

A first insight into stress-induced neuroendocrine and immune changes in the octopus



A number of cephalopod species present substantial ecological and economical importance; however, data on the physiology of stress and on regulatory processes linking stress to immune defence against pathogens remain extremely scarce in these organisms. The present study examined the influence of a 5 min air exposure, a common perturbation associated with handling in aquaculture settings and fisheries, on neuroendocrine and immune parameters in the octopus *Eledone cirrhosa*. Measurements of circulating concentrations of noradrenaline and dopamine, two hormones that are released in the haemolymph during stress in bivalves and gastropods, showed that the 5 min air exposure represents a real stress to octopus. Indeed, blood levels of both hormones increased by about 2–2.5-fold in stressed animals. Concomitantly, a significant decrease in the number of circulating haemocytes was observed, whereas haemocyte phagocytotic activity and superoxide anion production increased transiently between 5 and 60 min after the beginning of the stress. These results provide a first insight into the effects of stress on catecholamine levels and immune functions in cephalopods and suggest that stress and immunity may be associated in these organisms.

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