Comparison of the uptake and secretion of carotene and xanthophyll carotenoids by Caco-2 intestinal cells

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Carotenoids have been shown to have potential beneficial effects on human health which has led to an increasing interest in the study of their bioavailability. A Caco-2 cell model, as previously described, was employed to examine the percentage transfer of the carotenoids α-carotene, β-carotene, lycopene, astaxanthin, β-cryptoxanthin, lutein and zeaxanthin through an intact, highly differentiated Caco-2 cell monolayer at a range of different amounts. Our results show that astaxanthin, a carotenoid with powerful antioxidant capacity, had the highest percentage transfer overall. We examined the cellular uptake and secretion of lutein and zeaxanthin to compare two structurally similar carotenoids. Both were efficiently transported through the monolayer with a range between 5·1 (SEM 1·2) % to 20·2 (SEM 3·3) % and 5·5 (SEM 2·5) % to 13·4 (SEM 4) % for lutein and zeaxanthin, respectively. These carotenoids were compared to each other at each added amount and no significant difference was observed between the two xanthophylls. The carotene carotenoids α-carotene, β-carotene and lycopene and the xanthophyll β-cryptoxanthin were also examined and had lower uptake and secretion values when compared to lutein, zeaxanthin and astaxanthin. The xanthophyll β-cryptoxanthin was also not significantly different when compared to the carotene carotenoids. Data generated from this study compares well with in vivo bioavailability studies. Furthermore, the model provides comparative data on the relative absorption and transfer of seven different carotenoids. Our data indicate that lower amounts of carotenoids were absorbed and transferred more efficiently than higher amounts suggesting a saturation effect at higher exposure.

Carotenoids: Caco-2 cell model: Bioavailability: Intestinal absorption

Carotenoids are a class of fat-soluble plant compounds that are responsible for the colouration of fruits and vegetables. Interest in the bioavailability of carotenoids has been encouraged by research, demonstrating an association between the intake of fruits and vegetables and a reduced risk of chronic conditions such as CVD, certain cancers, age-related macular degeneration and cataract formation (Furr & Clark, 1997). Carotenoids can be divided into two main groups based on their structure; carotenes and xanthophylls. β-Carotene, α-carotene and lycopene are the predominant members of the carotene group which includes carotenoids mainly composed of carbon and hydrogen atoms. Xanthophylls contain at least one oxygen atom. Lutein, zeaxanthin, β-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin are common xanthophylls with hydroxyl and keto groups as structural elements (Stahl & Sies, 2005). Bioavailability of carotenoids has been investigated using both animal and human studies. Human studies include plasma carotenoid response and intake–excretion balance studies. Animals that have similar metabolism of β-carotene to that of man include the ferret, the prernitant calf and the gerbil, but the specialised care of these animals does not make this method widely accessible (Garrett et al. 1999). More recent approaches using stable isotopes and mass spectral analysis of carotenoids and their metabolites are potential methods of studying human intestinal absorption but they are intricate and expensive (During & Harrison, 2004).

An in vitro intestinal cell culture model mimicking the in vivo intestinal absorption of carotenoids was recently reported (During et al. 2002) and is employed in the present study with modifications. The Caco-2 cell model consists of a 3-week-old differentiated Caco-2 cell monolayer grown on a permeable membrane. Caco-2 cells are human colonic adenocarcinoma cells that, when differentiated, exhibit both functional and morphological characteristics similar to enterocytes such as the secretion of brush border enzymes and the presence of microvilli (Sambury et al. 2001). The cell monolayer is stimulated to produce chylomicrons according to the method of Luchoomun & Hussain (1999). These conditions mimic the in vivo postprandial state. Carotenoids are delivered in a Tween 40 micelle and are incubated for a total of 16 h (During et al. 2005). The carotenoids are absorbed by the Caco-2 cells, incorporated into chylomicrons and are secreted into the basolateral chamber of the transwell plate. The amounts of carotenoids that were chosen for this study were based on the calculation that During et al. (2002) reported to be physiologically realistic. These amounts are based on a daily intake of 5 mg β-carotene and the surface absorption,

Abbreviations: HBSS, Hanks balanced salt solution; TEERS, trans-epithelial electrical resistance.
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length and diameter of the upper region of the small intestine and are considered representative of the normal range of carotenoids from diet and supplements.

The main objective of this study was to examine the percentage transport of various carotenoids and xanthophylls through a differentiated Caco-2 cell monolayer cultured on a 0.4 µm pore size membrane and to compare the differences in absorption of individual carotenoids at varying amounts. The carotenoids studied, β-carotene, α-carotene, lycopene, lutein, zeaxanthin, β-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin, were delivered to the cells in an emulsion. This model, when used in conjunction with an in vitro digestion procedure, provides an approach to assess the relative availability of carotenoids from food sources and synthetic formulations.

Materials and methods

Materials

β-Cryptoxanthin was obtained from LGC Prochem (Middlesex, UK). α-Carotene was obtained from Carbon 14 Centralen (Hoersholm, Denmark). Lutein and zeaxanthin were purchased from Fluka (Buchs SG, Switzerland). Foetal bovine serum was purchased from GIBCO BRL Technologies Ltd. (Paisley, Scotland). All other chemical reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Ireland Ltd (Dublin, Ireland) unless otherwise stated. Tissue culture plastics were supplied by Greiner Bio-One (Kremmsmunster, Austria). Transwell plates were purchased from Costar (New York, USA). All solvents employed were of HPLC grade.

Preparation of carotenoids

All carotenoid analysis was performed under amber light to avoid photo-oxidation of carotenoids. The carotenoids α-carotene, β-carotene, β-cryptoxanthin, lutein, lycopene, zeaxanthin and astaxanthin were prepared using the ‘Tween 40’ method as described by O’Sullivan et al. (2004). Briefly, the amounts (0.5 µg, 1.0 µg, 1.5 µg, 2.0 µg, 2.5 µg) of each carotenoid were determined spectrophotometrically using the published extinction coefficients, in either hexane, ethanol or methylethylketone. Each preparation was dried down under N₂. The carotenoids were reconstituted in 50 µl Tween 40 (200 ml acetone/l). These solutions were again dried down under N₂. Residues were reconstituted in 2 ml serum free media containing 0.5 mM taurocholate, 1.6 mM oleic acid and 45 mM glycerol for the stimulation and secretion of chylomicrons. Carotenoid enriched media was passed through a 0.287 g KBr and then overlaid with 900 µl 1.006 g/ml density solution. The samples were then subjected to three successive centrifugations (NVT90 rotor, Beckman Instruments Inc., CA, USA): first at 40 000 rpm for 12 min, then 40 000 rpm for 77 min followed by 60 000 rpm for 169 min. After each centrifugation, 1 ml supernatant was collected and each sample was replenished with 1.006 g/ml density solution prior to the next centrifugation. The supernatants were pooled and stored at −80°C.

Lipoprotein fractionation

Lipoprotein fractions which include large chylomicrons, small chylomicrons and VLDL were isolated from the basolateral medium by sequential density gradient ultracentrifugation according to the methods of Luchoomun & Hussain (1999). Briefly, 2 ml basolateral chamber medium was mixed with 0.287 g KBr and then overlaid with 900 µl 1.063 g/ml density solution, 900 µl 1.019 g/ml density solution and of 900 µl 1.006 g/ml density solution. The samples were then subjected to three successive centrifugations (NVT90 rotor, Beckman Instruments Inc., CA, USA): first at 40 000 rpm for 12 min, then 40 000 rpm for 77 min followed by 60 000 rpm for 169 min. After each centrifugation, 1 ml supernatant was collected and each sample was replenished with 1.006 g/ml density solution prior to the next centrifugation. The supernatants were pooled and stored at −80°C.

Carotenoid extraction and analysis

Apical, basolateral and cell samples were allowed to thaw and were briefly vortexed. A recovery standard consisting of 25 mM α-tocopherol acetate was added to all samples. These samples were extracted twice with hexane–ethanol–acetone (50:25:25, by volume) (Olives Barba et al. 2006). Samples were centrifuged (Sorvall TC6, H400 rotor, DuPont Instruments, Herts, UK) at 3000 rpm for 5 min and the supernatant layers were removed, pooled and dried down under N₂. The residues were reconstituted in 200 µl mobile phase and the carotenoid content of the samples was analysed by reverse phase HPLC. The HPLC system (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) consisted of a LC10-AD pump connected to a SIL-10A auto-injector, a SPD-6AV system controller, SPD-6AV UV-visible detector and SPD-10AV UV-visible detector. The column system consisted of a Spherisorb ODS-2 C18 5 µm PEEK guard column.
was filtered through a 0.5 m organic filter and degassed using ultrasonic agitation. Results were collected and analysed using Millenium software (Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, USA).

Column temperature was maintained at 25°C using a column water jacket (Alltech Associates Applied Science Ltd.) with a thermostatically controlled water bath (Lauda RM6 T; Lauda-Königshofen, Germany). The injection volume was 50 μL; samples were eluted using isocratic mobile phase composed of acetonitrile–methanol–dichloromethane (75:20:5, by volume) containing 10 mM-ammonium acetate, 4.5 mM-butylated hydroxytoluene and 3.6 mM triethylamine at a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min.

Carotenoids were detected at 450 nm on a visible detector and samples were eluted using isocratic mobile phase composed of thermostatically controlled water bath (Lauda RM6 T; Lauda-Königshofen, Germany). When the percentage uptake and secretion of α-carotene, β-carotene and lycopene were compared to each other there was no significant difference at any amount except at 2 μg where lycopene was significantly different from α-carotene and β-carotene (P < 0.05). There were also significant differences between the 1.0 μg and the 2.0 μg lycopene amounts (P < 0.05).

Statistical analyses

Results are representative of three or more independent experiments. Errors are expressed as standard errors of the means. Carotenoids were compared at various concentrations by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s test. Carotenoids were compared to each other at differing concentrations by an unpaired t-test.

Results

The uptake and secretion of carotene carotenoids

The carotenoids examined in this study were α-carotene, β-carotene and lycopene. These were added to Caco-2 cells at amounts of 0.5 μg, 1.0 μg, 1.5 μg, 2.0 μg, 2.5 μg. The basolateral chamber value is the amount of carotenoid that was added to the well. Large chylomicrons, small chylomicrons and VLDL lipoprotein fractions were isolated from the basolateral medium and the carotenoid contents of these fractions were combined and compared to the total amount of carotenoid in the basolateral chamber (data not shown). There was no difference in the carotenoid content when the lipoprotein fractions were combined and compared to the total content in the basolateral chamber. Therefore, lipoprotein fractions were no longer prepared and the entire basolateral chamber medium was analysed for carotenoid content.

The percentage α-carotene that was recovered from the basolateral chamber ranged from 0.6 (SEM 0.1) to 3.8 (SEM 2.1) % (Fig. 1). This is lower than that of β-carotene where values ranged between 1.3 (SEM 0.1) and 4.2 (SEM 0.8) % (Fig. 1) and when the two carotenoids were compared, the percentage transfer values differed significantly at the 1.0 μg, 1.5 μg and 2.0 μg concentrations (P < 0.05). Lycopene transfer was similar to that of α-carotene as there was no significant difference between the two carotenoids. The percentage carotene that remained in cells (Table 1) was combined with basolateral values (Fig. 1) and was expressed as total uptake and secretion (Fig. 2). When the percentage total uptake and secretion of β-carotene, β-carotene and lycopene were compared to each other there was no significant difference at any amount except at 2 μg where lycopene was significantly different from α-carotene and β-carotene (P < 0.05). There were also significant differences between the 1.0 μg and the 2.0 μg lycopene amounts (P < 0.05).

Uptake and secretion of the xanthophyll carotenoids lutein and zeaxanthin

Lutein and zeaxanthin are isomers of each other differing only in the location of a double bond on the hydroxyl end of the molecule. The percentage transfer of lutein to the basolateral chamber ranged from 2.3 (SEM 1.4) to 10.5 (SEM 2.4) % (Fig. 1). When the percentage transfer to the basolateral chamber of lutein was compared at all amounts added the 0.5 μg amount differed significantly from all others (P < 0.01; Fig. 1). The percentage transfer of zeaxanthin to the basolateral chamber ranged from 4.5 (SEM 2.3) to 11.8 (SEM 3.9) % (Fig. 1). The 2.5 μg amount differed significantly from the 0.5 μg zeaxanthin (P < 0.05). When the percentage transfer of lutein was compared to that of zeaxanthin at each amount, there was no significant difference between the isomers (Fig. 1). For lutein the total uptake and secretion ranged from 5.1 (SEM 1.2) to 20.2 (SEM 3.3) % and this was very similar to zeaxanthin, which ranged from 5.5 (SEM 2.5) to 13.4 (SEM 4) % (Fig. 2). These carotenoids were compared to each other at each amount and no significant difference was observed between the two xanthophylls.

Uptake and secretion of the xanthophylls β-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin

Although astaxanthin is considered a xanthophyll carotenoid, it differs from the other xanthophyll carotenoids in this study, as it has a ketone group on the molecule. We compared the uptake and secretion of a xanthophyll carotenoid β-cryptoxanthin with the keto-xanthophyll astaxanthin in Caco-2 cells (Fig. 2). After a 16 h incubation, the percentage transfer to the basolateral chamber of β-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin varied from 1.1 (SEM 0.1) to 3.4 (SEM 1.2) % and 2.2 (SEM 0.6) to 6.7 (SEM 0.51) % respectively (Fig. 1). The transfer of β-cryptoxanthin to the basolateral chamber was lower than that of astaxanthin (Fig. 1) and differed statistically at 0.5 μg and 1.0 μg (P < 0.05). There was a significant difference (P < 0.05) at all amounts when the percentage β-cryptoxanthin in cells was compared to that of astaxanthin (Table 1). The same trend was observed in the percentage total uptake and secretion of β-cryptoxanthin at every amount (Fig. 2). The 0.5 μg quantity of astaxanthin was significantly different (P < 0.05) to all other astaxanthin amounts (Fig. 2). When both xanthophylls were compared against each other at each quantity the percentage uptake and secretion of astaxanthin was significantly higher (P < 0.05) than that of β-cryptoxanthin (Fig. 2).
Table 1. The percentage carotene and xanthophyll carotenoids recovered from Caco-2 cells after 16 h incubation. Values are expressed as a percentage of the original quantities added to the cells and data are means representative of three or more independent experiments with their standard errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (µg)</th>
<th>Carotene carotenoids</th>
<th>Xanthophyll carotenoids</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>β-Carotene</td>
<td>α-Carotene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0·5</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1·0</td>
<td>4·5</td>
<td>1·9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1·5</td>
<td>3·7</td>
<td>1·4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2·0</td>
<td>3·8</td>
<td>0·3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2·5</td>
<td>4·0&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0·3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h</sup> Mean values were significantly different for the following comparisons: <sup>a</sup> v. all other β-carotene amounts (P<0·01); <sup>b</sup> v. α-carotene at same amount (P<0·05); <sup>c</sup> v. lycopene at same amount (P<0·05); <sup>d</sup> v. 0·5 µg zeaxanthin (P<0·05); <sup>e</sup> v. all other lutein amounts (P<0·01); <sup>f</sup> v. astaxanthin at same amount (P<0·05).
Discussion

Uptake and transport of the carotenoid carotenoids

The aim of this study was to examine individual carotenoid uptake and transport in the Caco-2 cell model. The Caco-2 cell model has previously been used to mimic the intestinal absorption of carotenoids (Garrett et al. 1999, 2000; Ferruzzi et al. 2001; During et al. 2002; Chitchumroonchokchai et al. 2004; Liu et al. 2004; During & Harrison, 2005; Reboul et al. 2005; Chitchumroonchokchai & Fallia, 2006; Ferruzzi et al. 2006). There are some reports on uptake and transport kinetics of \(\beta\)-carotene through Caco-2 cell monolayers (During et al. 2002, 2005); data on \(\alpha\)-carotene, zeaxanthin, \(\beta\)-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin transport, however, are limited. The amounts of carotenoids added to cells (0.5–2.5 \(\mu\)g) in this study are similar to the amounts that have been demonstrated to produce an anti-proliferative effect on human prostate carcinoma cells in vitro (Levy et al. 1995; Pastori et al. 1998) and these concentrations are also reported to be physiologically realistic (Pastori et al. 1998).

Data from this study indicates a 1% difference in the percentage transport of \(\alpha\)-carotene and \(\beta\)-carotene which is in line with the observations made by During et al. (2002) and suggests that the uptake and secretion of both carotenoids is similar. These findings are also consistent with a human study conducted by Edwards et al. (2002) which reported similar absorption of \(\alpha\)- and \(\beta\)-carotene. However, for both \(\alpha\)- and \(\beta\)-carotene the percentage transport to the basolateral chamber reported by During et al. (2002) was higher and differed from the results obtained in the present study by approximately 10%. The discrepancy between the findings may be related to the differences in pore size of the membrane on the transwell plate. Differentiated Caco-2 monolayers grown on transwell plates are a well-established method for studying drug transport in vitro (Artursson & Karlsson, 1991). More recent studies investigating lipophilic drug transport in the Caco-2 cell model use transwell membranes having pores with a 0.4 \(\mu\)m diameter in order to avoid cell migration from the apical to the basolateral side (Seebaluck et al. 2003, 2004). In the present study, 0.4 \(\mu\)m pore size membranes were also employed on the transwell plates and this contrasts with the study by During et al. (2002) where a 3 \(\mu\)m pore size membrane was employed. Our data agree with the work of Edwards et al. (2002) who, in a human study, reported an absorption value of about 1.2–3.5% for \(\alpha\)-carotene after ingestion of a known concentration of this carotenoid from a carrot puree. Using a similar Caco-2 cell model, Ferruzzi et al. (2006) examined the uptake of \(\beta\)-carotene from a test meal...
supplementation with 100mg carotenoid. This compares well with our data, which reports a 6.7±0.5% transfer of astaxanthin to the basolateral chamber. When the transfer of astaxanthin was compared to β-cryptoxanthin, it was significantly higher at all amounts studied (Fig. 1). Overall, astaxanthin had the highest percentage total uptake and secretion, which ranged from 13.8±3.9% to 26.9±2.4% (Fig. 2).

In conclusion, we demonstrate that the Caco-2 cell model is a useful tool to study the absorption and transport of carotenoids through a cell monolayer representative of the intestinal epithelia in vivo. Statistical analysis of data concludes that the xanthophyll carotenoids astaxanthin and lutein were transported more efficiently than the carotene carotenoids and that overall, astaxanthin was the most efficiently absorbed. This is the first study to compare a range of carotene and xanthophyll carotenoids using the Caco-2 in vitro model. Our results correlate with in vivo data (Kostic et al. 1995; Gartner et al. 1996; van Hof et al. 1999) that have also shown higher percentage absorption of xanthophyll carotenoids compared to carotenes thus providing validation of this model as an approach to assess carotenoid availability. Additionally, our findings indicate that lower amounts of carotenoids were absorbed and transferred more efficiently than higher amounts suggesting a saturation effect. Our study adds to the increasing body of literature demonstrating the usefulness of the Caco-2 in vitro model for obtaining information about the intestinal absorption of carotenoids. In the future we will couple the Caco-2 cell model with an in vitro digestion procedure to look at the availability of carotenoids from foods and supplements.

Uptake and transport of the xanthophyll carotenoids lutein and zeaxanthin

We examined the cellular uptake and secretion of lutein and zeaxanthin to compare two structurally similar carotenoids. It is important to note that we looked at these carotenoids independently of each other and therefore we were not observing preferential uptake of one carotenoid over another as a number of studies have reported (Bohren & Bitsch, 1999; Garret et al. 1999; Kostic et al. 1995; van Hof et al. 1999; Tys-sandier et al. 2002). Findings from the present study are supported by the work of Chitchumroonchokchai et al. (2004) who found that about 6.3% of ingested lutein that was retained in plasma was absorbed from a 38mg dose administered in capsules (approximately 26%) and that there was no significant difference between the absorption of β-carotene and lycopene.

Uptake and transport of the xanthophyll carotenoids β-cryptoxanthin and astaxanthin

Coral-Hinostroza et al. (2004) conducted a study to investigate the appearance of astaxanthin isomers in men given a mixed dose of astaxanthin diester isomers. They reported that about 6% of the administered dose appeared in plasma after in vitro digestion and reported that the micelles generated contained 22139pmol β-carotene of which 916pmol (about 4%) was taken up by the cells. Our results support this observation as we found the percentage of β-carotene remaining in cells ranged from about 3.7 to 5.2% after the 16h incubation period. These data also compare well with the results of the human study reported by Edwards et al. (2002) where between 0.9 and 2.4% of a known ingested amount of β-carotene was absorbed from a test meal determined using an extrinsic reference method. A human study conducted by O’Neill & Thrusham (1998) investigated the intestinal absorption of β-carotene, lycopene and lutein and concluded that the absorption of β-carotene is a saturable process as only small amounts (about 3.5%) of a 40mg dose were detected in the TAG-rich lipoprotein fraction. Data from the present study are also in agreement with isotopic tracer studies conducted by Edwards et al. (2001) and Lin et al. (2000) who reported bioavailability values for β-carotene ranging from 3 to 16% from a test meal and pure β-carotene sources, respectively. In a human study using intrinsically labelled tomatoes, Tang et al. (2005) examined the bioavailability of lycopene and reported that approximately 1.2% of the administered dose was absorbed. This is similar to the results we obtained for the percentage of lycopene that was secreted into the basolateral chamber which ranged from 0.9±0.2% to 2.6±0.9% (SEM). These data also agree with the work of O’Neill & Thrusham (1998) who found that about 1mg lycopene was absorbed from a 38mg dose administered in capsules (approximately 26%) and that there was no significant difference between the absorption of β-carotene and lycopene.

Acknowledgements

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