

Transcriptome and gene expression profiling in fish intestine and acanthocephalans

FINAL PROJECT MEETING

Integrated evaluation of aquatic organism responses to metal exposure: gene expression, bioavailability, toxicity and biomarker responses (BIOTOXMET)

Zagreb, 19th May 2023

Irena Vardić Smrzlić

Ciljevi projekta

O1. Procijeniti sezonske i dugoročne trendove koncentracija metala rijeke Krke (postaje: izvor (I), nizvodno od ulijevanja otpadnih voda (II), Brljansko jezero (III) te četiri pritoke: Krčić (IV), Kosovčica (V), Orašnica (VI), Butišnica (VII)) u:

O1.1. vodi;

O1.2. sedimentu.

O2. Odrediti biološke odgovore organizama na izloženost i/ili učinak metala u različitim okolišnim uvjetima praćenjem:

O2.1. izravnih učinaka riječne i otpadne vode na laboratorijske organizme (alge i rakovi- testovi fito- i zootoksičnosti), koji pripadaju različitim trofičkim nivoima i različite su osjetljivosti na zagađenje od riba

O2.2. biomarkerskih odgovora u probavilu nativnih riba te metalotioneina u kukašima, kao proteina odgovornih za homeostazu i detoksifikaciju metala,

O2.3. histopatoloških promjena, posebno kvantitativnih i kvalitativnim promjena mukoznih stanica probavila riba

O2.4. koncentracija metala u mekim tkivima (probavilo, mišić) i kalcificiranim strukturama riba (ljuske, otoliti) te u kukašima.

O3. Procijeniti bioraspoloživost i udio toksične frakcije metala unešenih hranom u ribe određivanjem:

O3.1. udjela metabolički raspoložive frakcije (koja može biti i potencijalno toksična jer se ovi metali mogu vezati na biološki važne molekule);

O3.2. detoksificirane frakcije metala (nemaju toksični učinak);

O3.3. trofički raspoložive frakcije metala (raspoloživi za predatore);

O3.4. koncentracija metala u sadržaju probavila riba (unos putem hrane).

O4. Odrediti aktivne stanične procese u kukaša i probavilu riba u okolišnim uvjetima različite izloženosti metalima profiliranjem:

O4.1. raspodjele metala među citosolskim proteinima;

O4.2. transkriptoma i ekspresije gena.

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- RNA extraction
- Commercial RNA sequencing (Novogene)

De novo transcriptome

Differential gene expression analysis

- DEG analyses by RNA-seq
- qPCR

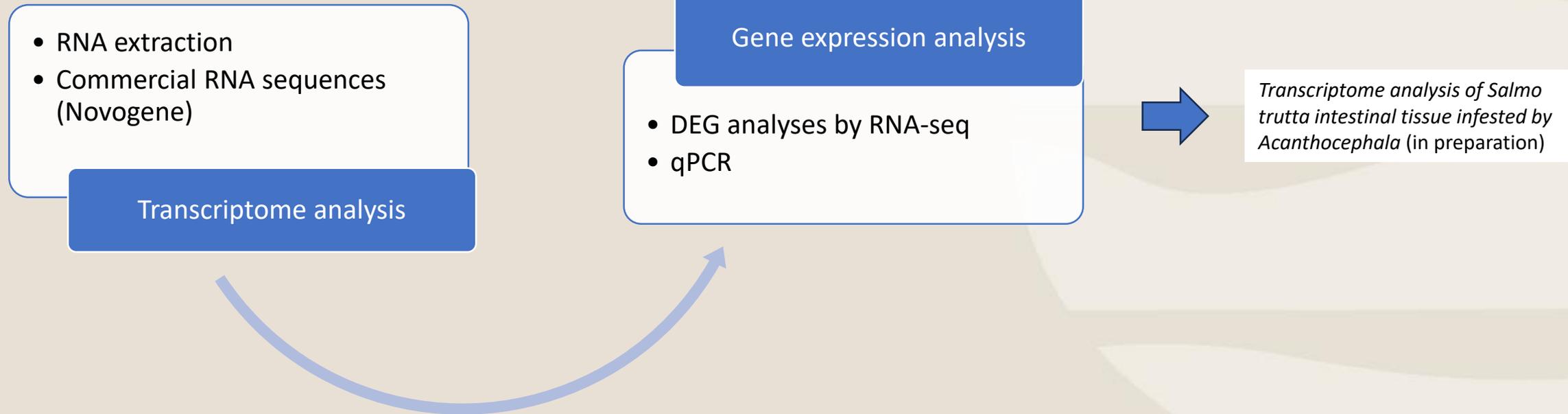
- RNA extraction
- Commercial sequencing (Novogene)
- DEG analyses

Transcriptome and DEG analysis under Cd2+ treatment

- Comparative Transcriptome Analysis of Gene Expression in Acanthocephala Parasites from Fish in Polluted and Reference Sites and under Cd2+ treatment (in preparation)
- Real-time PCR assays for quantification of up and down regulated genes from Acanthocephala (in preparation)



SALMO TRUTTA



ACANTHOCEPHALA

Hydrobiologia (2024) 851:2845–2860
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-023-05372-7

ROTIFERA XVI

Phylogeny and genetic variability of Rotifer's closest relatives Acanthocephala: an example from Croatia

Irena Vardić Smrzlić · Barbara Čolić · Damir Kapetanović · Sara Sariri · Tatjana Mijoček · Vlatka Filipović Marjić



Fig. 1 Map of all sites with records of different Acanthocephala species in freshwaters of Croatia.

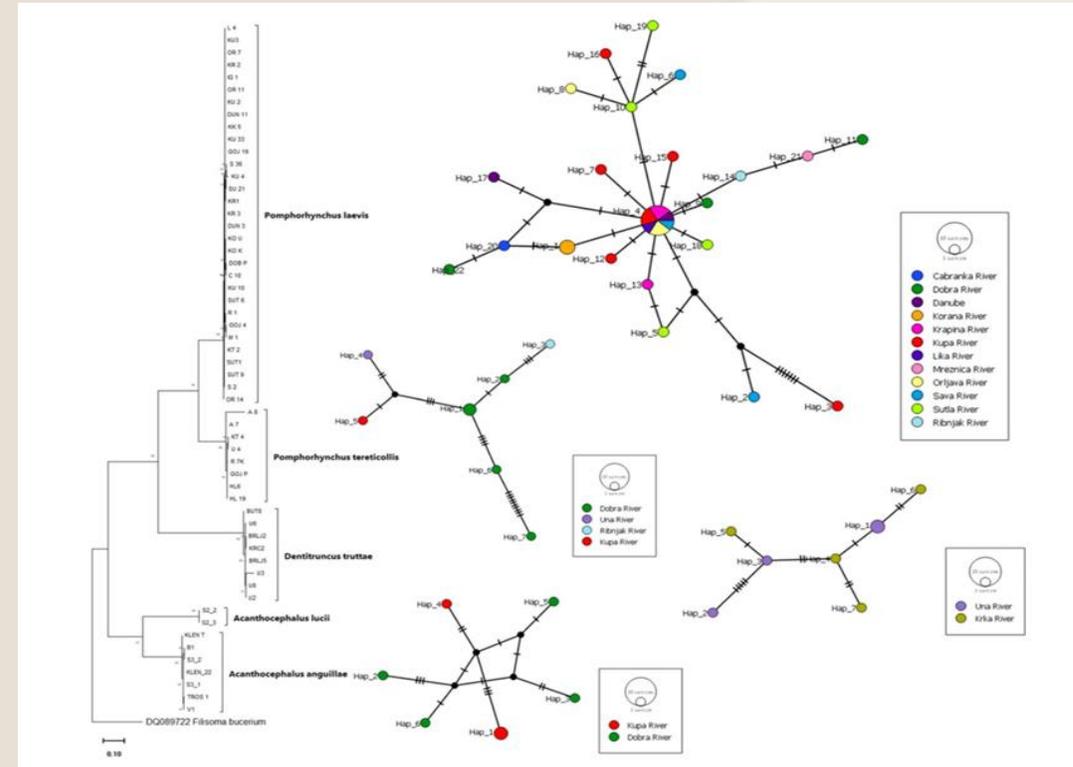


Fig. 2 Phylogenetic analyses of members of three Acanthocephala genera from Croatia based on partial COI marker sequence (565 bp).

The MJ network analysis of *D. truttiae* based on COI sequence analyses do not reflect clear geographic structuring of Krka River and Una River specimens (Fig. 2). The large haplotype diversity (HD = 0.964) is due to the large number of haplotypes shared by only one or two individuals.

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De novo transcriptome analysis of *Dentitruncus truttae* reveals metal-binding proteins in Acanthocephala

Sara Šariri¹, Irena Vardić Smrzlić¹*, Tatjana Mijošek Pavin¹, Vlatka Filipović Marijić¹* (Scientific Reports 2025)

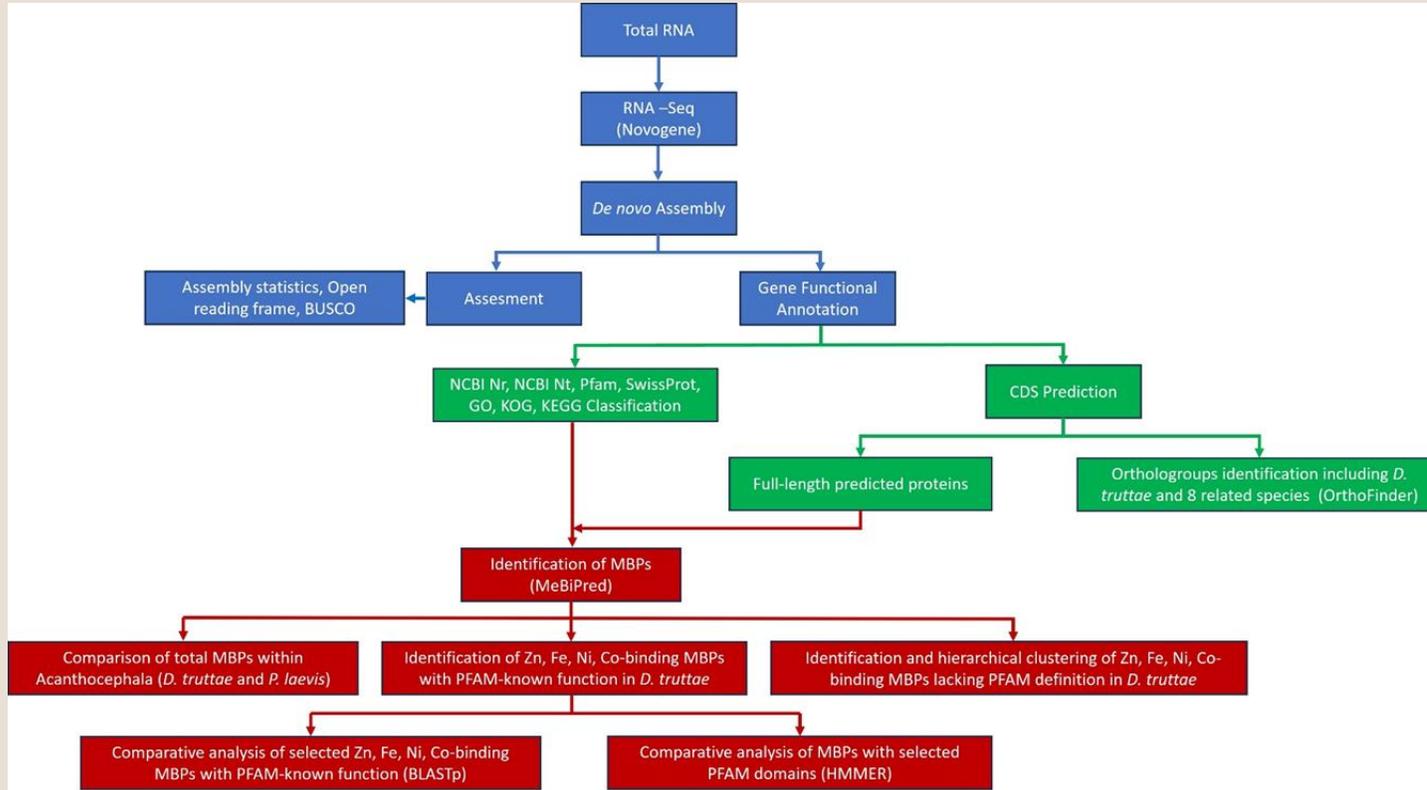


Figure 3. Workflow for RNA-Seq Analysis and Identification of Metal-Binding Proteins in *D. truttae*

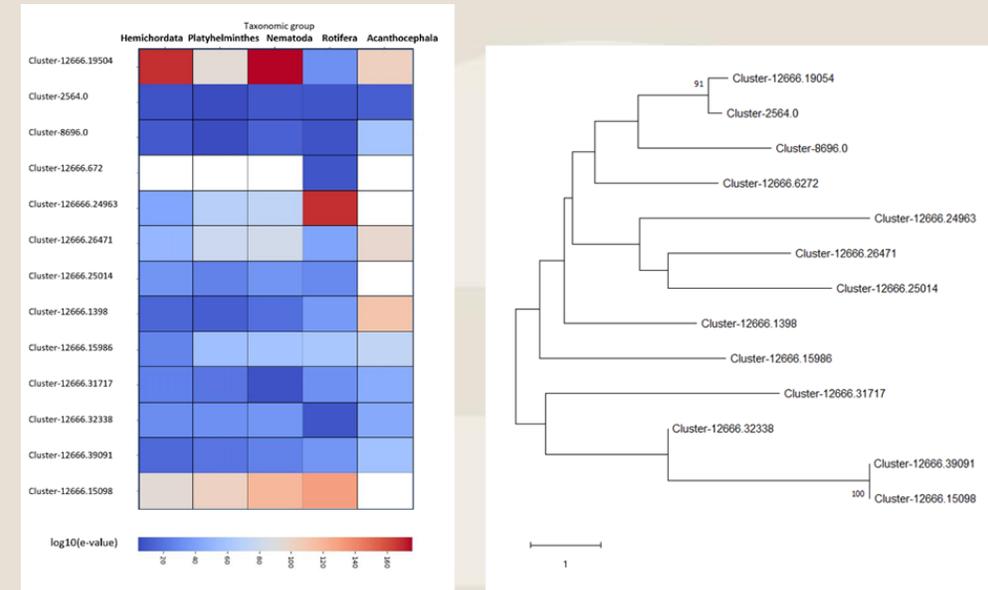


Figure 4. Phylogenetic analysis of *D. truttae* zinc metalloproteases using 1000 replicates and Whelan Goldman + Freq Model.

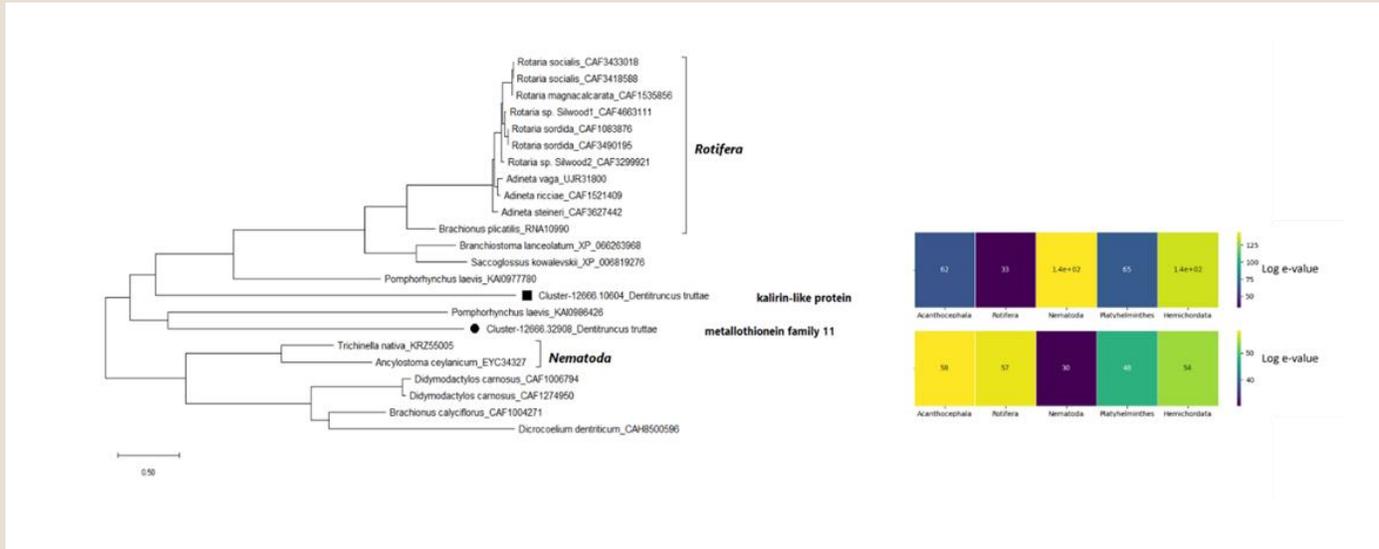
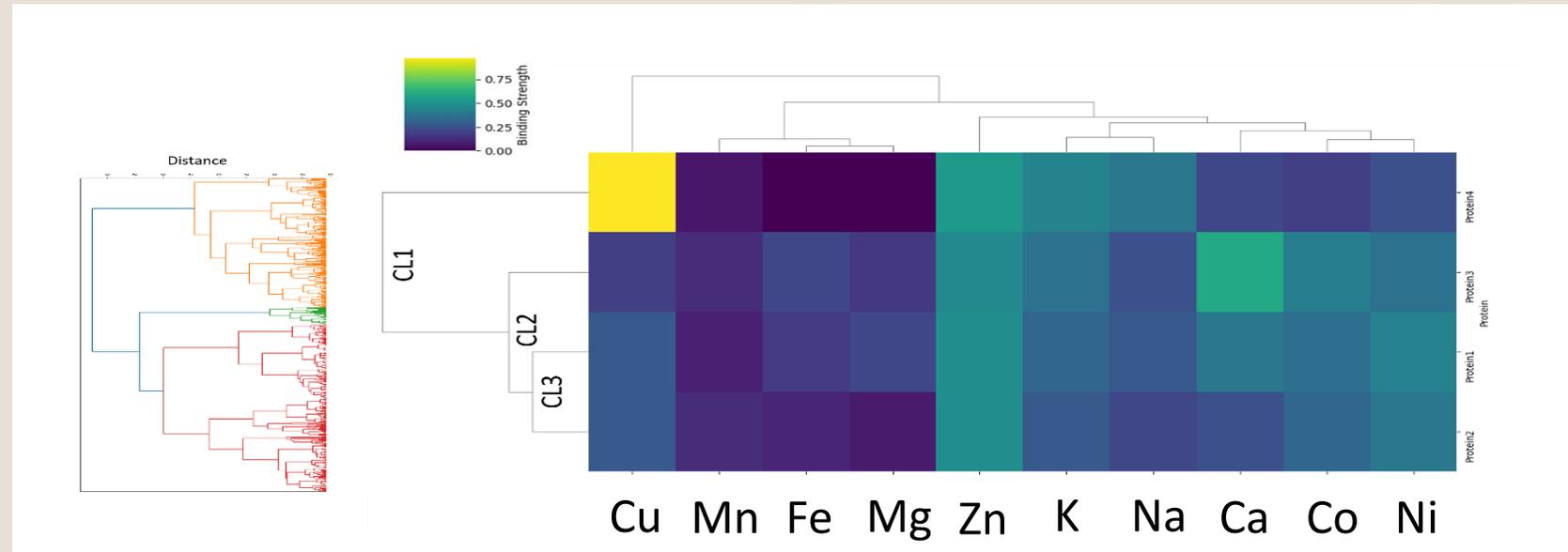


Figure 5. Phylogenetic analysis of two **metallothioneins** of *D. truttae* using 1000 replicates and JTT matrix-based Model

Figure 6. Hierarchical clustering heatmap of *D. truttae* metal-binding proteins lacking PFAM definition into three clusters (CL1, CL2, and CL3) based on metal binding preferences

The results presented provide a valuable basis for further investigations of metal homeostasis in these parasites and for solving many questions about the phylogeny, taxonomy, diversity and evolution of Acanthocephala.



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Comparative Transcriptome Analysis of Gene Expression in Acanthocephala Parasites from Fish in Polluted and Reference Sites and under Cd²⁺ treatment (in preparation)

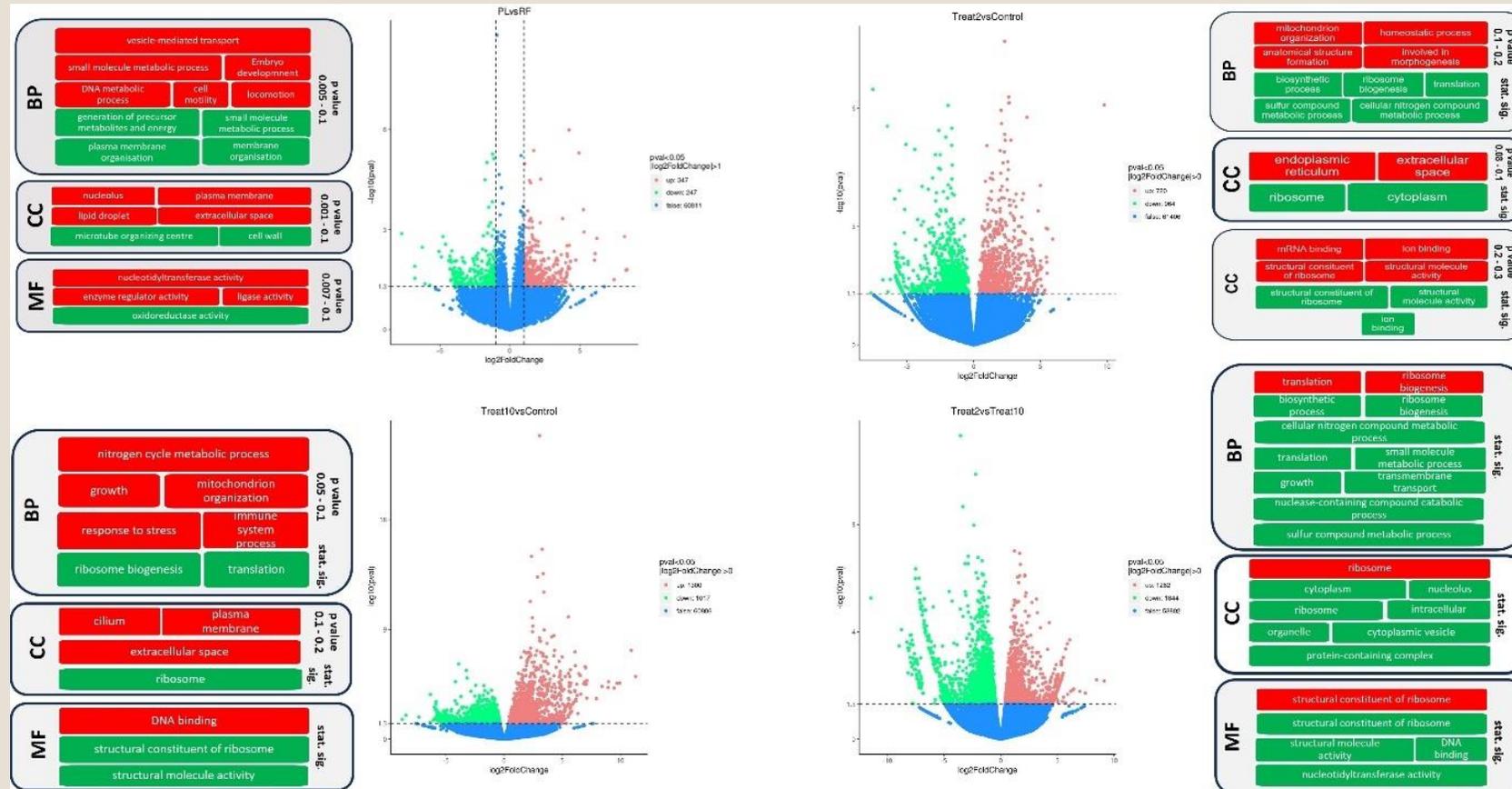


Figure 7. Gene Ontology Enrichment and Differential Expression Analysis

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Comparative Transcriptome Analysis of Gene Expression in Acanthocephala Parasites from Fish in Polluted and Reference Sites and under Cd²⁺ treatment (in preparation)

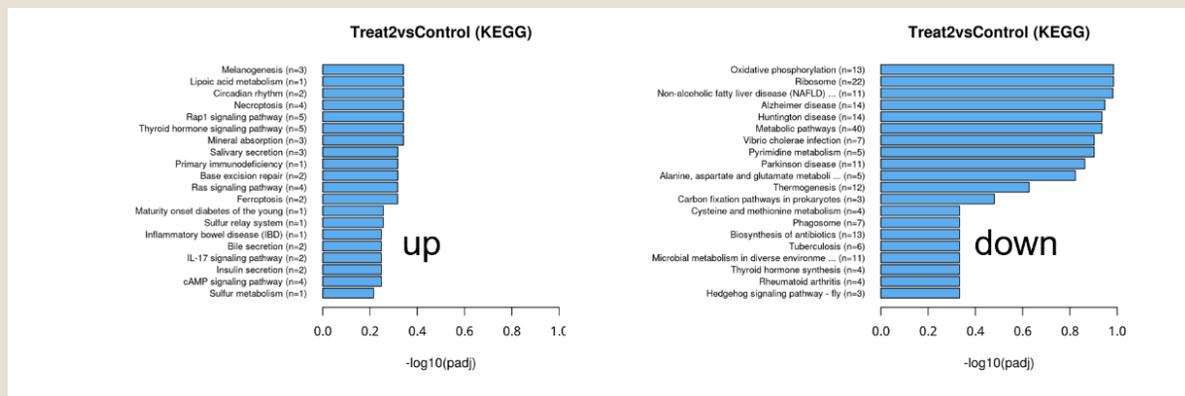
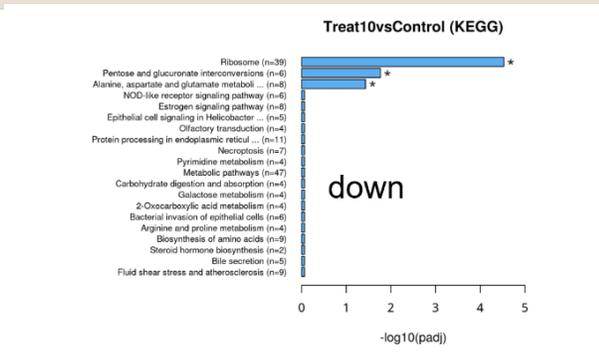
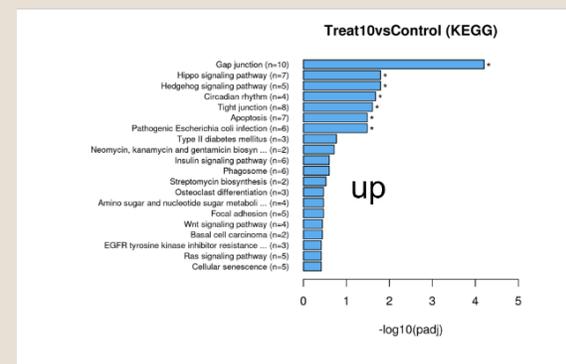
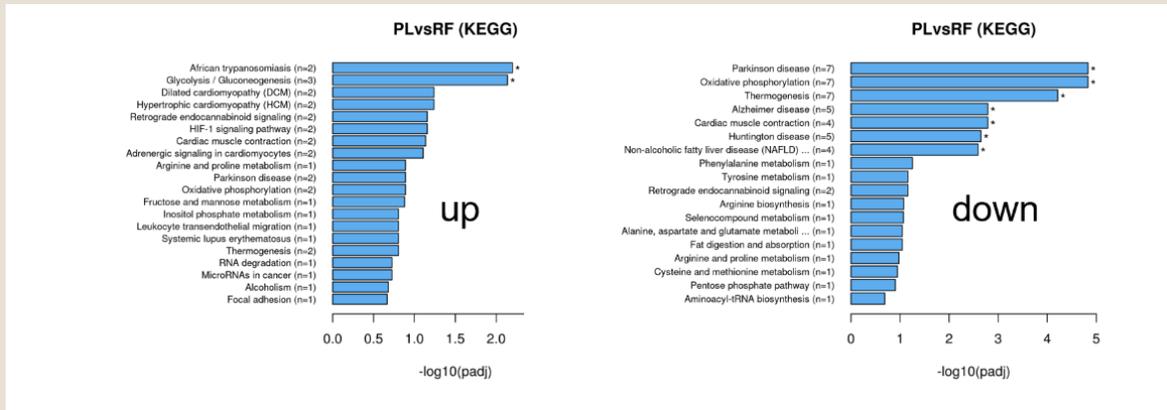
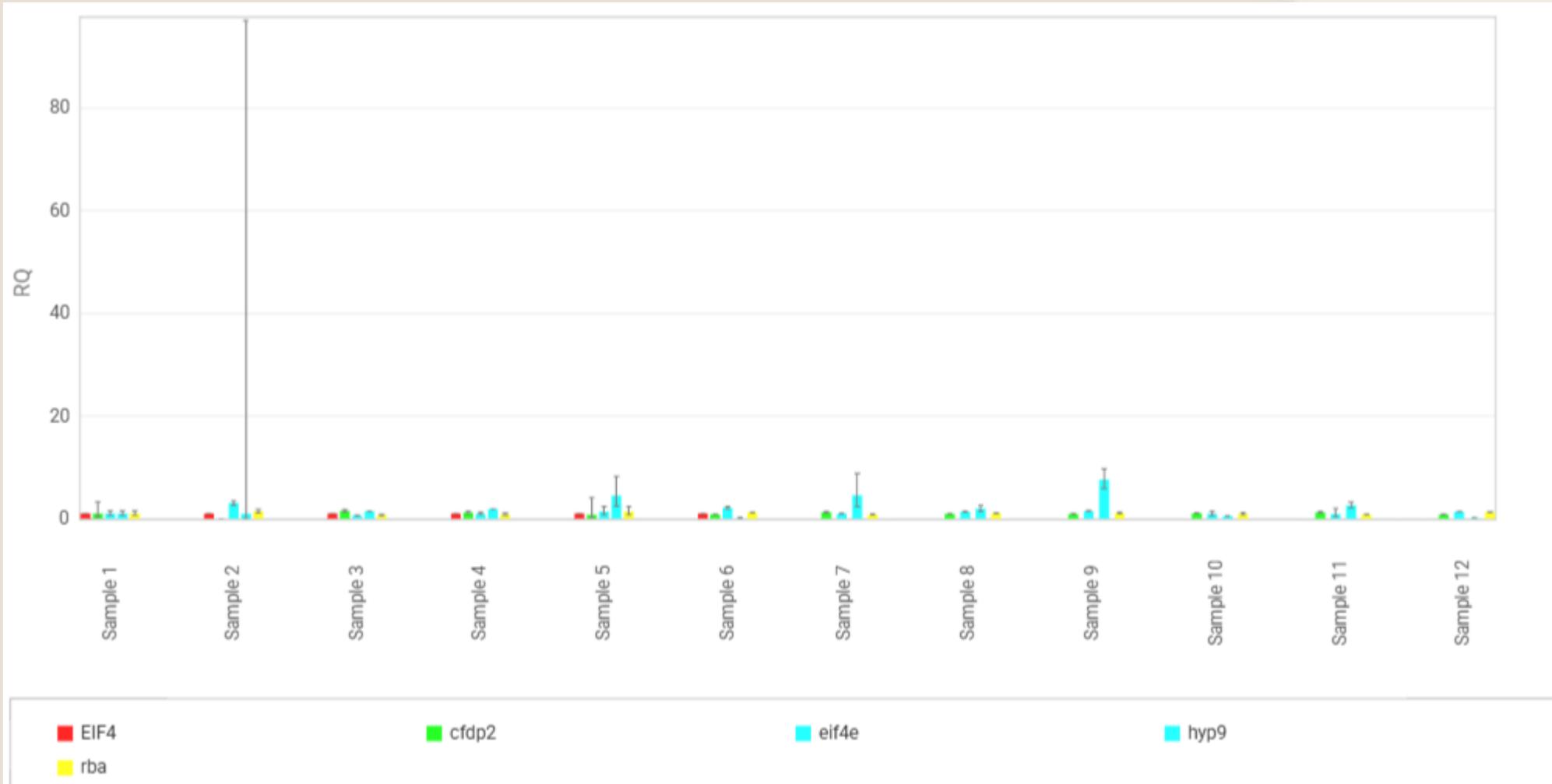


Figure 9. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis

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Real-time PCR assays for quantification of up and down regulated genes from *Acanthocephala* (in preparation)



SALMO TRUTTA INTESTINE

Transcriptome analysis of *Salmo trutta* intestinal tissue infested by *Acanthocephala* (in preparation)

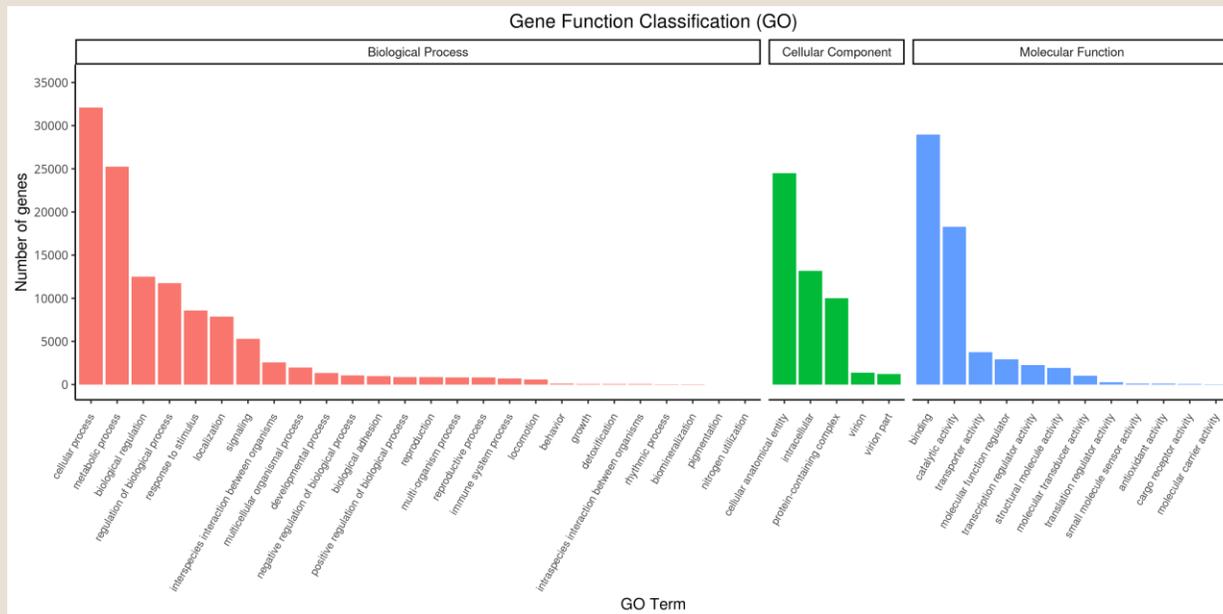


Figure 10. GO classification

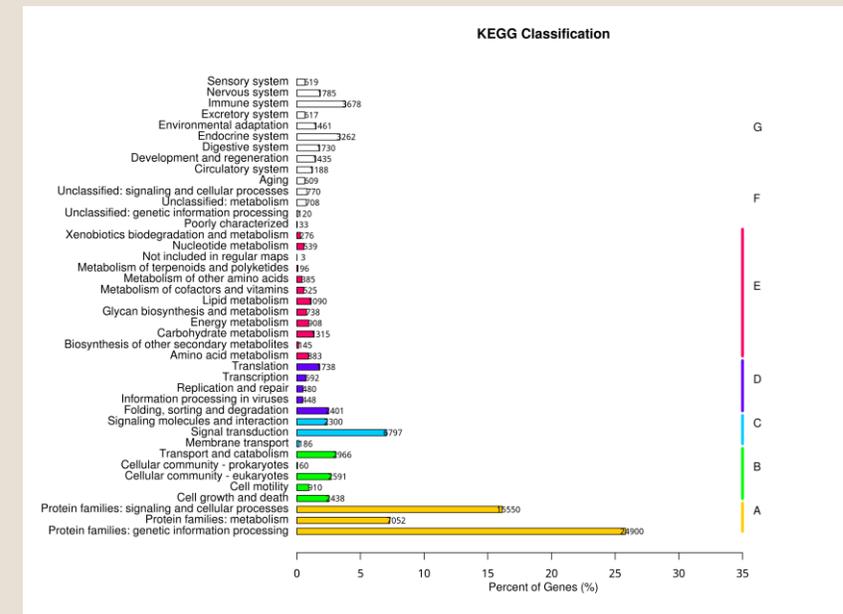


Figure 11. KEGG classification

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Real-time PCR assays for quantification of up and down regulated genes from Acanthocephala (in preparation)

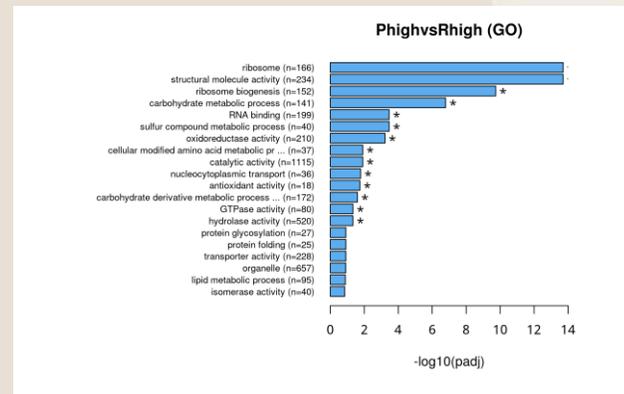
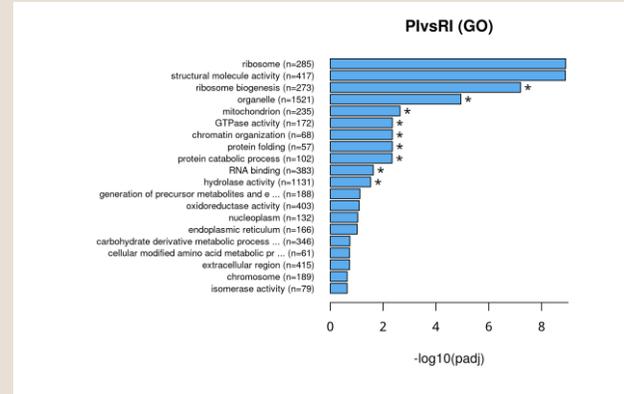
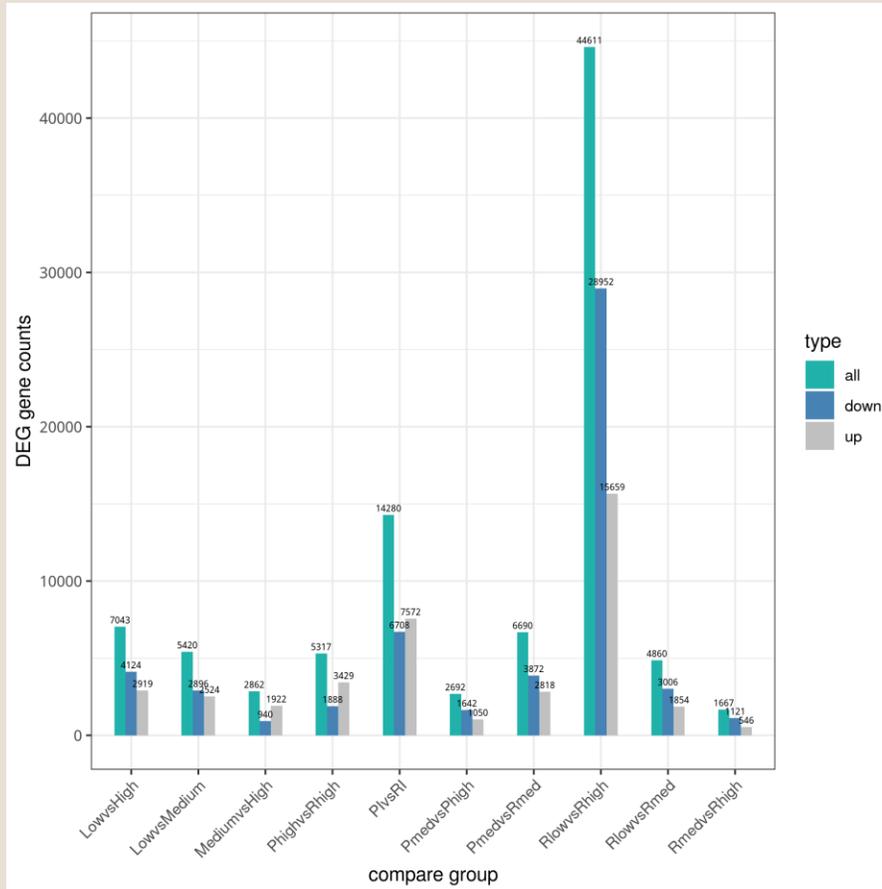
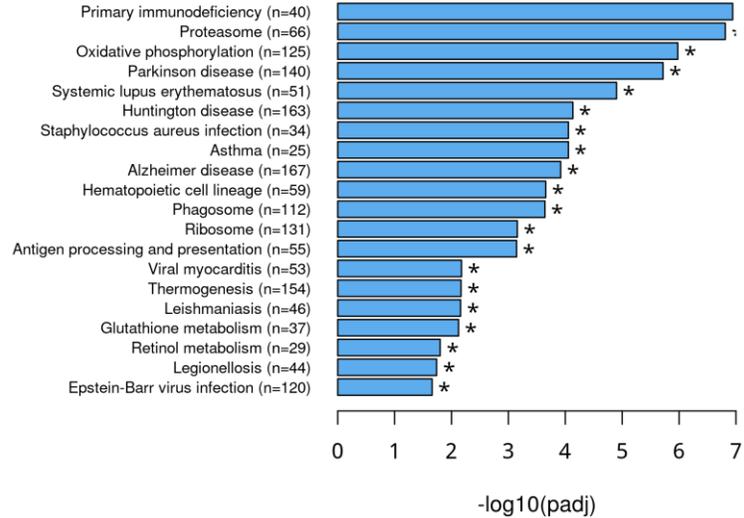


Figure 12. KO pathway enrichment analysis

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Real-time PCR assays for quantification of up and down regulated genes from Acanthocephala (in preparation)

PIvsRI (KEGG)



PhighvsRhigh (KEGG)

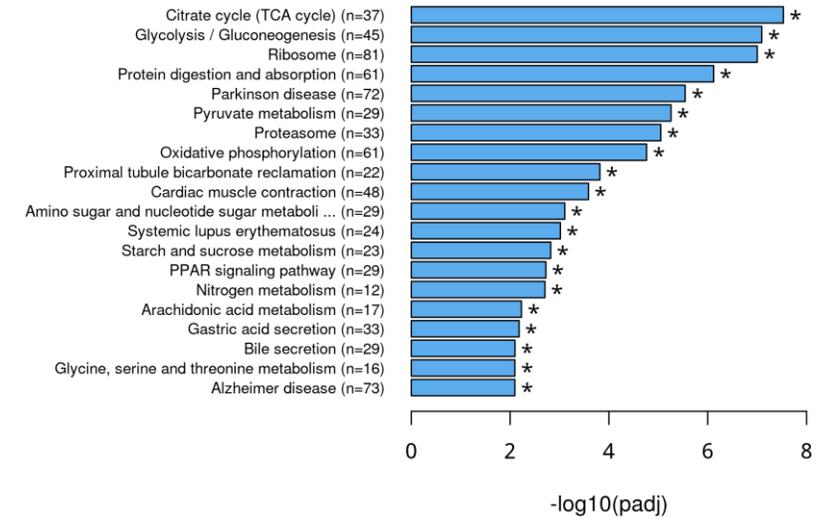


Figure 13. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis



THANK YOU!