



# Animal Invertebrate Models in Space Biology Research

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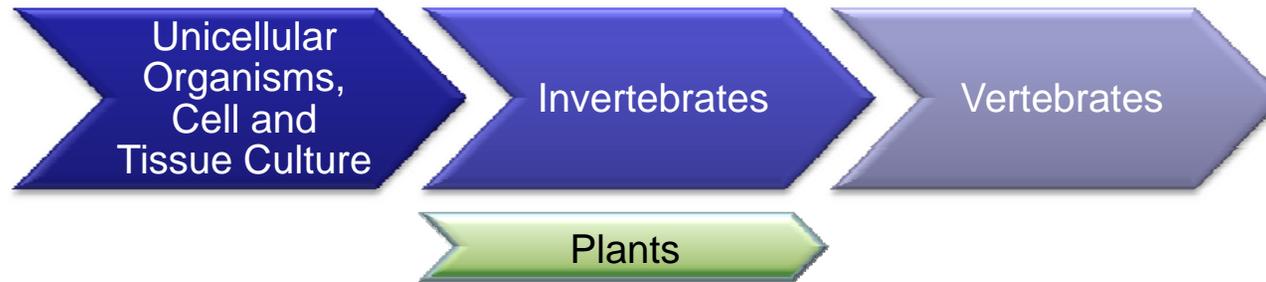
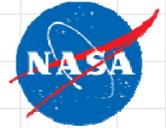
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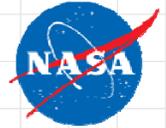
NASA ISS Research Academy and Pre-application Meeting

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# Why Use Invertebrates?

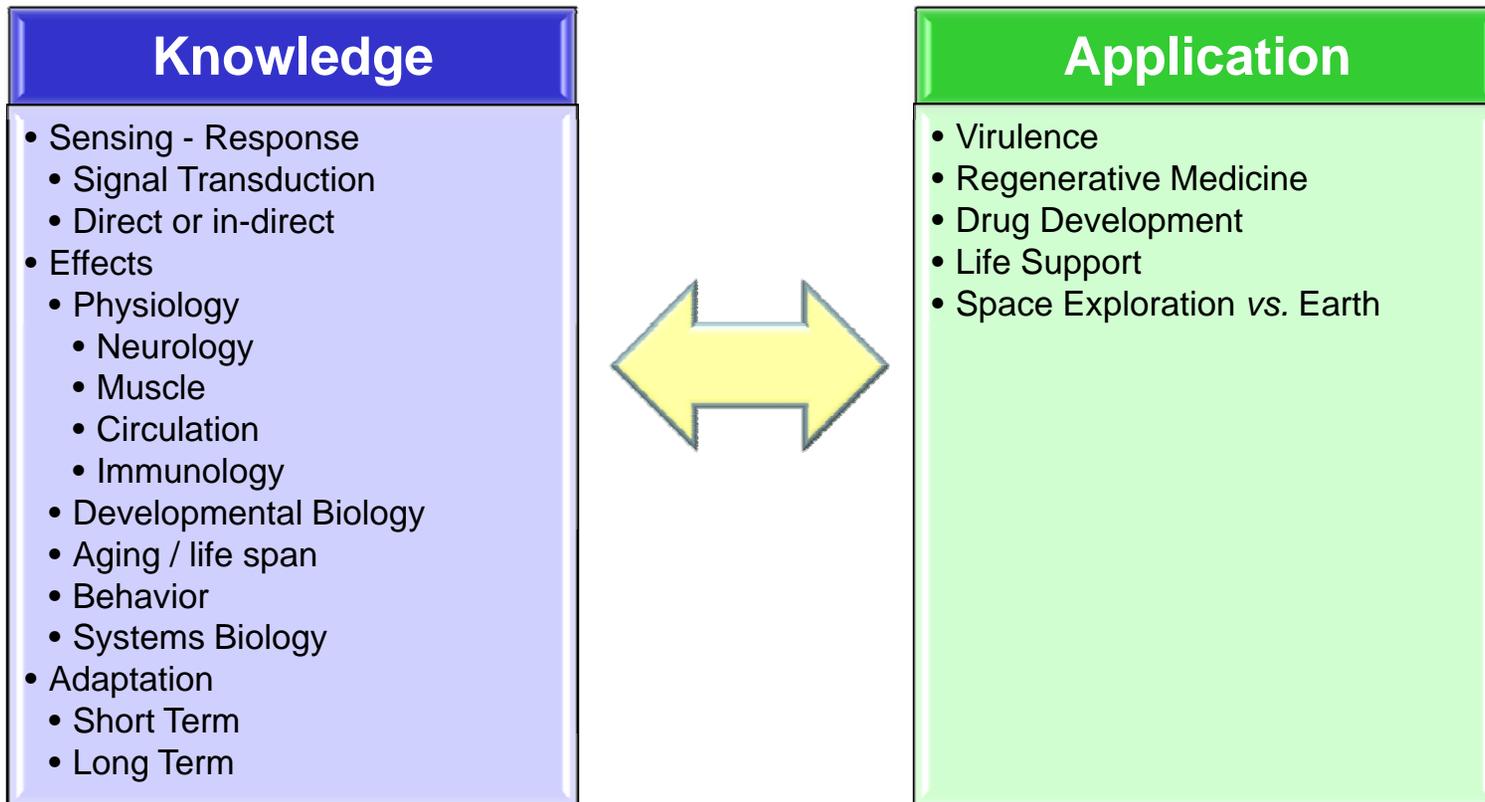


- Small size
- Replication rate / short generation time
- Ease of maintenance / hardy
- Similar / homologous pathways
- Well established systems with many analysis tools
  - Multi strains/mutants
- Large  $n$  (sample size)
- Least complex model to study hypothesis
  - No IACUC regulations on the use of invertebrates



## Pull-Push Relationship

**Knowledge Leads to Application  
Application Leads to Knowledge**



# Examples of Invertebrate Animals Flown in Space



## Most Common Invertebrate Animal Models

Fruit fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*)

Nematode (*Caenorhabditis elegans*)

## Other Invertebrate Animal Models

Snail (*Biomphalaria glabrata*)

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

Gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*)

Beetle (*Tribolium confusum*, *Trigonoscelis gigas*)

Tobacco hornworm (*Manduca sexta*)

Wasp (*Habrobracon juglandis*)

Spider (*Araneus diadematus*)

Cricket (*Acheta domesticus*)

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*)

Planaria

*Note: This is not an exhaustive list of all flown invertebrates.*

# Drosophila Spaced Based Results



## Space environment effects on Drosophila shown by various studies

- Increases oocyte production and size.
- Enhances the number of growing embryos laid by the flies.
- Interferes with the distribution of maternal components involved in the anterioposterior axis of the embryo.
- Alters the deposition of yolk.
- Significantly decreases the number of larvae hatched.
- Reduced/delayed post flight development of recovered embryos to adults.
- Reduces the life span of adult males emerged from recovered embryos.
- Significantly decreases mating.
- Reduces negative geotaxis response.
- Increases locomotor activity.
- Increases the frequency of sex-linked recessive lethal mutations by 2 and 3 folds.
- Does not increase the frequency of somatic mutations.
- Does not significantly increase the accumulation of lethal mutations as measured through the male to female ratio in the descendant generation.

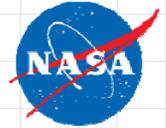
## ***C. elegans* Spaced Based Results**



### Space environment effects on *C. elegans* shown by various studies

- Does not affect gross morphology, growth, development and behavior.
- Increases rate of mutation, with radiation, not microgravity, being the key cause.
- No surface tension issues (liquid vs. solid media growth).
- Normal occurrence of apoptosis.
- Alters muscle development.
- Total muscle protein increased in muscle mutants.
- Up-regulates genes related to embryonic and larval development, gametogenesis, and reproduction, and down-regulates genes related to locomotor, behavior, G-protein coupled receptor protein, and ion transport.
- Exhibit slower protein aggregation rate.
  
- Cultured in the space environment for up to ten generations.
- Grown on NGM, M9 and CeMM Media.
- STS-107 flight worms survived Columbia accident.

# Space Environment Variables and Controls



## Disruptive

- Gravity
- Radiation

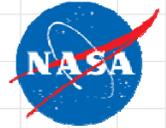
## Process

- Transportation
- Vehicle
- Equipment
- Sample Preservation

## Controls

- On-Orbit & Ground
- Synchronous & Asynchronous

# ISS Hardware/Platforms for Space Biology Research



## BSTC (Biotechnology Specimen Temperature Controller)

- Incubator: +4°C to 50°C for up to 32 stationary tissue culture modules (TCMs)

## CGBA (Commercial Generic Bioprocessing Apparatus)

- Refrigerator/Incubator from +4°C to 37°C

## EMCS (European Modular Cultivation System)

- Centrifuges: two centrifuges for 0-2x gravity experiments in a controlled environment

## BioLab (Biological Experiment Laboratory in Columbus)

- Bioglovebox providing two levels of containment and ozone sterilization
- Centrifuges: two centrifuges from 0.001 to 2 x gravity
- Incubator: 18°C to 40°C
- Microscope: bright field, phase contrast and dark field
- Spectrophotometer: 220-900 nm
- Refrigerator/Freezer: -20°C to +10°C

## ABS (Autonomous Biological System)

- Aquatic habitat

## ADF (Avian Development Facility)

- Centrifuge: 0 to 5 x gravity

## ADSEP (Advanced Space Experiment Processor)

- Thermally controlled incubator

## ABRS (Advanced Biological Research System)

- Incubator for biological specimens

## BCA (BioServe Culture Apparatus)

- Cell culture chambers

## GAP-FPA (Group Activation Pack - Fluid Processing Apparatus)

- Microgravity test tube and serial transfer investigations

## MOBIAS (Multiple Orbital Bioreactor with Instrumentation and Automated Sampling)

- Incubator: 10°C to 25°C

Food

Temperature

Humidity

Gas

Waste

Passaging

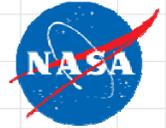
Gravity

Lighting

Imaging/Data

[http://www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/station/science/index.html](http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/science/index.html)

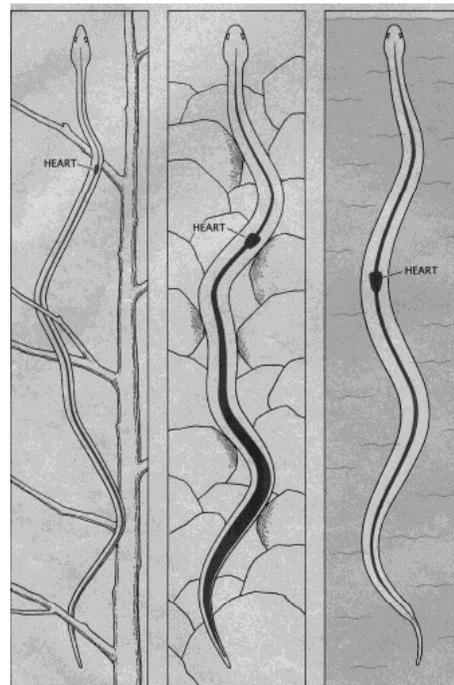
# Does Gravity Play a Role in Evolution?



## SNAKES

### Response to Gravity

Tree Snake > Land Snake > Aquatic Snake



Tree Land Sea

- Lillywhite, H.B. Snakes, blood circulation and gravity. Scientific American. 256:92-98, 1988.
- Lillywhite, H.B., R.E. Ballard, A.R. Hargens, and H.I. Rosenberg. Cardiovascular responses of snakes to hypergravity. Gravitational Space Bio. Bull. 10 (2):145-152, 1997.



**Model organisms, and in particular small invertebrates, offer a method by which we can gain insight into novel pathways and processes affected by gravity and the space environment, and provide a test-bed for various novel applications for use in space and on Earth.**