

Expression of nucleoside transporters and hydrogen peroxide-induced thymidine incorporation in astrocytes

Koh-ichi Tanaka^{1,2,3}, Kento Igarashi^{1,2}, Kazuo Tomita^{1,2}, Nobue Kitanaka³, Junichi Kita³, Tomoaki Sato², Motohiko Takemura³, Nobuyoshi Nishiyama¹

¹Div. Pharmacol., Dept. Pharm., Sch. Pharm., Hyogo Univ. Health Sci., ²Dept. Applied Pharmacol., Kagoshima Univ. Grad. Sch. Med. & Dent. Sci., ³Dept. Pharmacol., Hyogo Col. Med.

We have found that cultured differentiated astrocytes pretreated with *N*⁶, 2'-*O*-dibutyryladenine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (DBcAMP), a permeable analogue of cAMP, incorporate thymidine, but not uridine, via nucleoside transporters into TCA insoluble fraction for repair on DNA injury in the presence of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) at an early time, and these phenomena are specific in differentiated astrocytes, but not undifferentiated astrocytes and neurons.

We studied expression of nucleoside transporters in cultured astrocytes by RT-PCR, western blot analysis and immunocytochemistry. We could confirm CNT2, that is pyrimidine selective nucleoside transporter, CNT3, that is non-selective nucleoside transporter, ENT1, that is hypersensitive nucleoside transporter, and ENT2, that is low-sensitive nucleoside transporter, but not CNT1, that is purine selective nucleoside transporter and confirmed non-presence in brain, in cultured astrocytes.

These results indicate that H₂O₂-induced thymidine incorporation could pass through specific nucleoside transporters, existed in cultured astrocytes.