

1 Introduction

A globally growing economy and developing society demand large amounts of chemicals with specific physico-chemical properties. This requires efficient testing of novel chemicals. High content-screening (HCS) describes automated microscopic image acquisition with subsequent quantitative evaluation of multi-parametric data sets. In this project molecular fluorescence staining applied on aquatic organisms will be used to measure toxicological effects *in vivo*.

Fluorescence Staining

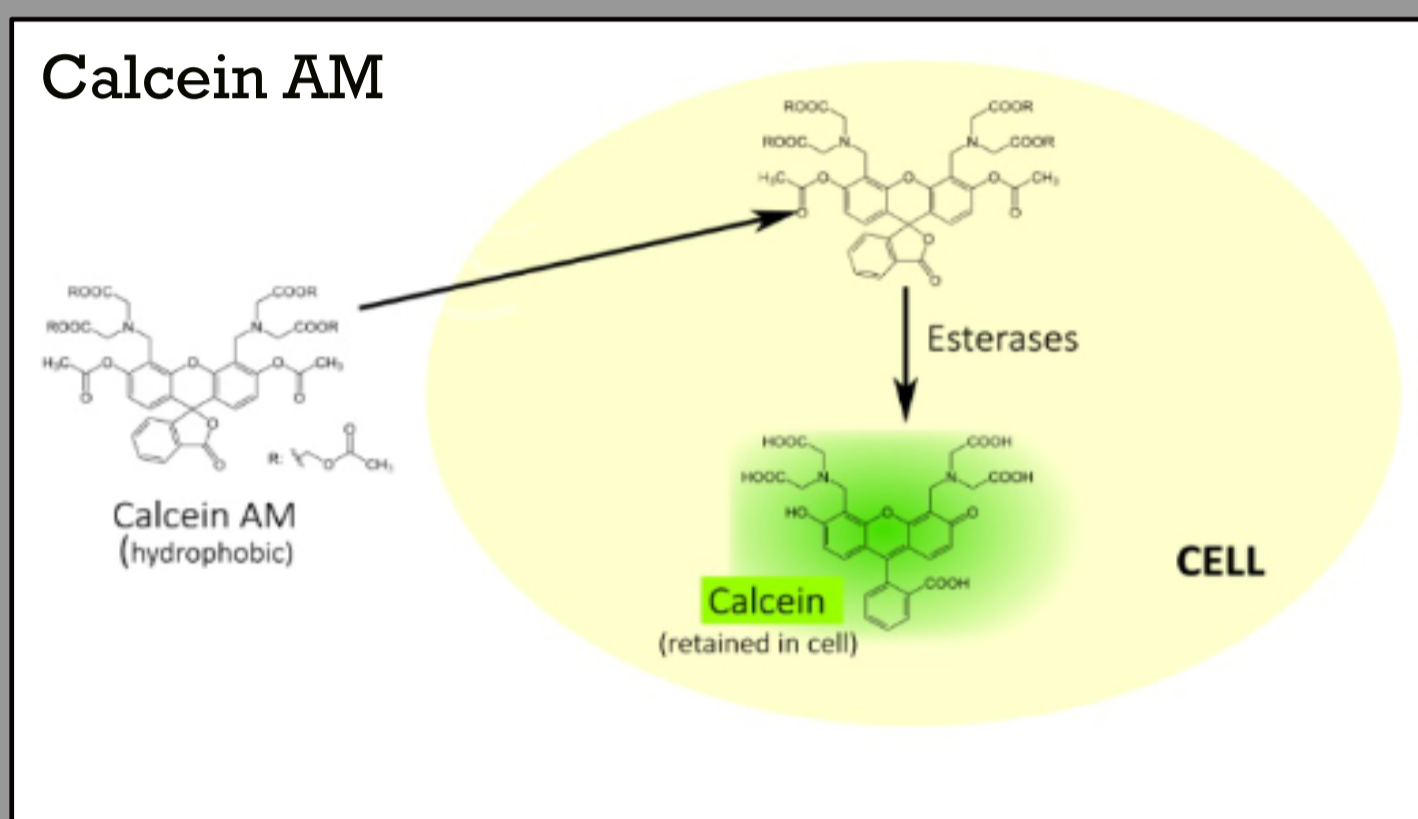


Fig. 1.: Hydrolysis of calcein AM dye to fluorescent calcein by cellular esterases (<https://www.gbiosciences.com/>)

2 Aims

- (i) Develop HCS workflows for toxicological effect screening.
- (ii) Assess effects of single, or multiple, chemicals and environmental samples.
- (iii) Understand toxic mechanisms in aquatic organisms.

3 Method

1. Chemical exposure (dose - response setup)
2. Subsequent staining with molecular dyes
3. Multiplexed image acquisition
4. Analysis of fluorescence intensity with ImageJ

4 Preliminary data

OECD acute immobilisation

concentration (µg/L)	0	5	10	25	50	75	100	200
immobile after 24h	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Calcein Intensity

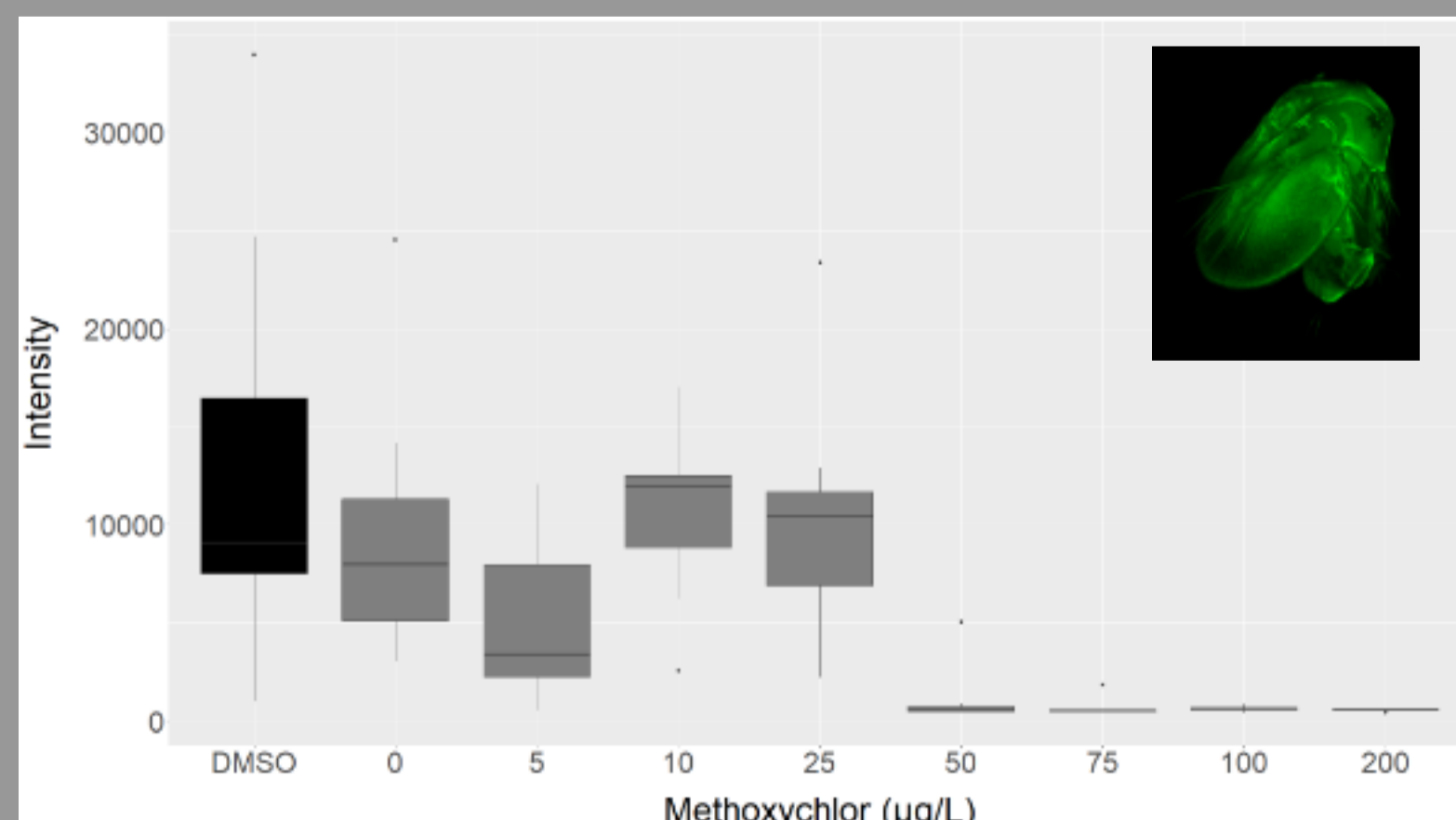
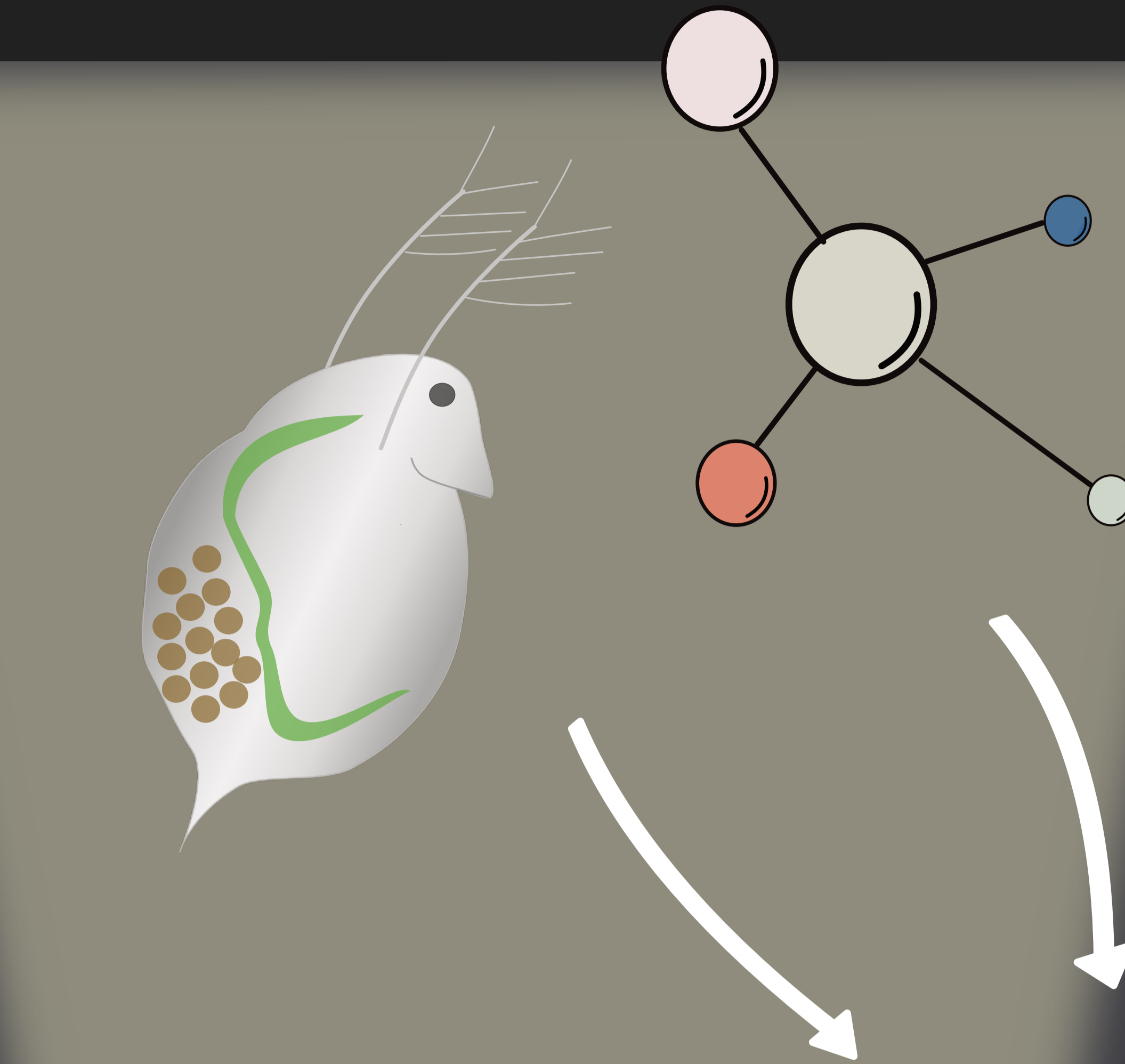
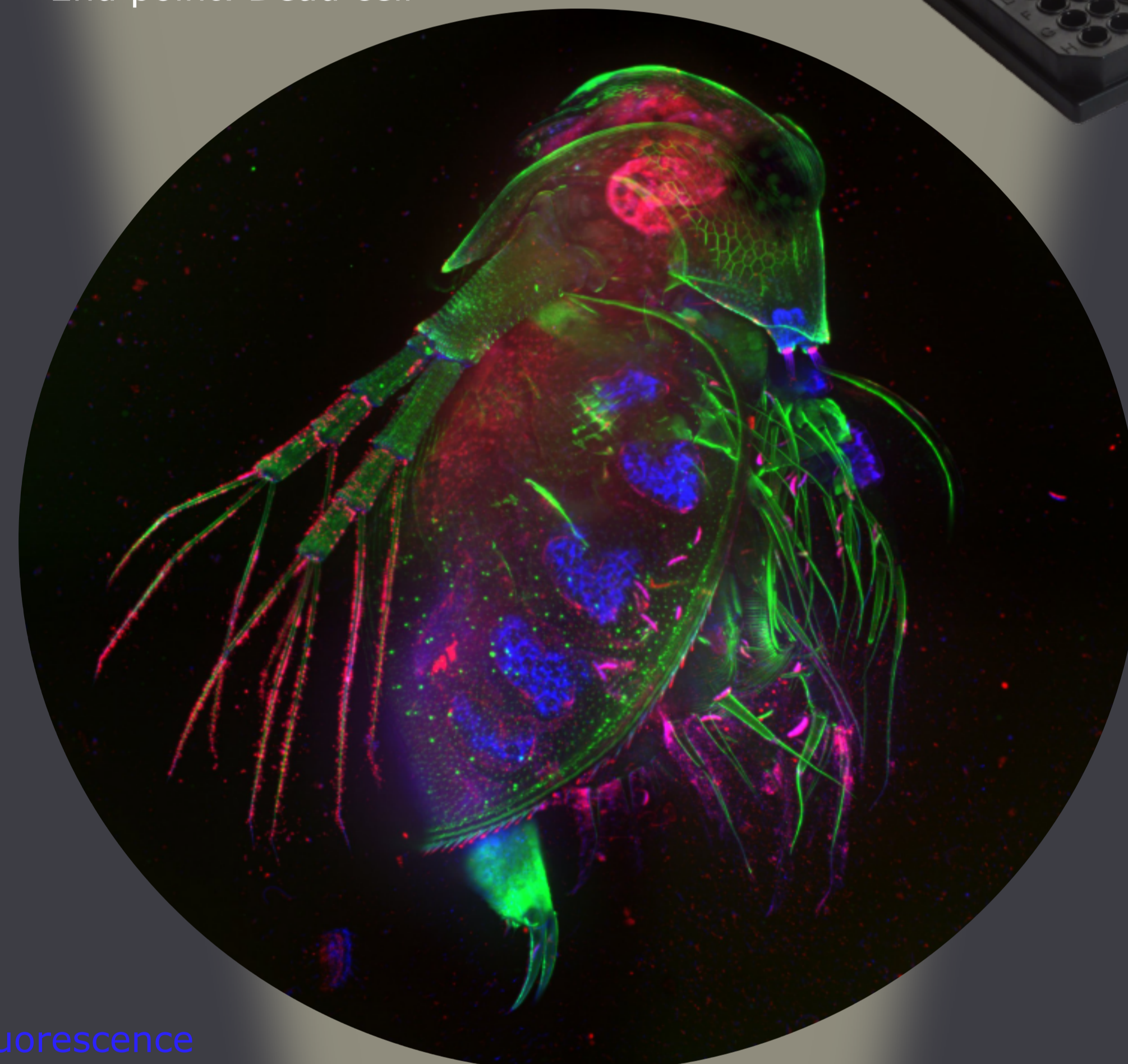


Fig. 2.: Calcein intensities after 24h exposure to Methoxychlor concentrations between 0 - 200 µg/L

→ Lower Calcein signal after higher exposure concentrations



Red fluorescence
 Stain: SYTOX Deep Red
 Localization: Nucleic Acid
 End point: Dead cell



Blue fluorescence
 Stain: DAPI
 Localization: Nucleic acid
 End point: cell counting

Green fluorescence
 Stain: Calcein AM
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 End point: Living cell/
 esterase activity/membrane integrity

5 Conclusion

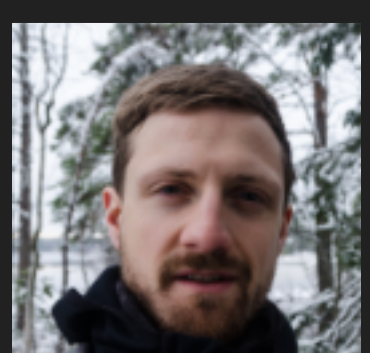
- HCS allows...
- detection of adverse effects in living individual organisms
 - earlier detection of effects (resulting in lethality)
 - simultaneous multi-parametric mechanistic characterization

6 Next Steps

- Optimizing the highthroughput workflow
- Finding applicable molecular stains
- Extend to organisms of other trophic levels (i.e. algae, zebrafish embryo)

References:

- Li, S.; Xia, M. Review of High-Content Screening Applications in Toxicology. *Arch Toxicol* **2019**, *93* (12), 3387–3396. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-019-02593-5>.
 OECD. *Test No. 202: Daphnia Sp. Acute Immobilisation Test*; OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Section 2; OECD, 2004. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264069947-en>.
 Teplova, V. V.; Andreeva-Kovalevskaya, Z. I.; Sineva, E. V.; Solonin, A. S. Quick Assessment of Cytotoxins Effect on Daphnia Magna Using *In Vivo* Fluorescence Microscopy. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* **2010**, *29* (6), 1345–1348. <https://doi.org/10.1002/etc.169>.



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