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1)

Effects of Trichloroethylene on the Placental Function and Reproduction in Rat

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This study aimed at investigating the toxic effects of trichloroethylene (TCE) on the placental function and reproduction in rat. For these study placental prolactin-growth hormone (PRL-GH) family gene expression, placental trophoblast cell frequency and reproductive data were analyzed. Pregnancy of the Sprague-Dawley rats were checked by the presence of the copulatory plug or sperm in the vaginal smear and defined as the pregnant day (PD) 0. The pregnant rats were divided into the three groups. The control group was intraperitoneally injected with sesame oil. The remaining groups were injected with 100 or 500mg/kg B.W/day of TCE resuspended with sesame oil from PD 7-11 or 16-20. Rats were sacrificed at PD 11 and 20. mRNA levels of PRL-GH family and Pit-1a, b isotype genes were analyzed by Northern blot hybridization and Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction. Hormone concentration was analyzed by radioimmunoassay. Frequency of placental trophoblast cells were observed by histochemical study. Reproductive data such as placental and fetal weights

pregnancy period, and litter size were surveyed at PD 20 and after birth. Statistical analysis was carried out by the SAS program (version 8.1).

mRNA levels of PRL-GH family genes such as placental lactogens and placental prolactin like proteins were reduced by TCE administration. mRNA level of Pit-1a, b isotype genes that induce the expression of PRL-GH family genes were also reduced by TCE administration. Placental lactogen II concentration in the placenta, fetus and maternal blood were decreased by TCE administration. Exposure to a high dose of TCE reduced the frequency of the spongiotrophoblast cell in junction zone. Reproductive data such as placental and fetal weights, litter size were reduced, and pregnancy period was extended in the TCE exposed group than control. These data suggested that TCE disrupts the ordered functions of placenta and these effects lead to the reproductive disorder in rat.

Key Words : Trichloroethylene, Pit-1 gene, placenta, PRL-GH family gene, reproduction.

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I. 서론

Robertson, 1994) prolactin like gonadotropin releasing protein(PLP)-A, B, C, Cr Cv, D hormone (Duckworth, 1986b; Croze, 1990; Deb, 1991b; Dai, 1996; Iwatsuki, 1996) isotype Pit-1a, b

decidual prolactin-related protein(dPRP)(Roby, 1993) (, 1998). 가

fetus

PRL-GH

Pit-1 a, b

(Smith, 1966; Mitchell, 1969; Barret, 1987). (Niall, 1971; Forsyth, 1997).

가 Pit-1 transacting factor (Ingraham, 1988; Karin, 1990) Pit-1a, b, T 3 가 isotype lactotroph, somatotroph, thyrotroph (TSH) (Bodner Karin, 1987; Li, 1990; Haugen, 1991; Ruvkun Finney, 1991). Bamberger (1995) Lee Pit-1a, b isotype (Lee, 1998; 1999).

PRL-GH

Nordic criteria

가

3 (Danielsson, 1990).

junctional zone labyrinth zone glycogen, syncytial, spongiotrophoblast, trophoblast giant 4

spongiotrophoblast 가 (, 1995; , 1998; Zielhuis, 1989; Svensson, 1992). (1998) 가 PRL-GH, litter size

II. 연구 재료 및 방법

1. 실험동물 관리 및 트리클로로에틸렌 투여

1) 실험 동물관리

15 Sprague-Dawley (250 ± 25 g), (24 ~26) (14, 10) (1:1) copulatory plug vaginal smear 가 0

2) 트리클로로에틸렌 투여

(Sigma, 99.%) (Torrason, 1999) sesame oil(0.5ml) sesame oil, 100mg/kg body weight(BW), 500mg/kg BW 3 PRL-GH, litter size

Fig 1

2. 실험 방법

1) 2종 총삼엽화물 분석

(UV spectrophotometry)

2) RNA 추출

Tri-Reagent (Sigma, 1.0
M/0.1 g tissue) 가 homogenizer
(Ingenieurbüro Co.)

	30
chloroform	15
, 4 , 13,500 rpm	15

isopropanol	10
4, 13,500 rpm	10

75%

2 10
diethyl pyrocarbonate
total RNA 260nm.

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

3) RT-PCR
Pit-1a, b isotype

Pit-1a, b isotype
primer
. Sense primer 5'-tgtagtgccaacc-
tttacctcg-3', antisense primer 5'-ccagcaga-
ggttggtcagg-3'. total RNA

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

total RNA	0.5 μ g	200 unit
Moloney murine leukemia virus		(MMLV)
reverse transcriptase	37	1

complementary DNA (cDNA)
cDNA 10 units

Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin-Elmer Cetus)	primer	dNTP
25	(95	1 , 55 1 , 72 1)

cDNA fmol PCR
sequencing system (Promega)

1% agarose gel
Kodak Digital Camera(Eastman Kodak Co.)

4) Northern blot hybridization

Total RNA	1% agarose/2.2 M
formaldehyde gel	50 V 3

total RNA
transfer kit (Trans Vac, Hoefer Co.)

nylon paper (Schleicher & Schull), vacuum oven 80

2. Total RNA
가 nylon membrane hybridization

buffer	60	2	prehybri-
dization			cDNA probe (1×10^9
cpm/M ₀)	가	60	18

hybridization .

Hybridization buffer 50%

deionized formamide, 5X SSC (1X SSC: 0.15 M NaCl and 0.015 M sodium citrate), 5X Denhardt's solution (1 X Denhardt's

solution : 0.01 % polyvinyl pyrrolidone, 0.01 % Ficoll and 0.01 % BSA), 0.1% SDS, 2 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA .

Hybridization
nylon membrane 0.1X SSC,

Table 1. Mean total trichloro-compound concentration in maternal urine according to the trichloroethylene exposure status

mean±S.D (mg/L)

Pregnancy day	Control	Exposed group	
		100mg/kg BW	500mg/kg BW
Day 7-11 (n=3)	< ^a LOD	^b 523.8±118.2	^b ^c 1092.2±181.8
Day 16-20 (n=7)	< LOD	^b 512.1±105.2	^{bc} 1026.4±175.5

^a Limit of Detection^b and ^c indicate the significantly difference (p<0.05) compared with the control and 100mg exposed group, respectively.

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

, infant 1092.2mg/ PLP-B
, 1, 4 가 500mg
(p<0.05). 20 (p<0.05). PLP-C
(vaginal smear) 가 , 100mg 512.1mg/ 500mg
, 500mg 1026.4 mg/ (p<0.05). PLP-Cv
100mg 가
3. 자료 분석 가 (p<0.05)(Table 1). 500mg
(p<0.05). PLP-D
SAS (version 8.1) 2. PRL-GH군과 Pit-Ia, b isotype PLP-Cv dPRP
유전자 발현 분석 100mg 500mg
Mann-Whitney (U) test , (p<0.05)(Fig.3). PRL-GH
Kruskall-Wallis test . PL-I Pit-1a, b
, 500mg isotype a, b
III. 결 과 (p<0.05).
PL-Iv 가 , 500mg
PL-II (p<0.05) (Fig.4).
11 500mg
100mg 523.8mg/ , 500mg (Fig.2). 3. 태반, fetus, 모체혈액의 PL-Iv, II 농도
PPLP-A B 19 PL-Iv, PL-II

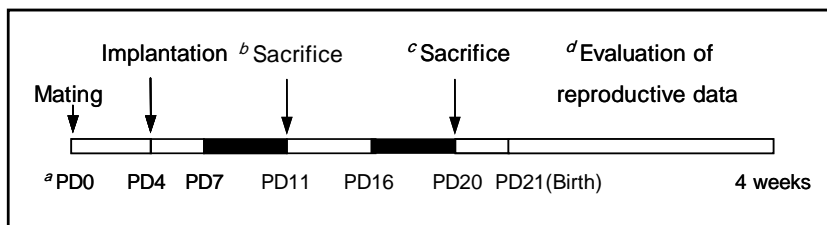


Fig. 1. Schematic representation showing the sequence of experiment.

White and black bar indicate the period from mating to 4 weeks after birth. ^a Pregnant day.^b Analysis of total trichloro-compound in urine and Northern blot hybridization (PL-I).^c Analysis of total trichloro-compound in urine, Northern blot hybridization (PL-Iv, II, PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D, dPRP), RT-PCR, radioimmunoassay (PL-Iv, II), Histochemical study, and measurement of placental weighs and litter size. ^d Measurement of infant body weight.

Black areas indicate the period of trichloroethylene injection.

PL-Iv PL-II
1358.8 μ g/g 318.6 μ g/g, 100mg
1338.0 μ g/g 284.2 μ g/g, 500mg
1286.2 μ g/g 273.6 μ g/g
PL-II
PL-Iv 가 .

(Table 2).

4. 태반의 조직학적 관찰

100mg

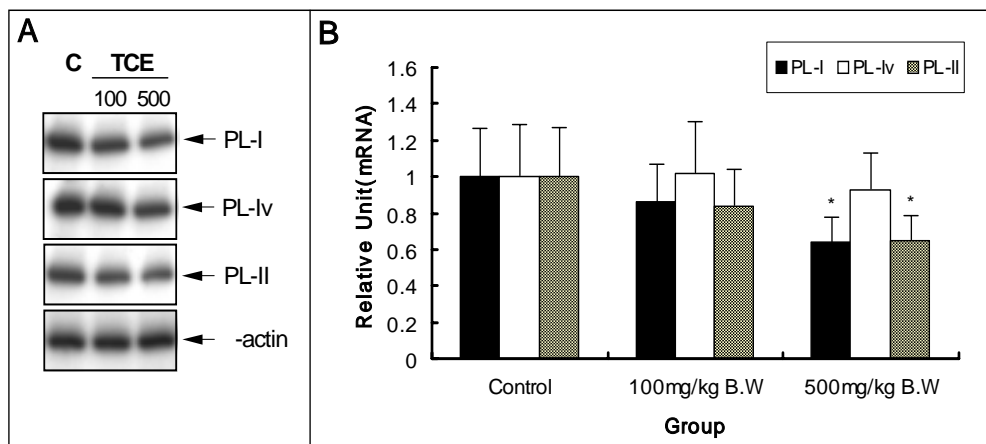


Fig. 2. Effects of trichloroethylene on the expression of PL-I, IV, II genes in the rat placenta.

(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 certify the equal loading of total RNA. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of trichloroethylene 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 and individual values were expressed mean \pm S.D. Stars (*) on the bar indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with the control.

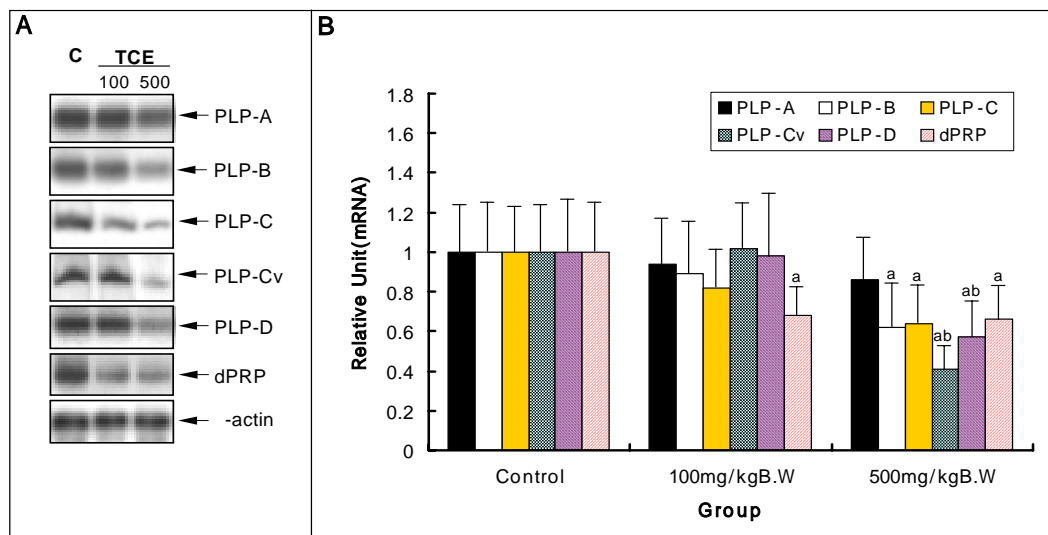


Fig. 3. Effects of trichloroethylene on expression of PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D and dPRP genes in the rat placenta.

(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 certify the equal loading of total RNA. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of trichloroethylene 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 and individual values were expressed mean \pm S.D. a and b on the bar indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with the control and 100mg exposed group, respectively.

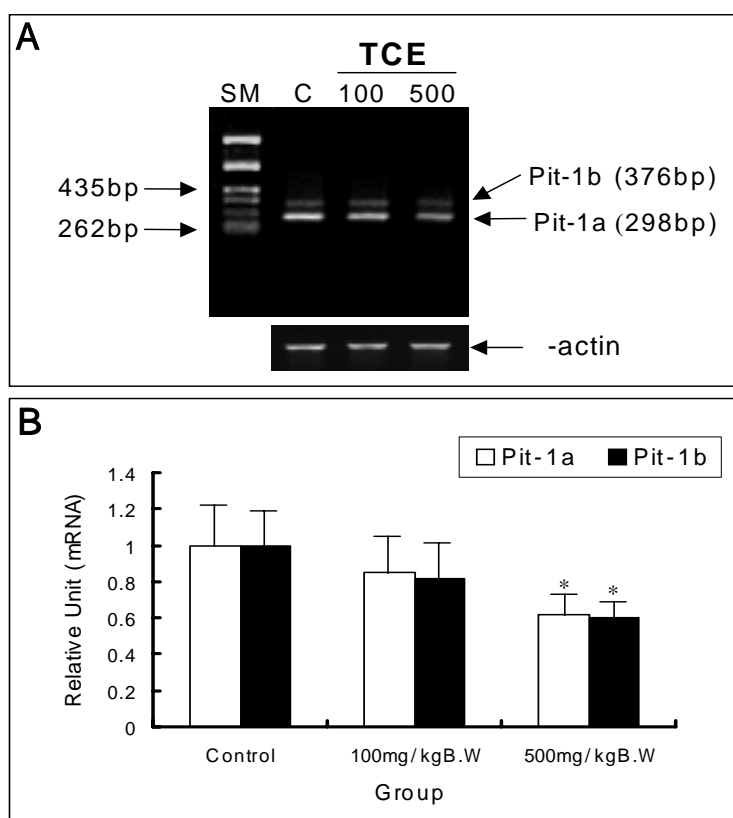


Fig 4. Effects of trichloroethylene on expression of Pit-1a and b isotype gene in the rat placenta.

(A) Reverse transcribed and amplified cDNAs were fractionated on an 1% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide. Arabic numbers on the lanes indicate the dose of trichloroethylene injection. SM: size marker, C: control. (B) Signals were quantified by ID Image Analysis program. Pit-1a, b signals were normalized by -actin and expressed the relative unit of C value as 1.0. Experiments were repeated three times and individual values are expressed mean \pm S.D. Stars (*) on the bar indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with the control.

Table 2. Mean serum PL-Iv and PL-II levels in rat placental, fetal and maternal blood according to the trichloroethylene exposure status
mean \pm S.D

Organ		Control	Exposed group	
			100mg/kg BW	500mg/kg BW
PL-Iv	Placenta ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	1358.8 \pm 369.4	1338.0 \pm 422.1	1286.2 \pm 492.1
	Fetus ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	33.9 \pm 2.4	31.5 \pm 8.2	28.1 \pm 7.05.
	Maternal blood ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	1103.6 \pm 280.3	1114.8 \pm 435.2	1098.2 \pm 512.9
PL-II	Placenta ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	318.6 \pm 49.1	284.2 \pm 52.1	^a 273.6 \pm 45.8
	Fetus ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	320.5 \pm 48.7	292.8 \pm 53.1	^a 281.5 \pm 43.2
	Maternal blood ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	225.8 \pm 45.2	210.5 \pm 49.9	195.2 \pm 39.8

These values originated from 7 pregnant rats in each group.

^a indicates the significantly difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with the control.

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

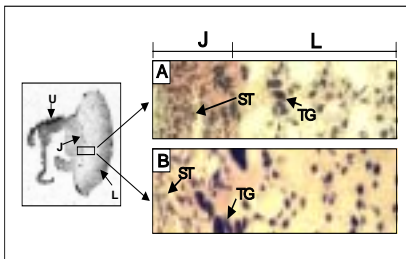


Fig. 5. Effect of trichloroethylene on the histochemical feature of developing rat placenta.

Perfused placental tissues with Bouin's fix solution were embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 6 μ m and counter-stained with methylene blue. (A) Microphotographs (X 400 reproduced at 90%) of the control group, (B) trichloroethylene 500mg 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.

500mg
junctional zone spongiotrophoblast
가 Labyrinth zone
가 (Fig.5).

5. 발생학적 자료(Reproductive data)

20

0.64g, 100mg 0.60 g, 500mg
0.55g
500mg
(p<0.05). , 1 ,

4 infant PL-I, II, PLP-C,
1 Cv, D, dPRP
(p<0.05). PRL-GH
4 fetus
가 PL-Iv PL-II
(transcription) PRL-GH
(p<0.05). litter size
13.41 , 100mg 11.16 , PRL-GH
500mg 11.06
(p<0.05) (Table 3).

IV. 고 찰

PL-I
fetus
fetus (Galosy Talamantes, 1995; Thordarson , 1997).
fetus PL-I
(Yamaguchi , 1992). PL-II
(Healy , 1982; Saillenfait (Thordarson , 1997),
(Telleria , 1998)

가 PRL-GH
(Forsyth, 1994). PLP-A
natural killer(NK)

Table 3. Reproductive data according to the trichloroethylene exposure status

		mean±S.D		
Parameter		Control	100mg/kg BW	500mg/kg BW
Placental weight (g)		0.64±0.07	0.60±0.09	^a 0.55±0.17
Infant weight (g)	After birth	3.15±0.34	^a 2.61±0.43	^a 2.41±0.40
	1 week after birth	8.96±0.43	^a 7.62±0.97	^a 7.46±1.02
	4 weeks after birth	86.3±9.01	81.90±9.28	82.5±10.24
Pregnancy period		21.05±0.72	21.20±0.83	^{ab} 22.63±0.97
Litter size		13.41±2.31	^a 11.16±2.58	^a 11.06±2.97

Placental weight and litter size 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 the control and 100 mg exposed group, respectively.

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

NK

(Muller, 1999; Ma Linzer, 2000).

dPRP deciduom

(Orwig, 1997)

(Rasmussen, 1997). PLP-C, Cv

(Conliffe,

1995).

PRL-GH

Pit-1a, b isotype

PRL-GH

inhalation chamber

(NIOSH)

fetus

, litter size

Pit-1

Pit-1 a,b,

PRL-GH

Pit-1a, b

isotype

(Lee, 1998; 1999).

Pit-1

(1998)

Pit-1

PRL-GH

Pit-1

(, 1998). Manfred (1998)

tixin)

가

1-trichloro-
methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-carboline (TaClo)

TaClo

가

1998).

(Kim, 1997; Kim

, 2001),

Pit-1

(Lee,

1998; 1999)

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, ,

가

GnRH, GnRH receptor, Pit-1

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trichloroethylene

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V. 결 론

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