



A study of acute toxicity of newly synthesized compound on adult hydrobiont *Danio rerio*

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A – research concept and design; B – collection and/or assembly of data; C – data analysis and interpretation; D – writing the article;
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From ancient times the people used different poisons as a treatment for diseases of different genesis. To date, almost nothing has changed. One of the main conditions for the development of a new drug is its low toxicity. Literature analysis has shown that 1,2,4-triazole-3-thione derivatives are low-toxic compounds and exhibit a wide range of pharmacological activities.

The aim of this work was the investigate acute toxicity LC₅₀ *in vivo* of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate on the Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) aquatic model according to OECD instruction № 203.

Materials and methods. Determination of acute toxicity LC50 of the test compound was performed *in vivo* on a model of the aquatic organism Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) according to the instruction OECD № 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test) for testing chemical compounds (acute toxicity test on fish from 10.12.2009). It was used fish 2 months of age, 11.8 ± 0.1 mm long, and weighing 2.6 ± 0.2 g in the experiment. The concentration of the test compound ranged from 5.0 mg/l to 100.0 mg/l. Test water-soluble compounds were dissolved in distilled water. Each mini-aquarium with a certain dose of the compound contained at least 7 individuals of *Danio rerio*. During the experiments, the fish were kept on a diet for a test 96 hours and their mortality was checked every 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. Statistical analysis of the results was performed using the program Statistica 6.

Results. According to the obtained data, graphs of the dependence of the concentration on the fish mortality percentage were constructed. Then the corresponding values of LC₅₀ sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate were calculated. According to the acute toxicity of LC₅₀ (96 hours) of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate, which according to the classification of D. R. Passino and co-authors allowed it to be classified as a moderately toxic compound.

Conclusions. The acute toxicity LC₅₀ *in vivo* of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate on the Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) aquatic model was investigated. The research was conducted in accordance with the national "General Ethical Principles of Animal Experimentation" approved by the First National Congress on Bioethics and the "Bioethical Expertise of Preclinical and Other Animal Research". The highest fish mortality occurs on the last day of observation (96 hours). The highest number of Zebrafish deaths is at a minimum concentration of the substance. The acute toxicity LC₅₀ (96 hours) of the test substance was 4.5364 mg/l.

Key words: acute toxicity tests, 1,2,4-triazole, salts, heterocyclic compounds.

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Дослідження гострої токсичності нової сполуки на дорослом гідробіонті Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

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Від стародавніх часів люди використовували різні отрути для лікування захворювань різного ґенезу, і донині майже нічого не змінилось. Одна з основних умов створення нового лікарського засобу – його низька токсичність. Аналіз даних фахової літератури показав, що похідні 1,2,4-триазол-3-тіону – малотоксичні сполуки, які проявляють широкий спектр фармакологічних активностей.

Мета роботи – дослідження гострої токсичності LC₅₀ *in vivo* натрію 2-((4-аміно-5-(тіофен-2-ілметил)-4H-1,2,4-триазол-3-іл)тіо)ацетату на водній моделі Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) згідно з інструкцією OECD № 203.

Матеріали та методи. Гостру токсичність LC₅₀ досліджуваної сполуки вивчали *in vivo* на моделі водного організму Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) згідно з інструкцією OECD № 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test) для випробування хімічних сполук (тест гострої токсичності на рибах від 10.12.2009 р.). В експерименті використовували риб віком 2 місяці, завдовжки 11,8 ± 0,1 мм і вагою 2,6 ± 0,2 г. Концентрація досліджуваної сполуки становила від 5,0 мг/л до 100,0 мг/л. Водорозчинні речовини розчиняли в дистильованій воді. Кожен мініакваріум із певною дозою сполуки містив щонайменше 7 особин *Danio rerio*. Під час експериментів риб тримали на дієті протягом 96 годин, а їхню смертність перевіряли кожні 24, 48, 72 і 96 годин. Статистичний аналіз результатів виконали за допомогою програми Statistica 6.

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Key words: acute toxicity tests, 1,2,4-triazole, salts, heterocyclic compounds.

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Результати. За результатами дослідження побудували графіки залежності концентрації від відсотка смертності риб. Потім розрахували відповідні значення LC₅₀, натрію 2-((4-аміно-5-(тиофен-2-ілметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-іл)тио)ацетату. За гострою токсичністю LC₅₀ (96 годин) натрій 2-((4-аміно-5-(тиофен-2-ілметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-іл)тио)ацетату за класифікацією D. R. Passino et al. дало змогу класифікувати його як помірно токсичну сполуку.

Висновки. Вивчили гостру токсичність LC₅₀ *in vivo* натрію 2-((4-аміно-5-(тиофен-2-ілметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-іл)тио)ацетату на водній моделі Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*). Дослідження здійснили згідно з національними «Загальними етичними принципами експериментів на тваринах», що затверджені Першим національним конгресом із біоетики, та «Біоетичною експертізою доклінічних та інших досліджень на тваринах». Найвища смертність риби визначили в останній день спостереження (96 годин). Найбільшу кількість смертей риб даніо провокує мінімальна концентрація досліджуваної речовини. Гостра токсичність LC₅₀ (96 годин) речовини, що вивчали, становить 4,5364 мг/л.

Ключові слова: 1,2,4-триазол, гостра токсичність, солі, гетероциклічні сполуки.

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Исследование острой токсичности нового соединения на взрослом гидробионте Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

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С древних времен люди использовали различные яды для лечения заболеваний различного генеза, и на сегодня почти ничего не изменилось. Одно из основных условий создания нового лекарственного средства – его низкая токсичность. Анализ данных научной литературы показал, что производные 1,2,4-триазол-3-тиона – малотоксичные соединения, проявляют широкий спектр фармакологических активностей.

Цель работы – исследование острой токсичности LC₅₀ *in vivo* натрия 2-((4-амино-5-(тиофен-2-илметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-ил)тио)ацетата на водной модели Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) согласно инструкции OECD № 203.

Материалы и методы. Исследование острой токсичности LC₅₀ тест-вещества проводили *in vivo* на модели водного организма Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) согласно инструкции OECD № 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test) для испытания химических соединений (тест острой токсичности на рыбах от 10.12.2009 г.). В эксперименте использовали рыб возрастом 2 месяца, длиной 11,8 ± 0,1 мм и весом 2,6 ± 0,2 г. Концентрация исследуемого соединения составляла от 5,0 мг/л до 100,0 мг/л. Водорастворимые вещества растворяли в дистиллированной воде. Каждый мини-аквариум с определенной дозой соединения содержал не менее 7 особей *Danio rerio*. Во время экспериментов рыб держали на диете в течение 96 часов, а их смертность проверяли каждые 24, 48, 72 и 96 часов. Статистический анализ результатов проводили с помощью программы Statistica 6.

Результаты. По полученным данным построены графики зависимости концентрации от процента смертности рыб. Затем рассчитаны соответствующие значения LC₅₀ натрия 2-((4-амино-5-(тиофен-2-илметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-ил)тио)ацетата. По острой токсичности LC₅₀ (96 часов) натрий 2-((4-амино-5-(тиофен-2-илметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-ил)тио)ацетата по классификации D. R. Passino et al. позволило классифицировать его как умеренно токсичное соединение.

Выходы. Исследована острые токсичность LC₅₀ *in vivo* натрия 2-((4-амино-5-(тиофен-2-илметил)-4Н-1,2,4-триазол-3-ил)тио)ацетата на водной модели Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*). Исследование проведено в соответствии с национальными «Общими этическими принципами экспериментов на животных», утвержденных Первым национальным конгрессом по биоэтике, и «Биоэтической экспертизой доклинических и других исследований на животных». Самая высокая смертность рыбы отмечена в последний день наблюдения (96 часов). Наибольшее количество смертей рыб даніо провоцирует минимальная концентрация исследуемого вещества. Острая токсичность LC₅₀ (96 часов) исследуемого вещества составляет 4,5364 мг/л.

Ключевые слова: 1,2,4-триазол, острые токсичность, соли, гетероциклические соединения.

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From ancient times the people used different poisons as a treatment for diseases of different genesis. To date, almost nothing has changed. One of the main conditions for the development of a new drug [1–4] is its low toxicity.

The study of newly synthesized compounds for acute toxicity is a necessary component for further determination of biological activity and effective dose of the future drug [5–9].

Not only mice or rats can be used to determine acute toxicity, but it can also be an aquatic organism – Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) [10,11].

Aim

The aim of this work was the investigate acute toxicity LC₅₀ *in vivo* of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4Н-

1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate on the Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) aquatic model according to OECD instruction № 203.

Materials and methods

Determination of acute toxicity LC₅₀ of the test compound was performed *in vivo* on a model of the aquatic organism Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) according to the instruction OECD № 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test) for testing chemical compounds (acute toxicity test on fish from 10.12.2009).

It was used fish 2 months of age, 11.8 ± 0.1 mm long, and weighing 2.6 ± 0.2 g in the experiment.

The concentration of the test compound ranged from 5.0 mg/l to 100.0 mg/l. Adults *Danio rerio* were stored in ventilated aquariums with carbon-filtered tap water

($\text{pH} = 7.3 \pm 0.3$; 95 % CI) at a temperature of 26.5 °C. This oxygen-enriched water was used for experiments. Prior to the experiments, the fish were acclimatized, with a mortality rate of no more than 1 in 500 individuals. Test water-soluble compounds were dissolved in distilled water. Each mini-aquarium with a certain dose of the compound contained at least 7 individuals of *Danio rerio*. During the experiments, the fish were kept on a diet for a test 96 hours and their mortality was checked every 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours.

Statistical analysis of the results was performed using the program Statistica 6.

The degree of toxicity of the tested compounds was determined according to the classification of D. R. Passino [11].

The research was conducted in accordance with the national "General Ethical Principles of Animal Experimentation" approved by the First National Congress on Bioethics and the "Bioethical Expertise of Preclinical and Other Animal Research". These principles have been developed in accordance with the basic principles of bioethics and bioethical expertise in the interests of human protection and the entire biological diversity of the world. They are in line with the provisions of the "European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes".

Fish are considered dead if there are no visible movements (for example, gill movements) and if touching the tail stalk does not cause a reaction. Dead fish were removed by observation and mortality was recorded.

Results

As a result, the acute toxicity LC_{50} *in vivo* of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate on the Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) aquatic model was investigated.

The acute toxicity LC_{50} (96 hours) of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate was 4.5364 mg/l. It can be concluded that the compound belongs to the class of moderately toxic substances.

Discussion

Every 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours, mortality of the Zebrafish was entered in the *Table 1*.

After examining the mortality of animals at appropriate intervals, it is possible to draw conclusions about the relationship between "mortality – a period of time".

Table 1 shows that the highest fish mortality occurs on the last day of observation (96 hours). This can be explained by the accumulation of the compound in the body of animals (*Fig. 1*).

After 48 hours, acute poisoning occurs, as evidenced by the mortality of animals at high concentrations.

According to the obtained data, graphs of the dependence of the concentration on the fish mortality percentage were constructed (*Fig. 2, 3, 4*). Then the corresponding values of LC_{50} sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate were calculated.

Table 1. The dependence of the mortality of the Zebrafish on the substance concentration

Concentration, mg/l	Number of deaths / %			
	24 hours	48 hours	72 hours	96 hours
5	0	2 / 29	2 / 29	3 / 42
10	0	0	1 / 14	0
18	0	0	0	2 / 29
34	0	0	1 / 14	2 / 29
65	0	1 / 14	0	1 / 14
100	0	1 / 14	0	2 / 29

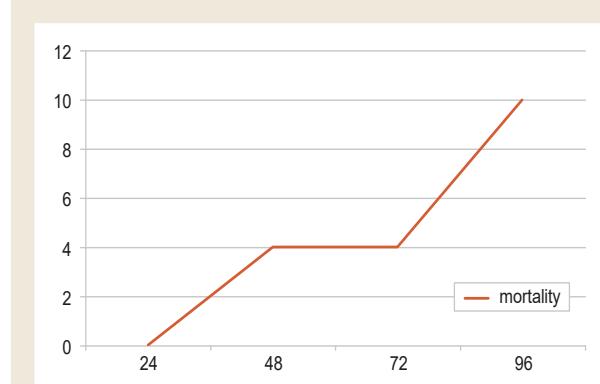


Fig. 1. The dependence of the mortality of the Zebrafish on time.

After analyzing the initial data, it can be concluded that the acute toxicity LC_{50} (48 hours) of the test compound was 4.1129 mg/l.

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the acute toxicity of LC_{50} (72 hours) of the test compound was 8.4888 mg/l.

Acute toxicity LC_{50} (96 hours) was 4.5364 mg/l.

The equation for calculating mortality taking into account a certain concentration of the compound at 96 hours:

$$\text{Mortality (\%)} = 7,8506 + \frac{91,1372 - 7,8506}{1 + \left(\frac{\text{concentration, mg/l}}{4,5364} \right)^{13,8741}}$$

According to the acute toxicity of LC_{50} (96 hours) of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate, which according to the classification of D. R. Passino and co-authors allowed it to be classified as a moderately toxic compound.

At low concentrations (5–10 mg/l) of the test substance – exophthalmos was observed (swelling in the orbital fossae, which leads to convexity of one or both eyes). In some cases, there was an increase in spontaneous activity.

Clinical signs in the middle range of concentrations (18–65 mg/l) were marked by the appearance of petechiae (spots the size of the head). Hematomas (area of blood) due to intradermal or submucosal bleeding in fish, as well as excessive mucus production, was observed in some individuals.

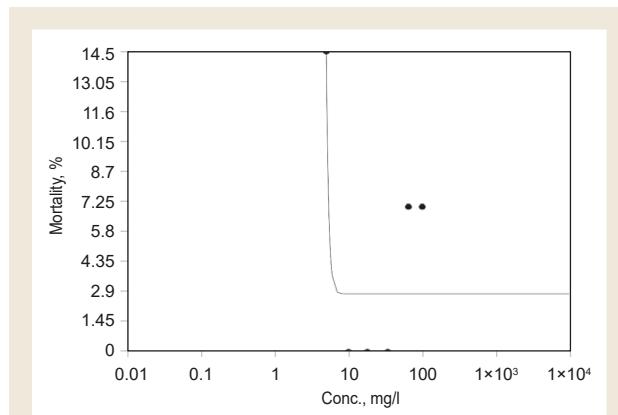


Fig. 2. Acute toxicity of compounds within 48 hours.

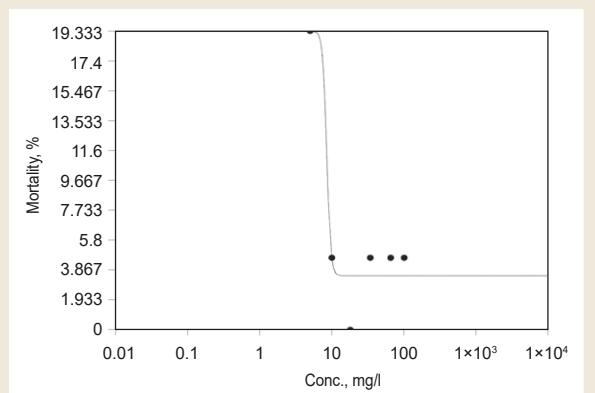


Fig. 3. Acute toxicity of compounds within 72 hours.

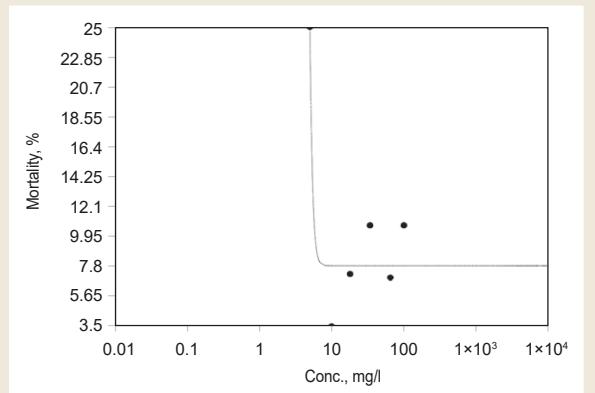


Fig. 4. Acute toxicity of compounds within 96 hours.

The effect of high concentrations (100 mg/l) on the aquatic organism Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) caused abdominal edema due to fluid accumulation.

Conclusions

The acute toxicity LC₅₀ *in vivo* of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate on the Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) aquatic model was investigated. The research was conducted in accordance with the national “General Ethical Principles of Animal Experimentation”

approved by the First National Congress on Bioethics and the “Bioethical Expertise of Preclinical and Other Animal Research”.

The highest fish mortality occurred on the last day of observation (96 hours).

The highest number of deaths was at minimum concentration of sodium 2-((4-amino-5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-4*H*-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)thio)acetate.

The acute toxicity LC₅₀ (96 hours) of the test substance was 4.5364 mg/l. It can be concluded that the compound belongs to the class of moderately toxic substances.

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