

## OR23-4: Low-Dose Gestational BPA Exposure Alters Circadian Rhythms in Mice

Deborah Kurrasch. *University of Calgary*

Dinu Nesan, PhD, Michael Antle, PhD, Deborah Marie Kurrasch, PhD.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a well-characterized endocrine disruptor known to act via multiple steroid signaling pathways. Previously we have shown that the hypothalamus, a key regulator of neuroendocrine activity, is particularly susceptible to endocrine disruption by BPA, with low-dose gestational exposure resulting in accelerated neurogenesis and altered behavior, including hyperactivity, in both zebrafish and mice. The suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) of the hypothalamus is the regulator of the circadian clock, and we hypothesize a link between altered SCN function and the observed hyperactivity in BPA exposed animals. Here we present the effects of low-dose, environmentally relevant gestational BPA exposure on circadian rhythms in mice. We characterized mice expo by measuring their

period. We observed significant alterations in circadian rhythms as a result of gestational BPA exposure.

of the dark phase when control mice had usually completed their daily bouts of activity. BPA-exposed mice also exhibited less of an