Hepatic bile acids and bile acid-related gene expression in pregnant and lactating rat

Background /Aim: Significant physiological changes occur during pregnancy and lactation. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) is a liver disease closely related to disruption of bile acid homeostasis. The objective of this study was to examine the regulation of bile acid metabolism and transport in normal pregnant and lactating rats. **Materials and Methods:** Livers from timely pregnant SD rats were collected on gestational days (GD) 10, 14 and 19, and postnatal days (PND) 1,7,14 and 21. Total bile acids were determined by the enzymatic method, total RNA was isolated and subjected to real time RT-PCR analysis. Liver protein was extracted for western-blot analysis. **Results:** Under physiological conditions hepatic bile acids were not elevated during pregnancy but increased during lactation in rats. Bile acid synthesis rate-limiting enzyme Cyp7a1 was unchanged in gestations days, but increased on PND14 and21 at mRNA and protein levels. Expression of Cyp8b1, Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 was also higher during lactation. The mRNA levels of small heterodimer partner (SHP) and protein levels of farnesoid X receptor (FXR) were increased during pregnancy and lactation. Bile acid transporters Ntcp, Bsep, Mrp3 and Mrp4 were lower at gestation, but increased during lactation. Hepatic Oatp transporters were decreased during pregnancy and lactation. **Conclusion:** Hepatic bile acid homeostasis is maintained during normal pregnancy in rats , probably through the FXR-SHP regulation. The expression of bile acid synthesis genes and liver bile acid accumulation were increased during lactation, together with increased bile acid efflux transporter Bsep, Mrp3 and Mrp4 .

Hepatic bile acids and bile acid-related gene expression in pregnant and lactating rats

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Abstract

Background /Aim: Significant physiological changes occur during pregnancy and lactation. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) is a liver disease closely related to disruption of bile acid homeostasis. The objective of this study was to examine the regulation of bile acid synthesis and transport in normal pregnant and lactation rats. **Materials and Methods:** Livers from timely pregnant SD rats were collected on gestational days (GD) 10, 14 and 19, and postnatal days (PND) 1,7,14 and 21. Total bile acids were determined by the enzymatic method, total RNA was isolated and subjected to real time RT-PCR analysis. Liver protein was extracted for western-blot analysis. **Results:** Under physiological conditions hepatic bile acids were not elevated during pregnancy but increased during lactation in rats. Bile acid synthesis rate-limiting enzyme Cyp7a1 was unchanged in gestations days, but increased on PND14 and21 at mRNA and protein levels. Expression of Cyp8b1, Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 was also higher during lactation. The mRNA levels of small heterodimer partner (SHP) and protein levels of farnesoid X receptor (FXR) were increased during pregnancy and lactation. Bile acid transporters Ntcp, Bsep, Mrp3 and Mrp4 were lower at gestation, but increased during lactation. Hepatic Oatp transporters were decreased during pregnancy and lactation. **Conclusion:** Hepatic bile acid homeostasis is maintained during normal pregnancy in rats, probably through the FXR-SHP regulation. The expression of bile acid synthesis genes and liver bile acid accumulation were increased during lactation, together with increased expression of bile acid efflux transporter Bsep, Mrp3 and Mrp4.

Keywords: Pregnant and lactating rats; Liver bile acids; Cyp7a1; FXR-SHP; Ntcp and Bsep.

Introduction

Significant physiological changes occur during pregnancy and lactation to support nutritional demand of the developing fetus and lactating pups (Carlin and Alfrevic, 2008; Athippozhy et al., 2011). Bile acids and cholesterol metabolism are important changes during pregnancy and lactation to support and to protect offspring development (Wooton-Kee, Cohen & Vore, 2008; Athippozhy et al., 2011; Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a). Such physiological changes would also affect hepatic drug processing genes of phase-1, phase-2 metabolism and transporters (Aleksunes et al., 2012; Shuster et al., 2013). The alteration of bile acid homeostasis during pregnancy could unmask cholestatic disease in genetically predisposed but otherwise asymptotic individuals (Milona et al., 2010). Recent work suggests that in pregnant mice farnesoid X receptor (FXR)-SHP (small heterodimer partner, NR0B2) regulation mechanism could be dysfunctional for its ability to down-regulate the rate-limiting bile acid synthetic enzyme Cyp7a1 and 8b1, resulting in bile acids accumulation in the liver of late pregnancy mice (Milona et al., 2010; Aleksunes et al., 2012).

Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) is a liver disease which can occur in the third trimester of pregnancy (Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a). The etiology and pathogenesis of ICP are still not clear, but many studies have related this disease to abnormal bile acid metabolism (Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a; Floreani, et al., 2013). ICP with elevated bile acids in serum and liver is a major cause for premature embryo development and embryonic death (Diken et al., 2013). Genetic variations or mutations of farnesoid X receptor (FXR) (Van Mil et al., 2007), bile salt export pump (BSEP/ABCB11) (Dixon

et al., 2009), and ATP-binding cassette, sub-family B (MDR/TAP), member 4 (ABCB4/MDR3) and ABCB11 (Dixon et al., 2000; Anzivino et al., 2013) contribute to the etiology of ICP. To fully understand bile acid synthesis, transport, and regulation in normal pregnancy would help us to shed light on the pathology of ICP.

Estradiol and/or its metabolites may interfere with FXR activity during pregnancy (Milona et al., 2010; Aleksunes et al., 2012), and a defect in progesterone metabolism is also implicated in the etiology of ICP (Pascual et al., 2002). Estrogen signaling is associated with pregnancy-induced hepatotoxicity and cholestasis in mice (Arrese et al., 2008), and reduced hepatic PPAR-α function in the mouse also appears to be estrogen-dependent (Papacleovoulou, Abu-Hayyeh & Willamson, 2011).

The above scenario has been studied extensively in mice (Milona et al., 2010; Aleksunes et al., 2012; Shuster et al., 2013). Mice and rats are two most commonly used experimental animals, but some physiological responses are different. For example, in mice, Cyp7a1 and liver bile acid pool were not increased during lactation (Aleksunes et al., 2012), whereas the bile acid synthesis gene Cyp7a1 and hepatic bile acids are increased 2-3 fold in lactating rats (Wooton-Kee, Cohen & Vore, 2008; Wooton-Kee et al., 2010). In mice, pregnancy and lactation are associated with decreases in hepatic transporters, including bile acid transporters (Aleksunes et al., 2012), and such a phenomenon should also be characterized in rats. To fully understand bile acid synthesis, transport, and regulation in normal pregnancy would help us to shed light on the pathology of ICP. This study was initiated to investigate bile acid metabolism and transport gene expressions in pregnant and lactating rats, and the results clearly demonstrate that under physiological

conditions, FXR-SHP regulation plays important roles in bile acid homeostasis in pregnant and lactating rats.

Materials and Methods

Animals. Adult Sprague Dawley (SD) rats (250 g) were purchased from the Experimental Animal Center of Third Military Medical College (Chongqing, China; certificate No CXK 2007-0005). Rats were kept in a SPF-grade animal facilities (certificate No SYXK 2011-004) at Zunyi Medical College, with regulated environment (22 ± 1˚C, 50 ± 2 % humidity and a 12 h: 12 h light: dark cycle) and free access to purified water and standard rodent chow. Rats were acclimatized for 1 week, and subjected to timely mating overnight. A vaginal plug in the next morning was designated as day 0 (GD 0) of gestation. Maternal livers were collected without fasting on GD10, GD14 and GD19, as well as on the postnatal days (PND) 1, 7, 14 and 21. The age-matched virgin rats were used as controls. The experimental design followed similar time points in mice (Aleksunes et al., 2012). Livers were weighed, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C until analysis. All animal procedures follow the NIH guide of Humane Use and Care Animals, and approved by Institutional Animal Use and Care Committee of Zunyi Medical College

Bile acid determination

Bile acids were extracted from the liver and measured with the “Total” Bile Acid assay (TBA) kit (Nanjing Jian-Cheng Bioengineering Co., China). Briefly, livers were homogenized in

physiological saline (1:9, wt :vol), followed by centrifugation at 2500 rpm/min for 10 min. the supernatant (30 µl) was taken for determination of bile acids according to manufacturer's protocol.

RNA Isolation and real-time RT-PCR analysis

Total RNA was isolated from frozen liver sample (50-100 mg) using 1 ml TRIzol (Takara, Biotechnology, Dalian, China) and subsequently purified with Total RNA (Mini) Kit (Watson Biotechnology, Shanghai, China). The quality of purified RNA was determined by spectrophotometry with the 260/280 ratio >1.8. Purified RNA was reversed transcribed with the High Capacity Reverse Transcriptase Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The primer pairs were designed with the Primer3 software and listed in Supplementary Table 1. The Power SYBR Green Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) was used for real-time RT-PCR analysis. The cycle time for reaching threshold (Ct) of each target gene was normalized to the housekeeping genes (G3PDH and β-actin), and expressed as % of housekeeping genes.

Western Blot Analysis

Livers were homogenized in RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime, P0013B, Shanghai, China) containing freshly-prepared proteinase inhibitors. The supernatants were centrifuged at 12000 rpm 10 min at 4°C, and protein concentrations were quantified by the BCA assay (Beyotime, P0012, Shanghai, China). Aliquot proteins were denatured with protein loading buffer (Beyotime, P0015, Shanghai, China), and approximately 50 µg of protein/lane was separated on 10%

SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes. Membranes were blocked in 5% non-fat milk in TBST, followed by incubation overnight at 4 °C with 1:1000 CYP7A1 (ab65586) and β-actin (Ab8227) from Abcam (Cambridge, MA), or FXR (sc-13063) from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA) in 1% BSA. After washing with TBST three times, the membranes were incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit or anti-mouse IgG (Beyotime, A0208 and A0216, Shanghai, China). Protein-antibody complexes were visulized using an enhanced chemiluminescent reagent (ECL-Plus) (Beyotime, P0018, Shanghai, China), and exposed to Gel Imaging (Bio-Rad, ChemiDoc XRS, USA). The intensity of the band was semi-quantified with Quantity One software.

Statistical Analysis

The software SPSS17.0 was used for statistical analysis. Results were described using mean ± SEM. Difference between virgin and pregnant rats was determined by two-tailed independent samples test, $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Liver bile acid levels in pregnant and lactating rat

Bile acids were quantified in livers from control and pregnant rats at GD10, 14, and 19 and PND 1, 7, 14, and 21. Liver bile acid levels slightly decreased in late pregnancy, especially on GD 10, and 19. After birth, liver bile acid concentrations tended to increase, and there is a significant increase in PND 21 (30% over control) (Fig.1).

Hepatic mRNA expression of bile acid synthesis genes in pregnant and lactating rat.

Expression of the classic pathway bile acid synthetic enzyme genes (Cyp7a1 and 8b1) and alternative pathway (Cyp27a1 and 7b1), is shown in Fig.2. The expression of rate-limiting Cyp7a1 mRNA was unchanged during pregnancy, and increased on postpartum. Cyp8b1 mRNA decreased in GD10 and GD14, and increased about 2-fold in PND14. The expression of alternative pathway genes Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 were unchanged in gestation days and increased in postnatal days.

Hepatic expression of bile acid synthetic rate-limiting protein Cyp7A1 in pregnant and lactating rat.

Western bolts were performed using liver homogenates from control rats, pregnant rats at GD 10, 14, 19 and lactating rats at PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. The expressions of CYP7A1 protein were semi-quantified by band intensity. CYP7A1 protein was basically unchanged during pregnancy, a result similar to Cyp7a1 mRNA expression, but increased on lactation days PND7, 14 and 21 (Fig. 3).

Hepatic mRNA expression of nuclear receptors FXR, SHP, and ESR-1, PPAR-α in pregnant and lactating rat

The expression of bile acid regulation nuclear receptor genes farnesoid X receptor (FXR, NR1H4) did not show significant increases during pregnancy, while FXR gradually increased on postpartum. The small heterodimer partner (SHP; NR0B2) significantly increased in the late gestational days, increased 3-fold on GD 19 as compared to controls. FXR plays an important role in bile acid homeostasis by inducing the transcription repressor SHP (Chiang, 2009). Estrogen receptor alpha (ESR-1) decreased to 64.7% and 57.7% on GD10 and GD14. In

postnatal days, ESR-1 increased 2.33-fold in PND1 and then decreased to 68% of control on PND21. Proliferator-activated receptor α (PPARα) increased 3.79-fold compared to controls during lactation.

Hepatic expression of FXR protein in pregnant and lactating rat.

Western bolts were performed using liver homogenates from control rats, pregnant rats at GD 10, 14, 19 and lactating rats at PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. The expressions of FXR protein were semi-quantified by band intensity. FXR protein was increased during late pregnancy (GD10 to GD19) and early lactation (PND1 to PND7) (Fig. 5).

Hepatic mRNA expression of bile acid transporters in pregnant and lactating rats.

As illustrated in Fig 6, the expression of bile acid efflux transporter bile salt export pump (Bsep/ABCB11) were decreased during pregnancy but increased during lactation. The multidrug resistance protein 3 (Mrp3) and Mrp4 showed the similar pattern, with slightly increase during lactation. The ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2 (Abcg2/BCRP) was also decreased in the gestation and lactation days expect PND1.

Hepatic mRNA expression of uptake OATP transporters and Ntcp in pregnant and lactating rats.

Figure 7 demonstrates that the expression of canalicular uptake transporter solute carrier organic anion transporter (Oatp1/Slco1a1), solute carrier organic anion transporter (Oatp2/Slco1b2), and organic anion-transporting polypeptide 4 (Oatp4/Slc21a10) were all decreased in the gestation days, on PND1 Oatp1 increased 1.68-fold, then decreased in postnatal

days. In comparison, Oatp2 and Oatp4 decreased in the both gestation days and lactation days. The uptake transporter Na+-taurocholate co-transporting polypeptide (Ntcp) was also decreased during pregnancy, increased on PND1, but decreased again thereafter during lactation.

Discussion

The present study demonstrates that in pregnant rats, hepatic bile acids were not elevated. Consistent with hepatic bile acid concentrations, bile acid synthesis enzymes, i.e., Cyp7a1, Cyp8b1, Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 were not increased during pregnancy. Increased FXR protein and SHP mRNA play an important role in bile acid homeostasis during pregnancy. In comparison, lactating rats had increased liver bile acid, increased bile acid synthetic enzymes, and increased expression of bile acid efflux transporters. In general, OATP transporters and bile acid uptake transport Ntcp were down-regulated during pregnancy and lactation in rats. These results add to our understanding of FXR-SHP regulation of bile acid synthesis and transport in rats during pregnancy and lactation.

ICP is characterized by raised serum bile acid levels and abnormal liver function tests (Geenes & Williamson, 2009; Diken, Usta &Nassar, 2013). However, in normal pregnant women, serum bile acid levels are not necessarily increased during pregnancy, regardless of gestation days (Barth et al., 2005; Egan et al., 2012). In experimental animal studies, a mild increase in liver bile acid levels during normal pregnancy in mice was reported in some studies (Aleksunes et al., 2012), but not in others (Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a). In the majority cases such mild increases do not reach pathological levels and remain below the upper end of the reference range for serum bile acid levels (Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a). Thus, it is not surprising that in the present study, liver bile acids were not elevated during

pregnancy in gestation days (Fig. 1). The expression of bile acid synthesis gene and proteins during the gestation days (Fig. 2 and 3) is in agreement with hepatic bile acid profiles.

ICP has a complex etiology including genetic factors, endocrine factors, and the impact of pregnancy on FXR function (Abu-Hayyeh, Papacleovoulou & Williamson, 2013a; Floreani, et, al., 2013). The present study focused on FXR-SHP regulation under physiological conditions. It is proposed that pregnancy in mice resembles a state of FXR inactivation (Milona et al., 2010; Aleksunes et al., 2012), and attenuated FXR function during mouse pregnancy has been reported (Papacleovoulou, Abu-Hayyeh & Williamson, 2011;Aleksunes et al., 2012) and the 3β-sulfated progesterone metabolite epiallopregnanolone sulfate was found to inhibit FXR, resulting in reduced FXR-mediated bile acid efflux (Abu-Hayyeh et al., 2013b). In the present study, the expression of FXR mRNA in rats during pregnancy was basically unchanged. However, the FXR protein and FXR-inducible negative target SHP were markedly increased at the late gestation days and reached approximately 3-fold higher at GD14 and GD19, despite FXR mRNA was not increased. The increases in FXR-SHP play important role in maintaining the bile acid homeostasis and preventing the liver bile acids to accumulate to protect the fetus from the bile acid toxicity. It should also be realized that estrogen receptor alpha (ERS-1) and the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptorα (PPAR-α) during normal pregnancy were not altered in rats (Fig. 4). Thus, the estrogen and FXR interactions may not be evident in rats as compared to that in mice (Aleksunes et al., 2012).

Lactation is a time of a five-fold increase in energy demand, as suckling young requires a proportional adjustment in the ability of the lactating dam to absorb nutrients (Cripps & Williams, 1975; Vernon et al., 2002). Lactating rats have a two to three-fold increase in food

consumption to ensure lactating dams to absorb nutrients and to synthesize critical molecules including bile acids to meet the dietary needs of the offspring and the dam (Vernon et al., 2002). The size and hydrophobicity of the bile acid pool increase during lactation, implying an increased absorption and disposition of lipid, sterols, nutrients, and xenobiotics (Athippozhy et al., 2011). In essence, rats (Wooton-Kee, Cohen &Vore, 2008) are different from mice (Aleksunes et al., 2012) in bile acid homeostasis during lactation. In the present study, hepatic bile acid pool (Fig. 1), bile acid synthesis gene Cyp7a1, Cyp8b1, Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) were all increased during lactation, consistent with this scenario.

The bile acid transporters Ntcp and Bsep followed the similar pattern. Ntcp is the major bile acid transporter for conjugated bile acid (Csanaky et al., 2011) and Bsep is the major bile acid efflux pump located at the bile canalicular apical domain of hepatocytes (Lam, Soroka & Boyer, 2010). Down-regulation of Ntcp and Bsep was observed in pregnant rats (Arrese et al., 2003; Cao et al., 2001), however, they are increased on early postpartum, probably under the influence of prolactin (Cao et al., 2001). In the present study, the changes in Ntcp and Bsep showed a similar pattern, i.e., lower expression during pregnancy but returned to normal and even increased during lactation.

Sulfated progesterone metabolite (P4-S) levels are raised in normal pregnancy and elevated further in ICP, which can cause a competitive inhibition of NTCP-mediated uptake of taurocholate in Xenopus oocytes (Abu-Hayyeh et al., 2010), and also can cause inhibition of BSEP (Vallejo et al., 2006). In the present study, both Ntcp and Besp (Fig. 5) were lower during pregnancy, and Bsep was increased during lactation, consistent with liver bile acid homeostasis profile. Mrp3 and Mrp4 are two major bile acid efflux (Cui et al., 2009; Aleksunes et al., 2012),

239 and their expression showed the similar pattern (Fig. 5), i.e., lower during the pregnancy and
240 higher during lactation. The pattern of these transporter mRNA levels coincide with FXR-SHP
241 regulation of bile acid homeostasis, and fortifying the concept that under physiological
242 conditions, FXR-SHP regulation of bile acid synthesis is essential for maintaining the bile acid
243 homeostasis and could prevent the occurrence of ICP, an unusual pathological condition.

244 One of the major findings in the study is the down-regulation of Oatp transporters (Fig. 6), and
245 this finding is consistent with that observed in mice (Aleksunes et al., 2012; Shuster et al., 2013).
246 Oatps are important not only for bile acid transport (Zhang et al., 2012), but also important for
247 drugs and xenobiotic transport (Lu et al., 2008). In pregnant rats, the expression of Oatp2, but not
248 Oatp1, was reported to decrease (Cao et al., 2001; 2002). The generalized down-regulation of
249 Oatp transporters could be an adaptive mechanism for dam to protect developing fetus and
250 nursing pups from toxicants. Abcg2 is involved in epithelial transport/barrier functions, including
251 bile acid transport (Blazquezet al., 2012). Abcg2 is proposed to play a key role in bile acid
252 transport in placenta, as Bsep does in liver (Blazquez et al., 2012). In the present study, the
253 expression of Abcg 2 was depressed during pregnancy and lactation except for a transient
254 increase at PND1. The pattern of Abcg2 expression is similar to Oatps, and can also be
255 envisioned as an adaptive mechanism during pregnancy and lactation.

256 In summary, the present study clearly demonstrates that in pregnant rats, FXR-SHP regulates
257 bile acid synthesis enzyme genes to prevent the accumulation of bile acids in the liver, together
258 with down-regulation of bile acid transporters Ntcp and Bsep. Pregnancy and lactation is
259 associated with a general down-regulation of Oatp and Abcg2 in rats. These data would add to
260 our understanding of FXR-SHP regulation of bile acid homeostasis under physiological

conditions.

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Figure Legends:

Figure 1. Liver bile acid levels in pregnant and lactating rat

Bile acids were quantified in Livers from control and pregnant rat on GD10, 14, and 19 and PND 1, 7, 14, and 21. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Asterisks □*□represent statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control.

Figure 2. Hepatic mRNA expression of bile acid synthetic pathway genes in pregnant and lactating rat.

The expression of bile acid synthetic classic pathway genes Cyp7a1, Cyp8b1 and alternative pathway genes Cyp27a1 and Cyp7b1 was quantified from control and GD10,14 and 19 and PND 1,7,14 and 21, Data were normalized to controls (set to 100%) and presented as mean ± SEM, Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Asterisks □*□represent statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) compared with control.

Figure 3. Hepatic expression of bile acid synthesis rate-limiting protein CYP7A1 in pregnant and lactating rat.

Western bolts were performed using liver homogenates from control, pregnant rats in GD 10, 14, 19 and PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. The expression of CYP7A1 was semi-quantified by band intensity. Values are mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Significantly difference was confirmed by two-tailed independent Samples test method ($P<0.05$)

Figure 4. Hepatic mRNA expression of Nuclear Receptors SHP, FXR and ESR-1 and PPAR-α in pregnant and lactating rat

The expression of bile acid regulation Nuclear Receptors genes SHP, FXR and Esr-1,PPAR-α were quantified using total hepatic RNA from control and pregnant mice at gestational days 10, 14, 19 and postnatal days 1, 7, 14, 21. Data were normalized to controls and presented as mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Asterisks (*) represent statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) compared to control.

Figure 5. Hepatic expression of nuclear receptor FXR in pregnant and lactating rat.

Western bolts were performed using liver homogenates from control, pregnant rats in GD 10, 14, 19 and PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. The expression of FXR was semi-quantified by band intensity. Values are mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Significantly difference was confirmed by two-tailed independent Samples test method ($P<0.05$)

Figure 6. Hepatic mRNA expression of bile acid transporter in pregnant and lactating rats.

The expression of bile acid efflux transporter Bsep, Mrp3, Mrp4 and Abcg2 was quantified using total hepatic RNA from pregnant rats on GD 10, 14 and 19, and postpartum rats on PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. Data were normalized to controls and presented as mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Asterisks (*) represent statistically significant differences ($p<0.05$) compared control.

Figure 7. Hepatic mRNA expression of uptake transporter Oatps and Ntcp in pregnant and

lactating rats.

The expression of hepatic canalicular uptake transporter solute carrier organic anion transporters (Oatps) and Na+-taurocholate co-transporting polypeptide (Ntcp) transporters was quantified using total hepatic RNA from pregnant rats on GD10, 14 and 19, and postpartum rats on PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. Data were normalized to controls and presented as mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Asterisks (*) represent statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) compared control.

419 **Supplementary Table 1.**

Gene	Access	Forward	Reverse
G3PDH	NM_017008.4	AACTTTGGCATTGTGGAAGG	GGATGCAGGGATGATGTTCT
β-actin	NM_031144	AGCCATGTACGTAGCCATCC	ACCCTCATAGATGGGCACAG
Cyp7a1	NM_012942	GAGAACGGGTTGATTCCGTA	AAAAACGTGACCATGCTTC
Cyp8b1	NM_031241	CACGTAGCCAGTACCAAGCA	GGTCCTAGCATCACCAAGGA
Cyp27a1	NM_178847	TCTGGCTACCTGCACTTCCT	GTCTACCCCAGCCAAGATCA
Cyp7b1	NM_019183	TCATCCGTGAAGTGCAAGAG	GGAGCATCGAAGACTTCTGG
FXR	NM_021745	CGAGATGCCTGTGACAAAGA	GCAGACCACACACAGCTCAT
SHP	NM_053908	TTATGTGTGAGGGTGGACGA	CCCGTCTTCTTGAAGTGCTC
Esr-1	NM_012689	TCCGGCACATGAGTAACAAA	TGAAGACGATGAGCATCCAG
PPAR-α	NM_013196	GAGACCCTCGGGGATCTTAG	TGTGTCCTGAGCTTGACCAG
Ntcp	NM_017047	CACAACGTATCAGCCCCTTT	ATGCTAAGCGCCTTGTCTGT
Bsep	NM_031760	CCACCAGAACATGACAAACG	CCCAGTGATGACCCATAACC
MRP3	NM_080581	CCAGACCTCACACCCTGTTT	CGTCTTGAGCCTGGATAAGC
MRP4	NM_133411	TGAAGCAACTGCAAATGTGG	AGTGCACTGGGCAAACTTCT
Oatp1	NM_017111	GGATGTAGCTGAGGCAGAGG	CAGCTCCCAGTGGCATTTAT
Oatp2	NM_0131906	CCTAGGCATAGGCATTTGGA	TCAACCAAAGCACAAAGCAG
Oatp4	NM_031650	AACATGCTTCGTGGGATAGG	CATGGAAGTGTGCCCTTCTT
Abcg2	NM_181381	GAAAGACCCACGGGGATTAT	CCCATCACAACGTCATCTTG

Figure 1

Fig.1

Liver bile acid concentrations

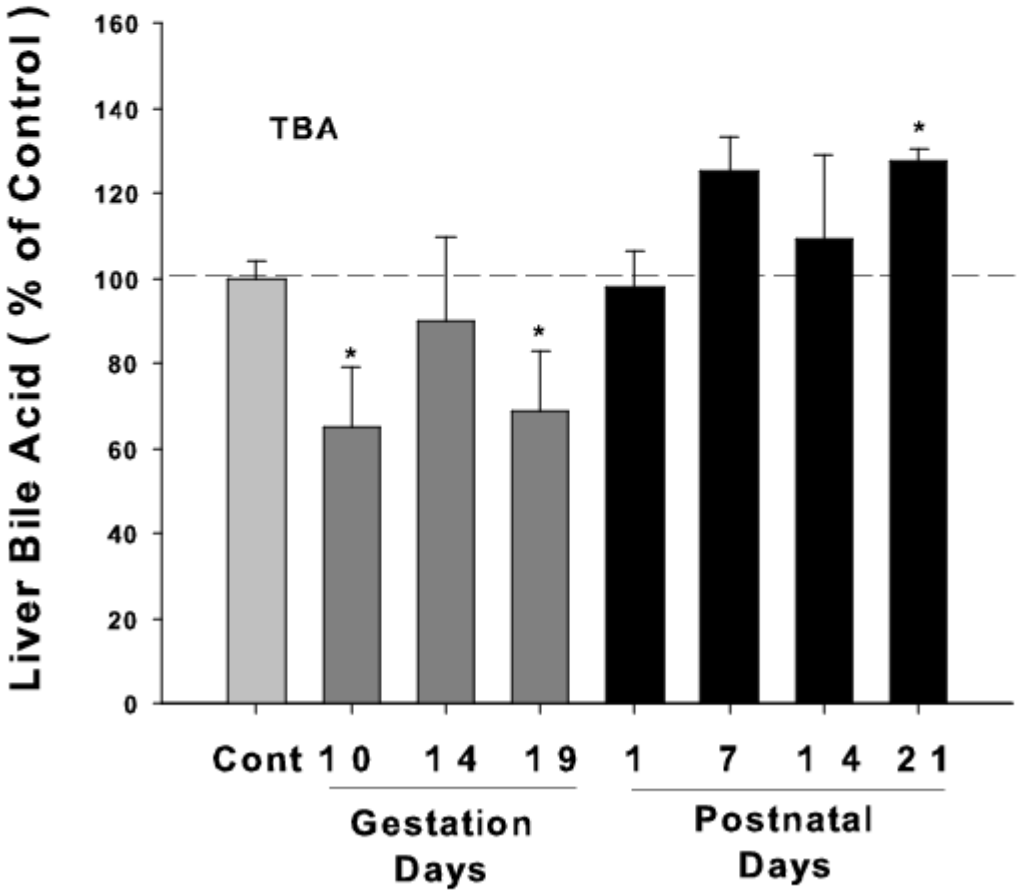

Fig.1

Figure 2

Fig. 2

Bile acid synthesis gene expression

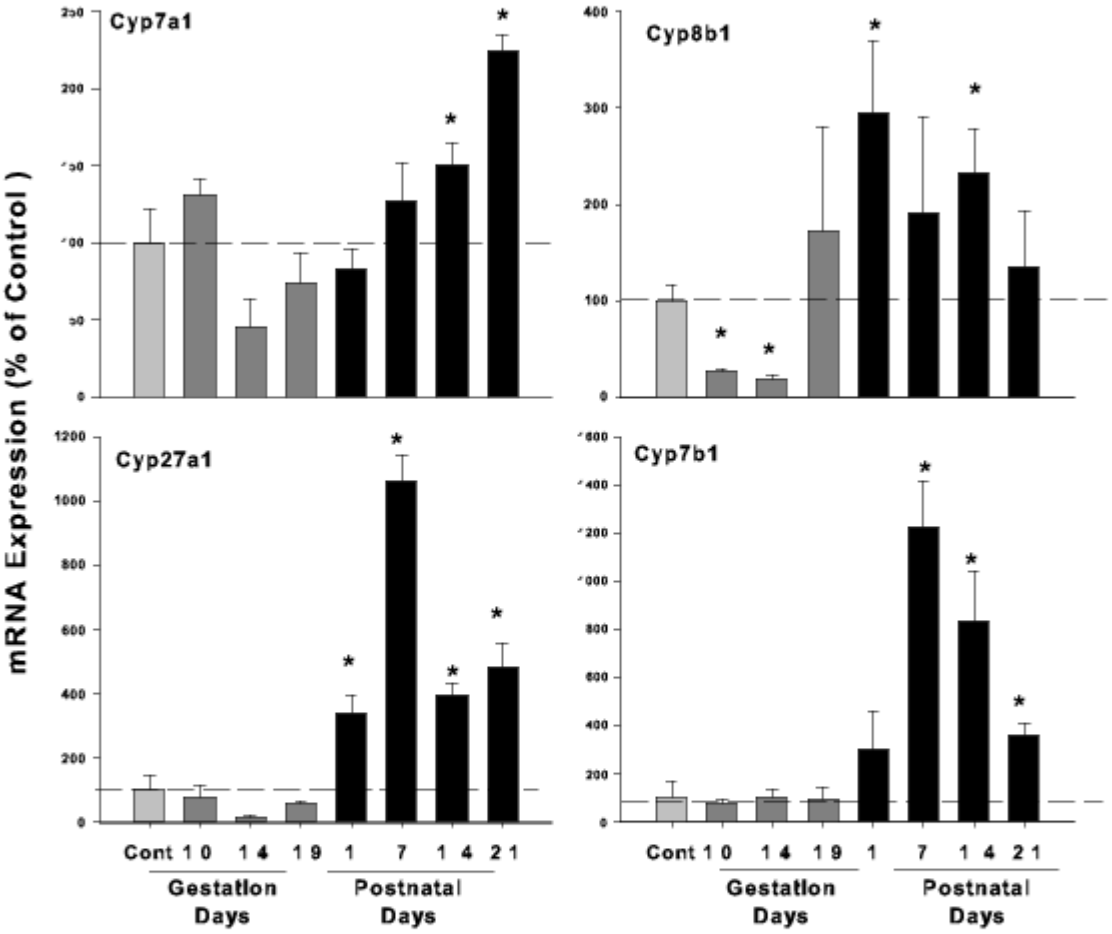

Fig.2

Figure 3

Hepatic expression of bile acid synthesis rate-limiting protein CYP7A1 in pregnant and lactating rat.

Western bolts were performed using liver homogenates from control, pregnant rats in GD 10, 14, 19 and PND 1, 7, 14 and 21. The expression of CYP7A1 was semi-quantified by band intensity.Values are mean ± SEM. Dark gray bars represent pregnant rat, and black bars represent lactating rat. Significant difference was confirmed by two-tailed independent Samples test method ($P<0.05$).

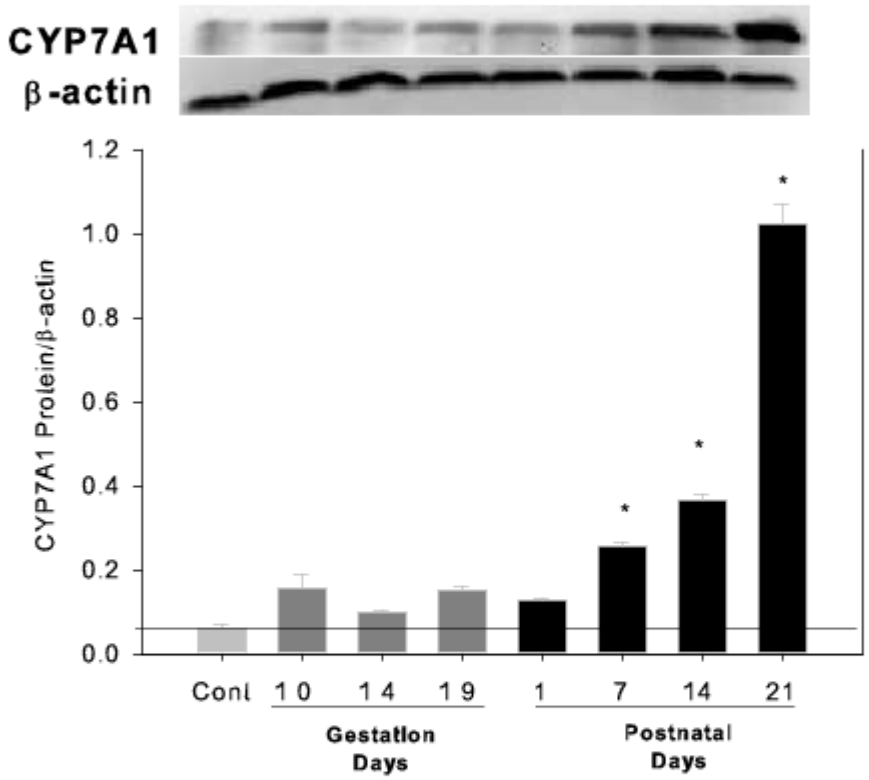

Figure 4

Fig. 4

Expression of nuclear receptors

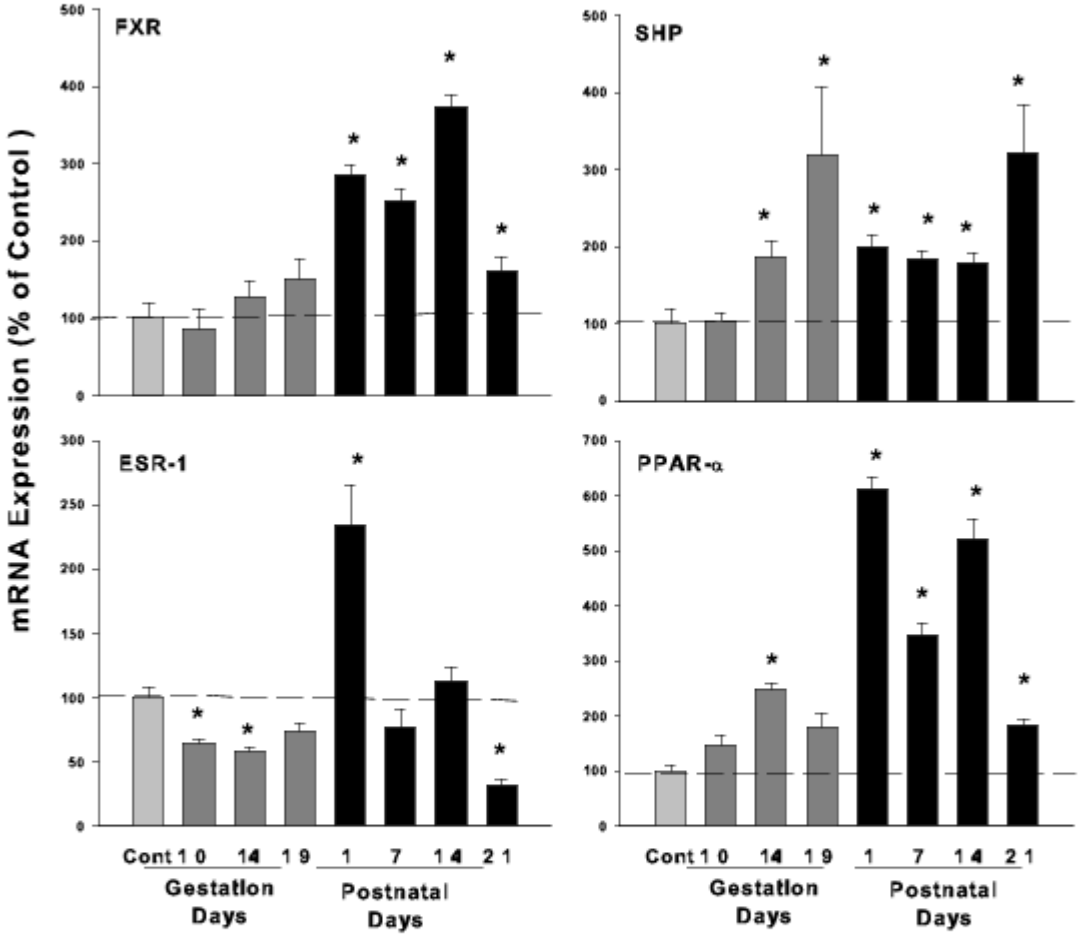

Fig.4

Figure 5

Fig. 5

FXR protein expression

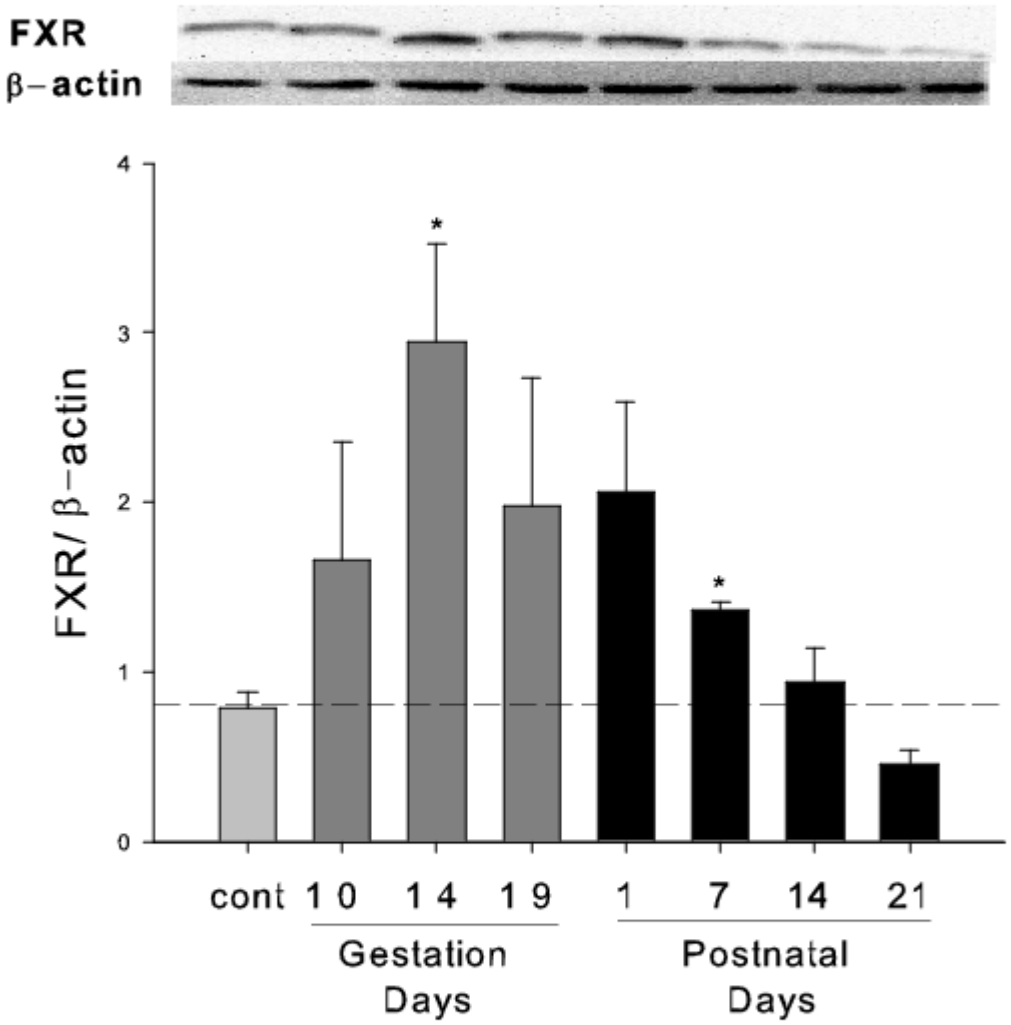

Fig.5

Figure 6

Fig. 6

Efflux transporters

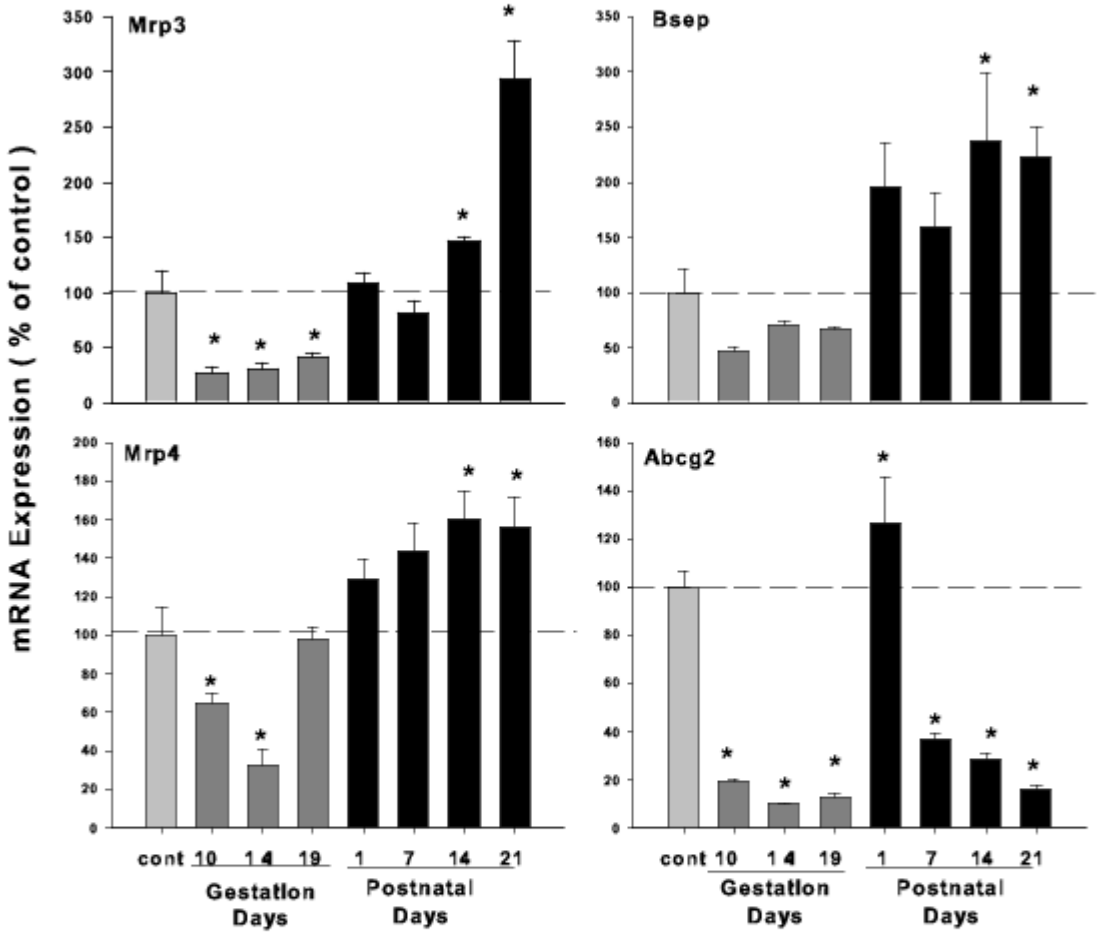

Fig.6

Figure 7

Fig. 7

Uptake transporter expression

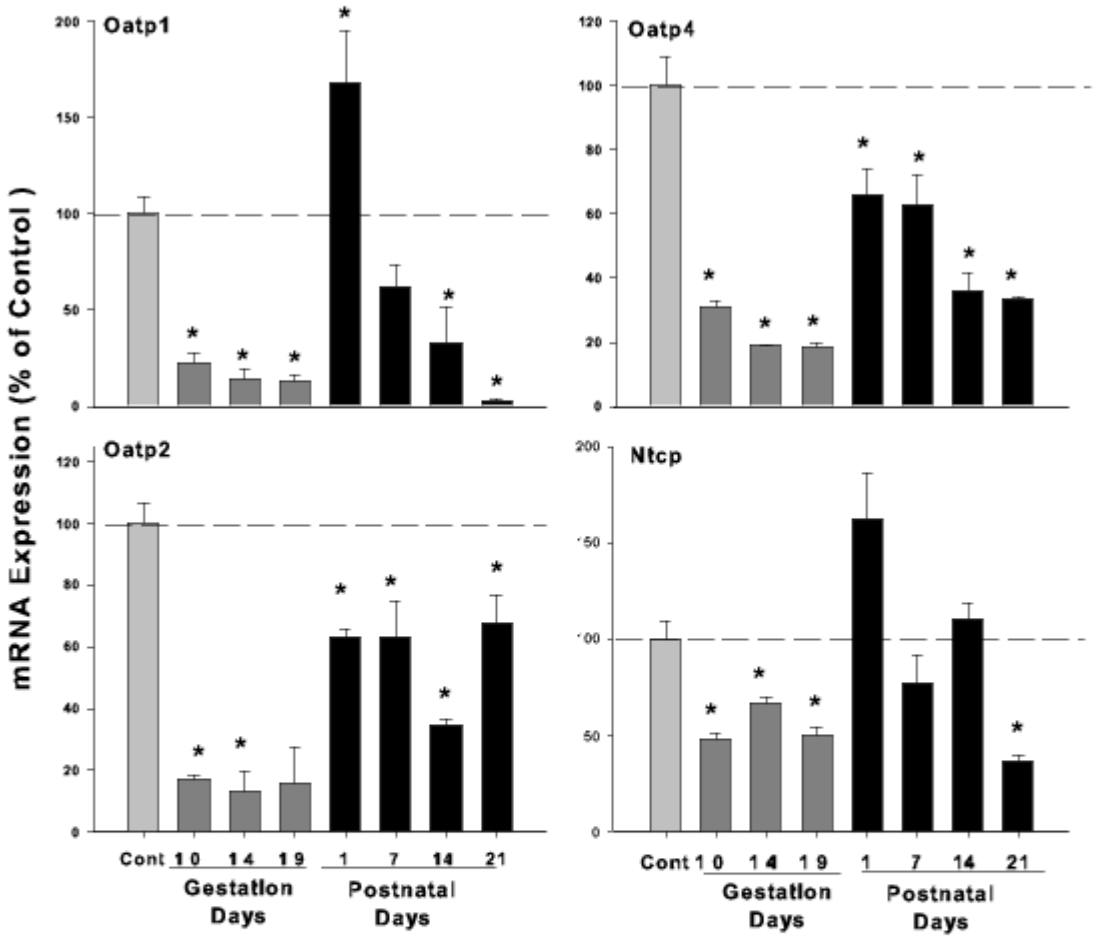

Fig.7