

Comparative Analysis of Cytotoxic Effects of Bisphenol A and Bisphenol S on Human Renal *HEK293* Cells

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CFX96™ Real-Time System (Bio-Rad Laboratories GmbH, Munich, Germany) was used. real-time PCR conditions: 50°C, 2 min; 95°C, 20 sec; 45 cycles 95°C, 3 sec; 60°C, 30 sec. For analyses of the mRNA expression of Bcl-2 and BAD, “TaqMan® Gene Expression Assays” (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA) were used following the manufacturer’s protocol.

Western blot analyses Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and Western blot analyses of protein expression were performed as described previously [15,16]. Expression was determined in cell lysates of *HEK293* using antibodies against RelA (Aviva Systems Biology, Corp., San Diego, CA, USA), Akt (Merck Chemicals GmbH, Schwalbach, Germany), PDPN (Sigma-Aldrich Chemie GmbH, Munich, Germany), and GAPDH (Calbiochem, Darmstadt, Germany). Quantification of Western blot results was performed by Gel-Pro Analyzer™ version 4.000001 (Media Cybernetics, Bethesda, MD, USA) as described earlier [17,18].

Calcein AM cell viability assay (Trevigen Inc. Gaithersburg MD, USA) was performed as described earlier [9,19] and following manufacturer’s protocol. In brief, 1×10^4 *HEK293*

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Compared to ethanol-treated controls (EtOH), pharmacological inhibition of Akt via triciribine (10 μ M) had no inhibitory effect on cell viability of resting cells or *HEK293* stimulated with 10 μ M BPA or BPS, respectively (Figure 3). In contrast to triciribine, incubation of cells with 10 μ M BAY 11-7082 led to a substantial reduction of *HEK293* cell viability post 24 h (Figure 3). Additional application of 10 μ M BPA or

doses of BPA (100 μ M-300 μ M) concentration-dependently decreased cell viability [27]. In contrast to BPA, no cytotoxic were found in hepatocytes treated with 0 μ M-300 μ M BPS [27].

Renal cell viability is orchestrated via an interplay of various factors modulating the balance of pro-survival vs pro-apoptotic processes, such as Akt, PDPN or members of the Bcl-2 family [9,32]. On the one hand, Akt and PDPN plays an important role in regulating pro-survival signaling and structural integrity in renal cells [9,19,33]. On the other hand, NF B-including its subunit RelA is of major importance for cell viability and apoptosis control, amongst others via modulating gene expression of pro-survival and pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members [7,32,34,35].

We found that low doses of BPA (0.1 μ M-10 μ M) had no whereas 1000 μ M BPA led to a nearly complete inhibition of Akt, PDPN, and RelA protein expression in *HEK293* post 24 hrs. In line with our Zhao and colleagues also depicted that low amounts of BPA (0 μ M to 10 μ M) had no impact on Akt expression in primary isolated murine ovaries *ex vivo* [36]. Further substantiating our data, Vahdati Hassani et al. showed in 2017 that treatment of Wistar rats with a high dose of BPA of 0.5 mg/kg for 30 d led to a reduced Akt protein expression in the liver of these animals [26].

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authors declare that there are no of interest.

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