

# Integrated Exposure and Effects Assessment (IEEA)

11-12 April 2017

Norman workshop Amsterdam



Integrated approaches to investigate the effect of progestins in fish and their occurrence in the aquatic environment

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# EDCs in aquatic systems

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)  
in aquatic systems



Disruption of development, sexual  
differentiation, reproduction



Risks for aquatic species

Natural & synthetic estrogens  
Xeno-estrogens



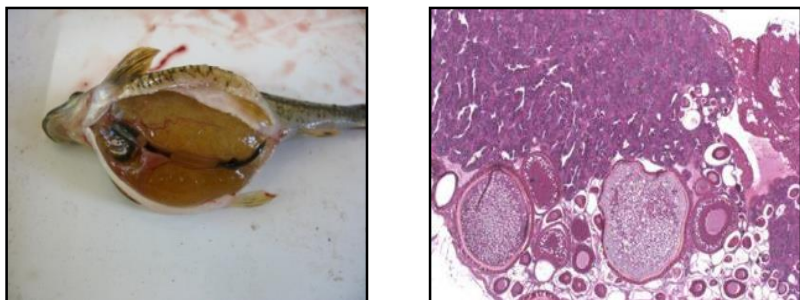
Environmental estrogens can act at low concentrations on  
various biological levels  
(from molecular to population level)



Derivation of EQS for EE2, E2, E1  
(Watchlist of the WFD)

# Environmental hazards associated with other steroidal compounds ?

- Evidence of the occurrence of other natural and synthetic steroidal compounds in the aquatic environment released from WWTPs effluents



Disruption of vitellogenesis & gonadal histology  
(Sanchez et al., 2011 *Env. Int.*)

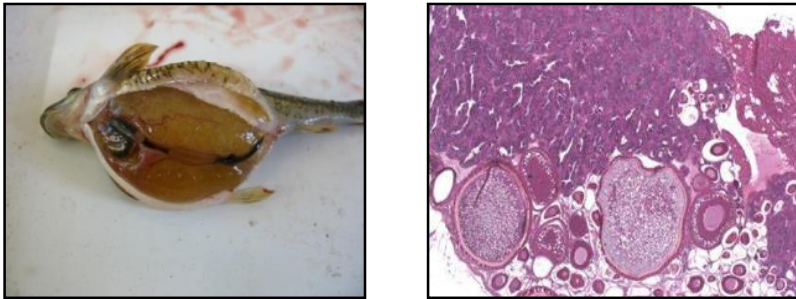


Hormonally active pharmaceuticals identified  
but no steroidal estrogens identified !  
(Creusot et al., 2014 *ES&T*)



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- Evidence of the occurrence of other natural and synthetic steroidal compounds in the aquatic environment released from WWTPs effluents



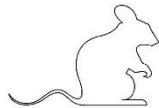
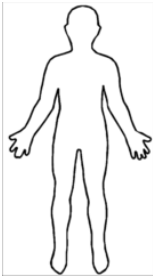
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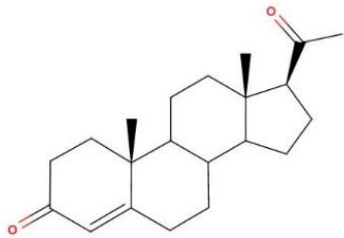
Hormonally active pharmaceuticals identified  
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Need to increase knowledge on the effects of steroidal pharmaceuticals (other than estrogens) on aquatic organisms

# Progestagenic sex steroid hormones in vertebrates



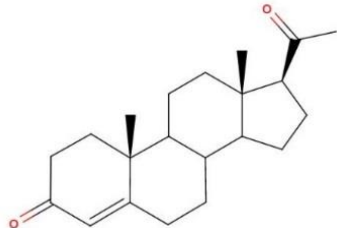
Progesterone (P4)



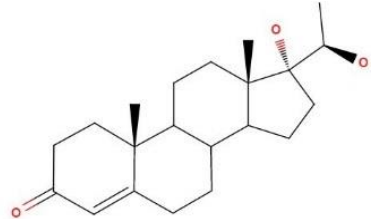
Progesterone (P4)

17 $\alpha$ , 20 $\beta$ -dihydroxy-4-pregnen-3-one (DHP),  
17 $\alpha$ ,20 $\beta$ ,21-trihydroxy-4-pregnen-3-one (20 $\beta$ -S)

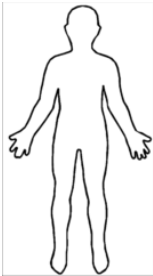
P4



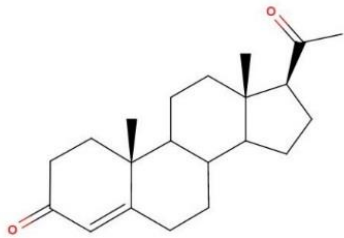
DHP



# Progestagenic sex steroid hormones in vertebrates



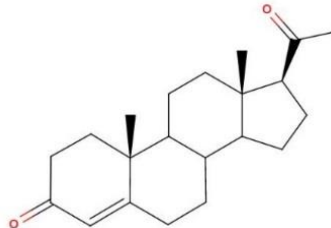
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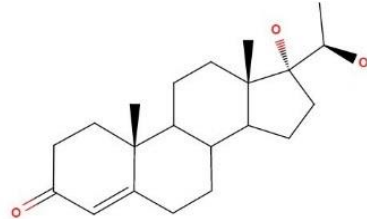
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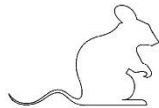
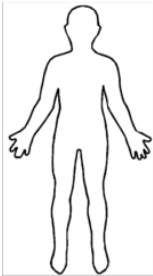


DHP

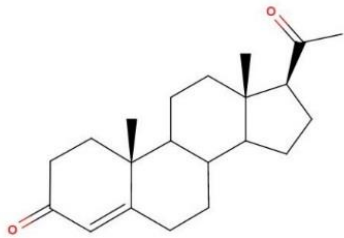


Membrane (mPR) , Nuclear progesterone receptor (nPR)  
Strong expressions in brain and gonads

# Progestagenic sex steroid hormones in vertebrates



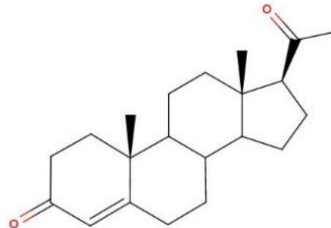
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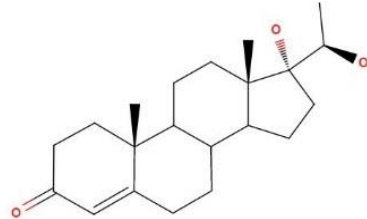
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P4



DHP



Membrane (mPR) , Nuclear progesterone receptor (nPR)  
Strong expressions in brain and gonads

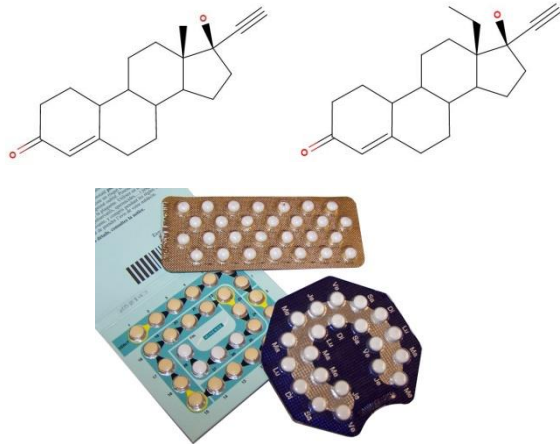
P4 = neurosteroid involved in different brain functions

Critical roles in reproduction in females and males



# Environmental risks related to progestins ?

**Widely used as pharmaceuticals**



**Present in effluents and surface waters**

Low ng/L range  
Up to  $\mu\text{g/L}$



**Can alter fish development and reproduction**



*Fent (2015) for review*

We need to investigate the mechanism & effect of progestins in fish and their occurrence in the aquatic environment to bring data (if not proofs!) to assess their hazards and risks to aquatic species and environment

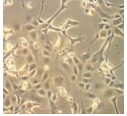


# An integrated approach to investigate the effects of progestins in fish and their occurrence in the aquatic environment

Environmental hazard posed by environmental ligands of the progesterone receptor to aquatic species ?



*in vitro* & *in vivo* species-specific mechanism-based bio-assays



Substance



Mixture



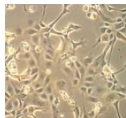
24 selected synthetic progestins

# An integrated approach to investigate the effect of progestins in fish and their occurrence in the aquatic environment

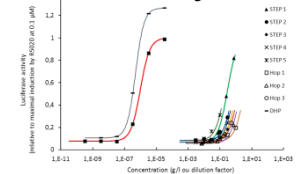
Environmental hazard posed by environmental ligands of the progesterone receptor to aquatic species ?

Occurrence of (anti-)progestagenic activities & identification of substances in aquatic systems ?

*in vitro* & *in vivo* species-specific mechanism-based bio-assays



Bio-analysis



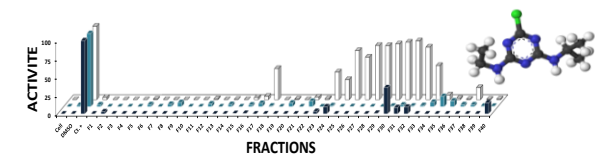
Substance

Mixture

Environmental matrices

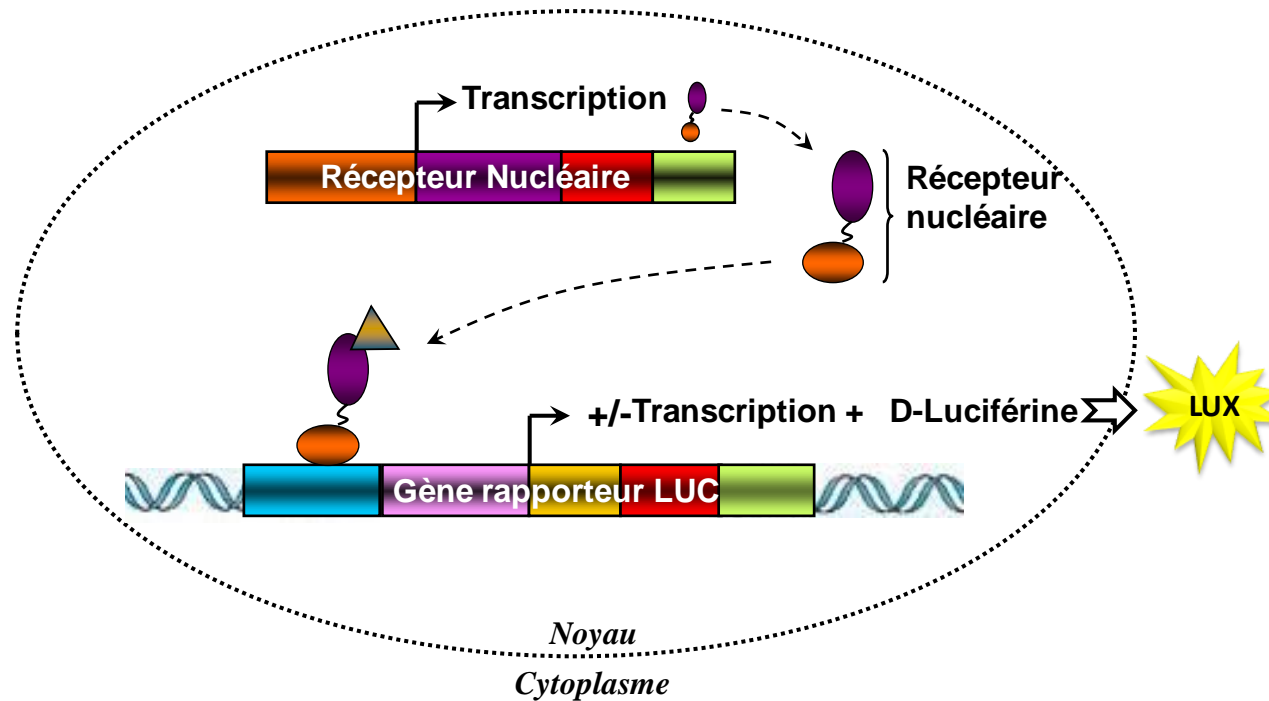
24 selected synthetic progestins

Effect-directed analysis



# Interaction of progestins with nuclear steroidal receptors ?

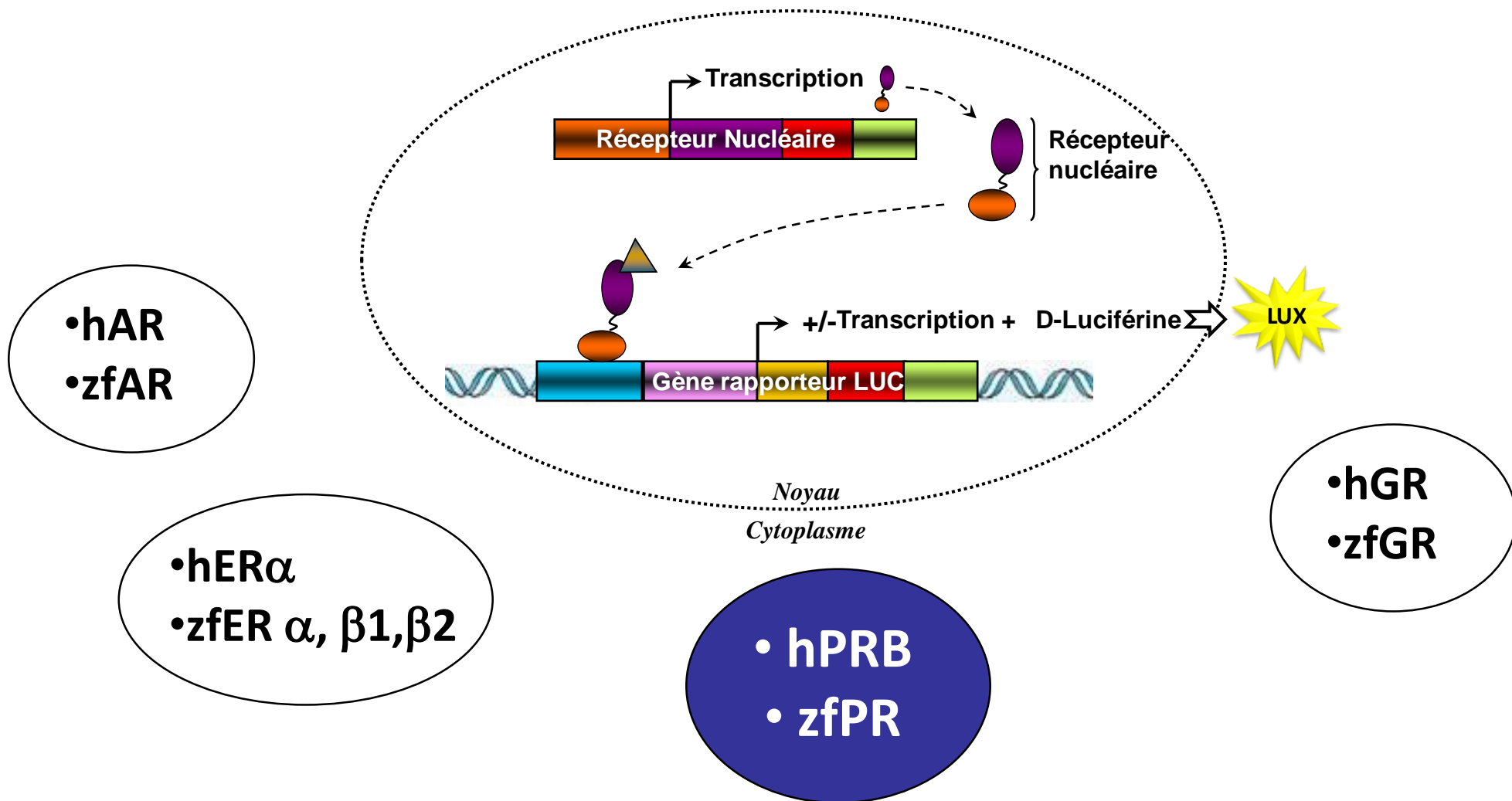
## Human cell lines stably expressing human or zebrafish NRs



- hPRB
- zfPR

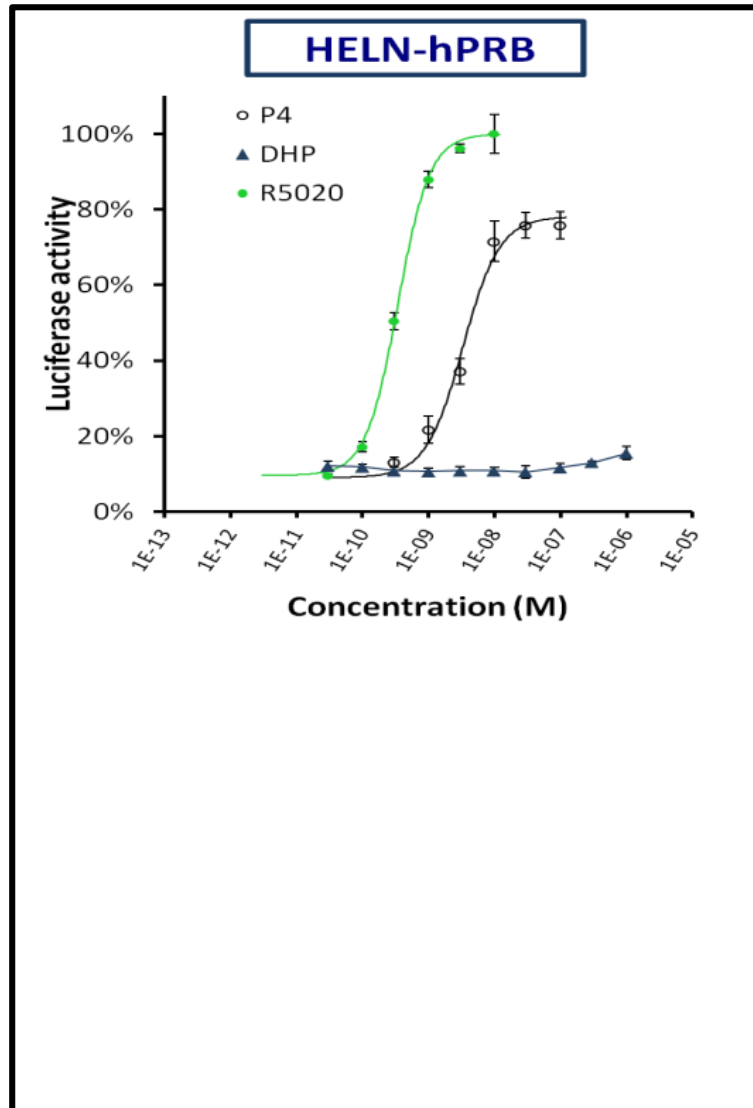
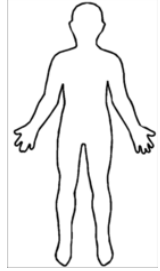
# Interaction of progestins with nuclear steroidal receptors ?

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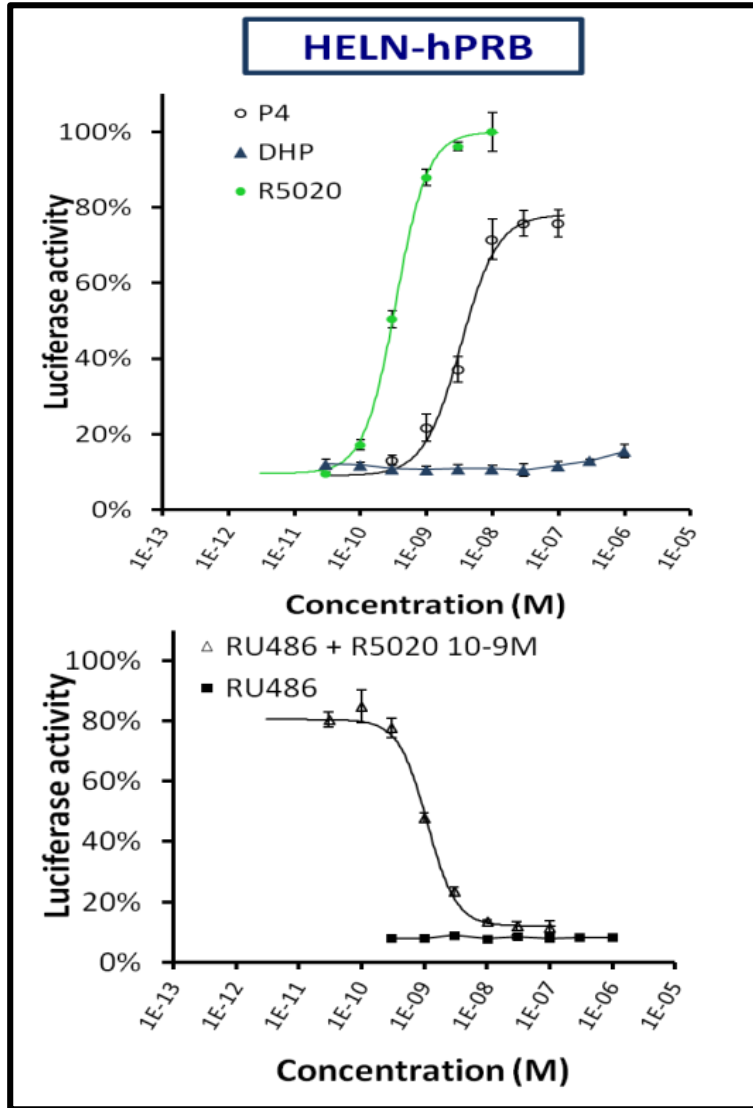
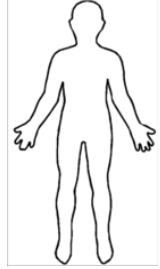




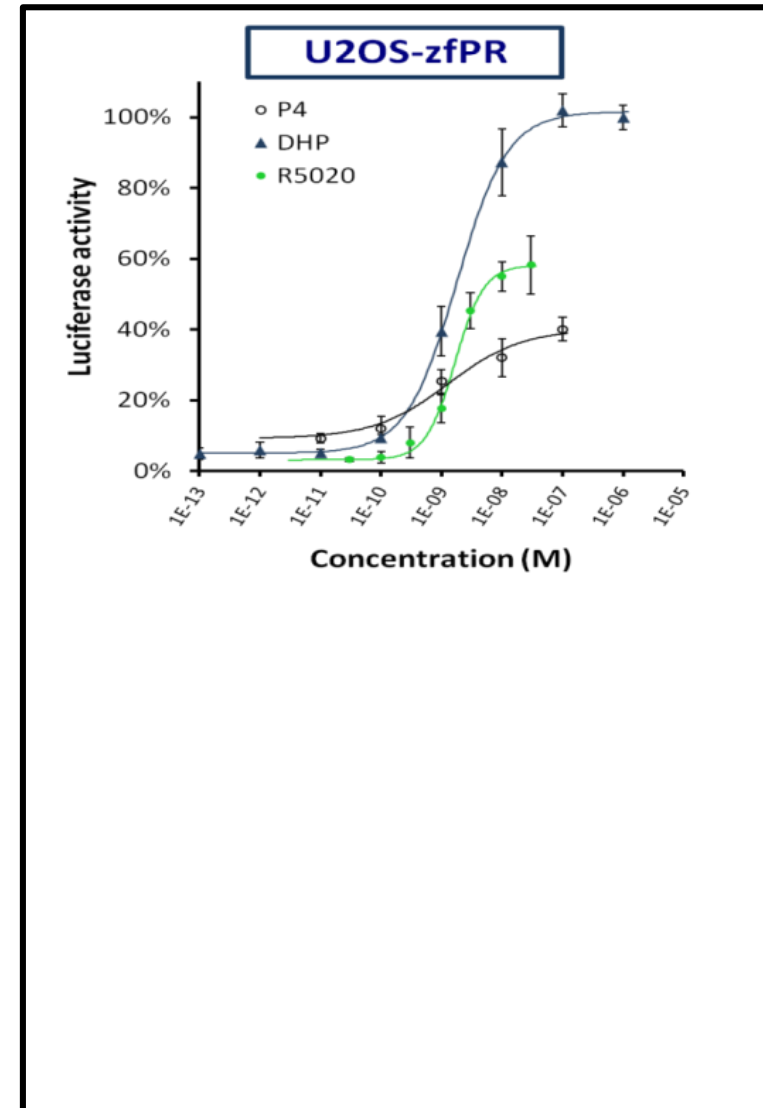
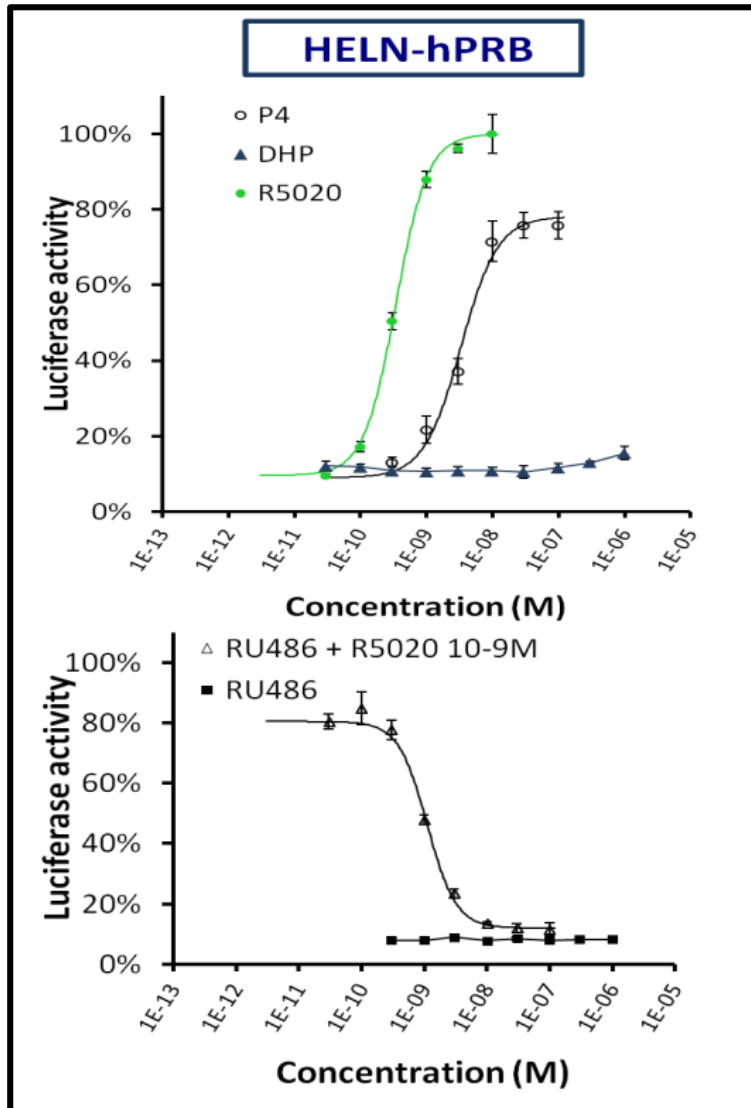
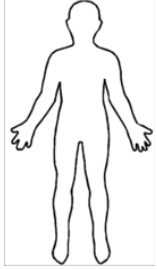
# Activity of reference ligands towards hPR and zfPR



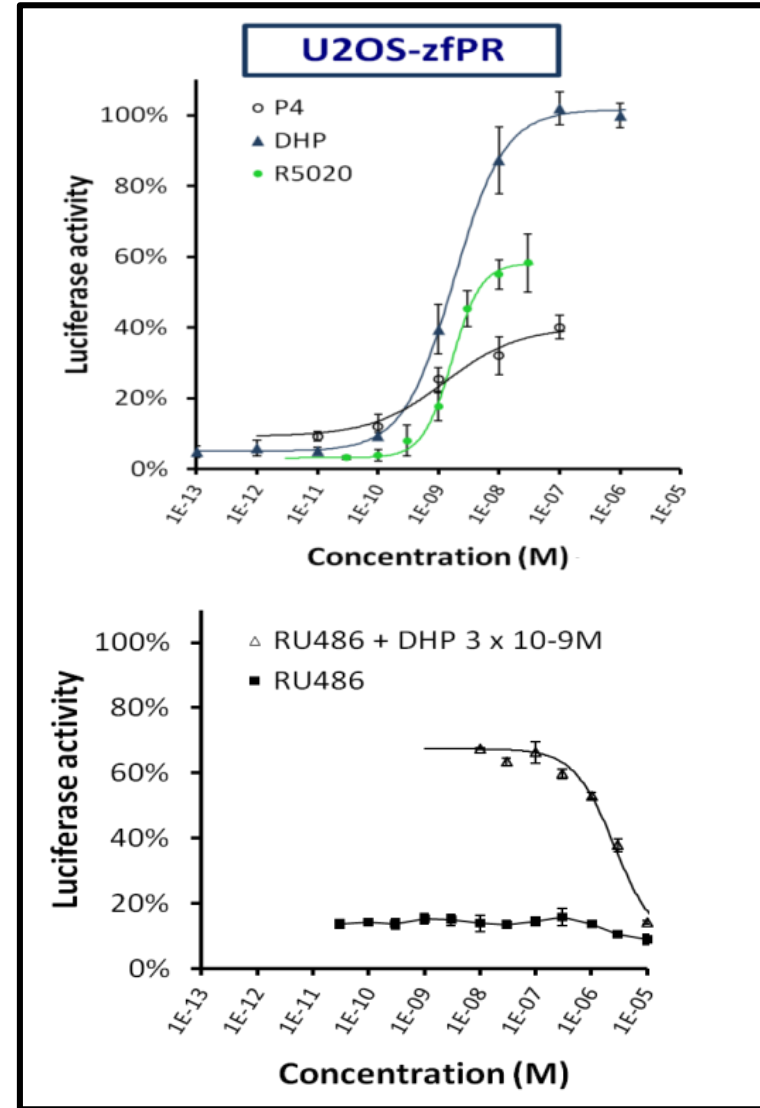
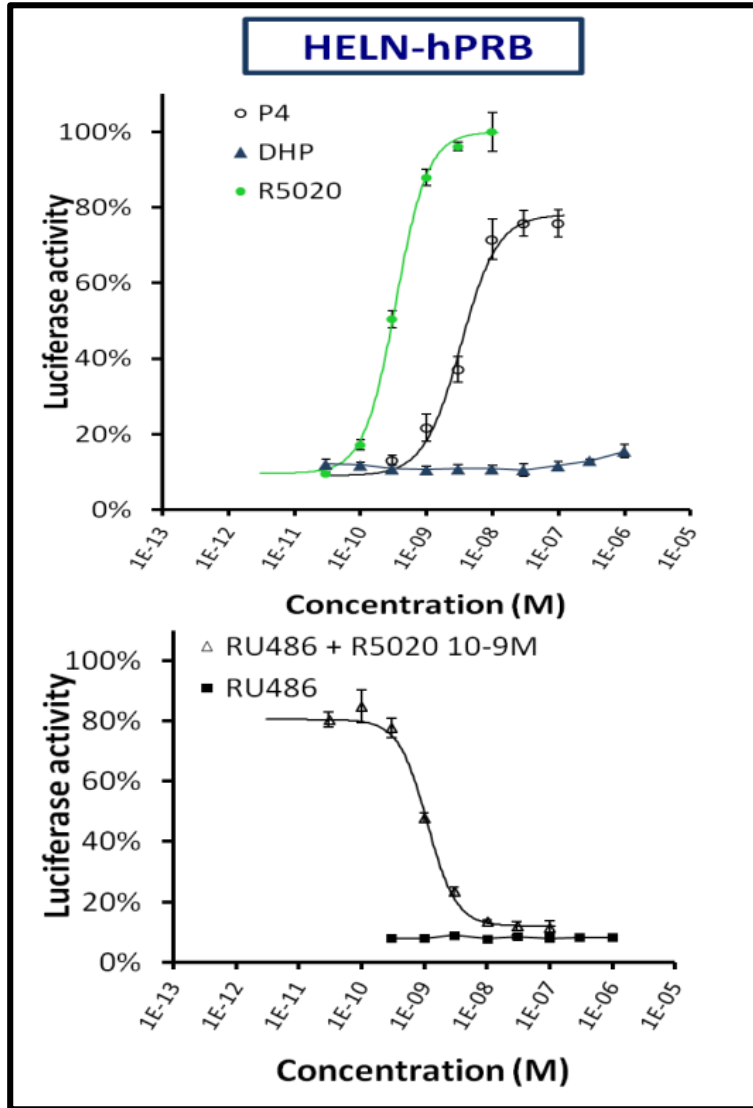
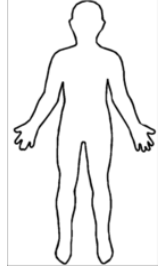
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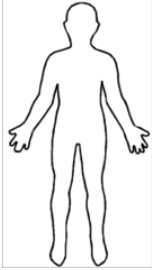
The luciferase activities are PR-dependent and PR-specific



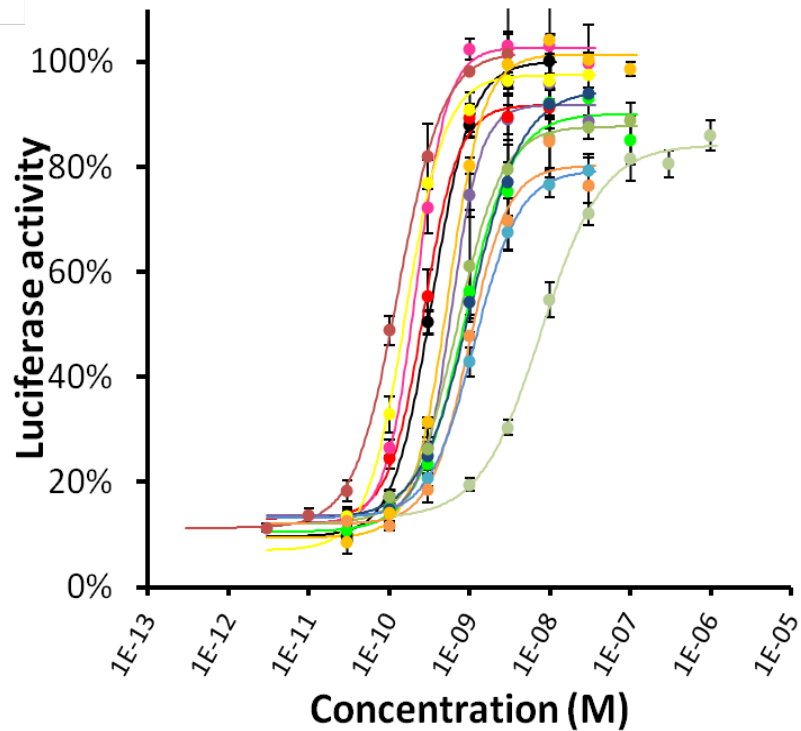
# Selected ligands: 26 pharmaceuticals progestins

Classification		Compound
Natural estrogen		17 $\beta$ -estradiol
Natural progestin		Progesterone
Synthetic progestin retroprogesterone		Dydrogesterone
Progestins structurally related to progesterone	Derived from 17 $\alpha$ -hydroxyprogesterone	Medroxyprogesterone Medroxyprogesterone acetate Megestrol acetate Chlormadinone acetate Cyproterone acetate
	Derived from 19-norprogesterone	Promegestone Nestorone Nomegestrol acetate
	Derived from 17 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-19-norprogesterone	Gestonorone
Progestins structurally related to testosterone: derived from 19-nortestosterone	Estranes	Ethisterone Ethinodiol diacetate Lynestrenol Norethindrone acetate Norethindrone Tibolone
	Gonanes	Desogestrel Etonogestrel Gestodene Levonorgestrel Norgestimate Norgestrel
Progestin structurally related to spironolactone		Drospirenone
PR antagonist		Mifepristone

# All the synthetic progestins act as agonist of hPR

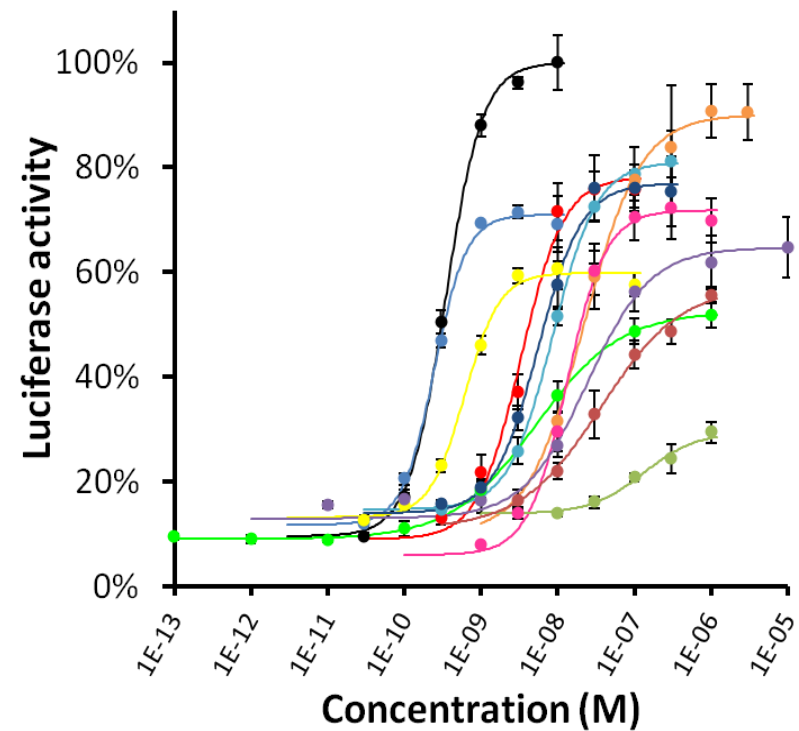


### HELN-hPRB full agonists



- EC<sub>50</sub> ranging from 0.33 nM (R5020) to 9.97 nM (TIB=Tibolone).

### HELN-hPRB partial agonists

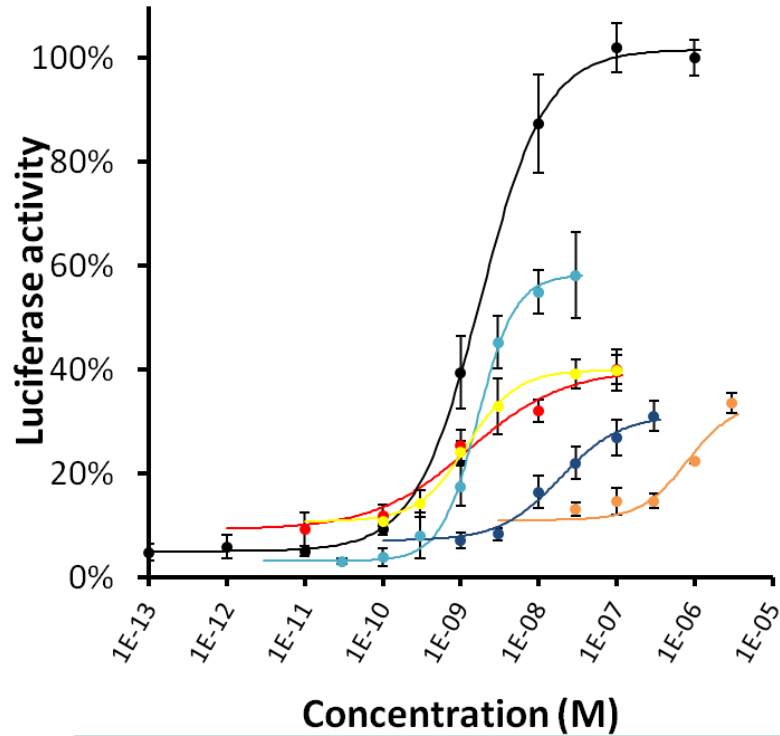


- EC<sub>50</sub> ranging from 0.20 nM (medroxyprogesterone acetate) to 249 nM Medroxyprogesterone).

# Most of the progestins act as zfPR antagonists



## U2OS-zfPR agonists

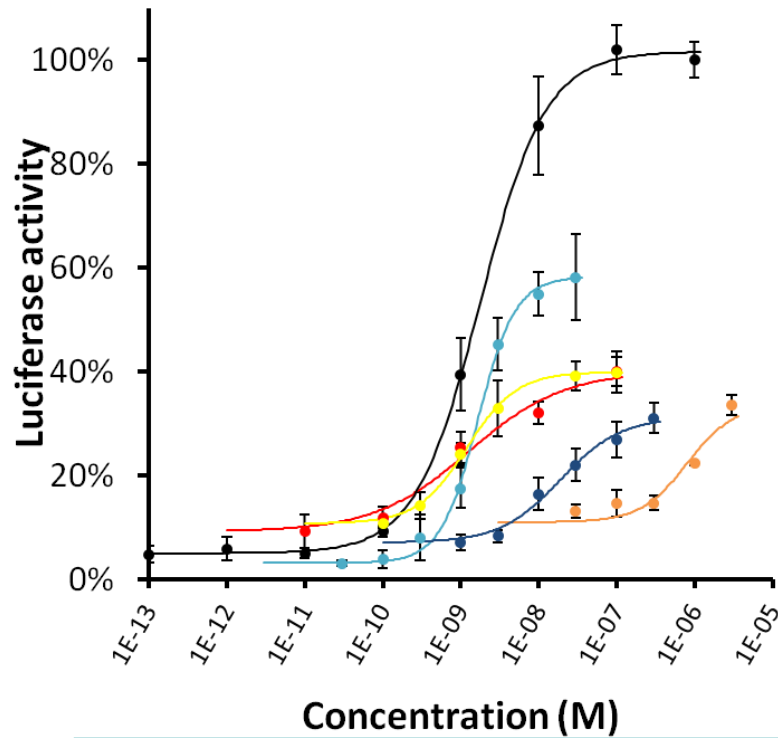


	$EC_{50} \pm sd$ (nM)
<b>P4</b>	$1.97 \pm 0.57$
<b>DHP</b>	$1.87 \pm 0.44$
<b>R5020</b>	$1.93 \pm 0.60$
<b>Nestorone</b>	$1.41 \pm 0.41$
<b>Drospirone</b>	$14.1 \pm 4.49$
<b>Spironolactone</b>	$674 \pm 300$

# Most of the progestins act as zfPR antagonists



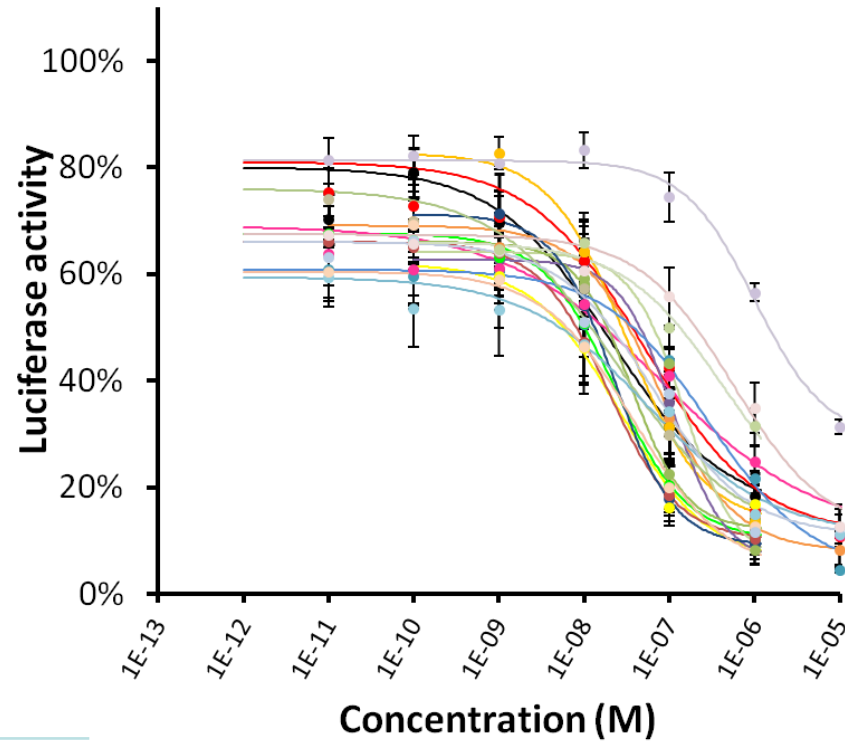
### U2OS-zfPR agonists



**EC<sub>50</sub> ± sd (nM)**

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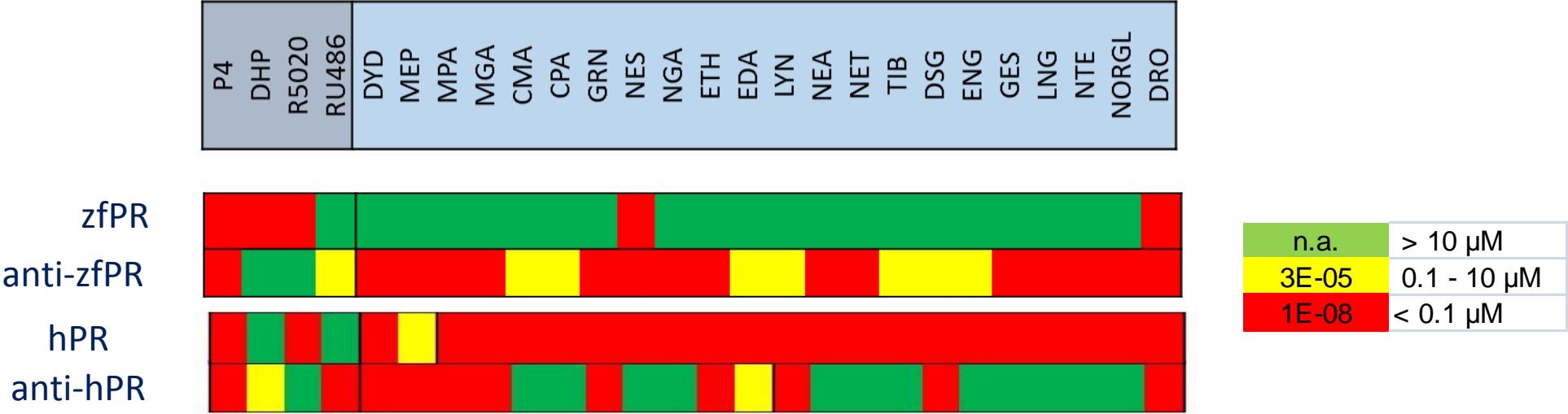
### U2OS-zfPR antagonists



- IC<sub>50</sub> ranging from 14 nM (levonorgestrel) to 1000 nM (desogestrel).

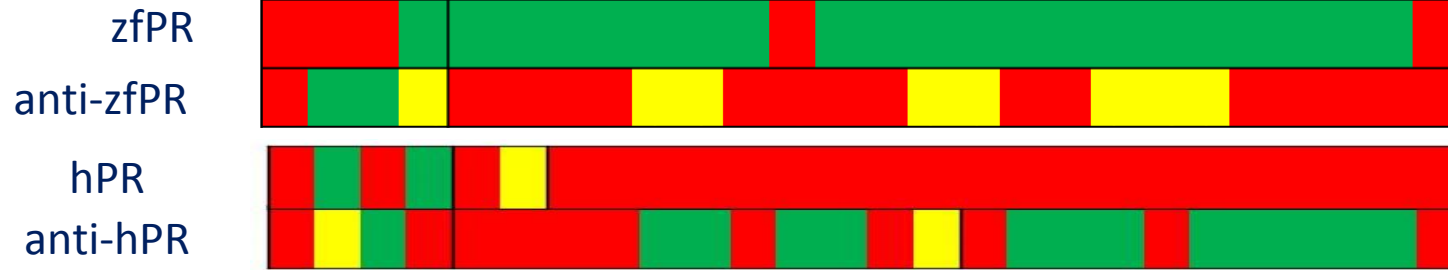


# Complex toxicological profiles of progestins towards zfNRs

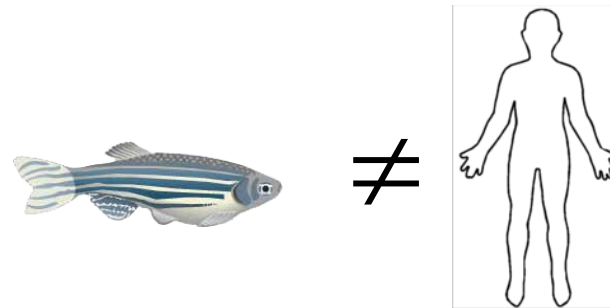


# Complex toxicological profiles of progestins towards zfNRs

P4	DHP	R5020	RU486	DYD	MEP	MPA	MGA	CMA	CPA	GRN	NES	NGA	ETH	EDA	LYN	NEA	NET	TIB	DSG	ENG	GES	LNG	NTE	NORGL	DRO
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n.a.	> 10 $\mu M$
3E-05	0.1 - 10 $\mu M$
1E-08	< 0.1 $\mu M$



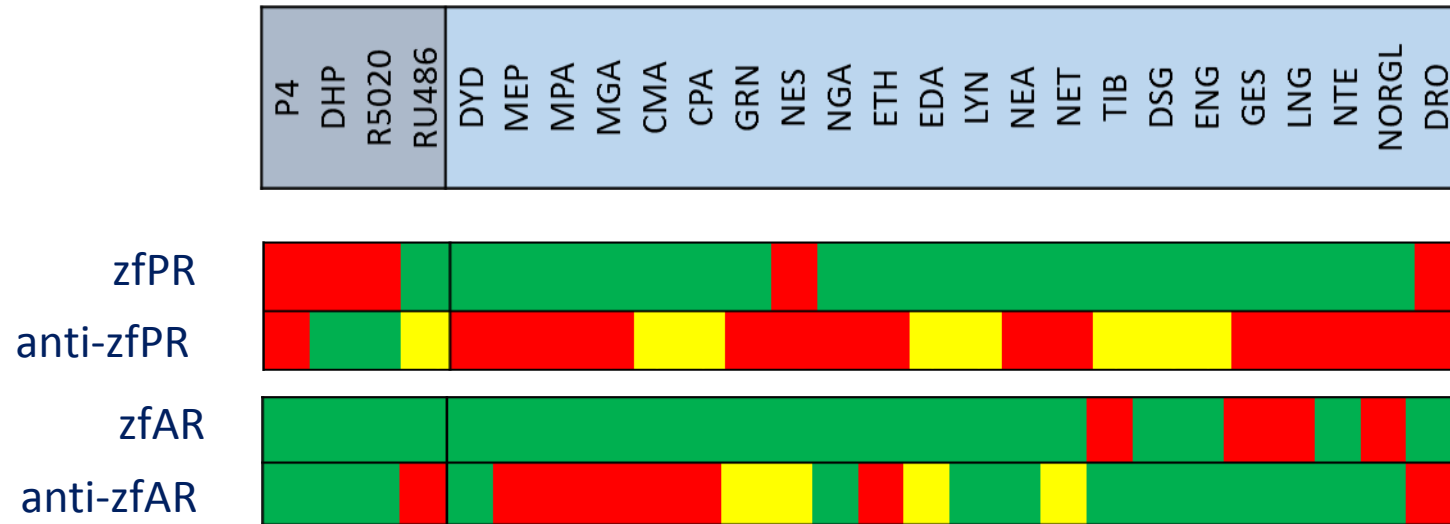
Need to characterize the interactions of progestins towards zf-nuclear receptors

•hAR  
•zfAR

•hGR  
•zfGR

•hER $\alpha$   
•zfER  $\alpha, \beta 1, \beta 2$

# Complex toxicological profiles of progestins towards zfNRs



n.a.	> 10 µM
3E-05	0.1 - 10 µM
1E-08	< 0.1 µM

Some are potent androgenic compounds  
 Levonorgestrel is the most potent one  
 (EC50= 4 nM)

But most of progestins elicit anti-androgenic  
 activity (EC50= 30 - 600nM)

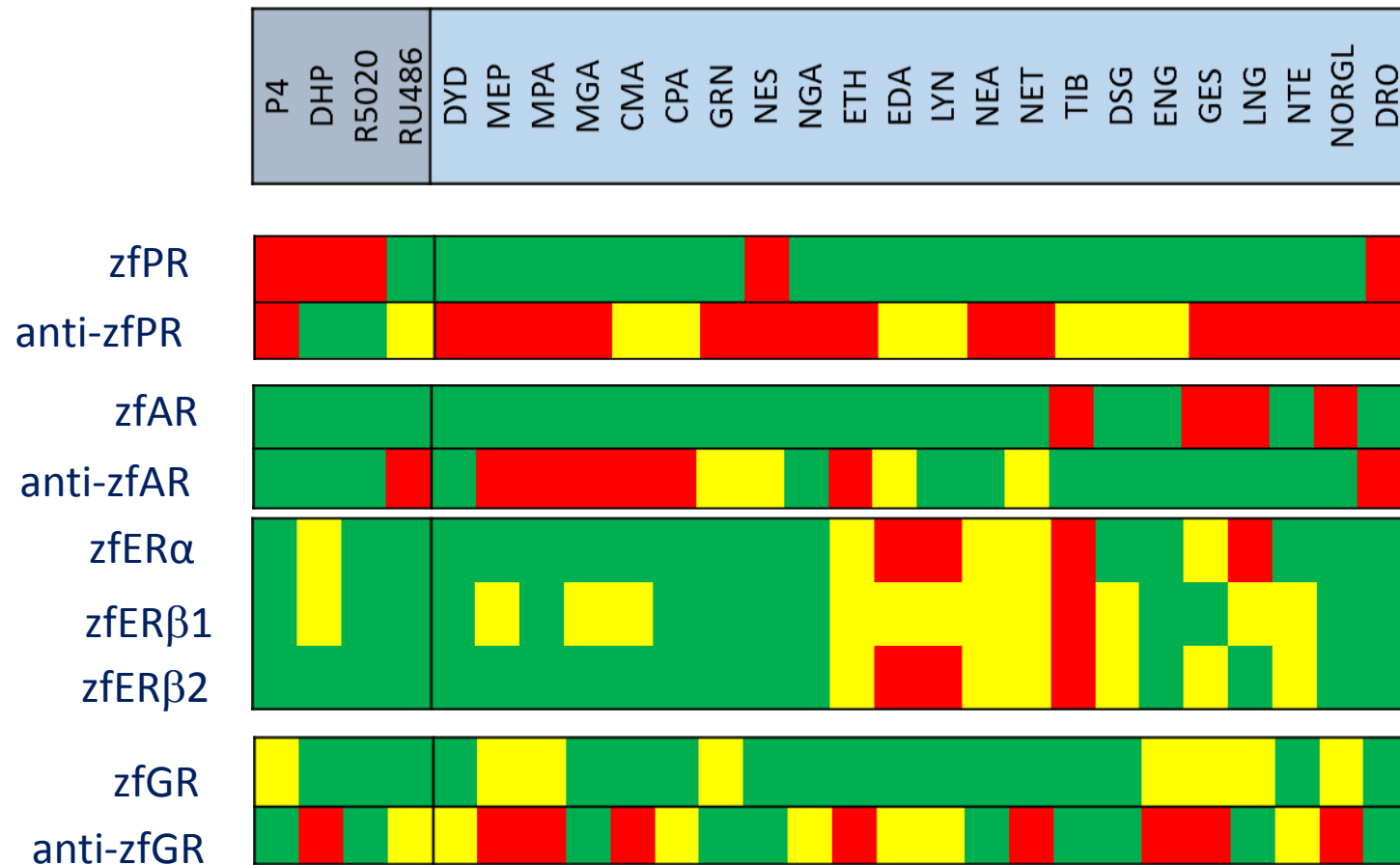
# Complex toxicological profiles of progestins towards zfNRs



n.a.	> 10 $\mu$ M
3E-05	0.1 - 10 $\mu$ M
1E-08	< 0.1 $\mu$ M

Progestins derived from 19-nortestosterone (estrane and gonane) elicit estrogenic activity towards the 3 zfERs subtypes

# Complex toxicological profiles of progestins towards zfNRs



n.a.	> 10 $\mu$ M
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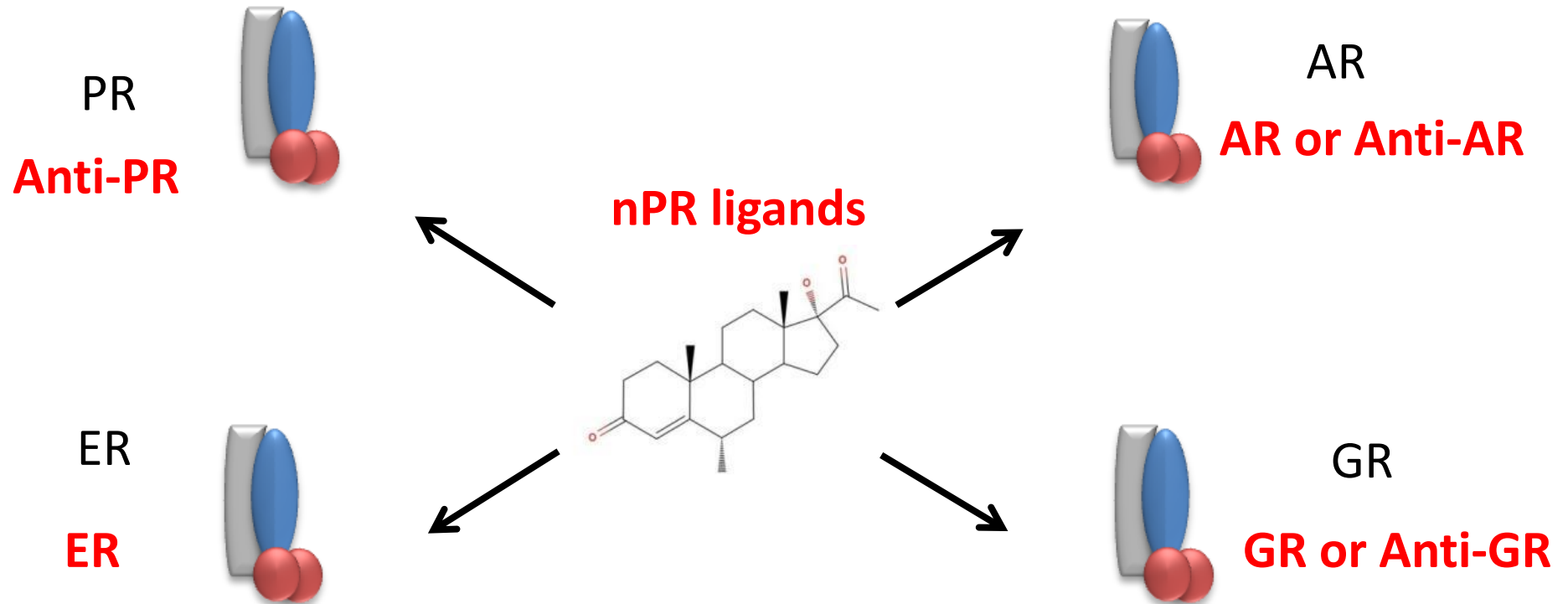
Interaction of progestins with zfGR

Most elicit strong anti-zfGR activities



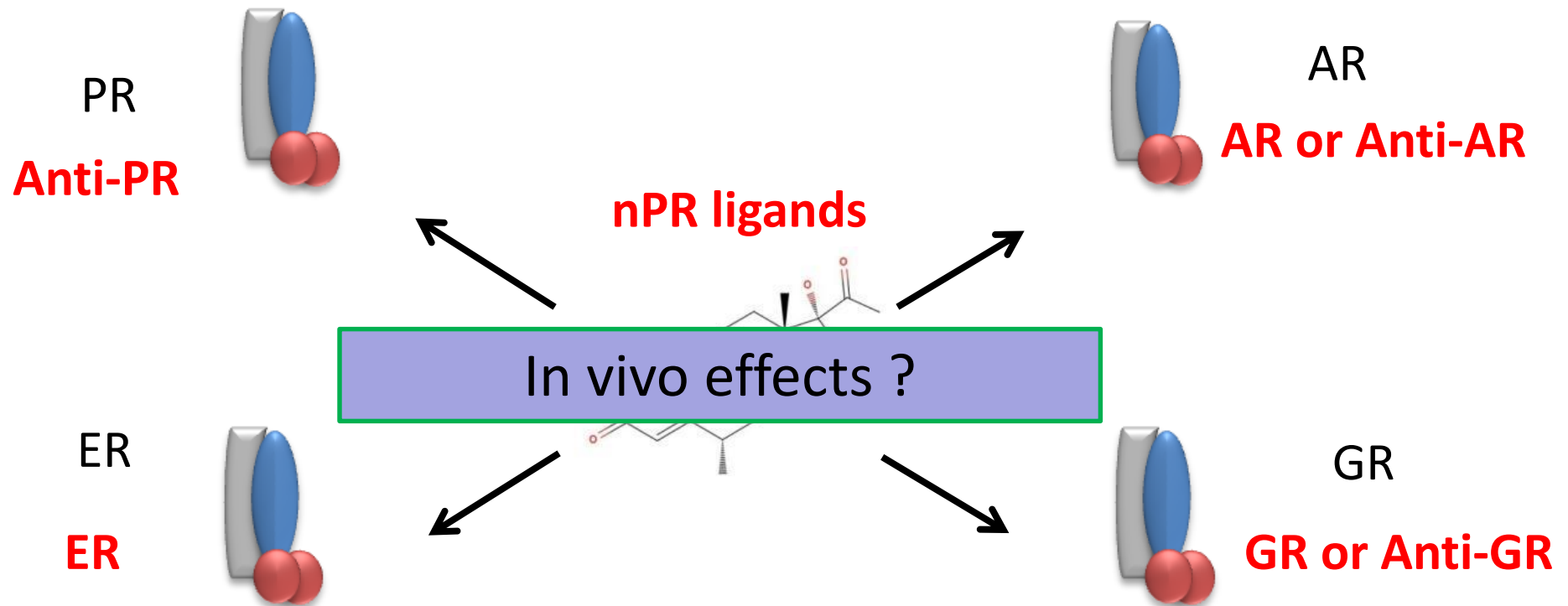
# Interactions of progestins towards zf nuclear steroidal receptors

Complex toxicological profiles  
Zebrafish-specific responses



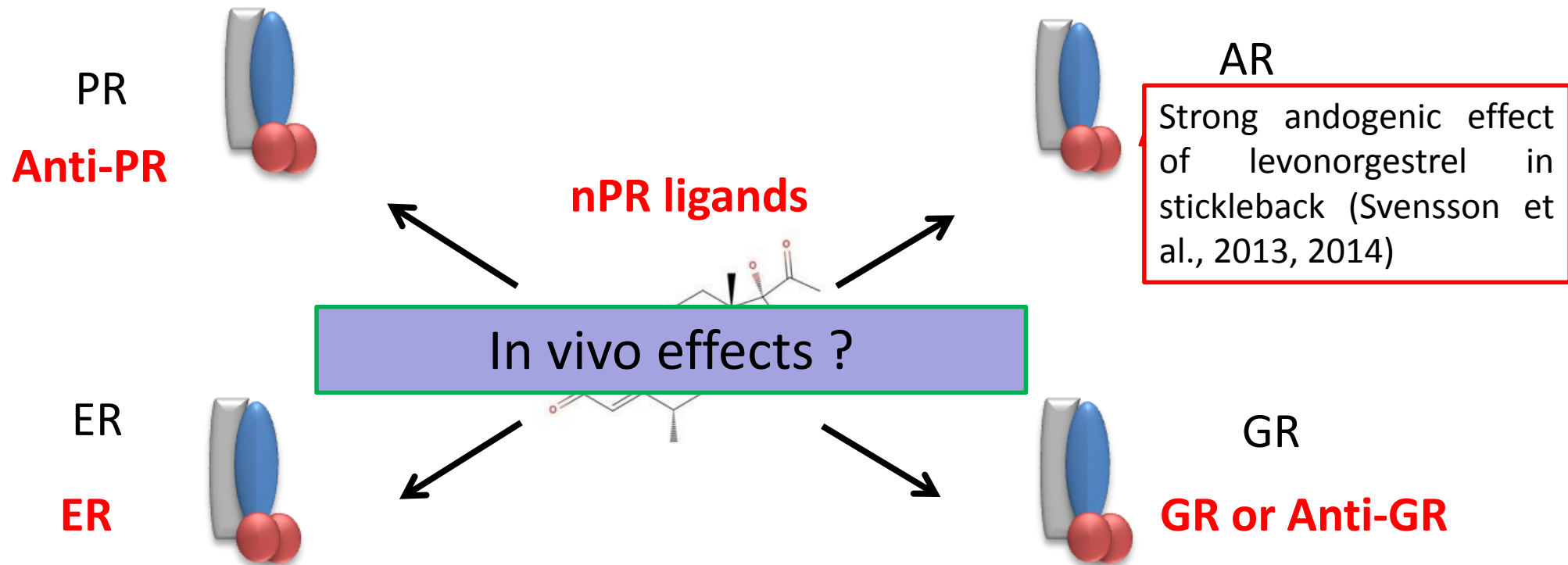
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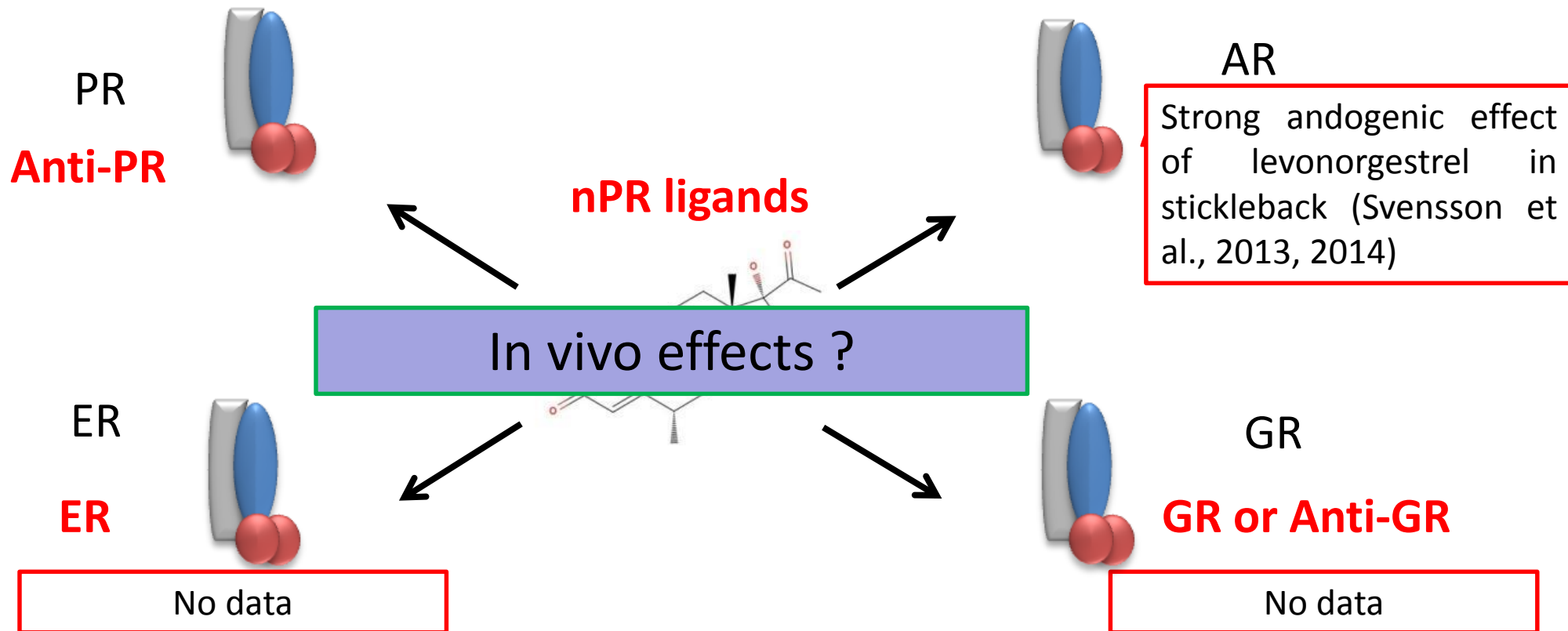
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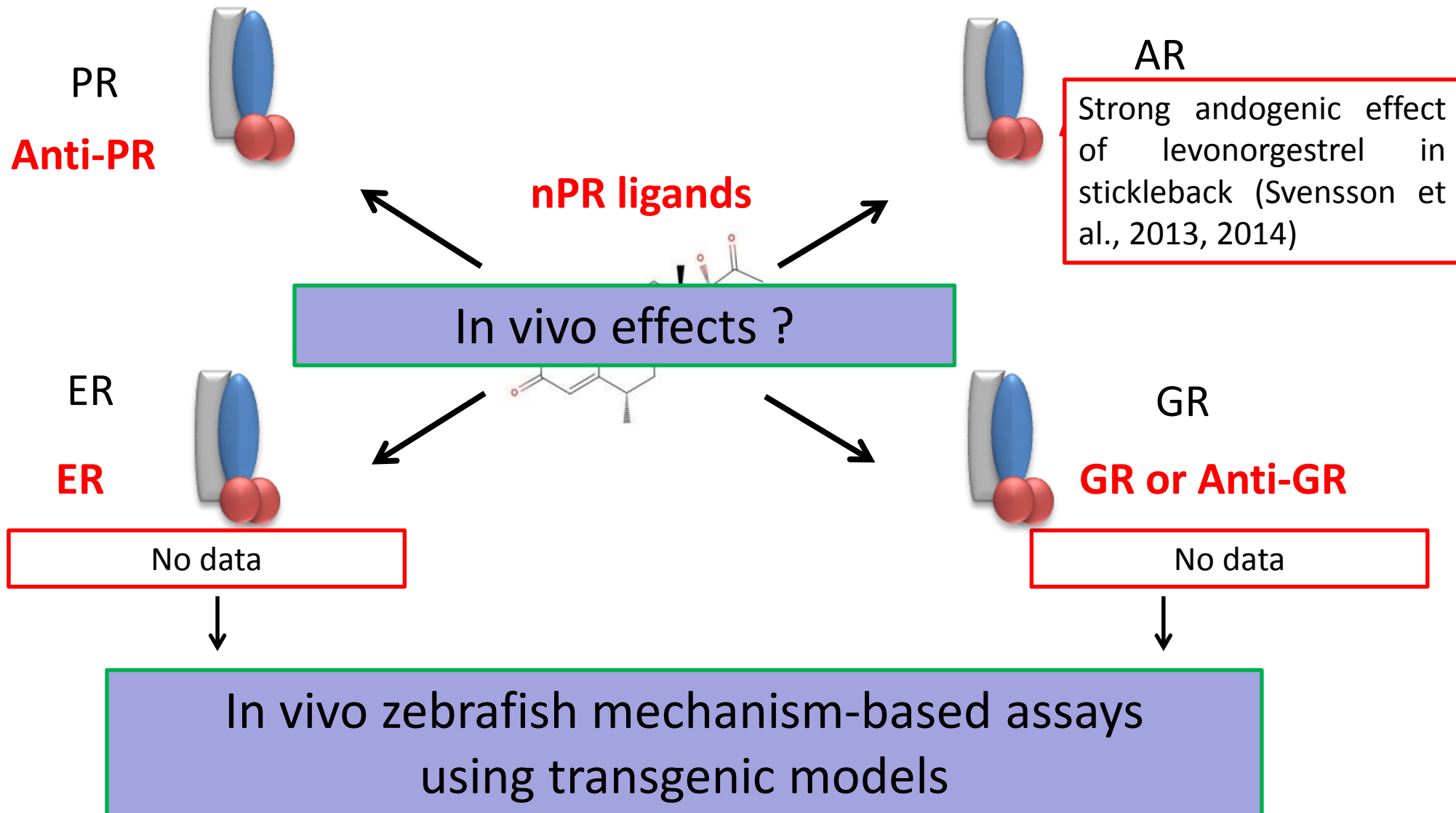
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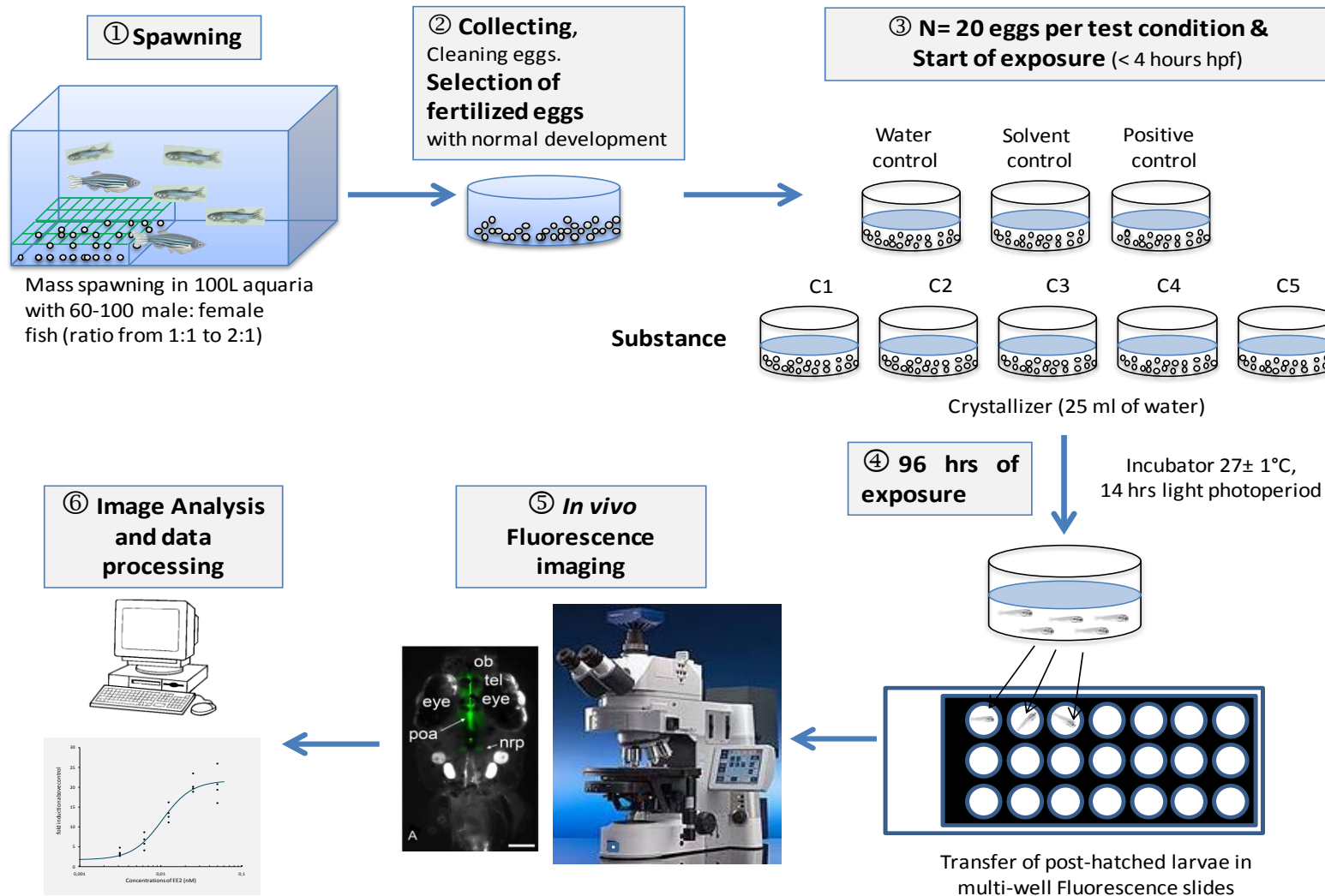
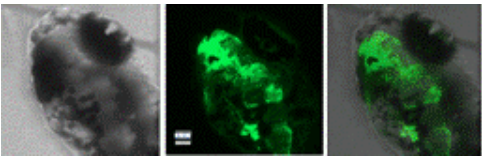
Complex toxicological profiles  
Zebrafish-specific responses





# In vivo screening estrogenic activity of 24 selected progestins

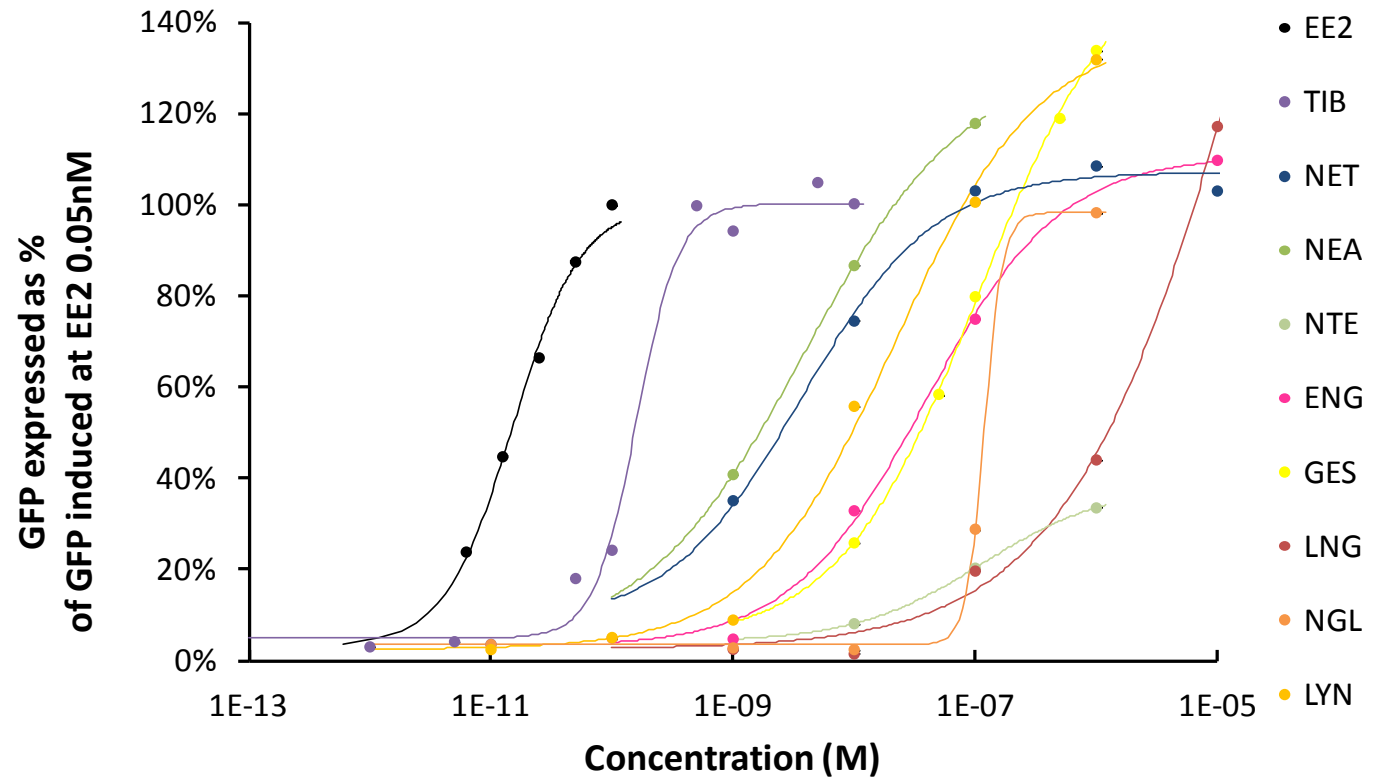
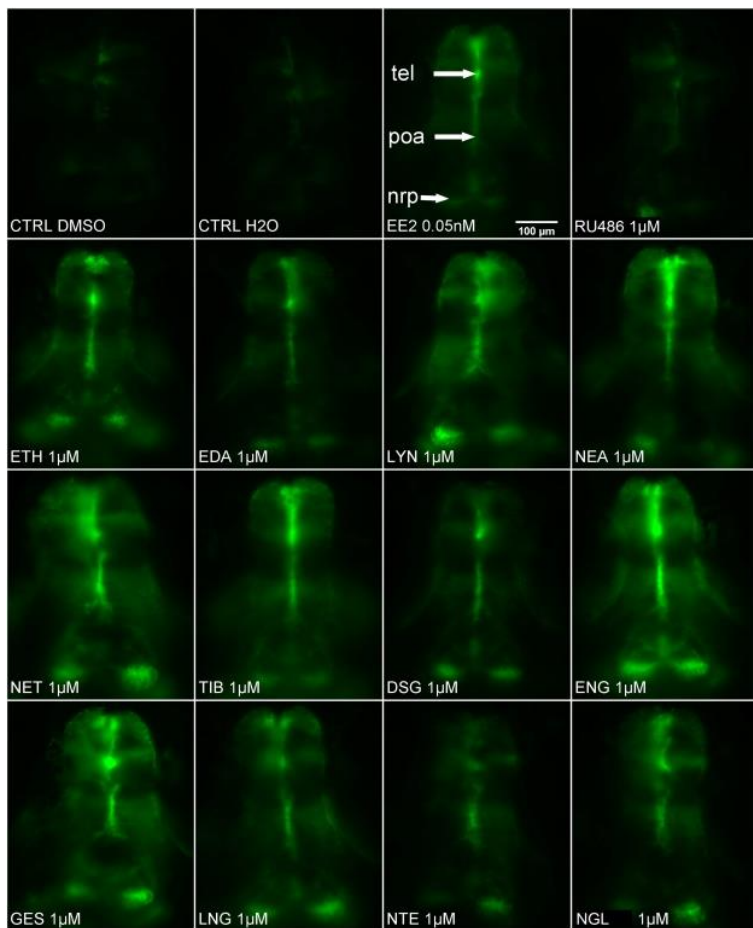
Detection of Endocrine Active Substance, acting through estrogen receptors, using transgenic cyp19a1b-GFP Zebrafish Embryo (EASZY)



Brion et al., 2012  
Plos One

# Effects of progestins on the ER-regulated brain aromatase expression

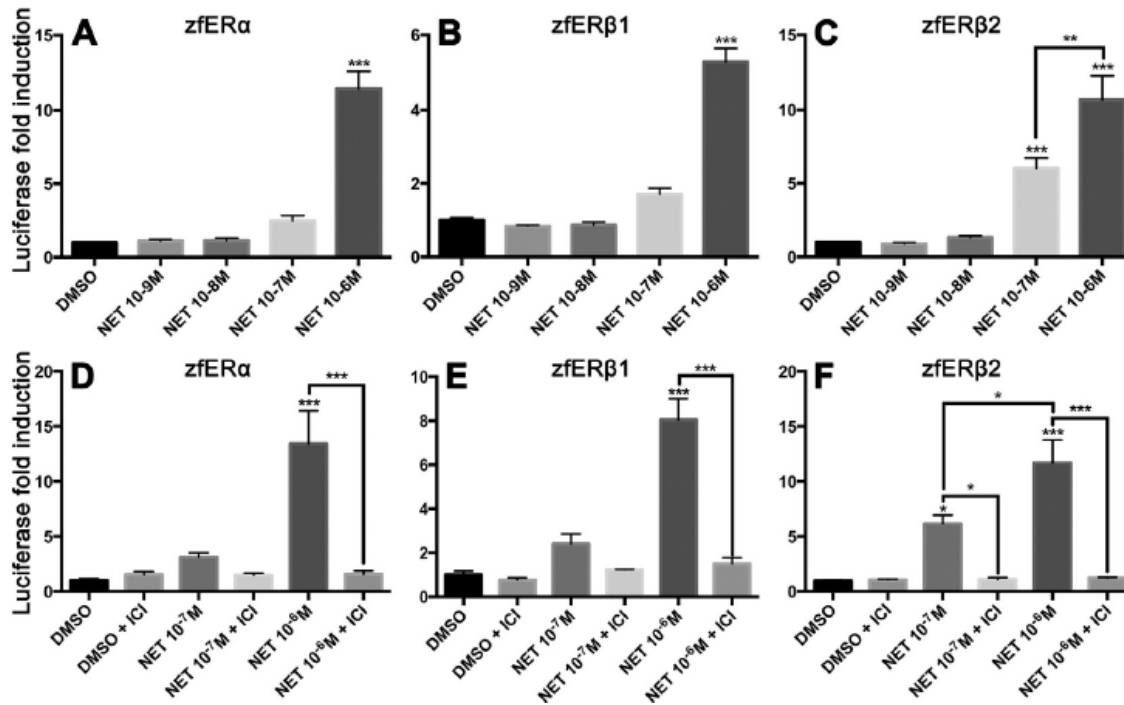
- No effect of progesterone and progesterone derivative
- All progestins derived from testosterone tested so far are estrogenic to fish



# Effects of progestins on the ER-regulated brain aromatase expression

Compound	Abbreviation	Effect in EASZY	EC <sub>20</sub> (nM)	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	REP
17β-estradiol	E2	+	0.62	1.7	1
Testosterone	T	+	337	505	0.003
Pregnenolone (progesterone precursor)	P5	+	105	826	0.002
Progesterone	P4	ne	—	—	—
Dydrogesterone	DYD	ne	—	—	—
Medroxyprogesterone	MEP	ne	—	—	—
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	MPA	ne	—	—	—
Megestrol acetate	MGA	ne	—	—	—
Chlormadinone acetate	CMA	ne	—	—	—
Cyproterone acetate	CPA	ne	—	—	—
Pro megestone	R5020	ne	—	—	—
Nestorone	NES	ne	—	—	—
Nomegestrol acetate	NGA	ne	—	—	—
Gestonorone	GRN	ne	—	—	—
Ethisterone	ETH	+	5.5	40	0.04
Ethinodiol diacetate	EDA	+	34	53	0.03
Lynestrenol	LYN	+	3.5	16	0.1
Norethindrone acetate	NEA	+	0.4	2.4	0.7
Norethindrone	NET	+	1	4.0	0.4
Tibolone	TIB	+	0.1	0.3	5.7
Desogestrel	DSG	+ <sup>a</sup>	nc	nc	nc
Etonogestrel	ENG	+	7	39	0.04
Gestodene	GES	+	41	222	0.008
Levonorgestrel	LNG	+	39	89	0.02
Norgestimate	NTE	+	65	126	0.01
Norgestrel	NGL	+	73	184	0.009
Drospirenone	DRO	ne	—	—	—
Mifepristone	RU486	+ <sup>b</sup>	nc	nc	nc

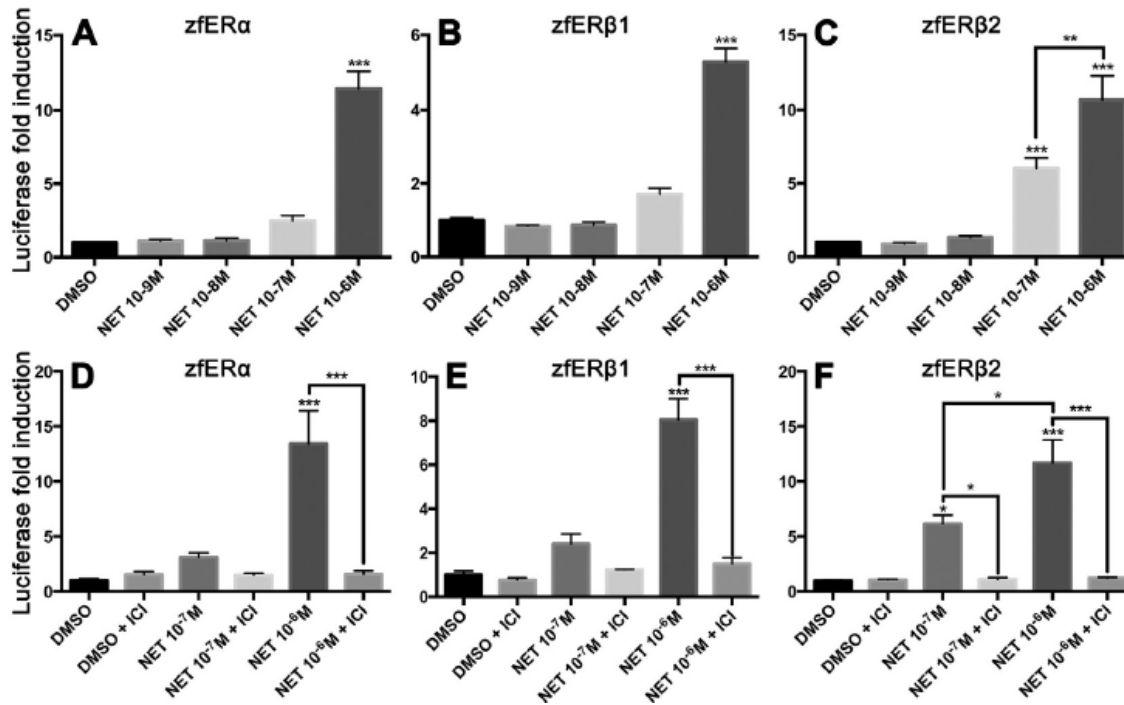
# Functional zfERs are required to induce cyp19a1b expression



- Induction of luciferase activities in U251 MG cells transfected with zfERs and cyp19a1b-luc



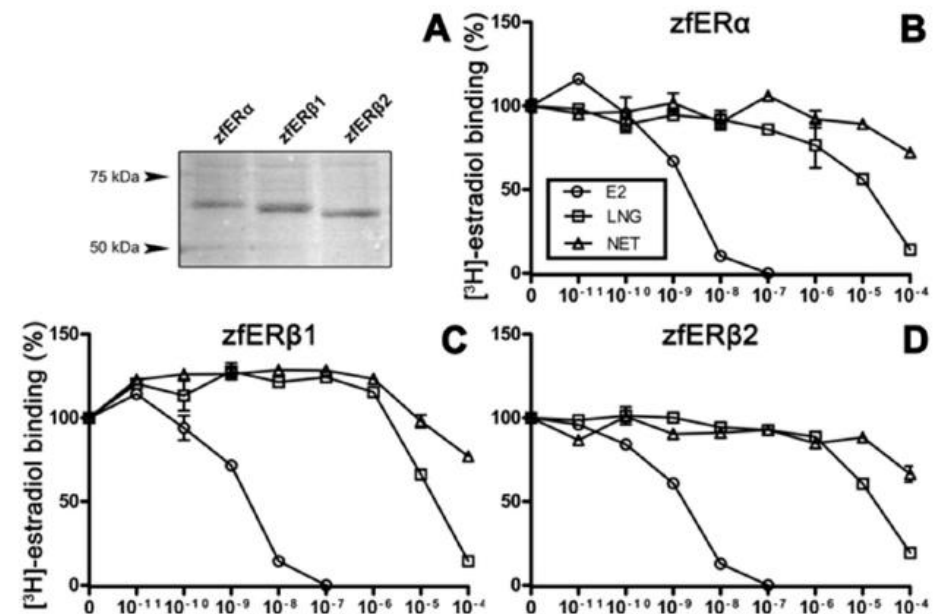
# Functional zfERs are required to induce cyp19a1b expression



- Induction of luciferase activities in U251 MG cells transfected with zfERs and cyp19a1b-luc

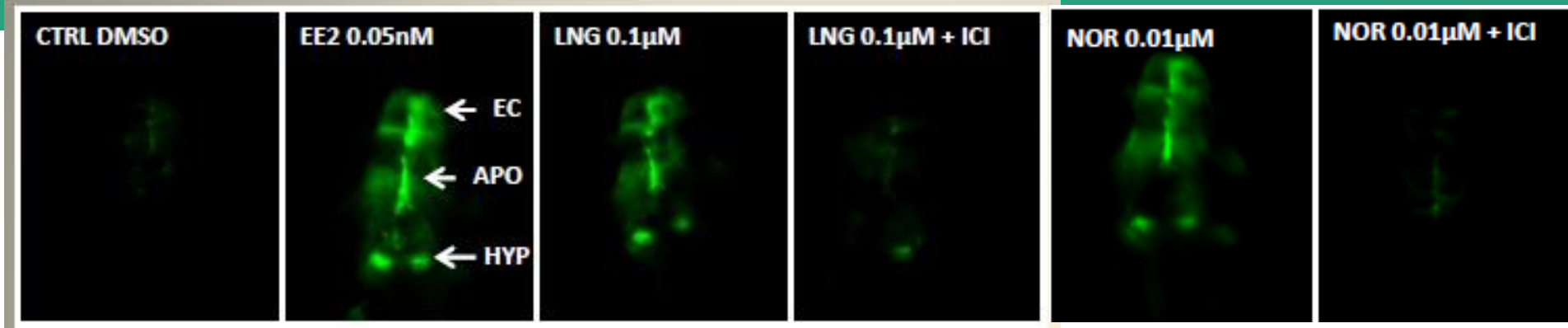
- Very low binding affinity of levonorgestrel and norethindrone towards zfERs

Cano-Nicolau, Garoche *et al.*, 2016 *Tox. Appl. Pharmacol.*



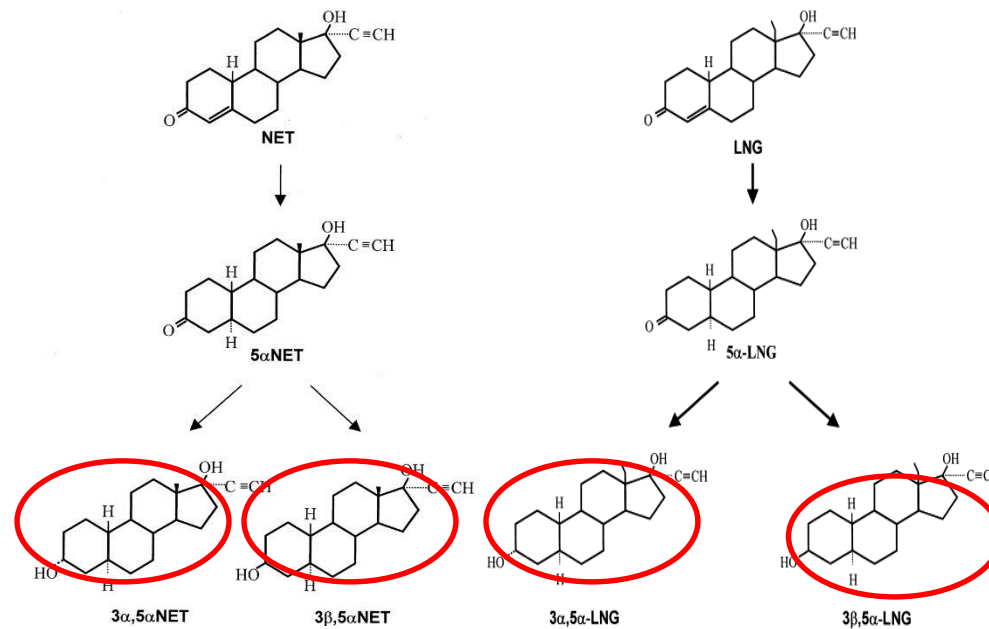


# Biotransformation of progestins into estrogenic metabolites is likely required



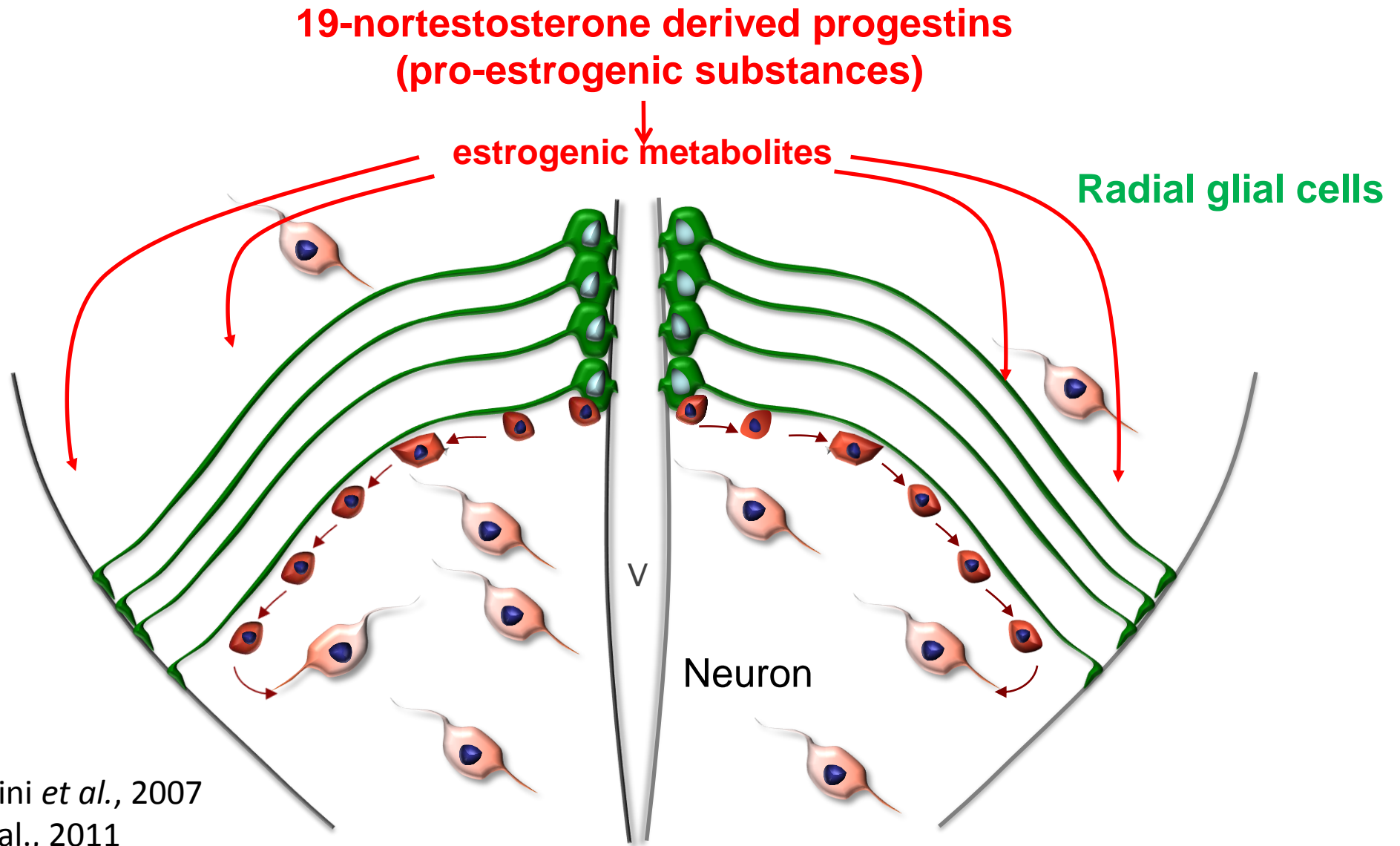
NOR= Norethindrone

LGN= Levonorgestrel



3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ - and 3 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ -tetrahydro derivated of NET and LNG are estrogens in mammalian models (Larrera et al., 2001, Garcia-Becerra et al., 2002)

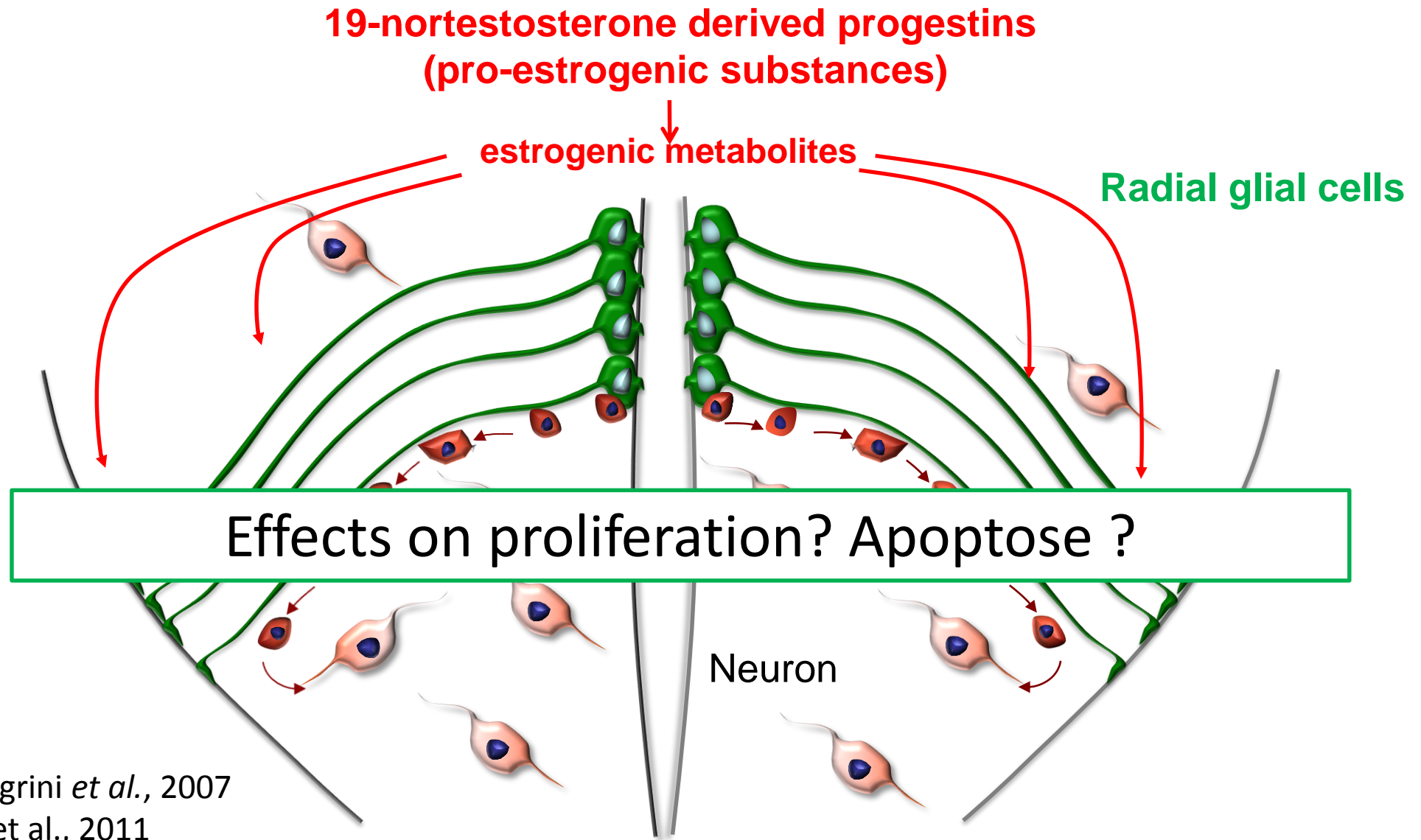
# Induction of the glial cell-specific expression of the brain aromatase



From Pellegrini *et al.*, 2007  
Kah *et al.*, 2011

**Radial glial cells = progenitor cells of neurons**

# Induction of the glial cell specific expression of the brain aromatase



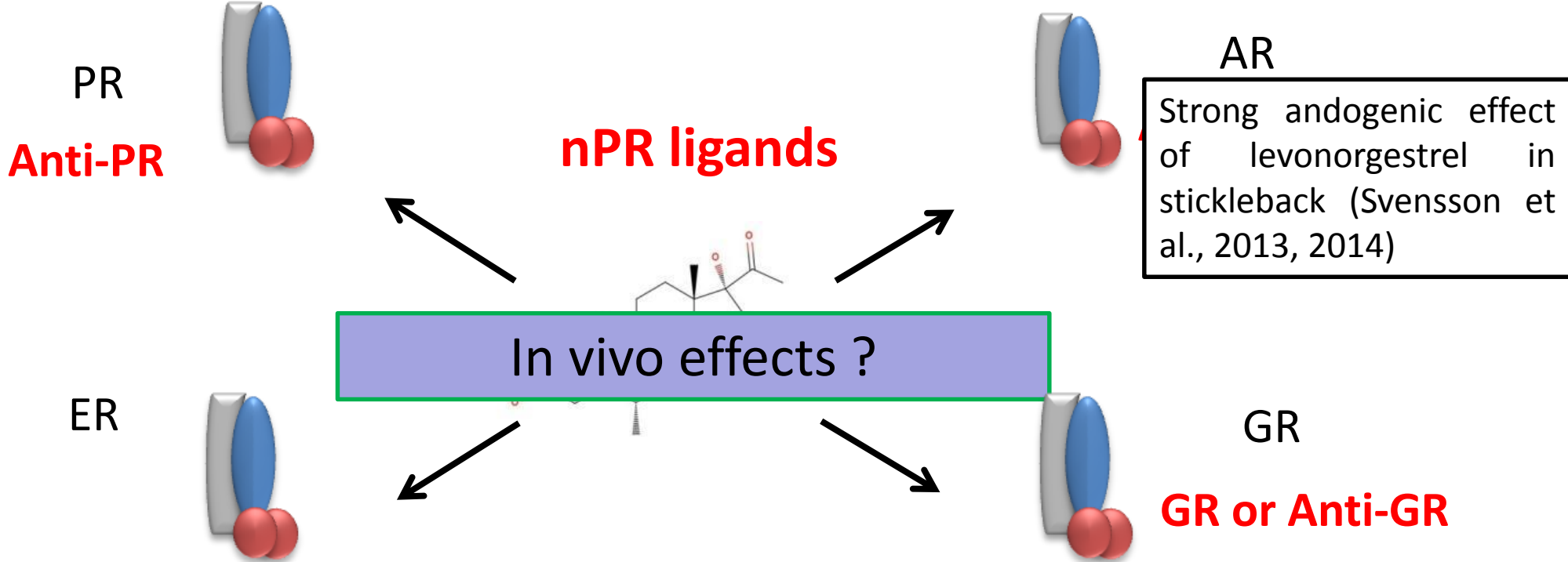
**Radial glial cells = progenitor cells of neurons**

# Effect on apoptosis and cell proliferation within the brain

	nM	Poliferation	Apoptosis	
Progesterone	0.1	=	=	
	1	=	=	
	10	=	=	
Norethindrone	0.1	=	=	
	1	=	+	Pro-apoptotic effects seen in different brain regions in zebrafish larvae (Hypothalamus++)
	10	=	+	
17 $\beta$ -estradiol	0.1	=	=	
	1	-	=	Anti-proliferative effect of E2. Similar to adult zebrafish treated wiht E2 (Diotel et al., 2011)
	10	-	=	

# In vitro and In vivo mode of action of progestins in fish

Complex toxicological profiles  
Zebrafish-specific responses



AR  
Strong androgenic effect of levonorgestrel in stickleback (Svensson et al., 2013, 2014)

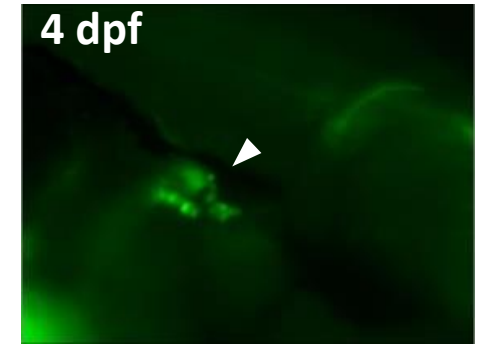
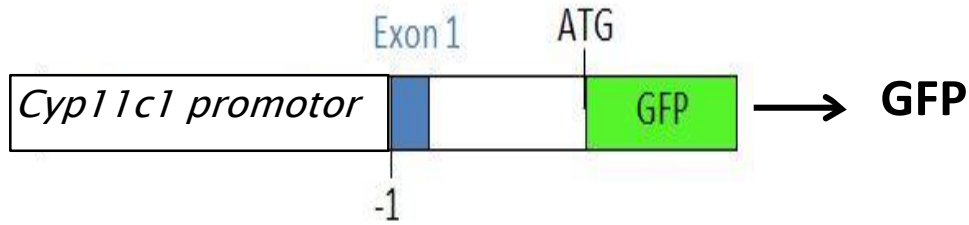
Testosterone-derived progestins affect the estrogenic signalling pathway and brain development in zebrafish embryos (Cano-Nicolau, Garoche et al., TAAP, Pellegrini et al., in prep)

No data

??



# Novel transgenic *cyp11c1*-GFP zebrafish model

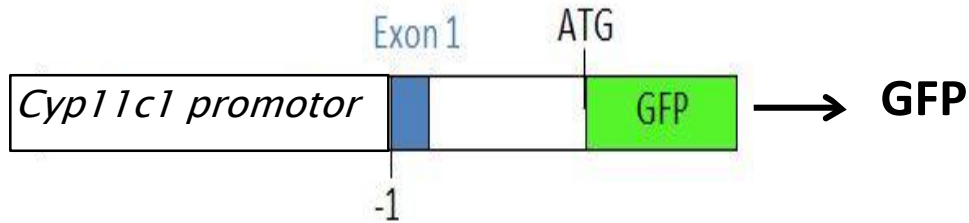


Interrenal cells expressing GFP

- *cyp11c1* codes for **11 $\beta$ -hydroxylase** the enzyme responsible for the biosynthesis of cortisol the principal corticosteroid in fishes



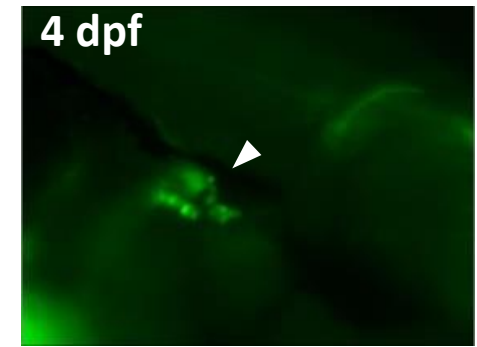
# Novel transgenic *cyp11c1*-GFP zebrafish model



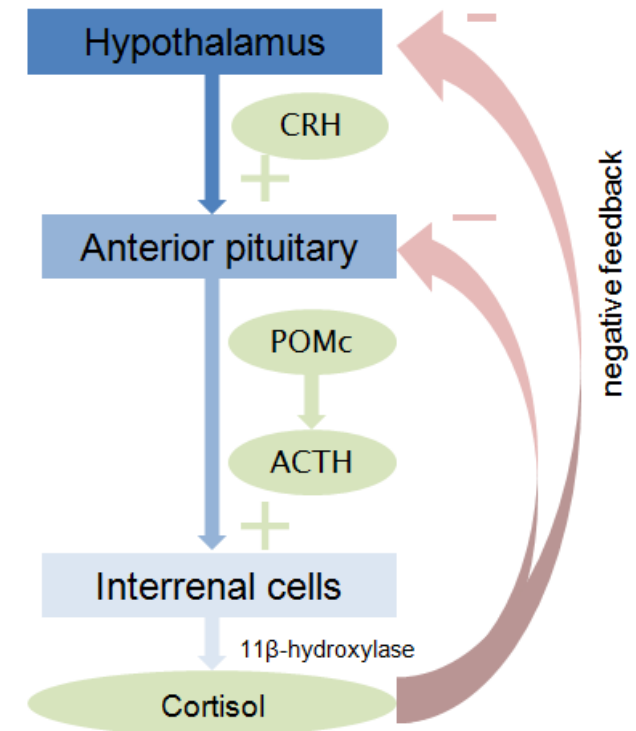
- cyp11c1* codes for **11 $\beta$ -hydroxylase** the enzyme responsible for the biosynthesis of cortisol the principal corticosteroid in fishes



- cyp11c1* is integral of the Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenal axis (HPA) which is functional from 4dpf-old zebrafish



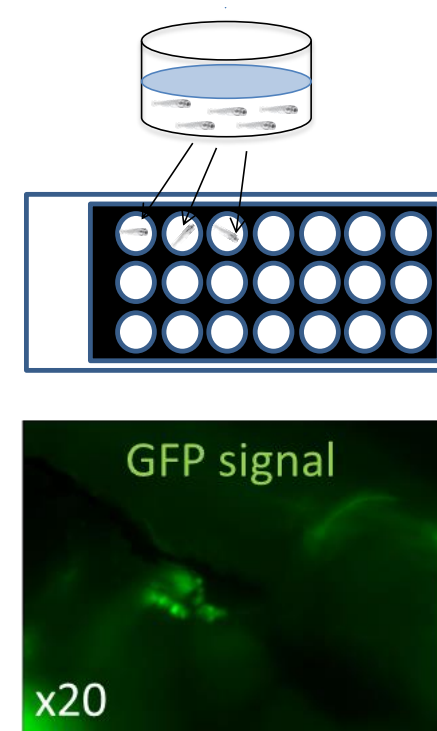
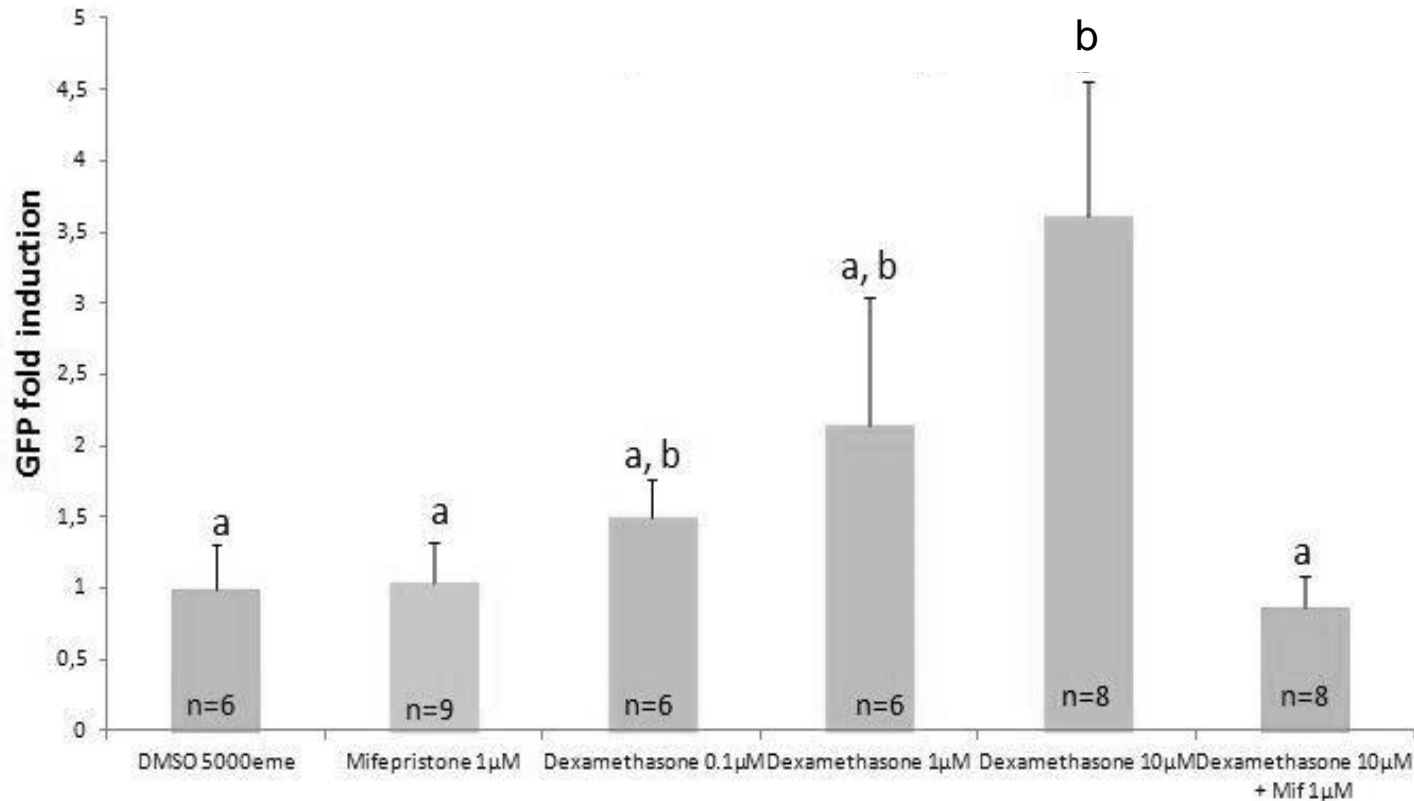
4 dpf  
Interrenal cells expressing GFP



To 2006, Liu 2007, Alsop 2008

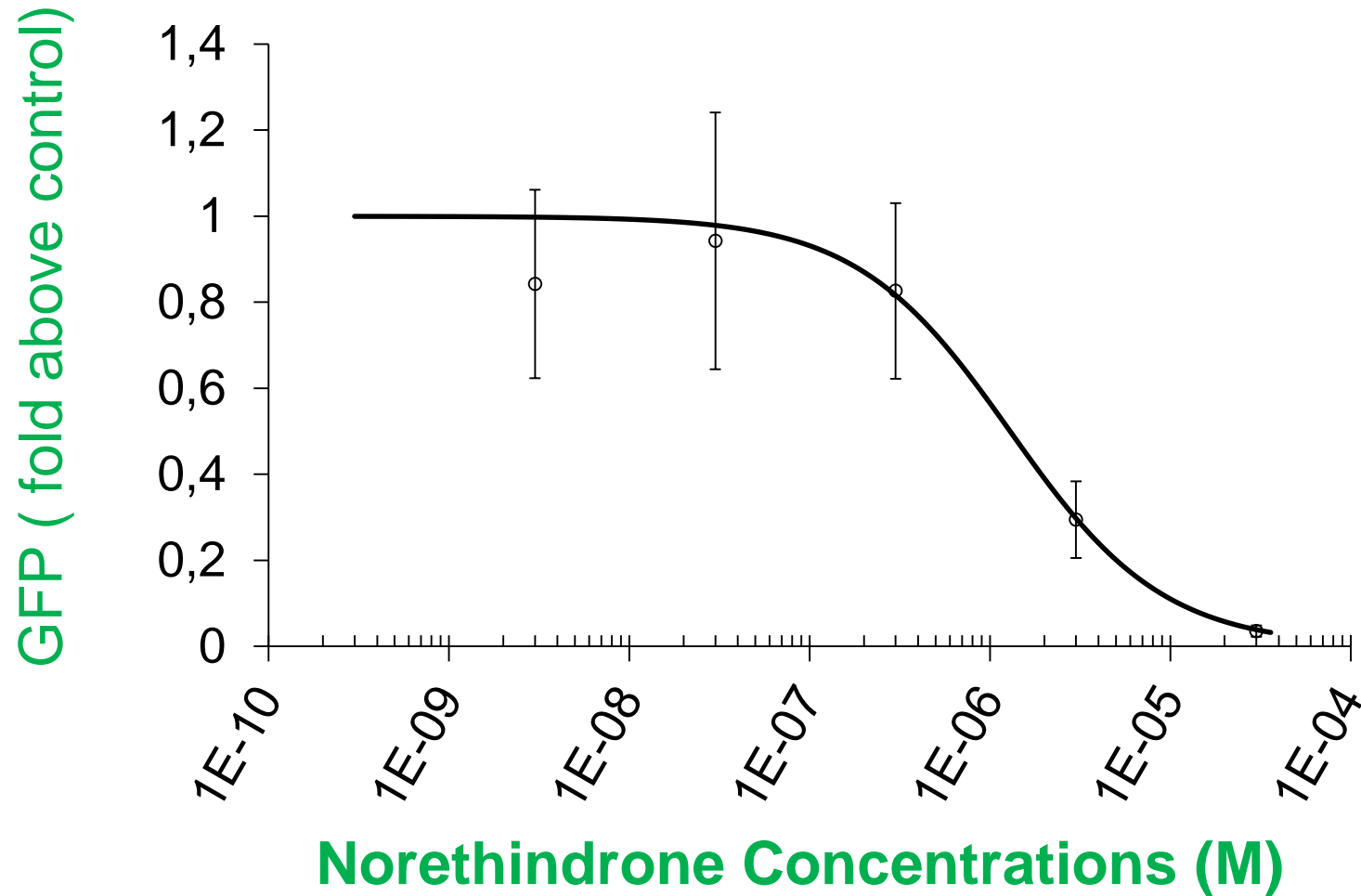
# Effect of GR agonist and antagonist ligands

- Regulation of *cyp11c1* expression in zebrafish larvae



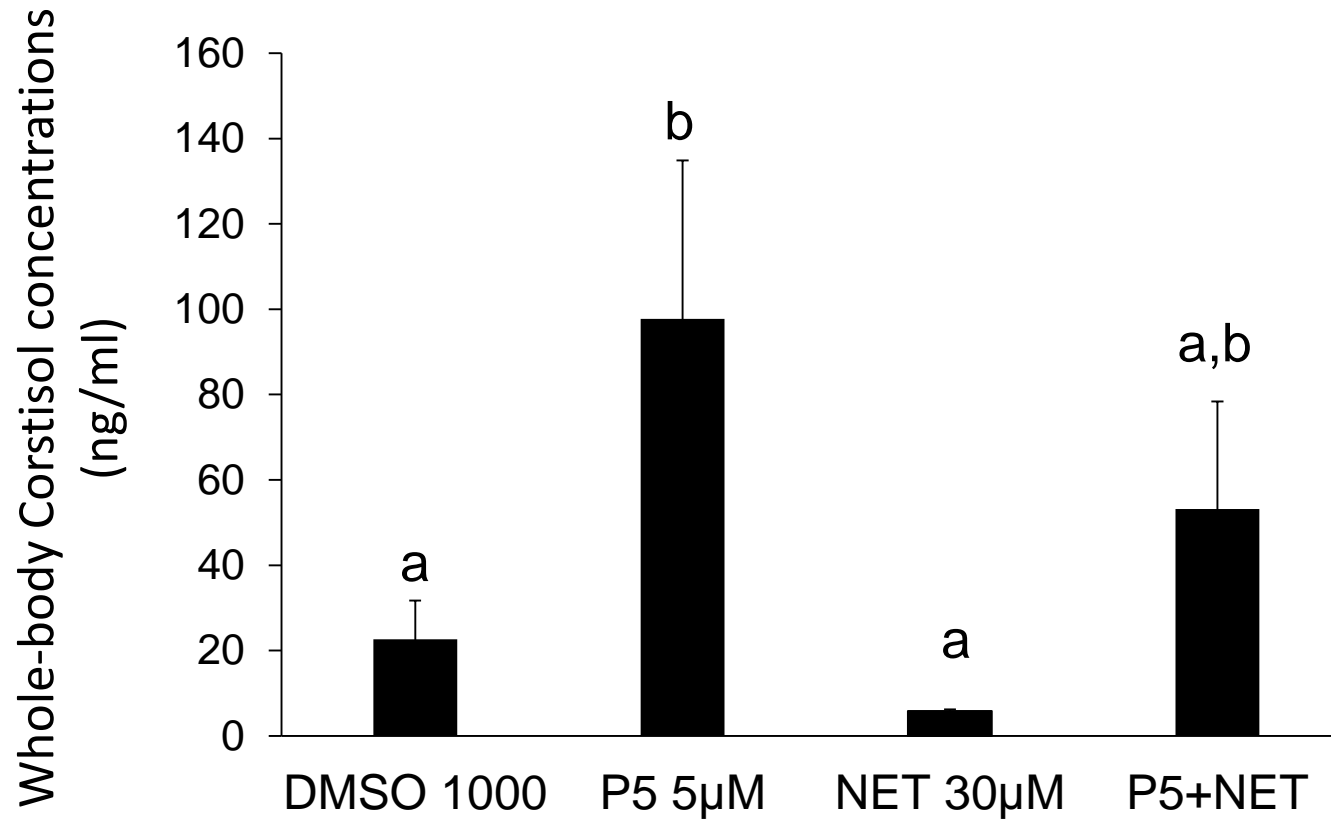
- GFP intensity is induced by DEX.
- GFP-induced GFP is block mifepristone
- Putative regulation of *cyp11c1* by GR

# Effect of norethindrone on GFP in cyp11c1-GFP zebrafish larvae



NET down-regulates GFP intensity in a concentration-dependent manner in interrenal cells.

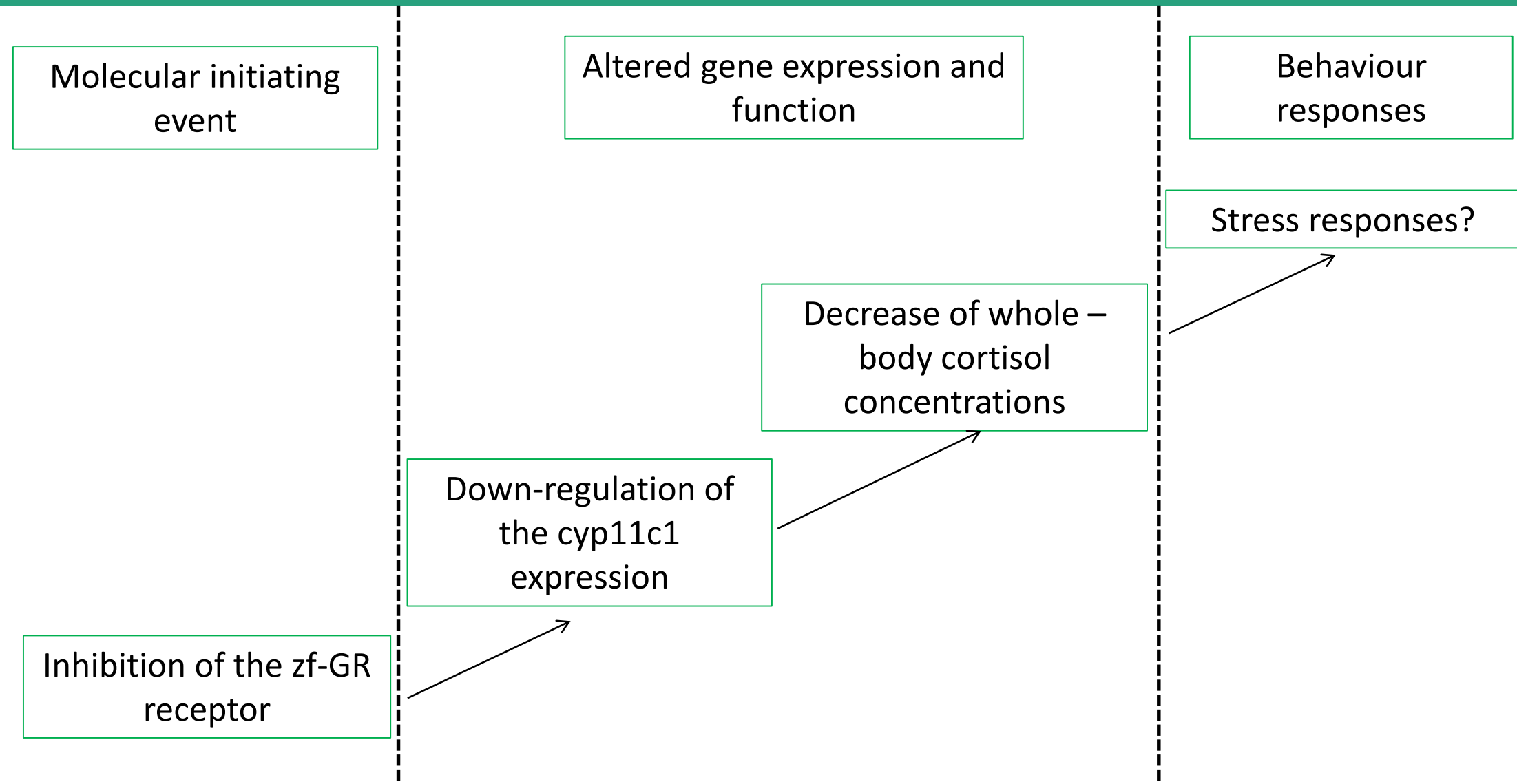
# Effect of norethindrone on cortisol concentrations



NET lowered whole-body cortisol concentrations and inhibited Pregnenolone-induced cortisol.



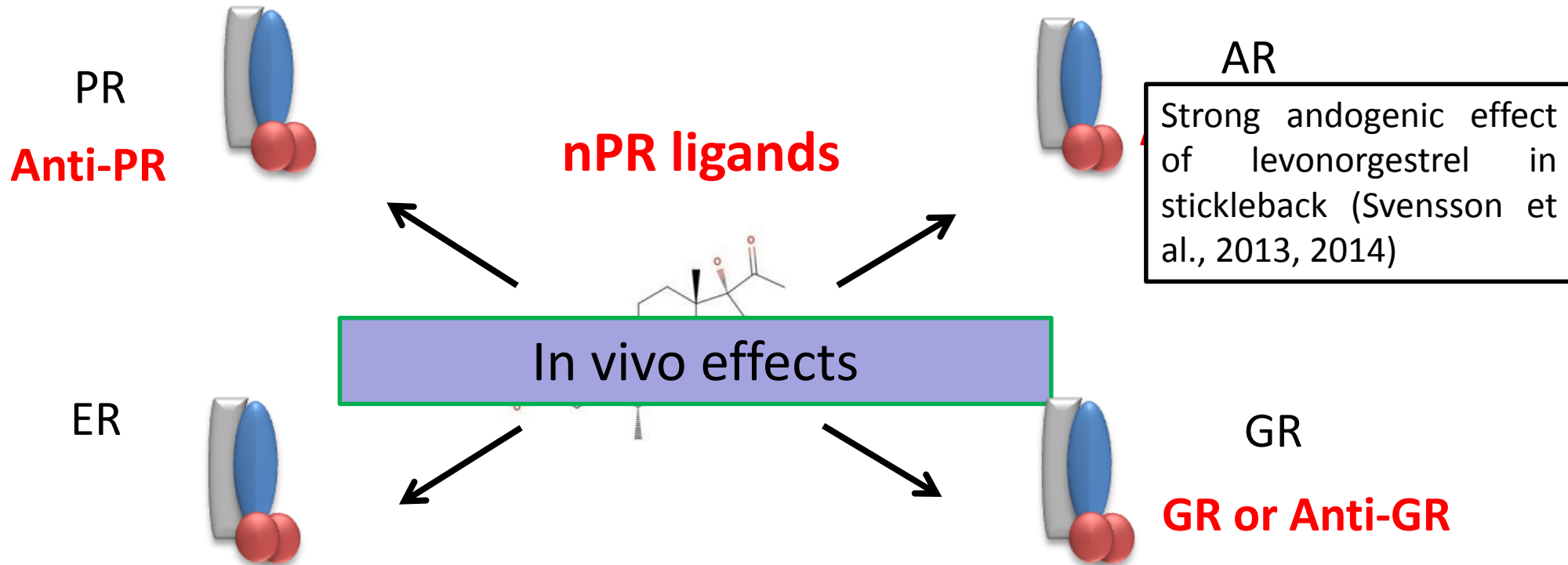
# Summary of Norethindrone-induced effects in zebrafish



Norethindrone induce a suite of molecular events which supports the disruption of GR signaling pathways in zebrafish larvae

# *In vitro* and *In vivo* modes of action of progestins in zebrafish

Complex toxicological profiles  
Zebrafish-specific responses



Strong androgenic effect of levonorgestrel in stickleback (Svensson et al., 2013, 2014)

Testosterone-derived progestins affect the estrogenic signalling pathway and affect the brain development in zebrafish embryos (Cano-Nicolau, Garoche et al., TAAP, Pellegrini et al., in prep)

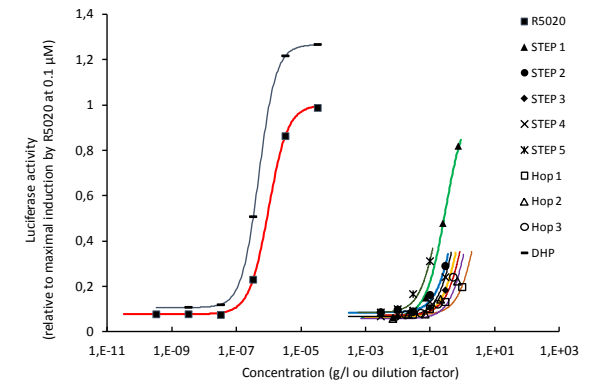
Norethindrone can disrupt corticosteroidogenesis in zebrafish larvae (Garoche et al., in prep)

# zfPR ligands in aquatic systems ?

## Bioanalysis and Effect-Directed-Analysis

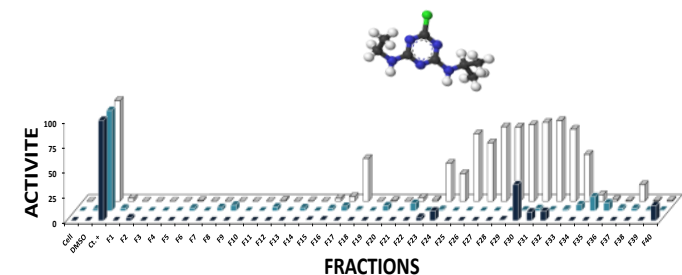
1. Screening of a bank of >100 archived samples, incl. sediments, surface and wastewaters from different contexts (urban, industrial, hospital...)

→ *In vitro* Bio-TEQs using hPR and zfPR bioassays



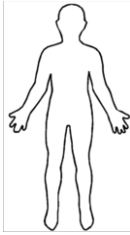
2. Identification of PR ligands at selected active sites

→ *Effect-directed analysis*



# PR activities: marked inter-species differences

42 active samples (out of 100) in either human (33) or zebrafish (13) cellular models



- **hPR** (6): urban WWs
- **anti-hPR** (27): surface waters, sediments, urban and hospital WWs

- **zfPR** (13): urban WWs
- **anti-zfPR** (0): not detected

↖  $\neq$  sites ↗

As for pure synthetic ligands, marked differences are reported for h and zf progestagenic activities in environmental matrices

**Identity of Zf-specific PR agonist ligands?**

New sampling of WW from urban plants

# New sampling of urban WWs

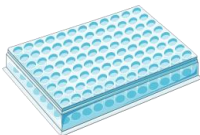
Wastewaters  
(1 L)



SPE  
(HLB™ phase)



*In vitro*  
bioassays

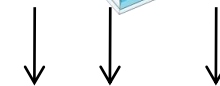
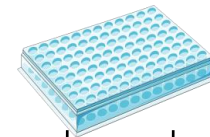
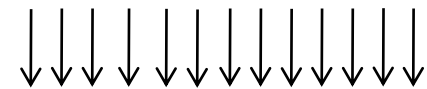


WWTPs (infl.)	zfPR $\mu\text{g R5020-EQ/L}$	hPR $\mu\text{g R5020-EQ/L}$
La Teste	16.5	n.d.
Cantinolle	1.3	n.d.
Biganos	4.3	n.d.
Blank	n.d.	n.d.

RP-HPLC  
(C18)

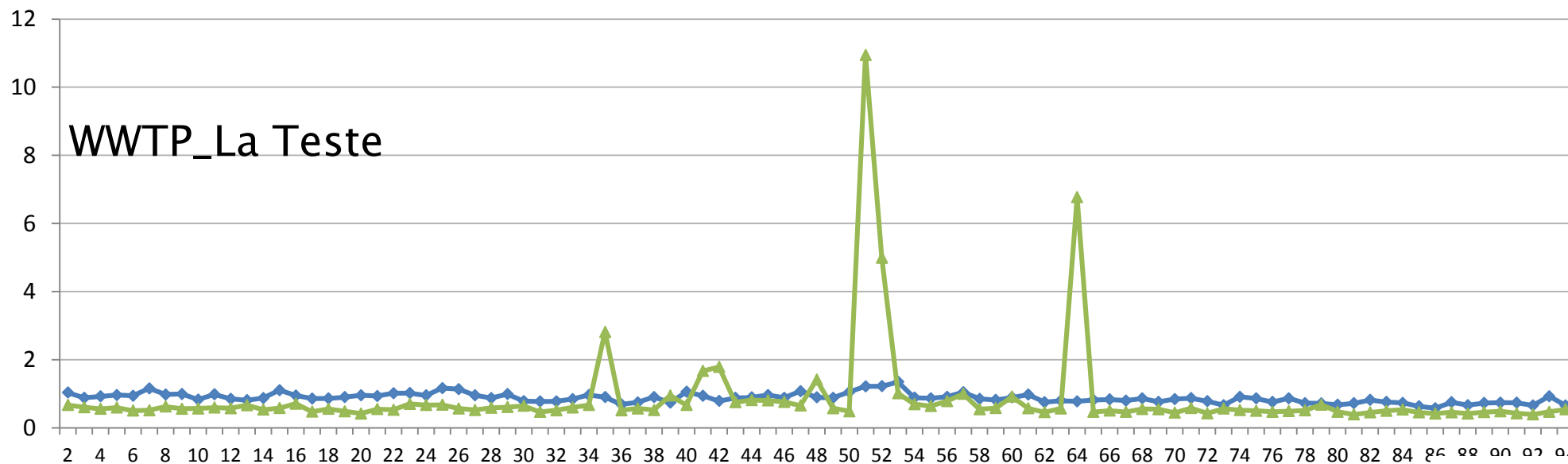
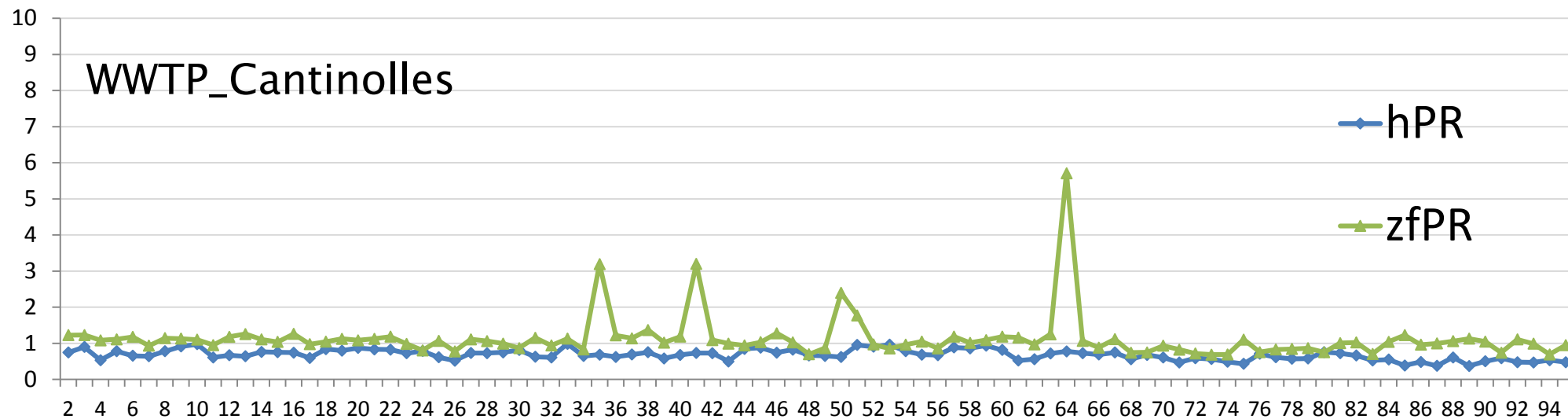


96-w fractionation  
(ACN/H<sub>2</sub>O)



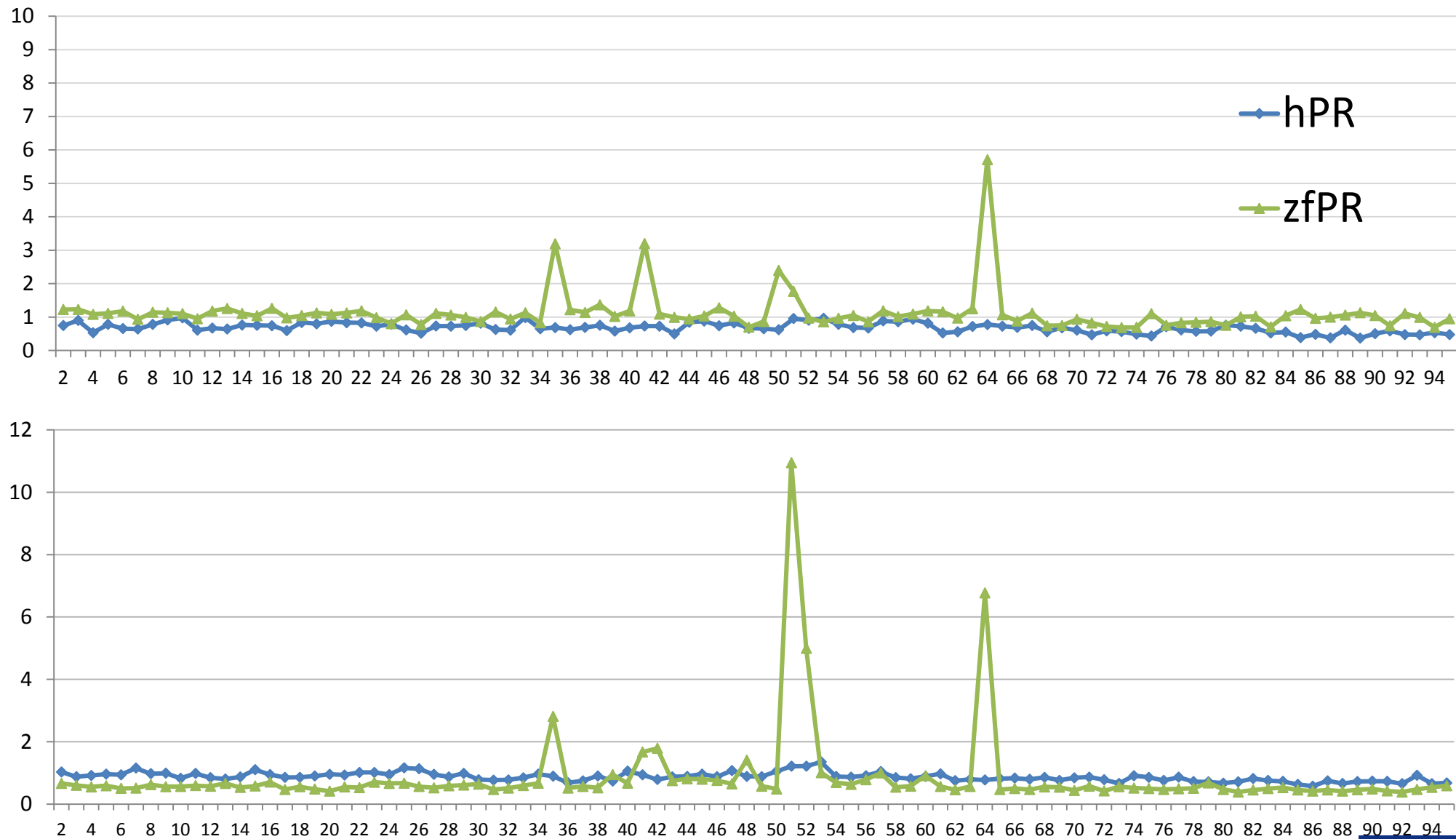


# RP-HPLC profiles of urban WWs

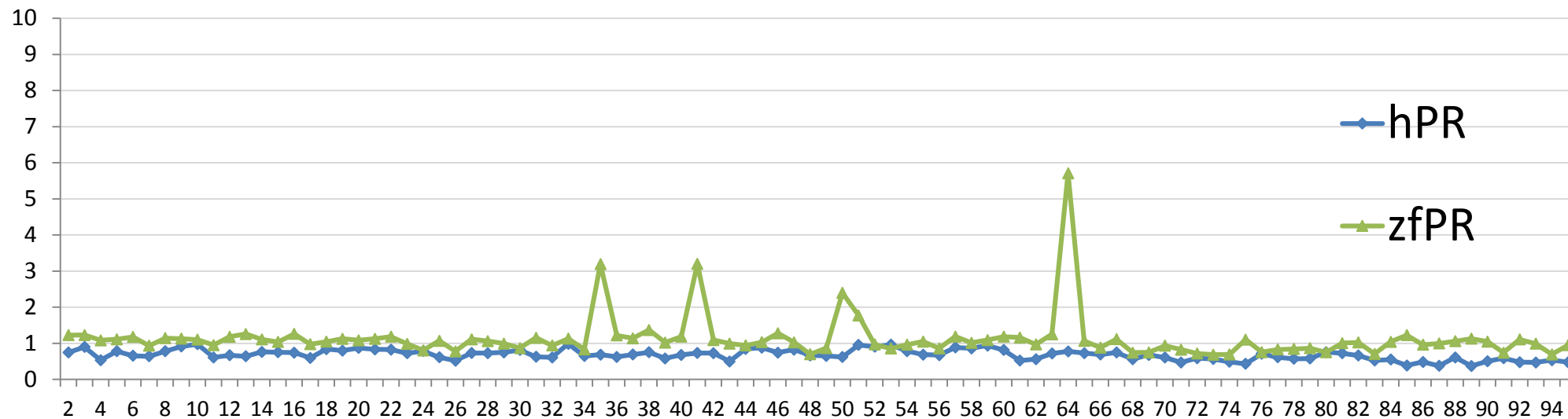


Fraction #

# RP-HPLC profiles of urban wastewater influents

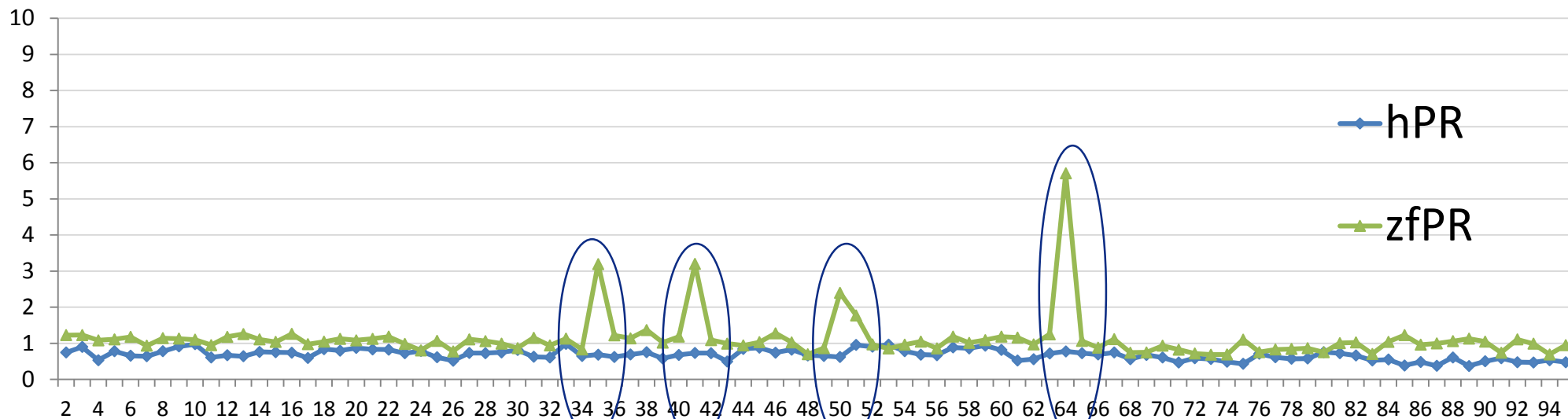


# RP-HPLC profiles of urban wastewater influents



*Chemical identification (LC-QTOF)*

# RP-HPLC profiles of urban wastewater influents



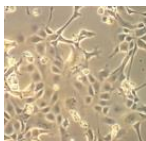
*Chemical identification (LC-QTOF)*

*Hydroxymetabolite of a synthetic progestin*

*Drugs; non-progestagenic Pharmaceuticals*

# Conclusions

*in vitro* & *in vivo* species-specific mechanism-based  
bio-assays



*Progestins*

*Environmental samples*

- Complex toxicological profiles
- Zebrafish-specific responses
- Tissue-specific disruption of hormono-regulated genes

- (anti)progestagenic activities
- Zebrafish-specific responses
  - Substances identified (fish-specific ligands of PR)?



# Acknowledgments



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**PROOFS**

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