

Toxicity effects of monosodium glutamate (MSG) on embryonic development of zebrafish (*Danio rerio*); a promising model to study excitotoxins

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Abstract- Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) is a widely used biological model to investigate different chemicals since it has certain similarities with human biology. Present study investigated the impact of monosodium glutamate (MSG); an excessively used food additive all over the world, on the embryonic development of zebrafish. Acute toxicity experiments were performed for a 4-day period using zebrafish eggs. Ten different test concentrations of monosodium glutamate (MSG) of 10, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 mgL⁻¹ were used as treatment concentrations. The results clearly indicated that with the increase of the MSG concentrations, different observable deformities are formed in zebrafish embryo. At the low concentrations of MSG such as 10, 30, 50 mgL⁻¹ there were no observable malformations in zebrafish embryonic development. However, at high concentrations such as 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 mgL⁻¹ there were distinguishable negative alterations such as growth retardation, shrinkage of chorion, yolk sac edema, lack of pigmentation, tail deformities and scoliosis in developing embryos. Zebrafish embryo can be successfully used to investigate excitotoxins such as MSG. However, the impacts of these concentrations on internal anatomical and physiological changes in zebrafish embryo should be comprehensively investigated.

Index Terms- Zebrafish, *Danio rerio*, Monosodium glutamate, MSG, Embryonic development

I. INTRODUCTION

The zebrafish (*Danio rerio*); a teleost belonging to the family Cyprinidae, has used extensively as a renowned vertebrate model (Jusuf and Harris, 2009) over the past twenty years. This has been investigated for studying genetics and developmental physiology, more recently for human disease and the screening of therapeutic drugs & chemical studies (Fishman, 2001). Zebrafish have been considered as favorable research models in biomedical and health research and well suited as a model system to perform chemical biology experiments efficiently in educational settings due to their several specialties (Grunwald and Eisen, 2002). They are easy to maintain in large numbers, readily reproducing under laboratory conditions, smaller in size, high in fecundity, contain transparent embryos, have rapid development and easy to culture (Völker, 2007; Lammer, 2009; Oliveira *et al.*, 2009). The mechanisms that involved in differentiation of the tissues in this model are optically more visible. Availability of the whole genome sequence and

numerous mutant lines facilitate studies of development and physiology. Similarities between zebrafish and mammalian genetics suggest that the zebrafish is an excellent vertebrate model of human developmental and disease processes.

More recently, use of renowned or novel small molecules (i.e. chemicals) to study phenotypic changes and identify the corresponding cellular target(s) has gained popularity in the scientific community. Thus, zebrafish can be used as an effective tool for studying such type of chemical biology approaches. Zebrafish embryo is a model with high potential to investigate the effects of a wide range of chemical compounds including flavour enhancers, food additives and different controversial compounds (Abdelkader *et al.*, 2012).

Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is a form of glutamate and is the sodium salt of glutamic acid; an amino acid, which exists as white crystals in physical nature. It does not give unique taste alone, however is able to provide distinct flavour to food when it is added as an additive, yet the mechanism has still not been properly clarified (Abdelkader *et al.*, 2012). Hence, MSG is a widely used food additive with thousands of food that are prepared in both households and restaurants, and ingested to human as a part of their meals (Humphries *et al.*, 2008). The Joint FAO/ WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives determined the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) limit for MSG as 120 mg/ kg body weight in 1970 (JECFA, 1971). This recommendation was later undergone to a revision (JECFA, 1971), and the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) again claimed that it was not necessary to set a numerical ADI for MSG, which is also included in the FDA's Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) list.

MSG is considered as an excitotoxin which can alter the normal functions of neurotransmission in animal biological systems. Glutamate is a naturally available excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system of mammals including human. The ionotropic (iGluR) and metabotropic (mGluR) glutamate receptors involve in the neurotransmission process (Storto *et al.*, 2000). This process occurred through interactions with NMDA receptors concentrated in areas of the central nervous system and this regulates energy expenditure and conservation. MSG has been shown to promote a neuroendocrine dysfunction when large quantities are administered to mammals during the neonatal period (Collison *et al.*, 2012). Previous investigations that have been carried out to demonstrate the effect of MSG on animal models have shown that different biological effects, especially on the early developmental stages including brain damage potential, stunted skeletal development

and hepatic toxicity (Olney, 1969; Simson *et al.*, 1977; Farombi and Onyema, 2006; Diniz *et al.*, 2004; Egbuonu *et al.*, 2009). In addition, MSG has been classified as an exo-toxin, since it can lead to develop certain disorders including some endocrine disorders (Ikonomidou and Turski, 1995). The toxicity and teratogenicity of MSG have been investigated using different laboratory animals (Collison *et al.*, 2012). Hence, this study investigated the effect of different concentrations of MSG on zebrafish embryonic development.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Zebrafish maintenance and egg collection

Adult male and female zebrafish (domestic aquarium strain) were maintained in a separate glass tanks with aerators, filters in the Aquaculture Laboratory, Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka, Badulla. All the water quality parameters inside the tanks were maintained at optimum levels (Temperature at $26 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and pH 5 to 6) and fish were fed with *Artemia* nauplii and commercial feed twice a day. Initially, suitable male and female brooders were selected for the breeding. Breeding tank was prepared with artificial plants and breeding traps because of their predatory activity on laid eggs. The bottom of the tank was covered with a stainless steel grid which helps to collect all the eggs on the bottom. In addition, artificial plants were used to stimuli spawning. Selected males and females were placed in the spawning tank day before the test in the ratio of 2:1, male to female. Mating and spawning were taken place 30 minutes after the onset of sunlight in the following morning. About 30- 60 minutes after spawning, spawn traps were removed and eggs were carefully collected using a pipette. Fertilized viable eggs were selected under the binocular microscope for further investigations.

Toxicity assessment

Acute toxicity experiment was performed for a 4-day period using zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) eggs. Ten different test concentrations of monosodium glutamate (MSG) of 10, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 mgL^{-1} were prepared by diluting MSG (99% purity) in deionized water. Deionized water was used as the negative control and as the internal plate control. Fertilized zebrafish embryos were immersed in the test solutions before cleavage, by the 16 cell-stage. At least twice, the number of eggs needed per treatment group (40 eggs) were randomly selected and transferred into the respective concentrations and controls within the 90 minutes of post fertilization. Twenty four (24) well plates were filled with 2 mL per well with freshly prepared test solutions. In each plate, twenty wells were used for test concentrations and four were used as internal plate control. The eggs in standard 24- well plate were covered by shelf adhesive foil and maintain at a temperature of $26 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. Dead eggs were removed immediately since they can adversely affect on the other viable eggs. Three replicates were performed individually. In this study, the acute toxic effect of MSG on the zebrafish embryo was observed and identified using binocular stereomicroscope.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Embryonic development of the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) has been described in several studies. Kimmel *et al.*, 1995 have described seven broad periods of embryogenesis as the zygote, cleavage, blastula, gastrula, segmentation, pharyngula, and hatching periods. Figure 1 shows the normally developed embryo for four days period of time.



Figure 1: Normal development of zebra fish embryo for four days period of time

In zebrafish embryo toxicity test, several lethal, sub-lethal and teratogenic endpoints were observed. According to OECD guideline for testing chemicals -236, 2013, Fish Embryo Toxicity Assay, fish embryos are considered as dead when it is coagulated, lack of somite formation, non-detachment of tail and

lack of heart beat (Figure 2). In control, no dead embryos and deformities were observed. Growth retardation, shrinkage of chorion, yolk sac edema, lack of pigmentation, tail deformities and scoliosis are the major deformities observed during the study.

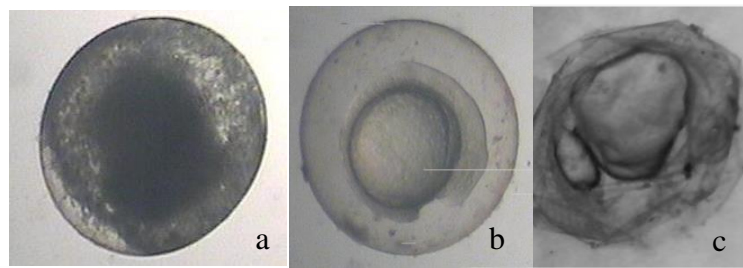


Figure 2: (a) coagulated embryo, (b) lack of somite formation, (c) non-detachment of tail

Fish embryo stage is highly sensitive to chemicals and pollutants. Since embryos are covered by semi permeable protective membrane chorion, it does not fully protect the embryo against all chemical penetration. In MSG low concentrations of 10, 30 and 50 mgL⁻¹, there were no observable

deformities and they showed normal embryonic development (Figure 3). In contrary with the finding of this study, Abdelkader *et al.*, 2012 has reported that even 50 mgL⁻¹ concentration level also caused to deviations of the zebrafish embryo from the normal growth.

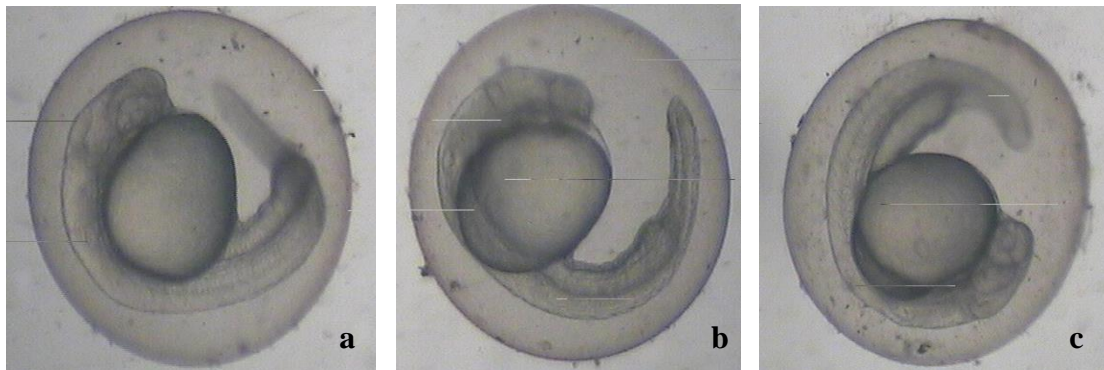


Figure 3: Normal development of zebra fish embryo at MSG concentrations of 10, 30 and 50 mgL⁻¹, respectively

Growth retardation is the only deformity observed in the concentration of 100 mgL⁻¹ (Figure 4). Development of embryonic stages in embryos can be observed continuously with the days. But even after 4 days period of time there were no any development in some of embryos treated with 100 mgL⁻¹ MSG. It may be due to the inhibition of growth hormone secretion by MSG and alterations of the metabolism as described by Hermanussen *et al.*, 2006. Finding of the Abdelkader *et al.*, 2012 on zebrafish embryo is in agreement with the finding of these observations. Furthermore, they have demonstrated the internal anatomical deformities such as elongated heart, cardiac sac edema, yolk-sac edema and spinal kyphosis.



Figure 4: Growth retardation in zebra fish embryo at MSG concentration of 100 mgL⁻¹

In the concentration of 150 mgL⁻¹ also growth retardation was observed, but the development was stopped at initial stage (Figure 5). In addition, lack of tail development also was recorded. In general, tail development can be observed after 24 hours post fertilization. However, in this study certain tail deformities were observed (Figure 5).

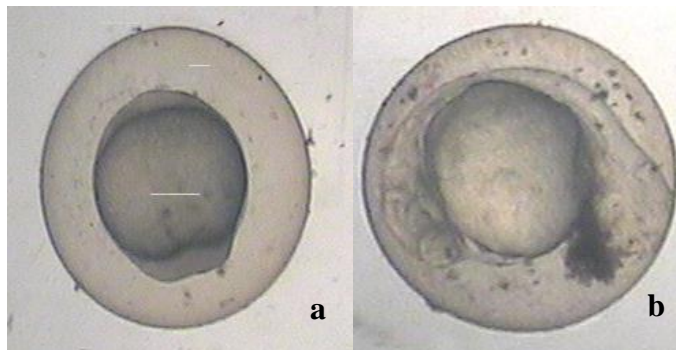


Figure 5: Growth retardation and lack of tail development in zebra fish embryo at MSG concentrations of 150 mgL⁻¹

Edema and lack of pigmentations were recorded in the concentrations of 250 and 300 mgL⁻¹ (Figure 6). Edema is caused by the accumulation of fluid inside pericardium and yolk sac. In this study, only yolk sac edema was observed which could be caused by accumulation of MSG inside the yolk sac. The onset of pigmentation in normal strains occurs shortly after 24-hours post-fertilization (Kimmel *et al.*, 1995). Pigmentation changes in fish are often due to stress induced (Ozoh, 1980; Nguyen and

Janssen, 2002). Pigmentation of the skin is controlled by Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (α MSH) and Melanin-Concentrating Hormone (MCH), which are known to be up regulated during stress response. Reduction in pigmentation of zebrafish embryo treated with MSG may either result from stress at the cellular, organ or individual level or alter the function of α MSH and MCH directly.

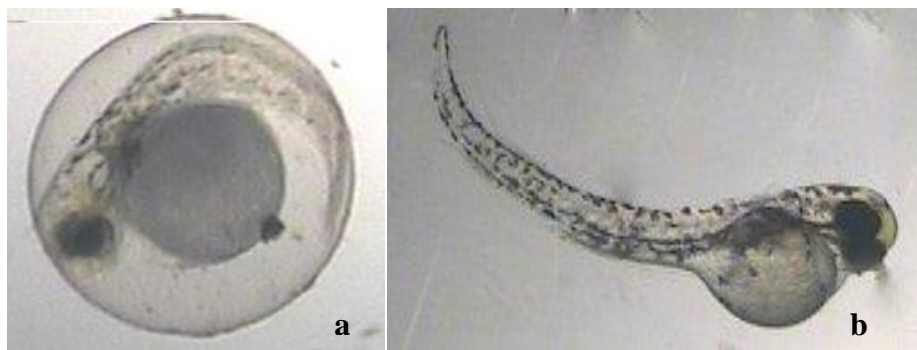


Figure 6: Edema and lack of pigmentations in zebra fish embryo at MSG concentrations of 250 and 300 mgL⁻¹

Edema, scoliosis and growth retardation were recorded in 400 and 500 mgL⁻¹ MSG concentrations (Figure 7). Scoliosis might have resulted from impaired ionic regulation (Stominska and Jezierska, 2000; Khayatzen and Abbasi, 2010) or damage of the vertebral column (Ozoh, 1979; Stouthart *et al.*, 1994; Cheng *et al.*, 2000; Jezierska *et al.*, 2000; Nguyen and Janssen, 2002; Hallare *et al.*, 2005) or fractured vertebrae through tetanic muscular contraction (Holcombe *et al.*, 1976; Bengtsson, 1974).

In addition, MSG may lead to disrupt the endocrine function which is responsible for the proper maintenance of many systems in the body. This disruption may play a role in causing various malformations in the treated animals including stunted skeletal development and development of other malformations (Elferioui *et al.*, 2003).



Figure 7: Edema, scoliosis and growth retardation in zebra fish embryo at MSG concentrations of 400 and 500 mgL⁻¹

As results indicate in this study, there is a negative impact on zebrafish embryonic development by MSG, especially when the concentrations are increased. Certain neurological disorders, abnormal neural development, certain endocrine disorders and neuropsychiatric disorders can be derived by the excessive intake of excitotoxin such as MSG (Ikonomidou and Turski, 1995). Different animal models have been used so far to demonstrate the toxicity of MSG and they have shown that these toxic concentrations can adversely alter the anatomical structures and the physiological functions, especially in early developmental stages of the life (Khadija *et al.*, 2000; Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2011; Al-Qudsi and Al-Jahdali, 2012). With the increased concentration of MSG caused by the excessive intake, can derive metabolic disruptions followed by biological malformations in embryonic development. Even, infant stages of human can also be at a risk of high concentrations of MSG into body through excessive consumption (Abdelkader *et al.*, 2012).

There is an emerging trend in the world with the sophisticated lifestyles of human towards the fast food which contain lot of food additives such as MSG (Al-Qudsi and Al-Jahdali). It has been estimated that in European population daily glutamate intake may be up to 10g/ day when considering consumption of glutamate from other food sources (Beyreuther *et al.*, 2007). In Asian countries, the mean intake of added glutamate has been shown to be about 2.2g/ day (He *et al.*, 2011). These high concentrations can be adversely affect on human health, especially the early developmental stages. Hence, this has to be comprehensively investigated using animal models. Because of exposure to nutritional and environmental challenges during critical stages of early development of life, the metabolism in later life can be remarkably affected (Jackson *et al.*, 2010). Zebrafish embryonic development can provide an ideal model for these types of studies due to its easiness as well as more similarities with human genome.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of this study clearly indicate that with the increase of the MSG concentrations, different observable deformities are formed in zebrafish embryo. Although at the low concentrations of MSG (i.e. 10, 30, 50 mgL⁻¹) there were no observable malformations in zebrafish embryonic development, at high concentrations (i.e. 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 mgL⁻¹) there were distinguishable negative alterations such as growth retardation, shrinkage of chorion, yolk sac edema, lack of pigmentation, tail deformities and scoliosis. Zebrafish embryo can be successfully used to investigate excitotoxins such as MSG. However, further studies on internal anatomical and physiological changes can be recommended to carryout for more comprehensive understanding on this regards.

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