

**Effects of Prenatal Exposure to Bisphenol A (BPA), n-benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), and 2,3,7,8 Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), on the Mammary Gland Development.**

**Richard Wang<sup>1</sup>, Raquel Moral<sup>1</sup>, Julia S. Pereira<sup>1</sup>, Irma H. Russo<sup>1</sup>, Coral A. Lamartiniere<sup>2</sup>, and Jose Russo<sup>1</sup>.**

*<sup>1</sup>Breast Cancer Research Laboratory, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA 19111, and <sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294.*

Environmental xenoestrogens, such as bisphenol A (BPA), a plastic monomer commonly found in dental sealants and food cans, n-benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), which is used as a plasticizer, and 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), a highly toxic dioxin produced as an impurity during the manufacture of certain herbicides and by incineration of industrial waste, are endocrine disruptors that mimic the effects of endogenous hormones. This work was designed with the purpose of determining whether prenatal exposure to these xenoestrogens has a lifetime effect on the development of the rat mammary gland that could predispose this organ to cancer development. BPA and BBP