Influence of pH of the medium on free fatty acid utilization by isolated mammalian cells

ARTHUR A. SPECTOR*
Laboratory of Metabolism, National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

ABSTRACT Studies with Ehrlich ascites tumor cells showed that small decreases in the pH of the incubation medium from 7.4 increase the magnitude of incorporation of free fatty acid (FFA) into the cells from an albumin solution. A similar effect occurred when rabbit erythrocytes, rat heart slices, or rat liver slices were incubated with FFA–bovine albumin solutions and when tumor cells were incubated with FFA in media containing human albumin, β-lactoglobulin, or rat plasma. The effect was not seen when the medium contained no protein.

When the pH of the albumin-containing medium was lowered from 7.4 to 6.6, oxidation of FFA to CO2 by the tumor cells increased, esterification of the FFA (mostly into phospholipids and triglycerides) increased, and less esterified radioactive fatty acid was depleted from the cells. Hence, more fatty acid accumulated in the cells in more acid media.

These findings suggest that small changes in extracellular pH might regulate FFA utilization and lipid accumulation in mammalian tissues.

SUPPLEMENTARY KEY WORDS uptake . oxidation . esterification . release . albumin . Ehrlich ascites tumor cells . erythrocytes . β-lactoglobulin

FREE FATTY ACID (FFA), the form in which fat is released from adipose cells, is a major source of lipid for many mammalian tissues (1). Mechanisms that regulate the uptake, utilization, and accumulation of FFA in tissues are of considerable interest, and cells from various tissues have been used extensively as models for detailed study of these processes (2–7).

Recently, Mackenzie, Mackenzie, and Reiss observed (8) that more lipid accumulated in both mouse fibroblasts and rat liver cells grown in tissue culture when the pH of the medium was 6.9–7.0 than when it was 7.4. Horse serum was present in these culture media, and FFA was the major source of fatty acid for the cells (9). From these observations Mackenzie et al. concluded (9) that FFA contained in the medium became more available for utilization when the pH was lowered and that the increased accumulation of lipid in the cells resulted from increased FFA incorporation.

The present report contains results from studies with isolated Ehrlich ascites tumor cells, an experimental model system, that are compatible with this interpretation. My studies indicate that the amount of exogenous FFA taken up increases progressively as the pH of the incubation medium is decreased below 7.4 and that this leads to a greater net accumulation of fatty acid in the cells.

METHODS

Radioactive FFA–albumin solutions were prepared by addition of an aqueous soap solution to albumin dissolved in buffered salt solution as described previously (10). All pH measurements were made with a Radiometer (Copenhagen) pH meter 27 equipped with an expanded scale for the pH range 6.8–8.2. Before each set of readings, the pH meter was adjusted to pH 7.0 with a solution of 0.05 M KH2PO4, NaOH, pH 7.00 ± 0.02 at 25°C, obtained from Fisher Scientific Company (Fairlawn, N. J.). This instrument, although found to be quite stable, was always adjusted several times with the standard buffer solution during each set of readings. The accuracy of determining the pH of FFA–albumin solutions is illustrated by the following data (mean ± SEM, 10 determinations at 23°C): pH 6.98 ± 0.0021, pH 7.42 ± 0.0010, pH 7.85 ± 0.0008. Solutions were adjusted to the required pH with either 0.1 M NaOH or 0.1 M HCl. Fraction V bovine albumin, obtained from Pentex, Inc.
(Kankakee, Ill.), contained 0.16 μeq of FFA per μmole of protein as determined by titration (11). Crystalline bovine albumin was purchased from Armour Pharmaceutical Co. (Chicago, Ill.) and was extracted with charcoal by the method of Chen (11) before it was used.

Ehrlich ascites tumor cells were harvested from the peritoneal cavity of tumor-bearing mice and washed as described previously (12). Cells were incubated with FFA–albumin solutions at 37°C with air as the gas phase. Unless stated otherwise, the incubation medium contained 0.0049 M NaCl, 0.0012 M MgSO₄, 0.0049 M KCl, and 0.016 M Na₂HPO₄ and was adjusted to the required pH with either NaOH or HCl. Since the amounts of either Na⁺ or Cl⁻ added in the pH adjustments were small relative to those already present in the medium, corrections for differences in ionic strength were not made.

After incubation, the cells were isolated by centrifugation at 2000 g for 3 min at 0°C and washed twice with 30 ml of the buffered salt solution that was adjusted to the same pH as the medium in which the cells were incubated. The lipid contained in the sedimented cell pellet was extracted with 20 ml of chloroform–methanol 2:1 (13), and the chloroform phase was isolated after addition of 5 ml of 0.004 N HCl (12). Radioactivity contained in one aliquot of the chloroform solution was measured with a Packard Tri-Carb 3375 liquid scintillation spectrometer in a toluene scintillator solution (12). Quenching was monitored with the external standard.

Thin-layer chromatography in hexane–diethyl ether–methanol–acetic acid 90:20:2:3 was employed to separate another aliquot of the cell lipid extract into five fractions: phospholipids, lower glycerides and cholesterol, FFA, triglycerides, and cholesteryl esters (12, 14). The lipids were made visible by exposure to iodine vapor, and after the iodine had sublimed, the outlined segments of silica gel were scraped directly into 15 ml of a dioxane-containing scintillator solution (15) for measurement of radioactivity content.

The cell lipid extract was saponified as follows: the dried residue from an aliquot of the chloroform solution was dissolved in an alcoholic KOH solution and heated for 1 hr at 65°C (16).

When only the medium was to be analyzed after incubation, the contents of the incubation flask were transferred directly to chilled plastic centrifuge tubes and the cells were sedimented at 0°C for 5 min at 6000 g (16). A 1 ml aliquot of the supernatant solution was extracted with 5 ml of isopropanol–isooctane–1 N H₂SO₄ 40:10:1 (16). Additional experimental details are included in the footnotes to the tables.

¹⁴CO₂ evolution from cells was measured in flasks sealed with rubber serum stoppers and containing removable glass center wells (12). Radioactivity trapped in the KOH solution contained in the center well was measured in a toluene–methanol scintillator solution (12). In each experiment, duplicate incubations containing no cells were included, and the small amount of radioactivity recovered in the KOH in these incubations was subtracted from the total quantity that was recovered from the corresponding flasks containing cells. Measurements of O₂ consumption were made manometrically at 37°C as described previously (10, 17).

Palmitate-¹⁴C was incorporated into the lipids of the Ehrlich cell during growth of the tumor by injection of the isotope intraperitoneally into tumor-bearing mice (18). These labeled cells were harvested, washed, and incubated as before (18).

Slices were cut from rat livers that had been perfused in situ with 50 ml of cold 0.15 M NaCl and from rat heart ventricular muscle with a Stadie–Riggs hand microtome (17). The slices were measured (wet weight), and then incubated for 2 min with palmitate-¹⁴C–bovine albumin solutions at 37°C. The slices were recovered by pouring the contents of each incubation beaker through a gauze pad. They were washed with 20 ml of cold 0.15 M NaCl solution and transferred to a manual, all-glass tissue grinder containing 10 ml of chloroform–methanol. After homogenization, the contents of the tissue grinder were transferred to glass extraction tubes and the tissue grinder was rinsed with an additional 10 ml of chloroform–methanol. These lipid extracts were treated in the same way as those prepared from the tumor cells (12).

Freshly prepared rabbit erythrocytes were incubated for 2 min with palmitate-¹⁴C–albumin and washed twice with 30 ml of cold 0.15 M NaCl solution. The lipid of these cells was extracted by procedure III of Ways and Hanahan (19).

RESULTS

Uptake of FFA in Unesterified Form

The tumor cells took up radioactive FFA rapidly in unesterified form from the incubation medium at each pH that was tested. The magnitude of FFA uptake depended upon both the molar ratio of the FFA–albumin solution and the pH of the incubation medium. After this rapid uptake of fatty acid in unesterified form, which occurred in less than 30 sec,¹ the cell content of unesterified radioactive fatty acid changed very little as the incubation proceeded. For example, when the cells were incubated

¹ This and other incubation times refer only to the period of exposure of the cells to the medium at 37°C. Immediately after incubation, the contents of the flasks were transferred to tubes containing 25 ml of cold buffer solution, and the cells were sedimented by centrifugation at 0°C. Approximately 3 min elapsed between the end of the incubation and the removal of the supernatant solution from the sedimented cells.
with a palmitate-Fraction V bovine albumin solution of molar ratio 3.0, pH 7.4, only 8% more radioactivity in unesterified form was present in the cells after 10 min of incubation than after 30 sec, the shortest incubation period that was tested. Likewise, at pH 6.0, less than 1% more radioactivity in unesterified form was recovered from the cells after 10 min of incubation as compared with 30 sec. Hence, at each pH, a steady-state amount of radioactive FFA was associated with the cells, and this was taken up quickly after exposure to FFA–albumin.

The magnitude of FFA uptake as a function of extracellular pH is shown in Table 1. Uptake of each fatty acid that was tested (palmitate, oleate, linoleate, and laurate) increased as the pH was lowered from 8.0 to 6.0. This occurred when the FFA:albumin molar ratio was either low or high.

TABLE 1 UPTAKE OF 14C-LABELED FFA IN UNESTERIFIED FORM BY EHRLICH ASCITES TUMOR CELLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pH of Incubation Medium</th>
<th>Palmitate</th>
<th>Oleate</th>
<th>Linoleate</th>
<th>Laurate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Glucose*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 8.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 7.7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 7.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 7.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 6.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 6.4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 6.0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glucose Present†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palmitate</th>
<th>Oleate</th>
<th>Linoleate</th>
<th>Laurate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH 1.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 3.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH 5.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 2 min incubation under air at 37°C was employed. Total volume of the incubation medium, 5.5 ml. Specific radioactivities of the FFA were approximately 10^6 cpm/eq. After incubation and washing, the cells were extracted with chloroform–methanol 2:1 and the lipids contained in the chloroform phase were separated by thin-layer chromatography. The radioactivity present in the zone corresponding to FFA was measured.

* In addition to labeled FFA, this medium contained 0.3 mM Fraction V bovine albumin, 0.116 M NaCl, 0.0049 M KCl, 0.0012 M MgSO_4, and 0.016 M Na_2HPO_4 and was adjusted to the required pH with either HCl or NaOH.

† This medium contained labeled FFA, 0.3 mM Fraction V bovine albumin, 0.011 M glucose, 0.058 M NaCl, 0.0025 M KCl, 0.0006 M MgSO_4, and 0.085 M sodium phosphate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th>Medium*</th>
<th>No. of Determinations</th>
<th>Palmitate-14C Uptake (Ratio pH 6.7:pH 7.4)†</th>
<th>P &lt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumor cells</td>
<td>Bovine albumin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor cells</td>
<td>Bovine albumin plus rat plasma‡</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor cells</td>
<td>Human albumin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor cells</td>
<td>β-Lactoglobulin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit erythrocytes</td>
<td>Bovine albumin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat heart slices</td>
<td>Bovine albumin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat liver slices</td>
<td>Bovine albumin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All media contained the 16 mM phosphate salt solution described under Table 1. The molar ratio of FFA to protein was 4.
† Ratio of the radioactivity present in the total lipid extract of the tissue incubated for 2 min at pH 6.7 as compared with pH 7.4.
‡ Equal volumes of bovine albumin dissolved in phosphate-buffered salt solution were mixed with freshly prepared rat plasma, and the solutions were adjusted to the required pH.

FFA uptake at pH 7.4 increased progressively as the molar ratio of FFA to Fraction V bovine albumin in the incubation medium was raised (Fig. 1 shows this for linoleate; similar curves were obtained for palmitate, oleate, and laurate). This is in agreement with results obtained previously (10, 20). A similar progressive increase in the magnitude of FFA uptake as a function of molar ratio occurred in media of lower pH (Fig. 1). The difference in linoleate uptake between pH 6.4 and pH 7.4 became greater as the molar ratio was raised.

A pH-dependent increase in the magnitude of radioactive FFA uptake by the tumor cells also occurred when FFA was bound to proteins other than Fraction V bovine albumin (Table 2 shows results for palmitate).

In contrast to the above results, uptake of oleate-14C did not increase when the pH was lowered in an incubation medium with a molar ratio of 3.0, pH 7.4, only 8% more radioactivity in unesterified form was present in the cells after 10 min of incubation than after 30 sec, the shortest incubation period that was tested. Likewise, at pH 6.0, less than 1% more radioactivity in unesterified form was recovered from the cells after 10 min of incubation as compared with 30 sec. Hence, at each pH, a steady-state amount of radioactive FFA was associated with the cells, and this was taken up quickly after exposure to FFA–albumin.

The magnitude of FFA uptake as a function of extracellular pH is shown in Table 1. Uptake of each fatty acid that was tested (palmitate, oleate, linoleate, and laurate) increased as the pH was lowered from 8.0 to 6.0. This occurred when the FFA:albumin molar ratio was either low or high.
tion medium containing no protein (Table 3); on the contrary, it decreased. In these experiments, the oleate was added to the medium as the potassium soap, and the final oleate concentration was approximately $10^{-5}$ M, at least 10 times lower than in media containing albumin. There was no visible evidence of a decrease in oleate solubility when the pH of these protein-free media was lowered from 8.0 to 6.0.

No changes could be observed by the eye or the light microscope in the cells after exposure to media of pH 6-8 as compared with cells incubated in media of pH 7.4.

**FFA Release from Cells**

Much of the newly incorporated radioactive FFA is released to the medium when labeled Ehrlich cells are incubated with albumin solutions at pH 7.4 (10, 12). FFA release also occurred when labeled cells were exposed to albumin-containing media of pH less than 7.4. Over the pH range of 8.0 to 5.3, maximum FFA release occurred during the 1st min of incubation. Thus, like FFA uptake, FFA release occurred very rapidly.

When the medium contained relatively high concentrations of albumin (that is, when the molar ratio of albumin to labeled cell FFA before incubation was 5 or more), the magnitude of FFA release was not changed as the pH was lowered. However, when lower concentrations of albumin were used, less cell FFA was released to the medium at pH values lower than 7.4 (Fig. 2). The medium (4 ml) contained 0.1 µmole of albumin, and the molar ratio of albumin to the initial cell content of radioactive palmitate was approximately 0.67. In making these calculations, I assumed that the specific radioactivity of the palmitate released by the cell was identical with that of the palmitate-1-14C to which the cells were exposed initially.

**Oxidation of FFA to CO2**

The amount of exogenous palmitate-1-14C oxidized to 14CO2 increased somewhat when the medium was made lightly acid. At pH 7.5, 18,940 ± 160 cpm was recovered as 14CO2 after a 30 min incubation; at pH 6.8, 21,260 ±

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**Fig. 1.** Effect of pH of medium on uptake of linoleate-1-14C as a function of the FFA:albumin molar ratio. The procedure was the same as that described in Table 1.

**Fig. 2.** Effect of pH of medium on the release of radioactive FFA from labeled cells. Cells were loaded with palmitate-1-14C in vitro by exposure for 1.5 min at 37°C to 20 ml of a pH 7.4 solution containing 2 µeq of palmitate-1-14C and 0.4 µmole of albumin per ml. The cells were isolated from the medium by centrifugation at 0°C, washed three times with cold buffered salt solution of pH 7.4, and dispersed in fresh buffered salt solution. 0.5-ml aliquots of cells were added to 4 ml of medium containing bovine albumin (0.025 mM) dissolved in buffer (Table 1), adjusted to the required pH with NaOH or HCl. Incubation, 5 min at 37°C in air. The cells were sedimented at 5,000 g for 5 min at 0°C, and 1 ml of the supernatant solution was analyzed for FFA radioactivity. Before the incubation was started, additional 0.5-ml aliquots of the labeled cells were added to 20 ml of chloroform-methanol solution so that the initial radioactivity content of the cells could be determined.

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**TABLE 3. UPTAKE OF OLEATE-1-14C IN UNESTERIFIED FORM AS A FUNCTION OF THE pH OF A PROTEIN-FREE MEDIUM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pH of Medium</th>
<th>Oleate-1-14C Uptake (cpm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expt. 1</td>
<td>Expt. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>16,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>20,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>19,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>16,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conditions of incubation were the same as those described in Table 1, except that the total volume of the incubation medium was 40 ml. The initial oleate-1-14C concentration was approximately 0.01 mM, added as the potassium salt. The radioactivity present in the cell FFA fraction was determined.
shown in Fig. 260 cpm (SEM for n = 7, P for difference < 0.01). As shown in Fig. 3, more 14CO2 was produced as the pH of the incubation medium was lowered from 7.5 to 6.9. These differences were found at each time point that was examined during a 1 hr incubation. Palmitate-1-14C-albumin was present in the incubation medium during the course of these incubations.

In contrast, there was no pH-dependent increase in the oxidation of FFA that had been taken up by the cells during a prior incubation (Table 4). Cells were loaded with palmitate-1-14C, washed, and then incubated in protein-free media of pH 7.5 or 6.9. No difference was noted in the amount of 14CO2 produced in either of these media. After 23 min of incubation, only 24% of the initial cell content of palmitate-1-14C was converted to 14CO2. These media did not contain glucose, and only a small proportion of the initial cell radioactive FFA content was esterified during the incubation period. Hence, failure to note a pH-dependent increase in 14CO2 production under these conditions was not due to depletion of the substrate, namely radioactive cell palmitate.

The O2 consumption of Ehrlich cells suspended in media of pH 6.8-7.6 remained constant during 2 hr of incubation. However, as compared with pH 7.4, 13% less O2 was taken up in 2 hr at pH 6.4 and 20% less at pH 6.0. When the palmitate content of the medium was high (molar ratio 5.0), there was no difference in the quantity of O2 consumed in media of pH 7.4 or pH 6.8 after 30 min of incubation. However, as the incubation proceeded, progressively less O2 was taken up at pH 6.8 than at pH 7.4.

**FFA Esterification**

The quantity of labeled FFA incorporated into cell lipid esters after 30 min of incubation increased as the pH of the incubation medium was lowered from 7.4 to 6.6 (Table 5). This occurred whether palmitate, laurate, or linoleate served as substrate and at each of the FFA:albumin molar ratios tested. A similar pH-dependent increase in FFA esterification was found when glucose was omitted from the medium, but the magnitude of the effect was smaller.

Table 6 shows the distribution of the palmitate-1-14C radioactivity incorporated into lipid esters. Similar results were obtained with the labeled FFA substrates. At each pH most of the radioactivity was incorporated into phospholipids, and the largest pH-dependent increase in exogenous FFA esterification occurred in this fraction. More FFA radioactivity also was incorporated into glycerides as the extracellular pH was lowered, especially into triglycerides. No pH-dependent increase in incorporation of labeled FFA into cholesteryl esters was found with any of the fatty acids tested.

When the incubation medium did not contain added FFA, there was no pH-dependent increase in glucose-14C incorporation into cell lipids (Table 7). However, the
incorporation of glucose-$^{14}$C radioactivity into cell lipids was increased when the pH of media containing unlabeled FFA-albumin was lowered from 7.4 to 6.7. At each pH, most of the glucose radioactivity was incorporated into material that was water-soluble after saponification and extraction with isooctane. The small molar ratio of palmitate to albumin was 3.5. Each value is the mean of two determinations.

Additional experiments were designed to determine whether radioactive FFA already present in the cells would be incorporated into lipid esters to a greater extent or more rapidly when the pH of the incubation medium was lowered. A procedure similar to that described in Table 4 was employed. Cells were exposed briefly to a palmitate-$^{14}$C-albumin solution, washed, and incubated in a medium containing neither FFA nor albumin. Under these conditions there was little difference in the depletion of cell FFA radioactivity or in the increase in cell lipid ester radioactivity after incubation in a medium containing glucose of pH 7.4 as compared with pH 6.7.

Utilization of Endogenous Fatty Acid

Cells labeled with radioactive FFA before they were harvested from the mouse (18) were used to determine whether changes in the pH of the extracellular fluid might influence the utilization of fatty acid contained in tissue lipid esters. Palmitate-$^{14}$C was incorporated into the lipids of the Ehrlich cells by intraperitoneal injec-
These data indicate that the uptake and utilization of FFA are greater when the medium pH is decreased slightly below 7.4. The pH dependence of FFA uptake is not unique to the mouse Ehrlich ascites tumor cell or to FFA complexed to bovine albumin, for a similar effect occurred with rat heart slices, rat liver slices, and rabbit erythrocytes and with medium in which bovine albumin was replaced by human albumin or β-lactoglobulin (Table 2). The phenomenon also occurred when plasma was added to the incubation medium.

Mackenzie et al. have suggested (8, 9) that the increased accumulation of fat in cells grown in tissue culture media of pH 6.9–7.0 as compared with pH 7.4 is a consequence of greater incorporation of exogenous FFA at the lower pH. The present isotopic data are compatible with this interpretation. However, I did not attempt to confirm the pH-dependent relative increase in cell fatty acid content by chemical measurements for the following reasons. Ehrlich ascites tumor cells contain approximately 8.5 μeq of total fatty acid per 10⁸ cells (18). From the present isotopic results, one can calculate that the expected increment in fatty acid content when cells are incubated for 1 hr in media of pH 6.8 as compared with pH 7.4 is between 0.2 and 0.3 μeq. This represents a difference of only about 3%, a change that is within the limits of error of these chemical measurements. However, the relative increase in cell fatty acid content would be expected to become appreciable in long-term incubations such as those employed in the tissue culture systems (8, 9).

Most of the pH-induced increment in uptake of radioactive FFA by the Ehrlich cells resulted from greater incorporation of radioactivity into the cell FFA and phospholipid fractions (Tables 1 and 6). In contrast, most of the pH-induced increase in fatty acid content of the cultured fibroblasts and liver cells was due to an accumulation of triglyceride (8). This discrepancy probably reflects variations in the metabolic pattern of the cell types that were studied rather than differences in the underlying mechanism through which extracellular pH influences the fatty acid content of the tissues. For example, much more palmitate-1-¹⁴C is incorporated into phospholipids than into glycerides by Ehrlich cells during incubation in media of pH 7.4 (10) and after intraperitoneal injection of the isotope into tumor-bearing mice (18, 23); but more palmitate-¹⁴C is incorporated into glycerides than into phospholipids at pH 7.4 by rat liver slices, rat liver slices, and rabbit erythrocytes and with medium in which bovine albumin was replaced by human albumin or β-lactoglobulin (Table 2). The phenomenon also occurred when plasma was added to the incubation medium.

Decreases in the pH of the incubation medium will produce corresponding decreases in the intracellular pH of the Ehrlich cell (28), and the possibility that the increase in exogenous FFA utilization results from changes in intracellular pH must be considered. There was, how-

### TABLE 8 Effect of pH of Medium on Lipid Utilization by Cells Labeled In Vivo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>pH 7.4</th>
<th>pH 6.8</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffer*</td>
<td>7.3 ± 1.3</td>
<td>5.7 ± 0.75</td>
<td>1.6 ± 1.5</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin†</td>
<td>8.2 ± 0.5</td>
<td>4.0 ± 1.1</td>
<td>4.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmitate-albumin‡</td>
<td>8.6 ± 1.1</td>
<td>5.1 ± 1.2</td>
<td>3.5 ± 1.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmitate-albumin and glucose§</td>
<td>7.7 ± 0.4</td>
<td>3.5 ± 1.1</td>
<td>4.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cells were labeled with palmitate-1-¹⁴C by intraperitoneal injection of the isotope into tumor-bearing mice. The labeled cells were then harvested, washed, and incubated in vitro (18). In no case was more endogenous lipid radioactivity depleted when the labeled cells were incubated in media of pH 6.8 as compared with those of pH 7.4 (Table 8). In fact, less endogenous lipid radioactivity was utilized at pH 6.8 than at pH 7.4 when the medium contained albumin (0.2 mm). The fatty acid content of the albumin was 0.16 μeq/ml.

‡ Unlabeled palmitate, 3 μeq/mmol albumin, was added to the medium described in †.

§ The medium contained 0.6 mM unlabeled palmitate, 0.2 mM albumin, 0.058 mM NaCl, 0.0025 mM KCl, 0.0006 mM MgSO₄, and 0.085 mM sodium phosphate.

Discussion

These data indicate that the uptake and utilization of FFA are greater when the medium pH is decreased slightly below 7.4. The pH dependence of FFA uptake is not unique to the mouse Ehrlich ascites tumor cell or to FFA complexed to bovine albumin, for a similar effect occurred with rat heart slices, rat liver slices, and rabbit erythrocytes and with medium in which bovine albumin was replaced by human albumin or β-lactoglobulin (Table 2). The phenomenon also occurred when plasma was added to the incubation medium.
ever, no pH-dependent change in the rate of utilization of labeled FFA already present in the cell; that is, of labeled fatty acid taken up in unesterified form by the cells during a previous incubation in a radioactive FFA–albumin solution (Table 4). Therefore, small changes in pH appear not to affect the utilization of cell FFA. Likewise, there was no pH-dependent increase in FFA uptake from a protein-free medium; in fact, less labeled FFA was taken up from a protein-free medium when the pH was reduced from 7.5 to 6.0 (Table 3). In addition, a pH-dependent decrease in the utilization of endogenous fatty acid did not occur when the cells were incubated in an albumin-free medium (Table 8). Taken together, these results suggest that the pH-dependent changes in fatty acid uptake and utilization do not result primarily from changes in the cells.

A more likely explanation is that changes in medium pH alter FFA utilization by affecting either the affinity of albumin for fatty acid of the mechanism through which protein-bound fatty acid is incorporated into the cell. I have noted in separate experiments (29) that, at a given FFA : albumin molar ratio, the total unbound FFA concentration becomes larger as the medium pH is decreased below 7.4. The magnitude of FFA uptake from an albumin solution of pH 7.4 is dependent upon the concentration of unbound fatty acid in equilibrium with the FFA–protein complex (12); in fact, unbound fatty acid probably is the species that is taken up by the cell (5, 12).

The rate of oxidation and esterification of labeled FFA at pH 7.4 depends upon the magnitude of the cell content of labeled FFA (5, 10). Since the rate of utilization of labeled FFA already contained in the cell was not altered by small changes in the medium pH, one would predict that the pH-induced increase in cell FFA uptake might result in a greater rate of FFA oxidation and esterification, as was found experimentally. Hence, the observed pH-induced changes in cellular FFA metabolism can be explained satisfactorily by assuming a primary effect of pH on the binding of FFA to albumin.

The pH-dependent increase in incorporation of glucose carbons into phosphatides and glycerides (Table 7) probably is a consequence of the greater uptake of FFA. Addition of glucose increases FFA esterification in the Ehrlich cell, presumably because glycerophosphate is made available through glycolysis (22). A direct effect of pH on glucose uptake has been demonstrated in certain tissues (30). However, it is unlikely that the observed increase in lipid ester formation results from a primary effect of pH on glucose utilization, for Poole has shown (28) that glycolysis in the Ehrlich cell is not stimulated by acidification.

Independently of the mechanisms involved, the empirical observation that small changes in the pH of the incubation medium will affect FFA utilization in isolated mammalian cells is potentially significant, for it suggests the possibility that pH changes in the extracellular fluids of the intact animal could affect FFA metabolism and the accumulation of fatty acids in tissues. Whether such a mechanism actually is of any physiological or pathological significance remains to be determined.

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