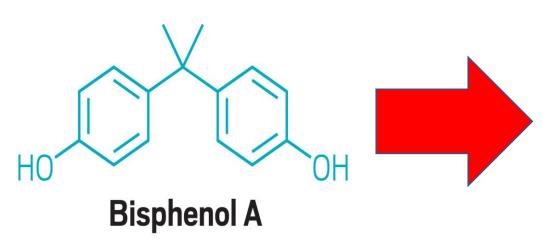
#### Embryonic BPA Exposure Causes Liver Disease in Multiple Generations of Fish

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**

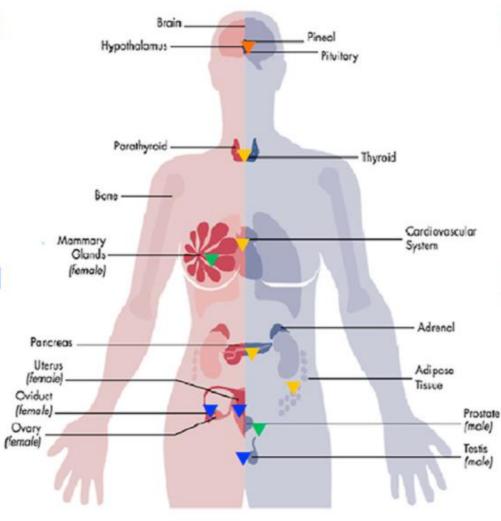
# UNCG

#### 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

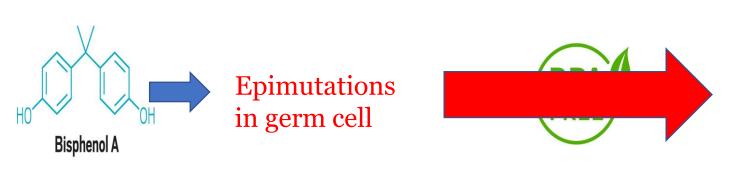
#### **Endocrine Disorders**

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

Modified from Gore et.al., 2015.

## **Indirect Exposure Effects of Bisphenol A**





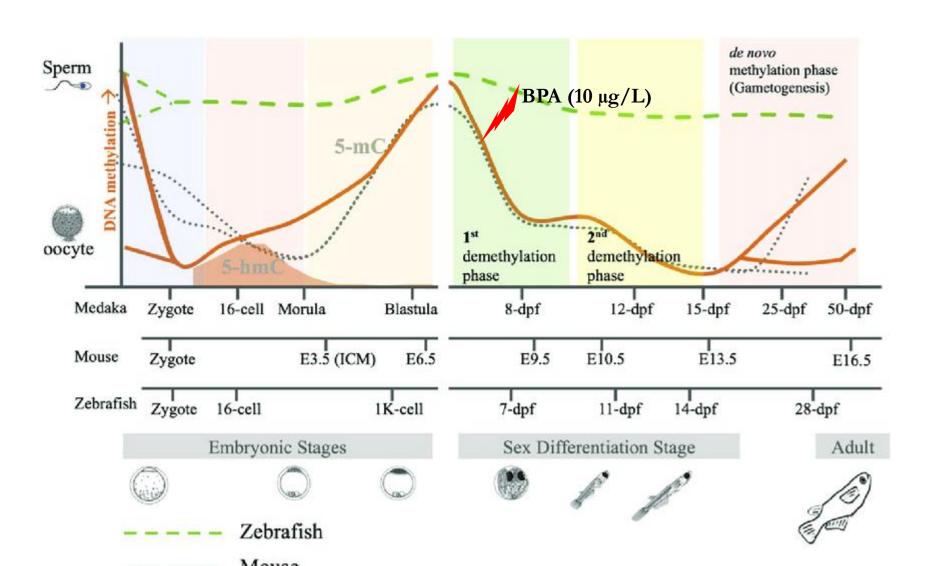
Ancestral Exposure

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?

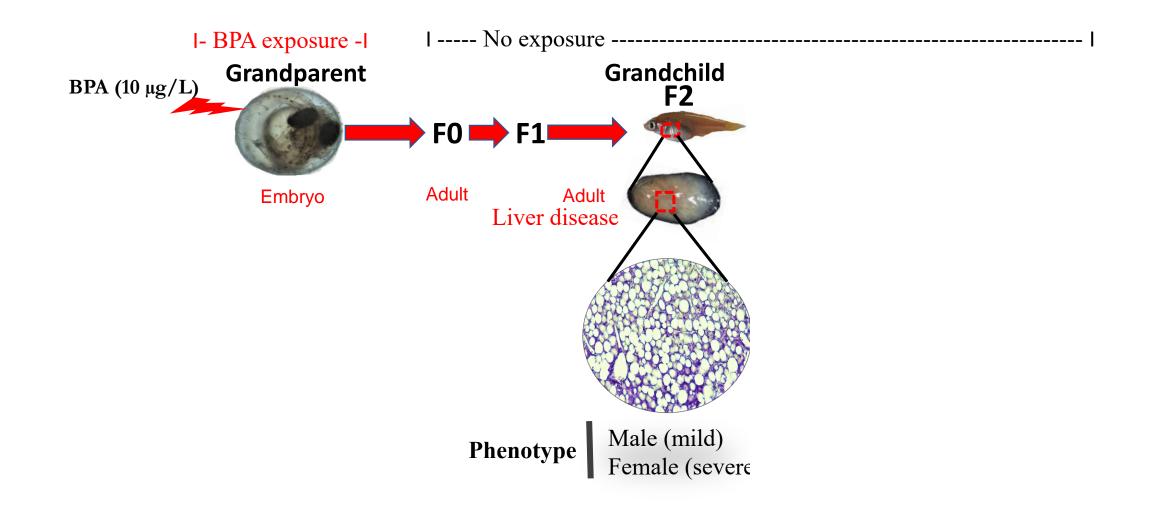
#### Exposure window



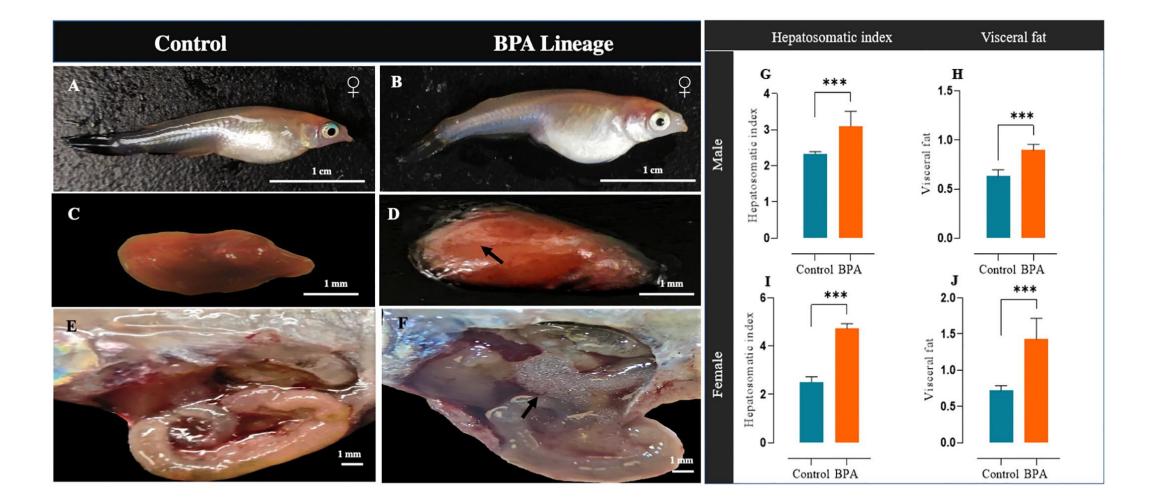


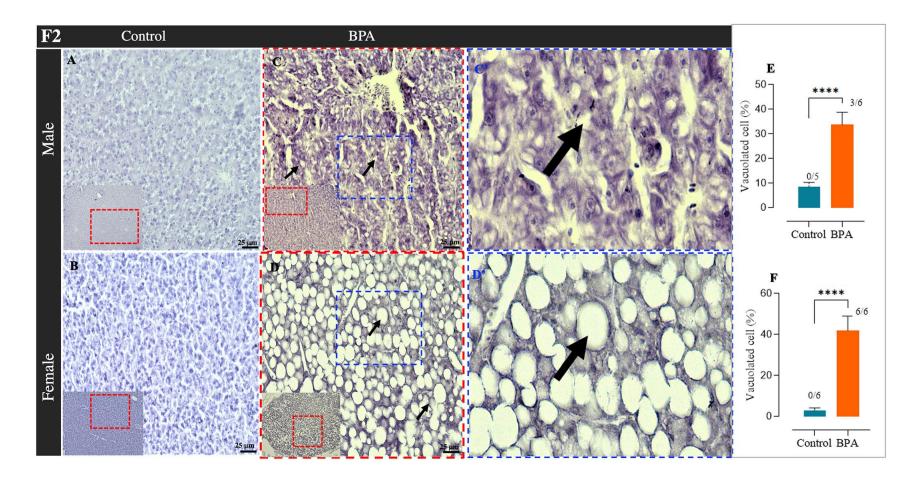
#### **Graphical Abstract**







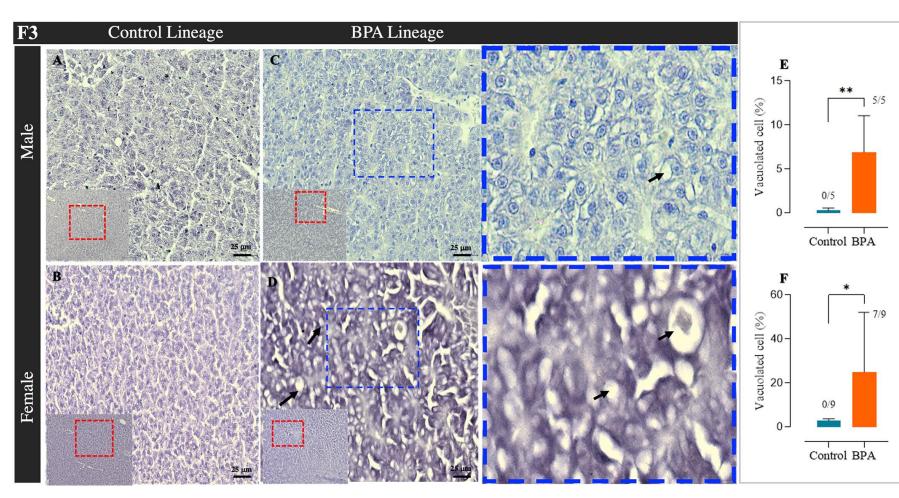






### Observations

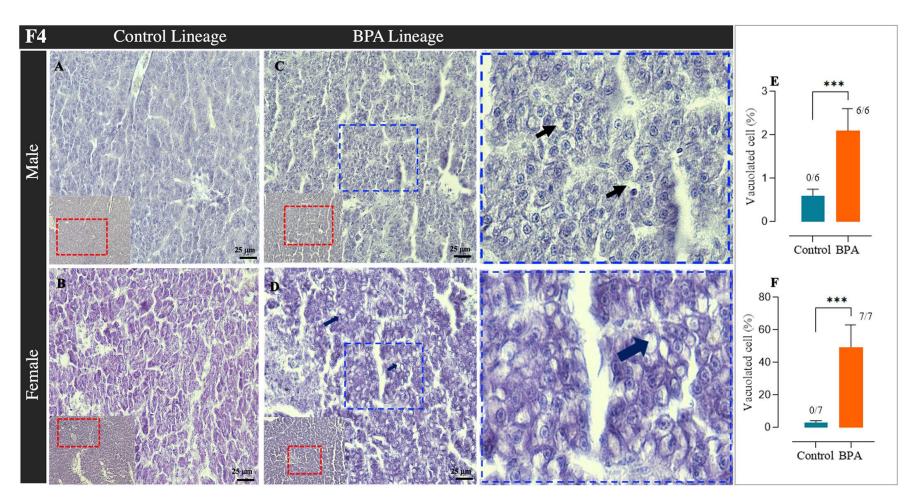
- Macrovesicular steatosis-Female
- Microvesicular steatosis-Male
- Severity Significantly higher in female
- Prevalence High in female





### Observation

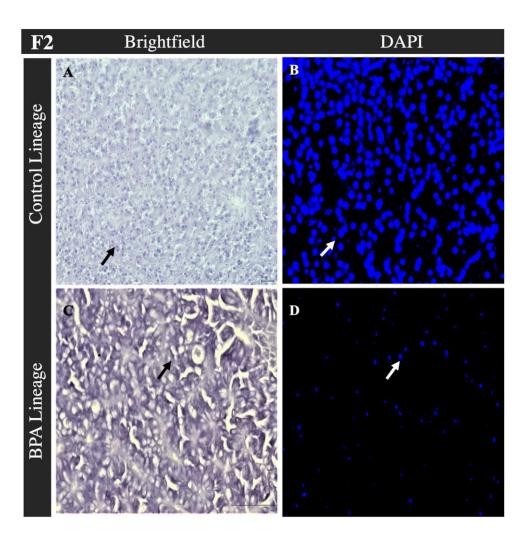
- Microvesicular steatosis-Female
- Mild phenotype -Male
- Severity- Significantly higher in female





### Observation

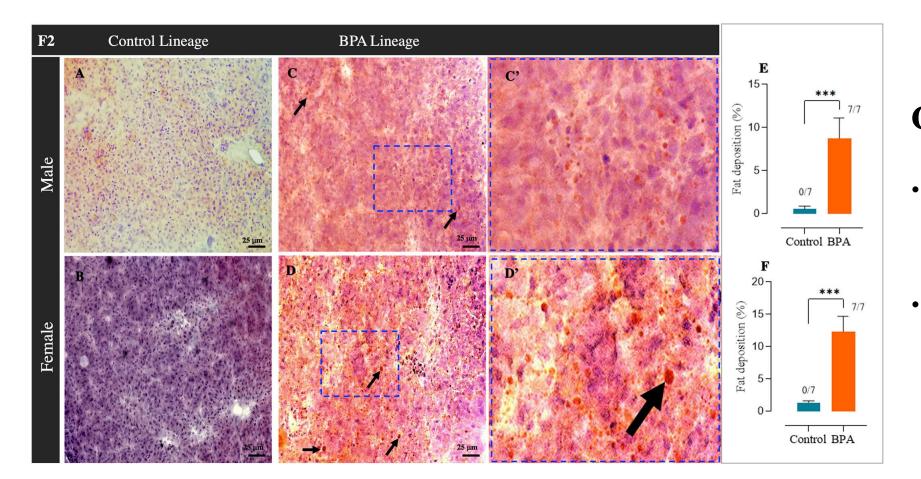
- Microvesicular steatosis-Female
- Mild phenotype -Male
- Severity- Significantly higher in female



#### Observation

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

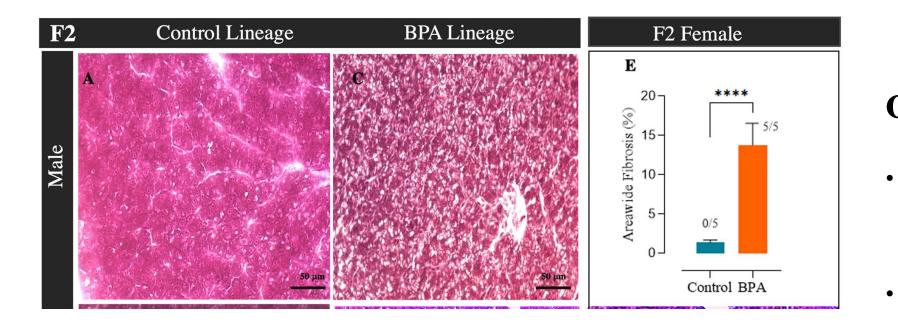




### **Observations**

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

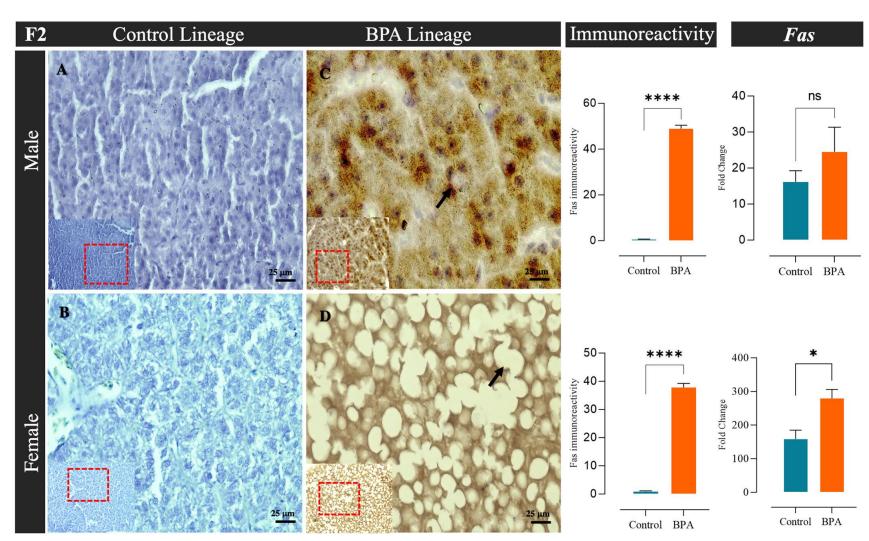




### **Observations**

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

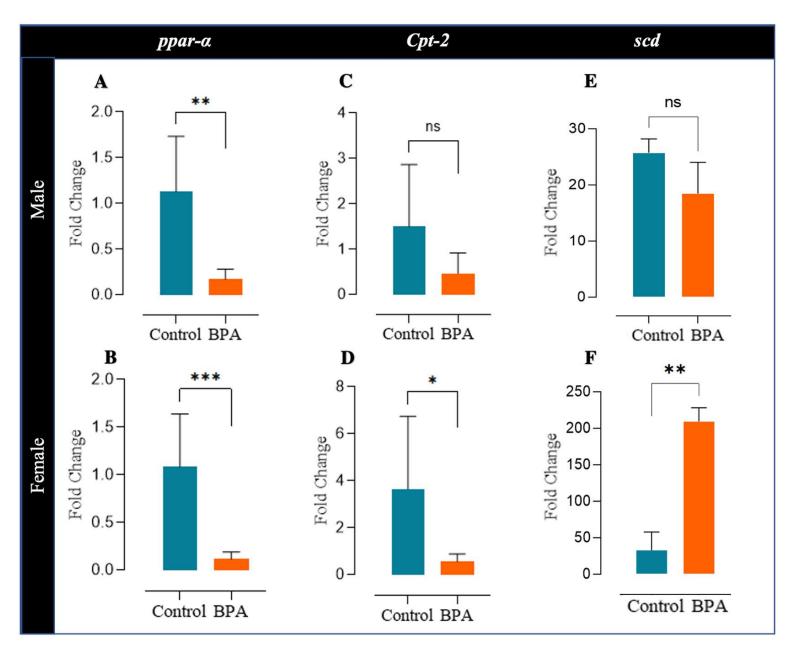






### Observation

• 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???

Funding: National Institute of Environmental Health Science (<u>R01ES032452</u>, <u>R21ES027123</u>, <u>R21HD098621</u>)