

## May 23<sup>rd</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> 2022 Maastricht, The Netherlands

Including discussion forums, young scientist sessions, allocated poster sessions and informal gatherings on the riverbanks of the Maas.

Hosted by Maastricht University's departments of Pharmacology & Toxicology and Toxicogenomics, and financially supported by the Limburg University Fund/SWOL



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Amaya Azqueta and Miguel Collía Martín University of Navarra, Spain

Martina Stampar and Matjaž Novak National Institute of Biology, Slovenia

Sabine Langie, Roger Godschalk and Shan Wang Maastricht University, The Netherlands

# P21 Bioactivity of the Joint Danube Survey 4 surface water samples collected by horizon large volume solid–phase extraction technique

Margareta Kračun-Kolarević<sup>1</sup>, Jovana Jovanović Marić<sup>1</sup>, Peter Oswald<sup>2</sup>, Martina Oswaldova<sup>2</sup>, Jaroslav Slobodnik<sup>2</sup>, Branka Vuković-Gačić<sup>3</sup>, Momir Paunović<sup>1</sup>, Katja Kološa<sup>4</sup>, Bojana Žegura<sup>4</sup>, Stoimir Kolarević<sup>1</sup>

1 University of Belgrade, Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", National Institute of Republic of Serbia, Department of Hydroecology and Water protection, Bulevar despota Stefana 142, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

2 Environmental Institute, Okružna 784/2, 97241 Koš, Slovak Republic

3 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Biology, Chair of Microbiology, Center for Genotoxicology and Ecogenotoxicology, Studentski trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

4 National Institute of Biology, Department of Genetic Toxicology and Cancer Biology, Večna pot 111, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Within the Joint Danube Survey 4 (JDS4) (2019) surface water samples were collected at 24 localities along the Danube River and were extracted by horizon large volume solid-phase extraction (LVSPE) technique. LVSPE technique provided 25,000x relative enrichment factor (REF) of the river samples. The bioactivity of the LVSPE samples was investigated employing prokaryotic SOS/umuC assay (S9+ and S9-) and battery of bioassays analyzing different endpoints - cytotoxicity (MTS assay), genotoxicity (comet assay), cell cycle analyses of ZFL cells and embryo toxicity (zFET) in eukaryotic models (zebrafish liver cell line - ZFL and Danio rerio embryos zebrafish). In the case of the *SOS/umuC* assay none of the tested samples (REF100) has induced genotoxic effect. The cytotoxic effect was detected for 11 samples at REF100 (MTS assay). The comet assay results indicated genotoxic potential for nine samples - one in the Upper Danube, six in the Middle Danube and two in the Lower Danube. The most potent were JDS4-37 and JDS4-41 samples collected at two sites in the Serbian part of the Danube River. These samples were analyzed at REF13. The analysis of the cell cycle was performed in the case of eight samples for which were previously recorded genotoxic effect. For one sample (JDS4-41) was found the G1 phase cell cycle arrest. The zFET assay was performed for all the samples at REF100 and there was no embryo toxicity or teratogenicity recorded. The results obtained within this study indicate a higher sensitivity of eukaryotic models compared to prokaryotic SOS/umuC assay. Likewise, it was found that most of the genotoxic samples originate from the middle part of the Danube.