Cultured keratinocytes obtained from human hair follicles might be a useful tool to study mutagenicity in human epithelial cells. Human hair follicles possess a cytochrome P-450 dependent enzyme system which is capable to metabolize xenobiotics. The preservation of this enzyme in vitro is important for the application of hair follicle cell cultures in genotoxicity studies especially for promutagens and procarcinogens.

We studied the immunolocalization of cytochrome P-450 using monoclonal antibodies (K03 and K07) raised against two isoenzymes. The antigens were present in freshly plucked hair follicles, fibroblasts and the cell line SVK14. In the cultured keratinocytes no staining was observed by the antibodies. Since the cell line SVK14 shows a medium dependent response on the antibodies, the absence of cytochrome P-450 in the hair follicle keratinocytes is ascribed to the culture conditions. Further studies on the relation between culture media and maintenance of cytochrome P-450 is required.

NANOMOLAR CONCENTRATIONS OF Cd²⁺ INHIBIT Ca²⁺ TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN PLASMA MEMBRANES AND INTRACELLULAR Ca²⁺ STORES.


Exposure of fish to cadmium (Cd) in the water causes a spectrum of toxic effects that is well documented. The mechanism of Cd-toxicity, however, are largely unknown. A transient hypocalcemia is observed in fish the first days after Cd-exposure, which is indicative of a disturbed Ca²⁺ homeostasis. For freshwater trout it was demonstrated (1) that Cd-exposure inhibits transepithelial Ca²⁺ transport. Proceeding from the extreme sensitivity of the branchial Ca²⁺ pump we predicted that a high affinity of the Ca²⁺ pump for Cd²⁺ would be a general phenomenon and that the Ca²⁺ pump would be a key enzyme in Cd-toxicity. In this study we tested the effect of Cd²⁺ on the Ca²⁺ pump using BLM's isolated from rat duodenum and rat kidney cortex. Using permeabilized ducenal cells we were able to study the effect of Cd²⁺ on ATP-dependent Ca²⁺ transport in intracellular stores. A kinetic analysis of the Cd²⁺ inhibition was undertaken to evaluate the mechanism of inhibition on the molecular level.


A TWO-WEEK FEEDING STUDY OF BHA: EFFECT ON CELL KINETIC PARAMETERS IN THE RAT GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT.

H. Verhagen1, B. Schuite2, M.M.J. Reynders2

G.W. Blijham1, F. ten Hoor1 and J.C.S. Kleijburg

The synthetic food antioxidant 2(3)-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole (BHA) is carcinogenic in the forestomach of rats, hamsters and probably mice. Sequential changes are dose-dependent and involve lesions, hyperplasia, papillomas and carcinomas, the development of which is accompanied by an increase in forestomach labelling index (L.I.). In the present study, subcellular markers of cell kinetics were assessed in the rat gastro-intestinal tract after short-term consumption of BHA.

Groups of five male Wistar rats (306±19g) were fed a diet containing 2% BHA or basal diet (control) group for two weeks. Subsequently, rats were injected i.p. with 25 mg/kg 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), a thymidine analogue, and killed after four hours. The gastro-intestinal tract was removed, opened longitudinally, cleaned and fixed in 70% ethanol. After pepsin digestion of random samples of the fixed tissues, labelled cell nuclei were visualized by means of a monoclonal anti-BrdU antibody technique. Cell kinetic parameters were determined by bivariate BrdU/DNA analysis using flow cytometry.

Forestomach L.I. and potential doubling time (Tpt) in random samples were 10±3.4% and 2.7±0.8 days for the control group and 20±7.3% and 1.2±0.2 days for the group fed 2% BHA respectively (mean ± SD: p<0.001). Mean Tpt during the 5-phase was not altered. Glandular stomach, ileum, caecum and colon were not affected. Thus, we confirmed proliferative effects of BHA on rat forestomach as indicated by an increase in L.I. and additionally report a decrease in Tpt following short-term dietary BHA administration.

Depts. of 1) Human Biology and 2) Internal Medicine, State University of Limburg, P.O.Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, the Netherlands

PHARMACEUTICAL ACTION OF SOME ISOCYANATES AND THEIR AMINE ANALOGUES TO SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM

A.M. Wetering, H. Weertkina, E.C.R. Vrieland and E. Seuter-Berlage

Organic isocyanates are highly reactive chemicals characterised by the general formula R(NC0)x. The diisocyanates are widely used for the industrial production of polyurethanes. Exposure to isocyanates is known to cause pulmonary and skin irritation as well as immunologic sensitization of the respiratory tract. In contrast to these well studied toxic effects, little is known about the mutagenic and possible carcinogenic effects of the isocyanates.

We present a study of the mutagenic action to Salmonella typhimurium of three isocyanates extensively used in polyurethane industry: toluene diisocyanate (TDI), 4,4'-di-phenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) and hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI). In addition, the closely related tolyliso­cyanate was also studied. Isocyanates easily form amines in a reaction with water. Therefore the amine analogues (TDA, MDA, HDA and toluidine) were incorporated in the Ames-tests.

The mutagenicity testing was carried out with the plate incorporation assay as described by Ames et al. (1). The tests were performed with S. typh. strains TA 100, TA 1535, TA 98 and TA 1538 both with and without metabolic activation (S9-mix containing rat liver homogenate (9000 g)).

The isocyanates, particularly HDI, showed a large toxic effect on the Salmonella bacteria. Mutagenicity was observed with TDI, TDA, MDA and MDA in TA 100 and TA 98 with S9-mix. In both cases the amine was more mutagenic than the analogous isocyanate. This finding suggests that the mutagenic effect of isocyanates can be attributed to reactive metabolites of the amines formed during hydrolysis of isocyanates.

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Department of Pharmacology, University of Nijmegen, Geert Grooteplein N2, 6525 EZ Nijmegen, The Netherlands