

Supporting Information

Diphenyl Phosphate-Induced Toxicity During Embryonic Development

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6 Pages

4 Figures

Figure Legends

Figure S1. Effect of DPHP on survival rate or hatch rate at 72 hpf. Representative images of fixed and zn-8-labeled 72-hpf embryos under transmitted or fluorescence (A); white line denotes SV-BA length. Embryo survival and hatch rate for 24-72 hpf, 30-72 hpf, and 48-72 hpf exposures (B,C,D).

Figure S2. Effect of DPHP at 30 and 48 hpf following initiation of exposure at 24 hpf. Mean body length (\pm standard deviation) for 24-30 hpf and 24-48 hpf exposures (A,B); mean yolk sac area (\pm standard deviation) for 24-30 hpf and 24-48 hpf exposures (C,D).

Figure S3. Effect of DPHP on morphological endpoints at 72 hpf. Mean body length (\pm standard deviation) (A), yolk sac area (\pm standard deviation) (B), and pericardial area (\pm standard deviation) (C) for 24-, 30-, and 48-72 hpf exposures. Asterisk (*) denotes significant treatment ($p < 0.05$) relative to system water controls.

Figure S4. Effect of mannitol, fenretinide, and HX 531 on DPHP-induced effects on body length and yolk sac area. Mean body length (\pm standard deviation) (A) and yolk sac area (\pm standard deviation) (B) of 72-hpf embryos pre-treated with vehicle (0.1% DMSO), 2 μ M fenretinide, 5 μ M HX 531, or 175 mM D-Mannitol from 24 to 30 hpf, and then treated with vehicle (0.1% DMSO), 1000 μ M DPHP, or 20 μ M TPHP from 30 to 72 hpf. Asterisk (*) denotes significant treatment effect ($p < 0.05$) relative to vehicle controls (0.1% DMSO).

Figure S1.

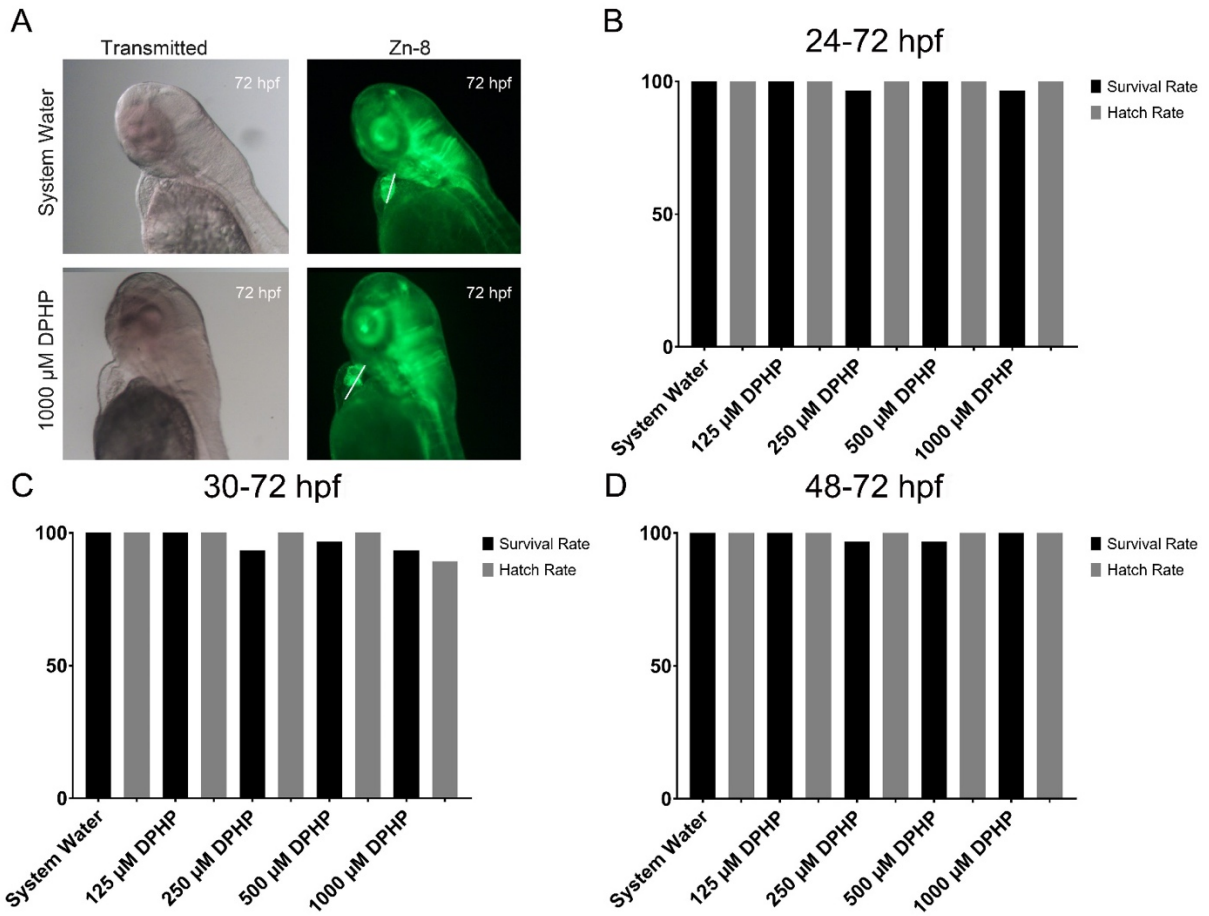


Figure S2.

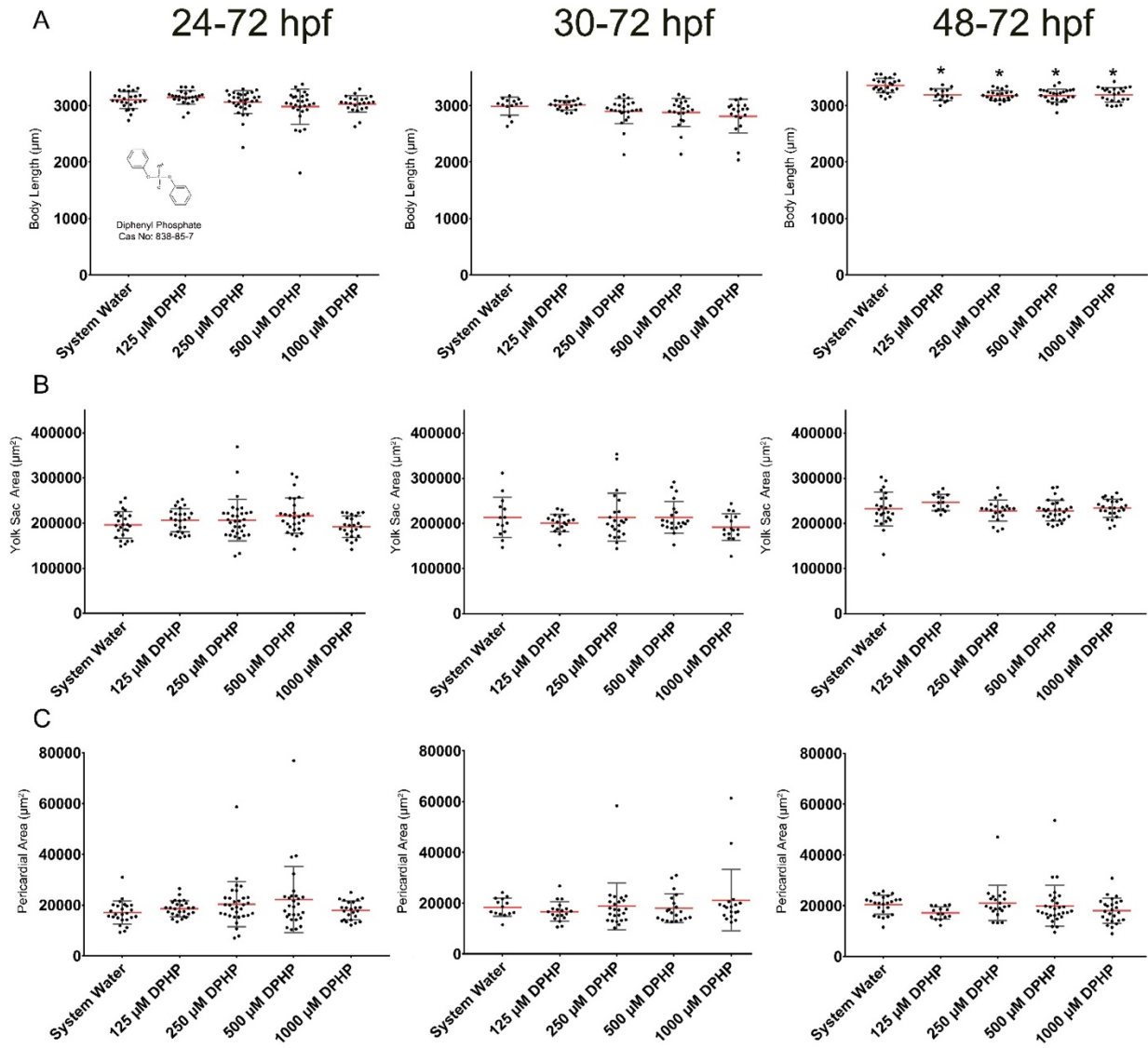


Figure S3.

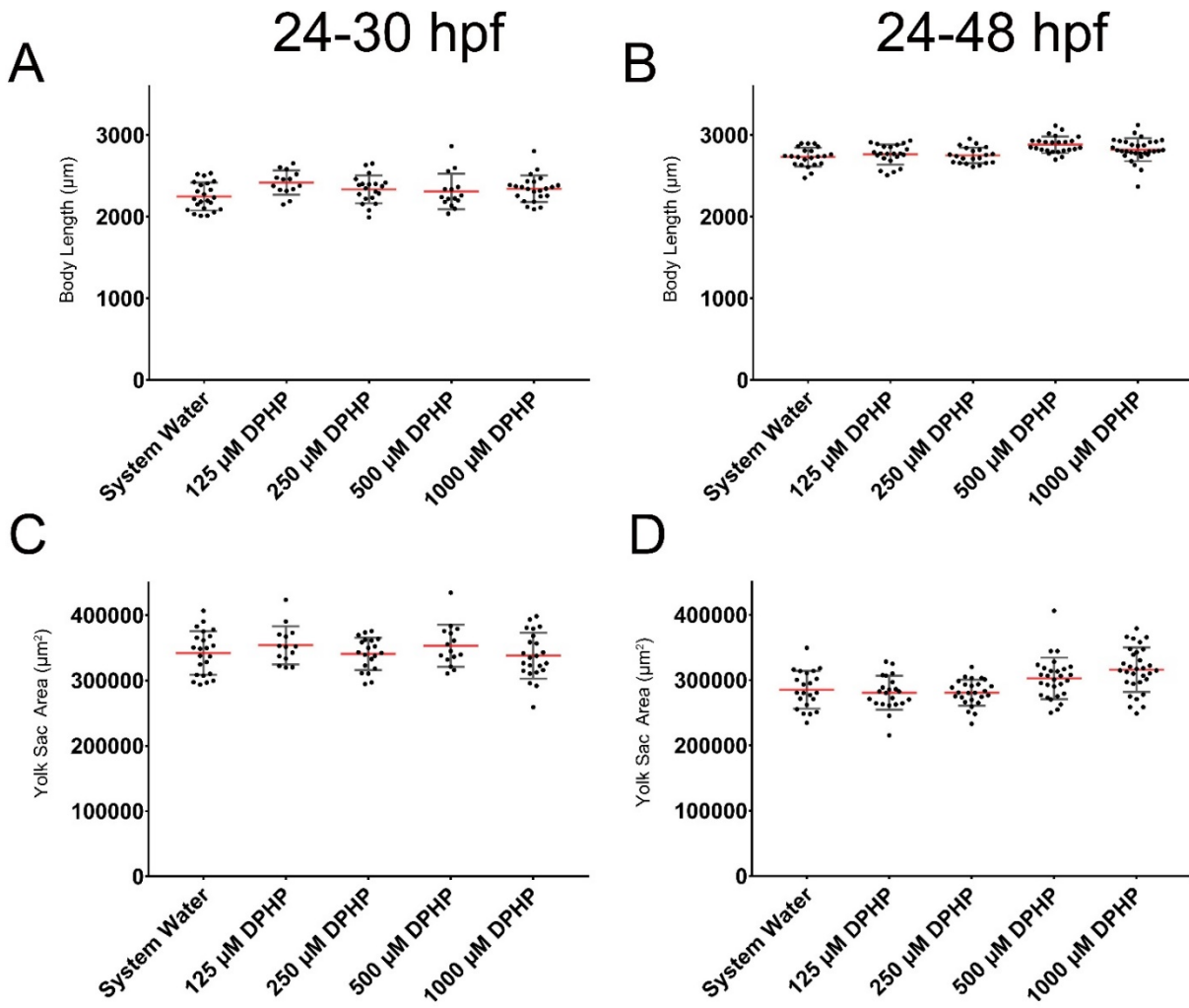


Figure S4.

