Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Toxicology Research.

For all figures (Fig. S-1;6). (A) Control group, (B) animals daily treated with 25 mg/kg BPA by gastric gavage, (C) animals concomitantly treated with 25 mg/kg BPA and 5 mg/kg B per day by gastric gavage (D) animals concomitantly treated with 25 mg/kg BPA and 10 mg/kg B per day by gastric gavage, (E) animals concomitantly treated with 25 mg/kg BPA and 20 mg/kg B per day by gastric gavage for 30 days. The figures were stained with H&E. The original magnification was ×20 and the scale bars represent 50 μm. BPA: Bisphenol A, B: boron

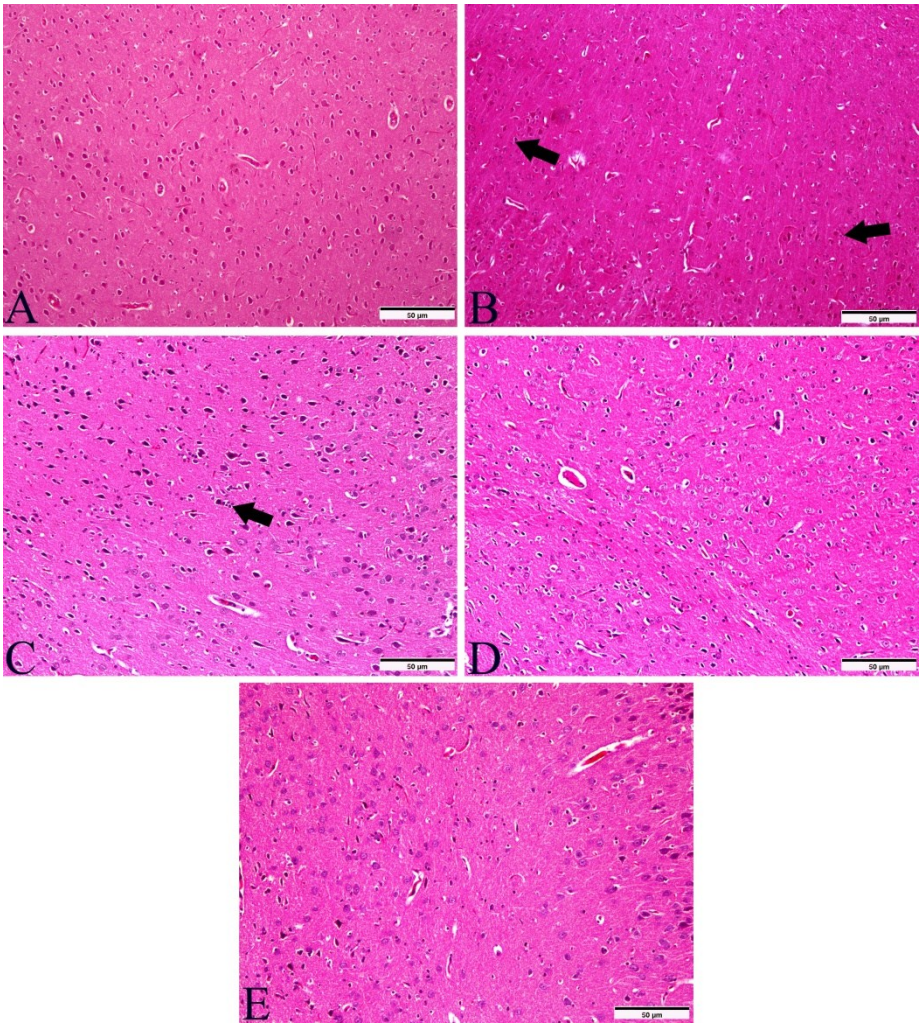

Fig. S-1. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the brain tissue of male rats. Arrows indicate degenerative changes in neurons and focal gliosis.

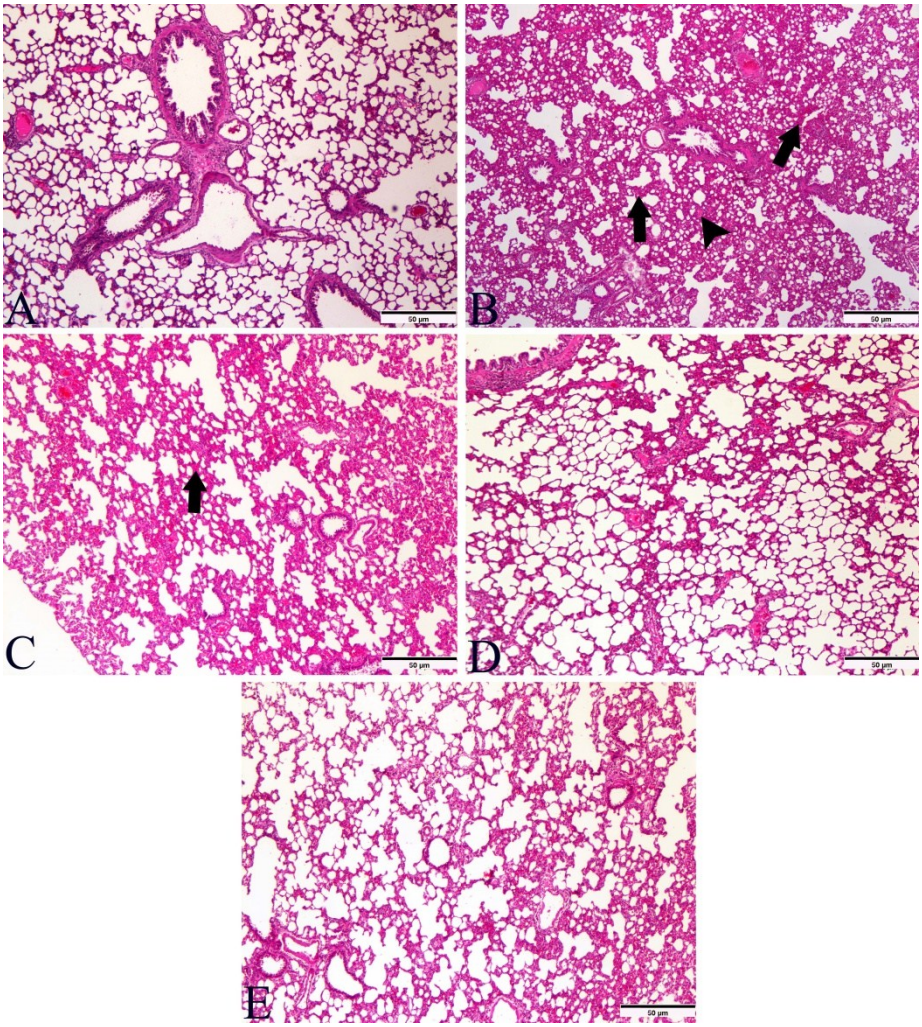

Fig. S-2. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the lung tissue of male rats. Arrows indicate thickening of interalveolar septal tissue and arrow head indicates alveolar edema.

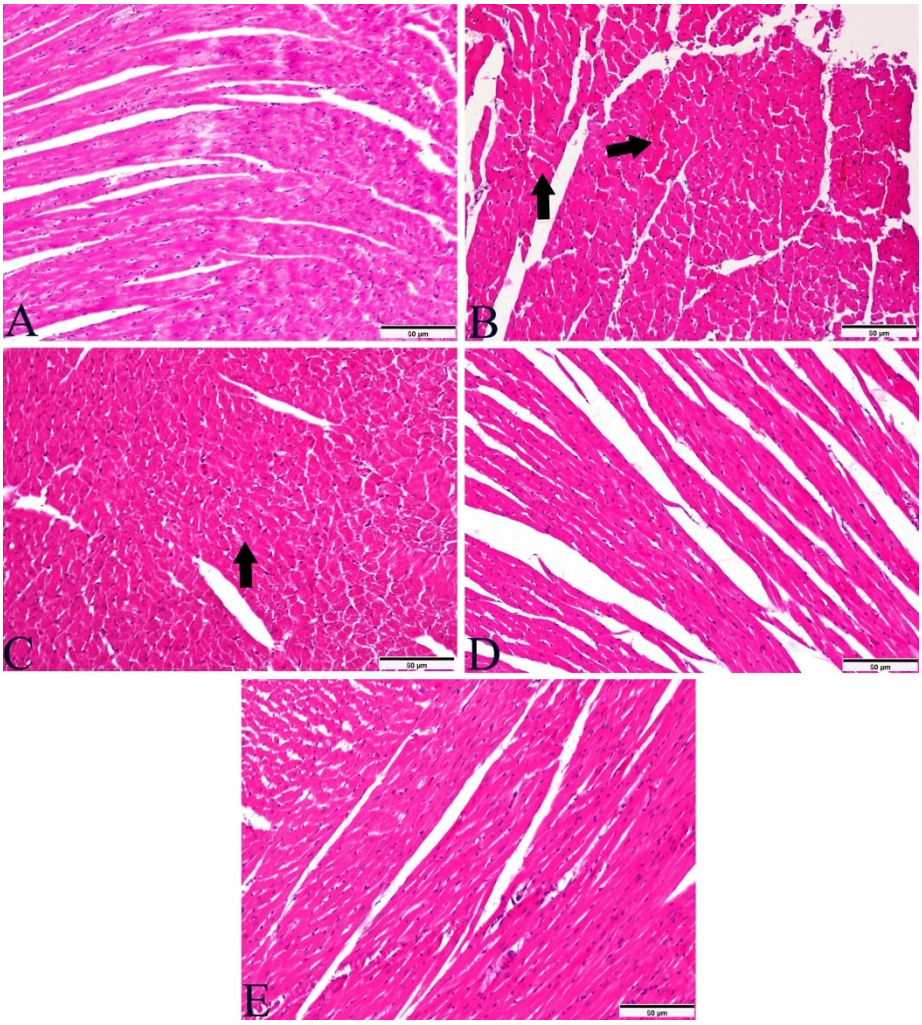

Fig. S-3. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the heart tissue of male rats. Arrows indicate hyaline degeneration areas in myocardial cells.

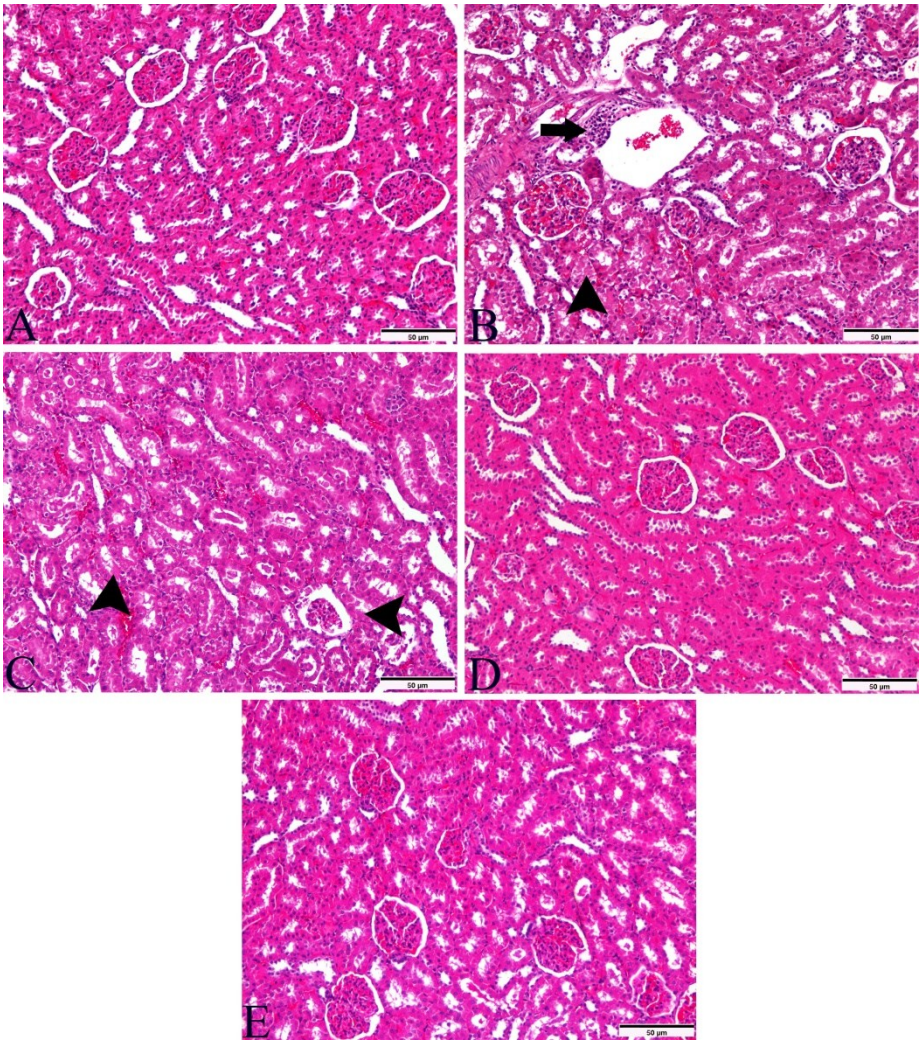

Fig. S-4. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the kidney tissue of male rats. Arrow indicates focal mononuclear cell infiltration in the glomerulus and arrowheads indicate degenerative changes in tubulus epithelial cells.

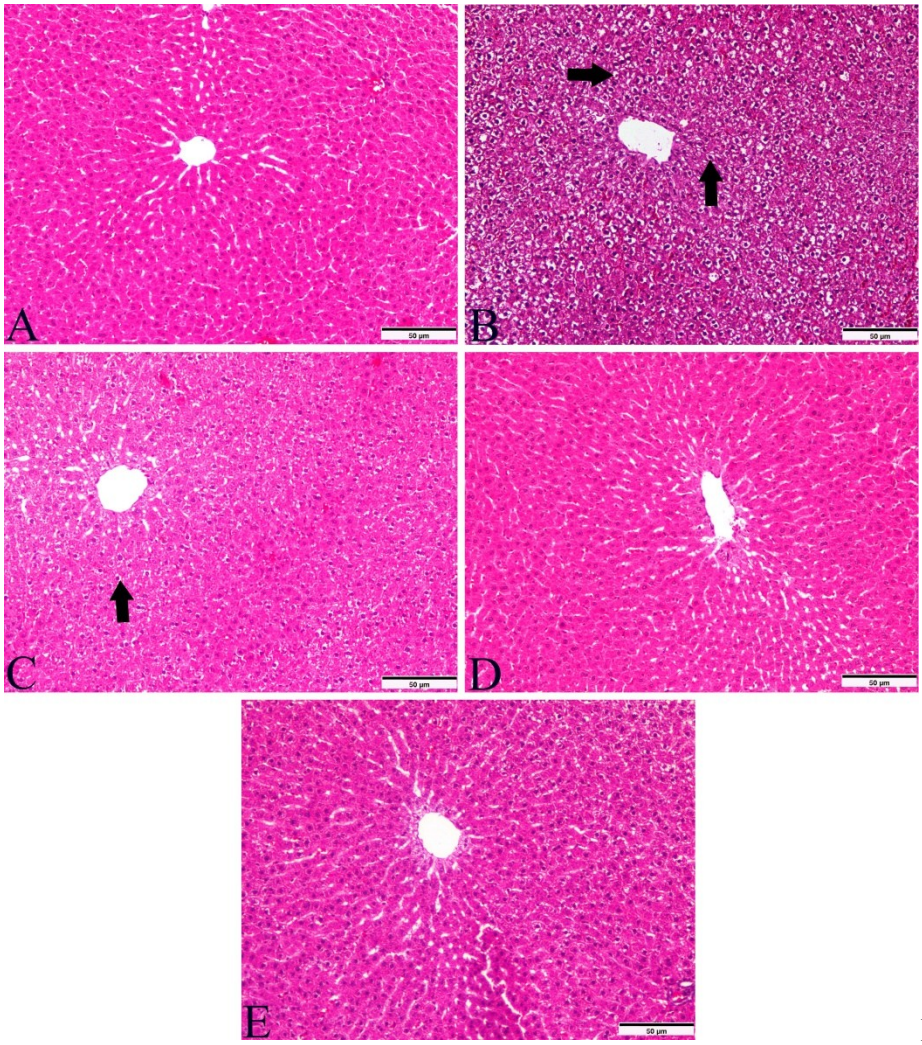

Fig. S-5. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the liver tissue of male rats. Arrows indicate sinusoidal dilatation, hyperemia and degenerative changes in hepatocytes.

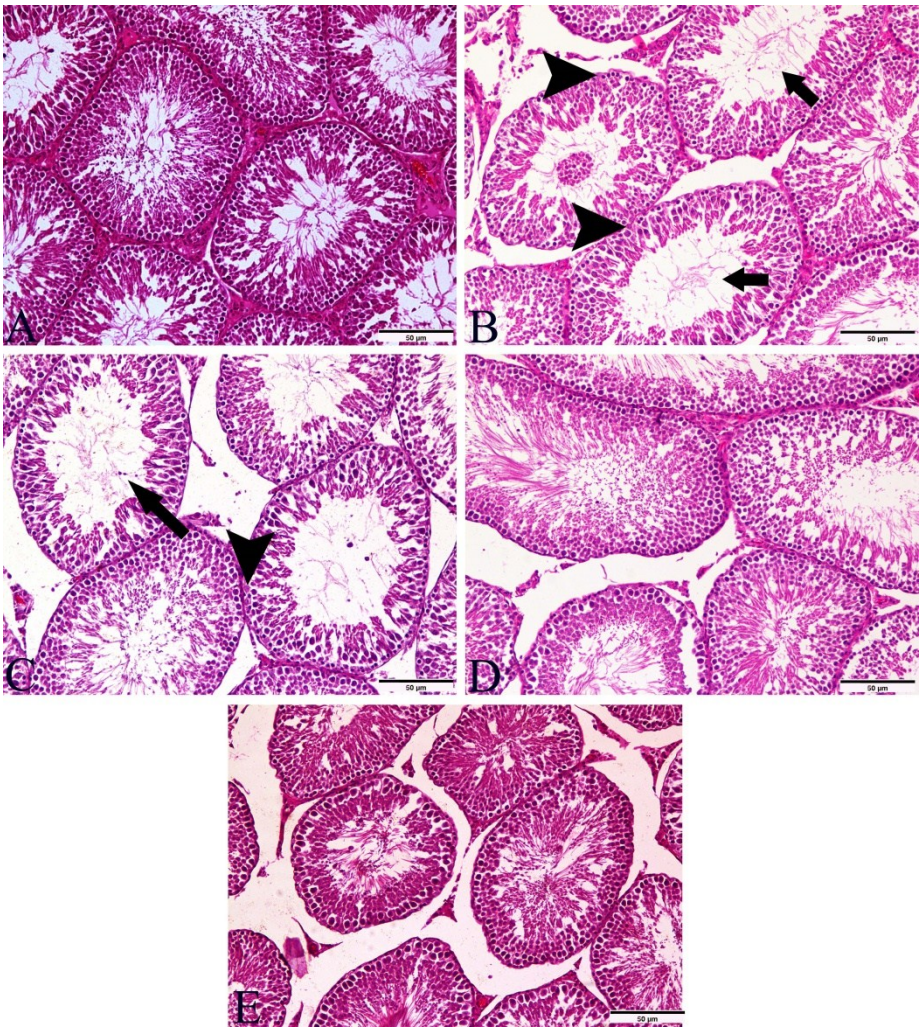

Fig. S-6. The effects of B-treatment on BPA-induced histopathological changes in the testis tissue of male rats. Arrows indicate reduced spermatogenic density in tubulus seminiferus contortus and arrow heads indicate degenerative changes in sertoli cells.