

Supplementary Materials: Experimental Evidence of Ciguatoxin Accumulation and Depuration in Carnivorous Lionfish

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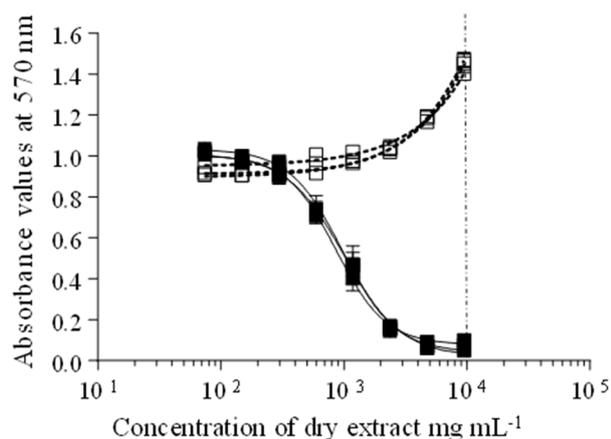


Figure S1. Dose-response curves of N2a cells when exposed to increasing concentrations of par-rotfish flesh extracts (toxic food) in OV- (open symbols) and OV+ (solid symbols) conditions at 85.7/8.75 μ M (final concentrations). Data represent the mean \pm SD of each aliquot tested, with each point run in triplicate. Absorbance values were measured at 570 nm via the MTT assay, after a 45 min MTT incubation time. The initial cell viability was 1.054 ± 0.020 in the RCV control. The mean final cell viability was 0.927 ± 0.023 , in absence of O/V treatment (COV-), and 1.031 ± 0.029 in the presence of non-destructive O/V treatment (COV+), respectively. The dotted vertical line corresponds to the MCE established at 10 000 mg mL⁻¹ of fish flesh extracts avoiding non-specific cy-toxicity in both conditions of OV treatments. The LOD and LOQ values in fish flesh were 0.03 ± 0.01 and 0.06 ± 0.02 ng CTX3C equiv. g⁻¹ [64].

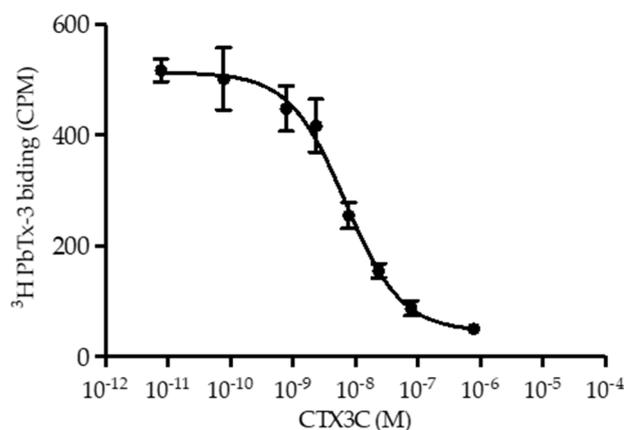


Figure S2. Sigmoidal dose-response curve of r-RBA used to quantify the concentration of the CTX in fish liver and muscle during the experiment (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, California, USA).