

Algal pigments in benthic organisms and fish: *development of biomarkers to trace food-web relationships*

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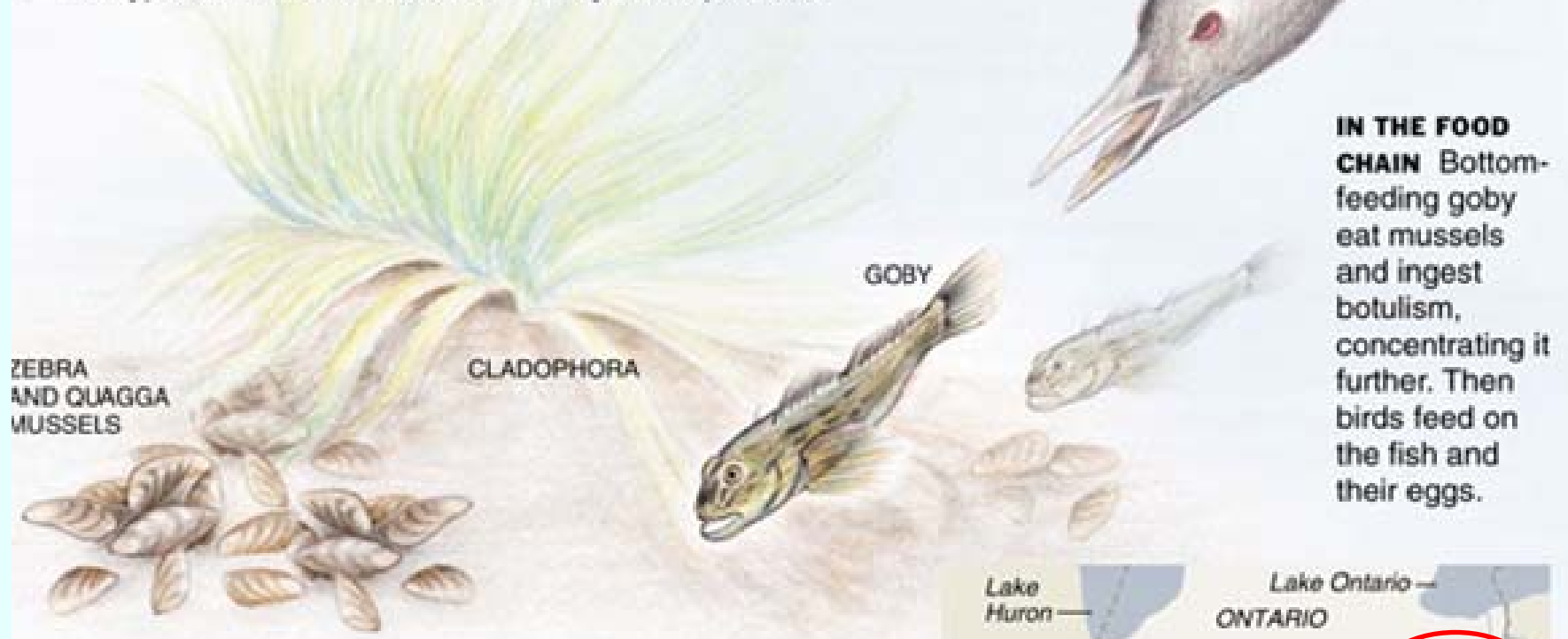
National Water Quality Monitoring Conference

May 9, 2006

San Jose, CA

Aquatic Invaders and Stricken Birds

Large numbers of Lake Erie fish and birds are dying from type E botulism. Scientists suspect invader species from Eastern Europe — two types of mussels and a fish — may be responsible.



IN THE FOOD CHAIN Bottom-feeding goby eat mussels and ingest botulism, concentrating it further. Then birds feed on the fish and their eggs.

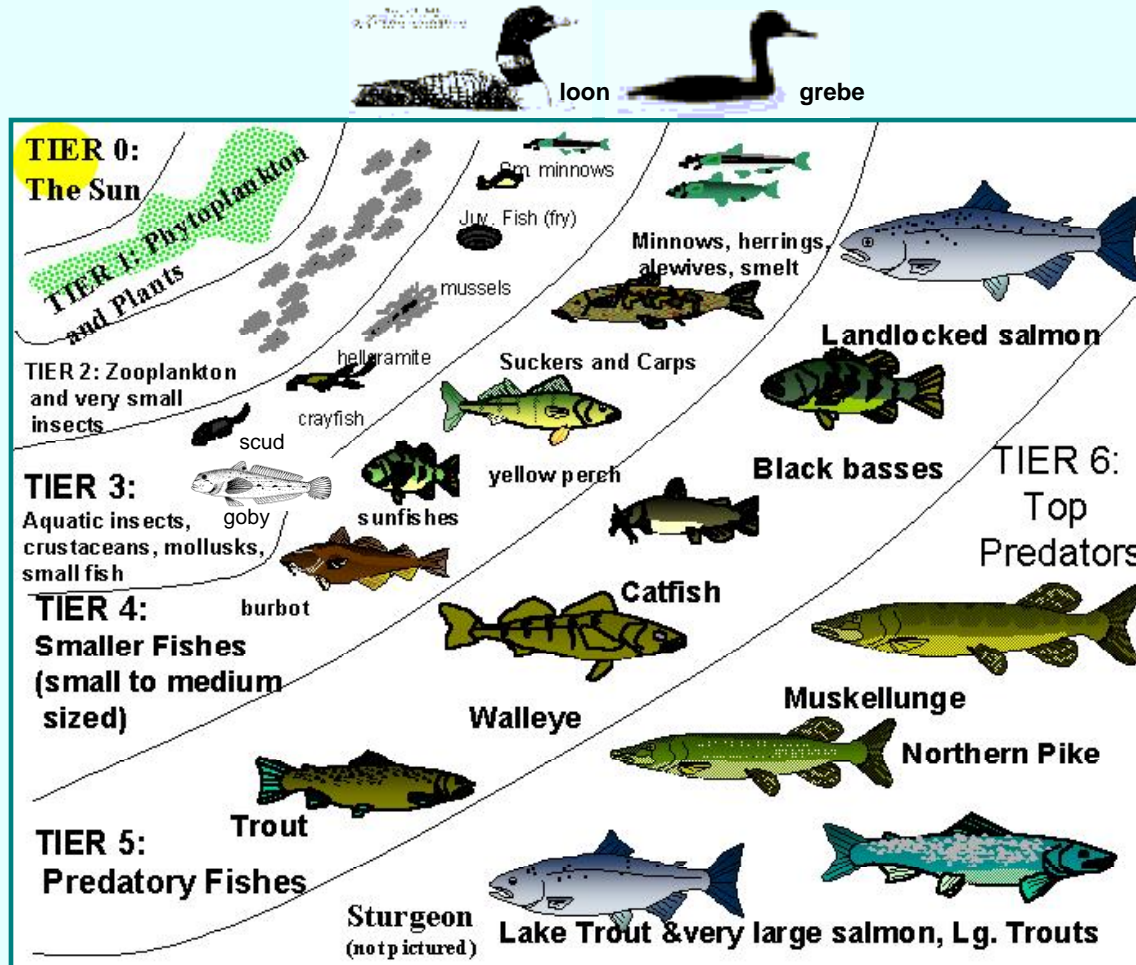
A CHANGED ECOSYSTEM

Zebra and quagga mussels filter algae from the water, making the lake clearer. Sunlight reaches the lake bed, prompting plant growth.

BACTERIA THRIVE Decaying plants create an oxygen-deprived environment favorable for botulism bacteria. As they filter the water, mussels may concentrate the toxin.



Type E botulism: what are the food-web pathways?















*Hypothesis:
algal
pigments*



*can be used
to trace
food-web
connections*

<http://www.combat-fishing.com/lakepondbalance.htm#coldwaterlglake>
<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/exotics/aquaticanimals/roundgoby/index.html>
http://www.vancouverisland.com/021wildl&cons/wildlife/birds/cw/cw_herringgull.html
<http://www.admiraltyaudubon.org/> ineifert@olympus.net

Algal carotenoids found in the food web

								
diatoms & chrysophytes	fucoxanthin	$C_{42}H_{60}O_6$	☼		☼			
	diatoxanthin	$C_{40}H_{54}O_2$				☼	☼	
cryptophytes	alloxanthin	$C_{40}H_{52}O_2$				☼	☼	
chlorophytes	lutein	$C_{40}H_{56}O_2$	(☼)			☼	☼	☼
cyanobacteria	zeaxanthin	$C_{40}H_{56}O_2$	☼			☼	☼	☼
	cantha-	$C_{40}H_{52}O_2$					☼	☼
	β-crypto-echinenone	$C_{40}H_{56}O$ $C_{40}H_{54}O$		☼			☼	☼
euglenophytes	neoxanthin	$C_{40}H_{56}O_4$				☼		
dinoflagellates	peridinin	$C_{39}H_{52}O_7$	NF		NF		NF	NF
crustacean metabolism	astaxanthin	$C_{40}H_{52}O_4$				☼	☼	☼
								

Method Development

- Standards – high resolution separations
- Quantitation – NIST, reference materials, MDLs
- Sample prep – microanalytical procedures, SPE, enzymatic hydrolysis

Applications –



- Phytoplankton
- Gastropods
- Dreissenids
- Fish – round gobies, drum, perch, bass

Standards - chlorophyll & carotenoids

1 - 5 mg amounts

chlorophyll <i>a</i>	SA	ubiquitous	astaxanthin	SA	crustacean metabolism
chlorophyll <i>b</i>	SA	chlorophytes	β -carotene	SA	ubiquitous
pheophorbide <i>a</i>	WA	chl <i>a</i> degradation	lycopene	SA	cryptophytes
pheophytin <i>a</i>	WA	ubiquitous	lutein	CD	chlorophytes
			β -cryptoxanthin	CD	cyanobacteria
			zeaxanthin	CD	cyanobacteria
			6'R- α -carotene	CN	cryptophytes
			antheraxanthin	CN	chlorophytes, chrysophytes
			canthaxanthin	CN	cyanobacteria
			echinenone	CN	cyanobacteria
			fucoxanthin	CN	diatoms, chrysophytes
			neoxanthin	CN	chlorophytes, euglenophytes
			violaxanthin	CN	chlorophytes

2.5 mL @ 1.0 μ g/mL

chlorophyll <i>c2</i>	DHI	cryptophytes	alloxanthin	DHI	cryptophytes chrysophytes
			diadinoxanthin	DHI	diatoms, dinoflagellates
			diatoxanthin	DHI	chrysophytes, diatoms

SA Sigma-Aldrich (Sigma, BioChemika)

CD ChromaDex

WA Wako (Japan)

CN CaroteNature (Switzerland)

DHI (Denmark)

Spectrophotometric calibration of pigment stock solutions

$$\text{Conc } (\mu\text{g/mL}) = \text{Abs}/(\epsilon b)$$

ϵ (L/g-cm) extinction coefficient at λ_{max} for designated solvent

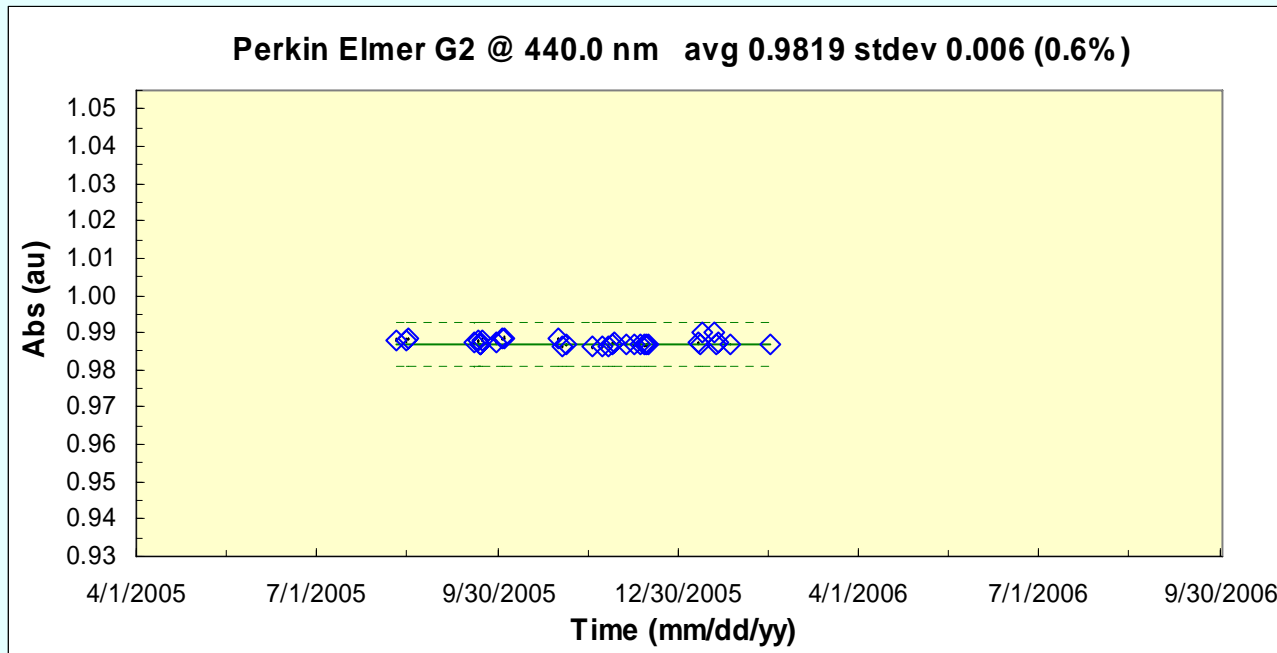


Spectrophotometer accuracy: NIST-traceable standard reference materials



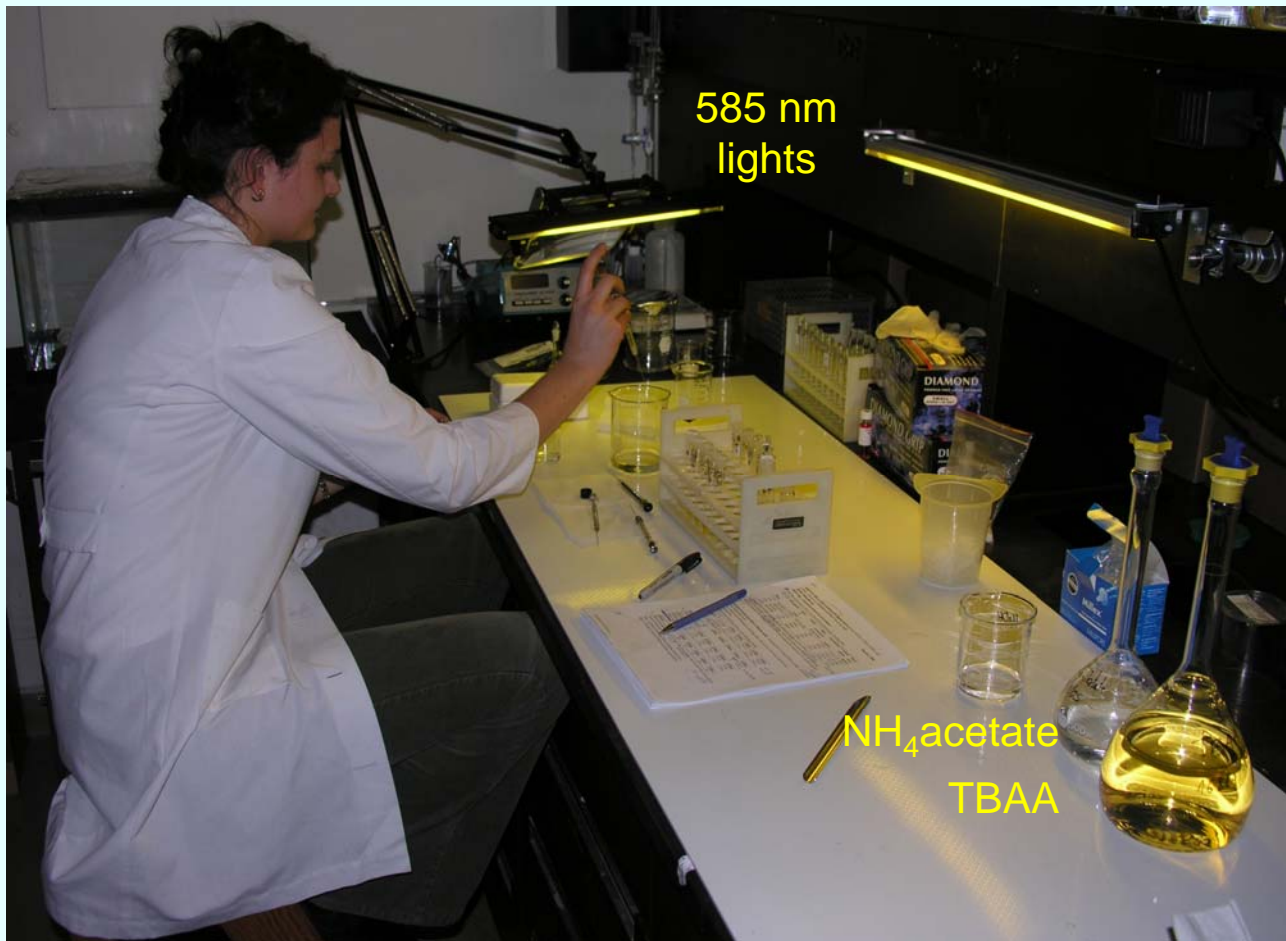
*absorbance measurements,
average error < tolerance limit 0.006 au-cm*

Grey-glass filters	@440 nm	@546 nm	@635 nm
G1 0.3 au-cm	0.0003	0.0000	0.0037
G3 0.5 au-cm	- 0.0033	-0.0030	- 0.0029
G2 0.9 au-cm	0.0005	0.0009	0.0006



Preparation - mixed standards, 21 pigments

final additions: *large scale* 300 μ L HPLC buffer 50 μ L IS per 4 mL
small scale 45 μ L HPLC buffer 7.5 μ L IS per 600 μ L



Analyses - Mixed Standards and Tissue Extracts

Waters HPLC-PDA

- 625 pump controller (ternary)
 - 717 autosampler
 - 996 photodiode array detector
200 - 800 nm
 - 474 fluorescence detector
- Empower* data system



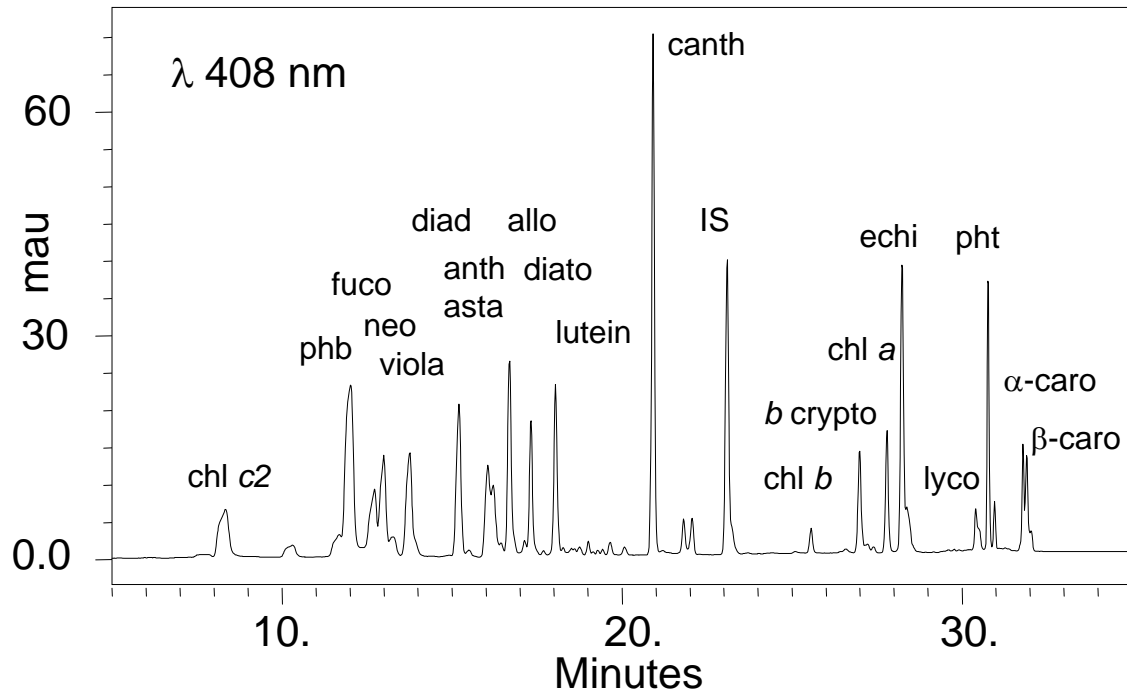
Agilent-Thermoquest LC-MS

- 1100 pump system (binary)
 - 1100 autosampler
 - 1100 column heater
 - 1100 single wavelength detector
- LCQ ion-trap mass spectrometer with ESI (electrospray) and APCI (atmospheric pressure-chemical ionization) sources
- Xcaliber* data system



Identify Pigments - HPLC retention times

high-resolution separations: 20 pigments



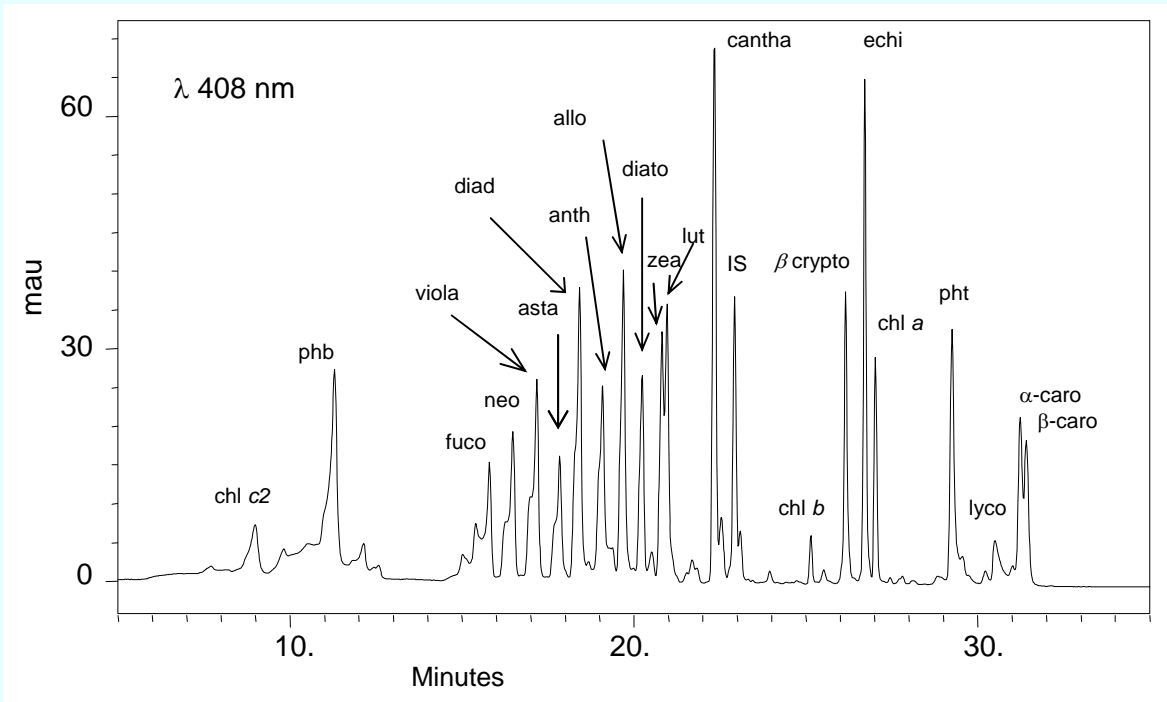
Agilent 3 μ m C18 25 cm
60 °C

HPLC solvent program
modified Wright & Jeffrey
(1991, 1997)

A 80:20 MeOH:
0.5 M NH_4 acetate: H_2O
B 90:10 MeCN: H_2O
C ethyl acetate

Identify Pigments - HPLC retention times

high-resolution separations: 21 pigments



Agilent 3 μ m C8 25 cm
60 °C

HPLC solvent program
modified Van Heukelem
Thomas 2001

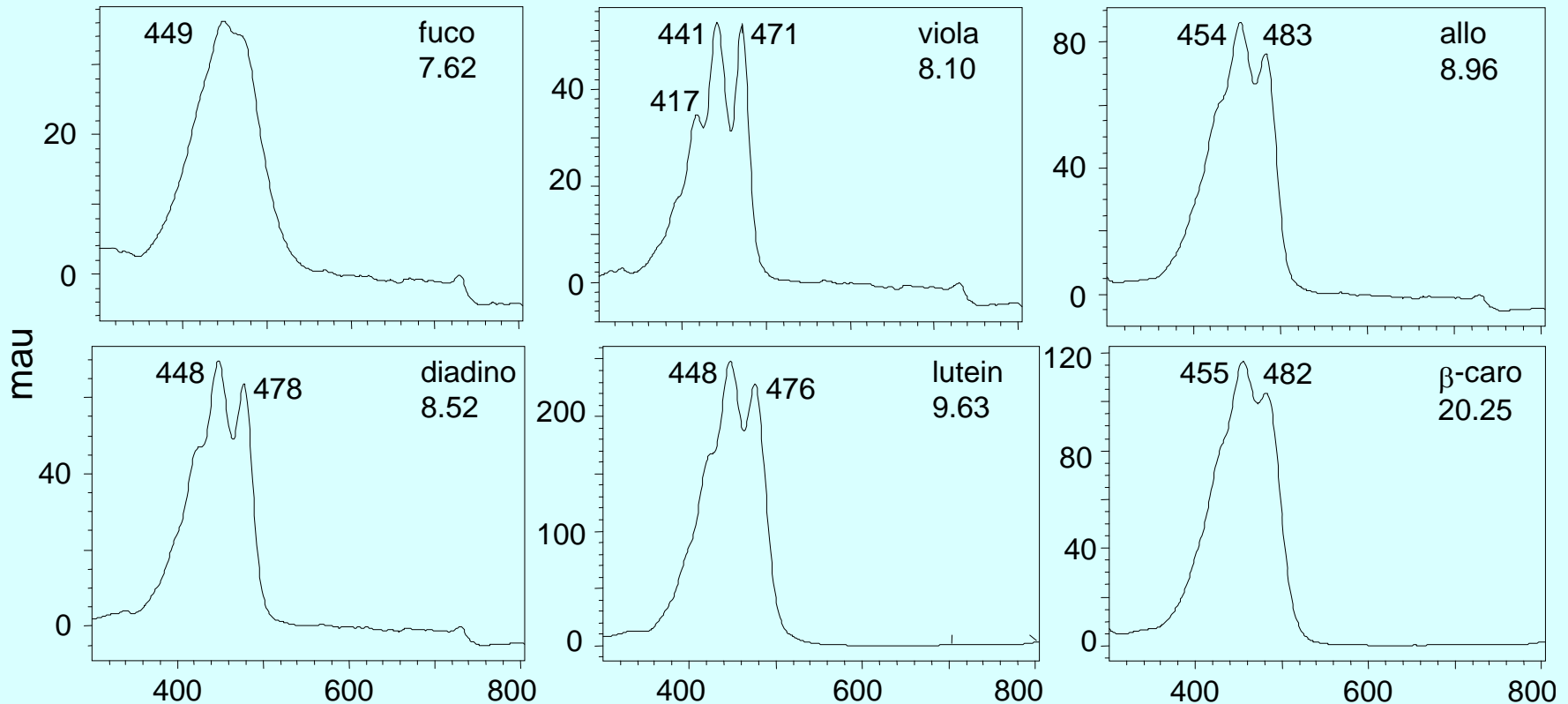
A 70:30 MeOH:
28 mM TBAA:H₂O
B MeOH

Identify Pigments - PDA spectra 300 - 800 nm

diatoms

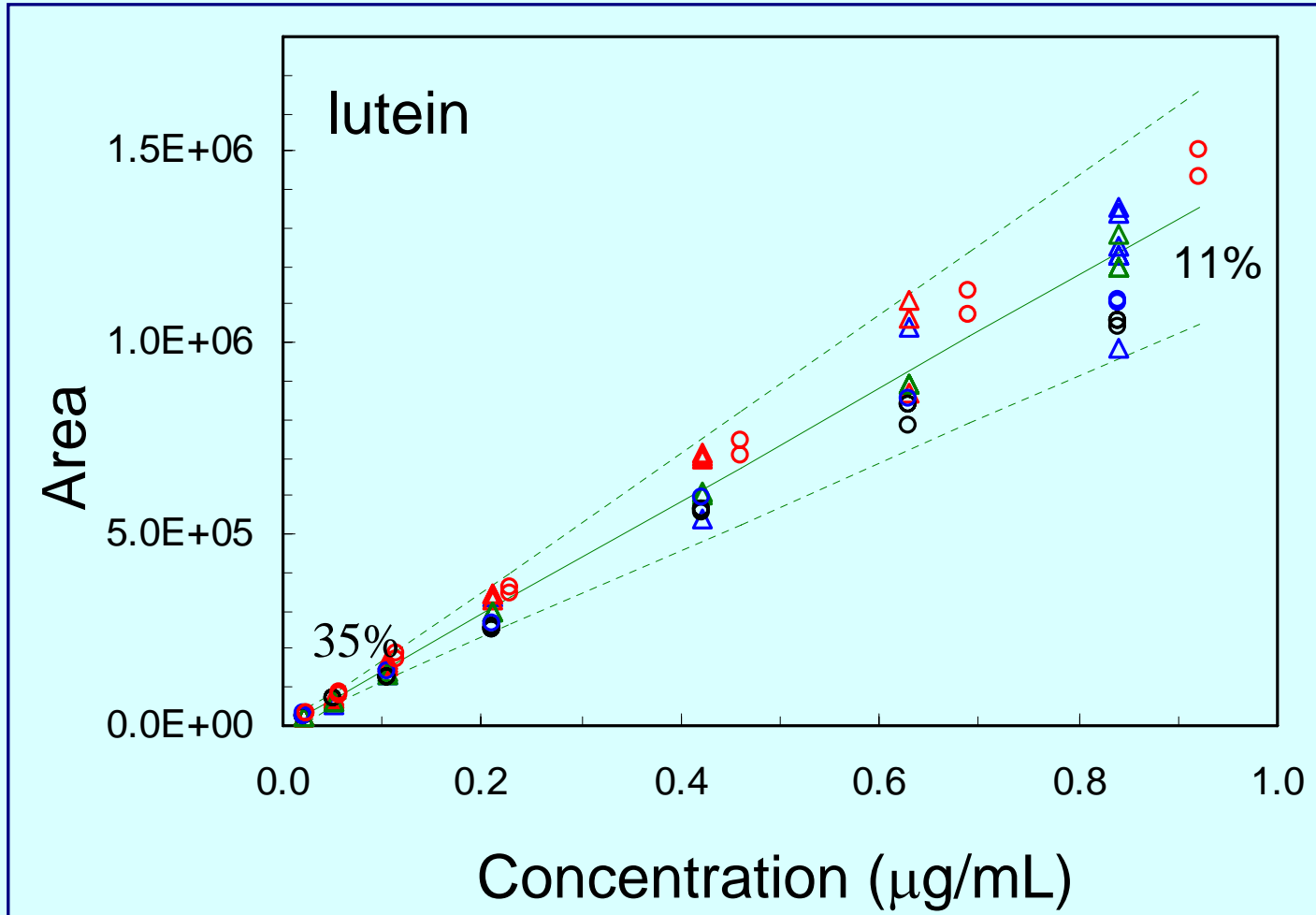
chlorophytes

cryptophytes



Quantify pigments

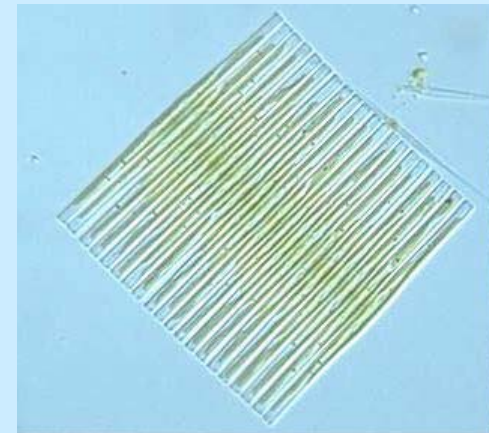
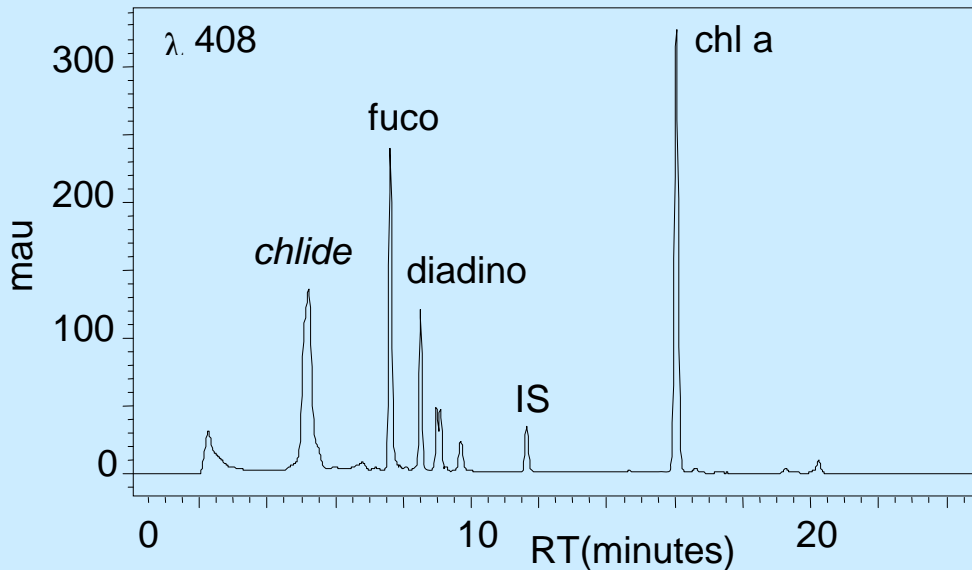
multilevel mixed standards - reproducibility, 3 mos



Reference culture: diatom

UTCC 542 *Fragilaria crotonensis*

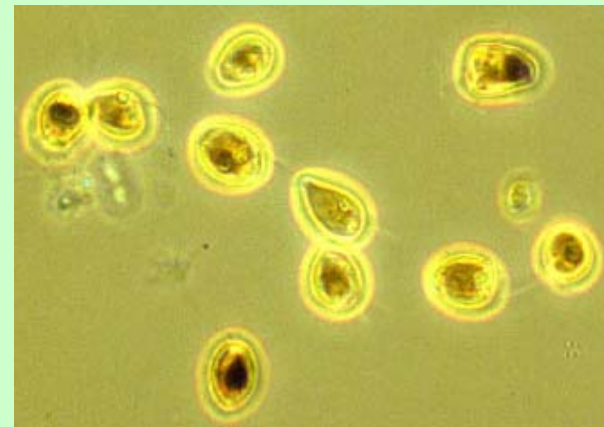
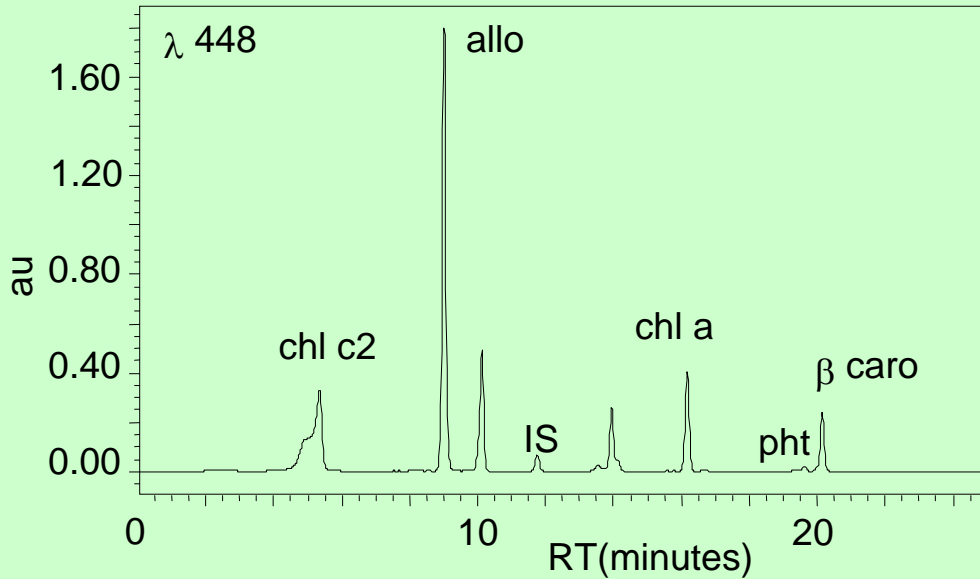
	$\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells		$\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells	
chlorophyll a	1.60	fucoxanthin	1.05	0.31 - 5.3
chlorophyllide	1.66	diadinoxanthin	0.33	Roy et al
pheophytin a	0.02	β -carotene	0.07	1996
				St Lawr R



<http://protist.i.hosei.ac.jp/PDB/Images/Heterokontophyta/Araphidineae/Fragilaria/Fragilaria.jpg>

Reference culture: cryptophyte UTCC 344 *Rhodomonas minuta*

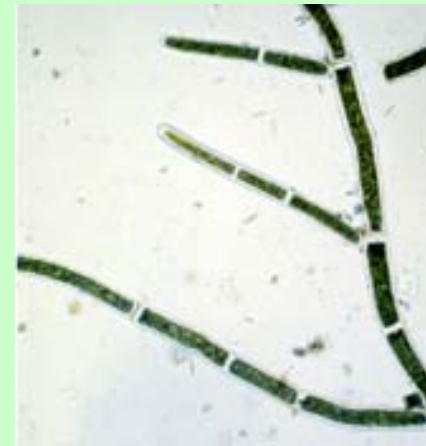
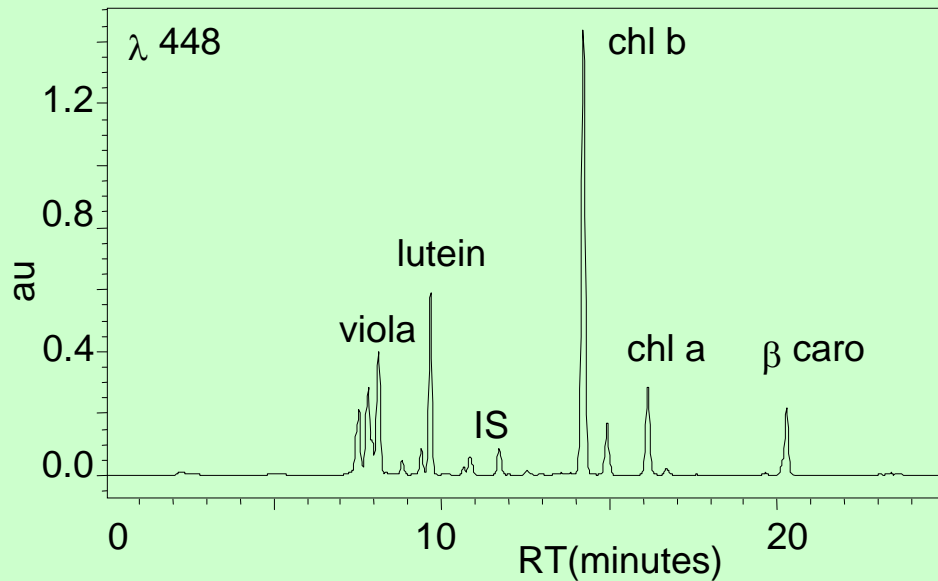
	$\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells		$\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells	
chlorophyll a	0.349	alloxanthin	0.101	0.19 -0.28 Roy et al 1996 St Lawr R
chlorophyll c2	0.042	β -carotene	0.019	
pheophytin a	0.004			



http://huey.colorado.edu/LTER/images/pictures/lakes/plankton/rhodomonas/Rhodomonas_891204_T2D_8.0.html

Reference culture: filamentous chlorophyte UTCC 13 *Cladophora glomerata* (L.) Kutzing

	$\mu\text{g/g ww}$		$\mu\text{g/g ww}$
chlorophyll a	1079	lutein	100
chlorophyll b	721	violaxanthin	133
pheophytin a	12	β -carotene	91

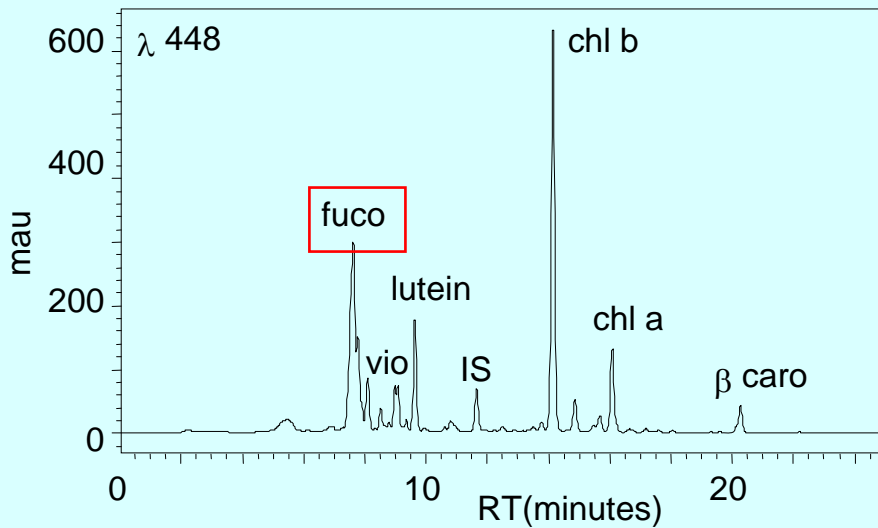


<http://vis-pc.plantbio.ohiou.edu/algaeimage/pages/Cladophora.html>

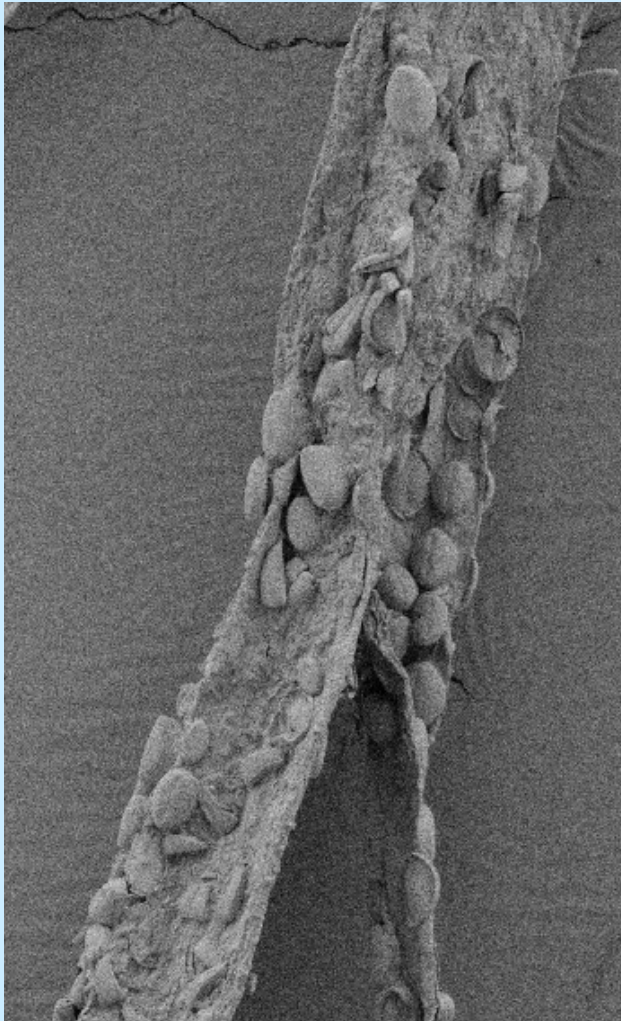
Lake Ontario: *Cladophora glomerata*

	$\mu\text{g/g ww}$		$\mu\text{g/g ww}$
chlorophyll a	107.3	lutein	7.0
chlorophyll b	70.6	violaxanthin	5.7
pheophorbide a	15.7	β -carotene	4.1
pheophytin a	4.8	fucoxanthin	37.5
<i>chlorophyllide</i>	1.2	diadinoxanthin	2.0

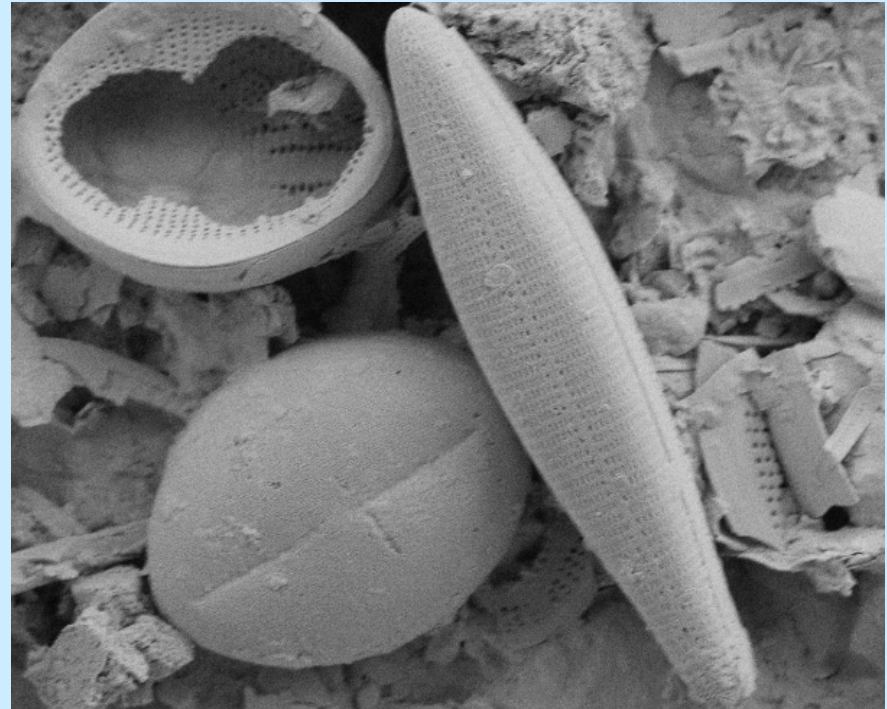
← *diatoms*



Epiphytic diatoms



100 μm

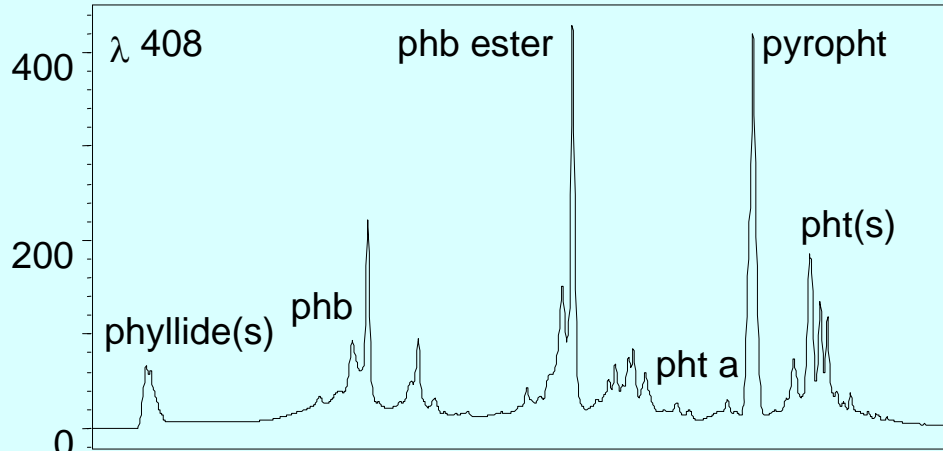


3 μm

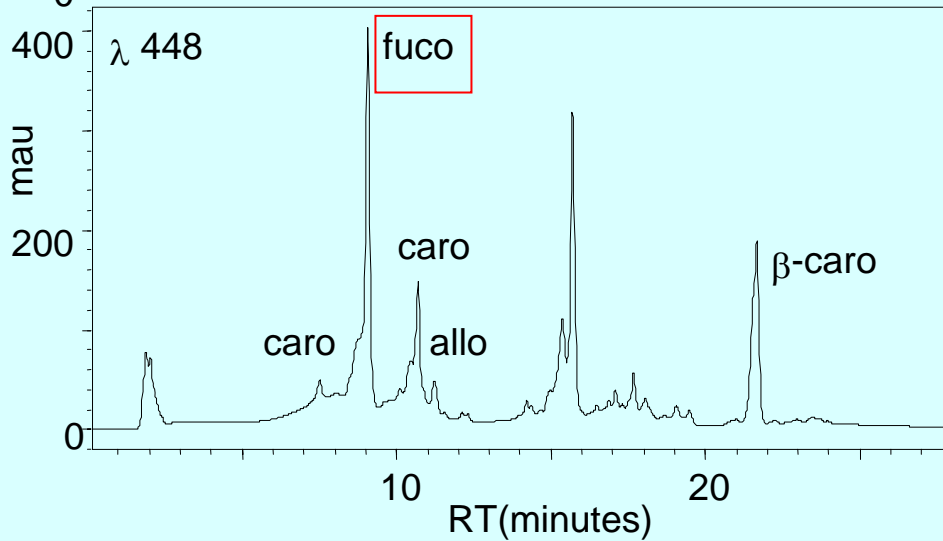
Cocconeis pediculus on fiber of
Cladophora glomerata

Stevenson Stoermer 1982

Lake Ontario gastropods



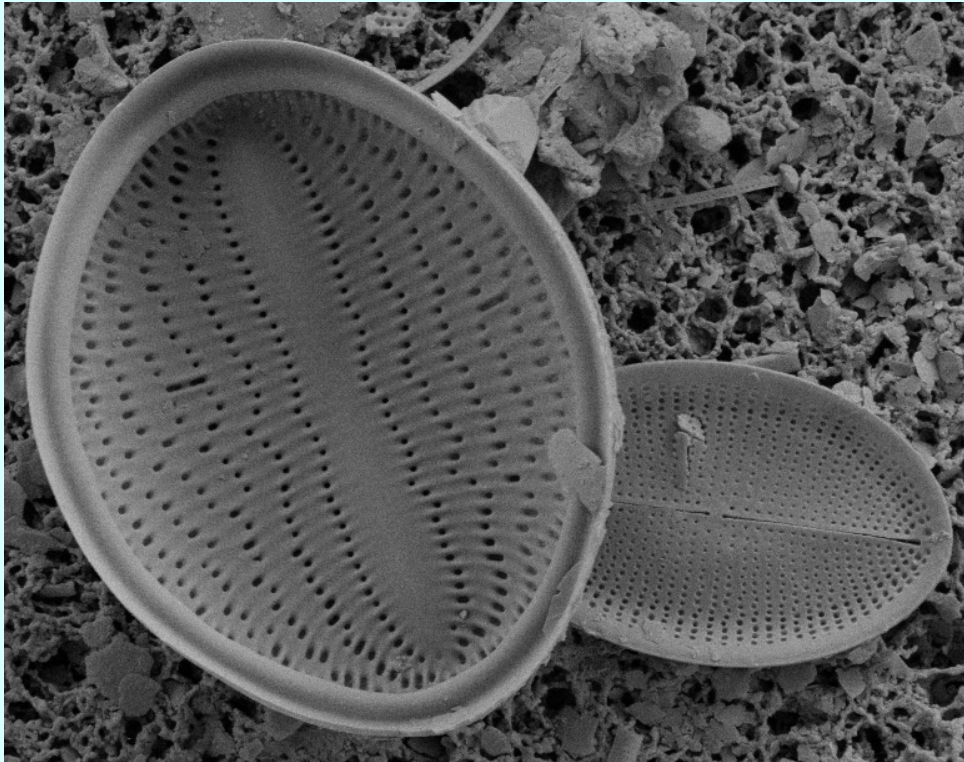
1 cm



	$\mu\text{g/g ww}$
pheophytin a	1.5
pyropheophytin	26.2
fucoxanthin	29.0
alloxanthin	4.4
β -carotene	11.2

← diatoms

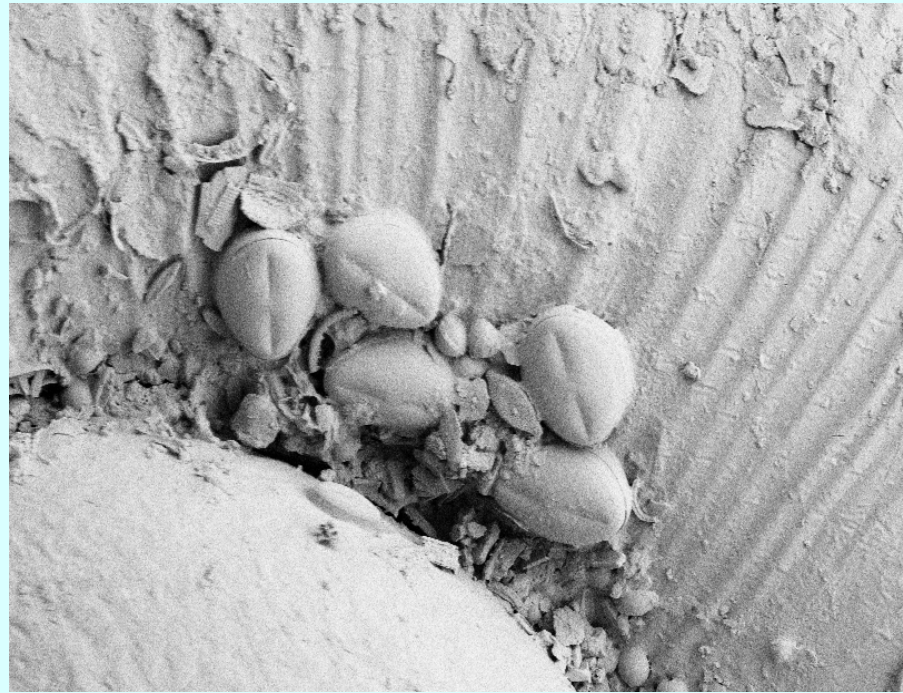
Epiphytic diatoms → ingested diatoms



3 μm

Cocconeis pediculus on snail shell

← *Cocconeis pediculus* in snail tissue ∴ ingested



10 μm

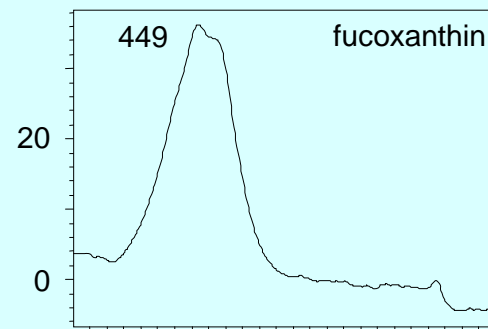
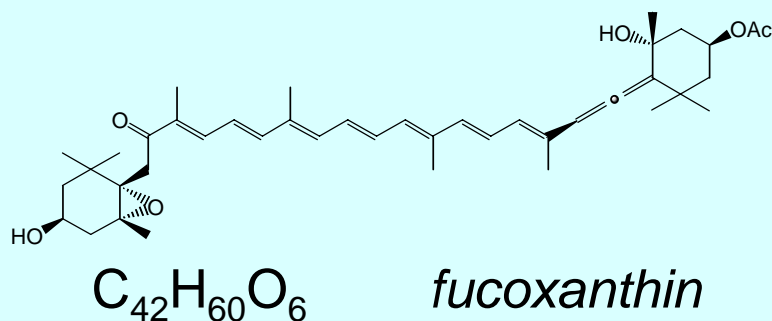


Case study #1: conclusions

Carotenoid biomarkers for diet

epiphytic gastropods ~ grazers ~ epiphytic diatoms

first trophic level ← primary productivity (diatoms)

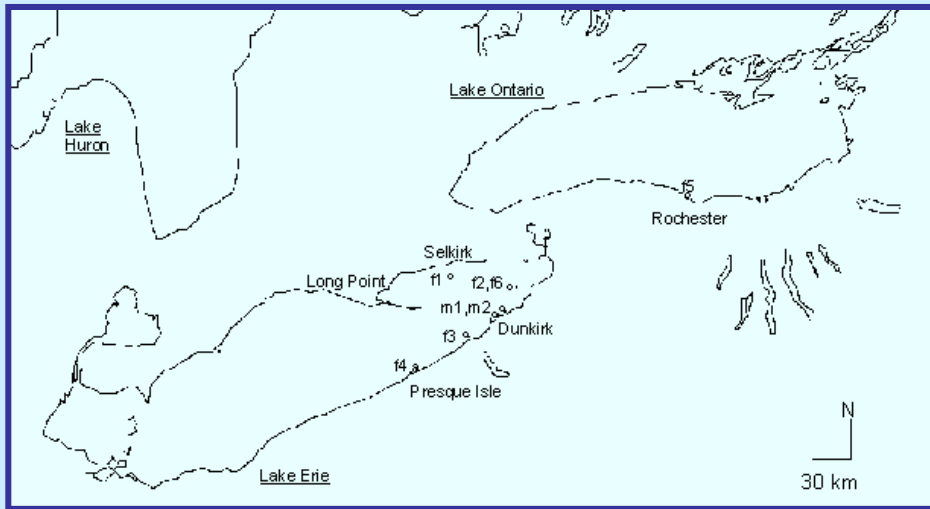


on-going studies

Analysis of other benthic organisms (oligochaetes, tubificids, diptera etc) - senescent phytoplankton

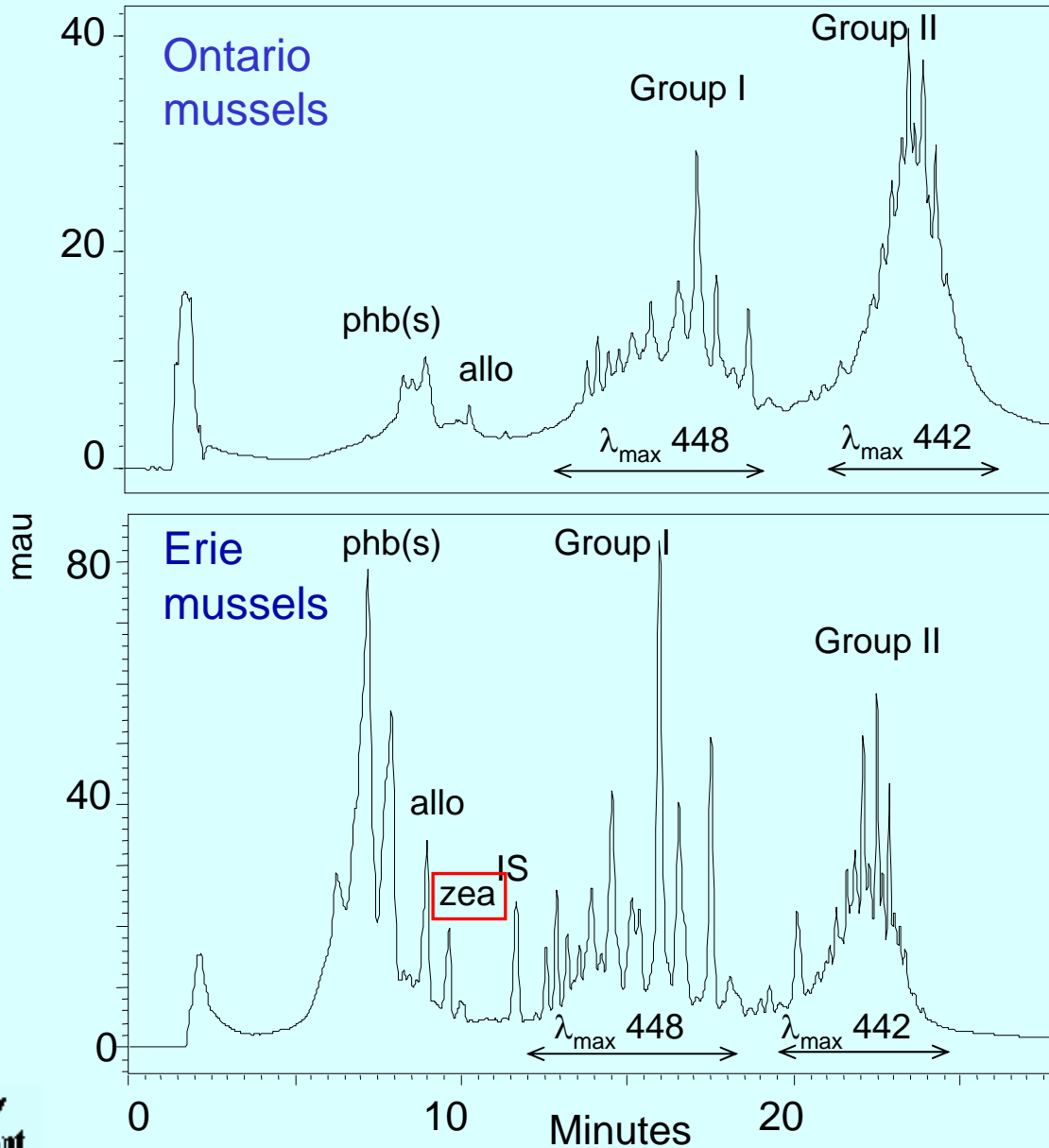
Analysis of fish (and birds) that eat snails

Case study #2: quagga mussels & phytoplankton



dreissenid invasion of Great Lakes: benthic filter feeders
(~1 L/day/mussel) reduced chlorophyll a, phytoplankton biomass
(MacIsaac et al 1992; Horgan & Mills 1997; many others)

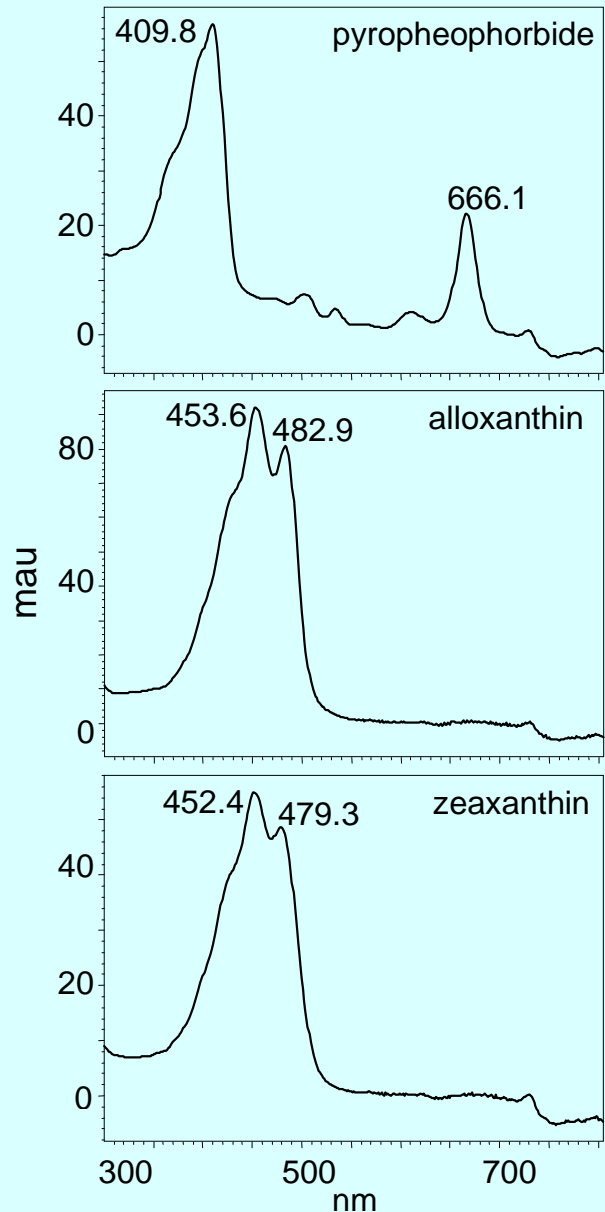
HPLC-photodiode array analysis



cyanobacteria

Barbiero Tuchman 2000

Algal biomarkers in mussel tissue



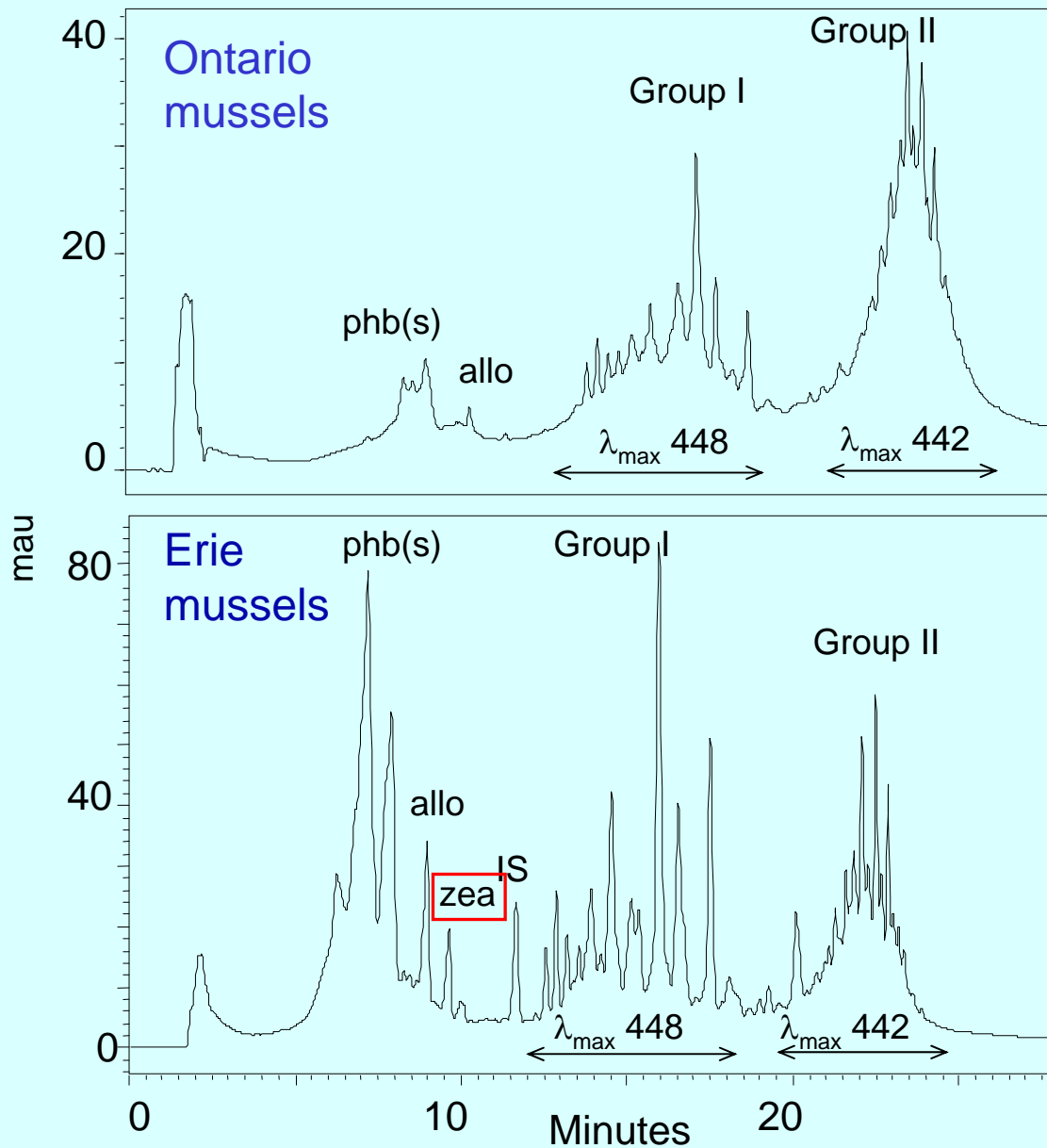
degradation of chlorophylls
- digestion by mussels

cryptophytes

cyanobacteria - *Lake Erie*

Barbiero Tuchman 2000

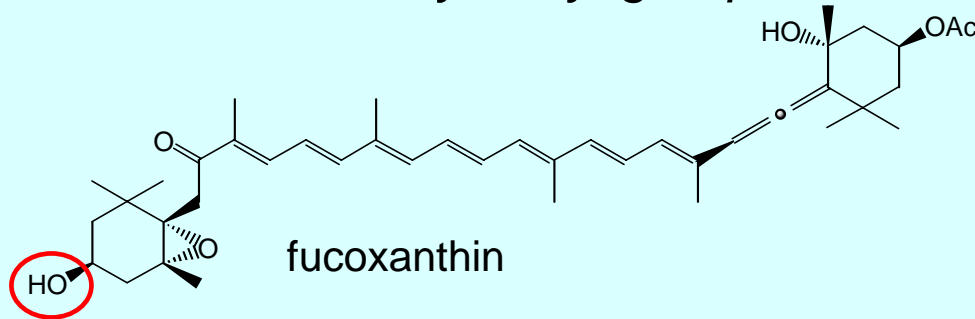
Group I & II pigments: hydrophobic (late eluting)



Group I: carotenoid fatty-acid monoesters

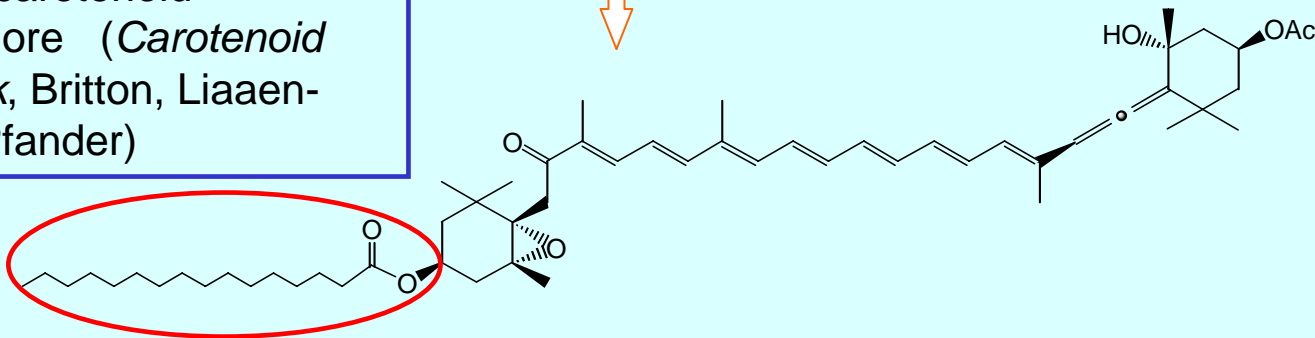
Xanthophyll pigments: 1 or more *hydroxyl groups*

Hydroxyl available to be esterified by fatty acids



esters typically have spectrum of parent carotenoid chromophore (*Carotenoid Handbook*, Britton, Liaaen-Jensen, Pfander)

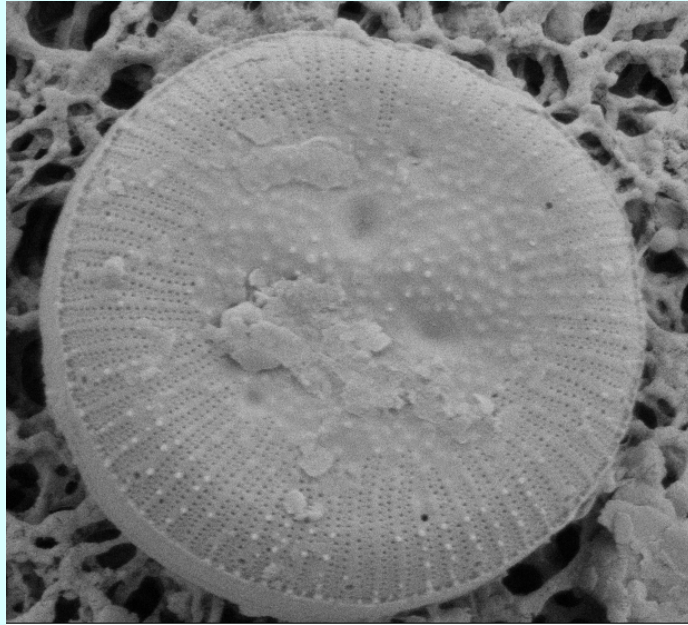
esterification



fatty acid monoester (eg C16 - palmitate)

FAs	<i>saturated</i>	<i>monounsaturated</i>	<i>PUFAs</i>
	C14:0, <u>C16:0</u> , C18:0, C20:0	C18:1n9	C18:3ω3, C18:2ω6, C20:5ω3 C20:4ω6, C22:6ω3

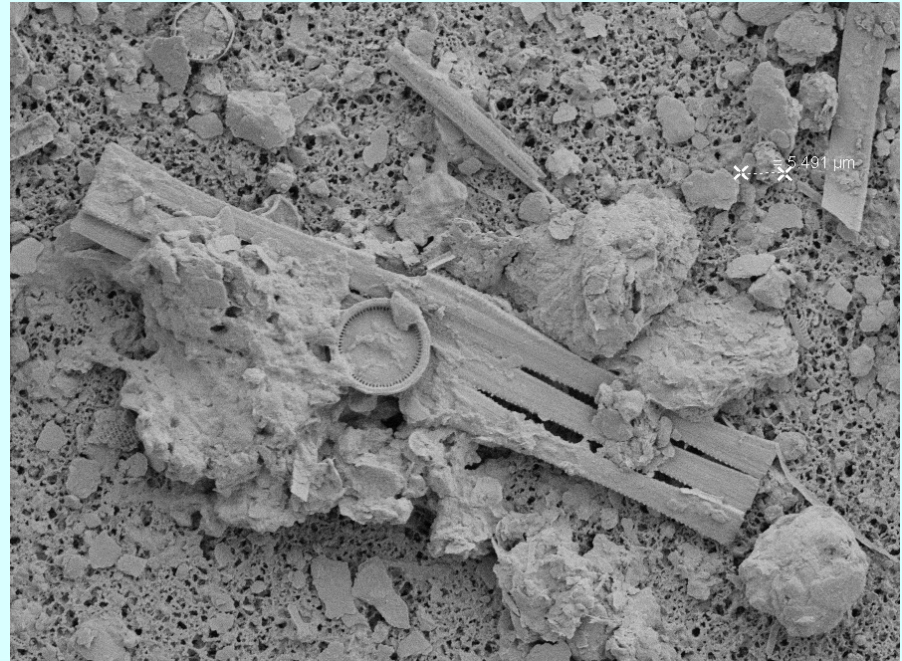
SEM: *ingested* diatoms, from mussel tissues



2 μm

centric

pennate (*Fragilaria*) & centric



10 μm

Credit: Monika Sobiechowska 2005

Quantitation

pigment	Lake Ontario ($\mu\text{g/g ww}$)	Lake Erie ($\mu\text{g/g ww}$)
pyropheophorbide (<i>phb</i>)	1.00 \pm 0.56	8.57 \pm 2.18
alloxanthin	0.04 \pm 0.02	1.87 \pm 0.65
zeaxanthin	NF	0.70 \pm 0.26
monoesters (<i>fucoxanthin</i>)	7.45 \pm 3.79	23.33 \pm 4.97
diesters (<i>violaxanthin</i>)	4.60 \pm 2.38	6.50 \pm 2.95

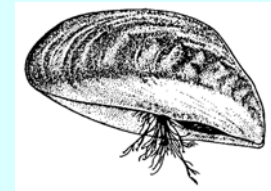
Case study #2: conclusions

Carotenoid biomarkers for diet

mussels ~ filter-feeder ~ phytoplankton

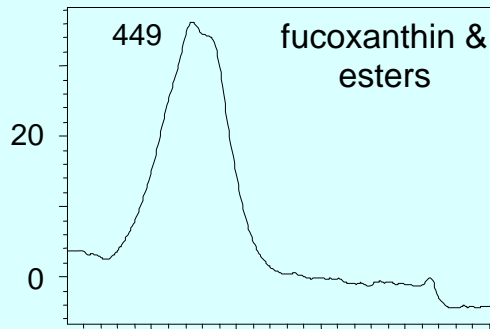
first trophic level ← primary productivity

from *chromophores in tissues*: can differentiate **algal** food sources

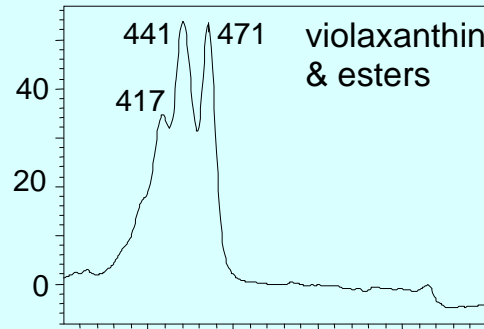


<http://www.noaa.gov>

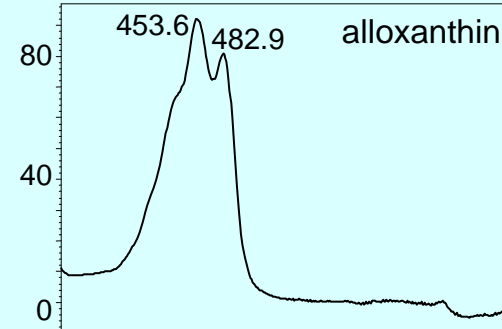
diatoms



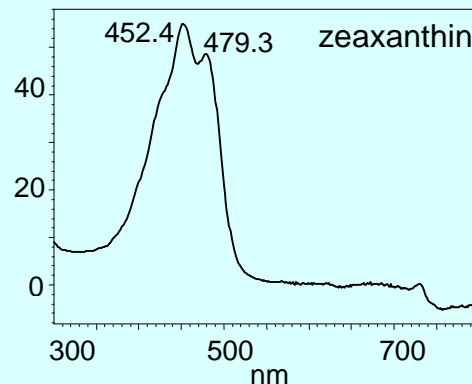
chlorophytes



cryptophytes



cyanobacteria



and differentiate
mussels from
Lake Ontario
and Lake Erie

Sample preparation

Filamentous algae, sediments, tissue

wet weight → homogenize → freeze dry → dry weight

Phytoplankton

cell counts → filter GF/F

Extracts

sonicate → concentrate → filter
acetone → *dry N₂* → *0.2 μm*

→ solid phase extraction → reconcentrate
silica (hexane, acetone) → *dry N₂*

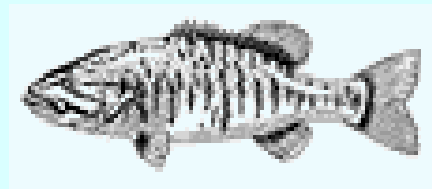
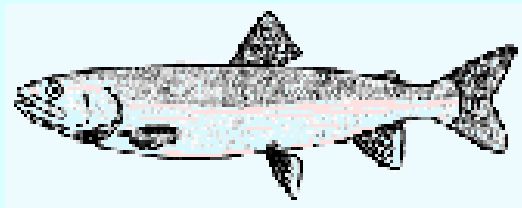
→ enzymatic hydrolysis → reconcentrate
diethyl ether → *dry N₂*

2005-6 studies: carotenoid biomarkers & diet

benthic organisms - oligochaetes, chironomids



higher trophic levels - fish and birds



<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/index.html?http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/pond/insects.html>

<http://www.seagrant.wisc.edu/greatlakesfish/IDlaketrout.html>

<http://www.lifedraw.com/swaq/swaqportfolio.html>

http://www.vancouverisland.com/021wildl&cons/wildlife/birds/cw/cw_herringgull.html

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Mike Goehle, USFWS

Joe Makarewicz, SUNY Brockport

Judy Acreman, U Toronto Culture Collection

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New York Sea Grant