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Depressive effectiveness of vigabatrin (γ -vinyl-GABA), an antiepileptic drug, in intermediate-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels in human glioma cells

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Abstract

Background: Vigabatrin (VGB) is an approved non-traditional antiepileptic drug that has been revealed to have potential for treating brain tumors; however, its effect on ionic channels in glioma cells remains largely unclear.

Methods: With the aid of patch-clamp technology, we investigated the effects of VGB on various ionic currents in the glioblastoma multiforme cell line 13–06-MG.

Results: In cell-attached configuration, VGB concentration-dependently reduced the activity of intermediate-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ (IK_{Ca}) channels, while DCEBIO (5,6-dichloro-1-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-one) counteracted the VGB-induced inhibition of IK_{Ca} channels. However, the activity of neither large-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated (BK_{Ca}) nor inwardly rectifying K^+ (K_{IR}) channels were affected by the presence of VGB in human 13–06-MG cells. However, in the continued presence of VGB, the addition of GAL-021 or BaCl_2 effectively suppressed BK_{Ca} and K_{IR} channels.

Conclusions: The inhibitory effect of VGB on IK_{Ca} channels demonstrated in the current study could be an important underlying mechanism of VGB-induced antineoplastic (e.g., anti-glioma) actions.

Keywords: Vigabatrin, Intermediate-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ channel, Glioma cell

Background

Vigabatrin (VGB; γ -vinyl-gamma-aminobutyric acid [γ -vinyl-GABA]) is an approved antiepileptic drug, which is tailored as an adjuvant therapy for adults with refractory partial epilepsy; it is also used for the treatment of infantile spasms [1–3]. VGB is a structural analog of

GABA, which irreversibly inhibits GABA-transaminase [4] and thus consequently increases levels of the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA [5] in the brain. It has been shown to attenuate astroglial TWIK-related acid-sensitive K^+ channel-1 in the hippocampus of seizure-sensitive gerbils [6]. Although most of VGB's effects are thought to be largely attributed to its GABA-ergic actions, its perturbations on the amplitude or gating of ionic effects are not clear.

The degree of functional expression in the intermediate-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ (IK_{Ca}) channels identified in glioma cells has recently been

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disclosed to interfere with the progression of malignant tumors [7]. IK_{Ca} channels (also known as $K_{Ca3.1}$, SK4, IK_{Ca1} , or KCNN4) are encoded by the *KCNN4* gene. These channels have been cloned from human, mouse, or rat tissues; and, their activities are viewed to be associated with various cellular functions, which include hormonal secretion, cell motility or proliferation, and the regulation of Ca^{2+} influx or K^{+} efflux. All of these underlying mechanisms have been extensively studied in different types of non-excitable or neoplastic cells [8–10]. Alternatively, these channels have single-channel conductance of 20–60 pS and their biophysical and pharmacological profiles are viewed to be distinguishable from those of large- or small-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^{+} channels [11, 12]. Of importance, the modulators of IK_{Ca} channels represent a potential therapeutic approach for a variety of diseases, particularly at malignant gliomas [7, 13].

VGB has been reported to decrease oligodendrocyte precursor cell proliferation as well as to increase the number of mature oligodendrocytes [14]. Interestingly, it has been also disclosed to have promising therapeutic efficacy for treating brain metastases in vivo [15]. However, the ionic mechanism through which VGB exerts anti-neoplastic actions is not yet determined. In this study, we sought to investigate its ionic mechanism which could be linked to anti-neoplastic actions in the glioblastoma multiforme cell line (i.e., human 13–06-MG glioma cells).

Methods

Chemicals, drugs and solutions

VGB ((±)-γ-vinyl-GABA, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$) was acquired from Sigma-Aldrich (Merck Ltd., Taipei, Taiwan), GAL-021 was from MedChemExpress (Everything Biotech Ltd., New Taipei City, Taiwan), while DCEBIO (5,6-dichloro-1-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-one) and TRAM-34 (1-((2-chlorophenyl)-(diphenyl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole) were from Tocris (Union Biomed, Taipei, Taiwan). Unless stated otherwise, for cell preparations, all culture media, fetal bovine serum, L-glutamine, and trypsin/EDTA were acquired from HyClone™ (Thermo Fisher; Level Biotech, Tainan, Taiwan); and, all other chemicals or reagents were of analytical grade.

The composition of the bathing solution (i.e., HEPES-buffered normal Tyrode's solution) was 136.5 mM NaCl, 5.4 mM KCl, 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, 0.53 mM $MgCl_2$, 5.5 mM glucose, and 5.5 mM HEPES adjusted with NaOH to pH 7.4. To measure K^{+} currents, we backfilled the patch pipettes with an internal solution consisting of 130 mM K-aspartate, 20 mM KCl, 1 mM KH_2PO_4 , 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 3 mM Na_2ATP , 100 μM Na_2GTP , 0.1 mM EGTA, and 5 mM HEPES adjusted with KOH to pH 7.2 [16, 17]. To avoid the contamination of whole-cell Cl^{-} currents, we

substituted Cl^{-} ions inside the pipette solution for aspartate.

For recording large-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated (BK_{Ca}) channels, we kept cells in a high K^{+} -bathing solution, and its composition was 145 mM KCl, 0.53 mM $MgCl_2$, and 5 mM HEPES adjusted with KOH to 7.2, and the pipette solution contained 145 mM KCl, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, and 5 mM HEPES titrated with KOH to 7.2. In this study, we obtained the reagent water from a Milli-Q water purification system (Merck, Ltd., Taipei, Taiwan). The culture medium and pipette solution were filtered on the day of use with an Acrodisc® syringe filter with a Supor® membrane (Bio-Check; New Taipei City, Taiwan).

Cell preparations

The glioblastoma multiforme cell line (13–06-MG) used in this study was kindly provided by Professor Dr. Carol A. Kruse (Department of Neurosurgery, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, LA, U.S.A.). The 13–06-MG cells were cultured at a density of 10^6 /ml in high glucose (4 g/l) Dulbecco's modified Eagle media (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 100 U/ml penicillin and 10 μg /ml streptomycin. Cells were maintained at 37 °C in a 5% CO_2 incubator as monolayer cultures and thereafter sub-cultured weekly. Fresh media was added every 2–3 days in order to ensure a healthy cell population. To verify the presence of glial cells, we identified them by displaying glial fibrillary acidic protein, which is a cytoskeletal protein.

To evaluate concentration-dependent inhibition of VGB on the probability of IK_{Ca} channels that would be open, we kept 13–06-MG cells to be bathed in normal Tyrode's solution containing 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, and each cell examined was voltage-clamped at -80 mV relative to the bath. The probability of channel opening was measured in the control or during cell exposure to different concentrations (0.3–100 μM) of VGB; and, these values were then compared with those taken after the addition of TRAM-34 (3 μM). TRAM-34 is a known selective blocker of IK_{Ca} channels. The concentration required to suppress 50% of channel activity was determined by means of a Hill function:

$$\text{Percentage inhibition} = \frac{E_{\max} \times [C]^{n_H}}{IC_{50}^{n_H} + [C]^{n_H}},$$

where IC_{50} or n_H is the concentration required for a 50% inhibition or the Hill coefficient, respectively; $[C]$ the VGB concentration; and E_{\max} the maximal reduction in channel opening probability (i.e., TRAM-34-sensitive channel activity) caused by VGB.

Statistical analyses

Linear or nonlinear curve-fitting (e.g., sigmoidal or exponential curve) to the data sets collected was performed by using either Microsoft Excel® (Redmond, WA) or OriginPro 2016 (Microcal). The experimental data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) with sample sizes (n) indicating the number of 13–06-MG cells from which the results were acquired. The Student's t -test (paired or unpaired) or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a *post-hoc* Fisher's least-significant difference test, was performed to analyze multiple groups. The data were examined using a non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test, subject to possible violation in the normality underlying ANOVA. Differences were considered statistically significant when the P -value was below 0.05.

Results

VGB and the activity of IK_{Ca} channels in 13–06-MG cells

Experiments to evaluate the effect of VGB on IK_{Ca} channel activity were performed. In this set of experiments, 13–06-MG cells were bathed in normal Tyrode's solution containing 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$ and single-channel current recordings were made. The probability of IK_{Ca} channel opening was measured at -80 mV relative to the bath. In the presence of VGB, the IK_{Ca} channels were significantly less likely to be open, compared with the control (Fig. 1a). Similar effects were observed after TRAM-34 was added to the control group (Fig. 1b). IK_{Ca} channels that were closed in VGB-treated cells were reopened after the cells were treated with DCEBIO, an activator of IK_{Ca} channels. This data is summarized in Fig. 1c, which shows the effects of control, extracellular Ca^{2+} (0 mM), extracellular Ca^{2+} (3.6 mM), VGB, TRAM-34 (3 μ M), and VGB (10 μ M) plus DCEBIO (10 μ M) on IK_{Ca} channel activity. Each bar indicates the mean \pm SEM ($n=9-11$). As cells were exposed to Tyrode's solution containing 3.6 mM $CaCl_2$, the presence of VGB (10 μ M) effectively decreased IK_{Ca} channel activity, while it had minimal effect on it in cells bathed in Ca^{2+} -free Tyrode solution. Therefore, the results enable us to indicate that the IK_{Ca} channels measured from these cells was sensitive either to the level of extracellular Ca^{2+} or to block by TRAM-34, and that VGG-mediated inhibition of IK_{Ca} channel was attenuated by further application of DCEBIO.

VGB effect on single-channel conductance of IK_{Ca} channels

How VGB treatment affected IK_{Ca} channels at different membrane potentials was further evaluated. Plots of current amplitude as a function of holding potential were then constructed. Single-channel amplitudes at the potentials ranging between -80 and $+20$ mV were

measured. Original current traces of single channel activities at the different levels of membrane potential relative to the bath obtained in the absence (left) and presence (right) of VGB (10 μ M) were shown (Fig. 2a). The single-channel conductance of IK_{Ca} channels calculated from a linear $I-V$ relationship in the control was further calculated to yield 32.4 ± 4 pS ($n=9$) over the voltage ranging between -80 and $+20$ mV (Fig. 2b). Of notice, the conductance measured at negative potentials was greater than that at positive voltages. However, the single-channel slope conductance (32.1 ± 4 pS; $n=9$, $P > 0.05$) of IK_{Ca} channels was not significantly changed after VGB (10 μ M) treatment, despite the observed reduction in the probability of channel openings.

Concentration-dependent inhibitory effect of VGB on the activity of IK_{Ca} channels

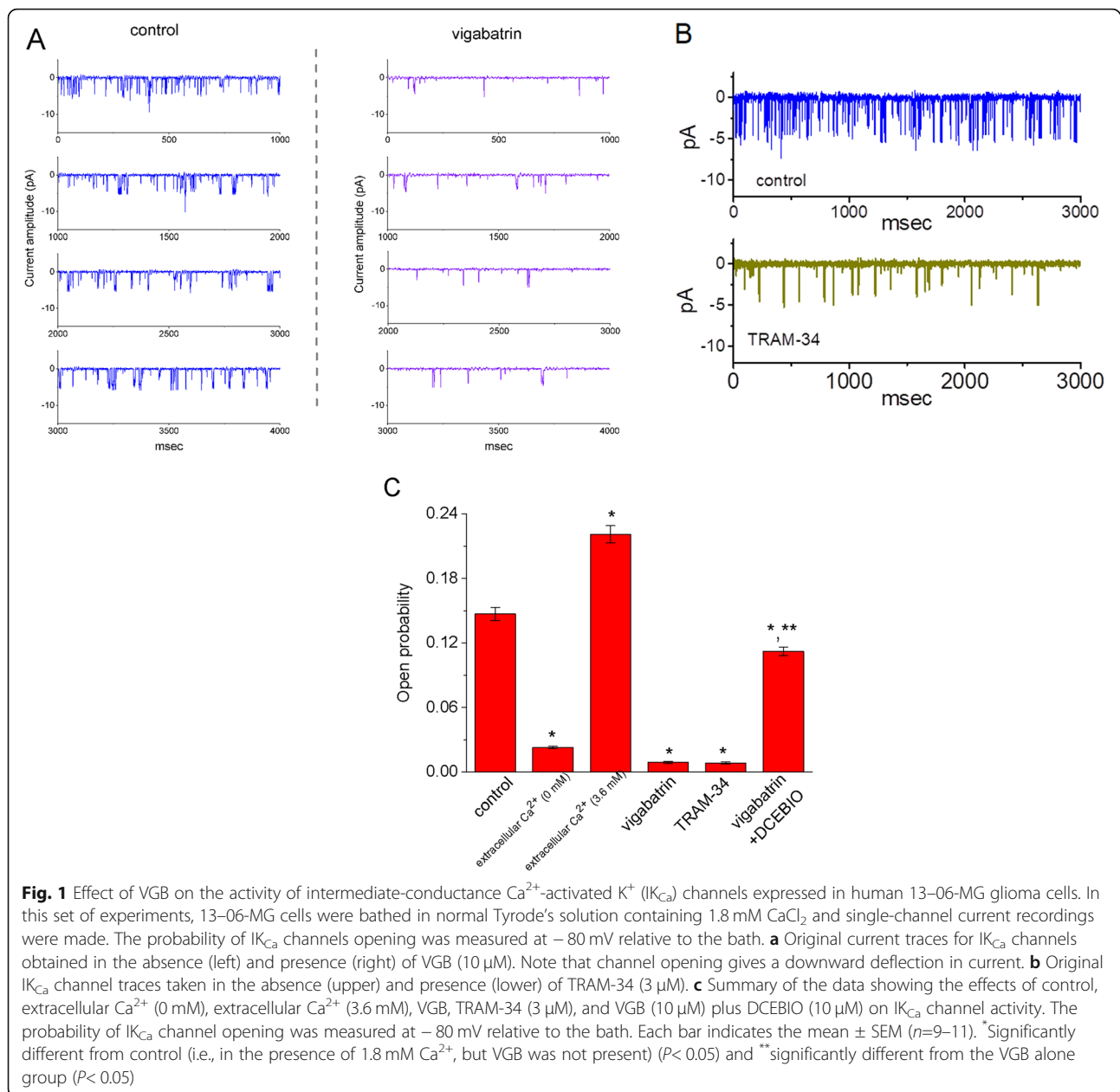
The relationship of the percentage suppression of IK_{Ca} channel activity versus VGB concentration was further analyzed. In this set of experiments, each cell was maintained at -80 mV relative to the bath, and the channel open-state probabilities in the absence and presence of different VGB concentrations were measured. As depicted in Fig. 3, the addition of VGB (0.3–100 μ M) suppressed the activity of IK_{Ca} channels in a concentration-dependent manner. The IC_{50} value required for its inhibitory effect on channel activity in 13–06-MG cells was calculated to be 4.21 μ M, and it at a concentration of 100 μ M nearly abolished the probability of channel openings. Findings from these observations led us to indicate that VGB is able to exert a depressive action on the activity of IK_{Ca} channels expressed in 13–06-MG cells.

Effect of VGB and VGB plus GAL-021 on the probability of BK_{Ca} channel opening

We further examined whether the presence of VGB could affect the activity of BK_{Ca} channels in 13–06-MG cells. In these experiments, cells were immersed in a high- K^+ solution that contained 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, and the examined cells were held at $+80$ mV. As the cells were exposed to 10 μ M VGB, the probability of BK_{Ca} channels opening was not altered (Fig. 4). However, following the addition of GAL-021 (10 μ M) channel activity was significantly decreased. GAL-021 has been previously reported to be a blocker of BK_{Ca} channels [18]. Unlike IK_{Ca} channels, which were suppressed by VGB, the BK_{Ca} channels were resistant to being blocked by this agent.

Effect of VGB and VGB plus $BaCl_2$ on K_{IR} channel activity

In another set of single-channel current recordings, we tested whether other K^+ channels (i.e., K_{IR} channels) could be affected by the presence of VGB. Cells were bathed in Ca^{2+} -free Tyrode's solution and the

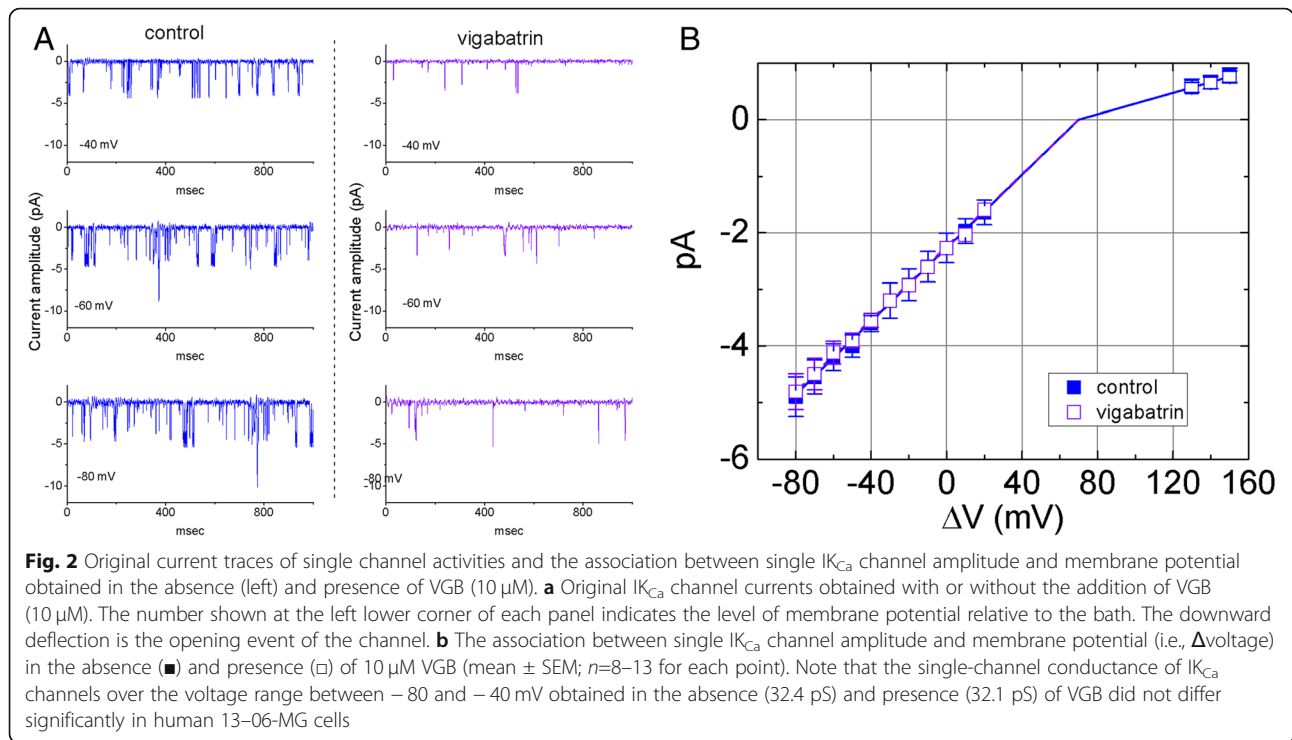


holding potential was set at -80 mV relative to the bath. However, the presence of $10 \mu\text{M}$ VGB was unable to produce any modifications in K_{IR} channel activity in these cells (Fig. 5). However, the subsequent addition of 1 mM BaCl_2 in the continued presence of $10 \mu\text{M}$ VGB, effectively suppressed the probability of channel opening. BaCl_2 is regarded as an inhibitor of K_{IR} channels [19].

Discussion

VGB is an anti-epileptic agent that is viewed to be an inhibitor of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) breakdown. It has been approved for use as an adjunctive

treatment for resistant epilepsy, and as a monotherapy for infantile spasms or West syndrome [2, 3]. In the present study, we found that VGB dose-dependently lessened the probability of IK_{Ca} -channel openings, and that this reduction in channel activity is voltage-dependent and associated with a rise in mean closed time of the channel. The reduction in the channel open-state probability accounts primarily for its suppression in IK_{Ca} channel activity, owing to the inability to modify single-channel conductance of the channel. However, the activity of neither BK_{Ca} nor K_{IR} channels was conceivably perturbed by the presence of VGB. Therefore, in addition to its inhibition of



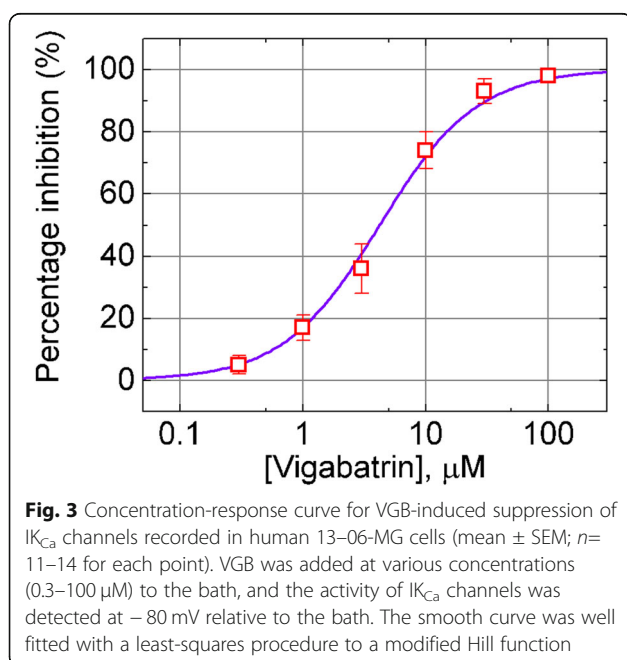
GABA breakdown, this study revealed that VGB suppressed the activity of IK_{Ca} channels. This effect could be partly responsible for its suppression of neoplastic cells [20]. Therefore, awareness needs to be appropriately made when the effect of this compound is explained solely by its action on GABA-ergic dysregulation [14]. However, whether there is functional

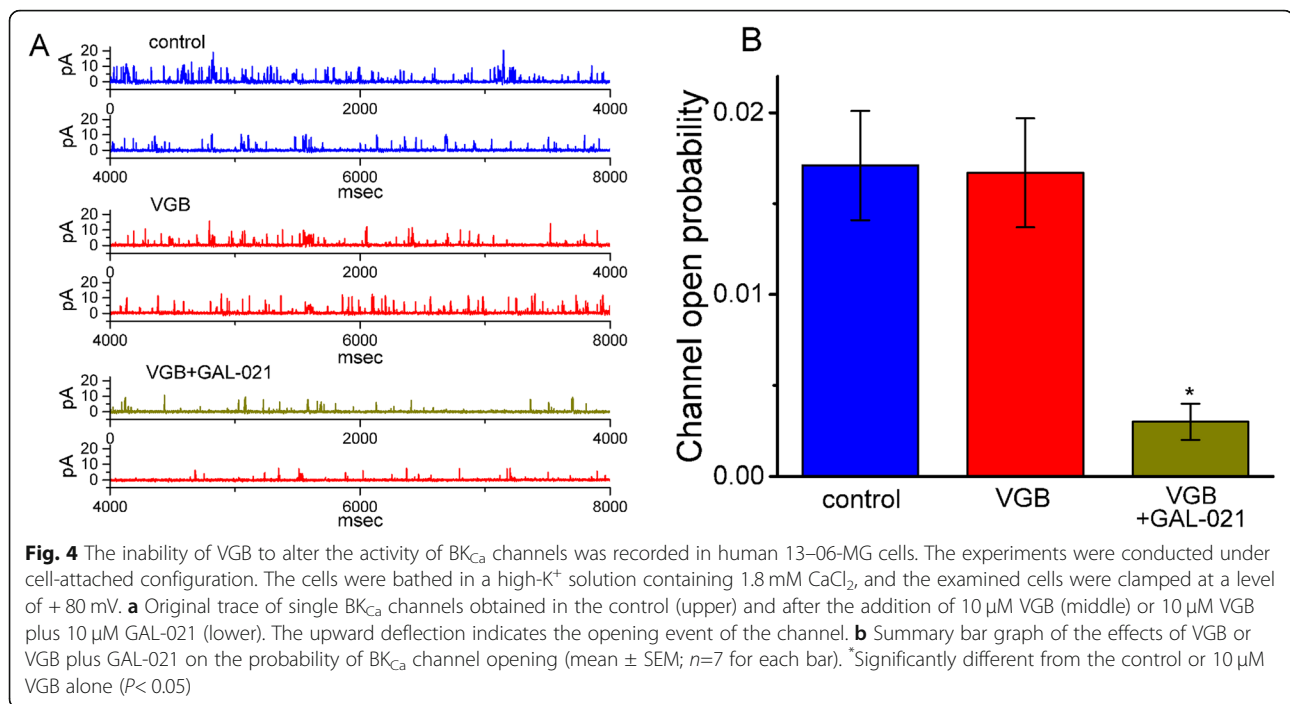
coupling between GABA-receptor(s) signaling and IK_{Ca} channel activity remains to be further studied.

The single-channel conductance of IK_{Ca} channels in human glioma cells (13-06-MG) was calculated to be 32 pS, a value similar to that of the prototypical IK_{Ca} channels present in other cell types [7, 13, 21], but less than that of BK_{Ca} channels [22, 23]. VGB-mediated inhibition of IK_{Ca} channel activity depends on membrane voltage and it is viewed to occur via a direct interaction with the $K_{Ca}3.1$ channel protein in glioma cells.

In this study, the IC_{50} value required for VGB-induced inhibition of IK_{Ca} channels was $4.21 \mu M$. There is a wide range of serum/plasma concentrations ($0.8-36$ mg/L) associated with successful epilepsy treatment [24]. The concentration in cerebrospinal fluid was noted to be approximately 30-40% of plasma concentration, supporting that the IC_{50} value of VGB observed in this study could be of clinical or therapeutic relevance. Of note, the presence of VGB inhibits the activity of IK_{Ca} channels in humans at these relatively low concentrations, and in contrast to other compounds that disrupt the GABA neurotransmission, the VGB molecule is lipophilic and able to cross the blood-brain barrier [25]. Therefore, findings from the present observations could be important in determining VGB's in vivo anti-neoplastic mechanism.

Different types of kinetic behaviors perturbed by VGB might facilitate its inhibition of IK_{Ca} channel activity.





VGB has no discernible effect on IK_{Ca} single-channel conductance; therefore, the VGB molecule unlikely acts within the channel's central pore. However, the mean closed time of the channel was lengthened in its presence. The activity of IK_{Ca} channels has been reported to regulate the proliferation of prostate cancer cells by controlling Ca²⁺ entry into these cells [8]. However, significant changes in neither BK_{Ca} nor K_{IR} channel activity were observed in these cells. The effectiveness of VGB in inhibiting IK_{Ca} channels demonstrated presently in glioma cells does not result secondarily from the reduction of intracellular Ca²⁺ [26]. In this study, VGB inhibited IK_{Ca} channel activity within a few minutes in 13–06-MG cells. As the onset of inhibition was rapid, its action on channel activity was unlikely to ascribe from the binding to nuclear DNAs. The mechanism through which the VGB molecule interacts with IK_{Ca} channels tends to be direct and not genomic.

An earlier study in which immunolabelling of K_{Ca}3.1 channels was performed, disclosed that IK_{Ca} channels tended to be differentially expressed in excitatory and inhibitory neurons of the central nervous system [21]. Different isoforms of K_{Ca}3.1 might also be present in different tissues, including gliomas; however, whether VGB is capable of modifying different types of IK_{Ca} channels remains unknown. Further studies investigating the extent to which VGB-induced effects on glioma cells may be attributed to

direct inhibitory perturbations on IK_{Ca} channels, are thus needed.

Of notice, the expression and function of glial Kir channels have been previously studied in retinal Müller glial cells, Schwann cells, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes. Expression of Kir4.1 was identified in brain and retinal glial cells, while those of Kir2.1 and Kir2.3 were reported to be present in Schwann cells [27, 28]. Whether VGB can perturb the activity of different types of Kir channels in glial cells still remains to be further resolved.

Interestingly, one *in vitro* study suggested that VGB should not be used for prophylaxis or the short-term treatment of epilepsy in glioblastoma [20]. However, another report suggested that blocking GABA flux into the TCA cycle, either through genetic depletion of GAD1 or pharmacological treatment with VGB, suppressed aggressive metastatic outgrowth in the brain. Furthermore, it suggests that VGB might bring an additional benefit of stabilizing tumor-induced seizures [15].

Our previous study on temozolomide, which demonstrated its inhibitory effect on IK_{Ca} accompanied by membrane depolarization, could describe an important underlying mechanism of temozolomide-induced anti-neoplastic actions [29]. Supportively, it has been reported that ionizing radiation could stimulate BK_{Ca} channel activity, resulting in Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent kinases II, leading to

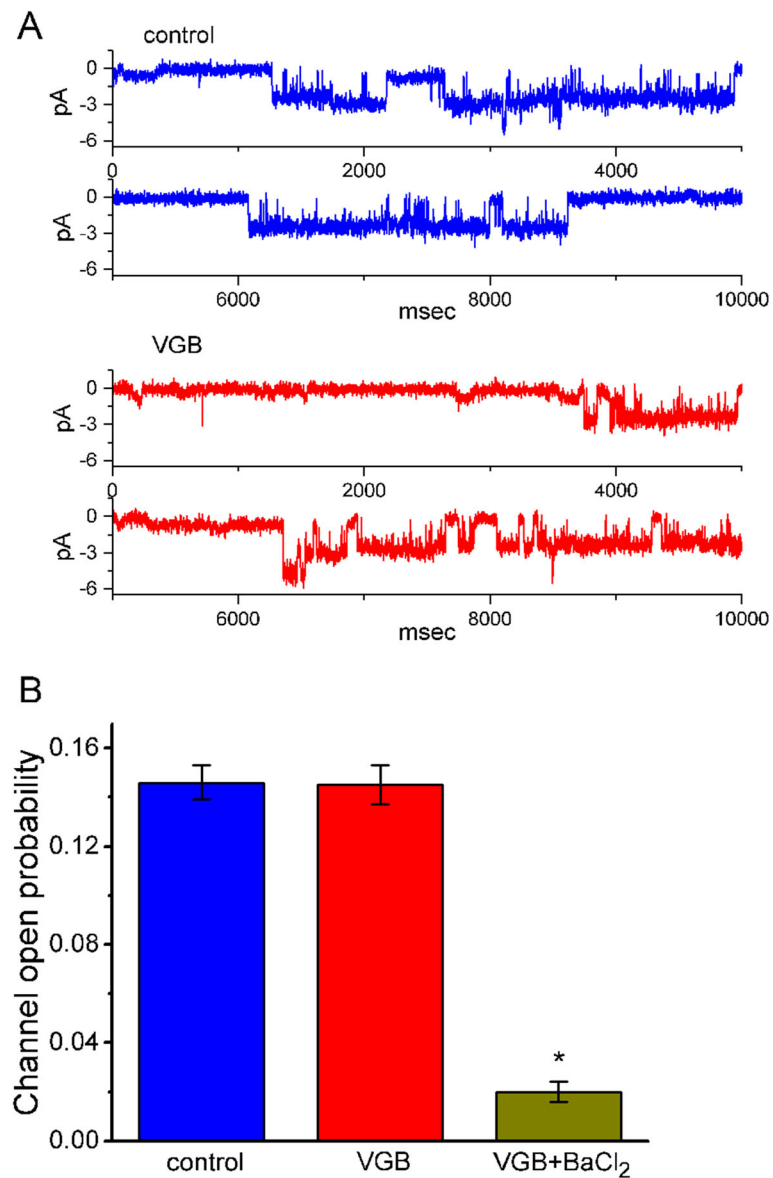


Fig. 5 Failure of VGB to modify the activity of K_{IR} channels in human 13-06-MG cells. In this set of experiments, we bathed cells in Ca^{2+} -free Tyrode's solution and, during the recording, we backfilled the pipette by using K^+ -containing solution. The activity of K_{IR} channels was detected at -80 mV relative to the bath. **a** Single K_{IR} channels obtained in the absence (upper) and presence (lower) of $10 \mu M$ VGB. The downward deflection denotes the channel opening event. **b** Summary bar graph depicting the effect of VGB and VGB plus $BaCl_2$ on the activity of K_{IR} channels in human 13-06-MG cells (mean \pm SEM; $n=7$ for each bar). *Significantly different from the control or $10 \mu M$ VGB alone ($P < 0.05$). VGB: $10 \mu M$ VGB; $BaCl_2$: $1 mM$ $BaCl_2$

glioblastoma cell migration [30]. As $K_{Ca}3.1$ has been reported to confer radioresistance to breast cancer cells [31], strategies targeting $KCa3.1$ in anti-cancer treatment tend to be potential in modulating anti-neoplastic activity [32].

The inhibitory effect of VGB on IK_{Ca} channels demonstrated herein sheds light on and supports the potential of VGB on antineoplastic actions. The possible link between vigabatrin/ IK_{Ca} channel activity

and neoplastic cell behavior, including migration, spread, survival and proliferation is worth further investigation.

Conclusion

Our study demonstrated that the inhibitory effect of VGB on IK_{Ca} channels could be an important underlying mechanism of VGB-induced antineoplastic actions.

Abbreviations

BK_{Ca} channel: Large-conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel; DCEBIO: 5,6-dichloro-1-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-one; IC₅₀: The concentration required for 50% inhibition; IK_{Ca} channel: Intermediate-conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel; K_{IR} channel: Inwardly rectifying K⁺ channel; SEM: Standard error of mean; TRAM-34: 1-((2-chlorophenyl)-(diphenyl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole; VGA: Vigabatrin (γ-vinyl-GABA)

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Authors' contributions

TYH, SNW, and CWH conceived the study. TYH, HYIH, SNW, and CWH performed the experiments. SNW and CWH participated in the statistical analysis. All authors approved the final manuscript. Each author contributed substantially during manuscript drafting or revision.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable. This study did not involve human participants and animals.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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