

Effects of the long-term exposure of the *Callinectes ornatus* to 33‰ salinity on gill (Na⁺,K⁺)-ATPase activity

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Crustacean gills are multifunctional organs, performing respiratory gas exchange, hemolymph acid-base and osmo-ionic regulation. In addition to the excretion of nitrogenous metabolic end products, the basolateral (Na⁺,K⁺)-ATPase is a key enzyme in the ion-capture process. We report a comparative kinetic characterization of gill (Na⁺,K⁺)-ATPase in *C. ornatus*, a marine crab, acclimated to 33‰ salinity for 10 days. (Na⁺,K⁺)-ATPase-rich microsomes were prepared according to Garçon et al. (Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 147A: 145-155, 2006) and the enzyme activity was measured in 50 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.5, containing 1 mM ATP, 2 mM Mg²⁺, 50 mM Na⁺ and 10 mM K⁺, both in the presence and absence of 3 mM ouabain. ATP hydrolysis by (Na⁺, K⁺)-ATPase followed Michaelis-Menten kinetics with $K_M = 0.046 \pm 0.002$ mM and $V = 76.2 \pm 3.5$ U/mg, while enzyme modulation by magnesium ($V = 74.5$ U/mg, $K_{0.5} = 0.33$ mM), potassium ($V = 76.4$ U/mg, $K_{0.5} = 1.03 \pm 0.05$ mM), sodium ($V = 76.4$ U/mg, $K_{0.5} = 5.3$ mM) and ammonium ions ($V = 98.9$ U/mg, $K_{0.5} = 4.1$ mM) occurred according cooperative kinetics. Stimulation of enzyme activity by potassium ions in the presence of increasing ammonium ion concentrations (from 0 to 20 mM) resulted in a 30% increase on enzyme specific activity (99 U/mg), and a decrease in $K_{0.5}$ from 1.03 mM to 0.005 mM. Ouabain inhibited up to 87% of total ATPase activity ($K_I = 114.9$ μM), suggesting the presence of about 13% of ATP-hydrolyzing activities other than (Na⁺,K⁺)-ATPase. The inhibition of ATPase activity by oligomycin, bafilomycin and ethacrynic acid associated with ouabain suggests the presence of F₀F₁-ATPase, V-ATPase and K⁺-ATPase, respectively, in the microsomes fractions.

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