

## Decline in glutathione peroxidase and an increase of reactive oxygen species in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

T. Pita<sup>1</sup>, I. Alves-Pereira<sup>1,2</sup> and R. Romão

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Química, Escola de Ciências, Universidade de Évora, Portugal

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais, Universidade de Évora, Portugal

Lindane or gamma 1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$  is a cyclic organochlorine insecticide, persistent in soils and aquifers, lipophilic, chemically inert that accumulates along the human food chain. It is commonly used on a wide variety of plants (with fungicides) as a seed treatment and for the control of lice and mites (scabies) in humans and mammals have been in the new generation of insecticides. We aim to clarify the toxicological mechanism of lindane. We will evaluate the effects of lindane on yeast cells. We will use musts, Portugal, a unicellular eukaryote.

Cells at mid-exponential phase were treated with lindane for 72 h in a water bath with orbital shaking. Samples from each treatment were used to determine the ROS content used for determination of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [1] by fluorimetry and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) [3], superoxide dismutase (SOD) [2], catalase (CAT) [4] activities as well as cell viability by spectrophotometry.

The results show that lindane inhibited the growth of *S. cerevisiae* produced along 72 h, as well as cell viability. We detected an increase in the ROS content of post-12,000 g supernatant of cells subjected to any exposure concentration of lindane, which has become the detoxification pathway of the yeast without significant changes in the GPx, SOD, CAT and Se-GPx activities of *S. cerevisiae* exposed to lindane, as well as the activation of yeast cells signaling pathways that assist in the detoxification process.

**Keywords:** organochlorine; glutathione peroxidase; yeast

### References

- [1] LeBel PC, Ischiropoulos H, Bondy A (1991) *Chem. Res.* 5, 227-231.
- [2] Breaudiere JP e Spillman T (1984) *Methods of enzymatic analysis*, vol. II, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Verlag Chemie, Florida, 105, 114-121.
- [3] Flohé L, Gunzler W (1984) *Methods of enzymatic analysis*, 133-140.
- [4] Beers R, Sizer I Jr (1952) *J. Biol. Chem.* 195, 133-140.

## and cytoplasmic catalases by lindane may cause oxidative stress in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

T. Pita<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Química, Escola de Ciências, Universidade de Évora, R. Romão Ramalho, 59, 7001-554 Évora, Portugal

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais, Universidade de Évora, Núcleo da Mitra, 7002-774 Évora, Portugal

Lindane or gamma 1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$  is a cyclic organochlorine insecticide, persistent in soils and aquifers, lipophilic, chemically inert that accumulates along the human food chain. It is commonly used on a wide variety of plants (with fungicides) as a seed treatment and for the control of lice and mites (scabies) in humans and mammals have been in the new generation of insecticides. We aim to clarify the toxicological mechanism of lindane. We will evaluate the effects of lindane on yeast cells. We will use musts, Portugal, a unicellular eukaryote.

Cells at mid-exponential phase were treated with lindane for 72 h in a water bath with orbital shaking. Samples from each treatment were used to determine the ROS content used for determination of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [1] by fluorimetry and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) [2], superoxide dismutase (SOD) [2], catalase (CAT) [4] activities as well as cell viability by spectrophotometry.

The results show that lindane inhibited the growth of *S. cerevisiae* produced along 72 h, as well as cell viability. We detected an increase in the ROS content of post-12,000 g supernatant of cells exposed to 5  $\mu$ M lindane and post-12000 g supernatant of eventually conditioned by a decline in GPx and CAT activities, hydrogen peroxide less effective. The increase in the CAT activity and Se-GPx activities justified, in part, the increase in ROS levels of *S. cerevisiae* exposed to lindane, as well as the activation of yeast cells signaling pathways that assist in the detoxification process.

**Keywords:** organochlorine; glutathione peroxidase; yeast

- [1] LeBel PC, Ischiropoulos H, Bondy A (1991) *Chem. Res.* 5, 227-231.
- [2] Breaudiere JP e Spillman T (1984) *Methods of enzymatic analysis*, vol. II, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Verlag Chemie, Florida, 105, 114-121.
- [3] Flohé L, Gunzler W (1984) *Methods of enzymatic analysis*, 133-140.
- [4] Beers R, Sizer I Jr (1952) *J. Biol. Chem.* 195, 133-140.