

Aryl hydrocarbon receptor transactivation assays to study health impacts of exposure to mixtures of endocrine disrupting chemicals.



Doan TQ.¹, Muller M.², Connolly L.³, Scippo ML.¹

¹*Departement of Food Science, FARAH, ULiège.*

²*GIGA-R, Laboratory for Organogenesis and Regeneration, ULiège.*

³*Institute for Global Food Security, School of Biological Sciences, Queen's University Belfast.*





Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

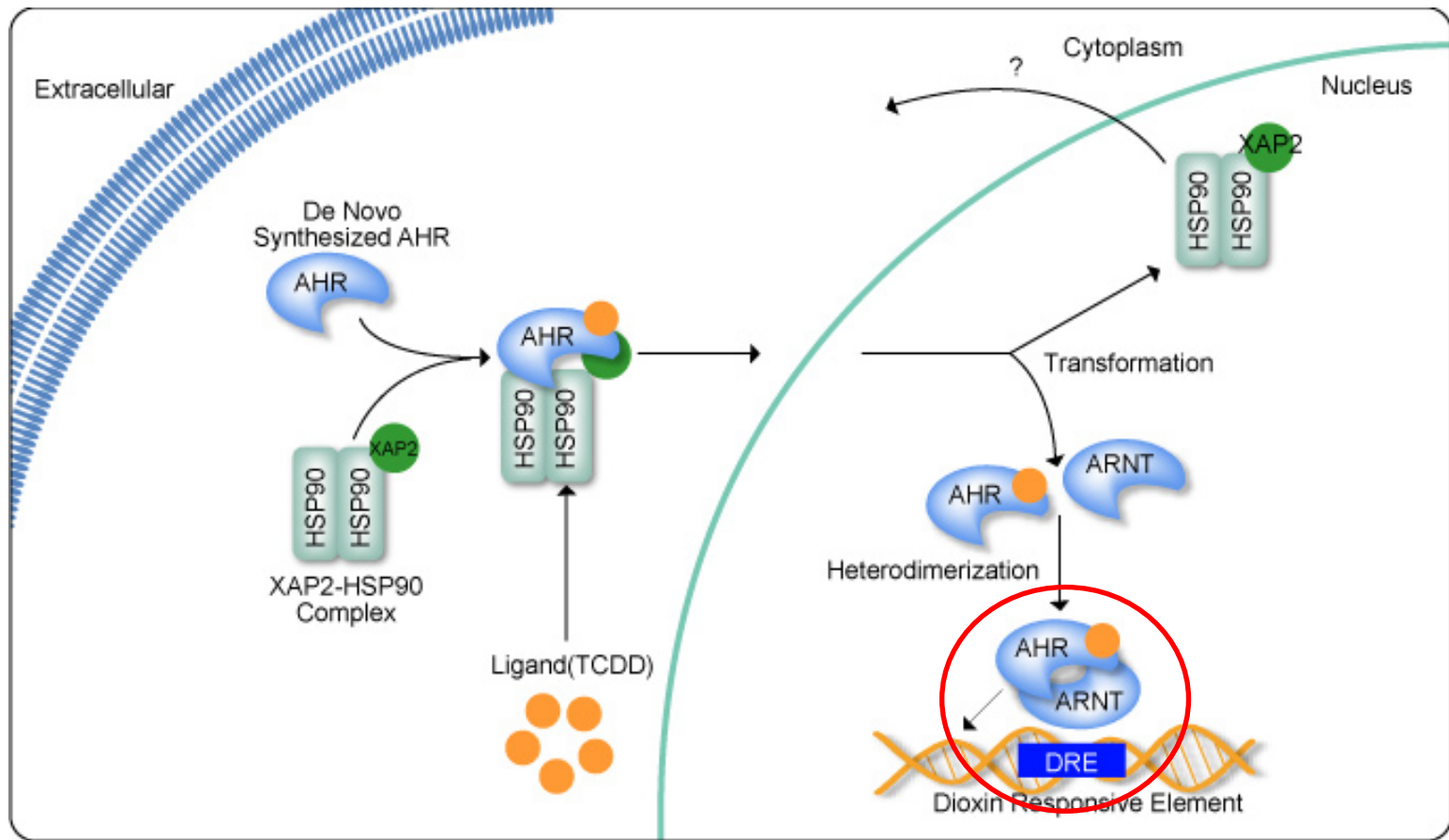


Cocktail effects???

- Additive
- Antagonistic
- Synergistic



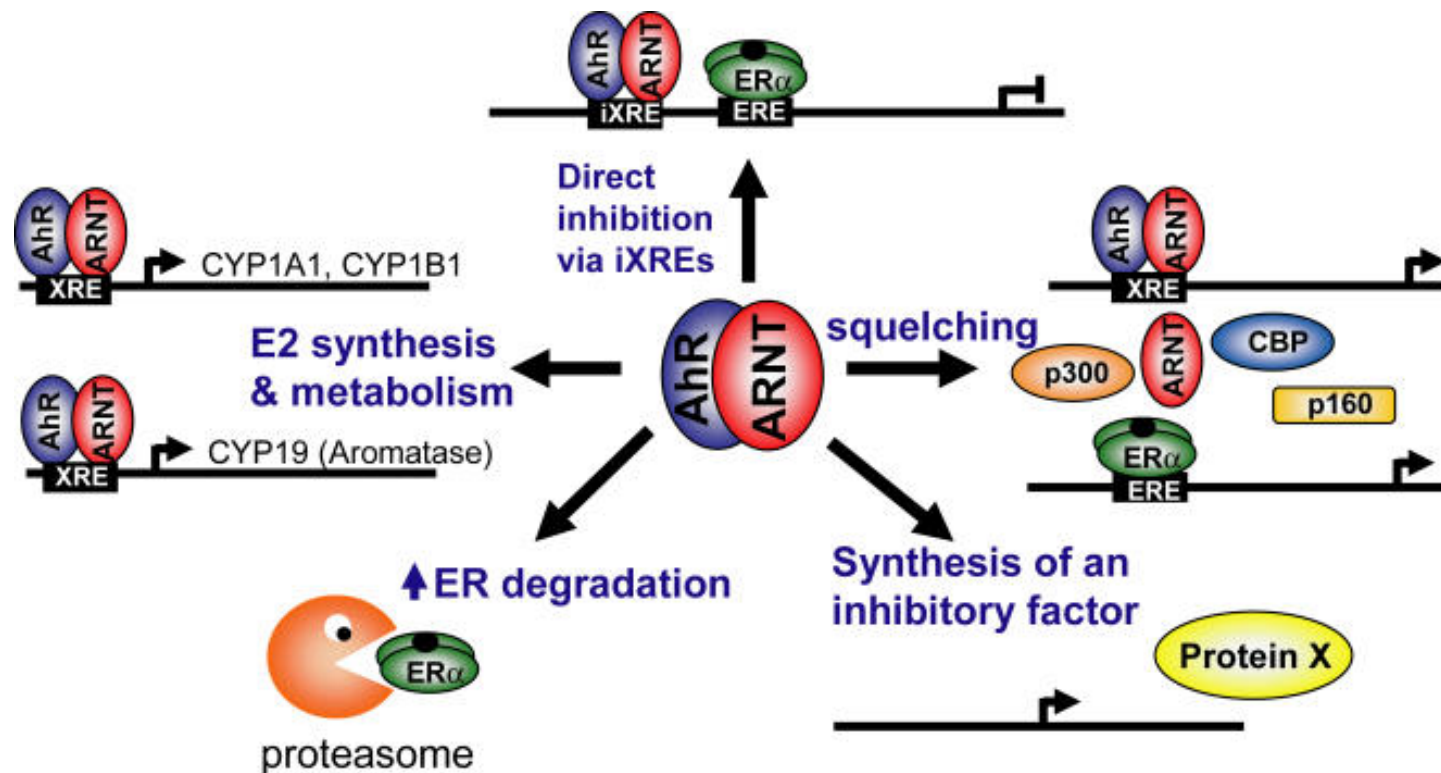
Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) signal pathway



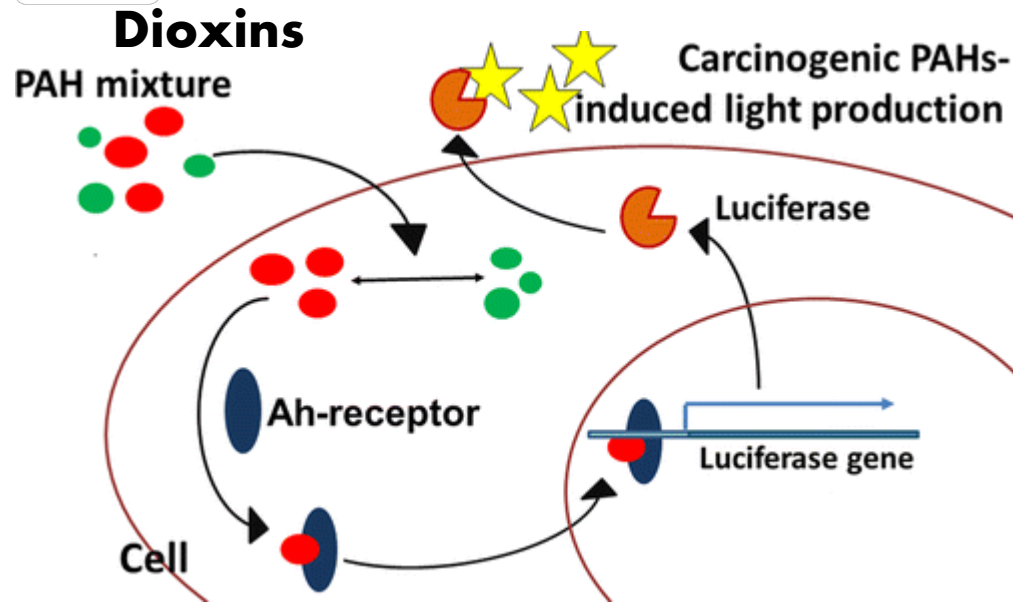
http://www.genecopoeia.com/product/search/pathway/h_acrPathway.php

*Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Nuclear Translocator (ARNT)

AhR-ER cross-talk: AhR $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ ER $\downarrow$



Proposed mechanisms of crosstalk between AhR (Aryl hydrocarbon receptor) and ER (Estrogen receptor) signaling pathways
 Matthews and Gustafsson, 2006



DR-CALUX (Dioxin Responsive Chemical Activated LUCiferase gene eXpression) cell-based assays
(Pieterse et al., 2013)

H4IIE

- Rat hepatoma
- Commercial, BDS
- EC50~15pM

T47D

- Human breast
- Home-made, ULg
- EC50~150pM

Hep G2

- Human hepatoma
- Home-made, ULg
- EC50~650pM

➤ **Species, tissue-specific effects?**



**Mixture stock concentration (1,000,000 x human blood Levels)
(Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)
Berntsen et al., In Press**

Perfluorinated compounds		Polybrominated diphenyl ethers		Chlorinated compounds			
PFHxS	PFNA	PBDE 47	BDE 153	PCB 28	PCB 118	p,p'-DDE	α -HCH
PFOS	PFDA	PBDE 99	BDE 154	PCB 52	PCB 138	HCB	β -HCH
PFOA	PFOA	BDE 100	BDE 209	PCB 101	PCB 153	α – chlordane	γ -HCH
		HBCD			PCB 180	oxy – chlordane	Dieldrin
						trans-nonachlor	

- Individual (i.e. agonistic and antagonistic) vs cocktail effects
- No effects seen for perfluorinated compounds!!!

Agonistic effects

Compounds	PBDE 47	PBDE 99	PBDE 100	PBDE 153	PBDE 154	PBDE 209	HBCD		
H4IIE	-	+	-	-	-	-	-		
T47D	-	+	-				-		
Hep G2	-	-	-	-			-		
Compounds	PCB 28	PCB 52	PCB 101	PCB 118	PCB 138	PCB 153	PCB 180		
H4IIE	-	-	-	+	+	-	-		
T47D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hep G2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Compounds	p,p'-DDE	HCB	α -chlordane	Oxy-chlordane	trans-nonachlor	α -HCH	β -HCH	γ -HCH	Dieldrin
H4IIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T47D	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-
Hep G2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Antagonistic effects

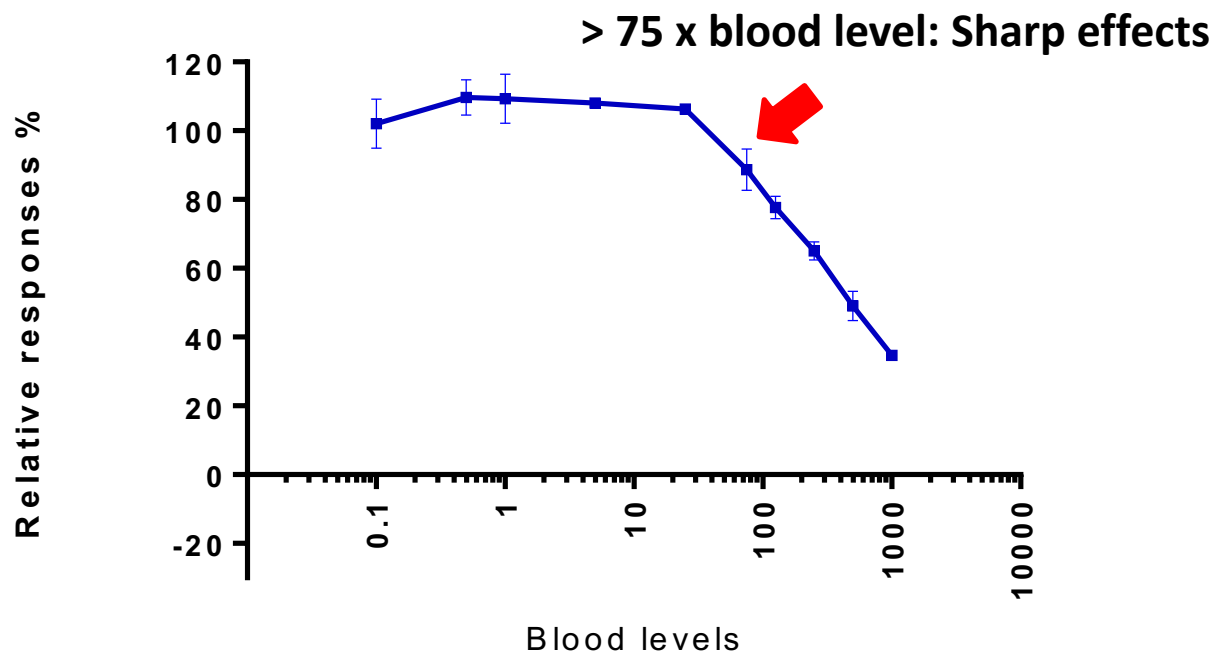
Compounds	PBDE 47	PBDE 99	PBDE 100	PBDE 153	PBDE 154	PBDE 209	HBCD		
H4IIE	+	+	-	-	-	-	+		
T47D	-	-	-				+		
Hep G2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Compounds	PCB 28	PCB 52	PCB 101	PCB 118	PCB 138	PCB 153	PCB 180		
H4IIE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
T47D	+	-	-	+	+	+	-		
Hep G2	+	-	-	+	+	+	-		
Compounds	p,p'-DDE	HCB	α -chlordane	Oxy-chlordane	trans-nonachlor	α -HCH	β -HCH	γ -HCH	Dieldrin
H4IIE	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
T47D	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Hep G2	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

➤ Species, tissue-specific effects!

→ Mixture effects also!!! Antagonistic

The dose-response curve of POP mixture vs H4IIE

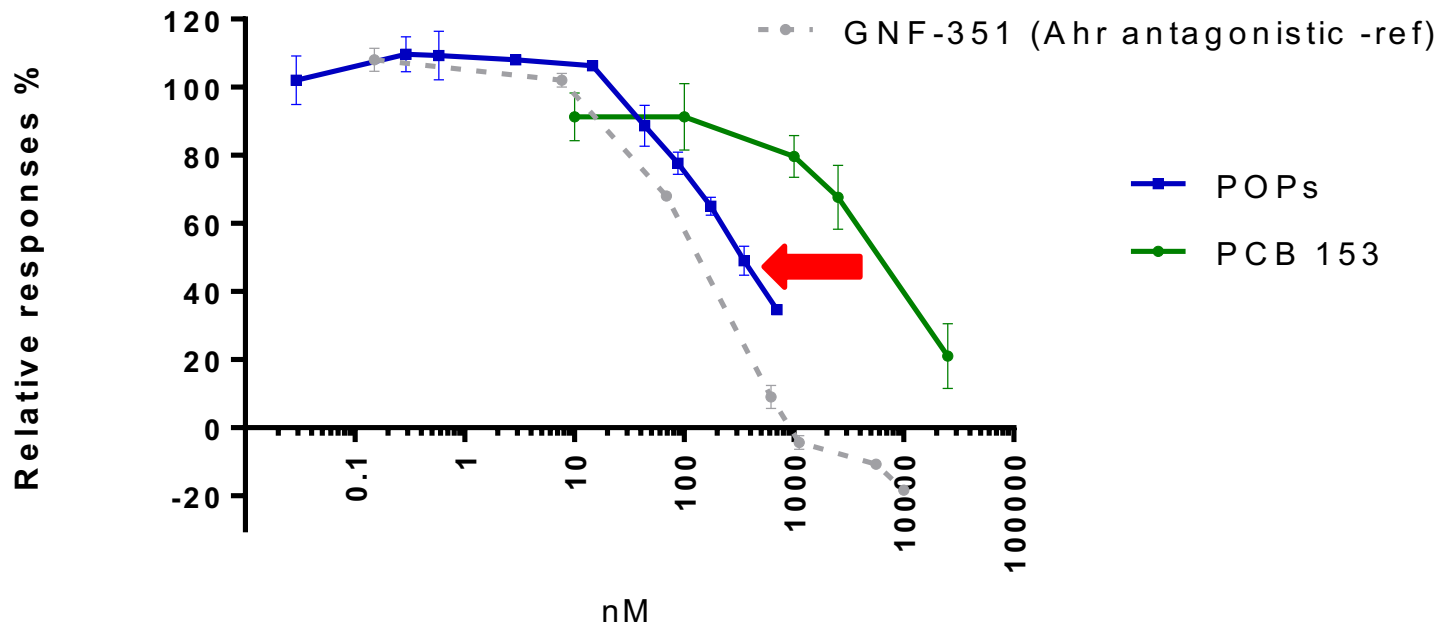
POPs+ 15 pM TCDD



→ Inhibition of AhR transactivation activities *in vitro*

→ Possible adverse effect ER ↑?

- Scenario : C mixture = highest C of one compound (PCB 153)



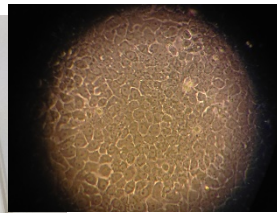
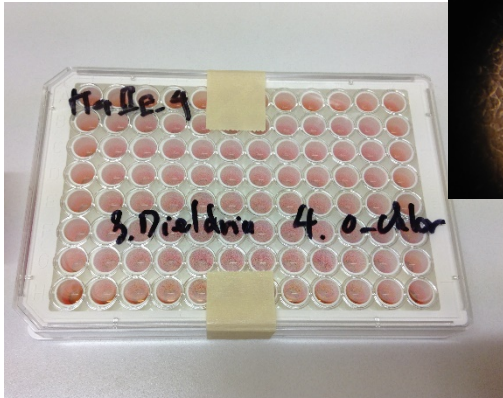
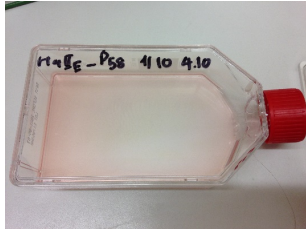
- The dose-response curve is shifted 20 times less.

➔ The mixture effect is indeed greater than one single compounds in the mixture.



Acknowledgements

Project Funded by H2020-MSCA-ITN-2016
(Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Networks).



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 722634.