





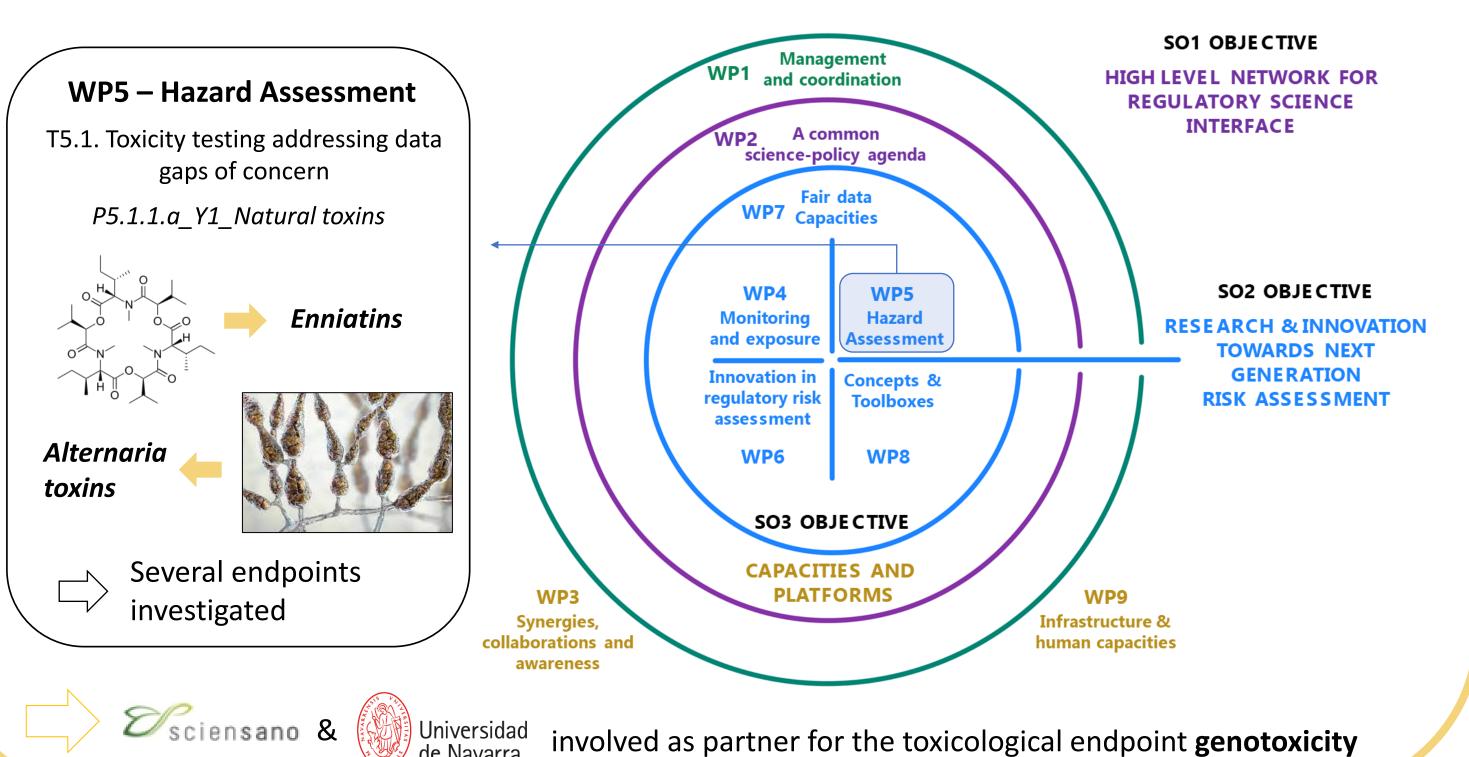
# Genotoxicity assessment of enniatins and Alternaria toxins with the in vitro micronucleus assay and the SOS/umu test

Streel Camille<sup>1</sup>, Vettorazzi Ariane<sup>2</sup>, Anthonissen Roel<sup>1</sup>, Sanders Julie<sup>1</sup>, Azqueta Amaya<sup>2</sup> and Mertens Birgit<sup>1</sup>

- 1.Sciensano, Department of Chemical and Physical Health Risks, Brussels, Belgium
- 2.University of Navarra, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pamplona, Spain

# Background

#### **European Partnership for Assessment of Risk from Chemicals (PARC)**

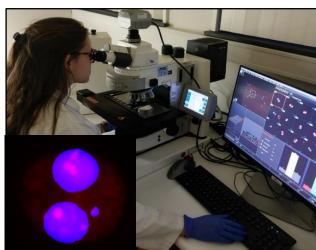


# Material and methods

#### In vitro micronucleus (MN) assay (OECD TG487)

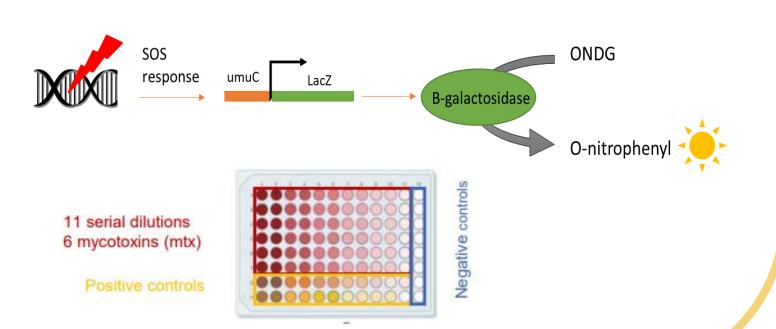
- Chromosomal aberration detection
- Human-derived TK6 cells
- % micronucleated cells scored by microscope analysis (Metafer system)
- CBPI (cytokinesis block proliferation index) as indication for cytotoxicity





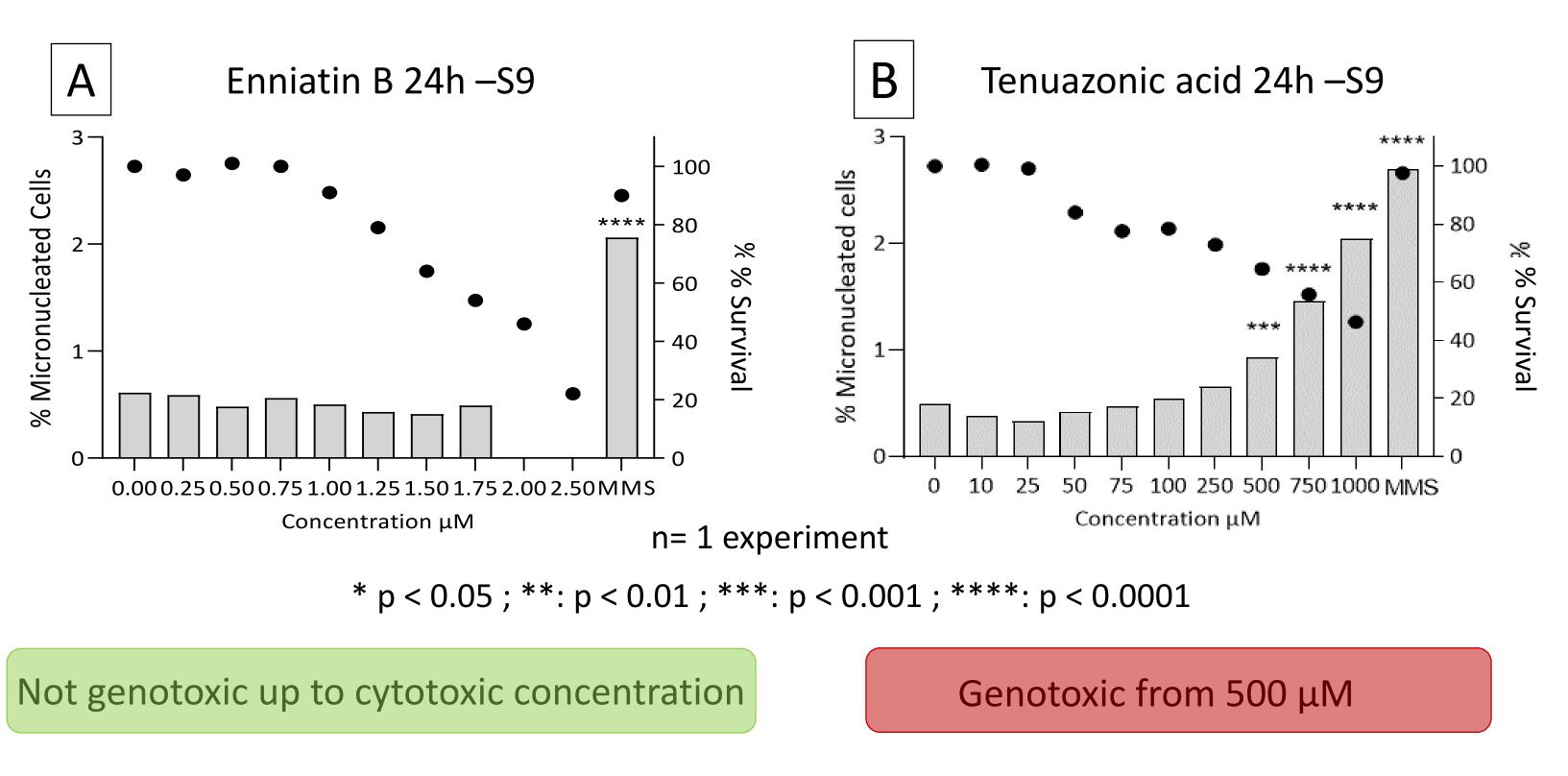
#### SOS/umu test (screening for OECD TG471)

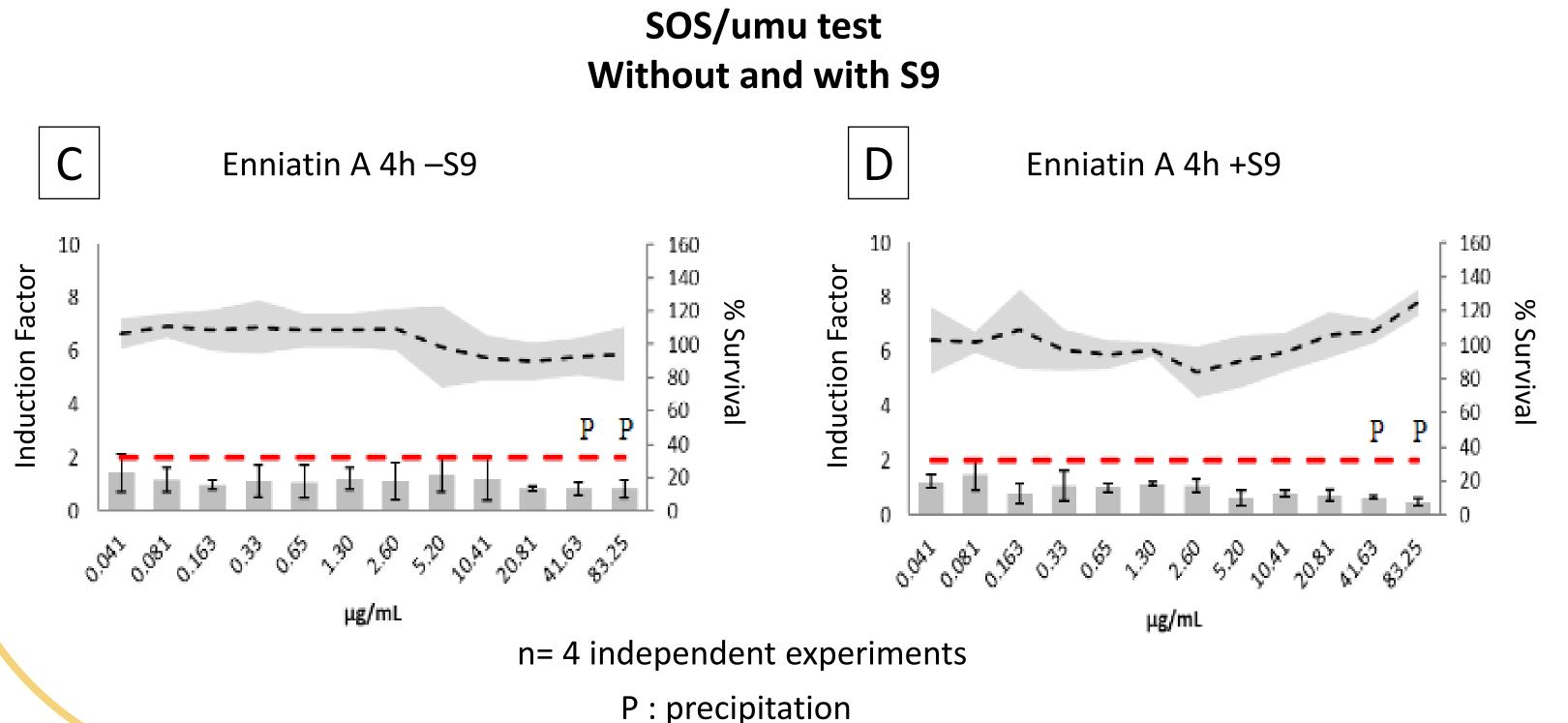
- Genotoxicity screening test
- Bacterial strain TA1535
- DNA damage assessed by colorimetric reaction (absorbance 420 nm)
- Cytotoxicity assessed by % survival (absorbance 600nm)



### Results

#### In vitro MN test 24h exposure without S9





|                                 | In vitro MN test  |               |                  | SOS/umu test     |               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Mycotoxins                      | 24h<br>without S9 | 3h<br>with S9 | 3h<br>without S9 | 4h<br>without S9 | 4h<br>with S9 |
| Enniatin B                      | _ [A]             | -             | -                | -                | -             |
| Enniatin B1                     | -                 | -             | -                | -                | -             |
| Enniatin A                      | -                 | -             | -                | _ [C]            | _ [D]         |
| Enniatin A1                     | -                 | -             | -                | -                | -             |
| Beauvericin                     | -                 | -             | -                | -                | -             |
| Teneazonic acid                 | <b>+</b> [B]      | -             | -                |                  |               |
| Alternariol<br>monomethyl ether | +                 |               |                  |                  |               |
| Tentoxin                        |                   |               |                  |                  |               |
| Altertoxin I                    | +                 |               |                  |                  |               |
| Altenuene                       |                   |               |                  |                  |               |
| Alternariol                     | +*                |               |                  |                  |               |

\*Tests performed with a different batch than the one used in PARC

## Conclusion

All enniatins tested so far were negative in the in vitro MN test and in the SOS/umu test, both in absence and in presence of metabolic activation. In contrast, tenuazonic acid, alternariol, alternariol monomethyl ether and altertoxin-I induced a clear positive effect in vitro MN test after 24h in absence of metabolic activation.

## Next steps

- Perform the *in vitro* micronucleus and SOS/umu tests with the mycotoxins that have not yet been tested
- Share the results with PARC partners and compare with the genotoxicity results obtained in other assays (i.e. AMES test)























