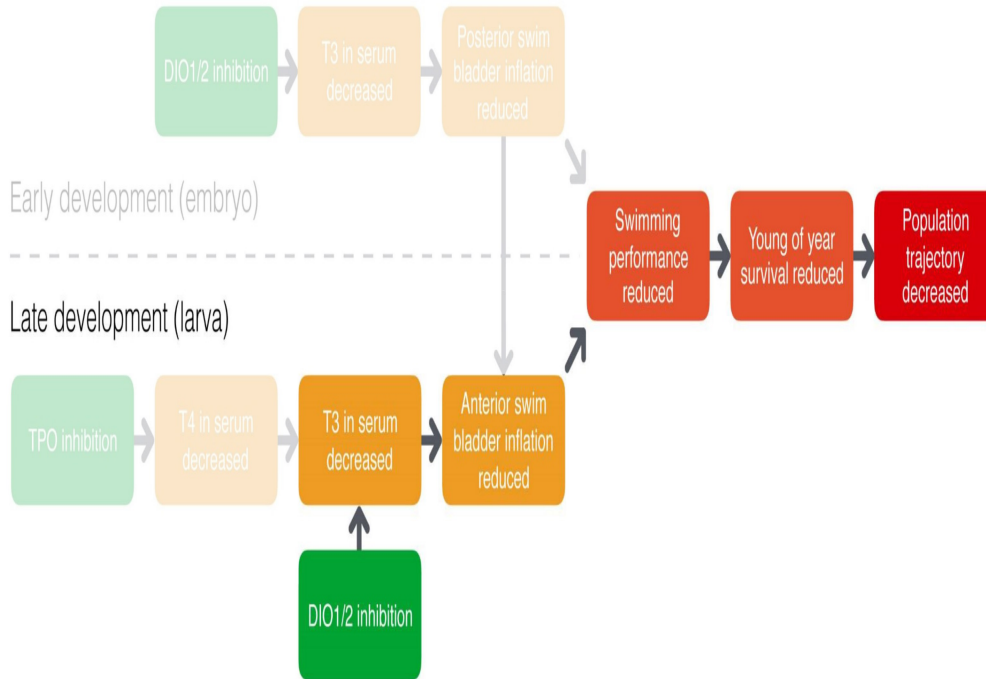


AOP 158: Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation

Short Title: DIO1i anterior swim bladder

Graphical Representation



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Status

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Abstract

The AOP describes the effects of inhibition of deiodinase 1 (DIO1) on anterior swim bladder inflation leading to reduced young of year survival and population trajectory decline. The inhibition of DIO1 is the molecular-initiating event (MIE), which results in decreased circulating concentrations of triiodothyronine (T3) in serum. Disruption of the thyroid hormone (TH) system is increasingly being recognized as an important MoA that can lead to adverse outcomes, especially during embryonic development. In fish, many different adverse effects during early development resulting from

disruption of the TH endocrine system have been reported (e.g., effects on body and eye size, head-to-trunk angle, heartbeat, otolith formation, pigmentation index, swim bladder inflation, hatching time, somite formation, escape response and photoreceptor development). As in amphibians, the transition in fish between the different developmental phases, including maturation and inflation of the swim bladder, have been shown to be mediated by THs. Fish larvae exposed to PTU, a known DIO1 inhibitor, has been known to result in impairment of swim bladder inflation. Chemicals interfering with the conversion of T4 to T3 have the potential to inhibit anterior chamber inflation which may result in reduced auditory capacity and reduced swimming capacity of the fish, a relevant adverse outcome that can affect feeding behaviour and predator avoidance, resulting in lower survival probability and ultimately population trajectory decline (Czesny et al., 2005; Woolley and Qin, 2010).

Summary of the AOP

Events

Molecular Initiating Events (MIE), Key Events (KE), Adverse Outcomes (AO)

Sequence	Type	Event ID	Title	Short name
1	MIE	1009	Inhibition, Deiodinase 1 (https://aopwiki.org/events/1009)	Inhibition, Deiodinase 1
2	KE	1003	Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum (https://aopwiki.org/events/1003)	Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum
3	KE	1007	Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/events/1007)	Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation
5	KE	1005	Reduced, Swimming performance (https://aopwiki.org/events/1005)	Reduced, Swimming performance
6	KE	1006	Reduced, Young of year survival (https://aopwiki.org/events/1006)	Reduced, Young of year survival
7	AO	360	Decrease, Population trajectory (https://aopwiki.org/events/360)	Decrease, Population trajectory

Key Event Relationships

Upstream Event	Relationship Type	Downstream Event	Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Inhibition, Deiodinase 1 (https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1037)	adjacent	Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum		
Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum (https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1035)	adjacent	Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation		
Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1034)	adjacent	Reduced, Swimming performance		
Reduced, Swimming performance (https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1029)	adjacent	Reduced, Young of year survival		
Reduced, Young of year survival (https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1030)	adjacent	Decrease, Population trajectory		

Stressors

Name	Evidence
Propylthiouracil	

Overall Assessment of the AOP

Overall, the weight of evidence for the sequence of key events laid out in the AOP is moderate to high. Nonetheless, the exact underlying mechanism of TH disruption leading to impaired swim bladder inflation is not understood. The current domain of applicability is larval life stages of zebrafish and fathead minnow pending future research in other fish species such as medaka.

Domain of Applicability

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
Development	

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	

The current AOP is only applicable to larval development, which is the period where the anterior swim bladder chamber inflates.

The AOP is currently mainly based on experimental evidence from studies on zebrafish and fathead minnow. A first logical step in expanding the applicability of the AOP network is to assess its relevance to other species that are frequently used in existing fish test guidelines, such as the Japanese rice fish (medaka), three-spined stickleback and rainbow trout.

Sex differences are typically not investigated in tests using early life stages of fish and it is currently unclear whether sex-related differences are important in this AOP. Zebrafish are undifferentiated gonochorists since both sexes initially develop an immature ovary (Maack and Segner, 2003). Immature ovary development progresses until approximately the onset of the third week. Later, in female fish immature ovaries continue to develop further, while male fish undergo transformation of ovaries into testes. Final transformation into testes varies among male individuals, however finishes usually around 6 weeks post fertilization. Since the anterior chamber inflates around 20 days post fertilization, when sex differentiation is still in its early stages, sex differences are expected to play a minor role in the current AOP.

Essentiality of the Key Events

Overall, the confidence in the supporting data for essentiality of KEs within the AOP is high since there is direct evidence from specifically designed experimental studies (knockdown and knockout studies) illustrating that the impact on downstream KEs corresponds to what is predicted by the AOP.

Weight of Evidence Summary

Overall, the weight of evidence for the biological plausibility of the KERs in the AOP is moderate since there is empirical support for an association between the sets of KEs and the KERs are plausible based on analogy to accepted biological relationships, but scientific understanding is not completely established. Especially for some of the upstream KERs biological plausibility is high.

Overall, the empirical support for the KERs in the AOP is moderate since dependent changes in sets of KEs following exposure to a small number of specific stressors has been demonstrated, but there are still some data gaps.

Quantitative Consideration

There is some level of quantitative understanding that can form the basis for development of a quantitative AOP. Quantitative relationships between reduced T4 and reduced T3, and between reduced T3 and reduced anterior chamber inflation were established. The latter is particularly critical for linking impaired swim bladder inflation to TH disruption.

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Appendix 1

List of MIEs in this AOP

Event: 1009: Inhibition, Deiodinase 1 (<https://aopwiki.org/events/1009>)

Short Name: Inhibition, Deiodinase 1

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
catalytic activity	type I iodothyronine deiodinase	decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	MolecularInitiatingEvent
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	MolecularInitiatingEvent
Aop:189 - Type I iodothyronine deiodinase (DIO1) inhibition leading to altered amphibian metamorphosis (https://aopwiki.org/aops/189)	MolecularInitiatingEvent

Stressors

Name
iopanoic acid
Propylthiouracil

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Molecular

Evidence for Perturbation by Stressor

Overview for Molecular Initiating Event

Propylthiouracil (PTU) is the prototypical DIO1 inhibitor in mammals, although teleostean and amphibian DIO1 enzymes are less sensitive to inhibition by PTU (Orozco et al., 2003; Kuiper et al., 2006). Olker et al. (2019) identified 22 DIO1-specific inhibitors using a human recombinant DIO1 enzyme (e.g., genistein, 6-methyl-2-thiouracil, sulfasalazine). Another well-known inhibitor of DIO1 (and DIO2 and 3) is iopanoic acid (IOP). Renko et al. (2003, 2015) pointed out that IOP is actually a substrate of DIO1 (and DIO2 and 3) which is in line with its action as a competitive inhibitor. In fact, many compounds inhibit all three DIO isoforms. Olker et al. (2019) identified 93 compounds that inhibit DIOs 1, 2 and 3.

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
rat	Rattus norvegicus	High	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=10116)

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=10090)
pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=9823)
Ovis orientalis aries	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=9940)
fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)
killifish	<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=8078)
gilthead bream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=8175)
African clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=8355)
human	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	High	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=9606)
Oreochromis niloticus	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Moderate	NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=8128)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	Moderate

Deiodination by DIO enzymes is known to exist in a wide range of vertebrates and invertebrates. Studies reporting DIO1 inhibition have used human liver (Kuiper et al., 2006), human recombinant DIO1 enzyme (Olker et al., 2019), rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) liver (Klaren et al., 2005; Freyberger and Ahr, 2006; Kuiper et al., 2006; Pavelka, 2010) and thyroid gland (Ferreira et al., 2002), mouse (*Mus musculus*) brain (hernandez et al., 2006), hog (*Sus scrofa domestica*) liver (Stinckens et al., 2018), sheep (*Ovis orientalis aries*) fetal hepatic, renal and perirenal adipose tissue (Forhead et al., 2006), tadpole (*Xenopus laevis*) liver (Kuiper et al., 2006), fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) whole fish (Noyes et al., 2011), Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) liver (Walpita et al., 2007), Gilthead Seabream (*Sparus aurata*) kidney (Klaren et al., 2005), and killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) liver (Orozco et al., 2003) among others. The latter teleostean DIO1 enzymes as well as amphibian enzymes differ from other vertebrate DIO1 enzymes in their lower sensitivity to propylthiouracil (PTU), a typical DIO1 inhibitor in mammals.

Deiodinase 1 in liver is the main supplier of T3 to circulation in mammals (Marsili et al., 2011), and the same appears to be true for birds. By contrast, DIO1 function in teleostean and amphibian T3 plasma regulation is less clear (Finnsen et al. 1999, Kuiper et al. 2006). The presence of DIO1 in the liver of teleosts has been a controversial issue, and both the high level of DIO2 activity and its expression in the liver of teleosts are unique among vertebrates (Orozco and Valverde, 2005). This could explain why DIO2 inhibition seems to be more important than DIO1 inhibition in determining the adverse outcome in zebrafish (Stinckens et al., 2018).

Deiodinase activity is important for all vertebrate life stages. Already during early embryonic development, deiodinase activity is needed to regulate thyroid hormone concentrations and coordinate developmental processes. However, the role of DIO1 and DIO2 seems to be distinct. The fact that DIO1 knockdown during zebrafish development only causes developmental defects when combined with DIO2 knockdown (Walpita et al., 2010), suggests that DIO1 is only important in cases of increased TH need during specific stages of development, as supported by increased expression during such stages (Vergauwen et al., 2018), and in cases of thyroid hormone depletion in fish.

Key Event Description

Disruption of the thyroid hormone system is increasingly being recognized as an important toxicity pathway, as it can cause many adverse outcomes. Thyroid hormones do not only play an important role in the adult individual, but they are also critical during embryonic development. Thyroid hormones (THs) play an important role in a wide range of biological processes in vertebrates including growth, development, reproduction, cardiac function, thermoregulation, response to injury, tissue repair and homeostasis. Numerous chemicals are known to disturb thyroid function, for example by inhibiting thyroperoxidase (TPO) or deiodinase (DIO), upregulating excretion pathways or modifying gene expression. The two

major thyroid hormones are triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4), both iodinated derivatives of tyrosine. The synthesis of the thyroid hormones is a process that involves several steps. Thyroglobulin, the thyroid hormone precursor, is produced by the thyroid epithelial cells and transported to the lumen via exocytosis. Then thyroperoxidase (TPO) plays an essential role in the production of mainly T4. The prohormone T4 is then released in the circulation under the influence of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), in order to be transported to the various tissues, including the liver, the kidneys and the heart. Most TH actions depend on the binding of T3 to its nuclear receptors. Active and inactive THs are tightly regulated by enzymes called iodothyronine deiodinases (DIO). The activation occurs via outer ring deiodination (ORD), i.e. removing iodine from the outer, phenolic ring of T4 to form T3, while inactivation occurs via inner ring deiodination (IRD), i.e. removing iodine from the inner tyrosol ring of T4 or T3.

Three types of iodothyronine deiodinases (DIO1-3) have been described in vertebrates that activate or inactivate THs and are therefore important mediators of TH action. All deiodinases are integral membrane proteins of the thioredoxin superfamily that contain selenocysteine in their catalytic centre. Type I deiodinase is capable of both ORD and IRD, including the conversion of T4 into T3, as well as the conversion of rT3 to the inactive thyroid hormone 3,3'-T2. rT3, rather than T4, is the preferred substrate for DIO1. Furthermore, DIO1 has a very high K_m (μM range, compared to nM range for DIO2) (Darras and Van Herck, 2012). Type II deiodinase (DIO2) is only capable of ORD activity with T4 as a preferred substrate (i.e., activation of T4 to T3). DIO3 can inner ring deiodinate T4 and T3 to the inactive forms of THs, reverse T3, (rT3) and 3,3'-T2 respectively. DIO1 is a plasma membrane protein with its catalytic domain facing the cytosol.

How it is Measured or Detected

At this time, there are no approved OECD or EPA guideline protocols for measurement of DIO inhibition. Deiodination is the major pathway regulating T3 bioavailability in mammalian tissues. In vitro assays can be used to examine inhibition of deiodinase 1 (DIO1) activity upon exposure to thyroid disrupting compounds.

Several methods for deiodinase activity measurements are available. A first in vitro assay measures deiodinase activities by quantifying the radioactive iodine release from iodine-labelled substrates, depending on the preferred substrates of the isoforms of deiodinases (Ferreira et al., 2002; Forhead et al., 2006; Freyberger and Ahr, 2006; Pavelka, 2010; Stinckens et al., 2018). Another assay uses a chromatography-based method coupled to mass spectroscopy to measure products of thyroxine resulting from deiodinase type-1 activity (Butt et al., 2011). A colorimetric method (Renko et al., 2012), the Sandell-Kolthoff method, that measures the release of iodine from T4 is also available. Each of these assays requires a source of deiodinase which can be obtained for example using unexposed pig liver tissue (available from slaughterhouses) or rat liver tissue. Hornung et al. (2018) and Olker et al. (2019) on the other hand used an adenovirus expression system to produce the DIO1 enzyme and developed an assay for nonradioactive measurement of iodide released using the Sandell-Kolthoff method in a 96-well plate format. This assay was then used to screen the ToxCast Phase 1 chemical library. The specific synthesis of DIO1 through the adenovirus expression system provides an important advantage over other methods where activity of the different deiodinase isoforms needs to be distinguished in other ways, such as based on differences in enzyme kinetics.

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List of Key Events in the AOP

Event: 1003: Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum (<https://aopwiki.org/events/1003>)

Short Name: Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
abnormal circulating hormone level		decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:155 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	KeyEvent
Aop:156 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	KeyEvent
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	KeyEvent
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	KeyEvent
Aop:189 - Type I iodothyronine deiodinase (DIO1) inhibition leading to altered amphibian metamorphosis (https://aopwiki.org/aops/189)	KeyEvent
Aop:159 - Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	KeyEvent

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Tissue

Organ term

Organ term
serum

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	

The overall evidence supporting taxonomic applicability is strong. With few exceptions vertebrate species have circulating T3 and T4 that are bound to transport proteins in blood. Clear species differences exist in transport proteins (Yamauchi and Ishihara, 2009). Specifically, the majority of supporting data for TH decreases in serum come from rat studies, and the predominant iodothyronine binding protein in rat serum is transthyretin (TT4). TT4 demonstrates a reduced binding affinity for T4 when compared with thyroxine binding globulin (TBG), the predominant serum binding protein for T4 in humans. This difference in serum binding protein affinity for THs is thought to modulate serum half-life for T4; the half-life of T4 in rats is 12-24 hr, whereas the half-life in humans is 5-9 days (Capen, 1997). While these species differences impact hormone half-life, possibly regulatory feedback mechanisms, and quantitative dose-response relationships, measurement of serum THs is still regarded as a measurable key event causatively linked to downstream adverse outcomes.

THs are evolutionarily conserved molecules present in all vertebrate species (Hulbert, 2000; Yen, 2001). Moreover, their crucial role in amphibian and larbean metamorphoses is well established (Manzon and Youson, 1997; Yaoita and Brown, 1990). Their existence and importance has been also described in many different animal and plant kingdoms (Eales, 1997; Heyland and Moroz, 2005), while their role as environmental messenger via exogenous routes in echinoderms confirms the hypothesis that these molecules are widely distributed among the living organisms (Heyland and Hodin, 2004). However, the role of TH in the different species may differ depending on the expression or function of specific proteins (e.g receptors or enzymes) that are related to TH function, and therefore extrapolation between species should be done with cautious.

Key Event Description

There are two biological active thyroid hormones (THs), triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4), and a few inactive iodothyronines (rT3, 3,5-T2), which are all derived from the modification of tyrosine molecules (Hulbert, 2000). However, the plasma concentrations of the other iodothyronines are significantly lower than those of T3 and T4. The different iodothyronines are formed by the sequential outer or inner ring monodeiodination of T4 by the deiodinating enzymes, Dio1, Dio2, and Dio3 (Gereben et al., 2008). Deiodinase structure is considered to be unique, as THs are the only molecules in the body that incorporate iodide.

The circulatory system serves as the major transport and delivery system for THs from synthesis in the gland to delivery to tissues. The majority of THs in the blood are bound to transport proteins (Bartalena and Robbins, 1993). In humans, the major transport proteins are TBG (thyroxine binding globulin), TTR (transthyretin) and albumin. The percent bound to these proteins in adult humans is about 75, 15 and 10 percent, respectively (Schussler 2000). Unbound (free) hormones are approximately 0.03 and 0.3 percent for T4 and T3, respectively. In serum, it is the free form of the hormone that is active.

There are major species differences in the predominant binding proteins and their affinities for THs (see section below on Taxonomic applicability). However, there is broad agreement that changes in serum concentrations of THs is diagnostic of thyroid disease or chemical-induced disruption of thyroid homeostasis (Zoeller et al., 2007).

It is notable that the changes measured in the TH concentration reflect mainly the changes in the serum transport proteins rather than changes in the thyroid status. These thyroid-binding proteins serve as hormonal store which ensure their even and constant distribution in the different tissues, while they protect the most sensitive ones in the case of severe changes in thyroid availability, like in thyroidectomies (Obregon et al., 1981). Until recently, it was believed that all of the effects of TH were mediated by the binding of T3 to the thyroid nuclear receptors (TRa and TRb), a notion which is now questionable due to the increasing evidence that support the non-genomic action of TH (Davis et al., 2010; Moeller et al., 2006). Many non-nuclear TH binding sites have been identified to date and they usually lead to rapid cellular response in TH-effects (Bassett et al., 2003), but the specific pathways that are activated in this regard need to be elucidated.

The production of THs in the thyroid gland and the circulation levels in the bloodstream are self-controlled by an efficiently regulated feedback mechanism across the Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Thyroid (HPT) axis. One of the most unique characteristics of TH is their ability to regulate their own concentration, not only in the plasma level, but also in the individual cell level, to maintain their homeostasis. This is succeeded by the efficient regulatory mechanism of the thyroid hormone axis which consists of the following: (1) the hypothalamic secretion of the thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), (2) the thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) secretion from the anterior pituitary, (3) hormonal transport by the plasma binding proteins, (4) cellular uptake mechanisms in the cell level, (5) intracellular control of TH concentration by the deiodinating mechanism (6) transcriptional function of the nuclear thyroid hormone receptor and (7) in the fetus, the transplacental passage of T4 and T3 (Cheng et al., 2010).

In regards to the brain, the TH concentration involves also an additional level of regulation, namely the hormonal transport through the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB) (Williams, 2008). The TRH and the TSH are actually regulating the production of pro-hormone T4 and in a lesser extent of T3, which is the biologically active TH. The rest of the required amount of T3 is produced by outer ring deiodination of T4 by the deiodinating enzymes D1 and D2 (Bianco et al., 2006), a process which takes place mainly in liver and kidneys but also in other target organs such as in the brain, the anterior pituitary, brown adipose tissue, thyroid and skeletal muscle (Gereben et al., 2008; Larsen, 2009). Both hormones exert their action in almost all tissues of mammals and they are acting intracellularly, and thus the uptake of T3 and T4 by the target cells is a crucial step of the overall pathway. The trans-membrane transport of TH is performed mainly through transporters that differ depending on the cell type (Hennemann et al., 2001; Friesema et al., 2005; Visser et al., 2008). Many transporter proteins have been identified up to date but the monocarboxylate transporters (Mct8, Mct10) and the anion-transporting polypeptide (OATP1c1) show the highest degree of affinity towards TH (Jansen et al., 2005).

T3 and T4 have significant effects on normal development, neural differentiation, growth rate and metabolism (Yen, 2001; Brent, 2012; Williams, 2008), with the most prominent ones to occur during the fetal development and early childhood. The clinical features of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism emphasize the pleiotropic effects of these hormones on many different pathways and target organs. The thyroidal actions though are not only restricted to mammals, as their high significance has been identified also for other vertebrates, with the most well-studied to be the amphibian metamorphosis (Furlow and Neff, 2006). The importance of the thyroid-regulated pathways becomes more apparent in iodine deficient areas of the world, where a higher rate of cretinism and growth retardation has been observed and linked to decreased TH levels (Gilbert et al., 2012). Another very common cause of severe hypothyroidism in human is the congenital hypothyroidism, but the manifestation of these effects is only detectable in the lack of adequate treatment and is mainly related to neurological impairment and growth retardation (Glinioer, 2001), emphasizing the role of TH in neurodevelopment in all above cases. In adults, the thyroid-related effects are mainly linked to metabolic activities, such as deficiencies in oxygen consumption, and in the metabolism of the vitamin, proteins, lipids and carbohydrates, but these defects are subtle and reversible (Oetting and Yen, 2007). Blood tests to detect the amount of thyroid hormone (T4) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) are routinely done for newborn babies for the diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism at the earliest stage possible.

How it is Measured or Detected

T3 and T4 can be measured as free (unbound) or total (bound + unbound). Free hormone are considered more direct indicators of T4 and T3 activities in the body. The majority of T3 and T4 measurements are made using either RIA or ELISA kits. In animal studies, total T3 and T4 are typically measured as the concentrations of free hormone are very low and difficult to detect. Historically, the most widely used method in toxicology is RIA. The method is routinely used in rodent endocrine and toxicity studies. The ELISA method has become more routine in rodent studies. The ELISA method is commonly used as a human clinical test method. Least common is analytical determination of iodothyronines (T3, T4, rT3, T2) and their conjugates, though methods employing HPLC and mass spectrometry (DeVito et al., 1999; Miller et al., 2009).

Any of these measurements should be evaluated for fit-for-purpose, relationship to the actual endpoint of interest, repeatability, and reproducibility. All three of the methods summarized above would be fit-for-purpose, depending on the number of samples to be evaluated and the associated costs of each method. Both RIA and ELISA measure THs by an indirect methodology, whereas analytical determination is the most direct measurement available. All of these methods, particularly RIA, are repeatable and reproducible.

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Event: 1007: Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation (<https://aopwiki.org/events/1007>)

Short Name: Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
swim bladder inflation	anterior chamber swim bladder	decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:155 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	KeyEvent
Aop:156 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	KeyEvent
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	KeyEvent
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	KeyEvent

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:159 - Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	KeyEvent

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Organ

Organ term

Organ term
swim bladder

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

The evidence for impaired inflation of the anterior chamber of the swim bladder currently comes from work on zebrafish and fathead minnow.

Key Event Description

The swim bladder of bony fish is evolutionary homologous to the lung (Zheng et al., 2011). The teleost swim bladder is a gas-filled structure that consists of two chambers, the posterior and anterior chamber. In zebrafish, the posterior chamber inflates around 96 h post fertilization (hpf) which is 2 days post hatch, and the anterior chamber inflates around 21 dpf. In fathead minnow, the posterior and anterior chamber inflate around 6 and 14 dpf respectively. Inflation of the anterior swim bladder chamber is part of the larval-to-juvenile transition in fish, together with the development of adult fins and fin rays, ossification of the axial skeleton, formation of an adult pigmentation pattern, scale formation, maturation and remodeling of organs including the lateral line, nervous system, gut and kidneys (McMenamin and Parichy, 2013).

The anterior chamber is formed by evagination from the cranial end of the posterior chamber (Robertson et al., 2007). Dumbarton et al. (2010) showed that the anterior chamber of zebrafish has particularly closely packed and highly organized bundles of muscle fibres, suggesting that contraction of these muscles would reduce swim bladder volume. While it had previously been suggested that the posterior chamber had a more important role as a hydrostatic organ, this implies high importance of the anterior chamber for buoyancy. The anterior chamber has an additional role in hearing (Bang et al., 2002). Weberian ossicles (the Weberian apparatus) connect the anterior chamber to the inner ear resulting in an amplification of sound waves. Reduced inflation of the anterior chamber may manifest itself as either a complete failure to inflate the chamber or reduced size of the chamber. Reduced size is often associated with a deviating morphology.

How it is Measured or Detected

In several fish species, inflation of the anterior chamber can be observed using a stereomicroscope because the larvae are still transparent during the larval stage. This is for example true for zebrafish and fathead minnow. Anterior chamber size can then be measured based on photographs with a calibrator.

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AOP158

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Event: 1005: Reduced, Swimming performance (<https://aopwiki.org/events/1005>)

Short Name: Reduced, Swimming performance

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
aquatic locomotion		decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:155 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	KeyEvent
Aop:156 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	KeyEvent
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	KeyEvent
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	KeyEvent
Aop:159 - Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	KeyEvent
Aop:242 - Inhibition of lysyl oxidase leading to enhanced chronic fish toxicity (https://aopwiki.org/aops/242)	KeyEvent
Aop:334 - Glucocorticoid Receptor Agonism Leading to Impaired Fin Regeneration (https://aopwiki.org/aops/334)	KeyEvent

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Individual

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
teleost fish	teleost fish		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=70862)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Mixed	

Importance of swimming performance for natural behaviour is generally applicable to fish.

Key Event Description

Adequate swimming performance in fish is essential for behaviour such as foraging, predator avoidance and reproduction.

How it is Measured or Detected

For fish larvae, automated observation and tracking systems are commercially available and increasingly used for measuring swimming performance including distance travelled, duration of movements, swimming speed, etc. This kind of measurements is often included in publications describing effects of chemicals in zebrafish larvae (Hagenaars et al., 2014; Stinckens et al., 2016; Vergauwen et al., 2015).

For juvenile and adult fish, measurements of swim performance vary. However, in some circumstances, a swim tunnel has been used to measure various data (Fu et al., 2013).

References

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Event: 1006: Reduced, Young of year survival (<https://aopwiki.org/events/1006>)

Short Name: Reduced, Young of year survival

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
survival		decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:155 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	KeyEvent
Aop:156 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	KeyEvent
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	KeyEvent
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	KeyEvent
Aop:159 - Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	KeyEvent

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Individual

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)

Survival is important for all species.

Key Event Description

Young of year refers to young animals (usually fish) produced in one reproductive year, which have not yet reached one year of age. Small fish, hatched from eggs spawned in the current year, are considered young of year.

Young of year survival directly impacts population structure, growth and fitness. Maintenance of sustainable fish and wildlife populations is an accepted regulatory goal upon which risk assessments and risk management decisions are based.

How it is Measured or Detected

Young of year survival can be measured:

- in the lab by recording survival during prolonged exposure experiments
- in dedicated mesocosms, or in drainable ponds
- in the field, for example by determining age structure after one capture, or by capture-tag-recapture efforts

List of Adverse Outcomes in this AOP

Event: 360: Decrease, Population trajectory (<https://aopwiki.org/events/360>)

Short Name: Decrease, Population trajectory

Key Event Component

Process	Object	Action
population growth rate		decreased

AOPs Including This Key Event

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:23 - Androgen receptor agonism leading to reproductive dysfunction (in repeat-spawning fish) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/23)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:25 - Aromatase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction (https://aopwiki.org/aops/25)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:29 - Estrogen receptor agonism leading to reproductive dysfunction (https://aopwiki.org/aops/29)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:30 - Estrogen receptor antagonism leading to reproductive dysfunction (https://aopwiki.org/aops/30)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:100 - Cyclooxygenase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction via inhibition of female spawning behavior (https://aopwiki.org/aops/100)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:122 - Prolyl hydroxylase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction via increased HIF1 heterodimer formation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/122)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:123 - Unknown MIE leading to reproductive dysfunction via increased HIF-1alpha transcription (https://aopwiki.org/aops/123)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:155 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	AdverseOutcome

AOP158

AOP ID and Name	Event Type
Aop:156 - Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:157 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:158 - Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:159 - Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:101 - Cyclooxygenase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction via inhibition of pheromone release (https://aopwiki.org/aops/101)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:102 - Cyclooxygenase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction via interference with meiotic prophase I/metaphase I transition (https://aopwiki.org/aops/102)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:63 - Cyclooxygenase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction (https://aopwiki.org/aops/63)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:103 - Cyclooxygenase inhibition leading to reproductive dysfunction via interference with spindle assembly checkpoint (https://aopwiki.org/aops/103)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:290 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to reduced fecundity associated population decline (https://aopwiki.org/aops/290)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:291 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to transgenerational DNA methylation associated population decline (https://aopwiki.org/aops/291)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:292 - Inhibition of tyrosinase leads to decreased population in fish (https://aopwiki.org/aops/292)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:310 - Embryonic Activation of the AHR leading to Reproductive failure, via epigenetic down-regulation of GnRHR (https://aopwiki.org/aops/310)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:16 - Acetylcholinesterase inhibition leading to acute mortality (https://aopwiki.org/aops/16)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:312 - Acetylcholinesterase Inhibition leading to Acute Mortality via Impaired Coordination & Movement (https://aopwiki.org/aops/312)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:334 - Glucocorticoid Receptor Agonism Leading to Impaired Fin Regeneration (https://aopwiki.org/aops/334)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:336 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to population decline (#1) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/336)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:337 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to population decline (#2) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/337)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:338 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to population decline (#3) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/338)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:339 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to population decline (#4) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/339)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:340 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to transgenerational effects (#1) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/340)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:341 - DNA methyltransferase inhibition leading to transgenerational effects (#2) (https://aopwiki.org/aops/341)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:289 - Inhibition of 5 α -reductase leading to impaired fertility in female fish (https://aopwiki.org/aops/289)	AdverseOutcome
Aop:297 - Inhibition of retinaldehyde dehydrogenase leads to population decline (https://aopwiki.org/aops/297)	AdverseOutcome

Biological Context

Level of Biological Organization
Population

Domain of Applicability

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
all species	all species		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=0)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	Not Specified

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	Not Specified

Consideration of population size and changes in population size over time is potentially relevant to all living organisms.

Key Event Description

Maintenance of sustainable fish and wildlife populations (i.e., adequate to ensure long-term delivery of valued ecosystem services) is an accepted regulatory goal upon which risk assessments and risk management decisions are based.

How it is Measured or Detected

Population trajectories, either hypothetical or site specific, can be estimated via population modeling based on measurements of vital rates or reasonable surrogates measured in laboratory studies. As an example, Miller and Ankley 2004 used measures of cumulative fecundity from laboratory studies with repeat spawning fish species to predict population-level consequences of continuous exposure.

Regulatory Significance of the AO

Maintenance of sustainable fish and wildlife populations (i.e., adequate to ensure long-term delivery of valued ecosystem services) is a widely accepted regulatory goal upon which risk assessments and risk management decisions are based.

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Appendix 2

List of Key Event Relationships in the AOP

List of Adjacent Key Event Relationships

Relationship: 1037: Inhibition, Deiodinase 1 leads to Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum (<https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1037>)

AOPs Referencing Relationship

AOP Name	Adjacency	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	adjacent		

Evidence Supporting Applicability of this Relationship

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	

Mol et al. (1998) concluded that deiodinases in teleosts were more similar to mammalian deiodinases than had been generally accepted, based on the similarities in susceptibility to inhibition and the agreement of the Km values.

It is generally assumed that deiodinase 1 in liver is the main supplier of T3 to circulation in mammals (Leonard et al., 1986), and the same appears to be true for birds (Freeman et al., 1991), while DIO2 is assumed to regulate intracellular concentrations of T3. In contrast to the general assumptions however, Maia et al. (2005) determined that in a normal physiological situation in humans the contribution of DIO2 to plasma T3 levels is twice that of DIO1. By contrast, DIO1 function in teleostean and amphibian T3 plasma regulation is less clear (Finnson et al. 1999, Kuiper et al. 2006). The presence of DIO1 in the liver of teleosts has been a controversial issue, and both the high level of DIO2 activity and its expression in the liver of teleosts are unique among vertebrates (Orozco and Valverde, 2005). These differences make it difficult to exactly evaluate the importance of DIO1 in regulating serum/tissue T3 levels across vertebrates.

Key Event Relationship Description

The two major thyroid hormones are thyroxine (T4) and the more biologically active triiodothyronine (T3), both iodinated derivatives of tyrosine. Active and inactive THs are tightly regulated by enzymes called iodothyronine deiodinases (DIO). The activation occurs via outer ring deiodination (ORD), i.e. removing iodine from the outer, phenolic ring of T4 to form T3, while inactivation occurs via inner ring deiodination (IRD), i.e. removing iodine from the inner tyrosol ring of T4 or T3.

Three types of iodothyronine deiodinases (DIO1-3) have been described in vertebrates that activate or inactivate THs and are therefore important mediators of TH action. All deiodinases are integral membrane proteins of the thioredoxin superfamily that contain selenocysteine in their catalytic centre. Type I deiodinase is capable of converting T4 into T3, as well as to convert rT3 to the inactive thyroid hormone 3,3'-T2, through outer ring deiodination. rT3, rather than T4, is the preferred substrate for DIO1. furthermore, DIO1 has a very high Km (μ M range, compared to nM range for DIO2) (Darras and Van Herck, 2012). Type II deiodinase (DIO2) is only capable of ORD activity with T4 as a preferred substrate (i.e., activation of T4 to T3). DIO3 can inner ring deiodinate T4 and T3 to the inactive forms of THs, reverse T3, (rT3) and 3,3'-T2 respectively. DIO1 is a plasma membrane protein with its catalytic domain facing the cytosol.

Evidence Supporting this KER

Inhibition of DIO1 activity is widely accepted to directly decrease T3 levels, since the conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited. The importance of DIO1 inhibition in altering serum T3 levels depends on the relative role of different deiodinases in regulating serum versus tissue T3 levels and in negative feedback within the HPT axis. Both aspects appear to differ to some extent among vertebrate taxa.

Biological Plausibility

Inhibition of DIO1 activity is widely accepted to directly decrease T3 levels, since the conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited.

Empirical Evidence

- In the study of Cavallin et al. (2017) fathead minnow larvae were exposed to IOP, a model iodothyronine deiodinase inhibitor that is assumed to inhibit all three deiodinase enzymes (DIO1,2,3) and pronounced decreases of whole body T3 concentrations were observed.
- Stinckens et al. (submitted) showed that IOP reduced T3 levels in zebrafish in 21 and 32 day old larvae that had been exposed starting from fertilization.

Uncertainties and Inconsistencies

In the study of Cavallin et al. (2017) fathead minnow larvae were exposed to IOP, a model iodothyronine deiodinase inhibitor that is assumed to inhibit all three deiodinase enzymes (DIO1,2,3). Transcriptional analysis showed that especially DIO2, but also DIO3 mRNA levels (in some treatments), were increased in 10 to 21 day old larvae exposed to IOP as of the age of 6 days. This suggests that IOP effectively inhibited DIO2 and DIO3 in the larvae and that mRNA levels increased as a compensatory response. The authors also observed pronounced decreases of whole body T3 concentrations and increases of whole body T4 concentrations. It is not clear whether inhibition of DIO1 also played a role in the decrease of T3 levels.

Quantitative Understanding of the Linkage

Known Feedforward/Feedback loops influencing this KER

Thyroid hormone levels are regulated via negative feedback, influencing this KER. Additionally, deiodinases regulate the activity of thyroid hormones, not only in serum and target organs, but also in the thyroid gland. Deiodinases themselves are known to be involved in the negative feedback system that results in increased TSH levels when the levels of T4 (and also T3) in serum are low (Schneider et al., 2001), resulting in an even more complicated impact on this KER. Increased TSH levels then stimulate increased T4 release from the thyroid gland, resulting in a compensatory increase of serum T4 levels. In DIO2 knockout mice it seemed that the negative feedback system was blocked resulting in increased levels of T4 and TSH and in normal rather than decreased T3 levels compared to WT. By inhibiting DIO1 using a PTU exposure, Schneider et al. (2001) showed that DIO2 played a role in the increased TSH levels in response to T3 or T4 injection.

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Relationship: 1035: Decreased, Triiodothyronine (T3) in serum leads to Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation (<https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1035>)

AOPs Referencing Relationship

AOP Name	Adjacency	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	adjacent		
Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	adjacent		

Evidence Supporting Applicability of this Relationship

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
Juvenile	High

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	High

This KER is probably not sex-dependent since both females and males rely on THs for regulation of vital processes. Additionally, zebrafish are undifferentiated gonochorists, and gonad differentiation starts only around 23-25 dpf (Uchida et al., 2002), after the time point of anterior chamber inflation (around 21 dpf).

Key Event Relationship Description

Thyroid hormones are known to be involved in development, especially in metamorphosis in amphibians and in embryonic-to-larval transition and larval-to-juvenile transition in fish. Inflation of the anterior swim bladder chamber is part of the larval-to-juvenile transition in fish, together with the development of adult fins and fin rays, ossification of the axial skeleton, formation of an adult pigmentation pattern, scale formation, maturation and remodeling of organs including the lateral line, nervous system, gut and kidneys.

Evidence Supporting this KER**Biological Plausibility**

Thyroid hormones are known to be involved in development, especially in metamorphosis in amphibians and in embryonic-to-larval transition (Liu and Chan, 2002) and larval-to-juvenile transition (Brown et al., 1997) in fish. Inflation of the anterior swim bladder chamber is part of the larval-to-juvenile transition in fish, together with the development of adult fins and fin rays, ossification of the axial skeleton, formation of an adult pigmentation pattern, scale formation, maturation and remodeling of organs including the lateral line, nervous system, gut and kidneys (Brown, 1997; Liu and Chan, 2002; McMenamin and Parichy, 2013).

Empirical Evidence

- In a study in which embryo-larval fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) were exposed to the thyroid peroxidase inhibitor 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT), T3 concentrations measured at 14dpf were reduced at the same concentration (1 mg/L) that significantly reduced anterior swim bladder inflation at the same time-point (Nelson et al. 2016).
- Maternal injection of T3, resulting in increased T3 concentrations in the eggs of striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) lead to significant increases in both swim bladder inflation and survival (Brown et al., 1988).
- In the study of Cavallin et al. (2017) fathead minnow larvae were exposed to IOP, a model iodothyronine deiodinase inhibitor that is assumed to inhibit all three deiodinase enzymes (DIO1,2,3). The authors observed pronounced decreases of whole body T3 concentrations and increases of whole body T4 concentrations, together with impaired inflation of the anterior swim bladder chamber. More specifically, inflation was delayed and the size of the swim bladder chamber was reduced until the end of the exposure experiment. Since exposure was started after inflation of the posterior chamber, this study shows that DIO inhibition can directly affect anterior chamber inflation.
- In the study of Stinckens et al. (submitted) a strong correlation between reduced T3 levels and reduced anterior chamber inflation was observed in zebrafish exposed to iopanoic acid, a deiodinase inhibitor, as well as methimazole and propylthiouracil, both thyroperoxidase inhibitors, from fertilization until the age of 32 days. Anterior chamber inflation was delayed and a number of larvae did not manage to inflate the anterior chamber by the end of the 32 day exposure period. Additionally, exposed fish that had inflated the swim bladder had reduced anterior chamber sizes.

Uncertainties and Inconsistencies

- The mechanism underlying the link between reduced T3 and reduced anterior chamber inflation remains unclear, but several hypotheses exist (Stinckens et al., submitted). For example, altered gas distribution between chambers could be the result of impaired development of smooth muscle fibers, delayed and/or impaired evagination of the anterior chamber, impaired anterior budding through altered Wnt and hedgehog signalling, etc.
- Increased T3 levels also seem to result in reduced swim bladder inflation. For example, Li et al. (2011) reported impairment of swim bladder inflation in Chinese rare minnows (*Gobiocypris rarus*) exposed to exogenous T3.

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Relationship: 1034: Reduced, Anterior swim bladder inflation leads to Reduced, Swimming performance
(<https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1034>)

AOPs Referencing Relationship

AOP Name	Adjacency	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	adjacent		
Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	adjacent		

Evidence Supporting Applicability of this Relationship

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	Danio rerio		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Importance of swimming performance for natural behaviour is generally applicable to fish.

Key Event Relationship Description

Effects on swim bladder inflation can alter swimming performance and buoyancy of fish, which is essential for predator avoidance, energy sparing, migration, reproduction and feeding behaviour, resulting in lower young-of-year survival.

Evidence Supporting this KER

The weight of evidence supporting a direct linkage between these two KEs, i.e. reduced anterior swim bladder inflation and reduced swimming performance, is weak.

Biological Plausibility

The anterior chamber of the swim bladder has a function in regulating the buoyancy of fish, by altering the volume of the swim bladder (Roberston et al., 2007). Fish rely on the lipid and gas content in their body to regulate their position within the water column, with the latter being more efficient at increasing body buoyancy. Therefore, fish with functional swim bladders have no problem supporting their body (Brix 2002), while it is

highly likely that impaired inflation severely impacts swimming performance. Fish with no functional swim bladder can survive, but are severely disadvantaged., making the likelihood of surviving smaller.

Several studies in zebrafish and fathead minnow showed that a smaller AC was associated with a larger posterior chamber (Nelson et al., 2016; Stinckens et al., 2016; Cavallin et al., 2017; Stinckens et al., submitted) suggesting a possible compensatory mechanism. As shown by Stoyek et al. (2011) however, the AC volume is highly dynamic under normal conditions due to a series of regular corrugations running along the chamber wall, and is in fact the main driver for adjusting buoyancy while the basic PC volume remains largely invariable. Therefore, it is plausible to assume that functionality of the swim bladder is affected when AC inflation is incomplete, even when the PC appears to fully compensate the gas volume of the swim bladder.

Empirical Evidence

- After exposure to 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, a TPO inhibitor, from 0 to 32 days post fertilization (dpf) in zebrafish, the swimming activity of fish was impacted starting at 26 dpf if the inflation of the anterior chamber of the swim bladder was impaired or had no normal structure/size (Stinckens et al., 2016).
- Methimazole (MMI) and propylthiouracil (PTU), two thyroperoxidase inhibitors, and iopanoic acid (IOP), a deiodinase inhibitor, each reduced both anterior chamber (AC) inflation and swimming distance in zebrafish exposed from fertilization until the age of 32 days (Stinckens et al., submitted). The current dataset provides evidence for a specific, direct link between AC inflation and reduced swimming performance. First, after 21 d of exposure to 111 mg/L PTU around 30% of ACs were not inflated and swimming distance was reduced, while by 32 dpf all larvae had inflated ACs and the effect on swimming distance had disappeared. The most direct way to assess the role of AC inflation in swimming performance, however, is to compare larvae with and without inflated AC at the same time point and within the same experimental treatment. Both in the PTU exposure at 21 dpf and in the IOP exposure at 21 and 32 dpf, swimming distance was clearly reduced in larvae lacking an inflated AC, while the swimming distance of larvae with inflated AC was equal to that of controls.
- It has also been reported that larvae that fail to inflate their swim bladder use additional energy to maintain buoyancy (Lindsey et al., 2010; Goodsell et al. 1996), possibly contributing to reduced swimming activity. Furthermore, Chatain (1994) associated larvae with non-inflated swim bladders with numerous complications, such as spinal deformities and lordosis and reduced growth rates, adding to the impact on swimming behaviour.
- An increasing incidence of swim bladder non-inflation has also been reported in Atlantic salmon (Pope et al. 1997). Affected fish had severely altered balance and buoyancy, observed through a specific swimming behaviour, as the affected fish were swimming upside down in an almost vertical position (Pope et al. 1997).

Uncertainties and Inconsistencies

After exposure to 100 mg/L MMI, 95% of the zebrafish larvae failed to inflate their AC at 32 dpf and swimming distance was reduced (Stinckens et al., submitted). On the other hand, there was no effect of impaired AC inflation on swimming distance in the MMI exposure of 50 mg/L. Also, inflated but smaller ACs did not result in a decreased swimming performance in the present study. A similar result, where non-inflated ACs did not consistently lead to reduced swimming performance, was previously found after exposure to MBT (Stinckens et al., 2016). In summary, the precise relationship between these two KEs is not easy to determine and may be different for different chemicals. Swimming capacity can be affected via other processes which may or may not depend on the HPT axis, such as decreased cardiorespiratory function, energy metabolism and growth.

As Robertson et al., (2007) reported, the swim bladder only starts regulating buoyancy actively from 32 dpf onward in zebrafish, possibly explaining the lack of effect on swimming capacity in some cases.

The anterior chamber is also important for producing and transducing sound through the Weberian Apparatus (Popper, 1974; Lechner and Ladich, 2008). It is highly plausible that impaired inflation or size of the anterior swim bladder could lead to a reduction in young-of-year survival as hearing loss would affect their ability to respond to their surrounding environment, thus impacting ecological relevant endpoints such as predator avoidance or prey seeking (Wisenden et al., 2008; Fay, 2009).

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Relationship: 1029: Reduced, Swimming performance leads to Reduced, Young of year survival (<https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1029>)

AOPs Referencing Relationship

AOP Name	Adjacency	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	adjacent		
Thyroperoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	adjacent		

Evidence Supporting Applicability of this Relationship

Taxonomic Applicability

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=7955)
fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=90988)

Life Stage Applicability

Life Stage	Evidence
All life stages	

Sex Applicability

Sex	Evidence
Unspecific	

Importance of swimming performance on young of year survival is generally applicable to fish.

Evidence Supporting this KER**Biological Plausibility**

Reduced swimming performance is likely to affect essential endpoints such as predator avoidance, feeding behaviour and reproduction. These parameters are biologically plausible to affect young-of-year survival, especially in a non-laboratory environment where food is scarce and predators are abundant.

Empirical Evidence

All zebrafish larvae that failed to inflate the posterior chamber after exposure to 2 mg/L iopanoic acid (IOP), died by the age of 9 dpf (Stinckens et al., unpublished). Since larvae from the same group that were able to inflate the posterior chamber survived, it is plausible to assume that the cause of death was the inability to swim and find food due to the failure to inflate the posterior swim bladder chamber.

Quantitative Understanding of the Linkage**Time-scale**

Reduced swimming performance is not expected to immediately lead to mortality. Depending on the extent of the reduction in swimming performance and depending on the cause of death (e.g., starvation due to the inability to find food, being caught by a predator) the lag time may vary.

As an example, Stinckens et al. (unpublished) found that zebrafish larvae that failed to inflate the swim bladder at 5 dpf and did not manage to inflate it during the days afterwards died by the age of 9 dpf. Since zebrafish initiate exogenous feeding around day 5 when the yolk is almost completely depleted, there was a lag period of around 4 days after which reduced feeding resulted in mortality. Obviously, in a laboratory setup there is no increased risk of being caught by a predator.

All zebrafish larvae that failed to inflate the posterior chamber after exposure to 2 mg/L iopanoic acid (IOP), died by the age of 9 dpf (Stinckens et al., unpublished). Since larvae from the same group that were able to inflate the posterior chamber survived, it is plausible to assume that the cause of death was the inability to swim and find food due to the failure to inflate the posterior swim bladder chamber.

Relationship: 1030: Reduced, Young of year survival leads to Decrease, Population trajectory
(<https://aopwiki.org/relationships/1030>)

AOPs Referencing Relationship

AOP Name	Adjacency	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/155)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 2 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/156)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via posterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/157)	adjacent		
Deiodinase 1 inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/158)	adjacent		
Thyropoxidase inhibition leading to reduced young of year survival via anterior swim bladder inflation (https://aopwiki.org/aops/159)	adjacent		

Evidence Supporting Applicability of this Relationship**Taxonomic Applicability**

Term	Scientific Term	Evidence	Links
all species	all species		NCBI (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=0)

Key Event Relationship Description

If young of year survival is reduced, ultimately the population trajectory will decrease.

Evidence Supporting this KER

Biological Plausibility

It is widely accepted that if young of year survival is reduced, the population trajectory will eventually decrease.