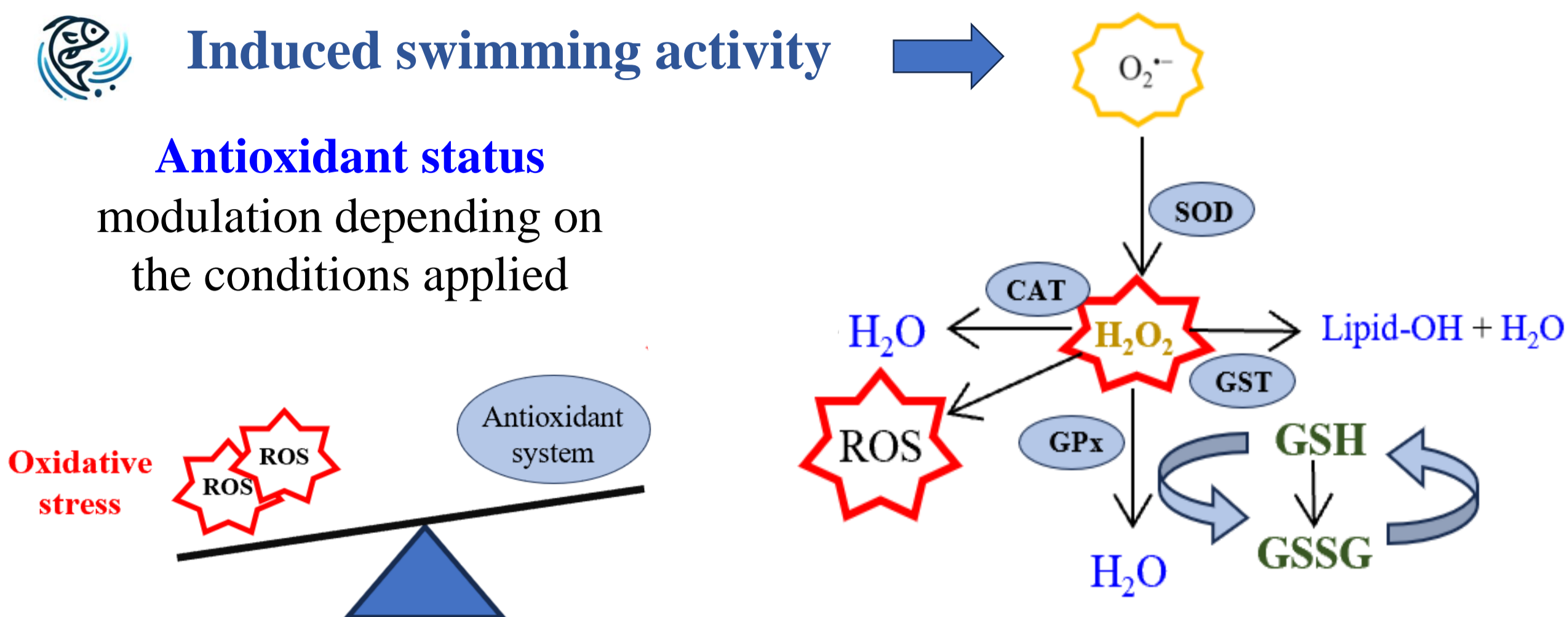


## INTRODUCTION

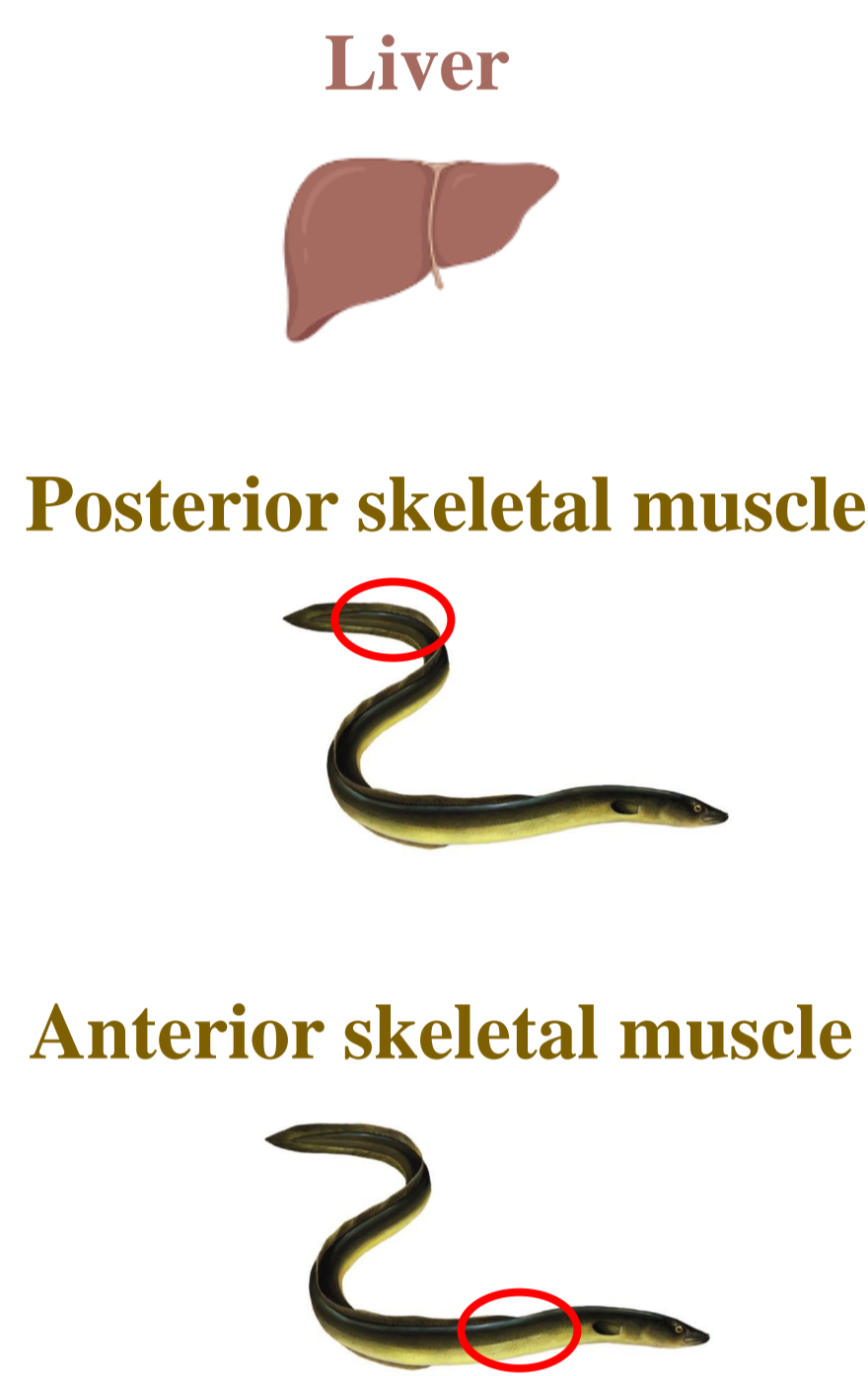
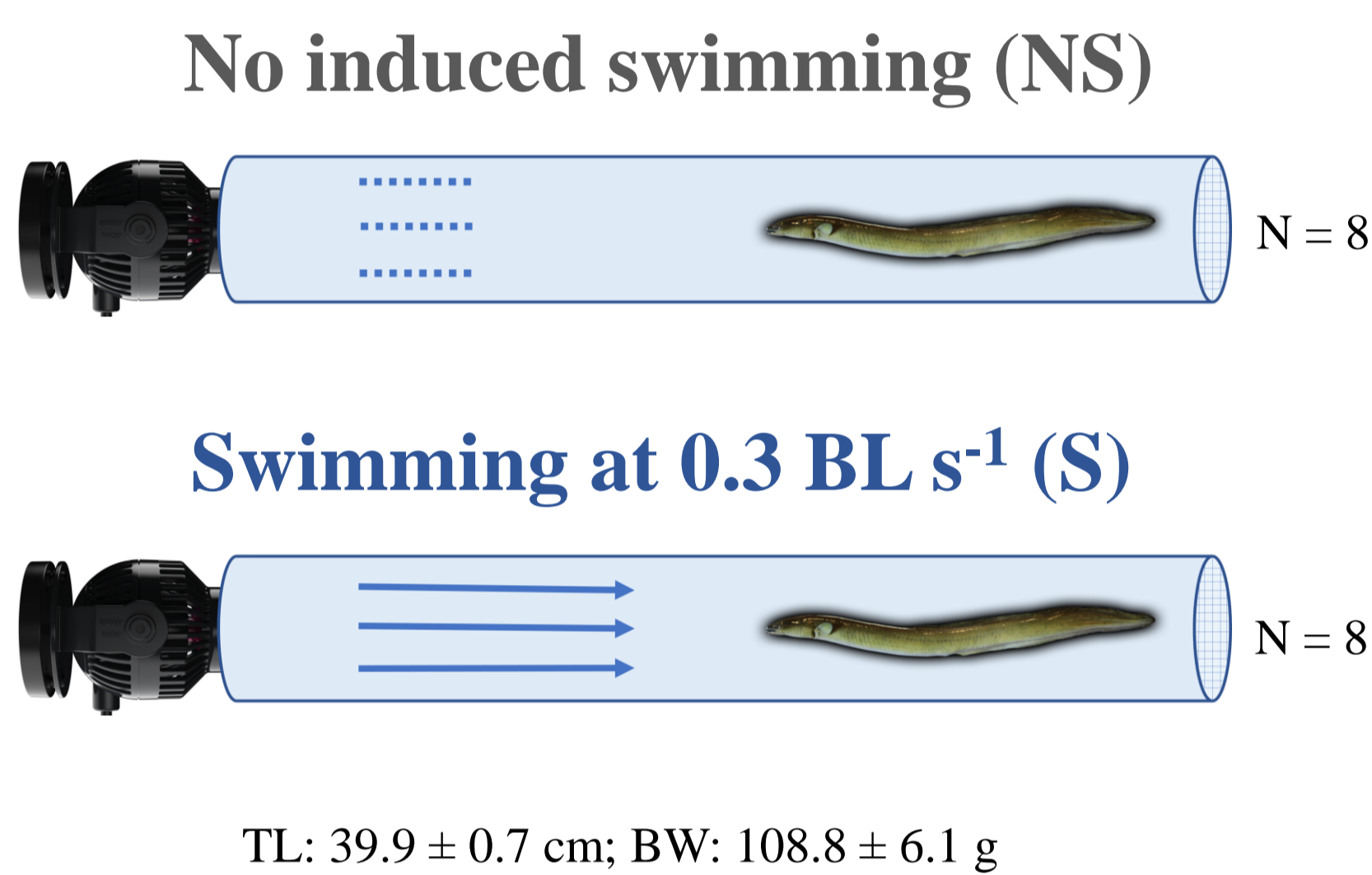


## OBJECTIVE

Evaluate the effects of induced swimming activity on the **antioxidant status** of **liver** and **skeletal muscle** (anterior and posterior) in yellow European eel.

## METHODOLOGY

### Individual experimental trials for 7 hours:

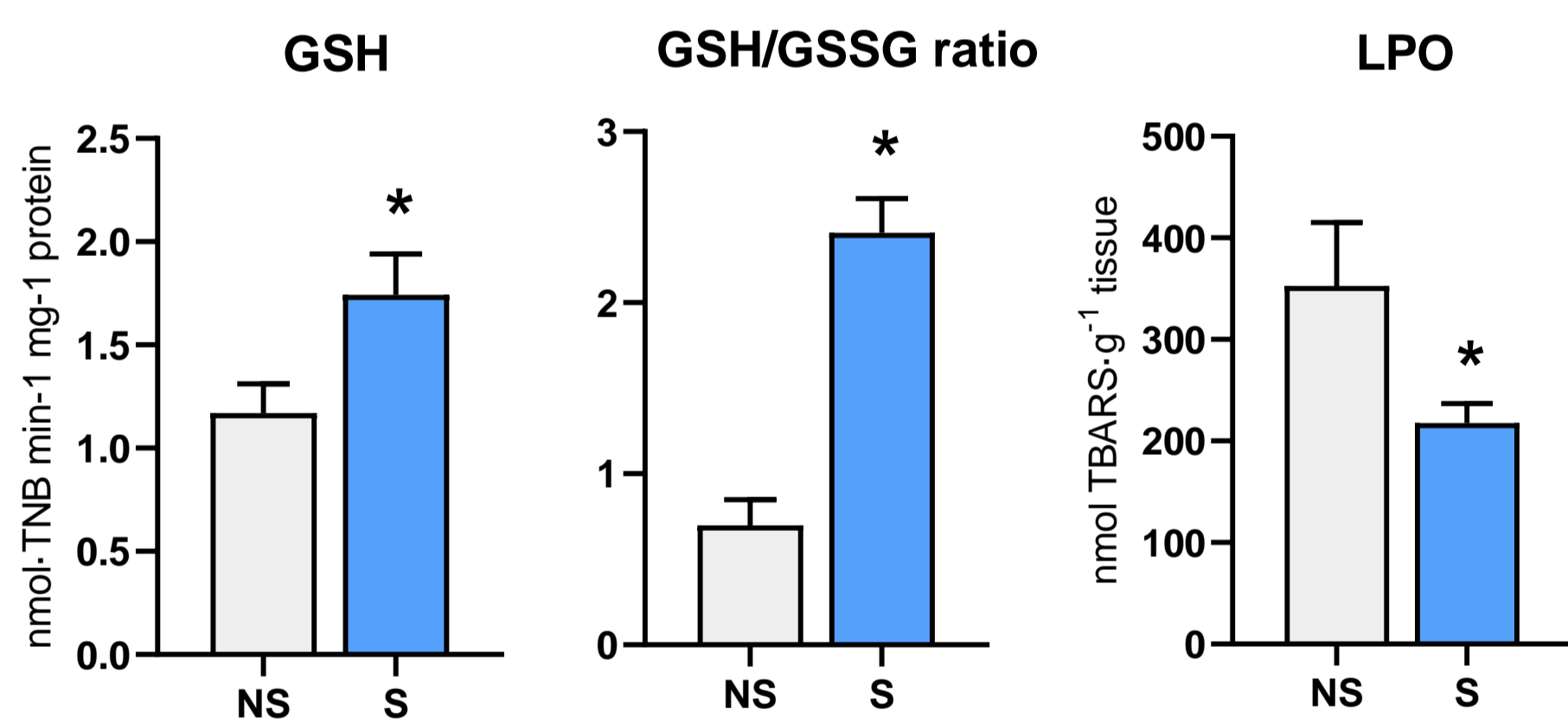


### Oxidative stress biomarkers

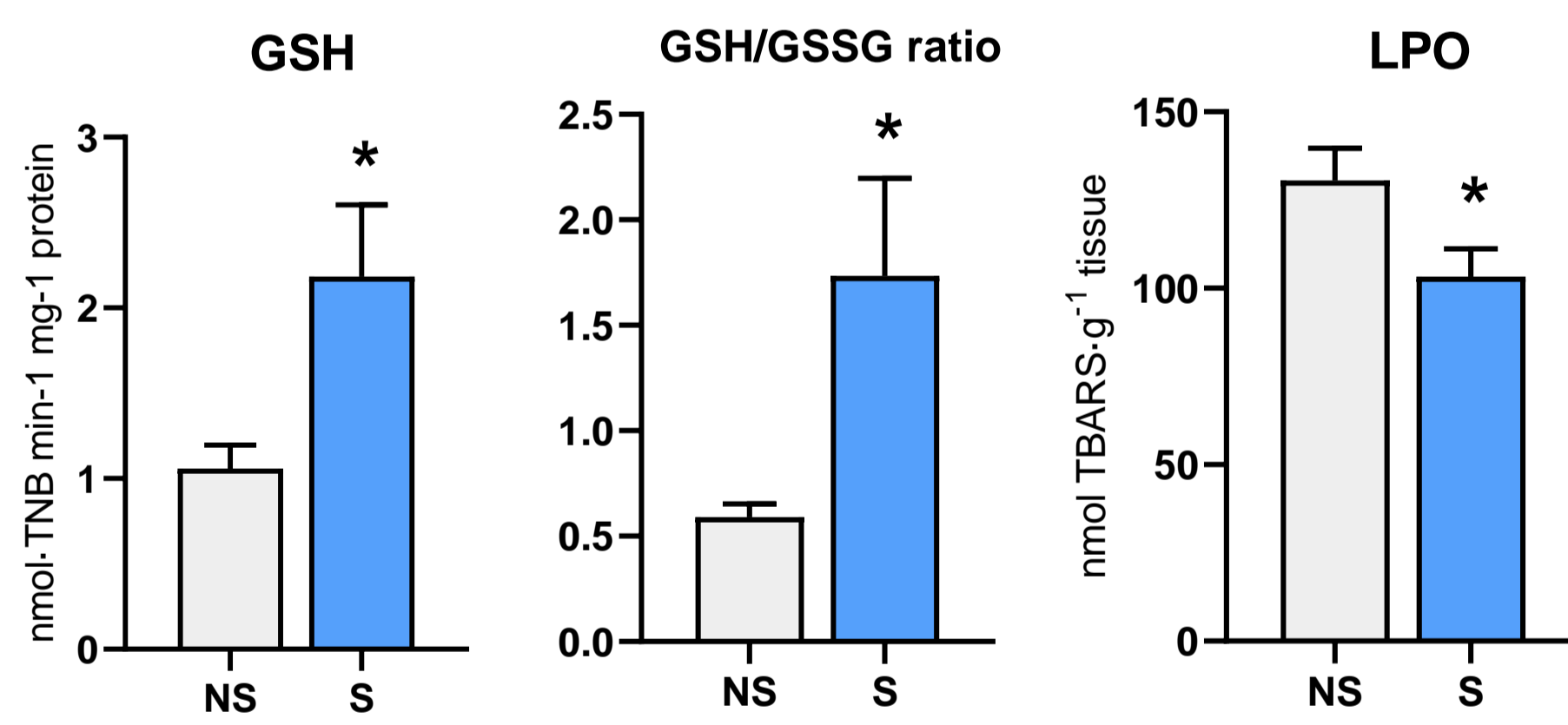
- Reduced glutathione (GSH)
- Oxidized glutathione (GSSG)
- Lipid peroxidation (LPO)
- Superoxide dismutase (SOD)
- Catalase (CAT)
- Glutathione reductase (GR)
- Glutathione peroxidase (GPx)
- Glutathione s-transferase (GST)

## RESULTS

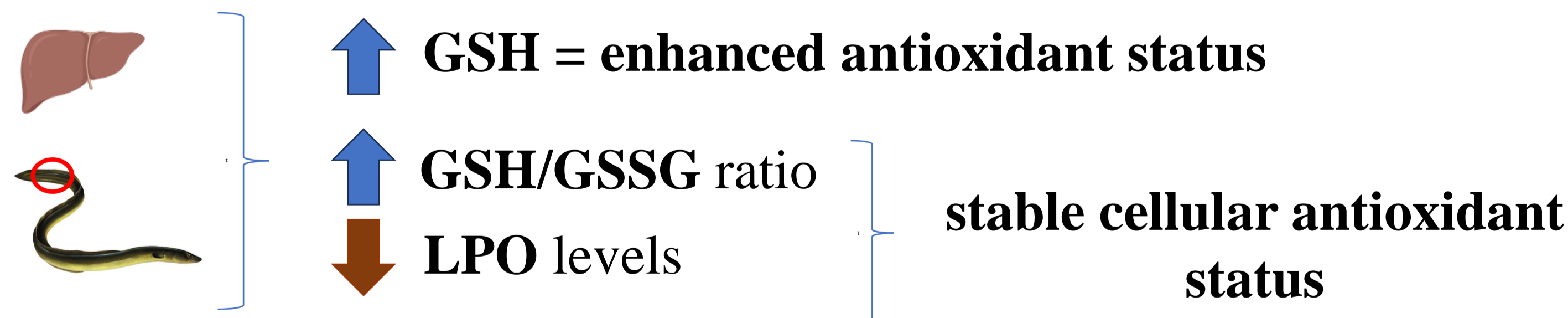
### Liver



### Posterior skeletal muscle



### Induced swimming:



No effect on the oxidative stress biomarkers analyzed in the **anterior skeletal muscle**.

## CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ **Species-specific** swimming conditions may **strengthen cellular mechanisms** to counteract oxidative stress;
- ✓ **Swimming activity enhanced redox status** in **liver** and **posterior skeletal muscle**;
- ✓ This study highlights the importance of **suitable swimming conditions** in anguilliform species.

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