

PROBIOTICS EFFECTS ON MITOCHONDRIAL PLASTICITY FROM HEAD-KIDNEY LEUCOCYTES COMPROMISED BY FATTY LIVER DISEASE DEVELOPED IN *Sparus aurata*

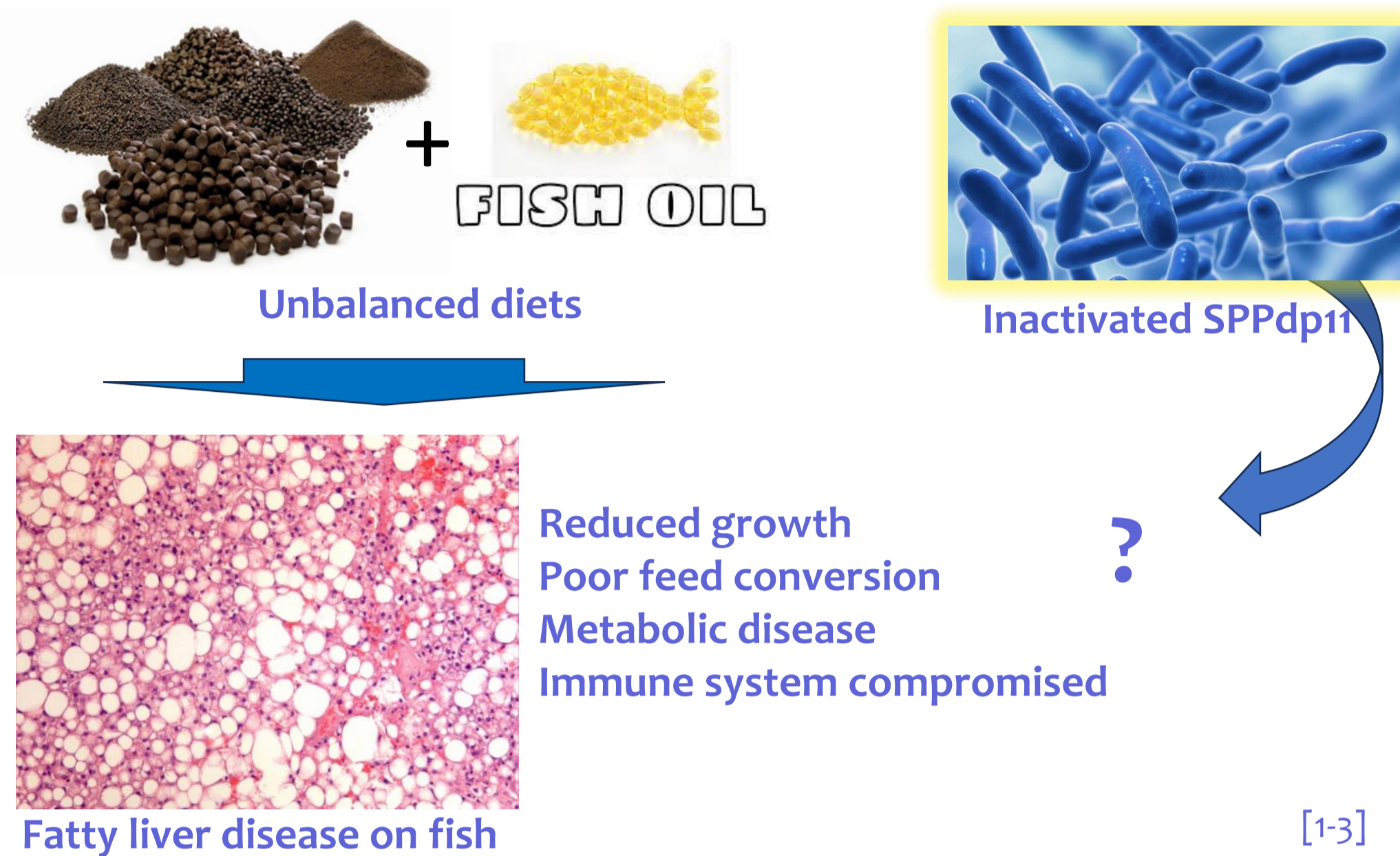
J.C. Campos-Sánchez*, W. Sanguino Ortiz, M. A. Esteban and C. Espinosa-Ruiz

*Immunobiology for aquaculture Group. Department of Cell Biology and histology.

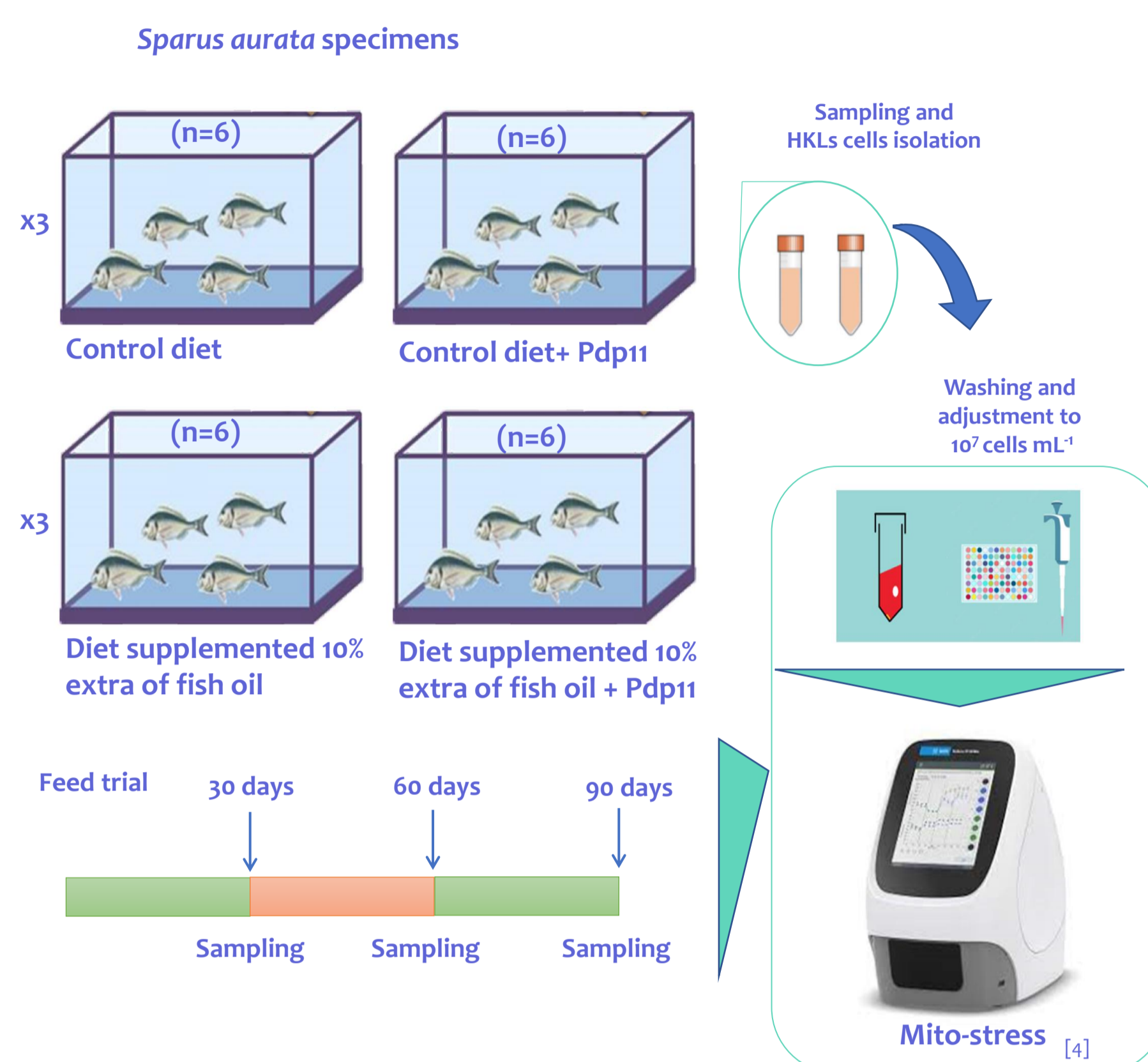
Faculty of Biology. University of Murcia, 30100. Murcia, Spain.

Email: josecarlos.campos@um.es

Introduction



Material and Methods



Objectives

The present work studies the way in which the different components of the probiotic SpPdp11 affect the metabolic syndrome in seabream. Two diet will be used to produce fatty liver disease on fish: Diet supplemented with an extra of 10% fish oil and the other will be Diet supplemented with an extra of 10% fish oil + inactivated Pdp11. The effect on mitochondrial plasticity in head-kidney leukocytes (HKLs) from sea bream cells will be evaluated.

Results

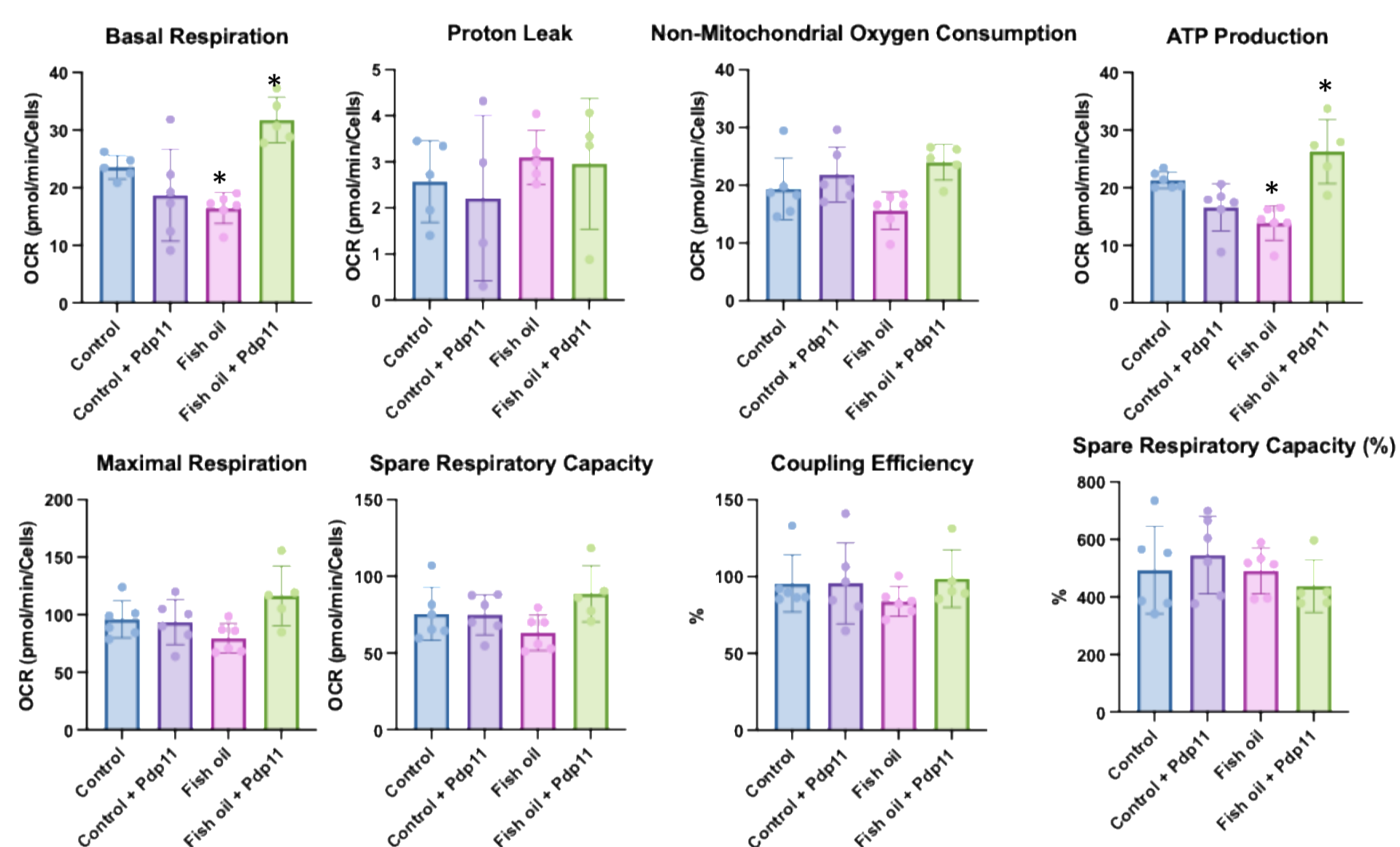


Figure 1. Cell respiratory capacities in head-kidney leukocytes from *Sparus aurata* after 3 months of feed trial. Oxygen consumption rates (OCR) were measured following overnight cell proliferation. The Mito Stress Test was conducted following the injection of the test drug, which consisted of the sequential additions of oligomycin ($1.5 \mu\text{M}$), FCCP ($0.5 \mu\text{M}$), and rotenone + antimycin A ($0.5 \mu\text{M}$). The different parameters were calculated using Wave 2.6.3 software and the Seahorse XF Mito Stress Test Report Generator tool, according to the Agilent Technologies procedures. Absolute OCR values are shown (means \pm SEM, $n = 6$ wells). Statistical differences respect to the control group are denoted by asterisks ($p < 0.05$)

Conclusions

The mitochondrial plasticity from HKLs were affected by the unbalanced diet after 3 months, pointing the basal respiration and ATP production as key parameters. Besides, both basal respiration and ATP production resulted increased in cells from fish feed the unbalanced diet + Pdp11.

Overall, our results point to inclusion of this probiotic can reduce or mitigate the impact of unbalanced diet, suggesting also it can influence the mitochondrial plasticity from head-kidney leukocytes, which have a main role in cellular response.

Acknowledgments

SpPdp11 supported by MA Moriño (University of Málaga, Spain). This study forms part of the ThinkInAzul programme and was supported by MCIN with funding from European Union NextGeneration EU (PRTR-C17.101) and by Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia - Fundación Séneca.

References

- [1] M. Cámara-Ruiz, M.C. Balebona, M.Á. Moriño, M.Á. Esteban, Probiotic *Shewanella putrefaciens* (SpPdp11) as a fish health modulator: A Review., *Microorganisms*. 8 (2020).
- [2] I. García de la Banda, C. Lobo, J. León-Rubio, E. Al, Influence of two closely related probiotics on juvenile Senegalese sole (*Solea senegalensis*, Kaup 1858) performance and protection against *Photobacterium damsela* subsp. *piscicida*. *Aquaculture*. 306(2010)281-288.
- [3] S.T. Tapia-Paniagua, S. Vidal, C. Lobo, et al., The treatment with the probiotic *Shewanella putrefaciens* Pdp11 of specimens of *Solea senegalensis* exposed to high stocking densities to enhance their resistance to disease, *Fish Shellfish Immunol*. 41 (2014) 209-221.
- [4] Espinosa-Ruiz, C., Mayor-Lafuente, J., & Esteban, M. Á. (2022). Mitochondrial metabolism characterization of four different fish cell lines. *Fishes*, 7(6), 354. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fishes7060354>.
- [5] Lobo, C., Moreno-Ventas, X., Tapia-Paniagua, S., Rodríguez, C., Moriño, M. A., & de La Banda, I. G. (2014). Dietary probiotic supplementation (*Shewanella putrefaciens* Pdp11) modulates gut microbiota and promotes growth and condition in Senegalese sole larviculture. *Fish Physiology and Biochemistry*, 40(1), 295-309. <https://doi:10.1007/s10695-013-9844-0>.