References

[1] Anderson, M.J., M.R. Miller, and D.E. Hinton. 1996a. In vitro modulation of 17β-estradiol induced vitellogenin synthesis: effects of cytochrome P4501A1 inducing compounds on rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) liver cells. Aquatic Toxicol. 34:327-350.

[2] Anway M.D., Cupp, A.S., Uzumcu, M., Skinner, M.K. Epigenetic transgenerational actions of endocrine disruptors and male fertility. Science 308:1466–1469 (2005).

[3] Ashfield LA, Pottinger TG, Sumpter JP (1998) Environ Toxicol Chem 17: 679.

[4] Babin, P.J. Research needs for the risk assessment of health and environmental effects of endocrine disrupters: a report of the U.S. EPA-sponsored workshop. Environ. Health Perspect 104:715–740 (1992).

[5] Bond, C.E. 1979. Biology of Fishes. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, PA. 514pp.

[6] Flik, G., Klaren, P.H.M., Van den Burg, E.H., Metz, J.R., Huising, M.O., 2006. CRF and stress in fish. Gen. Comp. Endocrinol. 146, 36–44.

[7] G .Ankleya, D .Bencicb, M. Breenc, T. Colletted, R. Conolly, N. Denslow, S. Edwards, D.Ekman, N Garcia-Reyeroe. K. Jensena, J Lazorchak, D. Martinovi, D. Millerg, E. Perkins, E. Orlando, D. Villeneuve, R LinWang, K.Watanabej. (2014). Endocrine disrupting chemicals in fish: Developing exposure indicators and predictive models of effects based on mechanism of action. Aquatic Toxicology 92 (2009) 168–178

[8] Gimeno, S., H. Komen, S. Jobling, J. Sumpter, and T. Bowmer. 2008. Demasculinisation of sexually mature male common carp Cyprinus carpio, exposed to 4-tert-pentylphenol during spermatogenesis. Aquatic Toxicol. 43:93-109.

[9] Guerrero-Bosagna, C., Sabat, P., Valladares, L. Environmental signaling and evolutionary change: can exposure of pregnant mammals to environmental estrogens lead to epigenetically induced evolutionary changes in embryos? Evolut. Dev. 7:341–350 (2005).

[10] Guillette L. J. et. al.: Alteration in Development of Reproductive and Endocrine Systems of Wildlife Populations Exposed to Endocrine-Disrupting Contaminants, Reproduction 122, 2001, pp. 857-864.

[11] Hamadeh, H.K., Bushel, P.R., Jayadev, S., DiSorbo, O., Bennett, L., Li, L., Tennant, R., Stoll, R., Barrett, J.C., Paules, R.S., Blanchard, K., Afshari, C.A. Prediction of compound signature using high density gene expression profiling. Toxicol. Sci. 67:232–240 (2002).

[12] Hooper, K., and T.A. McDonald. 2010. The PBDEs: an emerging environmental challenge and another reason for breast-milk monitoring programs. Environ. Health Perspect. 108(5):387-392.

[13] Jobling, S., J.P. Sumpter. 1993. Detergent components in sewage effluent are weakly oestrogenic to fish: an in vitro study using rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) hepatocytes. Aquatic Toxicol. 27:361-372.

[14] Katuli, K Amiri, B, Masarckay, A, Yelghi, S, (2014). Impact of a short-term diazinon exposure on the osmoregulation potentiality of Caspian roach (Rutilus rutilus) fingerlings. Chemosphere 108 (2014) 396–404.

[15] Kavlock, R.J., G.P. Daston, C. DeRosa, P. Fenner-Crisp, L.E. Gray, S. Kaattari, G. Lucier, M. Luster, M.J. Mac, C. Maczka, R. Miller, J. Moore, R. Rolland, G. Scott, D.M. Sheehan, T. Sinks, and H.A. Tilson. 1996.

[16] Kime, D.E. 1999. A strategy for assessing the effects of xenobiotics on fish reproduction. Sci. Total Environ. 225: 3-11.

[17] Klinge, C. M., Jernigan, S.C., Mattingly, K.A., Risinger, K.E., Zhang, J.Estrogen response elementdependent regulation of transcriptional activation of estrogen receptors alpha and beta by coactivatorsand corepressors. J. Mol. Endocrinol. 33:387–410 (2004).

[18] Krishnan, R.V., P. Stathis, S.F. Permuth, L. Tokes, and D. Feldman. 2000. Bisphenol-A: and estrogenic substance is released from polycarbonate flasks during autoclaving. Endocrinology, 32(6):2279-2286.

[19] Moggs, J.G., Tinwell, H., Spurway, T., Chang, H.S., Pate, I., Lim, F.L., Moore, D.J., Soames, A., Stuckey, R., Currie, R., Zhu, T., Kimber, I., Ashby, J., Orphanides, G. Phenotypic anchoring of gene expression changes during estrogen-induced uterine growth. Environ. Health Perspect.112:1589–1606 (2004).

[20] Panter, G.H., R.S. Thompson, and J.P. Sumpter. 2013. Adverse reproductive effects in male fathead minnows (Pimphales promelas) exposed to environmentally relevant concentrations of the natural oestrogens, oestradiol and oestrone. Aquat. Toxicol. 42:243-253.

[21] Purdom, C.E., P.A. Hardiman, V.J. Bye, N.C. Eno,C.R. Tyler, and J.P. Sumpter. 1994. strogenic effects of effluents from sewage treatment works. ChemEcol. 8:275-285.

[22] Rurangwa, E., I. Roelants, G. Huyskens, M. Ebrahimi, D.E. Kime, and F. Ollevier. 1998. The minimum effective spermatozoa to egg ratio for artificial insemination and the effects of mercury on sperm motility and fertilization ability in Clarias gariepinus. J. Fish Biol. 53: 402-413.

[23] Sohoni, P., C.R. Tyler, K. Hurd, J. Caunter, M. Hetheridge, T. Williams, C. Woods, M. Evans, R. Toy, M. Gargas, and J.P. Sumpter. 2001. Reproductive effects of long-term exposure to bisphenol-A in the fathead minnow (Pimphales promelas). Environ. Sci. Technol. 35(14): 2917-2925.

[24] Sumpter, J., Endocrine Disruption in the Aquatic Environment. CHAPTER 10, 2002.

[25] Sumpter, J.P., S. Jobling. 1995. Vitellogenesis as a biomarker for estrogenic contamination of the aquatic environment. Environ. Health Perspect aquatic environment. Environ. Health Perspect.. 103(Suppl 7):173-178.

[26] Waters, M.D., Fostel, J.M. Toxicogenomics and systems toxicology: aims and prospects. Nat. Rev. Genet. 5:936–948 (2004).