

Accepted Manuscript

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Authors: J. Castrec, P. Soudant, L. Payton, D. Tran, P. Miner, C. Lambert, N. Le Goïc, A. Huvet, V. Quillien, F. Boullot, Z. Amzil, H. Hégaret, C. Fabioux



PII: S0166-445X(18)30126-7
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquatox.2018.03.034>
Reference: AQTOX 4906

To appear in: *Aquatic Toxicology*

Received date: 12-2-2018
Revised date: 27-3-2018
Accepted date: 28-3-2018

Please cite this article as: Castrec, J., Soudant, P., Payton, L., Tran, D., Miner, P., Lambert, C., Goïc, N. Le, Huvet, A., Quillien, V., Boullot, F., Amzil, Z., Hégaret, H., Fabioux, C., Bioactive extracellular compounds produced by the dinoflagellate *Alexandrium minutum* are highly detrimental for oysters. *Aquatic Toxicology* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquatox.2018.03.034>

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Bioactive extracellular compounds produced by the dinoflagellate *Alexandrium minutum* are highly detrimental for oysters

Castrec J.^{1,*}, Soudant P.¹, Payton L.², Tran D.², Miner P.³, Lambert C.¹, Le Goïc N.¹, Huvet A.³, Quillien V.³, Boullot F.¹, Amzil Z.⁴, Hégaret H.^{1#}, Fabioux C.^{1#}

¹LEMAR UMR 6539 CNRS/UBO/IRD/Ifremer, IUEM, rue Dumont d'Urville, 29280 Plouzané, France.

²CNRS, EPOC, UMR 5805, F-33120 Arcachon, France.

³Ifremer, LEMAR UMR 6539 CNRS/UBO/IRD/Ifremer, Centre de Bretagne, CS 10070, 29280 Plouzané, France.

⁴Ifremer, Laboratoire Phycotoxines, BP 21105, F-44311 Nantes, France.

These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding author: justine.castrec@gmail.com

Highlights

- Paralytic shellfish toxins (PSTs) and bioactive extracellular compounds (BECs) of *Alexandrium minutum* have contrasted effects upon *Crassostrea gigas* oysters.
- BECs affect nutrition and valve-activity behavior.
- BECs induce hemocyte mobilization in gills.
- PSTs disrupt biological rhythm.
- PSTs provoke inflammation in the digestive gland.

Abstract

Blooms of the dinoflagellate *Alexandrium* spp., known as producers of paralytic shellfish toxins (PSTs), are regularly detected on the French coastline. PSTs accumulate into harvested shellfish species, such as the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*, and can cause strong disorders to consumers at high doses. The impacts of *Alexandrium minutum* on *C. gigas* have often been attributed to its production of PSTs without testing separately the effects of the bioactive extracellular compounds (BECs) with allelopathic, hemolytic, cytotoxic or ichthyotoxic

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