

21<sup>e</sup> European Meeting on Environmental Chemistry November 30 – December 3, 2021, Novi Sad, Serbia







Serbian Chemical Society

Matica Srpska

#### www.emec21.rs

Scientific Committee Jan Schwarzbauer, president

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### 21<sup>st</sup> European Meeting on Environmental Chemistry

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS EMEC 21

## November 30 – December 3, 2021 Novi Sad, Serbia

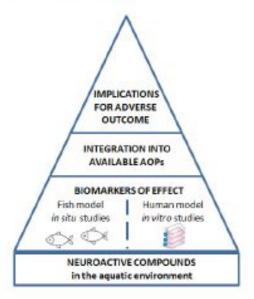


### Thursday, December 2nd, 2021

Time	Type of presentation	Lecturer/ presenter	Title				
08:00-		Registration					
Moderators	Jan Schwarzbauer/Maja Turk Sekulić						
08:30-09:00	Plenary lecture	Tatjana Ćirković- Veličković	Emerging food contaminants				
09:00-09:20	Section lecture	Pierro Bellanova	Impact Of Tsunamis On Pollutants' Distribution				
09:20-09:35	Oral presentation	Patricia Tarín- Carrasco	Study of the Impacts of Large Wildfires on PM10 and Human Mortality in Portugal				
09:35-09:50	Oral presentation	Jan Schwarzbauer	Emission and dispersion of organic pollution by the Summer 2021 extreme flood in Germany				
09:50-10:05	Oral presentation	Emira Hukić	Do Freezing and Heating Cycles Influence Differently on Soil Elements Leaching?				
10:05-10:35		Coffee break					
10:35-10:50	Oral presentation	Milica Stefanović	The response of badland materials from Spain with different mineralogical content on seasonal changes				
10:50-11:05	Oral presentation	Luisa Bellanova	Chemostratigraphic distribution of harmful organic contaminants in flood affected (sub-)tropical urban river sediments (Chennai, India)				
11:05-11:20	Oral presentation	Filipe Rocha	Studying the Behaviour and Fate of Volatile Methylsiloxanes and Synthetic Musk Compounds in Soil				
11:20-11:35	Oral presentation	Dragana Vidojević	Inadequate municipal solid waste management and soil pollution in Serbia				
11:35-11:50	Oral presentation	Ioanna Pantelaki	Occurrence and fate of organophosphate esters in a municipal wastewater treatment plant				
11:50-12:05	Oral presentation	Maria Krishna de Guzman	Comparative Profiling of Microplastics in Differently sized Manila Clams from South Korea by Nile Red Staining and µFTIR				
12:05-12:35	Sponsor presentation - ANNAFER d.o.o. (LECO)	Pavel Jiros	MS Technology Diversity to Provide Enhanced GC Separation, Detection and Identification Solutions				
12:35-14:00	Lunch break						
Moderators		Aleksandra Tubić/Vladimir Beškoski					
14:00-14:30	Plenary lecture	Albert Lebedev	Mechanisms of formation of disinfection by-products in water treatment				
14:30-14:50	Section lecture	Lydia Niemi	Pharmaceuticals in the aquatic environment: A rural perspective and cross-sector partnership addressing the issue in Scotland				
14:50-15:05	Oral presentation	Taja Verovšek	Wastewater Analysis Assessment: Prevalence of Drugs of Abuse in Educational Institutions				
15:05-15:20	Oral presentation	Christina Alina Schwanen	Structural Diversity of Organic Contaminants in a Meso-Scaled River System				
15:20-15:35	Oral presentation	Fábio Bernardo	Monitoring Volatile Methylsiloxanes Levels in Wastewater Collected from a Portuguese Wastewater Treatment Plant				
15:35-15:50	Oral presentation	Polonca Trebše	Transformations of resveratrol, antioxidant component of sunscreen, under disinfection conditions				
15:50-16:20			Coffee break				
16:20-16:35	Oral presentation	Urška Šunta	Adsorption of three pesticides onto different polymer types of microplastic particles in alluvial soil				
16:35-16:50	Oral presentation	Mojca Bavcon Kralj	Determination of microplastics in environmental samples by simply applicable method				
16:50-17:05	Oral presentation	Franja Prosenc	Method for Extraction, Quantification, and Identification of Microplastics from Soil and Compost				
17:05-17:25	Section lecture	Sonja Kaišarević	Neuroactive Compounds in the Aquatic Environment: Biomarkers of Effect and Their Integration into Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOPs)				
17:25-17:40	Oral presentation	Karla Jagić	Exposure to polybrominated diphenyl ethers associated with car dust				
19:00-23:00	Conference dinner at Restaurant "Wine House Kovačević" (Kralja Petra 221, Irig) Transfer at 18:00h (the corner of Temerinska Street and Marija Trandafil Square, 5 min. walk from Matica Srpska)						

#### Neuroactive Compounds in the Aquatic Environment: Biomarkers of Effect and Their Integration into Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOPs)

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Neuroactive compounds (NCs) represent a large group of chemicals with the ability to affect the activity of the nervous system of target organisms via different primary modes of action (MoA). They include neuroactive pharmaceuticals, illicit drugs, stimulants and neuroactive pesticides. The global use of NCs is increasing worldwide which results in their constant release in the aquatic environment, making these compounds an emerging hazard with possible risk to aquatic ecosystems [1]. Lack of well characterized and widely accepted biomarkers of effect of NCs, clearly related to adverse effects in the exposed organisms, represent a challenge in the development of a biomarker-based strategy for impact assessment of NCs in the aquatic environment [2].

In our study, we are applying the holistic approach in search for sensitive biomarkers of effect of NCs, integrating three research avenues: (a) mechanistic *in vitro* study on human neuroblastoma cells treated with environmentally relevant NCs with various primary MoA, (b) *in situ* study on fish caged at the pollution hot spot in Danube and (c) integration of the responsive biomarkers in the adverse outcome pathway (AOP) framework database for prediction of adverse effects of NCs. At the moment, our results point out the promising candidates for sensitive biomarkers of effect of NCs: synaptotagmin 10 (SYT10) - protein involved in exocytosis of neurotransmitters, myelin basic protein (MBP) – responsible for myelination of axons and neuroprotection, as well as several elements of serotonin, dopamine and GABA neurotransmitter pathways. While SYT10 and MBP are still not included as molecular targets in the AOP frameworks, observed changes in the expression of elements of the neurotransmitter pathways might imply to depression, agitation and epilepsy as possible adverse outcomes in affected organisms.

Using the presented research approach, we will continue in contributing to the development of biomarker-response patterns for NCs. Also, we stress the necessity of synchronisation of database on promising and most responsive biomarkers with events described in the existing AOPs for successful establishment of a strategy for impact assessment of NCs. Moreover, overall findings will contribute to the knowledge on neurotoxicity patterns which could be used in characterisation of environmental contaminants and mixtures of compounds with unknown primary MoA.

#### Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, PROMIS, Grant No. 6061817, BIANCO. The abstract content is the responsibility of the Faculty of Sciences University of Novi Sad, and it does not reflect the opinion of the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia.

#### References

 W. Busch, S. Schmidt, R., T. Schulze, M. Krauss, R. Altenburger. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 35(8) (2016) 1887.

[2] S. Kaisarevic, I. Vulin, D. Tenji, T. Tomic, I. Teodorovic. Environmental Sciences Europe (2021) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12302-021-00557-0.





NEUROACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT: BIOMARKERS OF EFFECT AND THEIR INTEGRATION INTO ADVERSE OUTCOME PATHWAYS (AOPs)



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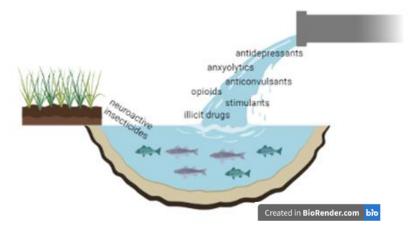
21<sup>st</sup> European Meeting on Environmental Chemistry – EMEC21, 30.11-03.12.2021., Novi Sad, Serbia

# Why a study on neuroactive compounds? (pharmaceuticals, stimulants, illicit drugs, neuroactive pesticides)

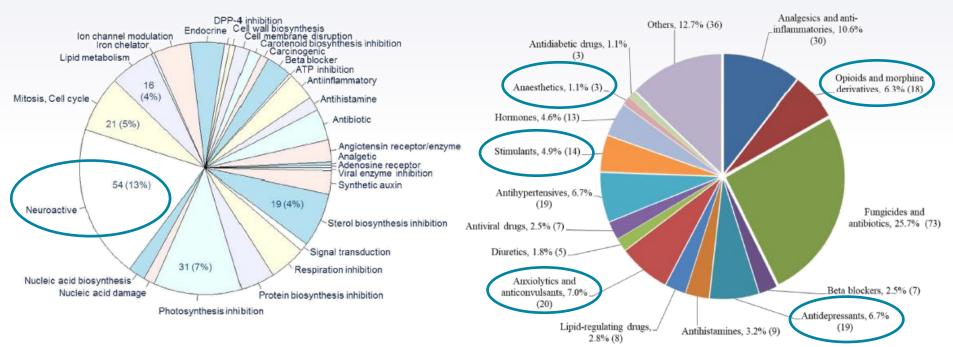
- Intensive use worldwide
- Constant release in the environment through municipal wastewater effluents or agricultural surface runoff and leaching
- Concentrations in effluents and surface waters:

 $ng/L - \mu g/L$ 

 NOT INCLUDED into mandatory official surface water and WWTP effluent monitoring programs



### Why a study on neuroactive compounds? (pharmaceuticals, stimulants, illicit drugs, neuroactive pesticides)



Busch et al. (2016) Environ Toxicol Chem 35 (8):1887-1899

Zhou et al. (2019) Environ Int 128:1-10

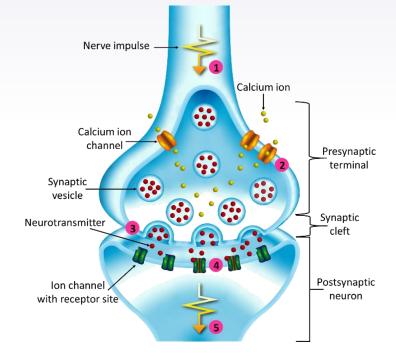
Neuroactive compounds (NCs) – an emerging hazard in the aquatic environment!

## Do NCs present an emerging risk to aquatic ecosystems?

- High level of evolutionary and functional conservation of molecular targets of NCs
- Experimentally-derived evidence on unintended adverse effects in nontarget organisms

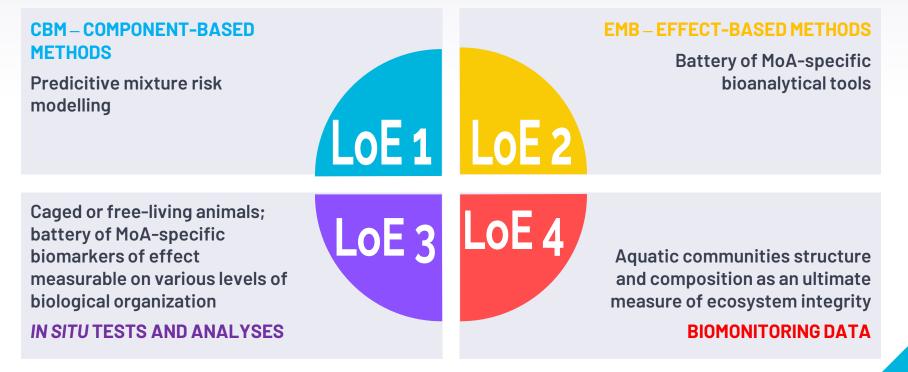
### However...

 Prospective risk assessment (RA) of chemicals does not adequatly address the potential risk of NCs in aquatic environment and does not provide reliable data for impact assessment of NCs Universal mechanism of synaptic transmission in neurons in animal kingdom: each element as a potential target of NCs



# Can we assess, identify and confirm the adverse effects and ecological impacts of NCs in the aquatic environment?

According to Backhaus et al. (2019) Environ Sci Eur 31:98: WoE approach based on four LoE to assess ecological impact of overall chemical pressure and identify the drivers of mixture risks



## Limitations and challenges to be addressed:

chronic or subletal effect data

not available

LoE 2 – LoE 3:



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identification of sensitive neurochemical biomarkers and establishment of biomarker response patterns which could serve as indicators of adverse effects of NCs at lower levels of biological organization

> Kaisarevic et al. Environ Sci Eur (2021) 33:115 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12302-021-00557-0

Environmental Sciences Europe

#### DISCUSSION

**Open Access** 

Approaches, limitations and challenges in development of biomarker-based strategy for impact assessment of neuroactive compounds in the aquatic environment

Sonja Kaisarevic<sup>®</sup>, Irina Vulin, Dina Tenji, Tanja Tomic and Ivana Teodorovic

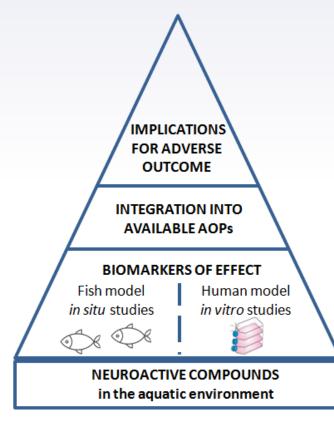
## Relevance of Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP) framework in impact assessment of NCs

Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP)



- AOPs available in an open-source platform AOP-Wiki (<u>http://aopwiki.org</u>)
- Matching events described within AOPs with responsive biomarkers observed for NCs can contribute to the strengthening of the WoE for causal relationships between chemical exposure and adverse health outcomes and identification of novel biomarkers of effect of NCs.

## Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, Grant No. 6061817, 2020-2022)



- Transferring mechanistic data on (neuro) toxic potency of NCs to their specific biomarker response patterns
- Integration into proposed AOP frameworks and definition of Key Event Relationships (KERs) between NCs and AO
- Implications to AO resulting from the NC exposure

Biomarker responses in human *in vitro* model

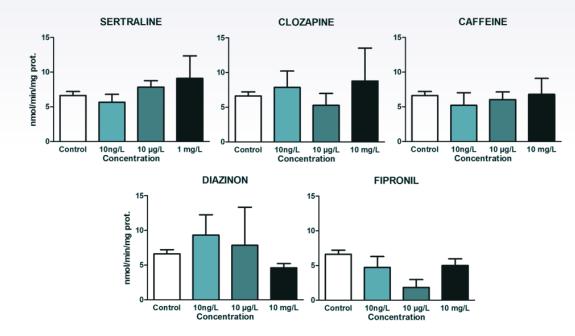
Mechanistic studies on human neuroblastoma SH-SYHY cells treated with environmentally relevant NCs with different primary MoA



COMPOUNDS	BIOMARKERS	METHODS			
	BIOMARKERS OF GENERAL TOXICITY				
✓ SERTRALINE antidepressant	TOTAL PROTEIN LEVELS	SRB assay	SRB assay		
		Activity of mitochondrial dehydrogenase	MTT assay		
<ul> <li>CLOZAPINE antypsychotic drug</li> </ul>	DISTURBANCE OF MITOCHONDRIAL ACTIVITY	Mitochondrial membrane potential	TMRE assay		
	BIOMARKERS OF NEUROTOXICITY				
stimulant and pharmaceutical	KEY ELEMENTS OF NT PATHWAYS (Ach, serotonin, dopamine, GABA)	Receptors, NT catabolic enzymes	RQ-PCR; enzyme activity assays		
<ul> <li>DIAZINON organophosphate pesticide</li> </ul>	DISTURBANCE OF EXOCYTOSIS	Synaptotagmine 10	RQ-PCR		
	MYELINATION OF AXONS AND NEUROPROTECTION	Myelin basic protein	RQ-PCR		
biocide (tested concentration range: 10 ng/L – 10 mg/L)	NEUROENDOCRINE REGULATION OF REPRODUCTION	Tachykinin 3	RQ-PCR		
	DISTURBANCE OF MEMBRANE RESTING POTENTIAL	Na+/K+ ATPase	RQ-PCR		

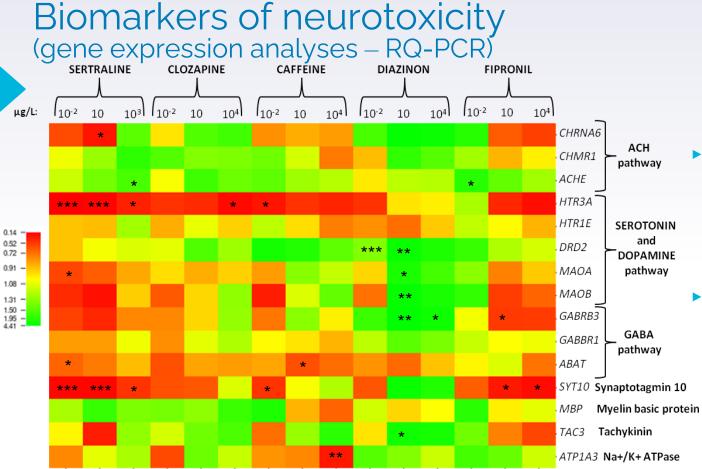
## **Biomarkers of neurotoxicity**

### Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) enzyme activity



Inhibition of AChE activity – the most well known and the only commonly used biomarker of effect for neurotoxicity

 Tendency of disturbance of AChE activity



- HTR3A and SYT10 distinguish as the most sensitive parameters to tested NCs and promising candidates for biomarkers of effect of NCs.
- DRD2A, MAOA, MAOB and GABRB3 might be promising candidates for sensitive biomarker of effects specific for the group of organophosphate pesticides.

- Pharmaceuticals inhibitory effect
- Organophosphate pesticide diazinon stimulatory effect
- Differential effects of various groups of NCs, with possible relevance in development of biomarker-based strategy for NCs.

## Biomarker responses in fish model *in situ*

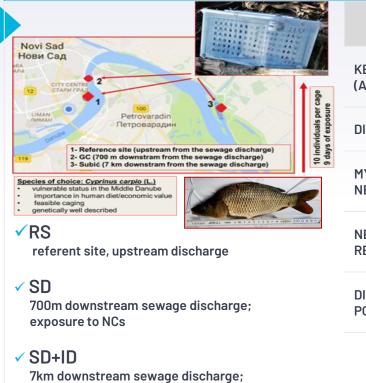
Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) caged at the pollution hot spot in Danube



### **EXPOSURE**

### BIOMARKERS

### **METHODS**



influence of industrial discharge, exposure also to

industrial compounds

#### **BIOMARKERS OF NEUROTOXICITY IN FISH BRAIN TISSUE**

9 days of exposure	KEY ELEMENTS OF NT PATHWAYS (Ach, serotonin, dopamine, GABA)	Receptors, NT catabolic enzymes	RQ-PCR; enzyme activity assays
	DISTURBANCE OF EXOCYTOSIS	Synaptotagmine 10	RQ-PCR
	MYELINATION OF AXONS AND NEUROPROTECTION	Myelin basic protein	RQ-PCR
	NEUROENDOCRINE REGULATION OF REPRODUCTION	Tachykinin 3	RQ-PCR
	DISTURBANCE OF MEMBRANE RESTING POTENTIAL	Na+/K+ ATPase	RQ-PCR
	NERVE IMPULSE CONDUCTION	Voltage gated ion channels	RQ-PCR

## Biomarkers of neurotoxicity in fish brain tissue (gene expression analyses – RQ-PCR)

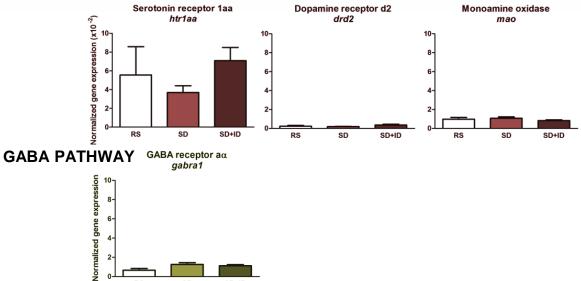


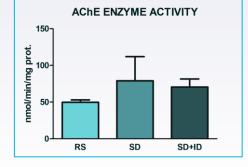
### SEROTONIN AND DOPAMINE PATHWAY

RS

SD

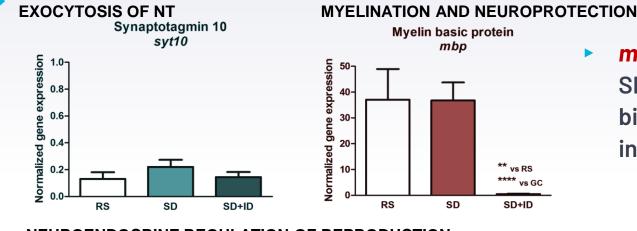
SD+ID





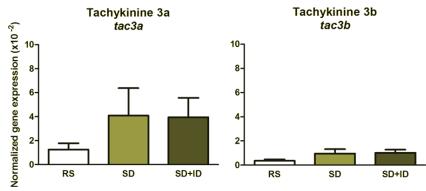
- **AChE:** tendency of inhibition of gene expression and stimulation of enzyme activity
- **htr1aa** distinguishes as the most sensitive parameter and promising candidate for biomarker of effect of NCs

### Biomarkers of neurotoxicity in fish brain tissue (gene expression analyses – RQ-PCR)



**mbp** strong inhibition at SD+ID site – possible biomarker of effect for industrial compounds?

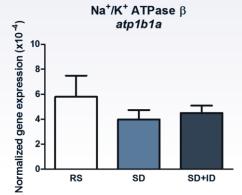
#### NEUROENDOCRINE REGULATION OF REPRODUCTION



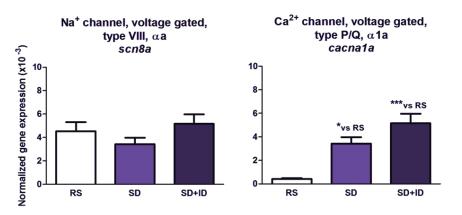
tac<sub>3</sub> stimulation

## Biomarkers of neurotoxicity in fish brain tissue (gene expression analyses – RQ-PCR)

DISTURBANCE OF MEMBRANE RESTING POTENTIAL



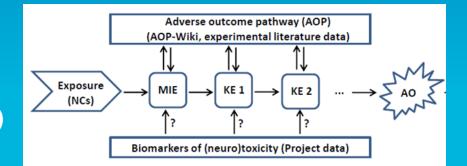
#### NERVE IMPULSE CONDUCTION



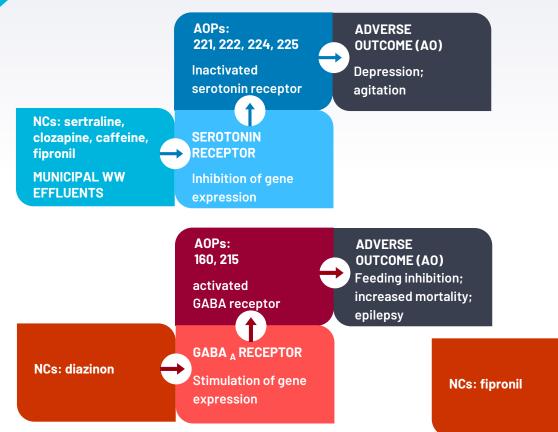
cacnala strong stimulation – possible relation also to effect on exocytosis of NTs?

Integration of the responsive biomarkers into AOP database

Prediction of AO of exposure to NCs



## Linking responsive biomarkers with KEs in AOPs and resulting AOs



- HTR3A and htr1aa (serotonin receptor) inhibition/inactivation results in depression and agitation
- GABRB3 (GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor) stimulation/activation result in feeding inhibition, mortality, epilepsy

AOPs:

**Reduced GABA**<sub>A</sub>

receptor activation

**GABA** A RECEPTOR

Inhibitiontion of

gene expression

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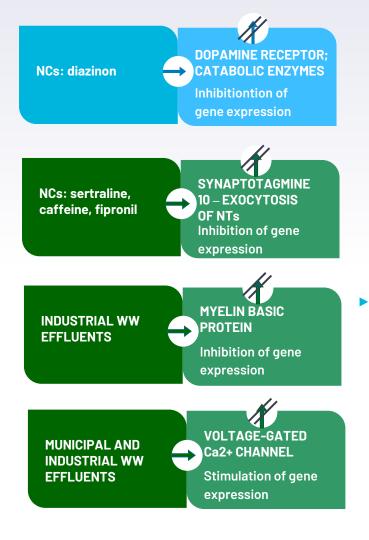
inhibition/reduced activation result in epilepsy

**ADVERSE** 

Epilepsy

OUTCOME (AO)







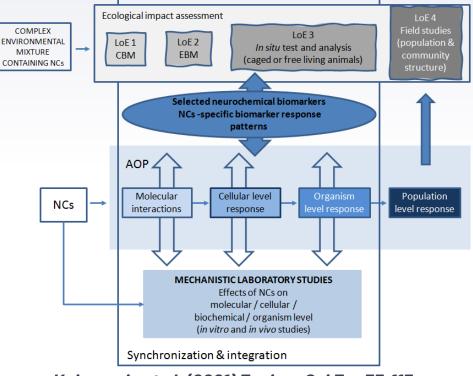
Other responsive and potentially relevant biomarkers – still no available AOPs with corresponding MIEs and/or KEs; the question of AO remains open

## Conclusions and further work

 ✓ Validation of suggested biomarkers and further search for novel biomarkers clearly related to adverse effects in the exposed organisms

✓ Testing additional NCs with various primary MoA (single and in mixture)

✓ The holistic approach : synchronization of mechanistic laboratory studies and biomarker research with further development of AOP database in development of biomarker-base strategy for impact assessment of NCs in the aquatic environment.



Kaisarevic et al. (2021) Environ Sci Eur 33:115

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FULL PROFESSOR

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of the Republic of Serbia

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