

Harmful Algal Blooms, Hypoxia, and Nutrients Research Webinar Series



November 20, 2024, from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. EST Health Effects and Ecology of Anatoxin-Producing Cyanobacteria

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Registration and Additional Information



December 5: ECOTOX Knowledgebase and PFAS Updates

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Healthy and Resilient Communities Research

December 10: Allostatic Load and Epigenetic Age Acceleration as Measures of Cumulative Health Impacts

Registration and Additional Information

Emergency Response Research



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December 11: Regional Research Partnerships to Address High Priority, Near-Term Research Needs: Splash Pads & COTS Flight Simulator to Support Aerial Recon Training

Registration and Additional Information

Computational Toxicology and Exposure Communities of Practice

December 12: Updates to the Web-based Interspecies Correlation Estimation (Web-ICE) application

Registration and Additional Information

Introduction

John Ravenscroft, EPA Office of Water

EPA's Harmful Algal Blooms, Hypoxia, and Nutrients Research Webinar Series

https://www.epa.gov/water-research/harmful-algal-bloomshypoxia-and-nutrients-research-webinar-series



Presenters



Donna Hill, EPA (Hill.Donna@epa.gov)

Donna Hill works in the Office of Research and Development at US EPA in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. For twelve years, she has been studying the health effects of cyanotoxins in mice which include projects with cylindrospermopsin, microcystins, and most currently, anatoxin-a. Presently, Donna also serves on the Health Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) at EPA.



Susie Wood, Lincoln University, NZ (Susie. Wood@lincoln.ac.nz)

Susie Wood is co-director of the Waterways Centre, and a Professor at Lincoln University (New Zealand). She has worked for nearly two decades on both planktonic and benthic cyanobacteria ecology and toxin production.



Evaluation of Anatoxin-a Health Effects in Mice-November 2024 Update

Office of Research and Development Center of Public Health and Environmental Assessment Public Health and Integrated Toxicology Division

Donna Hill

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Disclaimer:

- This presentation should not be construed to represent any Agency determination or policy, or promotion of a product.
- Data presented is not final.

Confirmed reports of lethality in dogs, livestock, and wildlife



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Characteristics of Anatoxin-a Molecule

- Cyanotoxin found in fresh and marine waters
- 165 Daltons
- Hydrophilic
- Occurs naturally as (+) isomer
- Alkaloid
- Rapidly absorbed after ingestion
- Target: nervous system



Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors (nAChR)



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Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors (nAchR)

- These receptors are found throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems (including auditory pathway)
- Main receptor in muscle for contraction
- ATX has higher affinity to receptor than Ach and nicotine

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Symptoms with Exposure (usually animals)

- Weakness/Collapse
- Incoordination
- Tremors/Fasciculations
- Respiratory distress
- Seizures
- Death

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Route of Exposure

Oral* from recreational & drinking water Possible with aerosol And bioaccumulation in food No evidence for dermal absorption







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Reference value for anatoxin-a

Entity	Drinking Water (µg/L)	Recreational (µg/L)
WHO	30	60

Anatoxin Research Overview



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Number of *in vivo* Anatoxin Studies



Plata-Calzado, C.; Prieto, A.I.; Cameán, A.M.; Jos, A. Toxic Effects Produced by Anatoxin-a under Laboratory Conditions: A Review. *Toxins* **2022**, *14*, 861. https://doi.org/10.3390/toxins14120861

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In vivo Models Represented



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Toxicity

Studies on

Anatoxin-a

• Acute toxicity to assess LD50

- 28-day oral ATX in mice (0.098, 0.49 or 2.46 mg/kg)
- 54-day drinking water study in rats (0.05 and 0.5 mg/kg bwt)
- 2 Reproductive studies in pregnant mice did not show adverse effects to offspring
- Seven daily injections caused decreased sperm counts in mice

Missing factors limiting the use of previous repeat exposure studies for health guidelines :

- Form, source, or purity of toxin
- Confirmation of ATX stability in dosing solutions
- Appropriate route of administration

Zion National Park

Toxic bacteria detected in several of Zion National Park's waterways

Health watches and warnings have been issued for certain bodies of water in the park due to the presence of cyanotoxins.



NPS.gov / Plan Your Visit / Safety / Toxic Cyanobacteria

Toxic Cyanobacteria Bloom in the Virgin River and the Streams of Zion National Park

Zion National Park is monitoring for the presence of toxic cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in water throughout the park. We share information so you can make informed decisions about whether and how to recreate. We work with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality to share recreational advisory levels for still and flowing water throughout the park. Recreational advisory levels are:

Health Watch

Warning

Danger

Learn more about how the Utah Department of Environmental Quality sets these levels. The National Park Service shares current recreational advisory levels for Zion on this page.

Need to know:

Do not drink stream water anywhere in the park. Carry water or filter directly from a spring



Cyanobacteria can grow on surfaces like rocks, sticks, and sand. The yellow/brown, vein textured material in this photo is cyanobacteria.

Summary of Cyanotoxin Results from Zion NP 2020

					Toxin	
Collection		Testing	Sample	Toxin	Quanity	
Date	Test Date	Lab	Origin	Identified	ug/L	
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYCRA2	ATX	1130	-
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYFLA4	ATX	163	•
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYFLA4	ATX	126	-
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYDOG4	ATX	338	
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYDOG4	НТХ	45.7	
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYNAR4	ATX	0.054	
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYZVC2	ATX	139	
7/9/2020	7/10/2020	R8	CYZVC2	ATX	96.8	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYTEM4	ATX	805	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYTEM4	dhATX	30,000)
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYTEM4	НТХ	0.56	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYCRA3	ATX	10.5	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYCRA3	dhATX	180	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYCRA3	НТХ	0.13	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYFLA27	ATX	10.9	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYFLA27	dhATX	430	
10/6/2020	10/14/2020	GW	CYFLA27	HTX	0.08	
7/9/2020	10/21/2020	GW	CYCRA2	ATX	1800	-
7/9/2020	10/21/2020	GW	CYCRA2	dhATX	9100	
7/9/2020	10/21/2020	GW	CYFLA4	ATX	470	-
7/9/2020	10/21/2020	GW	CYFLA4	dhATX	270	

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Areas Investigated with Anatoxin Study

- Toxicokinetics
- Neurotoxicology- behavior, brainstem RNA
- Auditory toxicology
- Subacute exposures (5 days)

Single, oral dose with anatoxin-a

Step 1: Dosefinding for transient neurologic endpoints • Start with dose range between NOAEL and LOAEL of Fawell's study (2.46-6.15 mg/kg)

- Observe for 24 hours
- Goal is to determine non-lethal dose that produces transient signs of anatoxin toxicity



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Step 2: Toxicokinetics of Anatoxin-a



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Addition to the Toxicokinetics (TK) Study

• Whole body plethysmography to assess anatoxin effects on respiration



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Toxicokinetics (TK)

- Analyzed with pharmacokinetic modeling to maximize use of data
- Done with a 2-stage pilot informing the larger TK study
- Will aid risk assessment
- New information for anatoxin-a
- Bioavailability to be determined

PK Model- What the body does to the substance

• A simple, "one-compartment" PK model was used for preliminary analysis of the ATX PK data.



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ATX Distribution to Tissues

- The PK analysis suggests high distribution to some tissues, but which ones?
- Data were collected for brain, fat, liver and muscle.
- Brain- and fat-to-blood concentration ratios do not indicate high distribution to those tissues.

ATX Distribution Tissues (2)

- However, in some mice distribution to liver and muscle were very high.
- ATX concentrations in muscle were as much as 10x blood.
- Liver concentrations were ~ 4x blood.

Key Endpoints

Step 3: 5-day oral exposure

- Screening for ototoxicity
- Assessment of basic neurobehavioral effects
- Male reproduction
- Transcriptomics
- Metabolomics

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Study Design for 5-Day Oral Anatoxin



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Brainstem Auditory Evoked Response



Lateral view



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Auditory Testing- Phase 2



Created in https://BioRender.com

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Status of Endpoints

Endpoint	In process or complete	Data Status
Serum Chemistry	complete	complete
Proteomic Assays	complete	To be analyzed
Neurobehavioral	complete	complete
Metabolomics	complete	Being analyzed
Male repro effects	In process	
Transcriptomics	In process	

Metabolomic Initial Analyses by Sex/Dose



No clear separation by dose

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CDC's HABS Reporting Site

KEY POINTS

- CDC's One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS) collects data about harmful algal blooms and the human and animal illnesses they cause.
- State and territorial public health departments voluntarily report to OHHABS.
- OHHABS is a reporting system that gathers information to better understand harmful algal blooms and prevent associated illnesses.



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Insights into Benthic Cyanobacteria Ecology and Anatoxin Production













Harmful Algal Bloom Found in Zion National Park, UT River When Dog Died After Swimming

Anatoxins from benthic cyanobacteria responsible for dog mortalities in New Brunswick, Canada

Beaches closed in Neuchâtel after dogs die from poisoning

Cyanobacteria identified as killer of bald eagles

Cyanotoxins associated with macrophytes in Berlin (Germany) water bodies – Occurrence and risk assessment

Cyanobacterial Harmful Algal Mats (CyanoHAMs) in tropical rivers of central Mexico and their potential risks through toxin production

TOXIC ALGAE ALERT

Toxic algal mats ARE present in this water

Mats can be attached to the bottom, detached and floating, or washed up on shore



Do NOT let children or adults touch, eat, or swallow any algal mats.



Do NOT let dogs eat algal mats or drink from the water.



Blue-green algae potentially harmful to dogs found in 10 spots along Lake Travis, LCRA says





Time to move beyond discovery phase...but how?



Microcoleus autumnalis





Homoanatoxin-a (HTX)

Anatoxin-a (ATX)





Field studies

- Nutrients
- Metals
- Temperature
- River flow
- Physical characteristics



Field studies



21 sites Weekly, 2 years











Strong patterns - DRP (<0.01 mg L⁻¹) - elevated DIN

Generally weak correlations...why?

Generally weak correlations...why?

- 1. Each site is unique hierarchy of importance
- 2. Need to consider accrual stage
- 3. Life inside a mat



2. Different divers – different part of accrual cycle



3. What happens inside the mats....







pH within mats





Microbial consortiums - Metagenomes



- Lack ability to fix N₂
- Dissolved nitrogen urea & nitrate
- Cyanophycin internal C & N storage
- <u>Multiple mechanisms:</u>
- Inorganic phosphate transport
- Three mechanisms organic phosphorus mineralisation

BetaproteobacteriaBacteroidetes





16-J 16-9























Anatoxins



Anatoxin-a (ATX)









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Anatoxin-a (ATX)

Homoanatoxin-a (HTX)



Dihydro-anatoxin-a (dhATX)

Dihydro-homoanatoxin-a (dhHTX)

Toxicity Project

- Determine accurate acute toxicity values for:
 - ATX
 - HTX
 - dhATX
 - dhHTX
- Three methods of administration:
 - Intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection
 - Gavage
 - Voluntary Feeding



















Spatial Variability







Evolution of response in New Zealand

High risk sign - Greater Wellington Regional Council



Toxic algae in this part of the river



Don't swim or handle debris on the riverbank

Don't let your dog scavenge, or play in or near the water

Don't fish

For more information phone Hutt City Council - 04 570 6666 or go to www.gw.govt.nz/toxic-algae





Algae Risk Kia tupato!

llowing or touching taxic algoe can make people sick, and kill dog

Dan't let dogs or children near the olgan


Recreational guidelines - Three-tier Risk Management Framework



Toxic Algae Communications



Greater Wellington's Evolution in Toxic Algae Communications In November 2005, a dog that had been swimming in Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River

suffered a sudden and unexpected death. This was followed by four more dog deaths sumered a sudden and unexpected dearns this was followed by four more dog dearns in the Hutt Valley during the summer period. These dog deaths were the catalyst of Greater Wellington's toxic algae communications journey that has evolved over the

course of the last 18 years.

The Power of Collaboration

These dog deaths shocked the local community and led to the formation of an inter-agency group to respond to cyanobacteria poisoning cases in the region, and better manage the risk to human and animal health. The inter-agency group included Greater Wellington, Upper Hutt City Council, Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council and the Public Health Service of Te Whatu Ora. In 2007, the group established a traffic light framework and a monitoring programme - which was also later adopted in the interim 'recreational cyanobacteria guidelines'.

During the early stages of the response, the communications component relied predominantly on warning signs at rivers, press releases and traditional media (newspapers and radio; although

and the public were uneasy about the situation. Feedback from the Wellington public included that:

- People weren't aware of health warnings for the river - they didn't hear about them in the media or they didn't see the warning signs. The current warning signs weren't effective – people ignored them because they were up all
- People were avoiding using the river even when it was safe to swim and walk dogs. In general, people had little understanding
- about toxic algae and what to look for.

To address this feeling of unease, protect the community and encourage safe association with rivers in the region, the inter-agency group developed a targeted Toxic Algae Strategy and Communications Plan which continued to evolve ver the following decade. The Strategy and

STAY SAFE IN OUR WATERWAYS

Water quality information

The water at this spot can have high levels of bacteria and/or potentially toxic algae at times. You can check the latest water guality information collected by Horizons Regional Council on the 'Can I Swim Here?' map at:

www.lawa.org.nz



Potentially toxin producing algae (cyanobacteria). Cyanobacteria can be very toxic to animals and small children so avoid contact where levels are high. In rivers and streams, look out for black mats attached to rocks in or above the water.

In an emergency, call 111

Rivers are deeper and











If you are not a strong swimmer or in doubt, stay out.

Cyanobacteria on the rocks.

Children must be supervised within arm's length by a strong swimmer at ALL times. Check for bazards where you swim and whether the stands where you swith and whether such as rapids, submerged rocks large logs, unstable cliff faces, boats and jet skis.





Don't enter if the water smells

Wait 72 hours after heavy

Rivers change Rivers are powerful **Rivers can be unpredictable**





Toxic Algae Communications





What do the monitoring results mean?

Suitable for swimming – The monitoring result met national water quality guidelines at the time of testing.

Caution advised – The monitoring result for *E. coli* was slightly elevated at the time of testing. Water quality generally suitable for swimming, but young children, elderly or those with compromised health may be at increased risk of illness.

For sites where toxic algae is routinely monitored, the monitoring result exceeded the surveillance criteria. Avoid contact where toxic algae is present.

Unsuitable for swimming – The monitoring result did not meet the national guidelines at the time of testing.

For sites where toxic algae is routinely monitored, the monitoring result exceeded the alert level criteria. Avoid contact with the water and with toxic algae along the edge of the water.

Long-term grade information

Long-term grade based on five years of data



Ministry for the Environment, MBIE – Catalyst fund, Regional Councils, Laura Kelly, Jonathan Puddick, Mark Heath, Katie Brasell, Francine Smith, Sally Gaw, Ken Ryan, Javier Atalah, Annika Wagenhoff, Tara McAllister, Kim Handley, Sze Tee, Ian Hawes, Keith Bouma-Gregson, Catherine Quiblier, Janani, Marcus, Roel van Ginkel, Andy Selwood, Iain McGrail, Sam Murray, Laura Biessy, Carrie Page, Hannah Greenhough, Joel Bowater, Penelope Truman, Sarah Munday, Rex Munday, Jean François Humbert