

Fig. 1. Detection of GnRH neurons in the male offspring at PND 7 using an immunofluorescence. (A) Each confocal image ($\times 40$) is as follows: GnRH (red), NeuN (green) and DAPI (blue). Panels B and C represent the bipolar and unipolar neuron, respectively. Scale bar: 20 μm .

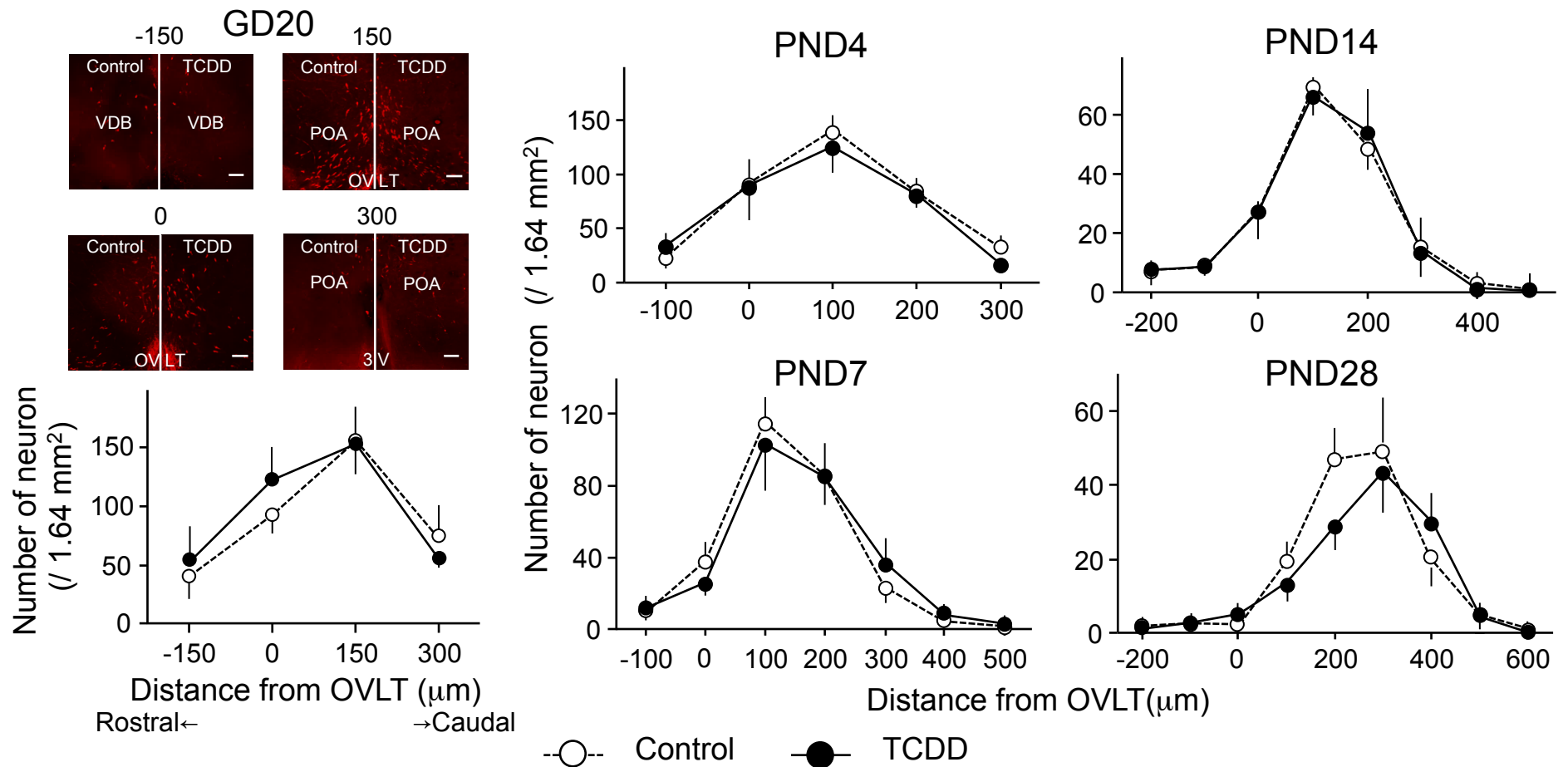


Fig. 2. Little effect of maternal exposure to TCDD on the number and location of GnRH neurons in the male offspring at GD20, PND4, PND7, PND14 and PND28. Pregnant dams were exposed to TCDD (1 μg/kg, orally) at GD15, and brain sections of the male offspring were immunostained for detection of GnRH neurons. Each plot represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 3-5 male offspring which were removed (born) from different dams. Scale bar: 100 μm. Abbreviations used: 3V, 3rd ventricle; OVLT, vascular organ of the lamina terminalis; POA, preoptic area; VDB, vertical limb of the diagonal band.

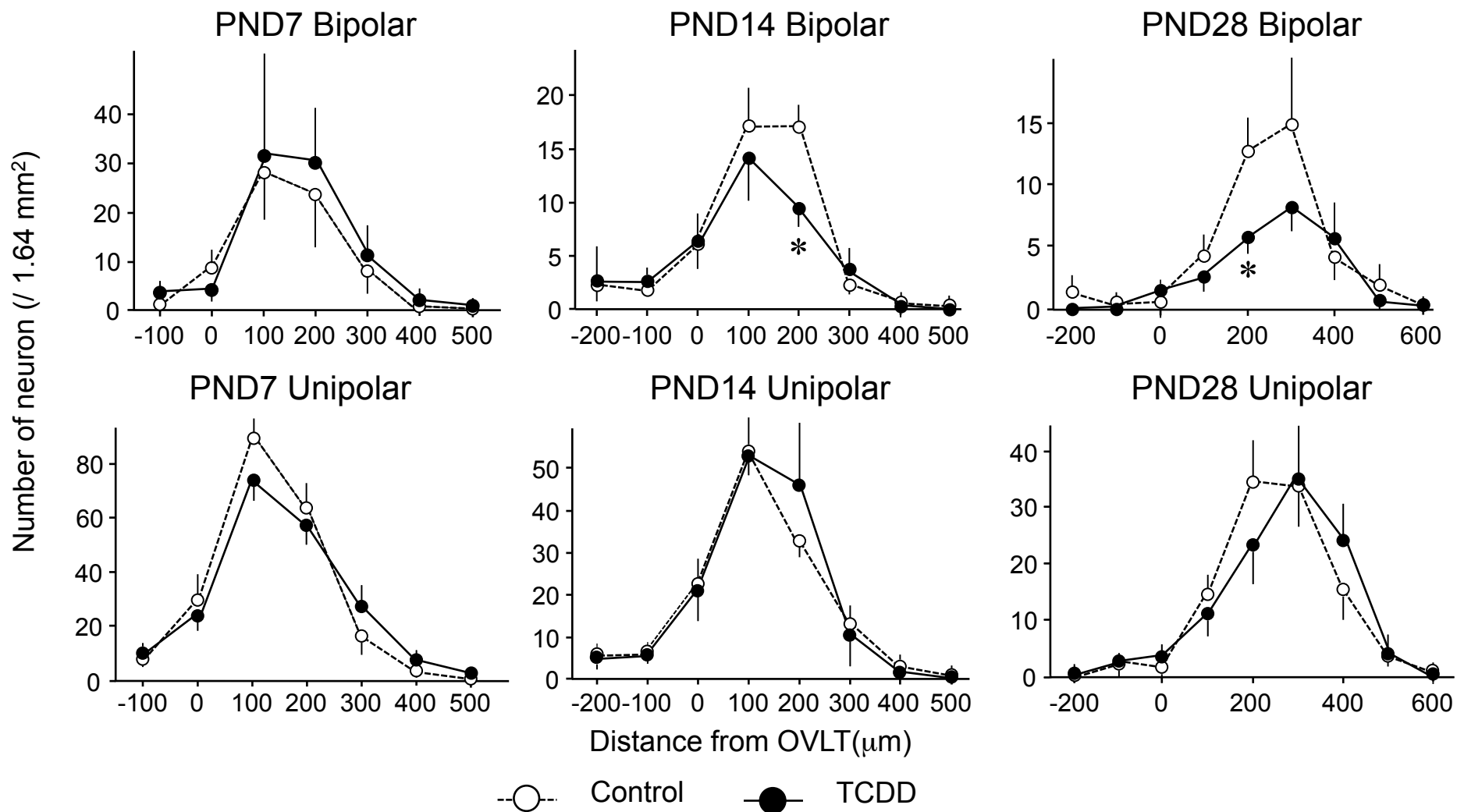


Fig. 3. Effect of maternal exposure to TCDD on the number of bipolar and unipolar GnRH neurons in the male offspring at PND7, PND14 and PND28. The number of bipolar and unipolar neurons was counted per section. Each plot represents the mean \pm S.E.M. of 3-6 male offspring which were born from different dams. Significantly different from the control: * $p < 0.05$.

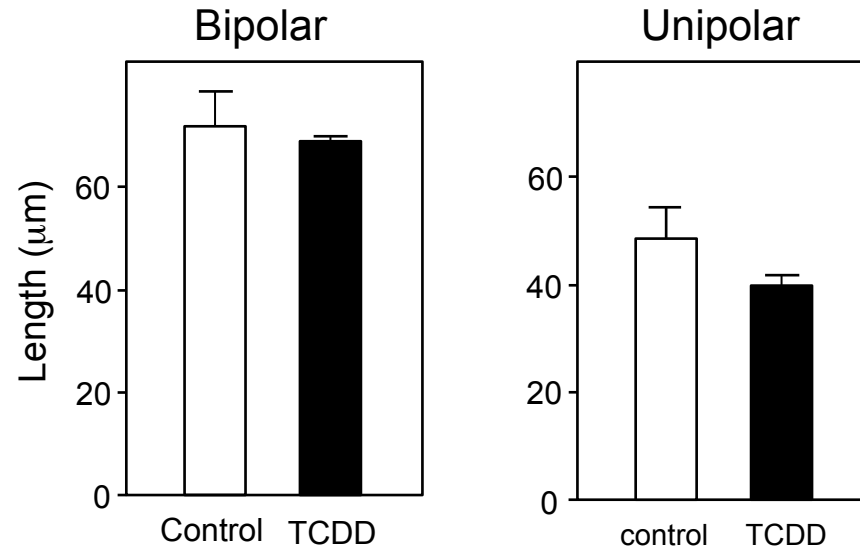


Fig. 4. Failure of the effect of TCDD on the axonal length of GnRH neurons. The length of GnRH neuronal axon of the male offspring at PND14 were measured using 3D images of immunofluorescence. Each bar represents the mean \pm S.E.M. of 3 male offspring which were born from different dams.