## Endocrine disruptive effects of naphthalene in immature and mature females of Liza klunzingeri

## Movahedinia, Abdolali<sup>1</sup>\*. Yarahmadi, Zahra. Rastgar, Sara

- 1. Department of Marine Biology, Faculty of Marine Sciences, Khorramshahr University of Marine Science and Technology, Khorramshahr, Iran
  - 2. Research Center of Marine Sciences

## **Abstract**

This research intends to study on effects of naphthalene (NAP) on the plasma levels of cortisol, thyroxin (T<sub>4</sub>), and triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) on female immature and mature Liza klunzingeri at two exposing durations. In the first experiment, female fish were divided into control and treatment groups. A peritoneal injection of 50mg/kg of NAP in 2µl/g vegetable oil was performed on the treatment group according to their body weight. The control group received only 2µl/g vegetable oil based upon their body weight. Blood and gonad samples were taken from both groups after three hours. In the second experiment, Implants of 50mg/kg NAP in 10µl/g coconut oil were used. Samples were collected 72hours after the implant. Fish gonadal phase were identified by histological study of the sampled ovaries, and plasma levels of cortisol, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> hormones were measured. The results showed a significant increase and decrease of cortisol and T<sub>4</sub> levels, respectively, in both mature and immature groups in 3 and 72hours exposures. Following the 72hours-long stress, T<sub>3</sub> levels significantly reduced. In both experiments, a significant change of T<sub>3</sub>/T<sub>4</sub> ratio was observed only in the immature group. By activating aryl hydrocarbon receptors, causing disorder in the functions of hypothalamic-pituitary-interrenal and hypothalamic-pituitary -thyroid axes, disorder in synthesis and secretion of hormones, NAP changes their plasma levels; therefore, it decreases the physiological capacity and survival of fish when facing chemical stress.

Keywords: Vitelogenesis,  $17\beta$ -estradiol, Cortisol, Triiodothyronine, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon

٩.

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author, E-mail: amovahedinia@yahoo.com