



### Introduction

- *Aplysia californica* are marine mollusks that are exposed to low environmental oxygen levels
- The acute response to hypoxia involves changes in both heart rate and ventilation
- Cardiac contraction in *Aplysia* is controlled through pressure gradients resulting in blood flow through the gill into the cardiac atrium then to the ventricle
- The role of 5-HT in *Aplysia* muscle contraction is comparable to the role of catecholamines in vertebrate nervous systems
- Fluoxetine (FLX) blocks the reuptake of 5-HT by the 5-HT transporter, increasing the extracellular concentrations of circulating 5-HT
- Studying heart rate and ventilation response to 5-HT and FLX will provide understanding of 5-HT and the 5-HT transporter on the *Aplysia* cardio-ventilatory response to hypoxia

# **Objective and Hypothesis**

### Objective

To determine the acute response of heart rate and ventilation to intra-hemocoel injection of 5-HT or FLX

### Hypothesis

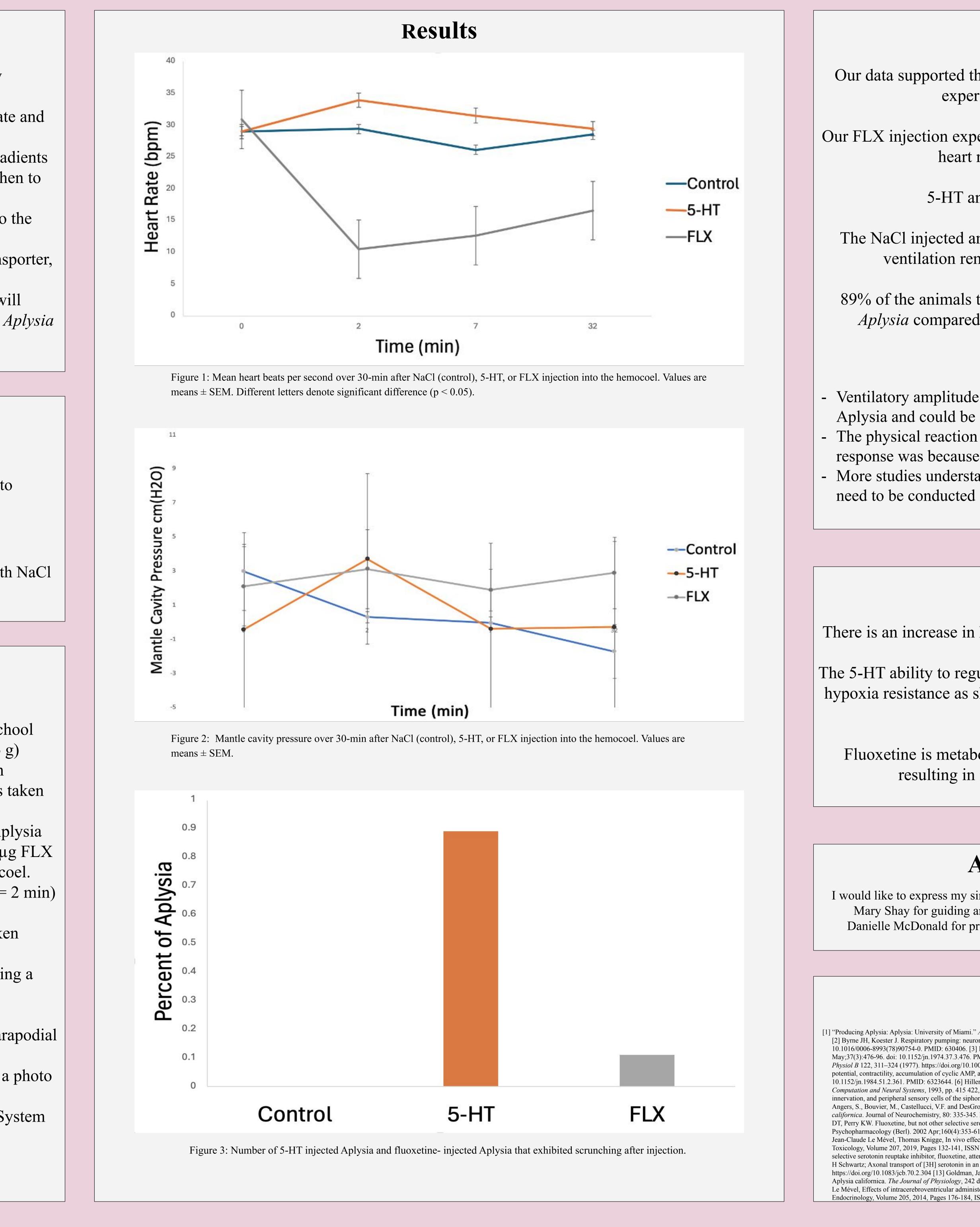
Heart rate and ventilation will be unchanged in Aplysia injected with NaCl and will increase in *Aplysia* injected with 5-HT or FLX

### **Materials and Methods**

- The experimental animals were obtained from the Rosenstiel School National Resource for *Aplysia californica* (n = 32;  $128.6 \pm 5.46$  g)
- was taken to evaluate physical response to injection - A photo
- A 30 sec baseline of heart rate using an ultrasound machine was taken 10 min after weighing (t = 0 min).
- Immediately after (30 sec), a dose of either 100 mL saline  $\cdot g^{-1}$ Aplysia (control), 3  $\mu$ g 5-HT·100 mL<sup>-1</sup> saline·g<sup>-1</sup> (5-HT-treated), or 0.1  $\mu$ g FLX  $\cdot 100 \text{ mL}^{-1}$  saline  $\cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  (FLX-treated) were injected into the hemocoel.
- 30 sec heart rate was immediately recorded after injection at (t = 2 min) (t = 7 min) (t = 32 min).
- After ultrasound recording a final picture of the *Aplysia* was taken
- Ventilation changes was measured by mantle cavity pressure using a parapodial catheter attached through surgery 24 hours prior
- Pressure transducers were connected to a Biopac System
- *Aplysia* was then connected to the pressure transducer by the parapodial catheter
- Aplysia were then injected with either NaCl, 5-HT, or FLX and a photo was taken to evaluate injection response
- The experimental animal was left for 30 min while the Biopac System tracked the ventilation
- At the end of the 30-min trial a final photograph was taken

# THE ROLE OF SEROTONIN IN THE CONTROL OF HEART RATE AND VENTILATION IN APLYSIA CALIFORNICA

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### Discussion

Our data supported the hypothesis in 5-HT- injected Aplysia heart rate experiments as the heart rate increased

Our FLX injection experiments did not support the original hypothesis, as heart rate decreased in response to FLX

5-HT and FLX had no effect on ventilation

The NaCl injected animals acted as a control, so their heart rates and ventilation remained the same after the baseline reading

89% of the animals that exhibited scrunching were the FLX-injected Aplysia compared to only 11% that were 5-HT injected Aplysia

- Ventilatory amplitude and respiratory pumping are major components in Aplysia and could be analyzed in response to 5-HT and FLX injection - The physical reaction could indicate that the heart rate and ventilation response was because of the injection

- More studies understanding what the scrunching behavior means would

# **Broader Impacts**

There is an increase in hypoxic dead zones occurring with climate change

The 5-HT ability to regulate heart rate could implicate functions of *Aplysia* hypoxia resistance as shifting heart rate is a strategy for hypoxic resistant organisms

Fluoxetine is metabolized and excreted into many wastewater systems resulting in increased levels in fish in the areas nearby

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