

Hemolymph chemistry profiles and fatty acid analyses as tools for evaluating freshwater mussel health

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Road map...



- Development of biomonitoring techniques
 - Effects on survival
- Hemolymph chemistry profiles
 - Thermal exposure, CO₂ exposure
- Fatty acids
 - A New Frontier

What can biomonitoring tell us?

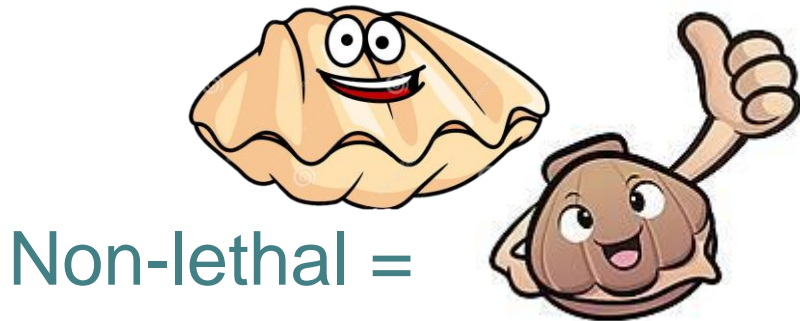
- Tissue samples → energy stores, genetic analysis
- Hemolymph samples akin to human blood tests
 - E.g. cholesterol, blood sugar, white blood cells

HEALTHCHEK PLUS		CBC COMPREHENSIVE	
Test	Result	Reference Range	Flag
WBC	7.9	4.9 - 17.6 K/uL	
RBC	5.31	5.39 - 8.70 M/uL	L
HGB	13.3	13.4 - 20.7 g/dL	L
HCT	36.4	38.3 - 56.5 %	L
MCV	69	59 - 76 fL	
MCH	25.0	21.9 - 26.1 pg	
MCHC	36.5	32.6 - 39.2 g/dL	

- Inform how sub-acute stresses may impact the health of mussel populations

Non-lethal metrics

- Essential when working with imperiled species such as freshwater mollusks



Lethal =



- Assessment of extraction techniques reaches back over two decades...

Tissue extraction effects

- No effect on survival of a 1 cm² mantle biopsy (~34 mg wet weight) after 1 year (Berg et al. 1995)
 - *Quadrula quadrula*, *Actinonaias ligamentina*



- No effect on survival of a 5-10 mg foot biopsy after 1.5 years (Naimo et al. 1998)
 - *Amblema plicata*





Hemolymph extraction effects

- No effect on survival of 0.5 mL hemolymph extraction (anterior adductor muscle) after 3 mo (Gustafson et al. 2005)

- *Elliptio complanata*



- No effect on survival of 0.1-0.2 mL hemolymph extraction after 8 weeks (McCartney et al. 2009)

- *Elliptio waccamawensis*, *Lampsilis fullerkati*



Tandem tissue extraction

- *Elliptio crassidens* (large), *Villosa vibex* (small)



- Treatments

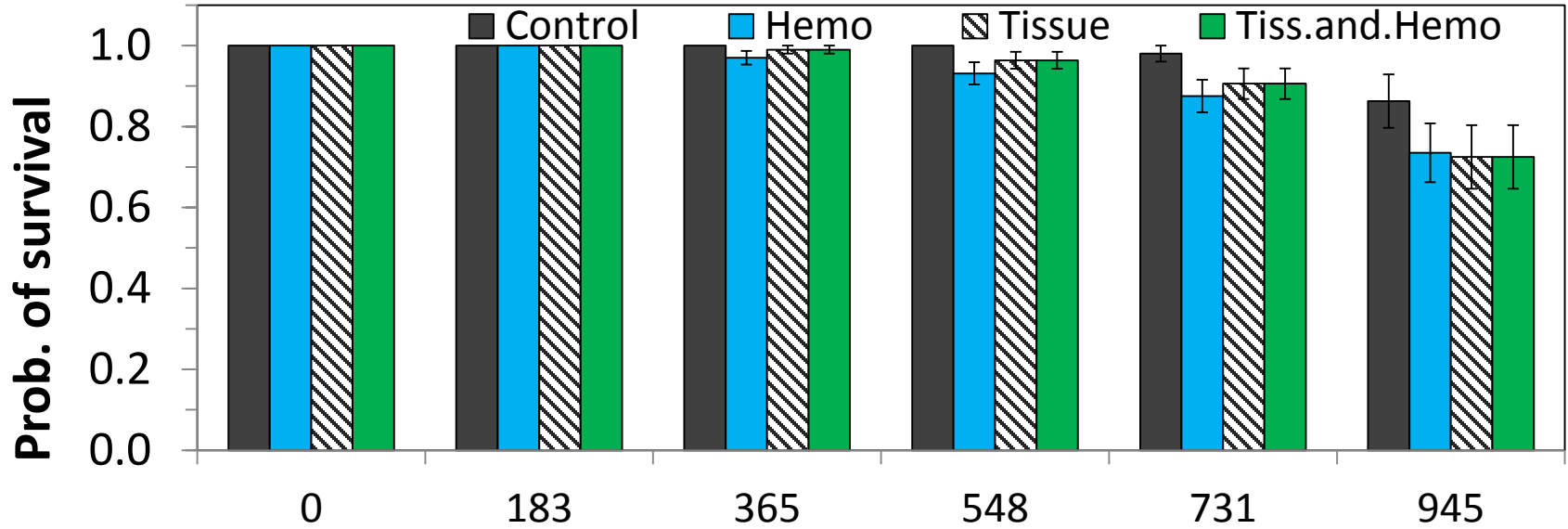
- Control
- Hemolymph (0.5 mL w/ 25 gauge needle)
- Foot biopsy (~15 mg)
- Hemolymph & foot biopsy

- Long-term survival

- Floating baskets in pond
- *E. crassidens* = 945 d, *V. vibex* = 820 d

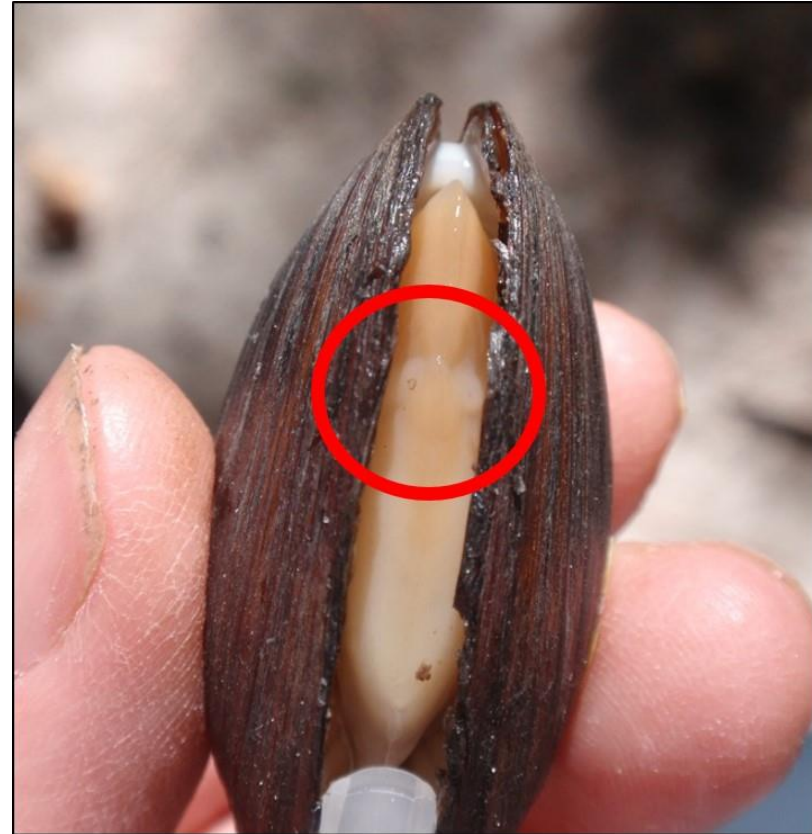


E. crassidens



Survival conclusions

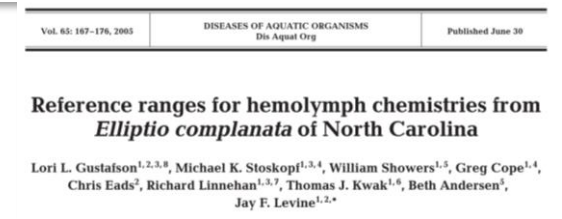
- Minimal effect on survival of large-bodied species
- Reduced survival in small-bodied species
 - Pond conditions unfavorable?
- Important to monitor for prolonged duration (i.e. >1yr)



Regenerated foot tissue, *V. vibex*
3 months post-biopsy, currently brooding

Hemolymph history

- Foundational hemolymph work
 - Gustafson et al. (2005)
- Thermal stress exposures/dewatering/low flows
 - Archambault et al. 2013
 - Fritts et al. 2015a,b
- Elevated carbon dioxide
 - Hannan et al. 2016a,b,c



Marine and Freshwater Behaviour and Physiology, 2013
Vol. 46, No. 4, 229–250, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10236244.2013.805891>



Burrowing, byssus, and biomarkers: behavioral and physiological indicators of sublethal thermal stress in freshwater mussels (Unionidae)

Jennifer M. Archambault^{a*}, W. Gregory Cope^b and Thomas J. Kwak^c

1451



ARTICLE

Evaluation of methods for assessing physiological biomarkers of stress in freshwater mussels¹

Andrea K. Fritts, James T. Peterson, Peter D. Hazelton, and Robert B. Bringolf

1460



ARTICLE

Nonlethal assessment of freshwater mussel physiological response to changes in environmental factors¹

Andrea K. Fritts, James T. Peterson, Jason M. Wisniewski, and Robert B. Bringolf

1538



ARTICLE

Physiological effects of short- and long-term exposure to elevated carbon dioxide on a freshwater mussel, *Fusconia flava*

Kelly D. Hannan, Jennifer D. Jeffrey, Caleb T. Hasler, and Cory D. Suski



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Research article



Physiological responses of three species of unionid mussels to intermittent exposure to elevated carbon dioxide

Kelly D. Hannan, Jennifer D. Jeffrey, Caleb T. Hasler and Cory D. Suski^a

Decoding hemolymph

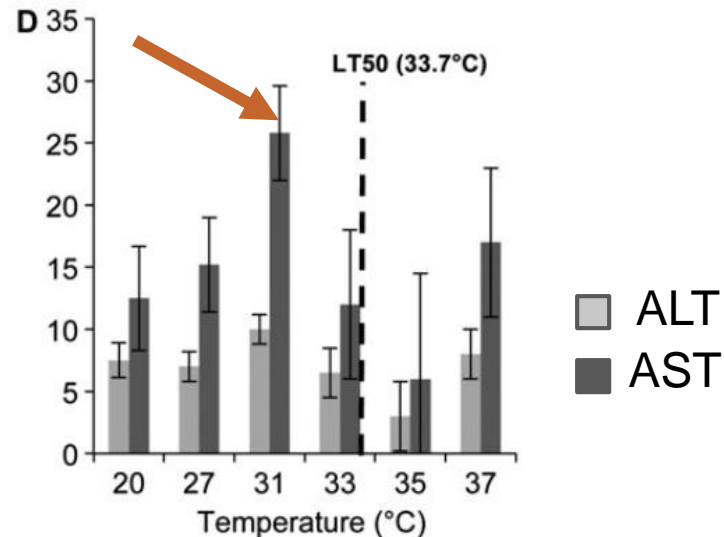
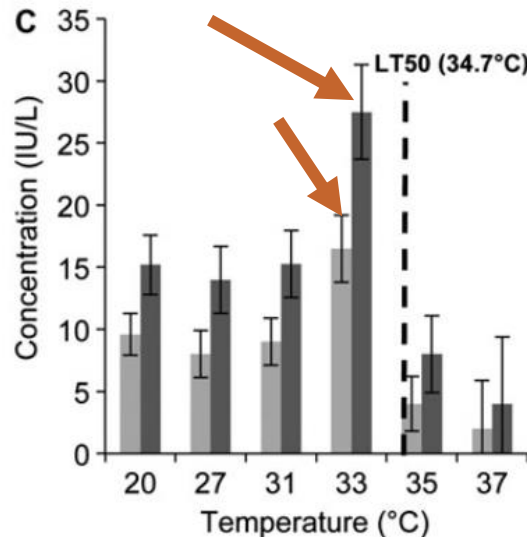


- Reference ranges for *Elliptio complanata* in NC
 - Gustafson et al. 2005

Parameter	Mussels	Lower ref. limit	Lower limit 90% CI	Upper ref. limit	Upper limit 90% CI
Weight (g)	380	18.8	(17.0, 21.5)	104.6	(96.0, 113.3)
Length (mm)	380	54	(52, 55)	94	(90, 95)
Density (mg mm ⁻³)	380	0.58	(0.51, 0.59)	0.77	(0.75, 0.79)
Glucose (mg dl ⁻¹)	372	<2	(<2, <2)	4	(4, 5)
Phosphorus (mg dl ⁻¹)	374	<0.3	(<0.3, <0.3)	0.9	(0.9, 1.0)
Calcium (mg dl ⁻¹)	375	13.1	(12.5, 13.8)	23.7	(22.7, 25.0)
Magnesium (mg dl ⁻¹)	374	1.6	(1.5, 1.9)	3.8	(3.7, 4.0)
AST (U l ⁻¹)	374	<4	(<4, <4)	38	(27, 42)
Ammonia (μmol l ⁻¹)	380	<10	(<10, <10)	138	(111.2, 198.8)
Bicarbonate (mmol l ⁻¹)	375	<5	(<5, 5)	12	(11, 13)
Protein (mg dl ⁻¹)	378	19.5	(13.3, 22.5)	142.8	(130.1, 160.1)
Cell count (cells μl ⁻¹)	377	250	(170, 300)	2300	(2020, 2900)
Glycogen (mg g ⁻¹)	78	47	(36, 57)	176	(155, 187)

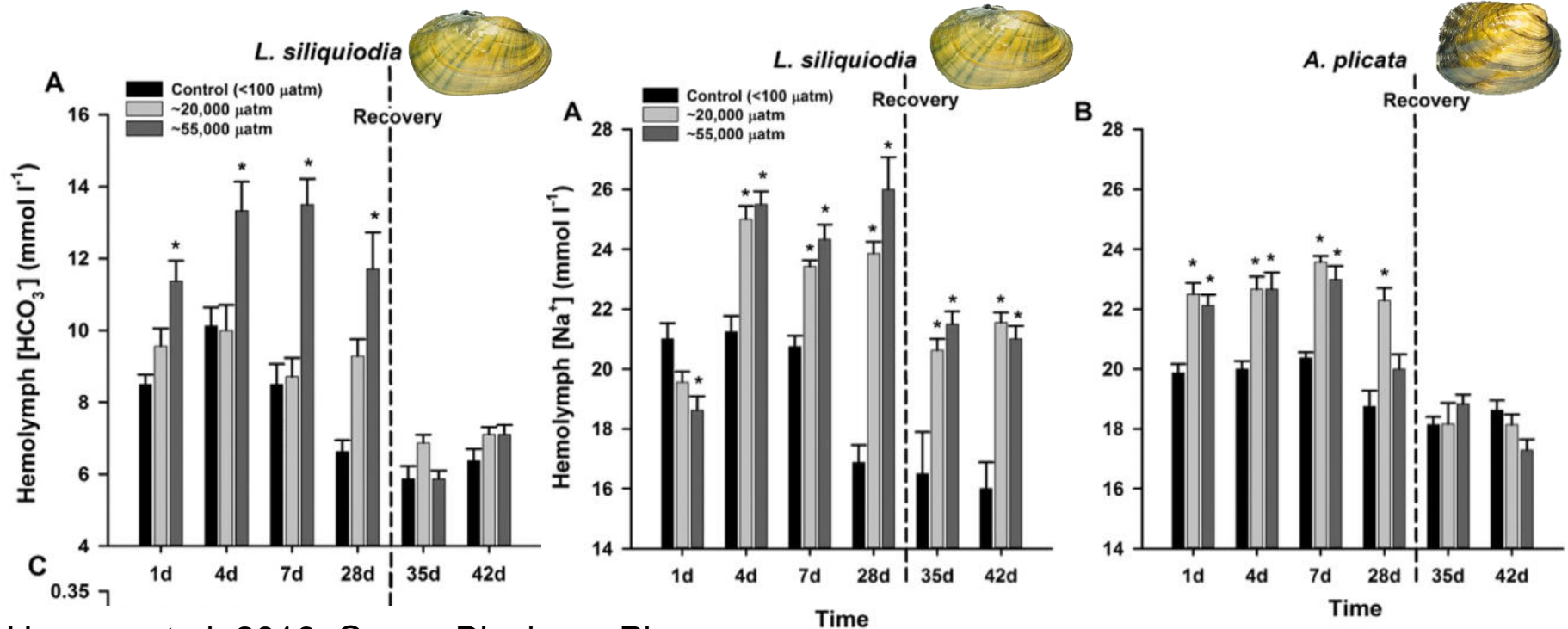
Decoding hemolymph: enzymes

- Elevated enzymes may indicate tissue damage
- ALT and AST—nonmonotonic response to thermal stress in multiple mussel species
 - highest levels at temps just below LT50s



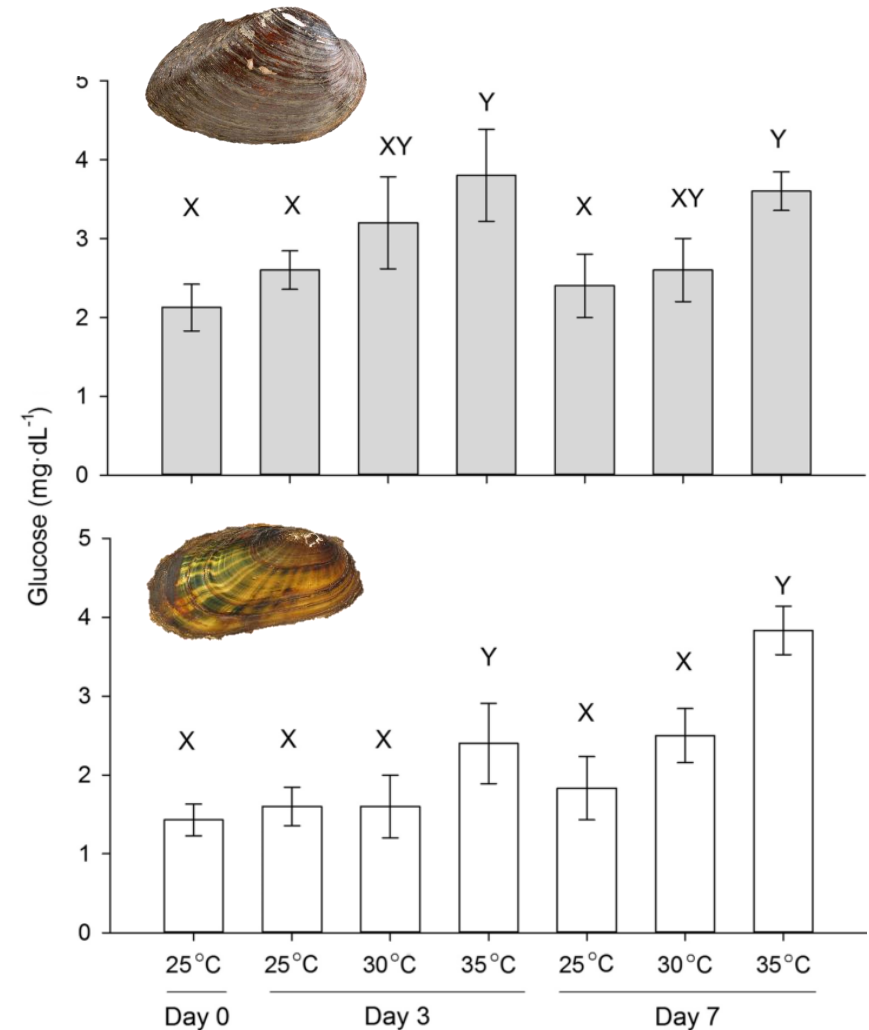
Decoding hemolymph: ions

- Ions change to mediate acidosis (\downarrow pH, \uparrow H⁺)
 - Elevated Ca⁺, Na⁺, HCO₃⁻, decreased Cl⁻
 - Nice description in Hannan et al. 2016 CJFAS
 - Similar response in both thermal and pCO₂ exposure



Decoding hemolymph: glucose

- Elevated glucose
 - catabolism of glycogen to supplement glucose during stress events



Hemolymph synthesis

- Similar responses in other aquatic invertebrates
 - Oyster, Asian clam, isopod, crab, crayfish



- May indicate a generalized response to stress
- Smaller individuals may be more susceptible to stress events (Fritts et al. 2015, field study)



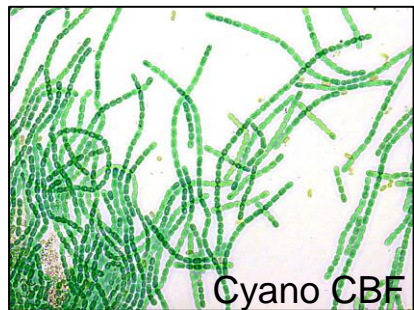
Hemolymph future work

- May vary...
 - under different types of stressors
 - among individuals of different size, sex, species
- Need to identify optimal ranges



Fatty acid research

- Fatty acids, survival, growth of mussels over riverine gradient with variable cyanobacteria



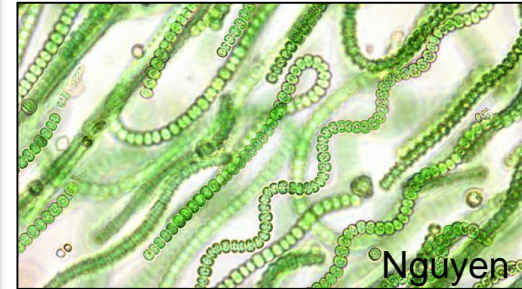
PLOS ONE



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effects of food resources on the fatty acid composition, growth and survival of freshwater mussels

Michelle R. Bartsch^{1*}, Lynn A. Bartsch^{1*}, William B. Richardson¹, Jon M. Vallazza¹, Brenda Moraska Lafrancois²

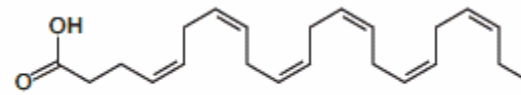


- Mussel fatty acid profiles over a large spatial gradient in Midwest
 - Potential competition w/ bigheaded carps

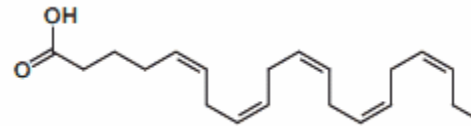
Fatty acid future work

- Additional work needed to identify optimal concentrations of specific fatty acids

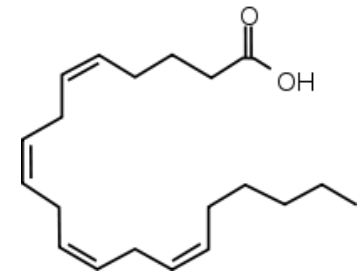
▫ e.g. EPA, DHA, ARA



DHA (22:6n-3)



EPA (20:5n-3)



ARA (20:4n-6)

- Evaluate how fatty acids respond to controlled stress exposures



Vs.



Questions?
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