

Identification of toxic metals in human embryonic tissues

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Abstract

Introduction: The cause of a significant number of miscarriages remains unexplained. There is a need to identify the potential role of environmental, dietary and lifestyle factors in the risk of pregnancy loss. The present study was the first to investigate the content of miscarried embryonic material with respect to eight metals (aluminium, cadmium, chromium, copper, manganese, nickel, lead and zinc).

Material and methods: Embryonic tissue samples ($n = 20$) were obtained from women undergoing misoprostol-induced removal of the embryo between the 6th and 9th week of gestation. The content of metals was analyzed using microwave-induced nitrogen plasma atomic emission spectrometry. Based on a short questionnaire, the smoking habits, dietary patterns and place of living of the investigated women were determined.

Results: The general mean content of metals ($\mu\text{g/g}$) decreased in the order copper (33.9) > manganese (24.7) > chromium (13.6) > zinc (13.3) > aluminium (6.5) > nickel (3.0) > lead (2.9) > cadmium (2.5). Profoundly increased concentrations ($p < 0.05$) of the toxic elements aluminium (over 5-fold), cadmium (over 2-fold) and lead (over 2-fold) were observed in samples obtained from former smoking women. The miscarried material in urban populations also revealed higher levels of cadmium (over 1.5-fold) and lead (over 2-fold) compared to that obtained from women living in rural areas ($p < 0.05$). No associations with age or diet were found ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: This study identified increased levels of aluminum, cadmium and lead in miscarried embryonic material and suggests some causative factors.

Key words: human embryo, lead, cadmium, aluminium, miscarriage, cigarette smoking.

Introduction

Infertility and pregnancy loss affect a great number of women worldwide. Despite the fact that a variety of factors responsible for reproduction impairments have already been identified, the causes of a large number of these events remain unexplained [1, 2]. It is, however, known that quality of the environment may have a crucial effect on reproduction success [3], yet this effect is difficult to study.

The available data suggest that some widespread environmental pollutants such as toxic metals and some lifestyle-associated factors such

as tobacco smoking can have a highly adverse effect on pregnancy outcome [4]. As metals can be acquired orally or through inhalation, it seems reasonable to investigate the potential influence of inhabited environment, harmful habits (e.g. cigarette smoking) and diet on their concentrations in humans. A variety of studies have addressed this issue through investigation of urinary, blood, hair and semen samples [5–7] and, more recently, analyses of reproductive tissues [8]. Chemical analyses of embryonic material may be potentially useful in identifying factors leading to miscarriage or increasing its risk. Nevertheless, at present not very much is known about the presence of toxic metals in miscarried material or the variables that may influence it. So far, only one study has addressed this issue in relation to Pb content [9].

The aim of the present study was to identify eight metals – aluminium (Al), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) – in human miscarried embryonic material. The hypotheses that age, type of inhabited area (urban or rural), smoking history

and dietary habits may influence observed concentrations were also tested. Importantly, the investigated elements included metabolically essential metals that are toxic at elevated levels or at certain valance states (Cr, Cu, Mn and Zn) as well as those that are non-essential and harmful (Al, Cd, Ni and Pb). Increased levels of all the studied metals have been shown to alter reproduction and fetal development [10, 11]; therefore it is important to verify whether their concentration is in any way associated with miscarriage. Our preliminary study reports the presence of metals in embryonic material and suggests some of the factors that may be responsible for the increased levels of toxic elements that can lead to disruptive effects on the embryo or reproductive failure – a common ailment nowadays.

Material and methods

Sample collection

Samples ($n = 20$) were collected from women undergoing misoprostol-induced removal of the embryo between the 6th and 9th week of gestation in the Gynecologic and Obstetrical University Hospital in Poznan, Poland due to perinatal death. The exclusion criteria included occupational metal exposure, history of metal poisoning, anemia, alcoholism and drug addiction.

The material underwent routine pathologic examination in paraffin blocks with hematoxylin/eosin staining. For the purpose of this study, only a small portion of this material (minimum 8 mm³) identified as chorionic tissue underwent analysis for metal concentrations. Thus, additional subsamples were collected using plastic devices and placed in plastic tubes filled with deionized water (Polpharma, Poland). After all the samples had been collected, the patients underwent routine uterine curettage and were allowed to return home 5 h later.

Based on a short questionnaire, the smoking habits and dietary patterns of the investigated women were specified. The studied group was also divided into women living in urban (City of Poznan, Poland) and rural (population density below 150 inhabitants per km²) areas. The study was approved by the local bioethical committee of the Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland and every recruited woman signed a written consent form. The characteristics of the studied group are presented in Table I.

Metal analyses

To avoid metal contamination, all samples were handled using plastic instruments. Thawed tissues were dried in an oven at 40°C after being flushed twice with Milli-Q water (Millipore, USA), dried to a constant weight, weighed and digested with Su-

Table I. Characteristics of the studied group of women from whom the embryonic material was collected

Parameter	Value
Age, mean \pm SD [years]:	31 \pm 5.0
> 30 years old, n	12
< 30 years old, n	8
Place of living, n :	
Urban area	14
Rural area	6
Diet (frequency of product consumption):	
Fish, n :	
Moderate	3
Often	8
Very often	9
Meat, n :	
Moderate	9
Often	8
Very often	3
Fruits, n :	
Moderate	3
Often	8
Very often	9
Smoking history:	
Non-smokers	15
Former smokers:	5
Years of smoking, mean \pm SD	6.2 \pm 4.1
Smoking frequency range, mean \pm SD [cigarettes per day]	3.8 \pm 1.5

SD – standard deviation.

prapur 14 mol/l HNO₃ (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany) in sealed plastic tubes using an oven (80°C). The concentration of metals (Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb and Zn) in the investigated samples was determined by a microwave-induced nitrogen plasma atomic emission spectrometer (MP-AES by Varian, Australia) equipped with a nitrogen generator as previously described [6]. Each determination was performed in triplicate; values were averaged. The calibration was performed using multi-element standard analytical solutions (Merck, Germany). Prior to the analysis, the detection method was validated with reference material BCR185R. The recovery rate exceeded 90% for all determined elements, at low relative standard deviation values (below 10%).

Statistical analyses

The results were analyzed using STATISTICA 10.0 software (StatSoft, U.S.A.). Gaussian distribution was tested with the Shapiro-Wilk test, and because most of the data did not meet this assumption, non-parametric methods were employed. To evaluate differences between two independent groups the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used. Relations between two datasets were determined with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (*rs*). *P* < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

The main characteristics of the studied female group from which the samples were obtained are presented in Table I. All the studied metals were found in the miscarried material with their general mean content decreasing in the order Cu > Mn > Cr > Zn > Al > Ni > Pb > Cd (Table II). Statistically significant positive associations were found between concentrations of Pb and Cd (*p* < 0.05, *rs* = 0.51), Pb and Ni (*p* < 0.01, *rs* = 0.61), Al and Cd (*p* < 0.05, *rs* = 0.54), and Ni and Cr (*p* < 0.05, *rs* = 0.55).

Age was not related to the content of any of the studied elements in the embryonic material. Firstly, it was not significantly correlated with observed concentrations, and secondly, their levels did not differ between women aged < 30 and > 30 years old. Moreover, none of the frequencies of fruit, fish or meat consumption were associated with the content of any studied element.

However, cigarette smoking was an important factor affecting the chemical composition of embryonic material. Former smokers revealed an over 5-fold higher Al content as well as 2-fold higher levels of Pb and Cd. The concentrations of other metals did not differ between non-smoking and former smokers (Figure 1). Significant positive correlations were also found between years of

cigarette smoking in the past and content of Al (*p* < 0.001, *rs* = 0.73), Cd (*p* < 0.001, *rs* = 0.68) and Pb (*p* < 0.05, *rs* = 0.51). Similarly, the number of cigarettes smoked per day in the past was also associated with concentration of Al (*p* < 0.001, *rs* = 0.69), Cd (*p* < 0.01, *rs* = 0.64) and Pb (*p* < 0.05, *rs* = 0.44).

The second factor identified as differentiating the chemical composition of collected material was the type of environment inhabited by the studied women. Compared to those living in rural areas, women inhabiting urban zones revealed a 1.5-fold and 2-fold greater content of Cd and Pb respectively compared to that obtained from those who resided in rural areas. The levels of the other studied metals did not differ between these two groups (Figure 2).

Discussion

Various factors have been implicated in the origin of pregnancy loss, among which are genetic, immunological, infectious and hormonal conditions. However, the role of the environment in this phenomenon is poorly understood. It is known that a wide range of environmental agents can affect physiological conditions and consequently increase the risk of miscarriage [12, 13]. It is also unclear whether toxic metals may accumulate in human embryos/fetuses in the early stage of pregnancy [9]. This is, however, plausible if one considers the early establishment of intervillous circulation in pregnant women and its gradual increase throughout the first trimester – a route through which oxygen and nutrients but also toxic agents (if present) may be supplied to the developing organism from the maternal blood [14]. Our study not only establishes the presence of one of the most widespread pollutants – toxic metals – in the miscarried embryonic material but, more importantly, preliminarily suggests that certain environments or harmful lifestyle factors may potentially affect their concentrations in the embryo.

It should be noted that the present study, conducted on a relatively small sample size, contains

Table II. Level of metals (µg/g) in human embryonic tissue collected from miscarried material between 6th and 9th week of gestation

Metal	Mean (range)
Al	6.5 (1.2–37.1)
Cr	13.6 (1.0–53.1)
Cd	2.5 (1.2–5.3)
Cu	33.9 (11.2–68.0)
Mn	24.7 (10.2–47.8)
Ni	3.0 (1.3–6.0)
Pb	2.9 (1.1–7.2)
Zn	13.3 (1.1–32.6)

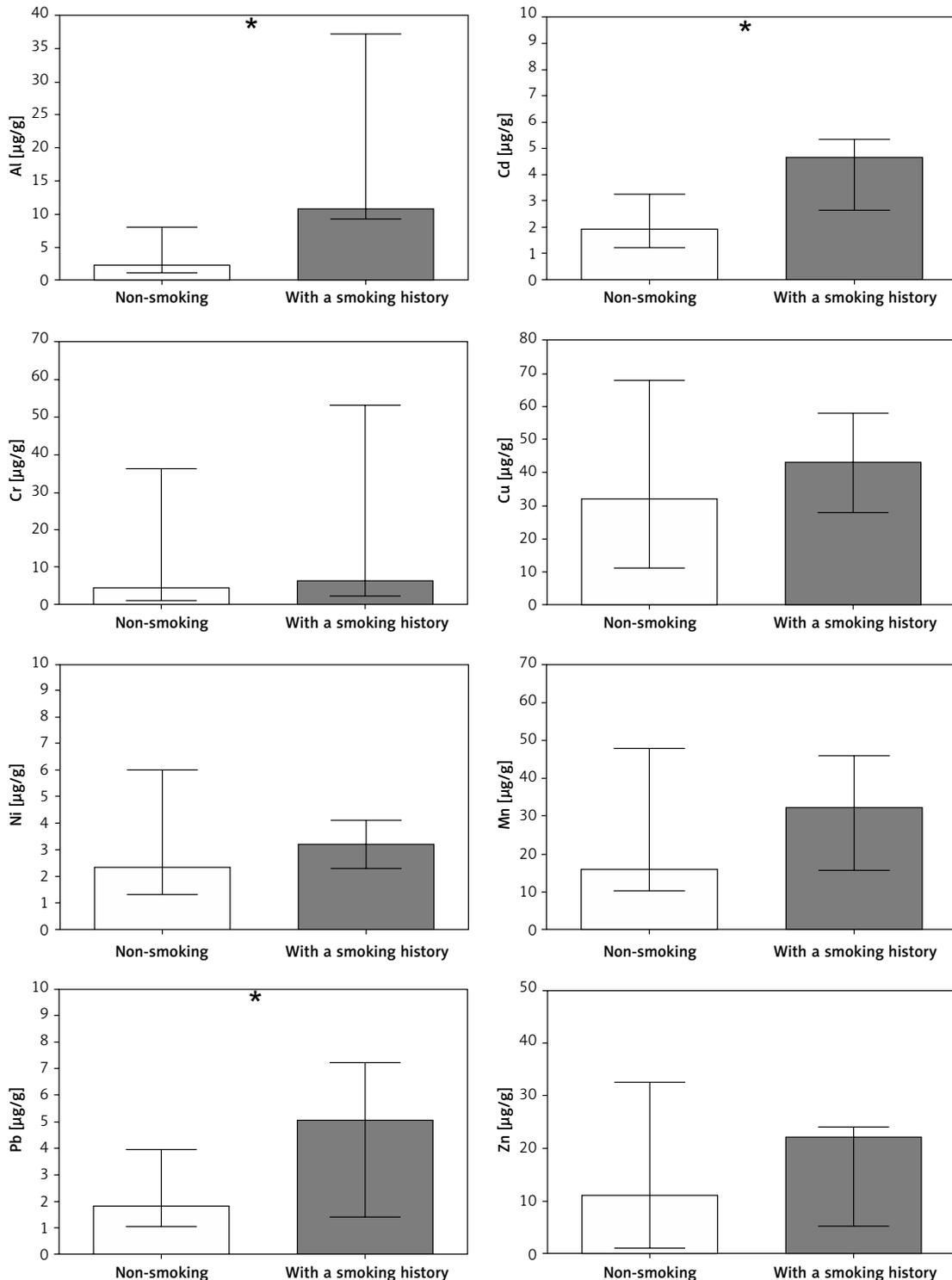


Figure 1. Content of metals in miscarried embryonic material collected from non-smoking women (white bars) and women with a smoking history (grey bars). Bars represent median, whiskers represent range, asterisks indicate statistically significant differences in metal content between groups

several limitations and in spite of statistically significant differences revealed between compared groups, its results should be treated cautiously. Although potential associations between exposures to Al, Pb or Cd and miscarriage have been established [15, 16], it is not possible to directly assess the causality between the levels of ana-

lyzed metals and pregnancy loss in the studied group of women. Moreover, despite the special care taken to separate the placenta from the embryo, there is still a possibility that certain parts of maternal tissues were not dissected and could have contributed to an overestimation of the observed concentrations. Nevertheless, the pres-

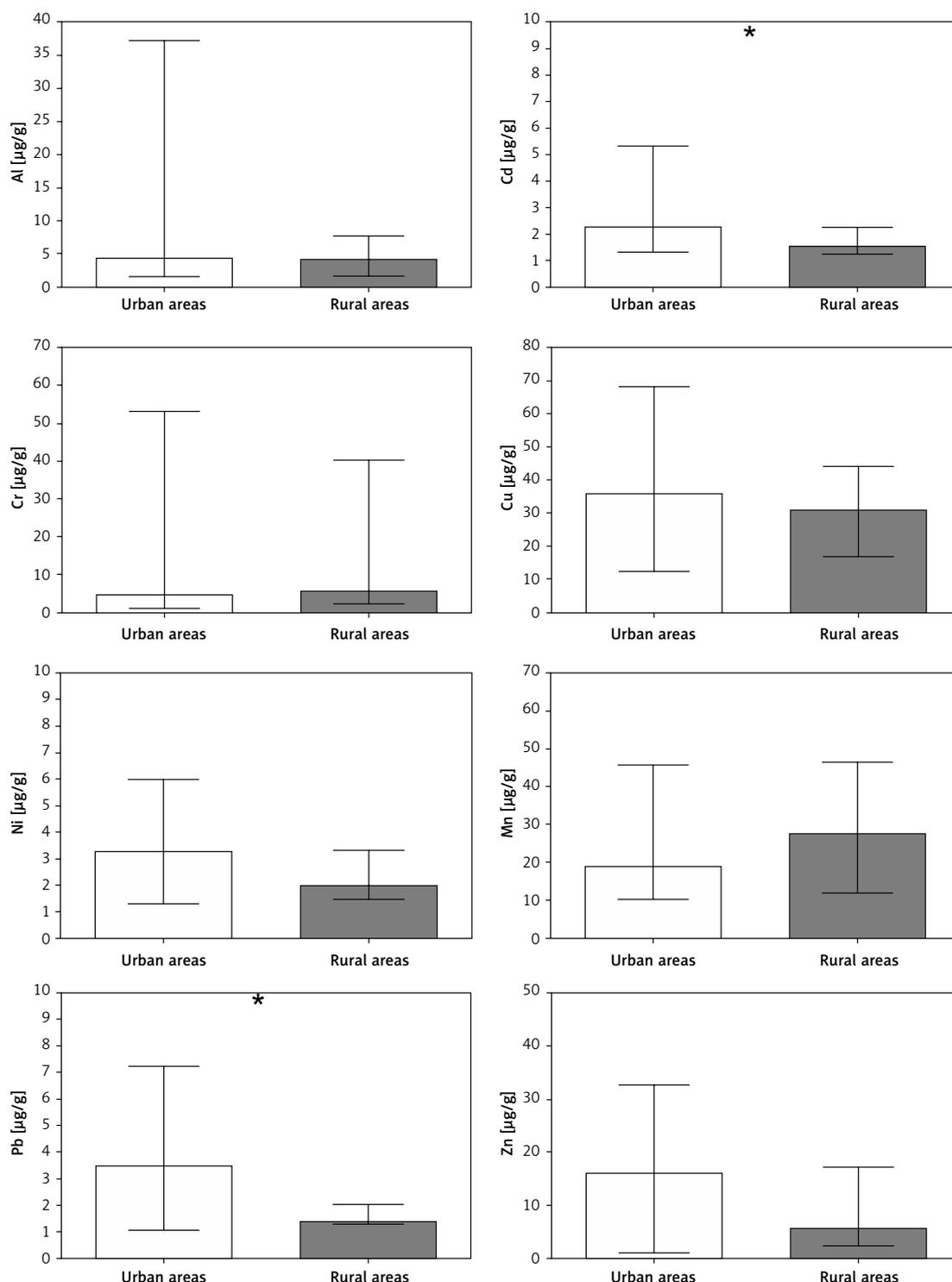


Figure 2. Content of metals in miscarried embryonic material collected from women living in urban (white bars) and rural (grey bars) areas. Bars represent median, whiskers represent range, asterisks indicate statistically significant differences in metal content between groups

ent study, at least partially, extends the existing knowledge on the relationship between lifestyle and environmental variables and the status of elements exhibiting certain reproductive toxicities. It should be stressed that there are no normative values for metal content in the human embryo. Therefore, the concentrations observed in the

present study may serve as a reference point in future investigations.

One of the most important findings of the present study is the increased level of Al, Cd and Pb in embryonic samples miscarried by women with a smoking history compared to never smoking ones. Commercially available tobacco and

cigarette smoke were previously found to represent an important single source of various toxic elements including Cd and Pb [17, 18], and the link between blood or urinary metal levels and smoking frequency is well established [19, 20]. Although these elements are known to predominantly accumulate in kidneys, liver and bones, and possess long half lives [21, 22], it was recently found that their levels are increased in the reproductive tissues of women who had formerly smoked [8]. This, in turn, indicates that following their accumulation, partial re-release to the general circulation can occur over time – a phenomenon which, so far, has been associated with increasing age and hormone production, particularly during pregnancy [23]. Even though our study did not discover any relationship between female age and determined metal concentrations in miscarried material, the occurrence of increased levels of Al, Cd and Pb in samples collected from formerly smoking women highlights that cigarette smoking, even in the past, may increase embryonic exposure to toxic metals. This finding is particularly relevant for health promotion and safe pregnancy programs.

Interestingly, Al ingested orally is poorly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract (in the range of 0.1–1.0% of an oral dose) and usually undergoes rapid excretion. While the levels of Al contamination in tobacco products were not comprehensively studied, the inhalation route appears to play an important role in total Al absorption and balance [24]. Smokers and occupationally exposed individuals reveal increased levels of this element in blood, urine and hair [25]. Therefore, from the results of our study we conclude that former smokers could potentially represent a group at increased risk of embryonic exposure to Al.

The other important observation of the present study concerns the increased levels of Al, Cd and Pb present in embryonic tissues collected from women inhabiting urban areas compared to those from rural areas. It has already been shown that human exposure to toxic agents, including metals, is elevated in urban environments [26]. Moreover, it was recently demonstrated that levels of Cd and Pb in maternal and umbilical cord blood are greater in populations living at urban sites [27]. The main route of potential exposure to toxic metals in urban environments includes inhalation of polluted air due to absorption of these elements on the surface of particulate matter (PM). As demonstrated, the concentrations of PM of micrometric diameters are often greater in urban areas compared to rural ones [28, 29]. It was also shown that exposure to PM can increase the frequency of spontaneous abortions [30]. It should, however, be highlighted that metals are only one group of toxic pollutants associated with industrial and urban

areas and that environmentally induced pregnancy loss can be a result of the synergistic effect of various chemical agents, including ozone, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon or nitrogen oxides [30].

Increased maternal and embryo exposures to Al, Cd and Pb, elements not known to play any biological role in living organisms, can increase the risk of pregnancy loss. As shown in a rodent experiment model, an excess of Al can lead to decreased serum content of estrogen, progesterone, testosterone, follicle-stimulating hormone, and luteinizing hormone [31]. Cd and Pb are also known to increase the generation of reactive oxygen species and reactive nitrogen species and lead to oxidative stress and associated damage to DNA, proteins, and lipids [21]. Some studies clearly indicate that the frequency of spontaneous abortion is higher in women with greater serum levels of Cd and Pb [16]. Although it is not possible to decide whether the increased metal levels found in former smokers and women living at urban sites actually contributed to pregnancy loss, it is beyond any doubt that an elevated embryo content of toxic elements may induce molecular damage and have an adverse effect on final pregnancy outcome [32].

In conclusion, the present study is the first to investigate the content of eight metals, important as regards human reproduction, in miscarried embryonic material. All the studied elements were detected, with Cu and Cd being decidedly the most and least abundant metal, respectively. Importantly, the materials collected from women with a smoking history were characterized by significantly increased levels of toxic metals (Al, Cd and Pb) compared to never smoking woman. Similarly, the women inhabiting urban areas also revealed greater content of Cd and Pb in embryo than those from rural areas. These results suggest the potential associations between environmental quality as well as harmful habits, and the presence of toxic chemical agents that can induce reproductive toxicity.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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