Ecotoxicogenomics,

understanding the underlying stress mechanisms

Susana IL Gomes, Mónica JB Amorim

susana.gomes@ua.pt







Outline

☐ Ecotoxicogenomics: concepts and context
☐ Transcriptomic tools
☐ Tools developed in house
☐ Available genomic tools in soil ecotox
□Methodology
☐ Case study
Output

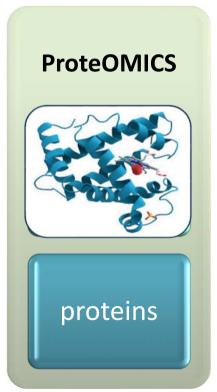


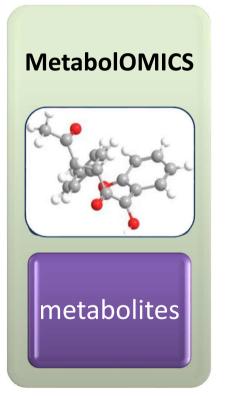


Ecotoxicogenomics

GenOMICS → **Ecotoxicology**













Mechanistic value



Ecological value

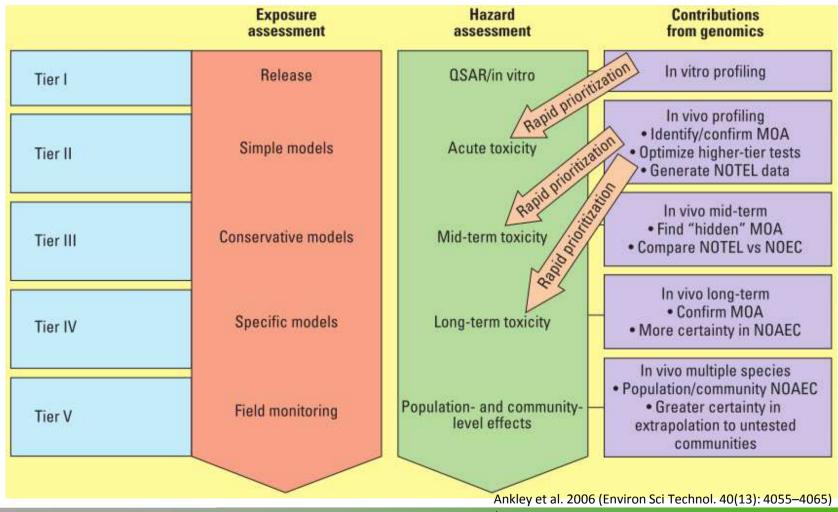






Ecotoxicogenomics

... benefits for regulatory ecotoxicology











Context

- Effects at various levels:
- Population
- Organism
- Cell
- Sub-cellular

- Molecular tissue/ Toxicant Cellular organism start event organ ToxA binds Irreversible neuronal mortality to AChE excitation Tox A signal Free REDOX Detoxif / Tox B radical metab elimination formation Oxidative Tissue mortality stress damage Start event Biol event based on DEG Oxidative adverse event stress resp activation improved event
- Integration: SYSTEMS TOXICOLOGY
- > AOP Adverse Outcome Pathways





(transcriptomic) Tools

qPCR

Quantitative gene expression

Limited no of genes – low-throughput

Limited to previous knowledge/probe design

(DNA) µarrays

Semi-quantitative gene expression

Can be whole transcriptome and is EST

Thousands of genes in one run – high-throughput (HTP)

RNA-seq

Can be quantitative, still very expensive for that purpose Whole transcriptome in real time/HTP (de novo assembly) – Not EST Not limited to previous knowledge/probe design







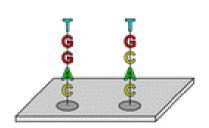
(transcriptomic) Tools

(DNA) μarrays

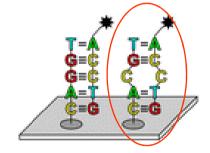
Perforated solid surface (glass) containing a small ssDNA sequence (probe) in each spot

Principle of the method:

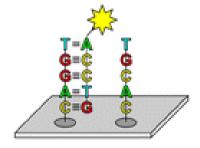
Quantification (fluorescence based) of the specific probe-target hybridisation



Probes on the microarray



Unspecific hybridisation removed by whash



Fluorescence detection of the hybrid

Adapted from: Seela and Budow 2008 (Mol. BioSyst., 4, 232-245)







Tools: development of µarray

SETAC PRESS

1

Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 1395–1402, 2011 © 2011 SETAC Printed in the USA DOI: 10.1002/etc.512

Castro-Ferreira et al. BMC Genomics 2014, 15:302 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2164/15/302 3



DEVELOPMENT OF A MICROARRAY FOR ENCHYTRAEUS ALBIDUS (OLIGOCHAETA):
PRELIMINARY TOOL WITH DIVERSE APPLICATIONS

MÓNICA J.B. AMORIM, *† SARA C. NOVAIS,† KARLIJN VAN DER VEN,‡ TINE VANDENBROUCK,‡

AMADEU M.V.M. SOARES,† and WIM DE COEN‡

†CESAM and Department of Biology, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal

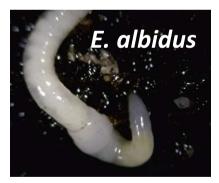
‡Department of Biology, University of Antwerd. Belgium

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

2 Enchytraeus albidus Microarray: Enrichment, Design, Annotation and Database (EnchyBASE)

Sara C. Novais¹*, Joel Arrais², Pedro Lopes², Tine Vandenbrouck³, Wim De Coen³, Dick Roelofs⁴, Amadeu M. V. M. Soares¹, Mónica J. B. Amorim¹

April 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 4 | e34266



Platform: Agilent

μarray: 8 x 15K

No seq: 2100

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Transcriptome assembly and microarray construction for *Enchytraeus crypticus*, a model oligochaete to assess stress response mechanisms derived from soil conditions

Marta P Castro-Ferreira^{1,2}, Tjalf E de Boer¹, John K Colbourne^{3,4}, Riet Vooijs¹, Cornelis AM van Gestel¹, Nico M van Straalen¹, Amadeu MVM Soares², Mónica JB Amorim² and Dick Roelofs^{1*}



Platform: Agilent

μarray: 4 x 44K

No seq: 43 749

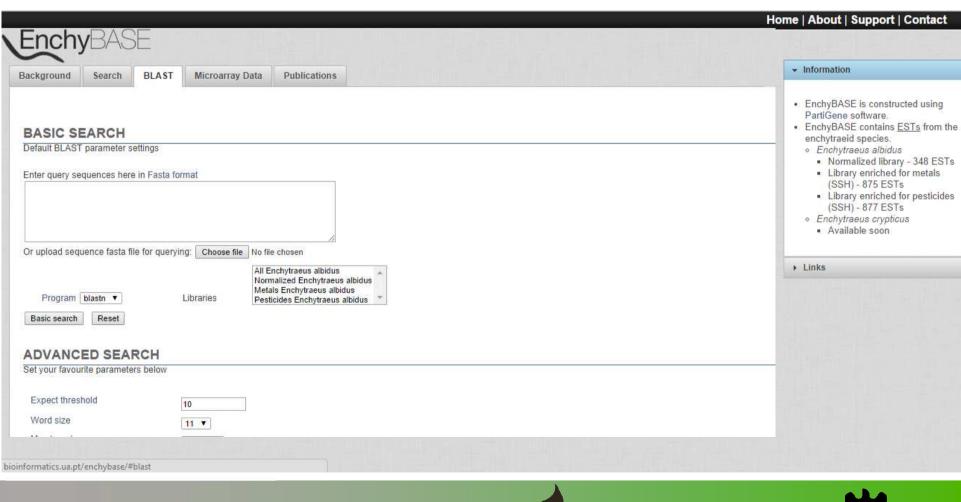






Tools: development of Enchybase

http://bioinformatics.ua.pt/enchybase/









Available genomic tools in soil ecotox

Enchytraeus albidus: 2100 EST

Agilent 8 x 15K μarray

Novais et al. 2012 (PlosOne, 7:4)



Eisenia fetida: 3144 EST Pirooznia et al. 2007 (BMC Bioinformatics , 8)

Custom made µarray: 4K



Folsomia candida: 8686 EST Timmermans et al. 2007 (BMC Genomics, 8:341)

Agilent 2 x 11K µarray



Lumbricus rubellus: 17225 EST

Owen et al. 2008 (BMC Genomics , 9:266)

Custom made µarray: 8K





Enchytraeus crypticus: >114000 seq

Castro-Ferreira et al. 2012 (BMC Genomics, 15:302)

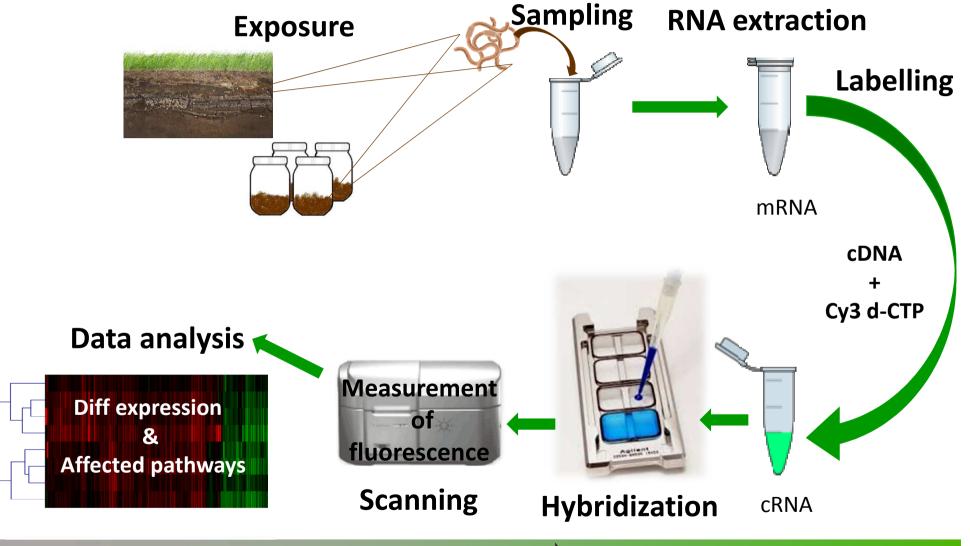
Agilent 4 x 44K µarray







Methodology

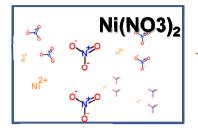


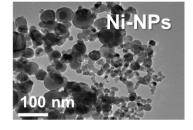






Case study

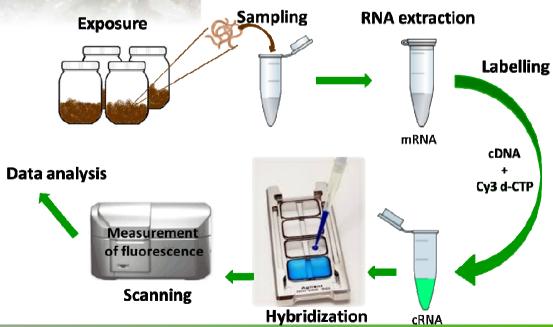






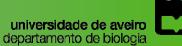
Effect Concentrations (mg/kg)

	EC ₂₀	EC ₅₀
NiNO ₃	40	60
Ni-NPs	980	1760



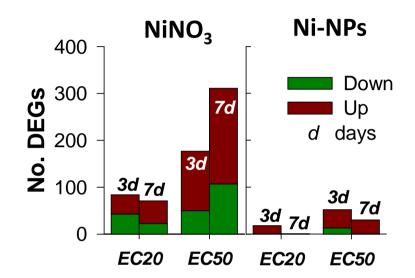


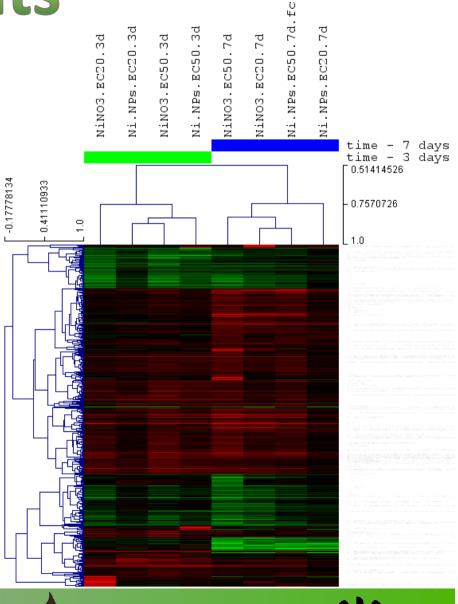






Case study: results





0.0

5.0

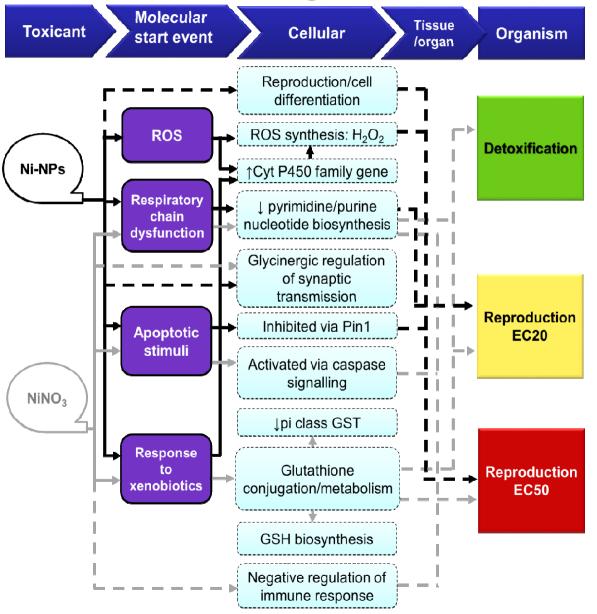








Case study: results integration



AOP

Identification of materials specific mechanisms of action, e.g.:

- Ni-NPs specific:

 ROS synthesis (with involvement of a Cyt P450 family gene);
 Reproduction and cell differentiation
- Ni-salt specific:

 Glutathione metabolism
 and conjugation;
 Negative regulation of
 immune response



Output

- ➤ **High-throughput tool** that allows the identification of hypothesis, i.e., targeted sequential test design.
- > Identification of materials MoA
 - anchored with effects at organism level
- Differentiation between Ni-forms (not possible based on standard ecotox tests)





Thank You