

Poster Communication 68

## Evaluation of the enantioselective neurotoxicity of MDPV in zebrafish larvae

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### Abstract

**Background:** The rising recreational use of synthetic cathinones (SC), especially among youth [1], has led to their detection in aquatic environments at ng– $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  levels [2], posing potential risks to freshwater vertebrates [3]. As SC are designed to act on the nervous system, their presence in the environment may cause unpredictable adverse effects in non-target organisms [1]. Among these compounds, 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) has been identified in wastewater and aquatic systems [2], but its enantioselective ecotoxicological effects remain poorly understood. **Objective:** This work aimed to evaluate the behavioral effects of racemic MDPV ((*R,S*)) and its enantiomers ((*R*) and (*S*)) in early life stages of zebrafish (*Danio rerio*). **Methods:** Embryos ( $\approx$  3-hours post-fertilization (hpf)) were exposed to MDPV forms (0.18–2.8  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) for 96-h at 28 °C, using 50 animals per concentration and control group (5 replicates). Larvae behavior was assessed at 120-hpf in a random subsample of 5 individuals per concentration and replicate, evaluating locomotion and avoidance responses. **Results:** (*R,S*)-MDPV mainly induced hyperlocomotion, increasing speed and activity, along with reduced center exploration. (*R*)-MDPV produced hypoactivity, whereas (*S*)-MDPV caused pronounced locomotor suppression, altered spatial exploration, and impaired avoidance behavior. Clear enantioselective differences were observed, with (*S*)-MDPV emerging as the most neurotoxic, while the racemate generally showed lower toxicity than the individual enantiomers. **Conclusions:** MDPV disrupts zebrafish larval neurobehavior in a concentration-dependent and enantioselective manner, with (*S*)-MDPV being the most toxic. These findings underscore the importance of considering chirality in environmental risk assessments of psychoactive contaminants, as behavioral alterations can compromise survival by reducing predator avoidance.

**Keywords:** chiral psychoactive drugs; 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone; ecotoxicity; *Danio rerio*

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