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Research Article

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Alteration in the Metabolism of Dihydrotestosterone in Elderly Men with Prostate Hyperplasia

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ABSTRACT In vivo androgen kinetics were determined in six young (21–49 yr) and elderly men (62–77 yr) with prostate hyperplasia (BPH). Steady-state infusions of [^{14}C]testosterone and [^3H]androstenediol (3α diol) were given, which allowed determination of the conversions testosterone \rightarrow dihydrotestosterone (DHT) \rightleftharpoons 3α diol. These infusions also yield metabolic clearance data which, together with measurement of nonisotopic steroid levels, yield estimations of blood production rates. The production rate for testosterone was 6.04 ± 1.66 vs. 3.69 ± 0.62 mg/d, whereas the production rate for 3α diol was 319 ± 57 and 193 ± 34 $\mu\text{g/d}$ ($P < 0.05$ both groups). The irreversible conversion rate of testosterone to DHT was 3.1 ± 0.4 and $3.5 \pm 0.9\%$ (NS). The back conversion of 3α diol to DHT was high (68 ± 25 vs. 81 ± 17 , NS) indicating that 3α diol might cause BPH as a result of conversion to DHT in vivo. The conversion of DHT to 3α diol is reduced in the elderly group (15.8 ± 2.6 and 6.3 ± 1.4 , $P < 0.001$). Since DHT formation in the prostate is a key event in development of BPH and blood DHT appears to be a measure of extrasplanchnic sexual target tissue activity, our in vivo studies suggest that the tissue increase in DHT may result from reduced metabolism and the activity of 3α -oxidoreduction favors the oxidative pathway in elderly men.

INTRODUCTION

Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)¹ plays a central role in the formation of the prostate during fetal life and in the development of both human and canine prostate hyperplasia (BPH) in late adult life (1–3). DHT levels are increased in BPH tissue, particularly in the peri-

urethral area (4). DHT is a potent growth factor (5), and given in an appropriate dose induces BPH in young dogs (6, 7). Another testosterone conversion product, androstenediol (3α diol), can induce canine BPH (8), however, it is not bound to target tissue receptors (9) and studies in vitro suggest that it is efficiently converted back to DHT (10).

In man, secreted testosterone is peripherally converted into DHT and 3α diol by nongonadal tissues and a majority of both androgens in blood are derived from secreted testosterone (11, 12). The importance of these observations was increased when it became clear that DHT conversion did not occur in muscle (13), and we have demonstrated that both DHT and 3α diol are derived from conversion in extrasplanchnic tissue (14). This work indicates that DHT and 3α diol production measured in the circulation may be a reflection of events occurring in sexual target tissue.

We report in vivo kinetic data that is suggestive of an alteration in androgen interconversion in the aging male.

METHODS

Subjects. The studies were performed on six young men ages 21–49 yr and in a similar number of healthy elderly men ages 62–77 yr who had asymptomatic but palpable BPH and volunteered for the study.

Radioactive steroids. [^{14}C]testosterone (58 mCi/mM sp act), [$1,2\text{-}^3\text{H}$]testosterone, and [$1,2\text{-}^3\text{H}$] 3α diol (40 Ci/mM sp act) were obtained from New England Nuclear (Boston, Mass.) and then radiochemically purified by paper chromatography (12).

Assay of plasma androgens. The concentration of sex steroids were measured by immunoassay methods described from our laboratory (15–17). Samples were taken before the infusion every 20 min (three times) to minimize short-term episodic fluctuation in concentrations.

Kinetic study of metabolic clearance and conversion ratios. [^{14}C]testosterone and [^3H] 3α diol were given by constant infusion over a 2-h period as described (11, 12). The infusion solution included 20–25 μCi [^{14}C]testosterone and 3–5 μCi [^3H] 3α diol in 55 ml of 8% ethanol in saline. A primary dose of 8 ml was given at the beginning of the infusion at 9 a.m. and the infusion continued for 2 h. Previous reports by us have

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¹Abbreviations used in this paper: BPH, prostate hyperplasia; 3α diol, androstenediol; DHT, dihydrotestosterone; MCR, metabolic clearance rate; PR, production rate.

indicated that steady-state conditions are obtained by 90 min (12).

Analysis of precursor and product radioactivity. 25-ml samples of plasma obtained at 105 and 120 min were mixed with 6,000-dpm [³H]testosterone, 2 µg DHT, and 2 µg 3αdiol for correction of losses and the plasma extracted with solvent as described (14). The dried extracts were then chromatographed on a celite column (18), collecting testosterone, DHT, and 3αdiol fractions. The Bush A system (petroleum ether/methanol/water, 5:4:1) was used for final purification of the testosterone and 3αdiol and the Bush B₃ system (Skellysolve C (Skelly Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.) methanol/benzene/water 3.5:1.5:4:1) for DHT. The conversion of testosterone to DHT was calculated from ¹⁴C counts and the other conversions were determined from ³H counts. An aliquot of samples after final purification was measured by radioimmunoassay for recovery correction. Testosterone purification losses were corrected for by [³H]-testosterone. Samples were counted for 150 or 200 min (3–4 × 50 min) and counting errors were <5% in all cases. For the critical determination of DHT to 3αdiol conversions, counting rates were similar in both young and elderly groups due to reduction in metabolic clearance in the latter. In elderly patient R.R., [¹⁴C]DHT was infused, yielding a much higher count rate, however, conversion values were not different from those obtained using [¹⁴C]testosterone. In the remaining studies of DHT conversion, counting rates ranged from 2 to 25 times background. We have previously shown that count rates handled in this manner, yield errors that are <5% (19).

The testosterone and 3αdiol metabolic clearance rates can be calculated from the ratio of counts infused per unit time and counts of the purified steroid per volume of plasma corrected for purification losses. The conversion ratios (testosterone-DHT, DHT-3αdiol, and 3αdiol-DHT) were determined as described (11, 12) as the ratio of counts in plasma as product and precursor steroid.

Proof of purity of labeled precursor and products in the circulation. Radiochemical purity was ascertained by con-

stancy of the carbon-tritium ratio of compounds after acetylation and an additional chromatography step as described (11, 12).

RESULTS

Plasma concentration of nonisotopic steroids. The concentration of nonradioactive testosterone and 3αdiol in young men was 584±123 and 18±2 (SD) ng/dl, respectively (Table I). Values were 537±113 and 15±4 (SD) ng/dl in the elderly group. No significant difference in plasma concentration was noted in the two groups.

Metabolic clearance (MCR) and production rates (PR). The MCR for testosterone was 1,033±210 in young vs. 658±174 liters/d in the elderly group ($P < 0.02$). The MCR for 3αdiol was 1,798±425 vs. 1,370±207 liters/d ($P < 0.05$). When the multiple morning plasma concentration and MCR were considered, the PR for testosterone was 6.04±1.66 vs. 3.69±0.62 mg/d, whereas the PR for 3αdiol was 319±57 and 193±34 µg/d, respectively. In both cases, the values between young and elderly men were different ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 1).

Conversion rates in the circulation. Conversion ratios for both groups are shown in Table I and Fig. 2. The irreversible conversion ratio of testosterone to DHT was 3.1±0.4 and 3.5±0.9% (NS). The back conversion of 3αdiol to DHT is high in both groups (68±25 vs. 81±17%). No significant difference in formation of DHT from testosterone and 3αdiol was

TABLE I
Age, Plasma Testosterone and 3αdiol, together with MCR, PR, and Conversion Ratios Measured during Steady-state Infusions of [¹⁴C]Testosterone and [³H]3αdiol in Young and Elderly Men

Subjects	Age	Plasma		MCR		PR		Conversion rate		
		Testosterone	3αdiol	Testosterone	3αdiol	Testosterone	3αdiol	Testosterone-DHT	DHT-3αdiol	3αdiol-DHT
	yr	ng/dl		liters/d		mg/d	µg/d	%		
R.A	21	526	16	1,344	2,320	7.07	371	3.4	15.9	52.0
K.O	33	661	18	1,168	1,719	7.72	309	3.0	16.7	90.6
H.W	45	498	18	1,099	2,232	5.44	401	2.8	8.7	85.3
J.J	48	468	21	817	1,211	3.82	254	2.7	18.0	26.7
J.P	48	795	18	958	1,497	7.62	269	3.0	18.2	85.0
J.C	49	562	16	814	1,810	4.57	312	3.9	17.4	66.4
Mean±SD		584±123	18±2	1,033±210	1,798±425	6.09±1.65	319±57	3.1±0.4	15.8±3.6	67.7±24.7
K.J	62	386	12	484	1,465	3.10	175	2.8	5.2	90.7
R.R	64	595	18	—	1,337	—	241	—	5.4	55.4
B.L	66	710	21	591	1,081	4.19	227	2.6	8.7	62.3
J.W	67	565	14	672	1,186	3.80	166	4.7	6.1	94.7
C.M	74	462	10	946	1,559	4.37	156	3.3	7.2	84.7
J.W	77	501	12	599	1,594	3.00	191	4.7	5.4	95.9
Mean±SD		537±113	15±4	658±174	1,370±207	3.69±0.62	193±34	3.5±0.9	6.3±1.4	80.6±17.4
P value		NS	NS	<0.02	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	NS	<0.001	NS

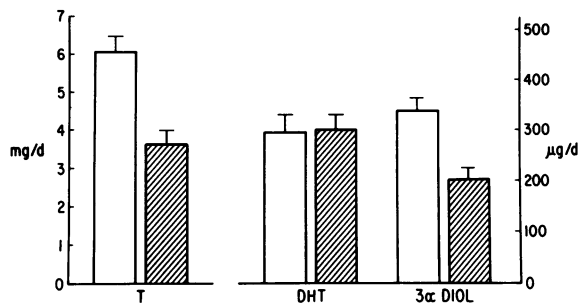


FIGURE 1 Blood PR of testosterone (T), DHT, and 3 α diol in young and elderly men with BPH. Production rates were calculated as the product of the metabolic clearance and morning blood levels. The DHT production was determined in another study (19) and is included for comparison. □, young men (21–48 yr); ▨, elderly (62–77 yr).

noted. However, the conversion rate of DHT to 3 α diol is greatly reduced in the elderly group when compared with the young group (15.8 \pm 2.6 and 6.3 \pm 1.4%, $P < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION

The MCR of all three androgens are reduced in elderly men. In previous studies we reported this for testosterone and DHT (20). We now confirm this and document a reduction in MCR for 3 α diol in elderly men. Reduced MCR of sex steroids in elderly men is probably the result of increased sex hormone-binding globulin levels (21) as well as reduced cardiac output and splanchnic blood flow in the older man. A significant reduction in the production rate of both testosterone and 3 α diol is observed in the elderly male as a result

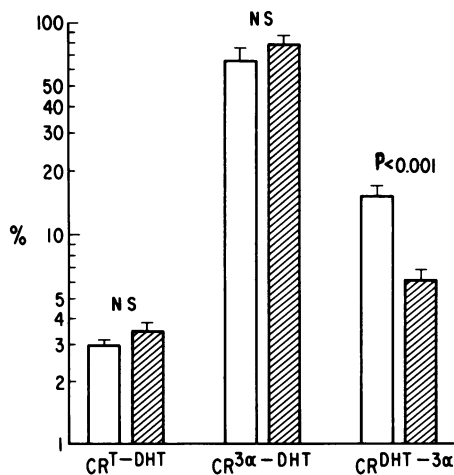


FIGURE 2 Conversion rates (CR) of testosterone to DHT (T-DHT), 3 α diol to DHT (3 α -DHT), and DHT to 3 α diol (DHT-3 α) determined in the general circulation under steady-state conditions during infusion of [14 C]testosterone and [3 H]3 α diol. □, young men (21–48 yr); ▨, elderly

of reduced clearance. This reduction is in contrast to the increased plasma DHT (16) and the production rate of DHT, which is not reduced (20).

Sexual tissue is capable of metabolizing testosterone to active hormonal products. Wilson and collaborators (4) studied this conversion in vitro and concluded that it was not increased in BPH tissue when coenzyme (NADPH) was not added to the medium. Our kinetic studies describe the overall events of blood production. Nevertheless, we suggest that these androgen interconversions may be an accurate reflection of what is occurring in prostate and other sexual tissue since muscle, the anabolic target for testosterone, lacks 5 α -reductase and the splanchnic tissue is not the source of DHT. The conversion rate of testosterone to DHT measured in blood is not increased, in agreement with the tissue studies noted above. The in vivo PR of DHT is maintained, whereas that of 3 α diol is reduced. In BPH tissue DHT levels are increased, whereas 3 α diol levels are reduced (22).

Our analysis of the conversion of 3 α diol back to DHT is also in agreement with in vitro studies of prostate tissue (10). Most of the 3 α diol in vivo and in vitro is converted back to DHT. This efficient back conversion explains why 3 α diol is an effective androgen and can induce BPH in the canine model.

A major difference in the metabolism of DHT to 3 α diol was observed in vivo in elderly men with BPH. This conversion is significantly reduced in elderly men with BPH. When the transfer constant is calculated as the ratio between rate of appearance of product and infusion of precursor using the appropriate MCR (11), the [ρ] for DHT to 3 α diol is 40 and 20%, respectively. These in vivo kinetics suggest that the accumulation of DHT in sexual tissue is not the result of increased production, but reduced metabolism. This observation is in keeping with the in vitro observations that DHT levels are increased in prostate and seminal vesicles, that 3 α -oxidoreductase activity in prostate is increased (23), however, tissue levels of 3 α diol are reduced (22). We suggest from our blood kinetic studies that BPH is the result of a change in the state of this key enzyme whereby the oxidation pathway is favored over reduction, resulting in accumulation of DHT, a potent growth stimulus to the prostate. Intervention would logically include either altering 5 α -reductase activity or enhancing the reductive activity of 3 α -oxidoreductase.

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