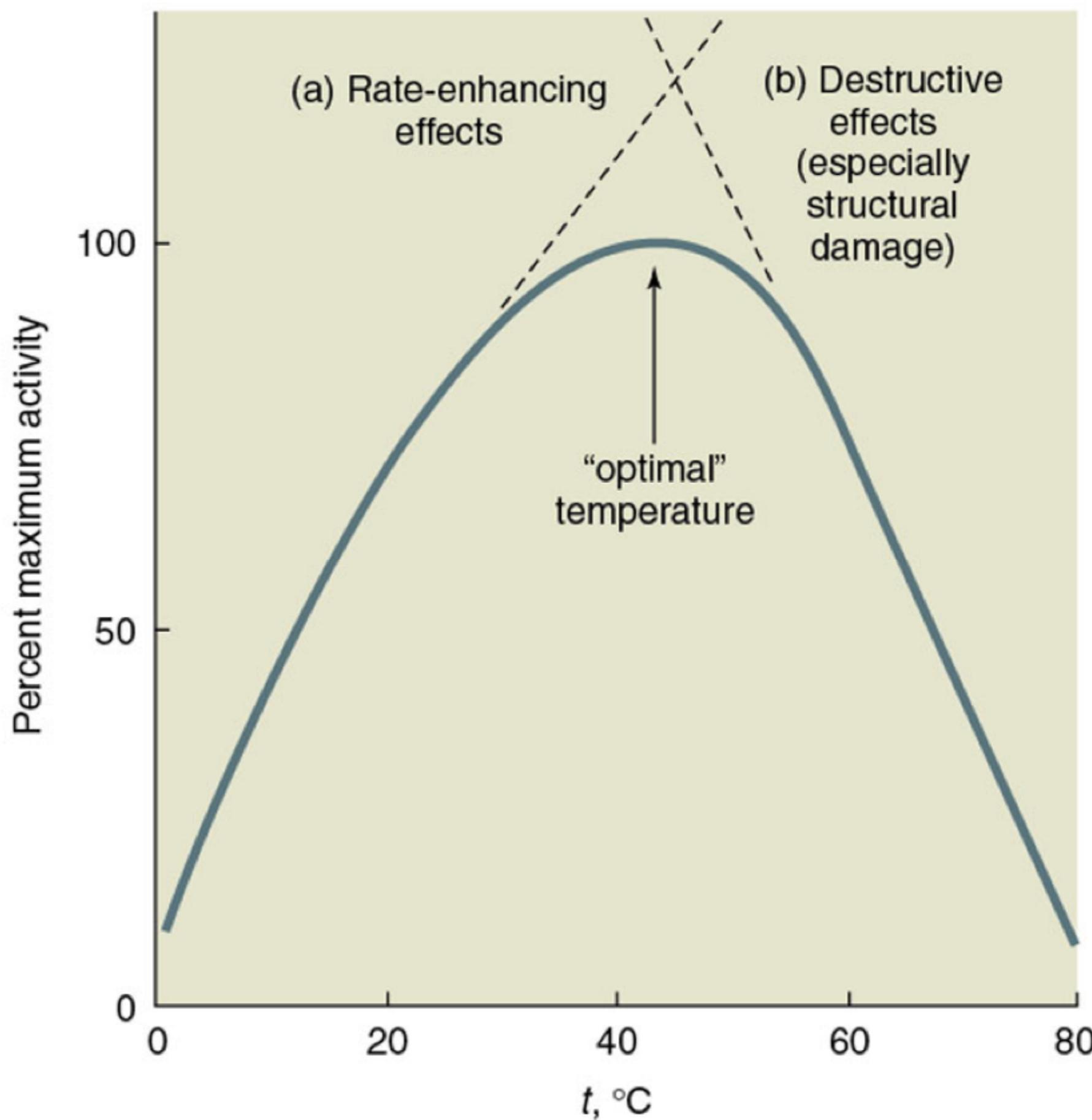
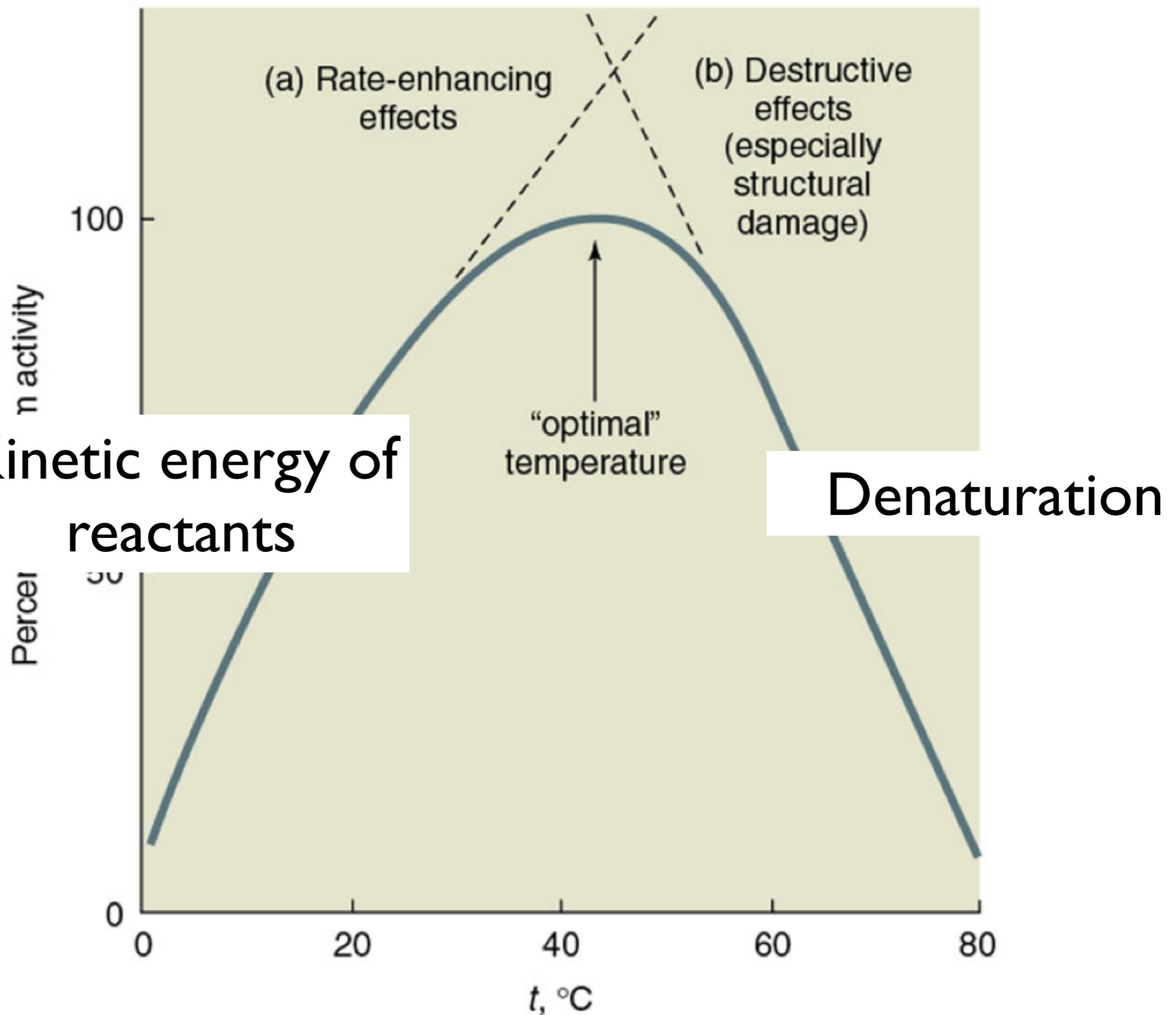


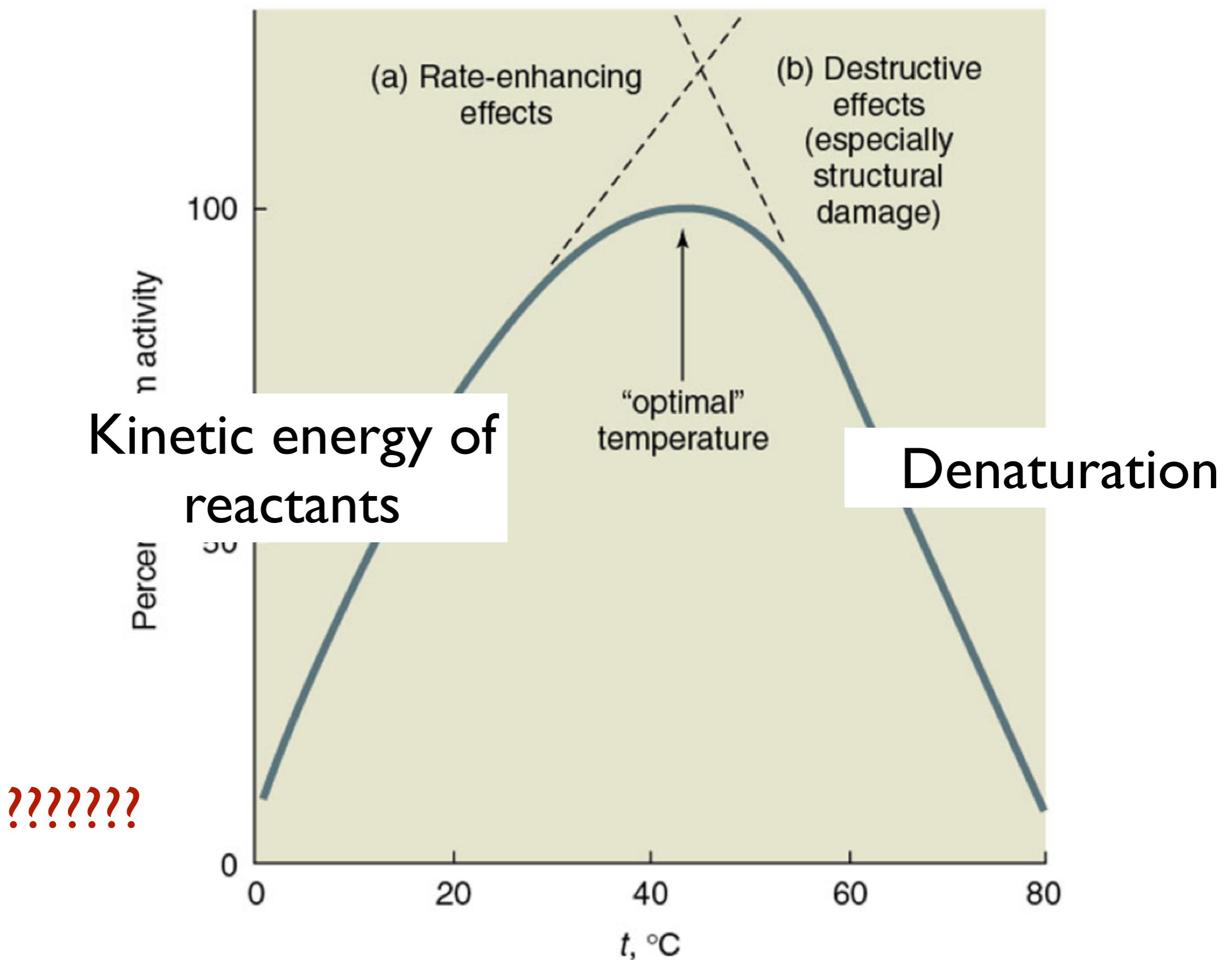
Temperature is important



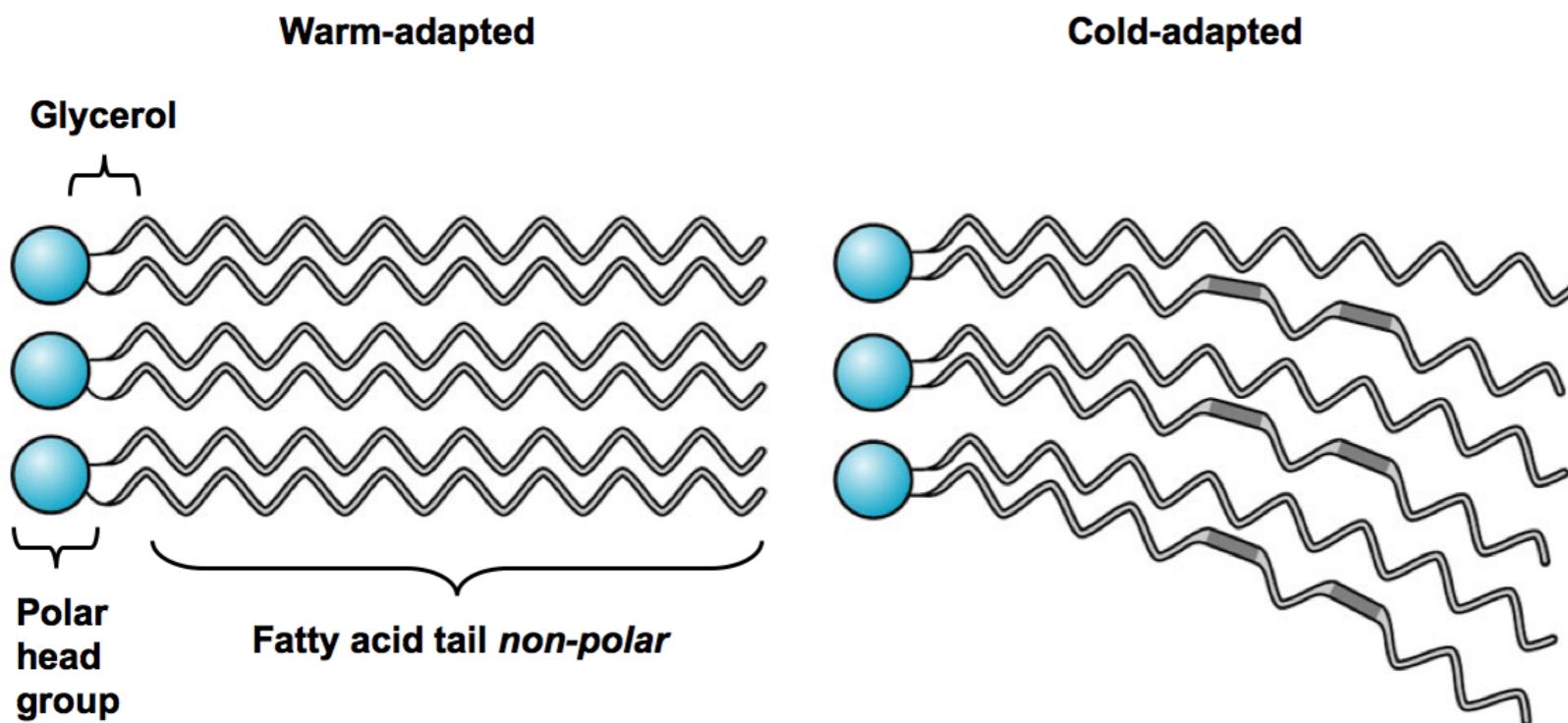


Kinetic energy of reactants





Membranes

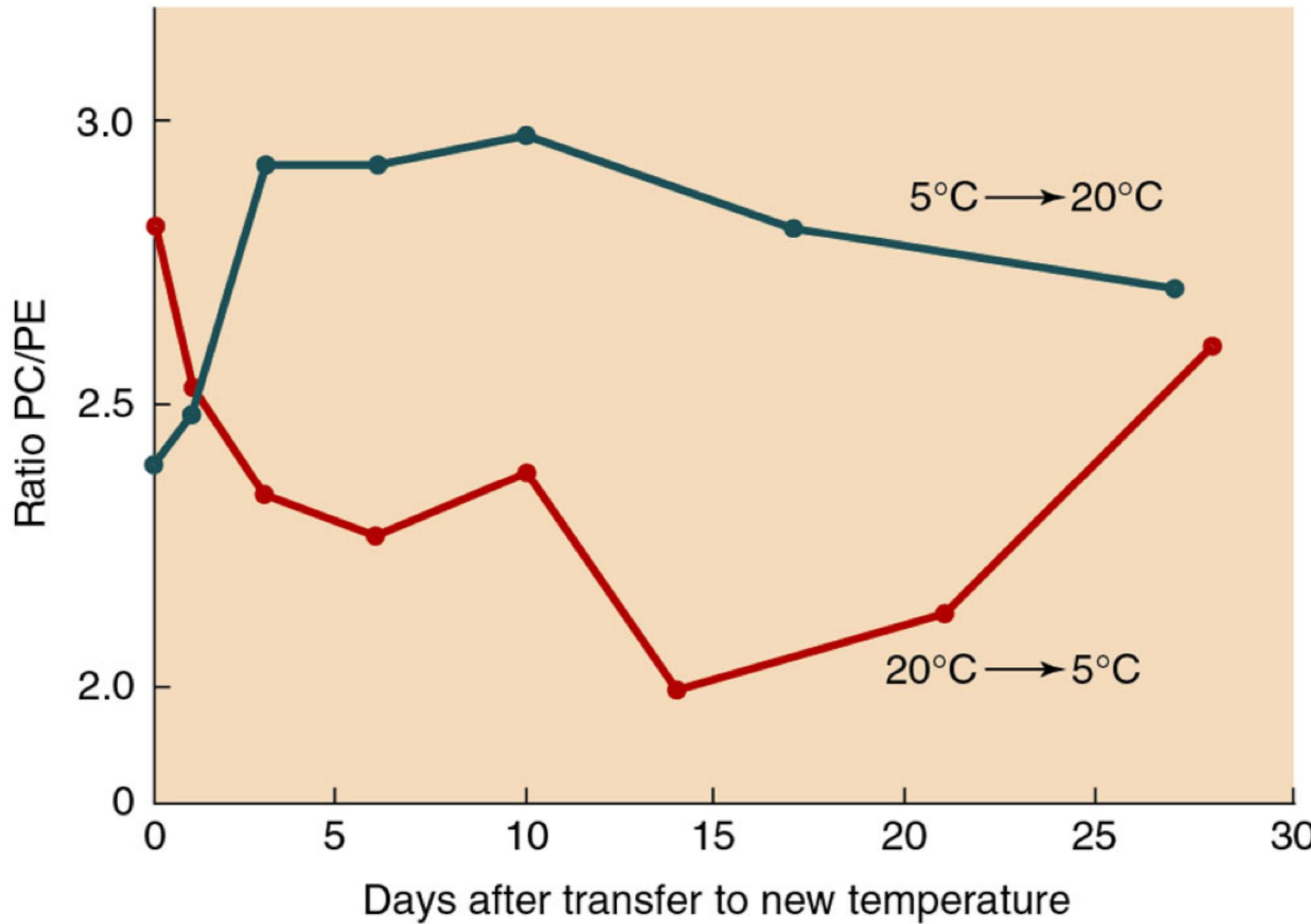


© 2005 Brooks/Cole - Thomson

cholesterol

how does this change?

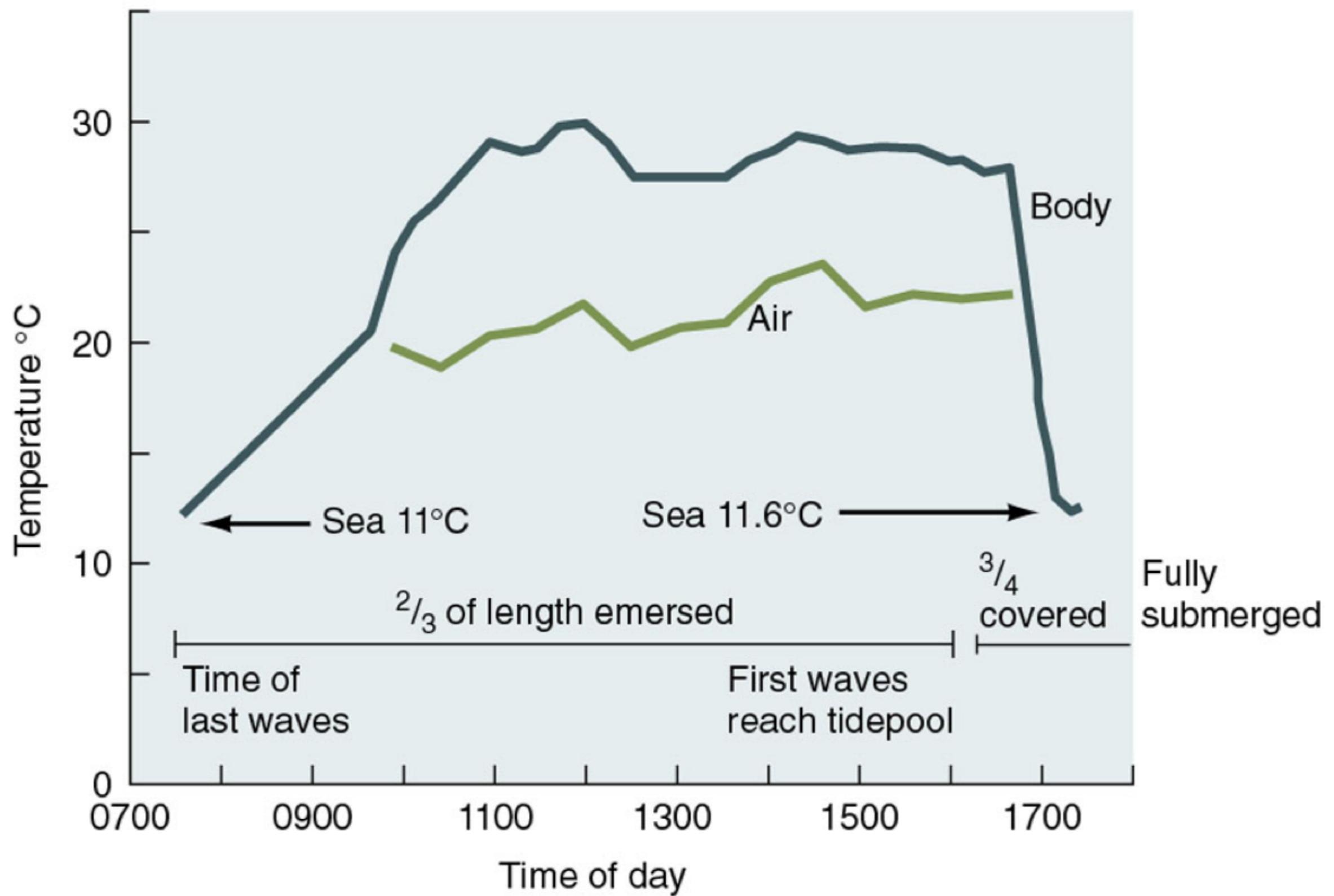
Rainbow trout - ratio sat:unsats



Ectotherms



Ectotherms



Ectothermic regulators



Acclimatization

 Uploaded on January 12, 2008
by [Bill Swindaman](#)

 SOME RIGHTS RESERVED BY: \$



Ectotherms can *metabolically compensate*

addition to Membranes -

ROTIENS also can change with temperature

Acclimatization

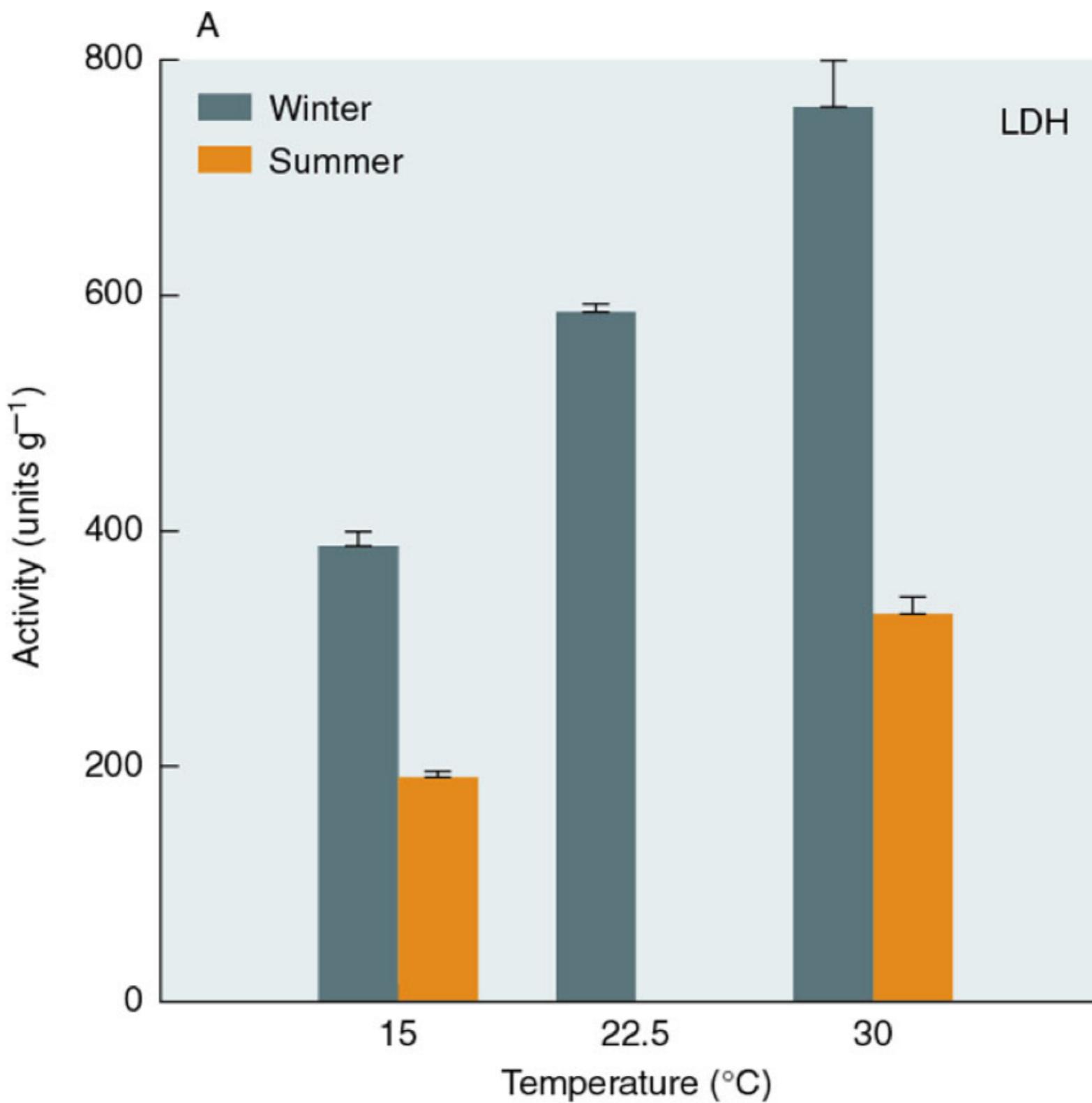


Fig. 15-15, p.690

How is metabolic compensation achieved?

- Membrane adaptation
- pH (amino acid Histidine)
- Enzyme concentration
- Isoform regulation

Tradeoffs

Ectotherms - extreme cold



Ectotherms - extreme cold

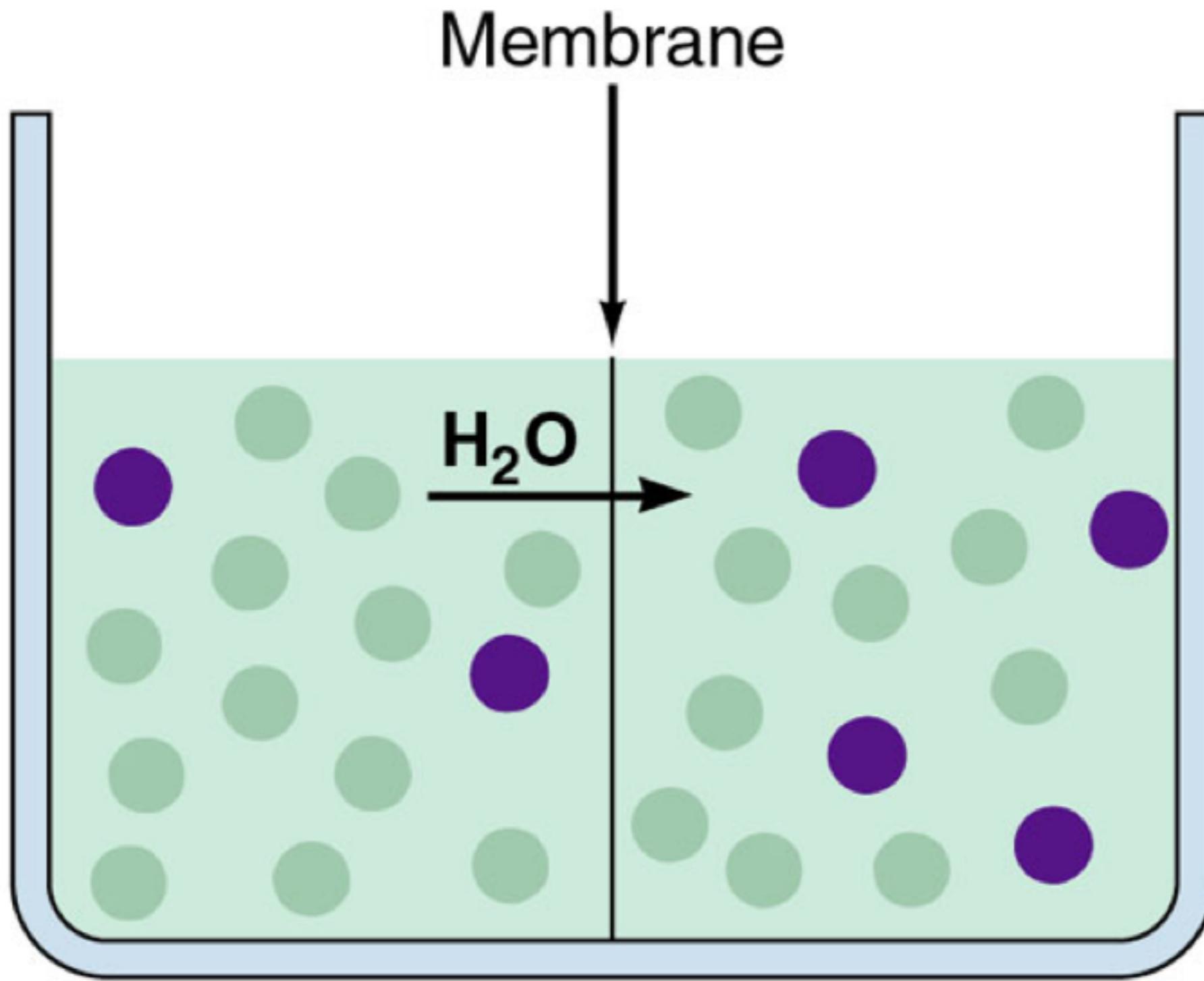
DORMANCY

Freeze Tolerance

Freeze Avoidance

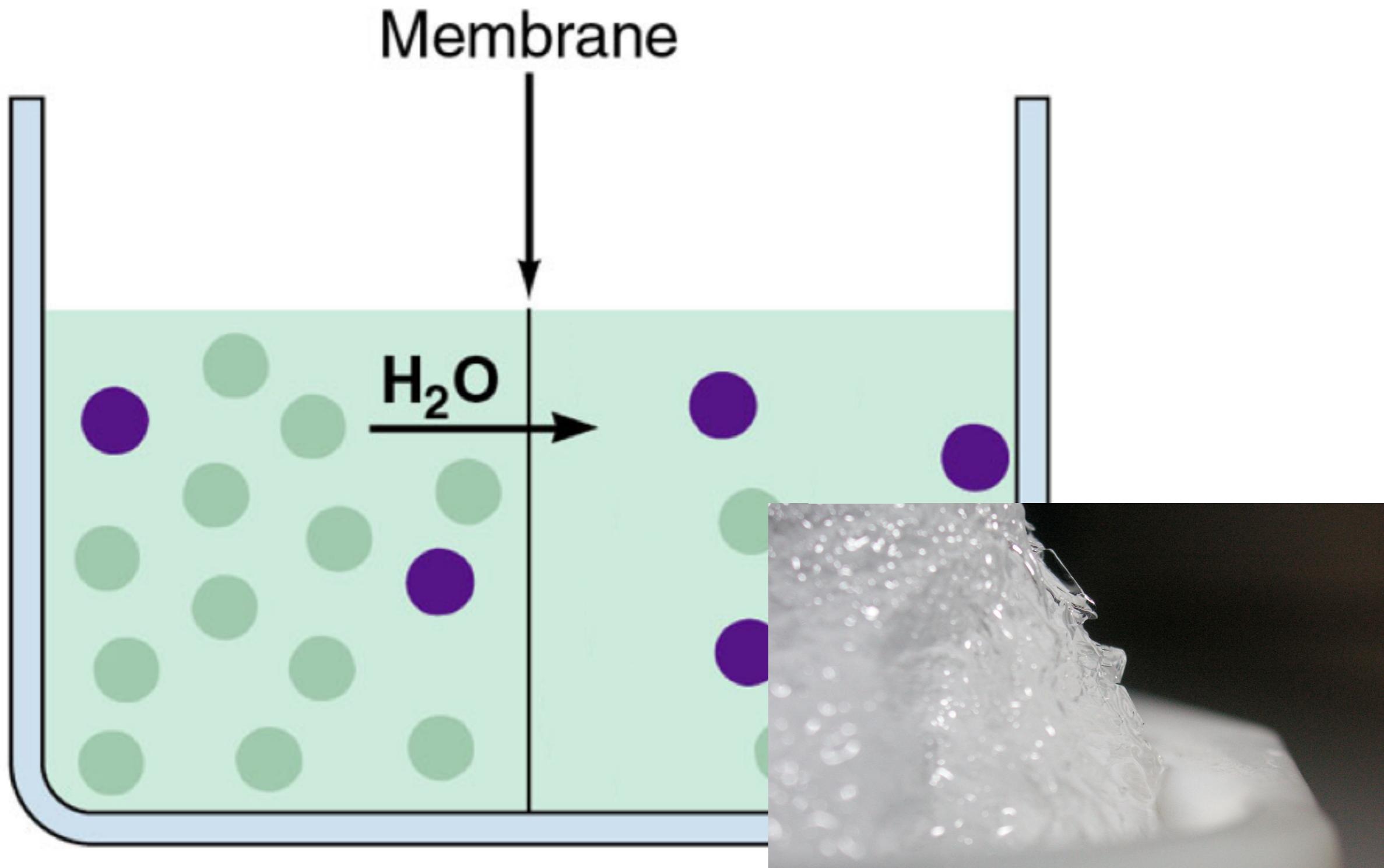
Tolerance

freeze



Tolerance

freeze



Tolerance



Tolerance

increase glucose

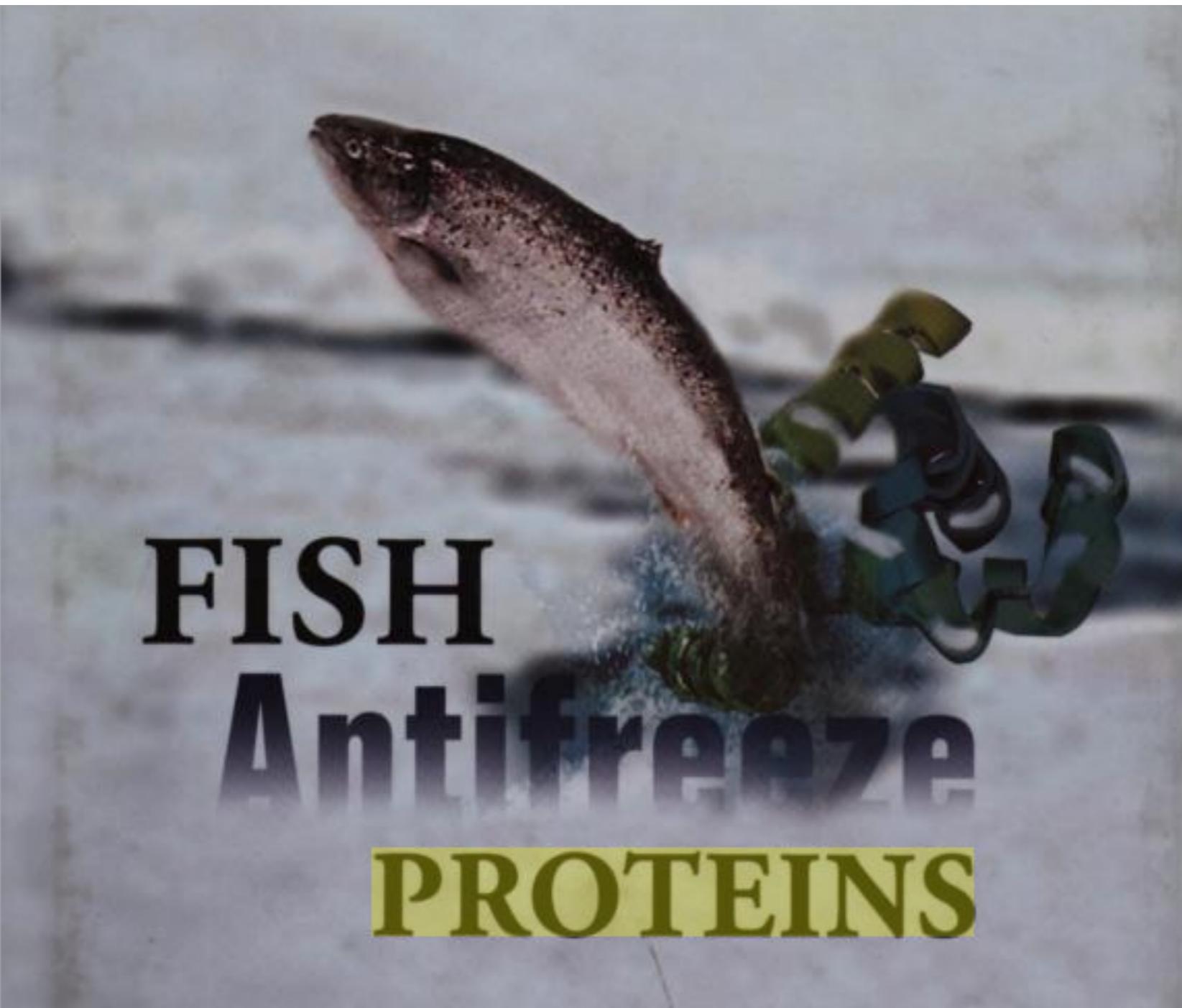


Tolerance

Avoidance

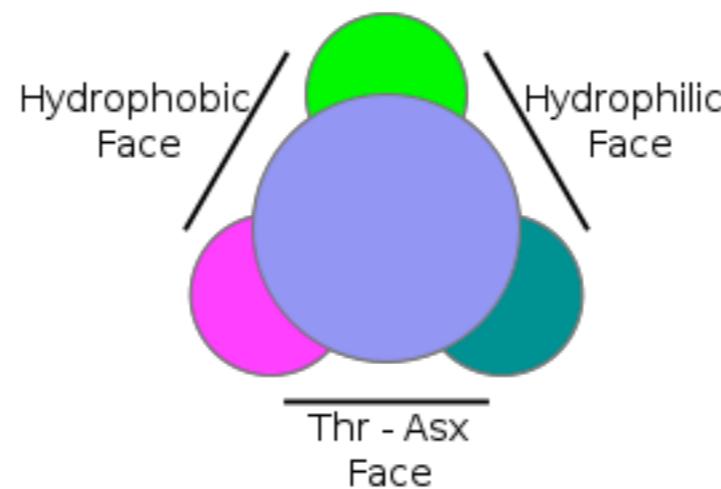


Avoidance



Avoidance

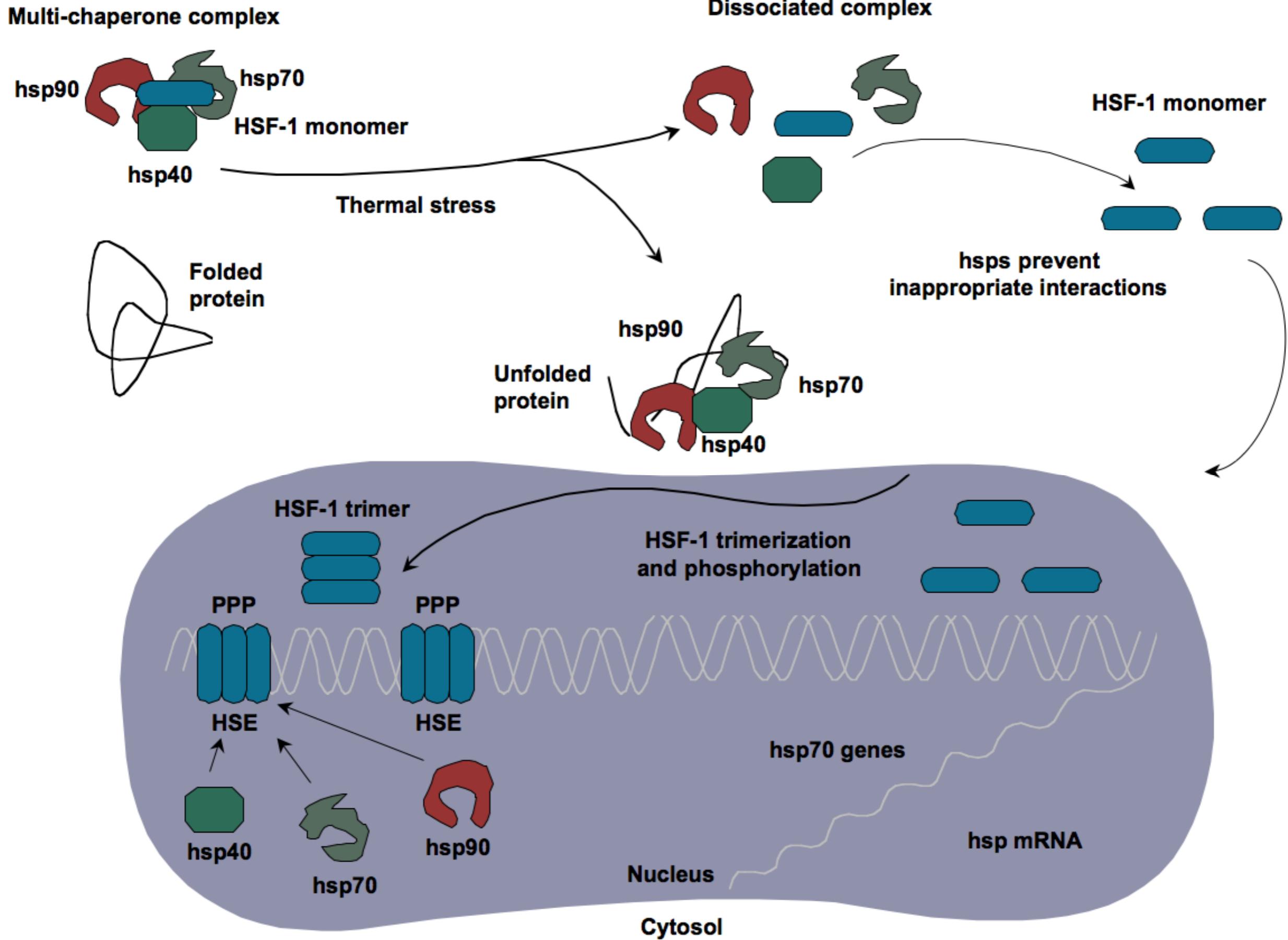
J. Duman and A.L. DeVries. (1976). Isolation, characterization and physical properties of protein antifreezes from the Winter Flounder *Pseudopleuronectes Americanus*. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. B54, 375–380.



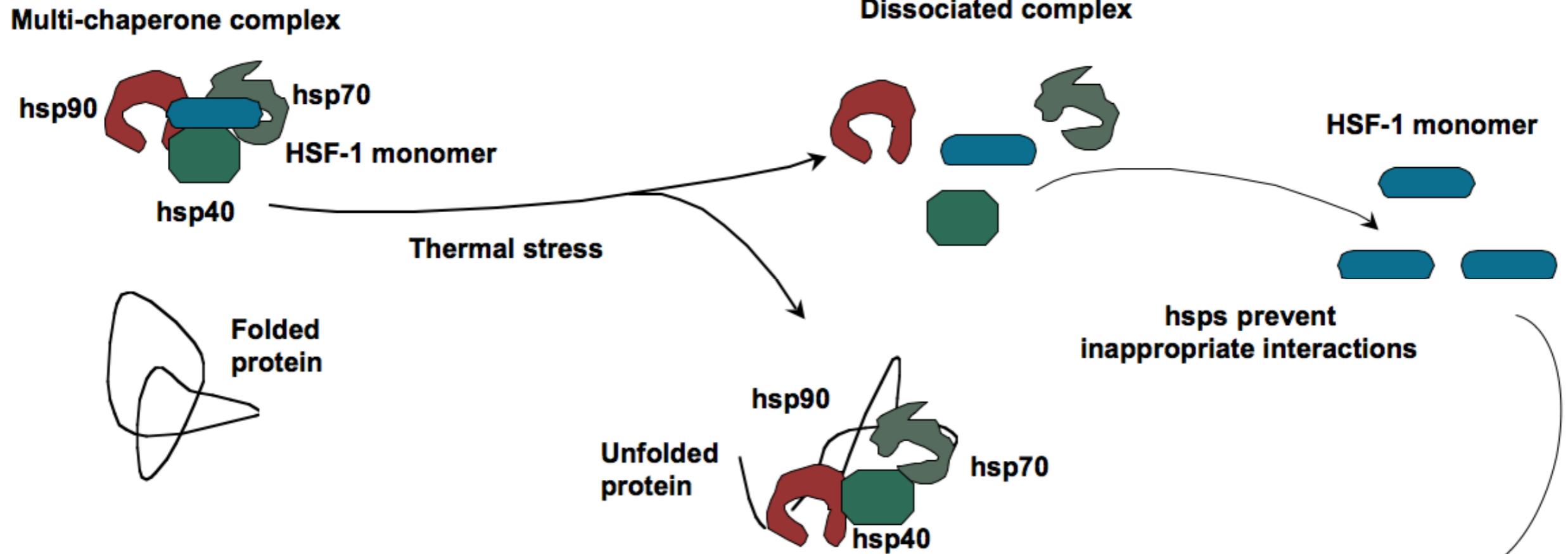
Elevated temperature

Elevated temperature

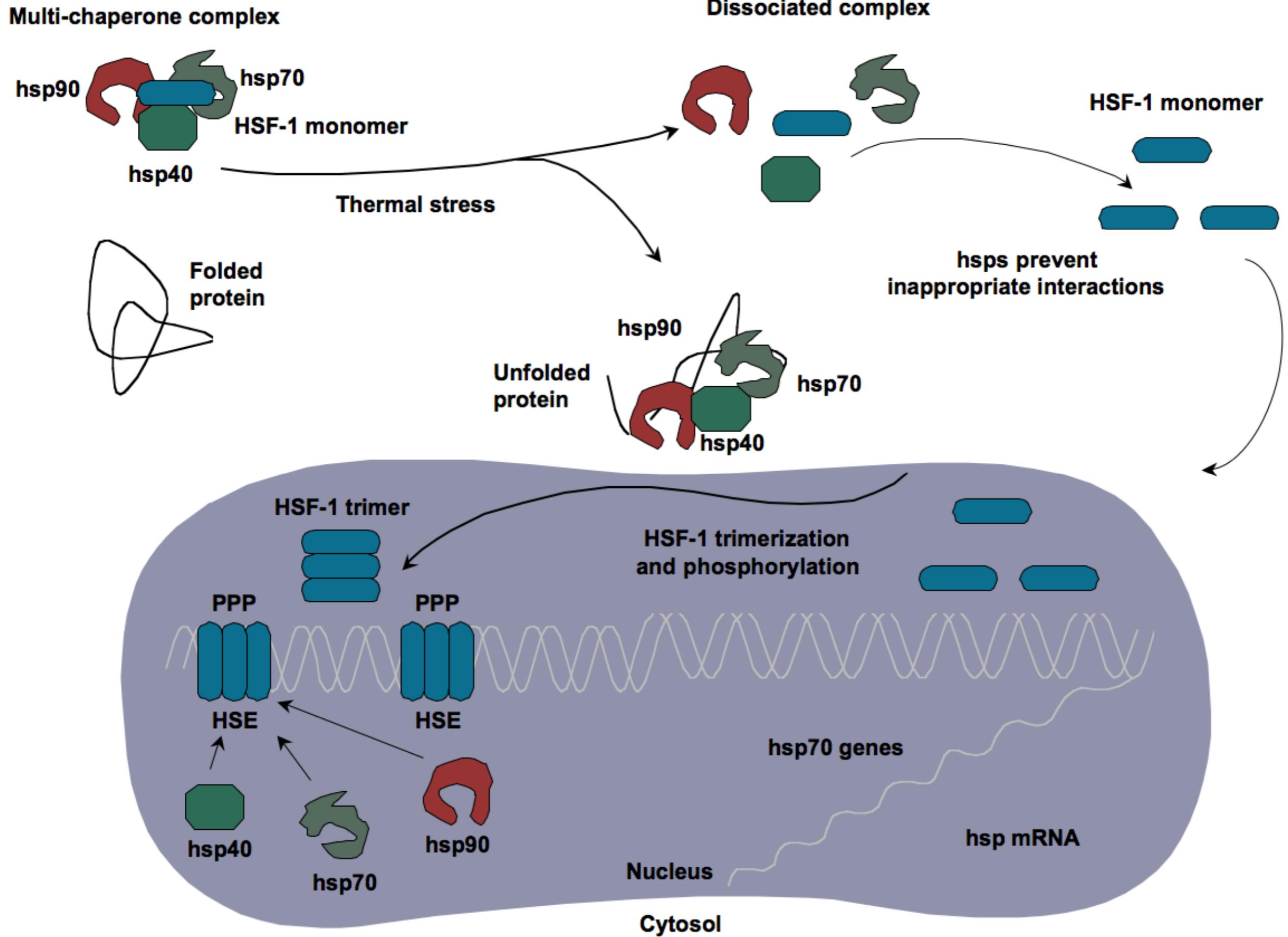
acute



Heat Shock



Heat Shock



Transcription

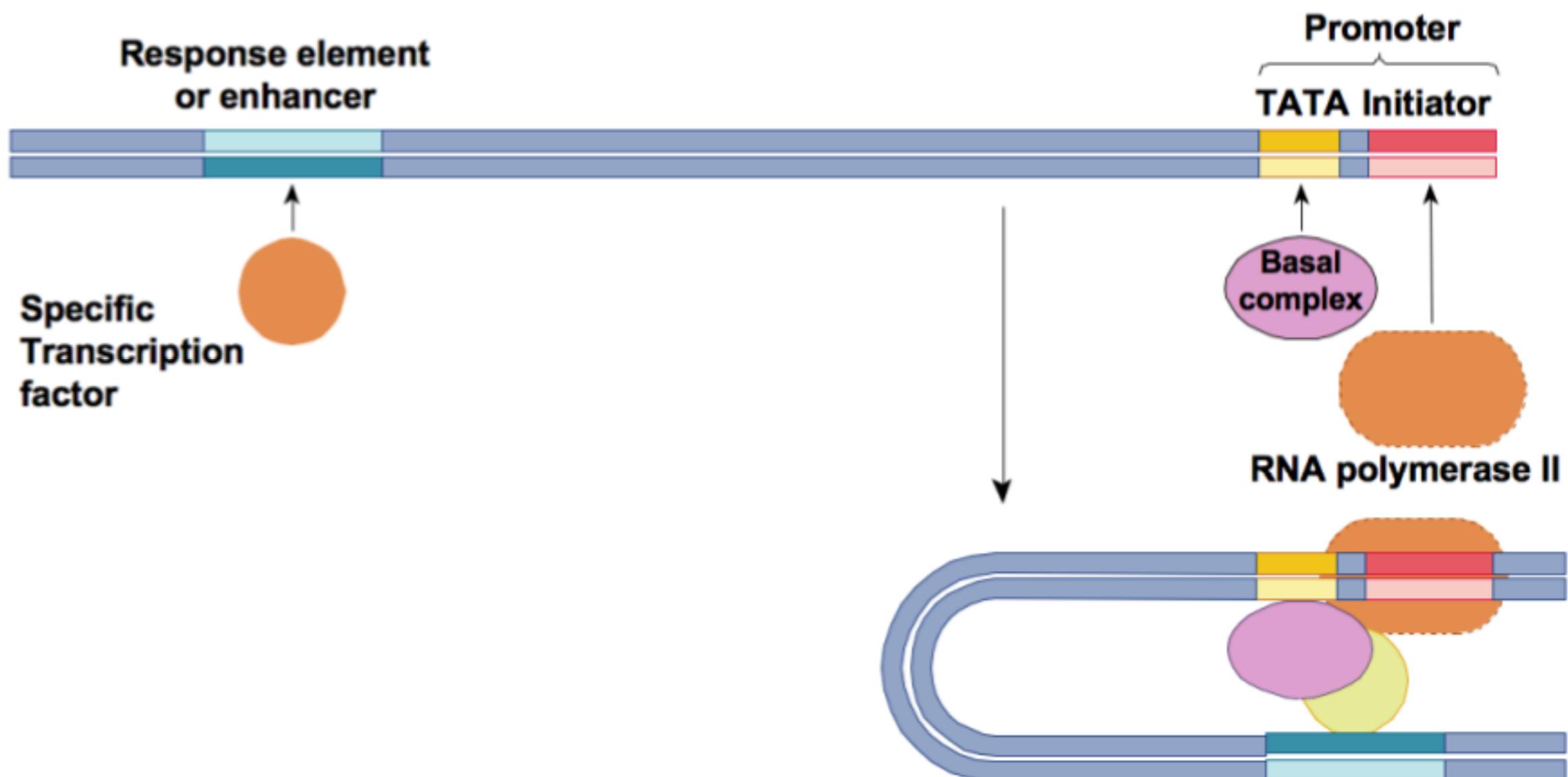


Fig. 2-4b, p.30

Transcription

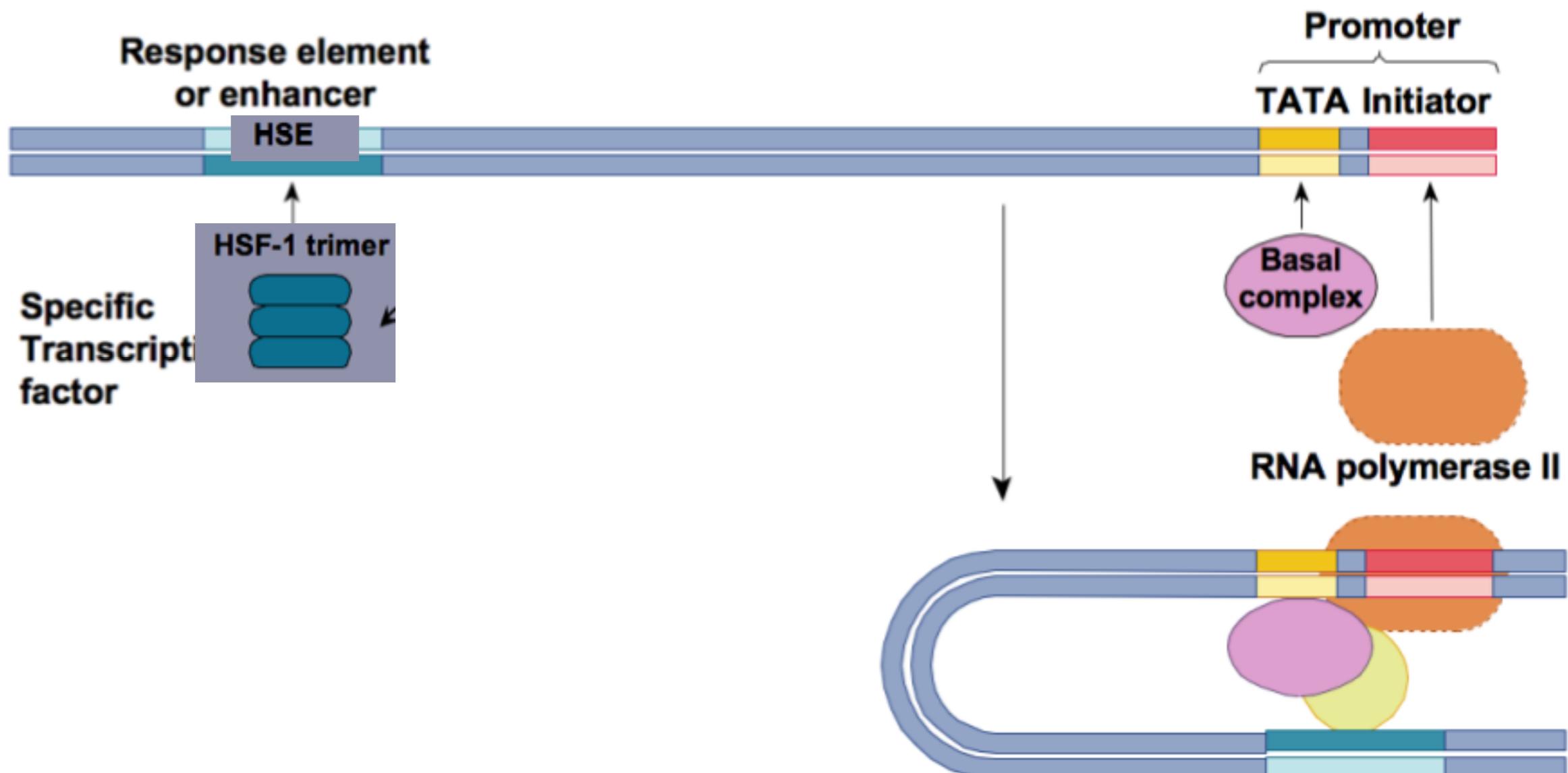
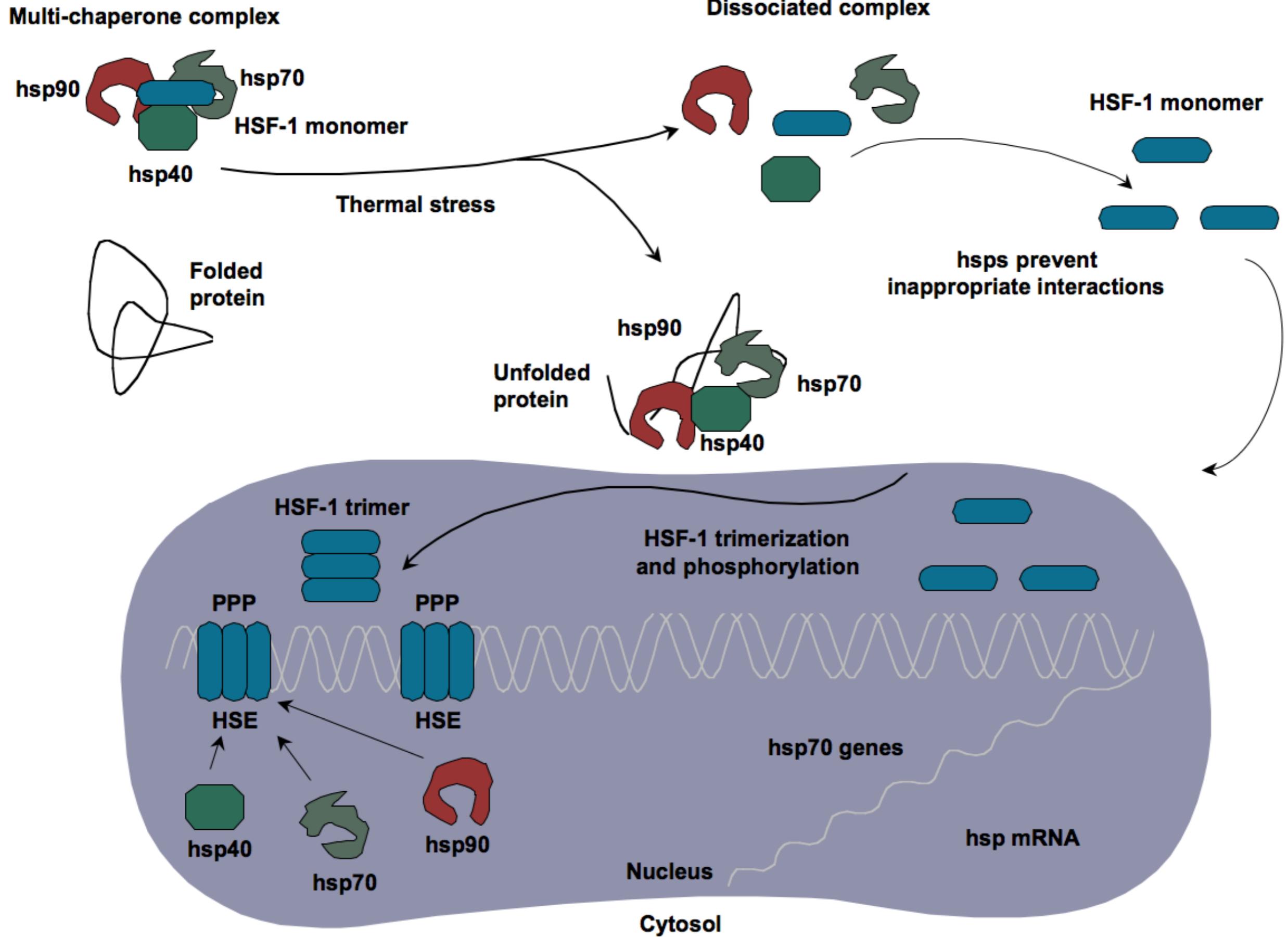
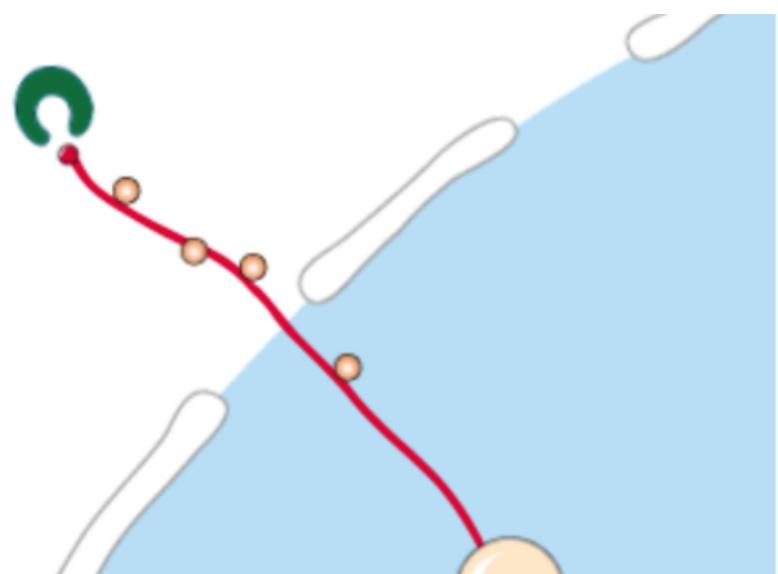
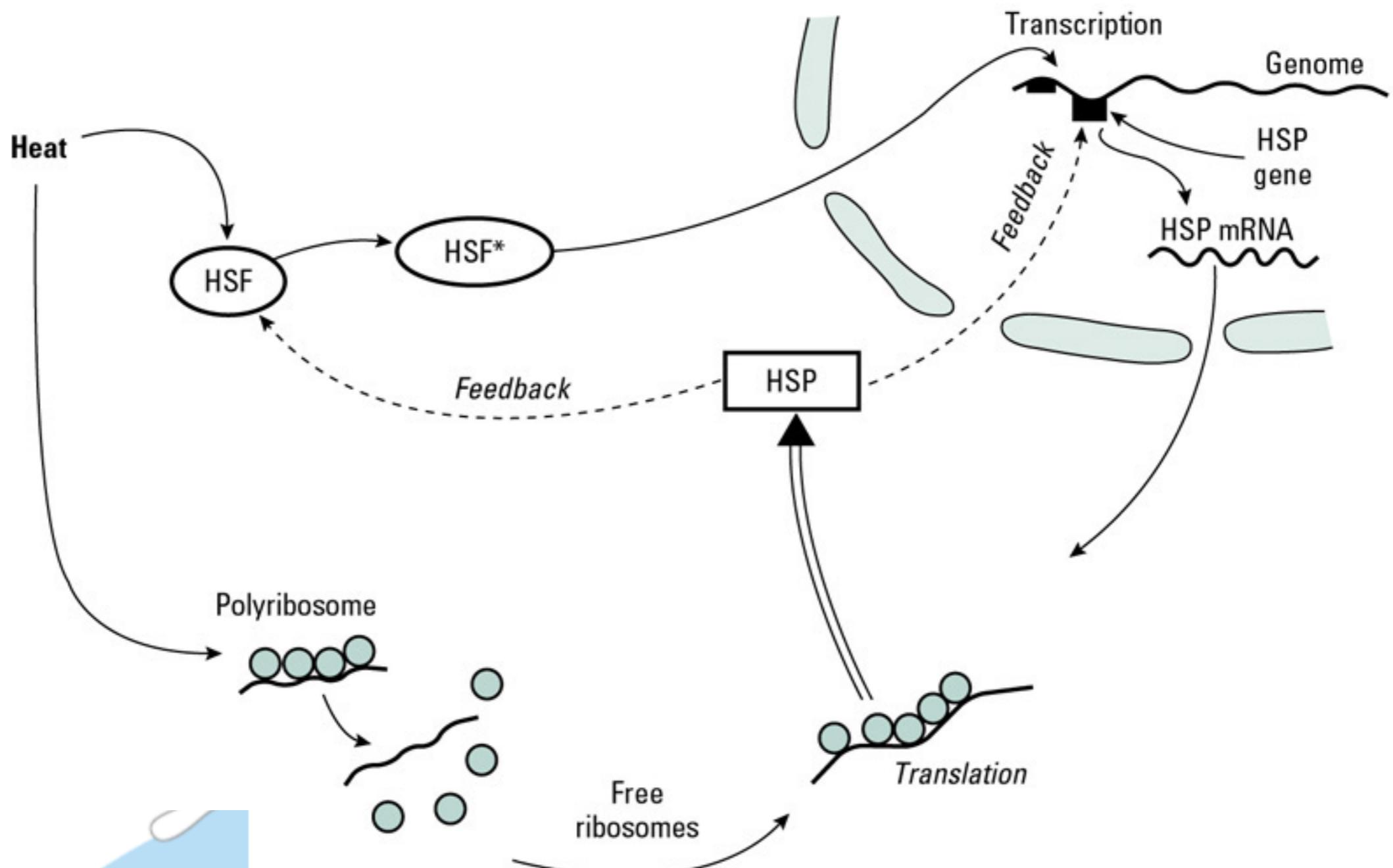


Fig. 2-4b, p.30

Heat Shock



Heat Shock



Heat shock proteins

hsp 70

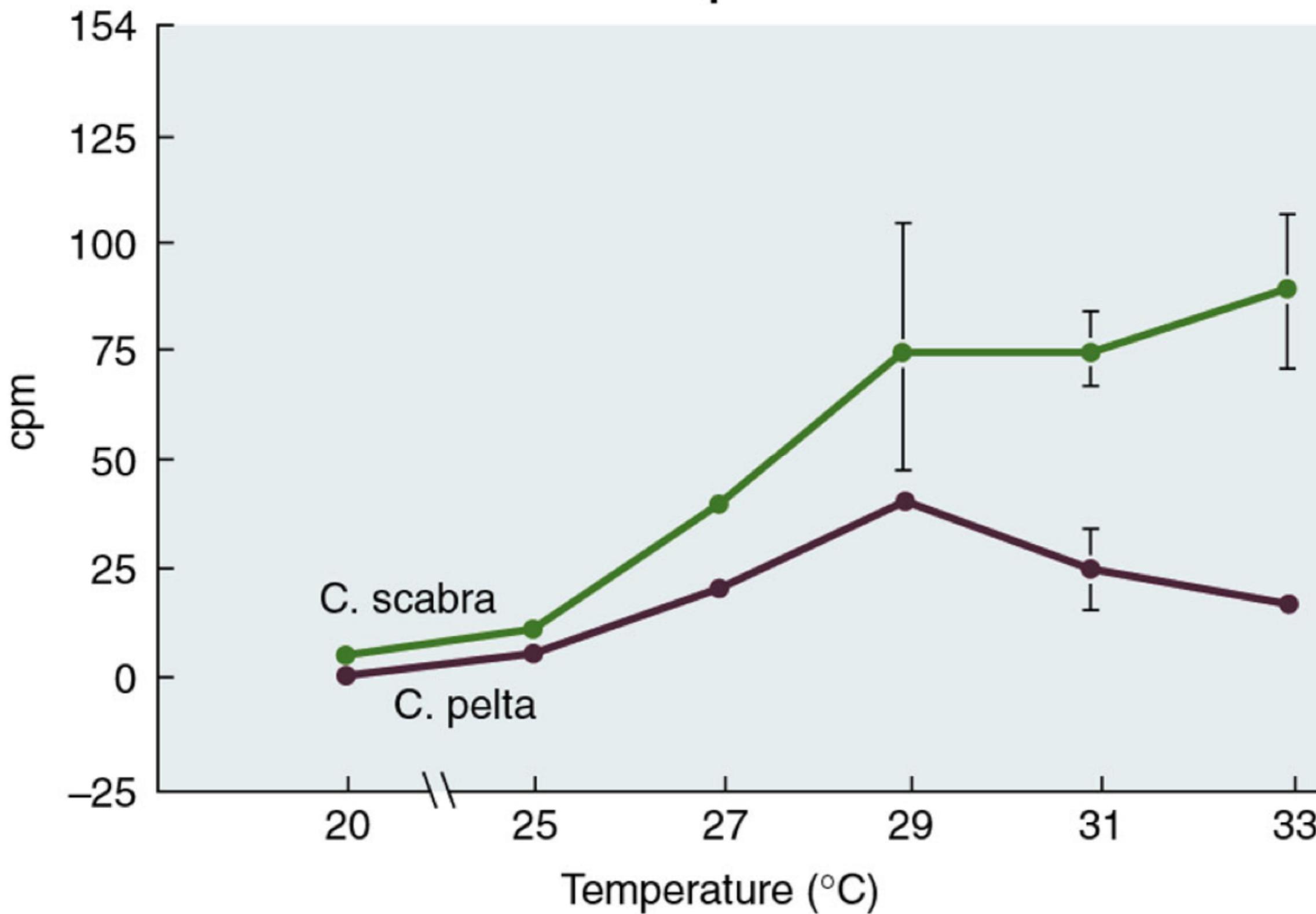
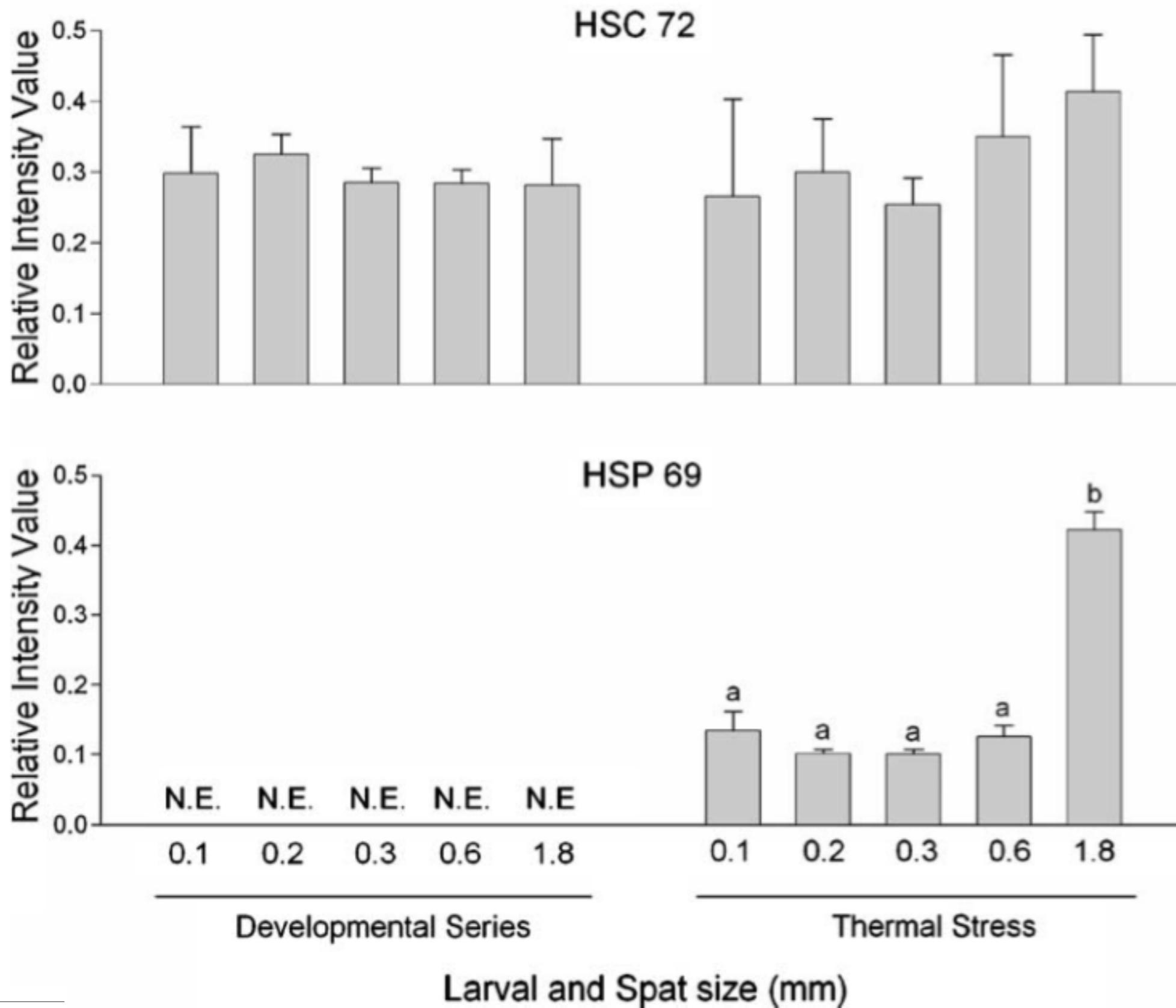


Fig. 15-16b, p.693



REVIEW