The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a dense field of Acropora cervicornis coral. The coral has a complex, branching structure with many small, sharp, yellowish-brown spines or branches extending from a central point. The water is clear, allowing a good view of the intricate patterns of the coral colonies.

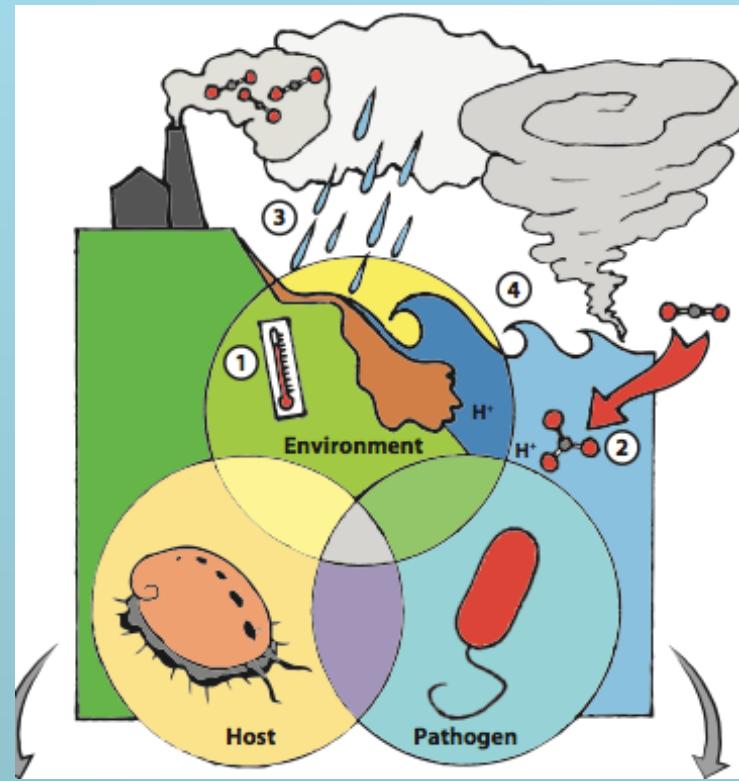
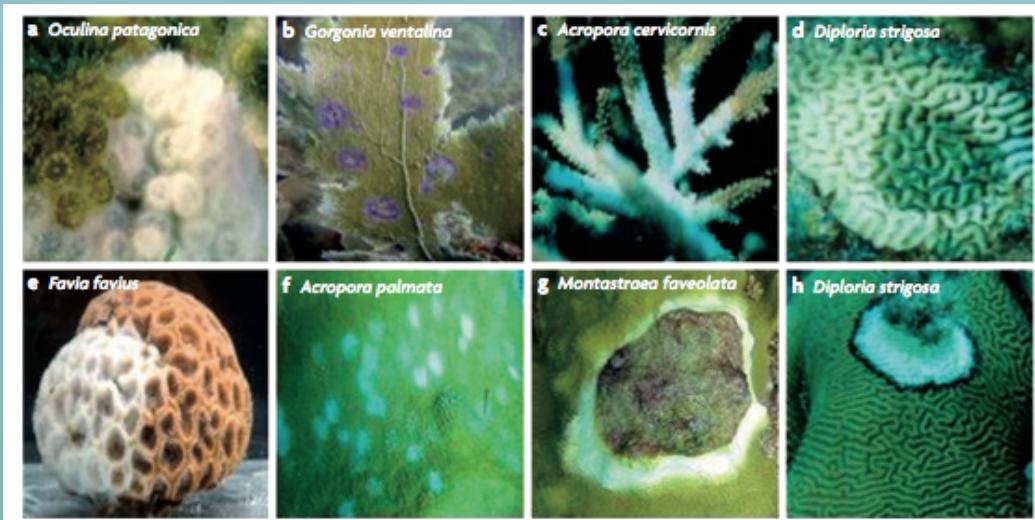
Who, where, when?

Using time series data to understand the roles of
bacteria in diseased and healthy *Acropora*
cervicornis

Sarah Gignoux-Wolfsohn, Felicia Aronson,
and Steve Vollmer

Northeastern University Marine Science Center
Nahant, MA

Marine Diseases



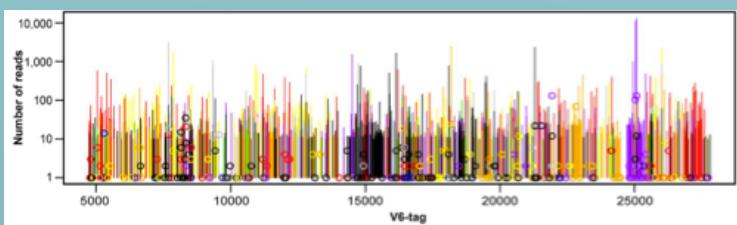
Burge et al 2014

Rosenberg et al. 2007

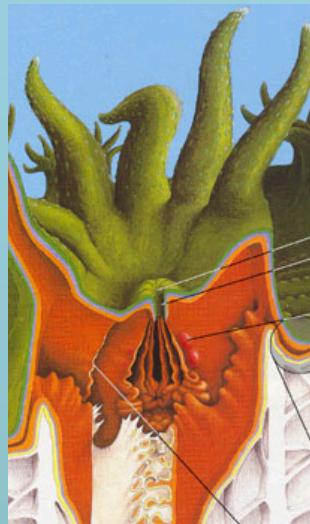
The Coral Holobiont



Bacterial microbiome

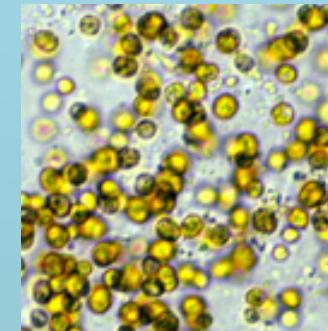


Sunagawa et al. 2009

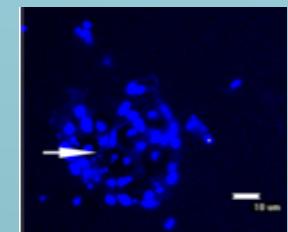


Coral

Veron 1986

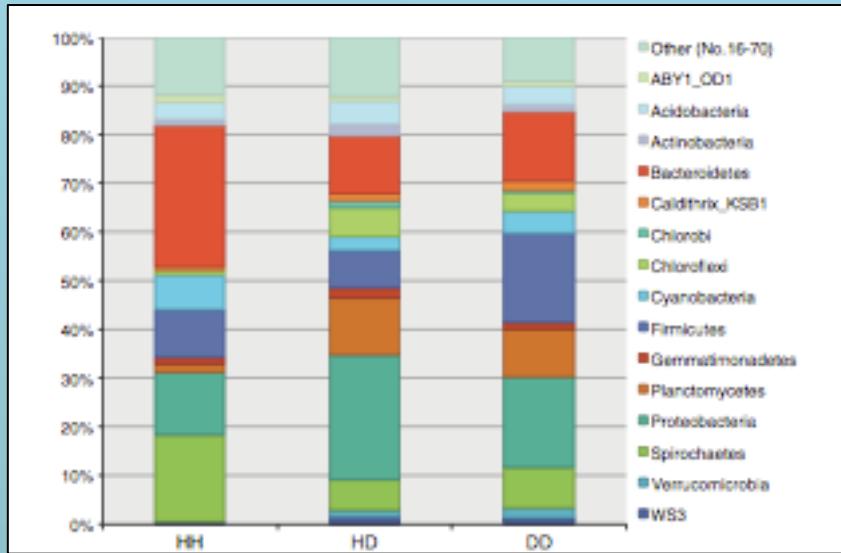


Symbiodinium
National coral reef institute



Microbes:
Bacteria Garren and Azam 2010
Archaea
Fungi
Viruses

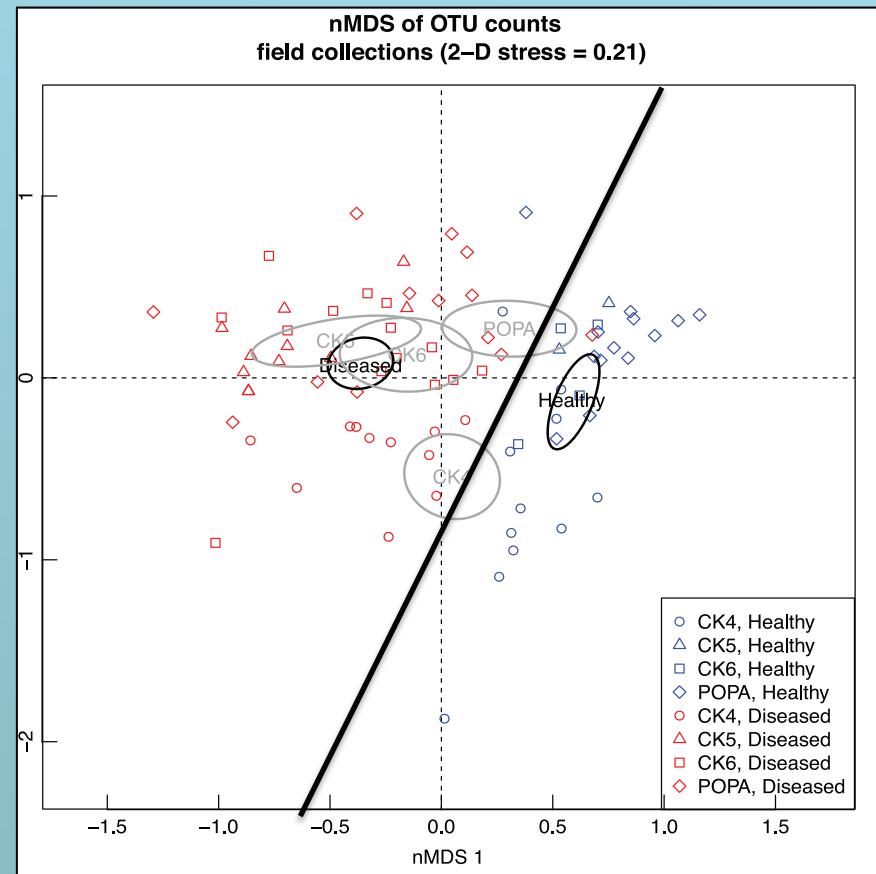
Healthy vs Diseased microbiome



Closek et al. (2014)



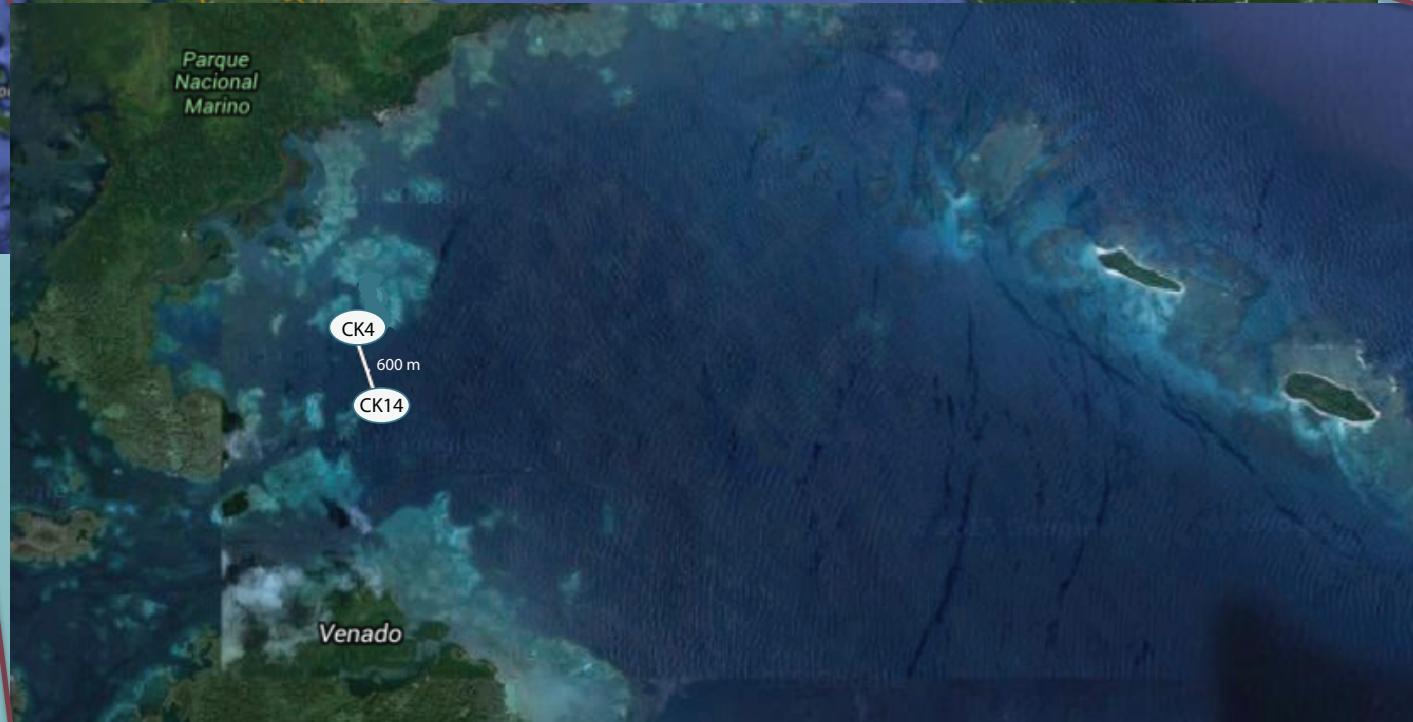
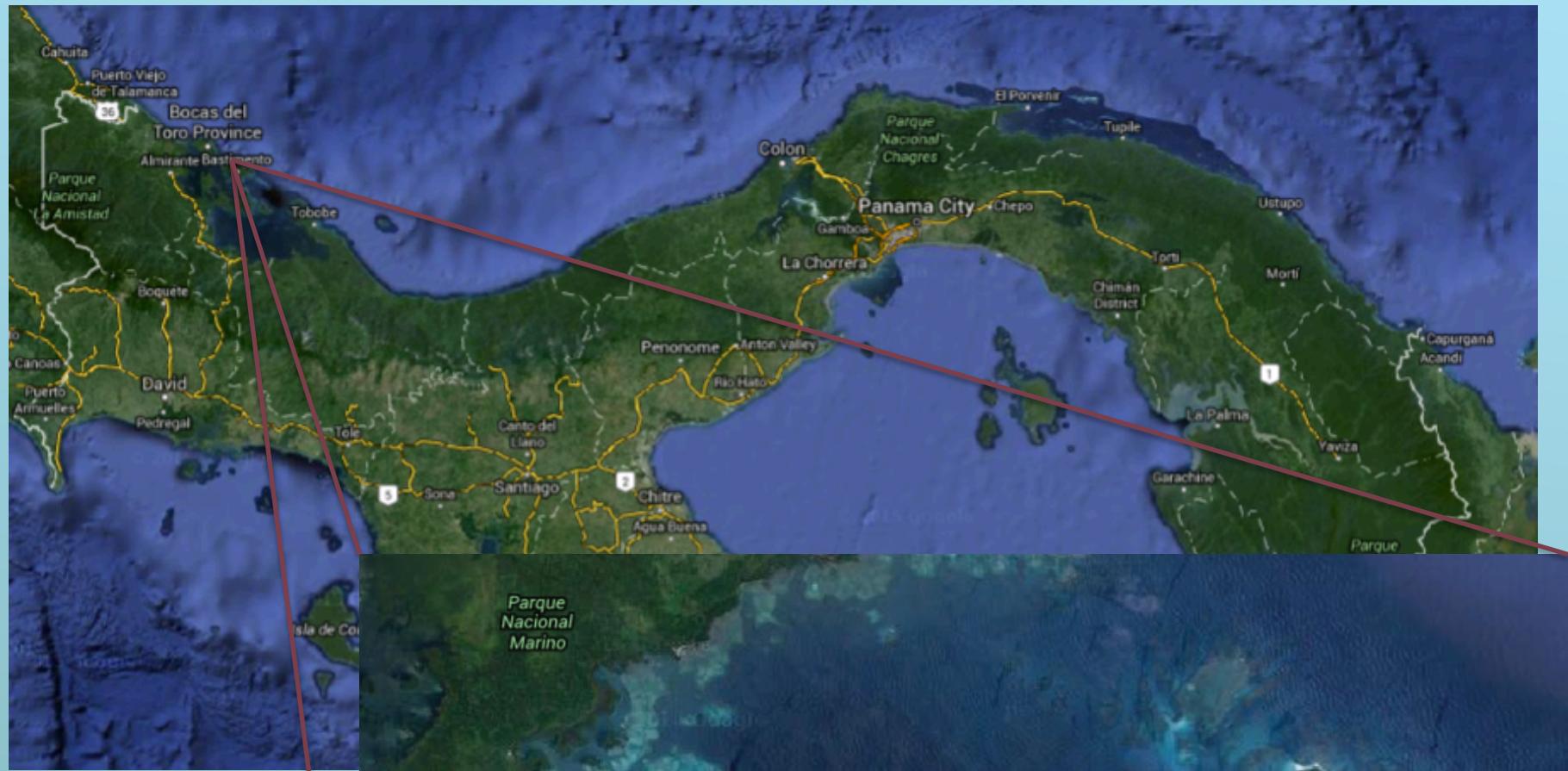
Diversity



Gignoux-Wolfsohn and Vollmer (2015)

White Band Disease



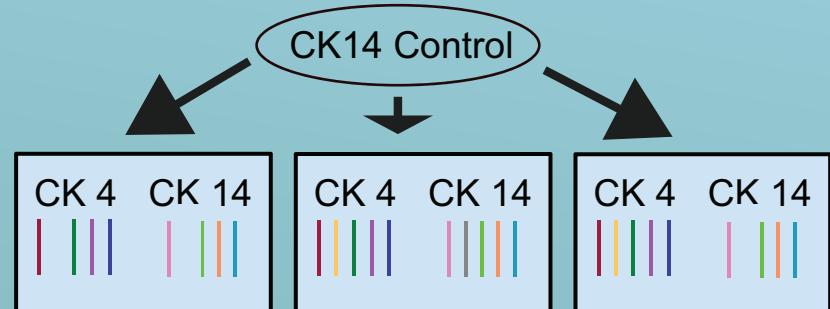
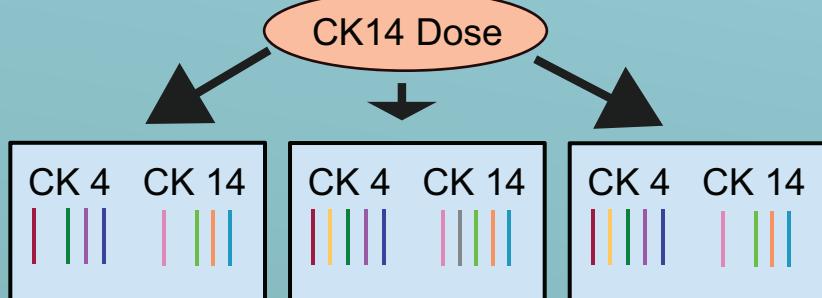
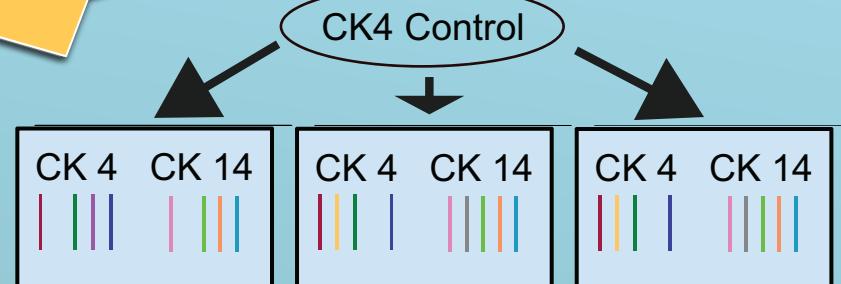
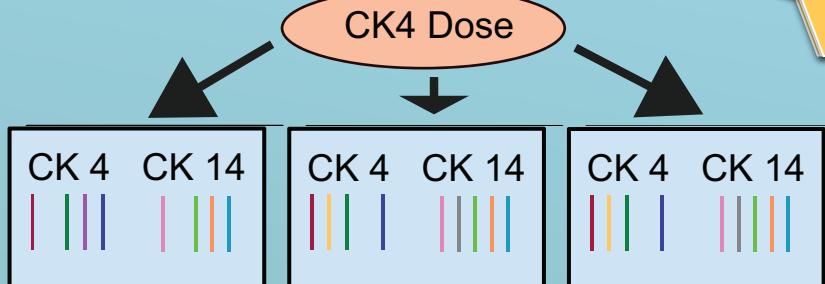


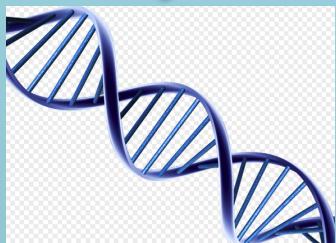


22-57 Hrs

10 Hrs

Time 3





ACTGACTGACTG

T1 factors: Colony

T2 and 3 fixed factors:

Final disease state + Site * Inoculant *

Timepoint * Inoculant site

Workflow

DNA Extraction



16S Amplification



Illumina Sequencing



Bioinformatics



Clustering at 97%



GLMMs

275 Samples

65,413,553
Reads

97,933 OTUs
(Operational Taxonomic
Units aka species)

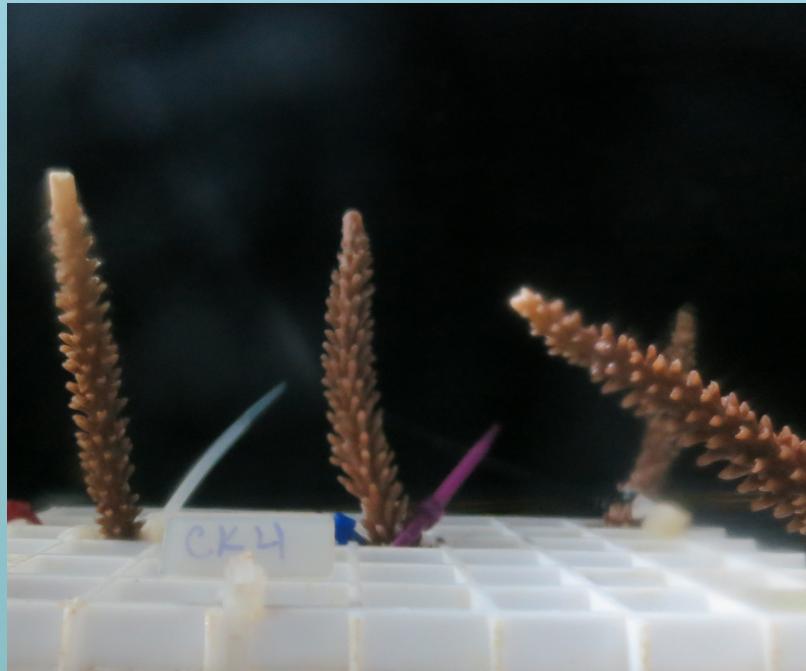
Who, where, when?

- Who are residents of healthy corals?
- How do these residents change in response to dose and disease?
- Who are initially colonizing diseased corals from the dose?
- Who are already present on corals and responding to dose?

Who are healthy residents?

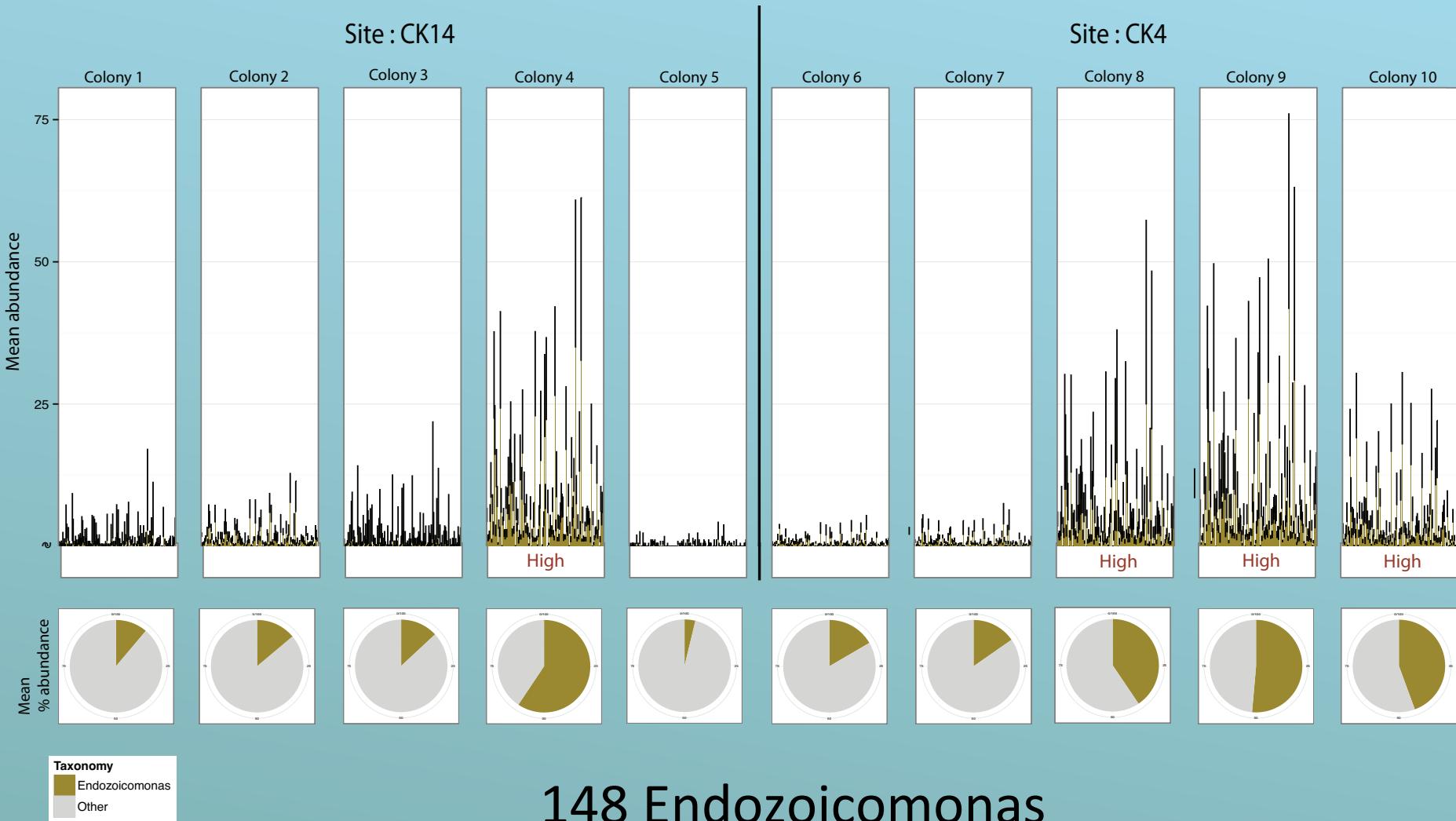
Colony had a large effect on
healthy time one microbiomes (PERMANOVA, R²=0.18, p=0.001)

- Differ between colonies at time 1 (22,000 OTUs)
- Differ according to final disease state: more abundant in control (healthy) corals



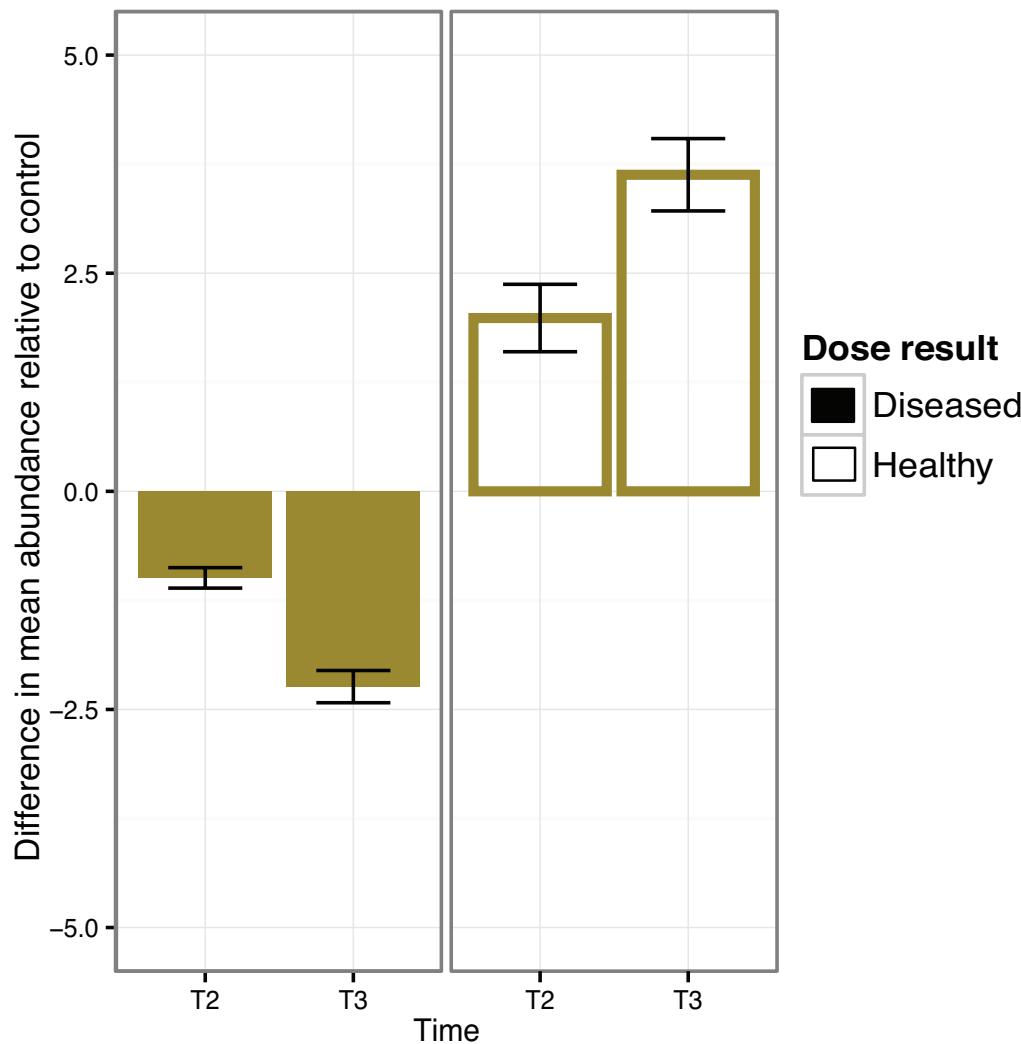
Who are healthy residents?

Endozoicomonas abundance in corals at time one



How do these residents change with dose?

Endozoicomonas abundance in dosed corals



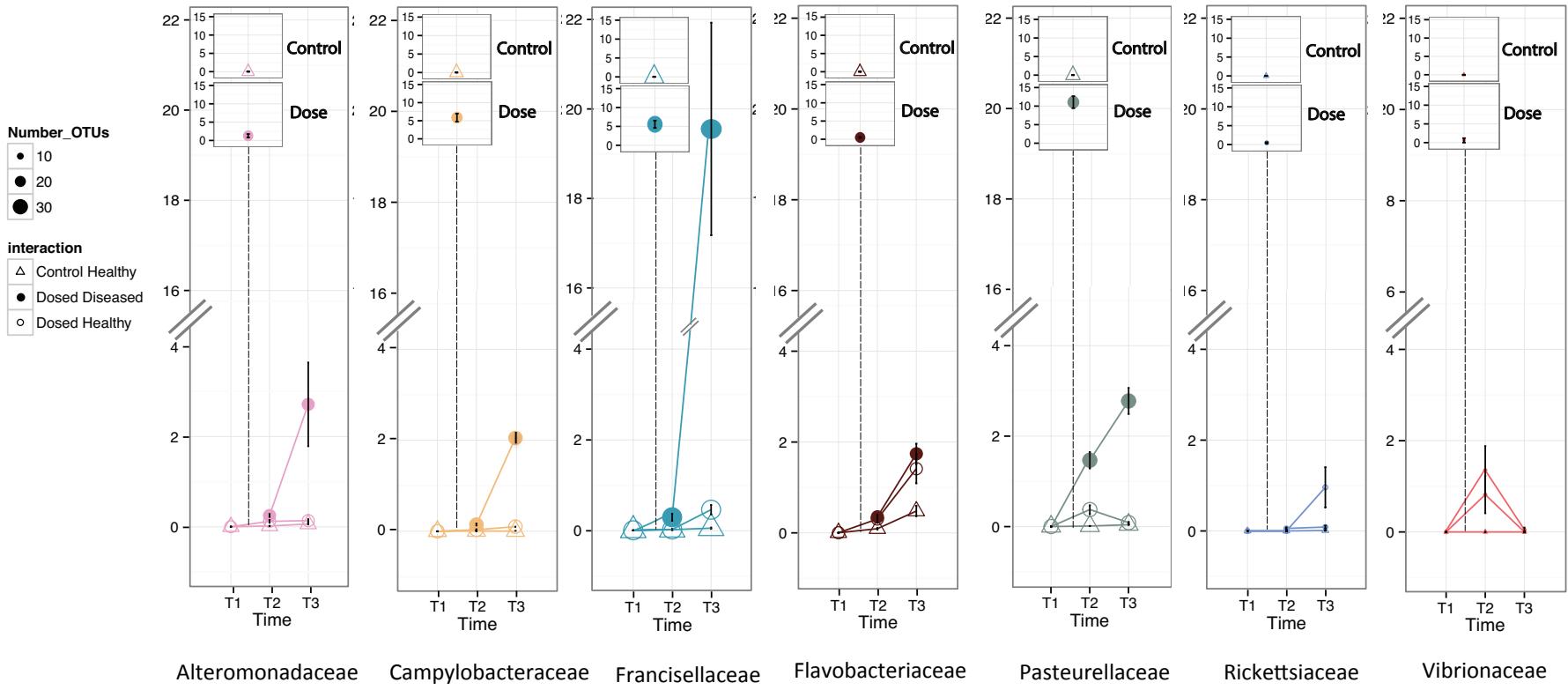
Who are colonizing diseased corals from the dose? When do they colonize?

- More abundant in the dose than control
- Differ based on final disease state
- More abundant in dosed diseased corals than controls
- At time two **and** time three
- Consistent across site

265 OTUS

Who are colonizing diseased corals from the dose? When do they colonize?

Primary Colonizers

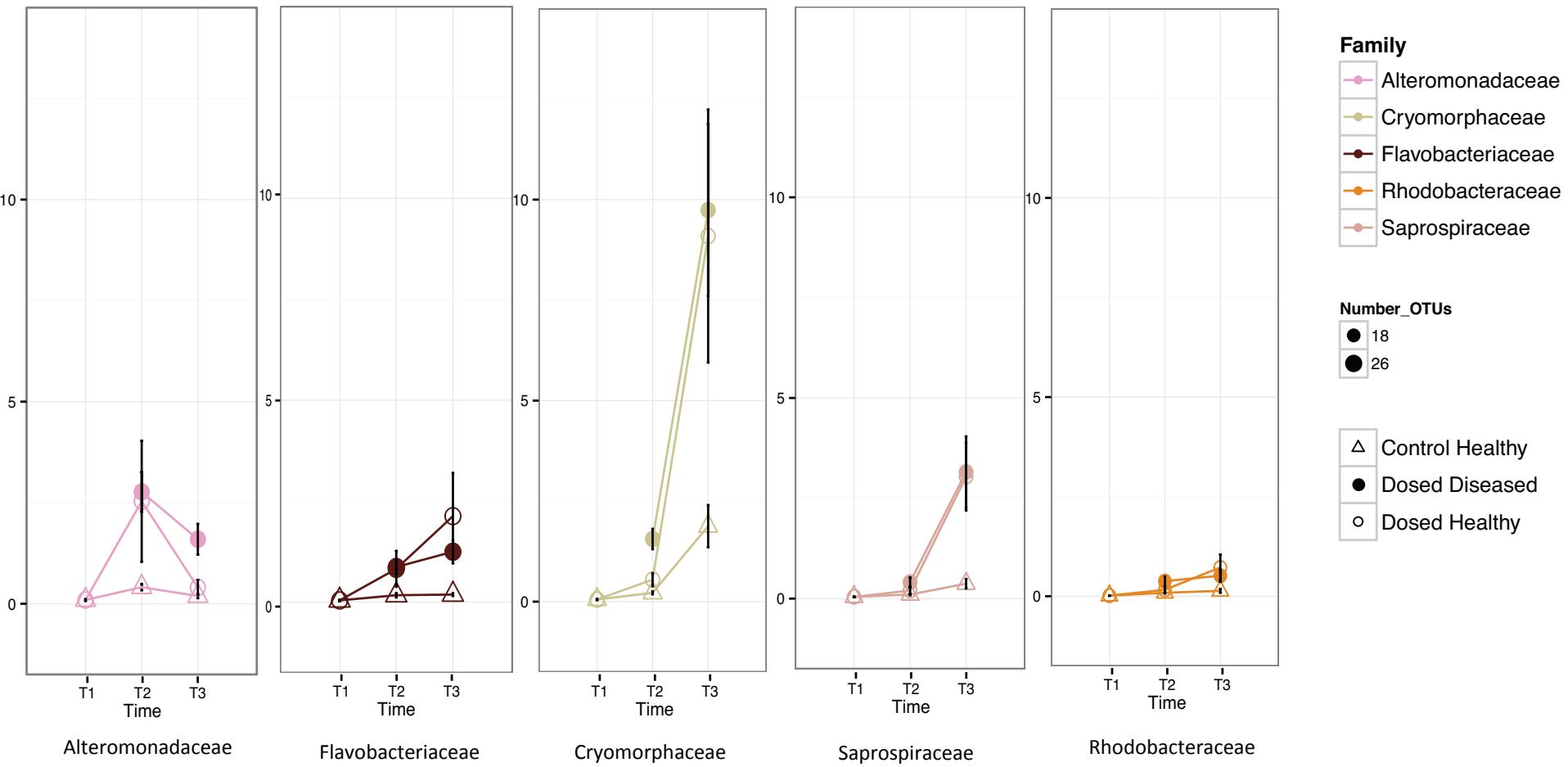


Who are already present on corals and responding to dose?

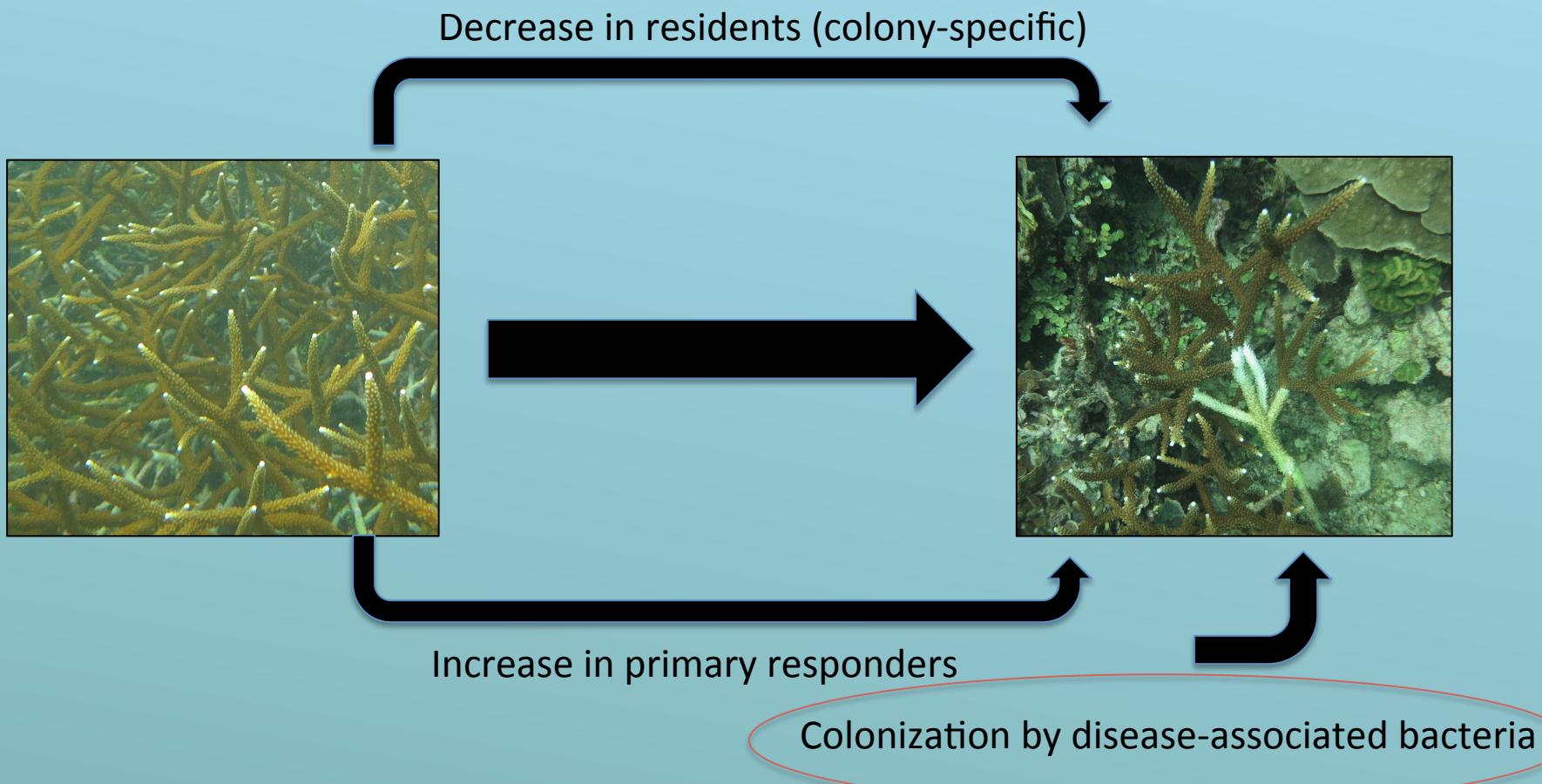
- Differ based on final disease state
- More abundant in dosed diseased corals than controls
- At time two **and** time three
- Consistent across site
- Present on Time 1 corals

272 OTUs

Who are already present on corals and responding to dose?



Conclusions



Acknowledgments

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Hannah Nelson

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<https://experiment.com/projects/what-is-killing-caribbean-corals-investigating-a-devastating-coral-disease>



Northeastern University
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