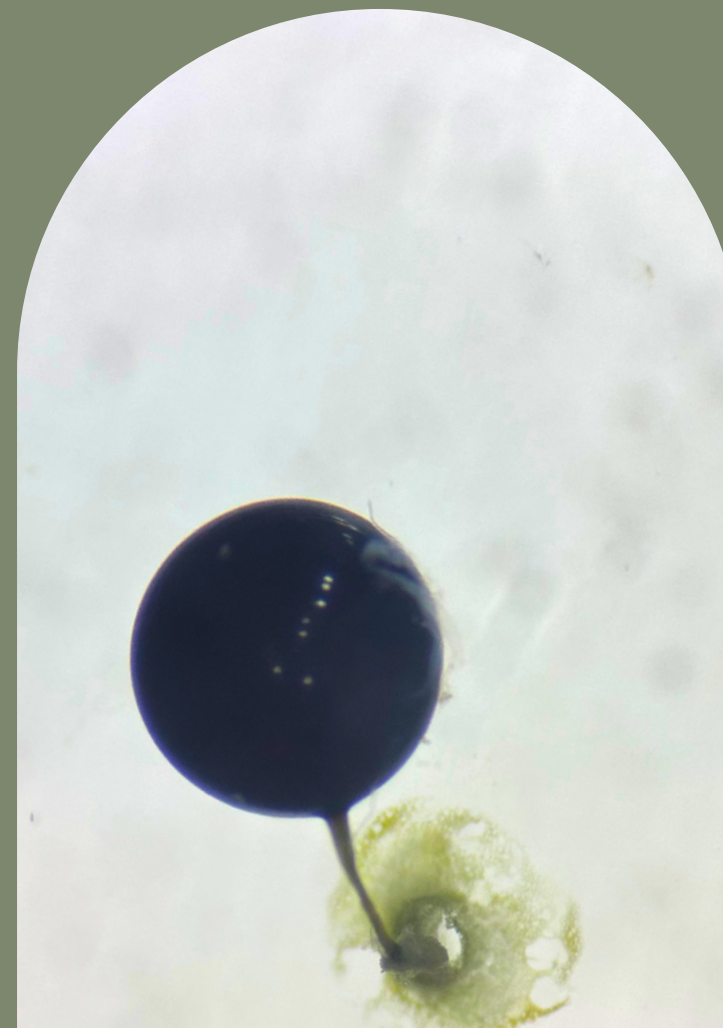


MITIGATING CADMIUM TOXICITY ON PLANARIAN HEAD REGENERATION

By Natalie Gonzalez



CADMIUM – Cd

Common Sources

What is it?

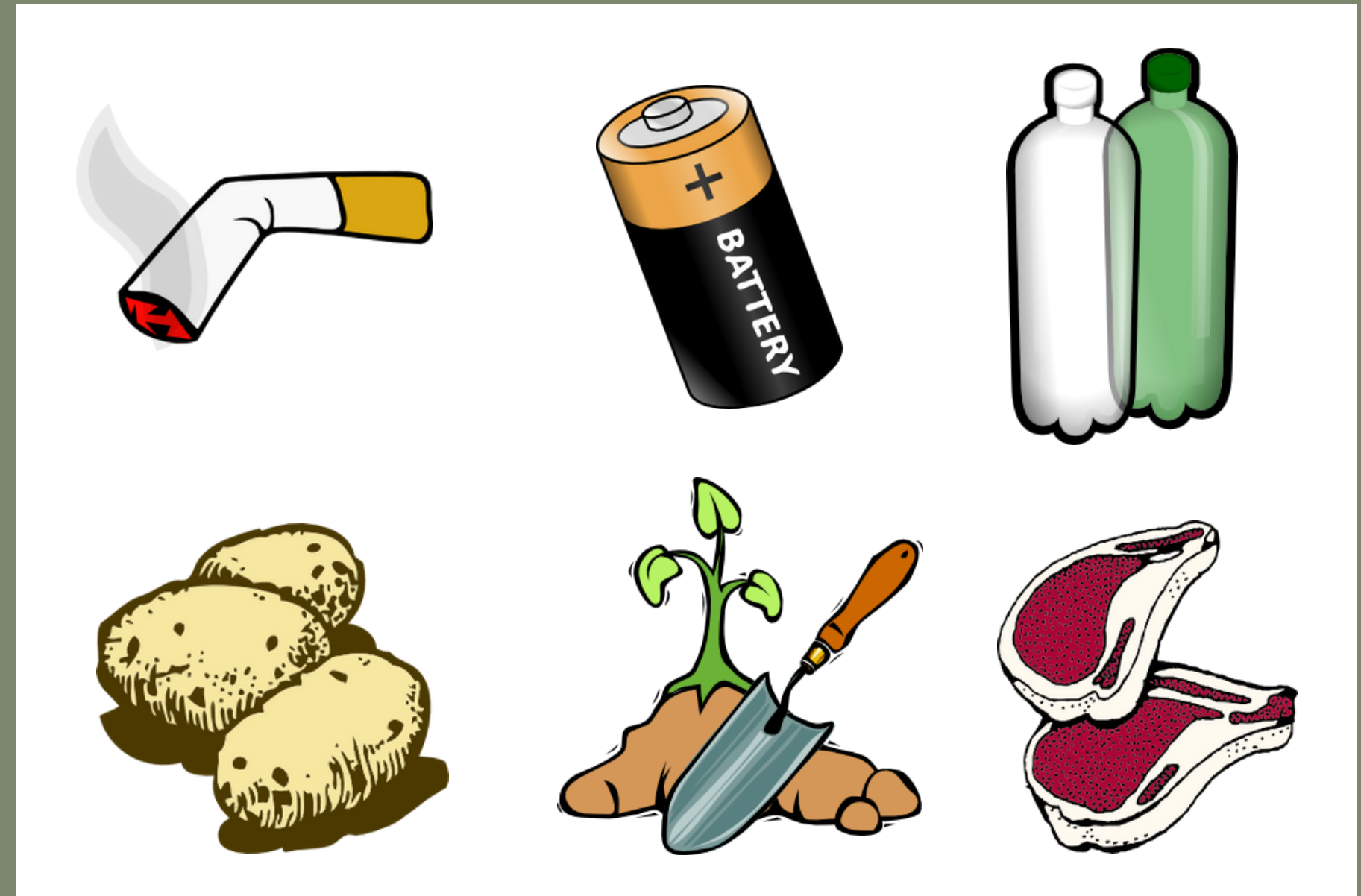
- Toxic heavy metal

What does it do?

- Induces the production of reactive oxygen species and oxidative stress (Wu et al., 2011)

Effects:

- Organ damage
- Respiratory and reproductive toxicity
- Neurological defects
- Cancer

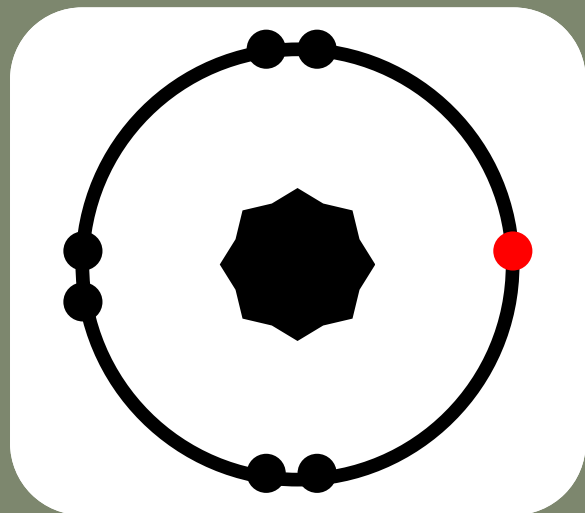


(Rolera LLC, 2023)

REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES – ROS

Free Radicals

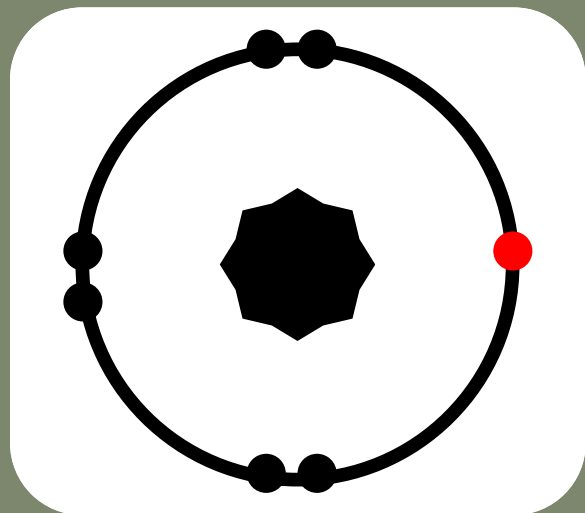
**Unstable molecules with
an unpaired electron**



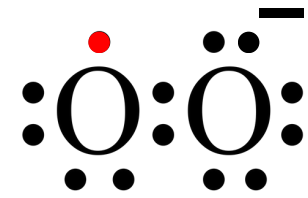
REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES – ROS

Free Radicals

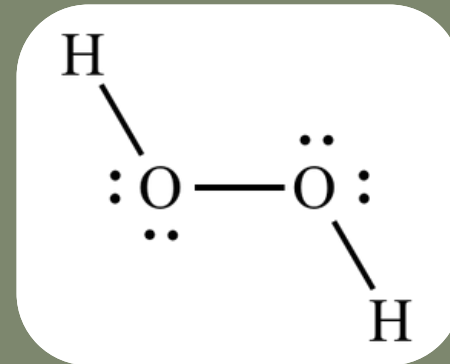
Unstable molecules with
an unpaired electron



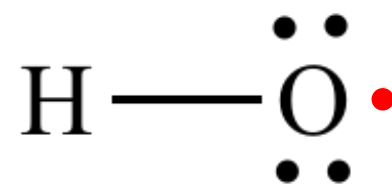
Superoxide Anion



Hydrogen Peroxide



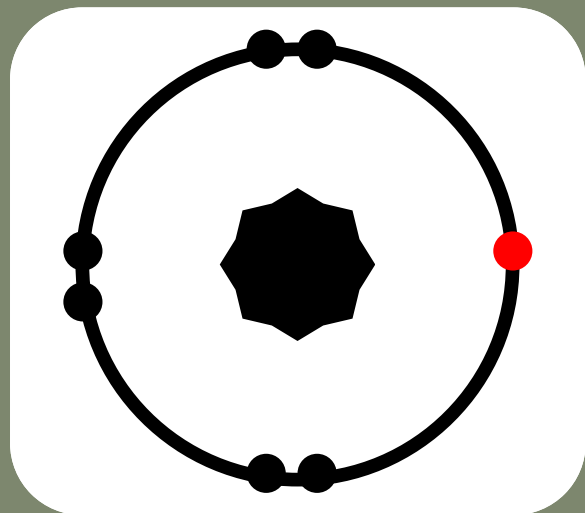
Hydroxyl Radical



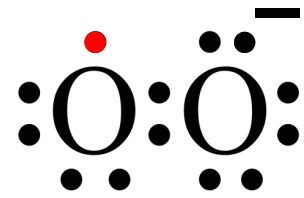
REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES – ROS

Free Radicals

Unstable molecules with an unpaired electron



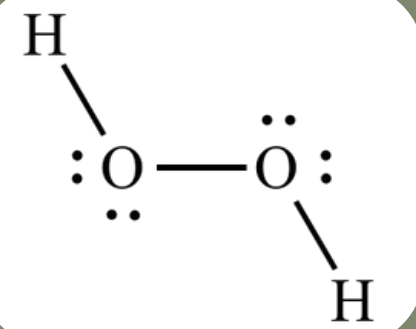
Superoxide Anion



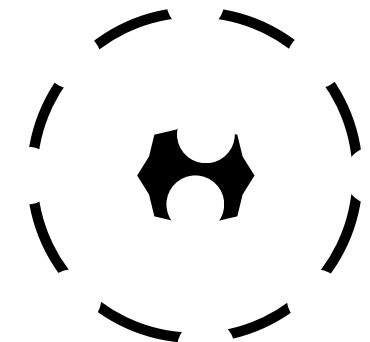
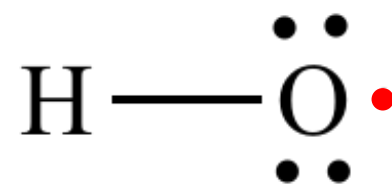
Oxidative Stress

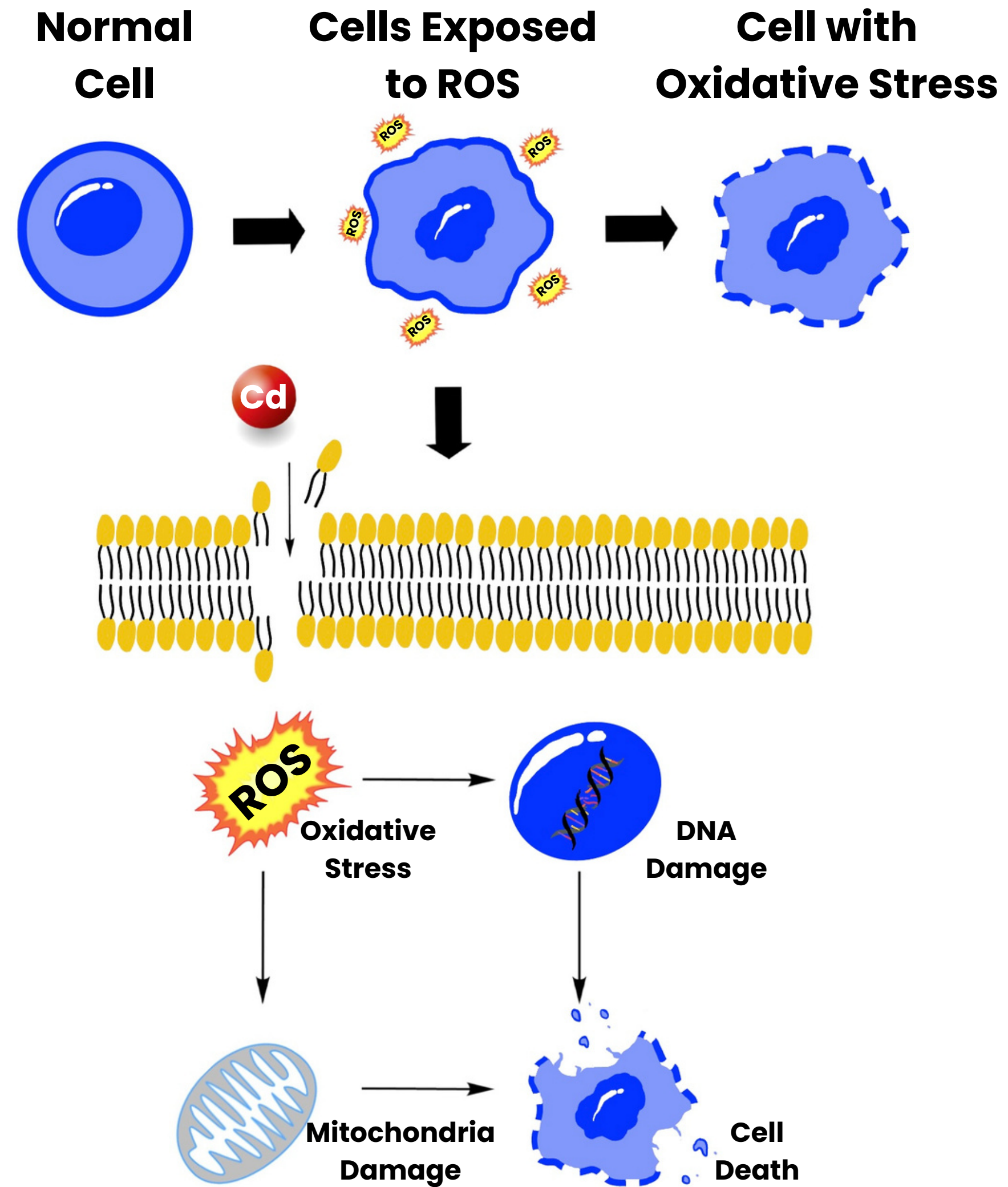
Imbalance between ROS production and the cell's ability to repair damage

Hydrogen Peroxide



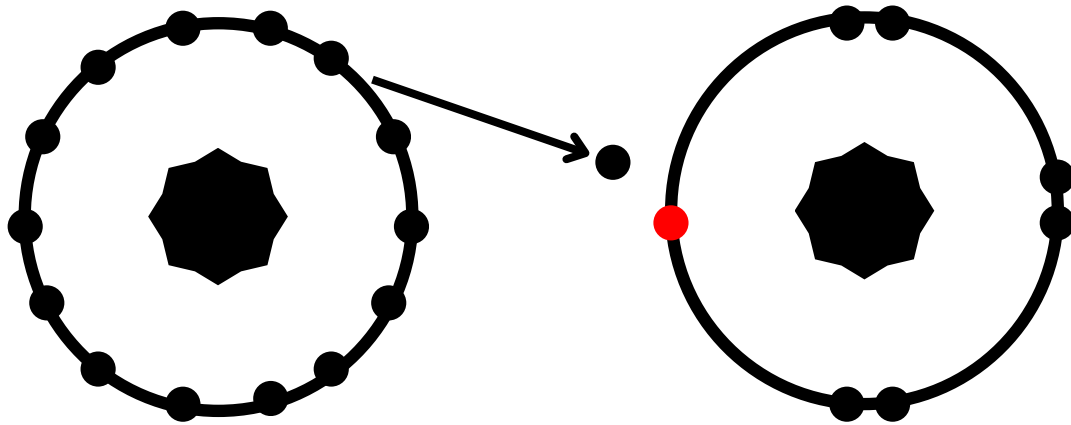
Hydroxyl Radical





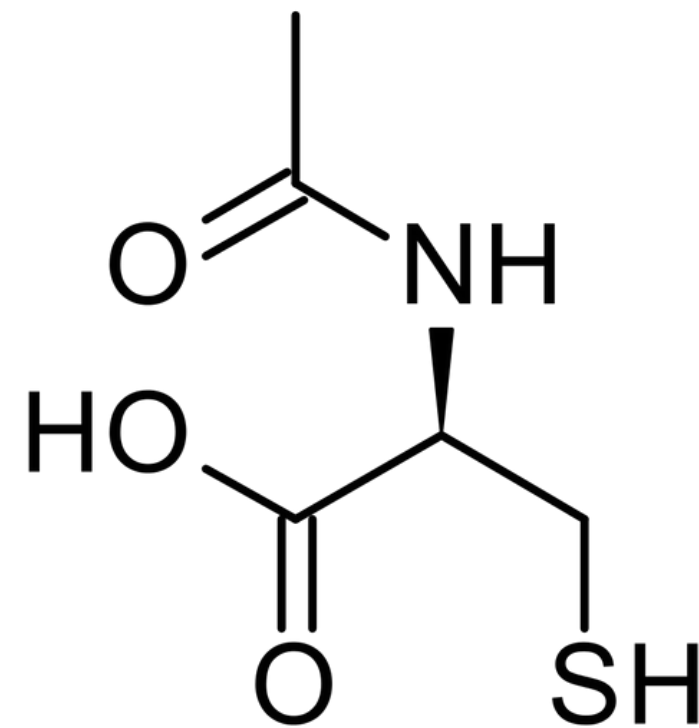
Antioxidants

- Prevent oxidation
- Hunt free radicals
- Reduce the damaging effects of metal exposure



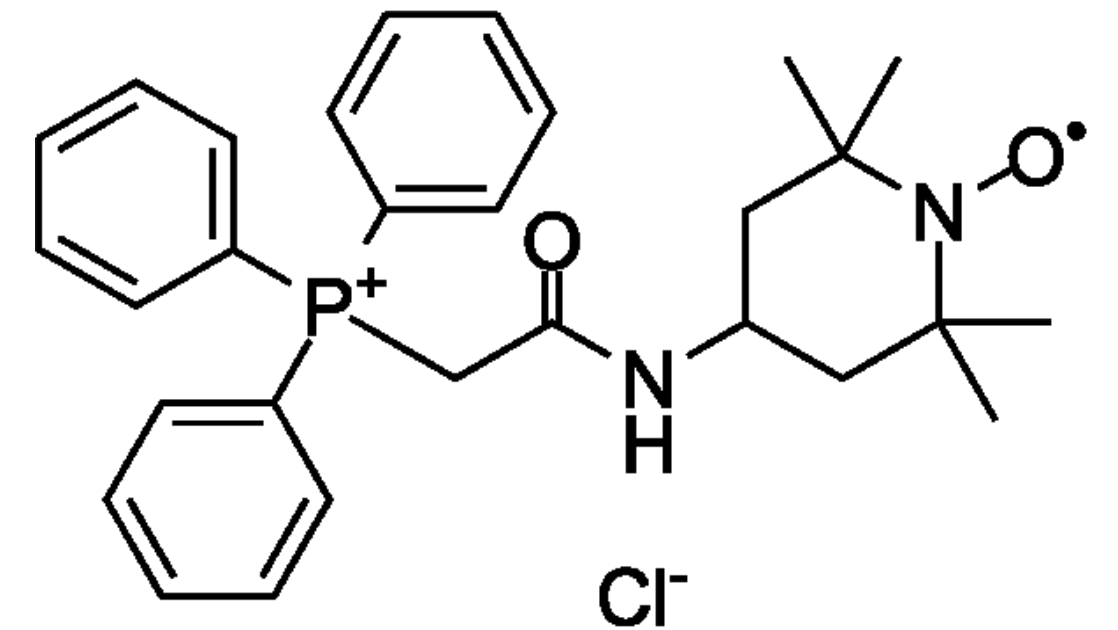
NAC

- Directly interacts with radicals, donating electrons and converting them to water
- Enhances enzymatic activity in the cell



MitoTEMPO

- Mitochondria targeted
- Mimics enzymatic activity
- Reinforces cellular defenses



PLANARIA

What are they?

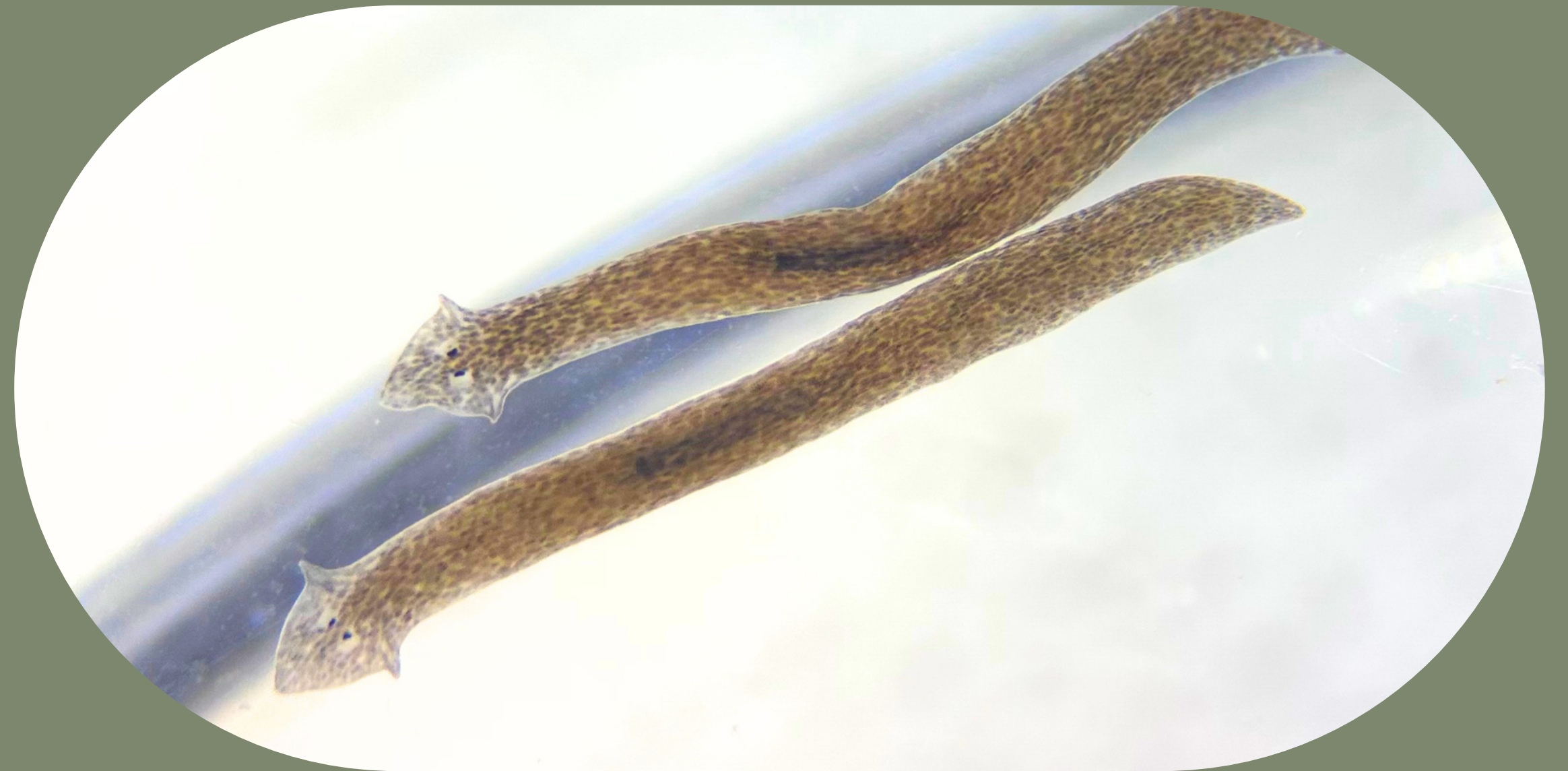
- Free-living freshwater flatworms

Characteristics:

- Primitive nervous system
 - Ocelli (eyespots)
 - Auricles (chemoreceptors)
- Susceptible to harmful chemicals and drugs
- Regeneration

Species:

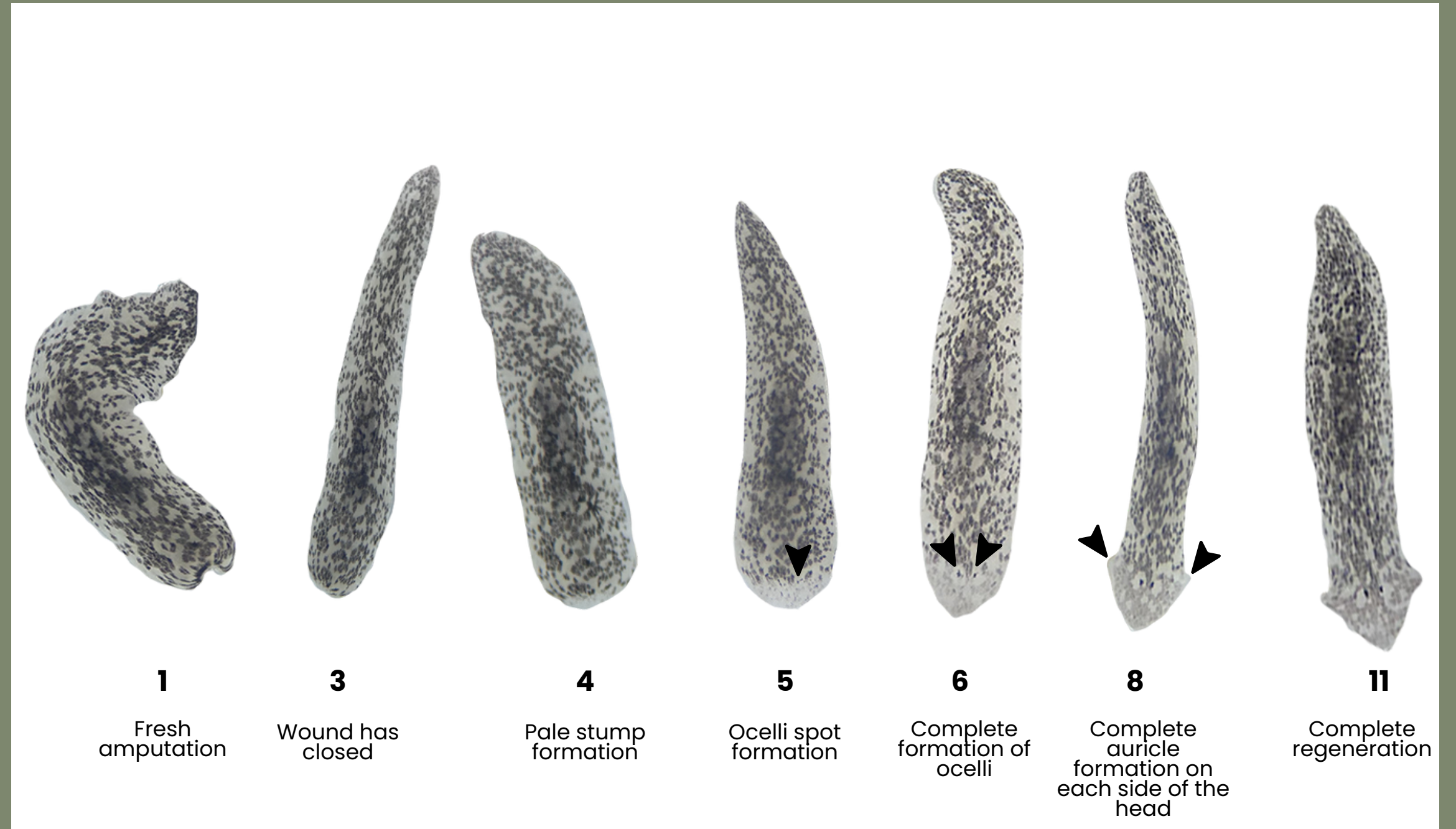
- *Girardia dorotocephala*



(Gonzalez, 2023)

NORMAL PLANARIAN HEAD REGENERATION

Score	Tail Fragments
0	Death
1	Fresh amputation
2	Wound contraction has occurred
3	Wound has closed
4	Pale stump has formed
5	Ocelli spot formation
6	Complete formation of two ocelli
7	Auricle formation
8	Complete auricle formation on each side of the head
9	Partial pigmentation
10	Full pigmentation in all of the body
11	Complete regeneration



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Health Implications:

- Essential in preventing and treating associated health risks
 - Impaired wound healing, tissue damage, organ dysfunction, etc

Environmental Concerns:

- Metal pollution is a major environmental issue
 - Contaminates our soil, water, and air
 - Impacts the health of our ecosystems

WHAT WE KNOW

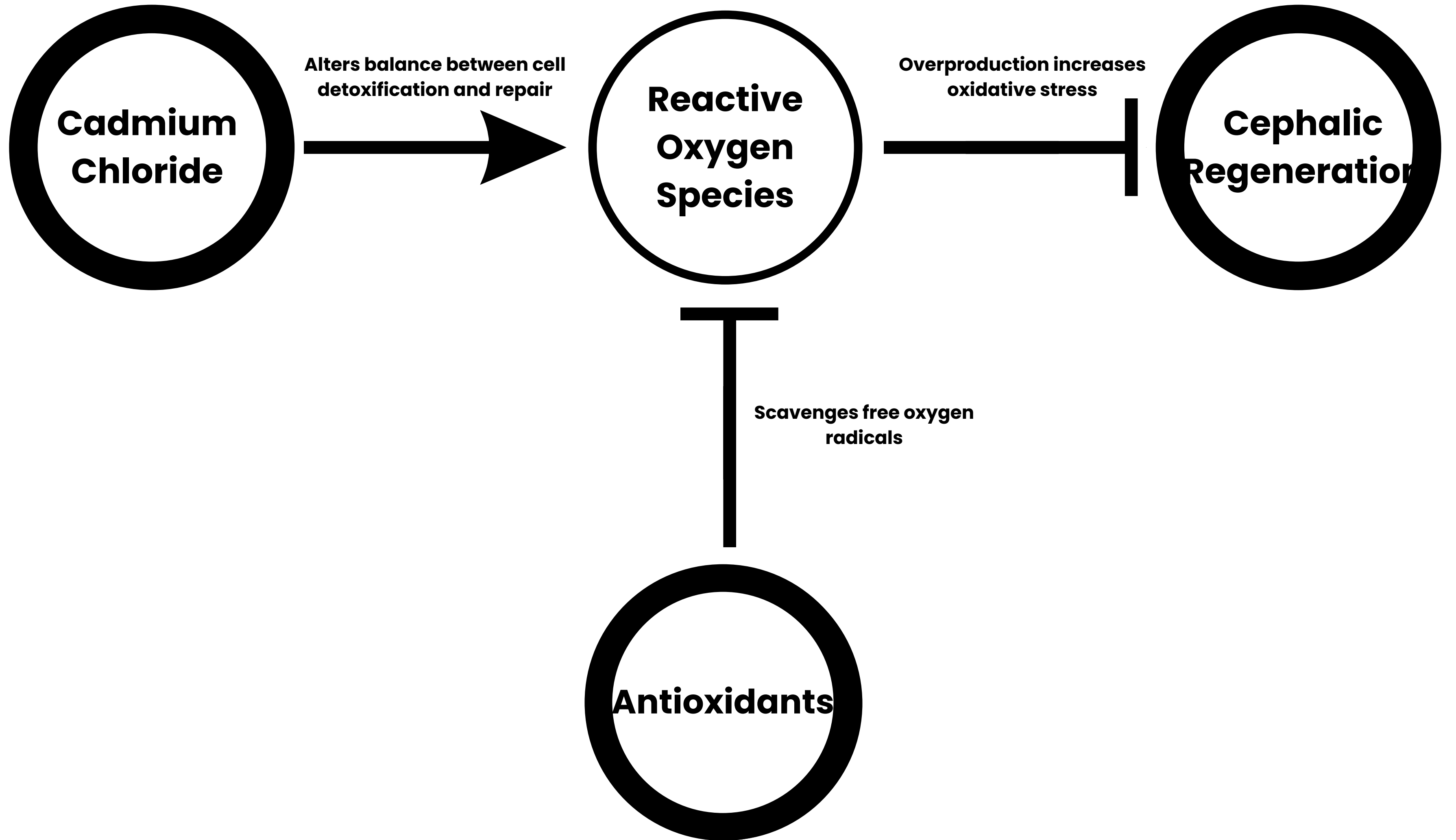
- Limited research on the the relationship between Cd and antioxidant exposure on regenerative capabilities of *G. dorotocephala*

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the effect of Cd exposure on *G. dorotocephala*?
- Can antioxidant exposure help stop the buildup of ROS and promote tissue regeneration in planaria?

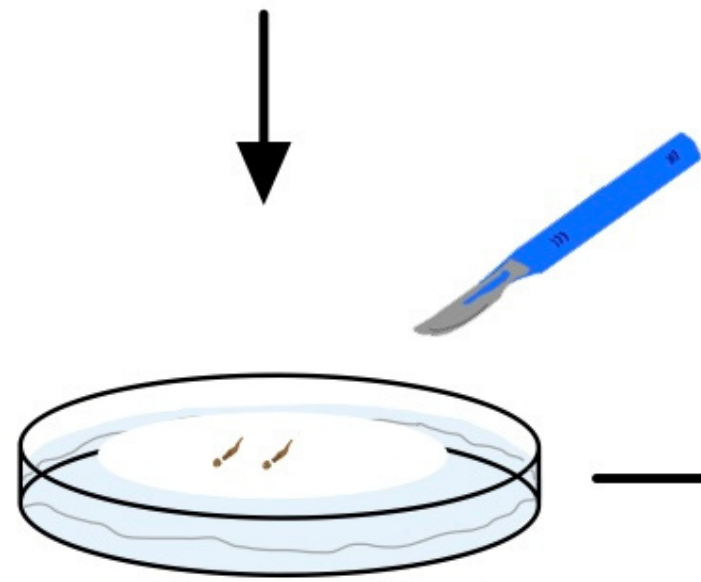
RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- Exposure to CdCl_2 will block head regrowth by ROS production, however, NAC and MitoTEMPO will reduce the harmful effects and restore normal planarian regeneration

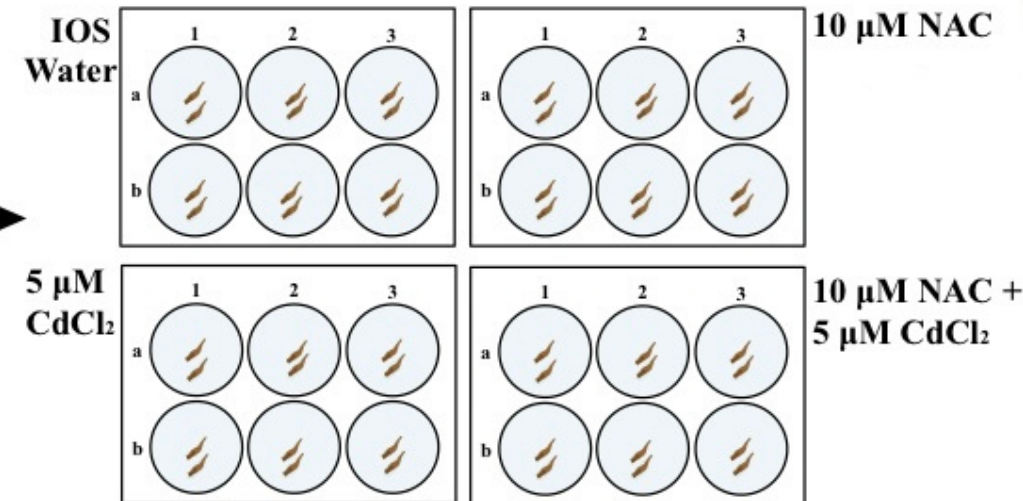


ANTIOXIDANT TREATMENT

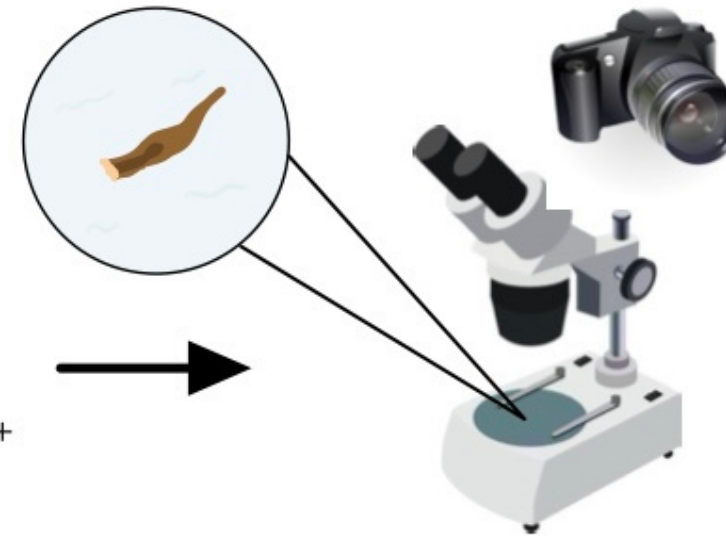
24 hr Antioxidant Pretreatment



Amputation



Tail fragments in 6-well plate



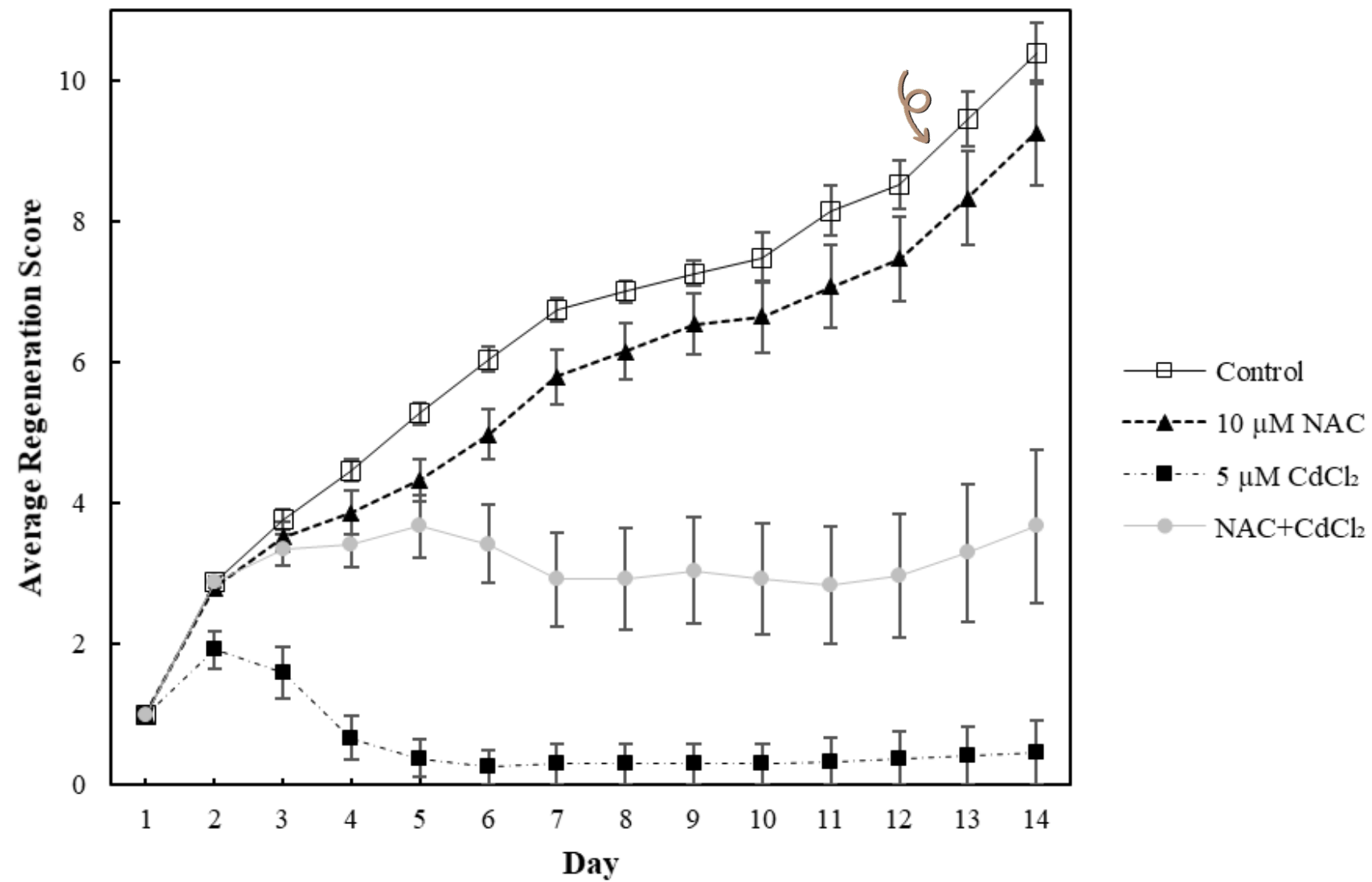
Observations via stereo microscope and camera

Score	Tail Fragments
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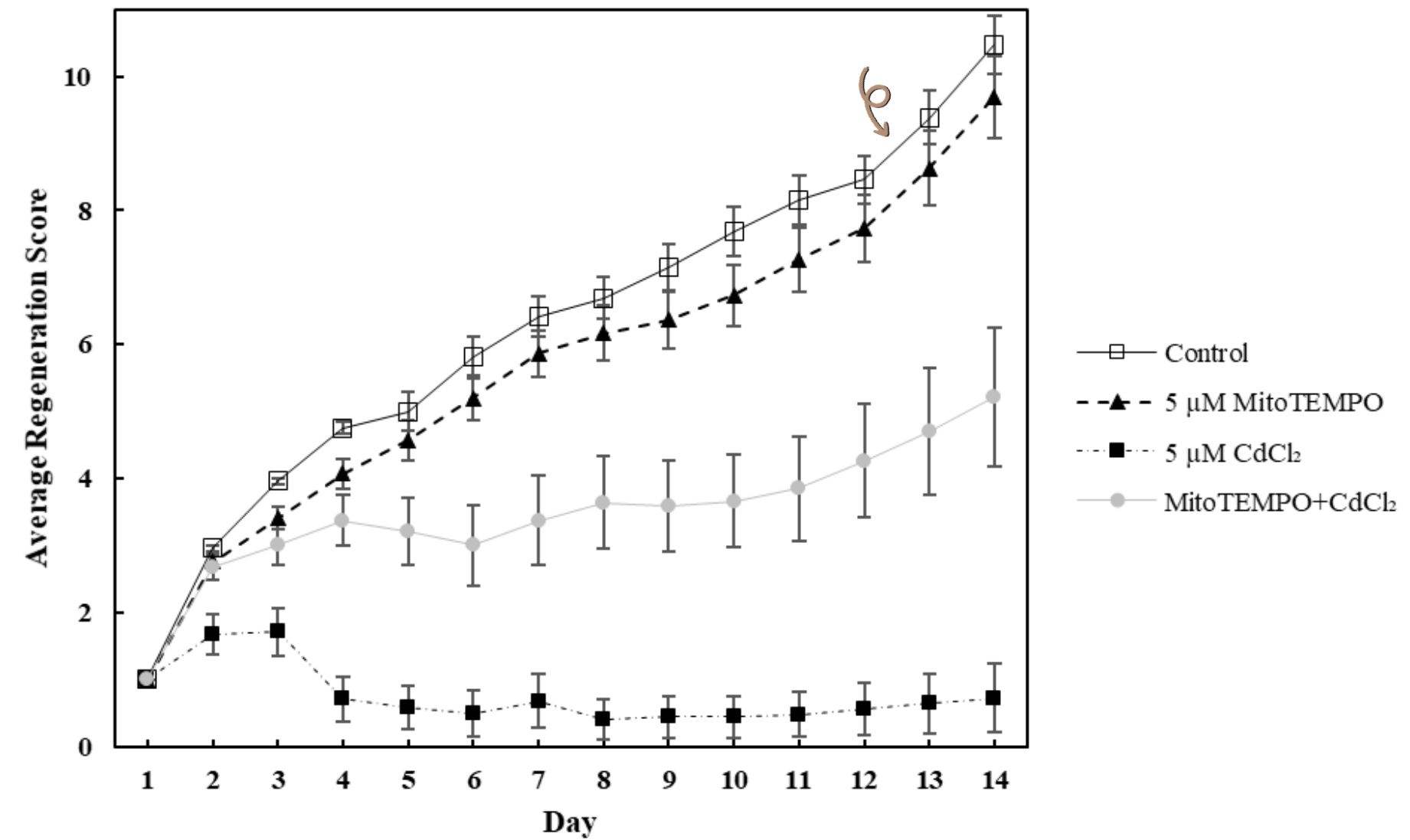
Planaria scored everyday for two-weeks

Effect of Antioxidants on Average Regeneration Score

NAC



MitoTEMPO

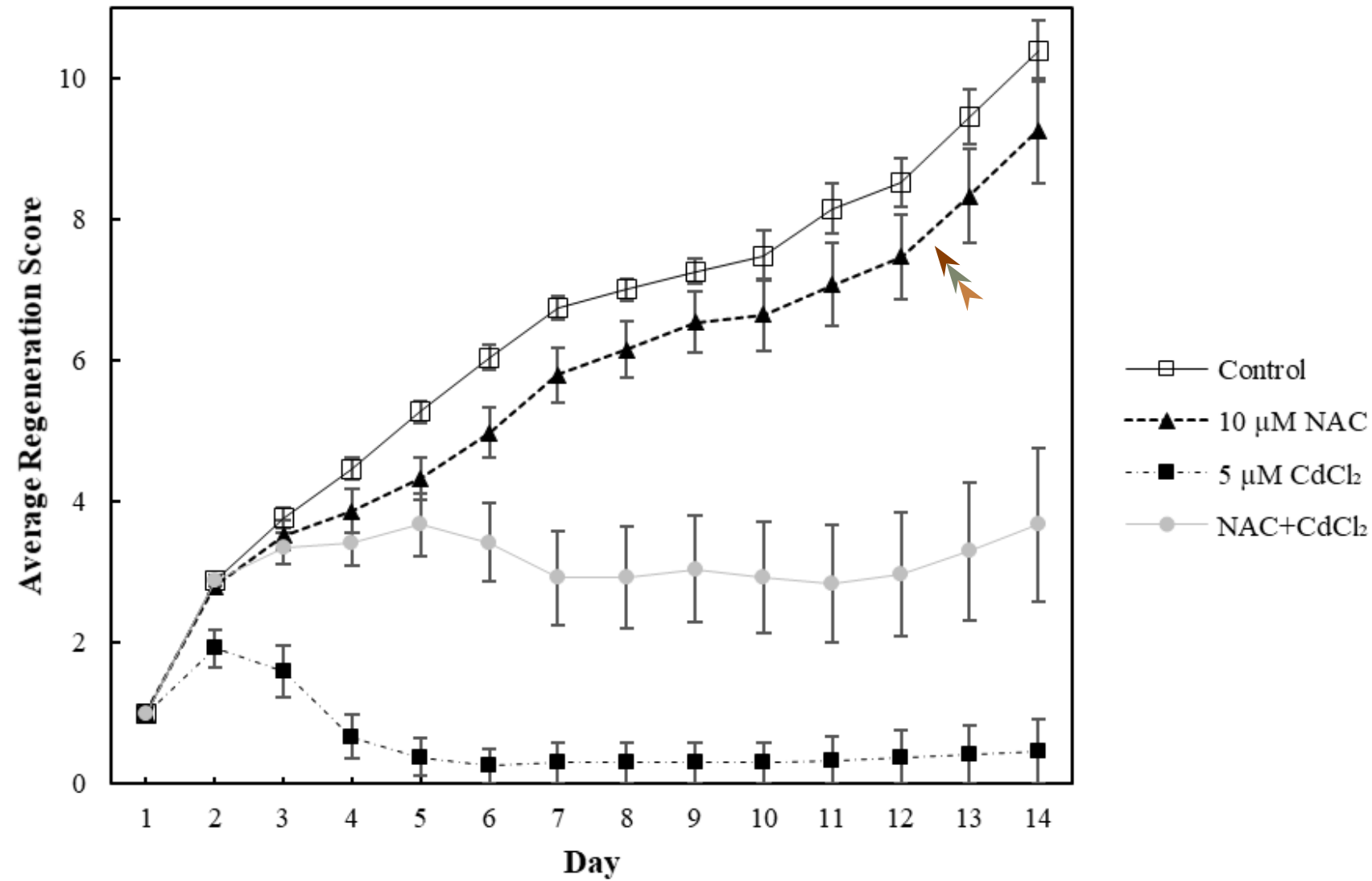


Kruskal-Wallis Test:
* p<0.001
∞ p<0.0046
n=24-28 per treatment

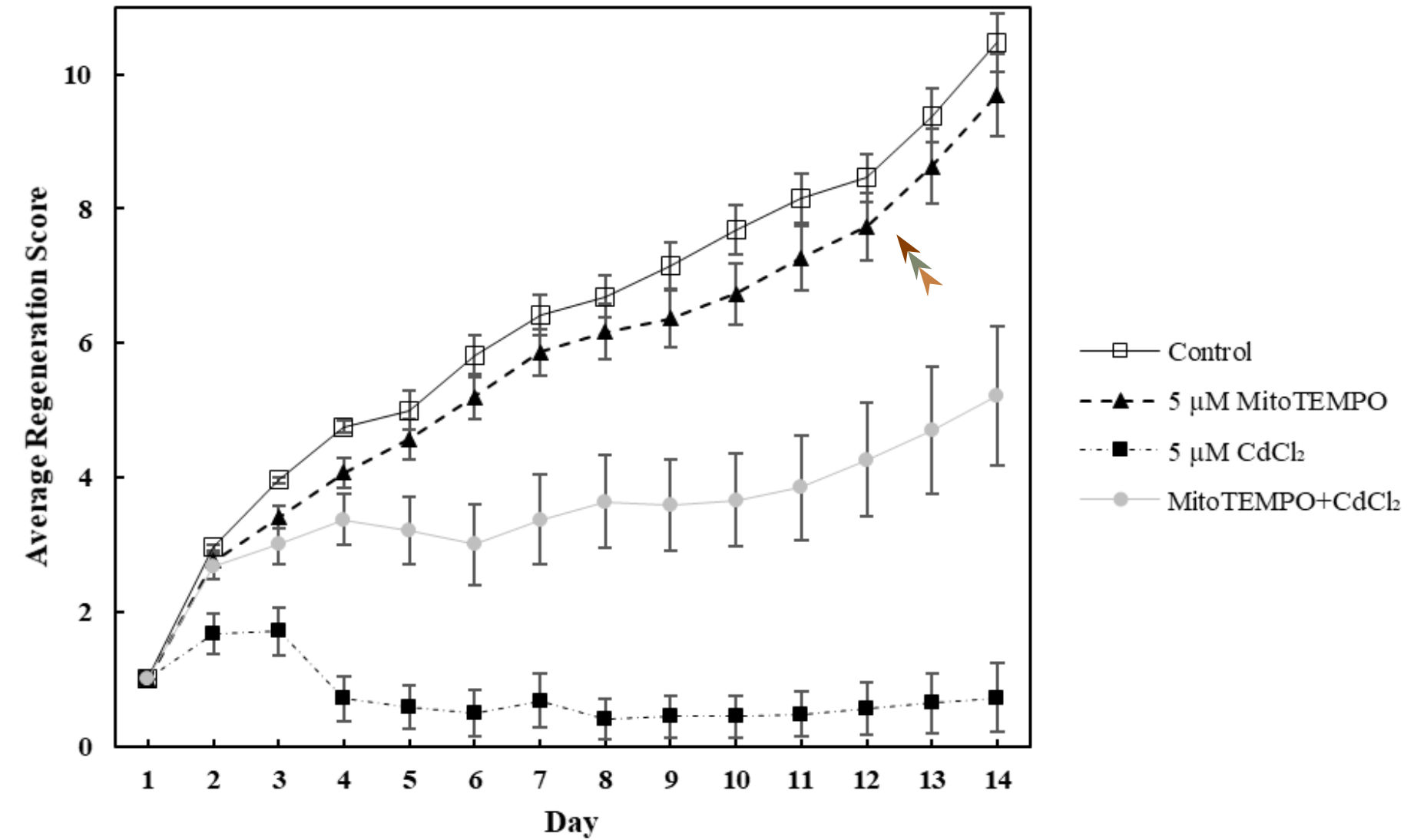
Kruskal-Wallis Test:
* p<0.001
∞ p<0.00130
n=24-28 per treatment

Effect of Antioxidants on Average Regeneration Score

NAC



MitoTEMPO

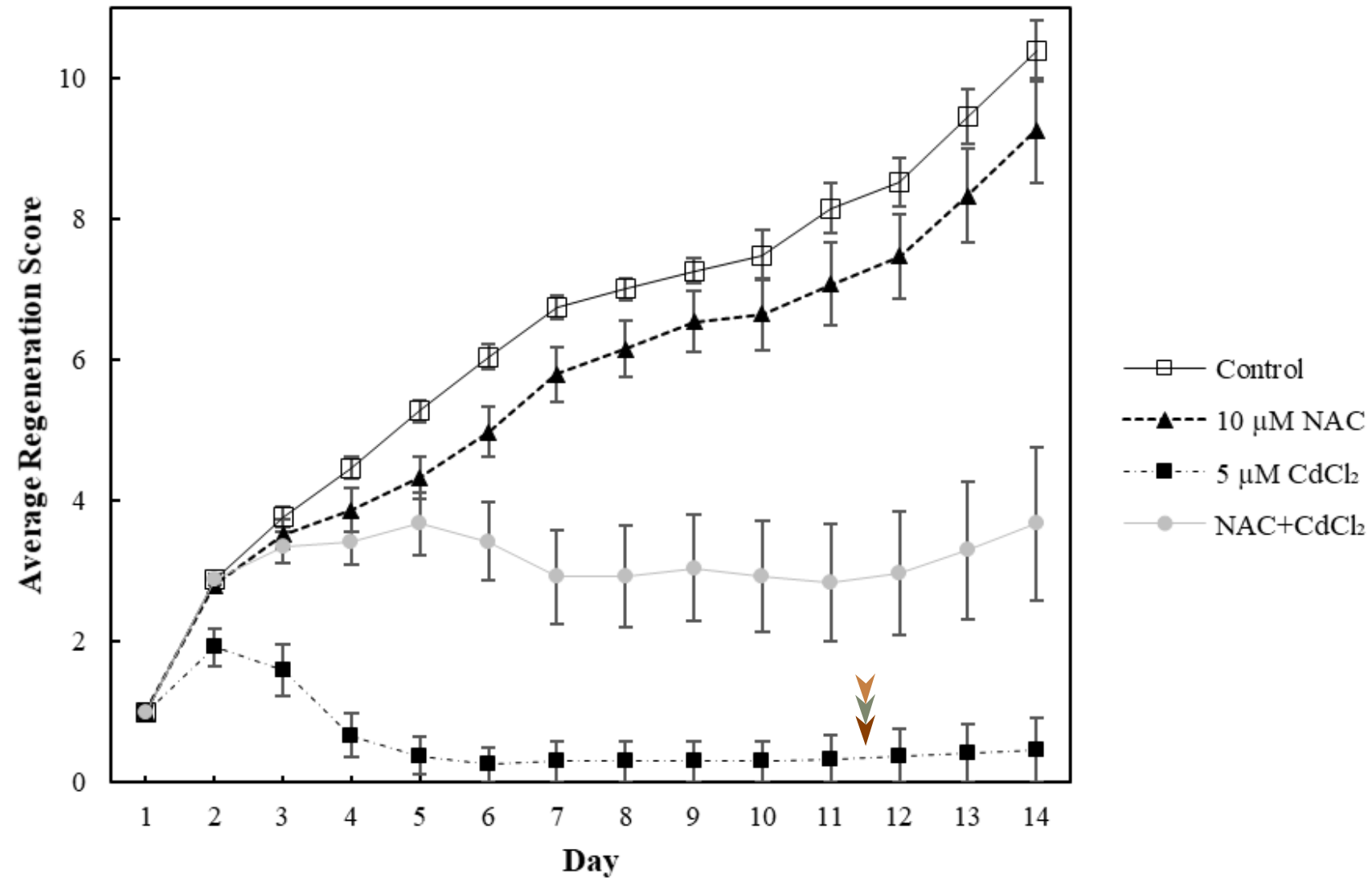


Kruskal-Wallis Test:
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 ∞ $p < 0.0046$
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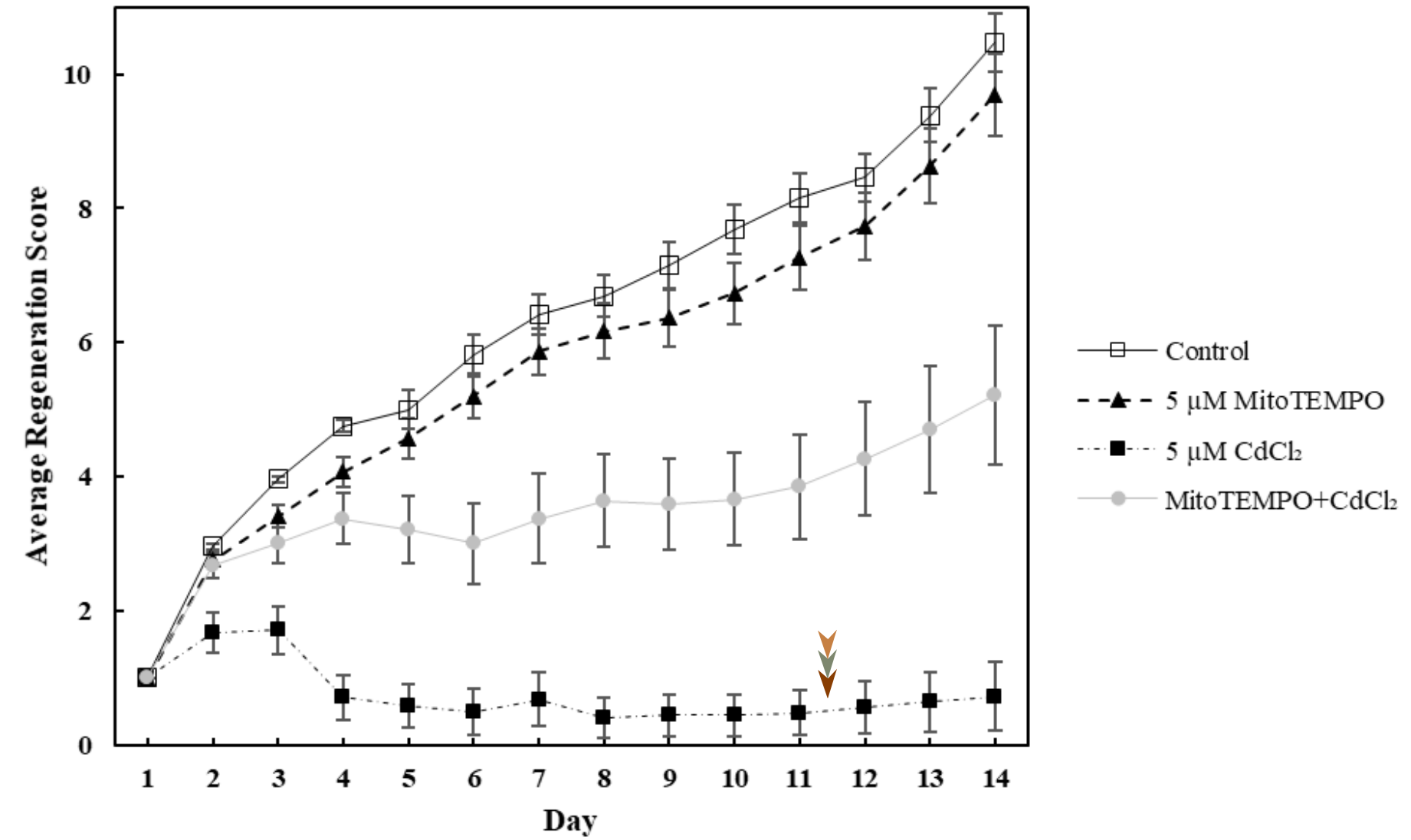
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Effect of Antioxidants on Average Regeneration Score

NAC



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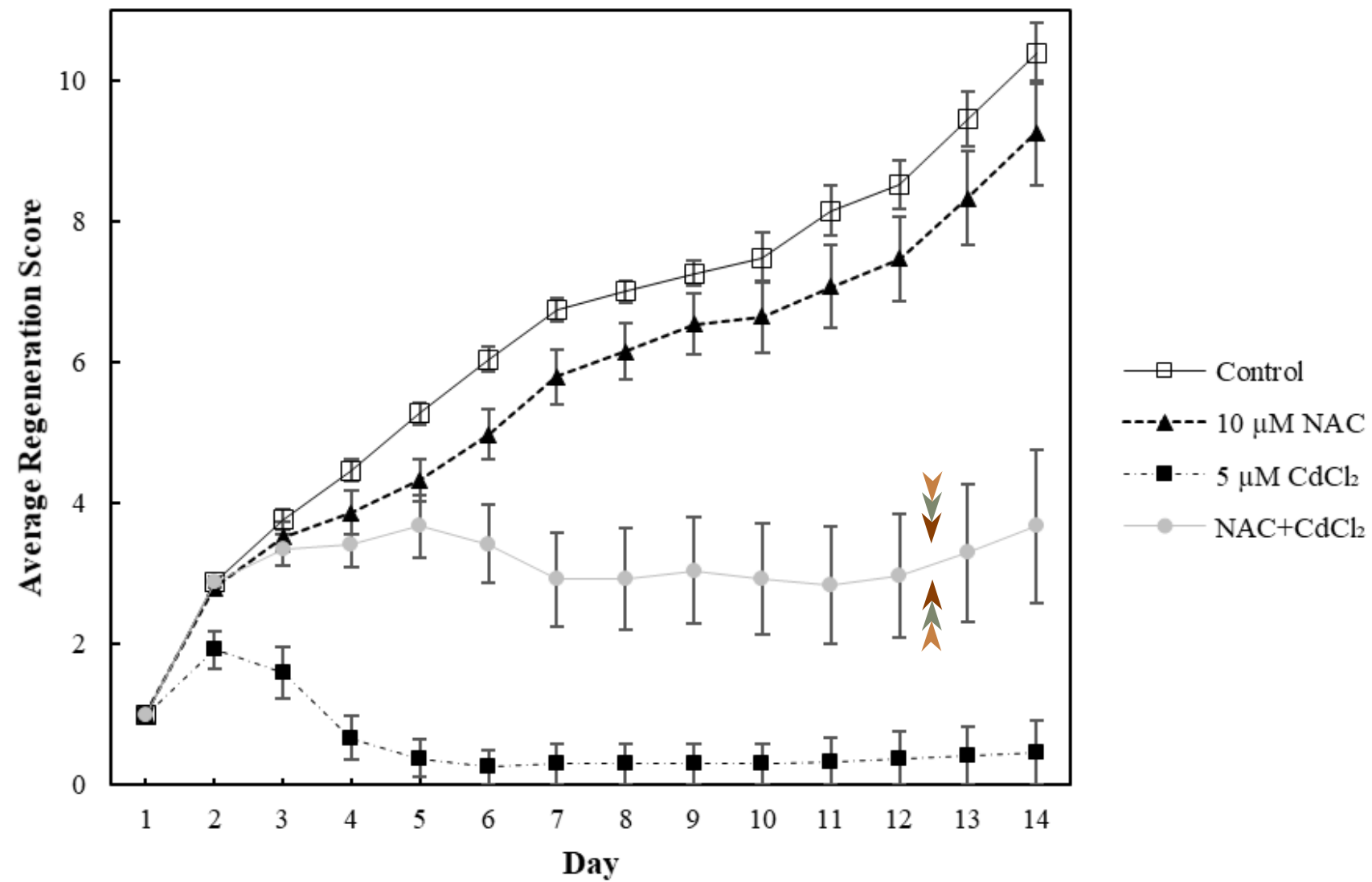


Kruskal-Wallis Test:
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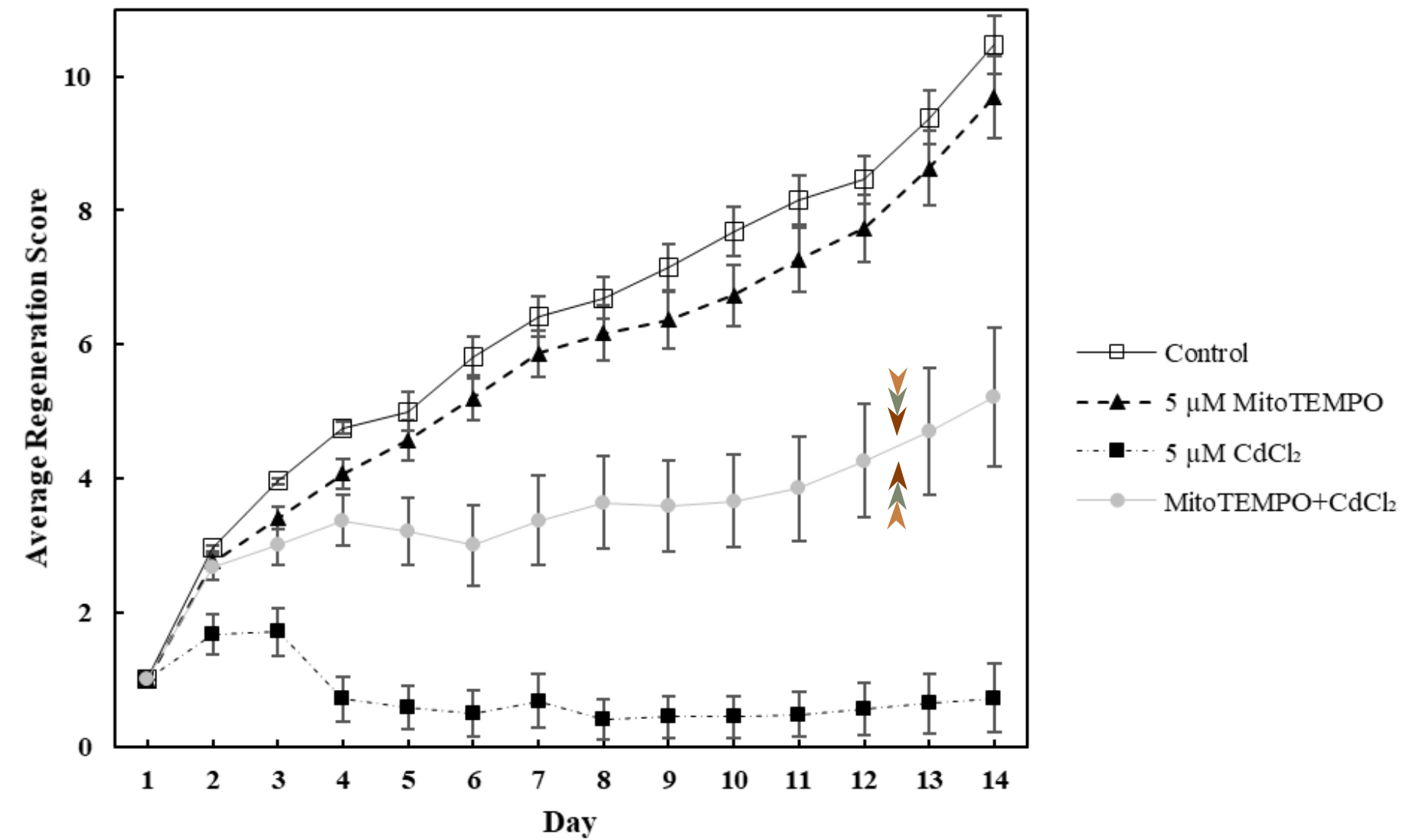
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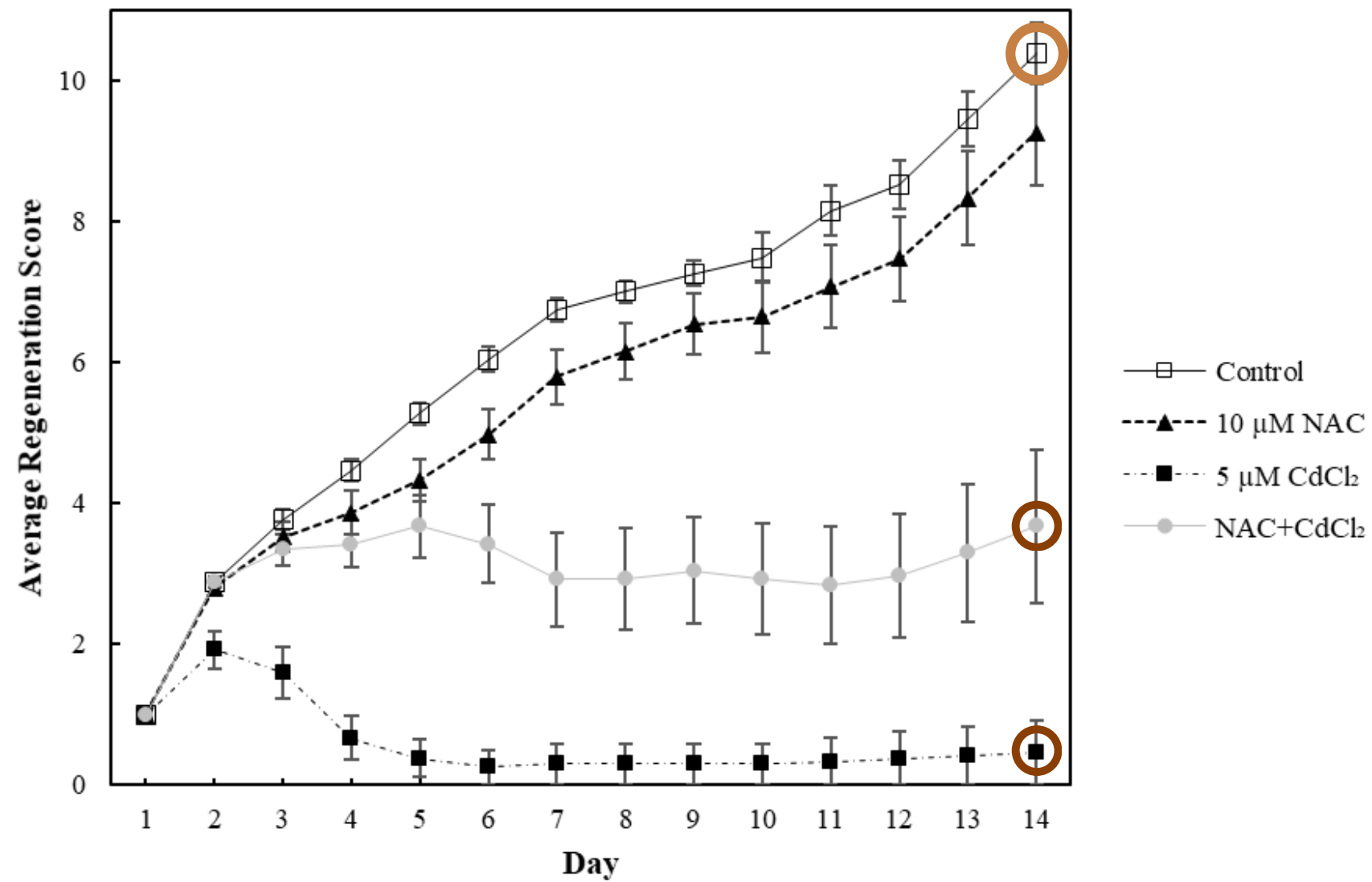


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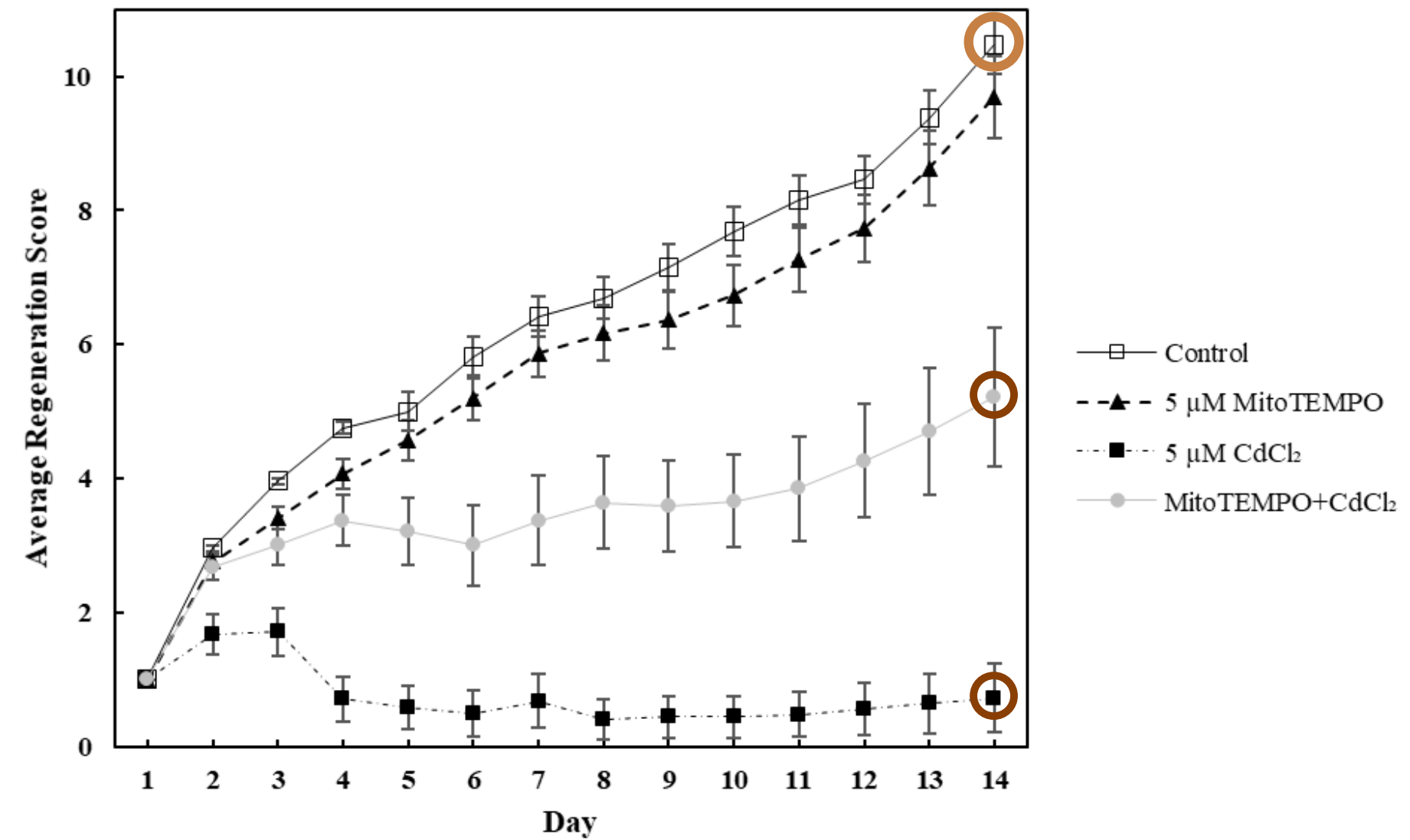
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Effect of Antioxidants on Average Regeneration Score

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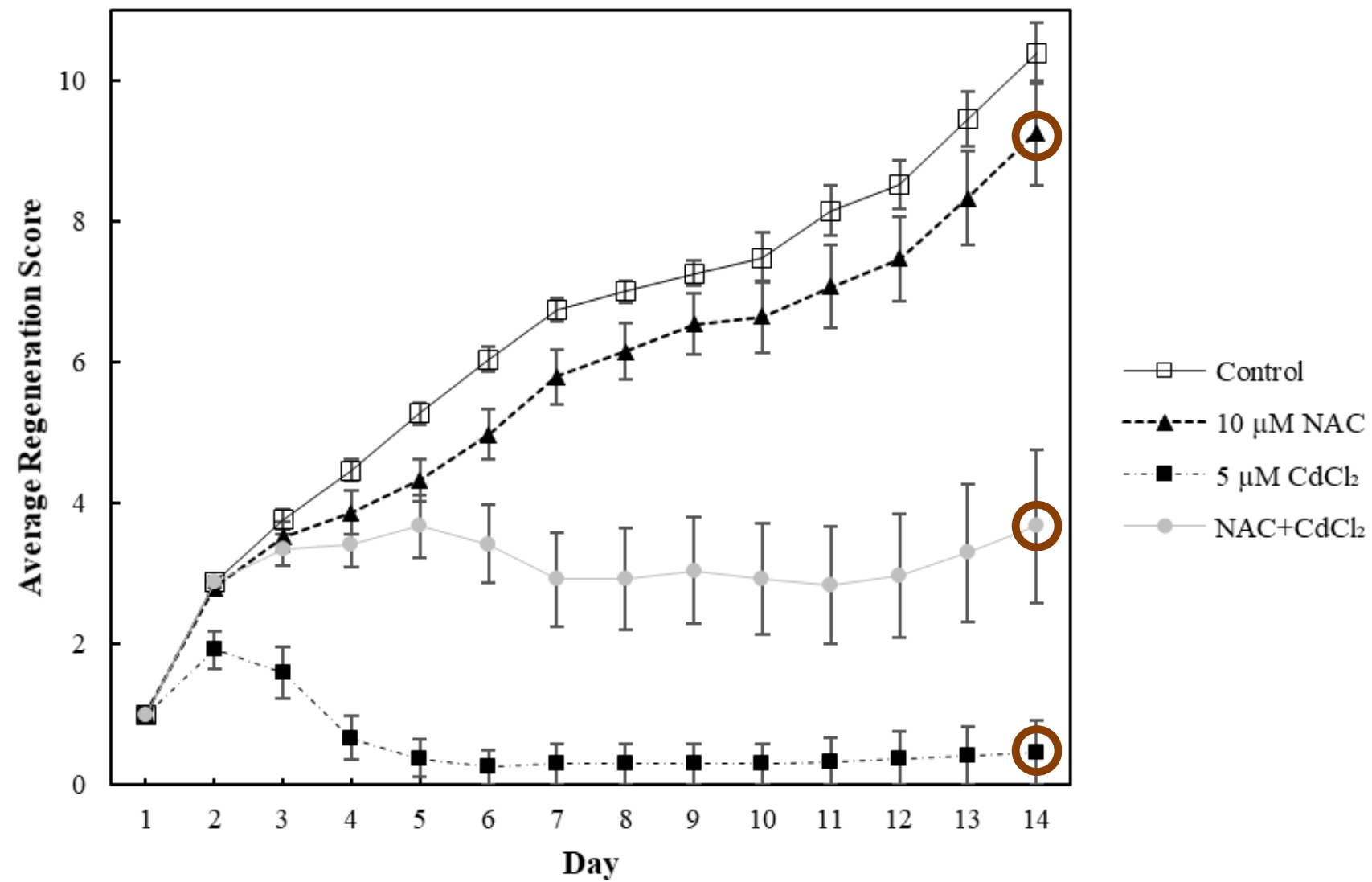


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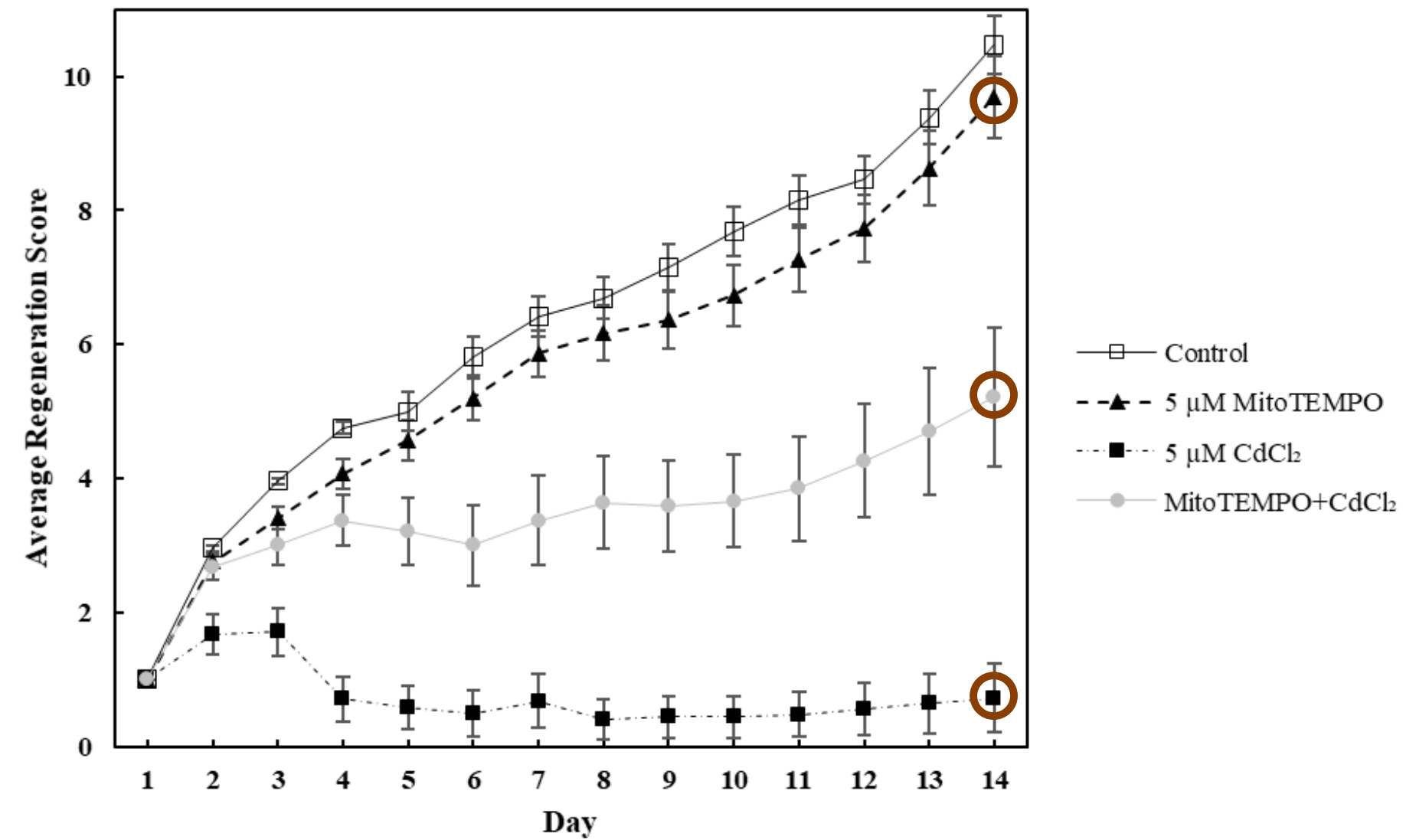
Kruskal-Wallis Test:
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Effect of Antioxidants on Average Regeneration Score

NAC



MitoTEMPO

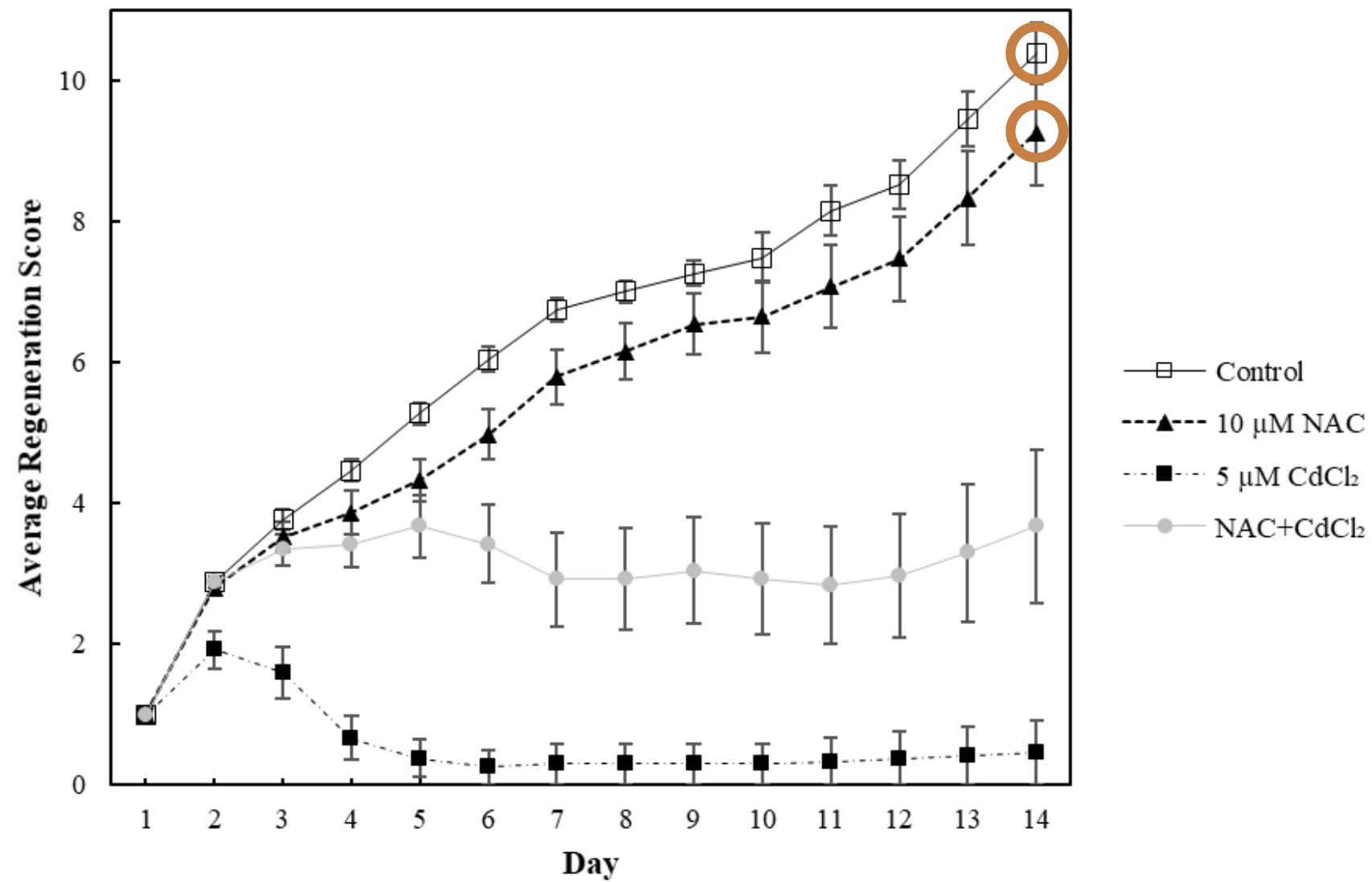


Kruskal-Wallis Test:
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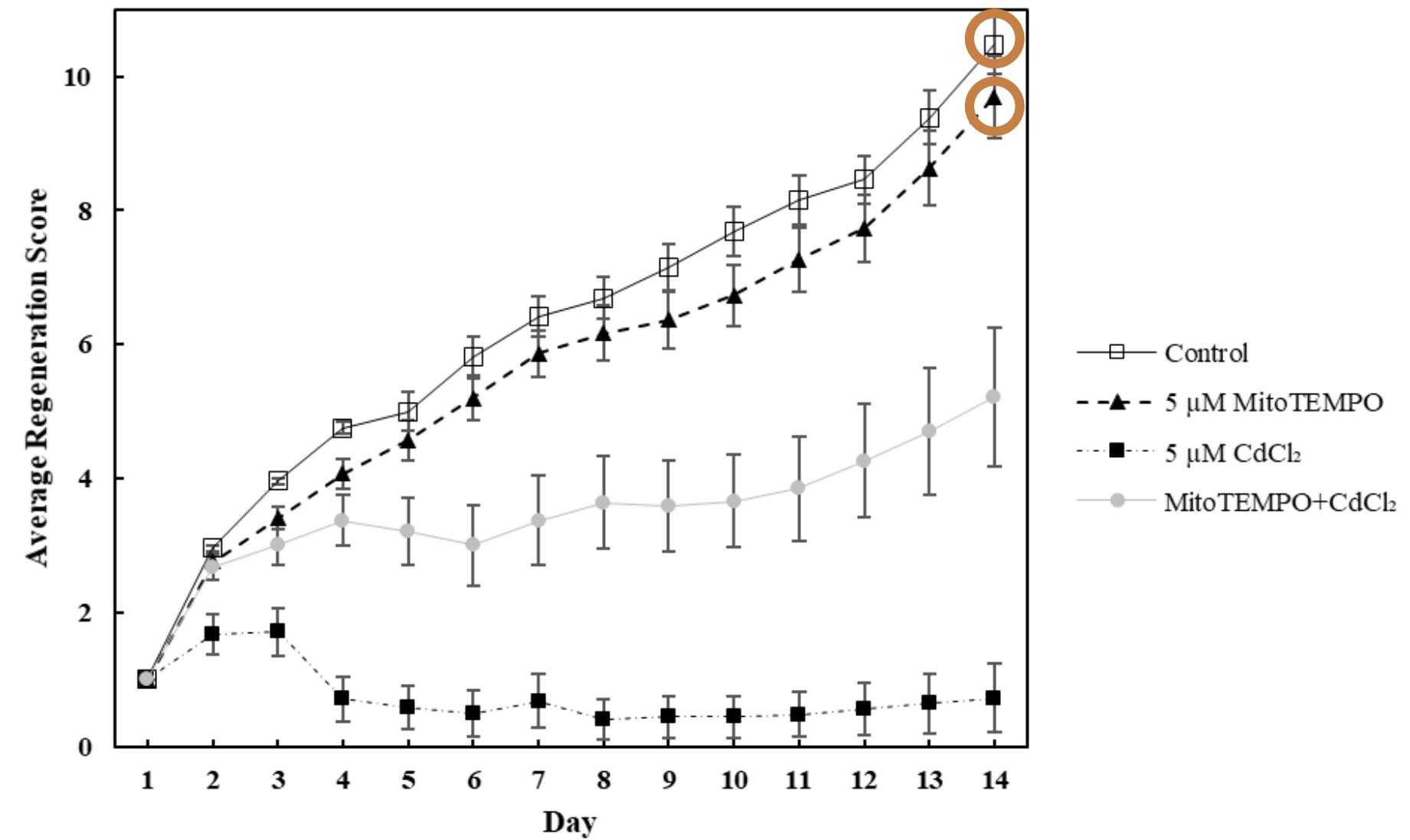
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MitoTEMPO



Kruskal-Wallis Test:
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n=24-28 per treatment

Kruskal-Wallis Test:
* $p < 0.001$
 $\infty p < 0.00130$
n=24-28 per treatment

DISCUSSION

Antioxidant partial rescuing response:

- NAC
 - Enzymatic activity helped regulate the cell's natural defense and detoxification system
 - Hunted ROS and reduced oxidative damage
- MitoTEMPO
 - Targeted ROS in the mitochondria
 - Protected mitochondrial function for cellular energy in tissue regeneration

Variation among trials:

- Control groups exhibited stress
- Antioxidant Exposure
 - 5 μM CdCl_2 exhibited stress
 - Average regeneration score was very low throughout the two weeks
- Alternative mechanisms may have taken place

SPONTANEOUS DROPPING TAILS



(Gonzalez, 2024)

What is it?

- Form of asexual reproduction
- Defensive tactic against unfavorable environmental conditions (Ward's Science, 2005)

Potenital Causes:

- Disruption in signaling pathways
 - Dysregulated injury response
 - Delayed tissue regeneration

SPECIES DIFFERENTIATION



A



B



C



D



E



F

FUTURE WORK

ROS Scavenging:

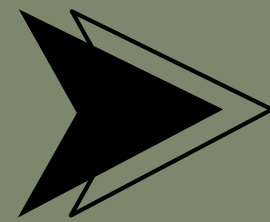
- Fluorescence microscopy
 - Directly visualize interactions between ROS and neutralizing molecules
- Biochemical assay
 - Measure ROS levels and check how well neutralizing agents reduce harm caused by them

Planaria:

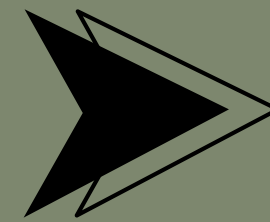
- Precise speciation
 - Genetic testing
- Run trials at the same time
 - Reduce the risk of any seasonal sensitivity

IMPORTANCE

Our results underline the effects of CdCl₂ and antioxidants on regenerative processes to ongoing research in regenerative biology



Offers potential avenues for the development of novel therapeutic interventions



Improves public health outcomes

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Logan-Marie Torry

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REFERENCES

Calevro, F., Filippi, C., Deri, P., Albertosi, C., & Batistoni, R. (1997). Toxic effects of aluminium, chromium and cadmium in intact and regenerating freshwater planarians. *Chemosphere*, 38(1), 245. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0045-6535\(98\)00483-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0045-6535(98)00483-4)

Chan, J. D., & Marchant, J. S. (2011). Pharmacological and Functional Genetic Assays to Manipulate Regeneration of the Planarian *Dugesia japonica*. *Journal of Visualized Experiments*, (54). <https://doi.org/10.3791/3058>

Unsal, V., Dalkiran, T., Çiçek, M., & Kölükçü, E. (2020). The role of natural antioxidants against reactive oxygen species produced by cadmium toxicity: A Review. *Advanced Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, 10(2), 184–202. <https://doi.org/10.34172/apb.2020.023>

Working with Planaria. (2005). Ward's World. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://wardsworld.wardsci.com/biology/working-with-planaria-guide>

Wu, J.-P., Chen, H.-C., & Li, M.-H. (2011). The preferential accumulation of cadmium in the head portion of the freshwater planarian, *Dugesia japonica* (platyhelminthes: Turbellaria). *Metallomics*, 3(12), 1368. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c1mt00093d16>

QUESTIONS?

Thank you!

