

Effect of Salinity on Osmoregulatory Capability and (Na⁺, K⁺)-ATPase Activity in the Gills of the Thinstripe Hermit Crab *Clibanarius symmetricus* (Crustacea, Decapoda)

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INTRODUCTION: The evolutionary history of the Crustacea reveals ample adaptive radiation and the occupation of many osmotic niches resulting from physiological plasticity in their osmoregulatory mechanisms. OBJECTIVE: To better comprehend the molecular mechanisms underlying the osmotic response to salinity challenge, by evaluating hemolymph osmoregulatory capability and gill (Na+, K+)-ATPase activity in the thinstripe hermit crab Clibanarius symmetricus after direct acclimation to different saline media (5, 15, 25, 35 or 45 %S) for 10 days. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Specimens of C. symmetricus were collected from the Araçá mangrove, São Sebastião, northern coast of São Paulo State, Brazil. Hemolymph osmolality was measured by vapor pressure microosmometry and the (Na⁺, K⁺)-ATPase activity was assayed in gill microsomal preparations using a PK/LDH coupling system. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: C. symmetricus strongly hyper-regulates its hemolymph at 5 %S (488.5 ± 39.7 mOsm/ kg H₂O), weakly hyperregulates up to 25 %S (664.5 mOsm/kg H₂O, mathematically obtained value), becoming practically isosmotic at 35 and 45 %s (1,076.5 \pm 4.5 and 1,390.2 \pm 7.1 mOsm/ kg H₂O, respectively). After acclimation for 10 days to different salinities (5, 15, 25, 35 or 45 %S) (Na⁺, K⁺)-ATPase specific activities were: 76.9, 57.2, 49.6, 52.5 and 22.1 U/mg protein, respectively. These biochemical findings demonstrate a decrease in (Na+, K+)-ATPase gill activity with increasing salinity, apparently corroborating the physiological adjustment to isosmoticity (osmoconformation). CONCLUSIONS: The greater efficiency of salt uptake processes (hyper-regulation) in dilute media compared to salt secretion in concentrated media (hypo-regulation) reflects adaptation to the hypo-osmotic challenge frequently encountered in the intertidal zone.

Keywords: Clibanarius symmetricus, mangrove crab, (Na⁺, K⁺)-ATPase

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