L potassium chloride and beveled to a 30° angle to a tip resistance of approximately 100 M Ω . Electrical signals were conducted via an Ag-AgCl electrode connected to an Axoclamp 2B amplifier (Axon In-

struments, Foster City, Calif.). Data acquisition was controlled by interfacing the amplifier to a Digidata acquisition card (Axon Instruments) and using the Axoscope software (version 7.0; Axon Instruments). Junction potential was accounted for using JPCalc (version 2.2; University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Criteria for acceptable impalements included an abrupt negative deflection on penetration of the cell, a stable intracellular potential for at least 2 min, and a return of the electrical potential to within 2 mV of baseline after withdrawal of the microelectrode to the bathing buffer. Microelectrode input resistance was continuously monitored during impalement by passing a current pulse of 0.1 nA, for 150 ms, through the microelectrode every 10 s using a Winston Electronics Timer (Model A65; Winston Electronics, San Francisco, Calif.). Following impalement, voltage deflections (*V*) corresponding to the current pulse (*I*) were used to estimate cell conductance (*g_{ce}*, = *I/V*). The ionic composition of the standard external solution was (in mmol/L) 150 NaCl, 5 KCl, 2 CaCl₂, 1 MgCl₂, 10 glucose, and 10 *N*-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-*N'*-2-ethansulfonic acid (HEPES). The pH was adjusted to 7.4 with tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane (Tris)-OH. Where indicated, the solution also contained the GABA_A receptor agonist muscimol or levetiracetam (100 μ M respectively).

GABA_A receptor subunit expression

Total RNA was extracted from 1 x 10⁶ CSCs or NSCs by the commercially available TRIzol method (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Reverse-transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) reactions consisted of the following: 1 μ g RNA, 5x reaction buffer (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), 0.5 mM dNTP, 0.5 units RNase inhibitor, 20 pmol oligo(dT) 18 primer, and 20 units Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (MMLV RT). Reactions were incubated at 42°C for 60 min, and terminated at 99°C for 6 min. Five microliters of the reactions were used for the PCR reaction.

The oligonucleotide primers for PCR reactions were designed against human GABA_A receptor sequences using an Oligo 5.0 program (National Biosciences, Plymouth, MN). The sequences of human GABA_A receptor oligonucleotide primers were as follows:

- Alpha3 3'-5'CCGTCTGTTATGCCTTTGTATT, 5'-3'TGTTGAAGGTAGTGCTGGTTT.
- Alpha 6 ATTCTGTGGCTAGAAAATGCCC, 3'-5'GCCGCAGCCGATTGTCATA.
- Beta3 3'-5' GGAGATACCCCTGGACGAGCA 5'-3' GGATAGGCACCTGTGGCGAAGA.
- Gamma 3 ACTCCTGCCCGCTGATTTTC, 3'-5'TGTCTGAATGGTGAAGTATCCCA.

- Epsilon 3'-5' ATGCTTCTCCTAAACTCCGCC, 5'-3' CGACCGTGTATCAATGACC.
- Pi 5'-3' CGACCGTGTATCAATGACC, 3'-5' CCCCAAACACAAAGCTAAAGCA.

These subunits were selected on the basis of previous reports describing discrepant expression in various tumor and non-tumor tissues.¹²⁻¹⁸ The PCR amplification was carried out in 30 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 45 s), annealing (57°C, 45 s) and elongation (72°C, 2 min) and with an additional 7-min final extension at 72°C. Finally, 10 μ l of the PCR products were run on 2% agarose gels.

Immunofluorescence

Isolated CSCs and NSCs were plated on coverslips and fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde for immunostaining. Mouse monoclonal anti-EpCAM and GABA_A receptor subunits α_3 , α_6 , β_3 , γ_3 , δ and π were employed (Chemicon, Co. Ltd., South Korea). The presence of primary antibodies was detected using Alexa 488 or Cy3-conjugated secondary antibodies (Molecular Probes, Burlington, Ont.). For double immunofluorescence labelling, coverslips were incubated for 24 h at 4°C. Cells were then washed for 1 h at room temperature and incubated for 1 h simultane-

ously with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oregon, USA) diluted 1:1000, in combination with Cy3-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Westgrove Pennsylvania, USA) diluted 1:300. Prior to coverslipping, cell nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (Molecular Probes). Fluorescence was examined on a Zeiss Axioskop2 fluorescence microscope with image capture using Axiovision 3.0 software (Carl Zeiss Canada, Toronto, Ont.). Confocal analyses were performed using an Olympus Fluoview IX70 confocal microscope with image capture using Olympus Fluoview software (Markham, Ont.). Corel Draw software (Corel Corporation, Ottawa, Ont.) was used for image presentation. Immunopositive cells were quantified from at least 3 independent experiments by analyzing an average of 100 cells across multiple fields.

Statistics

Student *t* tests were performed for parametric data and Wilcoxon rank sum tests for nonparametric data. A *P* value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The results provided represent the mean \pm SEM unless otherwise stated.

RESULTS

Cellular membrane potential differences

The results of CSC and NSC PD determinations are shown in figure 1. Relative to NSCs, CSCs were significantly depolarized i.e. less negatively charged (-7.0 ± 1.3 vs. -23.0 ± 1.4 mV, *n* = 30, *p* < 0.01).

GABA_A receptor subunit expression

GABA_A receptor subunit expression in CSCs and NSCs as determined by semi-quantitative RT-PCR and immunofluorescence are provided in table 1 and figure 2 respectively. Both techniques demonstrated that “phasic” GABA_A α_3 expression prevailed in CSCs whereas “tonic” GABA_A α_6 expression was expressed to a greater extent in

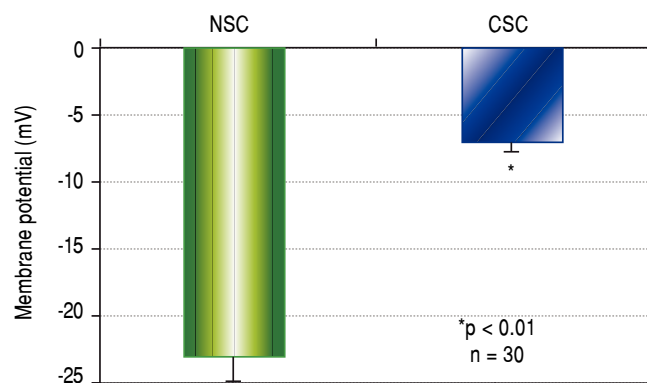


Figure 1. Cell membrane potential differences (PDs) in normal stem cells (NSCs) and cancer stem cells (CSCs) derived from healthy human livers and hepatocellular carcinoma tissues respectively, as determined by microelectrode impalements of isolated cells. The PDs of CSCs were significantly depolarized (*p* < 0.01) when compared to NSCs.

Table 1. GABA_A subunit expression in human liver cancer and normal stem cells.

Isolated human liver EpCAM+	α_3	α_6	β_3	γ_3	δ	π
CSC	++++	+	+++++	+++++	+++++	++
NSC	++	++	++	+	+	+++++

EpCAM: epithelial cell adhesion molecule. CSC: cancer stem cells. NSC: normal stem cells.

NSCs. Other subunits selected on the basis of previous reports describing their differential expression in tumor versus adjacent non-tumor tissues also revealed different

patterns of expression in CSCs and NSCs. Specifically, GABA_A β_3 , γ_3 and δ expression was abundant in CSCs whereas GABA_A π was dominant in NSCs.

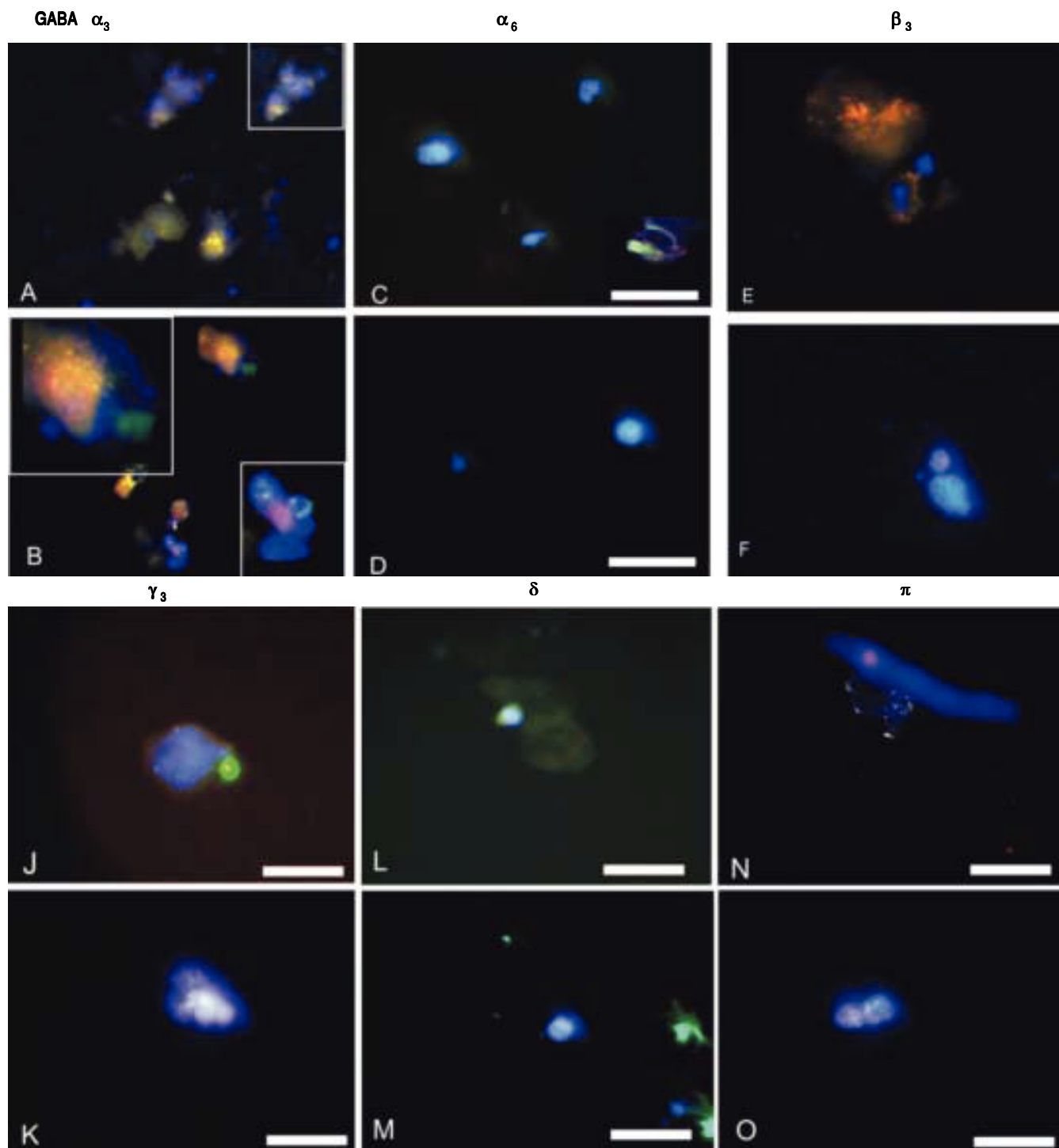


Figure 2. GABA_A receptor subunit expression as documented by immunofluorescence of isolated normal stem cells (NSCs) and cancer stem cells (CSCs) derived from healthy human livers and hepatocellular carcinoma tissues respectively. Cell nuclei are counterstained blue with DAPI.

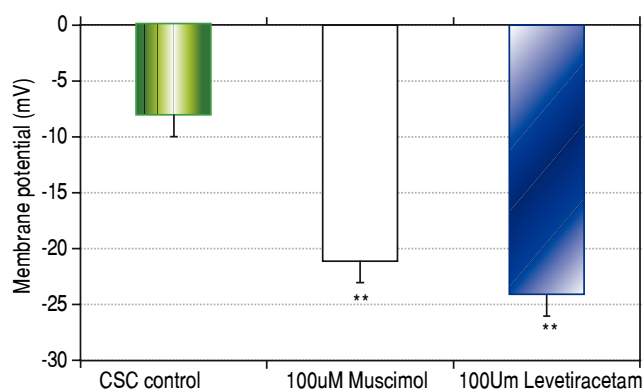


Figure 3. The effects of GABA_A receptor agonists muscimol or levetiracetam on cancer stem cell (CSC) membrane potential differences (PDs) as determined by microelectrode impalement of cells. CSCs hyperpolarized by approximately 12 mV following exposure to the GABA_A receptor agonists.

Response of stem cells to GABA_A receptor agonists

Both CSCs and NSCs significantly ($p < 0.01$) hyperpolarized following the addition of GABA_A receptor agonists muscimol and levetiracetam (Figure 3). However, the extent of hyperpolarization was similar in the two cell populations (CSCs: $\Delta 12.5 \pm 1.2$ and NSCs: $\Delta 11.0 \pm 3.5$ mV).

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study indicate that primary CSCs derived from human HCC are significantly depolarized relative to NSCs derived from the same livers. They also indicate that the differences in membrane PDs are associated with differences in GABA_A receptor subunit expression which favor phasic rather than tonic GABAergic innervation and thereby, a more depolarized state for CSCs. Finally, they demonstrate that CSCs and NSCs can be hyperpolarized by the addition of specific GABA_A receptor agonists.

To date, there have been no reports documenting or comparing membrane PDs in human CSCs and NSCs derived from the liver or other tissues. In the only previous paper specifically designed to determine whether differences in PDs exist in cancer and non-cancer stem cells, we described significantly depolarized CSCs derived from the malignant, human Huh-7 and PLC hepatocyte cell lines when compared to NSCs derived from a non-malignant, rodent WBF-344 cell line.⁵ However, these findings might well have related to the different species involved as significant interspecies variability has been described for PD determinations.^{19,20}

Unlike the paucity of data regarding PDs in stem cells, there are numerous previous reports describing differences

in PD determinations between malignant and non-malignant “mature” cells of the same tissue. For example, we previously documented that mature malignant hepatocytes which constitute the bulk of HCC tissue are significantly depolarized relative to adjacent non-tumor hepatocytes.¹⁸ We also reported that the PDs of malignant hepatocyte cell lines are significantly depolarized relative to freshly isolated human hepatocytes.²¹ Similar findings have been reported in cervical, endometrial, breast, neuronal and muscle tumors by other investigators.²²⁻²⁵ Thus, overall, the results of the present study are in keeping with those of previous reports for the majority of tumor cells and extend the findings to the more clinically relevant, human stem cell populations.

Certain GABA_A receptor subunits have been reported to be either upregulated or downregulated in solid organ tumors.¹²⁻¹⁸ In the present study, we focused on the α_3 and α_6 subunits because they are instrumental in determining whether GABAergic innervation is phasic (relatively depolarizing) or tonic (relatively hyperpolarizing) respectively.⁸ Moreover, the relative contributions of α_3 and α_6 subunit expression serves to define extra-synaptic cell innervation which would be more relevant to solid organ tissues such as the liver. Thus, in addition to providing new insights into the mechanism whereby CSCs derived from HCCs are depolarized relative to NSCs, the finding of enhanced GABA_A α_3 subunit expression in CSCs serves to identify that subunit (in addition to β_3 , γ_3 and δ) as a potential target for immune-mediated HCC therapy.

As mentioned earlier, CSCs tend to be resistant to chemotherapy. The most common explanation for this finding is an upregulation of multi-drug resistant (MDR) genes such as MDR-1 which encode for p-glycoproteins that efficiently export cationic chemotherapeutic agents including doxorubicin from CSCs.^{26,27} This PD dependent process raises the possibility that by hyperpolarizing CSC PDs, as was achieved in the present study with the addition of GABA_A receptor agonists, MDR-mediated export of chemotherapeutic agents might be attenuated and thereby, the chemosensitivity of CSCs enhanced. In addition, because the transition of cells from a primitive to well differentiated phenotype is dependent on a simultaneous transition from a depolarized to hyperpolarized state, activation of CSCs with GABAergic agents could conceivably result in their differentiation and loss of the self-replication property inherent to CSCs.²⁸ Clearly, further research is required to determine whether these theoretical considerations will translate into more effective treatments for HCC.

There are a number of limitations to this study that warrant emphasis. First, CSCs and NSCs were isolated from resected human liver tissues and PD values were not documented *in situ*. This limitation relates to previous studies

that have documented differences in cell PDs when determined *in situ* versus *in vitro*.^{18,19} However, the isolation process employed in the present study was identical for both cell populations and therefore, although absolute values may differ, relative differences should have remained intact. Moreover, because CSCs represent a very small percent of the bulk tumor cell population (< 5%) and NSCs an even smaller percent of non-tumor tissue, recording of CSC and NSC PDs *in situ* is not feasible with presently available techniques. A second limitation relates to focusing on specific GABA_A receptor subunits rather than documenting the expression of all 16 subunits identified to date. As indicated above, the rationale for the more selective approach was based on the relative importance of non-synaptic GABAergic transmission in non-neuronal tissues and previous studies documenting that specific GABA_A receptor subunits are significantly up- or down-regulated in tumor *vs.* non-tumor tissues.¹²⁻¹⁸ Yet another limitation was the absence of data regarding the expression of other neurotransmitter and electrogenic systems. Although we previously reported that nicotinic receptors and Na/K ATPase activity are not perturbed in HCC, these data were derived from the “mature” cell populations of HCC tumors and may not be applicable to stem cell populations.^{15,18} Finally, the clinical relevance of this study is predicated on the assumption that CSCs play an important role in the development of HCC and although emerging data tend to support that hypothesis, a consensus on the precise role of stem cells in carcinogenesis has yet to be reached.

In conclusion, the results of this study have identified clear distinctions between the PDs and GABA_A receptor subunit expression profiles of CSCs and NSCs derived from human HCC and adjacent non-tumor tissues. These findings not only provide important new insights into hepatic carcinogenesis but could conceivably be exploited in future attempts to develop new, more effective therapies for patients with HCC.

ABBREVIATIONS

- **CSC:** cancer stem cell.
- **EpCAM:** epithelial cell adhesion molecule.
- **GABA:** gamma-aminobutyric acid.
- **HCC:** hepatocellular carcinoma.
- **MDR:** multi-drug resistant.
- **NSC:** normal stem cell.
- **PD:** potential differences.
- **RT-PCR:** reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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