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[\[Image PDF \(203K\)\]](#) [\[References\]](#)**Estrogenic Activity of Phthalate Esters by *In Vitro* VTG Assay Using Primary-cultured *Xenopus* Hepatocytes**[Yuji NOMURA](#)¹⁾, [Naoko MITSUI](#)²⁾, [Ujjal Kumar BHAWAL](#)³⁾, [Masahiko SAWAJIRI](#)⁴⁾, [Osamu TOOI](#)²⁾, [Toru TAKAHASHI](#)⁵⁾ and [Masayuki OKAZAKI](#)¹⁾

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Abstract:

Estrogenic activity of phthalate esters in dental soft resins was evaluated with an amphibian system consisting of a vitellogenin (VTG)-detecting Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay and a primary-cultured hepatocyte assay using adult male *Xenopus laevis*. In particular, phthalate esters — Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP), Butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate (BPBG), Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), and Benzyl benzoate (BB) — were investigated. Bisphenol A (BPA) was prepared for comparison with these chemicals, and 17 β -estradiol (E2) was used as a positive control. The chemicals were diluted in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to obtain final concentrations ranging from 10⁻¹¹ to 10⁻⁴ mol/l. BPA induced estrogenic activity at a concentration of 1.1 \times 10⁻⁶ mol/l, while E2 showed at 4.1 \times 10⁻¹¹ mol/l. DBP, BBP, BB, and BPBG showed no estrogenic activity at concentrations between 4 \times 10⁻⁷ mol/l and 1 \times 10⁻⁴ mol/l. The latter result indicated that these phthalate esters might be metabolically transformed into non-estrogenic substances in *Xenopus* hepatocytes.

Furthermore, this study demonstrated that through *in vitro* metabolism assessment, the estrogenic activity of chemical substances could be directly detected in terms of VTG secretion in primary-cultured *Xenopus* hepatocytes.

Key words:

[Sandwich ELISA](#), [Estrogenic activity](#), [Phthalate ester](#), [Dental soft resin](#)

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