

Does Dietary Copper Supplementation enhance or diminish PCB126 Toxicity in Rodent Liver?

Running Head (limit 50 characters, currently 43) Copper Supplementation and PCB126 Toxicity

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Supplemental Data

Supplemental Table 1: Composition of AIN-93G modified copper diets

| Diet Constituent | Low Cu (2 ppm) g/kg | Adequate Cu (6 ppm) g/kg | Supplemental Cu (10 ppm) g/kg |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Casein, low Cu & Fe | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| L-Cystine | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Corn Starch | 397 | 397 | 397 |
| Maltodextrin | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Sucrose | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Soybean Oil | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Cellulose | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Cu Deficient Mineral Mix | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Cupric Carbonate | 0.0036 | 0.0108 | 0.0180 |
| Vitamin Mix, AIN-93-VX | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Choline Bitartrate | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| THBQ, antioxidant | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.014 |

Supplemental Table 2: Primer sequences used in hepatic metalloprotein gene expression determination

| | Forward | Reverse |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ceruloplasmin | 5'-tcttgaatccttggtcctg-3' | 5'-tcttggggacagtcattc-3' |
| Tyrosinase | 5'-aaccaggggccttgcttct-3' | 5'-ggcatgaggggctggccattg-3' |
| CytOx (Subunit I) | 5'-ggagctggaacaggatgaac-3' | 5'-gagaggtgtctgatattggg-3' |
| CytOx (Subunit IV) | 5'-acttcggtgtgccttcggg-3' | 5'-aaaggctgtccagtcggc-3' |
| Metallothionein Isoform 1 | 5'-caccgttgctccagattcac-3' | 5'-gcagcagcactgttcgtcac-3' |
| Metallothionein Isoform 2 | 5'-atctccaactgccgctcc-3' | 5'-tgcactgtccgaagcctct-3' |
| B-actin | 5'-tagagccaccaatccacacag-3' | 5'-cagccttcttctgggtatg-3' |

Supplemental Table 3a: Liver ($\mu\text{g/g}$), kidney ($\mu\text{g/g}$), and blood selenium ($\mu\text{g/L}$) under each experiment condition and significance of various comparisons (adjusted using Dunnett's test)

| Treatment | Liver Selenium ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Kidney Selenium ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Blood Selenium ($\mu\text{g/L}$) | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall |
| | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | |
| Corn Oil | 0.617 \pm 0.026 (-,*) | 0.784 \pm 0.031 (-,-) | 0.663 \pm 0.026 (-,*) | - | 0.89 \pm 0.36 (-,-) | 0.97 \pm 0.03 (-,-) | 1.09 \pm 0.02 (-,*) | - | 418 \pm 14 (-,-) | 412 \pm 20 (-,-) | 418 \pm 23 (-,-) | - |
| 1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 0.460 \pm 0.017 (†,-) | 0.488 \pm 0.027 (†,-) | 0.502 \pm 0.019 (†,-) | † | 0.90 \pm 0.02 (-,-) | 0.97 \pm 0.03 (-,-) | 1.05 \pm 0.05 (-,-) | - | 443 \pm 8 (-,*) | 377 \pm 13 (-,-) | 392 \pm 15 (-,-) | - |
| 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 0.421 \pm 0.014 (†,-) | 0.443 \pm 0.021 (†,-) | 0.502 \pm 0.020 (†,*) | † | 0.99 \pm 0.02 (†,*) | 1.15 \pm 0.03 (†,-) | 1.14 \pm 0.04 (-,-) | † | 455 \pm 13 (-,*) | 402 \pm 13 (-,-) | 407 \pm 10 (-,-) | - |
| Overall | * | - | - | | * | - | * | | * | - | - | |

Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Each group contained 4-6 animals. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the difference between each PCB126 level and the corn oil treatment, “†” in the parentheses indicates a significant difference due to PCB treatment. Similarly, a “*” in the parentheses indicates significant differences between low or supplemental and the adequate dietary copper level. Significance for each factor based on two-way ANOVA is indicated in the bottom margin for copper diet (*) and in the right margin for PCB treatment (†). The level for significance is 0.05.

Supplemental Table 3b: Liver ($\mu\text{g/g}$), kidney ($\mu\text{g/g}$), and blood iron (mg/L) under each experiment condition and significance of various comparisons (adjusted using Dunnett's test)

| Treatment | Liver Iron ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Kidney Iron ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Blood Iron (mg/L) | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall |
| | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | |
| Corn Oil | 115 \pm 2 (-,*) | 137 \pm 8 (-,) | 133 \pm 5 (-,) | - | 78.2 \pm 3.4 (-,) | 74.7 \pm 2.4 (-,) | 83.4 \pm 4.6 (-,) | - | 510 \pm 18 (-,) | 517 \pm 30 (-,) | 552 \pm 22 (-,) | - |
| 1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 112 \pm 12 (-,) | 107 \pm 6 (†,-) | 106 \pm 5 (†,-) | † | 71.7 \pm 3.9 (-,) | 78.1 \pm 4.8 (-,) | 82.5 \pm 8.8 (-,) | - | 452 \pm 30 (-,) | 513 \pm 35 (-,) | 547 \pm 24 (-,) | - |
| 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 106 \pm 10 (-,) | 107 \pm 3 (†,-) | 100 \pm 7 (†,-) | † | 71.5 \pm 5.3 (-,*) | 87.7 \pm 5.2 (-,) | 78.1 \pm 2.5 (-,) | - | 425 \pm 11 (†,*) | 522 \pm 26 (-,) | 470 \pm 32 (-,) | † |
| Overall | - | - | - | | - | - | - | | * | - | - | |

Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Each group contained 4-6 animals. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the difference between each PCB126 level and the corn oil treatment, “†” in the parentheses indicates a significant difference due to PCB treatment. Similarly, a “*” in the parentheses indicates significant differences between low or supplemental and the adequate dietary copper level. Significance for each factor based on two-way ANOVA is indicated in the bottom margin for copper diet (*) and in the right margin for PCB treatment (†). The level for significance is 0.05.

Supplemental Table 3c: Liver ($\mu\text{g/g}$), kidney ($\mu\text{g/g}$), and blood zinc (mg/L) under each experiment condition and significance of various comparisons (adjusted using Dunnett's test)

| Treatment | Liver Zinc ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Kidney Zinc ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Blood Zinc (mg/L) | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall |
| | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | |
| Corn Oil | 27.0 \pm 0.8 (-,*) | 30.9 \pm 0.7 (-,-) | 30.4 \pm 1.0 (-,-) | - | 19.6 \pm 0.5 (-,-) | 19.8 \pm 0.4 (-,-) | 21.8 \pm 0.6 (-,*) | - | 6.58 \pm 0.13 (-,-) | 6.40 \pm 0.15 (-,-) | 6.67 \pm 0.31 (-,-) | - |
| 1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 24.5 \pm 0.5 (-,-) | 25.8 \pm 0.4 (†,-) | 29.2 \pm 1.6 (-,*) | † | 19.5 \pm 0.4 (-,-) | 20.8 \pm 0.4 (-,-) | 21.2 \pm 1.2 (-,-) | - | 5.98 \pm 0.17 (-,-) | 5.68 \pm 0.26 (-,-) | 5.95 \pm 0.20 (-,-) | † |
| 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 22.6 \pm 1.1 (†,-) | 25.1 \pm 1.1 (†,-) | 26.9 \pm 1.0 (-,-) | † | 20.2 \pm 0.3 (-,*) | 22.6 \pm 0.5 (†,-) | 21.5 \pm 0.5 (-,-) | - | 5.82 \pm 0.28 (†,-) | 6.08 \pm 0.25 (-,-) | 6.07 \pm 0.28 (-,-) | † |
| Overall | - | - | * | | * | - | - | | - | - | - | |

Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Each group contained 4-6 animals. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the difference between each PCB126 level and the corn oil treatment, “†” in the parentheses indicates a significant difference due to PCB treatment. Similarly, a “*” in the parentheses indicates significant differences between low or supplemental and the adequate dietary copper level. Significance for each factor based on two-way ANOVA is indicated in the bottom margin for copper diet (*) and in the right margin for PCB treatment (†). The level for significance is 0.05.

Supplemental Table 3d: Liver ($\mu\text{g/g}$), kidney ($\mu\text{g/g}$), and blood manganese ($\mu\text{g/L}$) under each experiment condition and significance of various comparisons (adjusted using Dunnett's test)

| Treatment | Liver Manganese ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Kidney Manganese ($\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue wet weight) | | | | Blood Manganese ($\mu\text{g/L}$) | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall | Dietary Copper Level | | | Overall |
| | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | | Low (2 ppm) | Adequate (6 ppm) | High (10 ppm) | |
| Corn Oil | 2.15 \pm 0.07 (-,*) | 2.52 \pm 0.03 (-,-) | 2.39 \pm 0.10 (-,-) | - | 0.91 \pm 0.03 (-,-) | 0.93 \pm 0.03 (-,-) | 1.05 \pm 0.04 (-,-) | - | 10.16 \pm 0.35 (-,*) | 8.38 \pm 0.55 (-,-) | 8.76 \pm 0.50 (-,-) | - |
| 1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 1.67 \pm 0.03 (†,-) | 1.69 \pm 0.07 (†,-) | 1.90 \pm 0.10 (†,-) | † | 0.90 \pm 0.01 (-,-) | 0.88 \pm 0.02 (-,-) | 0.96 \pm 0.05 (-,-) | - | 9.39 \pm 0.54 (-,*) | 6.75 \pm 0.46 (-,-) | 8.16 \pm 0.62 (-,-) | † |
| 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ PCB126 | 1.55 \pm 0.10 (†,-) | 1.79 \pm 0.06 (†,-) | 1.81 \pm 0.09 (†,-) | † | 0.95 \pm 0.02 (-,-) | 1.03 \pm 0.02 (-,*) | 1.04 \pm 0.06 (-,-) | - | 9.53 \pm 0.54 (-,-) | 8.18 \pm 0.69 (-,-) | 7.34 \pm 0.49 (-,-) | - |
| Overall | * | - | - | | - | - | - | | * | - | - | |

Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Each group contained 4-6 animals. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the difference between each PCB126 level and the corn oil treatment, “†” in the parentheses indicates a significant difference due to PCB treatment. Similarly, a “*” in the parentheses indicates significant differences between low or supplemental and the adequate dietary copper level. Significance for each factor based on two-way ANOVA is indicated in the bottom margin for copper diet (*) and in the right margin for PCB treatment (†). The level for significance is 0.05.

Legends to the Supplemental Figures:

Supplemental Figure 1: Growth (a) and feed consumption (b) of vehicle- (Corn Oil) and PCB126- (1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ and 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) treated animals. Growth is defined as the weight gained relative to initial weight. High (5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) dose PCB126 significantly slowed growth relative to vehicle-treated control indicating acute toxicity. Feed consumption is defined as total feed consumed in grams following injection. PCB126 diminished feed consumption in a dose-dependent manner. Error bars represent SEM. † $p < 0.05$ as compared to Corn Oil vehicle control.

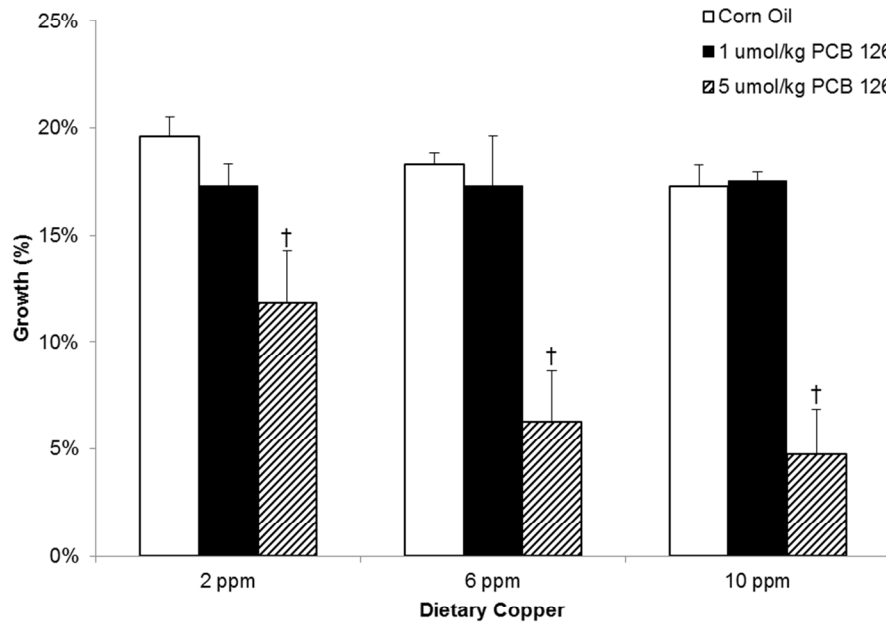
Supplemental Figure 2: Liver 4-HNE levels of vehicle- (Corn Oil) and PCB126- (1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ and 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) treated animals. Error bars represent SEM. * $p < 0.05$ as compared to adequate (6 ppm) dietary copper. † $p < 0.05$ as compared to Corn vehicle control.

Supplemental Figure 3a: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with corn oil (vehicle). N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum.

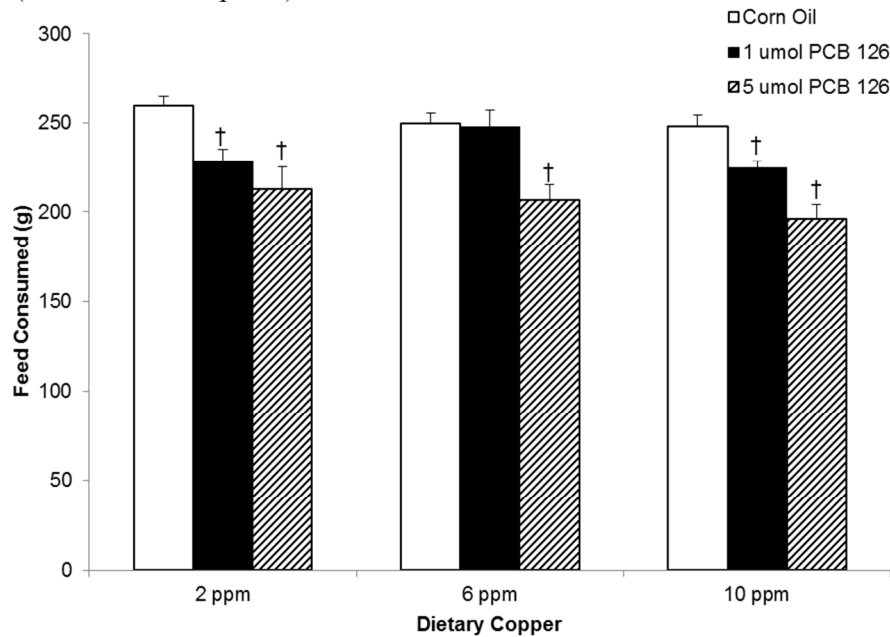
Supplemental Figure 3b: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with low (1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) dose PCB126. N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum; L, lipid.

Supplemental Figure 3c: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with high (5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) dose PCB126. N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum; L, lipid.

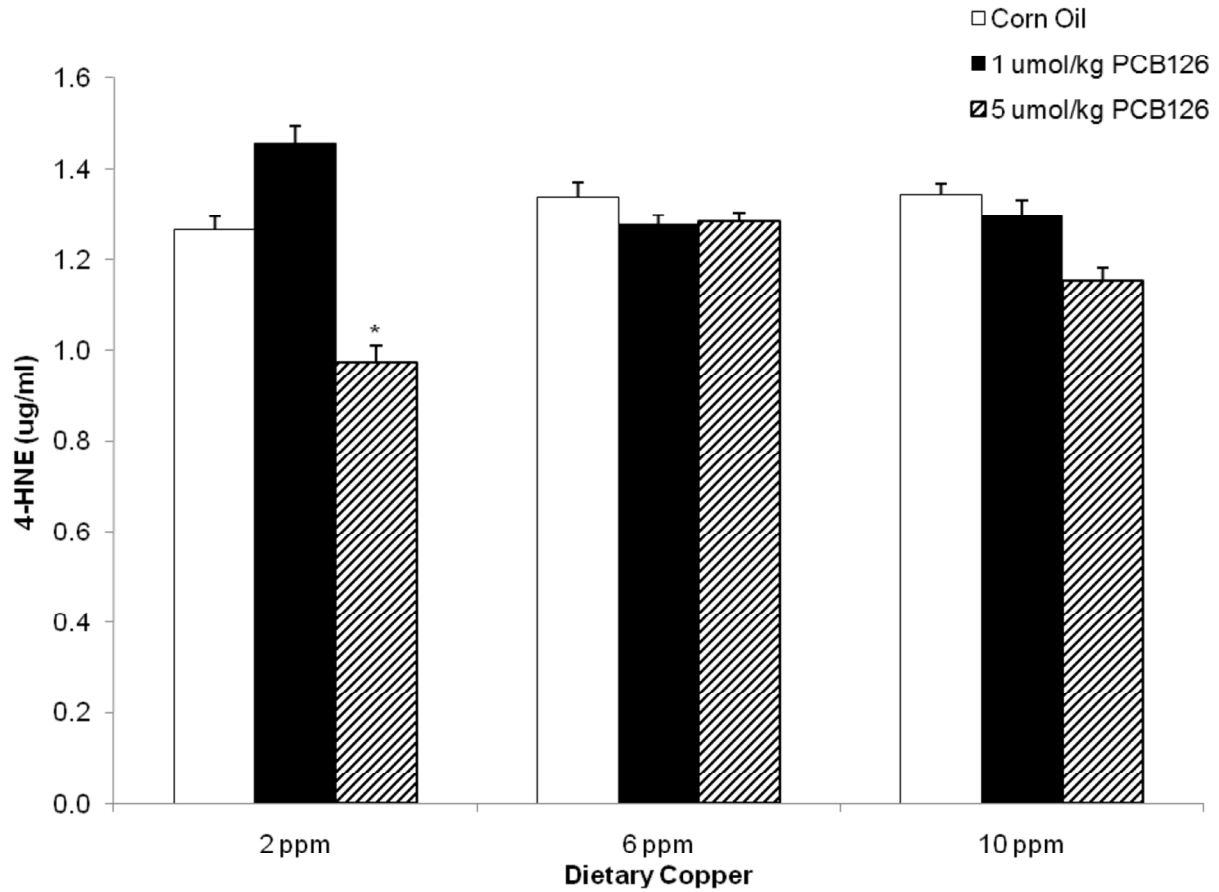
(a: growth)



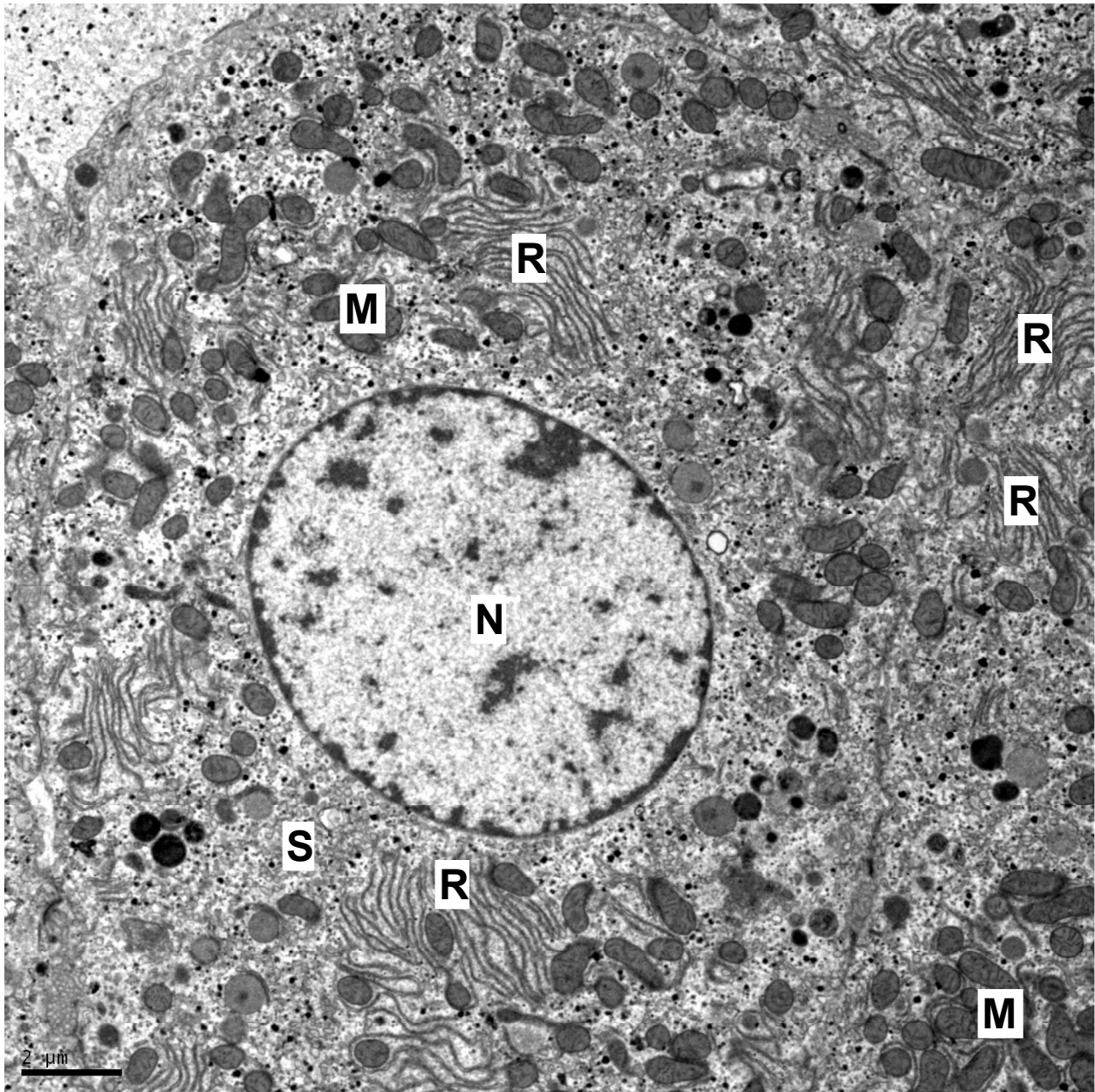
(b: feed consumption)



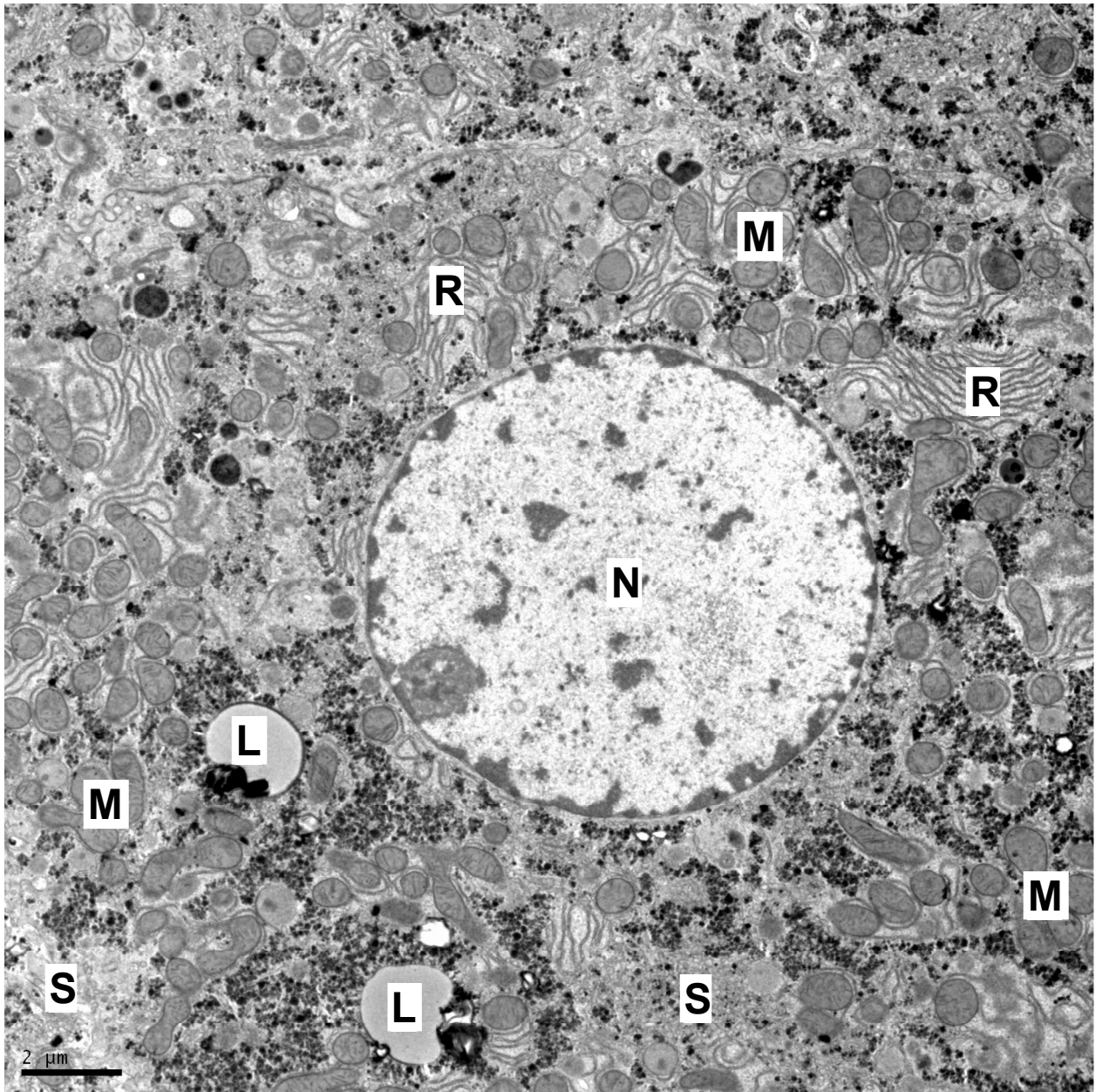
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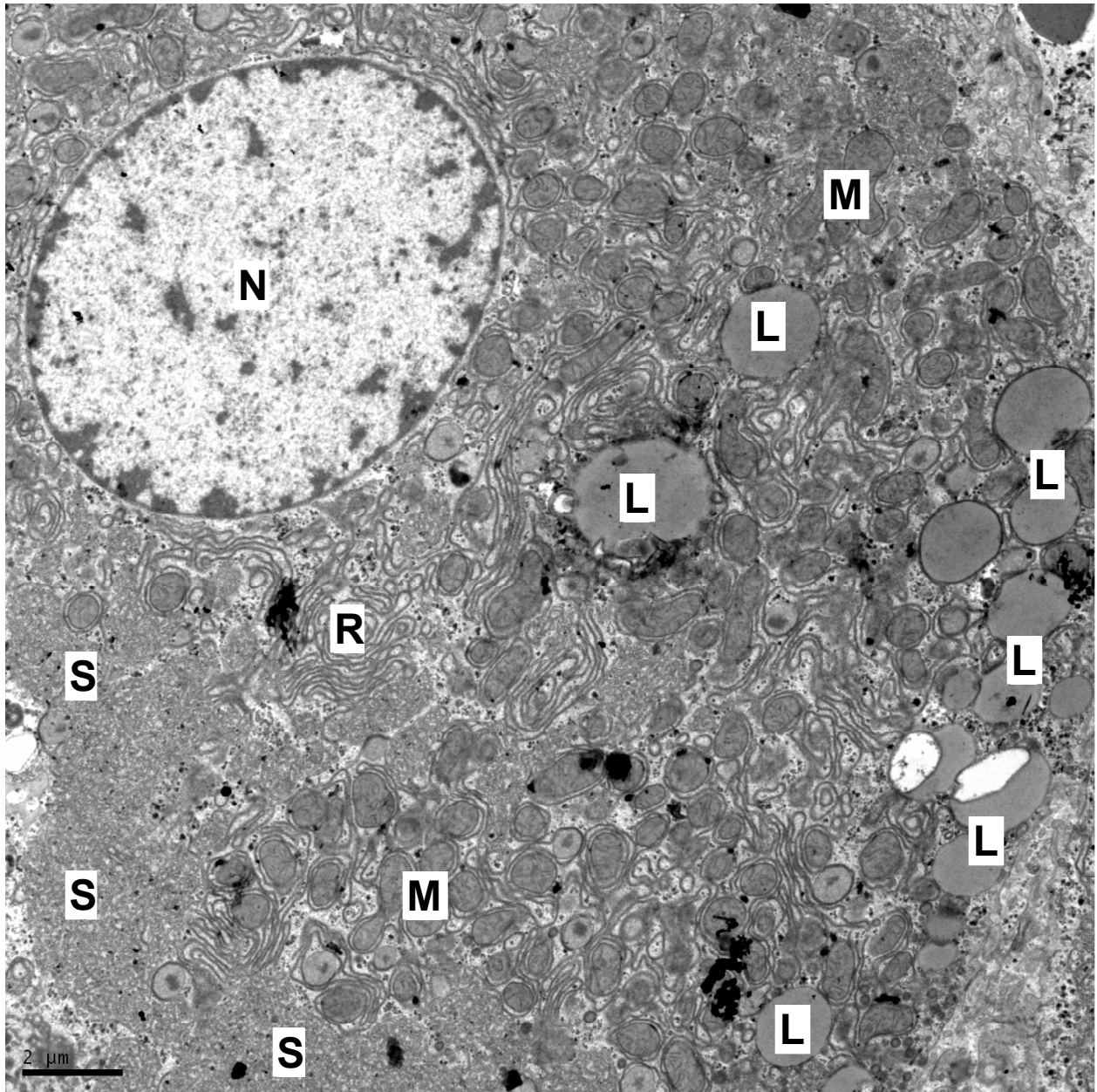
Supplemental Figure 2: Liver 4-HNE levels of vehicle- (Corn Oil) and PCB126- (1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ and 5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) treated animals. Error bars represent SEM. * $p < 0.05$ as compared to adequate (6 ppm) dietary copper. † $p < 0.05$ as compared to Corn vehicle control.



Supplemental Figure 3a: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with corn oil (vehicle). N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum.



Supplemental Figure 3b: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with low (1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) dose PCB126. N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum; L, lipid.



Supplemental Figure 3c: Electron micrograph from hepatocytes of a rat fed adequate (6 ppm) copper and treated with high (5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) dose PCB126. N, nucleus; M, mitochondria; R, rough endoplasmic reticulum; S, smooth endoplasmic reticulum; L, lipid.