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## Comparative toxicity studies on aflatoxin B1 and sterigmatocystin by bacterial and zebrafish based biomonitoring systems

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## Abstract

Despite the structure similarity of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) and sterigmatocystin (ST), the former is a much more harmful toxin according to the published data on their biological effects. In this research, the biological effects of ST and AFB1 were examined in two different biomonitoring systems.

For *Escherichia coli* based SOS-Chromotest, S9 rat liver P450 enzymes were used for producing genotoxic metabolic derivatives from AFB1 and ST. Equal concentrations of the toxins were measured for genotoxicity in intact form and after metabolic activation. The measured SOS-inducing potency of these toxins was almost the same: for intact AFB1, ST: 1.14 and 0.93; for metabolized AFB1, ST: 74.08 and 74.14, respectively.

For the second biomonitoring system a newly developed test was used: S9-bioactivated AFB1 and ST were microinjected into zebrafish eggs. Mortality, sublethal effects, and DNA strand breaks were registered on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the treatment.

Metabolically activated sterigmatocystin caused the highest mortality and DNA strand breaks in all injected volumes. The sublethal symptoms on the embryos were the same for all treatments. The representative development dysfunctions were: moderately bent body, not well defined olfactory region, and irregular shaped lower and upper jaws.

Our findings contradict the assumption that AFB1 is a more potent genotoxin than ST. In the *E. coli* based SOS-Chromotest, the two toxins exert the same genotoxicities. Moreover, according to the newly developed zebrafish monitoring system, ST seemed even more toxic than AFB1. These results raise the demand for more complex biomonitoring systems for mycotoxin risk assessment.

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## Biography:

József Kukolya has completed his PhD in biological sciences at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary. He works as head of the Department of Environmental and Applied Microbiology, Agro-Environmental Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary. He has published more than 100 papers and book chapters in reputed journals, from which 47 are with impact factor, and has been serving as chair for the Foodbiotechnology Working Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary.

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