

PRL-GH

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Abstract

Effects of Toluene on the Expression of Placental PRL-GH Family Genes and Reproduction in the Rat

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Objectives: The purpose of this experimental study was to investigate the toxic effects of toluene on the placental functions and reproduction in the rat. In this study, the expression of placental prolactin-growth hormone (PRL-GH) and Pit-1 genes, the frequency of placental trophoblast cells, and the reproductive data were analyzed.

Methods: The pregnancy of the Sprague-Dawley rats (250 ± 25 g) was determined by verifying the presence of the copulatory plug or sperm in the vaginal smear and the day on which this was observed was defined as pregnancy day 0. The pregnant rats were divided into three groups. The control group was intraperitoneally (ip) injected with sesame oil, and the other two groups were given either 150 or 750 mg/kg BW/day of toluene resuspended in sesame oil during pregnancy days 7-11 and 16-20. The rats from the three experimental groups were sacrificed on pregnancy days 11 and 20, respectively. The mRNA levels of the PRL-GH, Pit-1a and b isotype genes were analyzed by Northern blot hybridization and Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), respectively. The hormonal concentration was analyzed by Radioimmunoassay. The frequency of the placental trophoblast cells was determined by means of a histochemical study. Reproductive data, such as the placenta and infant weight, pregnancy period and litter size were surveyed at pregnancy day 20 and after birth. Statistical analysis was carried out by means of the SAS program (version 8.1).

Results: The mRNA levels of the PRL-GH family genes were reduced in a linear fashion by exposure to toluene. The mRNA levels of the Pit-1a and b isotype genes, which induce the

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(Forsyth, 1997; Niall, 1971). Pit-1 transacting factor PRL-GH (Ingraham, 1988; Karin, 1990) Pit-1a, b, T 3 isotype lactotroph, somatotroph, thyrotroph, A1254 (Lee, 2003; Bodner, Karin, 1987; Li, 1990; Haugen, 1993; Ruvkun, Finney, 1991). Pit-1a, b

(Bamberger, 1995; Lee, 1996), PRL-GH (Lee, 1998; 1999).

1) (250±25 g) Sprague-Dawley (24 ~26) (14, 10) gonadotropin releasing hormone (1:1) Pit-1 (, 1998).

2) Nordic (Sigma-Aldrich, USA, 99.%) (Sigma-Aldrich, 0.5 ml) sesame oil 150 mg/kg B.W., 750 mg/kg B.W. 3 no-observable-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) lowest-observable-adverse-effect level (LOAEL)

PRL-GH spongiotrophoblast trophoblast giant (Aikawa, 1988; Arito, 1985; Benignus, 1984; Gospe, 1994; Kondo, 1995). PRL-GH

PRL-GH Pit-1 litter size(10)

bisphenol A polychlorinated biphenyls(A1254), 6 PL-I 10 7

11 , , 16 20 , 280 nm , 280 nm 260 nm 1.6~2.0

3 7 11 20 RT-PCR Northern blot hybridization

Fig.1

2.

1) (4) 50%

1:9 (HPLC, Gilson, France)

Table 1

2) RNA Tri-Reagent(Sigma, 0.1 g/ml) homogenizer(Ingenieurburo) 30

rpm 15 , 4 , 13,500

10 , 4 , 13,500 rpm

10 75% 2 10 diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC) total RNA 260 nm

PRL-GH

3) DNA (Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction) Pit-1a, b isotype Pit-1a, b isotype primer . Sense primer 5'-tgtagttgccaacctttcacctcg-3', antisense primer 5'-ccagcagagggttggtgcagg-3'

total RNA (0.1 µg, 0.5 µg, 1.0 µg) (15 , 20 , 25 , 30)

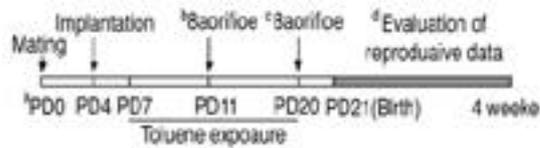


Fig. 1. Schematic representation showing the sequence of experiment. White and black bar indicate the period from mating to 4 weeks after birth. ^aPregnant day. ^bAnalysis of hippuric acid concentration and Northern blot hybridization (PL-I, II, PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D, dPRP), RT-PCR, radioimmunoassay (PL-I, Iv, II), Histochemical study, measurement of placental weights. ^dMeasurement of litter size and fetus body weight.

Table 1. Instrumental parameters of high performance liquid chromatography

Parameters	Condition
Column	Nova-Pac C ₁₈ , 3.9 × 150 mm, Waters
Temperature	30
Mobile phase	20 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ (pH 3.3)/acetonitrile = 90/10
Flow rate	0.8 ml/min
Pressure	1200 PSI
Detector	U.V
Wave length	225 nm

(0.5 µg, 25)
 total RNA 0.15 µg 200 unit Moloney
 murine leukemia virus(MMLV) reverse tran-
 scriptase(Perkin-Elmer Cetus, USA) 37
 1 complementary DNA
 (cDNA) cDNA 10 units
 Taq DNA polymerase(Perkin-Elmer
 Cetus) primer dNTP
 30 (95 1 , 55 1 , 72 1)
 cDNA 1% agarose gel
 pGEM-T Easy Vector
 (Promega, USA)
 fmol PCR sequencing system
 (Promega)

4) Northern blot hybridization
 Total RNA 1% agarose/2.2 M formalde-
 hyde gel 50 V 3
 total RNA transfer kit (Trans
 Vac, Hoefer, USA) nylon mem-
 brane (Schleicher & Schull) , vac-
 uum oven 80 2
 Total RNA가 nylon membrane
 hybridization buffer 60 2
 prehybridization cDNA probe(1x
 109 cpm/ml) 가 60 18
 hybridization . Hybridization buffer
 50% deionized formamide, 5X
 SSC(1XSSC: 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M sodium
 citrate), 5X Denhardt's solution(1X
 Denhardt's solution: 0.01% polyvinyl
 pyrrolidone, 0.01% Ficoll, 0.01% BSA),
 0.1% SDS, 2 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA .
 Hybridization
 nylon membrane 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS
 55 3 X-ray film(XO
 Mat, Kodak, USA) 1~4
 probe RT-PCR

Oligolabelling
 Kit(Pharmacia) [-32P] dCTP (Amersham-
 Pharmacia, USA)
 cDNA probe Nick-column (Pharmacia

Co.) , SET buffer (0.1% SDS, 1
 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris, 10 mM dithiothre-
 itol) . cDNA probe 1x
 109 cpm/µg . X-
 ray (RG , Fuji Co.)
 digital camera(Kodak) 1D
 image analysis program .

5) PL-I, Iv, II

가
 (1200 rpm, clinical table-top)

1

-70

PL-I, Iv PL-II
 (radioimmunoassay)

6) (Histological study)

19 15 ml per-
 fusion buffer(phosphate-buffered saline, 4%
 paraformaldehyde) 4 2
 820
 Histocut Rotary Microtome(Bright, England)
 6 µm digital tissue
 float slide warmer

Coplin jar methylene
 blue .

7) (reproductive data)

20 , , 1

, 4

가

3.

SAS (version 8.1)
 Mann-Whitney
 (U) test , Kruskall-

PRL-GH

Wallis test $p < 0.05$ ($p < 0.05$)(Fig. 2). PLP-A
 150 mg 가 750 ppm
 ($p < 0.05$)(Fig. 3).
 PLP-B, C, Cv

1. ($p < 0.05$)(Fig. 3). PLP-D
 150 mg 가 750 ppm
 ($p < 0.05$)
 (Fig.3). dPRP

11 5 Table 2 7
 , 150 mg ($p < 0.05$)
 1.98±0.28 g/g creatinine, 750 mg
 3.21±0.39 g/g creatinine (Fig. 3). PRL-GH
 Pit-1a, b isotype
 Pit-1a

가 ($p < 0.05$). 15 20
 150 mg 2.52±0.31 ($p < 0.05$)(Fig. 4).
 g/g creatinine, 750 mg 5.85±0.64 g/g
 creatinine 3. , PL-I, Iv, II

creatinine) 가 ($p < 0.05$).
 (LOD<0.01 g/g
 creatinine) PL-I, Iv, II
 859.4 µg/g, 1358.8 µg/g

2. PRL-GH Pit-1a,bisotype g/g, 318.6 µg/g, 150 mg 624.8 µg/g,
 1338.0 µg/g, 301.2 µg/g 750 mg
 PL-I 150 mg 456.2 µg/g, 1186.5 µg/g, 241.7 µg/g
 가 750 mg PL-I II
 ($p < 0.05$).

PL-Iv ($p < 0.05$).
 (Fig. 2). PL-II (Table 3).
 750 mg

Table 2. Mean hyppuric acid concentration in maternal urine according to the toluene dosage

Pregnant day	Control	mean ± S.D (g/g creatinine)	
		Toluene injected group	
		150 mg/kg B.W.	750 mg/kg B.W.
Day 11	*ODL	†1.98 ± 0.28	††3.21 ± 0.39
Day 20	ODL	†2.52 ± 0.29	††5.85 ± 0.64

*Out of Detection Limit (0.01 g/g creatinine).

The values of day 11 and 20 originated from 3 and 7 pregnant rats in each group.

† and † indicate the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups.

p value was calculated by Mann-Whitney(U) test.

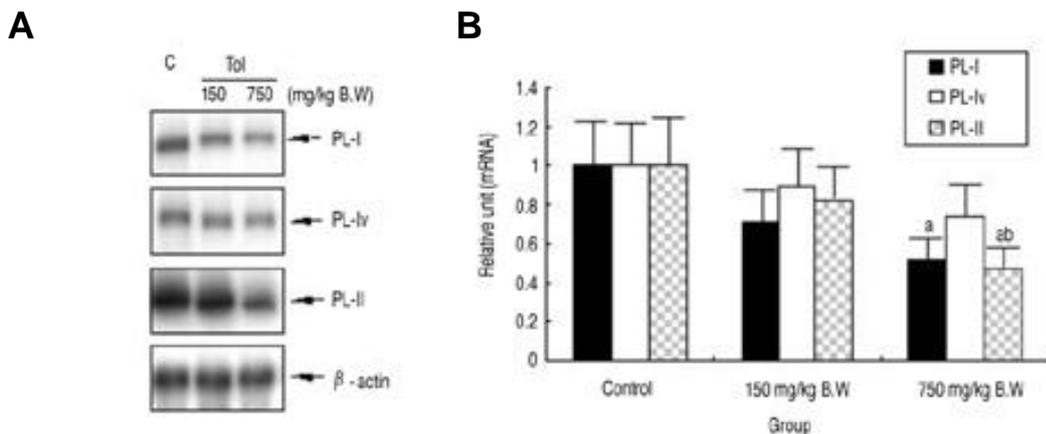


Fig. 2. Effects of toluene on the expression of PL-I, Iv, II genes in the rat placenta. **(A)** Northern blot analysis of PL-I, Iv and PL-II genes. Total RNAs (15 μ g) were fractionated on an 1% formaldehyde agarose gel, transferred to nylon paper and hybridized with 32 P-labeled PL-I or Iv or II cDNA probe. β -actin was hybridized to certified the equal loading of total RNA. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of toluene injection. C: control. **(B)** Northern signals were quantified by ID Image Analysis program. PL-I, Iv, II signals were normalized by β -actin and expressed the relative unit of C value as 1.0. Experiments were repeated three times. a and b on the bar indicate the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups.

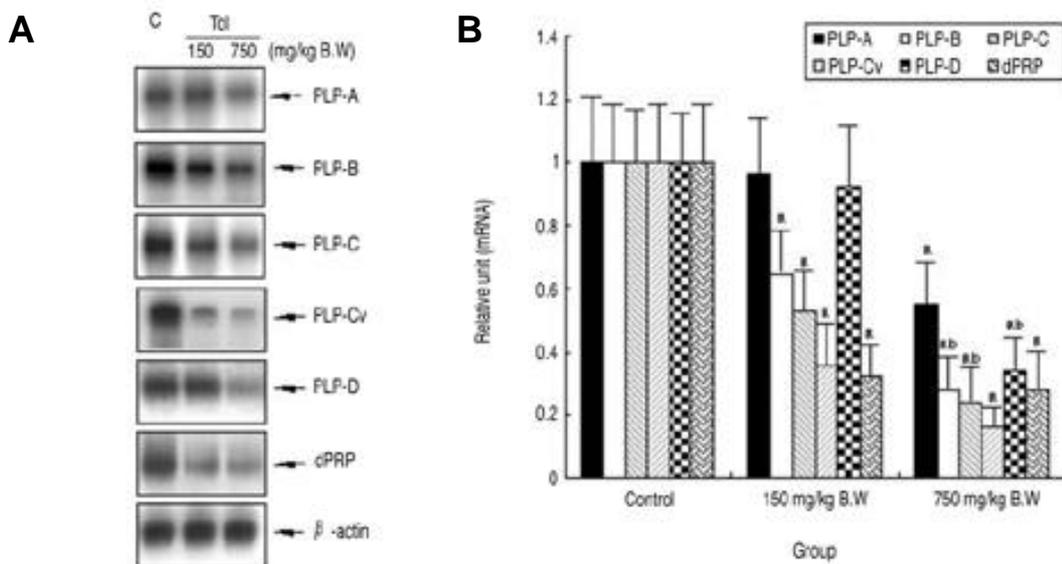


Fig. 3. Effects of toluene on the expression of PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D and dPRP genes in the rat placenta. **(A)** Northern blot analysis of PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D and dPRP genes. Total RNAs (15 μ g) were fractionated on an 1% formaldehyde agarose gel, transferred to nylon paper and hybridized with 32 P-labeled PLP-A or B or C or Cv or D or dPRP probe. β -actin was hybridized to certified the equal loading of total RNA. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of toluene injection. C: control. **(B)** Northern signals were quantified by ID Image Analysis program. PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D, dPRP signals were normalized by β -actin and expressed the relative unit of C value as 1.0. Experiments were repeated three times. a and b on the bar indicate the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups.

4. (labyrinth zone) spongiotrophoblast trophoblast giant 가 (Fig. 5).
150 mg
750 mg
5. (Reproductive data)
(junctional zone)
spongiotrophoblast 가 20

Table 3. Mean serum PL-I, IV and II hormone levels in rat placental, embryonal and maternal blood according to the toluene dosage mean \pm S.D.

Parameters		Control	Toluene injected group	
			150 mg/kg B.W.	750 mg/kg B.W.
Placenta ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	PL-I	859.4 \pm 211.2	*624.8 \pm 159.3	* [†] 456.2 \pm 154.7
	PL-IV	1358.8 \pm 369.4	1338.0 \pm 422.1	1186.5 \pm 482.5
	PL-II	318.6 \pm 49.1	301.2 \pm 52.7	* [†] 241.7 \pm 62.7
Embryo ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	PL-I	-	-	-
	PL-IV	33.9 \pm 2.4	32.4 \pm 5.3	30.8 \pm 6.2
	PL-II	320.5 \pm 28.7	312.2 \pm 39.2	* [†] 281.1 \pm 40.9
Maternal blood ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	PL-I	466.2 \pm 117.0	*367.5 \pm 121.2	*327.8 \pm 135.4
	PL-IV	1103.6 \pm 280.3	1091.2 \pm 298.3	1071.6 \pm 328.7
	PL-II	225.8 \pm 45.2	217.1 \pm 47.2	*196.9 \pm 44.8

PL-I originated from 3 pregnant rats and PL-IV, PL-II originated from 7 pregnant rats in each group.

a and b indicate the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups.

p value was calculated by Mann-Whitney (U) test.

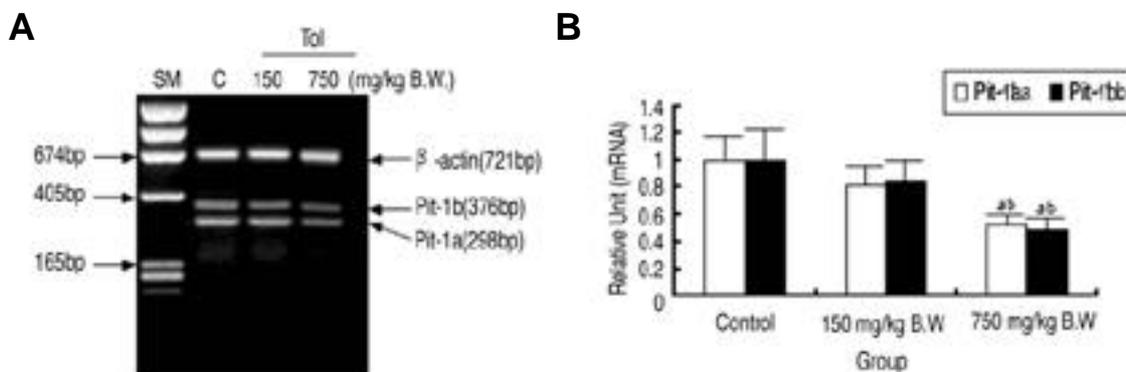


Fig. 4. Effects of toluene on the expression of Pit-1a and b isotype gene in the rat placenta. (A) Reversetranscribed and amplified cDNAs were fractionated on an 1% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of toluene injection. C: control. (B) Signals were quantified by ID Image Analysis program. Pit-1a, b signals were normalized by β -actin and expressed the relative unit of C value as 1.0. Experiments were repeated three times. a and b on the bar indicate the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups.

0.61 g, 750 mg 0.64 g, 150 mg
 0.56 g 21.05 , 150 mg 21.26 , 750 mg
 4 , 1 , mg 22.58 750 mg
 1 가 (p<0.05).
 4 13.41 , 150 mg 11.16
 가 , 750 mg 11.04

(p<0.05)(Table 4).

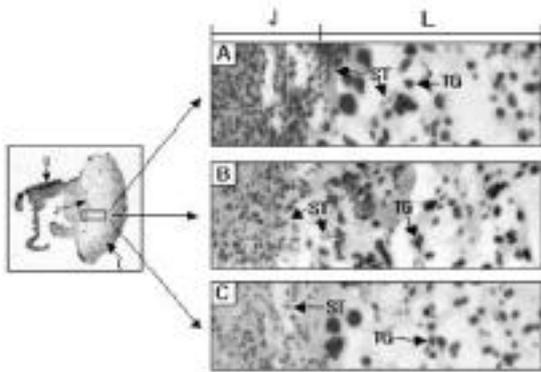


Fig. 5. Effect of toluene on the histochemical feature of developing rat placenta. Perfused placental tissues with Bouin 's fix solution were embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 6 μm and counter-stained with methyl blue. (A) Microphotographs (X 400 reproduced at 70%) of control group. (B) 150 mg of toluene exposed group. (C) 750 mg of toluene exposed group. J: junctional zone, L: labyrinth zone, U: uterus, ST: nucleus of methyl blue stained spongiotrophoblast cell; TG: nucleus of methyl blue stained trophoblast giant cell.

(Ono , 1995; 1996).
 PRL-GH
 PPL-I, II, PLP-B, C, Cv, D,
 dPRP PL-I,
 Iv PL-II
 PL-I
 (Galosy Talamantes,
 1995; Thordarson , 1997).
 (Yamaguchi ,

Table 4. Reproductive date according to the toluene dosage

Parameter	Control	150 mg/kg B.W.	750 mg/kg B.W.
Placental weight (g)	0.64 ± 0.07	0.61 ± 0.09	0.56 ± 0.17
Afterbirth (A.B)	3.15 ± 0.34	a2.62 ± 0.42	ab2.44 ± 0.40
Infant weight (g)			
1 week A.B	8.96 ± 0.43	a7.71 ± 0.94	a7.49 ± 1.01
4 weeks A.B	86.3 ± 9.01	84.74 ± 9.02	83.51 ± 10.24
Pregnancy period (days)	21.05 ± 0.72	21.26 ± 0.84	ab22.58 ± 1.05
litter size	13.41 ± 2.31	a11.16 ± 2.58	a11.04 ± 2.78

Placental weight originated from 7 pregnant rats and other values originated from 10 pregnant rats in each group. a and b indicate the significantly difference (p<0.05) compared with control and 150 mg exposed groups. p value was calculated by Mann-Whitney (U) test.

1992) PL-I 가 Berenguer (2003)
 PL-II Wiaderna Tomas (2002)
 (Forsyth, 1994; Galosy Talamantes,
 1995; Thordarson , 1997),
 (Telleria , 1998).
 (Forsyth, 1994). 가 (Kim , 1997; Kim 2001),
 PLP-B dPRP deciduom
 (Croze , 1990; Orwig , 1997)
 (Rasmussen , 1997). PLP-C, Cv Pit-1
 (Conliffe , 1995). PRL-GH
 PL-I II trophoblast
 , PLP-B dPRP trophoblast
 decidua
 , PLP-C, Cv
 PRL-GH granulosa
 (1998) 가 (Tap , 1996).
 Pit-1
 Pit-1
 PRL-GH (Cronier , 1999) PRL-GH
 Pit-1 (Lee , 1998; 가
 1999). Pit-1 PRL-GH
 PRL-GH PRL-
 GH PL-II
 가 (Telleria , 1998),
 PLP
 Pit-1
 (Lee , 1998; 1999;
 Elsholtz , 1991)
 (Lee , 1996)
 Pit-1 PRL-GH Pit-1
 가 가
 Stengard (1994) 1000-2000 ppm
 2 inhalation chamber
 가 가 , Gerasimov (2002)
 가 가

reactive oxygen species (ROS) Oxidative stress (Hus , 2004;

Kaur , 2000)

가

가

15 Sprague-Dawley (250±25 g) 150 mg/kg BW , 750 mg/kg BW 3

Northern blot hybridization reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

SAS (version 8.1)

PRL-GH

lactogen I, Iv, II 750 mg (junctional zone) PRL-GH giotrophoblast

Pit-1a, b PRL-GH placental (junctional spon-

가

가

PRL-GH

가 GnRH, GnRH receptor, Pit-1 1998;10:267-82.

1995;7:362-74.

6가

가 2004;37:99-103.

1995;7:295-305

1998:596-9.

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