Primary Bile Acid Malabsorption Caused by Mutations in the Ileal Sodium-dependent Bile Acid Transporter Gene (SLC10A2)

Peter Oelkers,* Lyndon C. Kirby,* James E. Heubi,‡ and Paul A. Dawson*
*Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27157; and ‡Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital Medical Center, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

Abstract

Primary bile acid malabsorption (PBAM) is an idiopathic intestinal disorder associated with congenital diarrhea, steatorrhea, interruption of the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids, and reduced plasma cholesterol levels. The molecular basis of PBAM is unknown, and several conflicting mechanisms have been postulated. In this study, we cloned the human ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter gene (SLC10A2) and employed single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis to screen for PBAM-associated mutations. Four polymorphisms were identified and sequenced in a family with congenital PBAM. One allele encoded an A171S missense mutation and a mutated donor splice site for exon 3. The other allele encoded two missense mutations at conserved amino acid positions, L243P and T262M. In transfected COS cells, the L243P, T262M, and double mutant (L243P/T262M) did not affect transporter protein expression or trafficking to the plasma membrane; however, transport of taurocholate and other bile acids was abolished. In contrast, the A171S mutation had no effect on taurocholate uptake. The dysfunctional mutations were not detected in 104 unaffected control subjects, whereas the A171S was present in 28% of that population. These findings establish that SLC10A2 mutations can cause PBAM and underscore the ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter’s role in intestinal reclamation of bile acids. (J. Clin. Invest. 1997; 99:1880–1887.) Key words: bile salts • cholesterol • bile acid malabsorption • mutation analysis • genetic disease

Introduction

Bile acids are synthesized from cholesterol in the liver and secreted into the small intestine, where they facilitate absorption of fat, fat-soluble vitamins, and cholesterol (1). The bile acids are reabsorbed from the intestine, returned to the liver via the portal venous circulation, and rescreted into bile (2). This enterohepatic circulation of bile acids is an extremely efficient process, <10% of the intestinal bile acids escape reabsorption and are eliminated in the feces. The first step in the active uptake of bile acids from the intestine is mediated by a Na+ gradient-driven transporter located on the apical membrane of the ileal enterocyte (1). This Na+/cotransporter was identified by expression cloning (3) and subsequently, the human ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter cDNA was isolated (4) and its gene (SLC10A2) was localized to chromosome 13q33 (5). In the course of cloning and characterizing the human ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter, a dysfunctional missense mutation was also identified (4). To determine if similar mutations are associated with alterations in bile acid metabolism, we have cloned the human ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter gene and used single-stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis to screen for inherited mutations in a family with primary bile acid malabsorption (PBAM).

PBAM is an idiopathic intestinal disorder associated with chronic diarrhea beginning in early infancy, steatorrhea, interruption of the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids, and reduced plasma cholesterol levels (6–8). While the molecular basis of PBAM is unknown, a specific defect in bile acid transport has not been demonstrated. This has led others to suggest that PBAM is not a specific transport defect and is a consequence of an enlarged bile acid pool size or increased intestinal motility (12, 13). Here, we report that PBAM can be caused by inherited mutations in the ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter gene (SLC10A2).

Methods

Materials and general methods. Genomic DNA was isolated using an SDS-proteinase K procedure (14) or a TurboGen kit (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, CA). Genomic DNA from Centre d’Etude du Polymorphisme Humain (CEPH) subjects was kindly provided by Dr. Don

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: hISBT, human ileal sodium/bile acid cotransporter; PBAM, primary bile acid malabsorption; SSCP, single-stranded conformation polymorphism.
To verify and screen for the exon 3 splice junction mutation, allele-specific PCR (19) was performed using human ileal sodium/bile acid cotransporter (hSBT) 48 (CTGATCCATGCGGCGCTCTGT CAT) and an antisense oligonucleotide, hSBT 47M (5′-TGGGTGTTGAACTGGGATACCTAAAAG-3′), whose 3′ end was complementary to the trinucleotide substitution at the exon 3 splice junction in the proband (JB). PCR amplification and MboII restriction endonuclease digestion (Promega Corp., Madison, WI) were used to assay for the RFLP in exon 4 caused by the L243P mutation. PCR amplification was performed with 100 ng of genomic DNA, exon 4 flanking oligonucleotides, and 5 μCi [32P]dCTP. Aliquots of the 32P-labeled PCR product were digested with MboII and analyzed on a 6% polyacrylamide gel containing 1× TBE buffer.

Site-directed mutagenesis and COS cell expression. A PCR-based strategy employing Pfu polymerase (Stratagene Inc.) was used for site-directed mutagenesis (20). The constructs were subcloned into pCMV5, and the complete insert was sequenced. For bile acid uptake assays, COS cells were transfected and assayed for radiolabeled bile acid uptake and ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter protein expression as described (4). To assess the cell surface expression of wild-type and mutant ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter proteins, cell surface biotinylation was performed using transfected COS cells (4). As a control for specificity and cell membrane integrity, biotinylation of the endogenously expressed and abundant cytosolic protein, Hsp 70, was also examined. Extracts from the biotinylated cells were subjected to immunoprecipitation as described (4), except 1.0 μg of a mouse anti-human Hsp 72/73 antibody (21) (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN) was used and 0.1% (w/vol) SDS was included in the immunoprecipitation and wash buffers. After SDS-PAGE and transfer to nitrocellulose, the blots were probed using 0.2 μg/ml of the mouse anti-Hsp 72/73 antibody and a horseradish peroxidase–conjugated sheep anti–mouse antibody (1:2,500 dilution; Amersham Corp.), or probed directly with horseradish peroxidase–conjugated streptavidin. The blots were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescent detection system (ECL; Amersham Corp.).

Results

Primary bile acid malabsorption. The phenotype of the proband has been described previously (6, 7, 22–24). Diarrhea and steatorrhea began on day 2 after the patient’s birth in 1973. At age 13 mo, he presented to Children’s Hospital with anasarca, protuberant abdomen, and a rash compatible with zinc deficiency. His height and weight were below the 5th percentile. Further analysis revealed an increased stool output (282 g/d), increased steatorrhea (coefficient of fat absorption, 47.8%), markedly increased fecal bile acid excretion, an increased fractional turnover rate for bile acids, and a decreased bile acid pool size (7). The steatorrhea (coefficient of fat absorption, 90%) and stool weight (142 g/d) decreased after placement on a medium chain triglyceride formula. He has continued to have bulky stools but has grown normally; at age 16, his weight was 60.9 kg (25th percentile) and his height was 168.8 cm (10–15th percentile). The proband’s plasma LDL cholesterol levels have consistently remained below the 10th percentile. In contrast, the patient’s brother had a normal plasma cholesterol profile and no history of diarrhea or symptomatic gastrointestinal disease. The proband’s parents were deceased at the time of this analysis, but had no history of gastrointestinal disease. The proband’s son is asymptomatic and the kinetics of bile acid turnover have not been analyzed in this subject.

Structure and organization of the ileal Na+/bile acid transporter gene. To facilitate analysis of the human ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter as a candidate gene for PBAM, the SLC10A2 gene was cloned and characterized. The SLC10A2 gene is or-
organized in 6 exons spanning ~ 24 kb of DNA sequence (Fig. 1A). The exon/intron organization of the human SLC10A2 gene is shown in Fig. 1B. The size of each exon and intron, the sequence at the exon/intron junctions, and the amino acid interrupted at each junction are indicated. The SLC10A2 gene uses two transcription initiation sites located ~ 337 nucleotides apart (Craddock, A.L., M.W. Love, R.W. Daniel, L.C. Kirby, H.C. Walters, M.H. Wong, and P.A. Dawson, manuscript submitted for publication). The first exon encodes the 5’ untranslated region and amino acids 1 to 126. Exons 2–6 encompass the remaining coding sequence (amino acids 126 to 348). Exon 6 also encodes a long 3’ untranslated region of 2,134 nucleotides.

Analysis of a patient with primary bile acid malabsorption. As an initial screen to determine if mutations in SLC10A2 are associated with PBAM, we identified a polymorphic dinucle-
otide repeat linked to the SLC10A2 gene. Simple sequence length polymorphism analysis of genomic DNA from a PBAM family revealed that the proband, JB, carried at least one different SLC10A2 allele from his unaffected brother (data not shown). Thus, SLC10A2 could not be excluded as a candidate gene for this putative autosomal recessive disorder and SSCP analysis was then employed. Polymorphisms were identified in exons 3–5. SSCP analysis of the proband’s family revealed that the polymorphisms in exons 4 and 5 lie on one allele and the exon 3 polymorphism(s) on the other (Fig. 2).

To determine the sequence changes responsible for the novel bands observed by SSCP, the exons harboring the polymorphisms were PCR amplified and subcloned, and multiple clones were sequenced. JB was heterozygous for each of the polymorphisms as evidenced by finding both wild-type and polymorphic sequences among the PCR products (data not shown). These studies confirmed that exon 3 harbors two polymorphisms. The heteroduplex detected by SSCP analysis was due to an unusual 3-bp substitution at the donor splice site of exon 3 that changed the sequence from AAg to CTt. To verify that this trinucleotide substitution was not a cloning or sequencing artifact, allele-specific PCR was performed. As shown in Fig. 3A, PCR analysis of genomic DNA from JB, but not a control subject, yielded a product with the allele-specific oligonucleotide 47M. The presence of genomic DNA in the control sample was verified by PCR using a pair of oligonucleotides specific for exon 5. A second polymorphism was also identified in exon 3 that encoded a G to T transversion resulting in a substitution at the splice site of exon 3 (Fig. 3A).

Figure 4. Proposed membrane topology of the human ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter and location of the PBAM mutations. The location of the PBAM missense mutations and A171S polymorphism is indicated. The exon boundaries are indicated by the small arrowheads. The transmembrane domains appear as boxes; glycosylation at Asn-10 is indicated by the branched symbol.

The PCR products were then incubated in the absence (lanes 7 and 9) or presence (lanes 8 and 10) of MboII and resolved on a 6% acrylamide gel. The dried gel was exposed to x-ray film for 3 h at −70°C with an intensifying screen.
ing in an alanine to serine substitution (A171S) in the transporter’s third predicted transmembrane domain (Fig. 4).

The other allele in JB encoded two missense mutations affecting conserved amino acid codons. In exon 4, a T to C transition results in a leucine to proline change at amino acid position 243 (Fig. 4). This mutation also destroyed an MboII restriction endonuclease site. Subsequent MboII enzyme digestion of PCR-amplified genomic DNA from JB confirmed the presence of the mutation (Fig. 3 B). In exon 5, a C to T transition was found that causes a threonine to methionine substitution at codon 262 (Fig. 4).

To determine if these polymorphisms were also found in unaffected subjects with normal ileal Na+/bile acid absorption, 104 healthy individuals (free of clinical gastrointestinal disease) were screened by SSCP for the presence of the A171S, L243P, T262M, and exon 3 splice junction mutations. LDL cholesterol levels were used as a surrogate marker for ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter function. As described above, the proband’s LDL cholesterol level was consistently below the 10th percentile, but did not exclude the possibility that the mutant ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter protein may still affect the transport of other bile acid species. To address this question, expression plasmids for the wild-type and (L243P/T262M) mutant ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporters were transfected into COS cells and assayed for bile acid uptake. As shown in Fig. 6, the mutations abolished transport of the unconjugated trihydroxy bile acid, cholate, and the conjugated dihydroxy bile acids glycochenodeoxycholate and glycodeoxycholate. Similar results were also observed when the uptake assay was performed using 50 μM of these radiolabeled bile acids or when [14C]glycochenodeoxycholate was used (data not shown).

To determine if the lack of transport activity for the mutants was due to a block in normal plasma membrane expression, a cell surface biotinylation assay was employed with transfected COS cells. By immunoblotting analysis, similar amounts of wild-type and mutant protein were detected in these same COS cell extracts, whereas this protein was readily detected by immunoblotting (data not shown). Thus, leakage of NHS-LC biotin into the cell could not account for the label-

Figure 5. Effect of PBAM-associated ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter mutations on [3H]taurocholate uptake in transfected COS cells. On day 1, COS cells were transfected with the indicated expression plasmid construct. On day 4, the cells were incubated in a modified Hanks buffer supplemented with the indicated concentration of [3H]taurocholate for 10 min at 37°C. Cell monolayers were then washed and processed to determine cell-associated protein and radioactivity. Each value represents the mean±SD (n = 3). (Inset) 20 μg of cell extract from a parallel dish of transfected COS cells was analyzed by immunoblotting using an anti-ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter antibody. (A) β-Galactosidase (Δ), wild-type ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter (□), and L243P/T262M double mutant (○). (B) β-Galactosidase (Δ), wild-type ileal Na+/bile acid cotransporter (□), L243P mutant (○), and T262M mutant (○).
Cells COS cells were transfected with plasmids expressing porter mutations on radiolabeled bile acid uptake in transfected COS patients (6, 7, 11, 31). Numerous radiographic studies and in—are primarily responsible for the refractory diarrhea in these patients, the depletion of the bile acid pool lead to significant ste-
titious etiology (29, 30). A more severe form of PBAM was documented increased fecal bile acid excretion in the absence of changes in intestinal transit rate, ileal disease, or an infec-
tional biopsies of these children showed a normal small intest-
tine with no indication of inflammation or ileal disease. Studies performed using ileal mucosal biopsies from these patients also showed a diminished uptake of bile acids (7, 11). While these results support the hypothesis that PBAM is caused by a congenital defect of active bile acid absorption in the distal ile-
cum (7–10), this explanation is not universally accepted (12, 13). Other studies employing a taurocholate uptake assay with crude brush border membranes prepared from ileal biopsies did not find impaired bile acid uptake in a number of adult pa-
tients with primary bile acid diarrhea (12). From these studies, it was concluded that PBAM is not caused by a defect in active ileal bile acid transport, but is a consequence of motor abnor-
malities resulting in increased intestinal motility (12, 13, 32).

We present here the genomic cloning of the human ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporter gene, SLC10A2, and demonstrate that mutations in this gene can cause PBAM. The organization of the ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporter gene is almost identical to the homologous rat liver Na’/bile acid cotransporter (33). The introns fall at or near the homologous amino acid positions for the two genes with the exception that exon 2 of the liver bile acid cotransporter is further subdivided in the ileal Na’/ bile acid cotransporter by an intron at codon 166. At the amino acid level, exon 5 (amino acids 254–307) shows the greatest identity (50%), with the corresponding liver bile acid transporter (exon 4). This region encompasses the third puta-
tative extracellular loop and the seventh transmembrane do-
main. The amino acid boundaries for each exon are shown in Figs. 1 B and 4. The amino acid identity between the human ile-
al and rat liver Na’/bile acid cotransporter for each of the ile-
al cotransporter exons was: exon 1, 35%; exon 2, 46%; exon 3, 37%; exon 4, 21%; exon 5, 50%; and exon 6, 13%. The overall amino acid identity between the liver and ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporters is 34%.

Analysis of the coding region of SLC10A2 from a patient with PBAM revealed four polymorphisms. The A171S muta-

Discussion
Primary bile acid malabsorption was first described in a series of adult patients with idiopathic chronic diarrhea that re-
sponded to cholestyramine (8). Subsequent follow-up studies documented increased fecal bile acid excretion in the absence of changes in intestinal transit rate, ileal disease, or an infec-
tious etiology (29, 30). A more severe form of PBAM was found in infants where, in contrast with the adult PBAM pa-
tients, the depletion of the bile acid pool lead to significant ste-
atorrhea and reduced solubilization of dietary lipid. The unab-
sorbed hydroxy fatty acids act as potent cathartic agents and are primarily responsible for the refractory diarrhea in these patients (6, 7, 11, 31). Numerous radiographic studies and in-

Figure 6. Effect of PBAM-associated ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporter mutations on radiolabeled bile acid uptake in transfected COS cells. COS cells were transfected with plasmids expressing β-galactosidase, wild-type ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporter (WT), or L243P/T262M double mutant (JB). On day 4, the cells were incubated in a modified Hanks buffer supplemented with 5 μM of the indicated radiolabeled bile acid for 10 min at 37°C. Cell monolayers were then washed and processed to determine cell-associated protein and radio-
activity. The uptake values were corrected for nonspecific uptake by mock (pCMV2-β-galactosidase) transfected cells and represent the mean±SD (n = 3). (Inset) 15 μg of cell extract from a parallel dish of transfected COS cells was analyzed by immunoblotting using an anti–ileal Na’/bile acid cotransporter antibody. GCDC, glycochenodeoxy-
cholate; GDC, glycodeloxycholate.

Figure 7. Immuno-
blotting and streptavidin detection of biotinylated wild-type and mutant human ileal Na’/ bile acid co-
transporters in transfected COS cells. Detergent lysates were pre-
pared from trans-
fected COS cells after cell surface biotinyla-
tion. Extracts from equivalent numbers of cells (10⁶) were sub-
jected to SDS-PAGE on a 10% acrylamide gel and immunoblotting with rabbit antiileal Na’/ bile acid cotransporter antibody (1.8 μg/ml). The primary antibody was detected using horseradish peroxidase–conjugated donkey anti–rabbit antibody, and visualized by ECL (lanes 1–5). The remaining cell extract was immunoprecipitated with rabbit antiileal Na’/ bile acid cotransporter antibody. Immunoprecipitates corresponding to 7 × 10⁶ cells were subjected to SDS-PAGE on a 10% acrylamide gel, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed using horseradish peroxi-
dase–conjugated streptavidin. The streptavidin conjugate was visual-
ized by ECL (lanes 6–10).
tion in exon 3 is a common polymorphism in the Caucasian population and does not appear to affect taurocholate transport. In the proband, exon 3 also harbors an unusual three nucleotide substitution at the splice donor site and is predicted to cause exon skipping (28). The origin of this substitution (5′-AAAG-3′ to 5′-CTT-3′) is unclear, but may be due to an inversion of the dyad symmetry that flanks the mutated sequence (5′-TACTGTAAAG-3′; dyad symmetry is underlined; the exon 3 and intron sequences are shown as uppercase and lowercase, respectively). The other SLC10A2 allele in JB harbors two missense mutations. Recent data from in vitro experiments (Hallen, S., D. Bayle, P.A. Dawson, and G. Sachs, manuscript in preparation) support the assignment of the amino terminus, the seven transmembrane domains, and carboxyl terminus shown in Fig. 4; however, a comprehensive analysis of the ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter’s structure has not been performed. The nonconservative L243P substitution in predicted transmembrane domain 6 would dramatically alter the folding and structure of the transporter. In contrast, the T262M change is more conservative and falls in a predicted extracellular loop. However, both amino acid positions are conserved in the ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter from different species (human, rat, hamster, rabbit, mouse), and T262 is conserved between the liver (SLC10A1) and ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter genes (34). The high degree of conservation at these positions suggest that the loss of function may be due to either mutation. Characterization of the double and single mutants in transfected COS cells confirmed this prediction. The mutations did not interfere with protein expression or trafficking to the cell surface, but blocked the transport of taurocholate and other bile acids. The finding of two different mutations carried by the same SLC10A2 allele was unexpected. However, a recent study of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene suggests that double mutant alleles may be more common than originally thought. In that study, a systematic search of the entire coding sequence of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene found two different mutations carried by the same allele in 4 of 44 cystic fibrosis patients (35).

Our results establish that loss-of-function mutations in SLC10A2 can cause PBAM. An autosomal recessive inheritance was suggested by earlier studies of PBAM patients (7) and is supported by the lack of clinical symptoms in the proband’s son (individual III.1) who inherited an ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter allele encoding the L243P and T262M missense mutations. This study represents only the second report of a Na+/solute cotransporter associated with a disorder, following the Na+/ glucose cotransporter in glucose/galactose malabsorption (36, 37). The finding that dysfunctional mutations in SLC10A2 cause significant bile acid malabsorption and reduced plasma LDL cholesterol levels in the absence of ileal disease underscores the importance of the ileal Na+/ bile acid cotransporter for maintenance of the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids and cholesterol homeostasis.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Helen Hobbs for her advice and assistance with the patient samples. We also thank Martha Love for her assistance with the normal subject DNA samples and acknowledge the excellent technical assistance of Ann Craddock.

This work was supported by an American Gastroenterology Association/Janssen Pharmaceutical Research Scholar award (P.A. Dawson) and by U.S. Public Health Service grant MO1 RR08084 from the General Clinical Research Center Program, National Center of Research Resources from the National Institutes of Health (J.E. Heubi). P.A. Dawson is an Established Investigator of the American Heart Association. P. Oelkers was supported by NIH Cardiovascular Pathology National Service Training Award HL07115.

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