FUMONISIN B₁ NEUROTOXICITY IN YOUNG CARP (CYPRINUS CARPIO L.)*

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For years scientists have suspected that the environment plays a role in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and multiple sclerosis. Mycotoxin fumonisin B₁ (FB₁) is produced by several Fusarium species, mainly by Fusarium verticillioides, which is one of the most common fungi associated with corn worldwide. Fumonisins are known to cause equine leukoencephalomalacia, a disease associated with the consumption of corn-based feeds contaminated with FB₁. Here we have reported chronic experimental toxicosis in one-year-old carp (Cyprinus carpio L.) receiving feed containing 100 mg kg⁻¹ or 10 mg kg⁻¹ of added FB₁, for 42 days. We focused on fumonisin toxicity in the fish brain. After staining with hemalaun-eosin, histology of the fish brain revealed vacuolated, degenerate, or necrotic neural cells, scattered around damaged blood capillaries and in the periventricular area. These findings suggest that fumonisin, although it is a hydrophilic molecule, permeated the blood-brain barrier of young carp and had a toxic effect on neuronal cells.

KEY WORDS: blood-brain barrier, environment, mycotoxins, neurodegenerative diseases

The old hypothesis that neurotoxins may play a role in neurodegenerative disorders has recently been reintroduced into the focus of scientific interest. There is provocative evidence that environmental exposure to certain toxins may affect the development of neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, parkinsonian syndromes, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and multiple sclerosis. Recently published works support the cycad hypothesis for Guamanian amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/parkinsonism dementia complex (ALS/PDC), based on the detection of [beta]-methylaminoalanine (BMAA) of cyanobacterial origin in cycad tissue (1). Some environmental factors (e.g. cigarette smoking, high serum cholesterol levels, infections, metals, industrial or other toxins) may trigger oxidation, inflammation, and disease processes, particularly in people with genetic susceptibility to Alzheimer disease (2-5). Administration of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) induces selective damage of the substantia nigra dopaminergic cells and causes the parkinsonian syndrome (6).

Mycotoxins are secondary fungal metabolites associated with severe toxic effects to vertebrates. They are produced by many phytopathogenic and food spoilage fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, Fusarium, and Alternaria species. Food and feed contamination with mycotoxins is a worldwide problem. Beside their toxic effects on other organ systems, mycotoxins are neurotoxins that can produce a wide spectrum of behavioral and cognitive changes, ataxia, and convulsions. Systemic administration of harmaline and oxotremorine produces motor tremor...
in a variety of mammalian species (7, 8). Naturally occurring tremorgenic mycotoxins are synthesised by the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Claviceps species.

Factors affecting the risk of toxin-induced neurodegenerative disorders include time and concentration in the organism, the ability to access the central nervous system, and the route by which a compound reaches the central nervous system or secondarily affects other organ systems leading to central nervous system disruption. The blood-brain barrier (BBB), which controls the passage of substances from the blood into the brain and spinal cord, lets essential metabolites, such as oxygen and glucose, pass from the blood to the brain and central nervous system (CNS), but blocks most molecules that are more massive than approximately 500 Da. BBB works as a filter, restricting access to many natural toxins, metals, antibodies, and biological complexes and, in many cases, actively removing these substances from the brain by energy-dependent efflux (9). Various factors and conditions can increase the permeability of BBB, including hypertension, hyperosmolarity, microwaves, radiation, infection, brain injury due to trauma, ischaemia, inflammation, pressure, and certain substances. Additionally, BBB is not fully formed at birth, which means that it is more permeable in young animals and humans (10, 11).

Fumonisins are toxins produced by the fungi Fusarium verticilloides, Fusarium proliferatum, and allied species under favourable conditions during infection of corn (12, 13). The most frequent and allied species during favourable conditions during infection of corn are Fusarium verticilloides, Fusarium proliferatum, and Fusarium avenaceum. Fumonisins are not fully formed at birth, which means that it is more permeable in young animals and humans (10, 11).

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The only fish species tested so far, channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), were exclusively fed on diet contaminated with FB1, at concentrations of 35 mg kg⁻¹, 62 mg kg⁻¹, 170 mg kg⁻¹, or 313 mg kg⁻¹ for 5 weeks (21). Here we have reported chronic experimental neurotoxicosis in one-year-old carp (Cyprinus carpio L.) receiving feed containing 100 mg kg⁻¹ or 10 mg kg⁻¹ of added FB1 for 42 days.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fumonisin B1

Fumonisins were biosynthesised in a liquid culture medium (yeast extract 20 g; sucrose 40 g; 1000 mL sterile water, pH 7.4) inoculated with a F. verticilloides isolate from a corn sample from Northern Croatia. One-millilitre suspension of conidia was inoculated into 1000 mL of the medium and incubated at 25 °C for 15 days. All chemicals (pro analysis) used for the extraction of FB1 were purchased from Kemika (Croatia). The F. verticilloides liquid culture medium was homogenised with a 100-mL acetonitrile:distilled water mixture (9:1) in an electric homogeniser (3500 rpm) for 10 minutes and then filtered. The filtrate was extracted with n-hexane (2x25 mL) to remove lipids. The upper hexane phase of the filtrate was removed and the water-soluble phase, adjusted to pH value 8 to 9 with 25 mL NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) was then shaken with 2x25 mL of chloroform. The water-soluble phase was partially evaporated at 80 °C and then concentrated under vacuum by lyophilisation (Freeze dryer Alpha 1-4, Martin Christ Osterode/ Harz). The lyophilisate (100 mg) was dissolved in water (100 mL). The water solution of the sample (50 µL) and 10 µL of FB1 standard (0.5 mg mL⁻¹) (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %). The plates were developed with different amounts of the lyophilisate water solution were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %). The plates were developed with different amounts of the lyophilisate water solution were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %) were spotted on preparative GF254 silica plates (Sigma Chemical Co., approx 98 %). The plates were developed with different amounts of the lyophilisate water solution.
lyophilised. This procedure was repeated to collect the necessary amount of FB₁. A stock solution of FB₁ was prepared in distilled water (5 mg mL⁻¹) and kept refrigerated at 4 °C. This stock solution was further diluted with distilled water for uniform admixing to the experimental feed.

**Carp**

Healthy one-year-old common carp (Cyprinus carpio L.) were obtained from a pond of the Topličica company (Novi Marof, Croatia). No obvious diseases or abnormalities were found by routine analyses before the experiment. The fish were randomly divided into four groups (mean weight in each group: 127 g; range: 70 g to 131 g) of eight fish each and placed in four wire mesh cages (0.7 m x 0.7 m x 0.7 m) immersed in a pond. The experiment started after 4 weeks of conditioning to the new environment and training to take manually given feed at or near the water surface.

**Feed**

Pellets were prepared weekly. Equal parts of crushed commercial pellets (PVA and Pellets Co., UK) for trout (protein content 45 %), wheat flour and an adequate amount of distilled water (with or without FB₁) were mixed to obtain the dough. A household machine was modified to form pellets from the dough. After drying, the feed was stored in a refrigerator. The concentration of FB₁ in the feed given to the experimental group I was 100 mg kg⁻¹ of dry diet ingredients, and to group II 10 mg kg⁻¹ of FB₁.

**Measurement of Evans blue dye (EBD) for BBB integrity**

The permeability of Evans blue dye was evaluated for BBB integrity in accordance with a modified method by Rapoport et al. (22). BBB integrity was measured in eight control animals not treated with FB₁. The carp were anaesthetised with MS-222 (Sigma Aldrich Chemie GmbH) and resected. Samples of the brain were fixed in 10 % neutral buffered formalin (Kemika Ltd., Croatia). After fixation, the samples were automatically dehydrated (Reichert-Jung, histokinette 2000) in a series of ethanol solutions of increasing concentrations, and then impregnated in paraffin (termed hell-paraffin). Paraffin blocks were cut to 5-μm thick slices using a microtome (Leitz 1512), and the slices were stained with haematoxylin and eosin according to the method of Lillie (23). Histological brain samples were examined under a light microscope (Olympus BH-2) at 200x to 700x magnification.

The degree of brain oedema was graded from 0 to 3, as follows: 0 - no oedema; 1 - slight oedema; 2 - moderate oedema; 3 - severe oedema. The grading was based of the generally accepted morphological criteria for cerebral oedema: pallor of myelin, distension of perivascular and pericellular spaces, a loose or sieve-like appearance of myelinated areas, rarefaction of subpial spaces, vacuolar appearance of the neuropil, and pools of protein-rich fluid (24, 25).

In the brain tissue, we determined the number of apoptotic cells, degenerative lesions, and the occurrence of inflammatory changes. The number of apoptotic cells was recorded in 10 randomly selected fields at 400x magnification. Degenerative lesions
(hyaline and/or vacuolar degeneration, necrosis) were counted in 10 randomly selected fields at 400x magnification. Inflammatory cells was counted in three randomly selected fields at 200x magnification and graded from 0 to 3, according to the number of fields affected.

Statistical analysis

The data were statistically analysed using SPSS® and Microsoft Excel® for Windows). The Kruskal-Wallis and Jonckheere Terpstra test were used for within-group comparisons of apoptotic cells, degenerative lesions, and inflammatory changes. Difference at P<0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Clinical signs

We have observed no mortality in either experimental group. The final examination revealed slower body-weight gain in both FB1-exposed groups [(80±10) g per animal in the low-dose group and (81±5) g in the high-dose group] than in control (114±12) g. Furthermore, six of the eight fish in the high-dose fumonisin group had carp erythrodermatitis, and the group was markedly less fragile than other groups. However, no other clinical differences were observed among the three experimental groups.

BBB integrity testing

In the fourth group used exclusively for BBB integrity testing, the brains of six carps showed no Evans blue staining (Figure 1). In two carp, the spinal cord showed grade 1 staining (Figure 2), but the other parts of the brain were clear. Evans blue binds to albumin in vivo; its absence from the brain (with an exception of circumventricular organs) suggests that BBB is impermeable to proteins.

Histological examination

Five fish treated with higher FB1 doses had a moderate (Figures 3 and 4), two a slight, and one severe brain oedema. The degree of brain edema differed significantly (P<0.05) from the group treated with lower FB1 doses and control group. In both four carp had a slight brain oedema, two moderate, and two none.
Apoptoses (Figure 5) varied in morphology from cell shrinks and chromatin condensation to apoptotic bodies. The mean number of apoptoses was (1.0±0.81) in the high-dose fumonisin group, (0.5±0.52) in the low-dose fumonisin group, and (0.1±0.31) in the control group. The difference between high-dose fumonisin group and low-dose fumonisin group and the difference between both treated groups and control was significant (P<0.05).

DISCUSSION

Depending on animal species, FB₁ can cause neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, immunosuppression, developmental abnormalities, liver tumors, and other disorders (26). It can cause equine leukoencephalomalacia (27) and porcine pulmonary edema (28). Although FB₁ is evidently neurotoxic for horses and ponies, only a few investigations confirm its neurotoxicity in other animal species (29, 30).

Our results have shown dose-dependent histopathological changes in the brain and brain vasculature of carp treated with FB₁. They demonstrate the neurotoxicity of FB₁, which got across BBB.

An earlier study of adult channel catfish has shown that fumonisin causes perivascular lymphocyte infiltration in the brain (31). Our investigation suggests that FB₁ passed BBB in young carp. Previous findings indicate that the molecular weight of the compound plays an important role in its capability of crossing BBB. For example, albumin, with molecular weight of about 69,000 Da (32) did not get across BBB. Evans blue staining has shown only trace amounts of albumin in the grey matter of spinal cord of two fish. This suggests that FB₁ can probably pass BBB to a minor degree in lower vertebrate species, which calls for further investigation. This level of permeation may be more probable in young animals.

Even though our results indicate the transport of FB₁ to carp brain, it still remains unclear which mechanisms are involved. However, results on mammals suggest that FB₁ transport to the brain does not depend on multidrug transport system, in which P-glycoprotein plays a major role. This is supported by the findings of Sharma et al. (33), who demonstrated that knockout mice deficient in P-glycoprotein did not exhibit greater sensitivity to FB₁. Osuchowski et al. (34) reported that pre-treatment with lipopolysaccharides increased BBB permeability and allowed fumonisin to enter the brain of female BALB/c mice. Other studies showed that ochratoxin A (OTA) induced biochemical changes and cytotoxicity in rat brain (35, 36). Some in vitro studies suggest that ionophoric mycotoxin beauvericin (BEA) may be neurotoxic (37). In addition to fumonisins and

The mean number of degenerative cells was (1.7±1.49) in the high-dose fumonisin group (Figures 3 and 6), (1.0±0.66) in the low-dose fumonisin group, and (0.2±0.42) in the control group (P<0.05).

Most of the fish treated with higher fumonisin doses had a moderate accumulation of inflammatory cells, and one showed severe inflammation (Figures 4 and 6). Other animals from this group showed no obvious signs of inflammation. The control group showed no inflammation. Accumulation of inflammatory cells differed significantly between the groups (P<0.05).
ochratoxin, *Fusarium* spp. can produce secondary toxic metabolites, the so-called emerging mycotoxins such as fusaproliferin, beauvericin, enniatins, and moniliformin (38). In other words, contamination with *Fusarium* mould could expose animals to several mycotoxin species at the same time.

Marcine et al. (39) showed that direct exposure of murine brain to FB, results in neurotoxicity, characterised by biochemical and pathological changes. Intraventricular injection of FB, in their study caused neurodegeneration, inhibition of de novo ceramide synthesis, stimulation of astrocytes, and upregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines in the brain of BALB/C mice.

Kwon et al. (40) have shown that FB₁ alters sphinganine (Sa) levels and myelin synthesis in the central nervous system of developing rats. FB₁ seems to cause pathological changes in the brain function and morphology by impairing sphingolipid metabolism.

Studies of equine leukoencephalomalacia raise the question why horses are particularly susceptible to neurotoxic effects of fumonisin than other investigated animals. This is more likely due to lower BBB permeability to fumonisin-like molecules in these animals than due to greater fumonisin absorption from the gastrointestinal tract in horses. Further investigations should shed more light on this issue.

Our investigation also touches upon possible neurological consequences of fumonisin exposure early in life. Due to its specific mode of development, the central nervous system of a young animal is relatively unprotected and highly susceptible to damage, especially by environmental pollutants. Research conducted with several pollutants suggests that early-life exposure to chemicals, even at environmental levels can produce neurotoxic effects long after exposure (41). Our findings suggest that chronic environmental exposure in early life may play a major role in the development of neurodegenerative disorders later in life.

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**Sažetak**

NEUROTOKSIČNOST FUMONIZINA B₁ U ŠARANSKE MLADI (*Cyprinus carpio* L.)

Odavno je poznato da okoliš ima važnu ulogu u razvoju neurodegenerativnih bolesti kao što su Alzheimerova i Parkinsonova bolest te multipla skleroza. Mikotoksin fumonizin B₁ (FB₁) tvori nekoliko vrsta *Fusarium*, najčešće *F. verticillioides*, koja je najučestaliji kontaminant kukuruza. Ovaj mikotoksin odgovaran je za leukoencefalomalaciju konja, mula i magaradi povezanu s konzumacijom kukuruza kontaminiranog s FB₁. U ovom su radu prikazani rezultati kronične eksperimentalne toksikoze mladi šarana (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) koji su u hrani primali 100 mg kg⁻¹ i 10 mg kg⁻¹ FB₁ tijekom 42 dana. Nakon bojenja hemalaun-eozinom zabilježene su značajne histopatološke promjene na mozgu životinja uključujući vakuolizaciju, degeneraciju i nekrozu neurona, posebice u blizini oštećenih krvnih kapilara i u periventrikularnoj regiji. Ova saznanja pokazuju da FB₁, kao hidrofilna molekula, prolazi kroz krvno-moždanu barijeru mladih šarana uzrokujući oštećenje neurona.

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** krvno-moždana barijera, mikotoksini, neurodegenerativne bolesti, okoliš

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