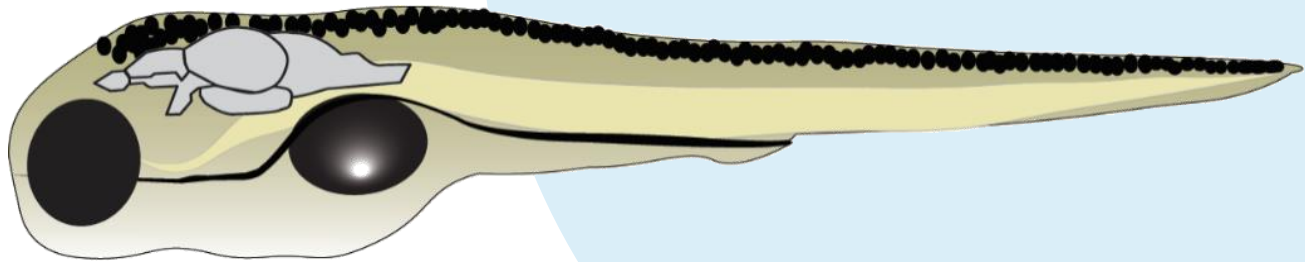


Building confidence in larval zebrafish behavior assays: From phenotypes to mechanisms



Prof. Dr. Tamara Tal
Chemicals in the Environment Research Section
Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ
ICCVAM Communities of Practice
tamara.tal@ufz.de

350.000

Source: Schmidt et al. 2016. EHP.

350.000

- <100 unique chemicals assessed for developmental neurotoxicity in ToxRef DB!

Source: Watford et al. 2019. PMID: 31340180

- 1 chemical
- >€1.000.000
- >1 year

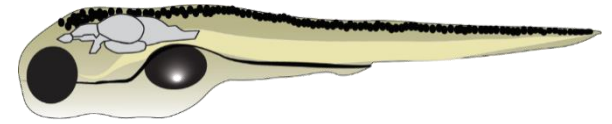
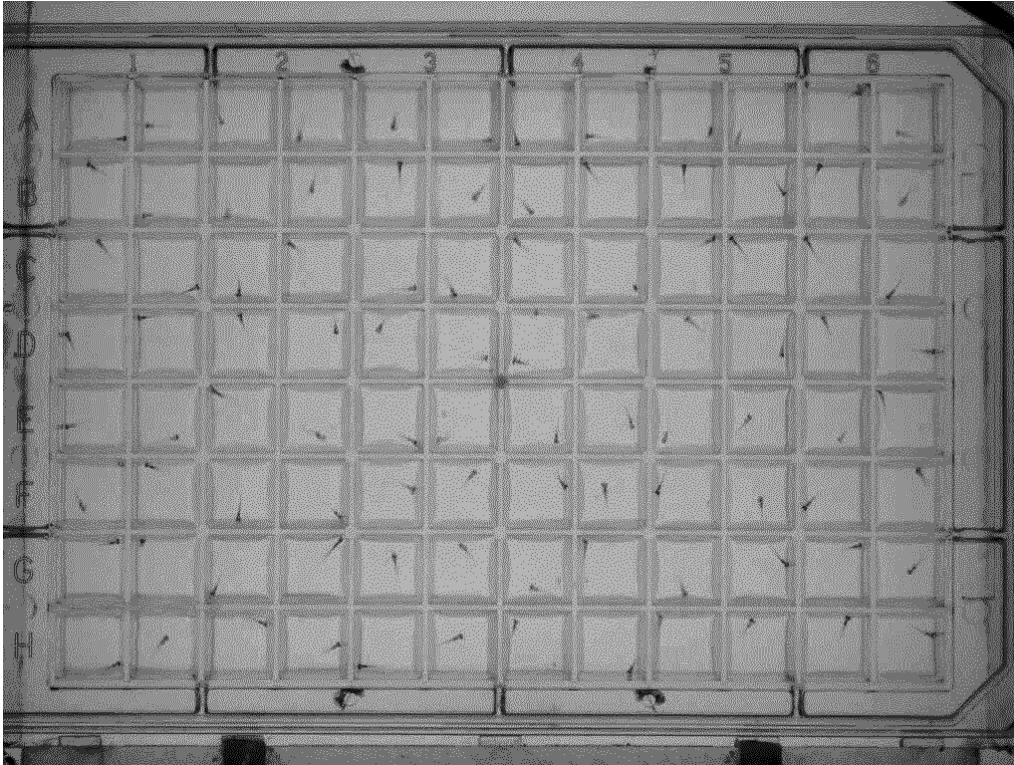


350.000

- <100 unique chemicals assessed for developmental neurotoxicity in ToxRef DB!

Source: Tsuji and Crofton. 2012. PMID: 22925212.

Motivation: How can we build confidence in zebrafish behavior tests for the detection of neurotoxicity?



- Alternative system
- Translational model
- Inexpensive
- Fast
- Easy to assess neurodevelopment
- Metabolically competent
- 3R compliant

State of the science

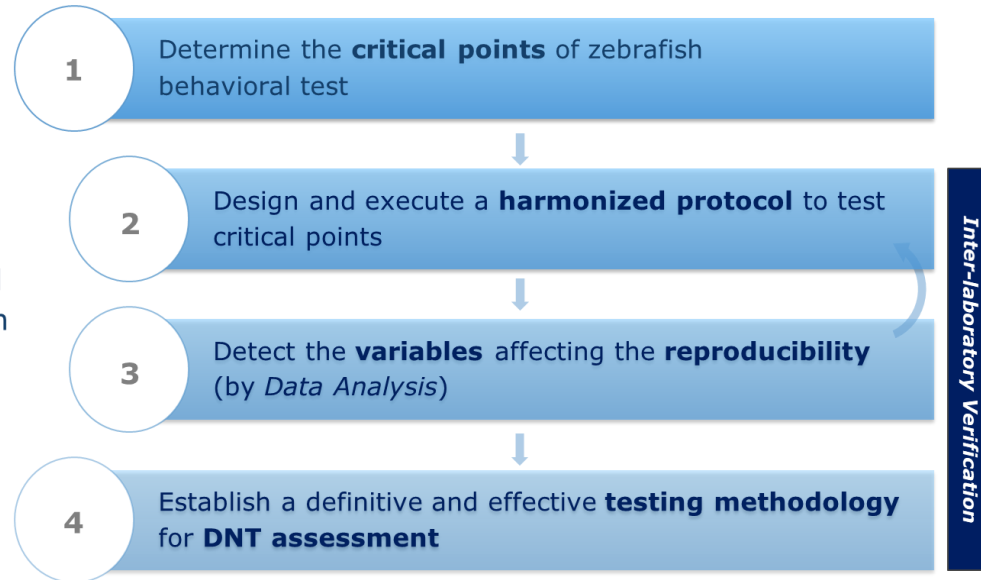
Light-dark transition test under review by OECD-DNT-Expert group

N. Klüver



Goal

Determine the added value of the zebrafish behavioral assay for DNT



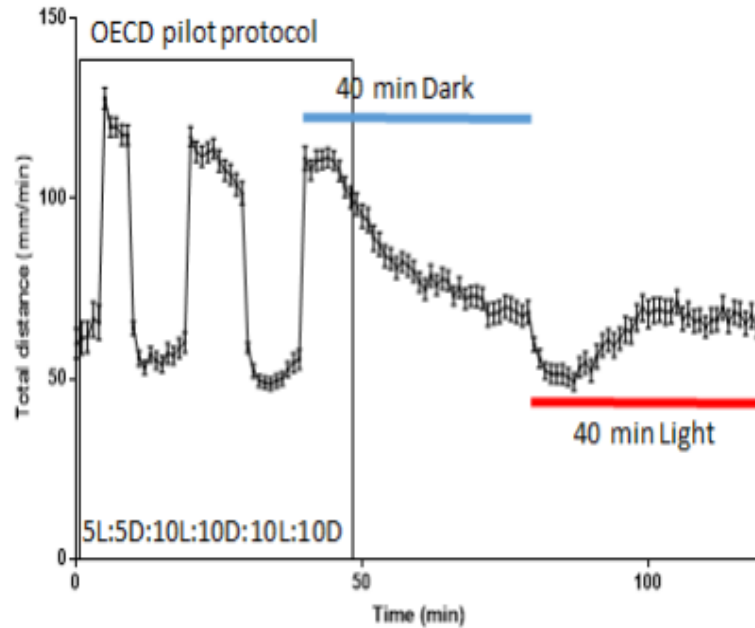
Discussion

Potential incorporation of Zebrafish behavioral assays into the **IVB** or **tiered testing for DNT**

State of the science

Light-dark transition test

N. Klüver





Rat offspring endpoint	Larval zebrafish test	State of the test
Motor activity	Light-dark transition test	OECD working group; NIEHS SEAZIT Evaluation
	VAMR	PARC
Motor and sensory function	VAMR	PARC
Learning and memory	VAMR	PARC
Brain weight	NA	NA
Histopathological evaluation	NA	NA
Morphometric (quantitative) analysis of the brain	Fish Inspector, post-behavior	Developed, v2 release 2021

PARC (European Partnership for the Assessment of Risks from Chemicals); **SEAZIT** (Systematic Evaluation of the Application of Zebrafish in Toxicology); **VAMR** (Visual and Acoustic Motor Response NAM)

Roadmap for zebrafish developmental and acute neurotoxicity testing

Human *in vitro* developmental neurotoxicity test battery

Non-mammalian models



Behavioural studies (e.g., with ZF embryos, or other non-mammalian species)

hiPSC-derived neuronal and glial models

Apoptosis (e.g., cleaved caspase3, caspase 9, PARP, p53, TUNEL, etc.)

Neurite length and branching (e.g., HCl analysis of length and number of neurites, number of branch points)

Neurite outgrowth

Synaptogenesis

Generic neuronal markers (e.g., B-III-Tubulin, MAP2, NF68, NF200, etc.)

Neuronal sub-types differentiation (e.g., GABA, VGlut1, TH, etc.)

Pre- and post-synaptic markers (e.g., HCl analysis of SYP, SYN1, PSD95, gephyrin, etc. and their colocalization)

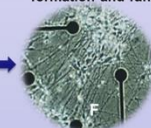
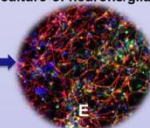
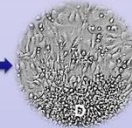
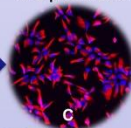
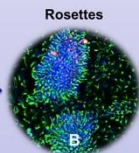
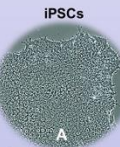
Neuronal differentiation

NPC proliferation

Migration

Differentiation into mixed culture of neurons/glia

Advanced neuronal network formation and function



Analysis of PSC markers (e.g., Oct4, Nanog, Sox2, etc.)

Analysis of neuroectodermal markers (e.g., Sox1, Pax6, nestin, etc.)

Analysis of NPC markers (e.g., nestin, Sox2, Pax6)

NPC migration (e.g., analysis of NPC radial migration from neurospheres)

Analysis of electrical activity (e.g., MFR, burst analysis by MEA, patch clamp, etc.)

Analysis of neurotransmitter release (e.g., GABA, glutamate, dopamine, acetylcholine, etc.)

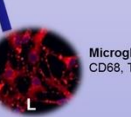
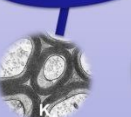
NPC proliferation (e.g., Ki67, BrdU incorporation)

Glia differentiation

Astrocyte markers (e.g., GFAP, S100B, etc.)

Oligodendrocyte markers (e.g., O4, GalC, MBP, CNPase, etc.)

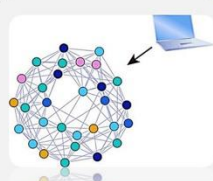
Microglia markers (e.g., Iba1, CD68, TMEM119, etc.)



Astrocyte markers (e.g., GFAP, S100B, etc.)

Oligodendrocyte markers (e.g., O4, GalC, MBP, CNPase, etc.)

Myelination (e.g., MPB, myelin sheets analysis by EM, etc.)



e.g., QSAR, read-across, iVIVE, computational modelling, etc.

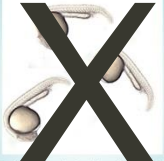
In silico models

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.taap.2018.02.008>

Roadmap for zebrafish developmental and acute neurotoxicity testing



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iPSCs

Rosettes

NPC proliferation

Migration

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Advanced neuronal network formation and function

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Analysis of neuroectodermal markers (e.g., Sox1, Pax6, nestin, etc.)

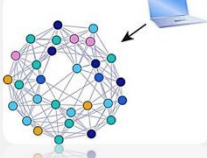
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Analysis of neurotransmitter release (e.g., GABA, glutamate, dopamine, acetylcholine, etc.)



e.g., QSAR, read-across, IVIVE, computational modelling, etc.

In silico models

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Oligodendrocyte markers (e.g., O4, GalC, MBP, CNPase, etc.)

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Microglia markers (e.g., Iba1, CD68, TMEM119, etc.)

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Roadmap for zebrafish developmental and acute neurotoxicity testing

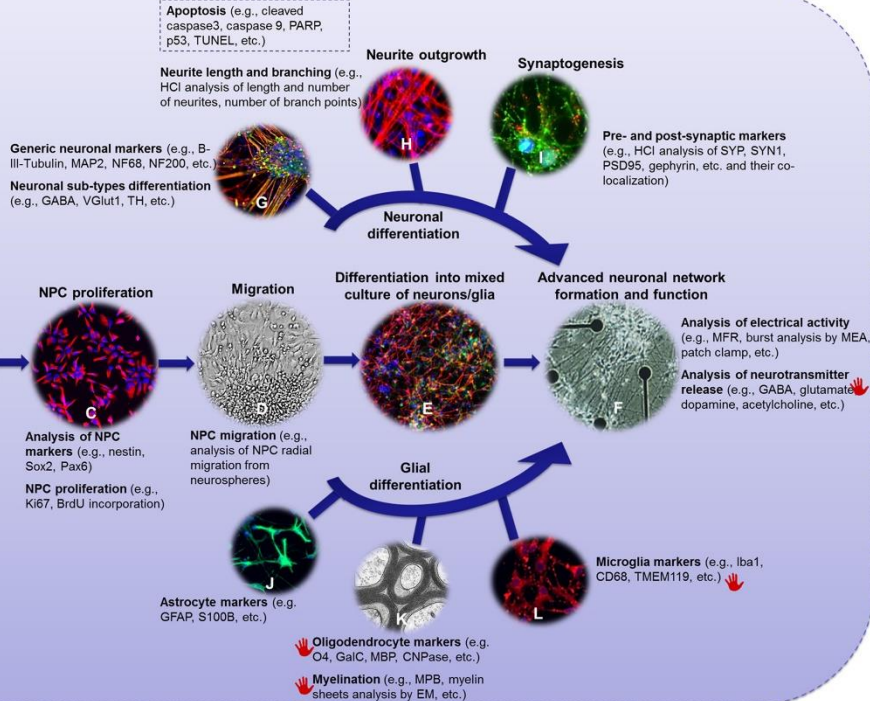


Non-mammalian models



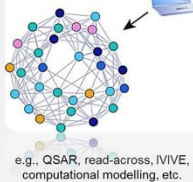
Behavioural studies (e.g., with ZF embryos, or other non-mammalian species)

hiPSC-derived neuronal and glial models



Extend functional analysis

- Motor activity
- Motor and sensory function
- Learning and memory
- Brain morphometrics



In silico models

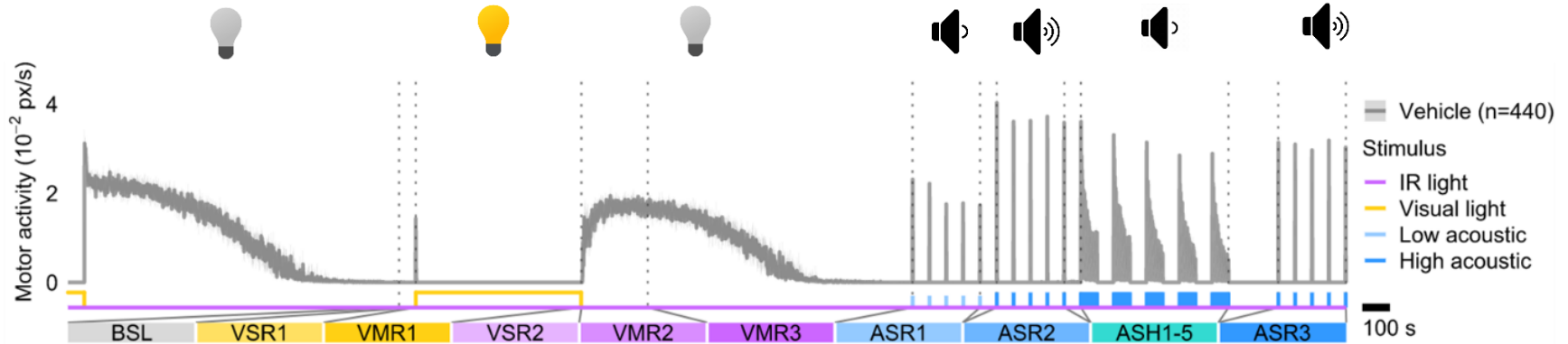
Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.taap.2018.02.008>

Case study: Expansion to a battery of visual and acoustic stimuli

Visual and Acoustic Motor Response (VAMR) New Approach Method (NAM)



David Leuthold

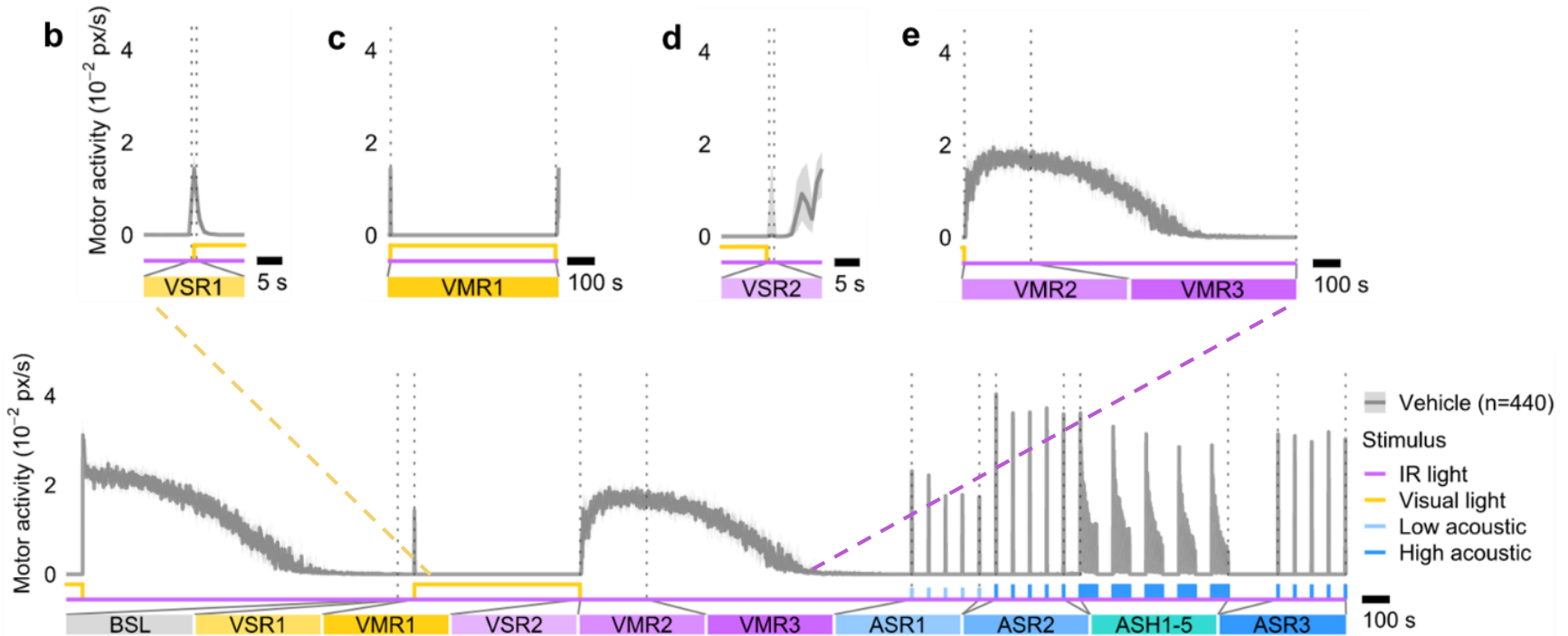


BSL (Baseline); VSR (Visual Startle Response), VMR (Visual Motor Response);
ASR (Acoustic Startle Response); ASH (Acoustic Startle Habituation)

Added novel endpoints

Visual startle response

David Leuthold

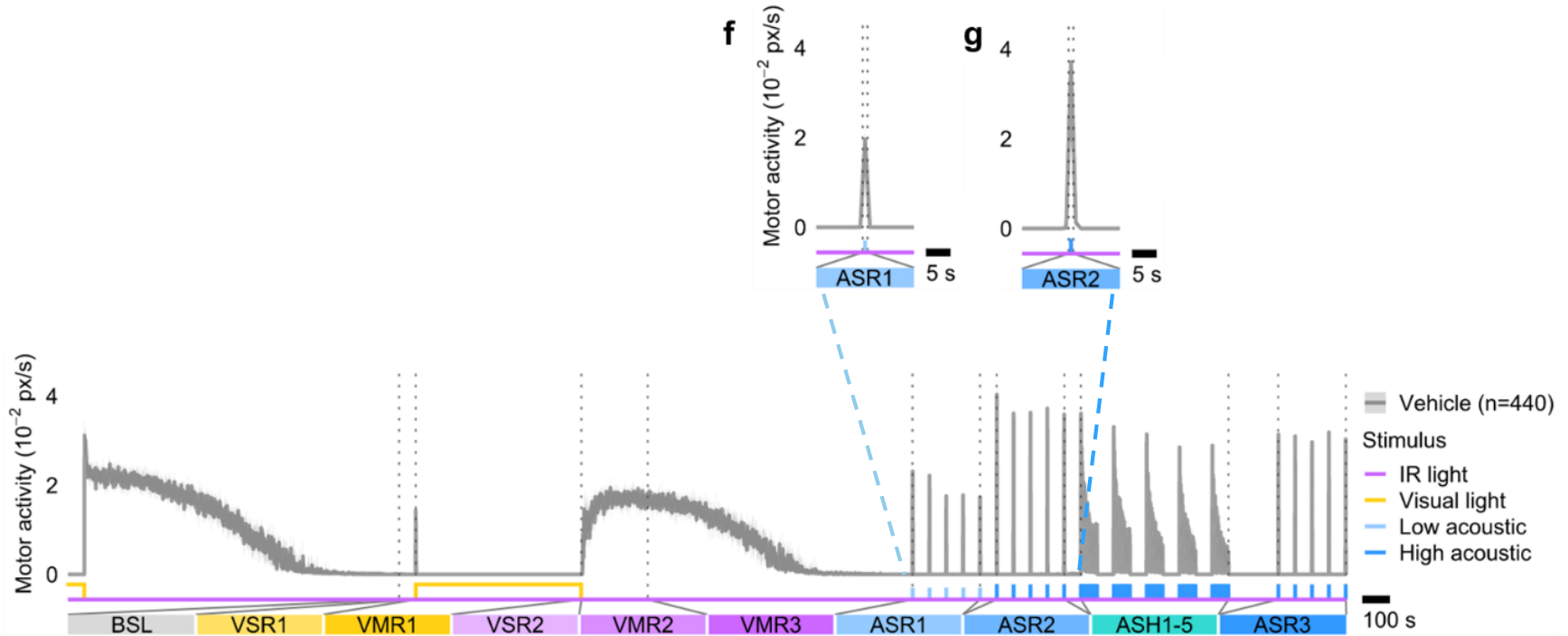


BSL (Baseline); VSR (Visual Startle Response), VMR (Visual Motor Response);
ASR (Acoustic Startle Response); ASH (Acoustic Startle Habituation)

Added novel endpoints

Acoustic startle response

David Leuthold

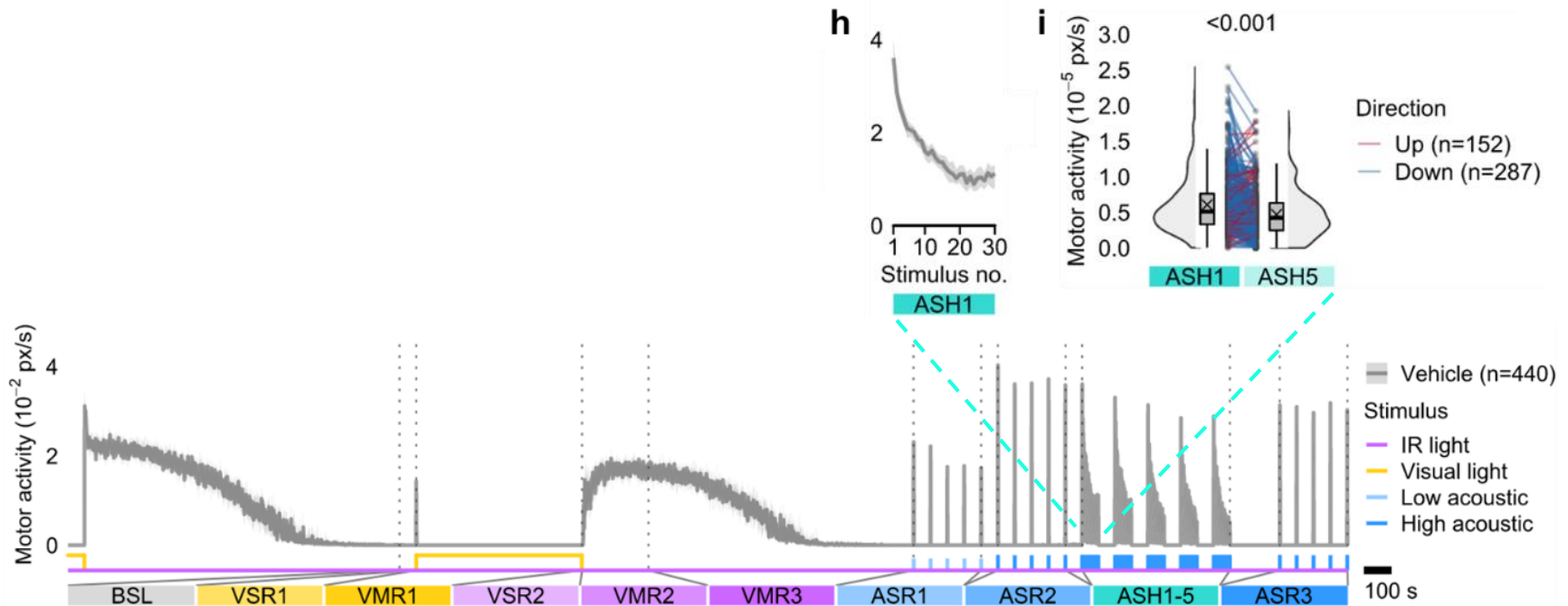


BSL (Baseline); VSR (Visual Startle Response), VMR (Visual Motor Response);
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Added novel endpoints

Non-associative habituation learning

David Leuthold



BSL (Baseline); VSR (Visual Startle Response), VMR (Visual Motor Response);
ASR (Acoustic Startle Response); ASH (Acoustic Startle Habituation)

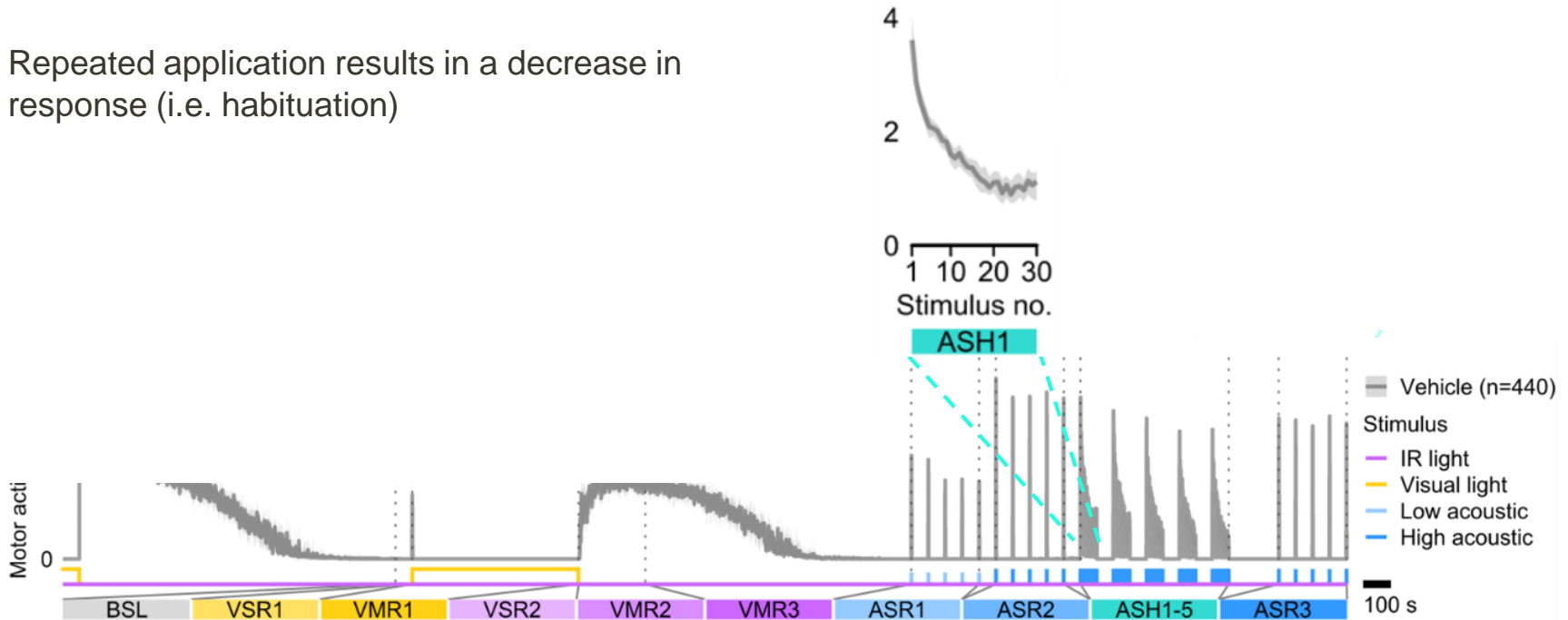
10 criteria to demonstrate habituation

Non-associative habituation learning

David Leuthold



- Repeated application results in a decrease in response (i.e. habituation)



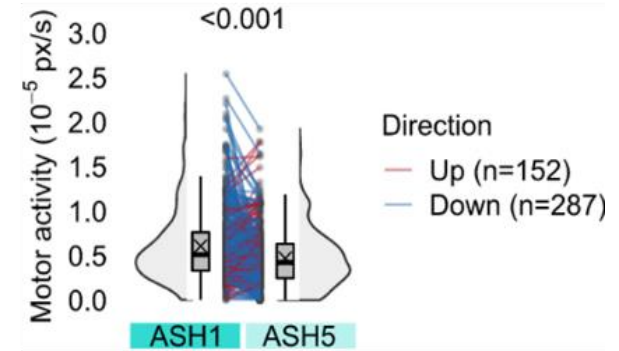
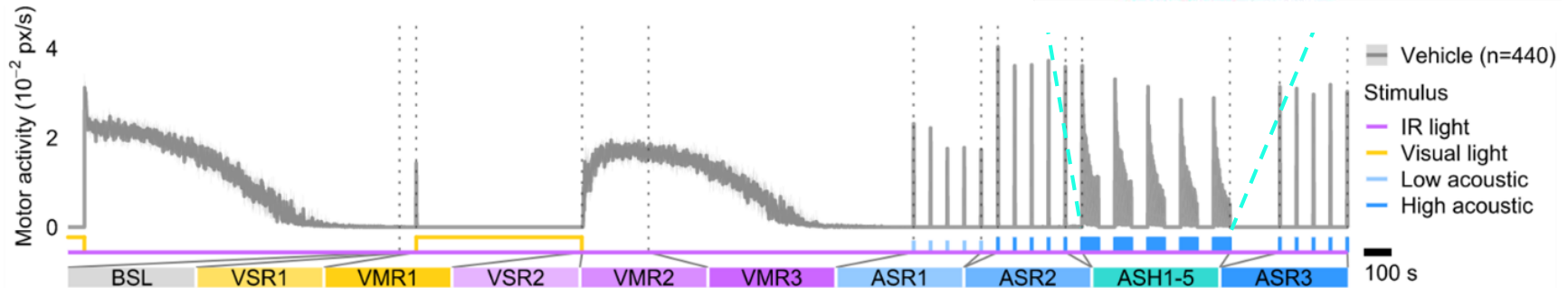
10 criteria to demonstrate habituation

Non-associative habituation learning

David Leuthold



- Repeated application results in a decrease in response (i.e. habituation)
- With repeated series of habituation training and recovery, decrease in response is more rapid or pronounced (i.e. potentiation of habituation)



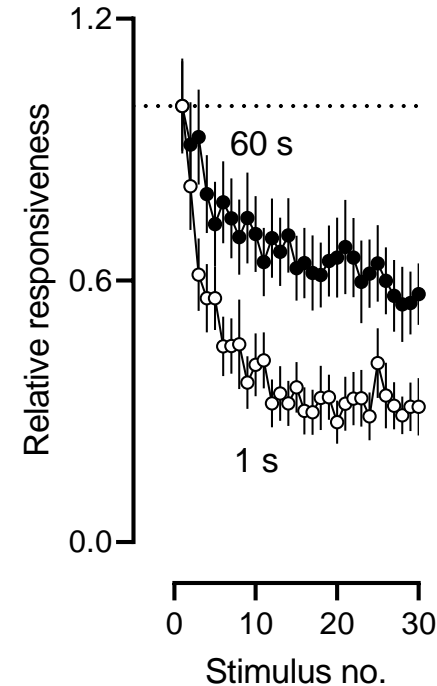
10 criteria to demonstrate habituation

Non-associative habituation learning

David Leuthold



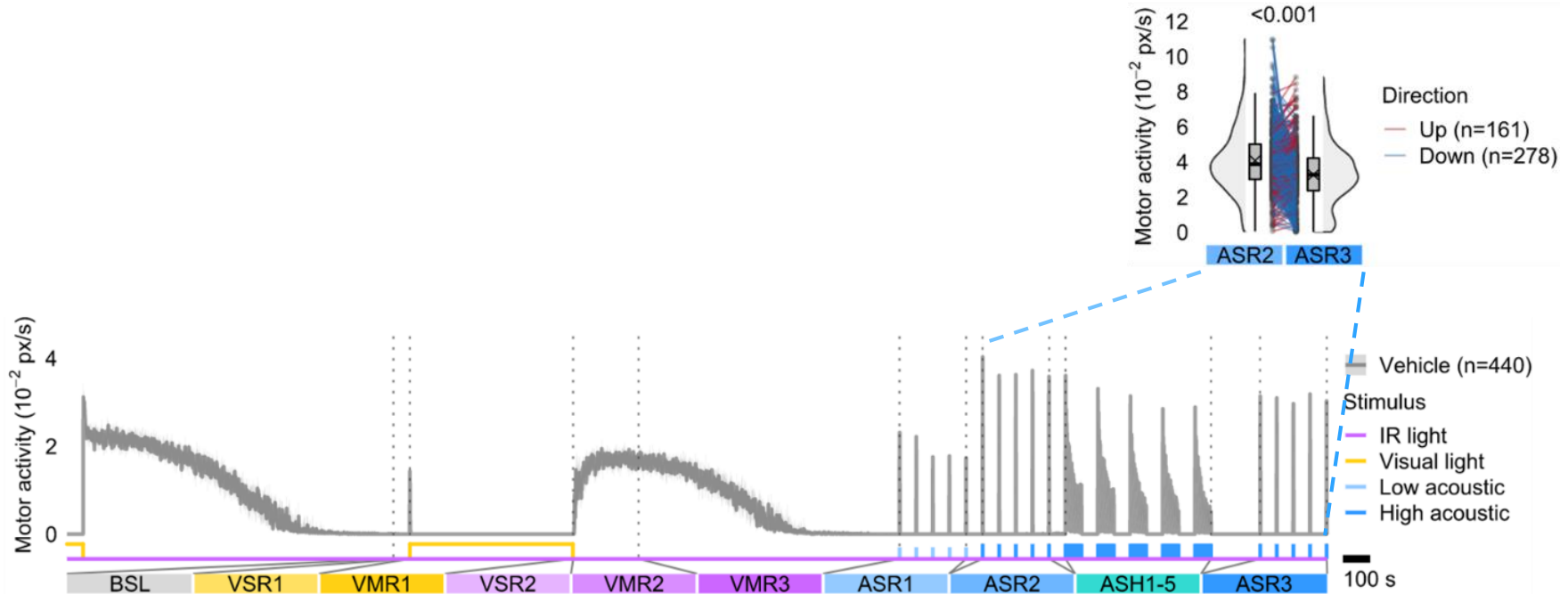
- Repeated application results in a decrease in response (i.e. habituation)
- With repeated series of habituation training and recovery, decrease in response is more rapid or pronounced (i.e. potentiation of habituation)
- More rapid the frequency of the stimulus, the more rapid and/or pronounced is the habituation



Added novel endpoints

Memory retention

David Leuthold



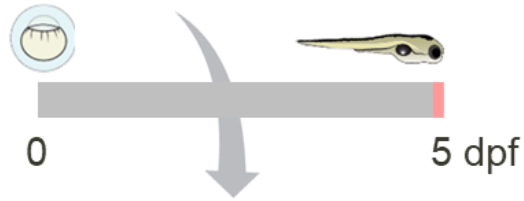
BSL (Baseline); VSR (Visual Startle Response), VMR (Visual Motor Response);
ASR (Acoustic Startle Response); ASH (Acoustic Startle Habituation)

Multiple potential adverse outcomes

Exposure paradigm hacks

Acute neurotoxicity (ANT)

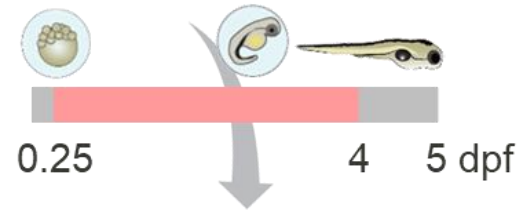
1 Acute exposure (1 h)



Receptor-mediated interactions

Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT)

2 Developmental (0.25-4 dpf)

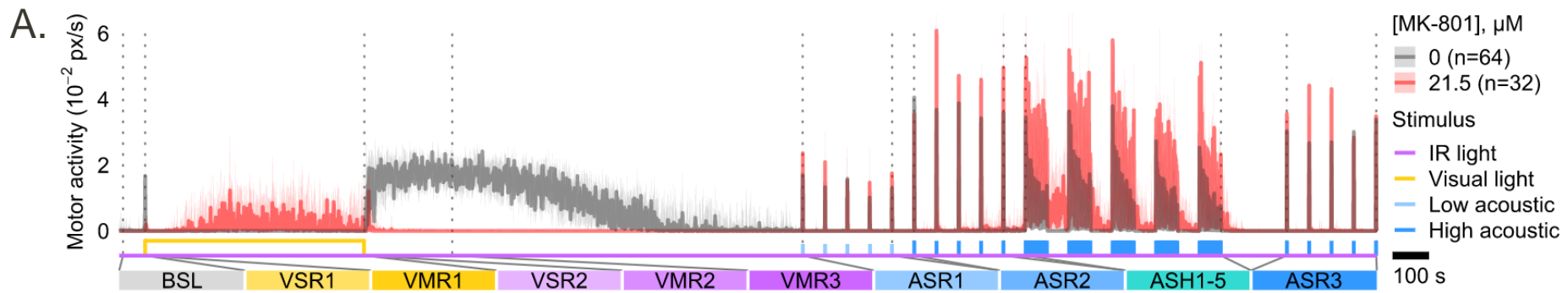


Receptor-mediated interactions that cause persistent structural OR functional effects

Build confidence: Replicate rat data

NMDA receptor antagonism (MK-801) blocks learning

David Leuthold



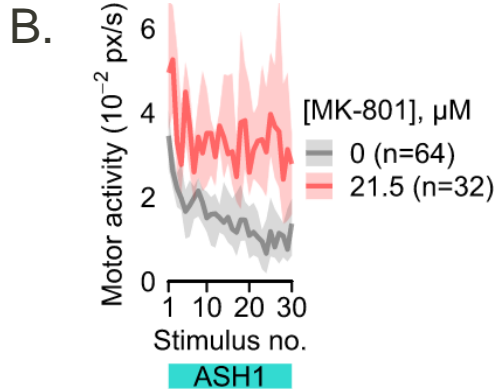
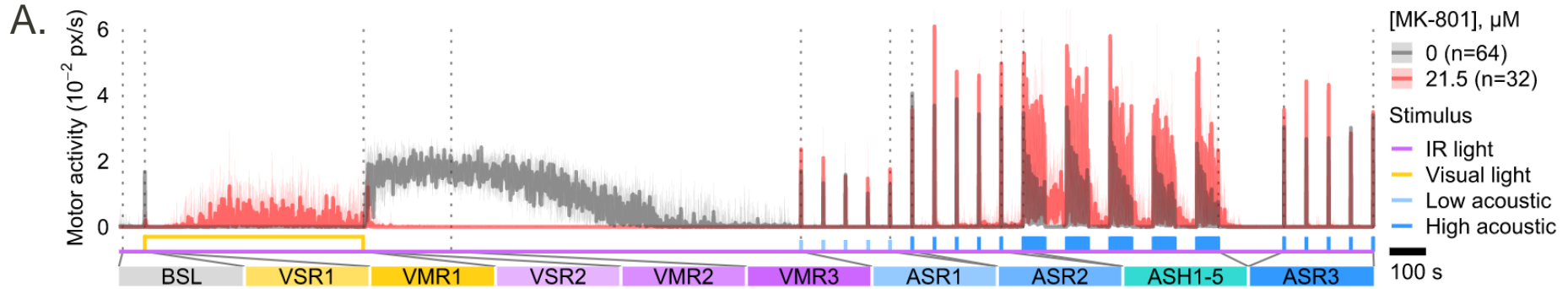
B.

C.

Build confidence: Replicate rat data

NMDA receptor antagonism (MK-801) blocks learning

David Leuthold

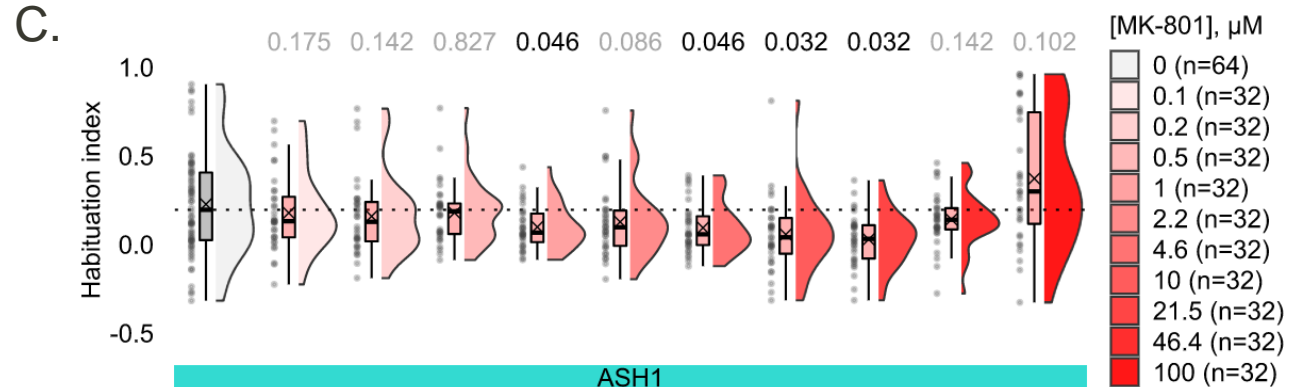
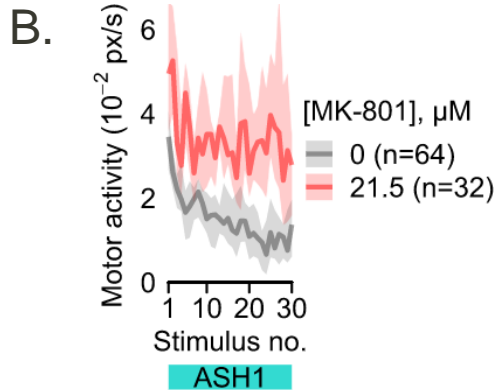
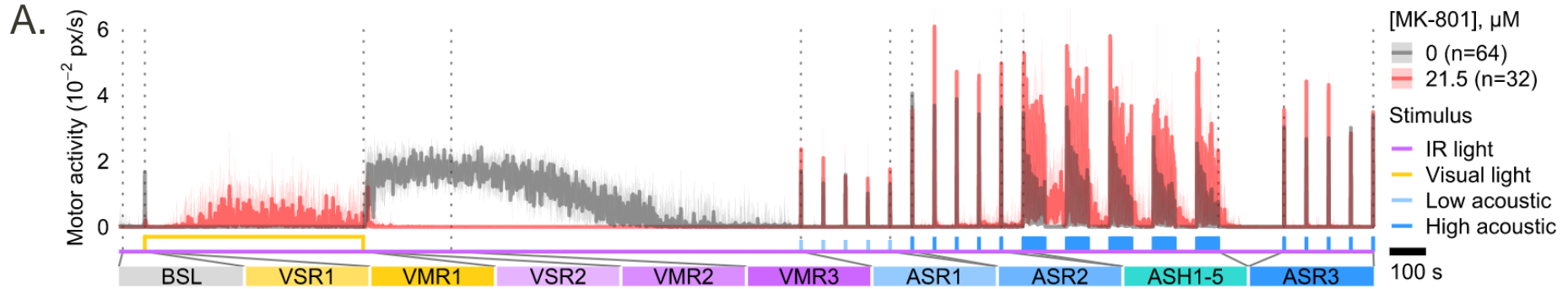


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Build confidence: Replicate rat data

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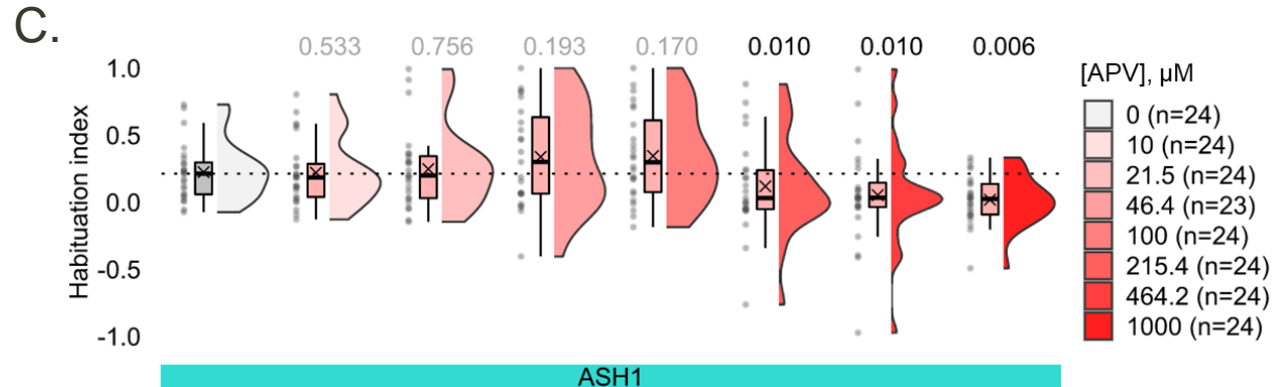
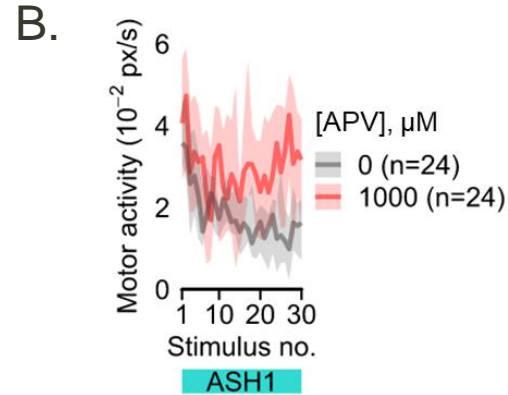
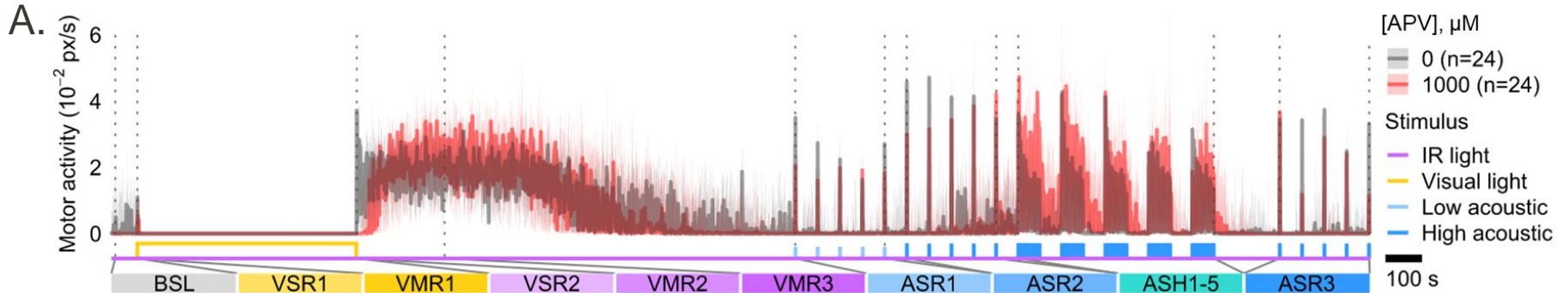
David Leuthold



Build confidence: Replicate rat data

NMDA receptor antagonism (APV) blocks learning

David Leuthold



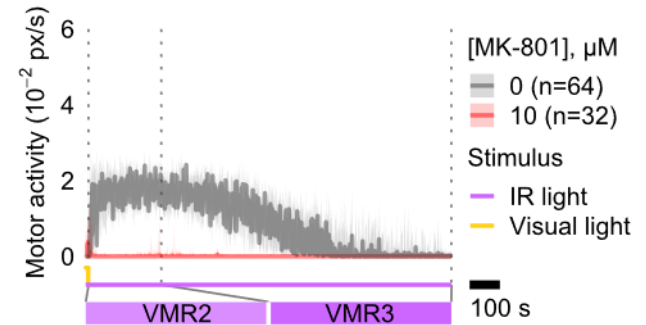
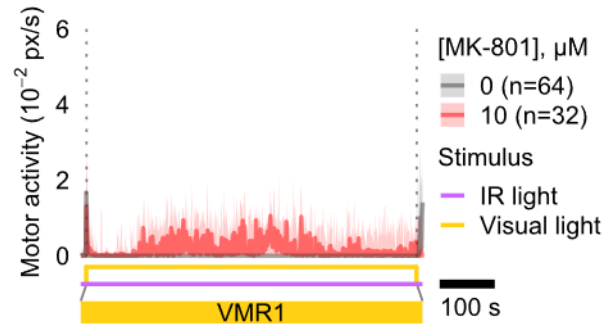
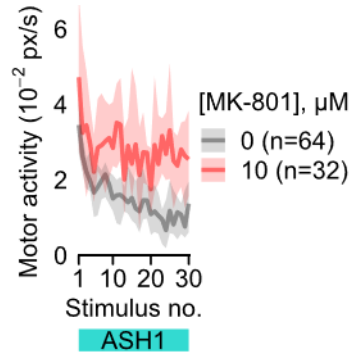
MK-801 vs APV

Two NMDA receptor antagonists yield different behavior patterns

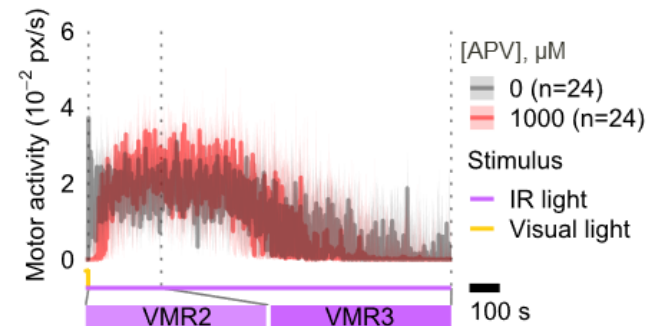
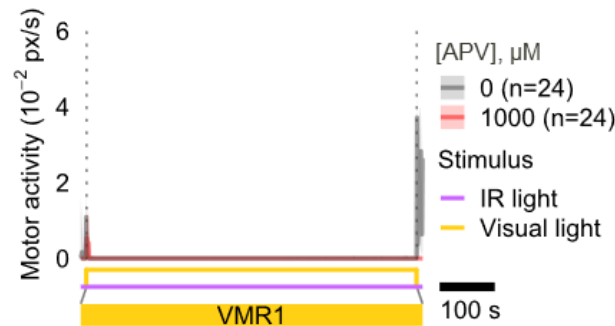
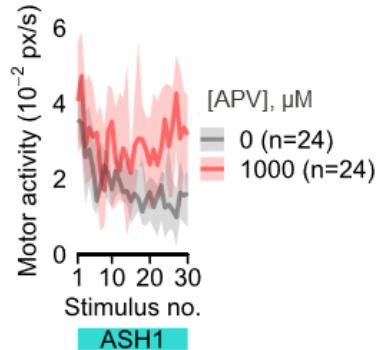
David Leuthold



MK-801

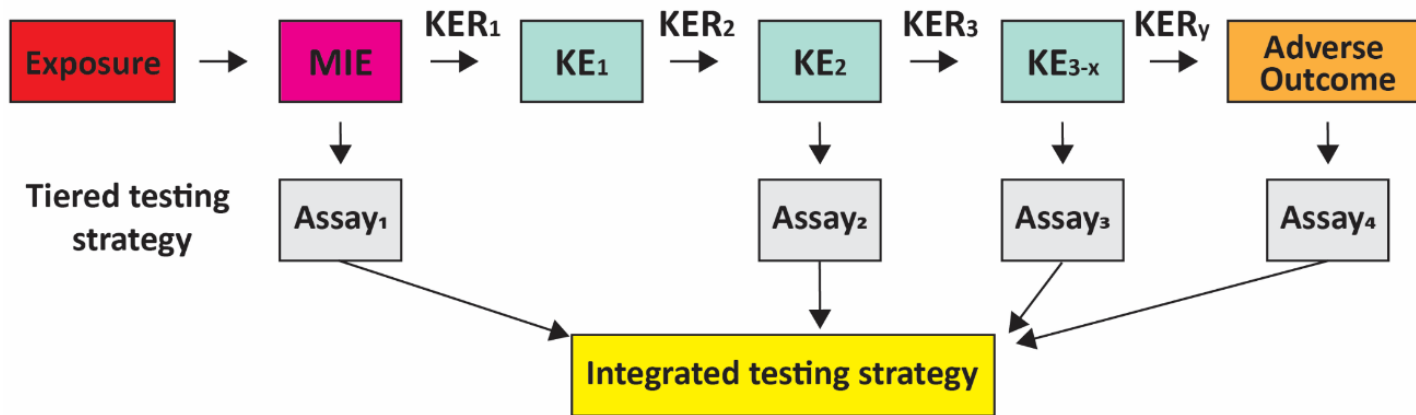


APV



How can we build confidence in NAMs?

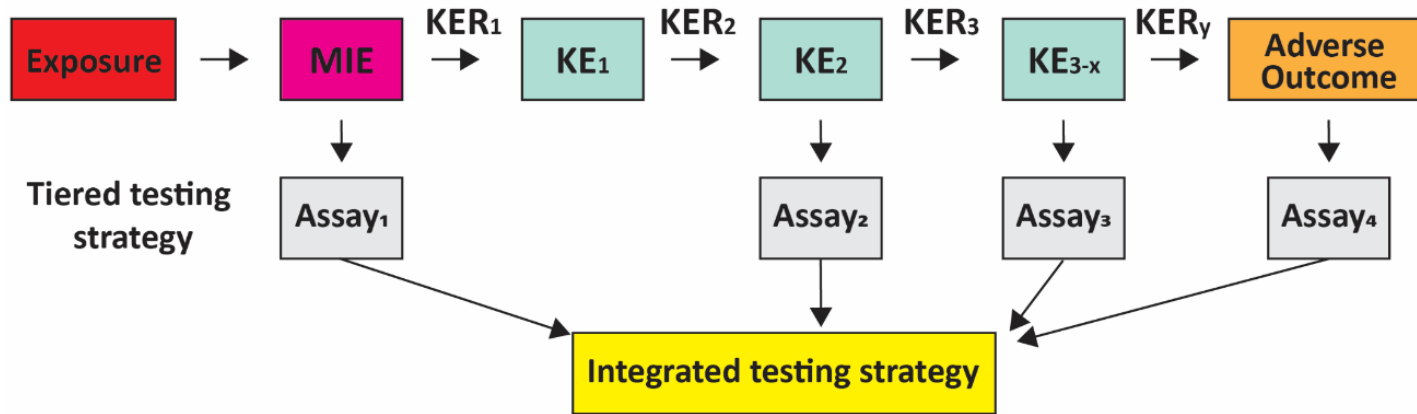
Anchored to AOPs, NAMs are the building blocks of Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment



$Assay_1 + Assay_2 + Assay_3 + Assay_x \stackrel{?}{\geq} \text{OECD rat DNT test}$

MIE: Molecular Initiating Effect
KE: Key Event
KER: Key Event Relationship
AO: Adverse Outcome
AOP: Adverse Outcome Pathway

Key event essentiality represents a novel strategy to build confidence in NAMs



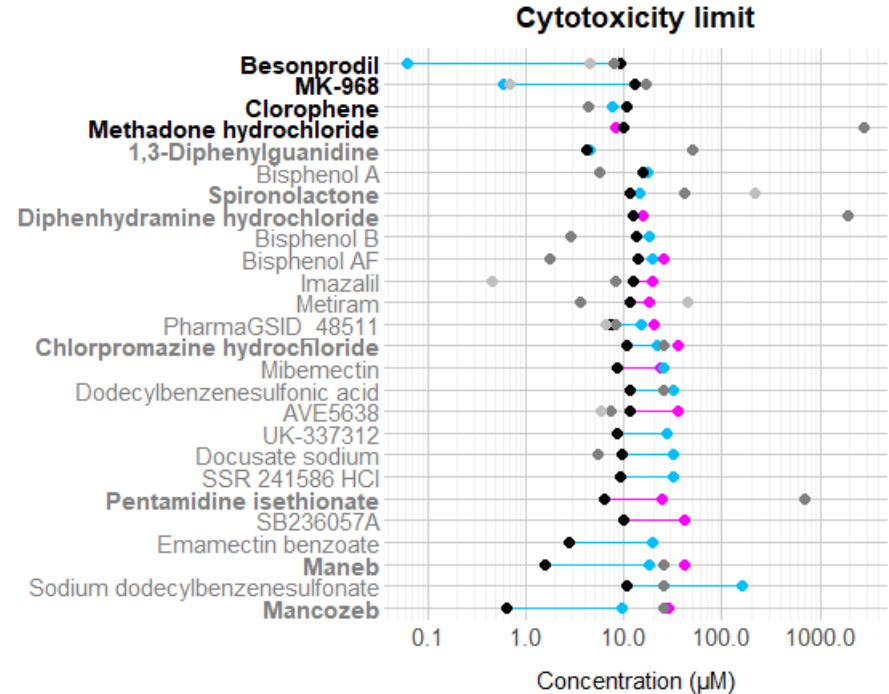
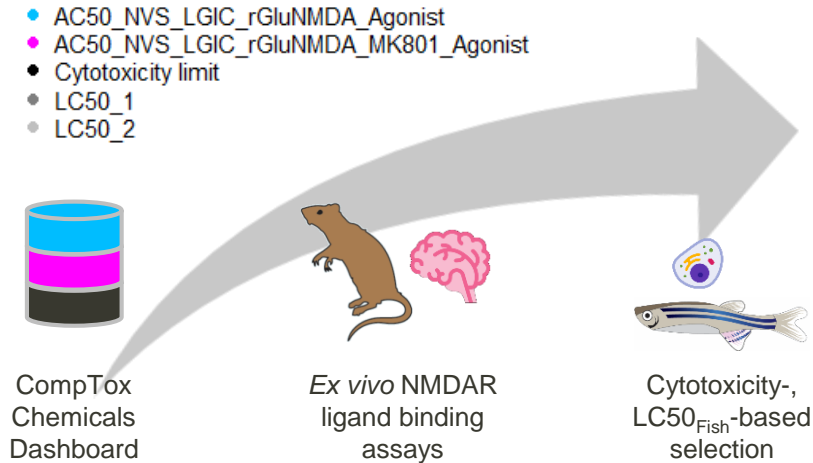
1. Is there a causal link between exposure, key events, and adverse outcomes?
2. Are key events conserved in humans?

MIE: Molecular Initiating Effect
KE: Key Event
KER: Key Event Relationship
AO: Adverse Outcome
AOP: Adverse Outcome Pathway

Key event essentiality case study

Can we identify novel disruptors of habituation learning?

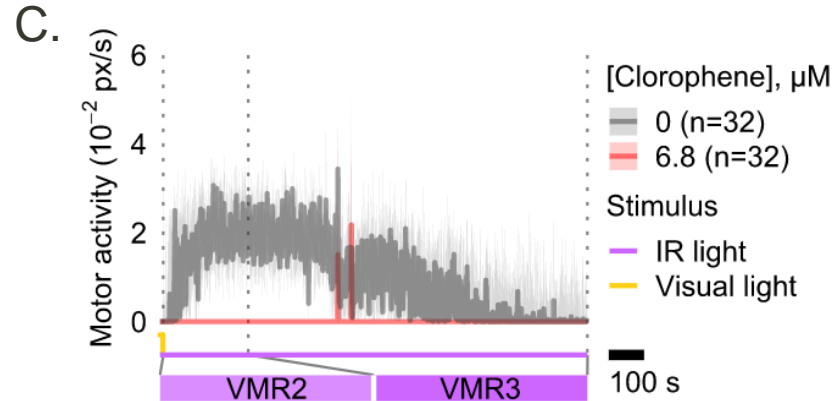
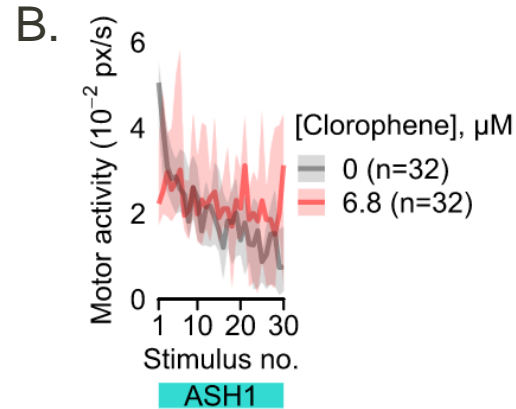
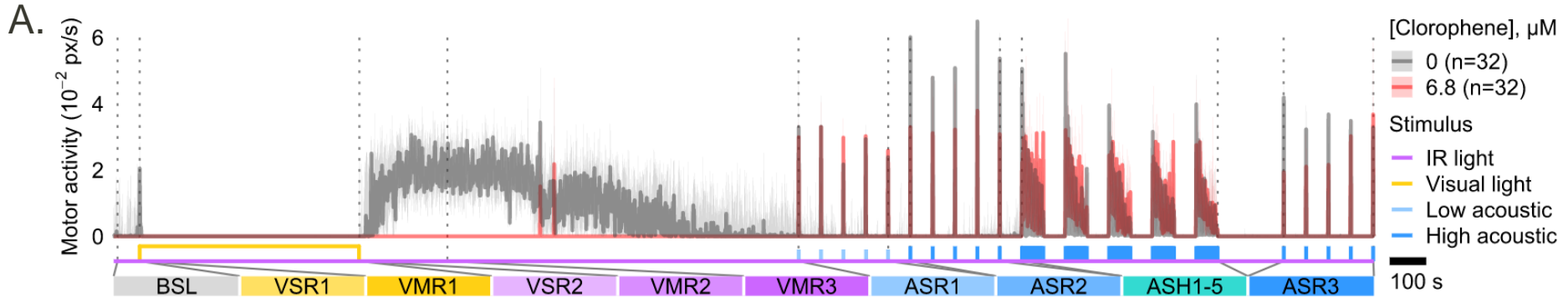
David Leuthold



Unpredicted effects following exposure to clorophene

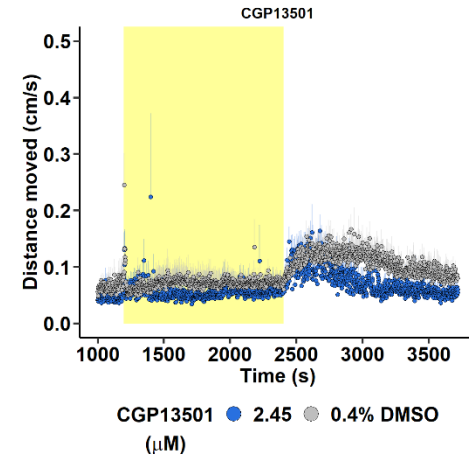
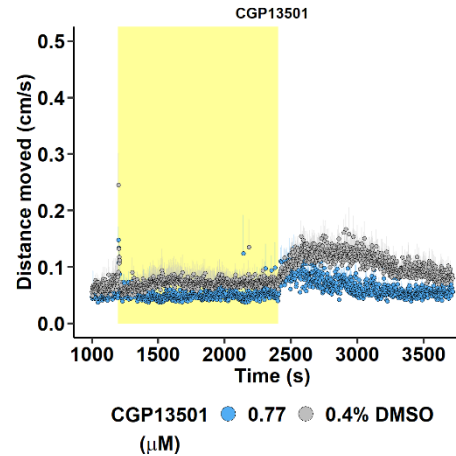
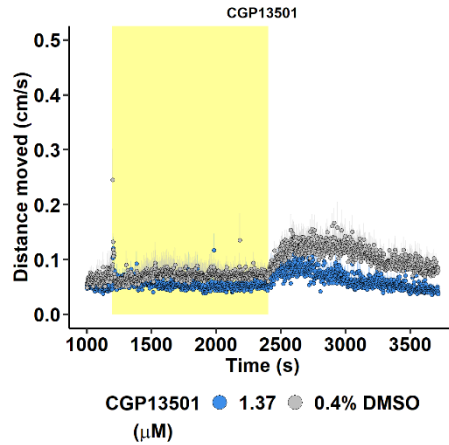
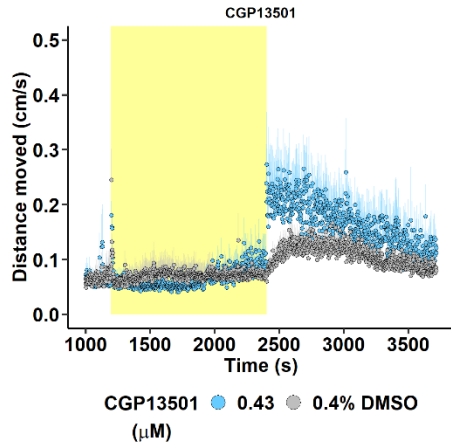
Multiple mechanisms?

Nadia Herold
David Leuthold



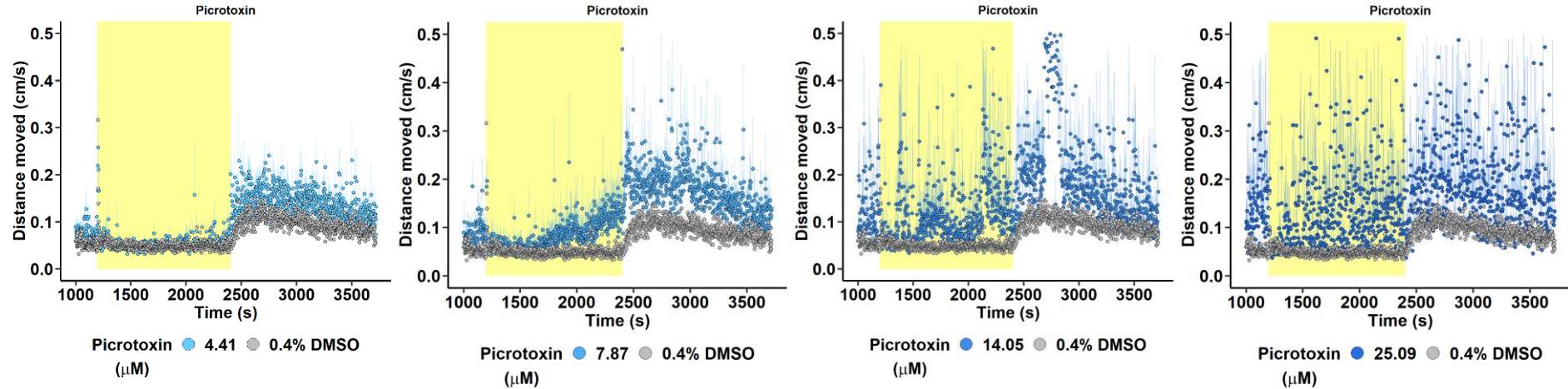
GABA_B receptor agonism (CGP13501) modulates dark phase hyperactivity

Gabriel de
Macedo



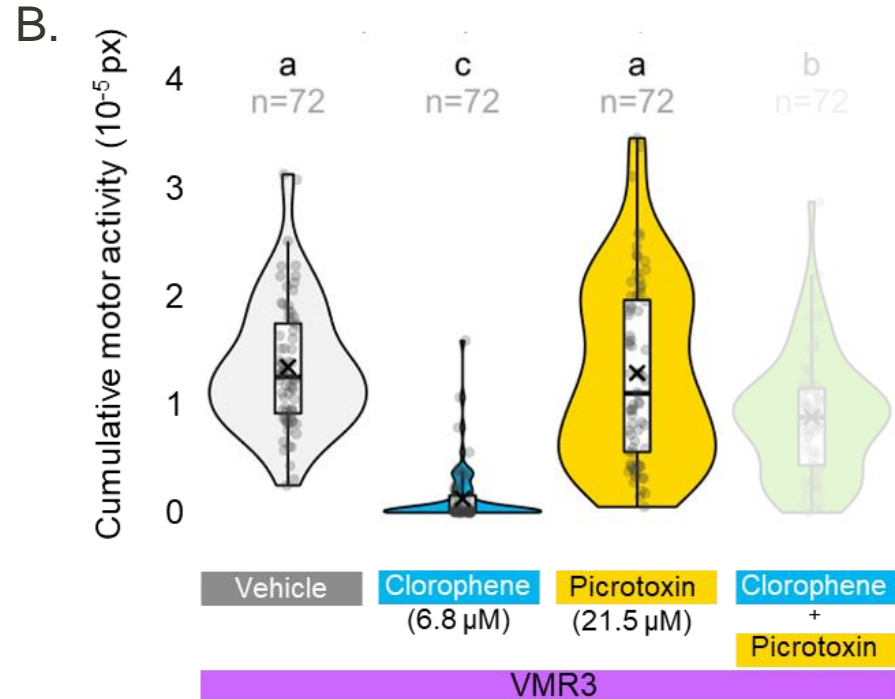
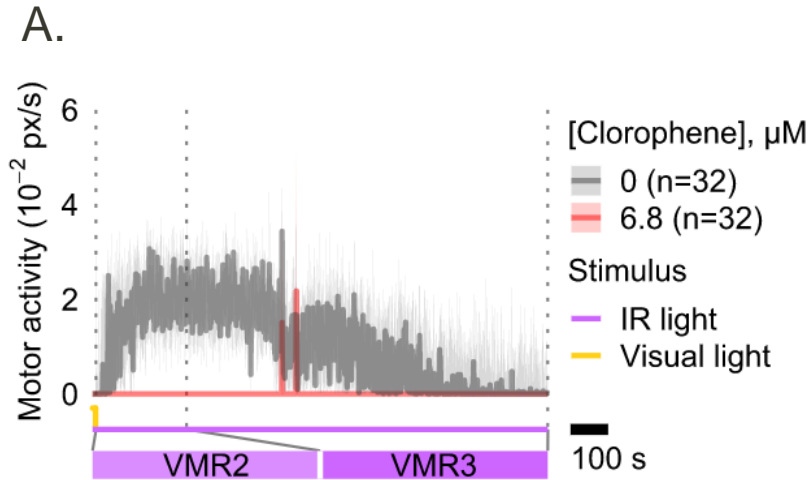
GABA_A receptor antagonism (picrotoxin) causes dark phase hyperactivity

Gabriel de Macedo



Does clorophene exposure trigger GABA receptor-dependent VMR hypoactivity?

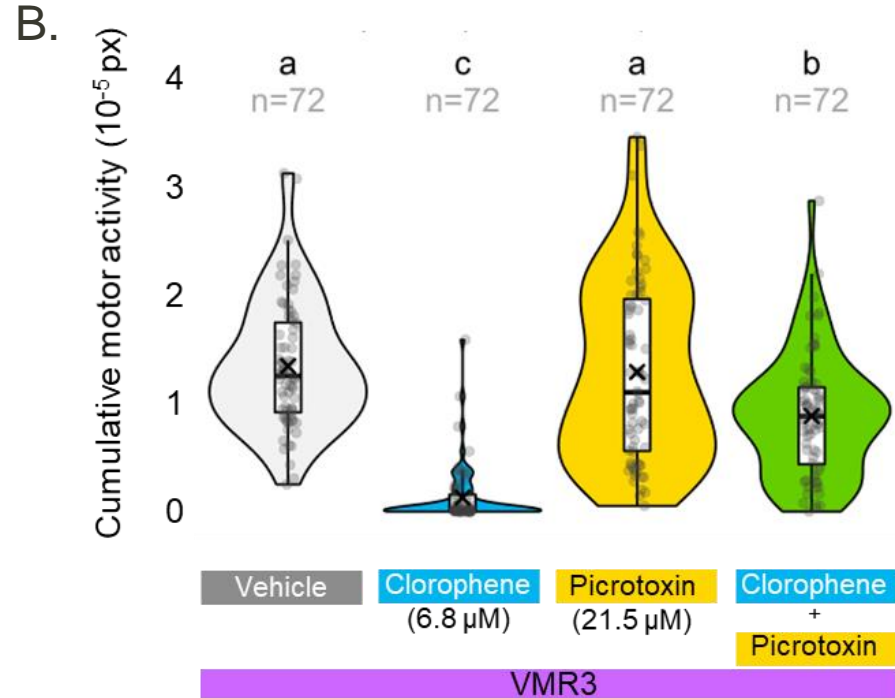
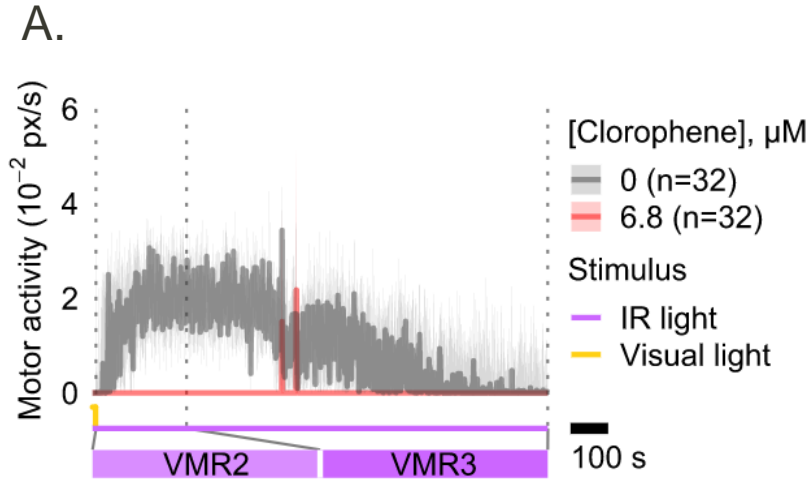
David Leuthold



Agonism of GABA receptor by clorophene causes VMR hypoactivity

Mode of action 1

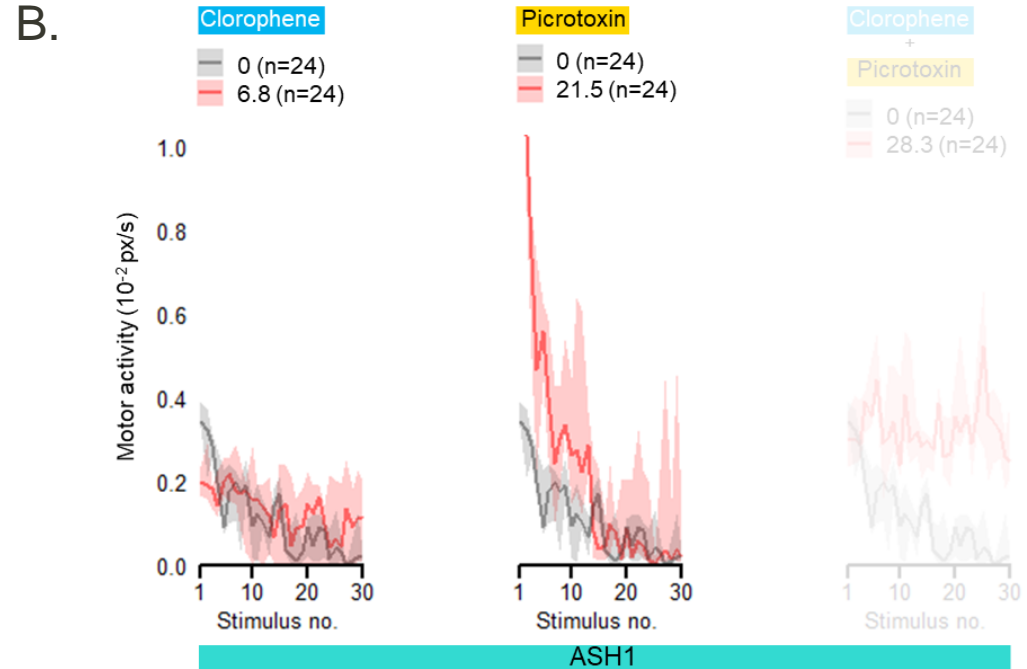
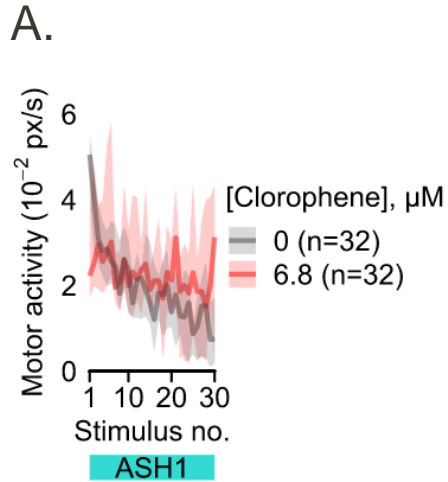
David Leuthold



Clorophene impairs learning

Mode of action 2

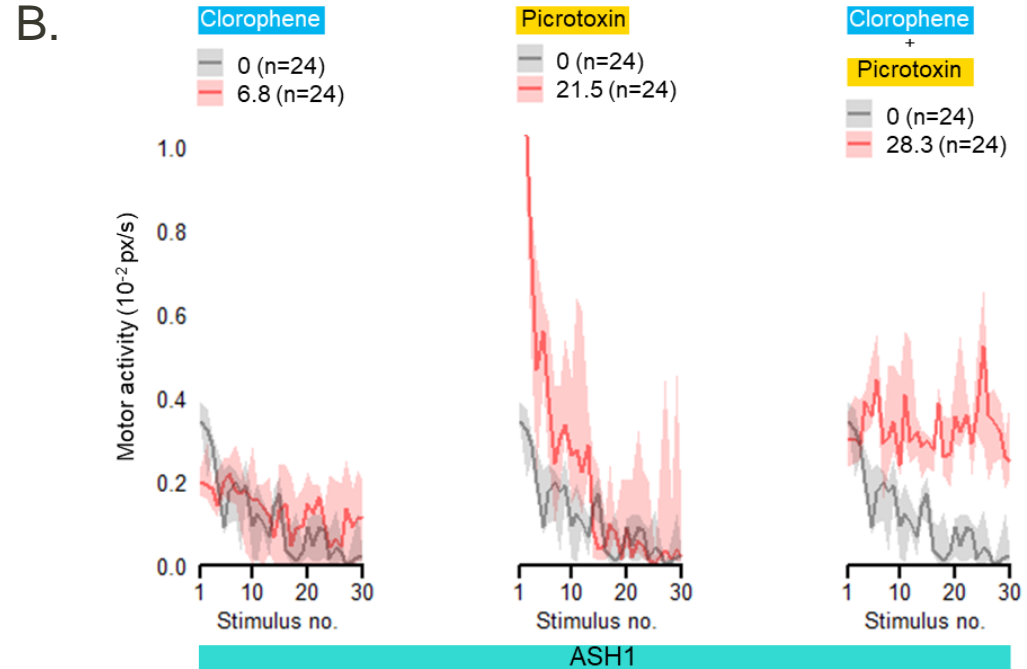
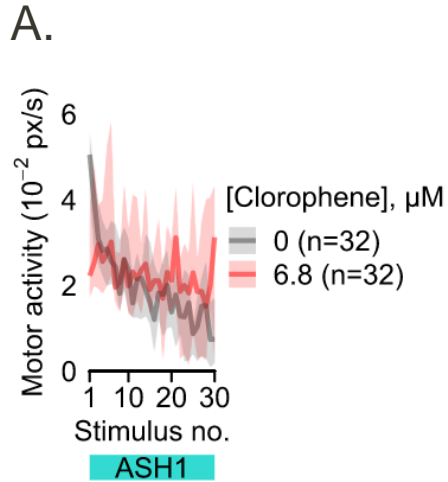
David Leuthold



Clorophene impairs learning

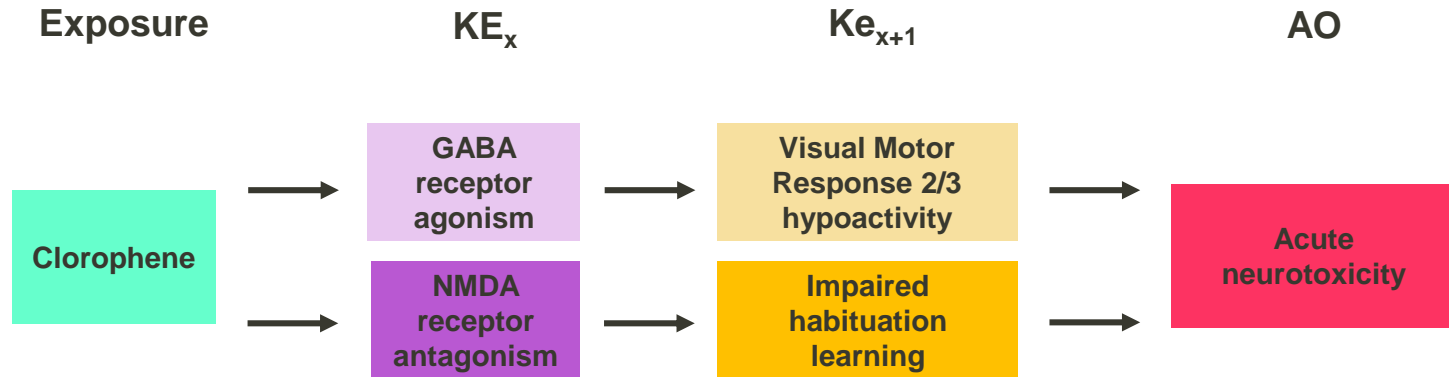
Multiple modes-of-action

David Leuthold



Novel AOPs for acute neurotoxicity

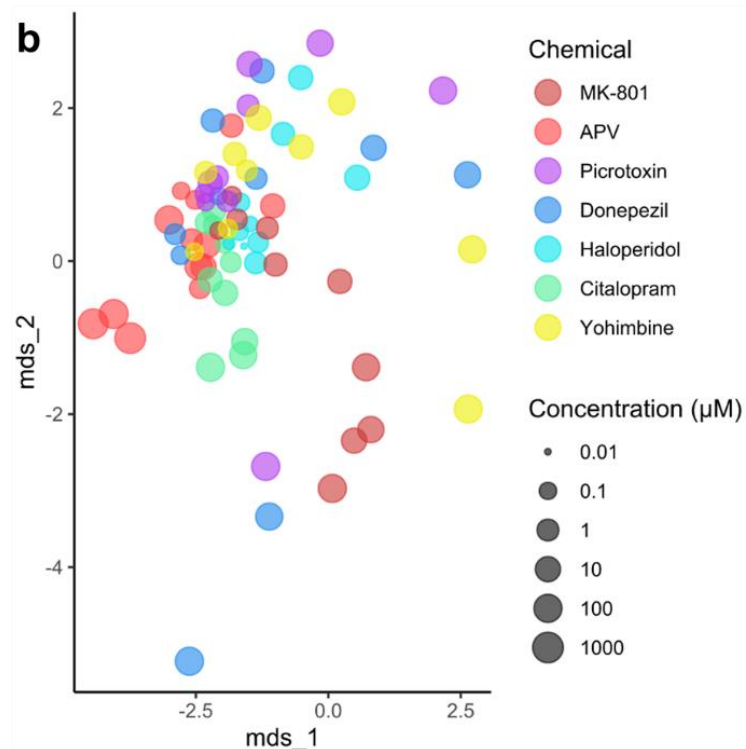
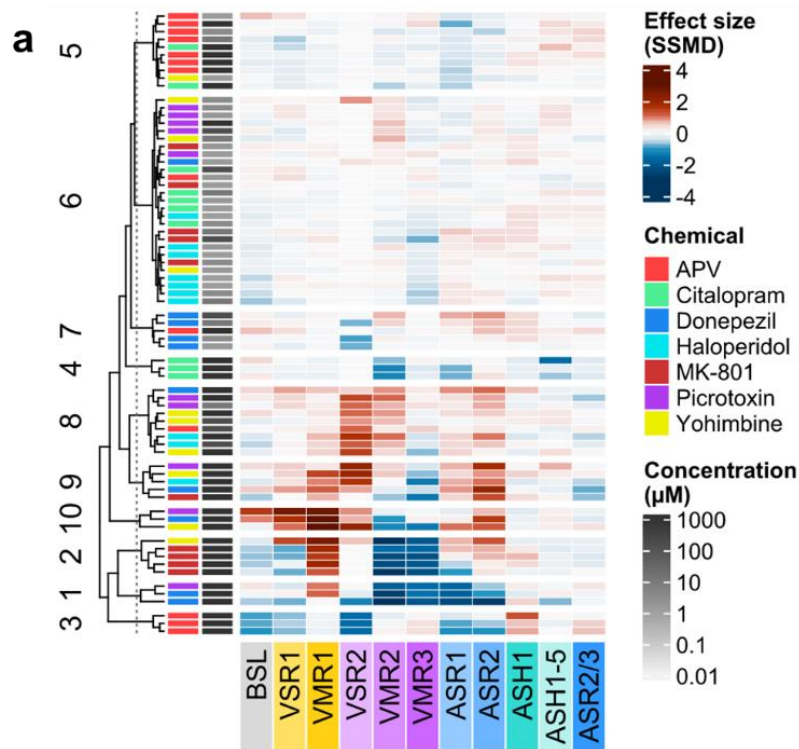
Nadia Herold
David Leuthold



Looking ahead: Acute neurotoxicity fingerprints

Classify hits and identify potential mode of action

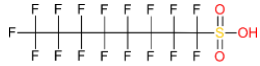
Nadia Herold
David Leuthold



What about developmental neurotoxicity?

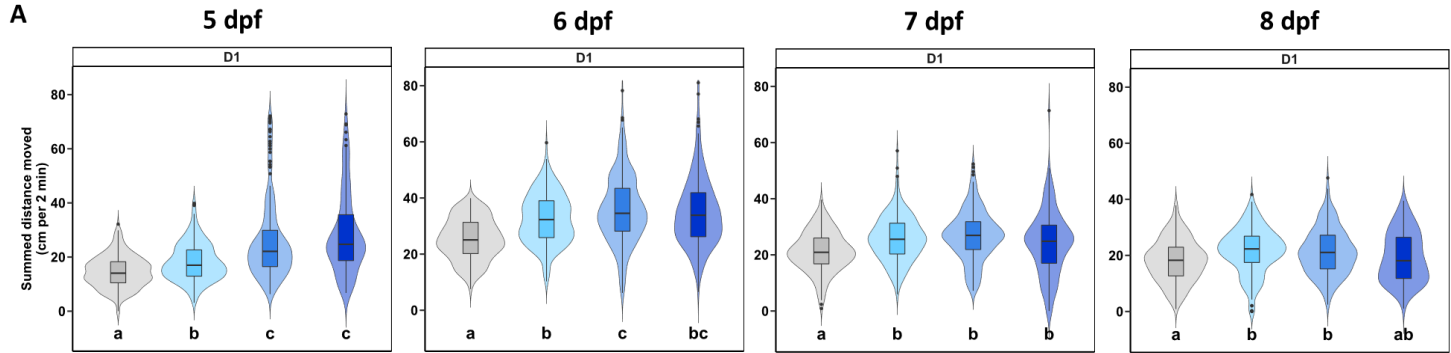
Chemical washout revealed distinct behavior phenotypes

Sebastian Gutsfeld
Ifeoluwa Omyeni



Dark-phase
hyperactivity

Visual startle
response
hyperactivity



PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=36 2.48, n=37 7.86, n=23

PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=40 2.48, n=42 7.86, n=32

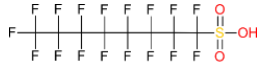
PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=38 2.48, n=40 7.86, n=30

PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=34 2.48, n=39 7.86, n=23

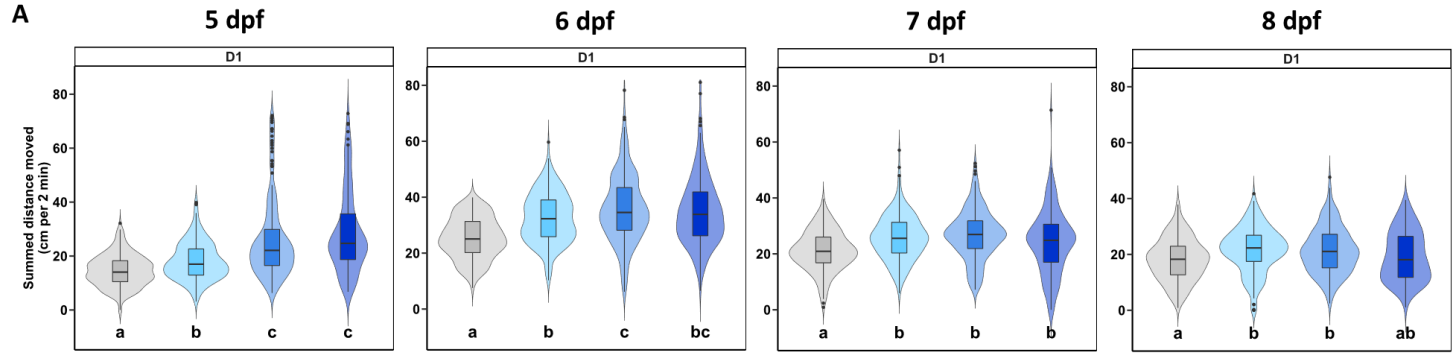
What about developmental neurotoxicity?

Chemical washout revealed distinct behavior phenotypes

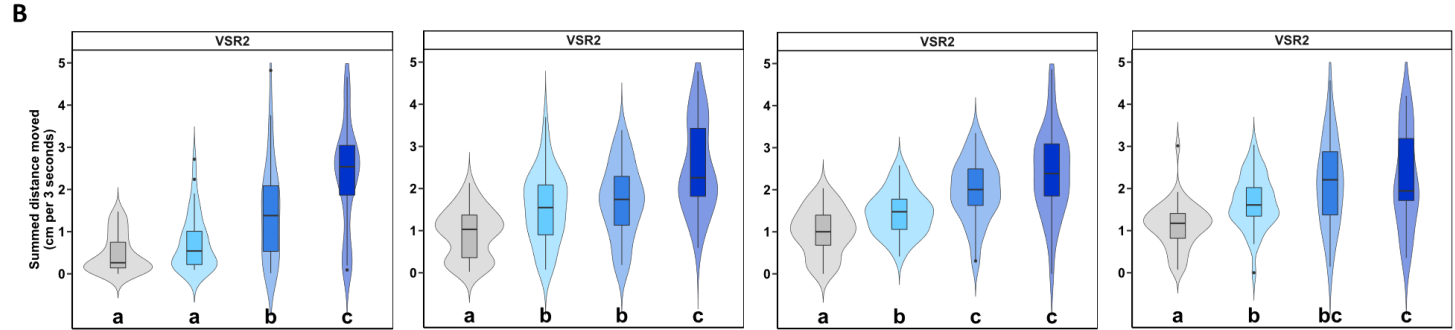
Sebastian Gutsfeld
Ifeoluwa Omyeni



Dark-phase hyperactivity



Visual startle response hyperactivity



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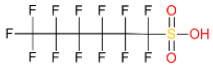
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PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=38 2.48, n=40 7.86, n=30

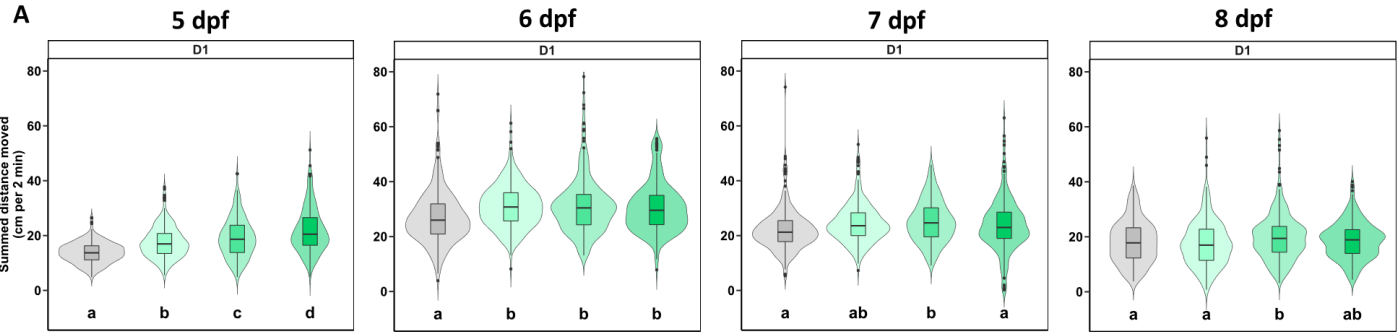
PFOS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=43 4.4, n=34 2.48, n=39 7.86, n=23

Exposure to structurally similar PFAS elicit same two phenotypes

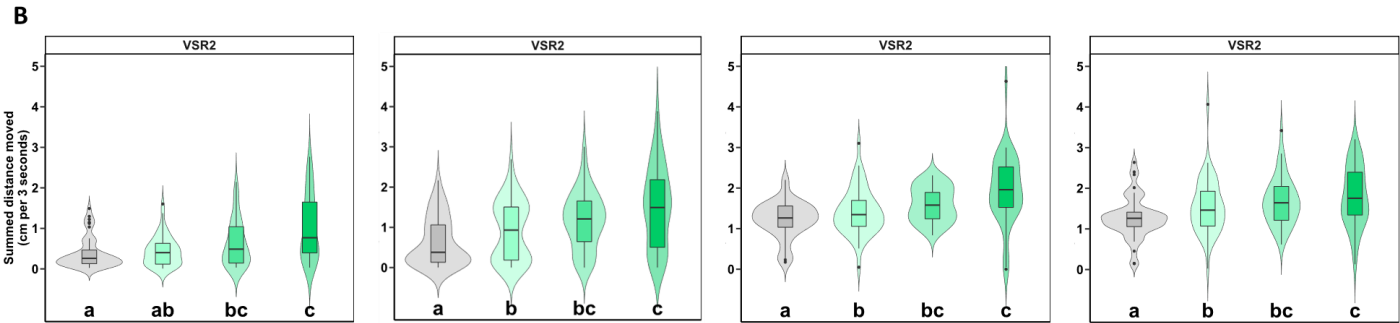
Sebastian Gutsfeld
Ifeoluwa Omoyeni



Dark-phase hyperactivity



Visual startle response hyperactivity



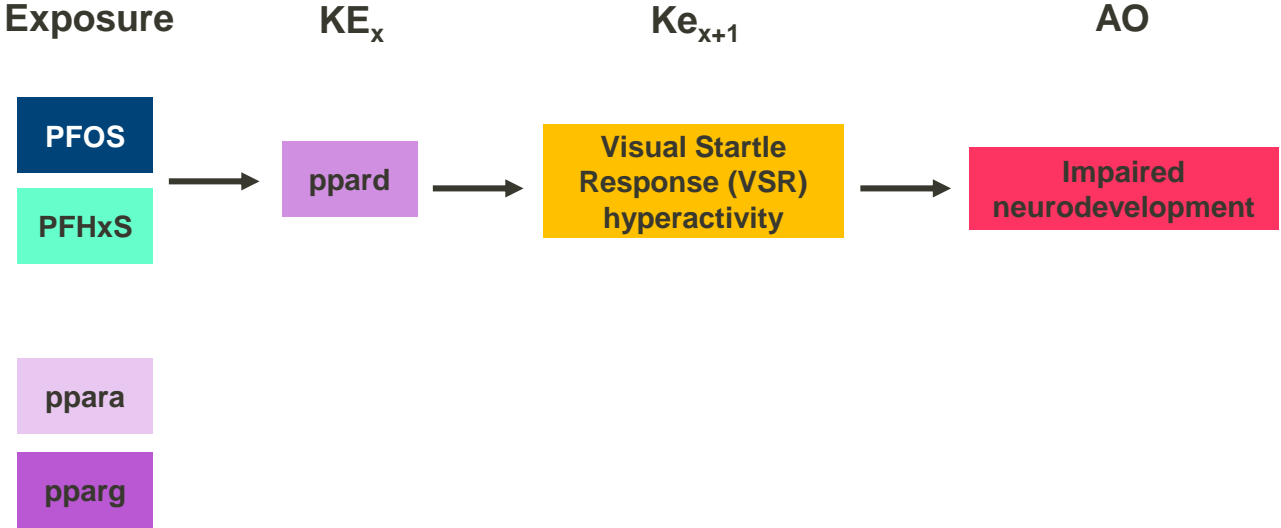
PFHxS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=48 80, n=44 44.8, n=46 120, n=38

PFHxS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=47 80, n=45 44.8, n=48 120, n=40

PFHxS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=47 80, n=45 44.8, n=47 120, n=41

PFHxS (μM) 0.4% DMSO, n=45 80, n=44 44.8, n=46 120, n=39

Novel AOP for developmental neurotoxicity



Summary

Building confidence in zebrafish DNT/ANT NAMs

- Built an inexpensive screening tool in a translational model, relevant for human and ecological safety assessments
- Our work builds confidence in zebrafish NAM to identify chemicals with the potential to harm the developing nervous system:
 1. Expands functionality aligns with OECD TG 426 endpoints
 2. Enhances phenotypic resolution to identify putative mode-of-action (conserved in humans)
 3. Applies pharmacological manipulation and gene editing to demonstrate causal relationships between key events and adverse outcomes

Our team



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UFZ BIOTOX

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Wibke Busch

Funding

UFZ
Helmholtz Association
PARC: European Partnership for
the Assessment of Risks from
Chemicals