

## **New Model to Examine PFAS Sheds Light on Lipid Disruption Mechanisms**

Researchers from the Boston University Superfund Research Program Center developed a novel study design that generated new insight on the effects of perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA, on cholesterol regulation in the liver. Led by Jennifer Schlezinger, Ph.D., the team also investigated the effects of PFOA on the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor  $\alpha$ , or human PPAR $\alpha$  for short, a transcription factor that regulates lipid homeostasis.

PFOA is a fluorinated organic compound that is part of the larger group of compounds known as perfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS. Adverse health outcomes related to birth, immunologic effects, and metabolic disruption have been associated with exposure to these substances.

While both mouse PPAR $\alpha$  and human PPAR $\alpha$  have been shown to contribute to regulation of cholesterol homeostasis, there are well known species differences in the function of mouse and human PPAR $\alpha$ . Past studies of the effects of PFOA on lipids and cholesterol levels in animal models have produced contradictory results. Depending on variables like sex and diet, mice exposed to PFOA can show either decreased or increased total cholesterol levels in contrast to the increase shown in human epidemiology.

With this in mind, the researchers examined an untested combination of variables.

The BU researchers tested the hypothesis that PFOA exposure dysregulates genes controlling cholesterol homeostasis through four potential pathways in liver:

- Increased cholesterol synthesis.
- Increased cholesterol export into the blood.
- Decreased hepatic uptake of Low-density lipoprotein from blood.
- Decreased cholesterol turnover to bile acids.

Female and male human PPAR $\alpha$  and PPAR $\alpha$  null mice were fed a high fat/high cholesterol diet based on the “what we eat in America” analysis diet and were exposed to PFOA in drinking water for six weeks.

The team chose this diet because standard rodent chow is generally low in fat with negligible cholesterol. After six weeks the researchers measured serum cholesterol and analyzed the mouse livers, an essential site of regulation of multiple aspects of cholesterol homeostasis.

Multiple linear regression modeling was used to investigate the contribution of sex and genotype on the outcomes. PFOA increased liver mass in both sexes and histological analysis showed lipid accumulation. Their analyses of serum lipoprotein cholesterol suggest that PFOA increased serum cholesterol, particularly in male mice.

The authors concluded that PFOA modulates at least the PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\gamma$  and constitutive androstane receptor, or CAR, pathways in liver of human PPAR $\alpha$  mice, as well as multiple genes involved in cholesterol metabolism and homeostasis. PPAR $\gamma$  is another member of the PPAR subfamily of nuclear receptors and CAR is a transcriptional regulator of certain metabolic functions. They also found that not

all effects were PPAR $\alpha$ -dependent and that the hepatic response to PFOA exposure is sexually dimorphic.

The research provides essential new information to understand the mechanism or mechanisms by which PFAS can affect the amount of lipids in blood. The crucial role of human PPAR $\alpha$  in basal cholesterol homeostasis, as well as fatty acid homeostasis, and known species differences in ligand binding gene components support the BU researcher's conclusion that this model is an important new tool in exploring multiple, interacting mechanisms of PFOA action on cholesterol homeostasis.

Additionally, a previous study investigated the effects of PFAS on lipid homeostasis in female mice. The results corroborate the observation of sex-dependent effects of PFOA on liver physiology.

The question remains whether dyslipidemia, an abnormal amount of lipids in the blood, is a critical effect of PFAS. But the results from this study, and future studies that use this model, can provide information to understand the mechanism or mechanisms by which PFAS could induce dyslipidemia. Importantly, PFOA-induced effects appear to be sex-dependent, and further research is needed to delineate the biologically significant effects of PFAS on multiple aspects of cholesterol homeostasis.

If you'd like to learn more about this research, visit the Superfund Research Program website at [niehs.nih.gov/srp](https://niehs.nih.gov/srp). From there, click on the Research Brief title under the banner, and refer to the additional information listed under the research brief. If you have any questions or comments about this month's podcast, send an email to [srpinfo@niehs.nih.gov](mailto:srpinfo@niehs.nih.gov).

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