

UNDERSTANDING TOXICOLOGY

A BIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the many students I have taught over a nearly 30-year period at Minnesota State University and to their struggles with understanding the complexity of the biological response to chemicals, biological agents, and physical stressors, including radiation. Their ability to engage in toxicology research and contribute to scientific investigation has always been a source of inspiration. I wanted to provide a tool that they could understand more logically than other

sources of information. Toxicology is at the heart of the biological sciences, as toxins have been used to investigate various mechanisms of biologic action, they are taken as medications, and they are used for various other purposes. In a world and climate that has been altered by industrialization and chemical use, the study of toxicology helps us to understand the benefits and risks of humanity's ongoing experiment in the use of chemicals to enhance the economy and extend lifespan.



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Preface

This first edition of *Understanding Toxicology: A Biological Approach* is meant to serve both undergraduate and graduate students in the biological sciences who are interested in a subject that examines all levels of biological inquiry—from cellular/molecular, to complex organism, to ecosystem. This primary text will allow those students to first approach the subject from a research perspective and then from a public policy perspective, as published research reports are utilized in agencies to drive regulation.

The logical progression of the first section (Part I: Introduction) examines toxicology at all three levels of analysis—cellular, complex organism, and ecosystem. Then, students will examine common toxic mechanisms that affect cells (Part II: Toxic Reactions of Cells) from the outside to the inside, as toxicants impact various membranes, organelles, and signaling pathways. In this section, mitochondria and chloroplasts are covered, as biological impacts on plants and animals differ. Similarly, organ systems (Part III: Toxic Reactions of Tissues/Organs) start with the skin, eye, GI tract, and lung as the routes of likely entry of toxicants into a complex organism. The final organ system is the kidney, marking excretion. Each organ system is viewed from the point of entry of the toxicant to the likely exit, unless the organ is damaged beyond repair. Forensics is stressed in an introductory chapter to this section and then throughout each organ system so students can understand what the key features are of the damage that each toxicant causes to a given organ (how a pathologist

might discover how complex organisms became sick or died). Environmental toxicity begins (Part IV: Toxic Reactions of Ecosystems) with a section on dispersion so that students can understand how toxicants become a concentration that is experienced by organisms in the environment. The ecosystems are based on modern land use: rural/agriculture and urban/industrial. The toxicants are then grouped into classes so students can understand how some disperse into soil, water, or air and then have their impacts. Those toxicants that biodegrade are listed together, and persistent organic chemicals have their own category within that chapter. Those that do not biodegrade (metals) are covered in their own chapter. Radiation is discussed in the chapter on toxicants that are found in the atmosphere, as these impacts are most likely based on nuclear weapons use or accidents at nuclear power plants. The inclusion of a chapter on pharmaceuticals and personal care products reflects the impact of human use of medications, musks, and antiseptic soaps and the impact of these products via sewage release into surface waters. The last section (Part V: Biological Toxicants) deals with venoms, poisonous animals, and poisonous plants. However, these sections also wrestle with the true biological origins of these toxicants, which does not always categorize them neatly into animal or plant toxins. The evolution of these biological toxicants, their roles for use by the organisms, and the metabolic cost of production and use of these toxicants are considered.



Chapter Overview and Pedagogical Features

Each chapter starts with Conceptualizing Toxicology, which gives an outline of the chapter so that the instructor and the students have a ready outline. There is also an Instructor Manual and slides in PowerPoint format with figures available for the instructor that can be made available to the students. Chapters give proper citations and websites for students to get additional information. Figures and tables in the chapter provide visual aids and summaries that aid in learning the information.

Chapter 1 sets the stage with research institutions and associations that are fully engaged in toxicology research and provide the experiments to consider throughout the course, if desired. It makes a good introductory lecture/interaction session.

Chapter 2 provides the history of the field and is provided to be thorough and indicate how dose and dosage concepts were developed along with morbidity and mortality that are toxicology concepts.

Chapter 3 focuses on toxicology terms at all three biological levels. Terms are bolded to indicate their importance. This makes a good introduction for either an introductory toxicology course or a refresher for an environmental toxicology course.

Chapter 4 is a three-level approach to risk assessment.

Chapter 5 involves absorption and damage done to cell walls or cell membranes.

Chapter 6 is an introduction to signal transductions starting with receptor-mediated toxicities on the outside of cells and downstream signaling that results in toxicity.

Chapter 7 is the biotransformation chapter. Its placement here is due to the presence of metabolic enzymes in the endoplasmic reticulum and the cytosol. Some instructors may like to cover this earlier in their courses. However, the stress up to this point is the original compound.

Chapter 8 examines cytosolic and endoplasmic reticulum damage in light of activation of some compounds by metabolism. Reactive chemical species are examined in detail as are antidotal therapies.

Chapter 9 examines how energy functions are affected by toxicants. Mitochondria and chloroplasts are examined and instructors can examine either, depending on whether herbicides will be a major focus of their course or not.

Chapter 10 examines mutagenesis, clastogenesis, and carcinogenesis. Again, some instructors like this to come earlier and it can be used that way. However, its placement here reflects the interior nature of the eukaryote nucleus. Epigenetic mechanisms are also examined, as they are important in gene expression.

Chapter 11 starts the selective toxicity/hypersensitivity discussion, as brought about by polymorphisms of genes involved in absorption, biotransformation, etc.

xvi Chapter Overview and Pedagogical Features

Chapter 12 is a chapter on nutritional toxicology and indicates how nutritional state is important in hypersensitivity.

Chapter 13 goes more thoroughly into toxicokinetics, as distribution to organs is important here. This can be a starting point if an instructor wishes to examine mainly mammalian or medical toxicity.

Chapter 14 indicates how forensic toxicity is assessed to give a sample of forensic science to students who understand that autopsies and toxicology tests are used to determine poisoning by pharmaceutical, drugs of abuse, toxic chemicals, radiation, etc.

Chapter 15 starts with the outside of the body where exposure results from spilling or misuse of chemicals.

Chapter 16 indicates toxicity to the GI tract starting with the mouth and continuing to the anus, and the digestive organs of the pancreas and liver. Accidental or intentional ingestion is how many poisonings occur.

Chapter 17 indicates the last route of exposure from the outside, inhaling particles, gases, vapors, etc. Environmental toxicity is stressed at the end of the chapter, as this route is a microcosm of how chemicals may be dispersed in an environment similar to the portion of the respiratory tract affected by different-sized agents in various chemical states.

Chapter 18 examines the cardiovascular system and how it is affected during circulation of a toxicant.

Chapter 19 is the immunotoxicology chapter and represents both blood and lymph circulation, which affecting lymph nodes, spleen, and bone marrow.

Chapter 20 is the neurotoxicology chapter and examines the peripheral and central nervous system action of toxicants including breaching the blood-brain barrier.

Chapter 21 is the endocrine organ toxicity chapter and involves discussion of endocrine disruption.

Chapter 22 gives all the reproductive indices and examines reproductive organ toxicity mechanisms.

Chapter 23 is the renal toxicity chapter and involves excretion of the metabolized toxicant. This ends organ toxicity.

Chapter 24 examines models of dispersion to show how environmental toxicology models concentrations at various distances from point sources or non-point sources.

Chapter 25 is the longest chapter, as it involves agricultural toxicants such as nutrients and pesticides (herbicides, insecticides/miticides, rodenticides, fungicides, and fumigants).

Chapter 26 involves all organic chemicals—from solvents to large, persistent highly halogenated aromatic compounds such as PCBs or TCDD.

Chapter 27 examines metal toxicity.

Chapter 28 describes compounds that are mainly atmospheric emissions, along with their direct toxicity and environmental alterations that yield indirect toxicity (e.g., CFCs' effects on the ozone layer and UV toxicity). Gases, vapors, aerosols, and radiation highlight the chapter's focus.

Chapter 29 is a chapter derived from the EPA's concerns with pharmaceutical and personal care products that have found their way into the sewage and drinking water of many communities. This ends the environmental section.

Chapter 30 classifies the biological origins and evolution of animal venoms and poisons. As all kingdoms cannot be given separate chapters, poisonings associated with consuming animals are in the animal chapter even though the origins may be from bacteria or even diatoms (plants).

Chapter 31 examines plant poisons and finishes the book.

An appendix is given that includes answers to the questions posed in each chapter for students to test their understanding.

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About the Author

Steven D. Mercurio is Professor of Biology at Minnesota State University, Mankato. He instituted the toxicology emphasis in the Department of Biological Sciences in 1986 and has served as the program coordinator. Dr. Mercurio has taught Introduction to Toxicology, Environmental Toxicology, Principles of Pharmacology, Industrial Hygiene, Toxicology Seminar, Methods of Applied Toxicology and Applied Toxicology Project. He has worked with many undergraduates and graduate students

in a variety of research areas in toxicology. In addition to being an AAAS-EPA Fellow in 1995, his memberships include the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Society of Toxicology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Society for Nutritional Sciences. His BA, MA, and PhD were from the University of Pennsylvania and he held postdoctoral positions at University of Minnesota and Cornell University prior to his current position.

