

Effects of Glyphosate and Polyoxyethylene Amine on Metabolic Rate and Energy Reserves of *Procambarus clarkii* Juveniles

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Abstract: *P. clarkii* juvenile crayfish were exposed during 60 days to sublethal concentrations of glyphosate (G), polyoxyethylene amine (P) or a combination of both (G+P), together with a control group of aged tap water (C). At the end of the experiment, the following statistical differences were noted, with respect to control: 1) a lower metabolic rate in both G and G+P groups, 2) a higher glycemia in G group with no differences in hemolymphatic lactate levels, 3) a lower muscle glycogen levels in both P and G+P groups, 4) a lower level of protein muscle in the P group. Taken together, these results suggest that glyphosate may cause a metabolic arrest. Additionally, under chronic exposure conditions, polyoxyethylene amine acts as a strong stressor, leading to the utilization of both muscle carbohydrate and protein reserves.

Keywords: Crayfish, energy reserves, glyphosate, metabolic rate, POEA.

INTRODUCTION

Glyphosate [N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine] is a nonselective systemic herbicide that inhibits the growth of aquatic and terrestrial plants by acting as a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase, involved in the synthesis pathway of aromatic amino acids present in plants and microorganisms, but not in animals [1,2]. Since its introduction in the late 1970s, glyphosate has been one of the pesticides with the highest rate of increase in their production and use [3,4]. Roundup (Monsanto, Creve Coeur, Missouri) is one of the main commercial formulations of glyphosate, also containing POEA (polyoxyethylene amine) as a surfactant aimed at increasing the absorption of glyphosate. The half-life of glyphosate ranges from 7 to 70 days, whereas that of POEA ranges from 21 to 28 days, depending on environmental conditions [3]. Environmental water concentrations of glyphosate in the United States have reached values near 3 mg acid equivalents (a.e.)/L [3, 5] and up to 7.6 mg a.e./L have been reported in Australia [6].

Although a low acute toxicity of glyphosate has been reported [7], recent studies indicate that continuous exposure to glyphosate could adversely affect both terrestrial and aquatic habitats, as well as non-target organisms such as amphibians [8,9]. Recently it has been suggested that glyphosate based herbicides, especially those which use tallowamine surfactants, may be linked to global amphibian

decline due to their increase use in the agrarian industry [10]. Exposure to sublethal concentrations of glyphosate caused ultrastructural damage in the liver of the fish *C. capio* [11]. Alterations in liver, kidney, and gills of Nile tilapia after exposure to acute and chronic sublethal concentrations of Roundup have been also reported [12], as well as alterations of several enzymatic and metabolic pathways in several fish species [13]. In crustaceans, Roundup[®] caused a reduction in shrimp growth [14]. Besides, advanced juveniles of the crayfish *C. quadricarinatus* exposed for 50 d to a mixture of glyphosate and POEA, showed a significant reduction in both growth rate and muscle protein level, among other changes in carbohydrate and lipid reserves [15].

The red swamp crayfish, *Procambarus clarkii* is a widespread species inhabiting the south of the USA territory, being particularly conspicuous in the Mississippi Delta, where the herbicide glyphosate is extensively used [16,17]. The Mississippi Delta encompasses about 65% of all agricultural areas in the US and has been monitored since 1995 to assess the impact of agricultural herbicides and pesticides on water quality [18]. Furthermore, glyphosate has been detected in rainwater and in the air in the Mississippi Delta [17].

P. clarkii has been used as model crustacean species for a wide array of biological studies, including the evaluation of pollutant toxicity by means of toxicological bioassays [19,20]. The objective of the current study was to test the effects of a sublethal concentration of pure glyphosate (acid form), alone and in combination with POEA, on growth, metabolic rate, and energy reserve levels (carbohydrate and proteins) of juvenile freshwater crayfish *P. clarkii*.

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METHODOLOGY

Crayfish were purchase from a local dealer (Carolina Supply Co.). Sixty four juveniles weighing 3.44 ± 0.18 g were used. The experiment lasted for 60 days, beginning on mid February. Sixteen juveniles were assigned to each of the following experimental groups:

C (control): water without addition of chemicals.

G: glyphosate at a concentration of 22.5 mg/L.

P: POEA (polyoxyethylene amine) at a concentration of 7.5 mg/L.

G+P: a mixture of 30 mg/L (7.5 mg/L of POEA and 22.5 mg of glyphosate).

All stock solutions of glyphosate and POEA (Sigma Co., Missouri, USA, 99.8% purity) were prepared weekly by dissolving the appropriate amount of the chemicals in distilled water. All test solutions were prepared following the standard procedures recommended by the American Public Health Association *et al.* [21]. Concentration of both glyphosate and POEA were chosen according to previous studies on juvenile crayfish *Cherax quadricarinatus* [16]. Each juvenile was isolated in a plastic recipient filled with 400 mL of dilution freshwater (pH: 7.6, hardness: 70 mg/L as CaCO₃ equivalents), under continuous aeration. Animals were maintained at room temperature (22 °C) and 14:10 L:D cycle. The animals were fed three times a week, *ad libitum*, with Tetra Pond[®] and fresh leaves of *Elodea sp.* After each feeding, water of all recipients was replaced.

Weight gain (WG) was determined using the weight on day 1 and day 60 of the study, according to the following equation: $WG = (FW - IW) / IW * 100$, where IW= initial weight and FW= final weight of juveniles. All containers were daily examined for molts; molted casts was kept for 48 h in the container (because recently molted animals often eat them), finally discarding the uneaten rests.

At day 60, oxygen consumption of each animal was measured in a flow-through respirometer system, consisting of a 4.5 cm diameter x 12 cm high cylindrical, double walled glass metabolic chamber (Labglass, Vineland, NJ) and oxygen consumption was monitored with a galvanic oxygen probe and D201 controller (Qubit Systems) and analyzed using Loligo Autorep LDAQ software (Loligo Systems) The sealed metabolic chamber was immersed in a glass aquarium containing 4 L of aerated aged tap water at 22 °C, and was connected to a pump for a continuous flow-through of water in a closed system. Each animal was initially weighed, placed in the chamber and left 10 min for acclimation; the oxygen content was then recorded for 20 min, to estimate the oxygen consumption rate as $\mu\text{g O}_2/\text{min/g}$. Animals were not fed during the 48 h previous to each recording, in order to avoid the specific dynamic action.

At the end of the experiment, a small sample of hemolymph (< 200 μL) was taken from the base of the appendages of each animal, using a 29G needle and a tuberculin syringe, to be finally stored in an Eppendorf tube at - 70°C. Then, all animals were sacrificed and the abdominal muscle was dissected and stored at -70 °C for subsequent analysis. Glucose was measured in hemolymph samples by a glucose oxidase and peroxidase assay (Cayman

Chemical). Lactate was analyzed by means of a 96-well Fluorescent kit (Cayman Chemical), which produces the oxidation of D-lactate to pyruvate, along with the concomitant reduction of NAD⁺ to NADH, which finally reacts with the fluorescent substrate to yield a highly fluorescent product.

Glycogen was extracted from muscle by the method of Van Handel [22] and quantified as glucose as indicated above, after performing acid hydrolysis with HCl and subsequent neutralization with Na₂CO₃. Protein extraction was performed by the addition of 30% KOH to each sample, followed by 2 h incubation at 100 °C. Muscle protein level was assessed according to Lowry *et al.* [23] using bovine albumin as a standard and measuring absorbance at 650 nm.

For each variable, a one-way ANOVA, followed by multiple comparisons LSD test [24] were used. Data normality and homogeneity of variances were always confirmed. A 5% confidence level was considered in all cases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although actual concentrations were not measured, in a previous study where a similar experimental setup was employed [15], a high correlation between nominal and measured concentration was verified in 24-h aged samples having the same glyphosate concentration used in the current study. Regarding environmental concentrations, presence of glyphosate in agriculture areas of Mississippi Delta has been also reported at high concentrations in both surface and rain water, as a consequence of the exponential increment in the use of glyphosate during the last two decades (more than 8 times in United States, between 1994 and 2007) [16].

Both mortality and molting percentages are shown in Table 1. Although G+P was the group that showed the highest mortality (50%) and lower molting percentage (12.5%), no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were seen with respect to control, in any case. Although a 68% of molting was seen in the P group, no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were neither found as compared to control. Concerning growing, the G and G+P groups had the lowest weight gain at the end of the experiment, but they were not statistically different ($p > 0.05$) with respect to control (Table 1).

No significant ($p > 0.05$) differences among groups were noted in oxygen consumption rate at the beginning of the experiment. However, at the end of the experiment, glyphosate, either alone or in combination with POEA, significantly decreased the oxygen consumption rate of *P. clarkii* juveniles (Fig. 1). Besides, the G group showed a blood glucose level significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than control (C), while G+P had an intermediate value between C and G groups (Fig. 2). No significant ($p > 0.05$) differences in hemolymphatic lactate levels were observed among groups (Fig. 2). Taken together, these results suggest that glyphosate could be exerting a metabolic arrest, decreasing aerobic metabolism (and presumably glucose consumption), while no increment in the anaerobic metabolism was evident. We observed in juveniles of the crayfish *Cherax quadricarinatus* [15], a lower oxygen consumption rate during chronic exposure to the same concentration of glyphosate used in the current study, but in that previous study anaerobic metabolism was not determined. In this sense, the current

Table 1. Mortality, molting and weight gain at the end of the experiment, for each experimental group.

Experimental Group	Percentage of Mortality	Percentage of Molting	Weight Gain	Final N
Control	28.6	37.5	86.04 ± 26.87	10
Glyphosate	14.3	50.0	62.79 ± 8.71	12
POEA	14.3	68.75	88.69 ± 14.50	12
Glyphosate+POEA	50.0	12.5	80.06 ± 24.42	7

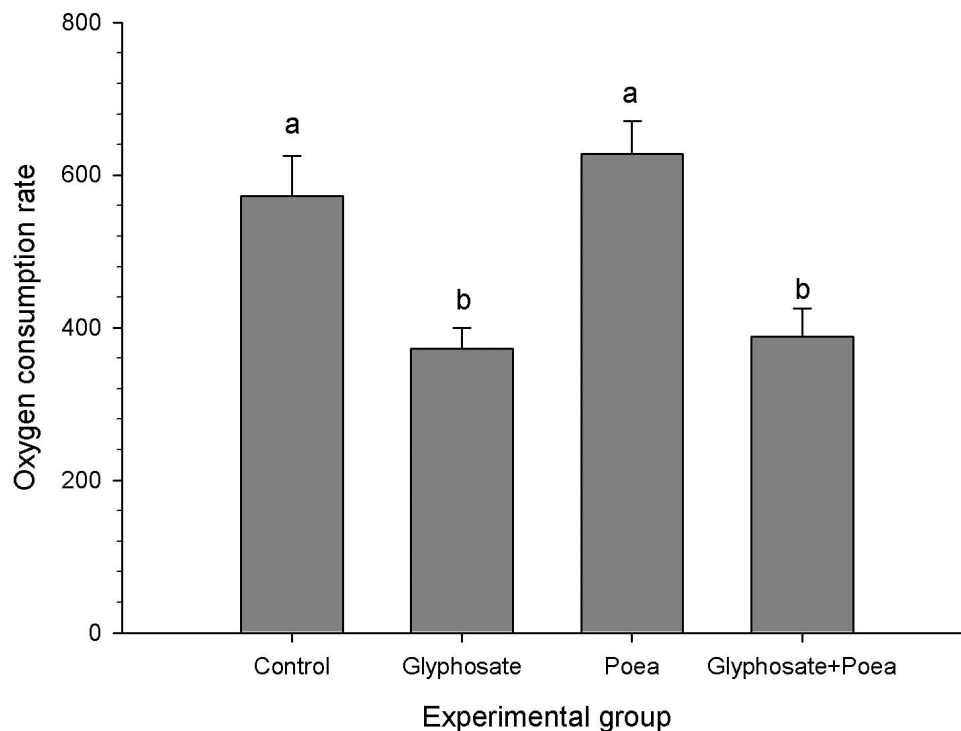
study gives additional evidence to support the hypothesis of metabolic arrest associated to glyphosate.

In a more recent study, an inhibition of pyruvate kinase, a key enzyme of the Krebs' cycle, has been reported in *C. quadricarinatus* juveniles exposed during 60 days to 10 mg/L of pure glyphosate [25]. The shrimp *Palaemonetes pugio* also exhibited a decline in oxygen consumption, together with inhibition of several Krebs cycle enzymes, after a chronic exposure to the herbicide pentachlorophenol [26]. It has been also suggested that the surfactant POEA could act synergistically with glyphosate at the mitochondrial level, affecting oxidative phosphorylation [27]. Alternatively, another possible mechanism for the observed decrease in the oxygen consumption may be the inhibition in the Na^+/K^+ ATPase pump. To this respect, when crayfish were exposed to Roundup the membrane potential of lateral muscle increased, indicating a possible intracellular accumulation of Na^+ due to a possible inhibition of the Na^+/K^+ ATPase pump [28].

A significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower glycogen level was detected in muscle, between either P or G+P and the control, while G group had an intermediate level (Fig. 3). Protein

content in muscle was only significant ($p < 0.05$) reduced in the P group, with respect to either control or the remaining groups (Fig. 3). Therefore, POEA *per se* produced a significant decrease both in muscle glycogen and protein concentration. This result suggests that POEA acts as a typical chronic stressor, stimulating the utilization of energetic reserves in order to face a long-term stressful situation. In muscle, POEA caused a decreased in glycogen concentration either alone or in combination with glyphosate, but a reduction of muscle protein was caused by POEA administered alone. Muscle protein commonly begins to be used when the stress becomes more important [29]. Taking also into account that glyphosate, as mentioned above, seems to exert a metabolic arrest to some extent, the combination of POEA and glyphosate would demand a lower energetic cost than POEA alone.

In crustaceans, glycogen has been reported as the primary source of energy [30] and its levels can be affected by stress [31]. Fish have also shown a decrease of muscle glycogen reserves after exposure to glyphosate based herbicides, suggesting that these animals use muscle glycogen as an energy source to compensate for this stress situation [13]. Similar results were obtained in crustaceans exposed to

**Fig. (1).** Oxygen consumption at the end of the experiment. Different letters indicate significant ($p < 0.05$) differences among groups.

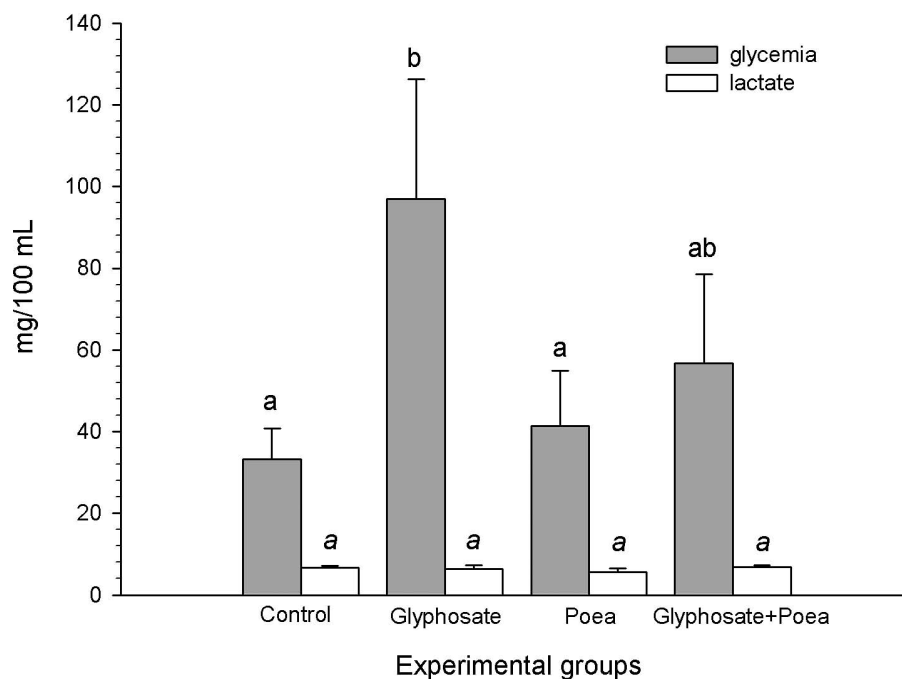


Fig. (2). Hemolymphatic glucose and lactate levels at the end of the experiment. Different letters (same style) indicate significant ($p < 0.05$) differences between groups.

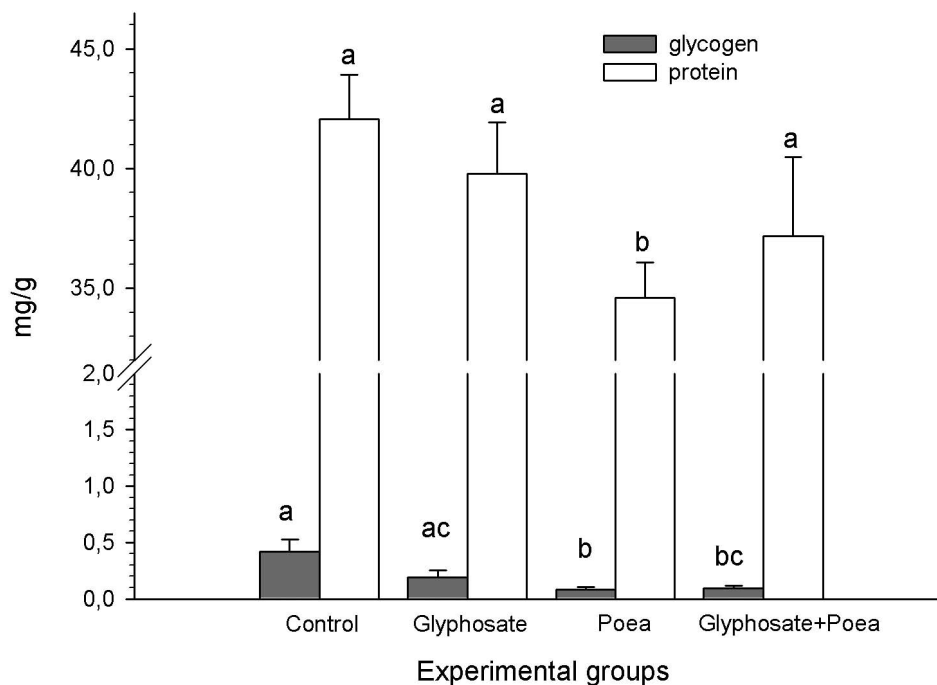


Fig. (3). Glycogen and protein levels in muscle at the end of the assay. Different letters (same style) indicate significant ($p < 0.05$) differences between groups.

various toxicants [32,33]. On the other hand, the crustacean hepatopancreas is able to carry out gluconeogenesis from muscle protein as substrate, to elevate glycemia for supporting a higher metabolic demand [34]. A drop in the level of protein of white muscle has also been reported in freshwater fish exposed to Roundup® [13], suggesting a similar effect.

CONCLUSION

Our results demonstrate that both, the active ingredient glyphosate and the added surfactant POEA mediate the detrimental effects of exposure to Roundup in the crayfish *Procambarus clarkii*. Specifically, glyphosate reduces the metabolic rate and increases glycemia with no changes in lactate levels, suggesting a metabolic arrest, while POEA

reduces both glycogen and protein in muscle, probably acting as an unspecific stressor.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

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