

- Harris HA, Albert LM, Leathurby Y, Malamas MS, Mewshaw RE, Miller CP, et al. 2003. Evaluation of an estrogen receptor- β agonist in animal models of human disease. *Endocrinology* 144(10):4241-4249.
- Hall DL, Payne LA, Putnam JM, Huet-Hudson YM. 1997. Effect of methoxychlor on implantation and embryo development in the mouse. *Reprod Toxicol* 11(15):703-708.
- Kapoor IP, Metcalf RL, Nystrom RF, Sangha GK. 1970. Comparative metabolism of methoxychlor, methiochlor, and DDT in mouse, insects, and in a model ecosystem. *J Agric Food Chem* 18(6):1145-1152.
- Kuiper GGMJ, Carlsson B, Grandien K, Enmark E, Häggblad J, Nilsson S, et al. 1997. Comparison of the ligand binding specificity and transcript tissue distribution of estrogen receptors α and β . *Endocrinology* 138(3): 863-870.
- Liu X, Matsushima A, Okada H, Tokunaga T, Isozaki K, Shimohigashi Y. 2007. Receptor binding characteristic of the endocrine disruptor bisphenol A for the human nuclear estrogen-related receptor γ . Chief and corroborative hydrogen bonds of the bisphenol A phenol-hydroxyl group with Arg316 and Glu275 residues. *FEBS J* 274(24):6340-6351.
- Manas ES, Unwalla RJ, Xu ZB, Malamas MS, Miller CP, Harris HA, Hsiao C, et al. 2004. Structure-based design of estrogen receptor-beta selective ligands. *J Am Chem Soc* 126(46):15106-15119.
- Matsushima A, Kakuta Y, Teramoto T, Koshiba T, Liu X, Okada H, et al. 2007. Structural evidence for endocrine disruptor bisphenol A binding to human nuclear receptor ERR γ . *J Biochem* 142(4):517-524.
- Matsushima A, Teramoto T, Okada H, Liu X, Tokunaga T, Kakuta Y, et al. 2008. ERR γ tethers strongly bisphenol A and 4- α -cumylphenol in an induced-fit manner. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 373(3):408-413.
- Nagel SC, vom Saal FS, Thayer KA, Dhar MG, Boechler M, Welshons WV. 1997. Relative binding affinity-serum modified access (RBA-SMA) assay predicts the relative in vivo bioactivity of the xenoestrogens bisphenol A and octylphenol. *Environ Health Perspect* 105(1):70-76.

Nakai M, Tabira Y, Asai D, Yakabe Y, Shinmyozu T, Noguchi M, et al. 1999. Binding characteristics of dialkyl phthalates for the estrogen receptor. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 254(2):311-314.

National Toxicology Program (NTP) 2008a. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Chemical information profile for bisphenol AF [CAS No. 1478-61-1], supporting nomination for toxicological evaluation by the National Toxicology Program. Available on the NTP web site:
http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/Chem_Background/ExSumPdf/BisphenolAF_093008_508.pdf [accessed 30 March 2010].

National Toxicology Program (NTP) 2008b. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. NTP-CERHR Monograph on the potential human reproductive developmental effects of bisphenol A (NIH Publication No. 08-5994; September 2008). Available on the NTP web site:
<http://cerhr.niehs.nih.gov/chemicals/bisphenol/bisphenol.pdf> [accessed 30 March 2010].

Nettles KW, Sun J, Radek JT, Sheng S, Rodriguez AL, Katzenellenbogen, JA, et al. 2004. Allosteric control of ligand selectivity between estrogen receptors α and β : Implications for other nuclear receptors. *Mol Cell* 13(3):317-327.

Nilsson S, Mäkelä S, Treuter E, Tujague M, Thomsen J, Andersson G, et al. 2001. Mechanisms of estrogen action. *Physiol Rev* 81(4):1535-1565.

Okada H, Tokunaga T, Liu X, Takayanagi S, Matsushima A, Shimohigashi Y. 2008. Direct evidence revealing structural elements essential for the high binding ability of bisphenol A to human estrogen-related receptor- γ . *Environ Health Perspect* 116(1):32-38.

Pau CY, Pau KY, Spies HG. 1998. Putative estrogen receptor beta and alpha mRNA expression in male and female rhesus macaques. *Mol Cell Endocr* 146(1-2): 59-68.

- Pettersson K, Gustafsson J-Å. 2001. Role of estrogen receptor beta in estrogen action. *Annu Rev Physiol* 63:165–192.
- Ruff M, Gangloff M, Wurtz JM, Moras D. 2000. Estrogen receptor transcription and transactivation: Structure-function relationship in DNA- and ligand-binding domains of estrogen receptors. *Breast Cancer Res* 2(2):353–359.
- Takayanagi S, Tokunaga T, Liu X, Okada H, Matsushima A, Shimohigashi Y. 2006. Endocrine disruptor bisphenol A strongly binds to human estrogen-related receptor γ (ERR γ) with high constitutive activity. *Toxicol Lett* 167(2):95-105.
- Takeda Y, Liu X, Sumiyoshi M, Matsushima A, Shimohigashi M, Shimohigashi Y. 2009. Placenta expressing the greatest quantity of bisphenol A receptor ERR γ among the human reproductive tissues: Predominant expression of type-1 ERR γ isoform. *J Biochem* 146(1):113-122.
- vom Saal FS, Cooke PS, Buchanan DL, Palanza P, Thayer KA, Nagel SC, et al. 1998. A physiologically based approach to the study of bisphenol A and other estrogenic chemicals on the size of reproductive organs, daily sperm production, and behavior. *Toxicol Ind Health* 14:239-260.
- vom Saal FS, Welshons WV. 2005. Large effects from small exposures. II. The importance of positive controls in low-dose research on bisphenol A. *Environ Res* 100:50-76.
- Welshons WV, Thayer KA, Judy BM, Taylor JA, vom Saal FS. 2003. Large effects from small exposures. I. Mechanisms for endocrine-disrupting chemicals with estrogenic activity. *Environ Health Perspect* 111(8):994-1006.
- Welshons WV, Nagel SC, vom Saal FS. 2006. Large effects from small exposures. III. Endocrine mechanisms mediating effects of bisphenol A at levels of human exposure. *Endocrinology* 147(6 Suppl):56-69.
- Xu L-C, Sun H, Chen J-F, Bian Q, Qian J, Song L, Wang X-R. 2005. Evaluation of androgen receptor transcriptional activities of bisphenol A, octylphenol and nonylphenol in vitro. *Toxicology* 216(2-3):197-203.

Table 1
 Receptor-binding characteristics of bisphenol A and AF for estrogen receptor α (ER α), ER β , and estrogen-related receptor γ (ERR γ).

Compounds	Receptor binding potency IC ₅₀ (nM) ^a		
	ER α	ER β	ERR γ
17 β -estradiol	0.88 \pm 0.04	2.17 \pm 0.12	NB ^b
4-OHT	2.88 \pm 0.15	3.17 \pm 0.24	10.3 \pm 0.8
bisphenol A	1,030 \pm 70	900 \pm 70	9.70 \pm 0.59
bisphenol AF	53.4 \pm 3.1	18.9 \pm 0.84	358 \pm 3.1
HPTE	59.1 \pm 1.5	18.1 \pm 1.9	36.4 \pm 4.4

^aIC₅₀, the half maximal inhibitory concentration, was calculated as a measure of the effectiveness of each compound in inhibiting the binding of [³H]17 β -estradiol to ER α and ER β , and [³H]bisphenol A to ERR γ .

^bNB means “not bound”, indicating no significant receptor binding at the 10 μ M concentration.

Table 2
 Receptor-binding selectivity of bisphenol A and AF for estrogen receptor α (ER α) and β (ER β) and estrogen-related receptor γ (ERR γ).

Compounds	Receptor binding selectivity			Preferred receptor(s)
	ER α vs. ER β	ER α vs. ERR γ	ER β vs. ERR γ	
17 β -estradiol	2.47 ER α ^a	(ER α) ^b	(ER β) ^b	ER α
4-OHT	1.10 ER α	3.58 ER α	3.25 ER β	ER α ~ER β
bisphenol A	1.14 ER β	106.18 ERR γ	92.78 ERR γ	ERR γ
bisphenol AF	2.83 ER β	6.70 ER α	18.94 ER β	ER β
HPTE	3.27 ER β	1.63 ERR γ	2.01 ER β	ER β

^a“2.47 ER α ” means that, when the receptor binding selectivity was compared between ER α and ER β , 17 β -estradiol binds to ER α 2.47 times more strongly than to ER β .

^b(ER α) and (ER β) mean that, because of inactivity of 17 β -estradiol in ERR γ , 17 β -estradiol is active exclusively in ER α and ER β , respectively.

Table 3
Binding affinities of 17 β -estradiol, bisphenol A and AF relative to their potencies for stimulating reporter gene activity by ER α and ER β in HeLa cells.

Compounds	Receptor activation potency EC ₅₀ (nM) / IC ₅₀ (nM)	
	ER α	ER β
17 β -estradiol	0.085 (1.0)	0.041 (1.0)
bisphenol A	0.308 (3.6)	0.770 (18.8)
bisphenol AF	1.099 (12.9)	—

Figure Legends

Figure 1. Chemical structures of (A) bisphenol A, (B) bisphenol AF, (C) HPTE, and (D) 17 β -estradiol.

Figure 2. Radio-ligand receptor-binding assays of bisphenol AF, bisphenol A, and 17 β -estradiol for ER α and ER β .

(A) Concentration-dependent curves of 17 β -estradiol, bisphenol AF, and bisphenol A in the receptor competitive binding assay to measure the ability of the compounds to displace [3 H]17 β -estradiol in the recombinant human estrogen receptor ER α , and (B) [3 H] 17 β -estradiol in ER β . The graphs show representative dose-dependent binding curves, which give the IC₅₀ value closest to the mean IC₅₀ from at least five independent assays. The IC₅₀ values showed a between-experiment coefficient of variation of 5-12%.

Figure 3. Luciferase-reporter gene assays of bisphenol AF, bisphenol A, and 17 β -estradiol for ER α and ER β .

(A) Concentration-dependent responses of 17 β -estradiol, bisphenol AF, and bisphenol A in the luciferase-reporter gene assay for ER α , and (B) for ER β . Reporter gene (pGL3/3xERE) and either ER α or ER β expression plasmid (pcDNA3/ER α or pcDNA3/ER β) were used in HeLa cells. For ER α , bisphenol AF displays full activation in a concentration-dependent manner, while for ER β it displays extremely weak activity. 17 β -Estradiol exhibits very strong activity, with approximately 4.5 times more activity induced at 10⁻¹⁴ – 10⁻⁵ M than at baseline.

Figure 4. Effects of bisphenol AF on the agonist activity of 17 β -estradiol in the luciferase-reporter gene assays for ER β .

(A) Concentration-dependent luciferase-reporter activities of 17 β -estradiol are shown by fold activation in the presence and absence of bisphenol AF. 0.1 μ M, 1 μ M, and 10 μ M concentrations of bisphenol AF clearly weaken the agonist activity of 17 β -estradiol for ER β . (B) Concentration-dependent effects of bisphenol AF on the agonist activity of 17 β -estradiol. The agonist activity of 10 nM 17 β -estradiol was clearly inhibited by bisphenol AF in a dose-dependent manner. Bisphenol AF itself sustained extremely weak activity for ER β . In all these assays, reporter gene (pGL3/3xERE) and ER β expression plasmid (pcDNA3/ER β) were measured in HeLa cells.

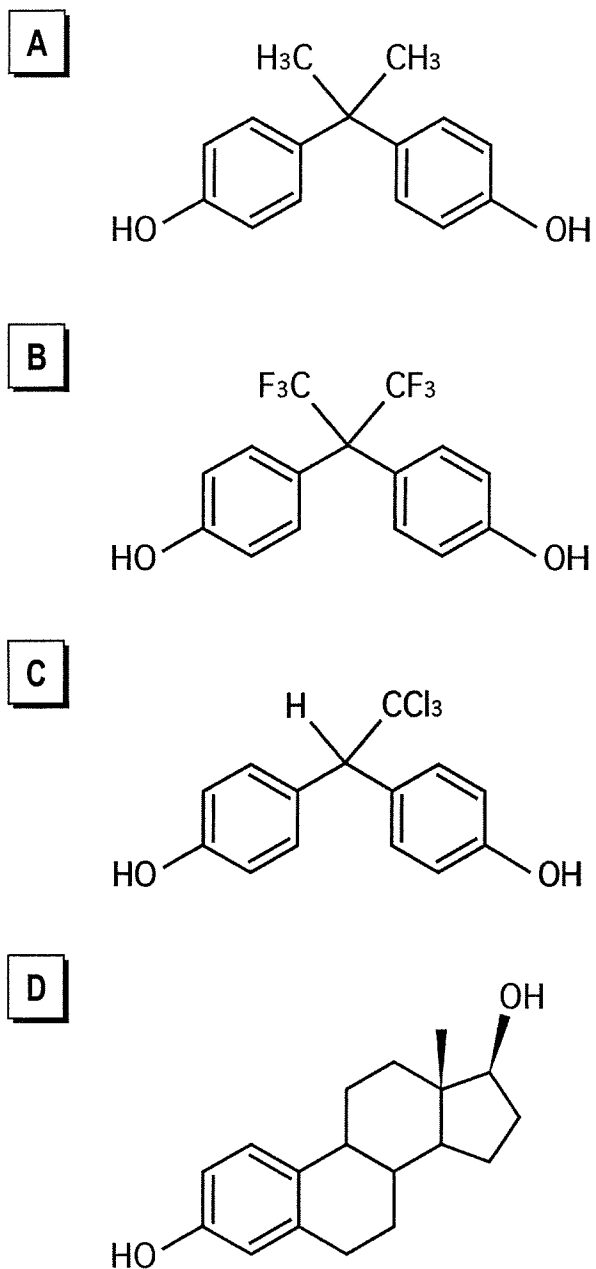


Fig. 1

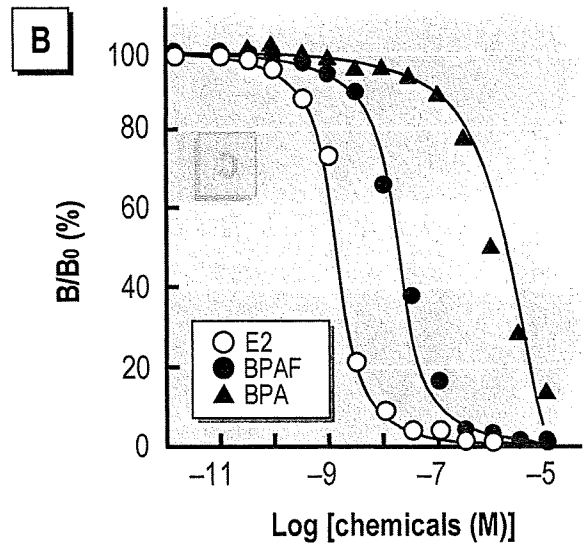
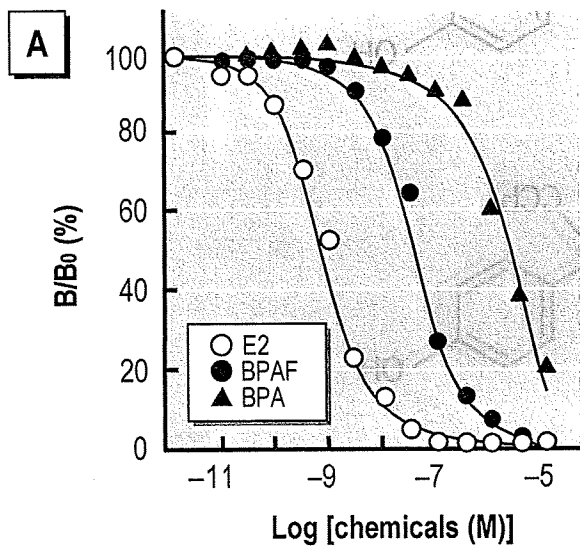


Fig. 2

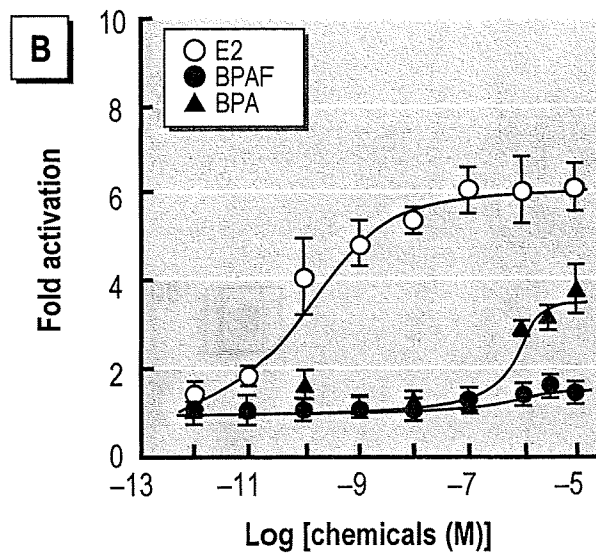
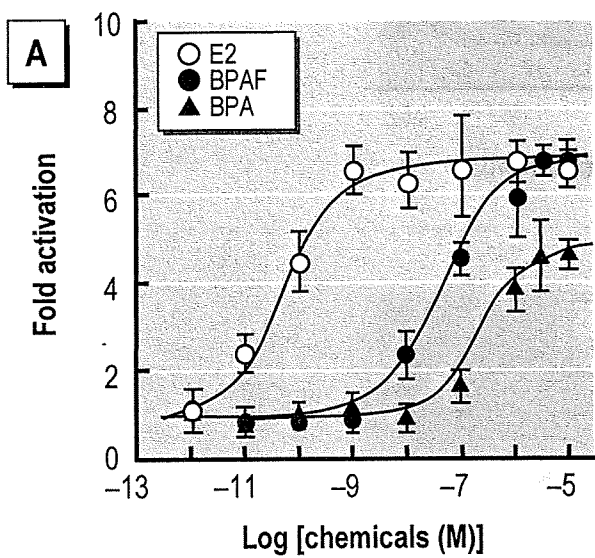


Fig. 3

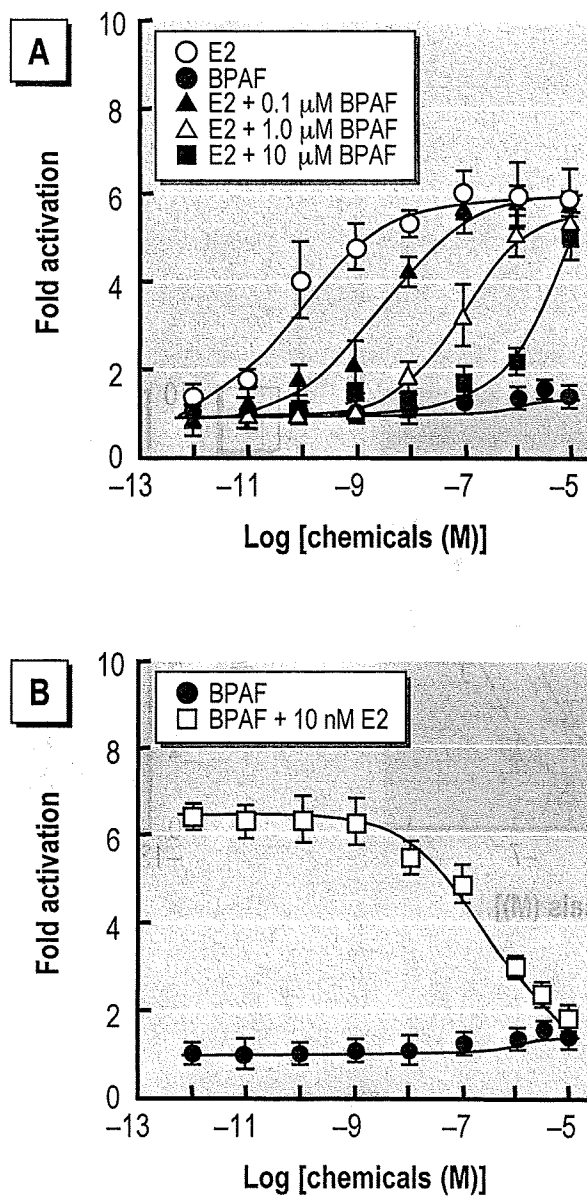


Fig. 4

