Supplementary Table S2. List of Experiments Designed and Executed by Students and the Outcomes of the Experiments

Category	*Concentration*	*Results obtained*
Environmental toxins		
Nitrate	4.4, 6.5, 8.7, 10.9, and 13 mM	96 h nitrite exposure with 13 mM nitrite showed severe morphological defects.
pH	4.19, 4.38, 5.45, 5.63, 6, 6.60, 7, 7.5, 8.09, and 9.89	pH levels below 5 showed severe defects and low survival rate.
$PbCl_2$	0.048, 0.072, 0.145, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5 mM	As the concentration crossed 0.145 mM $PbCl_2$ the survival rate dropped steeply. The incidence of developmental malformations also increased with concentration.
Sodium fluoride	2, 4, 4.8, 6, 8.8, 10, 13.3, 20, 25, and 50 mg/L	Fluoride exposure at 50 mg/L showed lowest survival rate. There were affected embryos at lower concentrations.
Testing effects of prenatal exposure of drugs		
Aspirin	78, 100, 150, 200, 234, and 253 μM	Survival rate dropped after 200 μM and the embryos showed severe morphological defects.
Dextromethorphan	0.5, 0.65, and 0.85 mM	The highest concentration of dextromethorphan showed lowest survival rate and a significant decrease in eye diameter in comparison to control embryos.
Acetaminophen	100 μM, 500 μM, 1 mM, 2.5 mM, and 5 mM	After 1 mM the survival rates dropped and the embryos showed severe morphological defects including decreased pigmentation, and pericardial edema.
Loratadine	5.2, 10.4, 15.6, 26, 52, and 104 μM	Higher concentrations of loratidine (26, 52, 104 μM) were detrimental. Lower concentrations than that showed severe developmental defects including pericardial edema and short body length.
Potential teratogenic agents		
Caffeine	0.1, 0.5, 1, and 1.5 mM	Caffeine exposure showed significant defects during development including pericardial edema.
Nicotine and caffeine	1.5 mM nicotine and 500 μM caffeine	Increased morphological defects such as pericardial edema and shorter body length were seen in cotreated embryos in comparison with controls.
Ethanol and nicotine	50 mM ethanol and 1.2 mM nicotine; 75 mM ethanol and 1.4 mM nicotine	Decreased survival rate and higher morphological defects in higher concentration treatment groups.
Increased salt concentration	2, 5, 10, 10.3, 15.3, and 20.3 ppt	Salt concentration showed a strong effect on survival rate that dropped steeply after 10 ppt.
Red wine	pH adjusted nonalcoholic red wine and alcoholic red wine	Nonalcoholic red wine treated embryos showed reduced survival rates and morphological defects, which were comparable to alcoholic red wine.
Coumarin (an ingredient of cinnamon)	300, 450, and 600 mM coumarin dissolved in 0.2% ethanol	Coumarin exposure showed increasing incidence of affected embryos as concentration increased. 600 mM showed reduced survival rate.
Sodium benzoate (food preservative)	500, 600, and 700 ppm sodium benzoate	All concentrations tested showed low survival rates and increased incidence of developmental defects.
Potential rescue agents for teratogenic agents		
EGCG with ethanol exposure	150 mM ethanol and 100 and 150 μM, 320 mM EGCG	EGCG supplementation could rescue some of the ethanol-induced defects such as body length and eye diameter.
Turmeric with ethanol exposure	2 μg/mL turmeric and 100 mM ethanol	Turmeric cosupplementation showed rescue of body length and eye diameter in comparison to ethanol-treated embryos.
Prenatal vitamins with ethanol exposure	150 mM ethanol and 75, 56.25 μM prenatal vitamin	Cosupplementation of prenatal vitamins did not rescue the defects caused by ethanol supplementation.
Vitamin B12 with ethanol exposure	100 mM ethanol and 40 nM vitamin B12.	Vitamin B12 supplementation did not show rescue of body length in comparison to ethanol treated embryos.
Folic acid with nicotine exposure	1.4 and 1.5 mM nicotine and 75 μM folic acid	Folic acid supplementation improved survival and morphological defects induced by nicotine exposure.
Retinoic acid with nicotine	1.4 mM nicotine and 1 nM retinoic acid	Morphologically retinoic acid supplementation did not show any rescue of the developmental defects.
Immediate effects on heart function after exposure		
Caffeine	100 μM, 500 μM, and 1 mM	Dose-dependent increase in heart rate compared to controls.

In all the experiments embryos were treated with compounds for 2 days and analyzed on the third day except nitrite treatment and heart function study after caffeine exposure.