



Transcriptomic gender differences in newborns upon prenatal exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in relation to birth weight

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BioDetectors, 2016
Lausanne, Switzerland

Contents

Background

- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Why newborns?
- Health implications: birth weight
- Why gender differences?
- Toxicogenomics

Results

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Group of organic compounds that occur naturally in mixtures

Incomplete combustion:

- Tobacco smoke, wood smoke
- Air pollution
- Grilled, smoked foods
- Occupational exposure

Health implications are a public concern

- Carcinogens
- Immunotoxicants
- Developmental toxins



In utero: a critical window of exposure



13th century



Renaissance



1940s

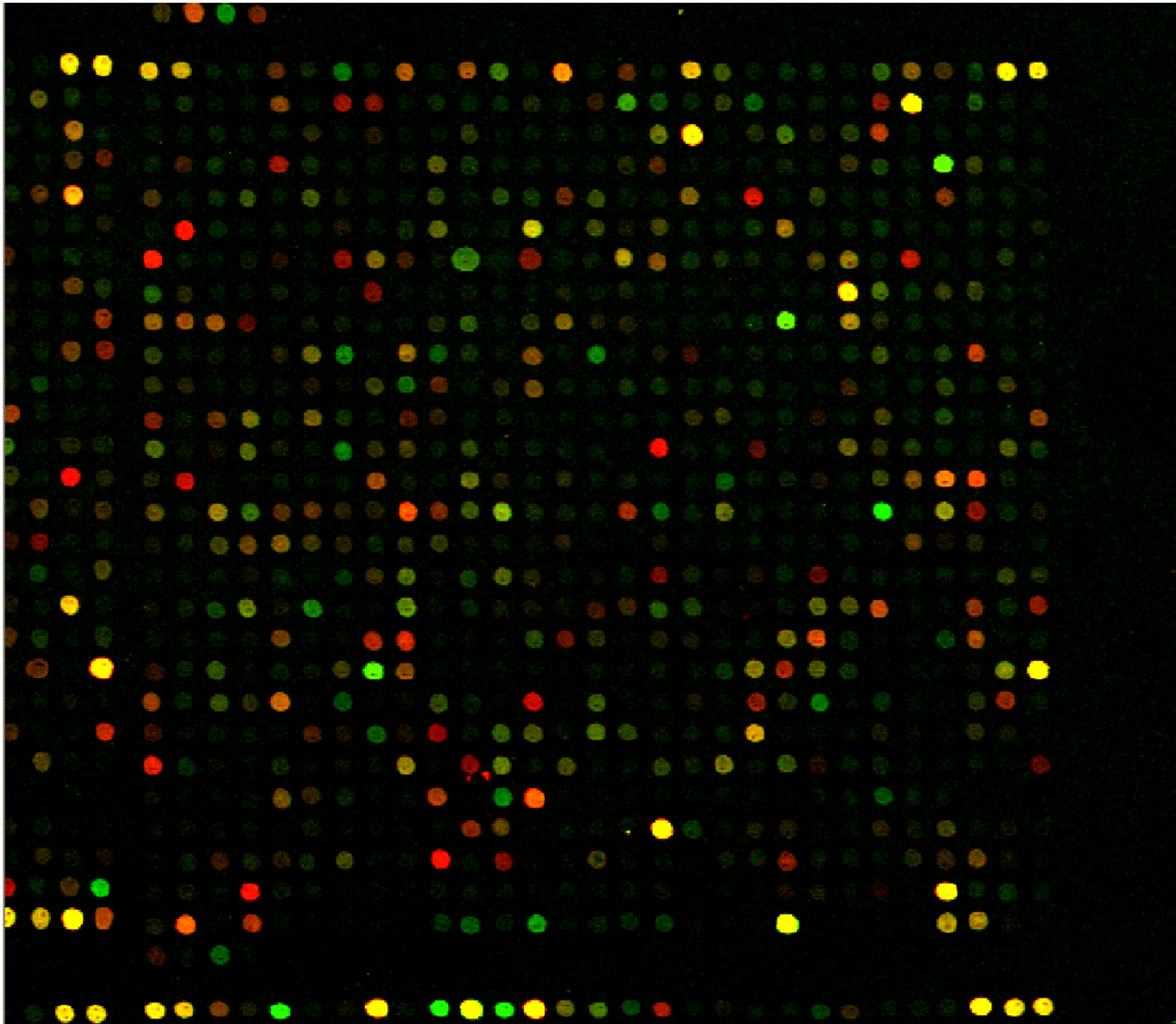
- Fetal vulnerability
 - > Cell proliferation
 - < Detoxification system
 - < DNA repair
 - < Immune system

Health implications fetal exposure PAHs

- Cross the placental barrier and affect:
 - Respiratory symptoms, asthma and wheezing
 - Neurological and cognitive health outcomes
 - Birth outcomes
- Birth weight influences
 - Survival and perinatal morbidity
 - Subsequent health and development.
 - Associated with leukemia and other chronic diseases.
- Birth weight more strongly affected in males
- Gender differences in gene expression responses

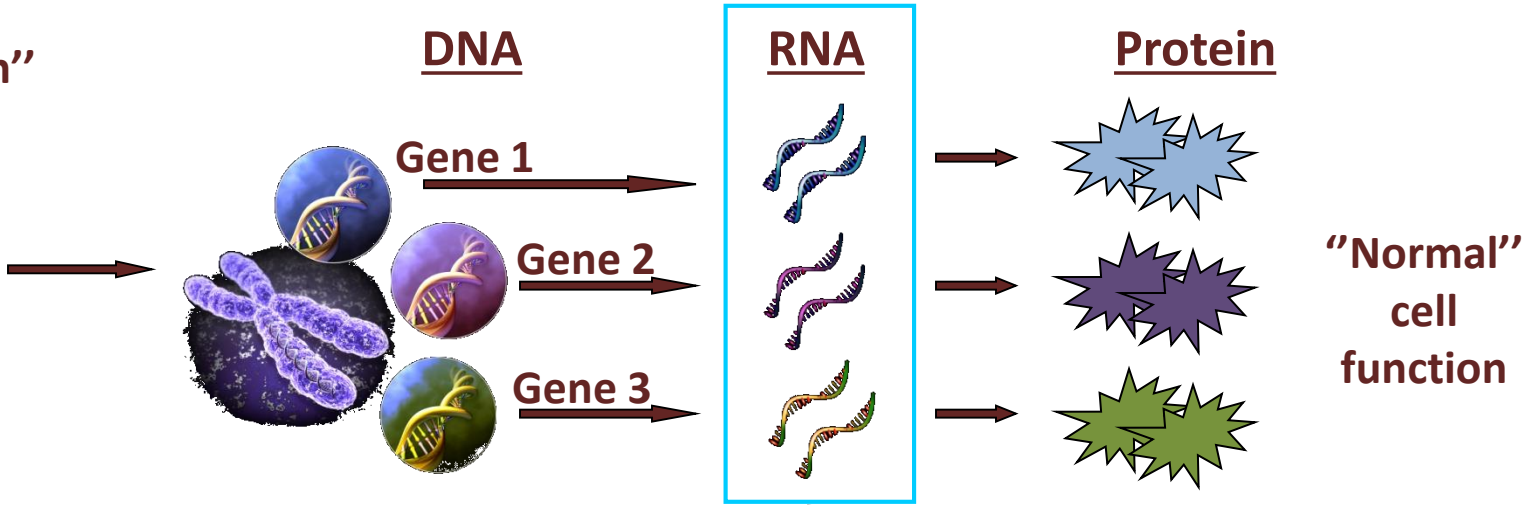
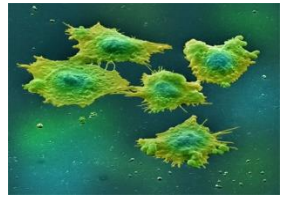
Environ Res. 2009; 109(4): 447–456

Toxicogenomics

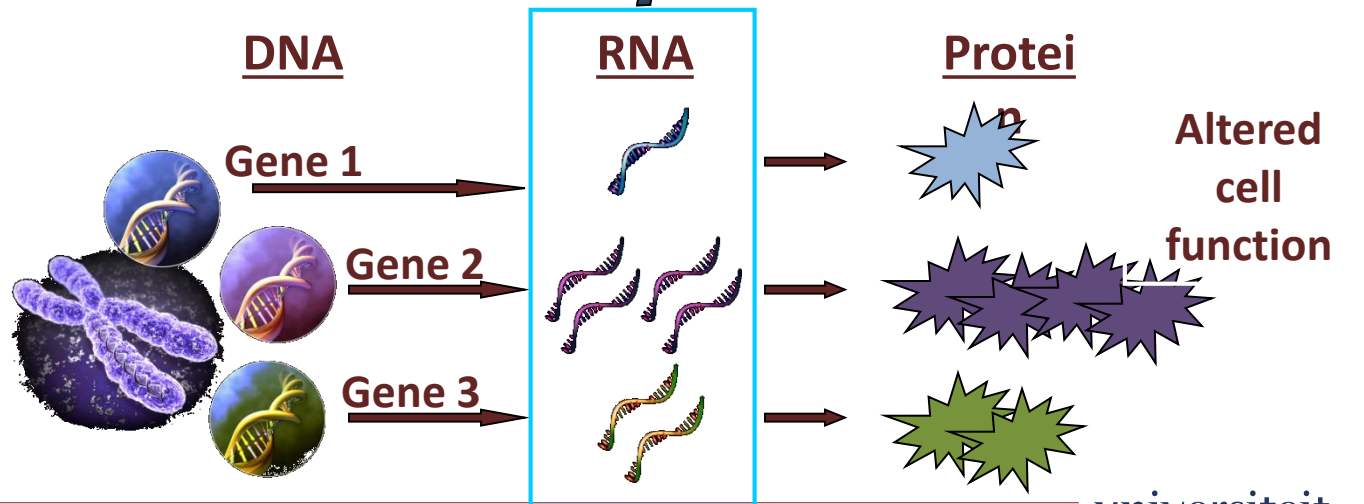
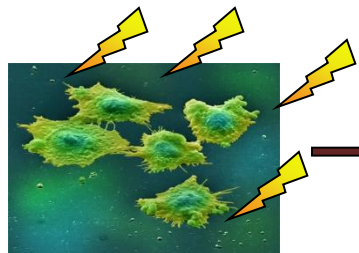


Toxicogenomics

“normal situation”

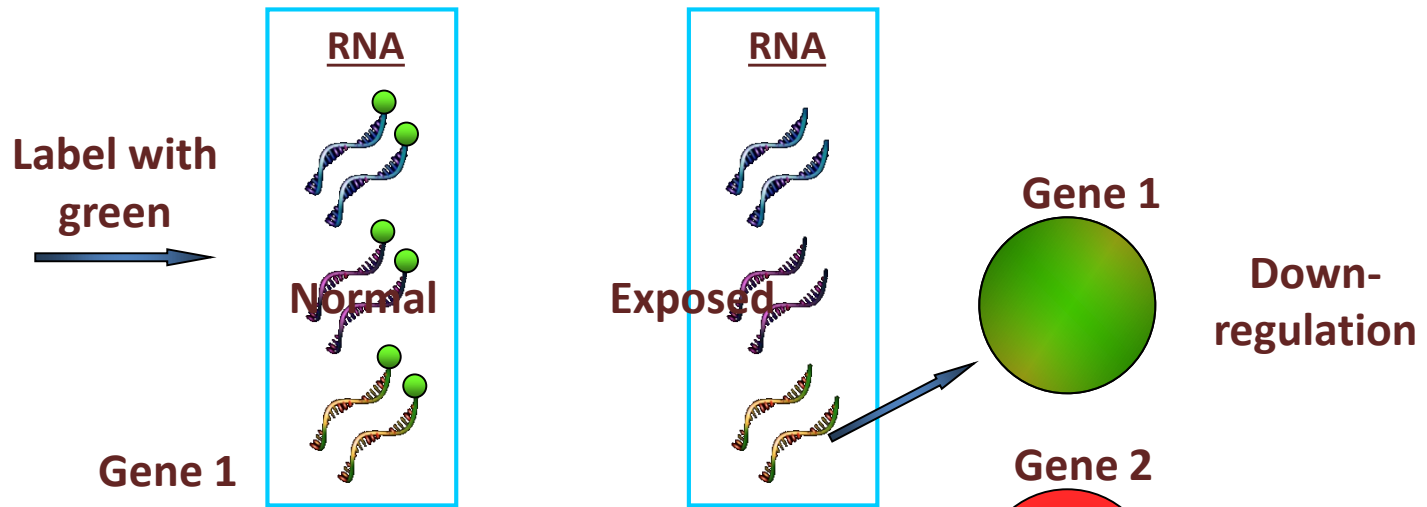


“After exposure”

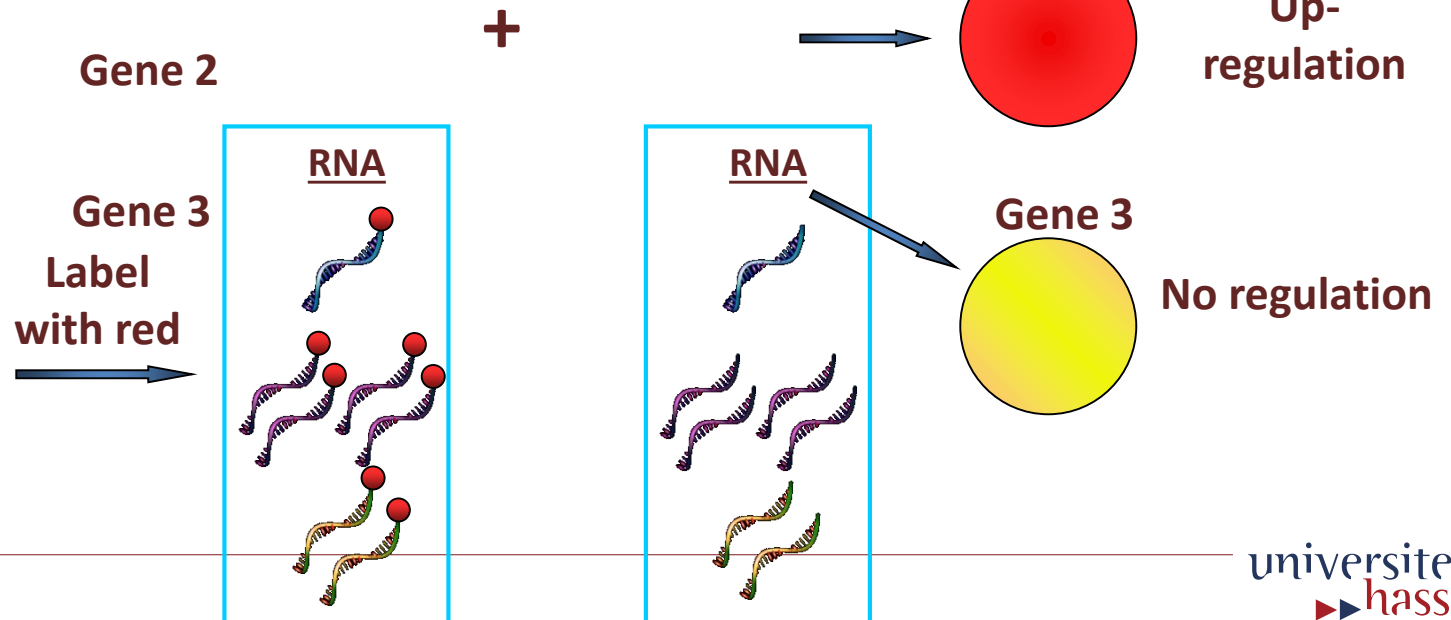


Toxicogenomics

Normal situation



After exposure



Transcriptomic gender differences

Cancer
Epidemiology,
Biomarkers
& Prevention

Research Article

Global Gene Expression Analysis in Cord Blood Reveals Gender-Specific Differences in Response to Carcinogenic Exposure *In Utero*

Kevin Hochstenbach¹, Danitsja M. van Leeuwen¹, Hans Gmuender⁴, Ralf W. Gottschalk¹, Martinus Løvik⁵, Berit Granum⁵, Unni Nygaard⁵, Ellen Namork⁵, Micheline Kirsch-Volders⁶, Ilse Decordier⁶, Kim Vande Loock⁶, Harrie Besselink², Margareta Törnqvist⁷, Hans von Stedingk⁷, Per Rydberg⁷, Jos C.S. Kleinjans¹, Henk van Loveren^{1,3}, and Joost H.M. van Delft¹

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2012;21(10):1756-67

Transcriptomic gender differences

Biomarker	Process	# Significant	T-Value	P-Value	T-Value	P-Value
		Processes Males/Females	Males	Males	Females	Females
DR CALUX		5/29				
	Nucleosome assembly		4.1	0.154	6.4	<0.001
	T-cell receptor signaling pathway		-2.7	1.000	-4.5	0.001
	B-cell receptor signaling pathway		-0.6	1.000	-4.1	0.005
	TNF-alpha-NF-kB Signaling Pathway		2.9	0.551	-4.2	0.010
GA Hb-adducts		8/12				
	Wnt signaling pathway		4.2	0.032	0.2	1.000
%MNBN		30/13				
	Translational elongation		8.5	<0.001	-5.7	<0.001
	Spliceosome		4.6	0.002	-5.4	<0.001
	mRNA processing		4.0	0.012	-4.1	0.002
	Pathways in cancer		4.8	0.001	1.8	1.000
	Translational elongation		8.5	<0.001	-5.7	<0.001

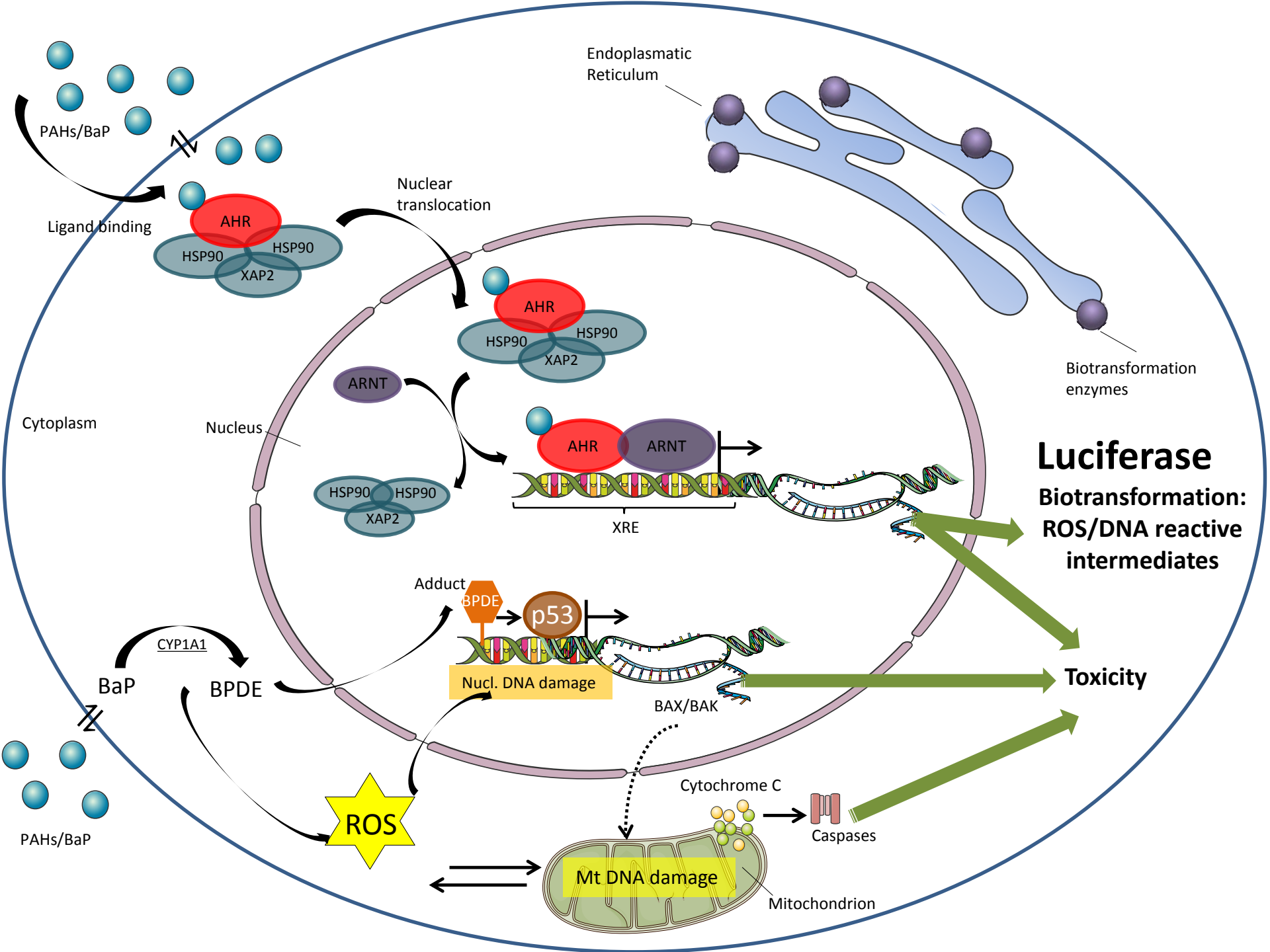
Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2012;21(10):1756-67

Are there transcriptomic gender differences in newborns upon prenatal exposure to PAHs in relation to birth weight??

ERC project
Coordinator:
Funding

ENVIRONAGE
Prof. Tim Nawrot
FWO grant





PAHs/BaP

Ligand binding

AHR

HSP90

HSP90

XAP2

Nuclear translocation

AHR

HSP90

HSP90

XAP2

AHR

ARNT

XRE

Luciferase

Biotransformation:
ROS/DNA reactive
intermediates

Toxicity

Adduct

BPDE

p53

Nucl. DNA damage

BAX/BAK

CYP1A1

BaP

BPDE

ROS

Cytochrome C

Caspases

Mt DNA damage

Mitochondrion

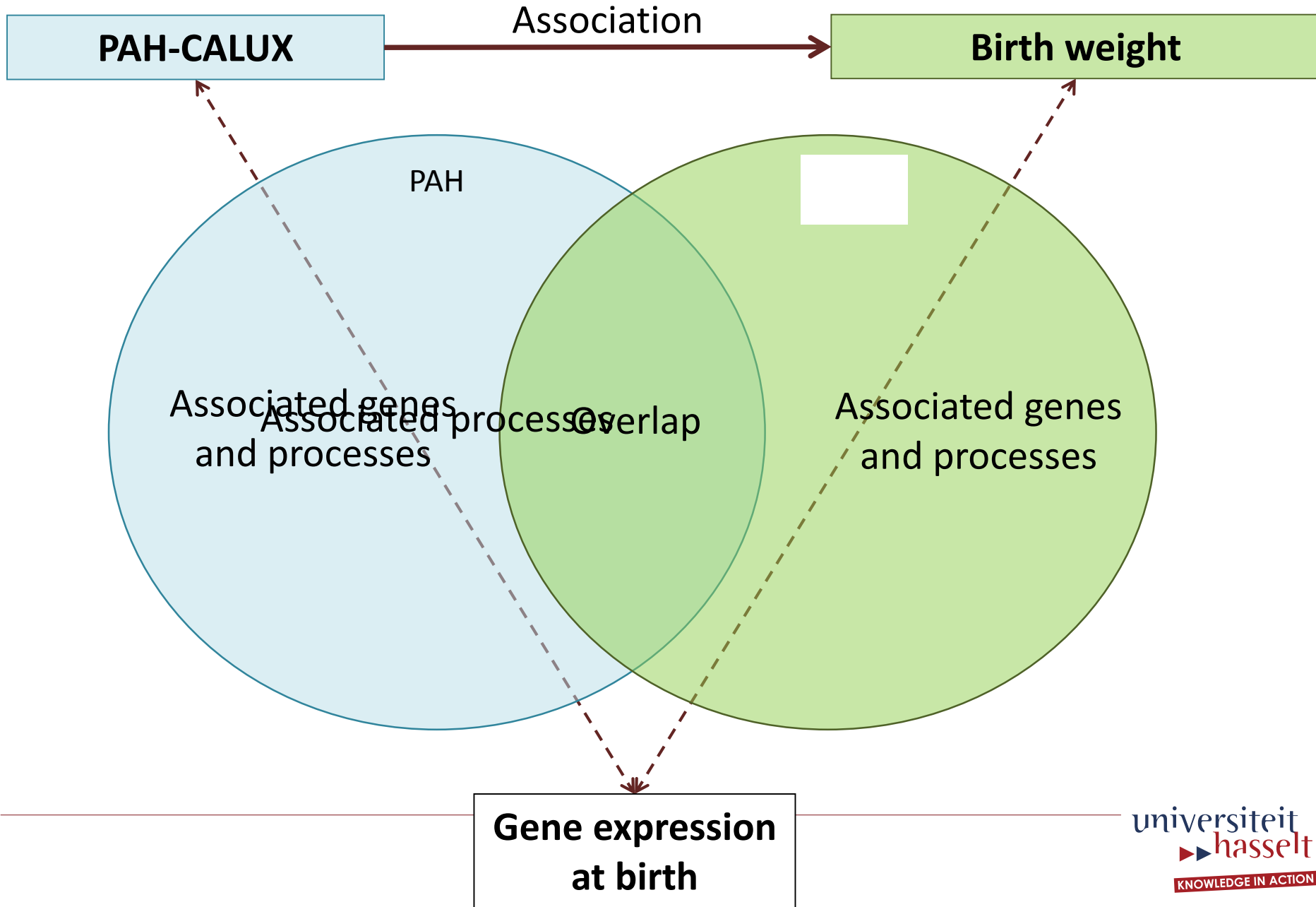
Biotransformation
enzymes

Cytoplasm

Nucleus

PAHs/BaP

Meet-in-the-middle approach



PAH-induced gene expression - Common

category	#
Replication/Transcription/Translation	29
Cell cycle/division/proliferation	12
Immune response	6
GPCR	2
<u>Proteosome</u>	2
DNA repair	1
Embryogenesis	1

Consensus

Enrichment analyses

Q value 0.05

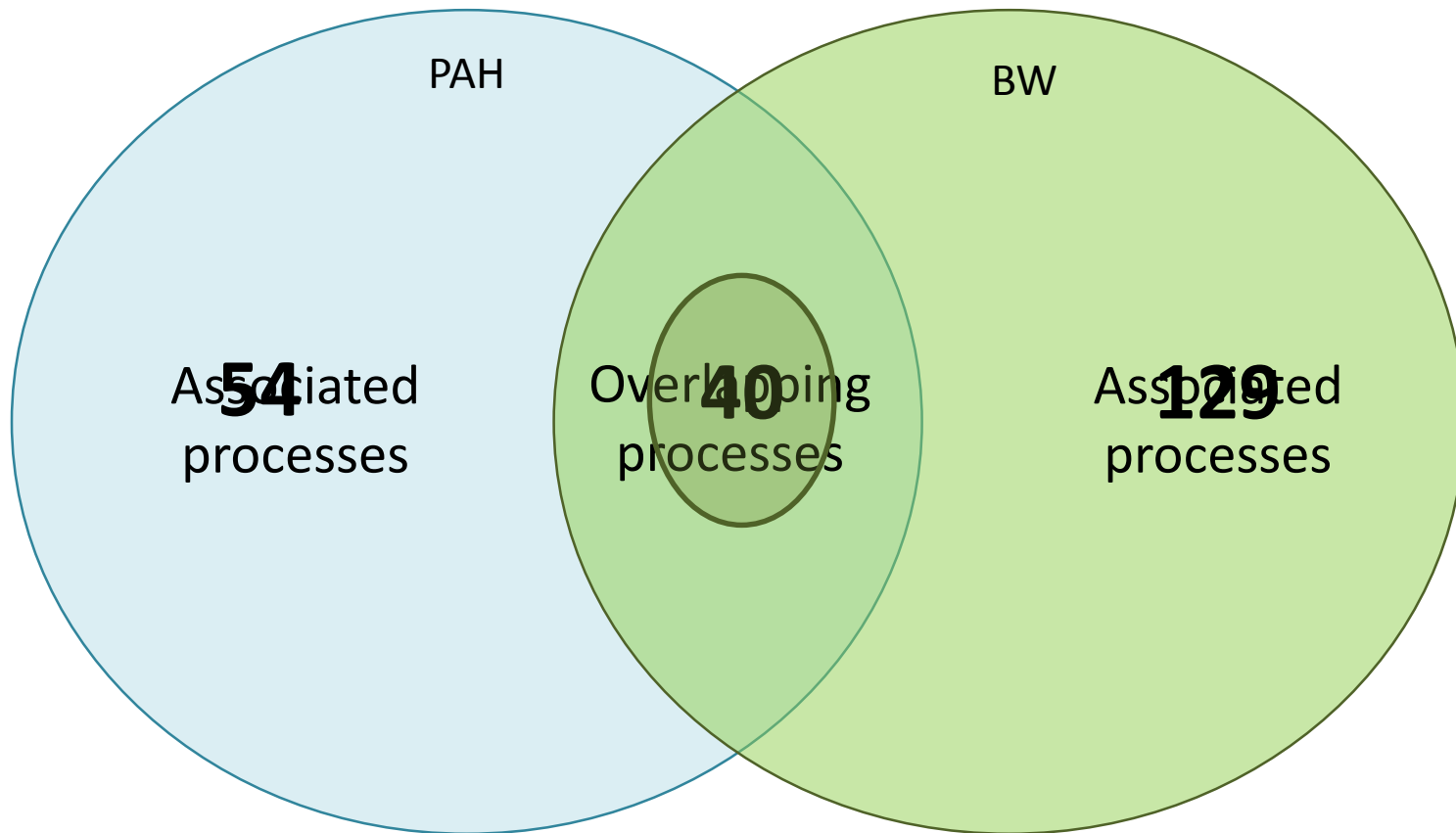
PAH-induced gene expression - Females

category	PAH
TCA cycle	8
Disease	3
Cell cycle/division/proliferation	2
Replication/Transcription/Translation	2
DNA damage response	1
Proteasome	1
Cancer	1
Integrin	1

PAH-induced gene expression - Males

category	#	category	#
Signal transduction	103	Vascular system	6
Immune response	18	Mitochondrial	5
Neurobiology	14	DNA damage response	4
Diseases	12	Senescence/Apoptosis	4
Cell cycle regulation	10	Biotransformation	3
Developmental Biology	10	Endocrine system/hormones	3
DNA packaging	10	Telomeres	3
Epigenetics	8	<u>AhR-ER-AR</u>	2
Cancer	7	Folate	1
<u>Glycobiology</u>	6	Vitamin E	1

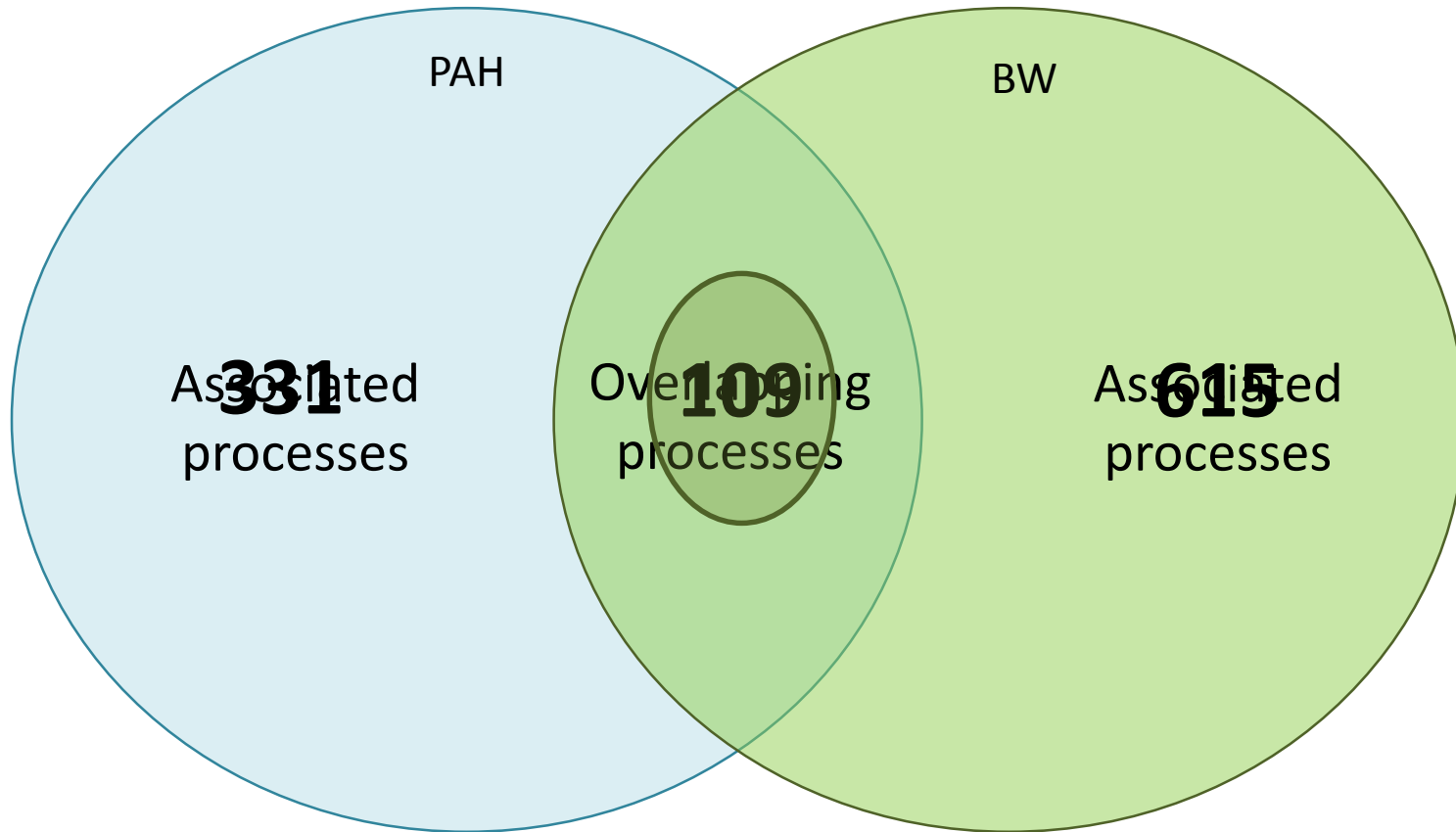
Meet-in-the-middle: Overlap common



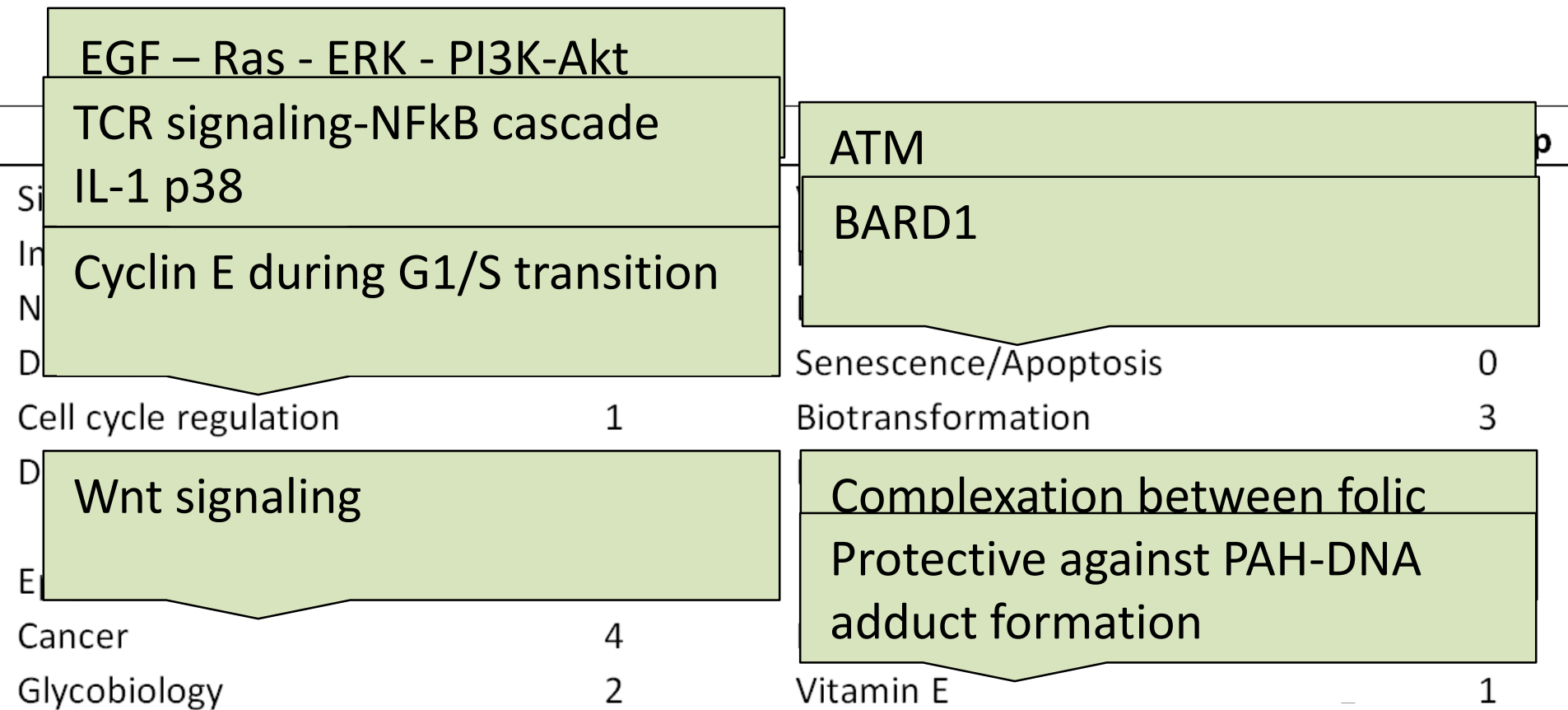
Meet-in-the-middle: Overlap common

category	Overlap
Replication/Transcription/Translation	26
Cell cycle/division/proliferation	12
GPCR	1
DNA repair	1

Meet-in-the-middle: Overlap males



Meet-in-the-middle: Overlap males



Take home message!

- Gender-specific PAH-Birth weight association through modulation of the fetal transcriptome:
 - Higher transcriptomic response in male newborns upon prenatal PAH exposure
 - Possible gender-specific PAH mechanisms-of-action
 - Epigenetics
 - DNA damage:
 - Cell cycle regulation
 - P38/JNK
 - Apoptosis
 - Folate
 - Vitamine E

Ongoing and future research

Develop a toxicogenomics-based biomarker indicative of in utero exposure to PAHs

Apply additional PAH-CALUX on subset to validate developed biomarker

Measure PAH adducts and its newly developed transcriptome signature in cord blood of 850+ newborns within the ENVIRONAGE birth cohort by means of qRT-PCR

Identify transcriptomic profiles in cord blood associated with the effects of in utero PAH exposure on:

- Telomere length
- Neurodevelopment
- Follow up data on immune functionality.

Acknowledgements

Tim Nawrot

Hasselt University, BE

Ellen Winckelmans

Hasselt University, BE

Jos Kleinjans

Maastricht University, NL

Marcel van Herwijnen

Maastricht University, NL

Bram Brouwer

BioDetection Systems, NL

Harrie Besselink

BioDetection Systems, NL

Peter Behnisch

BioDetection Systems, NL