

Death receptor and mitochondria-mediated hepatocyte apoptosis underlies liver dysfunction in rats exposed to organic pollutants from drinking water

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Abstract: Persistent organic pollutants in drinking water impose a substantial risk to the health of human beings, but the evidence for liver toxic effect and the underlying mechanism is scarce. This study aimed to examine the liver toxicity and elucidate the molecular mechanism of organic pollutants in drinking water in normal human liver cell line L02 cells and rats. The data showed that organic extraction from drinking water remarkably impaired rat liver function, evident from the increase in the serum level of alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, and cholinesterase, and decrease in the serum level of total protein and albumin. Organic extraction dose-dependently induced apoptotic cell death in rat liver and L02 cells. Administration of rats with organic extraction promoted death receptor signaling pathway through the increase in gene and protein expression level of Fas and FasL. Treatment of rats with organic extraction also induced mitochondria-mediated apoptosis via increasing the expression level of proapoptotic protein, Bax, but decreasing the expression level of antiapoptotic protein, Bcl-2, resulting in an upregulation of cytochrome c and activation of caspase cascade at both transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. Moreover, organic extraction enhanced rat liver glutathione S-transferases activity and reactive oxygen species generation, and upregulated aryl hydrocarbon receptor and glutathione S-transferase A1 at both transcriptional and translational levels. Collectively, the results indicate that organic extraction from drinking water impairs liver function, with the involvement of death receptor and mitochondria-mediated apoptosis in rats. The results provide evidence and molecular mechanisms for organic pollutants in drinking water-induced liver dysfunction, which may help prevent and treat organic extraction-induced liver injury.

Keywords: Fas/FasL pathway, mitochondrial pathway, liver injury

Introduction

Due to the rapid growth of the economy, environmental pollution has become a concern that imposes a severe risk to the health of human beings; in particular, water pollution.^{1,2} Safe drinking water is essential for healthy life; however, there is growing evidence of drinking water pollution worldwide, with worse situations in developing countries in particular.^{1,3,4} There are a number of water-related diseases that cause a substantial burden to human health. For instance, pollutant drinking water-induced diarrheal disease accounts for approximately 4.1% of the total disability-adjusted life year global burden of disease and is responsible for 1.8 million deaths every year.⁵ An estimation of 88% of that burden is ascribed to unsafe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene, and the children in developing countries are the most vulnerable subject.⁵ Thus, it is of

great importance to monitor the quality of drinking water, understand the causative factors of water-related diseases, and elucidate the pathogenesis of water-related diseases.

There are many sources of water contamination, including naturally occurring chemicals and minerals, such as arsenic, radon, and uranium, and man-made materials, such as fertilizers and pesticides. Of note, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), organic compounds of anthropogenic origin that resist degradation and accumulate in the food chain, have been proposed to be a dominant artificial type of contaminants posing a threat to the health of human beings owing to their toxicity.^{4,6} There are 13 groups of POPs, including pentachlorophenol; dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane; hexachlorocyclohexanes; hexachlorobenzene; heptachlor; polychlorinated dibenzop-dioxins and dibenzofurans; polychlorinated biphenyls; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; polychlorinated terphenyls; polybrominated diphenyl ethers; polybrominated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofuran; short-chain chlorinated paraffins; and Ugilec.^{6,7} It has been reported that there was a high incidence of liver injury and carcinoma among local population in some regions where the water was severely polluted with POPs in China.⁸ However, the evidence for the toxic effect and underlying mechanism of POPs in humans are not fully understood. Due to health risk of POPs, it is of great importance to monitor the level of POPs, determine the toxic effect, and unveil the underlying mechanism of POPs.

The liver metabolizes endo- and xenobiotics, detoxifies harmful substances, synthesizes proteins, and performs many other vital functions.⁹ In particular, given the important role in detoxification of exogenous and endogenous toxins of liver in the human body, it is very important to examine the effect of POPs on liver function in vivo and investigate the molecular mechanism for the liver toxic effect. There are several indicators for liver function.¹⁰ When hepatocytes are damaged or destroyed, the proteins in the cells are released into the blood where they can be measured by blood tests such as aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT). The increased serum level of AST and ALT indicates the impairment of liver function.¹⁰ The impaired liver function is attributed to the perturbation of cellular functions and processes, such as cell survival and death, and redox homeostasis.^{11,12} Apoptosis and necrosis are two major types of cell death of hepatocytes which are either caspase-dependent or independent.¹²

Therefore, in order to examine the toxic effect of POPs on the liver and elucidate the underlying mechanism, POPs were detected by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry in our previous research. Fourteen kinds of organic pollutants were

found in the tap water, including: undecane, methyl myristate, 2-propenoic acid-pentadecyl crylate, 14-methylpentadecanoic acid methyl ester, methyl palmitate, methyl stearate, methyl cis-9-octadecenoate, 3,3'-iminobispropylamine, methyl benzoate, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid diisooctyl ester, dibutyl phthalate (DBP), di(2-ethyl hexyl)phthalate (DEHP), dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. Among them, DEHP and DBP in tap water were 16.6 and 4.9 µg/L, respectively, exceeding the limit values of National Standard for Drinking Water (GB5749-2006). Other organic compounds were all lower than those of the standards.¹³ On the basis of our previous results of organic pollutants from drinking water, the present study focused on the effect of organic extraction from drinking water collected from Guiyang City, People's Republic of China, on liver function, apoptotic cell death, and redox homeostasis in normal human liver cell line L02 cells and rats.

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents

Amberlite XAD-2, corn oil, dimethyl sulfoxide, pentobarbital sodium, and sodium chloride were bought from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Methanol, dichloromethane, anhydrous alcohol, and xylene were purchased from East Sichuan Chemical Co., Ltd. (Sichuan, People's Republic of China). Diagnostic kits used to determine the serum level of ALT, AST, cholinesterase (CHE), total protein (TP), albumin (ALB), cholesterol (CHO), triglyceride (TG), total bilirubin (TBIL), direct bilirubin (DBIL), and glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) were obtained from Nanjing Jiancheng Institute of Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, People's Republic of China). Reactive oxygen species (ROS) assay kit was purchased from Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology Inc. (Shanghai, People's Republic of China). Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL) assay kit was obtained from Wuhan Boster Biological Technology, Ltd. (Wuhan, People's Republic of China). Flow cytometry assay kit, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, and fetal bovine serum were bought from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). RNAiso Plus reagents; reverse transcription kits; primary antibodies against rat Fas, FasL, Bcl-2, Bax, cytochrome c, cleaved caspase (c-caspase) 3, c-caspase 8, c-caspase 9, c-caspase 12, PARP-1, calpain 1, and GAPDH; and Western blotting kits were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. (Dallas, TX, USA). Primers for *Fas*; *FasL*; *Bcl-2*; *Bax*; *cytochrome c*; *caspase 3, 8, 9, and 12*; *PARP-1*; *calpain 1*; and *GAPDH* were obtained from TaKaRa Inc. (Tokyo, Japan).

Preparation of organic extracts from drinking water

A volume of 20,000 L tap water was collected from July to September (abundant water period), 2012 in Guiyang City. Organic pollutants in the drinking water were extracted by solid-phase extraction method as previously described.^{13,14} The extractant was evaporated with an RE-3000 type rotary evaporator. Then, the resultant extractions were dissolved in corn oil or dimethyl sulfoxide for *in vivo* or *in vitro* experiments, respectively. The organic extractions were stored at 4°C.

Animal experiments

A total number of 50 Sprague Dawley rats (80–100 rpm, 25 male and 25 female rats) were purchased from Third Military Medical University of China (Chongqing, People's Republic of China) (Certificate number SCXK [Chongqing] 2012-0003). All animal experiments were performed according to the protocol approved by the Experimental Animal Ethical Committee of Guiyang Medical University, and the protocol of Guiyang Medical University complied with National Institutes of Health guidelines. Animals were maintained in pathogen-free laboratory under standard conditions of humidity (40%–60%), temperature (22°C–24°C) in a 12-hour light/dark cycle. Animals were fed with standard rodent chow and had free access to pure water. All animals were acclimatized for at least 1 week prior to the experiment. All surgeries were performed under anesthesia and all efforts were made to minimize suffering.

Rats were randomly divided into five groups and each group consists of ten animals. According to the design principle of subchronic animal experiment, high exposure dose may cause obvious toxic effect in animals, but the dose can't induce animal death or it can only induce one animal death (the death rate is less than 10%). In our pre-experiment, we found that under the experimental condition, there was obvious liver toxicity (liver function and histopathology) in the exposure group at a dose of 80 L/kg (organic extraction from 80 L of drinking water). Therefore, 80 L/kg was set as the high-dose exposure group. Then, under four-times spacing, the 20 L/kg exposure group and 5 L/kg exposure group were set as middle- and low-dose groups, respectively. Blank control group without any treatment and vehicle control group with corn oil treatment were also set. The rats were administered through intragastric gavage once a day (1 mL/100 g body weight), 5 days a week, for 12 weeks. The animals were sacrificed under deep anesthesia 12 hours after the last dosage. Blood samples were collected by cardiac puncture and allowed to clot for 45 minutes at room temperature.

The liver tissue was carefully excised, washed twice with saline, blotted dry on a filter paper, weighed, and cut into two pieces. One part was used for TUNEL analysis and the other was used for hepatic homogenate preparation.

Cell line and cell culture

The normal human hepatic cell line L02 cells were provided by the Cell Bank of Kunming Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Kunming, People's Republic of China). L02 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin, and the cells were maintained at 37°C in a 5% CO₂/95% air humidified incubator.

According to the design principle of experiment *in vitro*, cell viability in the high-dose group is usually 20%–30%, and three to five exposure groups should be included in the experiment *in vitro*. In our pre-experiment, we found that under the experimental condition, cell viability was 30% at a dose of 5.0 L/mL (organic extraction from 5 L drinking water). So, high dose was 5.0 L/mL. Then, the next four low-dose groups were set up under double spacing (they were 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, and 0.3125 L/mL, respectively).

Examination of liver function

The blood samples were centrifuged at 600× *g* for 15 minutes to separate the serum. Serum levels of ALT, AST, CHE, TP, ALB, CHO, TG, TBIL, and DBIL were measured using respective kits according to the manufacturer's instruction. Liver tissues of the rats were rinsed in ice-cold saline and homogenized in Tris-HCl buffer (0.01 M, pH =7.4) to get a 10% homogenate. Homogenates were centrifuged at 4°C, 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes and supernatants were collected for further analysis.

TUNEL assay

The TUNEL assay was performed to examine the hepatocyte apoptosis in rat liver according to the manufacturer's instruction. Briefly, the paraffin sections of rat liver tissue were dewaxed, hydrated, and rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline, followed by the addition of H₂O₂ in methanol solution (3 mL/L) to block endogenous peroxidase activity. Then, liver sections were penetrated using penetrating solution (1 g/L Triton X-100 dissolved in 0.1% sodium citrate). The TUNEL reaction buffer and converter-POD were added, and liver sections were incubated with diaminobenzidine for chromogenic reaction. After the incubation, the sections were counter-stained with hematoxylin to identify TUNEL-negative cells in the background. The hepatic apoptosis was observed under a

microscope (Olympus BX51; Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Apoptotic liver cells were characterized with brown particles confined within the nucleus. Five fields were randomly selected from each section at high magnification (400×). The percentage of apoptotic cells was calculated with the ratio of TUNEL-positive cell number to the total liver cell number per field. The results were counted by a blind observer.

Examination of apoptosis of L02 cells

In order to verify the effect of organic extraction on apoptosis of hepatocytes, the flow cytometry assay was performed to detect the apoptosis of liver cells in vitro. L02 cells were seeded into six-well plates (2.0×10^5 cells per well) and treated with organic extraction which were extracted from 0.3125, 0.6250, 1.2500, 2.5000, and 5.0000 L water for 72 hours. The cells were collected after the treatment and resuspended with phosphate-buffered saline. Following that, the cells were incubated with 195 μ L apoptosis assay buffer containing 5 μ L annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (annexin V-FITC) for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark. Then, the cells were pelleted via centrifugation at 1,000 rpm for 5 minutes and incubated with 10 μ L staining solution for 10 minutes on ice in the dark. Subsequently, the samples were subject to flow cytometric analysis. The excitation wavelength and emission wavelength were 488 nm and 530 nm, respectively. Annexin V-FITC green fluorescence was detected through FL1 channel, and red fluorescence of propidium iodide was detected through FL2 channel. The results were counted by a blind observer. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

RNA isolation and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

The expression level of genes, including *Fas*; *FasL*; *Bcl-2*; *Bax*; *cytochrome c*; *caspase 3*, *8*, *9*, and *12*; *PARP-1*; *calpain 1*;

AhR; *GSTA1*; and *GAPDH*, which were involved in Fas/FasL signaling pathway, mitochondrial pathway, and endoplasmic reticulum pathway were examined using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Total cellular RNA was extracted from rat liver homogenate using RNAiso Plus kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The specific primer of each gene was designed using Primer 3.0 application software and the primer sequences were synthesized by TaKaRa. The primers sequences are shown in Table 1. The extracted RNA was reversely transcribed into cDNA using reverse transcription kit and the resultant cDNA was used for quantitative real-time PCR assay in a reaction volume of 20 μ L according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, SYBRR Premix Ex Taq II (10 μ L), forward primer (0.8 μ L), reverse primer (0.8 μ L), template cDNA (2 μ L), ROX Reference Dye (0.4 μ L), and distilled water (6 μ L) were added to each well. The PCR plate was subject to 40 cycles of the following conditions: 1) activation at 95°C for 30 seconds; 2) denaturation at 95°C for 5 seconds; and 3) annealing/extension at 60°C for 30 seconds. All samples and controls were run in triplicate using CFX-96 Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). The relative expression level of each gene was calculated and analyzed by Bio-Rad CFX Manager software. GAPDH was used as an internal reference gene to normalize the expression of targeted genes.

Western blotting assay

A volume of 600 μ L radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer containing protease inhibitor cocktail was used to lysate 20 mg liver tissue, and the protein concentration was detected using bicinchoninic acid assay. Then, equal amounts of protein were separated by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane. Following that, the membrane

Table 1 Sequences of primers for targeted genes

Gene	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')	Amplified fragment
<i>Fas</i>	GAGCGTTCGTGAAACCGACA	AGGTTGGTGACCTCCACTTG	128 bp
<i>FasL</i>	CACCAACCACAGCCTTAGAGTATCA	CACTCCAGAGATCAAAGCAGTTCC	172 bp
<i>Caspase 8</i>	TGGTATATCCAGTCACTTTGCCAGA	CTCACATCATAGTTCACGCCAGTC	95 bp
<i>Caspase 3</i>	GAGACAGACAGTGGAACTGACGATG	GGCGCAAAGTGACTGGATGA	147 bp
<i>PARP-1</i>	TCGGGATGATCTTCGACGTG	TAGAGTAGGCGGCCTGGATCTG	117 bp
<i>Bcl-2</i>	GACTGAGTACCTGAACCGGCATC	CTGAGCAGCGTCTTCAGAGACA	135 bp
<i>Bax</i>	CGAATTGGCGATGAACTGGA	CAAACATGTCAGCTGCCACAC	109 bp
<i>Calpain 1</i>	ACCTGCGCACTAACGGCTTC	AACTCCACCAGGCCAGTTTC	94 bp
<i>Calpain 12</i>	CAATTCCGACAACAGCTGAGTTTA	CATGGCCACTCCAACATTTAC	146 bp
<i>CytC</i>	TGTGCCGTGAGTCGCTGAG	GCTTCCTGGTCAATCCTTCTT	425 bp
<i>Caspase 9</i>	CTGAGCCAGATGCTGTCCATA	GACACCATCCAAGGTCTCGATGTA	403 bp
<i>AhR</i>	AGTCAGCCATGGTCAGTCTCTCA	TGGCCAATGCTGCTCAAGTC	199 bp
<i>GSTA1</i>	CCAGAAGACTTGAAAAGCTAAAGA	GGTGGCGATGTAGTTGAGAATG	120 bp
<i>GAPDH</i>	GGCACAGTCAAGGCTGAGAATG	ATGGTGGTGAAGACGCCAGTA	143 bp

was blocked with 5% skimmed milk, probed with primary antibodies at room temperature for 2 hours, and incubated with respective secondary antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase at room temperature for 2 hours. Then, visualization was performed using Bio-Rad ChemiDoc™ XRS system (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.) with enhanced chemiluminescence substrate and the blots were analyzed using Image Lab 3.0 (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.). Protein level was normalized to the matching densitometric value of internal control.

Measurement of the activity of GSTs and level of ROS in liver homogenate

To further examine the liver toxicity of organic extraction, the effect of organic extraction on the liver GSTs activity and ROS generation was measured using liver homogenate. The GST activity and ROS level assays were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. Multiple comparisons were evaluated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's multiple comparison. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All experiments were performed at least three times independently.

Results

Organic extraction from drinking water affects rat liver function

We first examined the effect of organic extraction on rat liver function through the evaluation of serum levels of ALT, AST, CHE, TP, ALB, CHO, TG, TBIL, and DBIL. As shown in Figure 1, administration of organic extraction at different concentrations to the rat dramatically increased the serum level of ALT, AST, and CHE, while decreasing serum level of TP and ALB. In comparison to the vehicle

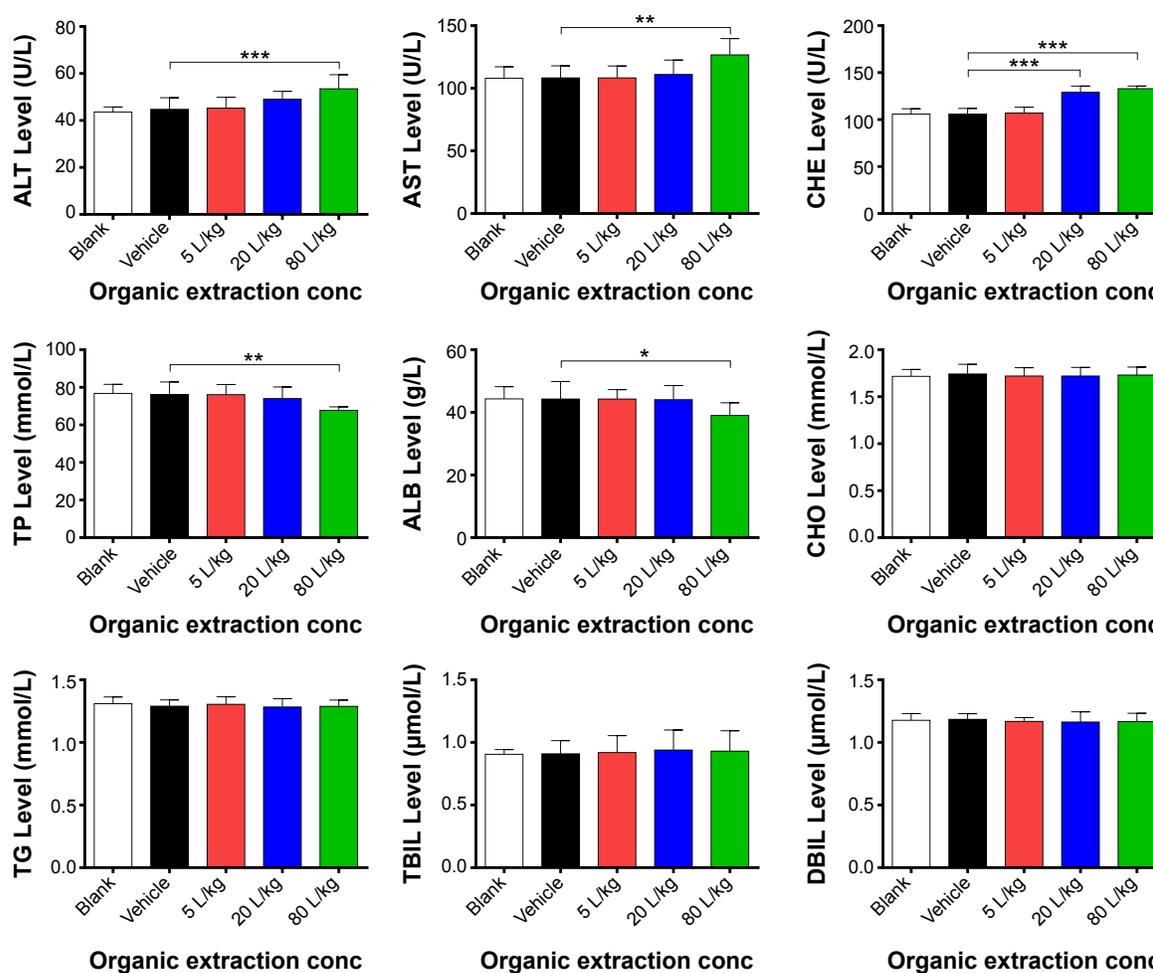


Figure 1 Organic extraction affects rat liver function.

Notes: Rats were treated with blank, corn oil, and organic extraction from 5, 20, and 80 L drinking water ($n=10$). The serum levels of ALT, AST, CHE, TP, ALB, CHO, TG, TBIL, and DBIL were measured. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, and $***P < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance.

Abbreviations: ALB, albumin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CHE, cholinesterase; CHO, cholesterol; conc, concentration; DBIL, direct bilirubin; TBIL, total bilirubin; TG, triglyceride; TP, total protein.

group, administration to rat of 80 L/kg organic extraction markedly increased the serum level of ALT and AST by 19.5% and 17.0% respectively ($P < 0.01$ or 0.001 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 1). The serum level of CHE was elevated by 22.0% and 25.5% when rats were administered organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, compared to vehicle control, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 1). However, in comparison to the vehicle control, there was a 11.1% and 11.9% reduction in the serum level of TP and ALB, respectively, when rats were treated with 80 L/kg organic extraction ($P < 0.05$ or 0.01 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 1). There was no statistical significance observed in the serum level of CHO, TG, TBIL, and DBIL when rats received the organic extraction treatment ($P > 0.05$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 1). Taken together, the results show that administration of organic extraction impairs the rat liver function.

Organic extraction from drinking water induces apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver

Following the examination of the effect of organic extraction on liver function, we evaluated the apoptotic effect of organic extraction in rat liver using TUNEL assay. Treatment of rats with organic extraction dose-dependently increased the apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver (Figure 2A–E).

There was no significant difference between blank group and vehicle group (Figure 2A and F). In comparison to the vehicle control group (Figure 2B), there was evident increase in the apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver when rats were dosed with 20 and 80 L/kg organic extraction (Figure 2D and E), with a 2.7- and 3.3-fold elevation, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA, Figure 2F). There was a 1.2-fold increase in the apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver without statistical significance (Figure 2C and F).

To further examine the apoptosis-inducing effect of organic extraction in hepatocytes, we employed human normal hepatocyte L02 cells. L02 cells were treated with organic extraction from 0.3125, 0.6250, 1.250, 2.500, and 5.000 L of water for 72 hours and then the apoptosis was examined by flow cytometry (Figure 3A). Organic extraction concentration-dependently increased the percentage of apoptotic L02 cells (Figure 3A and B). The percentage of apoptotic L02 cells was 7.6%, 7.1%, 7.8%, 12.1%, 28.1%, 43.0%, and 54.2% when cells were treated with blank, vehicle, and organic extraction from 0.3125, 0.6250, 1.250, 2.500, and 5.000 L water for 72 hours, respectively. There was a 1.7-, 3.9-, 6.0-, and 7.6-fold increase in the percentage of apoptotic L02 cells when treated with organic extraction from 0.6250, 1.250, 2.500, and 5.000 L water for 72 hours, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 3B). In aggregate, organic extraction from water remarkably induces

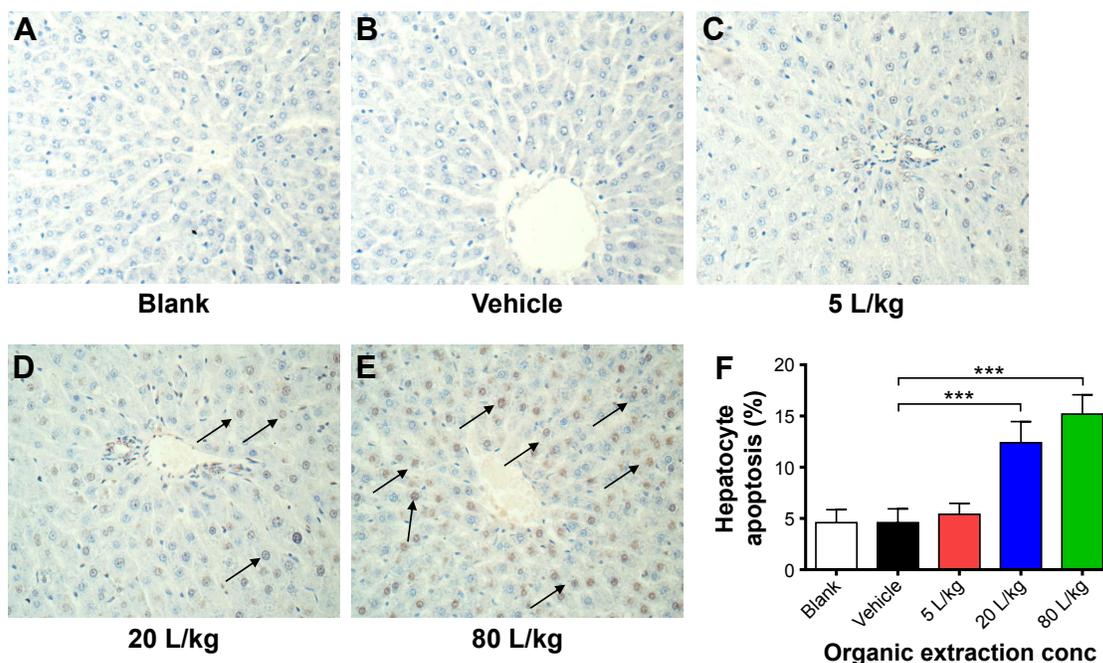


Figure 2 Organic extraction induces apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver.

Notes: Rats were treated with blank (A), corn oil (400 \times) (B), or organic extraction from 5 (400 \times) (C), 20 (400 \times) (D), and 80 L (400 \times) (E) drinking water ($n=10$) (400 \times). The apoptotic cells were determined using TUNEL assay (F). The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. *** $P < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance. The black arrows in (D) and (E) indicate apoptotic hepatocytes.

Abbreviations: conc, concentration; TUNEL, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick-end labeling.

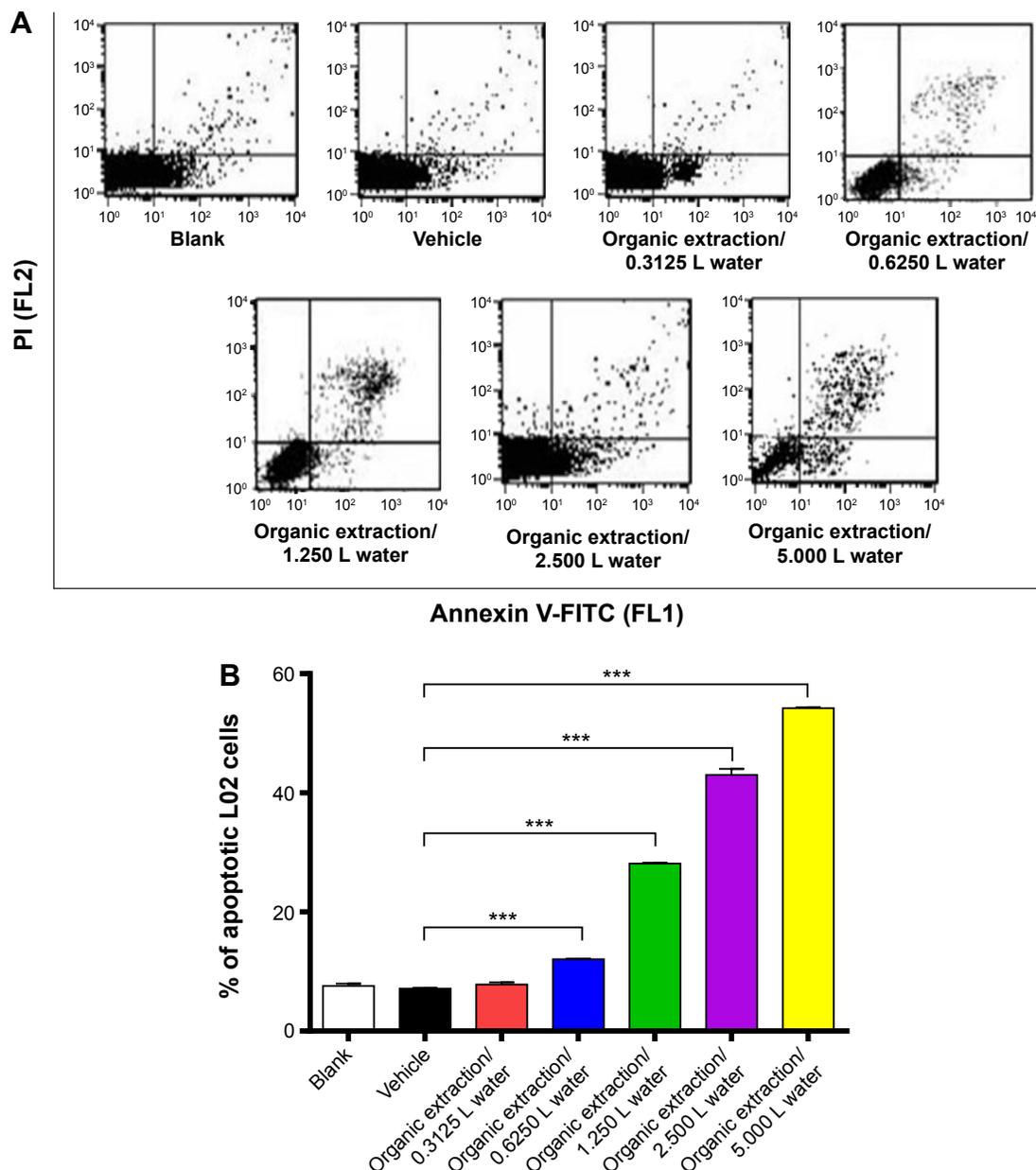


Figure 3 Organic extraction causes apoptosis of L02 cells.

Notes: L02 cells were treated with blank, corn oil, or organic extraction from 0.3125, 0.6250, 1.250, 2.500, and 5.000 L drinking water. The apoptotic cells were determined using flow cytometry. **(A)** Representative plots for apoptosis of L02 cells determined by flow cytometry. **(B)** Percentage of apoptotic L02 cells. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. *** $P < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance.

Abbreviation: PI, propidium iodide; annexin V-FITC, annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate.

apoptosis of liver cells, which may explain the impaired liver function.

Organic extraction modulates the gene and protein expression level of key regulators involved in Fas/FasL and mitochondrial signaling pathways in rat liver

Given the observation of the potent apoptosis-inducing effect of organic extraction on hepatocytes, we further investigated

the mechanisms underlying this proapoptotic effect with a focus on key regulators involved in the Fas/FasL, mitochondrial, and endoplasmic reticulum signaling pathways. We examined the effect of organic extraction on the expression of these key regulators at transcriptional and translational levels. First, we examined the expression level of *Fas* and *FasL* which play an important role in the initiation of cell death signaling pathway.¹⁵ As shown in Figure 4, there was a remarkable elevation in the gene expression level of *Fas* and *FasL* when rats received organic extraction treatment. Organic extraction induced a dose-dependent increase in the gene expression

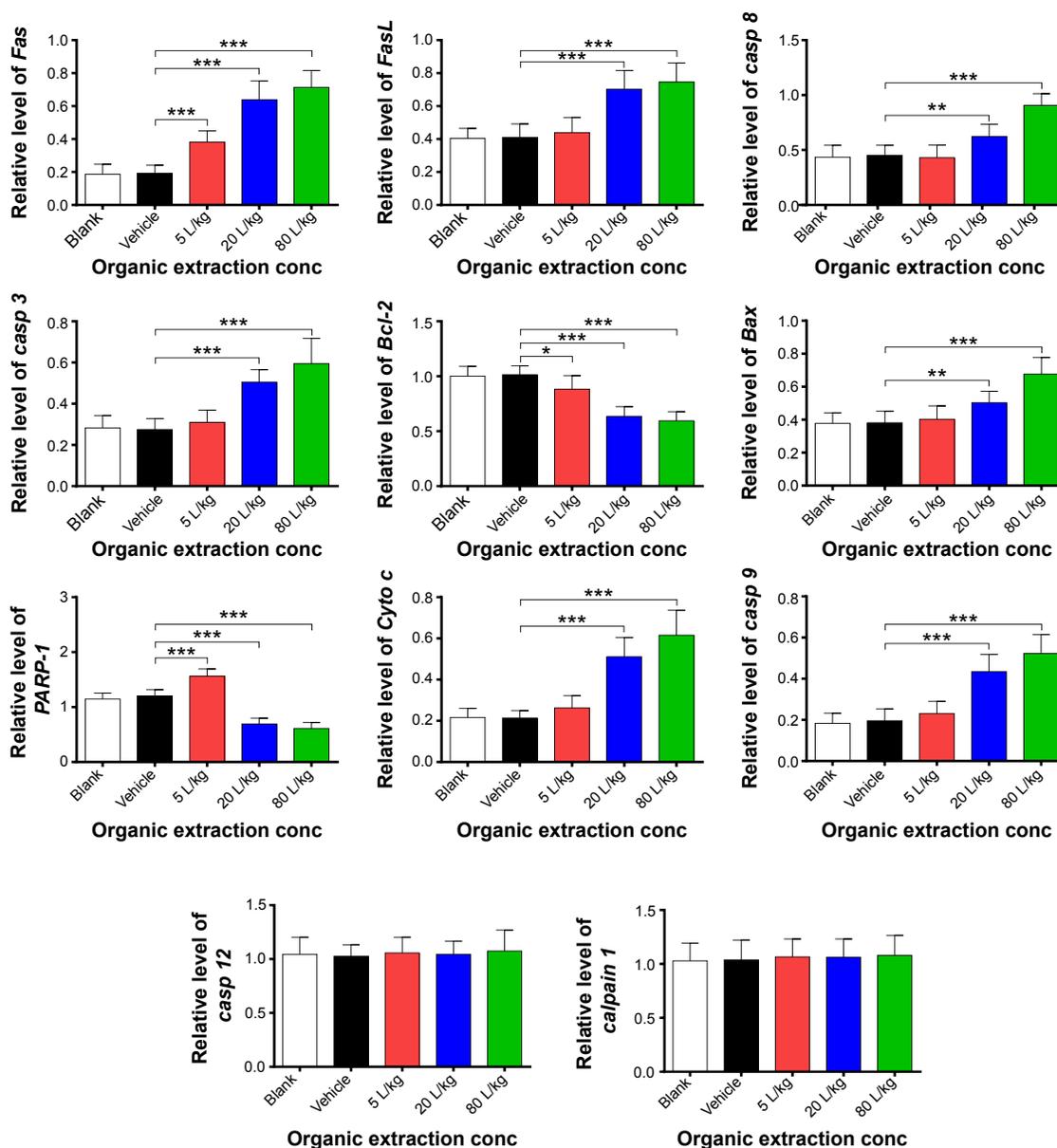


Figure 4 Organic extraction alters the gene expression level of key regulators involved in Fas/FasL signaling, mitochondrial, and endoplasmic reticulum pathways in rat liver.

Notes: Rats were treated with blank, corn oil, or organic extraction from 5, 20, and 80 L drinking water (n=10). The relative expression level of *Fas*; *FasL*; *cytochrome c*; *caspace 3*, *8*, *9*, and *12*; *Bax*; *Bcl-2*; *PARP-1*; and *calpain 1* was determined by real-time polymerase chain reaction. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance.

Abbreviations: *casp*, *caspace*; *conc*, concentration; *Cyto c*, *cytochrome c*.

level of *Fas* (Figure 4). In comparison to the vehicle control group, there was a 2.0-, 3.3-, and 3.7-fold increase when treated with organic extraction at 5, 20, and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4). There was a similar effect of organic extraction on the gene expression of *FasL*, and there was a 1.7- and 1.8-fold increase when treated with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, compared to the vehicle control group, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4).

Next, we also examined the effect of organic extraction on mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway. Mitochondria-mediated apoptosis is a critical cellular process that has been implicated in the initiation and development of a variety of diseases.^{16–18} Mitochondria-mediated apoptosis requires the interplay of a number of pro- and antiapoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins and caspase cascade.^{16–18} As shown in Figure 4, there was a dramatic alteration in the gene expression of key regulators involved in mitochondria-mediated apoptosis,

including *Bax*; *Bcl-2*; *cytochrome c*; *caspase 3*, *8*, and *9*; and *PARP-1*. Organic extraction dose-dependently decreased the gene expression of the antiapoptotic protein *Bcl-2* with a 12.9%, 37.3%, and 41.4% reduction when treated with 5, 20, and 80 L/kg, compared to vehicle control, respectively ($P < 0.05$ or 0.001 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4); whereas organic extraction dose-dependently increased the gene expression of the proapoptotic protein *Bax* with a 32.0% and 77.7% reduction when treated with 20 and 80 L/kg, compared to vehicle control, respectively ($P < 0.01$ or 0.001 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4). Alteration in the balance between *Bcl-2* and *Bax* leads to change in *cytochrome c* through promoting the release of *cytochrome c* from mitochondria to cytosol.¹⁸ Administration of organic extraction promoted the gene expression of *cytochrome c* in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4). There was a 1.2-, 2.4-, and 2.9-fold increase in the expression of *cytochrome c* when dosed with 5, 20, and 80 L/kg organic extraction, respectively (Figure 4). Further, the gene expression of *caspase 3*, *8*, and *9* was remarkably increased in rats dosed with organic extraction in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4). In comparison to the vehicle control, administration of rats with organic extraction at 5, 20, and 80 L/kg led to a 1.1-, 1.8-, and 2.2-fold increase, respectively, in the gene expression of *caspase 3* compared to vehicle control (Figure 4), and there was a 1.4- and 2.0-fold elevation in gene expression of *caspase 8*, and 2.2- and 2.7-fold rise in the gene expression of *caspase 9*, when rats received organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.01$ or 0.001 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4), whereas the gene expression level of *PARP-1* was decreased by 42.3% and 49.3% when rats were treated with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 4). Additionally, there was no significant alteration in the expression level of *caspase 12* and *calpain 1* when rats were administered with organic extraction.

Following the examination of the expression of key regulators involved in cell death pathways at transcriptional level, the cellular level of corresponding protein was also tested. As shown in Figure 5A and B, administration of rats with organic extraction markedly altered the expression level of pro- and antiapoptotic proteins involved in death receptor signaling, mitochondria-mediated apoptosis, and endoplasmic reticulum signaling pathways. Organic extraction dose-dependently increased the expression of *Fas* and *FasL* (Figure 5A and B). In comparison to the vehicle control, there was a 2.0-, 3.3-, and 3.7-fold rise in the expression level of *Fas* when dosed with organic extraction at 5, 20, and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A

and B), and there was a 1.7- and 1.8-fold elevation in the expression level of *FasL* when administered with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A and B). Further, in comparison to the vehicle control, there was 1.2- and 1.8-fold increase in the expression level of *Bax* when rats were administered organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A and B), whereas there was a 13.1%, 36.7%, and 41.8% reduction in the expression level of *Bcl-2* when rats were treated with organic extraction at 5, 20, and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A and B). Treatment of organic extraction promoted the release from mitochondria to cytosol with a 1.2-, 3.1-, and 4.0-fold increase when rats were dosed with 5, 20, and 80 L/kg organic extraction, compared to the vehicle control, respectively (Figure 5A and B). Also, treatment of organic extraction activated the caspase cascade leading to dramatic increase in the level of c-caspases in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 5A and B). In comparison to the vehicle control, there was a 1.4- and 2.0-fold increase in the level of c-caspase 8; 1.7- and 1.9-fold rise in the level of c-caspase 3; and 1.6- and 2.0-fold elevation in the level of c-caspase 9, when rats were treated with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A and B). On the other hand, the level of *PARP-1* was remarkably decreased by 42.7% and 49.3% when rats were dosed with 20 and 80 L/kg organic extraction, compared to the vehicle control, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 5A and B). In addition, there was a significant increase in the expression level of *PARP-1* when treated with 5 L/kg organic extraction, and there was no significant alteration in the expression level of c-caspase 12 and *calpain 1*. Taken together, organic extraction from drinking water remarkably induces apoptosis of hepatocytes in rat liver through the increase in the level of proapoptotic factors and decrease in the level of antiapoptotic factors at both transcriptional and translational levels, with the involvement of death receptor and mitochondria-mediated signaling pathways.

Organic extraction promotes the GSTs activity and ROS generation in rat liver

The effect of organic extraction on liver GST activity and ROS generation was also examined. Figure 6 shows that treatment of rats remarkably enhances the GST activity and increases the ROS generation in rat liver. In comparison to the vehicle control group, there was a 7.7- and 6.0-fold increase in the activity of GST in rat liver when rats were treated with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively

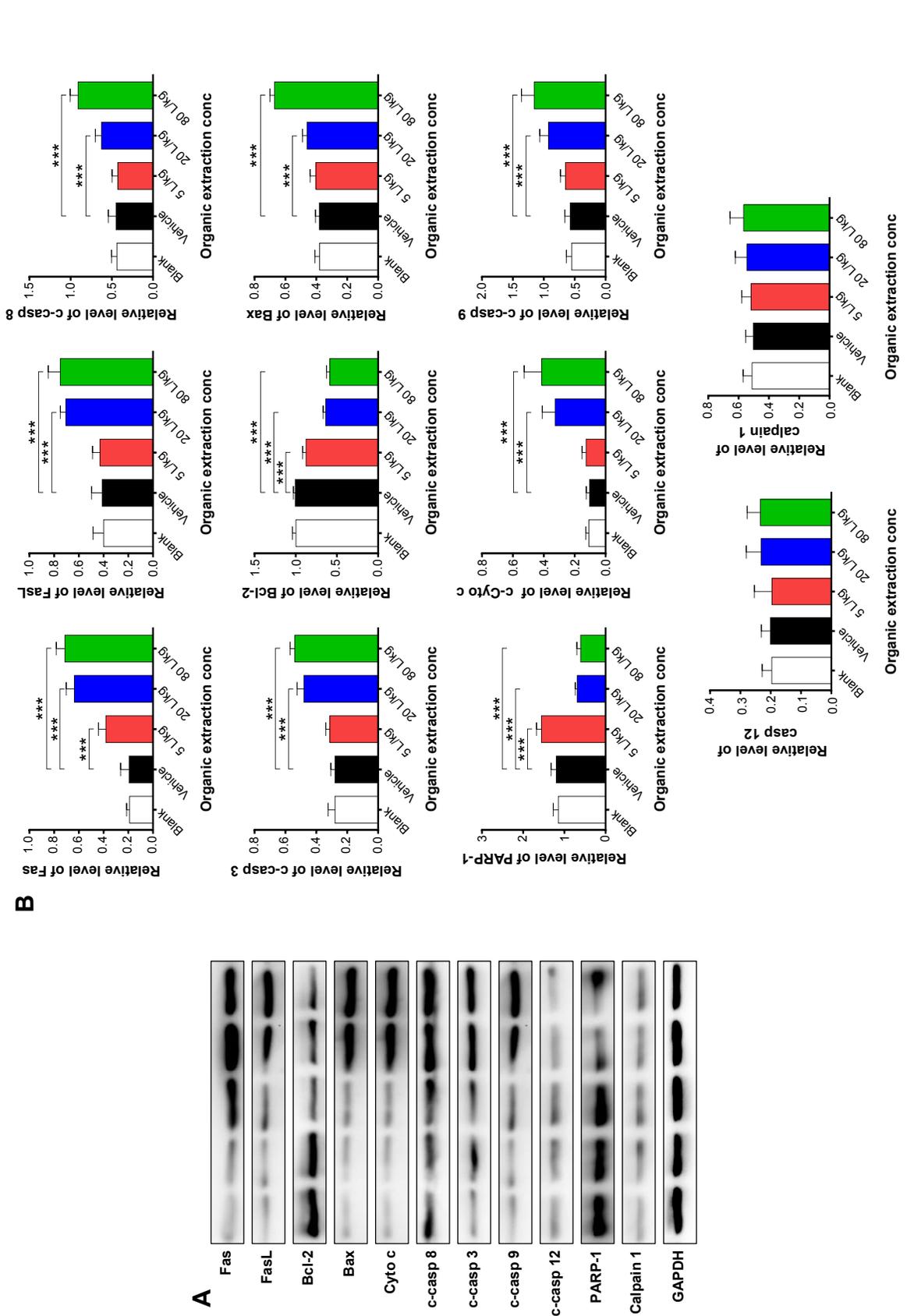


Figure 5 Organic extraction alters the protein expression level of key regulators involved in Fas/FasL signaling, mitochondrial, and endoplasmic reticulum pathways in rat liver.
Notes: Rats were treated with blank, corn oil, or organic extraction from 5, 20, and 80 L drinking water (n=10). The relative expression levels of Fas; FasL; cytochrome c caspase 3, 8, 9, and 12; Bax; Bcl-2; PARP-1; and calpain 1 was determined by Western blotting assay. **(A)** Representative blots of Fas; FasL; cytochrome c; caspase 3, 8, 9, and 12; Bax; Bcl-2; PARP-1; and calpain 1 in rat liver. **(B)** Relative expression level of Fas; FasL; cytochrome c; caspase 3, 8, 9, and 12; Bax; Bcl-2; PARP-1; and calpain 1. GAPDH functions as the internal control. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. *** $p < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance.
Abbreviations: c-casp, c-caspase; conc, concentration; Cyto c, cytochrome c; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

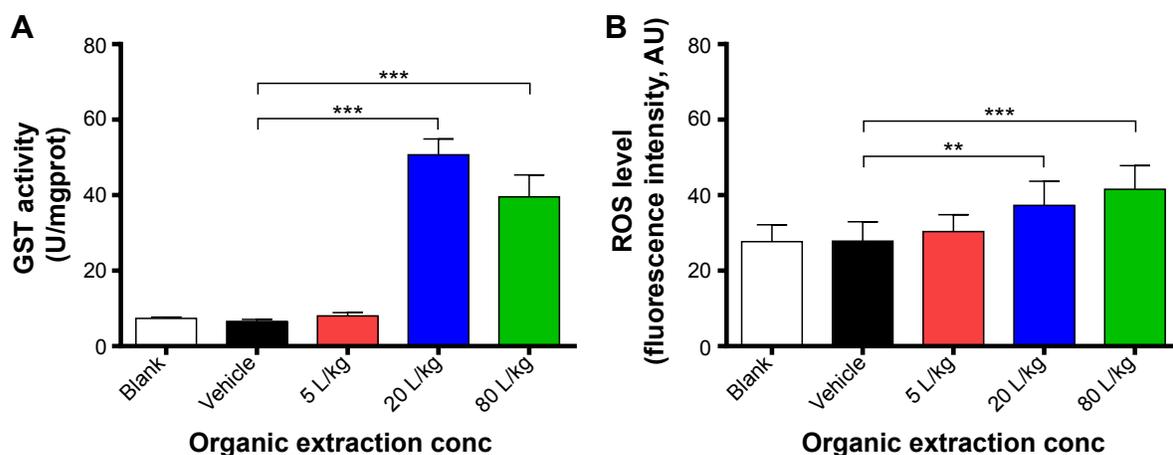


Figure 6 Organic extraction promotes the GST activity and ROS generation in rat liver.

Notes: Rats were treated with blank, corn oil, or organic extraction from 5, 20, and 80 L drinking water (n=10). The effect of organic extraction from drink water on GST activity (**A**) and ROS generation (**B**) was examined in rat liver. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ by one-way analysis of variance.

Abbreviations: conc, concentration; GST, glutathione S-transferase; ROS, reactive oxygen species; AU, arbitrary units.

($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 6), and there was a 1.3- and 1.5-fold elevation in ROS generation in rat liver when rats were administered organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.01$ or 0.001 by one-way ANOVA; Figure 6). Collectively, the data shows a promoting effect of organic extraction on GST activity, and ROS generation in rat liver that may contribute to the proapoptotic effect of organic extraction on hepatocytes.

Organic extraction increases the gene and protein expression of AhR and glutathione S-transferase A1

Additionally, the effect of organic extraction on the expression of AhR and glutathione S-transferase A1 was examined at transcriptional and translational levels. Administration of organic extraction markedly increased the gene expression level of *AhR* and *GSTA1*. In comparison to the vehicle control group, there was a 3.9- and 2.9-fold elevation in the gene expression of *GSTA1*, and a 1.9- and 2.7-fold rise in the gene expression level of *AhR*, when rats were dosed with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA; Figure 7A). Moreover, there was a remarkable increase in the protein expression level of glutathione S-transferase A1 and AhR. Treatment of rats with organic extraction at 20 and 80 L/kg led to a 1.4- and 1.2-fold increase in the expression level of glutathione S-transferase A1, and a 1.3- and 1.4-fold rise in the expression level of AhR, compared to the vehicle control, respectively ($P < 0.05$ or 0.001 for *GSTA1*, $P < 0.01$ or 0.001 for AhR by one-way ANOVA; Figure 7B and C). Taken together, the data indicate

that organic extraction enhances the expression of glutathione S-transferase A1 and AhR at transcriptional and translational levels, providing an explanation for the enhanced GST activity and ROS generation.

Discussion

POPs in drinking water impose a threat to the health of human beings which has gained increasing attention. The toxic effect of organic extraction from drinking water urgently needs to be determined, and understanding of the potential toxic targets and the underlying mechanism is helpful to prevent and treat POP-induced toxic effects. Our previous research suggests that POPs exist in the drinking water and the main active organic pollutants are DEHP and DBP. In the present study, we observed that liver toxicity is induced by organic extraction from the drinking water. The impaired liver function is accompanied by an increase in the serum level of AST, ALT, and CHE and a decrease in the serum level of TP and ALB. Organic extraction exerts an apoptosis-inducing effect in human liver cell line L02 cells and rat liver through regulating the key modulators involved in the death receptor signaling and mitochondria-mediated signaling pathways at both transcriptional and translational levels. Of note, the perturbed redox homeostasis is also a contributor to the organic extraction-induced liver toxicity in rats.

Liver is the major organ responsible for the biotransformation, metabolism, protein synthesis, and detoxification of endogenous and exogenous materials, which also renders liver as very vulnerable to malicious stimuli, leading to liver damage and failure with clinical presentations of hepatic

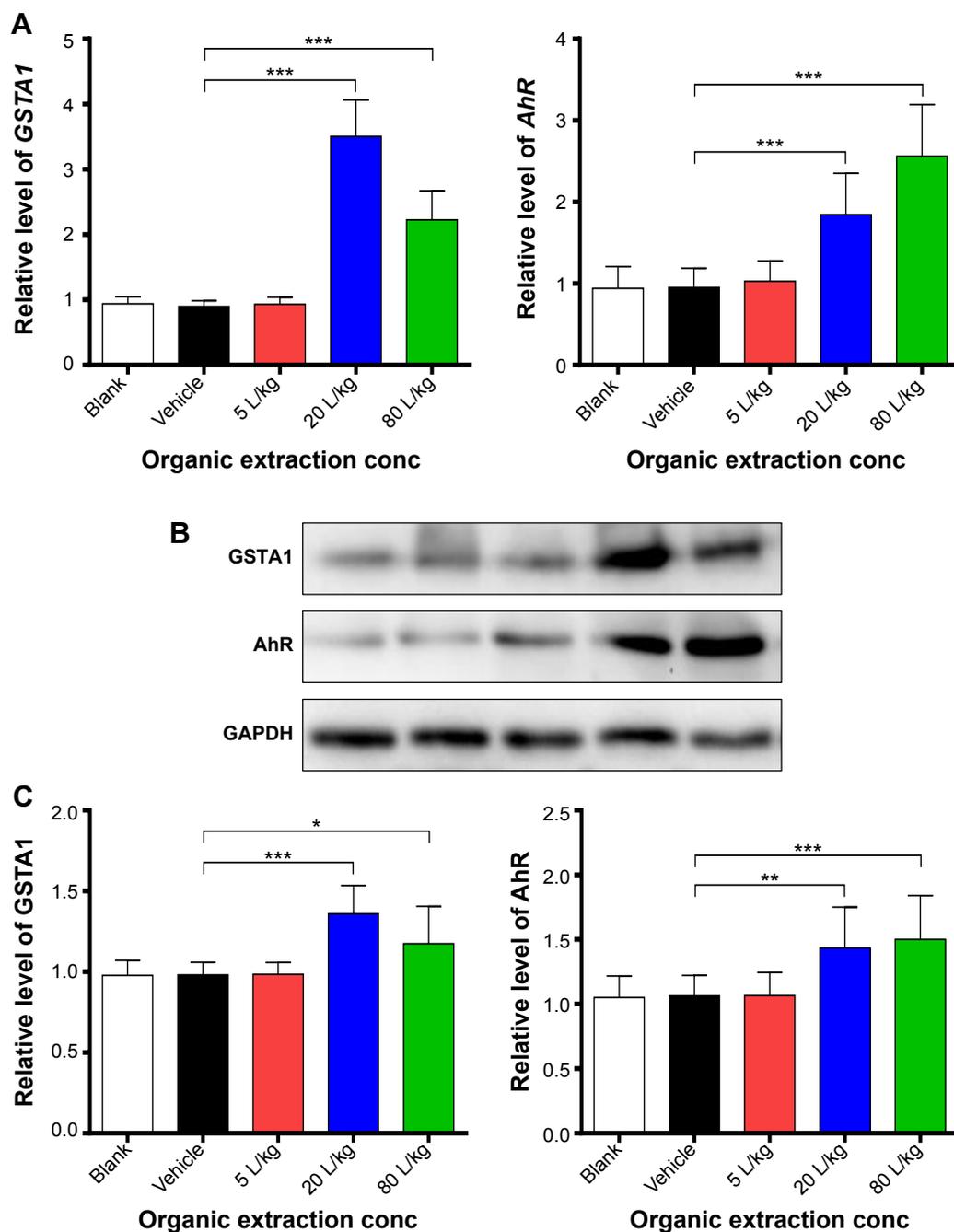


Figure 7 Organic extraction increases the gene and protein expression level of AhR and GSTA1 in rat liver.

Notes: Rats were treated with blank, corn oil, or organic extraction from 5, 20, and 80 L drinking water (n=10). The gene and protein expression level of GSTA1 and AhR was determined by real-time PCR and Western blotting assay, respectively. **(A)** Gene relative expression level of *GSTA1* and *AhR* in rat liver. **(B)** Representative blots of *GSTA1* and *AhR* in rat liver. **(C)** Protein relative expression level of *GSTA1* and *AhR* in rat liver. GAPDH functions as the internal control. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ by one-way ANOVA.

Abbreviations: conc, concentration; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; *GSTA1*, glutathione S-transferase A1; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

dysfunction, abnormal liver biochemical values, coagulopathy, encephalopathy, or even multiorgan failure and death.¹⁹ ALT and AST, responsible for transamination reaction, have been considered as two biochemical markers of liver dysfunction.¹⁰ Any type of liver cell injury can increase ALT and AST levels, such as liver tissue degeneration and necrosis. In the present study, our data clearly showed that organic extraction

from drinking water elevated serum ALT and AST levels in rats, indicating an impairment of liver function. Other liver function indicators have also been monitored when rats were dosed with organic extraction. The decrease in the serum level of TP and ALB suggested that organic extraction compromised the protein synthesis function of liver. In addition, our data showed that organic extraction did not affect the lipid

and bilirubin metabolism of liver, evident from the unaffected serum level of CHO, TG, TBIL, and DBIL. Taken together, the findings show that organic extraction from the drinking water in Guiyang City impairs liver function. Measurements should be taken to control pollution due to POPs (especially for DEHP and DBP).

Given the dominant type and critical role in metabolizing and detoxifying the endo- and xenobiotics, manufacturing critical circulating proteins, and generating bile acid-dependent bile flow, hepatocytes are vulnerable to injury, and the perturbation of cellular processes and functions of hepatocytes results in hepatocyte cell death, which, as a consequence, leads to liver dysfunction and failure.^{9,12} There are several types of cell death, and apoptosis and necrosis are considered as the most widely recognized forms of hepatocyte cell death in liver injury.¹² As noted in our findings, treatment with organic extraction from drinking water caused considerable apoptotic cell death in both human normal hepatic cell line L02 and rat liver, which occurred in a dose-dependent manner. As a consequence, hepatocyte apoptosis contributes to the development of a number of liver diseases.

Apoptosis of hepatocytes exhibits unique morphological features, including membrane blebbing, shrinkage of the cell, chromatin condensation, and nuclear fragmentation,²⁰ and hepatocyte apoptosis is susceptible to death receptor-mediated injury with the involvement of different death receptors, such as Fas, TNF receptor 1, and TRAIL receptor 1/2. These death receptors are major mediators of the apoptotic pathway in the liver.^{21–23} The death receptor signaling pathways is also orchestrated with extrinsic and intrinsic apoptosis pathways for efficient cell killing.^{20,21} Activation of caspase cascade leads to the cleavage of critical functional proteins for cell structure and function, and activation of the intrinsic pathway also results in mitochondrial release of several proapoptotic proteins and mitochondrial dysfunction, which eventually cause cell death through both caspase-dependent and caspase-independent mechanisms (Figure 8).

As observed in the present study, organic extraction significantly promoted the expression of Fas and FasL at both transcriptional and translational levels in rat liver. Meanwhile, the findings showed an activation of caspase cascade with a remarkable increase in gene and protein expression levels of caspase 8, 3, and 9 in rat liver. Upon stimulation by death receptor ligand, FasL, the death receptor oligomerizes and recruits different adaptor proteins which activate the initiator caspase 8 and likely caspase 10, which in turn activate the downstream target caspase 3, leading to apoptosis. Moreover, organic extraction increased the expression of

cytochrome c and Bax, but decreased the expression of Bcl-2 at both transcriptional and translational levels in rat liver. The disturbance of antiapoptotic Bcl-2 and proapoptotic Bax promoted the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria to cytosol, which activates caspase 9. Activated caspase 9 in turn stimulates the downstream target caspase 3, leading to mitochondria-mediated apoptosis.^{20,21} Moreover, the remarkable alteration in the gene and protein expression levels of PARP-1 indicated hepatocyte apoptosis. Taken together, organic extraction impairs liver function through death receptor signaling and mitochondria-mediated pathways.

Of note, it has been reported that endoplasmic reticulum stress or the unfolded protein response contributes to hepatocyte cell death during alterations of lipid and fatty acid metabolism.¹² However, our findings showed that organic extraction did not significantly affect the lipid and bilirubin metabolism in rat liver. Moreover, organic extraction did not significantly alter the gene and protein expression level of calpain 1 in rat liver. Calpains, a family of cytosolic cysteine proteinases with Ca²⁺-dependent enzymatic activities, are involved in a variety of biological processes, including integrin-mediated cell migration, cytoskeletal remodeling, cell differentiation, and apoptosis.^{24,25} Calpains are activated under endoplasmic reticulum stress, which in turn activates caspase 12, leading to apoptosis. However, our data showed that there was no significant activation of caspase 12 in rat liver when treated with organic extraction from drinking water. The findings indicate that organic extract does not induce endoplasmic reticulum stress in rat liver.

Additionally, organic extraction exhibited a substantial regulating effect on redox homeostasis, evident from the alteration in the GST activity and ROS generation in rat liver with a remarkable increase in the gene and protein expression level of GSTA1 and AhR. AhR has a critical role in xenobiotic-induced toxicity and carcinogenesis through the transcriptional regulation of target genes, such as *GST* and *CYPs*.²⁶ Upregulation of the expression level of AhR contributes to the enhancement of GST activity, which may help accelerate the detoxification process in the liver. On the other hand, organic extraction-promoted ROS generation contributes to the hepatocyte apoptosis and liver dysfunction, through the deterioration of the hepatocyte function and cellular process.

In summary, the present study shows that organic extraction from the drinking water induces liver dysfunction and causes hepatocyte apoptosis in normal human liver cell line L02 cells and rats. The molecular mechanisms underlying the liver toxic effects are the death receptor signaling and mitochondria-mediated apoptosis signaling pathways. The

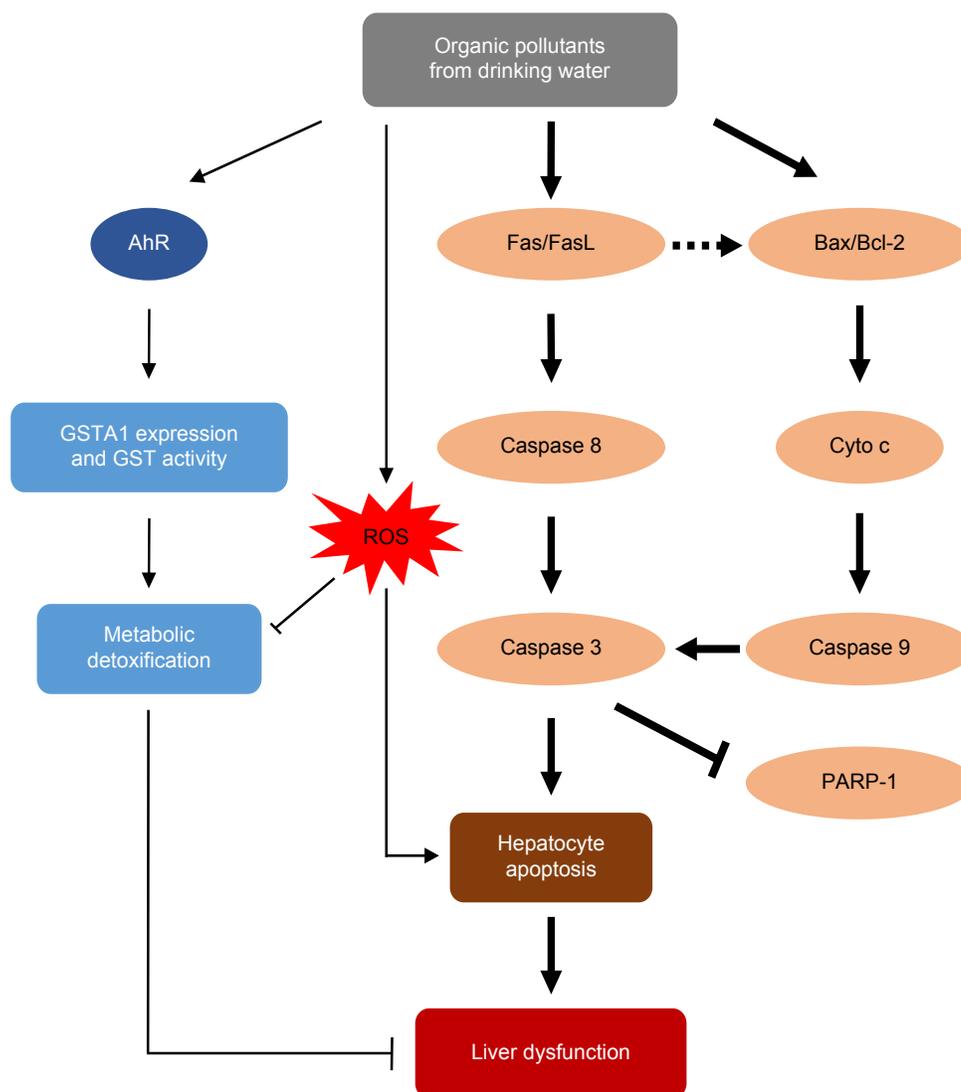


Figure 8 The proposed mechanism underlying the liver toxic effect of organic extraction from drinking water.

Notes: Organic pollutants from drinking water induce liver dysfunction. They activate Fas/FasL death receptor and mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathways, leading to liver dysfunction. Organic pollutants increase the gene and protein expression level of Fas and FasL, activating caspase 8 and its downstream target caspase 3, which leads to hepatocyte apoptosis. Organic pollutants also increase the ratio of Bax to Bcl-2, resulting in an increase in cytochrome c, which consequently activates caspase 9 and caspase 3. Activated caspase cascade leads to hepatocyte apoptosis. Of note, the regulators involved in Fas/FasL death receptor and mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathways are orchestrated together, amplifying the apoptosis-inducing effect in rat liver. Moreover, increased ROS generation contributes to organic extraction-induced hepatocyte apoptosis. On the other hand, metabolic detoxification function is stimulated to detoxify organic pollutants and protect liver function through the upregulation of AhR and downstream target GST. The arrows with thicker lines: the proposed main mechanism. The arrows with thin lines: the proposed secondary mechanism.

Abbreviations: Cyto c, cytochrome c; GST, glutathione S-transferase; GSTA1, glutathione S-transferase A1; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

perturbation of redox homeostasis contributes to organic extraction-induced hepatocyte apoptosis and liver toxicity. The findings provide further evidence and molecular mechanisms for organic extraction from drinking water-induced liver dysfunction, which may be helpful to prevent and treat organic extraction-induced liver injury.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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