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Comparative in vitro cytotoxicity of the emerging Fusarium mycotoxins

beauvericin and enniatins to porcine intestinal epithelial cells

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Abstract

The emerging *Fusarium* mycotoxins beauvericin (BEA) and enniatin (ENN) A, ENN A1, ENN B and ENN B1 gain increasing interest due to their highly prevalent contamination of cereals and cereal products. After oral intake, the gastro-intestinal tract is the first possible site of interaction. In the present *in vitro* study, the relative cytotoxicity of these mycotoxins towards proliferating and differentiated intestinal porcine epithelial cells of the jejunum (IPEC-J2) was evaluated using flow cytometric viability analysis. IPEC-J2 cells showed the highest sensitivity to BEA and ENN A. In proliferating cells, incubation for 24h with 10 μ M BEA caused complete disruption, while the viability percentage declined to 32% after 24h of incubation with 10 μ M ENN A1 and B1, respectively. ENN B was the least cytotoxic since incubation at concentrations up to 100 μ M resulted in 83% viable proliferating cells. The same

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trend was observed for differentiated cells. The limited *in vitro* cytotoxic effect of ENN B on Annexin-V-FITC: Annexin-V-fluorescein isothiocyanate, BEA: beauvericin, BrdU: 5-bromo-2-deoxyuridine, Caco-2: human colon adenocarcinoma, ENN: enniatin, H295R: human adrenocortical carcinoma, IPEC-J2: intestinal porcine epithelial cells of the jejunum, LOD: limit of detection, log P: logarithm of the partition coefficient, LPO: lipid peroxidation, MTT: methylthiazoltetrazolium salt, NR: neutral red, PI: propidium iodide, ROS: reactive oxygen species, TEER: transepithelial electrical resistance

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