

## CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF AMINOCARB ON RATS: HEMATOLOGICAL, BIOCHEMICAL, AND HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSES

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Aminocarb is a widely applied carbamate insecticide with action of controlling pests such as *Lepidoptera* and *Coleoptera*. In this study, subchronic effects on Wistar rats were investigated using hematological, biochemical, and histological techniques. Rats were exposed orally at sublethal levels of 10, 20, or 40 mg/kg body weight (groups A, B, and C, respectively) for 14 d. Hematological results revealed no statistical differences after 1 d of exposure but significant reduction in white blood cells detected after 7 d of exposure in group C, as well as, in all treated groups after 14 d of exposure. Biochemical data showed a decrease of acetylcholinesterase activity in all groups after 1 d of exposure with a return to normal after 7 and 14 d. Significant increase in alkaline phosphatase activity of rats exposed to aminocarb was noted after 7 d of treatment. The levels of triglycerides were also significantly decreased. The present investigation also showed a significant increase in content of serum urea and creatinine in animals from group A (14 d), and from groups B and C (7 and 14 d). Histological results demonstrated hemorrhagic focus on hepatic and renal parenchyma in all exposed groups. Taken together, the attained results were dose dependent and indicated adverse effects of aminocarb on hepatic and renal functions, as well as on immune responsiveness at sublethal tested doses.

Carbamate compounds are used as pesticides on a large scale worldwide. Carbamate pesticides play an important role in high agriculture productivity (Dyk and Pletschke, 2011); particularly in developing countries, these pesticides are systematically and increasingly applied as prophylactic measures due to their beneficial effects on yield (Oliveira et al., 2013; Schwarzenbach et al., 2006). Carbamates include a broad spectrum of insecticides widely used as acaricides, molluscicides, nematocides, and helminthicides, which act on the central nervous system by inhibiting the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (Ecobichon, 2001). The toxicity of these compounds, however, is not always restricted to the target pest organism but also affects mammals

(Caldas et al., 2011; Jensen, et al., 2009). Various carbamate compounds have been reported to produce biochemical changes in different animal species (Almasiova et al., 2012; AL-Shinnawy, 2008; Moser et al., 2010; Satpal and Punia, 2010). The adverse effects of these compounds were reported in both humans and animals, including on renal, hepatic, neurological, reproductive, immune, and metabolic functions (Dias et al., 2013; Yang and Tiffany-Castiglioni, 2008). Inhibition of AChE leads to an accumulation of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine at the nervous terminal after acute exposure, with the potential to alter neurological development in humans (Caldas et al., 2011; Yang and Tiffany-Castiglioni, 2008). Therefore, carbamates are considered

hazardous to human and environment health and included in the priority list released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA, 2012).

Aminocarb (4-dimethylamino-3-methylphenyl-*N*-methylcarbamate; CAS 2032-59-9) is a broad-spectrum insecticide that is used extensively in forests and to treat stored grain, grass lawns, fruits, and vegetables in order to control a number of insect pests such as Lepidoptera and Coleoptera (Ni et al., 2009; Marshall et al., 1996; Moody and Franklin, 1987). It is included in the list of Chemicals of Special Concern (Pesticide Action Network [PAN] Bad Actor Pesticides; [http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref\\_toxicity7.html#BadActor](http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref_toxicity7.html#BadActor)). However, toxicological information of aminocarb is quite limited (Bernier et al., 1995; Chevalier et al., 1993; Marshall et al., 1996; Moody and Franklin, 1987; Szeto et al., 2008). Aminocarb insect toxicity (Marshall, et al., 1996), acute pulmonary toxicity in rats (Chevalier et al., 1993), and percutaneous absorption in rats and monkeys (Moody and Franklin, 1987) were characterized. Inhibition of brain AChE in brook trout by aminocarb and its toxic metabolites was also evaluated (Szeto et al., 2008). In addition, like other *N*-methylcarbamates, this compound may generate potential carcinogen agents such as *N*-nitrosocarbamates (Morais et al., 2012; Ni et al., 2009).

Considering that the undesired effects of carbamates have been recognized as a serious environmental and public health concern (Frederick, 2011; Morais et al., 2012; Ni et al., 2009; Rawn et al., 2006; Ritter et al., 2006), the aim of this study was to characterize the sublethal effects of aminocarb using *in vivo* assays on Wistar male rats.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Chemicals and Solutions

Aminocarb (99.9% purity) was purchased from Fluka (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany). Reagents for hematological and biochemical analysis were kindly provided by

HoribaABX, SAS (Portugal), and by Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics (Portugal), respectively. Other chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade.

### Animal Groups and Experimental Design

Two-month-old male Wistar rats, purchased from Harlan (Spain), were divided into 4 groups, A, B, and C as exposed groups and D as control (each  $n = 5$ ), and kept at standard conditions: temperature  $21 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , relative humidity  $55 \pm 10\%$ , and 12-h light/dark cycle. Free access to food and water was provided with acclimatization for 5 d.

Aminocarb was administered orally to groups A–C at doses of 10, 20, or 40 mg/kg body weight, respectively. After 1, 7, or 14 d of exposure to the insecticide, blood samples were collected from the tail vein from all animals for hematological and biochemical analyses. Body weight and signs of toxicity were monitored. After 14 d, animals were anesthetized and sacrificed. Liver and kidney were removed for histological analysis. Organs weight was also recorded. All animal procedures were performed according to ethical national guidelines for animal experimentation.

### Hematological and Biochemical Analyses

Blood samples were collected into ethylenediamine tetracetic acid (EDTA)-coated sterile tubes for hemogram analysis. The following hematological determinations were performed: red and white blood corpuscles (RBC, WBC), mean cell volume and corpuscular hemoglobin (MCV, MCH), platelet counts (PLT), hemoglobin (Hb), and hematocrit (HCT), using an automatic hematological assay analyzer (ABX Petra DX120, HoribaABX, SAS Portugal).

For biochemical analysis, samples were centrifuged at  $2000 \times g$  for 10 min and supernatant was analyzed by a Dimension RXL Max Integrated Chemistry System (Siemens, Portugal). The following biochemical parameters were quantified: total cholesterol (TChol), triglycerides (Tg), total protein (TP), alanine

aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), urea (Ur), creatinine (Cr), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

### Histological Analysis

Pieces of liver and kidney from all groups were immersed in Bouin's solution, dehydrated in graded ethanol series, embedded in paraffin wax, and sectioned (5–7  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) with a microtome (Leitz model 1512). Sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin were observed and photographed using a digital camera (Olympus Camedia C-5060) coupled to a microscope (Olympus BX41, Tokyo, Japan).

### Statistical Analysis

Data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare differences between control and treated groups. Values of  $p < .05$  were considered significant.

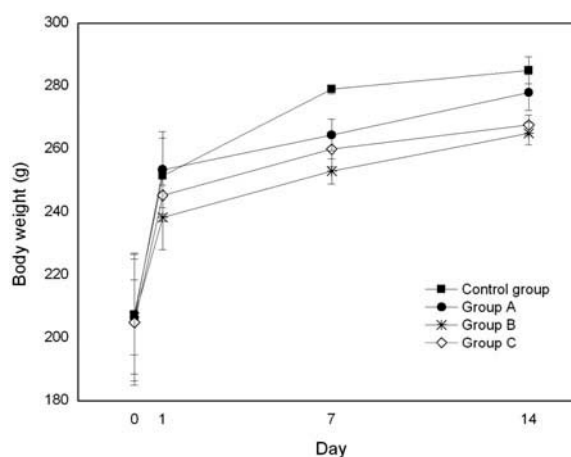
## RESULTS

### Clinical Signs and Body and Organ Weight Changes

In the present study all animals survived until the end of the experiment. Although no apparent signs of toxicity were noted, a decrease in the activity of the group exposed to the highest dose (group C) was observed. A decrease in body weights after 1 d of insecticide administration was noted. In addition, body weight gain of exposed groups revealed a diminished rise throughout the entire duration compared to the control. The highest effects were detected after 7 d of insecticide administration (Figure 1). Organs weight did not reveal statistically significant differences.

### Hematological and Biochemical Analyses

Hematological results revealed no statistical differences between all treated groups after 1 d of exposure. After 7 d of exposure, total WBC decreased significantly in group C with



**FIGURE 1.** Body weight values of the tested groups of rats during the study. Vertical bars represent the standard deviation.

a decrease of neutrophils and monocytes and high levels of lymphocytes. The same pattern was observed after 14 d in all exposed groups. The remaining parameters did not reveal statistically significant changes (Table 1).

The biochemical results in blood samples from aminocarb exposed groups and controls during 1, 7, and 14 d are presented in Table 2. After 1 d of exposure, the biochemical parameters exhibited a significant reduction in AChE activity in all groups but normal values returned after 7 and 14 d of exposure. After 7 d, ALP increased significantly in all exposed groups; Ur and Cr showed higher values in groups B and C; and Tg decreased in all groups. After 14 d of treatment, ALP increased in group C; Ur and Cr rose in all exposed groups; and Tg fell in group C.

### Histological Analysis

Histological studies demonstrated organ damage in all aminocarb-exposed groups compared to controls with pronounced changes in group C after 14 d of exposure (Figures 2 and 3). Degenerative alterations in hepatic sections with accumulation of hepatocytes with reduced volume in group B (Figure 2a) and hemorrhagic foci and diffuse vacuolation in group C (Figure 2b) were also detected. Renal sections revealed disorganization within cortical area, including some hemorrhagic foci in

**TABLE 1.** Hematological Parameters on Blood Samples From Aminocarb-Exposed Groups (10, 20, and 40 mg/kg Body Weight for Group A, B, and C, Respectively) and Controls During 1, 7, and 14 d

Parameter	Group	Day 1	Day 7	Day 14
White blood cells ( $10^6/\text{mm}^3$ )	Control	$11.6 \pm 1.5$	$11.3 \pm 0.4$	$10.5 \pm 0.9$
	A	$11.4 \pm 0.8$	$10.1 \pm 0.2$	$6.3 \pm 1.0^*$
	B	$11.9 \pm 1.8$	$11.4 \pm 0.8$	$6.9 \pm 1.3^*$
	C	$11.3 \pm 0.1$	$7.2 \pm 0.5^*$	$5.9 \pm 0.3^*$
Red blood cells ( $10^6/\text{mm}^3$ )	Control	$7.9 \pm 0.2$	$7.8 \pm 0.1$	$8.7 \pm 0.2$
	A	$7.8 \pm 0.4$	$7.7 \pm 0.6$	$7.8 \pm 0.5$
	B	$7.7 \pm 0.3$	$7.7 \pm 0.4$	$8.5 \pm 0.05$
	C	$7.9 \pm 0.1$	$7.8 \pm 0.1$	$8.4 \pm 0.2$
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	Control	$15.3 \pm 0.8$	$15.1 \pm 0.4$	$15.7 \pm 0.6$
	A	$14.8 \pm 0.4$	$15.3 \pm 0.8$	$16.1 \pm 0.4$
	B	$15.2 \pm 0.3$	$14.7 \pm 0.8$	$16.6 \pm 0.1$
	C	$15.4 \pm 0.2$	$15.2 \pm 0.2$	$16.4 \pm 0.7$
Hematocrit (%)	Control	$47.1 \pm 0.6$	$45.3 \pm 0.2$	$46.0 \pm 0.7$
	A	$45.0 \pm 1.7$	$46.0 \pm 0.1$	$46.0 \pm 0.8$
	B	$44.8 \pm 1.9$	$43.4 \pm 0.5$	$48.8 \pm 0.3$
	C	$46.2 \pm 0.9$	$46.1 \pm 0.7$	$46.6 \pm 2.0$
Mean cell volume ( $\mu\text{m}^3$ )	Control	$58.3 \pm 0.9$	$58.2 \pm 0.4$	$55.0 \pm 0.7$
	A	$57.5 \pm 0.5$	$56.1 \pm 0.7$	$54.0 \pm 0.5$
	B	$58.5 \pm 0.5$	$57.1 \pm 0.3$	$57.5 \pm 0.5$
	C	$59.0 \pm 0.4$	$56 \pm 0.8$	$55.0 \pm 1.0$
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (pg)	Control	$19.2 \pm 0.6$	$19.4 \pm 0.3$	$18.75 \pm 0.4$
	A	$18.9 \pm 0.5$	$18.4 \pm 0.8$	$19.4 \pm 0.3$
	B	$19.8 \pm 0.1$	$19.2 \pm 0.2$	$19.5 \pm 0.3$
	C	$19.4 \pm 0.1$	$19.3 \pm 0.5$	$19.4 \pm 0.4$
Platelets ( $10^3/\text{mm}^3$ )	Control	$664 \pm 60$	$540 \pm 82$	$706 \pm 42$
	A	$622 \pm 51$	$710 \pm 20$	$736 \pm 17$
	B	$531 \pm 23$	$632 \pm 34$	$734 \pm 136$
	C	$468 \pm 72$	$541 \pm 31$	$599 \pm 60$

\*Values statistically different at  $p < .05$ .

the exposed groups being more prominent in group C (Figures 3a and 3b).

## DISCUSSION

The effects observed in body weights may probably be attributed due to loss of appetite, less food intake, and/or metabolic disturbance produced by aminocarb exposure. However in a previous study, no body weight changes were reported for another carbamate, thiodicarb (Dias et al., 2013).

Several hematological parameters were used as important biomarkers for detection of adverse effects of the insecticide. The significant reduction in WBC indicates relevant immunological effects at 40 mg/kg body weight tested dose after 7 d of treatment and at all tested concentrations of aminocarb after 14 d of exposure. These results are in accordance

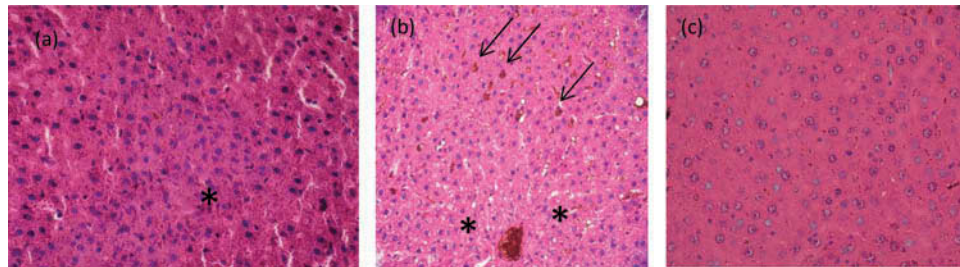
with Celik and Zusek (2008), which characterized the hematological effects of methyl parathion in rats. The results of the present study suggest a reduction in immune responsiveness in exposed animals.

Biochemical parameters were examined to evaluate mainly hepatic and renal functions as well as inhibition of the AChE, since it is known that carbamates block this enzyme (Jensen et al., 2009). The quantification of hepatic enzymes such as ALT, AST, and ALP in blood samples revealed marked effects on ALP activity of rats exposed to aminocarb indicating hepatic disturbance after 7 d of treatment. Hepatic damage was also associated with significant fall in levels of triglycerides. The present investigation also showed a significant increase in content of serum urea and creatinine in animals from group A (14 d) and groups B and C (7 and 14 d), suggesting renal injury. The results were dose dependent and indicated

**TABLE 2.** Biochemical Parameters on Blood Samples From Aminocarb-Exposed Groups (10, 20, and 40 mg/kg/body weight for Group A, B, and C, Respectively) and Control Group During 1, 7, and 14 d

Parameter	Group	Day 1	Day 7	Day 14
Acetylcholinesterase (mg/dl)	Control	1.2 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.3
	A	0.9 ± 0.1*	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1
	B	0.8 ± 0.2*	1.0 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.1
	C	0.8 ± 0.1*	0.9 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L)	Control	68 ± 10	63 ± 9	69 ± 3
	A	72 ± 11	62 ± 10	54 ± 12
	B	91 ± 7	68 ± 10	61 ± 11
	C	99 ± 10	71 ± 13	78 ± 3
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L)	Control	104 ± 20	123 ± 2	102 ± 3
	A	101 ± 18	80 ± 20	92 ± 16
	B	88 ± 25	102 ± 11	93 ± 7
	C	72 ± 28	99 ± 8	101 ± 2
Alkaline phosphatase (U/L)	Control	16 ± 3	14 ± 2	18 ± 2
	A	20 ± 5	28 ± 3*	22 ± 8
	B	19 ± 8	38 ± 4*	20 ± 3
	C	23 ± 5	39 ± 3*	42 ± 4*
Creatinine (mg/dl)	Control	0.50 ± 0.06	0.50 ± 0.05	0.60 ± 0.02
	A	0.60 ± 0.04	0.70 ± 0.02	0.90 ± 0.09*
	B	0.60 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.08*	1.10 ± 0.09*
	C	0.70 ± 0.02	1.10 ± 0.05*	1.20 ± 0.05*
Urea (mg/dl)	Control	26 ± 2	20 ± 2	28 ± 9
	A	28 ± 3	31 ± 3	42 ± 5*
	B	33 ± 9	44 ± 8*	47 ± 5*
	C	34 ± 10	43 ± 4*	56 ± 4*
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	Control	80 ± 16	124 ± 11	112 ± 20
	A	92 ± 5	96 ± 9	123 ± 16
	B	58 ± 22	95 ± 3	90 ± 12
	C	88 ± 16	117 ± 21	84 ± 8
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	Control	121 ± 6	136 ± 5	114 ± 5
	A	130 ± 17	72 ± 8*	88 ± 8
	B	114 ± 11	83 ± 6*	93 ± 4
	C	98 ± 10	77 ± 9*	62 ± 7*
Total proteins (g/dl)	Control	6.4 ± 0.2	7.4 ± 0.5	7.1 ± 0.8
	A	6.5 ± 0.2	7.5 ± 0.2	8.0 ± 0.2
	B	6.1 ± 0.3	9.0 ± 0.8	7.2 ± 0.3
	C	8.2 ± 0.2	9.8 ± 0.1	7.1 ± 0.6

\*Values statistically different at  $p < .05$ .

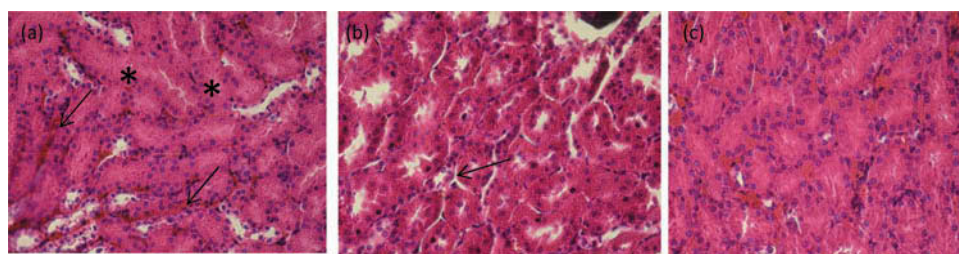


**FIGURE 2.** Histological section of liver of tested groups after 14 d: (a) group B (20 mg/kg body weight) where a massive group of hepatocytes with reduced volume (\*) is displayed; (b) group C (40 mg/kg body weight) evidences hemorrhagic focus (arrows) and diffuse vacuolation of the tissue (\*); (c) control group showing normal features; hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain; ×400.

adverse effects of aminocarb on hepatic and renal functions at the sublethal doses tested and are in agreement with previous studies

conducted with other pesticides from the same class (Celik and Zusek, 2008; Al-Shinnawy, 2008; Chevalier et al., 1993). Further, a marked





**FIGURE 3.** Histological section of kidney of tested groups after 14 d: (a) group A (10 mg/kg body weight) shows some hemorrhagic foci (arrows), and blocked renal tubules (\*); (b) group C (40 mg/kg body weight) displays some distorted renal tubules (arrows); (c) control group showing normal features; hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain;  $\times 400$ .

decrease in activity of AChE was noted 1 d after administration of aminocarb, confirming the neurotoxicity of this insecticide. These results are also in accordance with those reported for chronic exposure to other anticholinesterase acting pesticides (Wang et al., 2011).

Histopathological data of liver and kidney support the observed hematological and biochemical results. Histopathological lesions produced by aminocarb were clearly seen in all groups in a dose-dependent manner. In fact, several degenerative changes in both liver and kidney of thiodicarb exposed rats were also previously reported (Dias et al., 2013), confirming the toxicity of carbamates on these relevant organs.

In conclusion, administration of sublethal doses of aminocarb resulted in marked changes in several relevant hematological, biochemical, and histological parameters. The applied integrated approach was valuable for the assessment of insecticidal effects on liver and kidney functions. This study indicates potential hazards to wildlife and human health due to aminocarb insecticide residues exposure. Future studies will be conducted in order to obtain more insights on other relevant organs and systems to attain a holistic view.

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