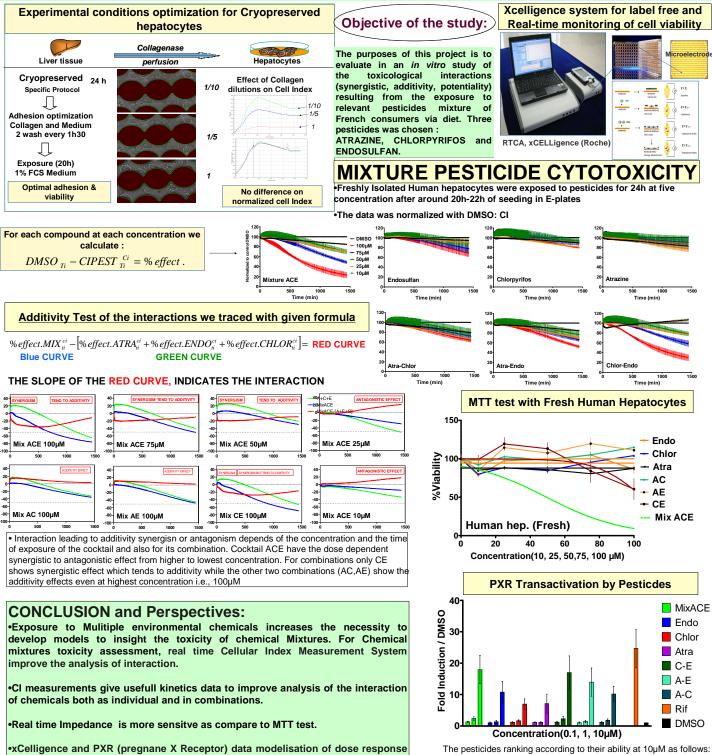
Mixture Risk Assessment of Atrazine, Chlorpyrifos and Endosulfan

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Exposure to pesticides can occur via a number of pathways and routes. The pesticides featured in this study belong to three different classes, namely triazines (atrazine), organophosphorous (chlorpyrifos) and organochlorine (endosulfan), each exhibiting different modes of action. Newer methods are emerging in response to the complexities of chemical mixture exposures and effects. We describe here the use of the xCELLigence system for label-free and real-time monitoring of cell - viability. The xCELLigence system uses specially designed microtiter plates containing interdigitated gold microelectrodes to non-invasively monitor the viability of cultured cells using electrical impedance as the readout. The continuous monitoring of cell viability by the xCELLigence system makes it possible to distinguish between different perturbations of cell viability, such as senescence, cell toxicity (cell death), and reduced proliferation (cell cycle arrest). The ability of pesticides to activate the Pregnane X Receptor (PXR) was tested by monitoring luciferase activities in a stably transfected hPXR/HepG2 cell line, which was exposed to the above mentioned pesticides individually and in combinations. MTT test was also performed with the same concentrations as used for xCelligence study.



•xCelligence and PXR (pregnane X Receptor) data modelisation of dose response with more sophisticated algorithm will be very helpful for understanding of chemical behaviour and their interactions both at lower and higher concentrations.

