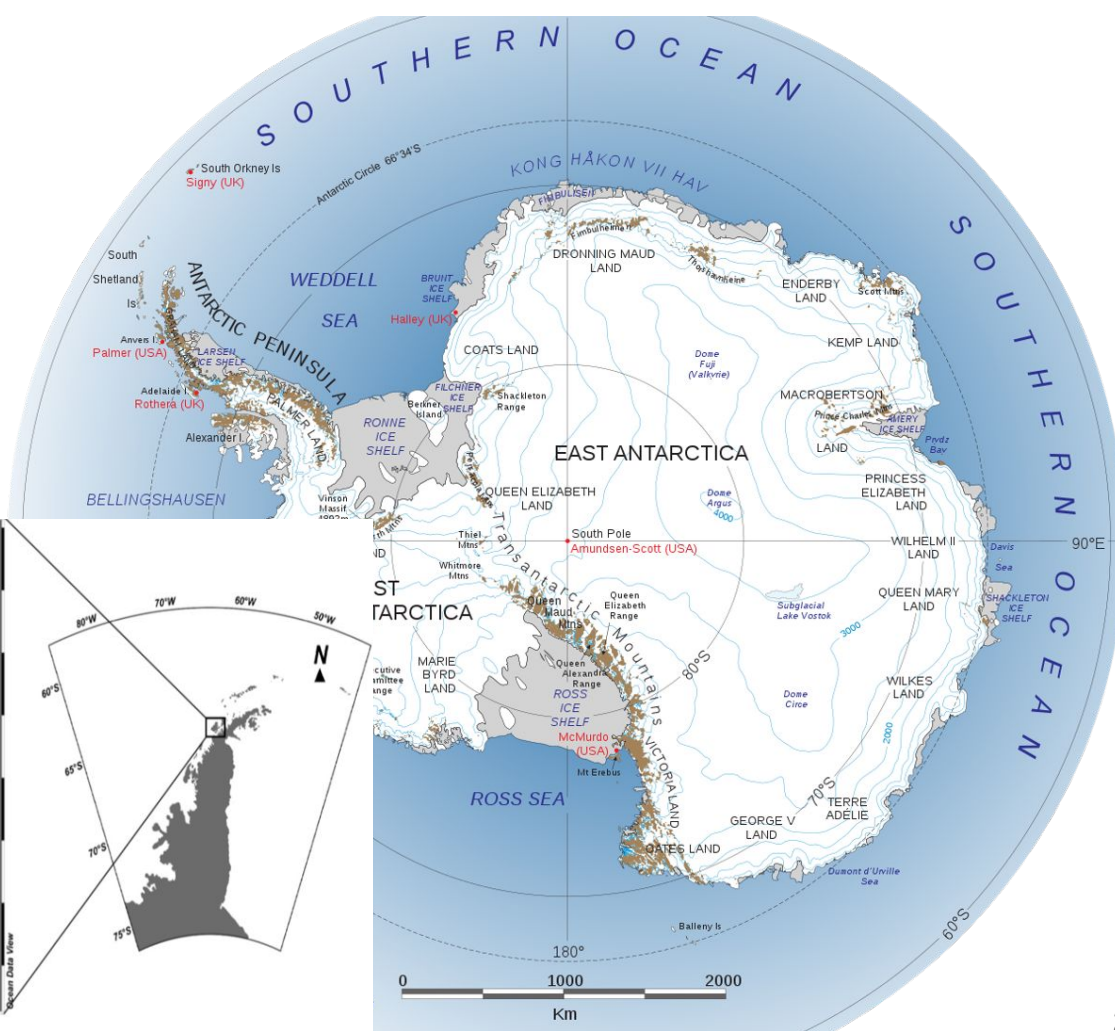
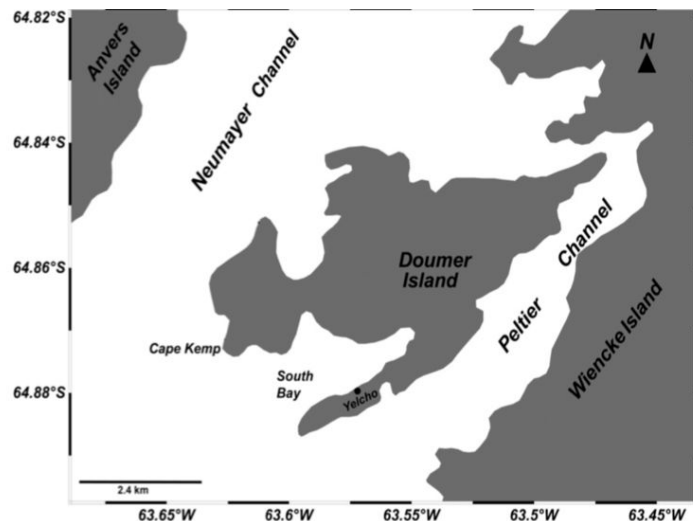


Warm temperatures, cool sponges: the effect of increased temperatures on the Antarctic sponge *Isodictya* sp.

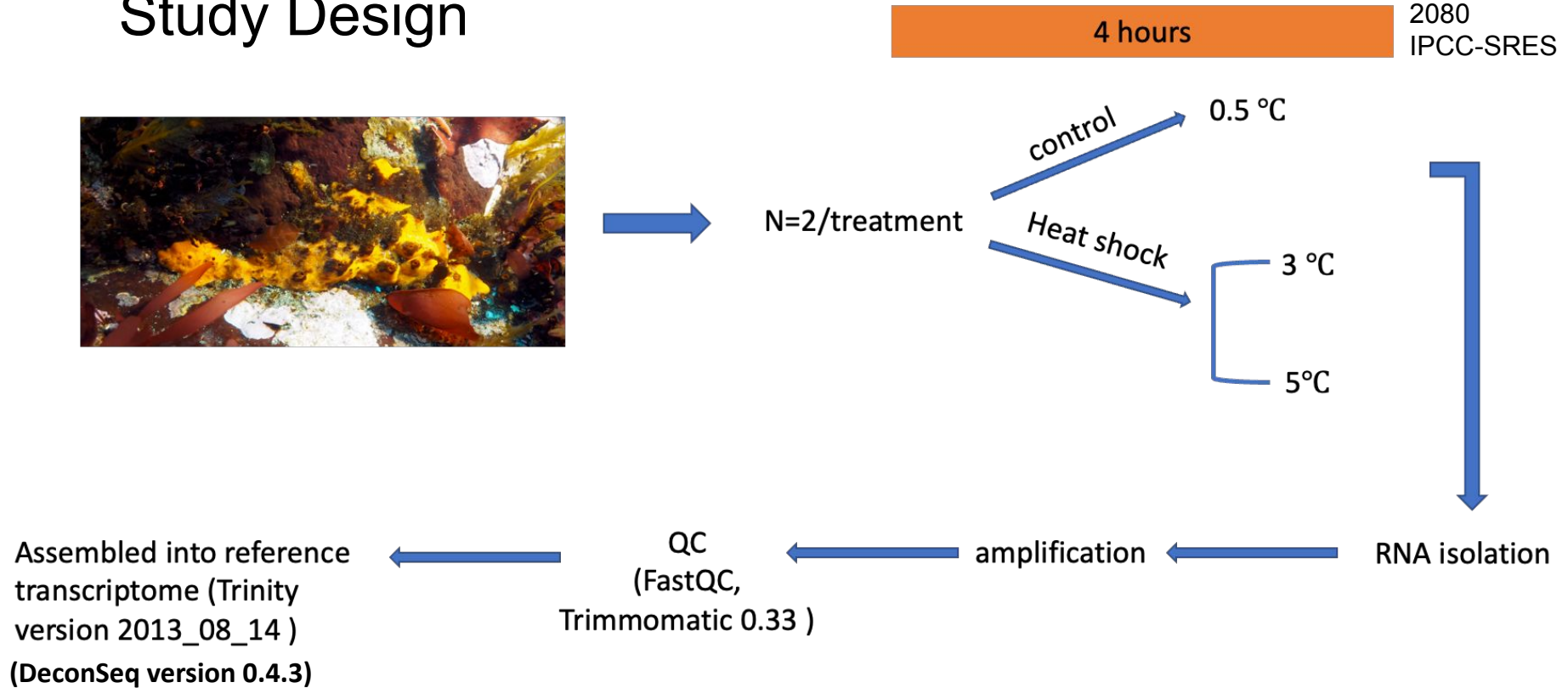
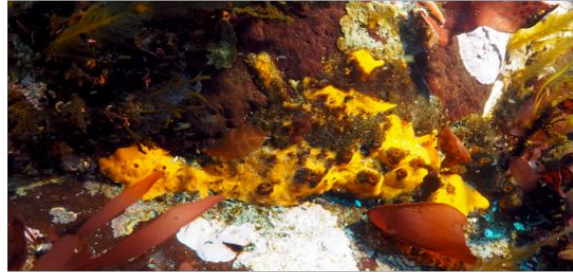
Marcelo González-Aravena^{1,*}, Nathan J. Kenny^{2,3,*},
Magdalena Osorio¹, Alejandro Font¹, Ana Riesgo² and
César A. Cárdenas¹

The Mutants
Kavi R. Acharya
Mudith Ekanayake
Jaspreet K Rishi

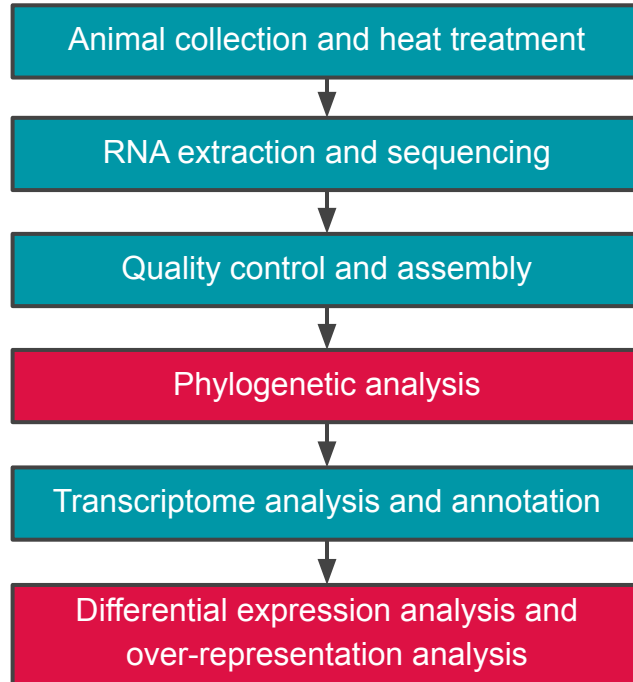
Western Antarctic Peninsula



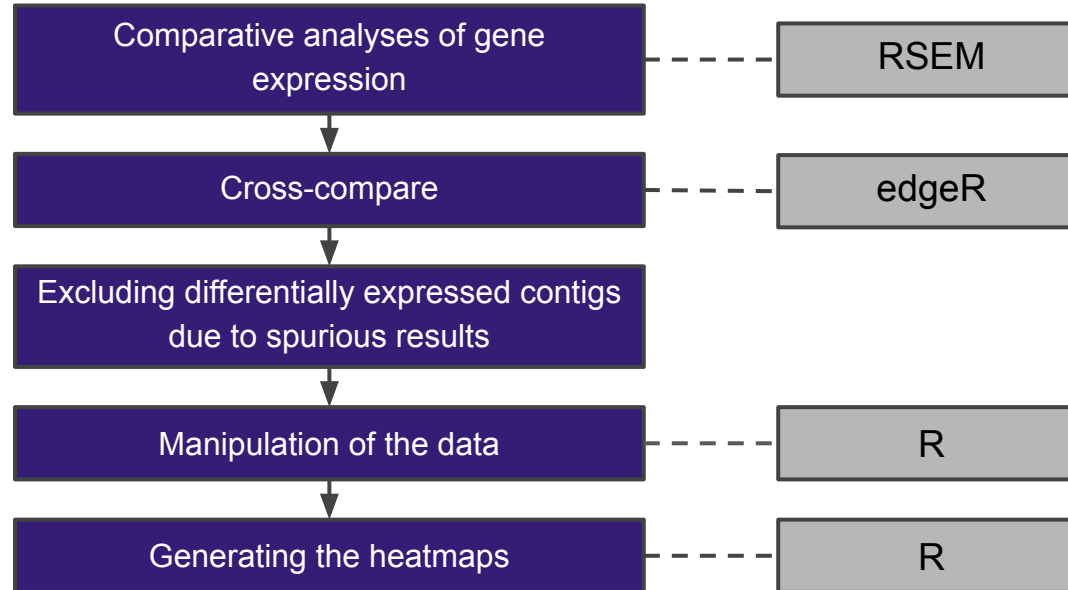
Study Design



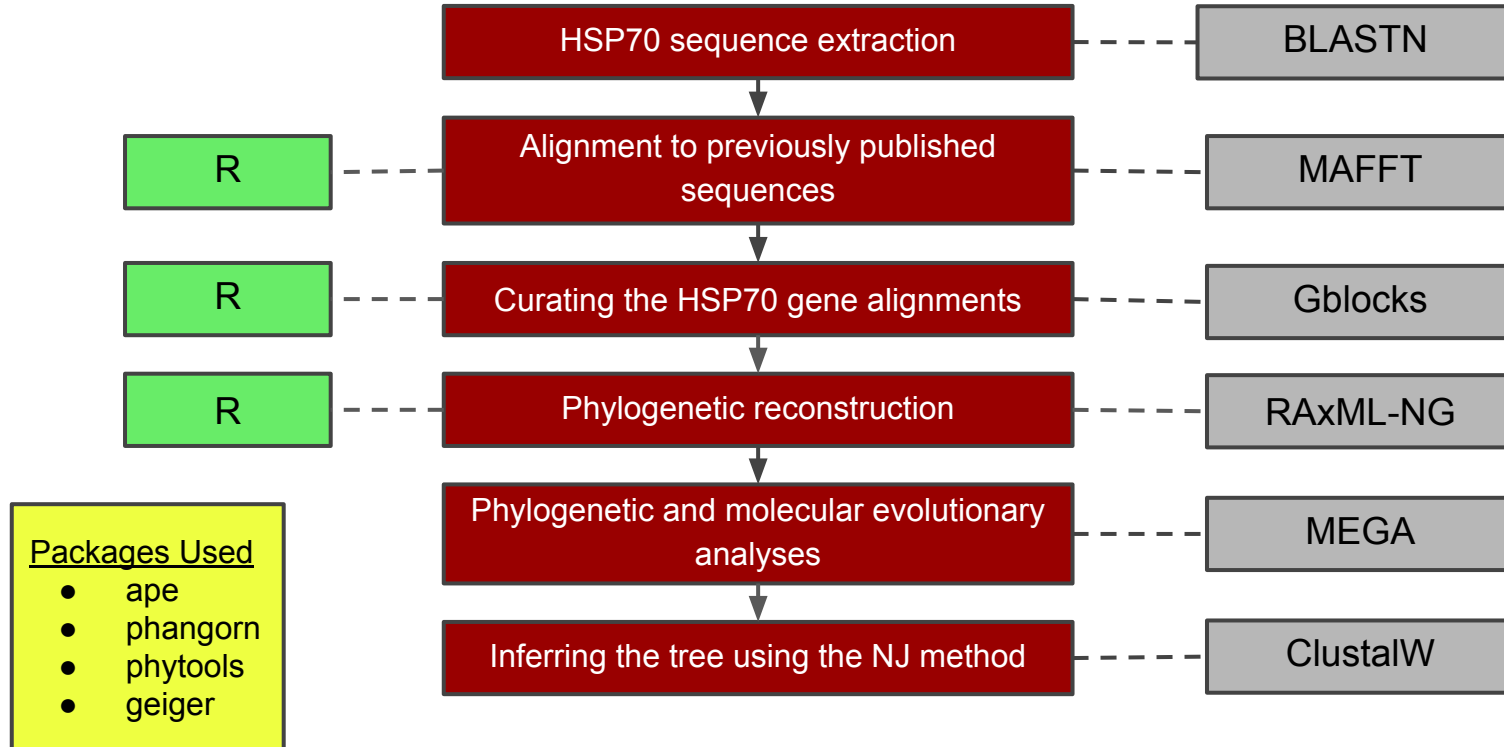
Methods



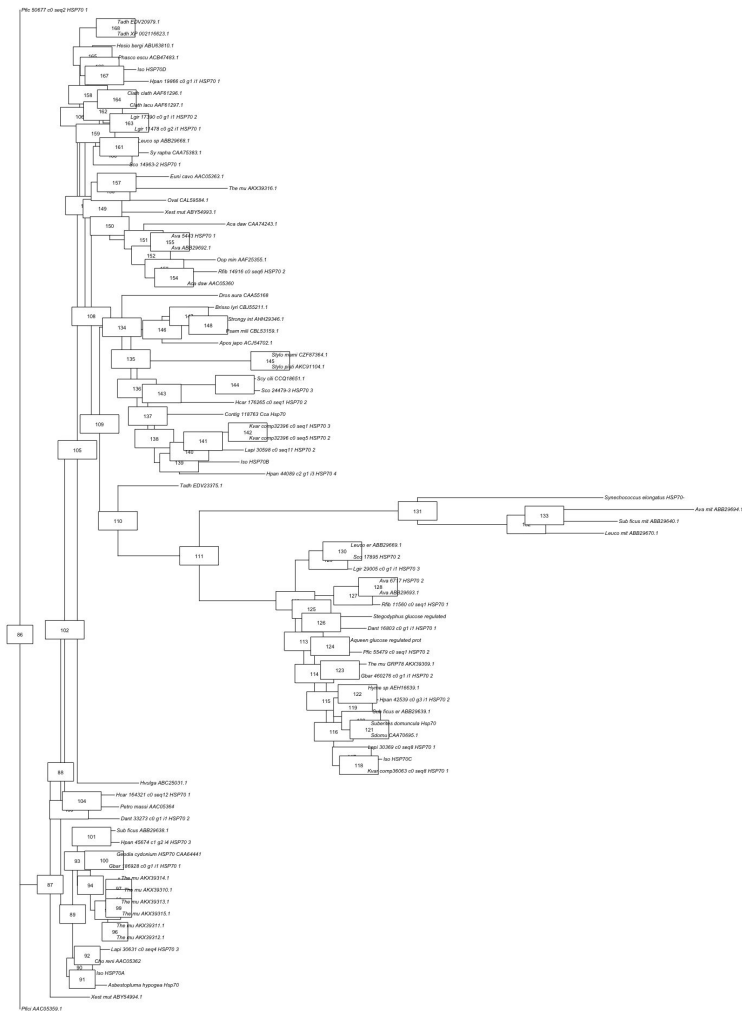
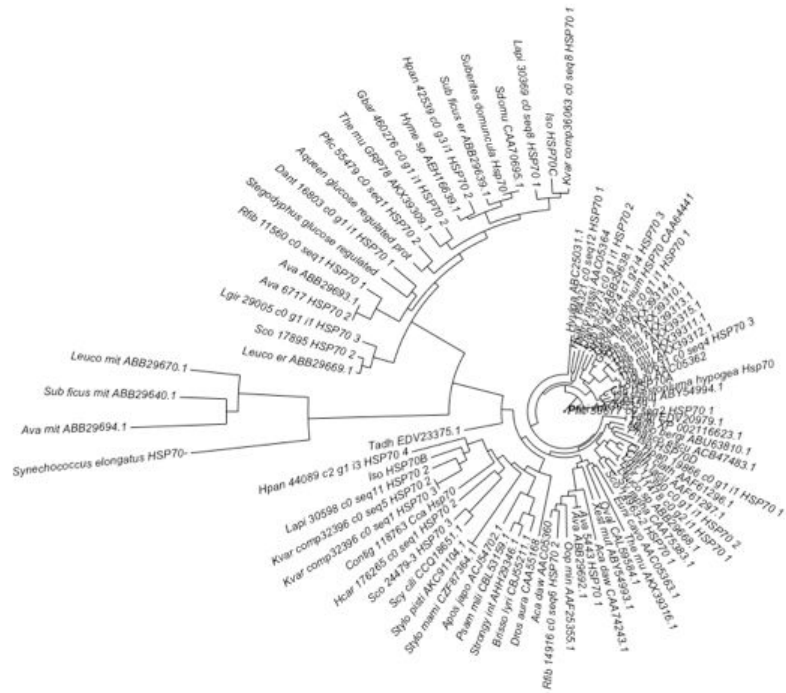
Differential expression analysis

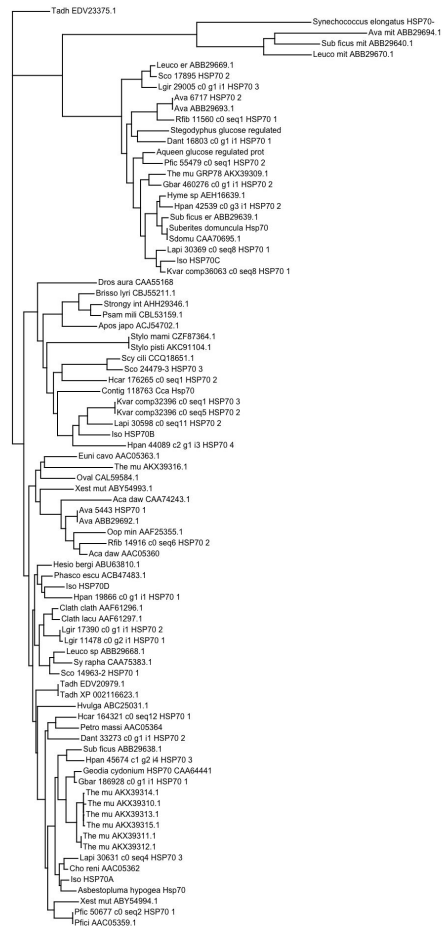


Phylogenetic analysis

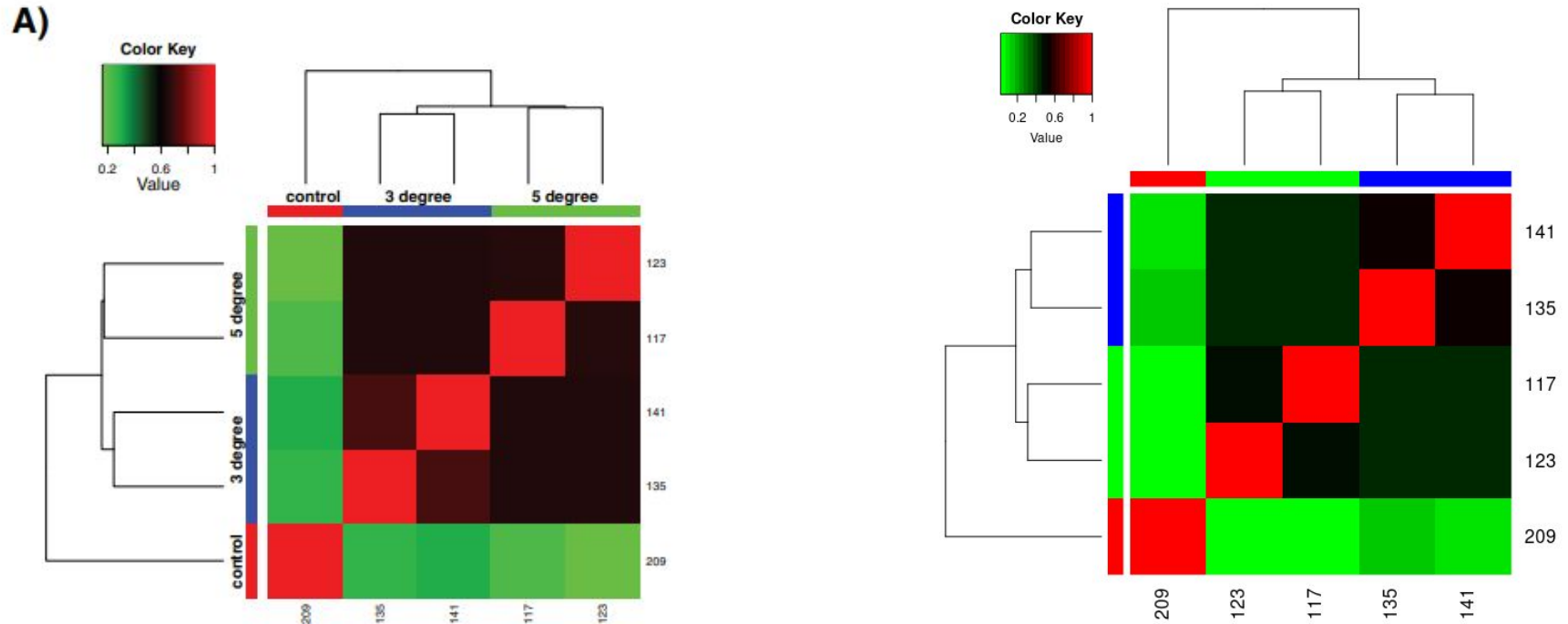




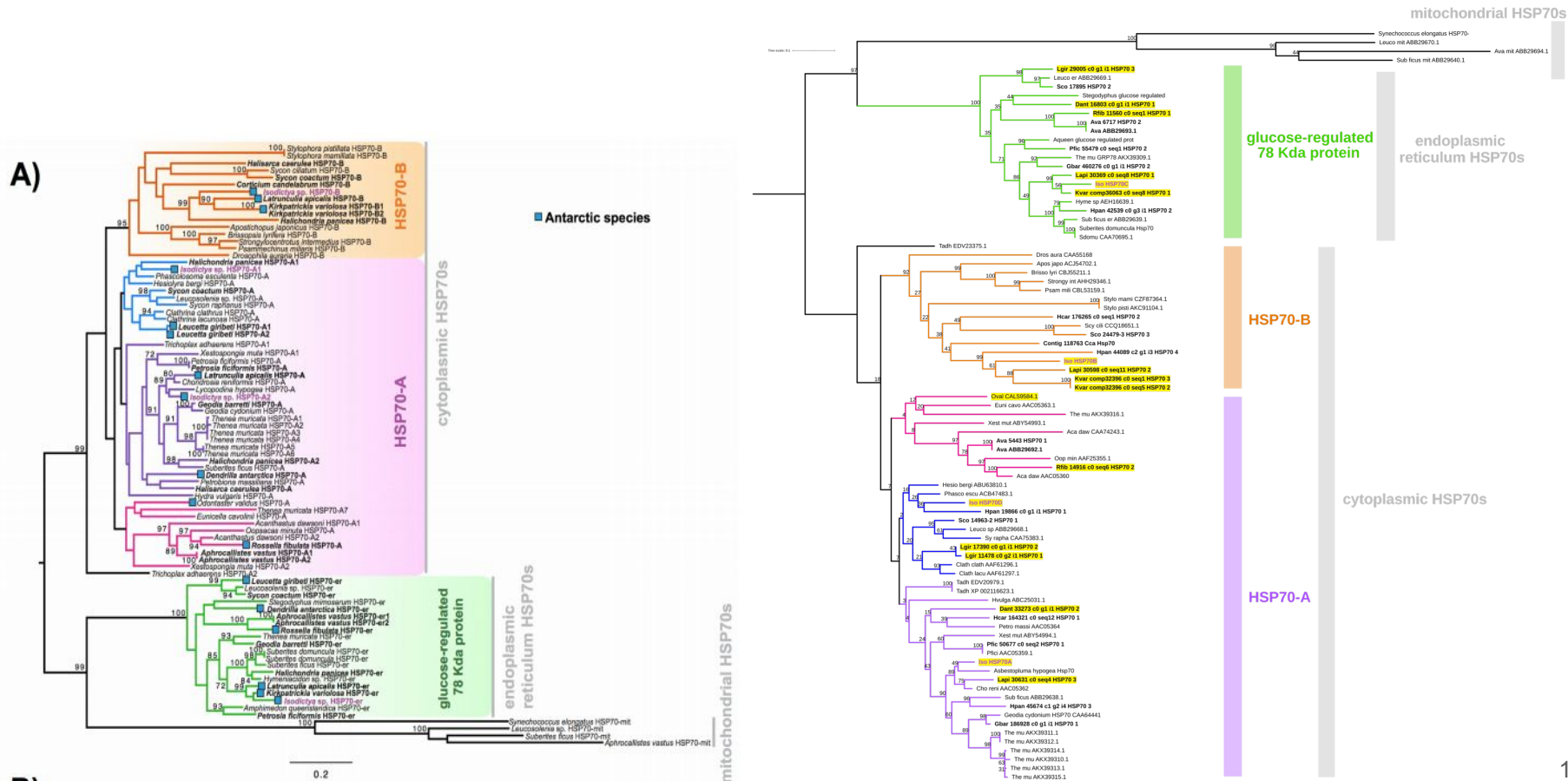




Sample correlation matrix for the five samples used in the final cross-comparison



Maximum likelihood-derived phylogeny of HSP70 sequences



Conclusions

- 3-5 degree increase showed little change in response indicating even a little increase in temperature can alter the response and cause stress.
- Findings corroborated with previous conclusions regarding the transcriptomic response to acute thermal stress, while suggesting specifically that cold adapted sponges may have a limited range of tolerance to increased temperatures.