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Legends for Figures

Figure 1. Neurosteroid-induced α -HEX release from RBL-2H3 cells and its blockade by PROG and EDCs. RBL-2H3 cells were incubated with 30 μ M quercetin for 48 h in normal growth medium. Data represent the mean \pm S.E. from more than 3 separate experiments. * p <0.05, compared with the vehicle-treated group. (A) Time course of DHEAS-induced α -HEX release. Confluent cultures in 24-well plates were stimulated with DHEAS (1 μ M) and α -HEX release was evaluated using supernatants from the cells at the indicated periods. The results represent the ratio (%) of α -HEX release to the total content. (B) Degranulation by several neurosteroids. The results represent the α -HEX release (%) by various neurosteroids (1 μ M). (C) Antagonistic effects of PROG, E₂ and their BSA-conjugates (10 μ M) on DHEAS- and PREGS (1 μ M)-induced α -HEX release. (D) Competitive blockade of DHEAS-induced degranulation by PROG-BSA (10 μ M). (E) Lack of α -HEX release by EDCs (1 μ M). (F) Antagonism of DHEAS-induced α -HEX release by EDCs (10 μ M).

Figure 2. G_{q/11} and PLC activation-mediated α -HEX release by DHEAS. The results represent the mean \pm S.E. from more than 3 separate experiments. * p <0.05, compared with the DHEAS- or PREGS-treated group. (A) Effects of several inhibitors on DHEAS (1 μ M)-induced α -HEX release. PTX, U-73343 and U-73122 were used at 10 μ M. Xestospongins C, wortmannin, RU-486 (RU) and ICI-182,734 (ICI) were used at 1 μ M. EGTA was used at 1 mM. (B) Effects of the G_{q/11} AS-ODN on DHEAS (1 μ M)-induced α -HEX release. Inset: Reduction in the G_{q/11} level assessed by Western blotting analysis (2 μ g protein per lane, 12% acrylamide gel). Results represent

DHEAS-induced γ -HEX release (%) using RBL-2H3 cells pretreated with AS-ODN and MS-ODN for $G_{q/11}$. (C) No effect of oxytocin on DHEAS-induced γ -HEX release. Oxytocin (10 nM) was added with or without DHEAS (1 nM). (D) No effect of DHEAS (1 nM)-induced γ -HEX release by 25-DX AS-ODN. Inset: Reduction in the 25-DX level by AS-ODN or MS-ODN in Western blotting analysis (1.5 μ g protein per lane, 12% acrylamide gel). Veh: vehicle-, AS; AS-ODN-, MS; MS-ODN-treatment.

Figure 3. PROG-BSA-FITC binding to RBL-2H3 cells. PROG-BSA-FITC (1 nM) binding to RBL-2H3 cells was performed in the absence or presence of PROG (10 nM), DHEAS (10 nM) or NP (10 nM). The details are described in the Materials and Methods.

Figure 4. DHEAS-induced nocifensive responses. The results represent the mean \pm S.E. of the total period (s) showing nocifensive biting and licking behaviors from more than 3 separate experiments. (A) Dose-dependent DHEAS (1-10 fmol)-induced nocifensive behaviors. $*p < 0.05$, compared with the vehicle-treated group. (B) Blockade of DHEAS (3 fmol, i.pl.)-induced nocifensive responses by co-administration of PROG-BSA (1-30 fmol, i.pl.). $*p < 0.05$, compared with the DHEAS (10 fmol, i.pl.)-treated group. (C) Blockade of DHEAS-induced nocifensive responses by co-administration of Progesterone (PROG) or Nonyphenol (NP) at 10 fmol (i.pl.). $*p < 0.05$, compared with the group without PROG-BSA. (D) No effect of oxytocin (10 fmol) on DHEAS (3 fmol)-induced nocifensive responses. $*p < 0.05$, compared with the vehicle-treated group.

Fig.1

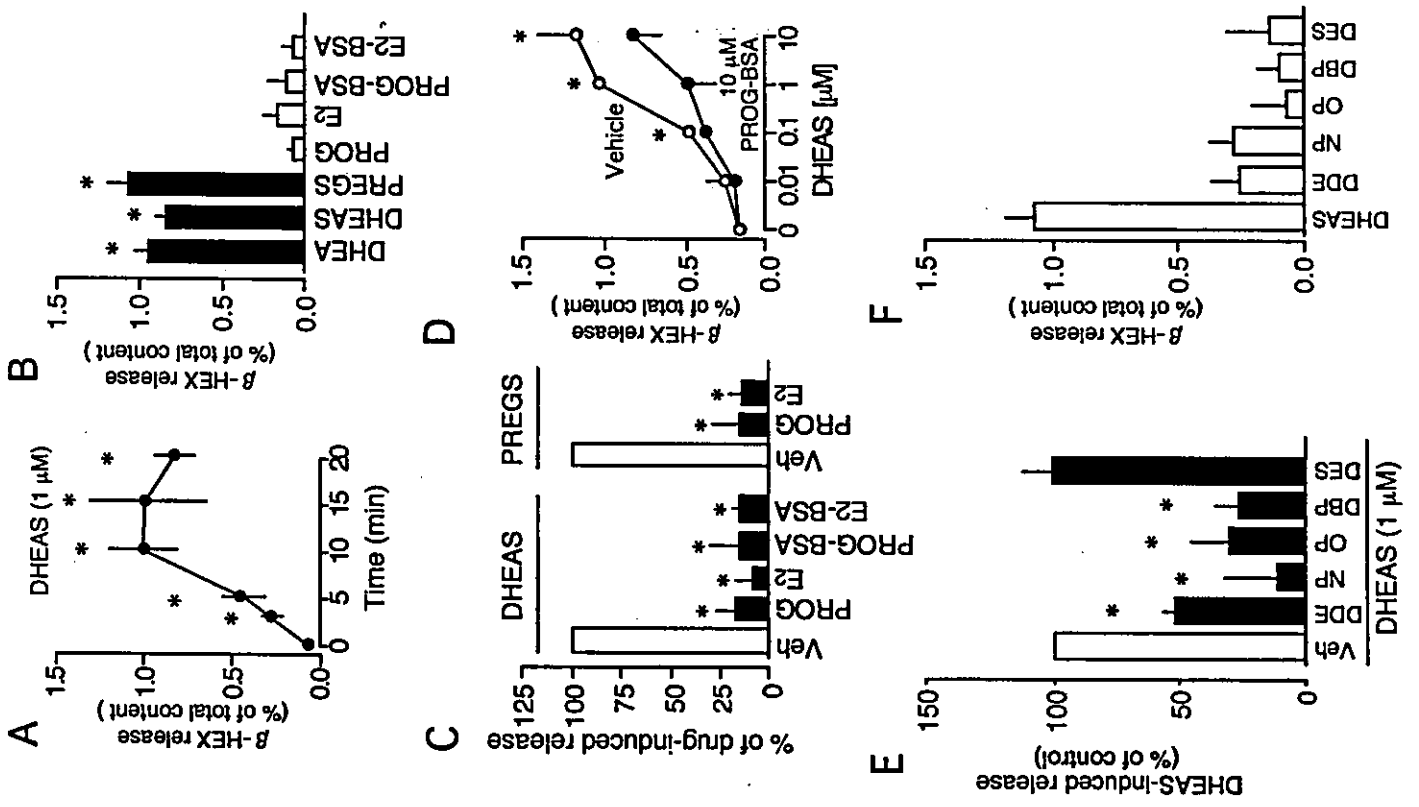


Fig.2

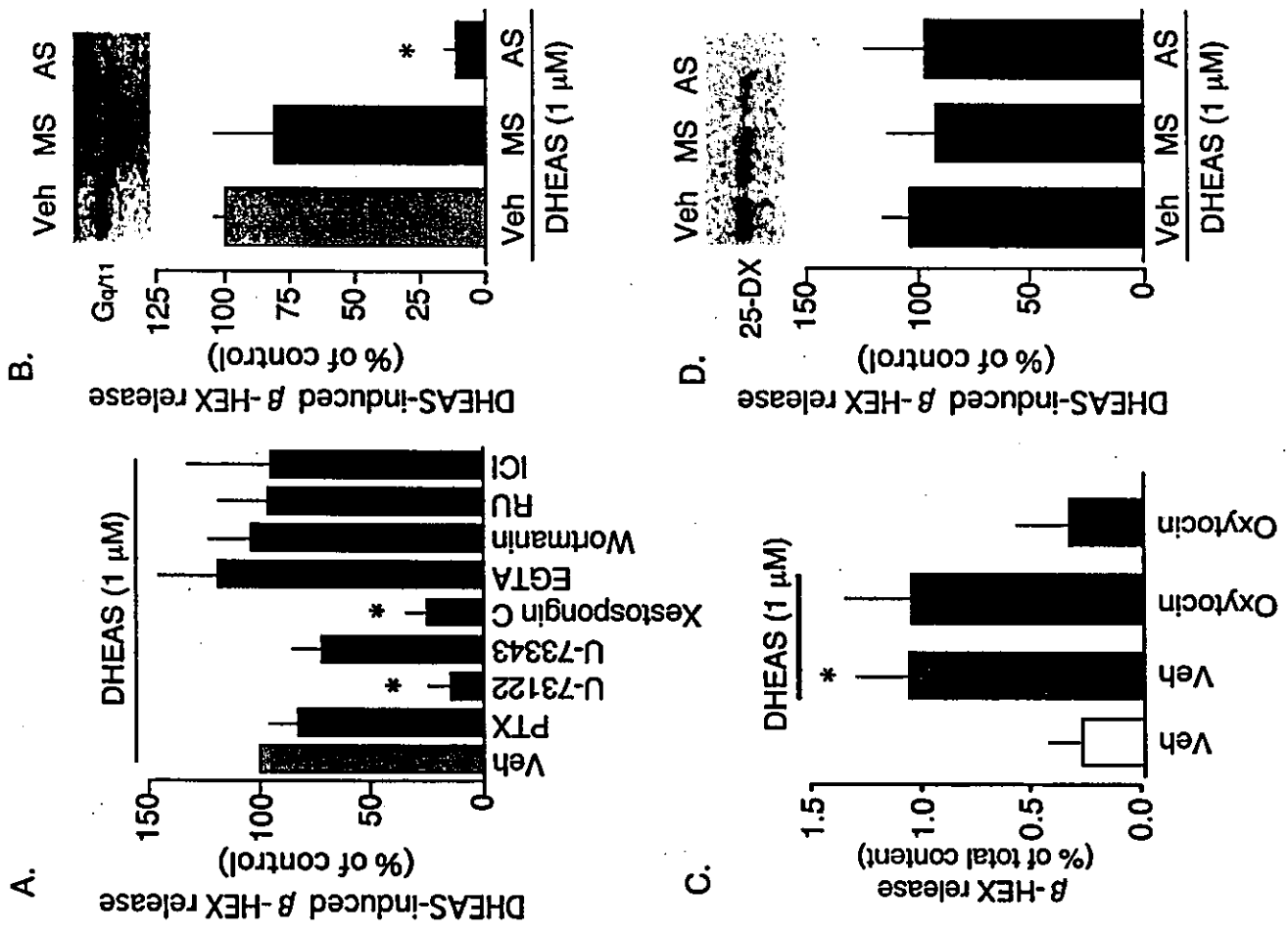


Fig.3

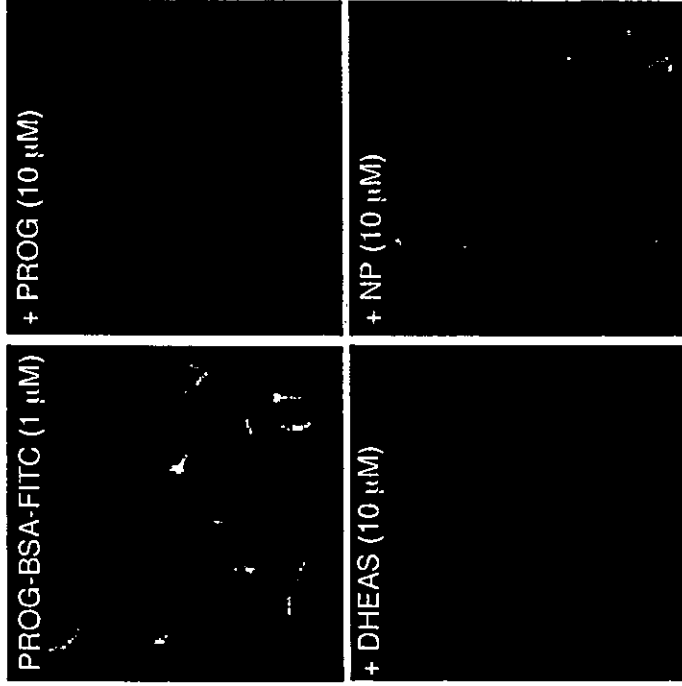
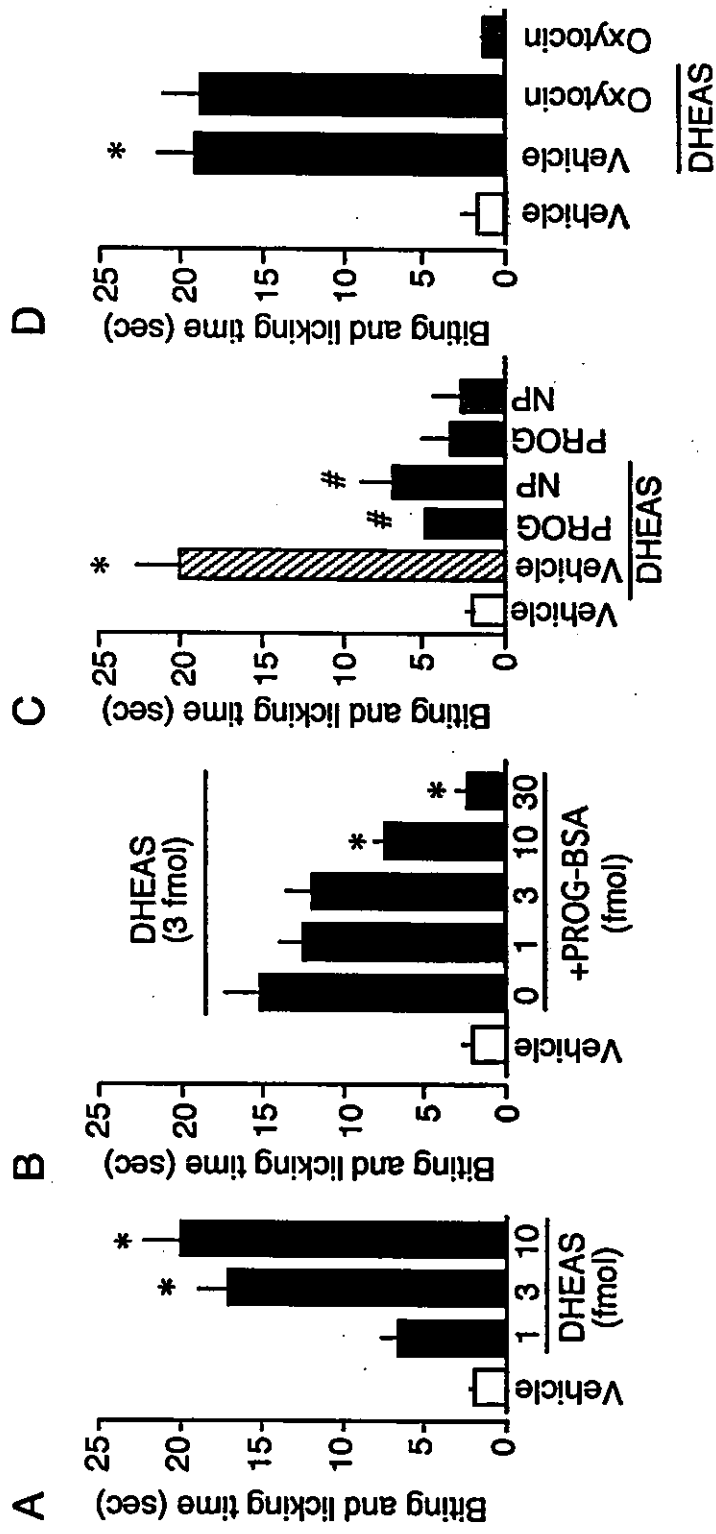


Fig.4



Supplementary data

