


A Mineral-Rich Red Algae Extract Inhibits Polyp Formation and Inflammation in the Gastrointestinal Tract of Mice on a High-Fat Diet

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether a mineral-rich extract derived from the red marine algae *Lithothamnion calcaureum* could be used as a dietary supplement for chemoprevention against colon polyp formation. A total of 60 C57Bl/6 mice were divided into 3 groups based on diet. One group received a low-fat, rodent chow diet (AIN76A). The second group received a high-fat "Western-style" diet (HFWD). The third group was fed the same HFWD with the mineral-rich extract included as a dietary supplement. Mice were maintained on the respective diets for 15 months. Autopsies were performed at the time of death or at the completion of the study. To summarize, the cumulative mortality rate was higher in mice on the HFWD during the 15-month period (55%) than in mice from the low-fat diet or the extract-supplemented high-fat diet groups (20% and 30%, respectively; $P < .05$ with respect to both). Autopsies revealed colon polyps in 20% of the animals on the HFWD and none in animals of the other 2 groups ($P < .05$). In addition to the grossly visible polyps, areas of hyperplasia in the colonic mucosa and inflammatory foci throughout the gastrointestinal tract were observed histologically in animals on the high-fat diet. Both were significantly reduced in animals on the low-fat diet and animals on the extract-supplemented HFWD. These data suggest that the mineral-rich algae extract may provide a novel approach to chemoprevention in the colon.

Keywords

colorectal cancer, chemoprevention, epithelial cell differentiation, extracellular calcium-sensing receptor, mineral-rich red algae extract, Aquamin

Introduction

Past clinical and experimental studies have demonstrated that supplementation of the diet with extracellular Ca^{2+} reduces outgrowth of premalignant polyps in colonic mucosal epithelium.¹⁻⁸ However, the effectiveness of Ca^{2+} (alone or in conjunction with vitamin D) as a chemopreventive agent is far from complete.^{4,7,8} Although Ca^{2+} is known to regulate epithelial cell growth and differentiation in vitro,^{9,10} our recent studies demonstrated that human colon carcinoma cell lines contain stable subpopulations of cells that are resistant to the growth-regulating activity of Ca^{2+} .^{11,12} This provides an explanation at the cellular level for the failure of Ca^{2+} to completely suppress colonic polyp outgrowth in vivo. This also provides a rationale for examining other moieties as potential chemopreventative agents against colon cancer.

In the present study, we have examined a mineral-rich extract obtained from the red marine algae, *Lithothamnion*

calcaureum,¹³ for its ability to suppress colon polyp formation in healthy mice when used as a dietary supplement over a 15-month period. It has been shown previously that differentiation of colonic epithelial cells (critical for growth control) depends on expression of the extracellular calcium-sensing receptor,^{14,15} and that several trace elements found in the mineral-rich extract are more effective than Ca^{2+} itself, in upregulating the receptor.¹⁶ This finding, along with our own recent in vitro studies showing that the extract was able to induce differentiation and suppress proliferation in colon carcinoma cells that were resistant to the growth-controlling effects of Ca^{2+} alone¹⁷

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provided the rationale for the current study. Consistent with the recent *in vitro* observations, the present study shows that the mineral-rich extract suppresses colon polyp formation in healthy mice exposed to a high-fat diet over a 15-month period. Concomitant with suppression of colonic polyp formation is a reduction in systemic inflammatory changes that are consistently present in mice on the high-fat diet.

Materials and Methods

Red Algae Extract

The mineral-rich extract is a natural product obtained from the skeletal remains of the red marine algae, *Lithothamnion calcareum* (Pallas) J. E. Areschoug, also known as *Phymatolithon calcareum* (Pallas) W. H. Adey & D. L. McKibbin.¹³ Depending on the season, a second, closely related marine algae (*Lithothamnion corallioides* Crouan) may also be present in the algae bed. The algae thrive in the cold Atlantic waters off the southwest coast of Ireland and northwest coast of Iceland. Minerals from sea water are accumulated in the algae fronds over the lifespan of the organism. Eventually, the mineral-rich fronds break off of the living organism and fall to the ocean floor, from where they are harvested. The mineralized fronds are separated from extraneous materials, sterilized, dried, and milled under ISO and HACCP certification. The mineral extract contains 12% calcium, 1% magnesium, and measurable levels of 72 other trace minerals. The extract is sold as a food supplement under the name Aquamin (GRAS 000028) and is used in various products for human consumption in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America. The extract has been used in a recent clinical study involving subjects with osteoarthritis.^{18,19}

Diets

A total of 3 diets were used in this study. These included the AIN76A rodent chow diet, a high-fat Western-style diet (HFWD), and the same HFWD supplemented with the mineral-rich algae extract. AIN76A is a routinely used low-fat rodent chow. It contains 5% fat from corn oil. The HFWD was prepared according to the formulation of Newmark et al²⁰ and designed to mimic the diet consumed by many individuals in Western society. It contains 20% fat from corn oil. On a per weight basis, the percentage of calories from fat in this diet is 37.8% compared with 11.5% in the AIN76A chow diet. Although sucrose is reduced in the HFWD relative to the AIN76A control diet, the overall calories provided in the HFWD are 4767 kcal% versus 3902 kcal% in the rodent chow. In addition to its high fat content, the HFWD has additional modifications.

Methionine is replaced with cysteine, amounts of folic acid and choline are reduced, and most important, the Ca²⁺ level is reduced to approximately 8% of the level in normal mouse chow (5.22 g/kg). The HFWD supplemented with the algae extract is virtually identical to the unsupplemented HFWD except that the algae extract is included in the makeup at a final concentration of 62 g%. The Ca²⁺ content in the mineral-rich extract supplemented diet was 7 g/kg, consistent with the level in the Newmark et al²⁰ formulation. Diets were formulated and provided by Research Diets Incorporated (New Brunswick, NJ).

Treatment Protocol and Analysis

A total of 60 C57bl/6 mice (30 male and 30 female) were divided into 3 groups and maintained for 15 months on the 3 diets. Animals were closely followed throughout the maintenance phase and were weighed monthly. Animals that died during this period or were euthanized were autopsied (see below). All surviving animals were sacrificed at the end of the 15-month period and autopsied. This involved removing the entire gastrointestinal tract from the stomach to the rectum, opening it up longitudinally, and fixing the entire length of tissue in 2% buffered formalin. Then, with the aid of a dissecting microscope, the entire length of the gastrointestinal tract was examined grossly. Abnormal areas were noted and photographed. The tissue was then cut into pieces for histology. Five sections were prepared from each colon: one each from the rectum, the ascending colon, the transverse colon, the descending colon and the cecum. Three sections were also prepared from the small intestine: one each from the ileum, jejunum, and duodenum, as well as 2 from the stomach. Additional histological sections were prepared from areas with grossly visible abnormalities. The histological sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and evaluated microscopically. In addition, the peritoneal cavity was also carefully evaluated in each animal as were liver and spleen. Livers and spleens were weighed before fixation in 2% buffered formalin, then prepared for histology and examined at the light microscopic level. All of the procedures involving animals were reviewed and approved by the University Committee on Use and Care of Animals (UCUCA) at the University of Michigan.

Statistical Evaluation

Data were collected as the number of animals in each group with a positive finding or as averages among animals in each group. Differences among the 3 groups were evaluated statistically by χ^2 analysis or by analysis of variance followed by paired group comparisons. Differences were considered significant at the $P < .05$ level.

Results

Suppression of Colon Polyp Formation With the Mineral-Rich Extract

Healthy C57bl/6 mice were maintained for 15 months on a low-fat rodent chow diet or on a HFWD with or without the mineral-rich supplement. At the initiation of the study, all animals were 3 to 4 weeks of age and had an average weight of 16 ± 1 grams. Over the 15-month period, animals gained weight on all 3 diets. At the end of the 15-month period, mice on the AIN76A (rodent chow) diet had an average weight of 40 ± 4 grams. The weights of mice on the unsupplemented and supplemented HFWDs were 50 ± 6 and 48 ± 7 grams, respectively. This represents increases in weight of 41% and 33%, respectively, relative to weight gain of the low-fat (AIN76A) chow diet mice (both statistically different from chow diet at $P < .01$ but not statistically different from each other).

A number of animals died or were euthanized during the 15-month maintenance phase. This included 4 of 20 animals in the AIN76A group and 6 of 20 animals in the extract-supplemented HFWD group as compared with 11 of 20 animals in the unsupplemented HFWD group. Most of the animals that died before the end of the study were euthanized (in compliance with UCUC guidelines) when they developed a severe, ulcerative dermatitis that did not respond to topical antibiotic treatment. Two additional animals were euthanized with neurological symptoms and the remainder were found dead. The differences in survival between the HFWD group and the other 2 groups were statistically significant at the $P < .05$ level by χ^2 analysis.

Animals were autopsied at the time of death or at the end of the maintenance phase. The gastrointestinal tract of each mouse was opened longitudinally and examined with the aid of a dissecting microscope. In animals on either the AIN76A control diet or the extract-supplemented HFWD, there were no detectable polyps in the colon. In animals on the HFWD without the algae supplement, 4 of the animals had detectable mucosal polyps (Table 1). In 1 of the animals, 2 polyps were observed, and in the other 3 animals, there was a single grossly detected lesion. It should be noted that although the overall rate of polyp formation in mice on the HFWD was 4 of 20 animals (20%), 10 of those animals died between months 3 and 13. None of those animals had detectable polyps. One of the animals with a polyp died at month 14 and the remaining 3 animals were from among the group of 9 mice that survived to the end of the study. Four of the polyps were in the cecum and one was in the descending colon. No lesions were detected in the small intestine or stomach. Figure 1 shows the gross and microscopic appearance of normal colonic mucosa (Figures 1A and 1D), and the appearance of 2 raised tubular polyps in the cecum of 2 different animals on the HFWD (Figures 1B, 1C, 1E, and 1F).

Table 1. Colonic Mucosal Abnormalities in C57bl/6 Mice on AIN76A Chow Diet, High-Fat "Western-Style" Diet (HFWD), and HFWD Supplemented With the Mineral-Rich Red Algae Extract^a

Treatment Group	No. Positive/Total	
	Colon Polyps ^b	Hyperplasia/Dysplasia ^c
AIN76A (control)	0/20	4/20
HFWD	4/20 ^d	12/20 ^e
HFWD + extract	0/20	5/20

^aData are based on the entire group of animals for each treatment, that is, those that died early and those sacrificed at 15 months.

^bPolyps: defined as raised tubular mucosal surface tumors identified grossly and confirmed histologically.

^cHyperplasia/dysplasia: areas of hyperplasia/dysplasia were identified microscopically but not grossly.

^dThe HFWD group was significantly different from the AIN76A control group in colon polyp formation at the $P < .05$ level by χ^2 analysis.

^eHyperplasia/dysplasia in the HFWD group was significantly different from that in the AIN76A control group and the HFWD + extract supplement group at the $P < .05$ level by χ^2 analysis.

The lesions are on the mucosal surface of the intestinal wall, well-circumscribed and raised. At the microscopic level, normal colonic mucosa is characterized by the presence of thin, uniform crypts with a population of well-differentiated cells at the crypt surface. In the abnormal lesions, the crypts are longer than normal and there are a variety of shapes and sizes. The crypt surface is not as smooth as it is in areas of normal mucosa.

In addition to the raised polyps identified grossly, there were areas of abnormal colonic mucosa that could be identified in microscopic sections through areas of the colon that appeared normal grossly. These areas were characterized by elongated crypts with abnormally shaped luminal openings and a serrated luminal surface (Figure 2A). Areas of histologically abnormal colonic mucosa were observed in animals from all three diet groups but were more commonly seen in animals on the HFWD than in animals from the other groups (Table 1). The abnormal glandular structures were similar to the aberrant crypts as characterized previously by other investigators.²¹

Suppression of Inflammatory Changes With the Mineral-Rich Extract

Inflammatory changes were seen in the colon of animals on the HFWD (Figures 2A and 2B). Inflammatory lesions consisted primarily of mononuclear and lymphoid cell foci. Figure 2B shows a large inflammatory nodule in a section of colon from an animal on the HFWD. Inflammatory cells fill the submucosa and extend virtually to the surface of the crypt. Foci of inflammatory cells were observed in the colons of animals in all 3 diet groups but the percentage of

