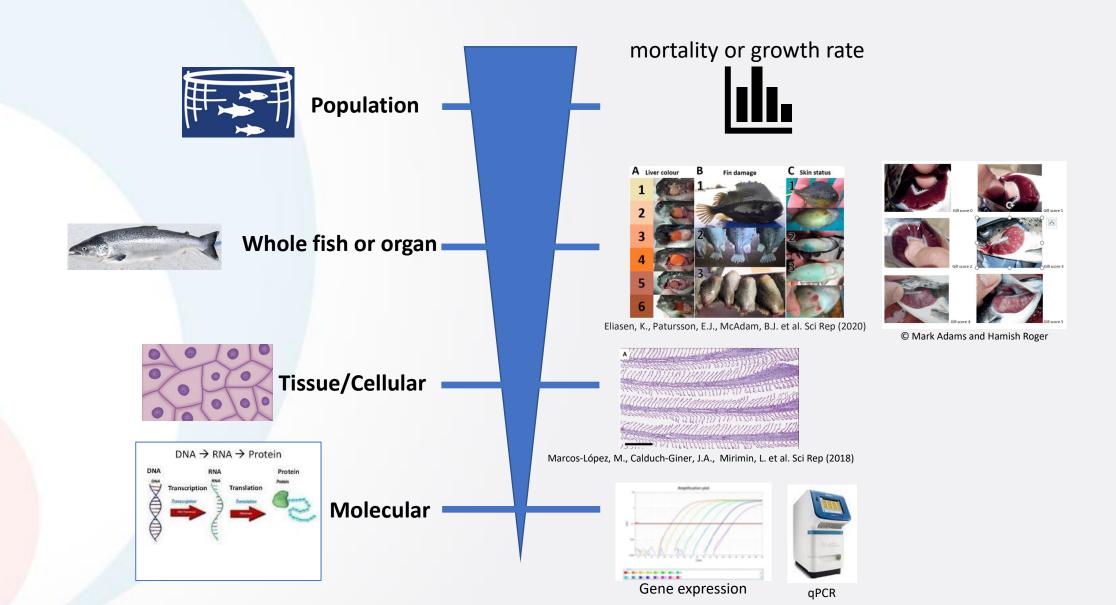
# Biomarkers: What are they? Why are they useful?

-Amanda Vang-

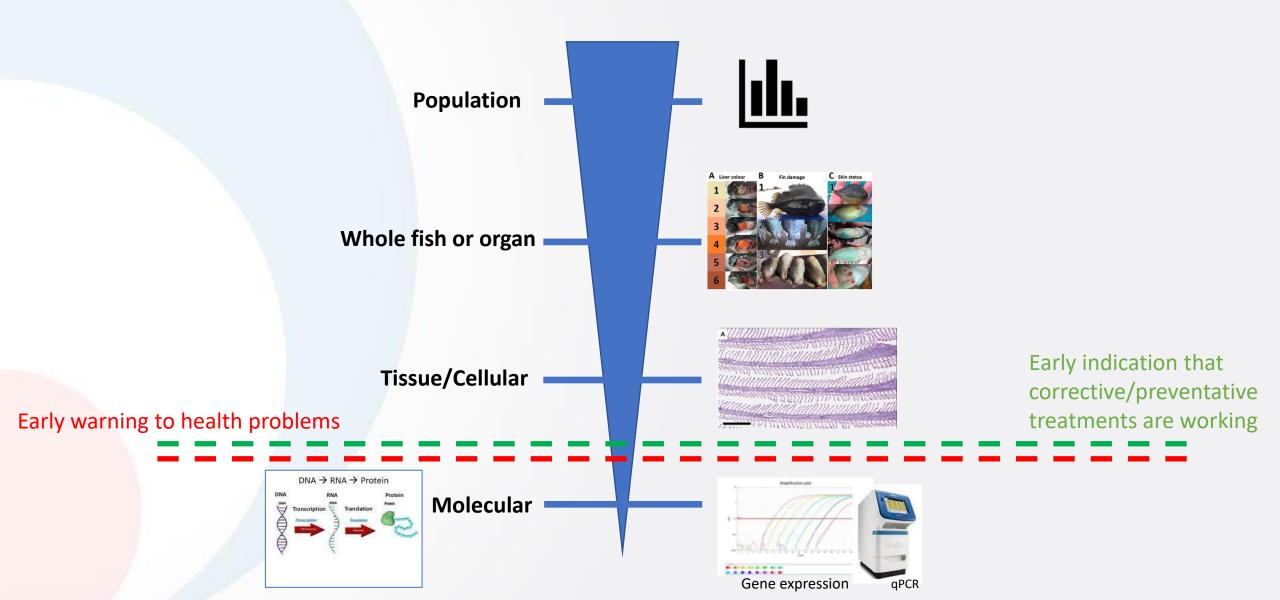
Vitan til varandi aling 2021



## Measuring changes in health status



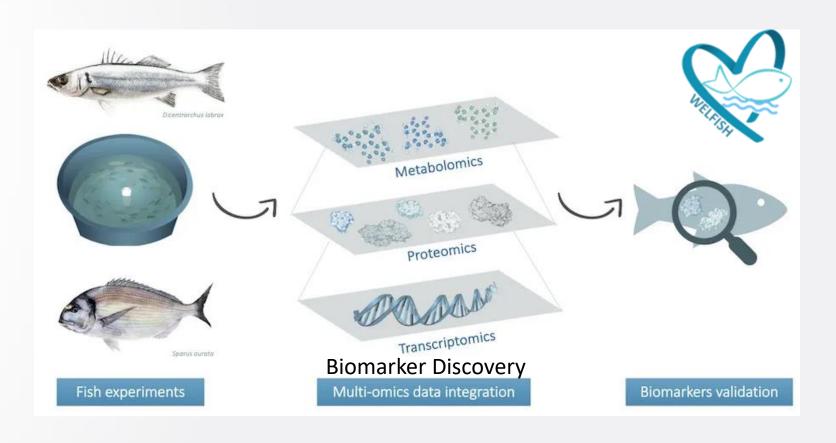
# Biomarkers = monitoring molecular level changes



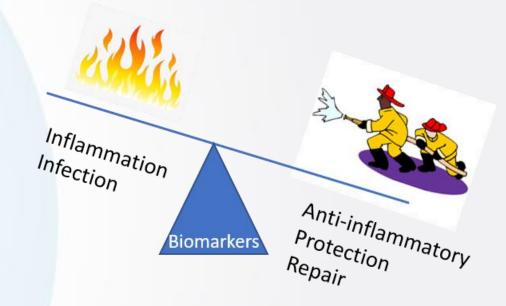
# Biomarkers are an emerging focus in aquaculture due to molecular "omics" that allow researchers to map ALL molecular changes at the same time

	Nor	mal L	ab Va	lues	to Z)
		Blo	ood		
Albumin (Alb)	3.5 - 5.0	Creatinine	0.6 - 1.5	Lymphocytes	20 - 40
Alk Phos	20 - 90	D-dimer	0 - 0.5	Magnesium (Mg)	1.5 - 2.5
ALT	10 - 30	Eosinophils	1 - 4	MCV	80 -100
Ammonia	9.5 - 49	GFR	Above 90	Monocytes	2-8
Amylase	23 - 85	Glucose	70 - 110	Neutrophils	40 - 60
AST	8 - 46	Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT)	Start: 70 -100 (1hr) Below 200 (2hr) Below 140 (3hr) Below 120	рН	7.35 - 7.45
Bands	3 - 7			Plt Count	100 - 400
Basophils	0 - 2	HDL	Above 50	Potassium (K+)	3.5 - 5.0
Bicarb (HCO3)	22 - 26	Hematocrit (Hct)	(M) 41 -50 (F) 36 - 44	Protein	6.0 - 8.3
Bilirubin, Direct	0 - 0.3			PT	9 - 12
Bilirubin, Total	0.3 -1.2	Hemoglobin (Hgb)	(M) 13 - 18 (F) 12 - 16	PTT	24 - 45
BNP	0 - 100			Red Blood Cells	(M) 4.7 - 6.1
BUN	7 - 20	HgbA1c	5.6 - 7.5	(RBCs)	(F) 4.2 - 5.4
Calcium (Ca+)	8.5 - 10.5	INR	0.8 - 1.2	RDW	0 - 14.5
Chloride (Cl-)	95 - 105	Iron (Fe)	60 - 170	SaO2 (Oxygen)	95 -100
Cholesterol, Tot	Below 200	Lactic Acid (Lactate)	(Art) 0.5 -1.6 (Ven) 0.5 - 2.2	Sodium (Na+)	135 -145
CK or CKMB	3.5 - 5.0			Triglycerides	Below 150
CO2 (Blood Gas)	35 - 45	LDL	Below 130	Troponin	0 - 0.015
CO2 (CMP/BMP)	20 - 29	Lipase	0 - 160	WBCs	5 -10
		Ur	ine		
Bacteria	Negative	Color	Yellow - Amber	pН	4.5 - 8.0
Bilirubin	Negative	Glucose	Negative	Protein	0 - 20
Blood (Hgb)	Negative	Ketones	Negative	RBCs	0 - 3
Casts	0 - 5	Leukocytes	Negative	Specific Gravity	1.01 - 1. 03
Clarity	Clear	Nitrates	Negative	WBCs	0 - 5

<sup>\*</sup>Important. These lab values should be sufficient for the NCLEX, however normal lab values can vary by facility, lab, book, or school. Always use your facility's lab value guidelines for interpretation or testing.



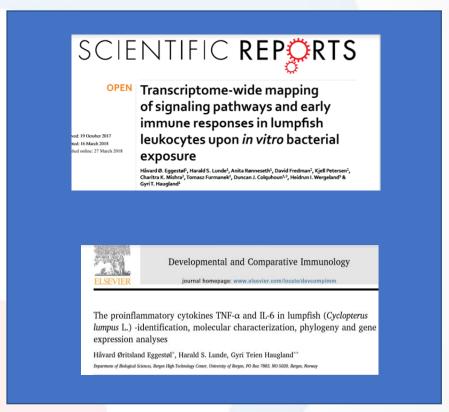
# Endogenous biomarkers are a tool for monitoring how fish manage various stressors and disease



- Multi-factorial inflammation (chronic stress + water quality + nutrition)
- Opportunistic secondary infection related to poor health and welfare
- Presence of pathogens doesn't always equal symptomatic disease

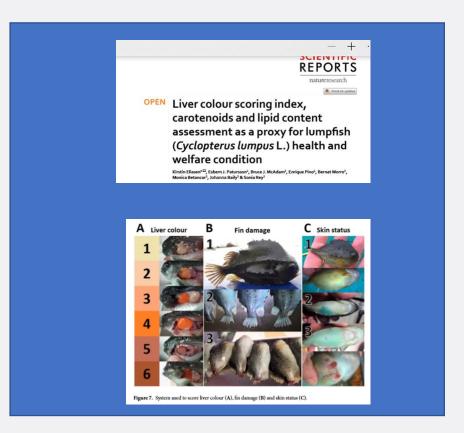
### Focus on validating experimental immune biomarkers

# Biomarkers identified by RNA sequencing following experimental infection



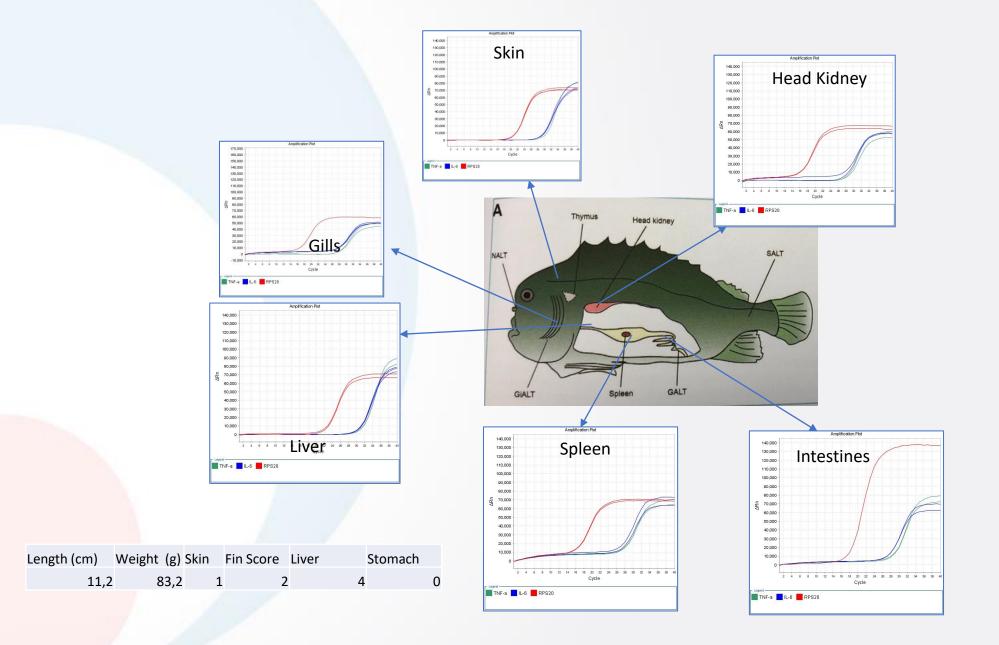


#### Operational welfare indicators

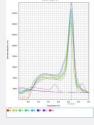


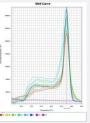
Better understand the factors that influence health and welfare

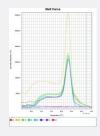
## Gene Expression of proinflammatory cytokines il6 and tnfa



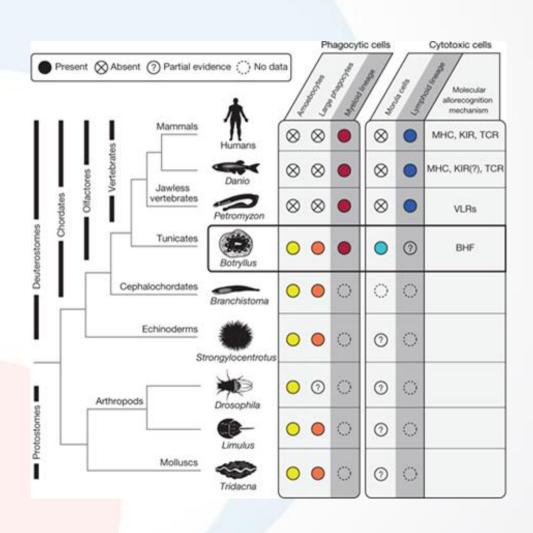
#### melt curves

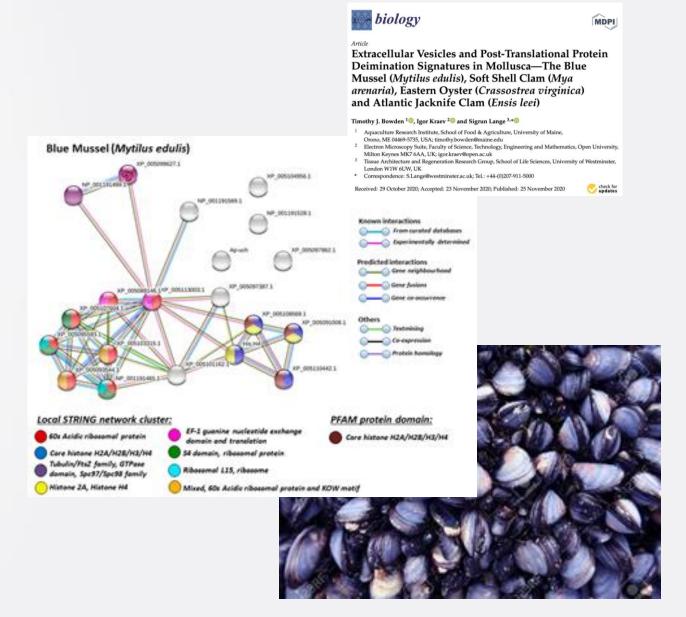






### Emerging aquaculture: Immune response biomarkers in blue mussel





Future goals for biomarker research at Fiskaaling

