

# BIOCHEMICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS INDUCED BY CONVENTIONAL AND BIO-DEGRADABLE PLASTICS TOWARDS THE CLADOCERAN *Daphnia magna*

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## STUDY AIMS

This study aimed at investigating the potential toxicity induced by the exposure to microplastics (MPs) made of a conventional **fossil-based** polymer, the polyethylene terephthalate (PET-MPs) and a **bioplastic**, the polylactic acid (PLA-MPs), towards the cladoceran *Daphnia magna* at different level of the biological hierarchy. The effect of PET-MPs and PLA-MPs exposure was investigated at sub-individual (i.e., biochemical) and individual (swimming behavior) level over a 21-day exposure.

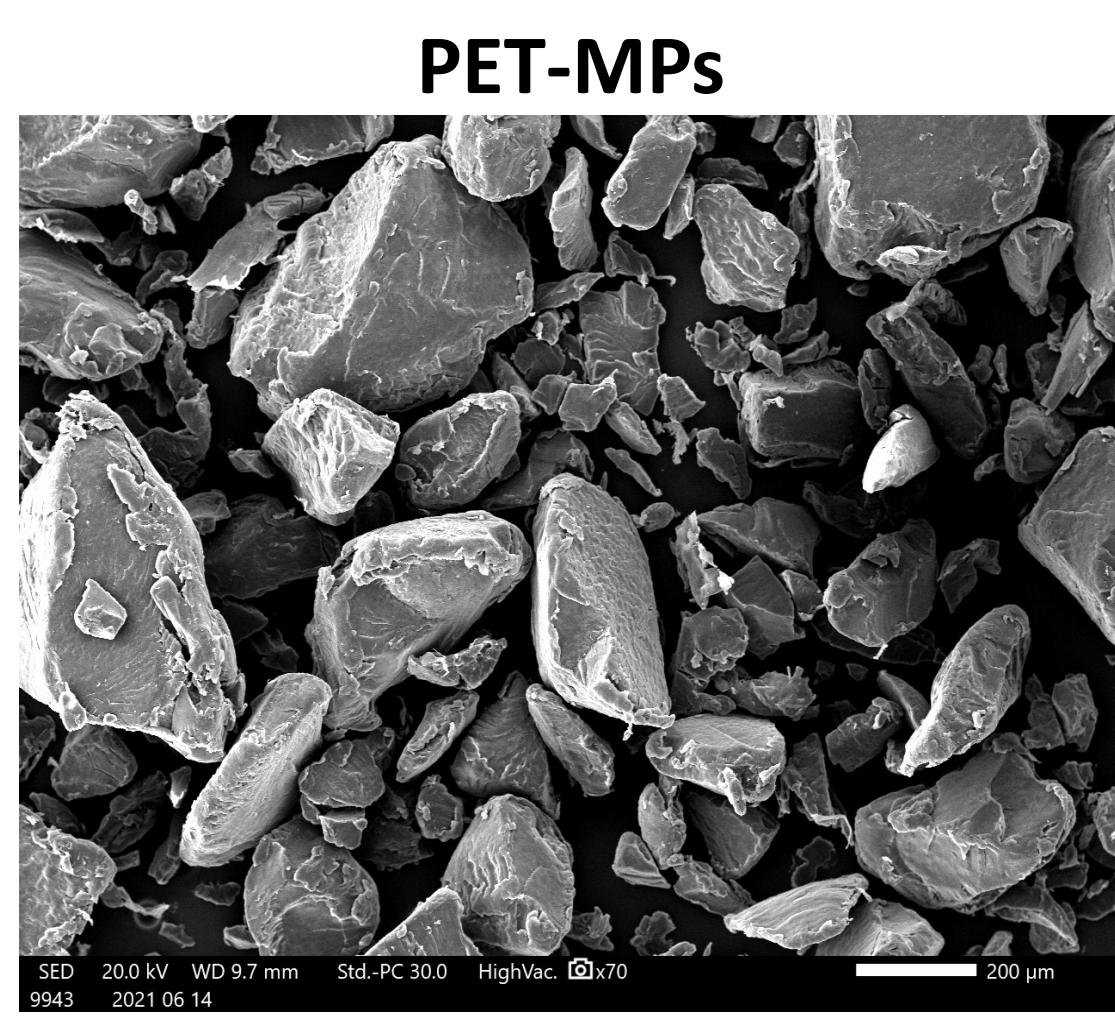
## PET VS PLA

PET and PLA were chosen since they are the fossil-based polymer and the bioplastic more commonly used in food packaging. Indeed, in the transition from the use of fossil-based plastics to bioplastics PLA can be seen as the substitute of PET.

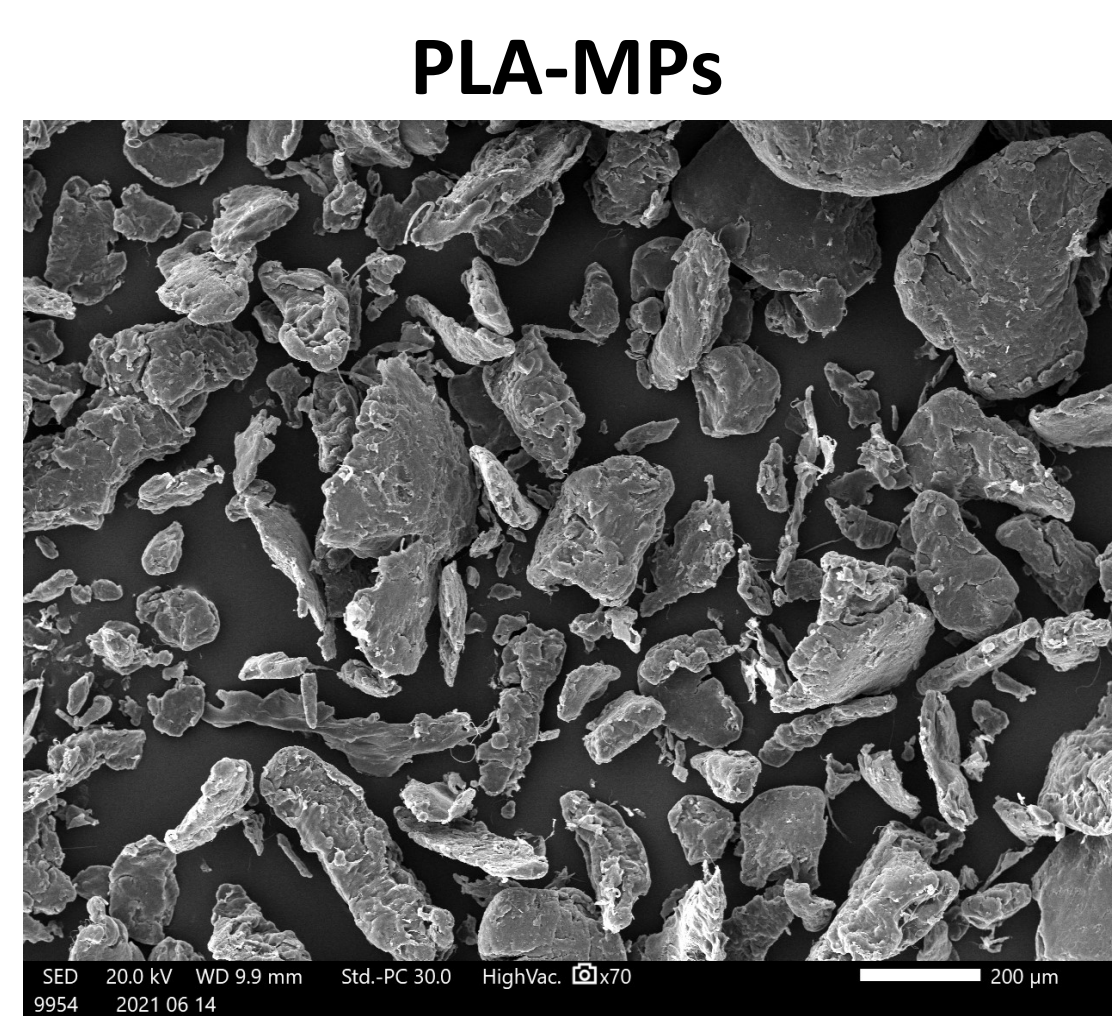


## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three concentrations: **0.125 µg/mL**, **1.25 µg/mL**, **12.5 µg/mL** of irregular shaped PET-MPs and PLA-MPs were administered to cladocerans for 7, 14 and 21 days.



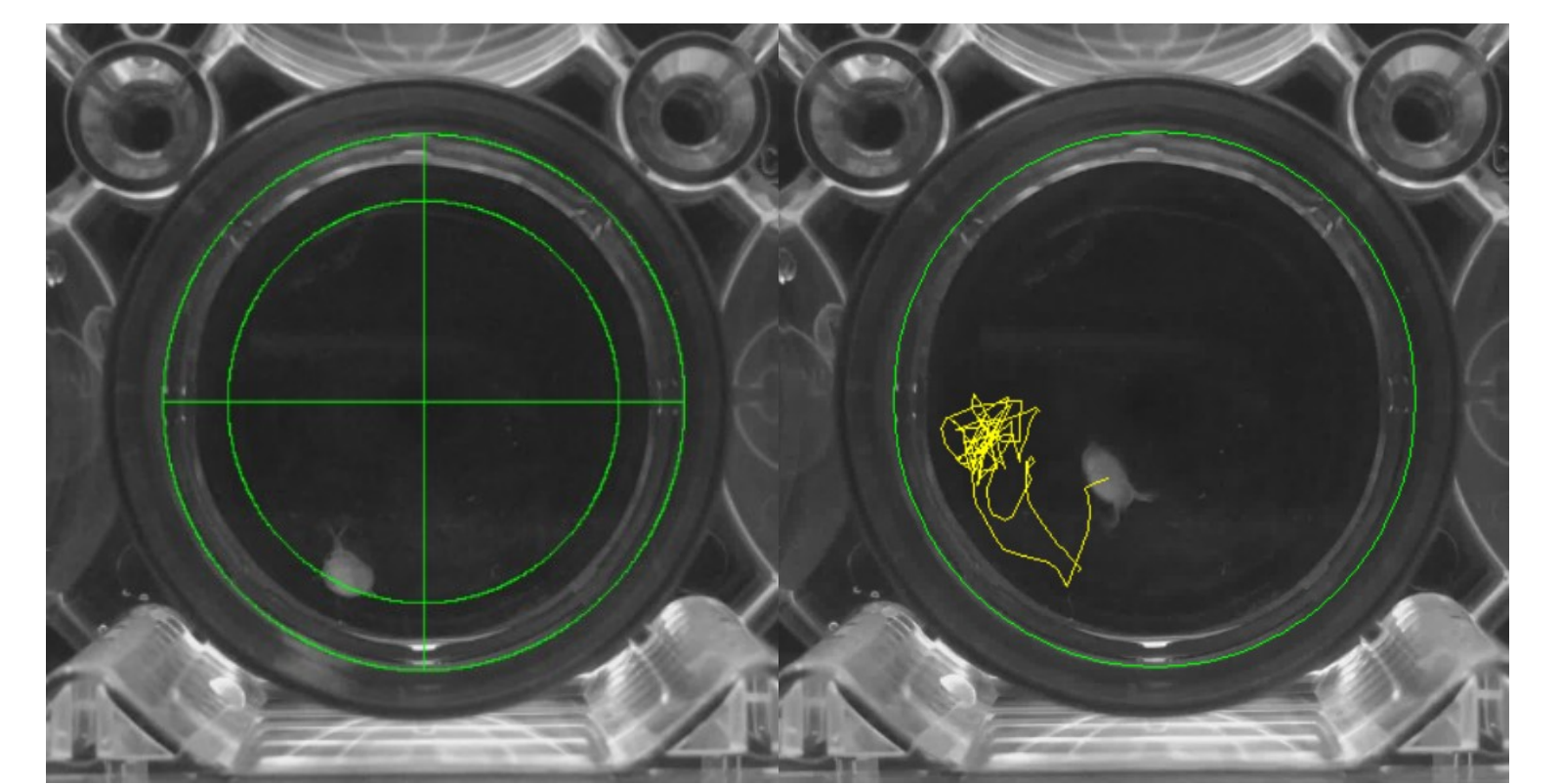
Area (µm<sup>2</sup>): 19081.524 ± 1639.924  
Circularity: 0.733 ± 2.577×10<sup>-2</sup>



Area (µm<sup>2</sup>): 7066.880 ± 0.362  
Circularity: 0.311 ± 5.392×10<sup>-6</sup>

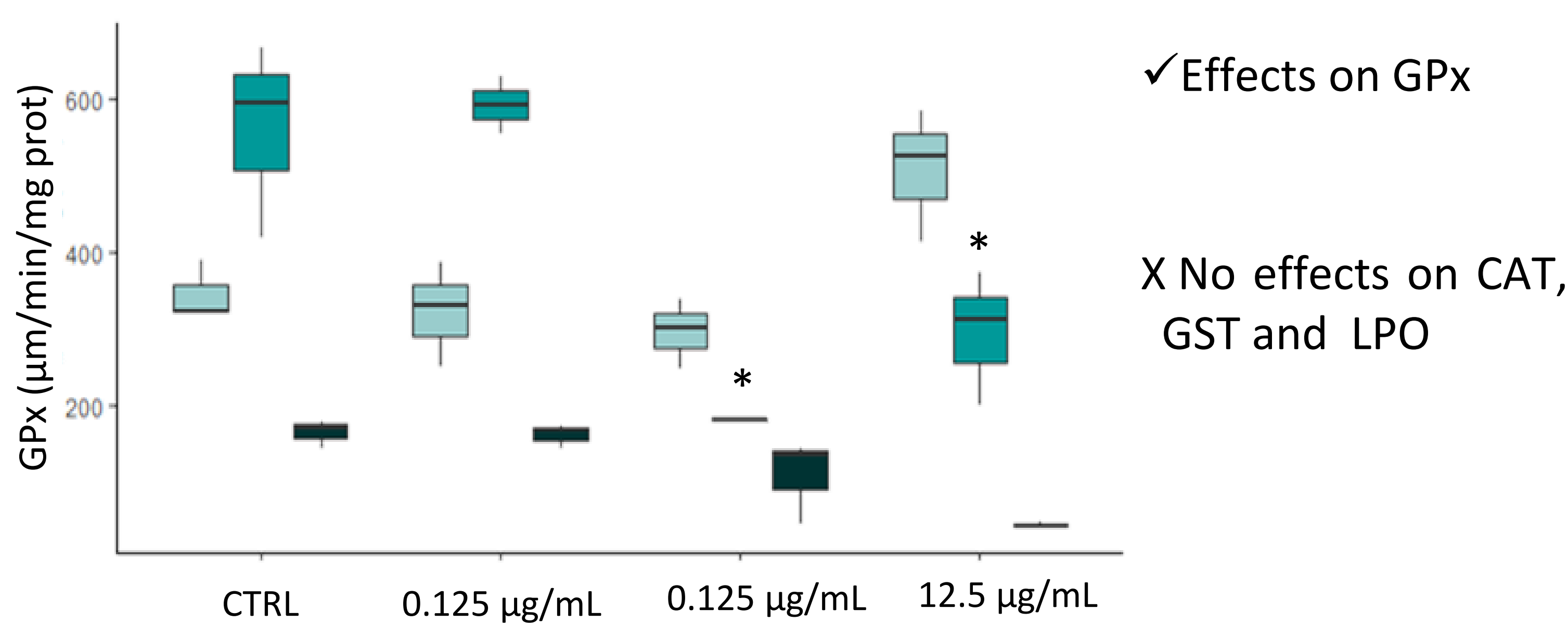
SUB-INDIVIDUAL  
INDIVIDUAL

- Oxidative stress biomarkers:**
  - ✓ activity of antioxidant (CAT and GPx) and detoxifying (GST) enzymes
  - ✓ oxidative damage (lipid peroxidation)
- Energetic biomarkers:**
  - ✓ content of protein, carbohydrate and lipid content
  - ✓ total caloric content
- Swimming activity:**
  - ✓ swimming distance (mm)
  - ✓ swimming speed (cm/sec)

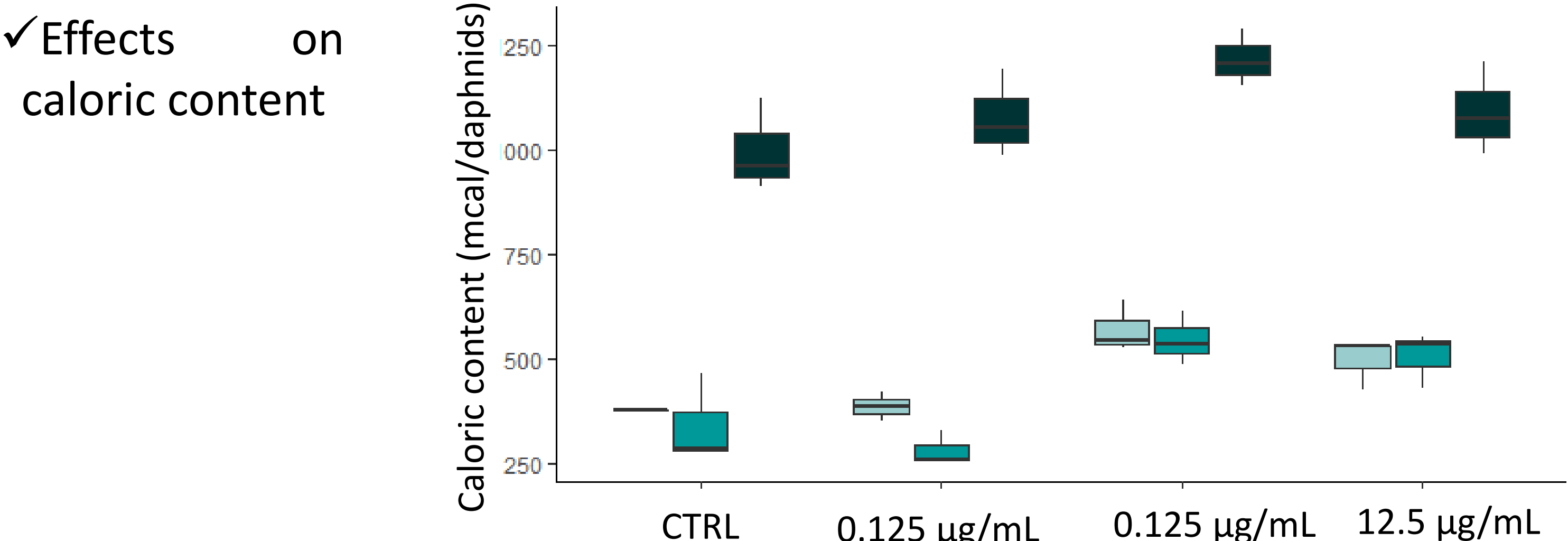
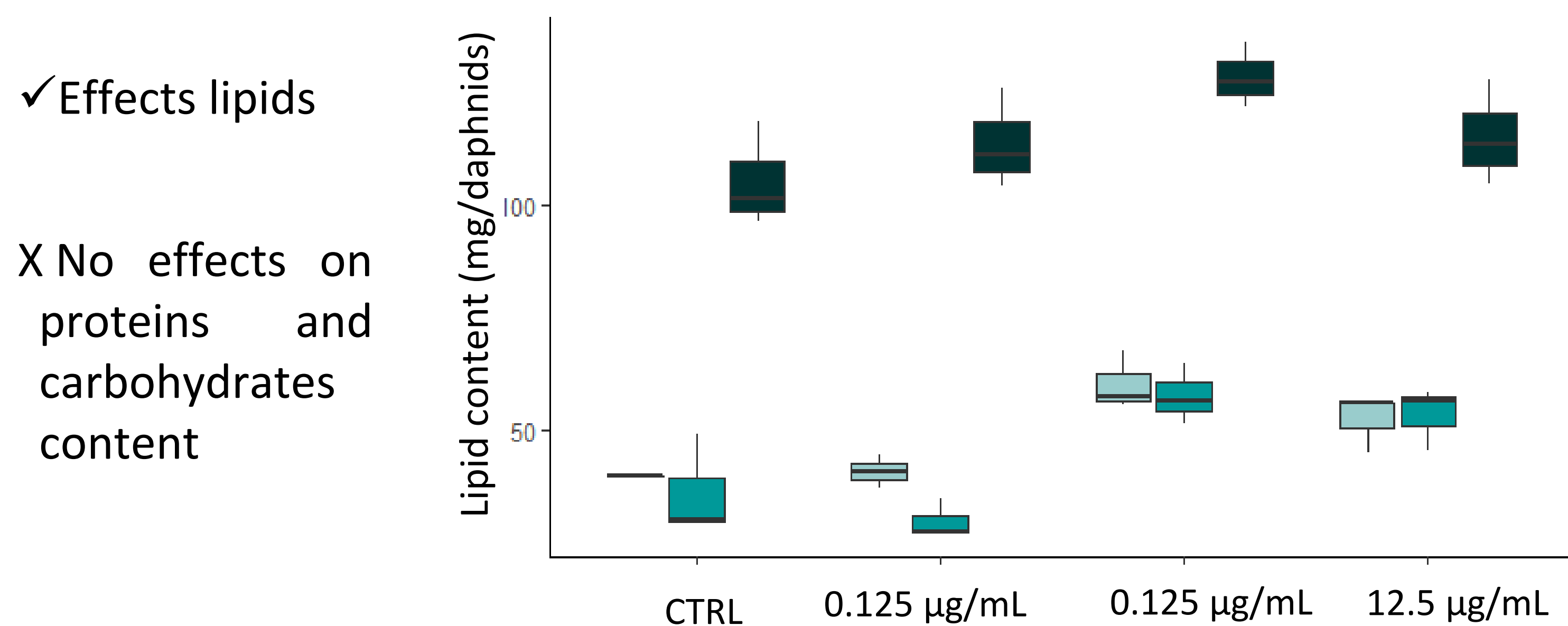


## PET-MPs RESULTS

### OXIDATIVE STRESS



### ENERGY

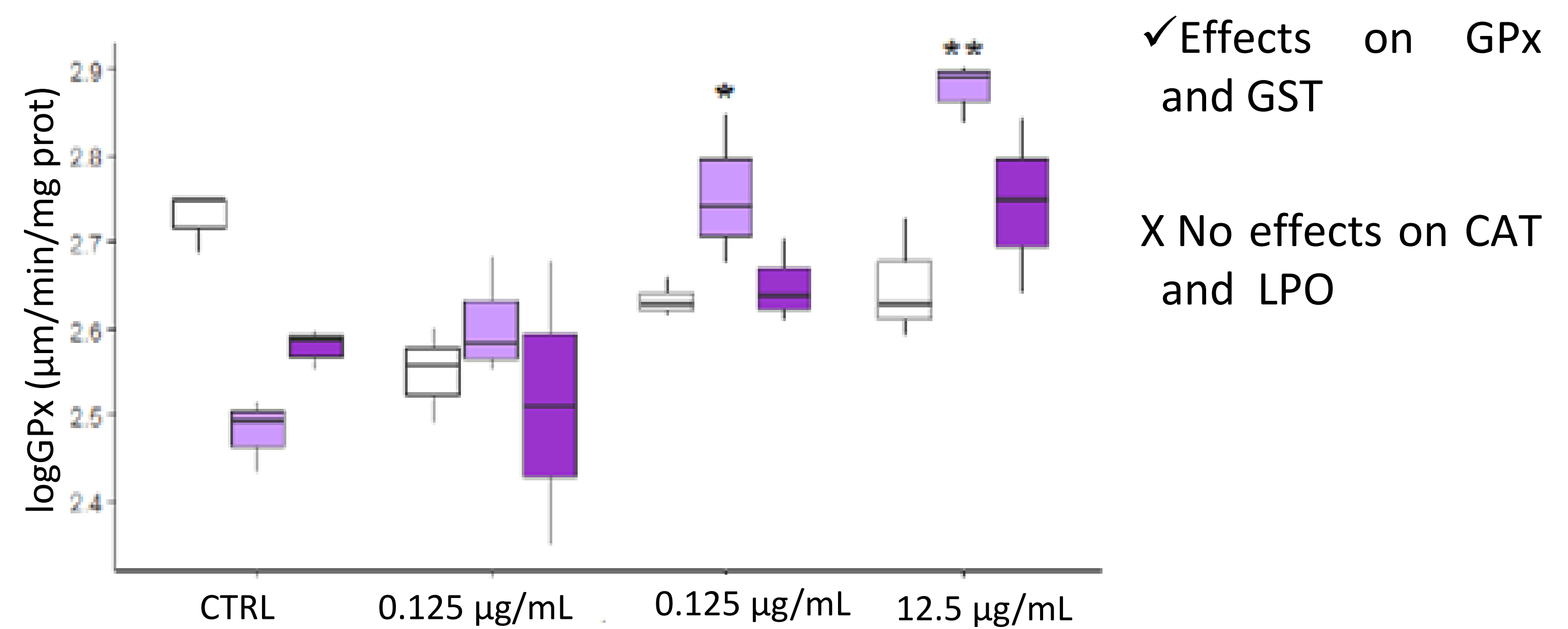


### SWIMMING ACTIVITY

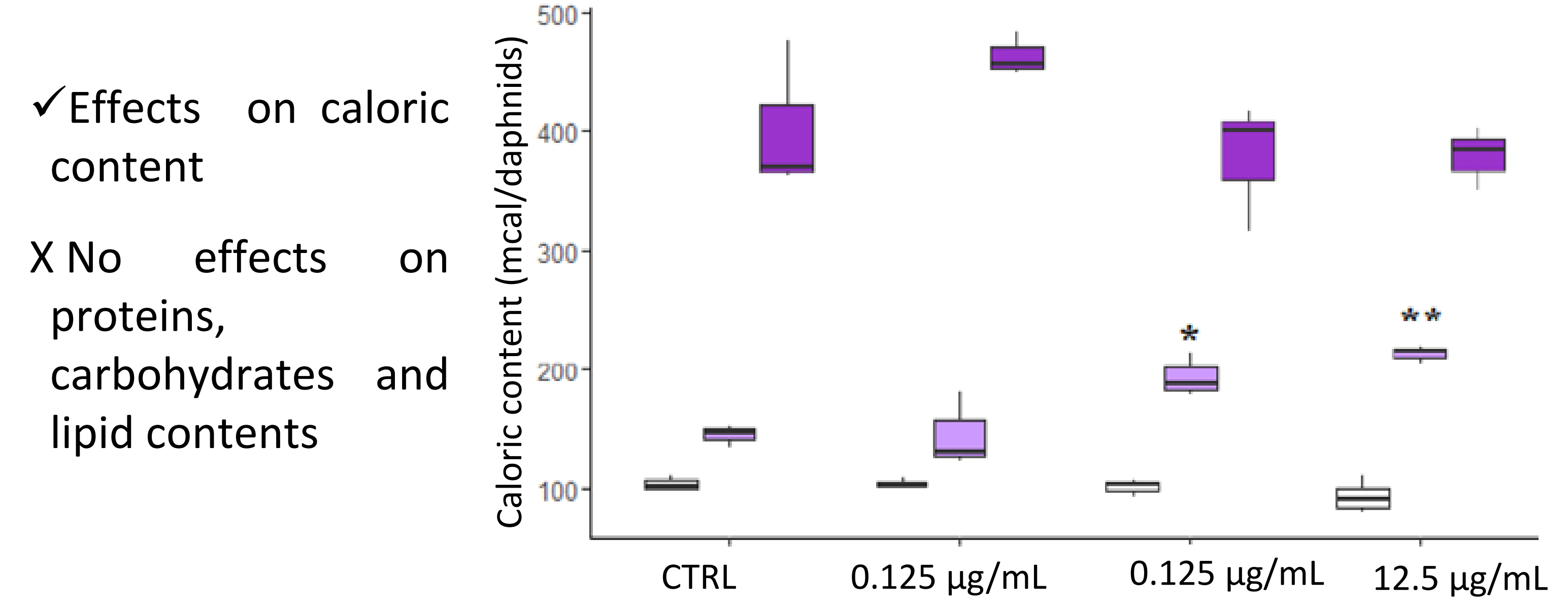
X No effects on swimming distance and swimming speed

## PLA-MPs RESULTS

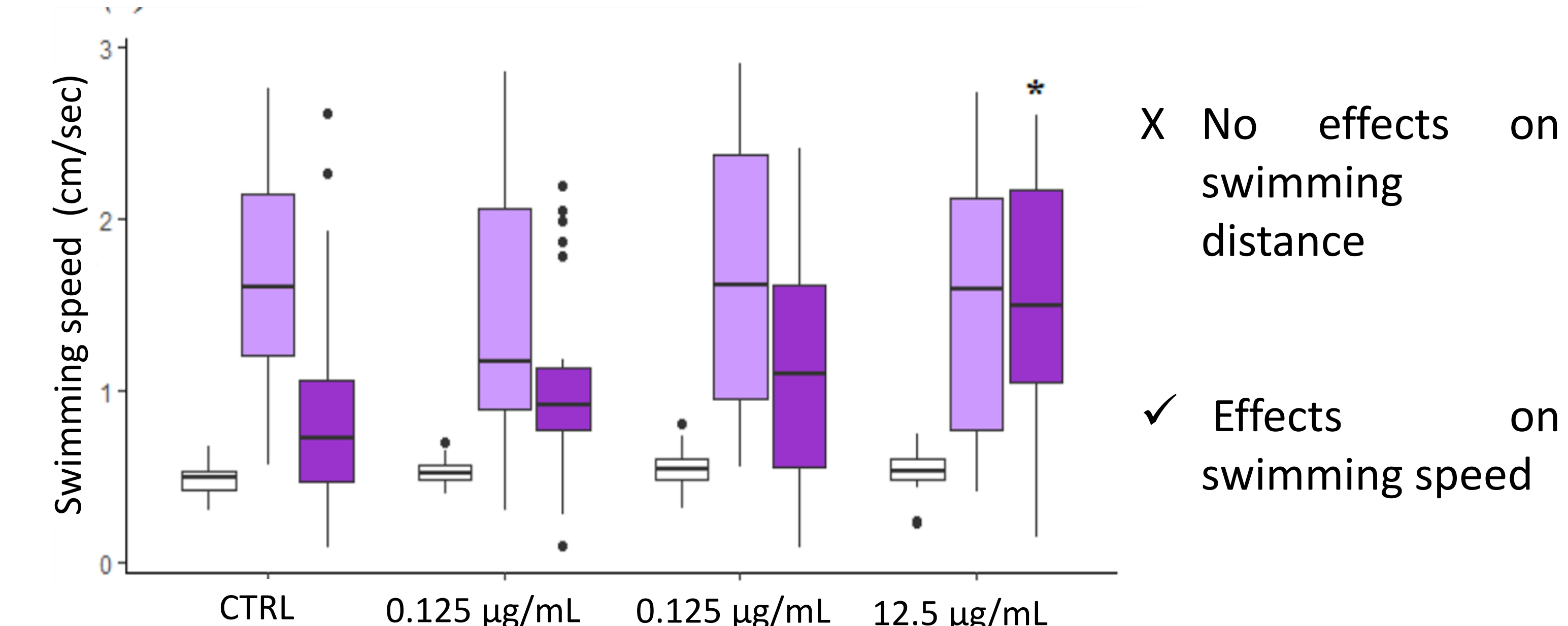
### OXIDATIVE STRESS



### ENERGY



### SWIMMING ACTIVITY



## CONCLUSIONS

These results suggested that both PET-MPs and PLA-MPs can affect the health status of a freshwater filter-feeder species. Surprisingly, the bioplastics appear to be more toxic than its fossil-based counterpart, representing a potential threat for freshwater ecosystems.

