## PFAS Confounds the Stress Response in Largemouth Bass (Micropterus nigricans)

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> Humans introduce toxins into aquatic environments, impacting water bodies.

Cd is a persistent toxic metal that accumulates in aquatic food webs, affecting wildlife.

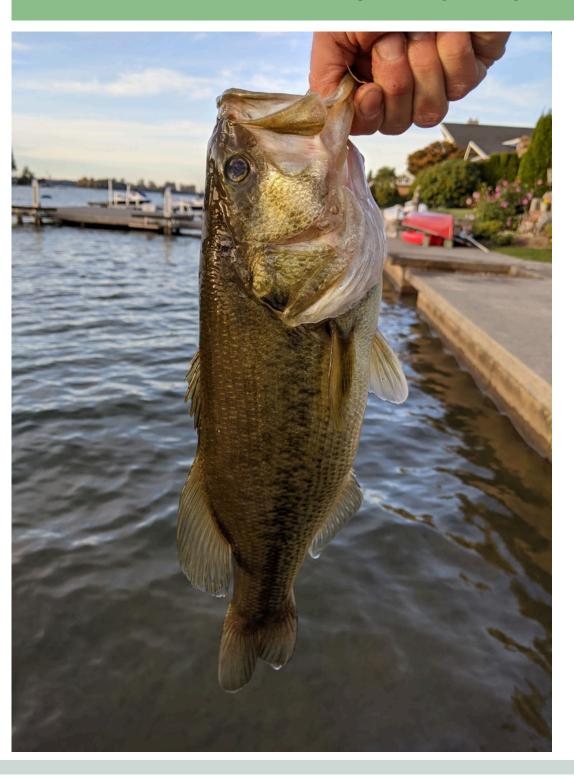
**PFASs** are widespread, resist degradation, and pose risks to aquatic organisms.

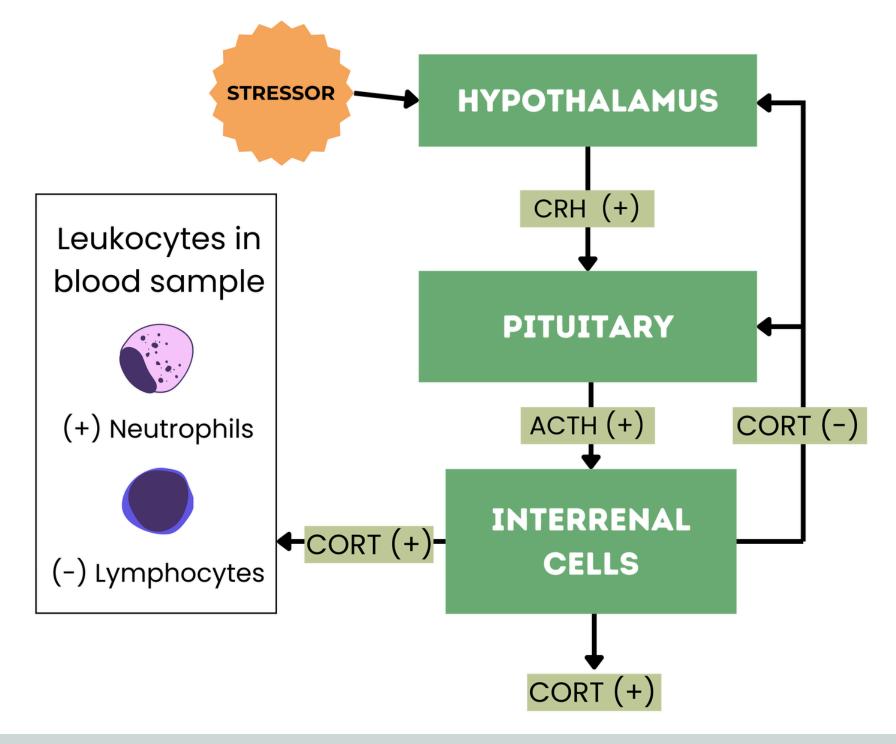
Aquatic organisms face direct exposure to toxins, which may cause stress.

The **NLR** is a reliable indicator of chronic stress in organisms.

Allostatic load refers to the cumulative physiological cost of maintaining homeostasis under change.

Figure 2. Aquaculture tank design, using randomized treatment groups.





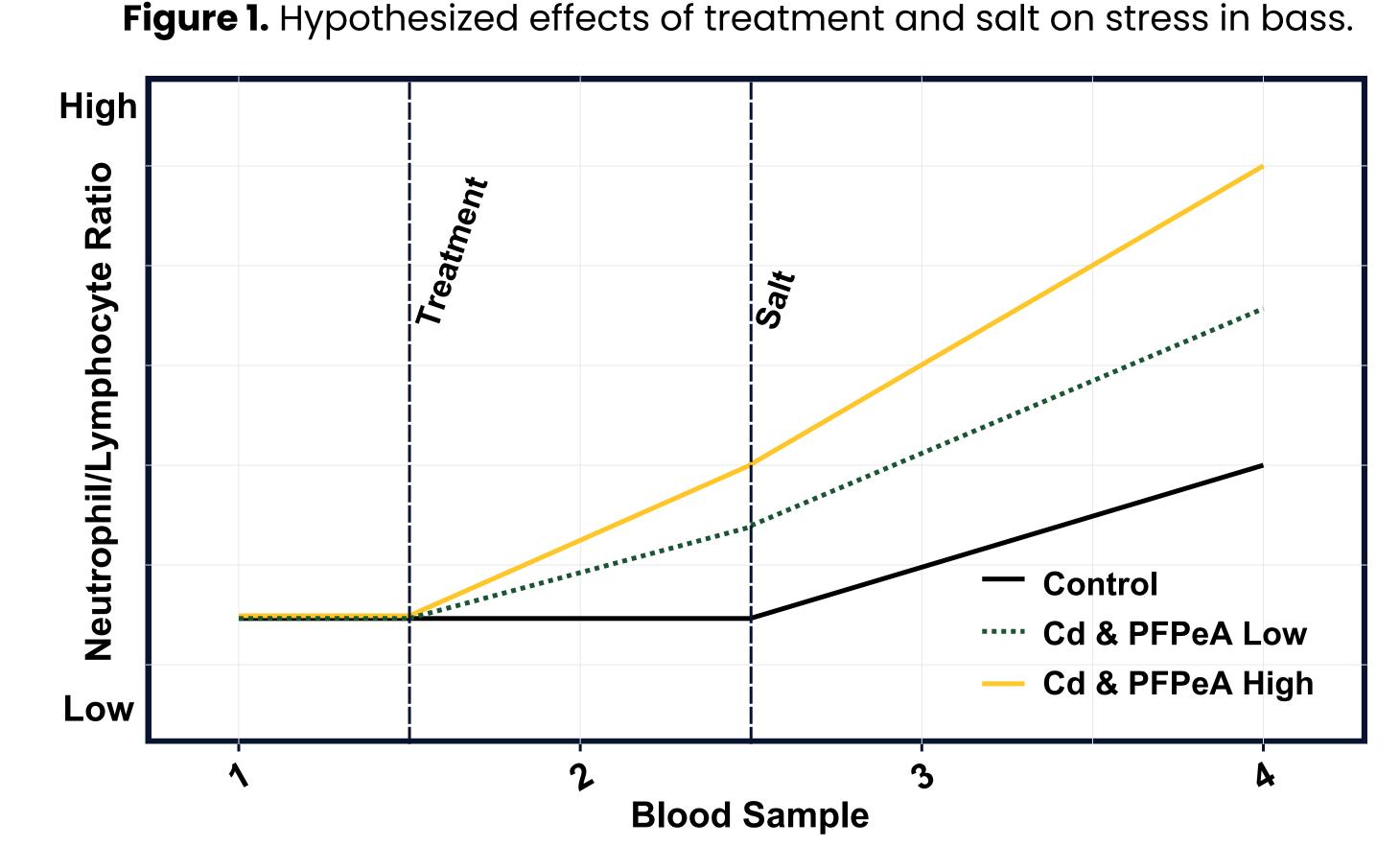
PFPeA Low (3.4 mg/L)

Tank (37.9 L)

**Opaque Barriers** 

Mesh Screen

## Background



Purpose: This study examines Cd and PFPeA effects on bass stress response using NLR.

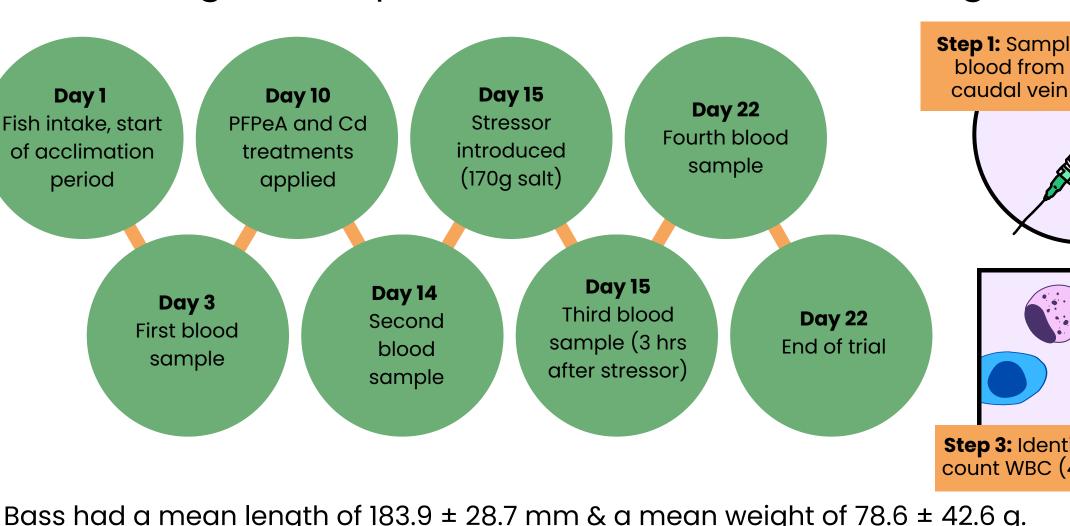
**Objectives:** Assess if Cd or PFPeA—a PFAS chemical—induce allostatic load and investigate how they interact with stressors.

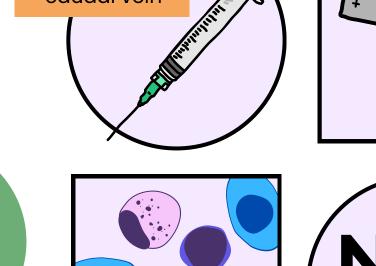
> Hypothesis: Cd & PFPeA exposure will elevate NLR, especially when combined with stressors.

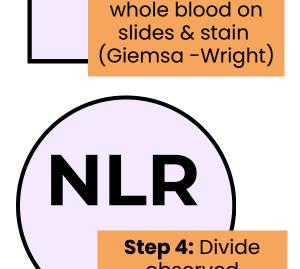
## Methods

Figure 3. Experimental timeline.

Figure 4. Steps to obtain NLR.







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Step 2: Smear

Bass had a mean length of  $183.9 \pm 28.7 \, \text{mm}$  & a mean weight of  $78.6 \pm 42.6 \, \text{g}$ .



- Qualitatively assessed water quality
- GLM with gamma distribution
- Fixed effects: treatment, blood sample • Interaction: treatment × blood sample

**Results & Discussion** 

Differences in water quality remained constant among tanks (Figure 5)

Applying treatments did not increase NLR in any group except in the PFAS High group.

An abrupt increase in **salinity** increased to 5 ppt increased NLR in all groups (Figure 6).

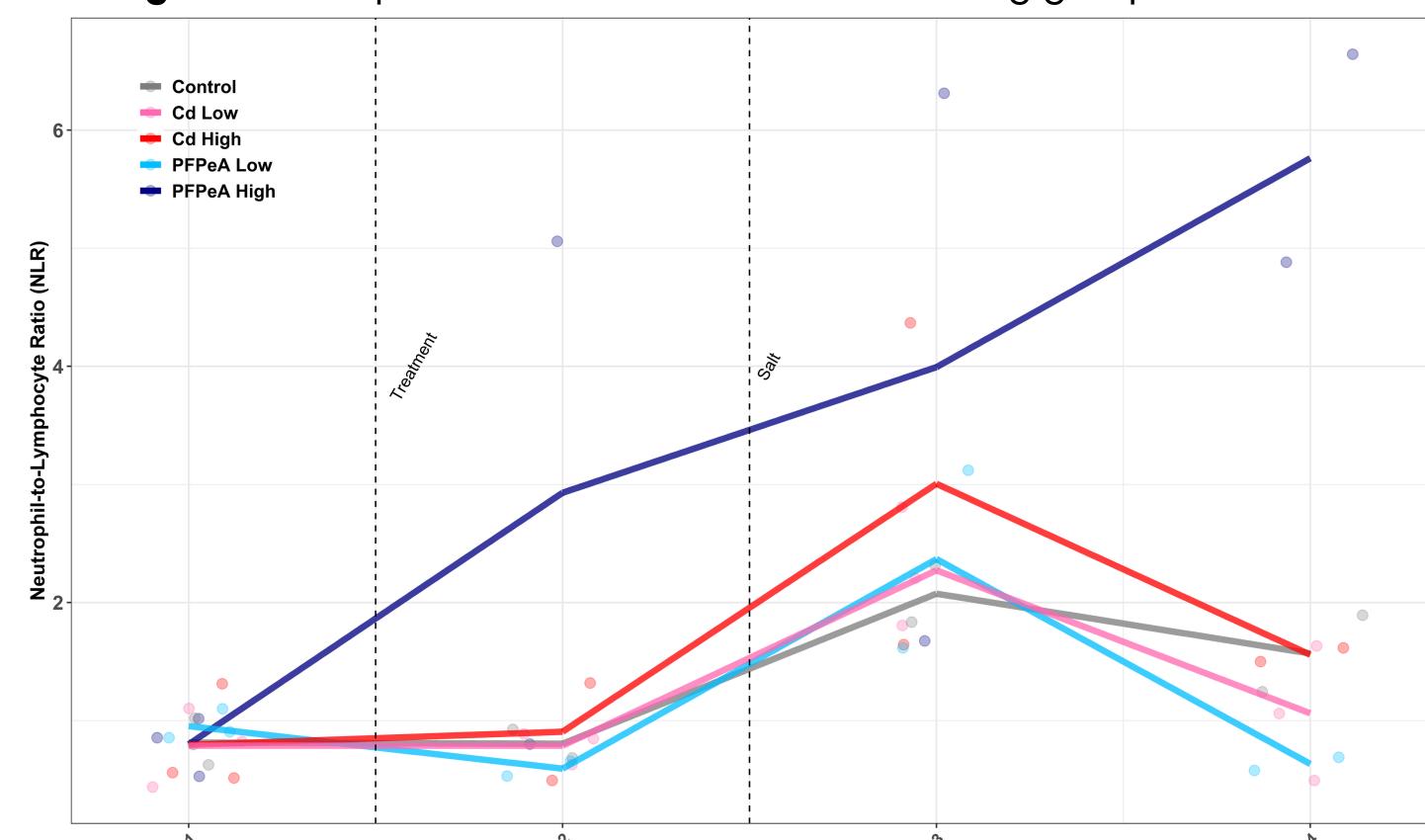
NLR in the **PFAS High group remained elevated**, whereas all other groups were able to recover (Figure 6).

Results suggest that PFAS—a known environmental contaminate—may cause allostatic load in fishes.

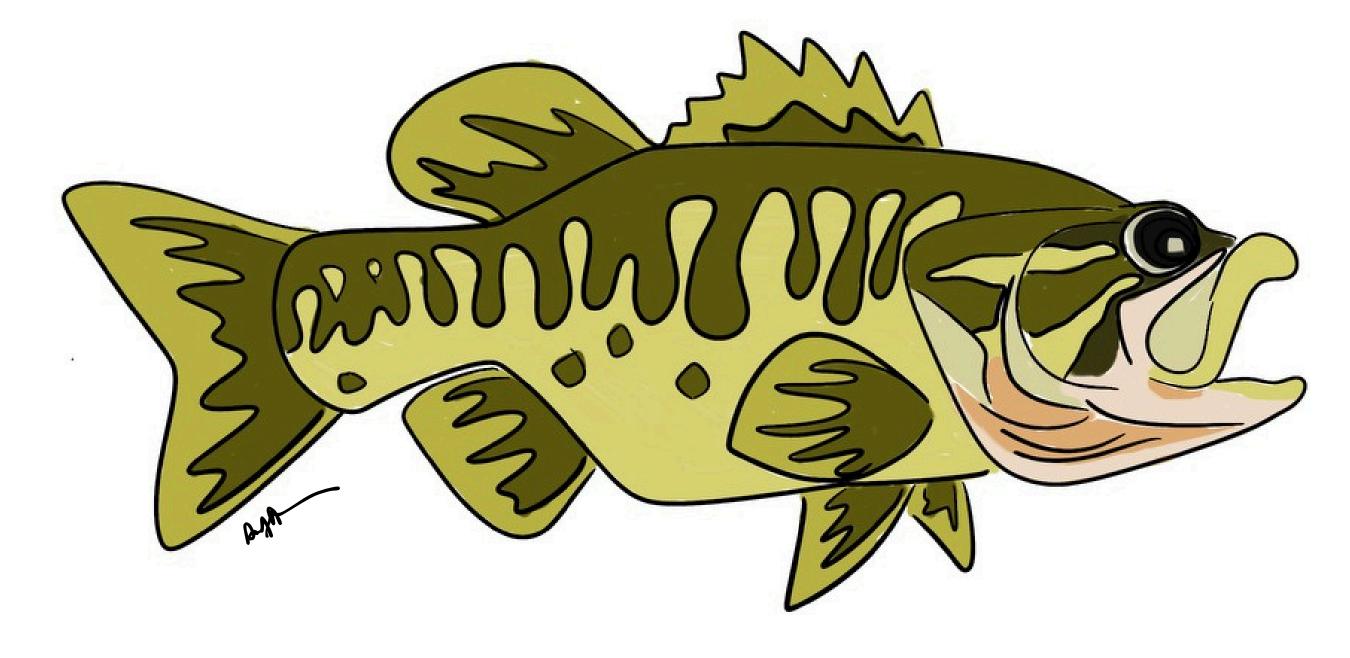
Future studies should explore the relationship of PFAS and stress at a greater scale.

Figure 5. Water quality data.

Figure 6. Comparison of NLR between and among groups.



**Blood Sample** 



## **Acknowledgements & Funding**



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