

# Similar Target, Similar Toxicity?

## Toxicogenomic Profiles of Neuronal Targeting Insecticides in the Zebrafish Embryo Model



Speaker: Hannes Reinwald<sup>(1;2)</sup>

Eco'n'OMICS ATTRACT  
[hannes.reinwald@ime.fraunhofer.de](mailto:hannes.reinwald@ime.fraunhofer.de)  
[www.ime.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ime.fraunhofer.de)

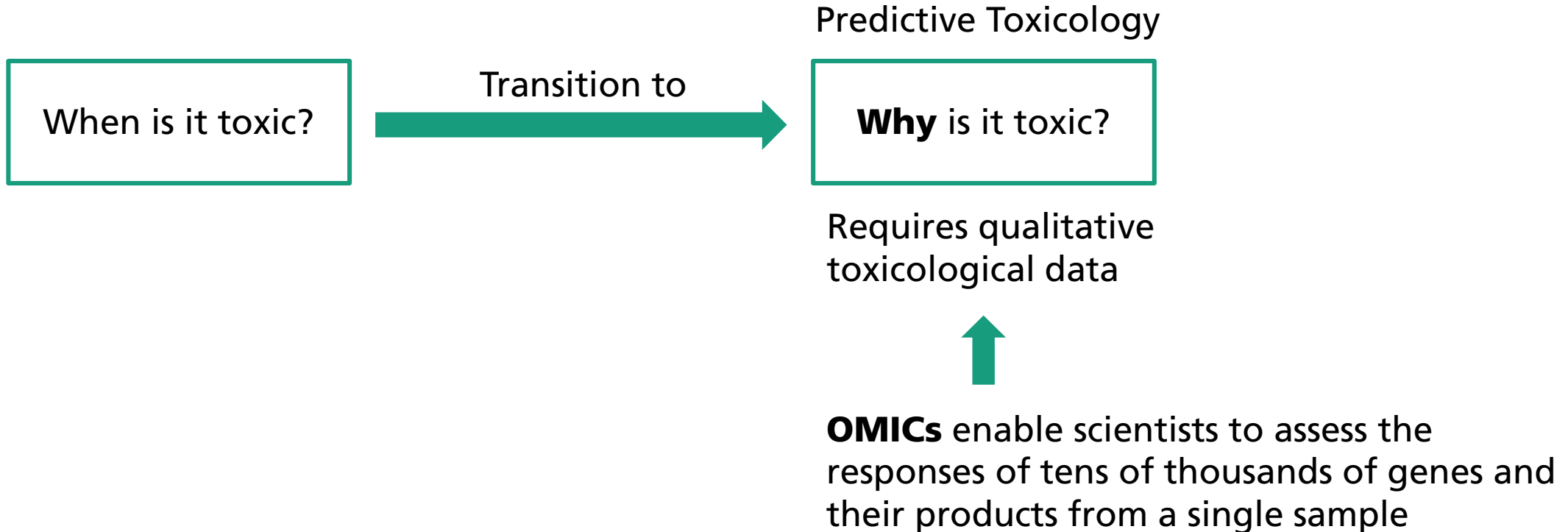
Hannes Reinwald<sup>1,2</sup>, Julia Alvincz<sup>1</sup>, Fabian Essfeld<sup>1</sup>, Fatma Marghany<sup>1</sup>, Steve Ayobahan<sup>1</sup>, Henner Hollert<sup>2</sup>, Christoph Schäfers<sup>1</sup> and Sebastian Eilebrecht<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fraunhofer Institute for Molecular Biology and Applied Ecology, Applied Ecology and Bioresources Division, Schmallenberg, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Ecology, Evolution and Diversity, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

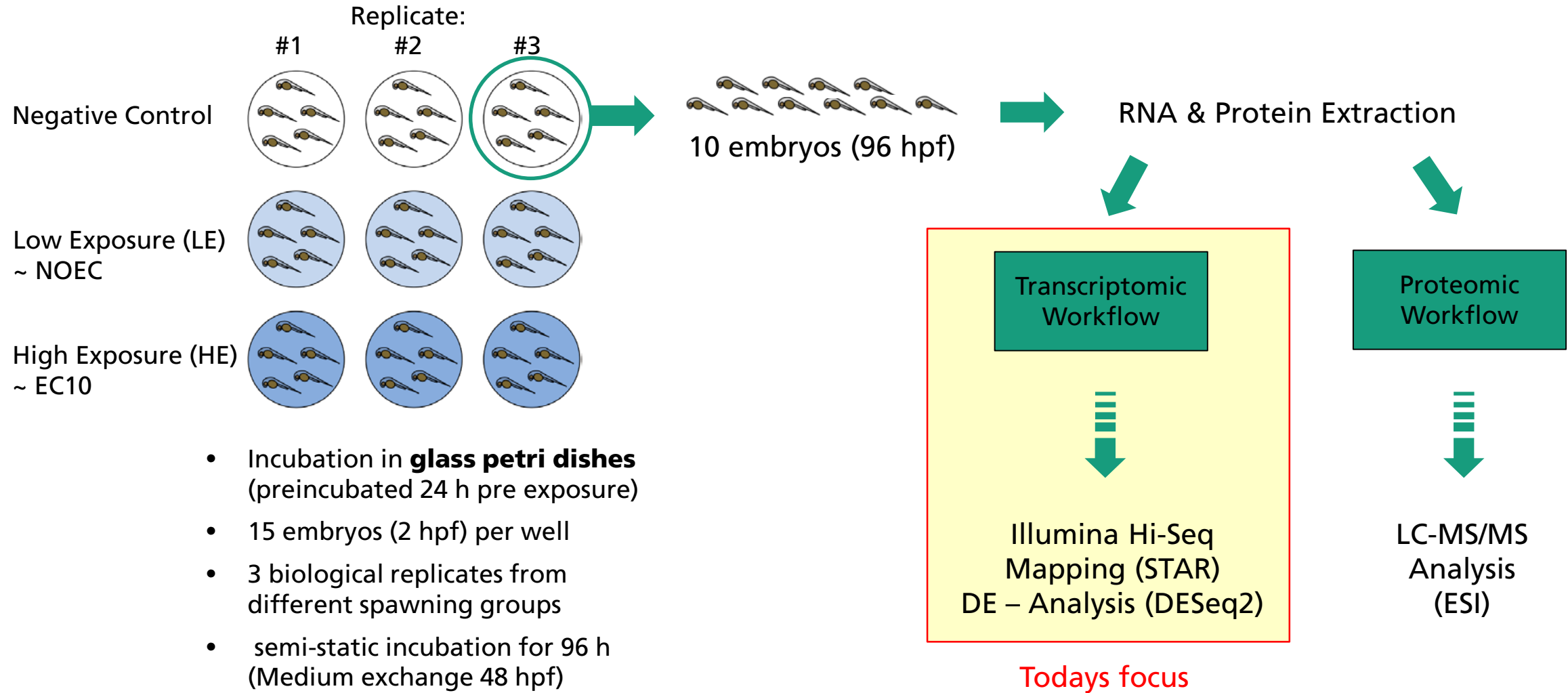
# OMICs in Ecotoxicology – a potential game changer

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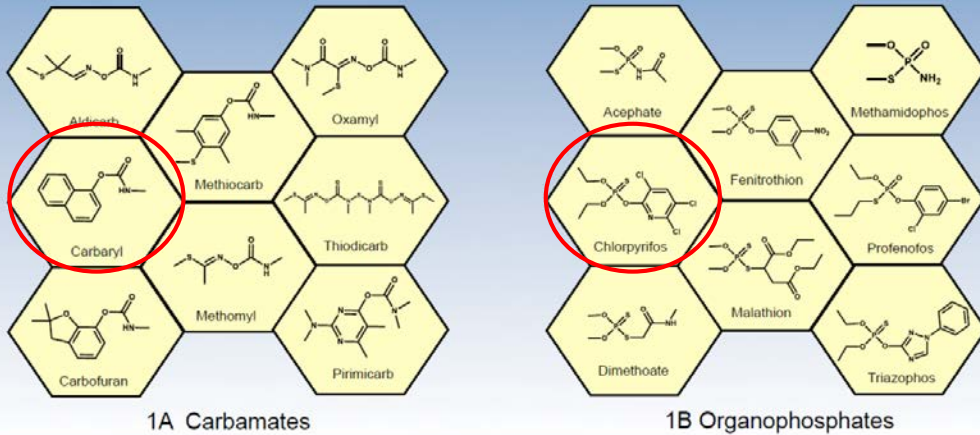
(Brockmeier et al 2017, Bencic 2015)

# Screening for ecotoxicogenomic fin(ger)-prints

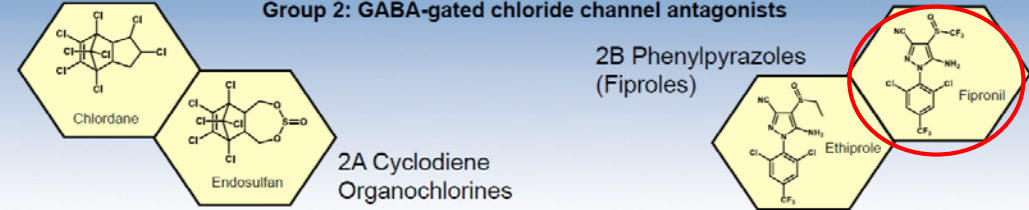


# Neuronal targeting insecticides with classified Mode of Action (MoA)

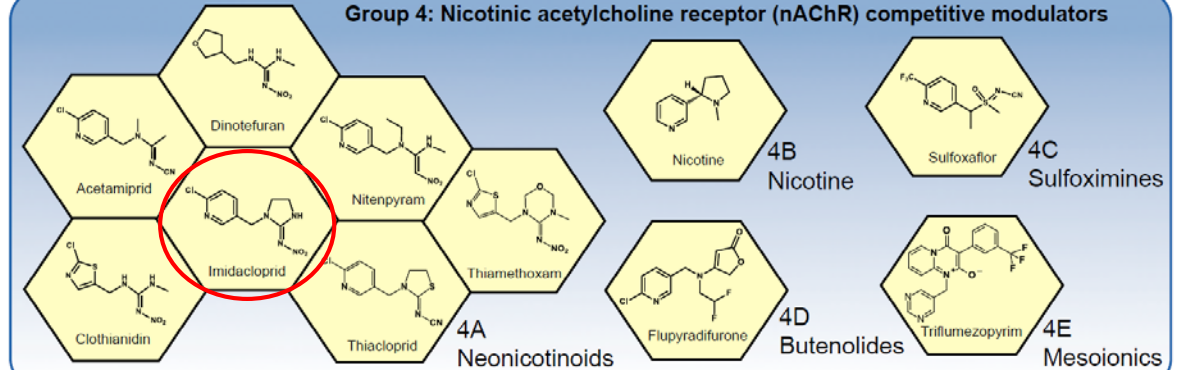
**Group 1: Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors** (Only major representatives of the groups are shown)



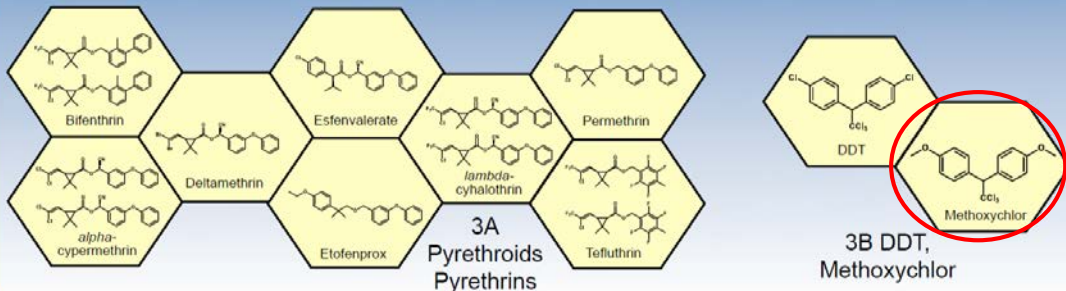
**Group 2: GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists**



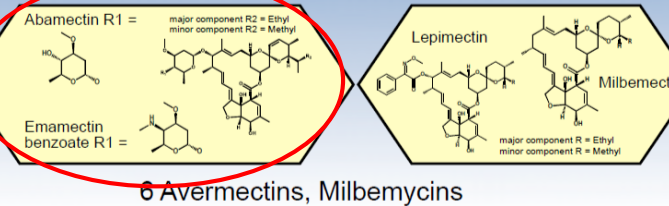
**Group 4: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive modulators**



**Group 3: Sodium channel modulators** (Only major representatives of group 3A are shown)



**Group 6: Glutamate-gated chloride channel (GluCl) allosteric modulators**



**Mode of Action Classification**  
**IRAC**  
 Insecticide Resistance Action Committee  
 (Sparks & Nauen, 2015)

# Test concentrations and experimental scope

	Low exposure	Mid exposure	High exposure
	µg/L		
Abamectin*	110	220	440
Carbaryl	275	/	1100
Chlorpyrifos*	750	/	3000
Fipronil*	75	/	300
Imidacloprid	15000	30000	60000
Methoxychlor*	20	60	180

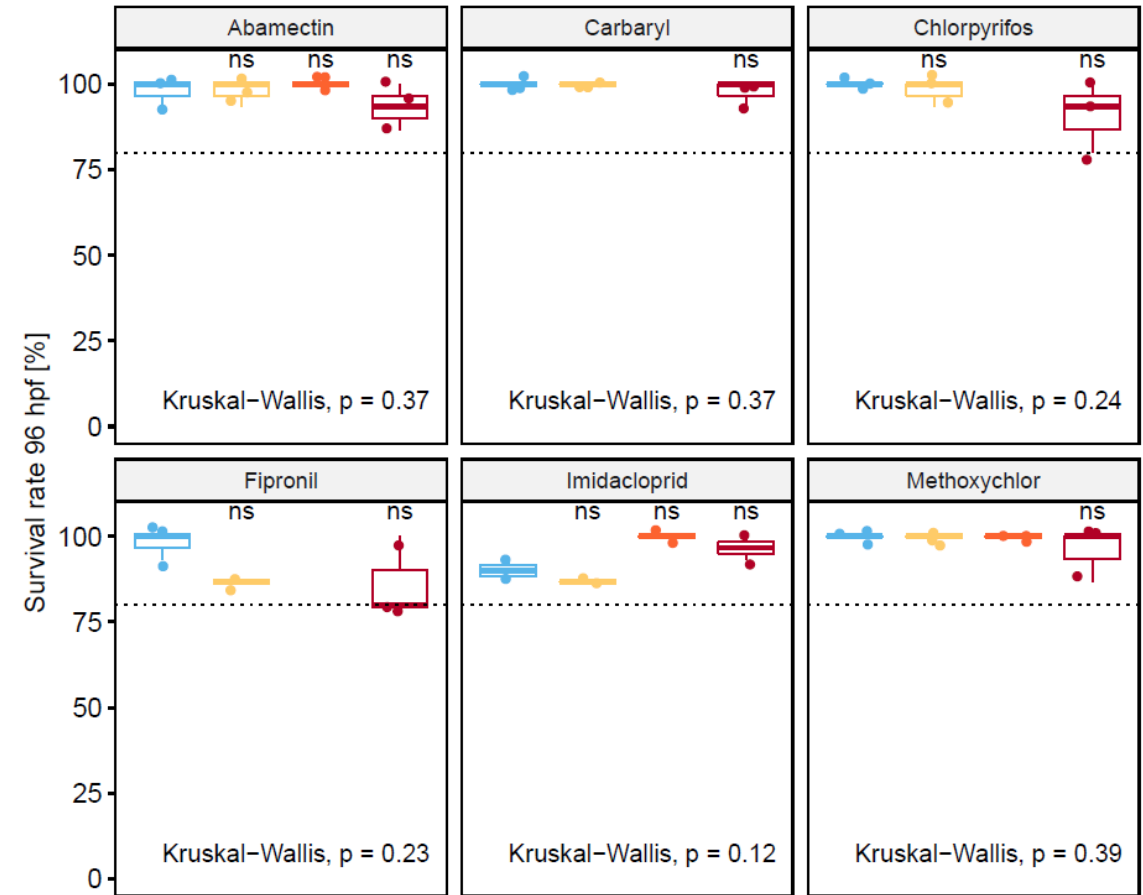
\*: Stocks prepared in acetone





- Can we **identify** potential **early response biomarkers** as indicator for neuronal toxicity in the zebrafish embryo model?
- Can we use the overall signatures to **differentiate between** the IRAC classified **MoAs**?

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# CURRENT RESULTS

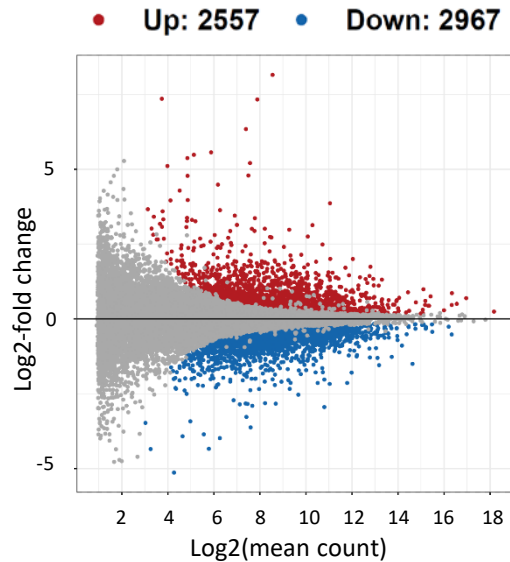
# Observed physiological effects post exposure - 96 hpf



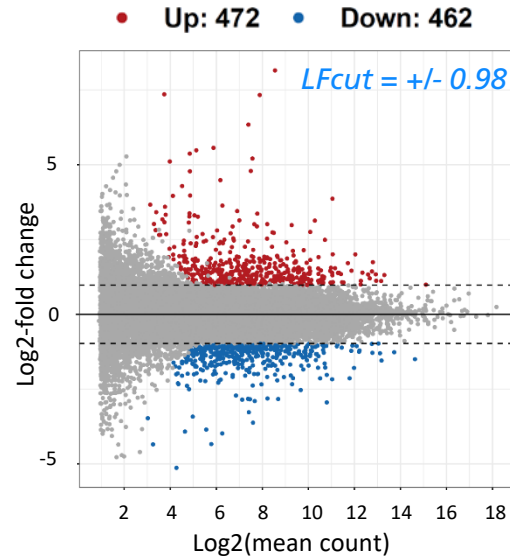
Condition  Control  LowExposure  MidExposure  HighExposure

# Definition of Differentially Expressed Genes (DEGs)

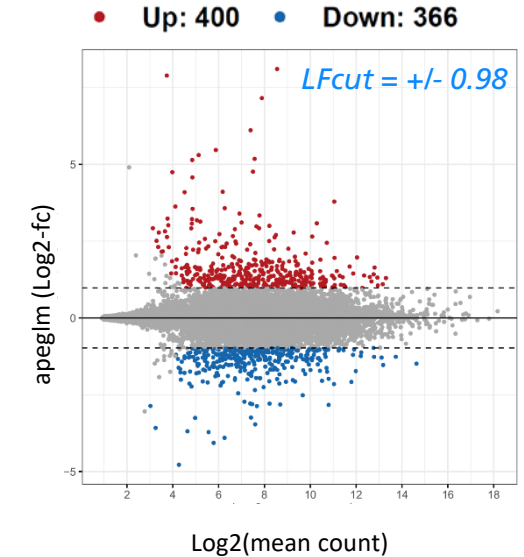
Comparing a treatment against control:



Effect size cut off



*apeglm* shrinking



$$LFcut = \text{quantile}(\text{abs}(x), 0.9)$$

*apeglm* : **A**pproximate  
**P**osterior **E**stimation for  
**g**eneralized **l**inear **m**odel  
(Zhu et al 2019)

**766 DEGs**

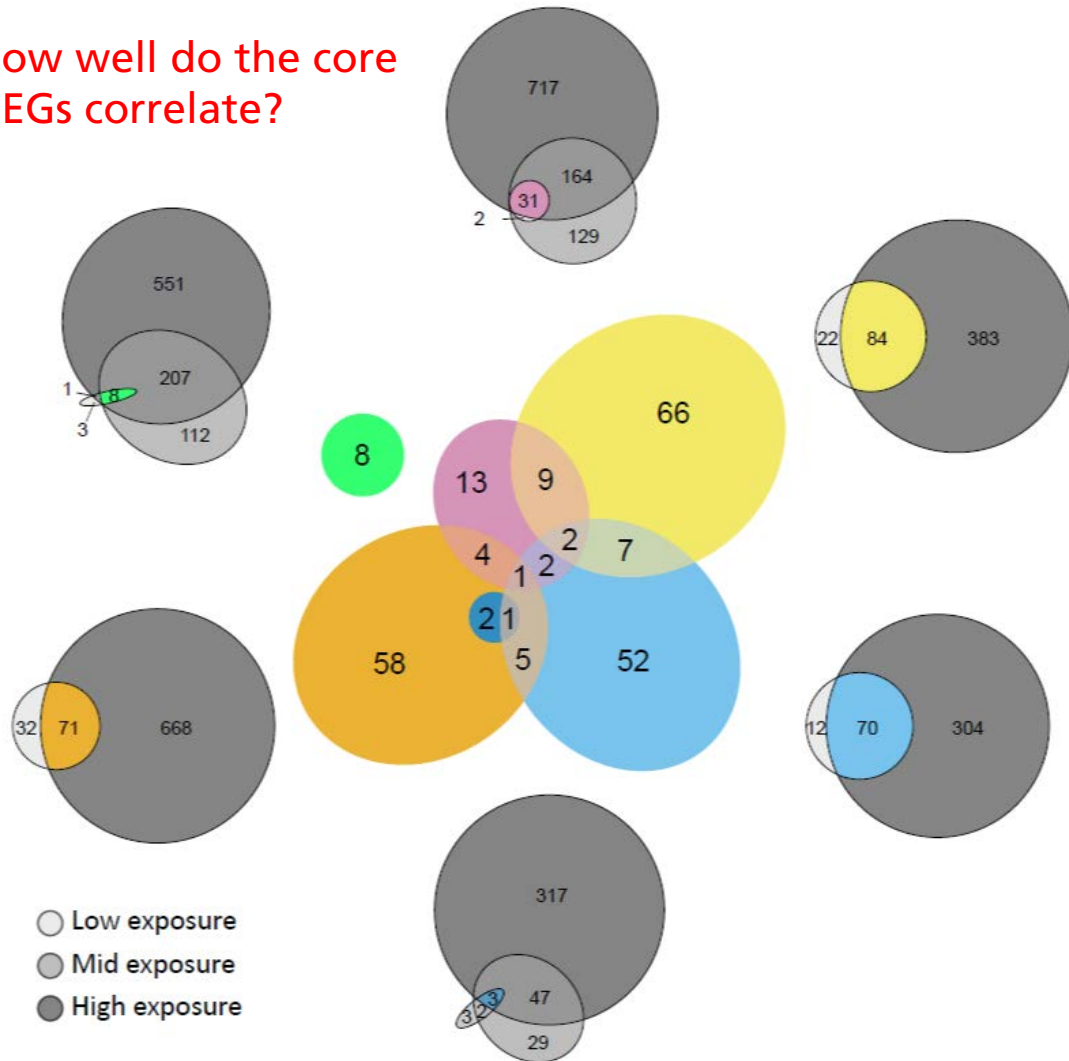
$\text{padj} < 0.05$

Wald's t-test using IHW (**I**ndependent  
**H**ypothesis **W**eighting) (Ignatiadis et al 2016)  
for a weighted Benjamini-Hochberg  
correction.



# Identified DEGs and global sample distance

How well do the core DEGs correlate?



**Substance**

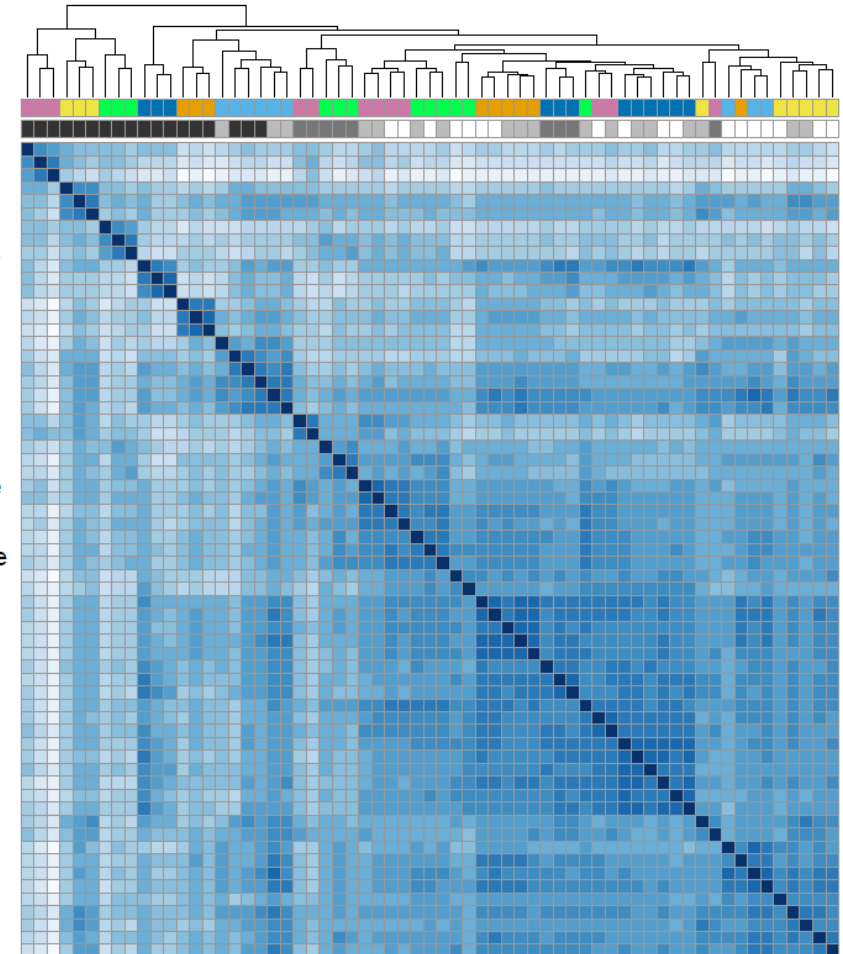
- Abamectin
- Carbaryl
- Chlorpyrifos
- Fipronil
- Imidacloprid
- Methoxychlor

**Condition**

- Control
- LowExposure
- MidExposure
- HighExposure

Manhattan distance

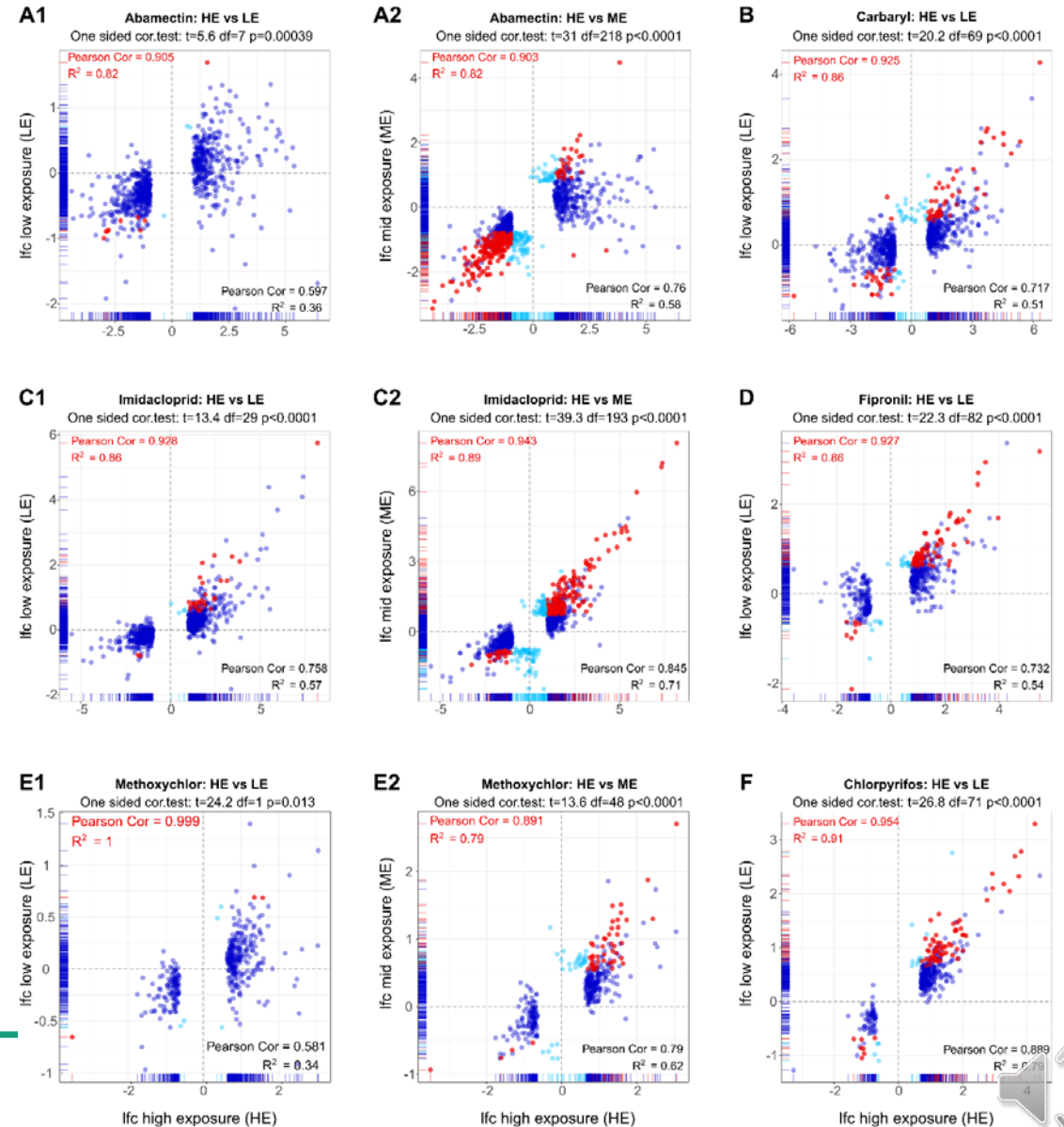
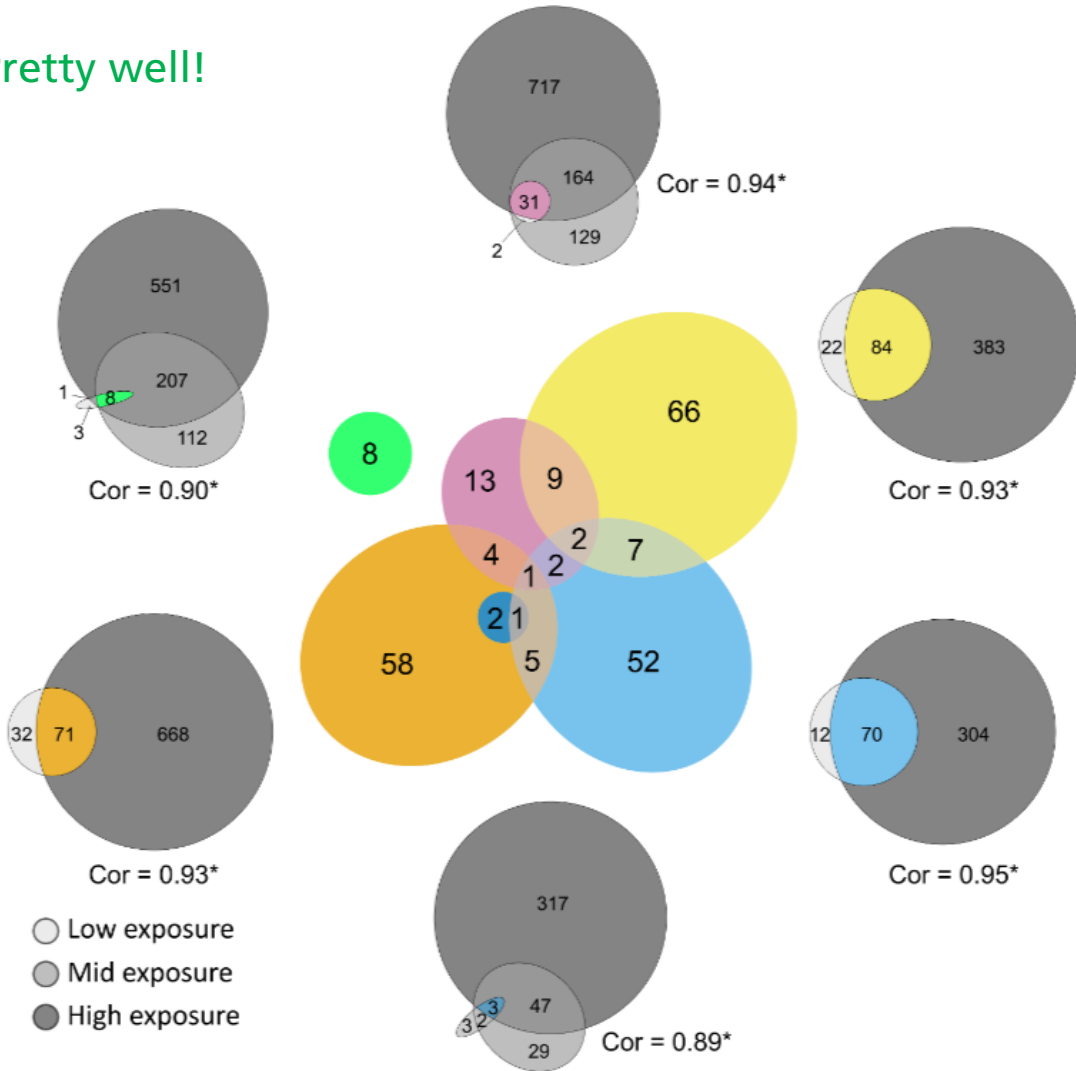
5000  
4000  
3000  
2000  
1000  
0



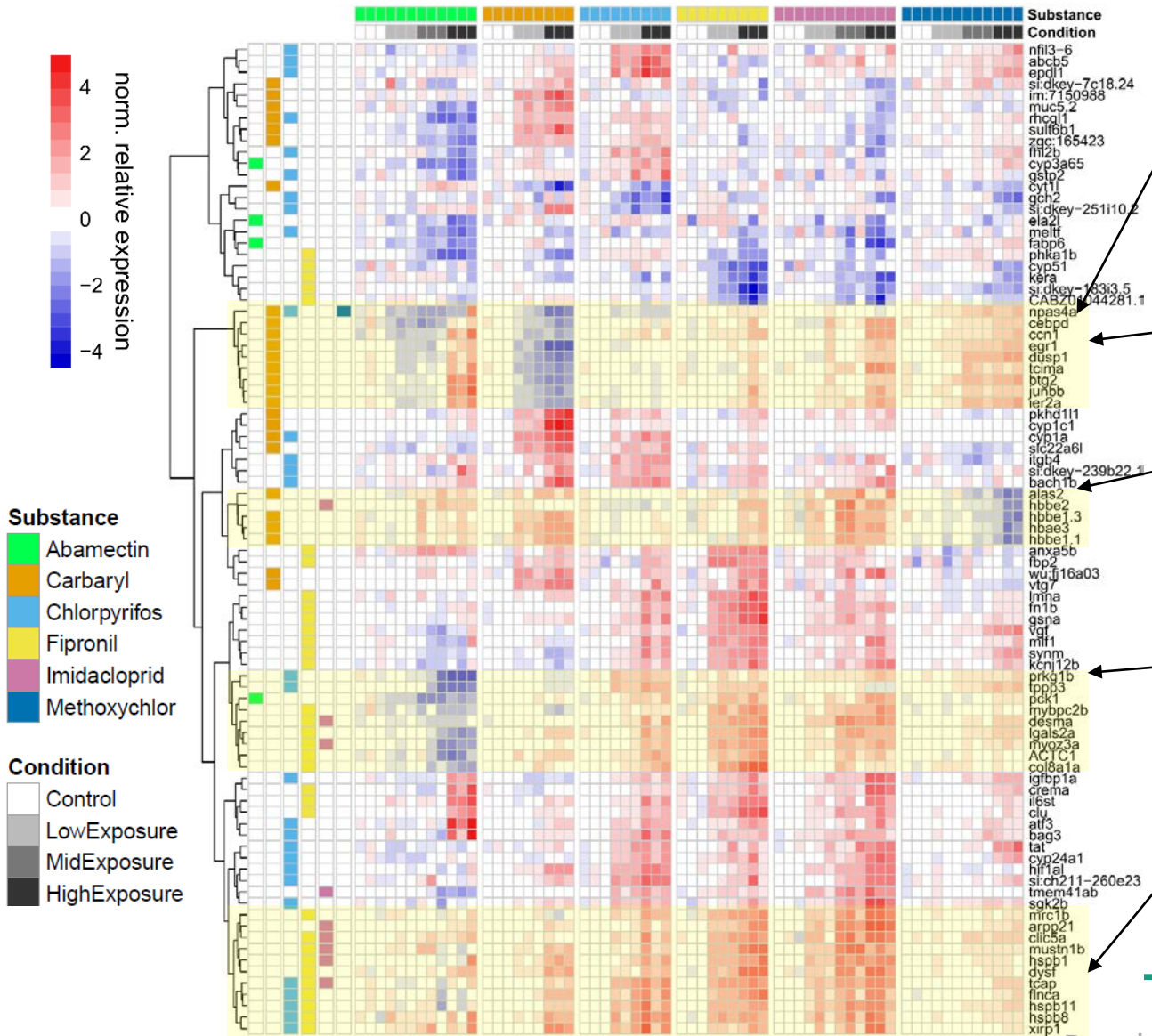
Manhattan distance of normalized variance stabilized transformed gene counts (ward.D2 clustered)

# Correlation of core DEGs for each tested insecticide

Pretty well!



# Gene clustered heat map of all overlapping DEGs with baseMean > 500 (top 67% Quantile)



***npas4a*: neuronal PAS domain protein 4a**  
Involved in T-tubule organization and heart contraction. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in autosomal recessive limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2G and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

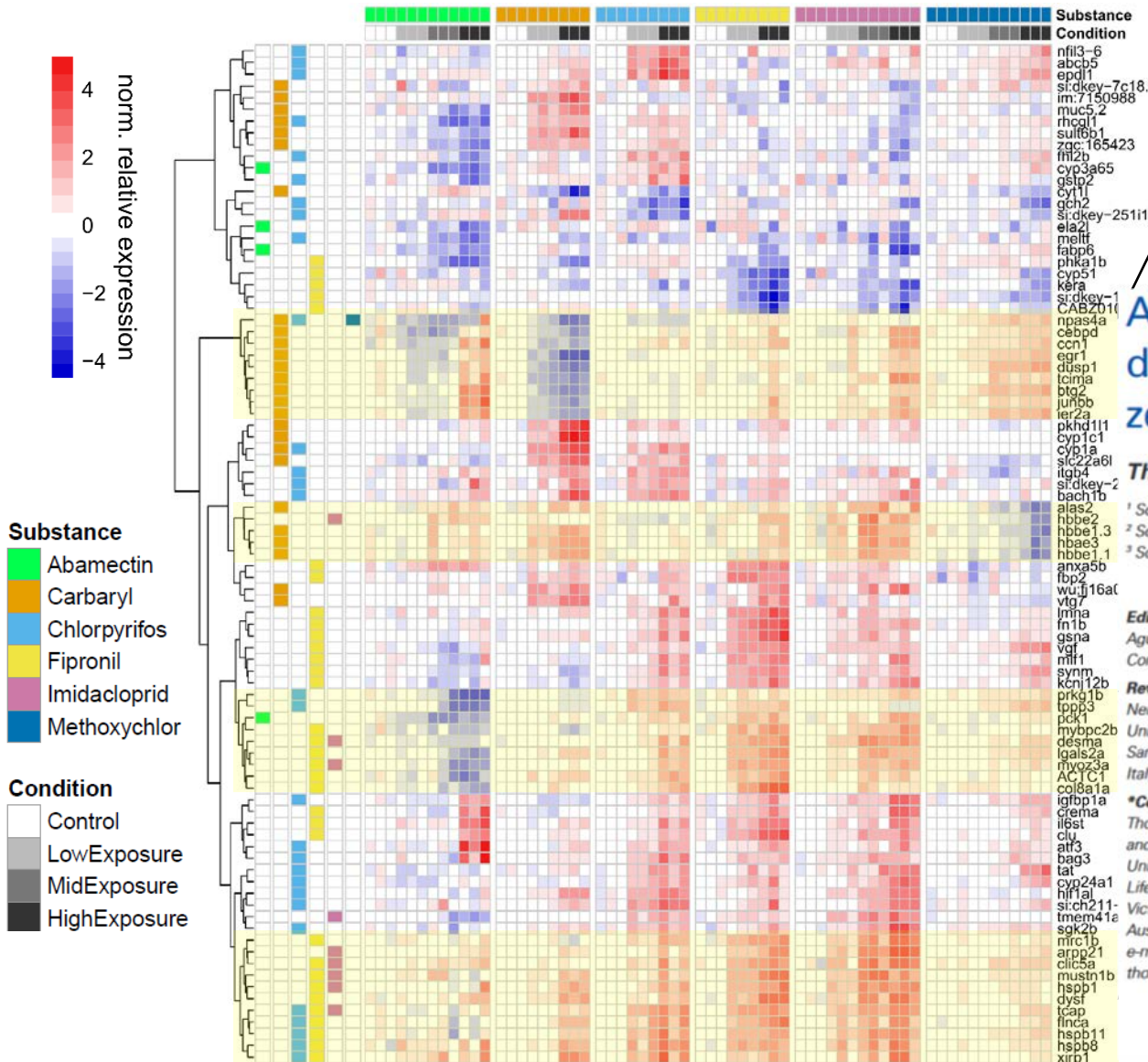
***egr1***: Involved in embryonic retina morphogenesis in camera-type eye; expressed in head; heart; hindbrain neural keel; mesoderm; and nervous system.

***alas2*: Aminolevulinate, delta-, synthase 2**  
Involved in heme / hemoglobin biosynthetic process  
*hbbe*: hemoglobin beta embryonic  
-> ortholog(s) in human implicated in sickle cell anemia

***prkg1b*: Protein kinase cGMP-dependent 1b**  
Expressed in heart; integument; nervous system. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in thoracic aortic aneurysm.

***tcap*: Titin-cap**; Involved in T-tubule organization and heart contraction. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in autosomal recessive limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2G and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

# Gene clustered heat map of all overlapping DEGs with baseMean > 500 (67% Quantile)



***npas4a*: neuronal PAS domain protein 4a**  
 Involved in T-tubule organization and heart contraction. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in autosomal recessive limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2G and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

## Activity-dependent expression of neuronal PAS domain-containing protein 4 (*npas4a*) in the developing zebrafish brain

Thomas Klarić<sup>1\*</sup>, Michael Lardelli<sup>1</sup>, Brian Key<sup>2</sup>, Simon Koblar<sup>3</sup> and Martin Lewis<sup>1</sup> (2014)

<sup>1</sup> School of Molecular and Biomedical Sciences, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia  
<sup>2</sup> School of Biomedical Sciences, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia  
<sup>3</sup> School of Medicine, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

**Edited by:**  
 Agustín González, Universida Complutense de Madrid, Spain

**Reviewed by:**  
 Nerea Moreno, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain  
 Sara Ferrando, University of Genoa, Italy

**\*Correspondence:**  
 Thomas Klarić, School of Molecular and Biomedical Sciences, The University of Adelaide, Molecular Life Sciences Building, Gate 8 Victoria Drive, Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia  
 e-mail: thomas.klaric@alumni.adelaide.edu.au

In rodents, the *Npas4* gene has recently been identified as being an important regulator of synaptic plasticity and memory. Homologs of *Npas4* have been found in invertebrate species though their functions appear to be too divergent for them to be studied as a proxy for the mammalian proteins. The aim of this study, therefore, was to ascertain the suitability of the zebrafish as a model organism for investigating the function of *Npas4* genes. We show here that the expression and regulation of the zebrafish *Npas4* homolog, *npas4a*, is remarkably similar to that of the rodent *Npas4* genes. As in mammals, expression of the zebrafish *npas4a* gene is restricted to the brain where it is up-regulated in response to neuronal activity. Furthermore, we also show that knockdown of *npas4a* during embryonic development results in a number of forebrain-specific defects including increased apoptosis and misexpression of the forebrain marker genes *dlx1a* and *shha*. Our work demonstrates that the zebrafish is a suitable model organism for investigating the role of the *npas4a* gene and one that is likely to provide valuable insights into the function of the mammalian homologs. Furthermore, our findings highlight a potential role for *npas4a* in forebrain development.

Keywords: *npas4a*, zebrafish, neurodevelopment, *dlx1*, *shh*, PTZ

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## TAKE HOME MESSAGE

# Take home message

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- We observed consistent transcriptomic changes in zebrafish embryos (96hpf) exposed to neuronal targeting insecticides well below acute toxicity levels.

Sensitive and informative approach

- Can we **identify** potential **early response biomarkers** as indicator for neuronal toxicity in the zebrafish embryo model?

Neuronal associated genes such as *npas4a*, *tcap*, *egr1* & *prkg1b* responded to very low levels of exposure for multiple neuronal targeting insecticides and tested concentrations.

- Can we use the overall signatures to **differentiate between** the IRAC classified **MoAs**?

We observed gene clusters demonstrating opposing regulation for different substances. (i.e. "hbbe" cluster of Carbaryl against Methoxychlor & Imidacloprid)

However, substances from the same MoA (Chlorpyrifos & Carbaryl) do not necessarily show more similar expression profiles compared to other neuronal targeting insecticides.

# Thank you SETAC Europe for having us online today!

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# References

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