

Identifying Negative Control Chemicals for Use in Larval Zebrafish Behavior Assays

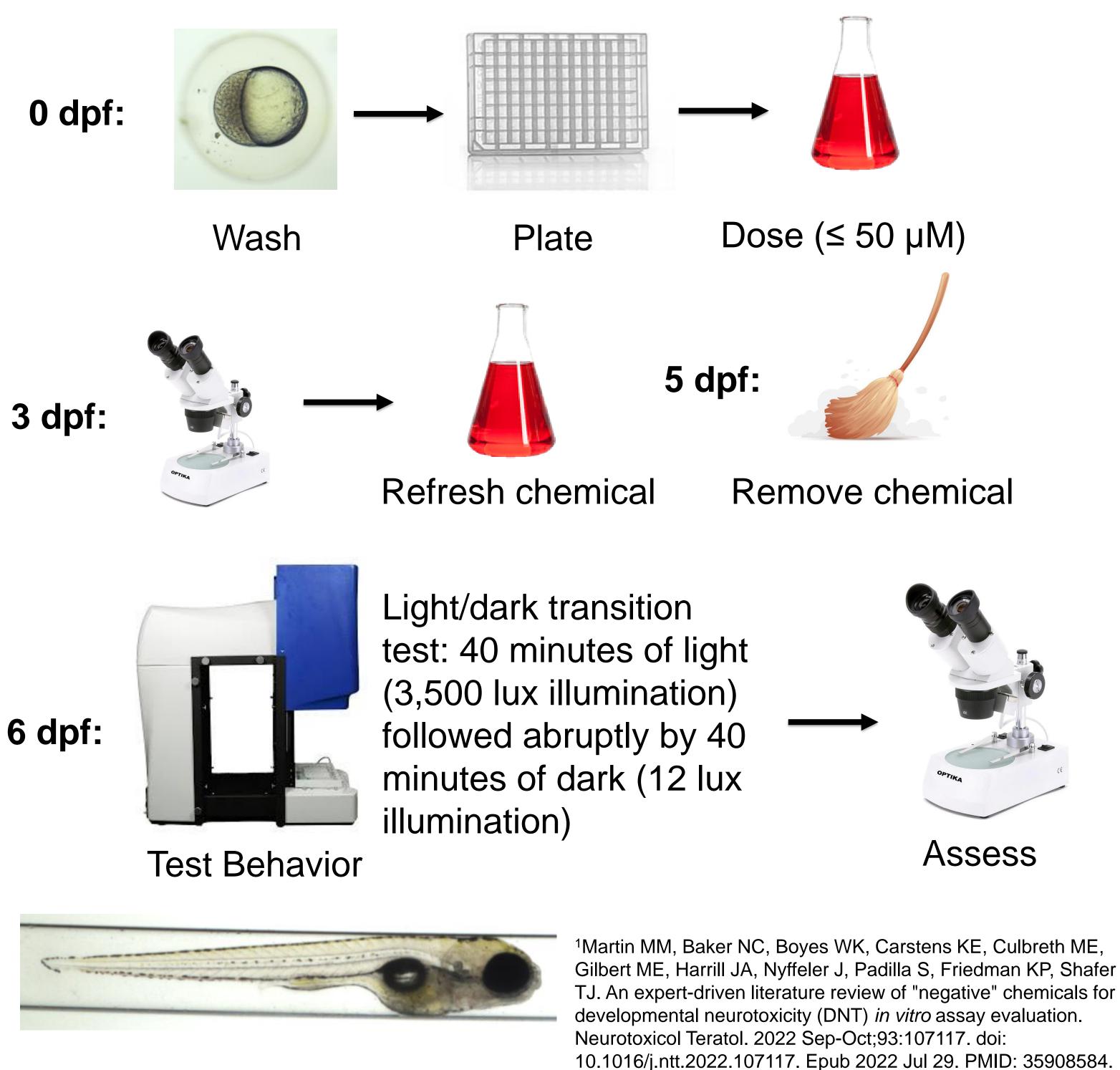
Background

- We assess the developmental neurotoxicity potential of chemicals using a medium-throughput, larval zebrafish screening assay which measures zebrafish locomotor behavior in response to visual stimuli.
- Sparse research has been done to identify chemicals that can serve as reliable negative controls in a larval zebrafish behavioral assay.
- Positive and negative control compounds allow researchers to measure the sensitivity and specificity of their assays.
- Martin and coworkers (PMID: 35908584) identified 9 candidate, negative control chemicals for developmental neurotoxicity testing based on literature reporting no developmental neurotoxicity in mammals¹.
- **Purpose:** Identify negative control chemicals for use in larval zebrafish locomotor assays.

Methods

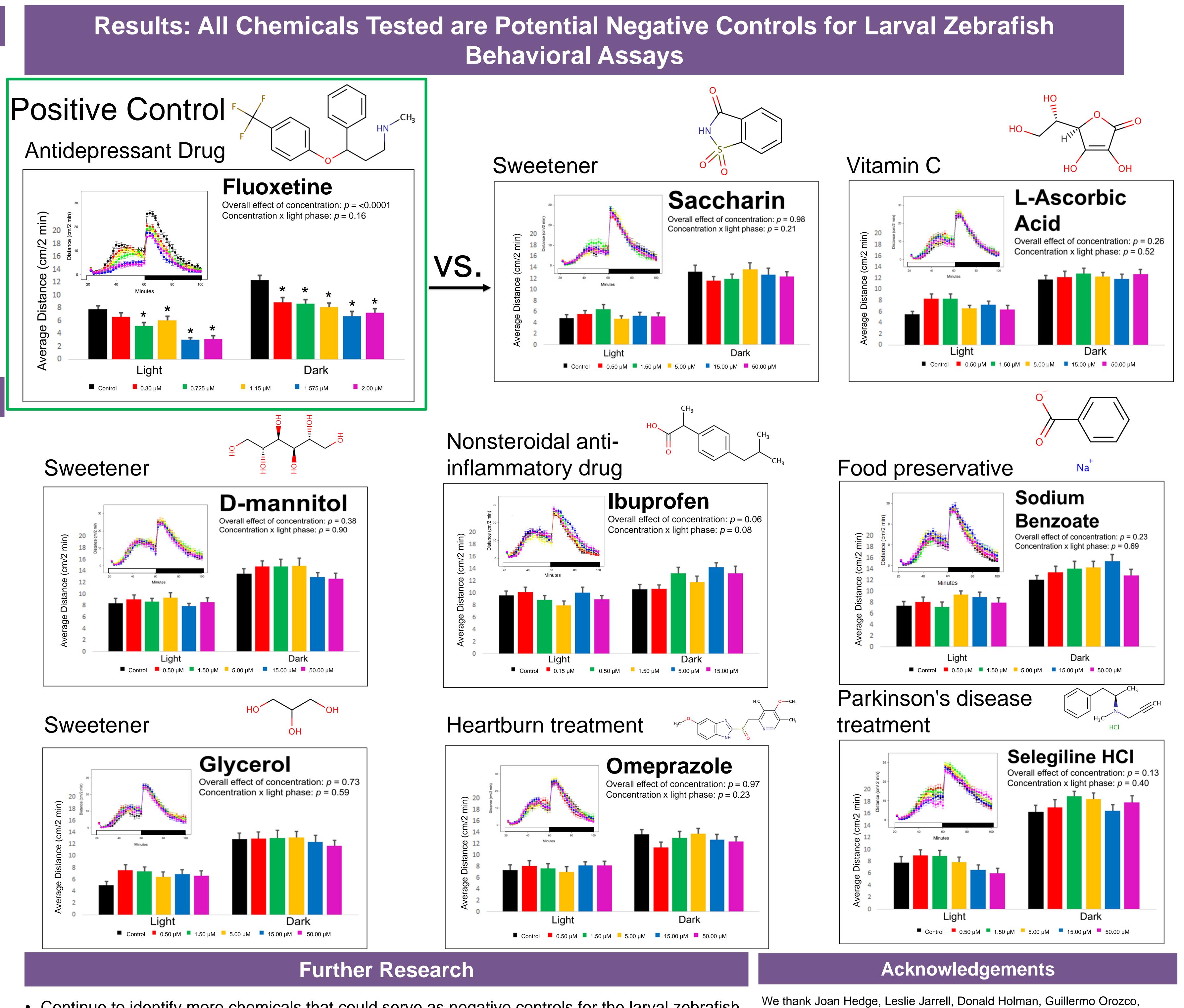
Step 1: Assess the lethality and teratogenic potential of each chemical by performing a range-finding developmental toxicity study with a maximum exposure concentration of 100 μ M.

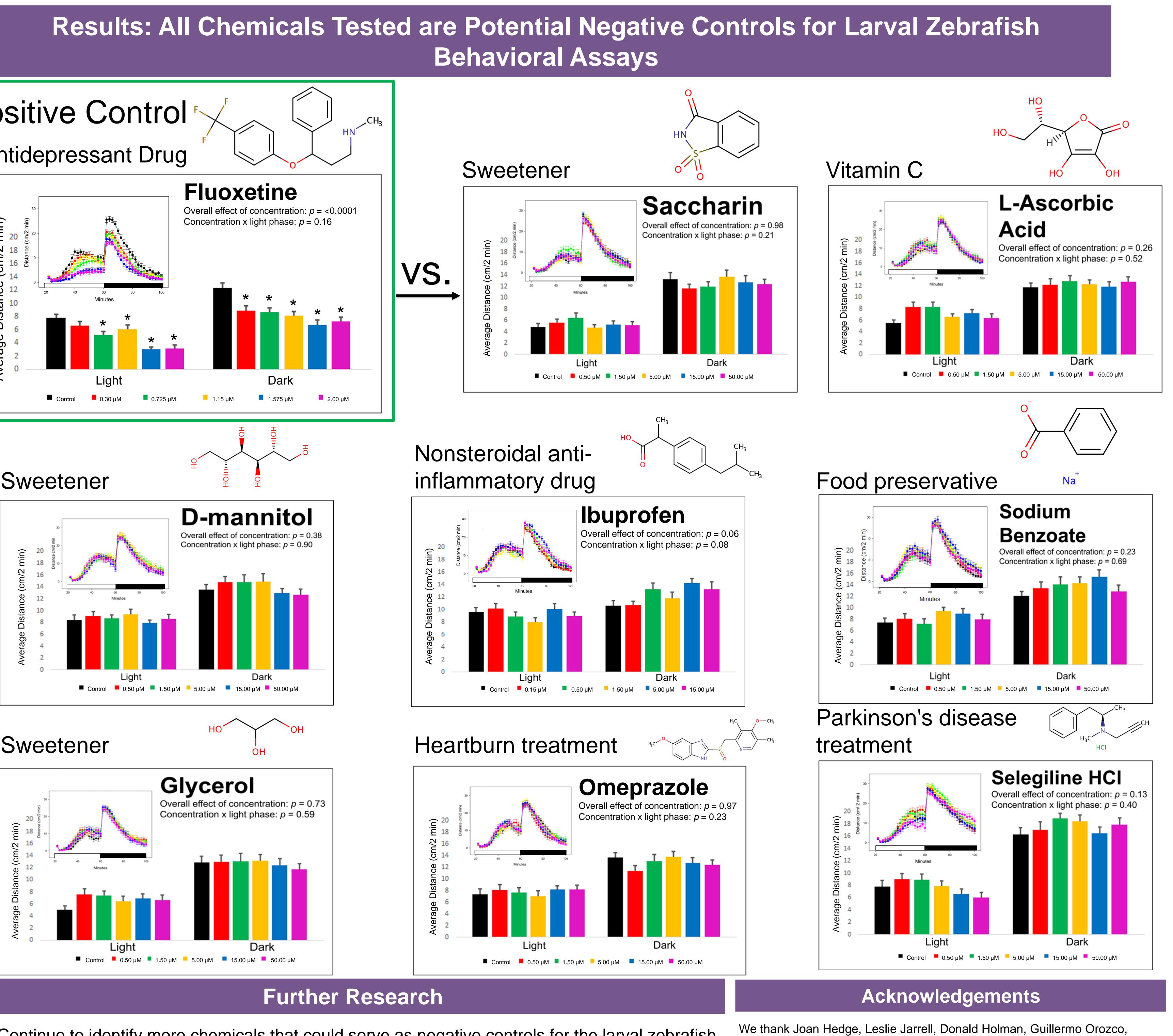
Step 2: Using non-developmentally toxic exposure levels of each chemical, perform locomotor behavior assay at 6 days post fertilization (6 dpf).

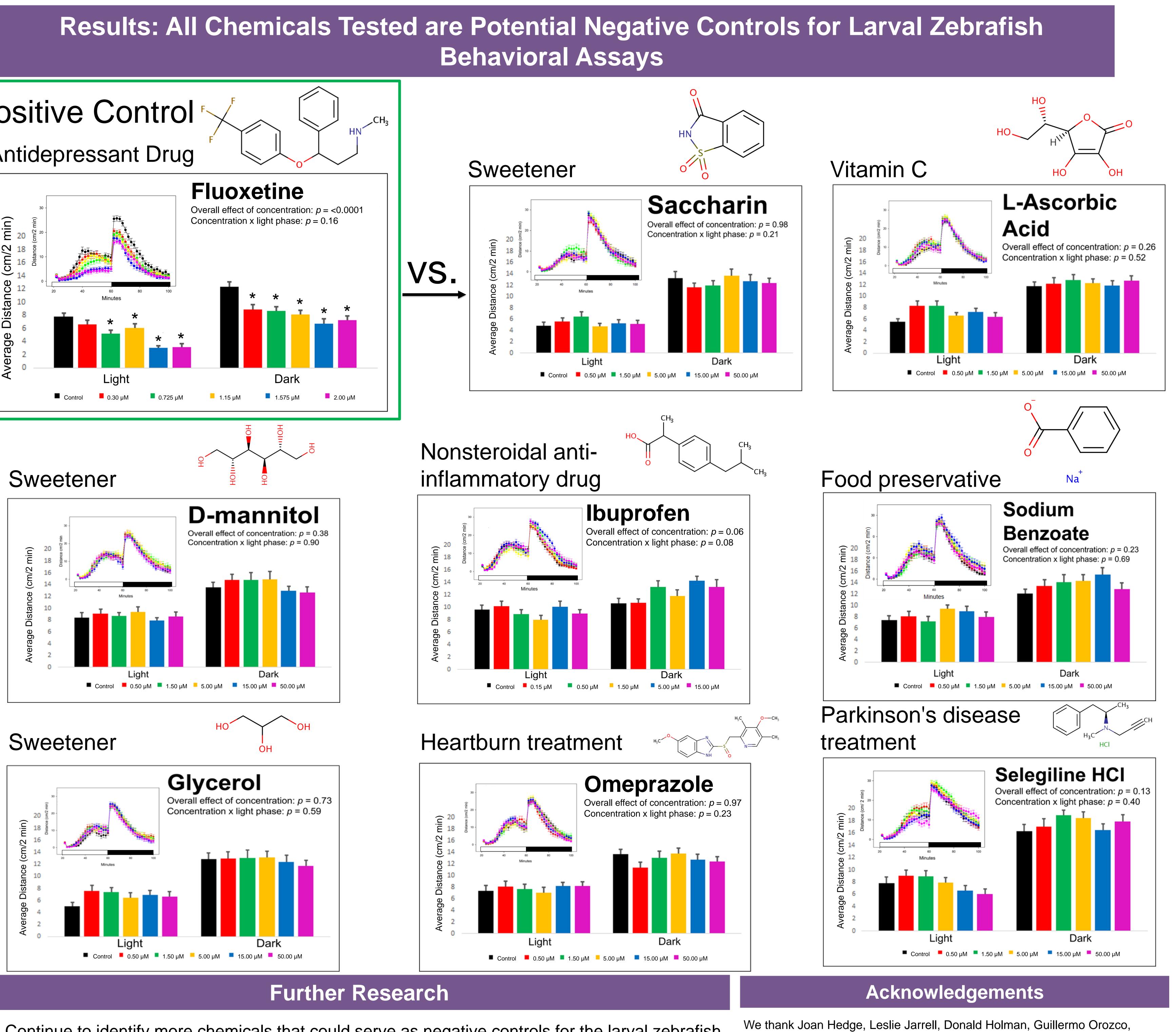


¹ORISE ²US EPA: ORD-CCTE-BCTD-RADB

Behavioral Assays







- locomotor assay and potentially other behavioral assays.
- of screening for developmental neurotoxicity.

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Continue to identify more chemicals that could serve as negative controls for the larval zebrafish

Incorporate these negative chemicals in chemical libraries to improve sensitivity and specificity

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