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A redox-sensitive signaling pathway mediates pro-angiogenic

effect of chlordecone via estrogen receptor activation

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ABSTRACT

Aim: Chlordecone is able to induce pro-angiogenic effect through an estrogen receptor (ER α)

pathway involving NO release and VEGF. The present study aimed to determine the

molecular mechanisms by which chlordecone promotes angiogenesis in human endothelial

cells.

Results: High but not low concentration of chlordecone increased mitochondrial respiratory

capacity and mitochondrial DNA content in endothelial cells. The ROS scavenger MnTMPyP

was able to prevent the increase of both VEGF expression and capillary length induced by

chlordecone. A significant increase of cytoplasmic O_2^{\square} -production was observed after 1 and 4

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