

Quantitative assessment of nanoparticle-induced toxicity in embryonic zebrafish



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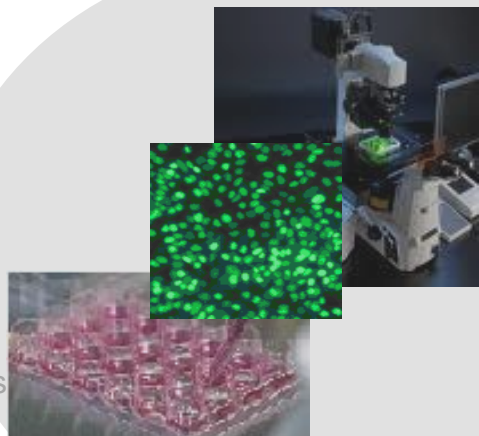
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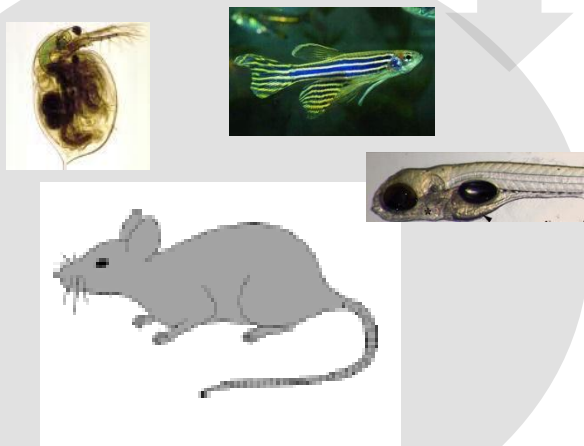
STRATEGIES FOR NANOTOXICITY ASESMENT

Isolated systems
Information not
always transferable to
in vivo full organisms

In vitro studies: cells and proteins

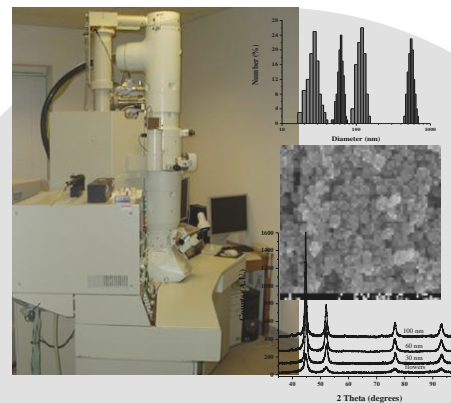


*Predictive
models*

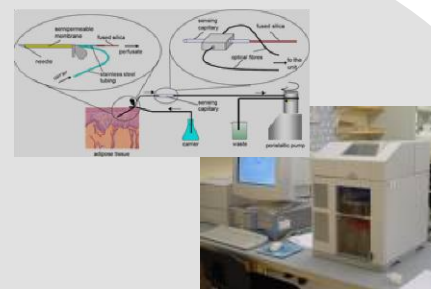


In vivo studies

Complex, expensive, time consuming, ethical problems



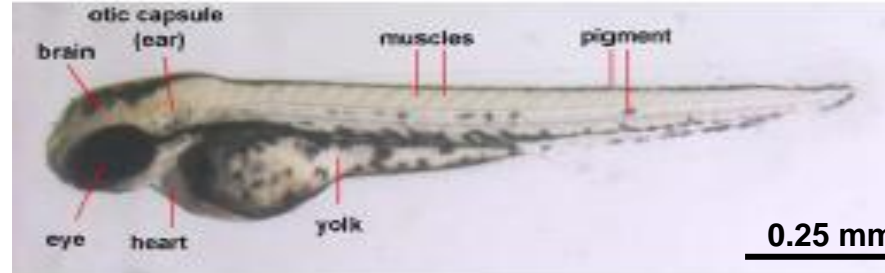
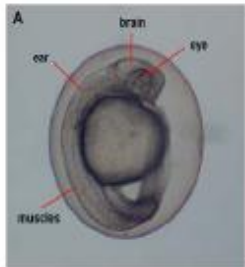
Physicochemical Characterization & Surface Analysis



Physiology of in vivo systems exposed to nano

Reduced spatial / temporal resolution (10-20 min)-
real time measurement of physiological changes is difficult
Off line methods – Microdialysis – Classical measurements

In vivo Embryonic Studies

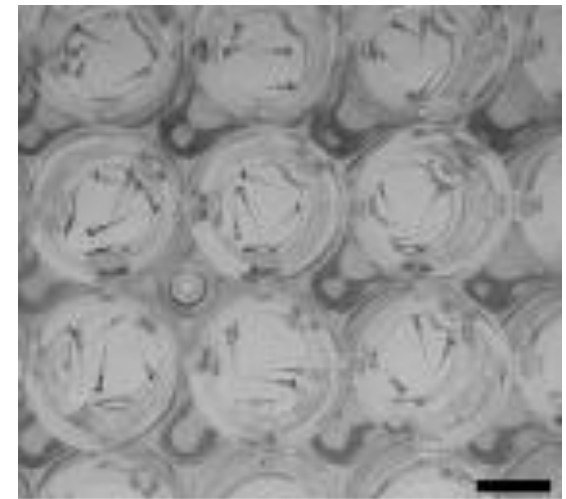


Zebrafish embryos
3 dpf with clearly
defined organs

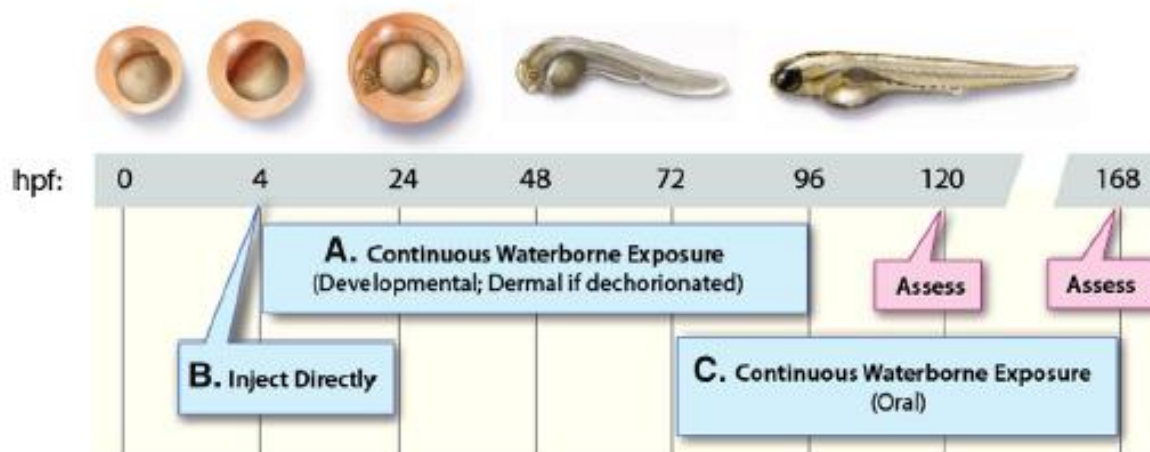
Zebrafish share the same set of genes as humans; signaling and biological processes of vertebrates

Well characterized development, optical transparency, visualization of the organs + accumulation sites of the nanoparticles

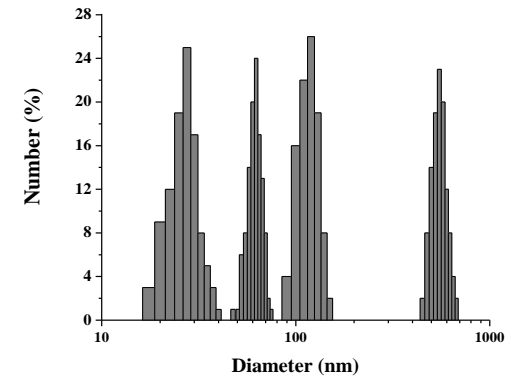
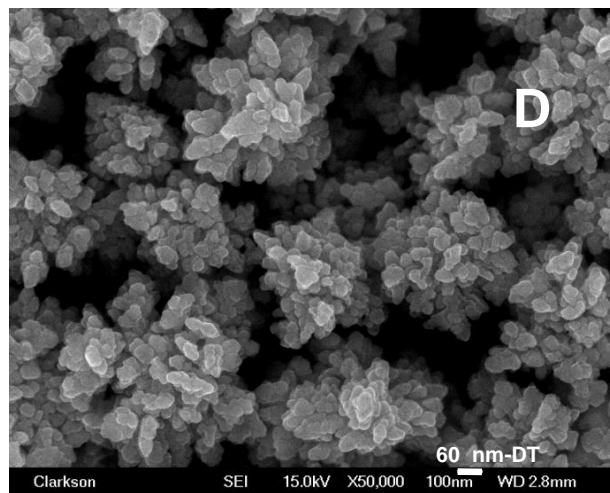
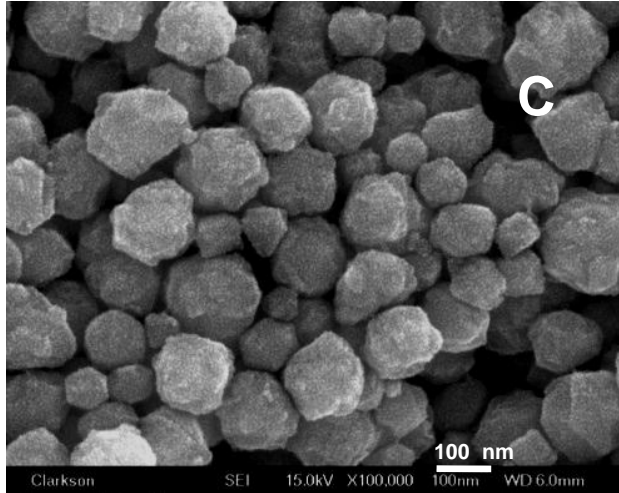
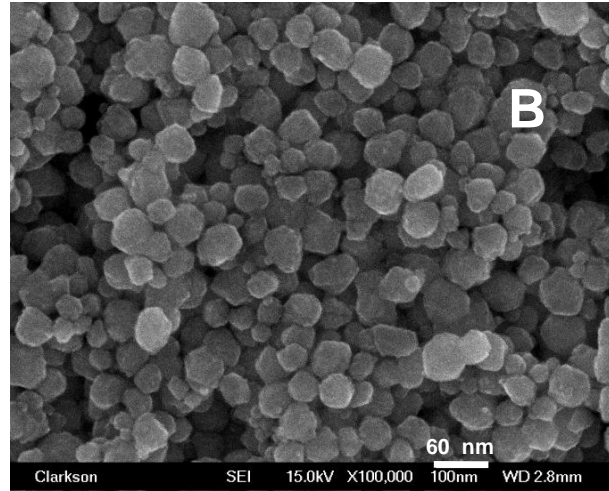
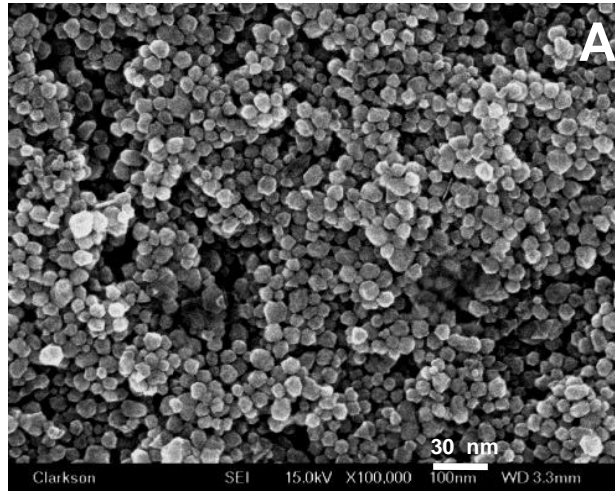
Cytotoxicity and screening: organ defects, early drug discovery,



7 dpf in a 96
well-plate

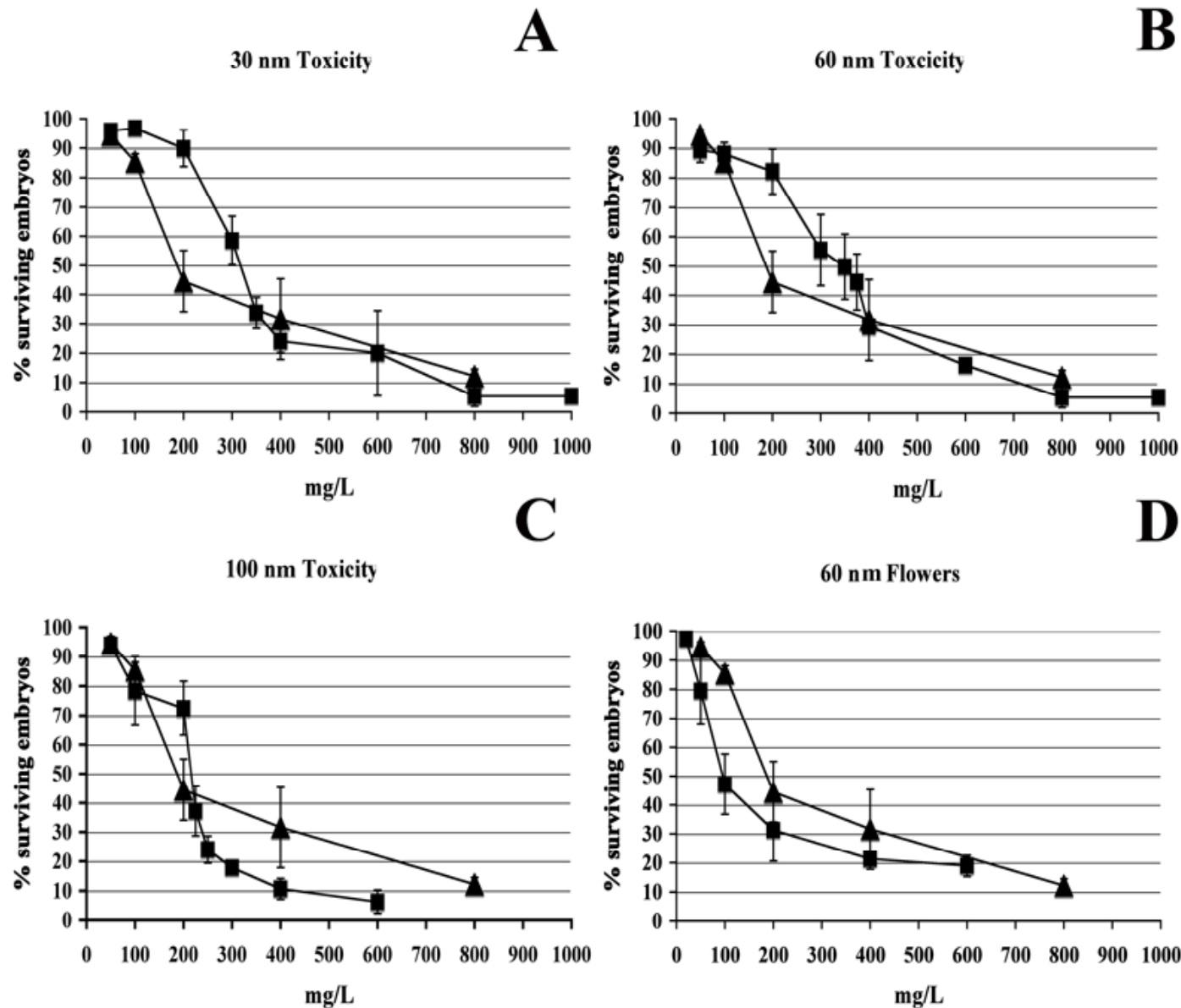


Ni nanoparticles: Is the toxic effect size/shape dependent ?



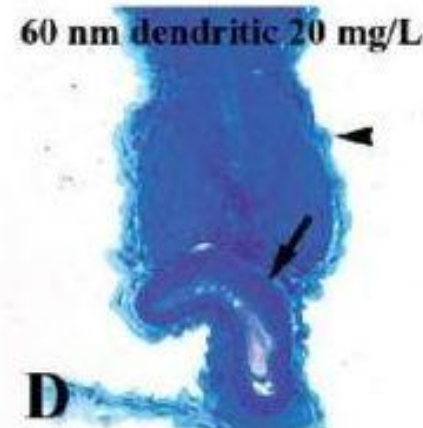
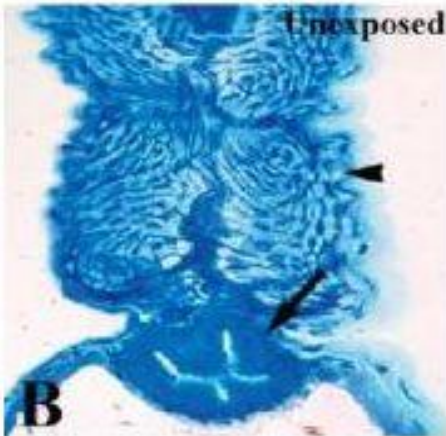
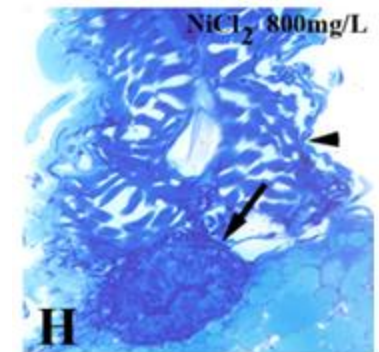
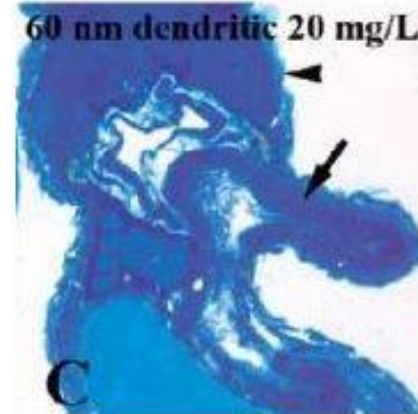
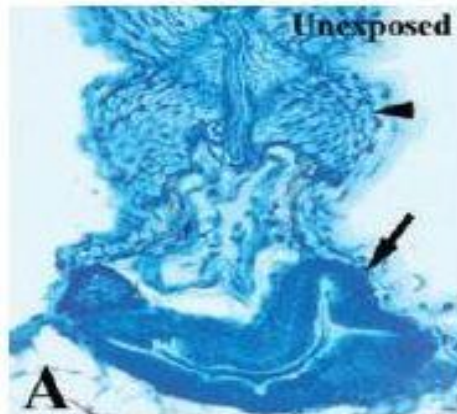
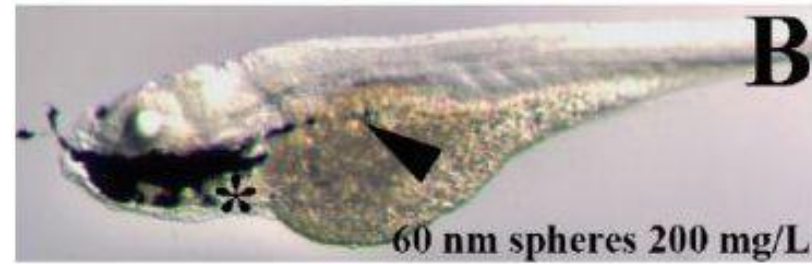
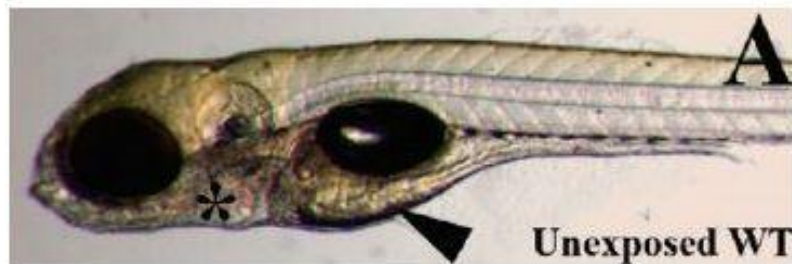
Nickel has previously shown to be toxic but the exposure studies have mainly been done with aqueous nickel

Degree of lethality function of Ni NPs concentration and dimensions



N=25 embryos \pm
standard error
(n= 3-6)

Nanoparticles & soluble Ni generate different intestinal defects



- Skeletal muscle fibers have become separated at concentrations in the 800 mg/L range for embryos exposed to nanoparticles
- No intestinal defect with soluble nickel

NPs induced Toxicity at Tissue and Organ Levels

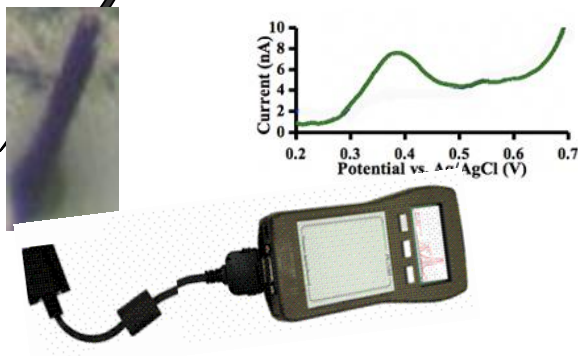
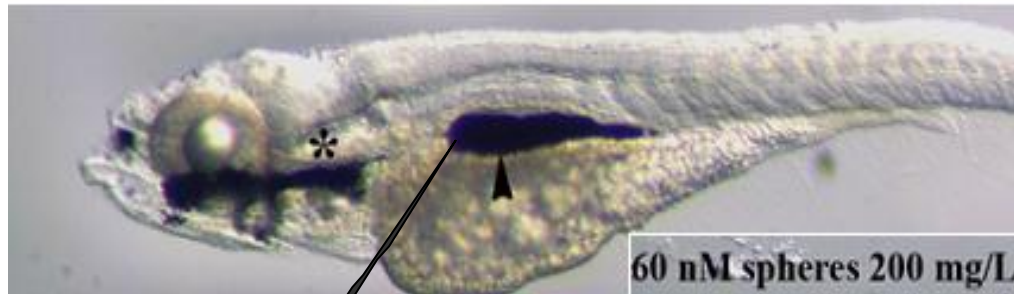
NPs in contact with tissues can induce an inflammatory / oxidative response in situ

Effect of NPs can vary with the composition, size, shape and exposure time of the material

Effect of NPs – **low concentration exposure:**

mortality and developmental abnormalities, morphological malformations, behavioral abnormalities

Mechanism of cytotoxicity : inflammatory response, release of reactive oxygen species:
determine markers for inflammation and oxidative stress at the accumulation site – use implantable microelectrodes and perform electrochemical measurements at organ levels



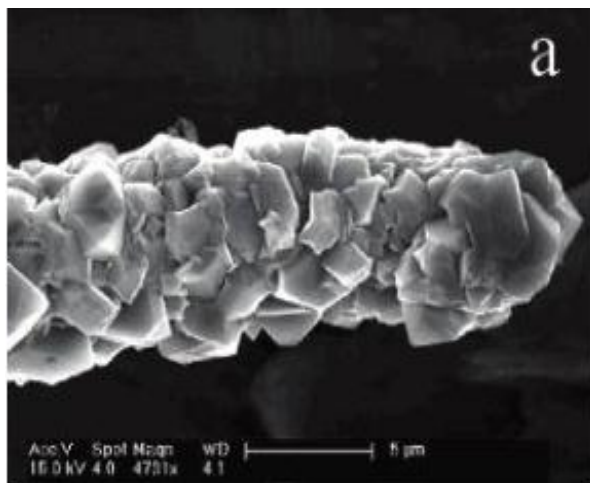
In vivo – implantable
 High spatial/temporal resolution at precise locations – particular organs
 High sensitivity
 Study biochemical events for low concentration exposure

- ❑ Tissue response at the accumulation site
- ❑ Dissolution
- ❑ Study of inflammation
- ❑ Oxidative stress
- ❑ Neurological damage

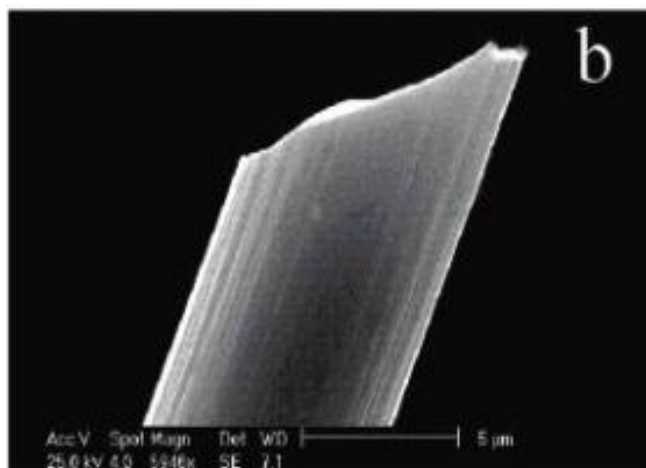
**IN VIVO
 ELECTROCHEMICAL
 STUDIES AT ORGAN
 LEVELS AT
 THE NANOPARTICLE
 ACCUMULATION SITE**

MICROELECTRODES

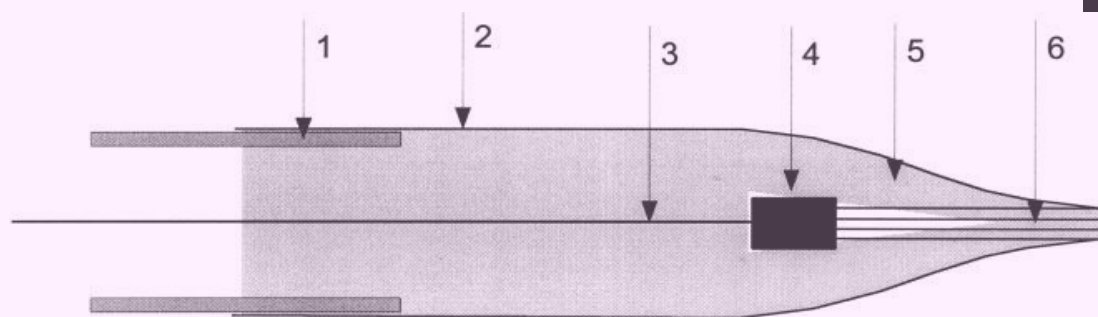
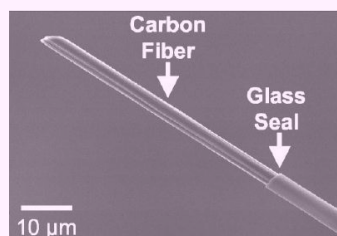
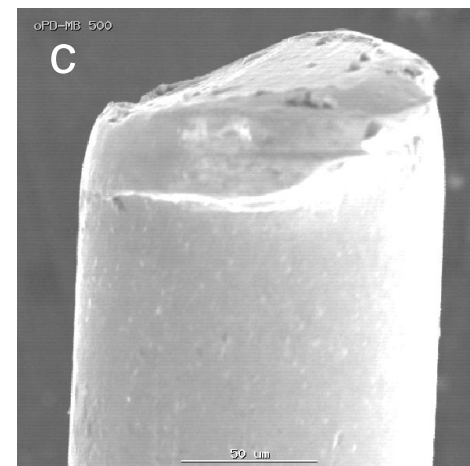
Boron-doped diamond wire



Carbon Fiber - 5 μm



Pt wire – 50 μm



- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Polyurethane catheter | 4. Sody Escil resin |
| 2. Pulled glass capillary tube | 5. Eccobond 27 epoxy |
| 3. Insulated copper wire | 6. Carbon fibers bundle |

Njagi, J., Elrichman, J., Aston, J.W., Leiter, J.C., Andreescu, S. **Sens. Actuat. B**, 2009.
 J. Njagi, M.S. Ball, M. Bright, K. Wallace, S., Andreescu, **Anal. Chem.** 2010, 82 (5), 1822-1830.
 Suzuki A.; Ivandini T. A.; Yoshimi K.; et al. **Anal. Chem.** 2007, 79, 8608-8615.

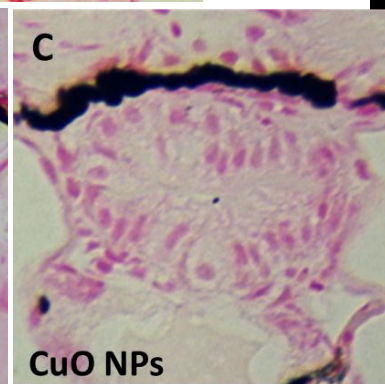
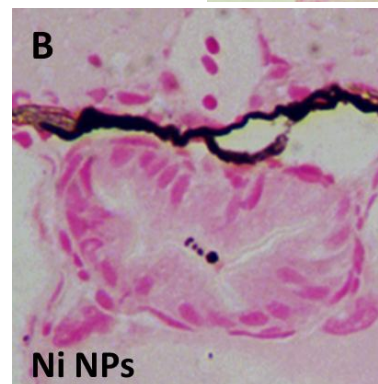
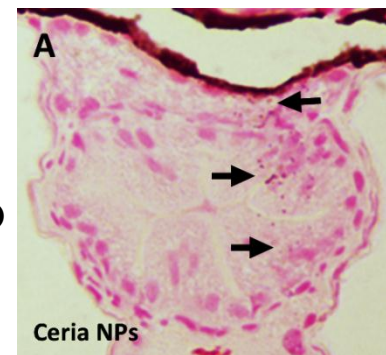
- Sensor response dependent on sensor and sample size !
- Diffusion characteristics, chemical / biochemical reactions vary between macroscopic and ultramicroscopic devices

ELECTROCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT OF NANOPARTICLE INDUCED TOXICITY

1. In vivo assessment of intestinal serotonin neurotransmission in embryonic zebrafish -
Electrochemical measurements in live embryos

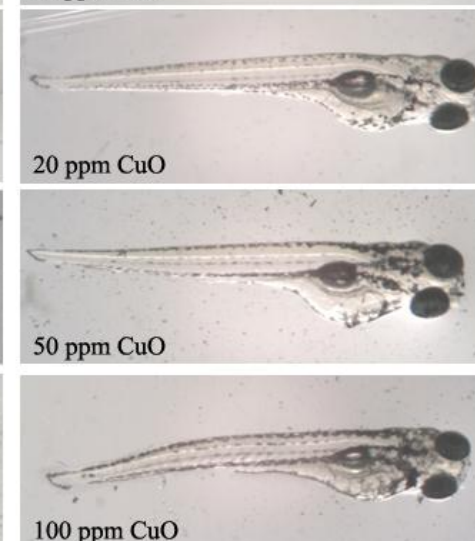
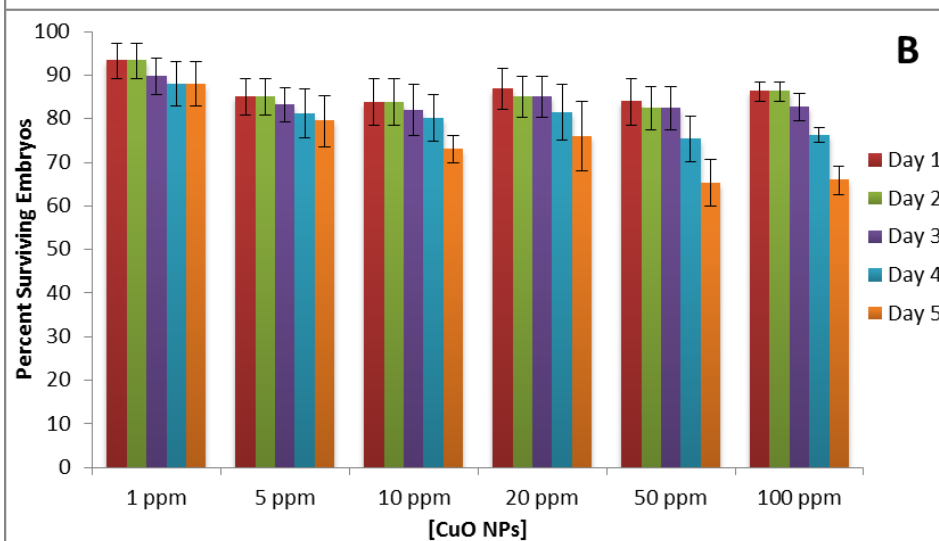
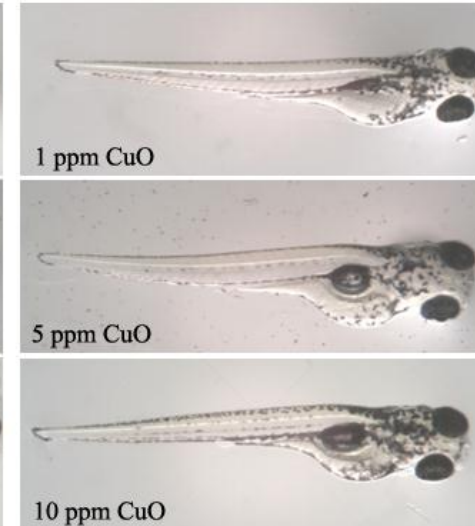
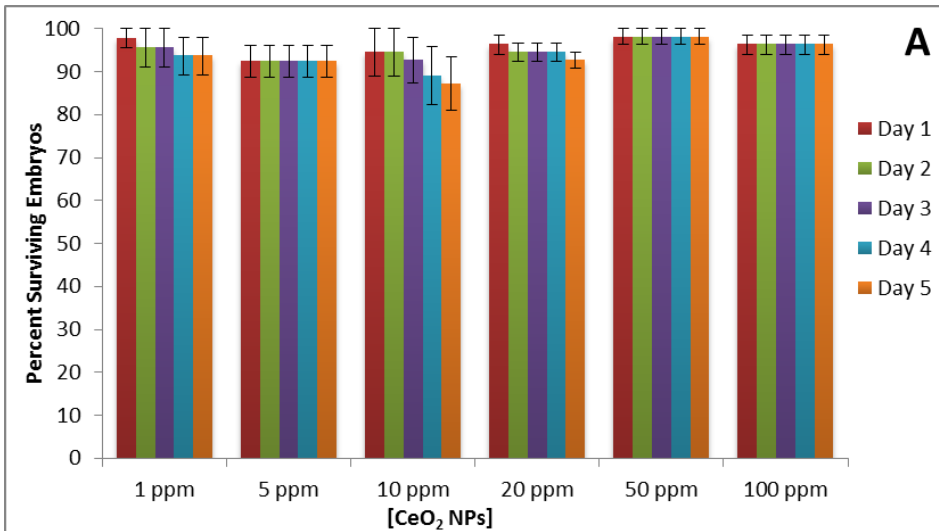
2. Oxidative stress and inflammation – assessment of NO and superoxide

3. Predictive tools for assessing surface reactivity in vitro

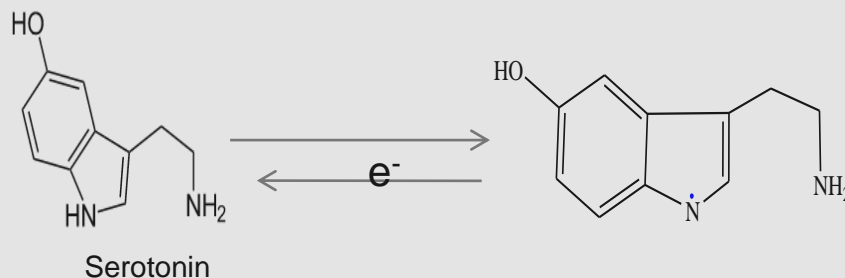


Ni/NiO / CeO₂ / CuO NPs 1-100 ppm

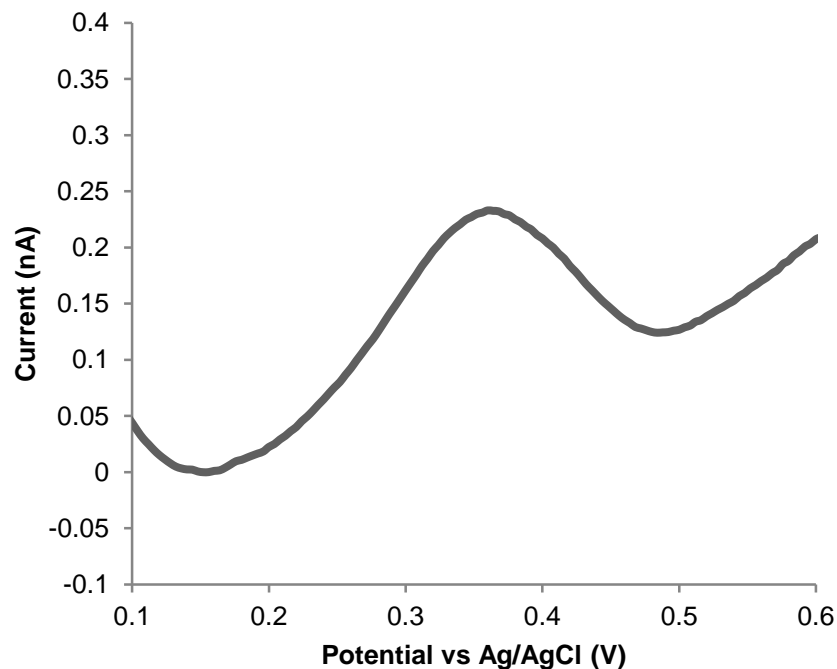
VIABILITY OF NPS ON EMBRYOS



1. MEASUREMENT OF INTESTINAL 5-HT IN ZEBRAFISH EMBRYOS



- 5-HT is associated with regulation of mood, some cognitive functions including memory and learning, sleep, appetite and muscle contraction
- Abnormal levels have been implicated in diseases such as Celiac and irritable bowel syndrome



- Single carbon fiber 5 mm diameter
- Detection limit: 1 nM,
- Linear range 5 to 200 nM



•In vivo [5-HT] = 30.8 (± 3.4) nM.

EFFECT OF NP (50 PPM) EXPOSURE ON 5-HT

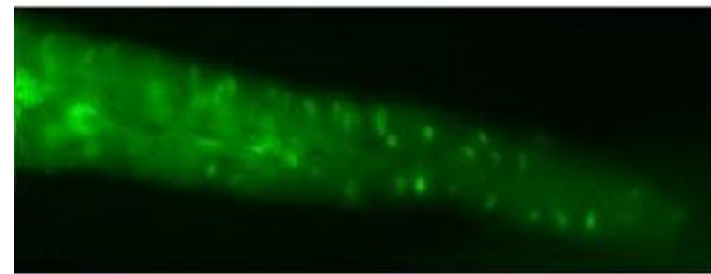
FLUORESCENCE VS. ELECTROCHEMISTRY

Effects are concentration dependent

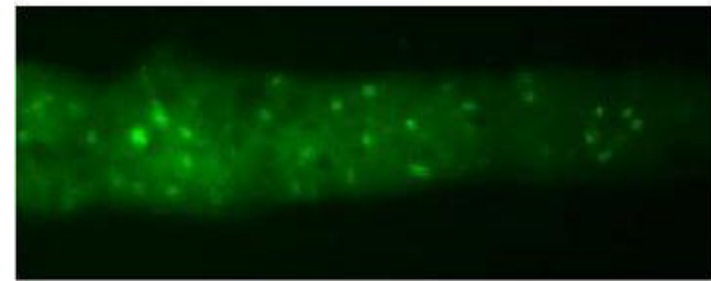
Electrochemical detection of 5-HT in the presence of xeno-material provides quantitative information on their neurotoxic properties.

Özel, R.E. Hayat, A., Wallace, K. Andreescu, S., *RSC Advances*, 2013.

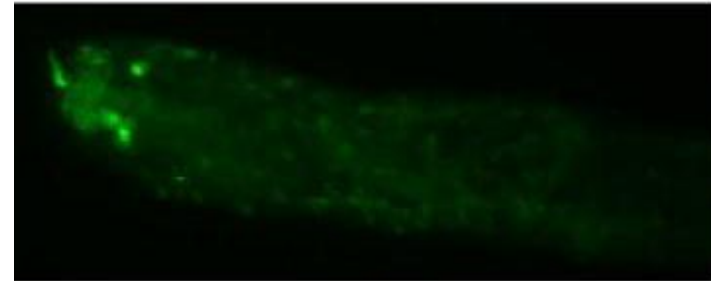
Özel, R.E. Wallace, K. Andreescu, S., *Environmental Sciences: Nano* , 2013.



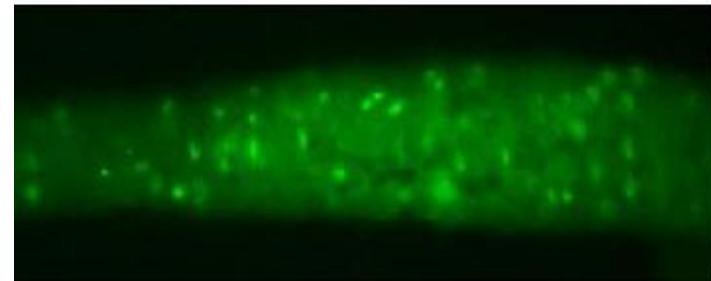
Control



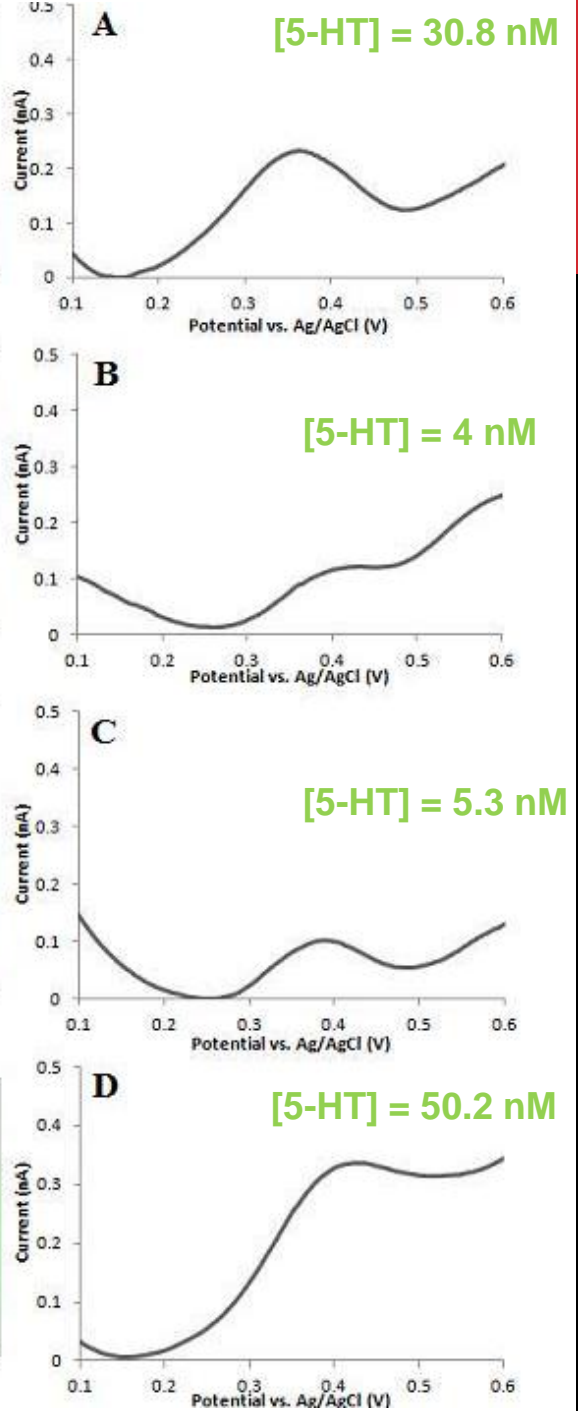
Ni NPs



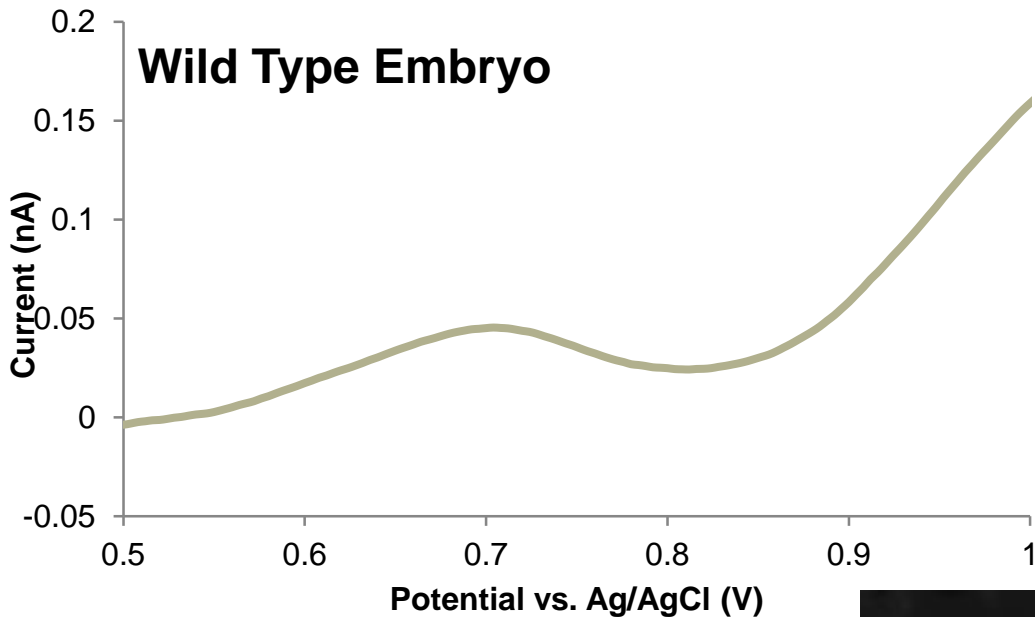
CeO₂ NPs



CuO NPs

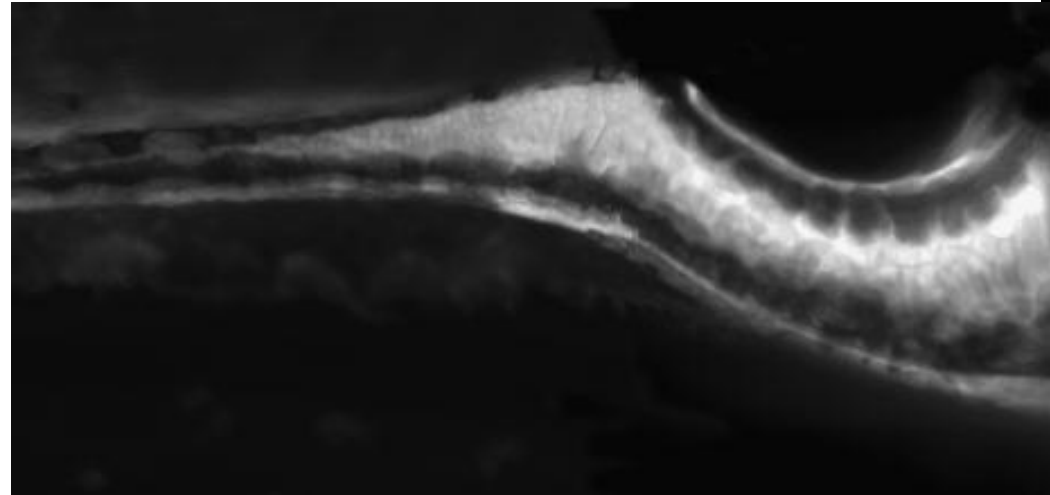


2. INTESTINAL NO AS A MARKER OF NP-INDUCED OXIDATIVE STRESS AND INFLAMMATION



$$[\text{NO}]_{\text{WildType}} = 0.79 (\pm 0.15) \mu\text{M}$$

- Cross-validation of NO sensor has been done by fluorescence microscopy utilizing DAF-DA-FM, a specific probe for nitric oxide.



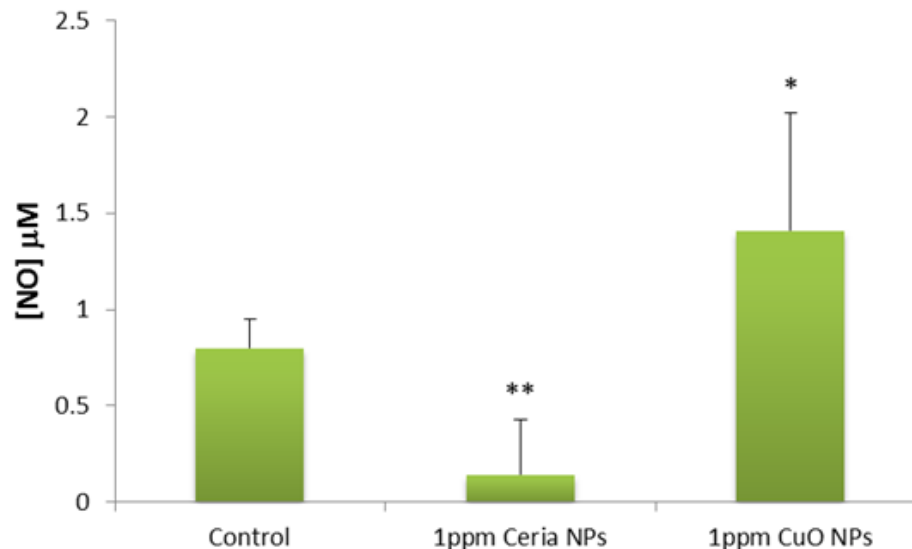
Effect of NPs on intestinal NO

Exposure to NPs induced changes in physiological NO – detected electrochemically within the intestine of live embryonic zebrafish.

CuO NPs were found to trigger inflammatory response even at low-level exposure

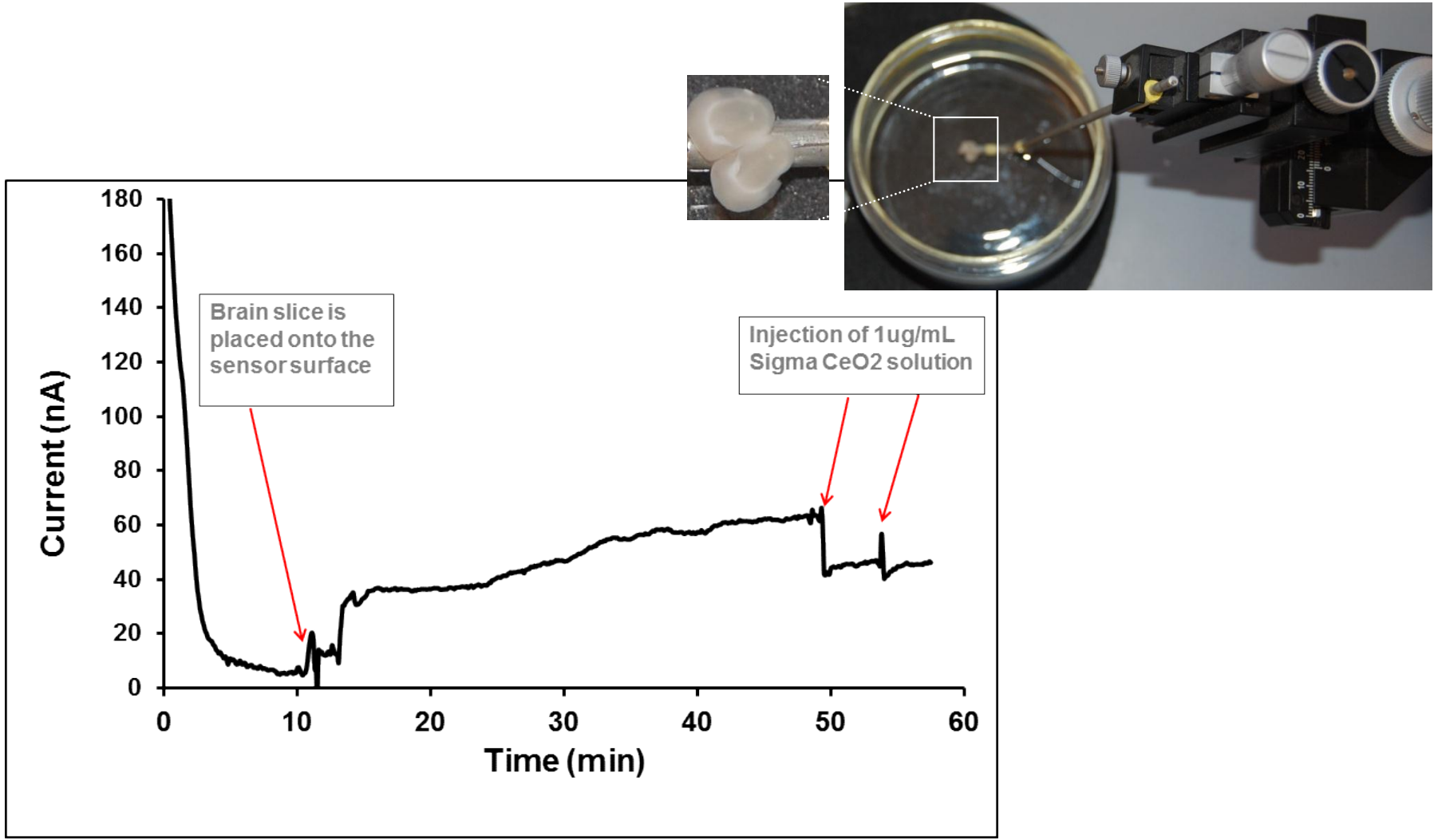
Ceria NPs affected the levels of NO in a dose-dependent manner;

- Low concentrations: act as inorganic antioxidant
- High concentrations: triggers inflammatory response



Real time monitoring of superoxide and NO radicals in a brain slice model using an electrochemical superoxide microsensor

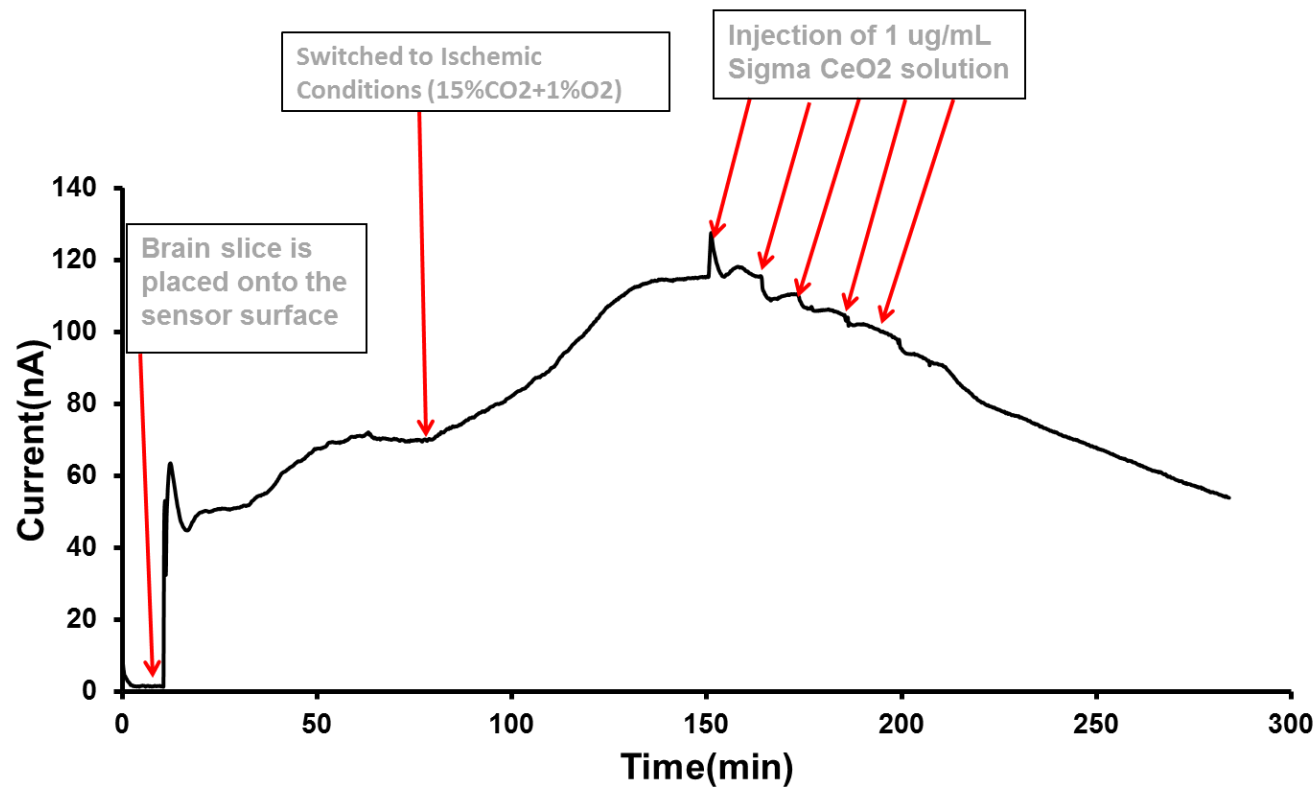
Effect of ceria on $O_2^{\cdot -}$ in Control Slice



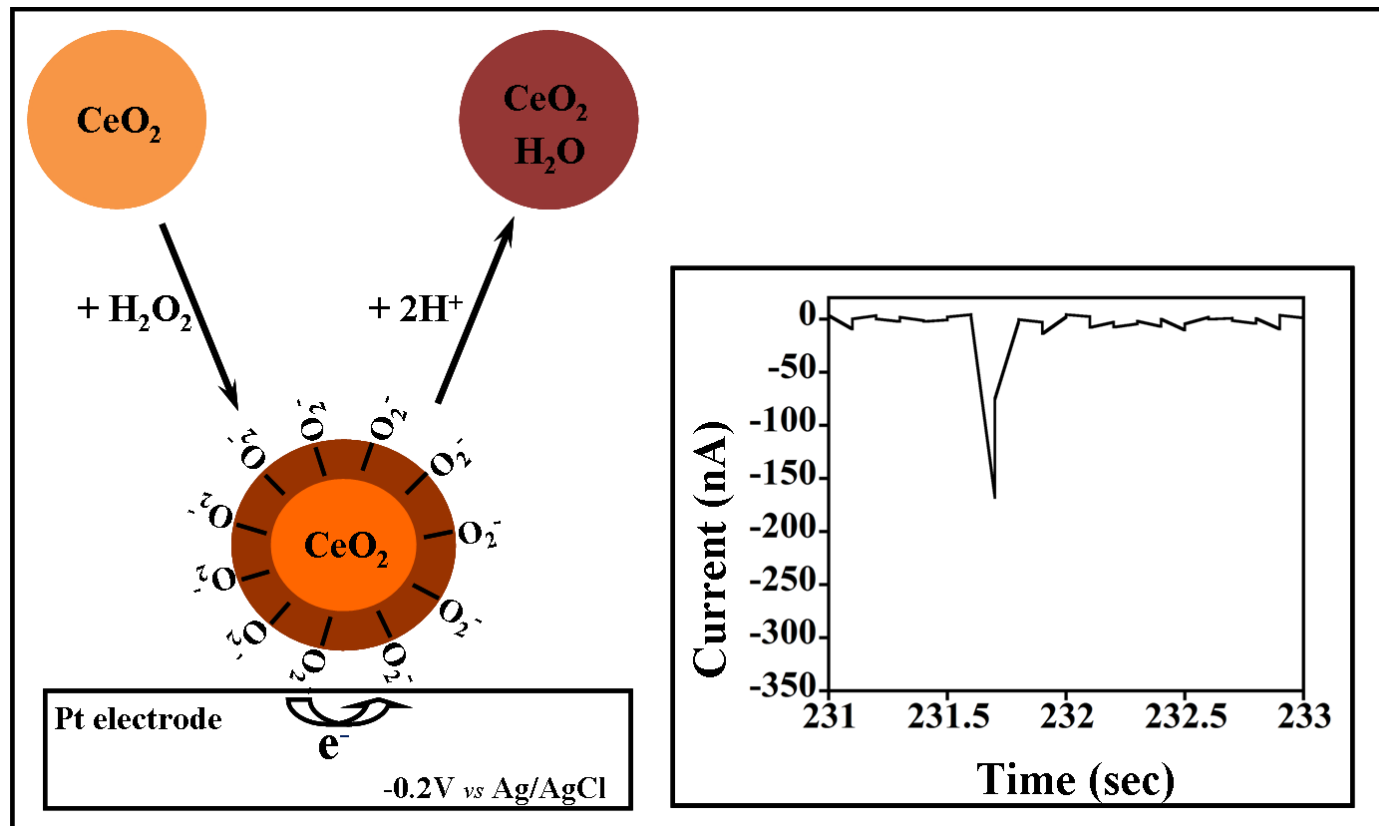
Ganesana, M., Erlichman, J., Andreescu, S., **Free Radicals Biology and Medicine**, 17;53(12):2240-2249, 2012.
Njagi, J., Erlichman, J., Leiter, JL. Andreescu, S., **Sensors and Actuators**, 2012.

Real time monitoring of superoxide

Effect of ceria on $O_2^{\bullet -}$ in ischemic brain



3. ELECTROCHEMISTRY AS PREDICTIVE TOOLS OF OXIDATIVE RESPONSE



- Evaluate redox induced changes of ceria nanoparticles associated with oxidative damage by nanoparticle collision at microelectrodes
- Screening approach to assess surface reactivity and ability of NPs to generate or inactivate free radicals (oxidant / prooxidant)

Conclusion

Micro- electrochemical devices - useful tools for studying mechanisms of NPs induced toxicity

- ✓ neurotoxicity
- ✓ oxidative stress, ROS, O₂⁻, NO
- ✓ predictive tool of particle reactivity

Potentially the results could be applied to humans and serve as a general guideline for assessing exposure risks and benefits (nanomedicine) of NPs

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