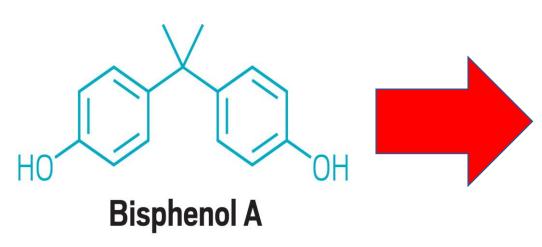
Embryonic BPA Exposure Causes Liver Disease in Multiple Generations of Fish

Presented by Sourav Chakraborty Ph.D. Candidate (Bhandari Laboratory) University of North Carolina Greensboro

Direct Exposure Effects of Bisphenol A





- Estrogen receptor -Reproductive & metabolic disorder, breast cancer
- Androgen receptor- Sperm count & motility
- Thyroid receptor Thyroid cell proliferation
- Glucocorticoid receptor Adipogenesis
- GPR 30 Insulin resistance
- Transcription factor PPAR,C/EBPs, and Nrf2

Effects of BPA in Humans

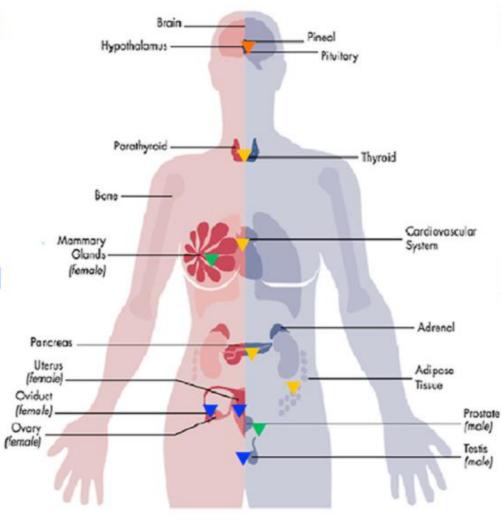
UNCG

Metabolic alterations

- Overweight and obesity
- Fat tissue dysfunction
- Increase of body fat mass
- Hyperglycemia
- Insulin resistance
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Thyroid dysregulation
- Hypertension
- Coronary heart disease

Reproductive disorders

- Hormonal alterations
- Precocious puberty
- Fetal growth restriction
- · Preterm births and abortions
- Decreased fertility
- Ovarian and uterine hypertrophy
- Premature ovarian failure
- Reduced semen quality



Neurological disorders

- Psychomotor and mental development alterations
- Reduced cognitive ability
- Depression and anxiety
- Internalizing and externalizing behavior alterations
- Reduction of sexually dimorphic behavior

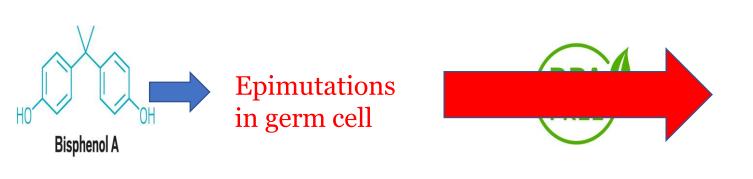
Endocrine Disorders

- Uterine leiomyoma
- Advanced endometriosis
- Malignant endometrial hyperplasia
- Endometrial, breast and prostate cancer

Modified from Gore et.al., 2015.

Indirect Exposure Effects of Bisphenol A





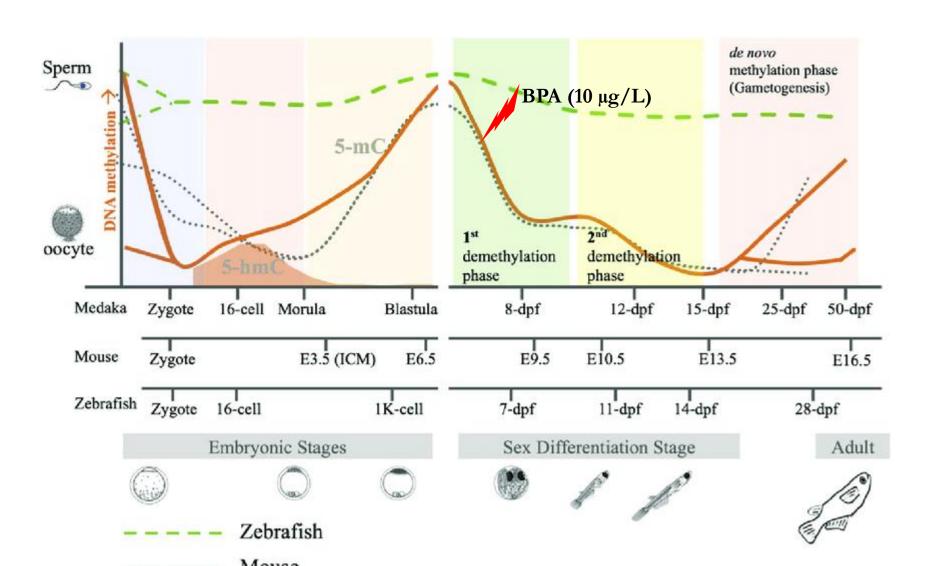
Ancestral Exposure

Inherited effects in absence of BPA in grandchildren generation

- Metabolic disorder (Obesity)
- Reproductive disorder
- Neurological disorder
- Hormonal defect
- Congenital disorder
- Cellular, molecular mechanisms in both germ line and liver?
- Transmission pattern across the generation?
- Germline transmission of exposure effects?
- Sex specific, Allele specific, Parent of origin specific?
- Health risks for future generations?

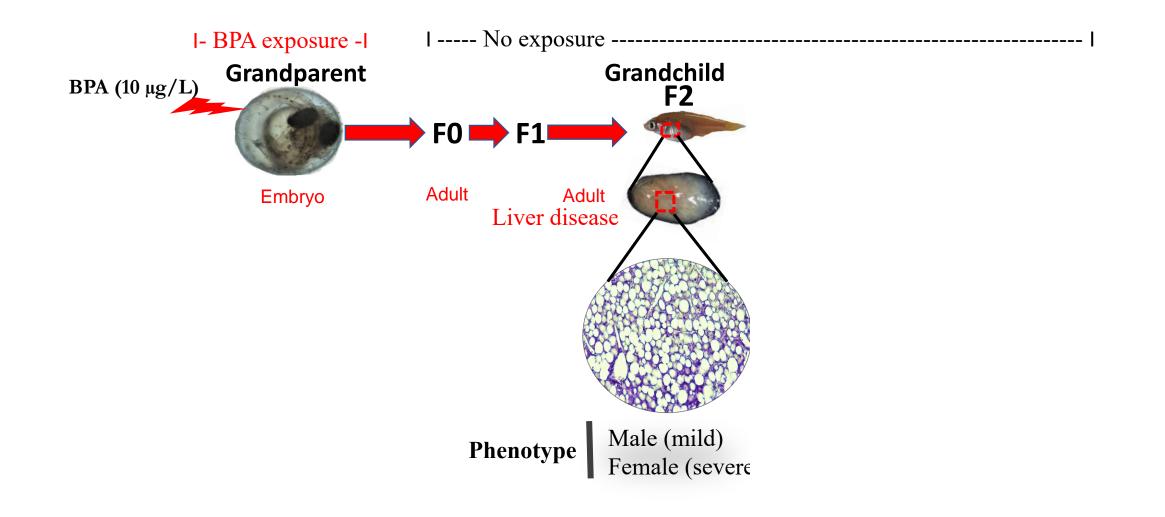
Exposure window



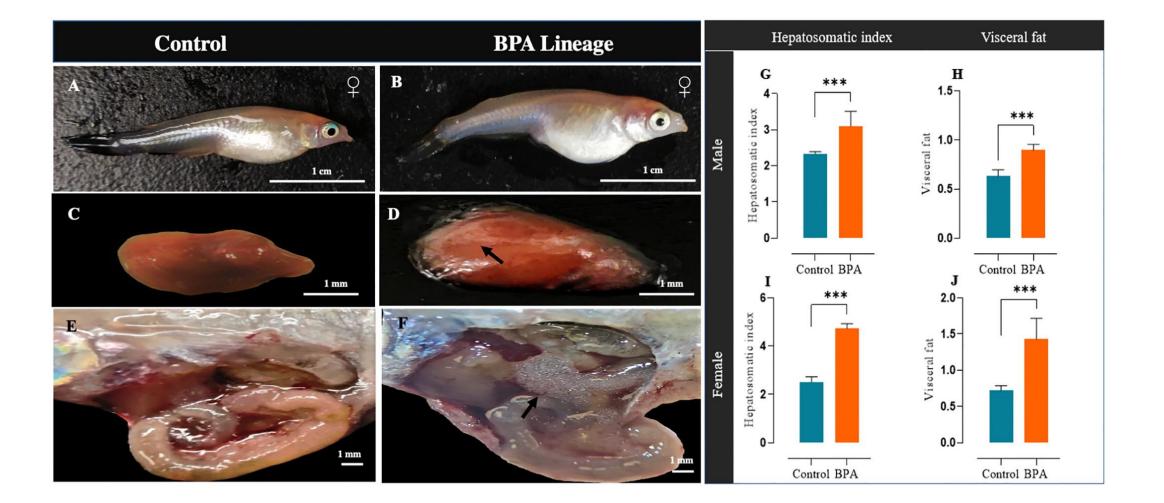


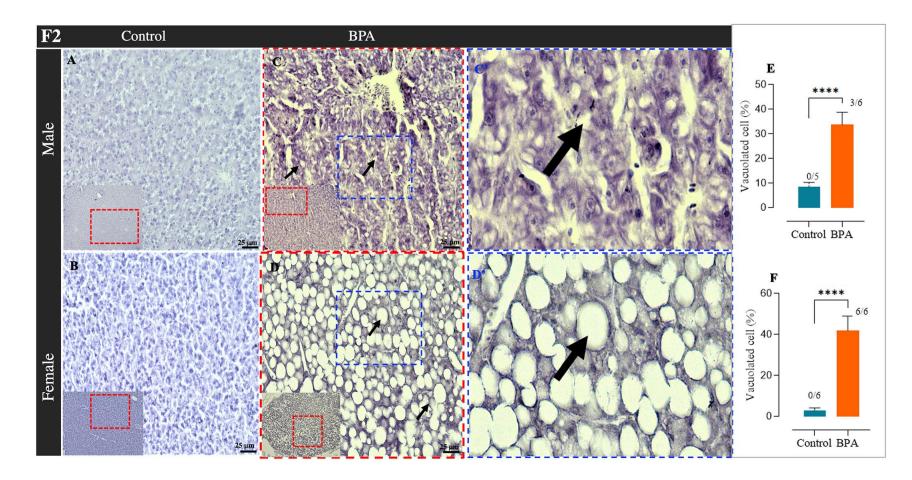
Graphical Abstract







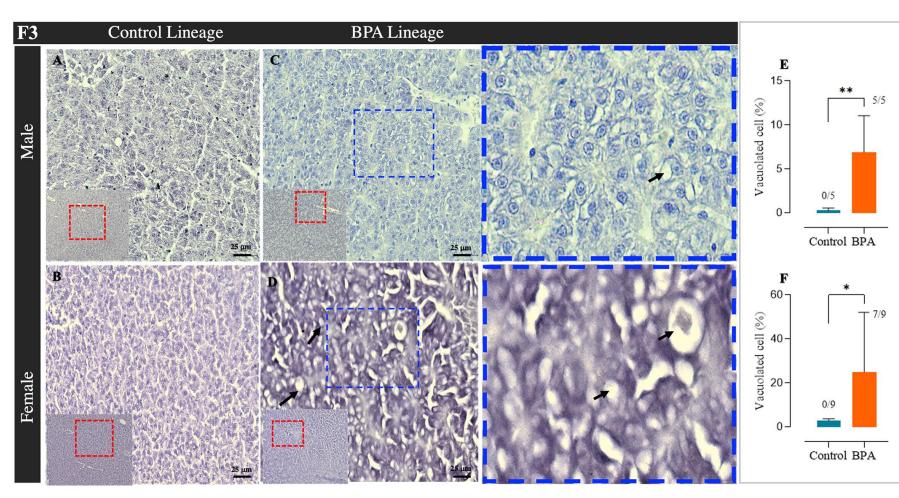






Observations

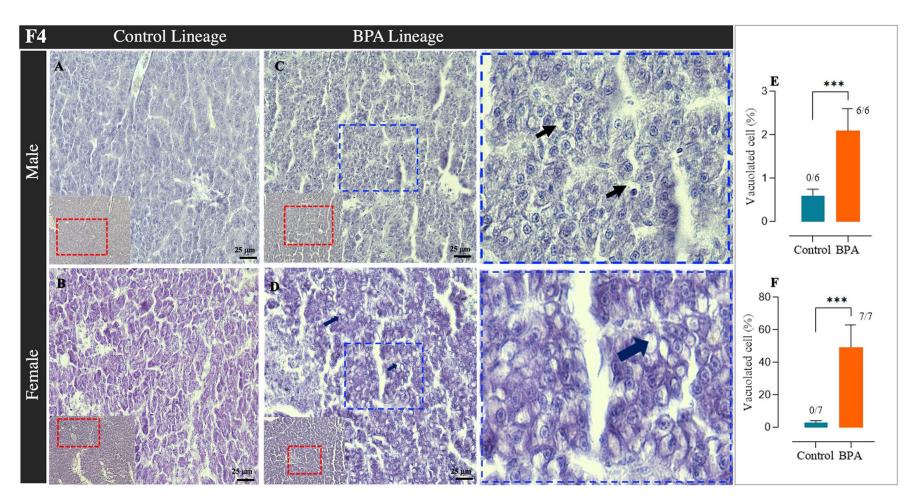
- Macrovesicular steatosis-Female
- Microvesicular steatosis-Male
- Severity Significantly higher in female
- Prevalence High in female





Observation

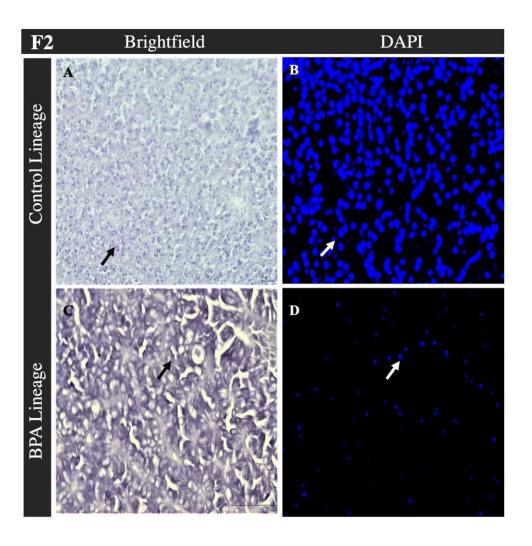
- Microvesicular steatosis-Female
- Mild phenotype -Male
- Severity- Significantly higher in female





Observation

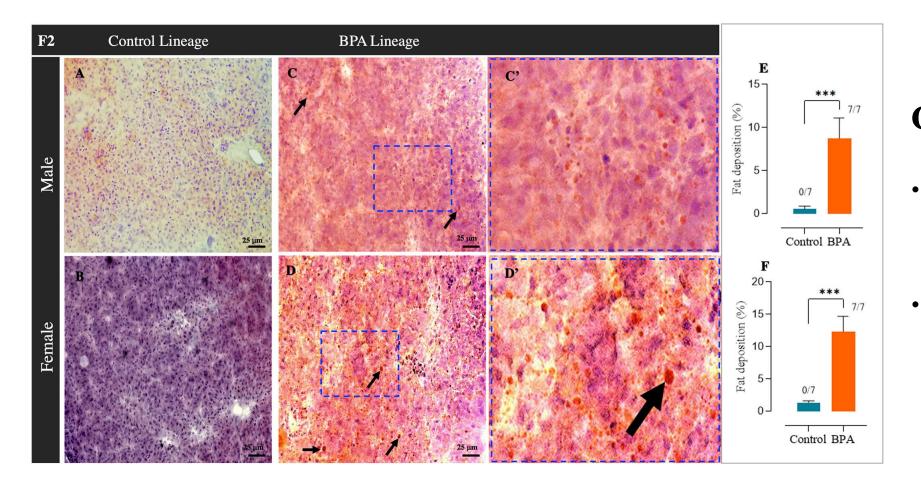
- Microvesicular steatosis-Female
- Mild phenotype -Male
- Severity- Significantly higher in female



Observation

- High DAPI signal found in control liver
- Less DAPI signal observed in female BPA lineage fish showing abnormality in nuclear content

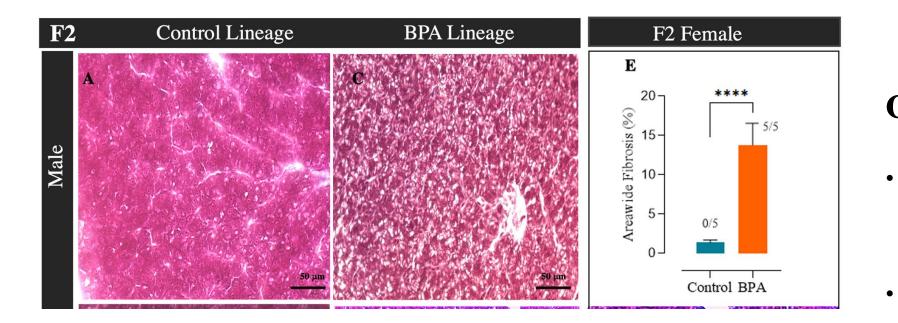




Observations

- Fat droplet (orange color) Significantly higher in females
- Percentage of fat deposition in males is 8% but in females is 13%

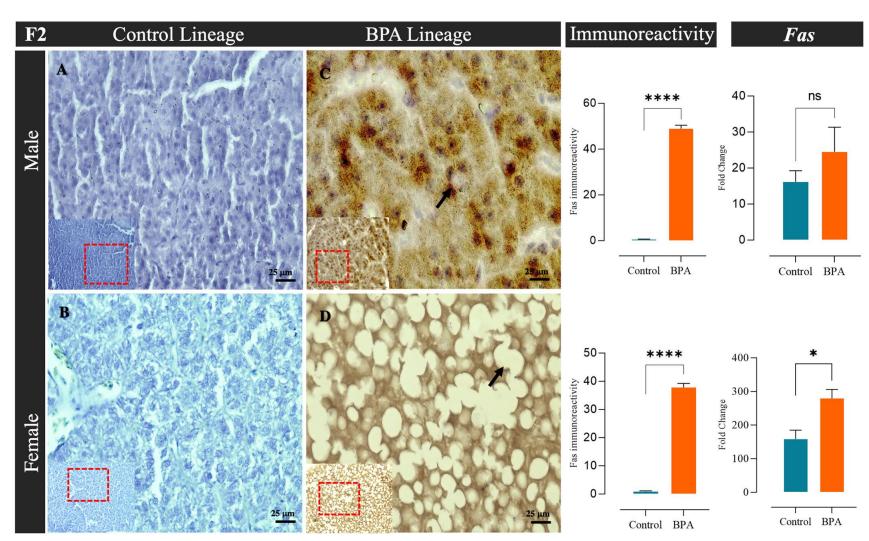




Observations

- Collagen deposition identified in female liver from BPA lineage
- Showing transgenerational NAFLD is progressive to NASH in female

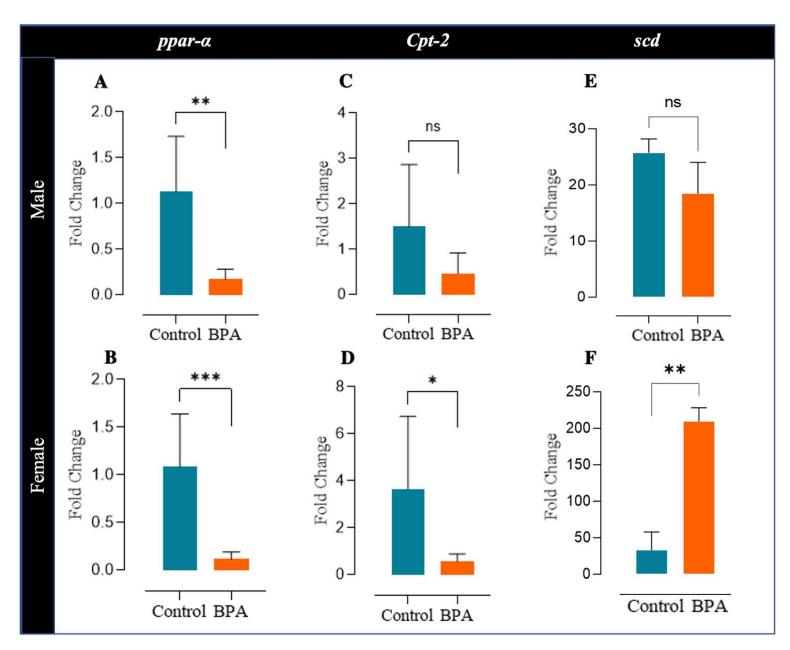






Observation

• Fas positive signal found indicating apoptosis



Observations

Lipolytic gene

 (*ppar-α* and *cpt2*) were
 significantly downregulated and
 lipogenic gene (*scd1*) expression
 was upregulated

Ongoing work...

- Finding BPA-specific epigenetic marks on germ cells and their passage to somatic cells (Liver) in subsequent generations.
- Finding a mitigation strategy for removal of epigenetic effects in liver and germline before the onset of phenotype



Thank You for your attention!

Questions???

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