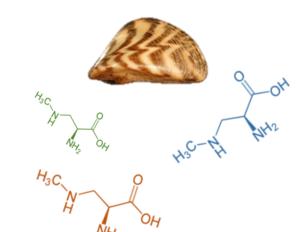
Organ distribution of the neurotoxin $\beta-N-methylamino-L-alanine$ in the freshwater mussel Dreissena polymorpha

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CONTEXT:

Among toxins synthetized by phytoplankton, BMAA (β-N-methylamino-L-alanine), a non proteinogenic and neurotoxic amino acid, accumulates in the freshwater and marine food webs and could promote neurodegenerative pathologies such as the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis through a chronic ingestion of contaminated food. However, for a better health-risk management, knowledge about its organotropism in aquatic organisms is mandatory, as well as a proper measurement of BMAA in tissues. Indeed, BMAA is known to accumulate in organisms under various fractions: free, bound to polypeptides of low molecular weight (soluble bound fraction) and bound to proteins (precipitated bound fraction) requiring various extraction procedures. We use the freshwater zebra mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*, a filter-feeder bivalve known to accumulate BMAA in the laboratory, to assess the organ distribution of these BMAA fractions during a 3-week exposure followed by 3 weeks of depuration.

