Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine Vol.8. No.1. pp: 1-9, Winter 2010

Effects of vitamin E on ovarian tissue of rats following treatment with p-nonylphenol: A stereological study

Malek Soleimani Mehranjani[1] Ph.D., Ali Noorafshan[2] Ph.D., Ahmad Hamta[1] Ph.D., Hamid Reza Momeni[1] Ph.D., Mohammad Hussein Abnosi [1] Ph.D., Monireh Mahmoodi [1] M.Sc., Morteza Anvari [3,4] Ph.D., Maryam Hazaveh[1] M.Sc.

1 Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran.
2 Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran.
3 Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.
4 Research and Clinical Center for Infertility, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

Received: 23 July 2009; accepted: 13 January 2010

Abstract

Background: Para-Nonylphenol (p-NP) is one of the environmental pollutants which cause reproductive system disorders.

Objective: The effects of vitamin E on ovary structure during its development in rats treated with p-NP.

Materials and Methods: 32 Wistar female rats after mating were divided into 4 groups; control, vitamin E (100mg/kg/day), p-NP (250mg/kg/day) and p-NP + vitamin E. The rats were treated from the day 7 of pregnancy till 21st day of postnatal through sucking period. After weaning, the female pups were treated by gavages for 120 days. The total volume of ovary, number of follicles, volume of oocyte, follicular cells and their nuclei and the thickness of zona pellucida were estimated stereologically. The results were analyzed using one way ANOVA and $p<0.05$ was considered significant.

Results: The ovary weight, mean total volume of ovary and cortex, number of antral and graafian follicles and body weight were decreased significantly ($p<0.05$) in the p-NP treated rats compared to control and other groups, while the number of atretic follicles was increased significantly ($p<0.05$). A significant reduction ($p<0.05$) in volume of oocyte, follicular cells and their nuclei in antral and graafian follicles was found in p-NP group. In addition, treatment with only vitamin E showed an improving effect on folliculogenesis due to a highly significant increase ($p<0.01$) in the number of primordial follicles.

Conclusion: Vitamin E could compensate the adverse effects of p-NP on the ovary structure during its development.

Key words: *Ovary, p-Nonylphenol, Rat, Stereology, Vitamin E.*

Introduction

Para-Nonylphenol (p-NP) is one of the endocrine disrupting compounds, which has estrogenic effects and is able to impair the endocrine system (1-3) through diverse mechanisms, such as receptor-mediated enzyme inhibition (1) and mimics the estrogen or androgen action (1, 2, 4). This chemical is used in the preparation of lubricating oil additives, plasticizers and surface active agents and also has been found in polyvinyl chloride which is used in the food processing and packaging industries (1). Investigations have shown that the p-NP causes dysfunction in male and female reproductive system (5-7) specially during the early phases of animal development (1). In addition it also produces oxidative stress (3, 8) through generating

Corresponding Author:
Malek Soleimani Mehranjani, Department of Biology Faculty of Sciences, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran.
E-mail: m-soleimani@araku.ac.ir

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

free radicals and impairing estrous cycle as well as folliculogenesis (9). Some investigators have reported that the p-NP exposure have caused the reduction of body and ovary weight as well as reproductive impairment. Cunny *et al*, showed that the treatment of female rats with 139mg/kg body weight/day of p-NP for a period of 90 days caused significant reduction of body and ovary weight (10).

Treatment of rats for 20 days with 50 and 100mg/kg body weight/day of p-NP caused imbalance in estrous cycle whereas 100mg/kg body weight/day showed a significant reduction in ovary weight (11). Chapin *et al*, showed a significant reduction of the number of antral and graafian follicles after treatment of the rats with 350mg/kg body weight/day of p-NP in F2 generation (12). In another investigation, treatment of pregnant female rats from the day 7 of pregnancy till the maturation of the pups with 400mg/kg body weight/day of p-NP, the F1 generation have lost the fertility potential (13).

On the other hand, antioxidants such as vitamin E can prevent the adverse effects of oxidative stress by inhibiting reactive oxygen species (ROS) (14,15).

Investigation showed that the co-administration of vitamin E with Methidathion and Organophosphate insecticides (16) prevents the harmful effects of these chemical in the reproductive organs. Considering the above, we aimed to investigate the preventive effects of vitamin E as a strong antioxidant on structural parameters of ovary during its development in the rats treated with p-NP, as an oxidative agent, using stereological methods.

Materials and methods

Animals and treatments

Male and female Wistar rats with average weight of 200±10g were purchased from Pasteur Institute, Iran and kept in the animal house of Arak University under standard conditions of temperature, light and food. After mating, pregnant rats were divided into 4 groups (n=6): control, p-NP (250mg/kg/day) (Acros Company, New Jersey. USA), vitamin E (VE) (100mg/kg/day) (Aldrich Company, USA) and p-NP+VE. The treatment was carried out from the 7th day of pregnancy till 21st day of postnatal through sucking period (17-19). From this stage, female pups (F1 generation) were divided into the same groups similar to the mothers and the treatments were continued orally by gavage till maturation (120 day) (1). Considering the high viscosity of p-NP and vitamin E, corn oil was used as a carrier (5,20), with the concentration of 50mg p-NP/0.1ml corn oil (21), and similar vehicle was employed for vitamin E.

Tissue preparation

At the end of the treatments period, the rats were weighed, anesthetized by diethyl ether (Merck company, Germany) and their right ovary were taken out, weighed and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. After tissue processing, the samples were blocked in cylindrical paraffin blocks.

Stereological study

The orientator method was used to obtain isotropic uniform random (IUR) sections (22, 23). For this purpose, the cylindrical paraffin blocks containing ovaries were randomly placed on the φ-clock which each half of it was divided into 9 equal parts. By choosing a random number from 1 to 9, an appropriate cut was made along the selected number. The block was then placed on the θ-clock, each half of it was divided into 9 unequal sine-weighted parts, along its cut surface on the 0-0 axis and then the random number was selected and the cut was made along the selected number. Consecutive 5 and 20μm thick sections were prepared using a microtome and stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) (Merck company, Germany) method.

The volume of ovary, cortex, medulla and corpus luteum (mm^3)

To estimate the mean total volume of ovary, the images of 5μm thick sections were transferred on the working table using the micro-projector (NeoPromar Leitz Germany) with the magnification of 80. Counting probe was randomly superimposed on the images, then the points were counted and the total volume of the ovary was estimated using the Cavalieri methods applying the following formula (22): $V_{total\ ovary} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p \times a(p) \times t$, in which $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p$ is the total number of points superimposed on the image, (t) is the thickness of the section and a (p) is the area associated with each point. To obtain the volume of the ovary compartments, the volume density for each was calculated as: $Vv_{cortex} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{cortex}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{total}}$ (22), where

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{total}$ is the total number of counted points and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{cortex}$ is the total number of points superimposed on the cortex. The volume of cortex was then obtained through multiplying the volume density (Vv) by the total volume of ovary.

The number of follicles

To estimate the number of follicles, the optical disector method was used. The average of 12 sections was selected from 20µm thick sections using systematic random sampling. The sections were studied using the Olympus microscope (BX41TE model) with 100x magnification and the microcator (ND 221 B, Heidenhain, Germany) connected to a computer. The nuclei of follicular cells were sampled by an unbiased counting frame superimposed on the monitor. Identification of the stage of follicles was carried out based on the Mayer *et al* classification (24). Any nucleus that lied in the frame and did not touch the left and bottom lines of the frames was selected. The number density (Nv) of different types of follicles was estimated as: $Nv = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q}{a/f.h.\sum_{i=1}^{n} P}$ (22, 24), in which $\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q$ is the total number of counted follicles, h is the tissue thickness considered for counting, a/f is the frame area in the true tissue scale and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} P$ is the total number of the points superimposed on the selected fields. The result of the equation is then multiplied by the total volume of the ovary to obtain the total number of follicles (24, 25).

The volume of oocyte, follicular cells and their nuclei

To estimate the volume of oocyte, follicular cells and their nuclei the nucleator method was applied. This is a method for estimating the number-weighted mean volume (v_N). An average of 12 sections from 20µm thick sections was randomly selected and the selected follicles were then studied using the Olympus microscope with 100x magnification. On the selected cells with an unbiased counting frame, the distance from the center of the nucleolus to the oocyte membrane was measured (l_n) to estimate the oocyte volume.

To estimate the volume of oocyte nucleus the distance from the center of the nucleolus to the nucleus membrane was measured. The same measurements were carried out for the follicular cells and their nuclei. The volume of each was calculated using the equation $v_N = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times \overline{l_n^3}$ (22, 26).

Zona pellucida thickness (µm)

To estimate the mean thickness of zona pellucida (ZP), an average of 12 sections from 5µm thick sections was randomly selected and studied with 100x magnification. To identify measurement sites, the specific line grid (3 parallel lines) was randomly superimposed on the sampled fields. The ZP thickness was measured using the orthogonal intercept method, in brief by measuring the length of a line extended perpendicularly from the inner membrane to outer surface of ZP at each intercept of the line of the grid with zona membrane, and was considered as orthogonal intercept (oi). An average of 110 measurements was made to calculate the harmonic mean thickness using following formula (27):

Harmonic mean thickness = 8π /3 × Harmonic mean of orthogonal intercepts, where harmonic mean = number of measurements / sum of the reciprocal of orthogonal intercepts lengths = $\text{number of measurements} / (\frac{1}{oi_1} + \frac{1}{oi_2} + \frac{1}{oi_3} + \frac{1}{oi_4} + ...)$

Statistical analysis

The results were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, Tukey test, using the SPSS V11/0 software and the means were considered significantly different at p<0.05.

Results

The volume of ovary, cortex, medulla and corpus luteum

The mean total volume of ovary and the volume of cortex showed a high significant reduction in p-NP group compared to the others (p<0.01), while co-administration of p-NP with vitamin E increased the volume of ovary and cortex to the control level. Comparing the mean volume of corpus luteum, a significant reduction was found in the p-NP group compared to vitamin E and p-NP + vitamin E groups (p<0.05) (Table I).

The number of follicles

The mean number of antral (p<0.04) and graafian follicles (p<0.04) reduced while the mean number of atretic follicles increased significantly (p<0.001) in p-NP group when compared to the other groups. In p-NP+vitamin E group, variations

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

due to p-NP exposure were compensated to the normal level. In the group treated with only vitamin E, the mean total number of follicles ($p<0.02$) and the mean total number of primordial follicles ($p<0.001$) significantly increased compared to the other groups (Table II).

The thickness of zona pellucida (µm)

Comparing the mean thickness of zona pellucida in the secondary follicles ($p<0.03$), antral ($p<0.001$) and graafian ($p<0.002$) a significant reduction was found in the p-NP group, while simultaneous treatment of rats with p-NP + vitamin E compensated these reductions ($p>0.05$) to the level of control group. In addition, treatment with only vitamin E caused considerable increased in the zona pellucida thickness of secondary follicles ($p<0.05$) (Table III).

The volume of oocyte (µm^3)

The mean volume of oocyte in antral and graafian follicles reduced significantly in p-NP group compared to other groups ($p<0.04$), while in the p-NP + vitamin E group, vitamin E compensated the reducing effect of p-NP to the normal level ($p>0.05$). The result also showed treatment with only vitamin E caused a considerable increase in oocyte volume of the mentioned follicles ($p<0.001$). The mean volume of oocyte in primordial, primary and secondary follicles showed no significant difference in any of groups ($p>0.05$) (Table IV).

The volume of oocyte nucleus (µm^3)

The mean volume of the oocyte nucleus (µm^3) in secondary, antral and graafian follicles showed a highly significant reduction in p-NP group compared to the other groups ($p<0.001$). Meanwhile the mean volume of oocyte nucleus in these follicles was increased highly significant following vitamin E treatment ($p<0.001$) in the p-NP + vitamin E group. In the vitamin E group, an increase in the volume of the oocyte nucleus (µm^3) in antral and graafian follicles was seen ($p<0.05$). The volume of the oocyte nucleus of primordial and primary follicles showed no significant difference between the groups ($p>0.05$) (Table V).

The volume of follicular cells (µm^3)

The mean volume of follicular cells in primary, secondary, antral and graafian follicles significantly decreased in p-NP group when compared to the others ($p<0.001$), while simultaneous treatment of vitamin E and p-NP compensated this reducing effect of p-NP in the above mentioned follicles ($p<0.05$). The treatment of rats with only vitamin E resulted in a significant increase in the mean volume of follicular cells in antral and graafian follicles (Table VI).

The volume of nucleus of follicular cells (µm^3)

The mean volume of the follicular cells nucleus in primary, secondary, antral and graafian follicles showed a highly significant reduction in the p-NP group compared to the other groups ($p<0.001$).

The simultaneous treatment of rats with vitamin E + p-NP compensated the reduction of volume of follicular cells nucleus due to p-NP in the above follicles. Meanwhile the treatment of rats with only vitamin E led to a highly significant increase in the mean volume of follicular cells nucleus in antral and graafian follicles ($p<0.001$) (Table VII).

The body and ovary weight (g)

The mean body weight showed a significant reduction in the p-NP and p-NP + vitamin E groups compared to the other groups at the end of treatment ($p<0.01$). In the p-NP group compared to the other groups, a highly significant reduction in ovary weight was observed ($p<0.001$), while in p-NP + vitamin E group, it was seen that treatment with vitamin E could compensate the reduction of ovary weight caused by p-NP (Table VIII).

The histopathological findings

An increase in the number of atretic follicles was found in p-NP group compared to the other groups. However, simultaneous treatment of p-NP and vitamin E seemed to normalize the number of atretic follicles (Figure 1).

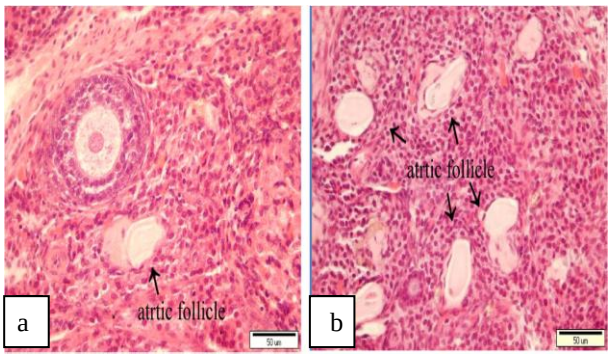

Figure 1. Micrographs of the ovary tissue (5µm thick section with H&E staining) in different groups of rats: a) representing the normal structure of ovary in control group. b) Showing an increase in the number of atretic follicles in the rats exposed to p-NP. In p-NP + vitamin E and vitamin E groups the ovarian tissue structure was same as the control group (photos not shown).

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

Table I. Comparing the mean total volume of ovary, cortex, medulla and corpus luteum (mm^3) in different groups of rats 120 days after treatment.

Groups (N=6)	Volume of ovary(mm^3)	Volume of cortex(mm^3)	Volume of medulla(mm^3)	Volume of corpus luteum (mm^3)
Control	$9.1^{a} \pm 1.2$	$7.8^{a} \pm 0.8$	$1.2^{a} \pm 0.4$	$3.5^{a} \pm 0.8$
V E	$10.8^{c} \pm 0.9$	$9.6^{c} \pm 0.9$	$1.1^{a} \pm 0.2$	$3.8^{ab} \pm 0.6$
p-NP	$7.2 \pm {}^{b} 1.1$	$5.9^{b} \pm 0.9$	$1.2^{a} \pm 0.3$	${}^{ac} \pm 0.6$
p-NP + VE	$9.0^{a} \pm 0.8$	$7.7^{a} \pm 0.8$	$1.1^{a} \pm 0.3$	$3.8^{ab} \pm 0.8$

Values are means ± SD. The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table II. Comparing the mean total number of follicles, the number of primordial, primary, secondary, antral, graafian and atretic follicles in different groups of rats 120 days after treatment.

Groups (N=6)	Total number of follicles	Primordial follicles	Primary follicles	Secondary follicles	Antral follicles	Graafian follicles	Atretic follicles
Control	$5789^{a} \pm 820$	$2855^{a} \pm 392$	$1168^{a} \pm 263$	$993^{a} \pm 336$	$569^{a} \pm 64$	$205^{a} \pm 56$	$9^{a} \pm 1$
VE	$7135^{b} \pm 458$	$4007^{b} \pm 454$	$1098^{a} \pm 313$	$1156^{a} \pm 234$	$579^{a} \pm 179$	$228^{a} \pm 118$	$9^{a} \pm 1$
p-NP	$4676^{a} \pm 593$	$2693^{a} \pm 480$	$804^{a} \pm 284$	$839^{a} \pm 358$	$296^{b} \pm 88$	$49^{b} \pm 22$	$14^{b} \pm 1$
p-NP + VE	$6449^{a} \pm 956$	$3288^{a} \pm 426$	$1092^{a} \pm 263$	$1312^{a} \pm 351$	$581^{a} \pm 61$	$175^{a} \pm 58$	$10^{a} \pm 2$

Values are means ± SD. The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one-way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table III. Comparing the mean thickness of ZP (µm) in different groups of rats 120 days after treatment. Values are means ± SD.

Groups (N=6)	ZP thickness of secondary follicles (µm)	ZP thickness of antral follicles (µm)	ZP thickness of graafian follicles (µm)
Control	$8.8^{a} \pm 0.8$	$13.3^{a} \pm 2.2$	$14.3^{a} \pm 0.6$
V E	$11.6^{b} \pm 1.3$	$12.1^{ab} \pm 0.8$	$13.4^{ab} \pm 1.5$
p-NP	$7.2^{c} \pm 0.8$	$9.9^{b} \pm 0.9$	$11.9^{b} \pm 0.6$
p-NP + VE	$9.3^{a} \pm 0.9$	$12.0^{ab} \pm 0.9$	$13.2^{ab} \pm 2.1$

The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table IV. Comparing the mean volume of oocyte (μm^3) in different types of follicles in the groups of rats 120 days after treatment.

Groups (N=6)	Oocyte volume (μm^3)				
	Primordial follicles	Primary follicles	Secondary follicles	Antral follicles	Graafian follicles
Control	$1596.0^{a} \pm 75.9$	$3653.3^{a} \pm 265.2$	$45429.7^{a} \pm 3070.3$	$166983.7^{a} \pm 6740.7$	$209667.7^{a} \pm 8273.0$
V E	$1599.0^{a} \pm 29.4$	$3781.9^{a} \pm 280.0$	$53975.6^{a} \pm 7477.6$	$201609.0^{b} \pm 7933.0$	$238230.3^{b} \pm 10344.8$
p-NP	$1565.1^{a} \pm 84.7$	$3392.5^{a} \pm 246.4$	$40004.9^{a} \pm 3837.7$	$146479.0^{c} \pm 10324.8$	$187795.3^{c} \pm 12854$
p-NP + VE	$1609.4^{a} \pm 81.4$	$3495.8^{a} \pm 173.8$	$47706.0^{a} \pm 4619.3$	$170312.5^{a} \pm 9548.8$	$216893.5^{a} \pm 18644.2$

Values are means ± SD. The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table V. Comparing the mean volume of oocyte nucleus (μm^3) in different types of follicles in the groups of rats 120 days after treatment. Values are means ± SD.

Groups (N=6)	Oocyte nucleus volume (μm^3)				
	Primordial follicles	Primary follicles	Secondary follicles	Antral follicles	Graafian follicles
Control	$291.7^{a} \pm 14.9$	$516.5^{a} \pm 50.6$	$1612.6^{a} \pm 138.2$	$2395.4^{a} \pm 139.4$	$3311.2^{a} \pm 176$
V E	$301.8^{a} \pm 9.8$	$527.2^{a} \pm 11.9$	$1716.5^{a} \pm 99.1$	$3174.9^{b} \pm 45.8$	$3780.3^{b} \pm 160.9$
p-NP	$285.7^{a} \pm 14.4$	$531.5^{a} \pm 24.4$	$1105.9^{b} \pm 18.4$	$1827.8^{c} \pm 134$	$2156.2^{c} \pm 200.4$
p-NP + VE	$299.0^{a} \pm 9.9$	$521.7^{a} \pm 34.3$	$1678.4^{a} \pm 91.9$	$2473.0^{a} \pm 343.3$	$3460.3^{a} \pm 187.7$

The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

Table VI. Comparing the mean volume of follicular cells (μm^3) in different types of follicles in the groups of rats 120 days after treatment. Values are means ± SD.

Groups (N=6)	Volume of follicular cells (μm^3)			
	Primary follicles	Secondary follicles	Anetral follicles	Graafian follicles
Control	183.4 [a] ± 12.4	292.6 [a] ± 8.2	309.2 [a] ± 4.9	390.7 [a] ± 6.6
V E	196.5 [a] ± 6.9	308.0 [a] ± 5.7	383.7 [b] ± 7.4	436.1 [b] ± 15.21
p-NP	163.7 [b] ± 2.7	174.0 [b] ± 15.3	189.5 [c] ± 9.3	205.6 [c] ± 8.7
p-NP + VE	188.3 [a] ± 7.6	296.0 [a] ± 7.6	310.6 [a] ± 9.2	390.1 [a] ± 8.9

The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table VII. Comparing the mean nucleus volume of follicular cells (μm^3) in different types of follicles in the groups of rats 120 days after treatment.

Groups (N=6)	Volume of nucleus of follicular cell (μm^3)			
	Primary follicles	Secondary follicles	Antral follicles	Graafian follicles
Control	59.3 [a] ± 5.2	68.0 [a] ± 5.6	71.6 [a] ± 4	80.0 [a] ± 2.6
VE	59.3 [a] ± 1.8	67.6 [a] ± 4.7	84.4 [b] ± 3.8	88.9 [b] ± 2
p-NP	35.0 [b] ± 2.1	51.1 [b] ± 3.6	55.7 [c] ± 3.0	66.8 [c] ± 4.2
p-NP + VE	60.8 [a] ± 4.2	64.6 [a] ± 4.5	70.8 [a] ± 2.5	78.4 [a] ± 2.5

Values are means ± SD. The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Table VIII. Comparing the mean body and ovary weight (g) in different groups of rats 120 days after treatment. Values are means ± SD.

Group (N=6)	Body weight (g) (at the end of weaning)	Body weight (g) (at the end of treatment)	Weight of ovary (g)
Control	46.6 [a] ± 10.0	218.5 [a] ± 14.2	0.034 [a] ±0.06
VE	44.0 [a] ± 1.2	219.5 [a] ± 7.4	0.037 [a] ± 0.04
p-NP	39.0 [a] ± 3.8	176.7 [b] ± 3.2	0.023 [b] ± 0.04
p-NP + VE	42.6 [a] ± 5.5	175.8 [b] ± 18.3	0.032 [a] ± 0.05

The means with the same code do not differ significantly (one- way ANOVA, Tukey test, p>0.05).

Discussion

As the results showed a significant reduction in the weight of the ovary in the rats treated with p-NP was found which is in agreement with other investigations (28- 29) and also it is believed that this reduction is dose–dependent (10, 12). Atrophy of the ovary along with the lack of corpous luteum and reduction in the number of follicle could be considered as parameters involved in ovary weight reduction (20, 30). In addition, treatment with p-NP can reduce the level of gonadotrophins (29), known as an inhibiting factors of apoptosis in granulosa cells (31), therefore following p-NP treatment granulosa cells may undergo apoptosis and shrinkage which will finally lead to a reduction in ovary weight and volume. In another study the reduction in mitosis of granulosa and theca cells during folliculogenesis as a result of p-NP treatment was shown (32), which can affect the follicle growth and may also cause the reduction of ovary weight and volume. Co-administration of p-NP with vitamin E compensated the reduction in ovary weight and volume. This could be due to the fact that vitamin E can stimulate the secretion of Gonadotrophins(33, 34) which had been reduced as a consequence of p-NP. In addition it should be noted that vitamin E as a strong antioxidant (15, 16) may prevent weight and volume reduction in the ovary, due to the prevention of oxidative stress caused by p-NP (9).

The results showed that the mean thickness of zona pellucida significantly reduced due to p-NP treatment. Follicular atresia and reduction in mitosis in granulosa and theca cells following treatment with p-NP has been reported by other investigators (1, 20, 32). Since it is believed that the follicular cells and oocytes are involved in production of zona pllucida (35) and in this study a significant reduction in the volume of oocyte nucleus, volume of follicular cells and its nucleus in secondary, antral and graafian follicles as well as the volume of oocyte in antral and graafian follicles following treatment with p-NP was found, therefore the reduction in the thickness of zona pellucida is expected. In addition, oxidative stress caused by p-NP (9) could be involved in the degradation of lipid and protein components of zona pellucida, as this effect has been reported on the chorion layer in zebra fish (36). As an outstanding result of this study, vitamin E not only

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

compensated the reduction of zona pellucida thickness when given simultaneously with p-NP, but also normalized the reducing effects of p-NP on the other mentioned structural parameters.

We also found that treatment with p-NP caused reduction in the number of antral and graafian follicles, which is in agreement with Chapin and co-workers' study (12). In the control and p-NP groups, the number of primordial, primary and secondary follicles were nearly identical, and a significant increase in the number of atretic follicles was observed in the p-NP group which is in agreement with other investigators (1, 20); therefore this increase is mainly relevant to the decrease of antral and graafian follicles, so it is concluded that p-NP effects are more obvious in the later stages of follicular development. On the other hand, it is reported that the increase in the number of atretic follicles is due to the disturbance of folliculogenesis and oogenesis as a result of oxidative stress and estrogenic property of p-NP which leads to a decrease in the number of follicles in preovulation stage (9, 20). In the present study vitamin E as strong antioxidant (15, 16) could prevent follicular degeneration and atresia as a consequence of p-NP treatment and also compensate the reduction in the number of follicles. The same results were also reported when vitamin E and vitamin C were given as antioxidant following treatment with methidathion, a substance which cause lipid peroxidation in the ovary and increase the number of atretic follicles (16).

As mentioned above, in this study we also observed that the mean volume of oocyte and its nucleus in antral and graafian follicles decreased significantly in p-NP group. The same results were also obtained for the volume of follicular cells and their nucleus in primary, secondary, antral and graafian follicles. p-NP exposure can inhibit the secretion of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) which are vital for oocyte development (29, 37) and also causes apoptosis of granulosa cells which can be considered as another reason for FSH level reduction (31,38). Therefore, reduction in the level of these hormones retards the follicular phase and impairs oocyte maturation which leads to a decrease in the volume and the number of follicular cells. In addition, as a result of estrogenic property of p-NP (1), folliculogenesis impairment and retardation in oocyte maturation are expected as shown with other xenoestrogens (37, 39). Co-administration of vitamin E with p-NP could prevent the disturbance in the number of mentioned follicles caused by p-NP which is due to the antioxidant effect of vitamin E (15, 16) or the fact that vitamin E is able to stimulate FSH secretion(33, 34).

The presented data also revealed that the mean body weight significantly reduced in p-NP group. Investigations have shown that p-NP as an environmental toxicant can reduce body weight through its estrogenic property which seems to be dose-dependent (1, 20, 40, 41). This could be due to the disturbance of hypothalamus-pituitary-ovary axis which leads to deficiency in growth hormone secretion as seen following the treatment of rats with octylphenol as another estrogenic substance (42). We also observed that p-NP caused anorexia and reduction in food consumption which can be another influencing parameter in weight loss as reported by other investigators (10, 40). Following treatment with p-NP an increase of T_3 hormone level is also reported (29) which can be considered as another mechanism for reduction of body weight.

However, treatment of rats with p-NP+ vitamin E as a strong antioxidant (14, 43) had no effect on weight reduction. Therefore, the weight reduction following treatment with p-NP may not be due to its oxidative stress or may be, the used dosage of vitamin E had not been sufficient.

In conclusion, vitamin E could compensate the most adverse effects of p-NP treatment on ovary structure and also it was seen that the application of vitamin E only could increase the volume of ovary and cortex, the number of primary follicles and improved the main structural parameters of follicle in the late stages of follicular development. As the result of this study showed the consumption of vitamin E might be useful where ever the toxicity with p-NP is the matter of concern.

Acknowledgment

Authors would like to thanks Arak University, research and technology administration office, for financial support of this research.

References

1. Kyselova V, Peknicova J, Buckiova D, Boubelik M. Effects of p-nonylphenol and resveratrol on body and organ weight and in vivo fertility of outbreed CD-1 mice. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol* 2003; 1: 30.
2. Kimura N, Kimura T, Suzuki M, Totsukawa K. Effect of gestational exposure to nonylphenol on the development and fertility of mouse offspring. *J Reprod Dev* 2006; 52: 789-795.
3. Mehranjani MS, Noorafshan A, Momeni HR, Abnosi MH, Mahmoodi M, Anvari M, et al. Stereological study of the

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

effects of vitamin E on testis structure in rats treated with para-nonylphenol. *Asian J Androl* 2009; 11: 508-516.
4. Lee HJ, Chattopadhyay S, Gong EY, Ahn RS, Lee K. Antiandrogenic effects of bisphenol A and nonylphenol on the function of androgen receptor. *Toxicol Sci* 2003; 75: 40-46.
5. Han XD, Tu ZG, Gong Y, Shen SN, Wang XY, Kang LN, et al. The toxic effects of nonylphenol on the reproductive system of male rats. *Reprod Toxicol* 2004; 19: 215-221.
6. Vazquez-Duhalt R, Marquez-Rocha F, Ponce E, Licea AF, Viana MT. Nonylphenol, an integrated vision of a pollutant. *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research* 2005; 4: 1-25.
7. Murray TJ, Lea RG, Abramovich DR, Haites NE, Fowler PA. Endocrine disrupting chemicals: effects on human male reproductive health. *Early Pregnancy* 2001; 5: 80-112.
8. Chitra KC, Latchoumycandane C, Mathur PP. Effect of nonylphenol on the antioxidant system in epididymal sperm of rats. *Arch Toxicol* 2002; 76: 545-551.
9. Murdoch WJ. Inhibition by oestradiol of oxidative stress-induced apoptosis in pig ovarian tissues. *J Reprod Fertil* 1998; 114: 127-130.
10. Cunny HC, Mayes BA, Rosica KA, Trutter JA, Van Miller JP. Subchronic toxicity (90-day) study with para-nonylphenol in rats. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol* 1997; 26: 172-178.
11. Kim HS, Shin JH, Moon HJ, Kang IH, Kim TS, Kim IY, et al. Comparative estrogenic effects of p-nonylphenol by 3-day uterotrophic assay and female pubertal onset assay. *Reprod Toxicol* 2002; 16: 259-268.
12. Chapin RE, Delaney J, Wang Y, Lanning L, Davis B, Collins B, et al. The effects of 4-nonylphenol in rats: a multigeneration reproduction study. *Toxicol Sci* 1999; 52: 80-91.
13. De Jager C, Bornman MS, van der Horst G. The effect of p-nonylphenol, an environmental toxicant with oestrogenic properties, on fertility potential in adult male rats. *Andrologia* 1999; 31: 99-106.
14. Zadak Z, Hyspler R, Ticha A, Hronek M, Fikrova P, Rathouska J, et al. Antioxidants and vitamins in clinical conditions. *Physiol Res* 2009; 58 Suppl 1: S13-17.
15. Traber MG, Atkinson J. Vitamin E, antioxidant and nothing more. *Free Radic Biol Med* 2007; 43: 4-15.
16. Guney M, Demirin H, Oral B, Ozguner M, Bayhan G, Altuntas I. Ovarian toxicity in rats caused by methidathion and ameliorating effect of vitamins E and C. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2007; 26: 491-498.
17. Ranjit N, Siefert K, Padmanabhan V. Bisphenol-A and disparities in birth outcomes: a review and directions for future research. *J Perinatol* 2009: 1-8.
18. Lopez-Espinosa MJ, Freire C, Arrebola JP, Navea N, Taoufiki J, Fernandez MF, et al. Nonylphenol and octylphenol in adipose tissue of women in Southern Spain. *Chemosphere* 2009; 76: 847-852.
19. Massart F, Harrell JC, Federico G, Saggese G. Human breast milk and xenoestrogen exposure: a possible impact on human health. *J Perinatol* 2005; 25: 282-288.
20. Nagao T, Saito Y, Usumi K, Nakagomi M, Yoshimura S, Ono H. Disruption of the reproductive system and reproductive performance by administration of nonylphenol to newborn rats. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2000; 19: 284-296.
21. Soto AM, Justicia H, Wray JW, Sonnenschein C. p-Nonyl-phenol: an estrogenic xenobiotic released from "modified" polystyrene. *Environ Health Perspect* 1991; 92: 167-173.
22. Howard C, Reed M. Unbiased stereology: three-dimentional measurement in microscopy. United Kingdom: Bios Scientific Publishers; 1998.
23. Mouton PR. Principles and practices of unbiased stereology: An introduction for bioscientists. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press; 2002.
24. Myers M, Britt KL, Wreford NG, Ebling FJ, Kerr JB. Methods for quantifying follicular numbers within the mouse ovary. *Reproduction* 2004; 127: 569-580.
25. Wang Y, Newton H, Spaliviero JA, Allan CM, Marshan B, Handelsman DJ, et al. Gonadotropin control of inhibin secretion and the relationship to follicle type and number in the hpg mouse. *Biol Reprod* 2005; 73: 610-618.
26. Calado AM, Rocha E, Colaco A, Sousa M. Stereologic characterization of bovine (Bos taurus) cumulus-oocyte complexes aspirated from small antral follicles during the diestrous phase. *Biol Reprod* 2001; 65: 1383-1391.
27. Ferrando RE, Nyengaard JR, Hays SR, Fahy JV, Woodruff PG. Applying stereology to measure thickness of the basement membrane zone in bronchial biopsy specimens. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2003; 112: 1243-1245.
28. Tyl RW, Myers CB, Marr MC, Thomas BF, Keimowitz AR, Brine DR, et al. Three-generation reproductive toxicity study of dietary bisphenol A in CD Sprague-Dawley rats. *Toxicol Sci* 2002; 68: 121-146.
29. Nagao T, Wada K, Marumo H, Yoshimura S, Ono H. Reproductive effects of nonylphenol in rats after gavage administration: a two-generation study. *Reprod Toxicol* 2001; 15: 293-315.
30. Biegel LB, Cook JC, Hurtt ME, O'Connor JC. Effects of 17 beta-estradiol on serum hormone concentrations and estrous cycle in female Crl:CD BR rats: effects on parental and first generation rats. *Toxicol Sci* 1998; 44: 143-154.
31. Tilly JL, Tilly KI. Inhibitors of oxidative stress mimic the ability of follicle-stimulating hormone to suppress apoptosis in cultured rat ovarian follicles. *Endocrinology* 1995; 136: 242-252.
32. Nestorovic N, Lovren M, Sekulic M, Negic N, Sosic-Jurjevic B, Filipovic B, et al. Chronic somatostatin treatment affects pituitary gonadotrophs, ovaries and onset of puberty in rats. *Life Sci* 2004; 74: 1359-1373.
33. Umeda F, Kato K, Muta K, Ibayashi H. Effect of vitamin E on function of pituitary-gonadal axis in male rats and human subjects. *Endocrinol Jpn* 1982; 29: 287-292.
34. Karanth S, Yu WH, Mastronardi CA, McCann SM. Vitamin E stimulates luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone and ascorbic acid release from medial basal hypothalami of adult male rats. *Exp Biol Med (Maywood)* 2003; 228: 779-785.
35. Janqueira LC, Carneiro J. Basic histology. New York: lange; 2003.
36. Zhang X, Yang F, Cai YQ, Xu Y. Oxidative damage in unfertilized eggs of Chinese rare minnow (Gobiocypris rarus) exposed to nonylphenol. *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2008; 27: 213-219.
37. Pocar P, Augustin R, Gandolfi F, Fischer B. Toxic effects of in vitro exposure to p-tert-octylphenol on bovine oocyte maturation and developmental competence. *Biol Reprod* 2003; 69: 462-468.
38. Turner KJ, Sharpe RM. Environmental oestrogens--present understanding. *Rev Reprod* 1997; 2: 69-73.
39. Zha J, Wang Z, Wang N, Ingersoll C. Histological alternation and vitellogenin induction in adult rare minnow (Gobiocypris rarus) after exposure to ethynylestradiol and nonylphenol. *Chemosphere* 2007; 66: 488-495.
40. Ferguson SA, Flynn KM, Delclos KB, Newbold RR. Maternal and offspring toxicity but few sexually dimorphic behavioral alterations result from nonylphenol exposure. *Neurotoxicol Teratol* 2000; 22: 583-591.
41. Cooper S, Latendresse JR, Doerge DR, Twaddle NC, Fu X, Delclos KB. Dietary modulation of p-nonylphenol-induced

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]

polycystic kidneys in male Sprague-Dawley rats. *Toxicol Sci* 2006; 91: 631-642.

42. Nagao T, Yoshimura S, Saito Y, Nakagomi M, Usumi K, Ono H. Reproductive effects in male and female rats from neonatal exposure to p-octylphenol. *Reprod Toxicol* 2001; 15: 683-692.
43. Latchoumycandane C, Mathur PP. Effects of vitamin E on reactive oxygen species-mediated 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin toxicity in rat testis. *J Appl Toxicol* 2002; 22: 345-351.

[Downloaded from ijrm.ir on 2024-10-12]