The Amazing Tardigrade By Lauren Daley ASTR 310 Spring 2015

Where on Earth?

- Originally aquatic, but thrive in zones of hardship
 - Few competitors
 - Less predators
- Most are normal
 - Freshwater and semi-aquatic terrestrial habitats
- Some are not
 - Hot springs, ocean trenches, mountain-tops

What is it?

- Between a worm and a fly
- Relatives of the most widely researched model biological systems:
 - Fruit flies
 - Nematode worms



Adaptations

- Small, have tissues and organs, easy to grow and study in the lab (0.5 mm)
- Thrive in habitats where they can exercise special abilities
 - Anhydrobiosis (entering the tun state) includes:
 - Up to 97% water loss
 - Up to 1/3 size reduction
 - Transition in a few minutes to few hours
- In a dehydrated state, species can withstand
 - Physical hardship: cold, vacuum, UV, gamma, and heavy ion irradiation
 - Chemical hardship: acidic, basic, and high salinity

Desiccation State

- Metabolism is minimized (<0.01%) but still ongoing
- Mitochondria function is needed
 - Oxygen and ATP required for tun formation
 - 6 months without oxygen: Echiniscoides species member was found naked! (without a cuticle)
- New shape requires active musculature



Richtersius coronifer

Changing Cuticle Composition

Species: Bertolanius volubilis

- Type 1: Winter to next Summer
- Type 2: Summer and Fall



Milnesium cf. tardigradum

Tun Formation

- Steps to desiccated state
 - Limb invagination
 - Decreased volume
 - Decreased surface area
- Shape of tun varies per species

A. Muscle fibers of Paramacrobiotus richtersi

B. Normal state and C. Anhydrobiotic state or 'tun state' of Echiniscus testudo





Concentration of lons

- Ions are important to maintain
- Removal of water increases concentrations
 - This would lead to a loss of ions if a powerful ion-retentive mechanism were not in place
- Principle inorganic ions: Na⁺ and Cl⁻
- High Ca²⁺ concentrations used for muscle contraction
- Substantial F⁻, PO₄³⁻, and SO₄²⁻ detected in all tardigrades
- F⁻ found in hard tissues, bones, and exoskeletons
- Fraction of unidentified compounds
 - Related to cryptobiosis



Milnesium cf. tardigradum A) Hydrated D) Tun state

It's in the Genes!



Shared living strategies with brine shrimp

- Problem: Dehydration causes DNA damage
- Solution: Store chaperone codes as mRNA
 - Chaperones help protein folding
 - mRNA is unstructured and flimsy
 - mRNA is protected by cushion proteins when leaving the nucleus
- Artemia franciscana (brine shrimp) also do this
 - Accumulation of mRNA before the dispause stage

In order to prepare the tardigrades for space...



FOTON-M3

- This is a European Space Agency mission of 2007
- Subjects: Richtersius coronifer and Milnesium tardigradum
- Experiments: UV-A, UV-B, or both
 - Space vacuum exposure
 - UV radiation dose: 7000 kJ/m² under space vacuum conditions
- Results:
 - All specimens survive vacuum (no impact to egg laying/hatching)
 - Most died when exposed to UV-A, UV-B, and a vacuum

DAMA Mission

- Italian Space Agency and Italian Air Force
 - Carried out on the International Space Station (2014)
- Subjects: Paramacrobiotus richtersi and Ramazzottius oberhaeuseri
- Experiment: TARDIKISS
 - Biochemical content and changes from physical stress
 - Results of vacuum exposure
 - High survival rates of all species (91%)
 - Higher number of eggs laid/hatched
 - Shorter egg development time

Sum It Up

Tardigrades protect themselves

Controlled desiccation

Mechanisms

- Powerful molecular ion-balancing mechanism
- Storage of chaperones as mRNA

Astrobiology Application

- Expanded scope of where life can survive
 - Novel adaptability techniques
- Applications of mRNA storage
 - Battling diseases
- Human parallel of Tardigrade desiccation state?
 - With any foreseeable technology, interstellar travel would require hibernation/suspended animation/cryptobiosis.
 - Much research is needed

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