Estrogenicity of tissue extracts from white bass and channel catfish caught along the Three Rivers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania





Frank D. Houghton, Jr.¹, Yan Liu², Christopher J. Price¹, Mary S. Elm², Maryann Donovan^{2,3}, Devra Davis^{2,3}, Conrad D. Volz^{2,3}, and Patricia K. Eagon^{1,2,3}

¹VA Medical Center; ²University of Pittsburgh; ³CEO, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Pittsburgh, PA

Introduction

- * Accumulation of endocrine-disrupting substances from manufacturing, agricultural and residential sites in waterways is an enormous and universal environmental problem.
- Such waterways are important sources of drinking water, recreation, and subsistence fishing by the local community.
- * Examples of endocrine disruption in fish include the feminization of male fish exposed to effluents from sewage treatment plants, as well as masculinization of female fish exposed to treated waste water from paper mills.

- * Are xenoestrogens present in fish captured in the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers in
- * What are the implications for the health of the rivers, the communities that use water from these rivers, and the fishers who subsist on fish caught from these rivers?

Methods

- . Fish Capture: Fish were caught by local anglers, placed on ice. and transported to the laboratory for immediate dissection.
- · Extraction of fish: a one-gram sample including skin, muscle, and fat, was taken perpendicular to the lateral line from each white bass (n=7) and channel catfish (n=21). Each sample was homogenized and extracted with chloroform:methanol (9:1). The organic phase was evaporated under nitrogen, and the residue was stored under nitrogen at -20°C. For use in assays, residues were dissolved in EtOH:glycerol (70:30).
- In vitro competitive estrogen receptor (ER) binding assay: Cytosol was prepared from mature rabbit uteri, and aliquots were incubated with 5nM [3H]-estradiol (E2) in the absence and presence of test substances. Diethylstilbestrol (DES) was used as a positive control in concentrations of 1-10 000 times that of the labeled E2. Fish tissue extracts were tested at dilutions of 1/20 to full-strength. The mixtures were incubated at 4°C overnight, and bound ligand was separated from free by P6 resin spin columns.
- · Cell proliferation assay (CPA): Human breast cancer cell lines used were ER-positive MCF-7 and ER-negative BT-20. Cells were incubated for 72h with estradiol (1nM) or fish extracts diluted in medium to final concentrations of 1/4000-1/100 of the original extracts. Cell growth was detected by use of CellTiter 96 Aqueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay (Promega). Proliferation in test wells is expressed compared to proliferation in untreated and estradiol-treated cells.

Aim: to determine if estrogenic substances are present in fish caught in various parts of Pittsburgh's three rivers.



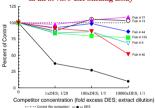
Pollution at Fish Capture Locations

- 1) Kittanning: 36 miles upstream from Pittsburgh on the Allegheny River in Armstrong county. This site is relatively unimpaired by local industry. Angler focus groups consider fish from this site "safe" for eating (Volz and Christen, 2007).
- 2) Monongahela: Catch site at the Braddock Dam 11 miles upstream from Pittsburgh, bordered by the Edger Thompson Works of US Steel. This plant was part of the largest integrated iron and steel making operations in the world. It remains a significant EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site (EPA, 2007). Upstream of this catch site are numerous other TRI sites. including coking operations.
- 3) Highland Park: Catch site at the Highland Park Bridge/Dam, on the Allegheny River. It is significantly downstream of the relatively few TRI sites on the Allegheny. Additionally, it is downstream of far fewer combined sewer overflows (CSO).
- 4) Point: Catch site is approximately 2 miles downstream from a US Steel Plant. It is near over 100 CSOs and aging municipal sewage infrastructures that overflow into the rivers (Volz. 2006)
- 5) Store: Channel catfish from a Georgia fish farm and white bass from Lake Erie were purchased from a local fish market for comparison purposes.

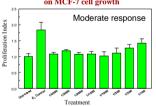


White Bass (Morone chrysops) White hass are silvery in color with a milky white belly. In Pennsylvania the white bass is native to the western counties, especially Lake Erie and the Ohio River watershed. They prefer large open clear water with a firm bottom and water depths of less than 30 feet. Adult white bass feed primarily on small fishes and larger insects Life expectancy is usually 3 to 5 years.

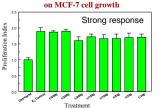




Effect of white bass #120 extract on MCF-7 cell growth

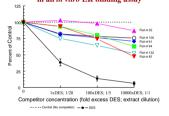


Effect of white bass #40 extract

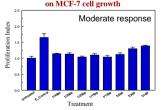


Channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) The channel "cat" has a slender body with a deeply forked tail. The unper iaw is longer than the lower law, with long, black barbels around the mouth. They are found statewide. They prefer areas with deep water, i.e. clear, warm lakes and moderately large to large rivers, with clean sand gravel or rock-rubble bottoms. Adult channel catfish are bottom feeders that use small and taste to locate food. They are amniunrous and will eat insect larvae, crayfish, mollusks, small fish, and dead fish.

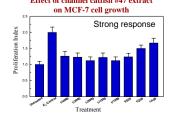
Competition of channel catfish extracts in an in vitro ER binding assay



Effect of channel catfish #100 extract on MCF-7 cell growth



Effect of channel catfish #47 extract



Results: ER binding assays

- * Bass extracts: Of 6 bass extracts tested, 4 exhibited moderate or strong competition for ER binding in a dose-dependent manner; 2 enhanced binding.
- Catfish extracts: Of 21 catfish extracts tested, 2 were strong and 7 were moderate competitors.10 were weak competitors, and 1 was non-competitive.

Results: CELL PROLIFERATION ASSAYS

- . Some extracts resulted in strong cellular responses in ERpositive MCF-7 cells, comparable to their response to physiological levels of estradiol.
- . Effects of fish extracts differed with location of fish capture:
- Bass extracts (n=7)
- · 2 produced cell growth: one from the Monongahela, one from store. Extracts of bass from other sites did not exhibit proliferative responses
- 1 was strongly stimulatory, 4 moderate, 10 weak, and 6 had no
- · Of interest, catfish extracts with strong and moderate proliferative responses were from fish caught at polluted sites.
- . The ER-negative BT-20 cells exhibited no growth stimulation when treated with the fish extracts or with E2.

Results



In general, extracts that compete for ER binding are also stimulators of cell proliferation.



The sex of the fish was not a factor in predicting response in either assay.



Estrogenicity of fish extracts differed with location of fish capture.

Conclusions

- These results suggest that some fish caught in local waters contain substances that have estrogenic activity.
- The level and activity of these substances are sufficient to recommend that persons at risk for endocrine-responsive cancers should avoid eating locally caught fish.

Acknowledgements

This study is part of the Community Based Participatory Research Project. Partners include venture Outdoors, Clean Water Action, Bassmasters, and individual local anglers. All fish were causabt by angler participants. Information derived from this study will be shared with al were caught by angler participants. It

The DSF Charitable Trust and The Heirz Foundation provided funding for this project through the Center for Environmental Oncology (CEO). University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institu

References

EPA TRI DATA-2005, http://www.epa.gov/tri/, accessed 3/25/07.

Volz, CD, Water quality problems in Southwestern Pennsylvania in Miller, T. Editor, Regional water management in Southwestern Pennsylvania: Moving toward a solution. July 2006, University of Pittsburgh, Institute

Volz CD and C Christon 2007. Why are water recreationalists most at risk from waterborne infectious disease? Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine 49(1):104-105

Eagon, PK, N Chandar, MJ Epley, MS Elm, EP Brady and KN Rao: Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate-induced changes in liver estrogen metabolism and hymornlagia Int. I. Cancer 58: 736-743, 1994.

Rogerson, BJ and PK Eagon: A male-specific hepatic estrogen binding protein: Characteristics and binding properties. Arch. Biochem.

Duda, RB et al.: pS2 Expression Induced by American Ginseng in MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cells. Annals of Surgical Oncology 3: 515-520, 1996.

