

Supplementary Information
Developmental Toxicity of Trichloroethylene in Zebrafish
(Danio rerio)

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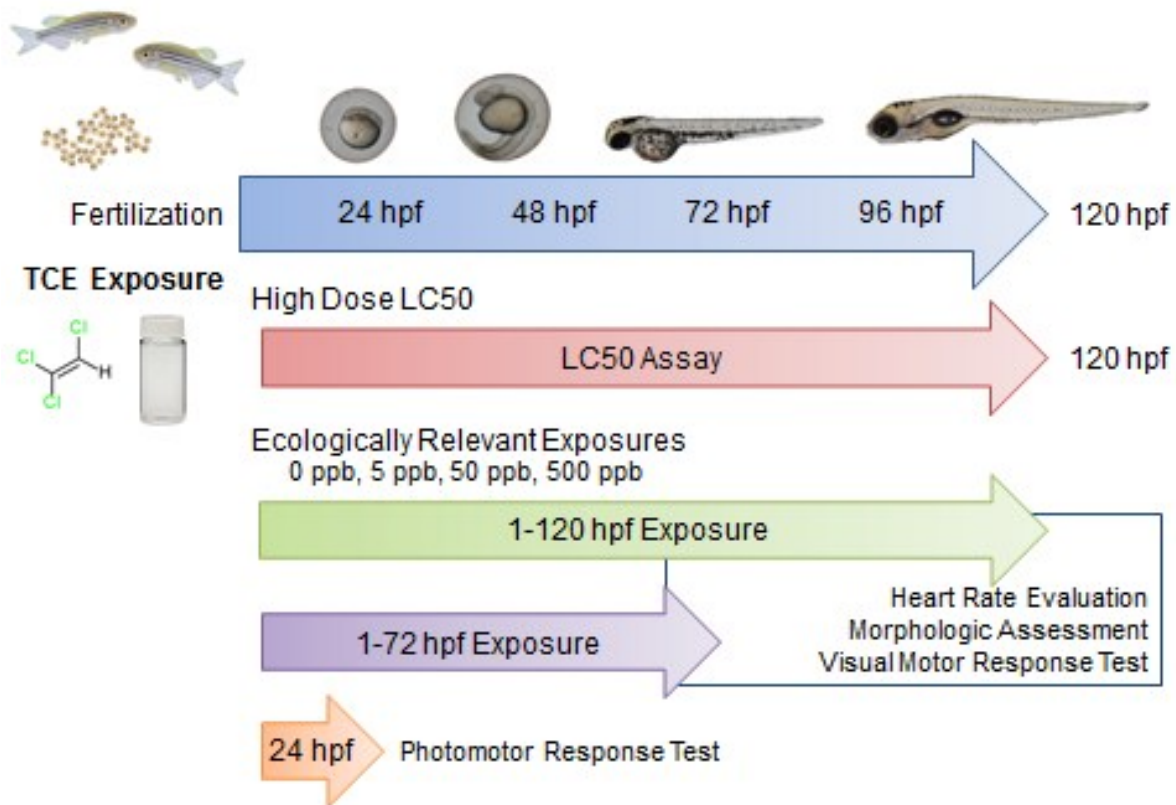


Figure S1. Experimental Design.

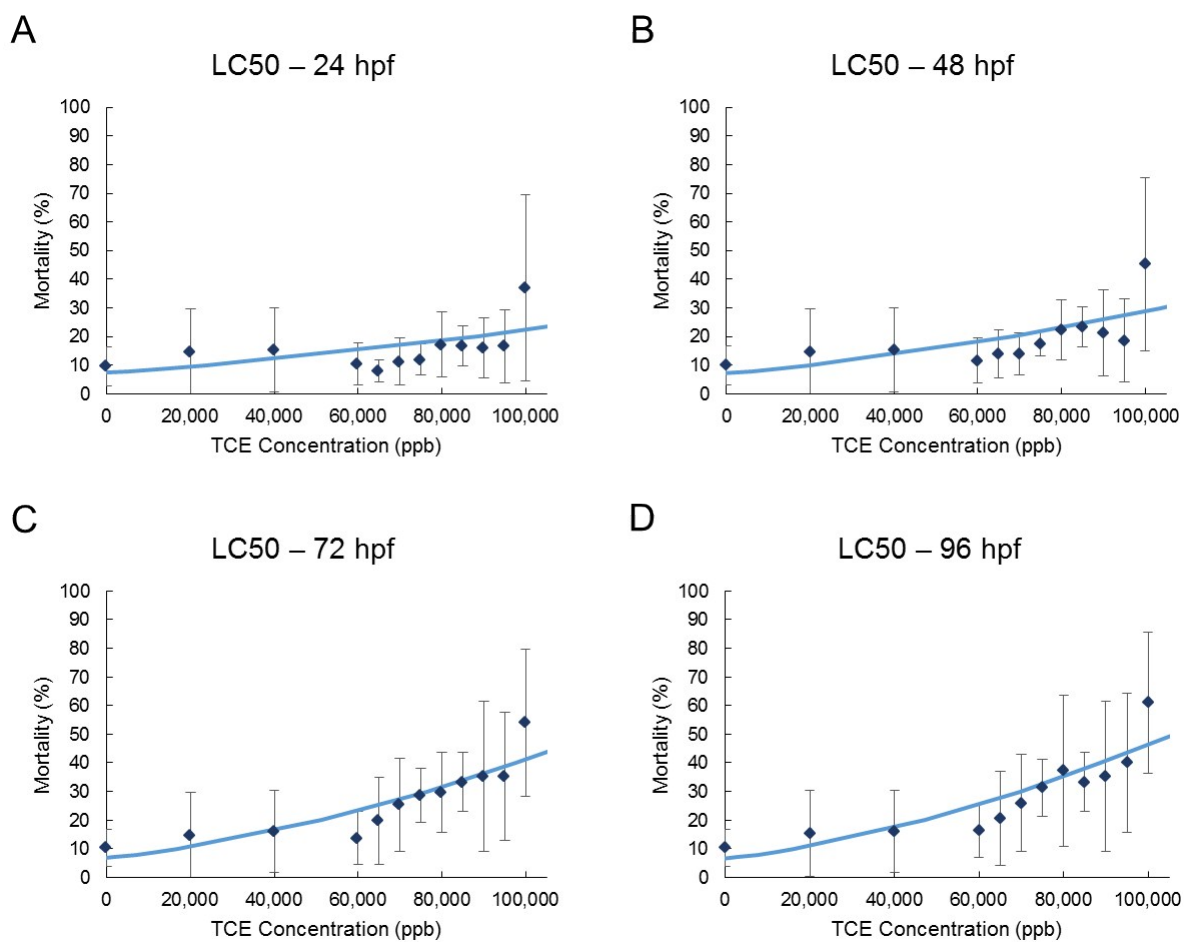


Figure S2. Dose Response Curves for earlier time points in LC50 evaluation. Mortality of zebrafish larvae at 24 hpf (A), 48 hpf (B), 72 hpf (C), and 96 hpf (D). Based on Probit analysis of survival, the LC50 was not within the concentrations tested at any time point prior to 120 hpf. n = 3-6, 50 subsamples per treatment per replicate. Error bars represent standard deviation. Trendlines represent percentiles from Probit analysis.

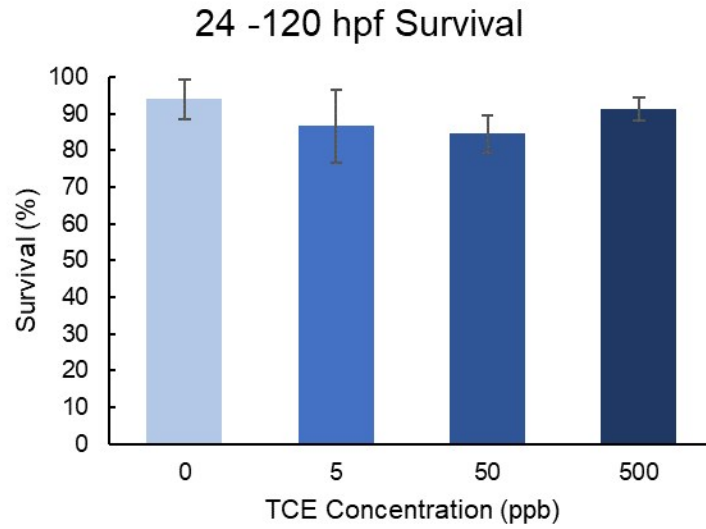


Figure S3. Percent Survival in embryos exposed to ecologically relevant levels of TCE. All mortality occurred within the first 24 hpf with no significant difference in survival between exposures (A). $n = 3$, with 50 subsamples per treatment per replicate. Error bars represent standard deviation. $\alpha=0.05$.

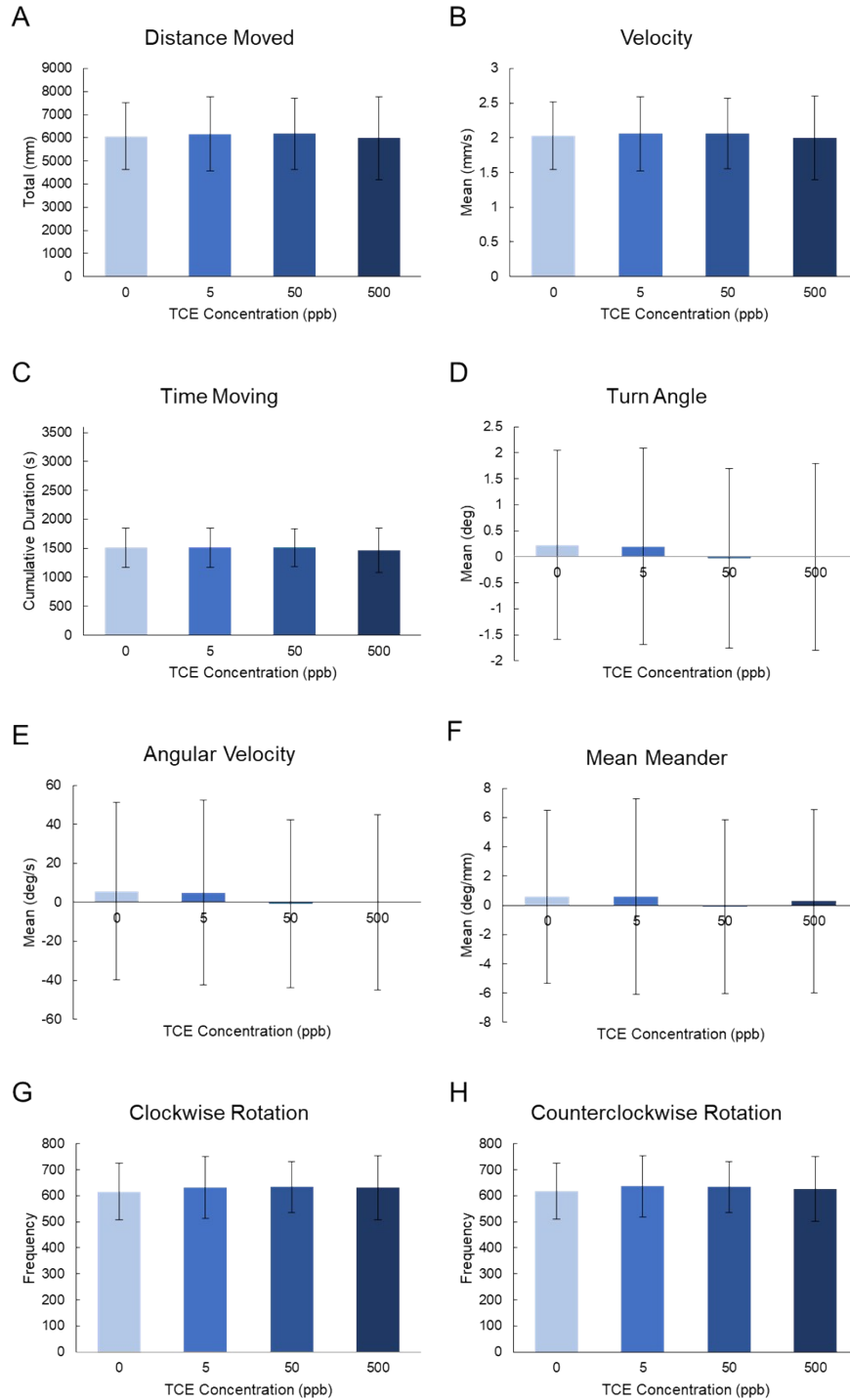


Figure S4. Visual Motor Response test results from larvae with 1-72 hpf TCE exposure. There was no significant difference in distance moved (A), velocity (B), time spent moving (C), turn angle (D), angular velocity (E), mean meander (F), clockwise rotation (G), or counterclockwise rotation (H) . n = 12, 12-16 subsamples per treatment per replicate, error bars represent standard deviation, $\alpha=0.05$.

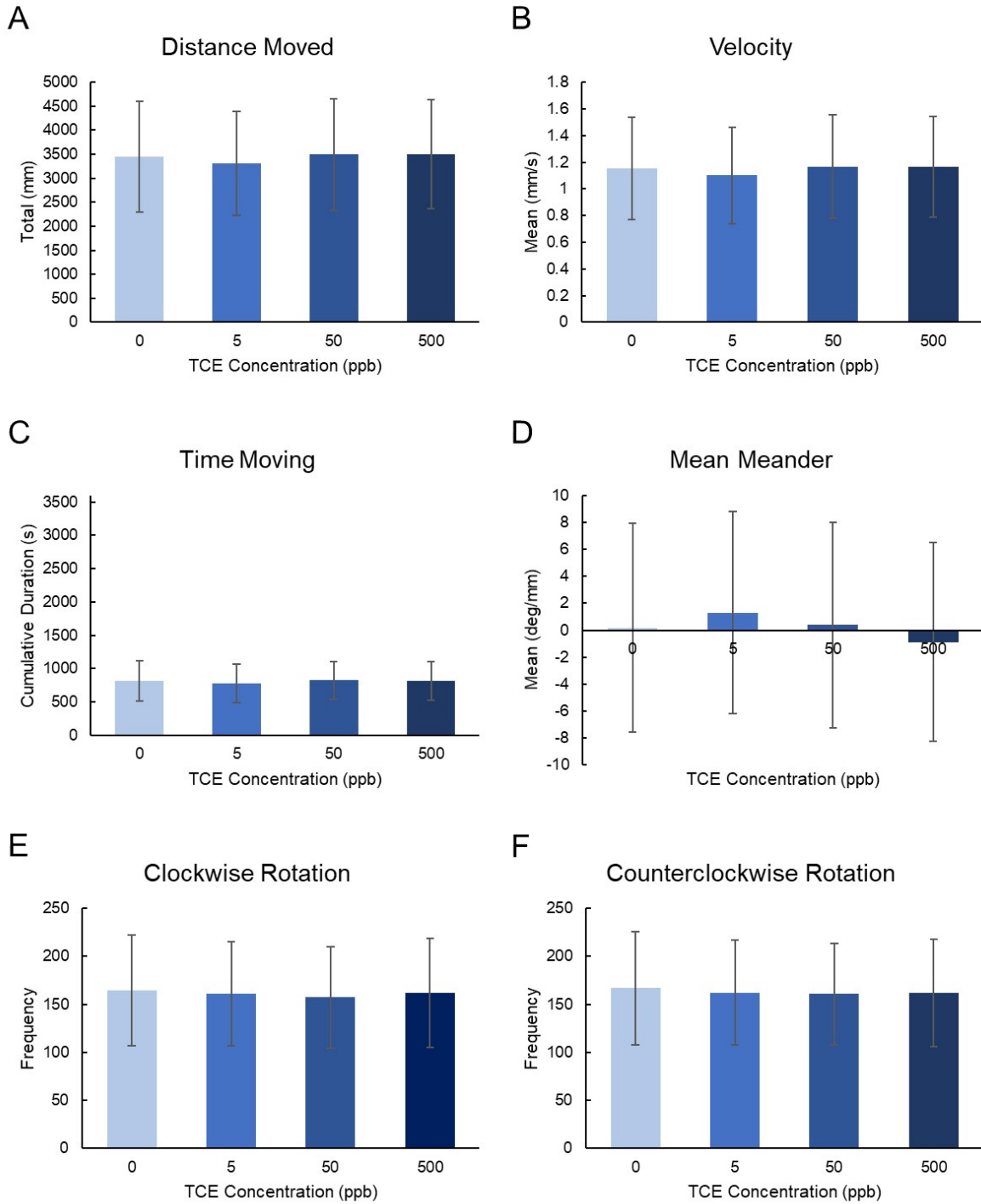


Figure S5. Additional Visual Motor Response test results from larvae with 1-120 hpf TCE exposure. There was no significant difference in distance moved (A), velocity (B), time spent moving (C), mean meander (D), clockwise rotation (E), or counterclockwise rotation (F). $n = 10$, 24 subsamples per treatment per replicate, error bars represent standard deviation, $\alpha=0.05$.