Novobiocin Is a Potent Inhibitor for Human Organic Anion Transporters
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ABSTRACT:
Organic anion transporters (OATs) mediate the body disposition of a diverse array of environmental toxins and clinically important drugs. Previous studies have shown that novobiocin, an inhibitor for breast cancer resistance proteins (BCRP), inhibited organic anion transport. However, its interactions with specific OATs are unknown. In the current study, we characterized the inhibitory effects of novobiocin on the function of human OATs (hOAT)1, hOAT3, and hOAT4. Kinetic study revealed that novobiocin inhibited OAT-mediated uptake in a competitive manner, with Ki of 14.87 ± 0.40 μM for hOAT1, Ki of 4.77 ± 1.12 μM for hOAT3, and Ki of 90.50 ± 7.50 μM for hOAT4. Furthermore, the cis- and trans-inhibition feature of novobiocin demonstrated that novobiocin was a potent inhibitor but not a substrate for hOAT1 (IC50 = 34.76 ± 0.31 μM), hOAT3 (IC50 = 4.987 ± 0.35 μM), and hOAT4 (IC50 = 92.68 ± 0.34 μM). We further showed that the effects of novobiocin on OATs were not mediated through a change in transporter protein abundance on the plasma membrane. Taken together, we conclude that novobiocin seems to interact with the substrate-binding sites of OATs from both the intracellular and the extracellular sides, and this interaction interferes with the substrate-binding site(s) on respective carriers, leading to an apparent reduction in carriers available for the substrates. Because BCRP is often expressed in the same tissue where multiple OATs are identified such as liver, kidney and placenta, when dissecting the contribution of BCRP to drug disposition using novobiocin as an inhibitor, its inhibitory effect to OATs has to be taken into consideration.

The organic anion transporter (OAT) family mediates the body disposition of a diverse array of environmental toxins and clinically important drugs, including anti-HIV therapeutics, antitumor drugs, antibiotics, antihypertensive drugs, and anti-inflammatory drugs (You, 2002, 2004a,b), and is therefore critical for the survival of mammalian species.

Ten members of the OAT family have been cloned, and their expressions have been identified in distinct tissues and cell membranes (Lopez-Nieto et al., 1997; Sekine et al., 1997, 1998; Sweet et al., 1997; Wolff et al., 1997; Cihlar et al., 1999; Kusuhara et al., 1999; Lu et al., 1999; Cha et al., 2000; Enomoto et al., 2002a; Jutabha et al., 2003; Ekaratnanawong et al., 2004; Monte et al., 2004; Youngblood and Sweet, 2004; Shin et al., 2007; Bahn et al., 2008). OAT1 and OAT3 are predominantly expressed at the basolateral membrane of kidney proximal tubule cells and at the apical membrane of brain choroid plexus. OAT2 and OAT7 are mainly expressed at the basolateral membrane of the liver. The polarized expression of OAT2 in the kidney has not been clearly defined. OAT4 is present at the basolateral membrane of the placenta and at the apical membrane of the kidney proximal tubule cells. OAT5 Oatv1, urate/anion exchanger, and OAT10 are expressed at the apical membrane of the kidney proximal tubule cells. OATs is expressed in the olfactory mucosa.

In the kidney, OAT1 and OAT3 use a tertiary transport mechanism to move organic anions across the basolateral membrane into the proximal tubule cells for subsequent exit across the apical membrane into the urine for elimination (You, 2002, 2004a,b). Through this tertiary transport mechanism, Na+/K+-ATPase maintains an inwardly directed (blood-to-cell) Na+ gradient. The Na+ gradient then drives a sodium dicarboxylate cotransporter, sustaining an outwardly directed dicarboxylate gradient that is used by a dicarboxylate/organic anion exchanger, namely OAT, to move the organic anion substrate into the cell. This cascade of events indirectly links organic anion transport to metabolic energy and the Na+ gradient, allowing the entry of a negatively charged substrate against both its chemical concentration gradient and the electrical potential of the cell.

All of the cloned OATs share several common structural features including the following: 12 transmembrane domains flanked by intracellular amino and carboxyl termini; multiple glycosylation sites localized in the first extracellular loop between transmembrane domains 1 and 2; and multiple potential phosphorylation sites present in the intracellular loop between transmembrane domains 6 and 7 and in the carboxyl terminus. The investigation from our laboratory on the structure-function relationship of OATs revealed that glycosylation

ABBREVIATIONS: OAT, organic anion transporter; BCRP, breast cancer resistance proteins; hOAT, human OAT; PAH, [3H]–aminohippuric acid; ES, estrone sulfate; DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone-3-sulfate; FBS, fetal bovine serum; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; sulfo-NHS-SS-biotin, sulfosuccinimidyl 2-(biotinamido)-ethyl-1,3-dithiopropionate.

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was necessary for the targeting of these transporters to the plasma membrane (Tanaka et al., 2004; Zhou et al., 2005).

Novobiocin, an aminocoumarin antibiotic, has been shown to inhibit organic anion transport in several systems (Odlin, 1981; Bessegir, 1985) and has been widely used as a specific inhibitor for BCRPs in both in vitro and in vivo studies (Shiozawa et al., 2004; Huss et al., 2005; Su et al., 2007). BCRP is associated with a high level of cellular resistance to a variety of anticancer agents (Shiozawa et al., 2004; Huss et al., 2005; Su et al., 2007; Mao, 2008). However, the effect of novobiocin on organic anion transport mediated by OATs has not been explored. In the current study, we examined the effects of novobiocin on organic anion transport mediated by human OAT (hOAT)1, hOAT3, and hOAT4.

Materials and Methods

\[^{3}H\]Aminobenzoic acid (PAH) and \[^{3}H\]estrone sulfate (ES) were obtained from PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences (Waltham, MA). COS-7 cells were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). Dehydroepiandrosterone-3-sulfate (DHEA) and other reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

Cell Culture and Transfections. COS-7 cells were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics. Parental human placental BeWo b30-10 cells were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s/12 medium (phenol red free) supplemented with 5% charcoal/dextran-stripped FBS, 100 U/ml penicillin/streptomycin, and 100 mg/ml glucose in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere at 37°C. BeWo b30-10 cells stably expressing hOAT4 (Zhou et al., 2007) were maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s/12 medium supplemented with 10% charcoal/dextran-stripped FBS, 0.5 mg/ml genetin (G418; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and 100 mg/ml glucose in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere at 37°C. Cells were grown to 90 to 100% confluence and transfected with the appropriate plasmids using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). The plasmids used for transfection were as follows: hOAT1-myc-pDNA, hOAT3-myc-pDNA, and hOAT4-pcDNA.

Mycoplasma was tagged to the carboxyl termini of hOAT1 and hOAT3 to facilitate the detection of the transporter proteins (Hong et al., 2004; Tanaka et al., 2004).

Transport Measurements. For each well, uptake solution was added. The uptake solution consisted of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)/CM (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 4.3 mM Na₂HPO₄, 1.4 mM KH₂PO₄, 0.1 mM CaCl₂, and 0.1 mg/ml endonuclease) and appeared in the incubation medium after 3 min of efflux. Novobiocin, an aminocoumarin antibiotic, has been shown to inhibit 50% of specific substrate uptake was obtained by fitting data with eq. 1 (Akarawut and Smith, 1998) using GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA). Eq. 1. V = Vmax/[1 + IC₅₀/Km]

Dixon Plot. To determine the mechanism underlying the inhibition of hOAT-mediated uptake by novobiocin, Dixon plot analysis was used. For hOAT1, uptake with \[^{3}H\]PAH (20, 50, and 100 μM) was determined at 3 min in both the absence and presence of varying concentrations of novobiocin (20, 40, and 100 μM). The specific uptake was obtained by subtracting uptake \[^{3}H\]PAH for hOAT1 or \[^{3}H\]estrone sulfate for hOAT3 and hOAT4) into the parental cells from the uptake into hOAT1-expressing cells. The data were analyzed by linear regression with GraphPad Prism. For hOAT3, \[^{3}H\]estrone sulfate (100, 200, and 500 nM) uptake was determined at 3 min in the absence and presence of varying concentrations of novobiocin (2, 5, 15, and 50 μM). Uptake data analysis was the same as described for hOAT1. For hOAT4, \[^{3}H\]estrone sulfate (100, 200, and 500 nM) uptake was determined at 3 min in both the absence and presence of varying concentrations of novobiocin (50–600 μM). Uptake data analysis was the same as described for both hOAT1 and hOAT3.

Inhibition constant, Kᵢ, was obtained by fitting the data with eq. 2 (Akarawut and Smith, 1998), where C is the concentration of substrates (μM) and Kᵢ is the Michaelis constant (μM).

\[ Kᵢ = \frac{IC₅₀}{1 + C/Kₘ} \] (2)

Cell Surface Biotinylation. Cell surface expression levels of hOATs were examined using the membrane-impermeable biotinylation reagent, NHS-S-\text{-}biotin (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Individual hOAT was transfected in cells grown in 6-well plates using Lipofectamine 2000 as described above. After 24 h, the medium was removed and the cells were washed twice with 3 ml of ice-cold PBS/C/ (pH 8.0). The plates were kept on ice, and all solutions were ice-cold for the rest of the procedure. Each well of cells was incubated with 1 ml of freshly prepared NHS-S-\text{-}biotin (0.5 mg/ml in PBS/C) in two successive 20-min incubations on ice with very gentle shaking. After biotinylation, each well was briefly rinsed with 3 ml of PBS/C containing 100 mM glycine and then incubated with the pool of surface proteins by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and immunoblotting.

Electrophoresis and Immunoblotting. Immunoblotting was performed as described previously (Hong et al., 2004; Zhou et al., 2006). In brief, protein samples were resolved on 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gels electrophoresis mini-gels and electroblotted onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The blots were blocked for 1 h with 5% nonfat dry milk in PBS containing 0.5% Tween 20, and then washed and incubated for 1 h at room temperature with appropriate primary antibodies, followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. Because Myc epitope was tagged to the carboxyl termini of hOAT1 and hOAT3, the detection of hOAT1 and hOAT3 was facilitated by an antibody against Myc (9E10; 1:500) (Mount Sinai Medical Center). Antibody against hOAT4 (Zhou et al., 2006) (1:1000) was
acquired from Alpha Diagnostic International Inc. (San Antonio, TX). The
signals were detected by SuperSignal West Dura extended duration substrate
kit (Pierce). Nonsaturating, immunoreactive protein bands were quantitated by
scanning densitometry with the FluorChem 8000 imaging system (Alpha
Innotech, San Leandro, CA).

Statistical Analysis. Each experiment was repeated a minimum of three
times. The statistical analysis given was from multiple experiments. Statistical
analysis was performed using Student’s paired t tests or analysis of variance as
appropriate. A p value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

cis-Effect of Novobiocin on OAT-Mediated Transport. We first
investigated the cis-effect of novobiocin on organic anion transport
mediated by hOAT1, hOAT3, and hOAT4. cis refers to the inhibitor
being present on the same side of the membrane as radiolabeled
substrates. The studies were performed in kidney COS-7 cells. As
shown in Fig. 1, novobiocin, at a concentration of 100 μM, markedly
reduced hOAT1-mediated uptake of [3H]PAH to 30%, reduced
hOAT3-mediated uptake of [3H]estrone sulfate to 10%, and reduced
hOAT4-mediated uptake of [3H]estrone sulfate to 50%.

hOAT4 is the only member of OAT family that is expressed in the
placenta. We previously showed (Zhou et al., 2008) that regulation of
hOAT4 by scaffolding proteins are different between kidney cells and
placental BeWo cells. Therefore, the inhibition effect of novobiocin
on hOAT4 activity was also examined in human placental BeWo
cells. As shown in Fig. 2, novobiocin reduced hOAT4-mediated
uptake of [3H]estrone sulfate to 50%, similar to that observed in
COS-7 cells.

Dose-Response Effect of Novobiocin on OAT-Mediated Trans-
port. The effectiveness of novobiocin as an inhibitor of OAT uptake
was confirmed by constructing a dose-response curve. OAT-mediated
uptake of their substrates was measured in the presence of increasing
concentrations of novobiocin (10–1000 μM). As shown in Fig. 3,
novobiocin inhibited OAT-mediated uptake of their substrates in a
concentration-dependent manner. The IC50 values of novobiocin for
hOAT1, hOAT3, and hOAT4 are 34.76 ± 0.31, 4.987 ± 0.35, and

Fig. 1. cis-effect of novobiocin (Nov) on OAT-mediated transport in COS-7 cells. a, three-minute uptake of [3H]PAH (20 μM) in COS-7 cells transiently expressing
hOAT1. b, three-minute uptake of [3H]ES (100 nM) in COS-7 cells transiently expressing hOAT3. c, three-minute uptake of [3H]ES (100 nM) COS-7 cells transiently
expressing hOAT4. All the uptakes were measured in the presence (hatched bars) and absence (solid bars) of Nov (100 μM). All data represent only the carrier-mediated
transport after subtraction of values from vector-transfected cells. Uptake activity was expressed as a percentage of the uptake measured in cells without treatment of
novobiocin. The results shown are means ± S.E. (n = 3).

Fig. 2. cis-effect of novobiocin (Nov) on hOAT4-mediated transport in BeWo
Cells. Three-minute uptake of [3H]ES (100 nM) in BeWo cells stably expressing
hOAT4 was measured in the presence (hatched bar) and absence (solid bar) of Nov
(100 μM). All data represent only the carrier-mediated transport after subtraction of
values from parental cells. Uptake activity was expressed as a percentage of the
uptake measured in cells without treatment of novobiocin. The results shown are
means ± S.E. (n = 3).
FIG. 3. Dose-response effect of novobiocin (Nov) on OAT-mediated transport in COS-7 cells. a, three-minute uptake of \(^{3}H\)PAH (20 \(\mu\)M) into hOAT1 expressing cells was measured in the presence of increasing concentrations ofNov (10 \(\mu\)M–1 mM). The unit of x-axis is the log value of the concentration (molar) of novobiocin. Each data point is the mean of triplicate values from a typical experiment and represents only the carrier-mediated transport after subtraction of values from vector-transfected cells. The line represents a best fit of the data using nonlinear regression analysis. b, three-minute uptake of \(^{3}H\)ES (100 nM) in hOAT3-expressing cells was measured in the presence of increasing concentrations of Nov (10 \(\mu\)M–0.8 mM). The unit of x-axis is the log value of the concentration (molar) of novobiocin. Each data point is the mean of triplicate values from a typical experiment and represents only the carrier-mediated transport after subtraction of values from cells transfected with vector. The line represents a best fit of the data using nonlinear regression analysis.

92.68 \(\pm\) 0.34 \(\mu\)M, respectively (Table 1). To further characterize the mechanism of novobiocin inhibition of OAT-mediated transport, uptake in the absence and presence of novobiocin was determined and analyzed by Dixon plot as depicted in Fig. 4. Our results showed that novobiocin inhibition of OAT-mediated transport is competitive in nature. We then determined the inhibition constant \(K_i\) by the data to a competitive inhibition model, as described by eq. 2 (Cheng and Prusoff, 1973; Akarawut and Smith, 1998). The \(K_i\) values of OATs for their respective substrate were listed in Table 2 (established in our laboratory), and with the use of these \(K_i\)s, the inhibition constant \(K_i\) of novobiocin was then calculated (Table 1). For all analyses, the coefficient of determination \((r^2)\) was \(\pm\)0.9.

Trans-Effect of Novobiocin on OAT-Mediated Transport. hOAT1, hOAT3, and hOAT4 are known to function as an exchanger (You, 2002, 2004a,b) with one organic anion transported into the cells to be exchanged for another organic anion effluxed from the cells. From previous experiments, novobiocin was shown to be a competitive inhibitor. However, it is uncertain whether novobiocin could be transported by these hOATs. If novobiocin was a substrate of OATs, it would be expected that the presence of novobiocin in the opposite side of the membrane to the labeled substrates would increase the flux of labeled substrates. Instead, if novobiocin is not transported by the OATs but rather binds to the carrier and prevents it from being available again for other substrates, then trans-inhibition would take place. Therefore, trans-effect on hOAT1-, hOAT3-, and hOAT4-mediated transport by novobiocin was investigated via two different approaches (Fig. 5). In the first approach (Fig. 5, top panel), cells expressing hOAT1, hOAT3, or hOAT4 were preloaded with or without novobiocin followed by exposure to the medium containing respective radiolabeled OAT substrates. Parallel experiments were performed as positive controls with cells preloaded without unlabeled OAT substrates. hPAH for hOAT1 or DHEA for hOAT3 and hOAT4 were preloaded with or without novobiocin (Fig. 6). The total expression of OATs was also not affected by novobiocin treatment (data not shown).

Discussion

Drug transport across key epithelia such as kidney, liver, brain, and placenta depends on the concerted action of transporters differentially expressed at the apical membrane and the basolateral membrane. For example, in renal proximal tubule cells, transporters at the basolateral membrane such as OAT1 and OAT3 are responsible for the movement of anionic drugs from blood across the basolateral membrane into the proximal tubule cells. Once inside the cells, these drugs are then extruded from the cells across apical membrane into the urine for the subsequent elimination. The apical step is accomplished by transporters at the apical membrane, such as BCRP, multidrug resistance protein, and P-glycoprotein. Therefore, identification of specific inhibitors for each transporter will be important for dissecting the contribution of these transporters in the overall drug elimination process.
showed that uptake of radiolabeled substrates mediated by hOAT1, hOAT3, and hOAT4 in the presence of novobiocin was significantly reduced (Fig. 1). The inhibition potency of novobiocin for OATs is hOAT3 > hOAT1 > hOAT4 (Fig. 3). Dixon plot demonstrated that novobiocin is a competitive inhibitor for OATs (Fig. 4). The inhibitory effect of novobiocin to these hOATs was comparable with or even greater than that caused by 200 μM of probenecid, a specific inhibitor for OATs (data not shown).

The *cis* inhibition feature of novobiocin (Figs. 1–4) indicates that it might be a substrate of OATs, which competes with other radiolabeled

### Table 1

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<tr>
<th>Transporters</th>
<th>Uptake of Substrates</th>
<th>( K_i ) (μM)</th>
<th>( IC_{50} ) (μM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hOAT1</td>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>14.87 ± 0.40</td>
<td>34.76 ± 0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hOAT3</td>
<td>Estrone sulfate</td>
<td>4.77 ± 1.12</td>
<td>4.99 ± 0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hOAT4</td>
<td>Estrone sulfate</td>
<td>90.50 ± 7.50</td>
<td>92.68 ± 3.45</td>
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**Fig. 4.** Dixon plot analysis of inhibitory effect of novobiocin (Nov) on OAT-mediated transport in COS-7 cells. a, for the effect of novobiocin to hOAT1-mediated uptake, [\(^3\)H]PAH (20, 50, and 100 μM) uptake was determined at 3 min in the absence and presence of varying concentrations of Nov (20, 40, and 100 μM). The specific uptake was obtained by subtracting [\(^3\)H]PAH uptake into parental cells from the uptake into hOAT1-expressing cells. The data were fitted by linear regression. b, for the effect of novobiocin to hOAT3, [\(^3\)H]ES (100, 200, and 500 nM) uptake was determined at 3 min in both the absence and presence of varying concentrations of Nov (2, 5, 15, and 50 μM). Uptake data analysis was the same as that described for hOAT1. c, for hOAT4, [\(^3\)H]ES (100, 200, and 500 nM) uptake was determined at 3 min in the absence and presence of varying concentrations of Nov (50–600 μM). Uptake data analysis was the same as that described for hOAT1 and hOAT3.
substrates to be transported. The definitive criteria for showing a compound as a substrate for a specific transporter/exchanger are the ability to exhibit both cis-inhibition and trans-stimulation (Holohan and Ross, 1980). hOAT1, hOAT3, and hOAT4 are known to function as an exchanger (You, 2002, 2004a,b). Therefore, if novobiocin is a substrate of OATs, we would expect that novobiocin present on one side of the membrane of the cells would result in an enhanced exchange of OAT substrate on the other side of the membrane of the cells. Our experiment with novobiocin present on the side opposite to that of radiolabeled OAT substrates (Fig. 5) showed a trans-inhibition instead of trans-stimulation of OAT-mediated transport, suggesting that novobiocin is not a substrate but an inhibitor for these transporters. The substrate binding site of OATs is accessible to novobiocin from both the intracellular and the extracellular sides, and once binding occurs, novobiocin masks the substrate binding sites on respective carriers and thus reduces the number of free carriers available for the substrates (Fig. 7). The cis- and trans-inhibition nature of novobiocin was similar to that of probenecid, a classic competitive inhibitor for OATs (Takeda et al., 2001; Enomoto et al., 2002b; Srimaroeng et al., 2005).

It is known that the expression of certain transporters is affected by their own substrates or inhibitors (Kilberg et al., 1980; Hyatt et al., 1997). To investigate whether inhibition of OAT activity by novobiocin resulted from a reduced cell surface expression of the transporter, we measured the expression of OATs at the cell surface and in total cell lysate in cells treated with novobiocin. Our results (Fig. 6) showed that novobiocin treatment had no significant effect on cell surface and total cell expression of OATs, suggesting that the inhibition by novobiocin was not mediated through a change in the abundance of the transporters at the cell surface.

BCRP inhibitors or inhibitors for transporters related with drug resistance have been widely studied in the clinical cancer therapy. Coadministration of novobiocin with various cancer drugs can significantly increase their therapeutic efficiency (Murren et al., 2000).

![Fig. 5. Trans-effect of novobiocin (Nov) on OAT-mediated transport in COS-7 cells. Top panels, influx studies: cells expressing hOAT1, hOAT3, or hOAT4 were preloaded (PL) with novobiocin (Nov, 1 mM) or respective unlabeled OAT substrates (1 mM PAH for hOAT1, 3 µM DHEA for hOAT3, 4 µM DHEA for hOAT4) (experimental groups) or with PBS (control) for 1 h, followed by washing with PBS, and a subsequent exposure (EXP) to medium containing radiolabeled OAT substrates (20 µM [3H]PAH for hOAT1, 100 nM [3H]ES for hOAT3 and hOAT4). Three minutes later, the uptake was stopped by rapidly washing the cells with ice-cold PBS. Intracellular accumulation of radiolabeled substrates was then counted. Each value represents the difference between experimental group and control group and was expressed as a percentage of the uptake measured in cells without preloading with novobiocin or positive control. The results shown are means ± S.E. (n = 3). Bottom panels, efflux studies: cells expressing hOAT1, hOAT3, or hOAT4 were preloaded (PL) with respective radiolabeled OAT substrates (20 µM [3H]PAH for hOAT1 and 100 nM [3H]ES for hOAT3 and hOAT4) for 45 min, followed by washing with PBS, and a subsequent exposure (EXP) to medium containing 0.1 mM Nov or unlabeled OAT substrates (1 mM PAH for hOAT1 and 4 µM ES for hOAT3 and hOAT4). After 3-min incubation, the incubation media were collected and counted as described under Materials and Methods. The intracellular accumulation of labeled substrates was also counted after cell lysis. Efflux was expressed as the percentage of total PAH or ES (intracellular + efflux medium) and appeared in the efflux medium after 3 min of incubation. The results shown are means ± S.E. (n = 3).]

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transports</th>
<th>Uptake of Substrates</th>
<th>$K_m$ (µM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hOAT1</td>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>14.8 ± 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hOAT3</td>
<td>Estrone sulfate</td>
<td>2.18 ± 0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hOAT4</td>
<td>Estrone sulfate</td>
<td>4.20 ± 0.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Two-way ANOVA revealed that all transporters showed significant differences in the uptake of substrates when exposed to novobiocin (Fig. 5).
Novobiocin was normally used in in vitro studies with a concentration range from 30 to 300 μM and with a plasma concentration approximately 150 μM in vivo (Kennedy et al., 1995; Su et al., 2007). Such in vivo concentration is significantly higher than its IC₅₀ for hOATs demonstrated in our current studies and is expected to be sufficient to affect the function of OATs and can subsequently affect the elimination of OATs substrates. Because the OAT family mediates the body disposition of a diverse array of environmental toxins and clinically important drugs, the potential drug-drug interaction that resulted from the inhibitory effect of novobiocin to OATs should be taken into consideration while using novobiocin to argument cancer drug resistance.

References


Cheng Y and Prusoff WH (1973) Relationship between the inhibition constant (Kᵢ) and the concentration of inhibitor which causes 50 per cent inhibition (I₅₀) of an enzymatic reaction. Biochem Pharmacol 22:3099–3108.


