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Chromate and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Interactions

(Transcriptional Repression by Chromium-Chromatin Interactions)

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Why study mixtures of PAHs and metals?

As, Cr, B(a)P and PCBs are in USEPA top 20 hazardous substance priority list

9,727 Superfund sites with PAH contamination; 2,539 have also Cr; 2,274 have also As

1,200 sites in National Priority List; 40% have Cr/As and PAHs.

Is there enough time in the combined lifetimes Of <u>all</u> biological scientists to study <u>all</u> mixtures?

275 CERCLA compounds

37,675 binary combinations 3,428,425 ternary combinations 233,132,900 quaternary combinations

175,000 biological scientists (Latest NSF estimates)

To study complex mixtures we need a different experimental paradigm

For binary mixtures:

Cross-talking signaling pathways

How does one member of the mixture modify the effect of the other?

Ah Receptor-Dependent Transactivation and Target Gene Expression in the presence of Cr



Mouse Hepa-1 cells

Cr inhibits inducible gene expression

- Cr-DNA crosslinks
- Cr-DNA adducts

Zhitkovich (2005) Chem.Res.Tox. 18:3-11

- Disruption of transcriptional complexes
 - MT, PEPCK, but not actin

Hamilton et al (1989) Mol.Carcinog. 2:274-286

• Blocks binding of p300 to NFkB p65 Shumilla et al (1999) J.Biol.Chem. 274:36207-36212 Chromium Speciation and Distribution

• Transrepression of AHR-inducible Genes by Chromium

• Epigenetics of Chromium-Chromatin Interactions

Chromium speciation by HPLC/ICP-MS



Chromium distribution to nuclei and cytoplasm

⁵¹Cr Uptake

ICP-MS



As, Cd and Cr affect AHR-dependent gene expression differently in Hepa-1 cells



The effect of Chromium on AHR-dependent gene expression is transcriptional



Cr represses <u>only</u> inducible gene expression B[a]P-induced CYP1A1 mRNA in Human HepG2 cells



CYP1A1

BaP: Benzo[a]pyrene (5 μM, 8h) Cr: chromium (50 μM, 9h) Cr+BaP: Cr (50 μM, 1h) + BaP (5 μM, 8h) * *p<0.01 Vs DMSO,* + *p<0.01 Vs BaP*



CYP1A2

CYP1B1

Cr is less effective if added after AHR activation



Cr affects the expression profiles of BaP-induced genes



Treatment

Profiles of Other BaP-Induced Genes



Treatment

TCDD activates the AHR to a DNA-binding configuration in the presence of Cr



In the presence of Cr AHR binds to DNA but transcription is inhibited

Several co-regulators increase BaP-induced gene expression and their effect is blocked by Cr



Chromium interferes with co-activator recruitment and chromatin structure



ChIP for AHR and ARNT



ChIP for p300 and HDAC-1



Effect of Cr on AHR-inducible genes



Cr crosslinks HDAC-1 to the Cyp1a1 promoter in Hepa-1 cells



n=3

DNA demethylation by 5-azacytidine inhibits Cr effects



Effect of Cr on AHR-inducible genes



Conclusions and Questions

Cr inhibits *BaP inducible* gene expression by keeping HDAC-1 bound to chromatin and derailing methylation/demethylation patterns in promoters

Does chromium affect epigenetic imprinting?

How generalized is this mechanism?



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(R01 ES10807, P42 ES04908)

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GSH depletion or replenishment does not affect significantly inhibition by Cr of the expression of an AHR reporter