



toxins



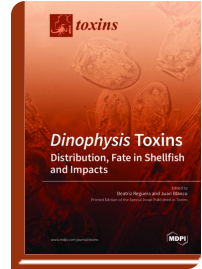
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## Dinophysis Toxins: Distribution, Fate in Shellfish and Impacts

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Several species of *Dinophysis* produce one or two groups of lipophilic toxins: okadaic acid (OA) and its derivatives; or the dinophysistoxins (DTXs) (also known as diarrhetic shellfish poisons or DSP toxins) and pectenotoxins (PTXs). DSP toxins are potent inhibitors of protein phosphatases, causing gastrointestinal intoxication in consumers of contaminated seafood. Forty years after the identification of *Dinophysis* as the causative agent of DSP in Japan, contamination of filter feeding shellfish exposed to *Dinophysis* blooms is recognized as a problem worldwide. DSP events affect public health and cause considerable losses to the shellfish industry. Costly monitoring programs are implemented in regions with relevant shellfish production to prevent these socioeconomic impacts. Harvest closures are enforced whenever toxin levels exceed regulatory limits (RLs). *Dinophysis* species are kleptoplastidic dinoflagellates; they feed on ciliates (*Mesodinium* genus) that have previously acquired plastids from cryptophycean (genera *Teleaulax*, *Plagioselmis*, and *Geminigera*) nanoflagellates. The interactions of *Dinophysis* with different prey regulate their growth and toxin production. When *Dinophysis* cells are ingested by shellfish, their toxins are partially biotransformed and bioaccumulated, rendering the shellfish unsuitable for human consumption. DSP toxins may also affect shellfish metabolism. This book covers diverse aspects of the abovementioned topics—from the laboratory culture of *Dinophysis* and the kinetics of uptake, transformation, and depuration of DSP toxins in shellfish to *Dinophysis* population dynamics, the monitoring and regulation of DSP toxins, and their impact on the try in some of the aquaculture regions that are traditionally most affected: eastern Japan, western Europe, southern Chile, and New Zealand.



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