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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 protein(PLP)-A, B, C, Cr Cv, D (Duckworth, 1986b; Croze, 1990; Deb, 1991b; Dai, 1996; Iwatsuki, 1996) gonadotropin releasing hormone Pit-1a, b isotype (, 1998).
 (, 1989).
 (Boyes, 2000),
 (Smith, 1966; Mitchell, 1969; Barret, 1987).
 가
 가 가 가
 (Rom, 1998).
 가 가
 (McDonald, 1988; Lindbohm, 1990; Lipscomb, 1991),
 (Windham, 1991),
 (Kyyronen, 1989; Windham, 1991),
 (Taskinen, 1994), aliphatic hydrocarbon (Lipscomb, 1991; Windham, 1991)
 (Zielhuis, 1989; Danielsson, 1990; Ng, 1992).
 junctional zone labyrinth zone glycogen, syncytial, spongiotrophoblast, trophoblast giant 4
 spongiotrophoblast trophoblast giant placental lactogen(PL)-I, Iv(I variant), II (Duckworth, 1986a; Deb, 1991a;

Robertson, 1994) prolactin like protein(PLP)-A, B, C, Cr Cv, D (Duckworth, 1986b; Croze, 1990; Deb, 1991b; Dai, 1996; Iwatsuki, 1996) decidual prolactin-related protein(dPRP)(Roby, 1993) fetus
 (Niall, 1971; Forsyth, 1997).
 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 (1996) Pit-1a, b isotype PRL-GH (Lee, 1998; 1999).
 Nordic criteria 가
 3 (Danielsson, 1990).
 가
 가 (, 1995; , 1998; Zielhuis, 1989; Svensson, 1992).
 가 (, 1998)

gonadotropin releasing hormone Pit-1a, b isotype (, 1998).
 가
 PRL-GH
 Pit-1 a, b

II. 연구 재료 및 방법

1. 실험동물 관리 및 트리클로로에틸렌 투여

1) 낱알 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

10 infant 10 PL-I 7 11 infant 16 20 11 20 3 7 fetus Fig 1

Pit-1a, b isotype primer
 Sense primer 5'-tgtagttgccaacc-ttcacctcgg-3', antisense primer 5'-ccagcagagggttggtgcagg-3'.
 total RNA (0.1 µg, 0.5 µg, 1.0 µg) (15, 20, 25, 30) (0.5 µg, 25) total RNA 0.5 µg 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)

0.1% SDS 55 3 X-ray film (Kodak XO Mat) 1-4 probe RT-PCR Oligolabelling Kit (Pharmacia Co.) [³²P] dCTP (Amersham) cDNA probe Nick column (Pharmacia Co.), SET buffer (0.1% SDS, 1mM EDTA, 10mM Tris, 10mM dithiothreitol) cDNA probe 1×10⁹ cpm/µg X-ray (RG Fuji Co.) Kodak Digital Camera ID Image Analysis program

2. 실험 방법

1) 이중 흡수법 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% diethyl pyrocarbonate 10

total RNA 260nm. 280nm. 280nm. 260nm.

1.6 ~ 2.0 Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) Northern blot hybridization

3) RT-PCR

Pit-1a, b isotype

1% agarose gel Kodak Digital Camera (Eastman Kodak Co.) ID Image Analysis program (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 가 nylon membrane hybridization buffer 60 2 prehybridization cDNA probe (1×10⁹ cpm/M) 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 (1X Denhardt's solution : 0.01 % polyvinyl pyrrolidone, 0.01 % Ficoll and 0.01 % BSA), 0.1% SDS, 2 mg/M salmon sperm DNA Hybridization nylon membrane 0.1X SSC,

5) fetus PL-I, II 등도 분석

fetus (n=30) 가 (1200 rpm, clinical table-top) 1

-70, PL-Iv PL-II (radioimmunoassay)

6) (Histological study)

20 15M perfusion buffer (phosphate-buffered saline, 4% paraformaldehyde) 4 2 820 Histocut Rotary Microtome 6µm Digital Tissue Float Slide warmer

Coplin jar methylene blue

7) 발생학적 자료 (Reproductive data) 조사

litter size 20

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). PLP-C
 (vaginal smear) 가 , 100mg 512.1mg/ 500mg (p<0.05). PLP-Cv
 , 500mg 1026.4 mg/ 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 , PL-I (p<0.05)(Fig.3). PRL-GH Pit-Ia, b
 Kruskal-Wallis test . PL-I isotype a, b
 , 500mg (p<0.05).
 PL-Iv 가 , 500mg (p<0.05) (Fig.4).
 PL-II 500mg (Fig.2). 3. 태반, fetus, 모체혈액의 PL-Iv, II 농도
 11 , PPLP-A B 19 PL-Iv, PL-II
 100mg 523.8mg/ , 500mg

III. 결 과

1. 요중 총삼염화물 농도

11

100mg 523.8mg/ , 500mg

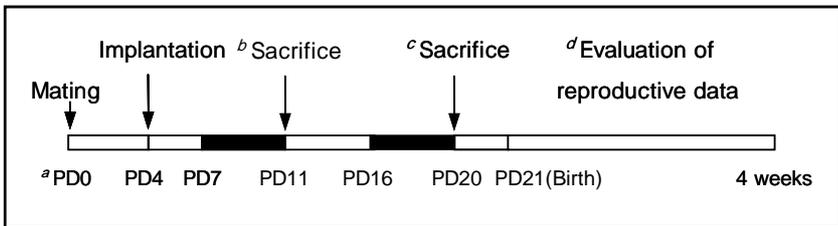


Fig. 1. Schematic representation showing the sequence of experiment.

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
100mg	1358.8 μg/g	318.6 μg/g
500mg	1338.0 μg/g	284.2 μg/g
PL-II	1286.2 μg/g	273.6 μg/g

(Table 2).

4. 태반의 조직학적 관찰

100mg

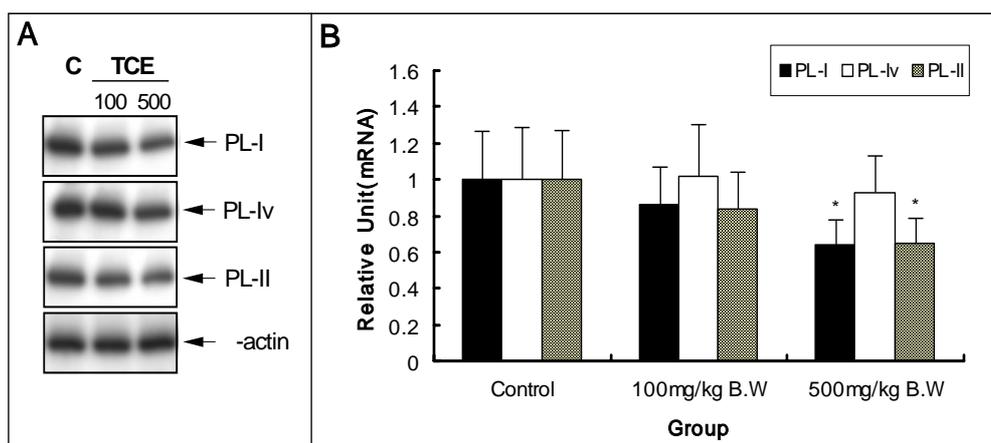


Fig 2. Effects of trichloroethylene on the expression of PL-I, IV, II genes in the rat placenta.

(A) Northern blot analysis of PL-I, IV and PL-II genes. Total RNAs (15 μ g) were fractionated on a 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.

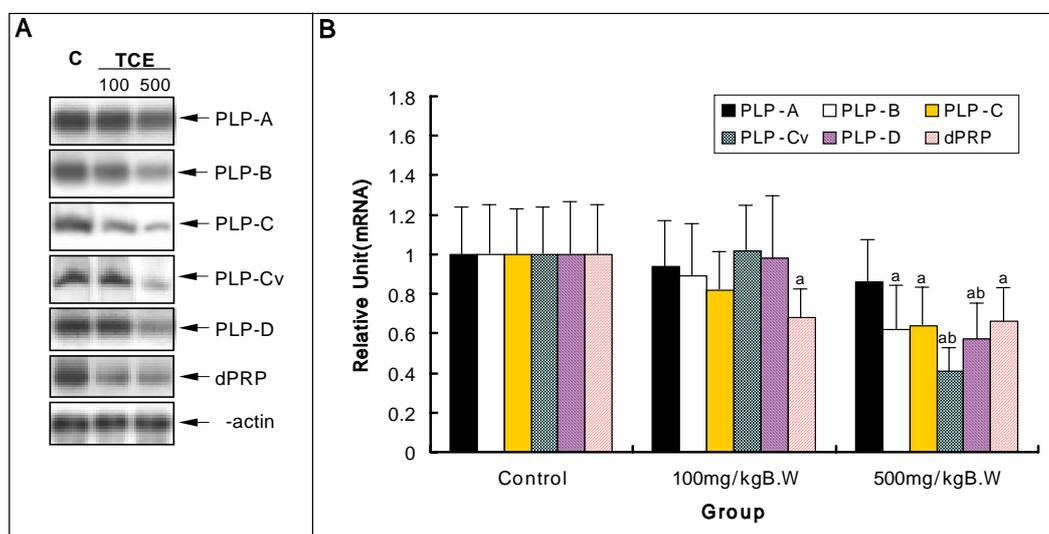


Fig 3. Effects of trichloroethylene on expression of PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D and dPRP genes in the rat placenta.

(A) Northern blot analysis of PLP-A, B, C, Cv, D and dPRP genes. Total RNAs (15 μ g) were fractionated on a 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.

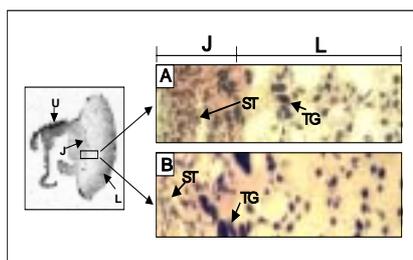


Fig 5. Effect of trichloroethylene on the histochemical feature of developing rat placenta.

Perfused placental tissues with Bouin's fix solution were embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 6 μm 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 spongiotropho-
blast 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
가 , 500mg
(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

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; Malinzer, 2000).

dPRP deciduom

(Orwig, 1997)

(Rasmussen, 1997). PLP-C, Cv

(Conliffe,

1995).

PRL-GH

fetus

, litter size

Pit-1

isotype

(Lee, 1998; 1999).

Pit-1

(1998)

Pit-1

(, 1998). Manfred (1998)

(dopaminergic neuro-
tixin) 가

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

TaClo

가

1998).

(Kim, 1997; Kim

, 2001),

1998; 1999)

Pit-1a, b isotype

PRL-GH

inhalation chamber

(NIOSH)

Pit-1 a,b,

PRL-GH

Pit-1a, b

가

Pit-1

PRL-GH Pit-1

PRL-GH

PRL-GH

Pit-1a, b isotype

PL-II

size

(Manfred,

Pit-1

(Lee,

V. 결 론

fetus, litter

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 , , ,
 가
 GnRH, GnRH receptor, Pit-1
 .
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 , , , , .
 trichloroethylene
 .
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 , , , , .
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