

# **Defense Systems**

# What might scare an aquatic organism?



# Defense Systems

- Anatomic Features
- Immunity
- Response to Pollution

# Anatomic Features



Chemical

# Anatomic Features



## Escape

*Key reference:* Arnott, S. A., Neil, D. M. and Ansell, A. D. (1999). Escape trajectories of the brown shrimp *Crangon crangon*, and a theoretical consideration of initial escape angles from predators. *J. Exp. Biol.* **202**, 193-209.

# Anatomic Features



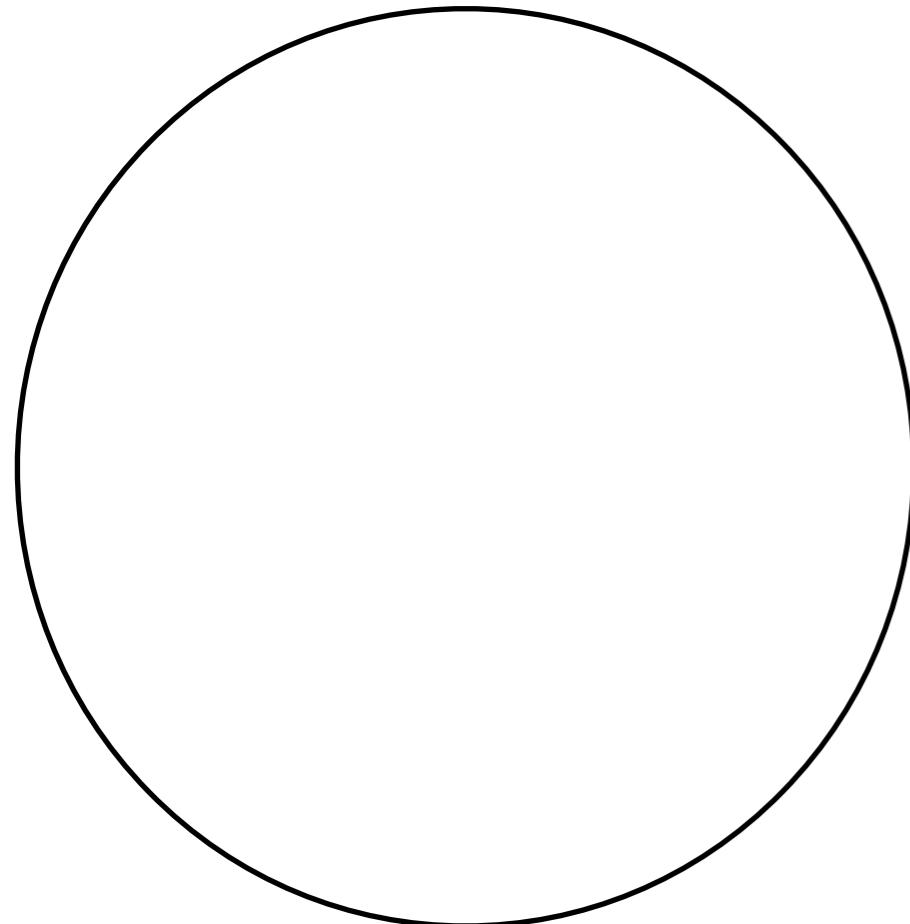
# Reproductive Strategy



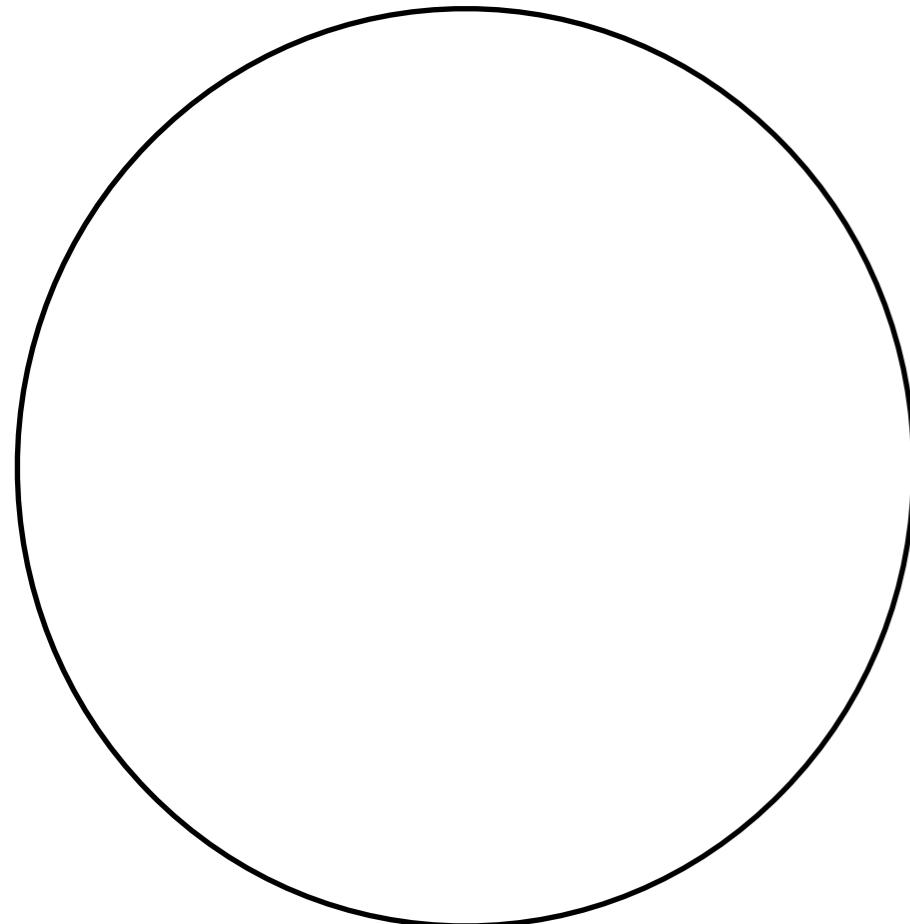
[tinyurl.com/cgbso7](http://tinyurl.com/cgbso7)

What is the overarching fear in those three examples?

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What is the overarching fear in those three examples?



# Defense Systems

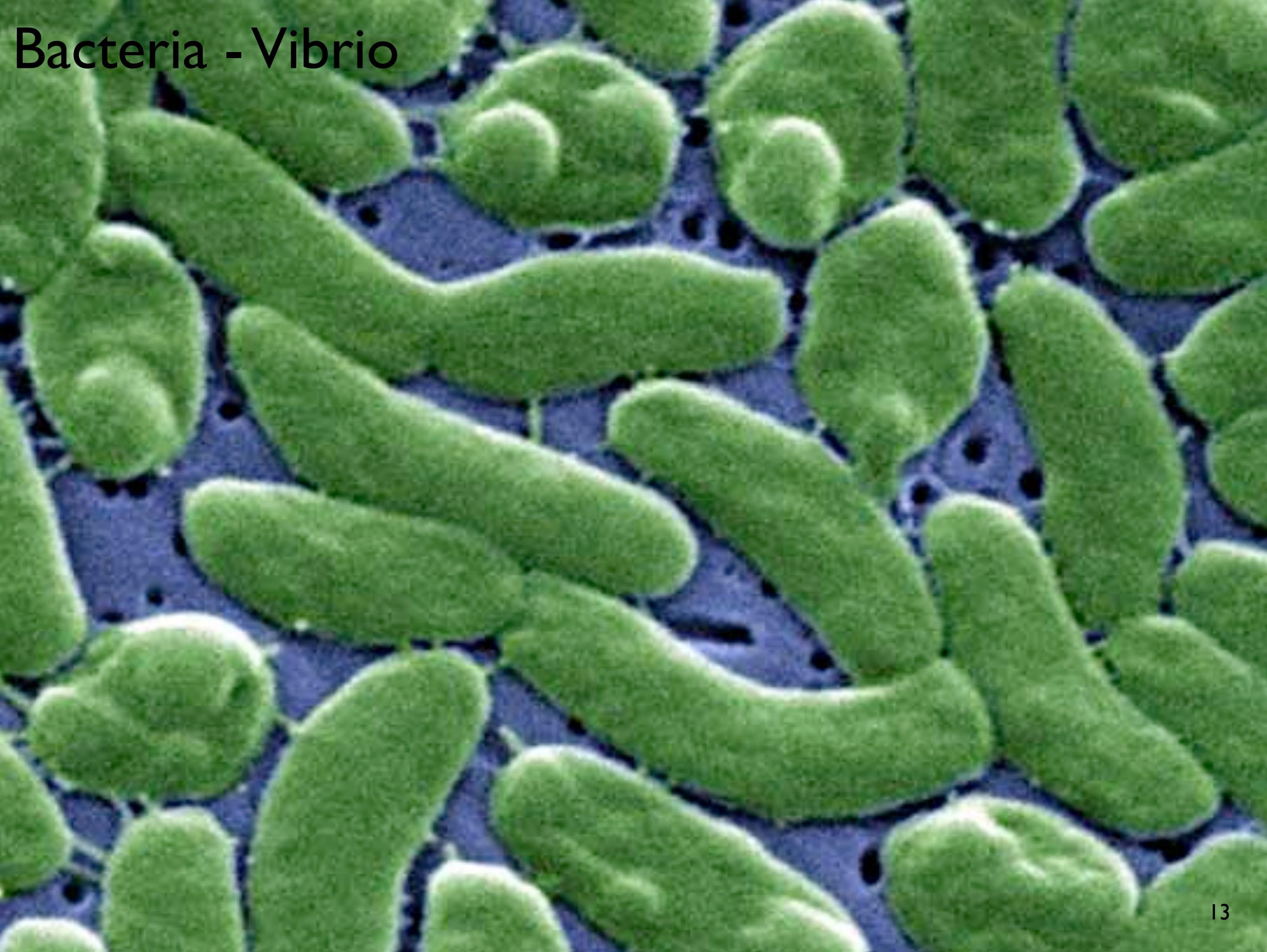
- Anatomic Features
- Immunity

# Immune System

- Defense against *pathogens*
- Removal of “worn-out” cells and tissue debris (wound healing and tissue repair)
- ID and destruction of abnormal cells that originate in the body.

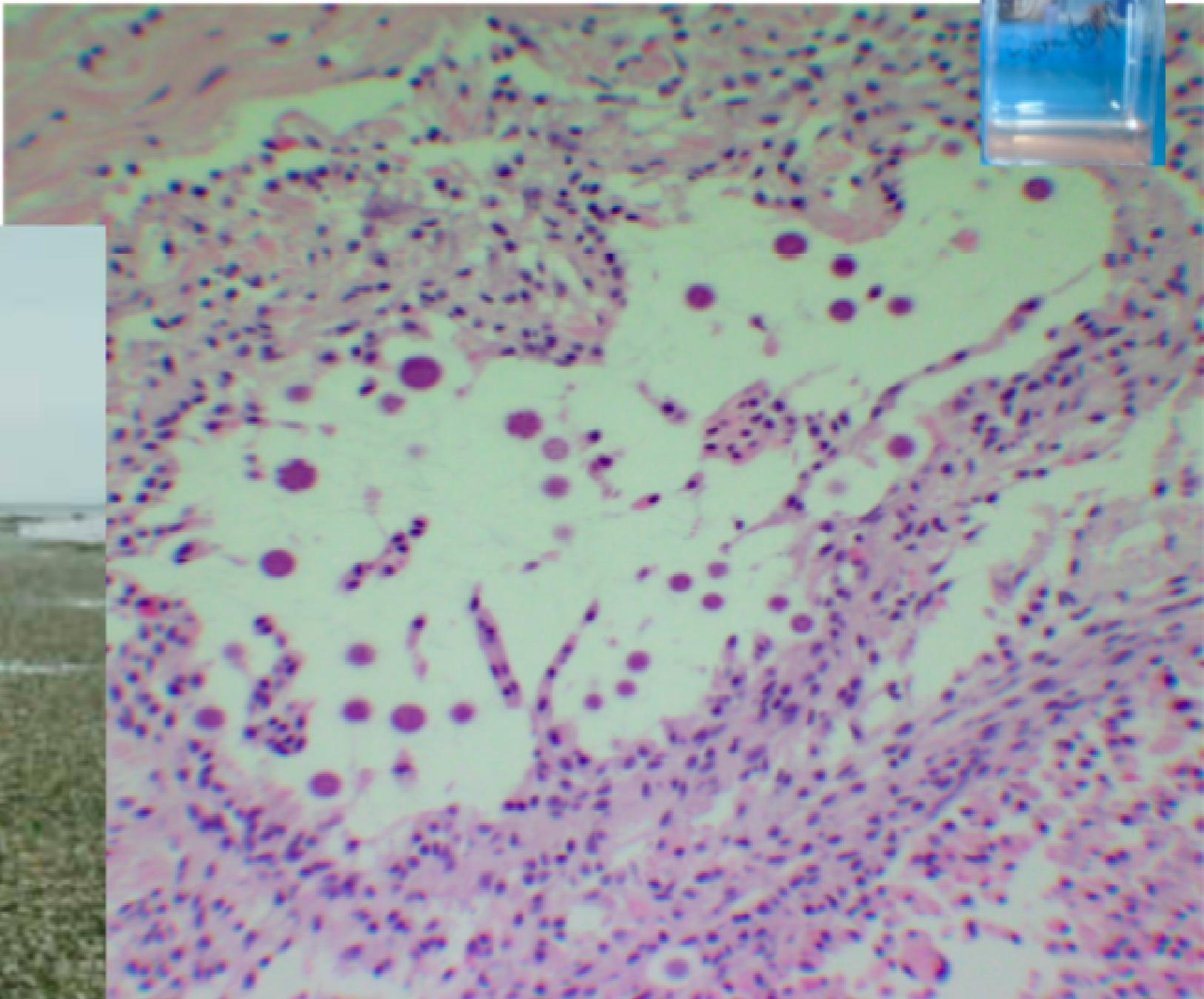
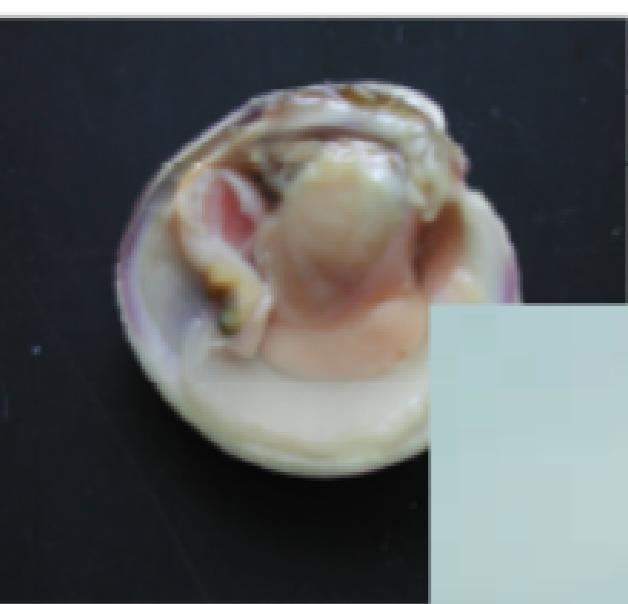
# Pathogens

- Disease producing power known as
- 
- Bacteria - release enzymes or toxins
  - Internal parasites (larger; protozoa, fungi) - use resources, damage tissue
  - Virus - not self sustaining; lack ability to form *energy production* and *protein synthesis*



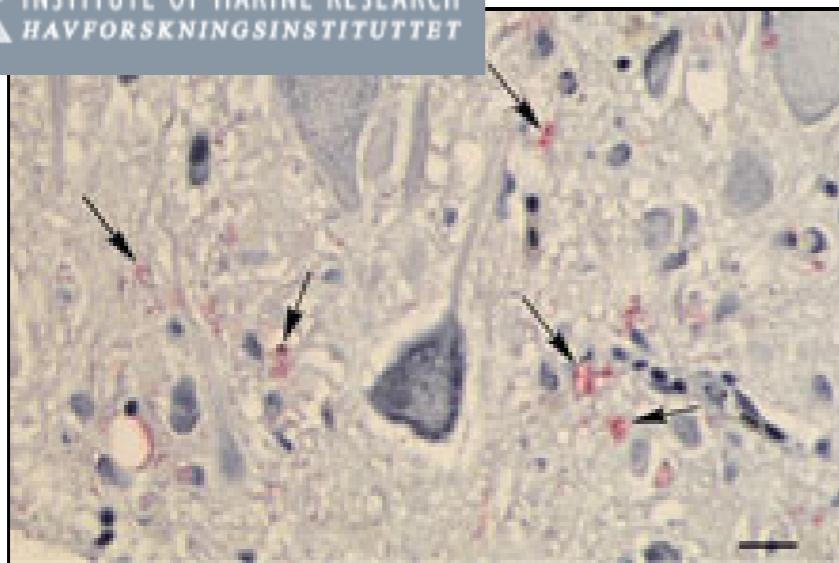
Bacteria - Vibrio

# Fungi - QPX



Roxanna Smolowitz

# Virus - Nodavirus



Brain of salmon contaminated by nodavirus.



Development of diagnostic and management techniques to select cod broodstocks and hatchery stocks free from nodavirus



# Immune Response

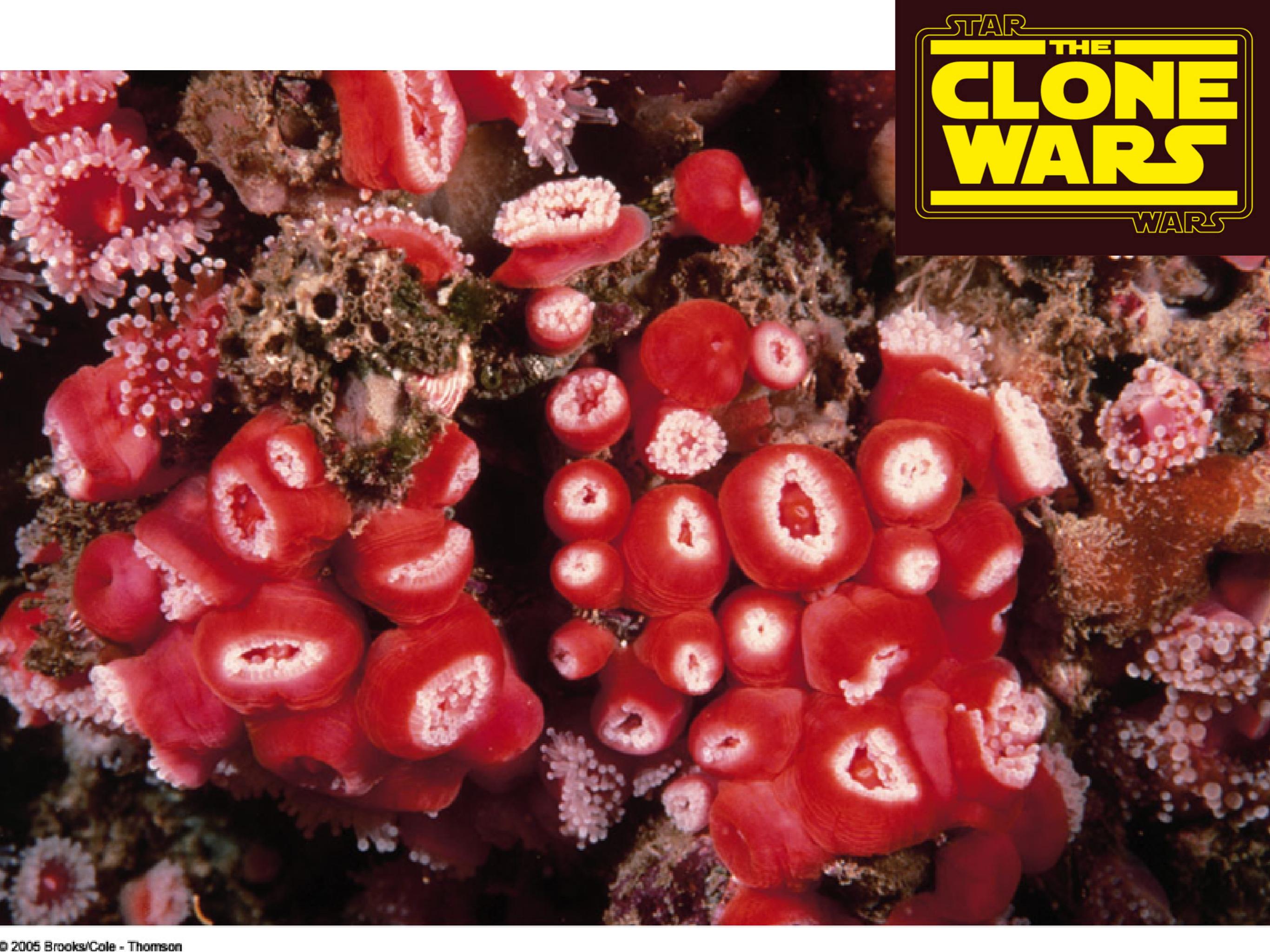
- Innate Immunity - non-specific
- Acquired Immunity- adaptive; selectively targets

# Immune Response

- **Innate Immunity - non-specific**
- **Acquired Immunity- adaptive; selectively targets**

**How do organisms distinguish self from non-self?**

STAR **THE**  
**CLONE**  
**WARS**  
WARS





20

This is a picture of two *A. elegantissima* or *A. sola* fighting with acrorhagia. Taken at San Simeon, CA by Dave Cowles

more images @ [tinyurl.com/am3ncs](http://tinyurl.com/am3ncs)



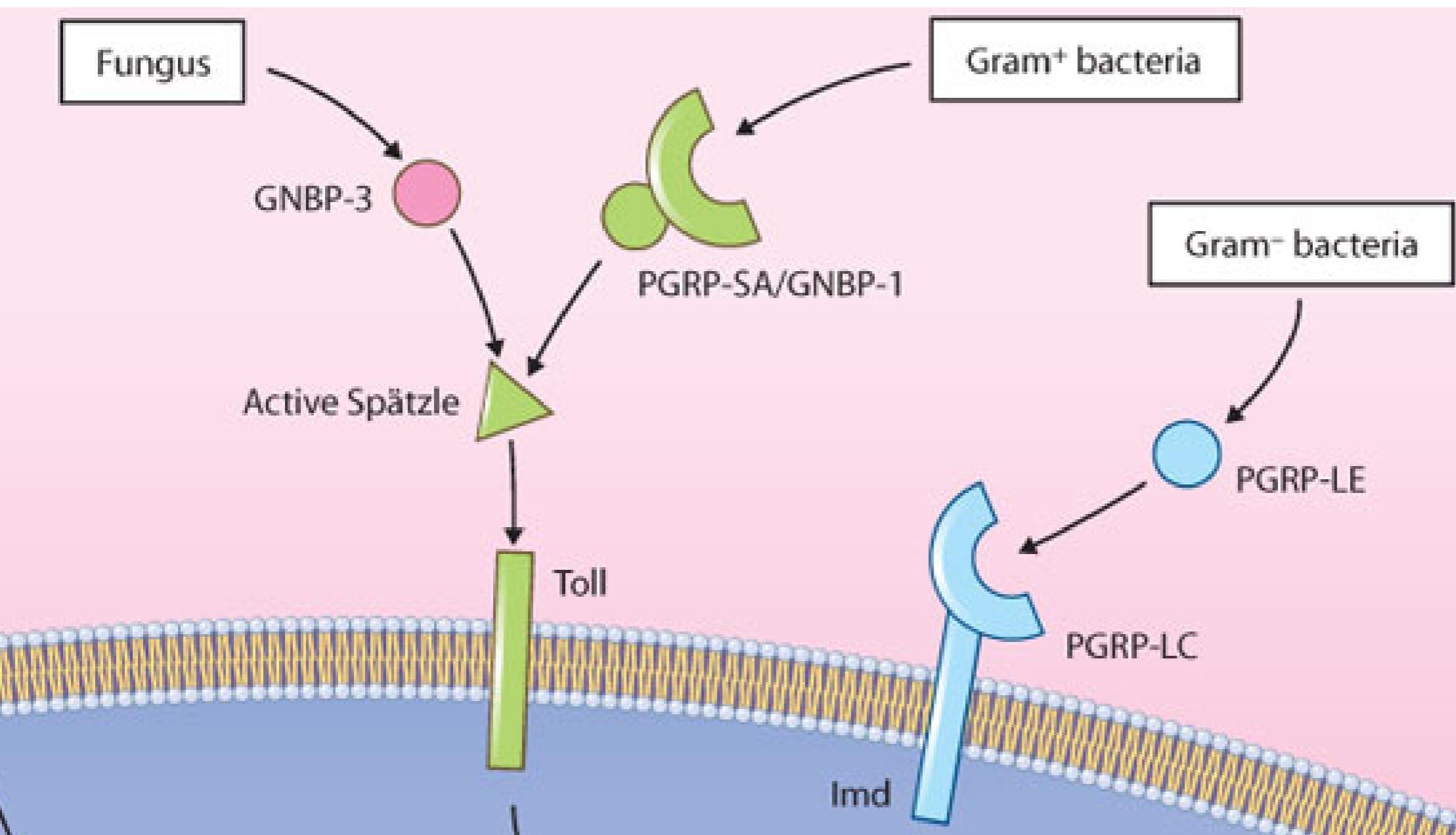
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How do organisms distinguish self from non-self?

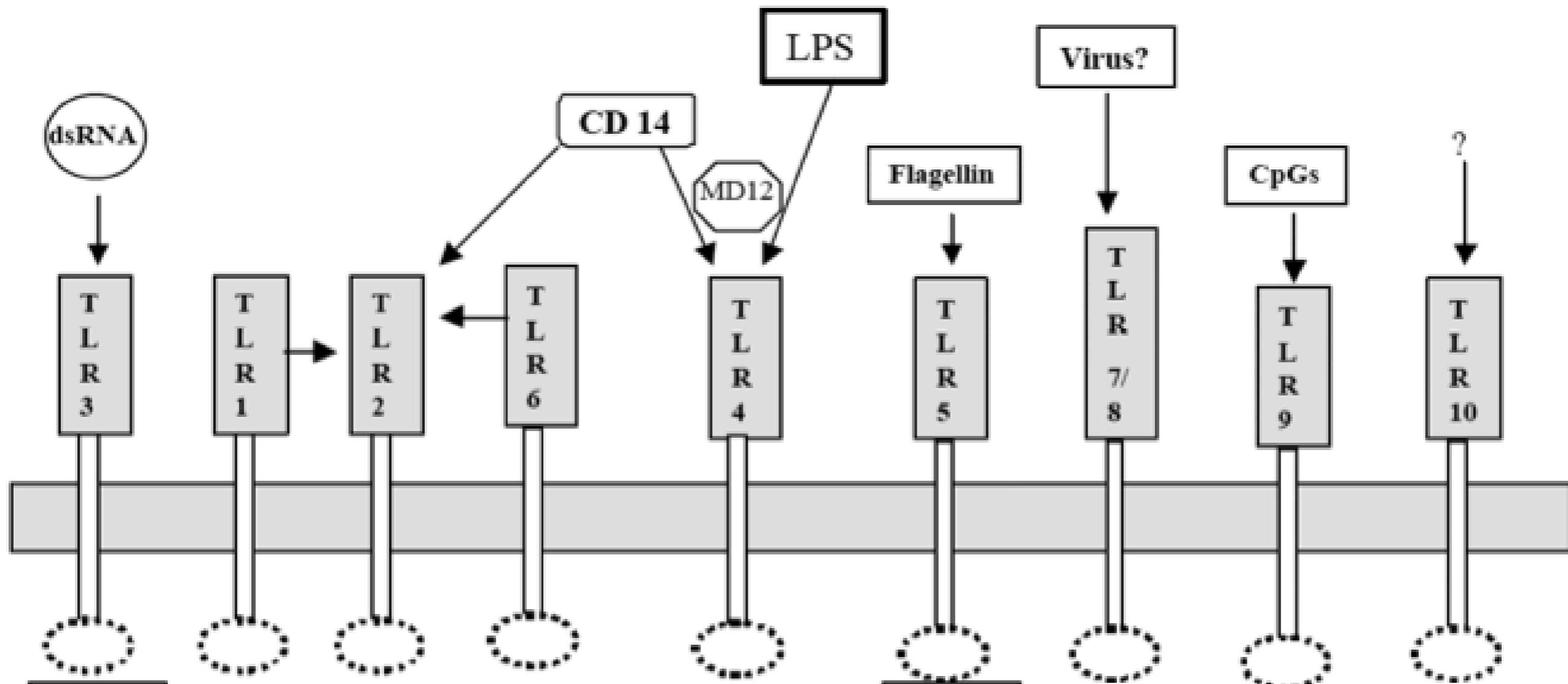
*pattern recognitions proteins (PRPs)*

# PRPs



Toll-like Receptors  
Peptidoglycan recognition proteins

# PRPs - Toll-like Receptors

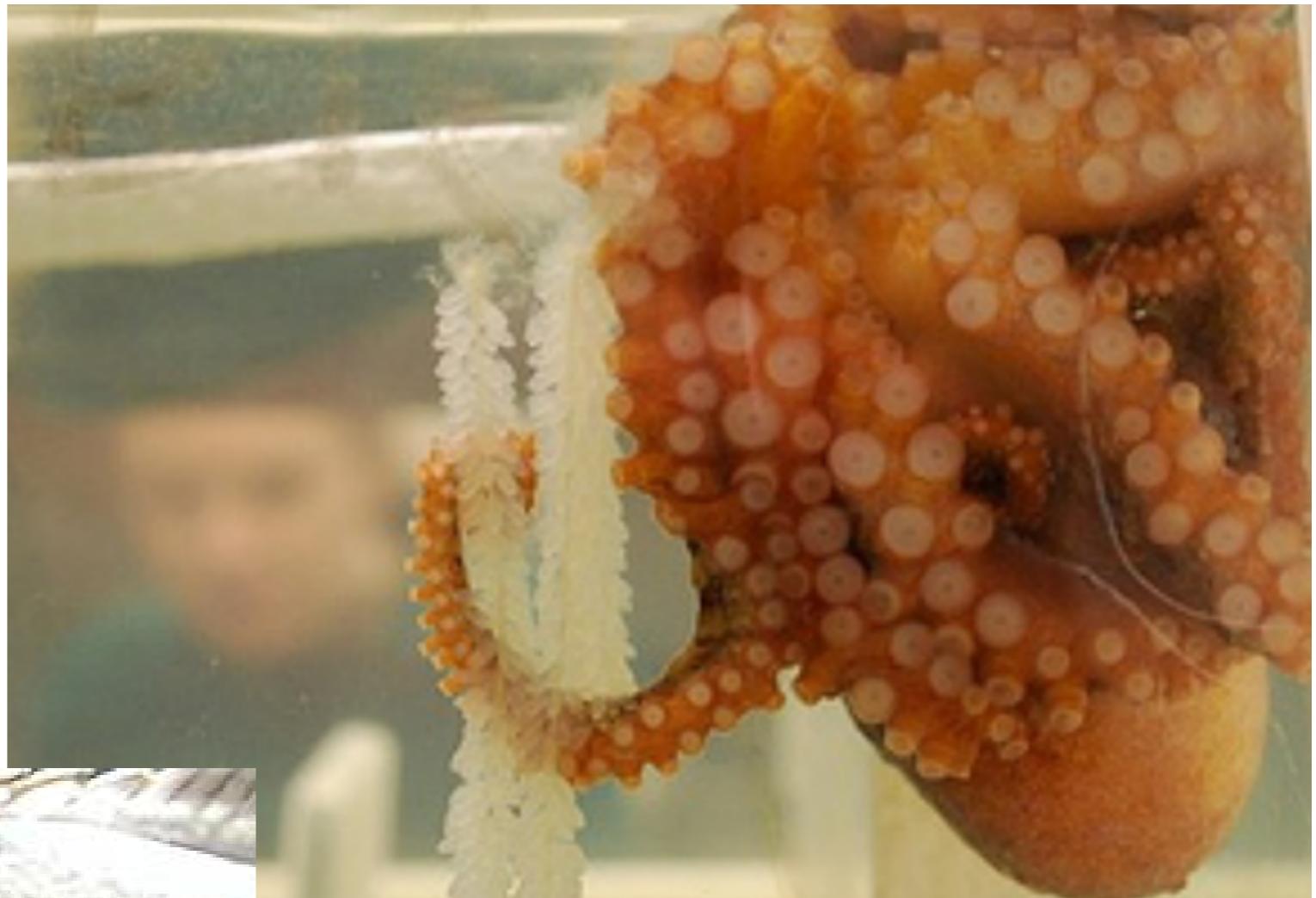


That's how the immune system  
knows bad things are there...

# Innate Immunity

- Barrier tissue
- Inflammation
- Complement System

# Chemico-physical Barrier



*anti-microbial peptides*

*beneficial microbial  
communities*

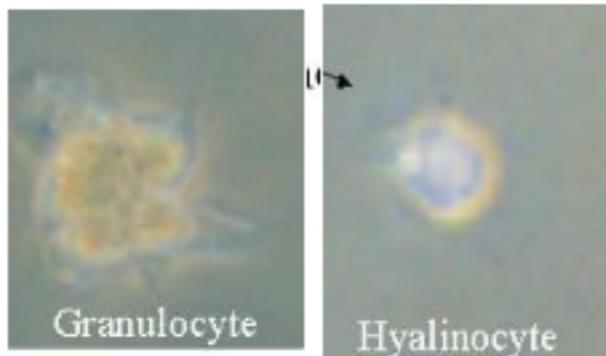
# Innate Immunity

- Barrier tissue
- Inflammation
- Complement System

# Innate Immunity

Chemico-physical barrier (shell, mucus)

CELLS:



Hemolymph

SERUM:

soluble lectins  
hydrolytic enzymes  
antimicrobial peptides

chemokinesis  
chemotaxis  
binding and internalization  
oxidative burst activation  
lysosomal enzymes  
antimicrobial peptides

# Phagocytosis

- How do they know where to go?
- What do they do when they get there?

# Chemotaxis

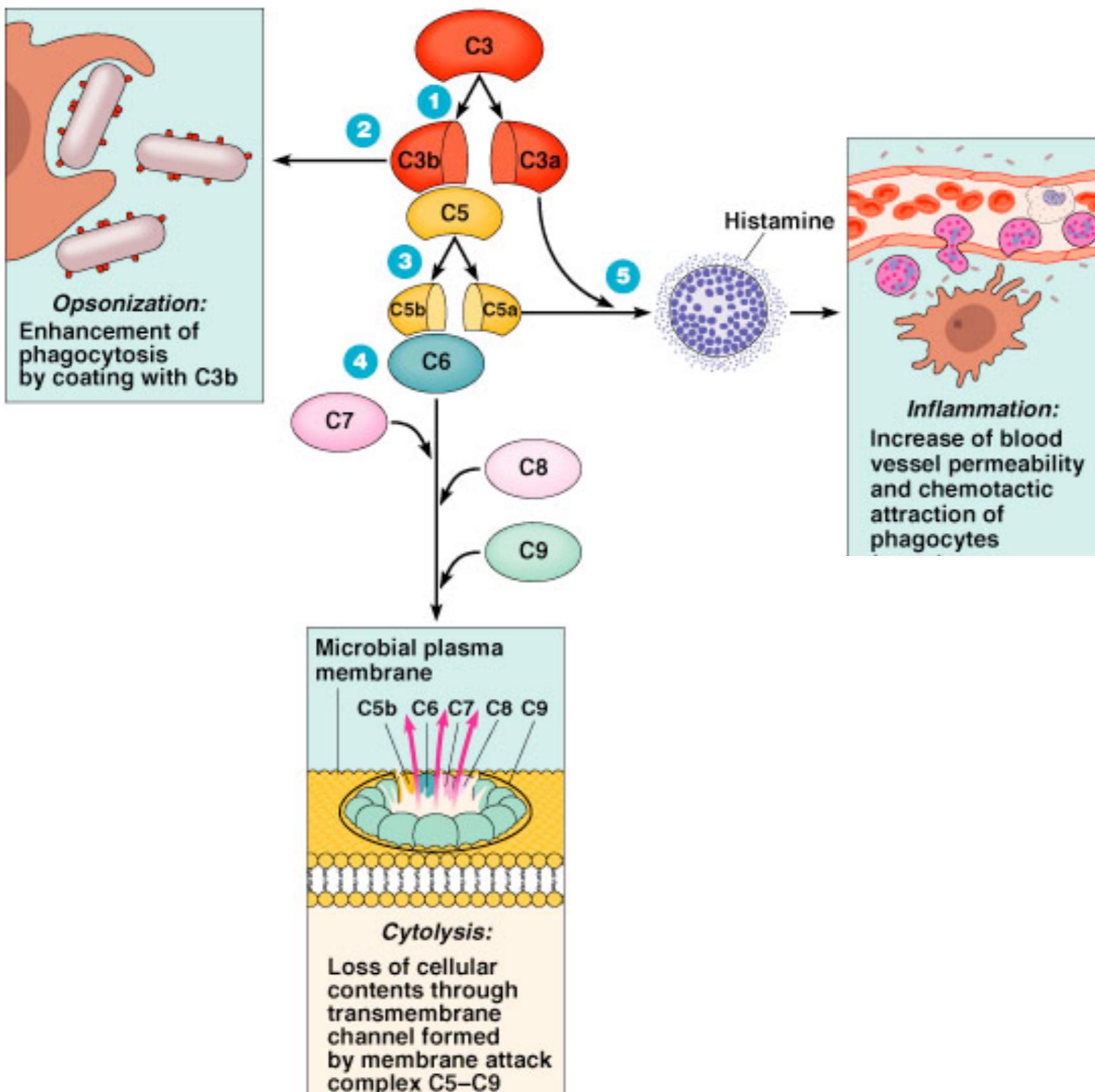
# Phagocytosis

- How do they know where to go?
- What do they do when they get there?

# Non-phagocytic Destruction

- Nitric oxide
- Reactive oxygen species
- Lactoferrin
- Complement System

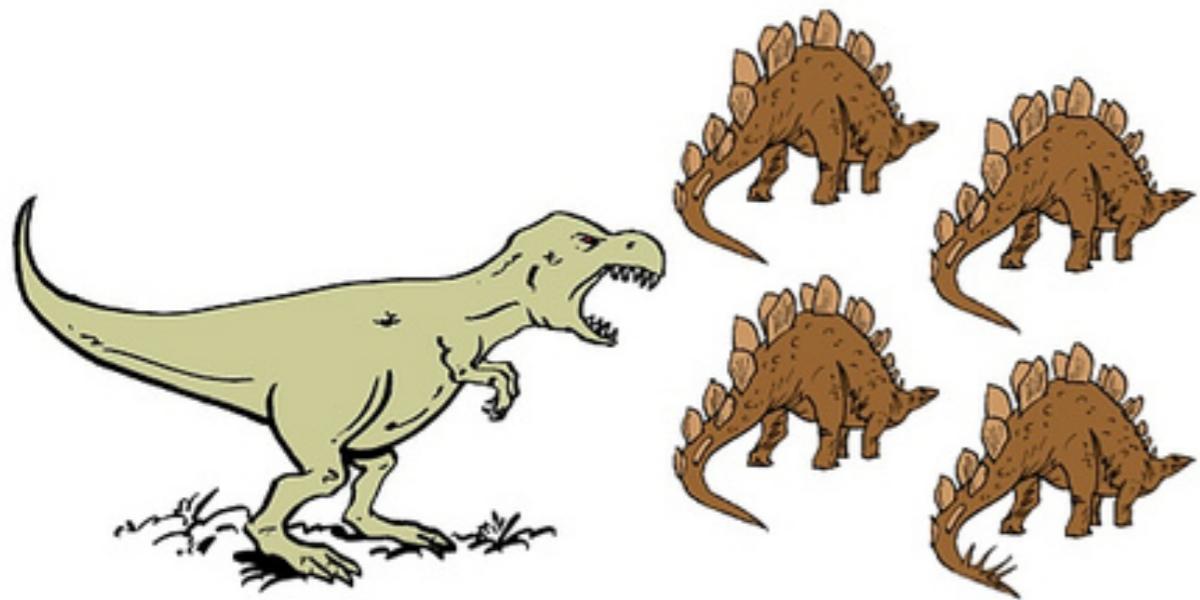
# Complement System



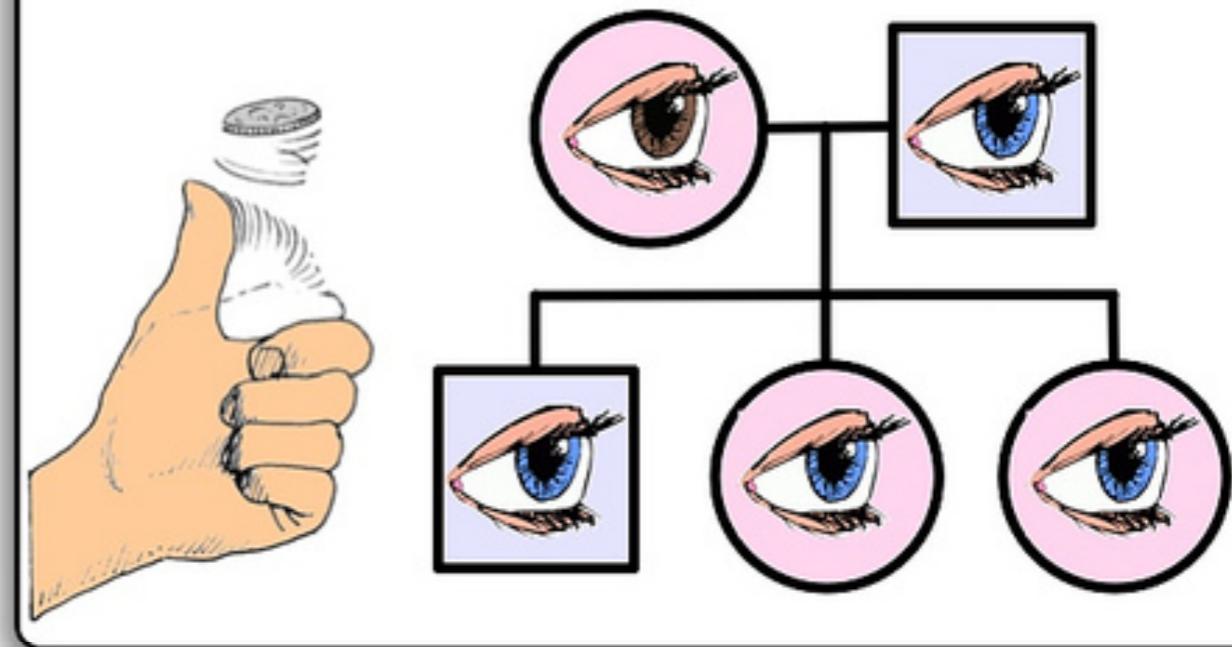
# Immune Response

- **Innate Immunity - non-specific**
- Acquired Immunity

## NATURAL SELECTION



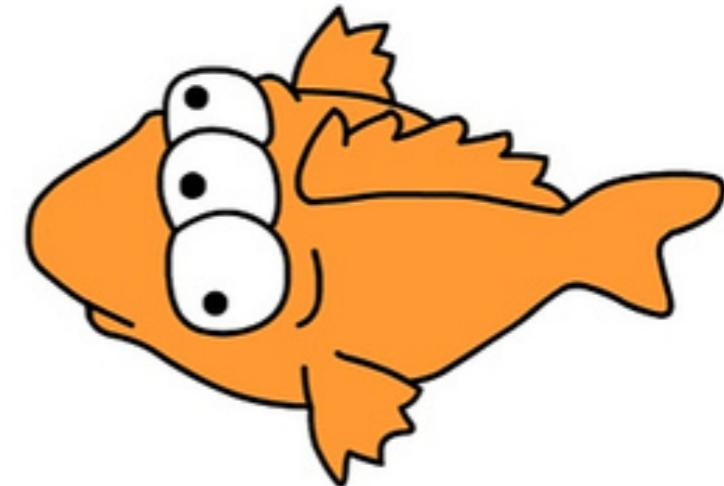
## GENETIC DRIFT



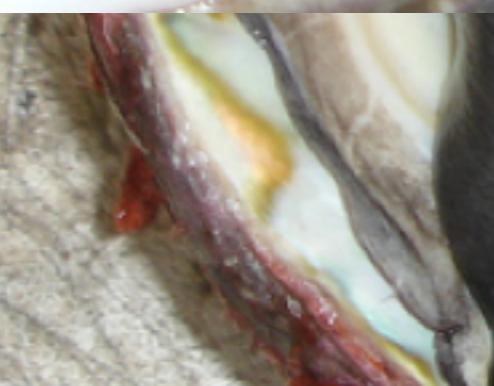
## MIGRATION

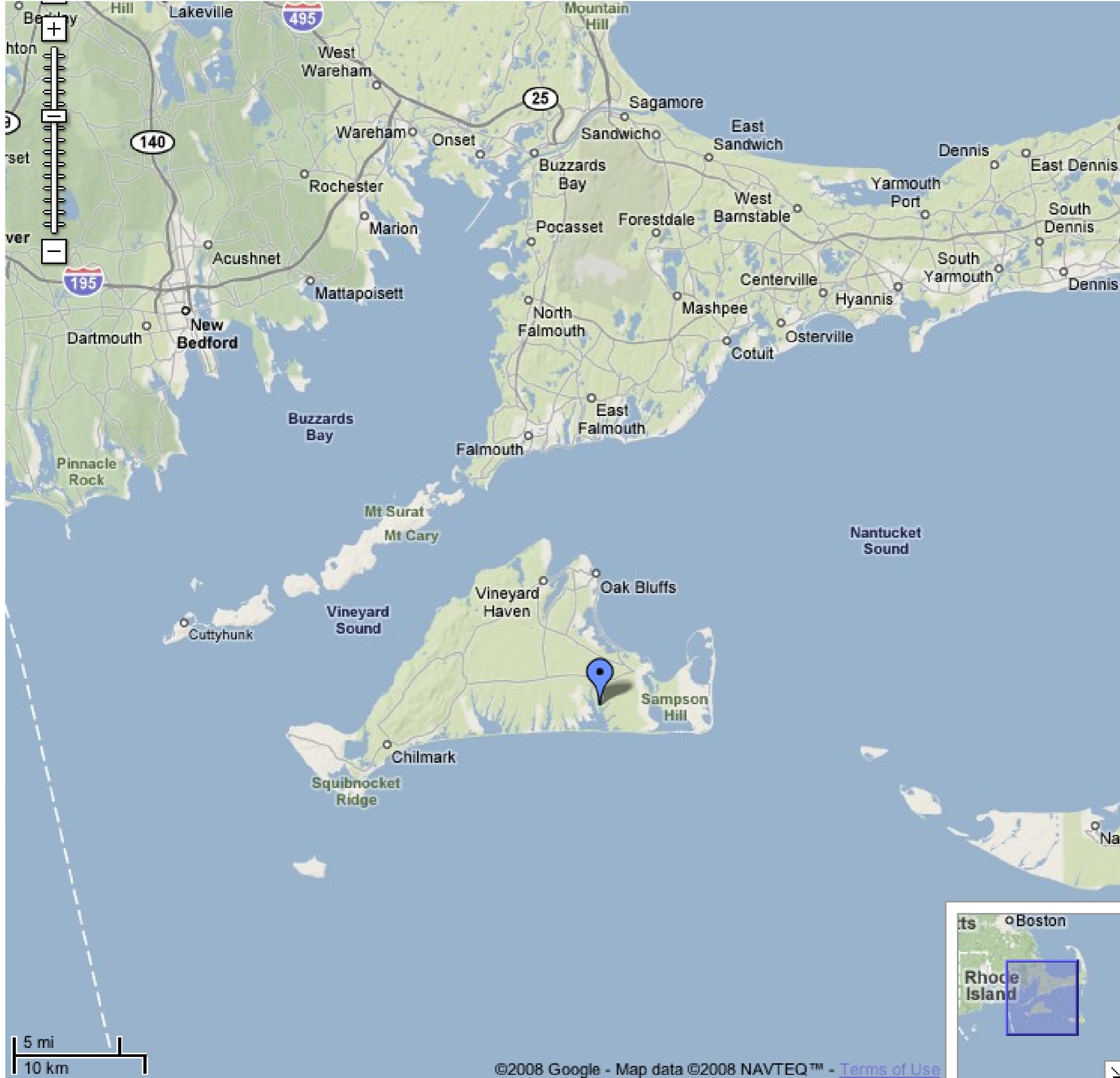


## MUTATION

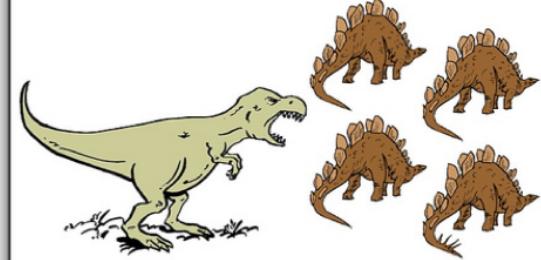


# Two part story





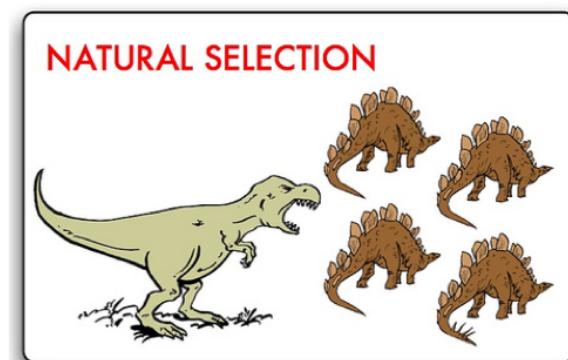
## NATURAL SELECTION



flickr | cpurrin |

Roxanna Smolowitz  
Rick Karney

# Disease Resistance?



flickr | cpurrin |

# NATURAL SELECTION

A colorful illustration of several dinosaurs. In the foreground, a large green Tyrannosaurus Rex stands on its hind legs, looking towards the right. To its right, two brown Stegosaurus are shown from different angles; one is facing left and the other is facing right. In the background, there are more indistinct brown figures of other dinosaurs like Triceratops and possibly another T-Rex.

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A map of the New England coast from Cape Cod to Maine. Rhode Island is highlighted with a blue box. The label "Rhode Island" is placed to the left of the box. The word "Boston" is also visible at the top right of the map.

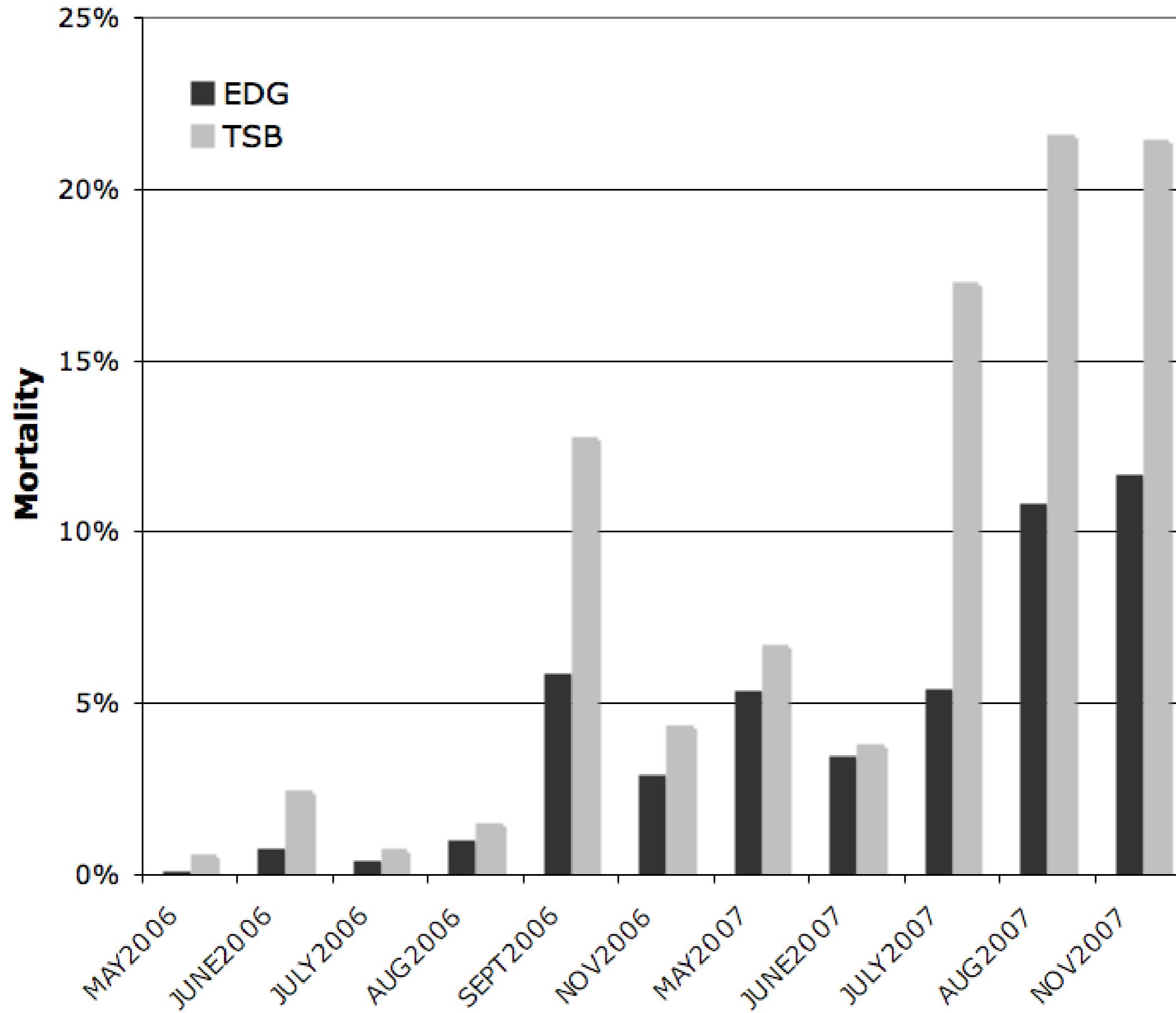
# Roxannna Smolowitz Rick Karney

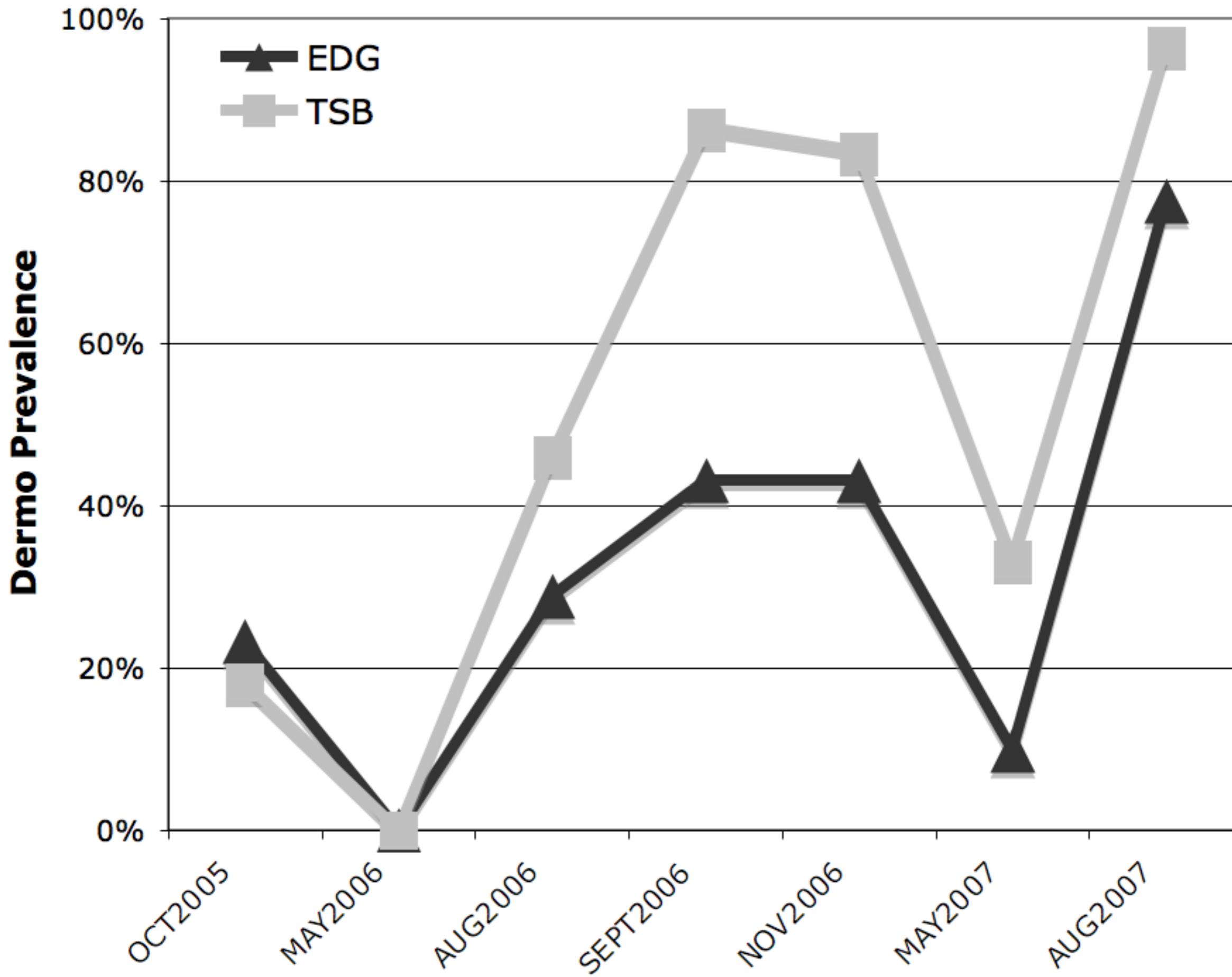




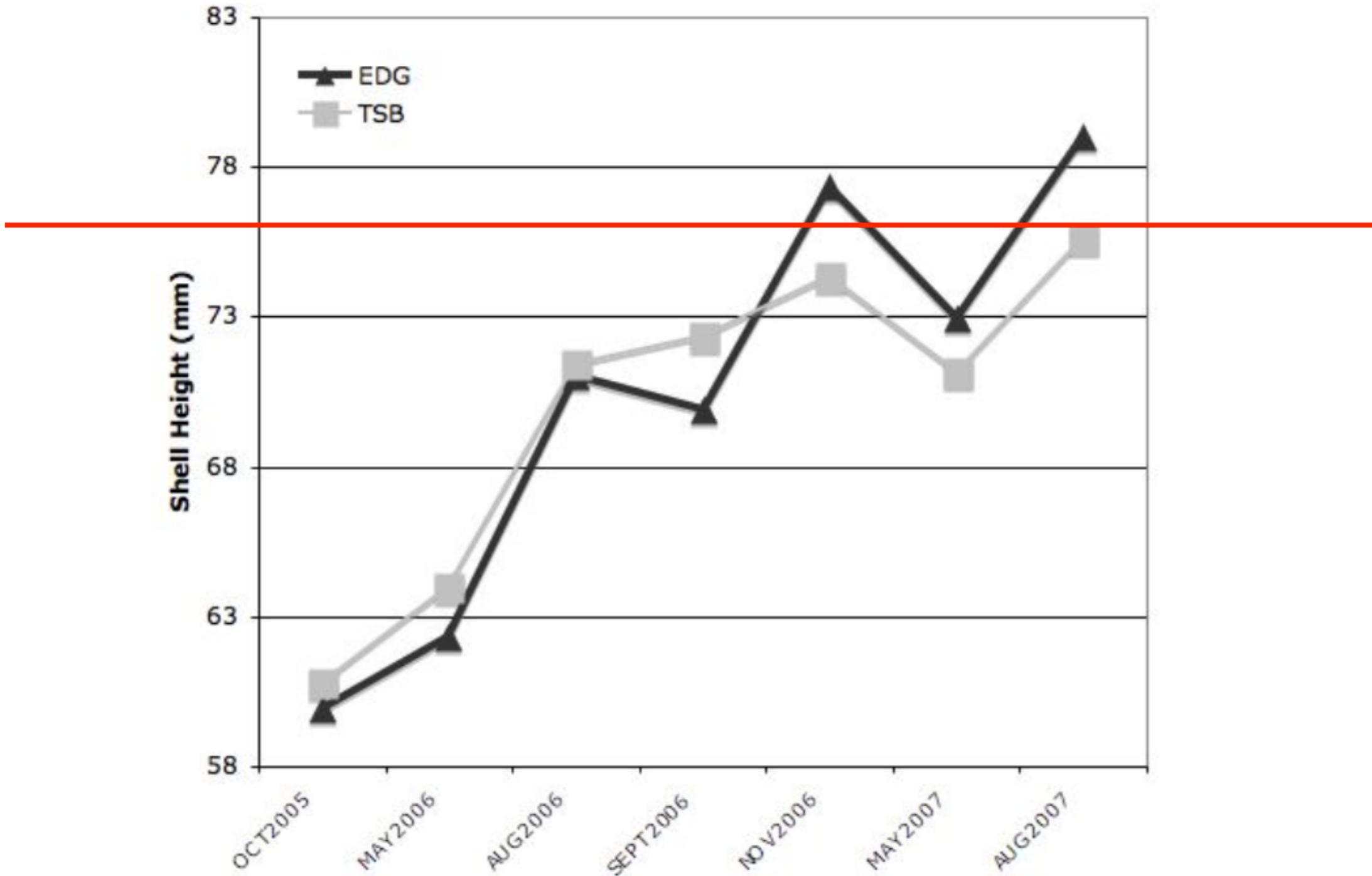








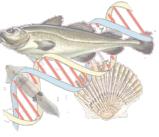
# Market size



# Mechanisms

They are different,  
but how / why?



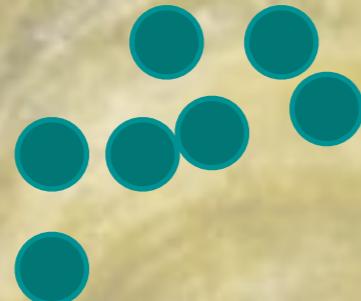


# Schematic

Parasite



Hemocytes



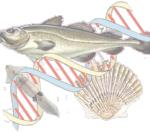
BCL-X

Resistant



**BCL-X**

Wild-type



# Apoptosis – BCL-X

- Resistant oyster strains could downregulate apoptosis suppression
- Allowing for increased apoptosis
- Decreasing number of cells available for *Perkinsus* proliferation

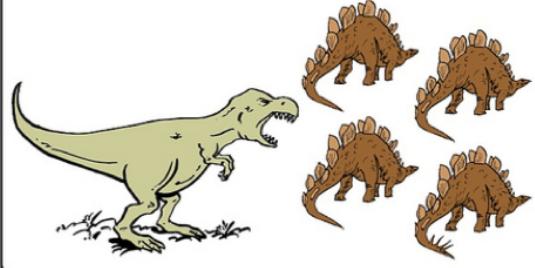
# Summary - Oyster

- Offspring of survivors of heavy disease pressure are more tolerant to disease
- Mechanisms involved in host responses to *P. marinus* include proteases and apoptosis

# Abalone



## NATURAL SELECTION



Naive



California

San Mateo  
Sunnyvale  
San Jose

Salinas

Fresno

Visalia

Bakersfield

Santa  
Maria

Santa  
Barbara

Simi Valley

Oxnard

Glendale

Ontario  
Los  
Angeles

Riverside

Corona

Huntington  
Beach

Oceanside

Escondido

Disease Pressure

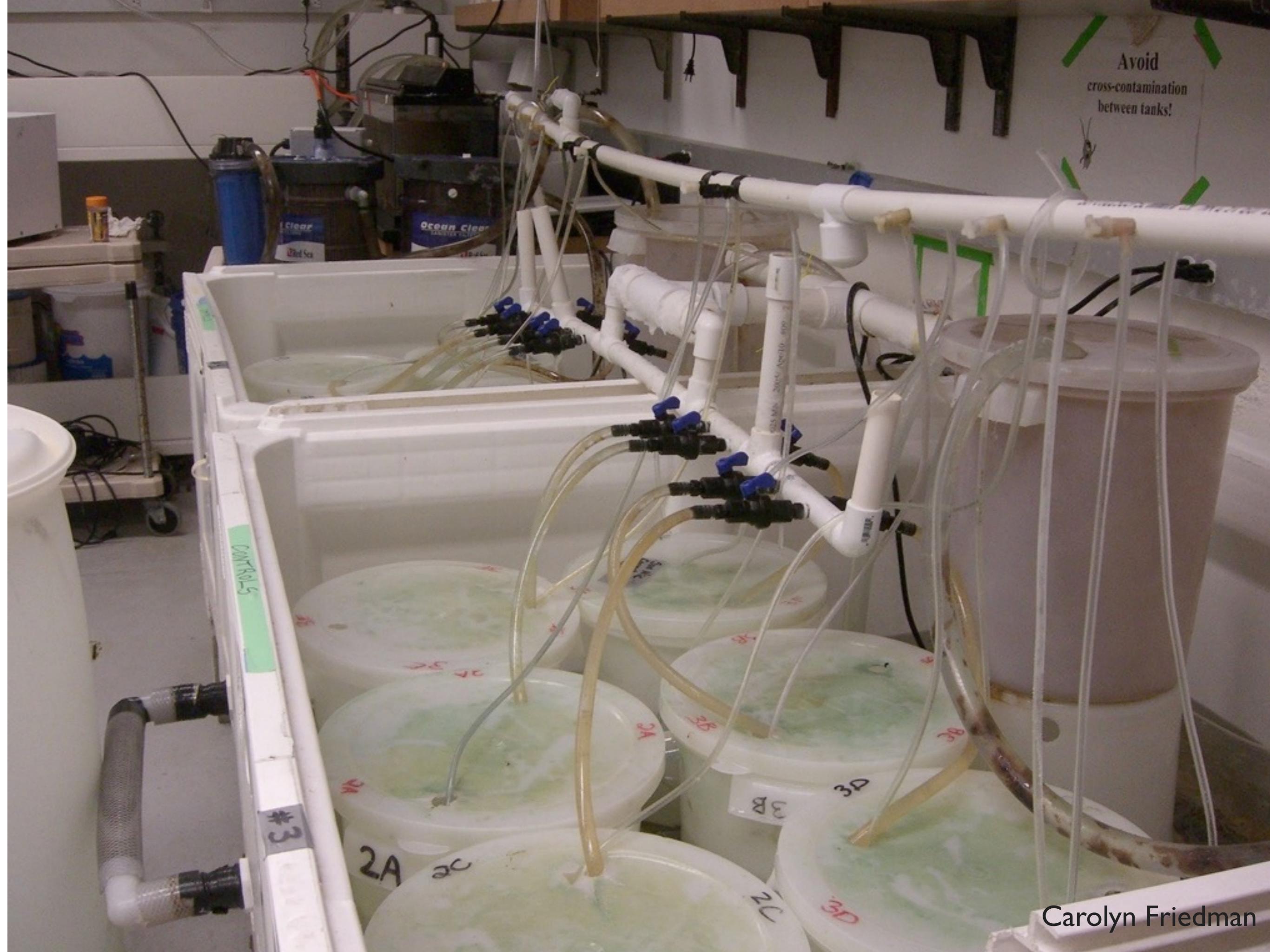


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Avoid  
cross-contamination  
between tanks!

Carolyn Friedman

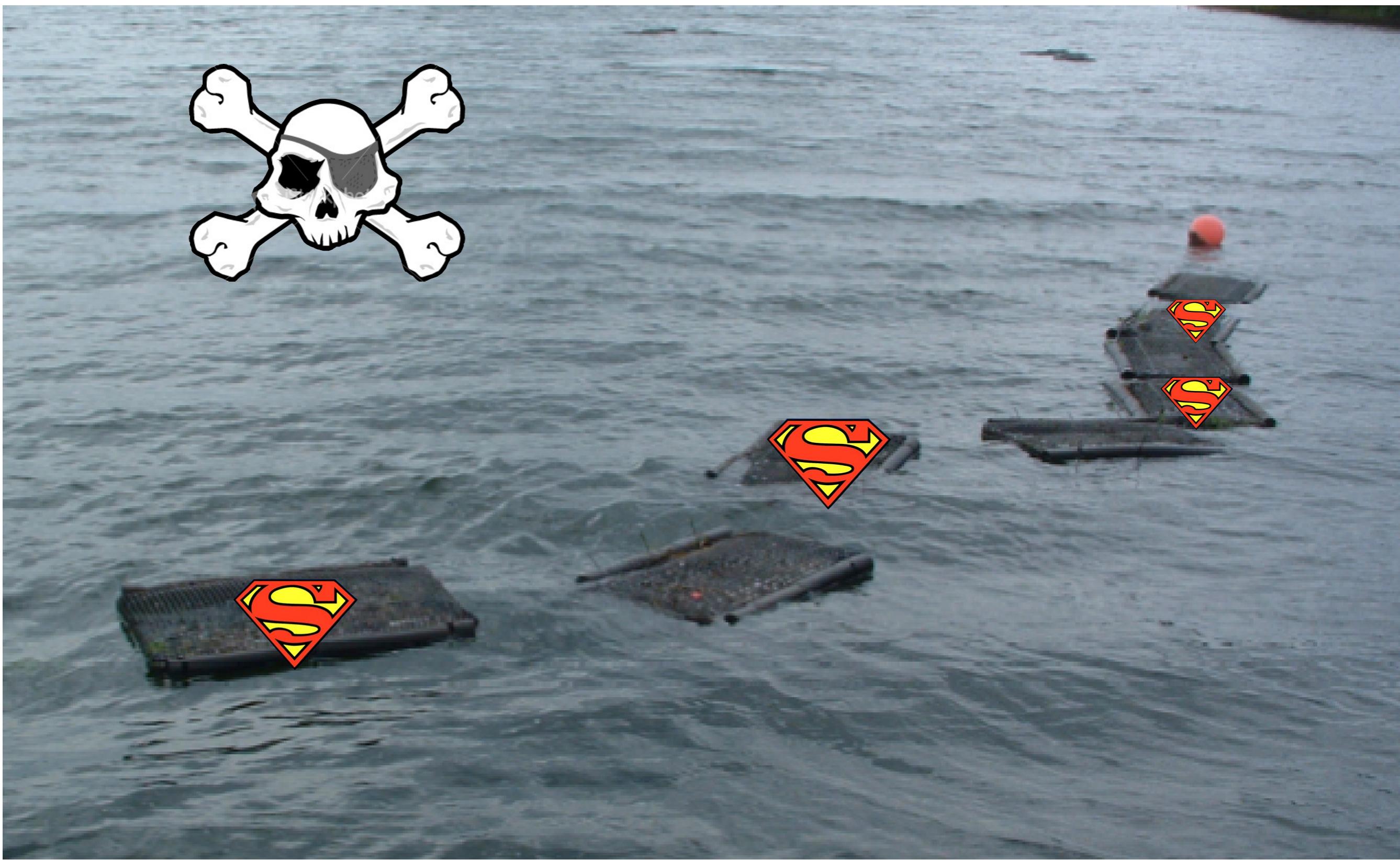


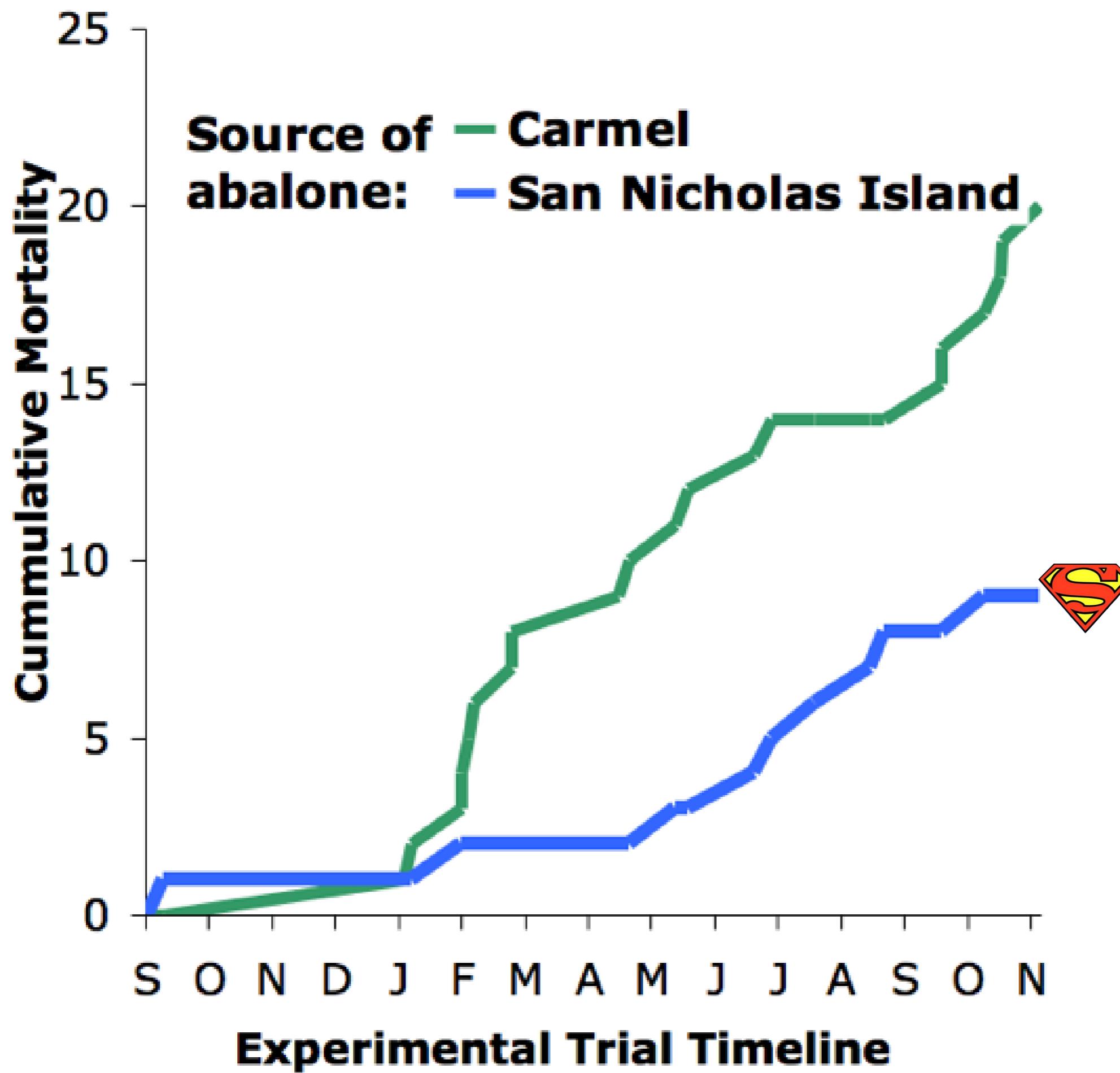
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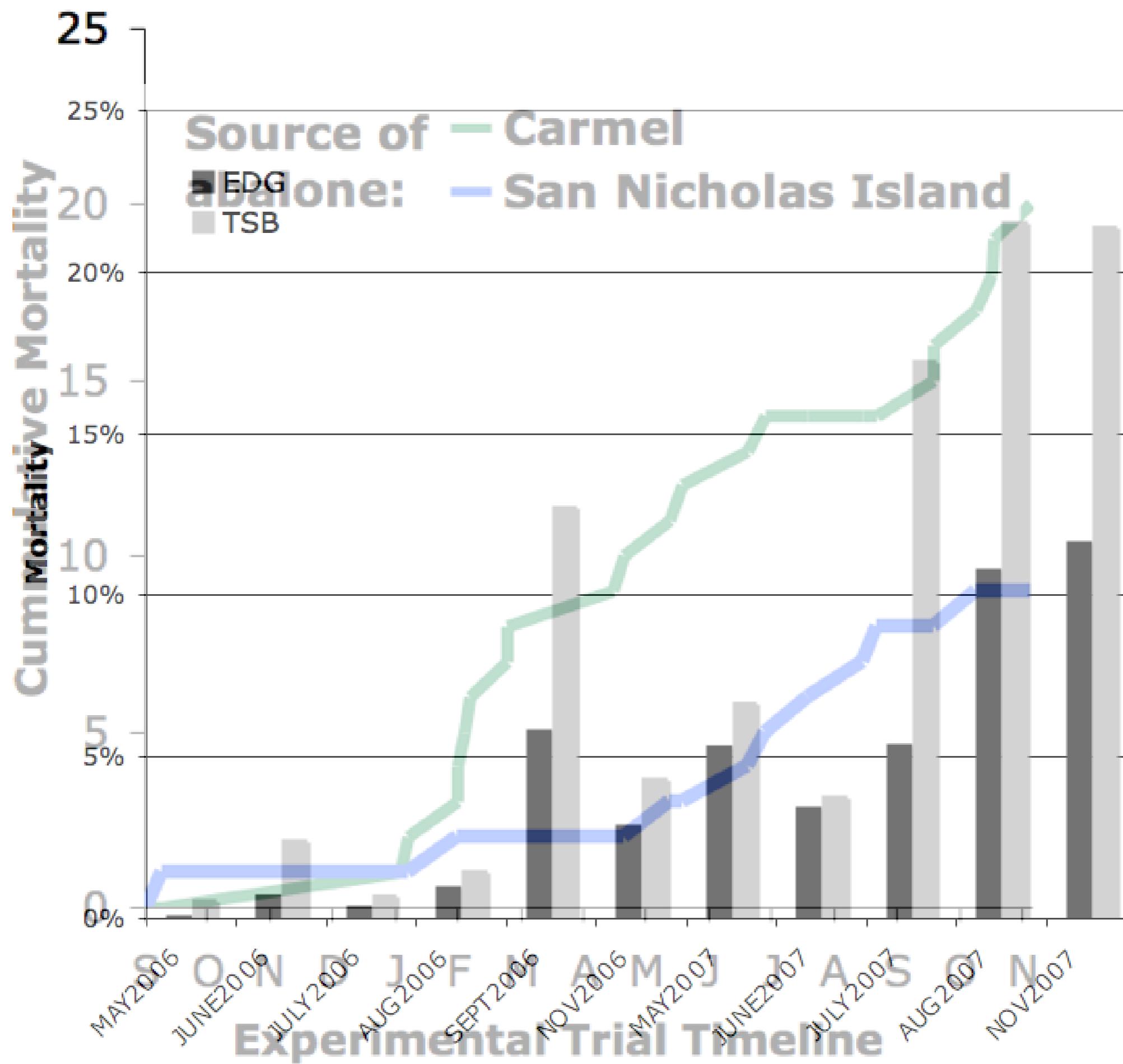


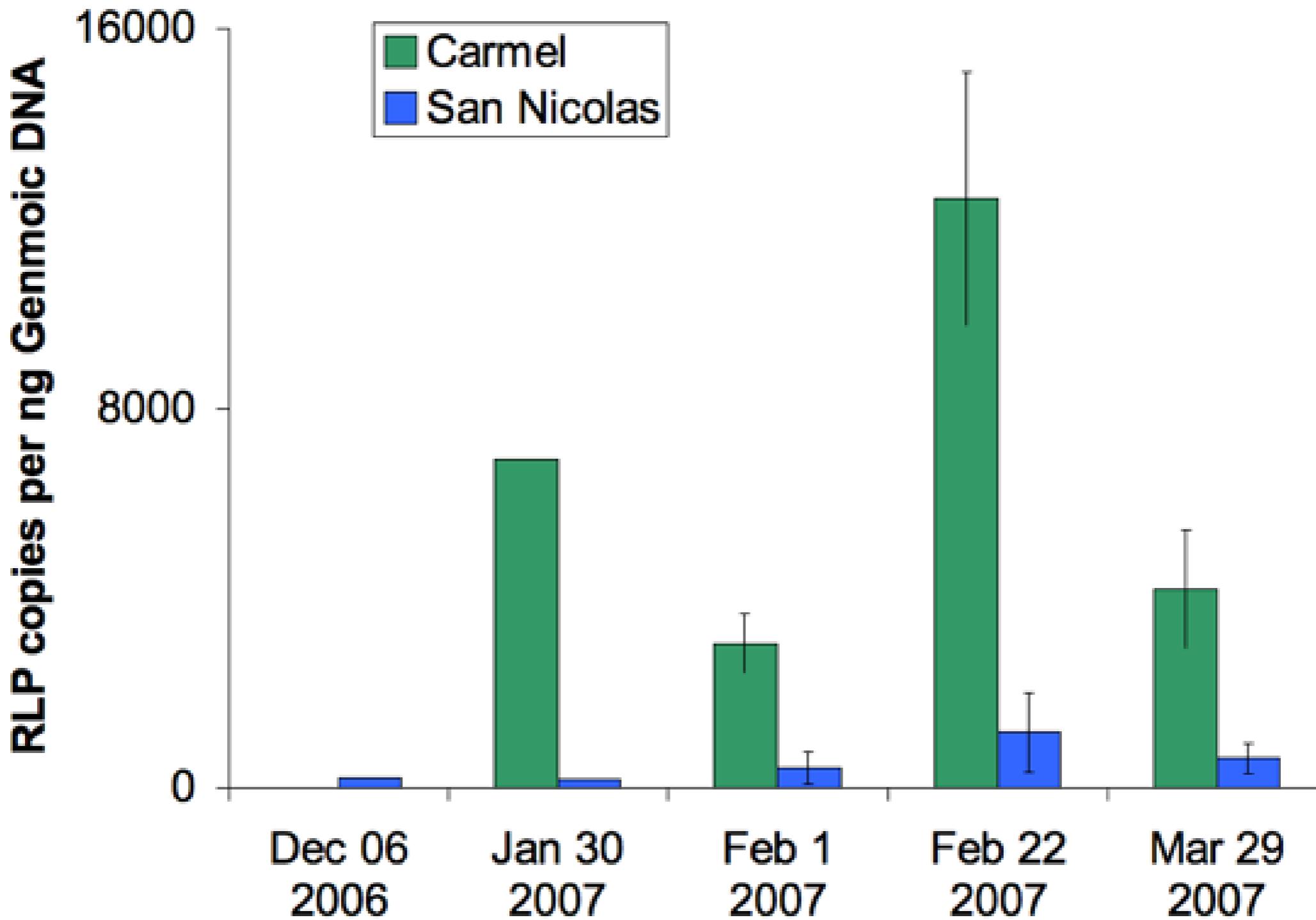
Carolyn Friedman

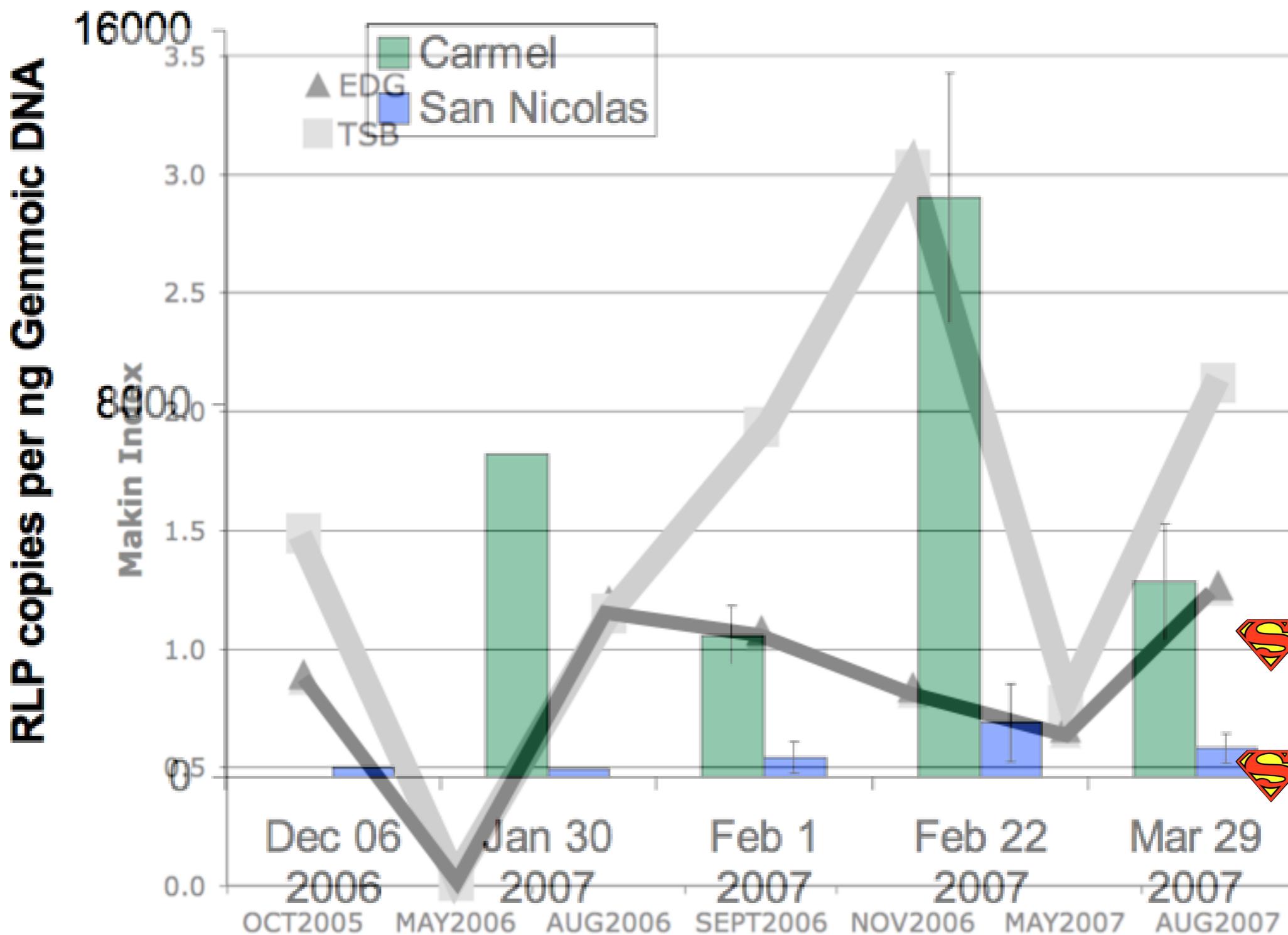
analagous to ...











# Increased Resistance

Better survival AND less pathogen load

How?

# Differences?

# Factors involved in tissue change, general immune responses, recognition of the pathogen....

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Molecular Function</b>	<b>Biological Process</b>
Rab1	GTPase activity	Vesicle-mediated transport
Rab7 (WSSV Receptor)	GTPase activity, protein binding	Intracellular Protein Transport
Catalase	Catalase activity, antioxidant activity	Determination of life span, response to oxidative stress
Toll Interacting Protein (TOLLIP)	Protein binding, signal transducer activity	Inflammatory response, intracellular signaling cascade
Bacterial Recognition Protein (BRP)	Bacterial binding	Regulation of innate immune response
Manganese Superoxide Dismutase (MnSD)	MnSD activity, antioxidant activity	Response to oxidative stress
Plancitoxin	Deoxyribonuclease II activity	DNA catabolism process, DNA binding

# Summary - Abalone

- Just as with oysters, processes of natural selection have resulted in populations with increased tolerance.
- Important mechanisms involved in the immune response to WS are associated with initial pathogen recognition.

Small pockets of  shellfish.

What are the implications?

Who cares?