

# **Host Response**

**Steven Roberts**

# Little Background First

**Main Interest - *Physiology* (how stuff works)**

Fish Reproduction

Fish Growth

Shellfish Growth / Metamorphosis

Shellfish Immune Response

Shellfish Response to Environmental Change

Shellfish Epigenetics - Adaptation / Plasticity<sub>2</sub>

# **Host Response**

**Steven Roberts**

# Let's Anthropomorphize

What might scare marine invert?



# Today: *Physiological Response* to things that are bad

It is important to think about the big picture.

What else is going on with the critter...

really big picture -

What has the population experienced.

# Defense Systems

- Anatomic Features
- **Immunity**

# Anatomic Features



# Anatomic Features



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.

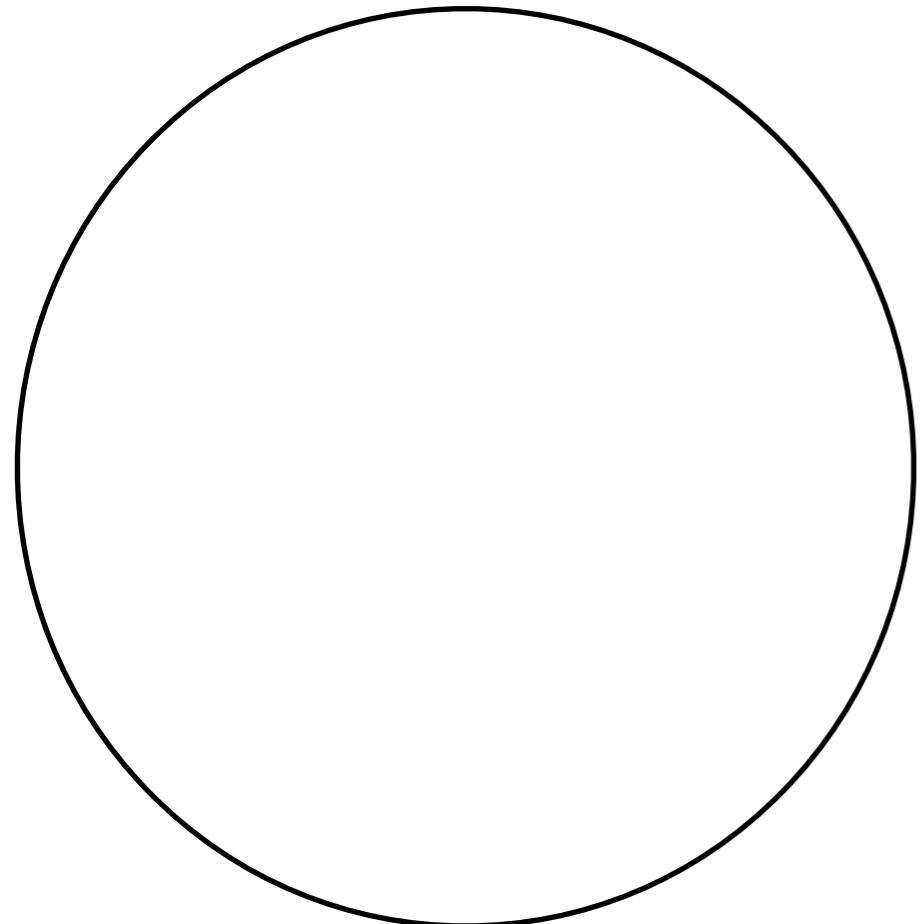
# Anatomic Features



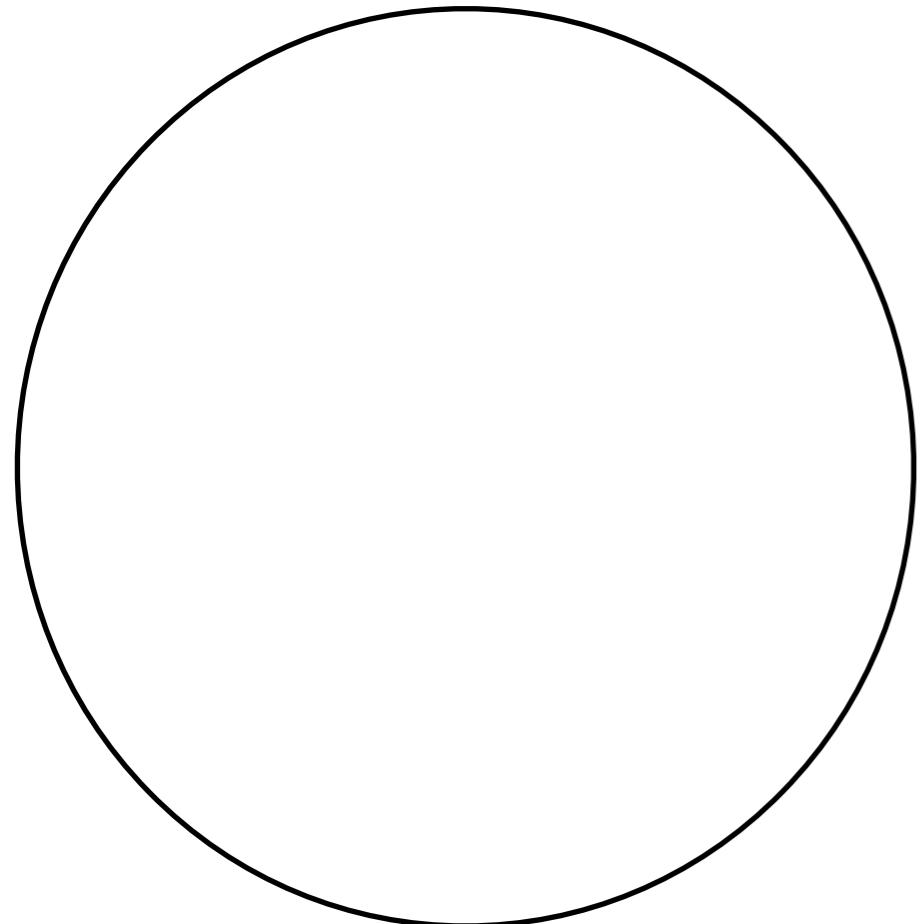
[tinyurl.com/cgbso7](http://tinyurl.com/cgbso7)

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.

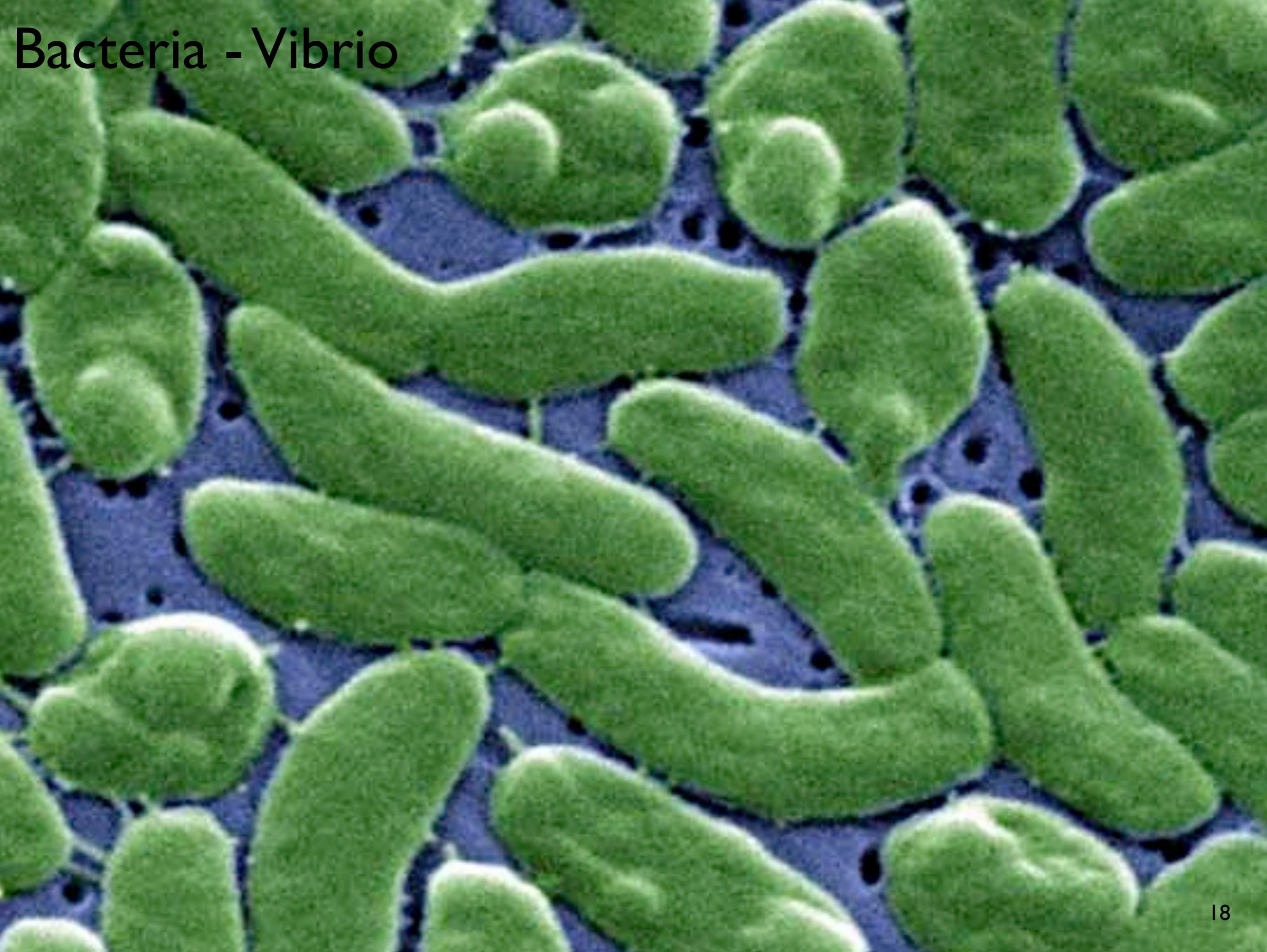
# Immune System

- Defense against **pathogens**
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# Pathogens

# 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 *for energy production and protein synthesis*



Bacteria - Vibrio

# Protists Fungi-like Thraustochytrids

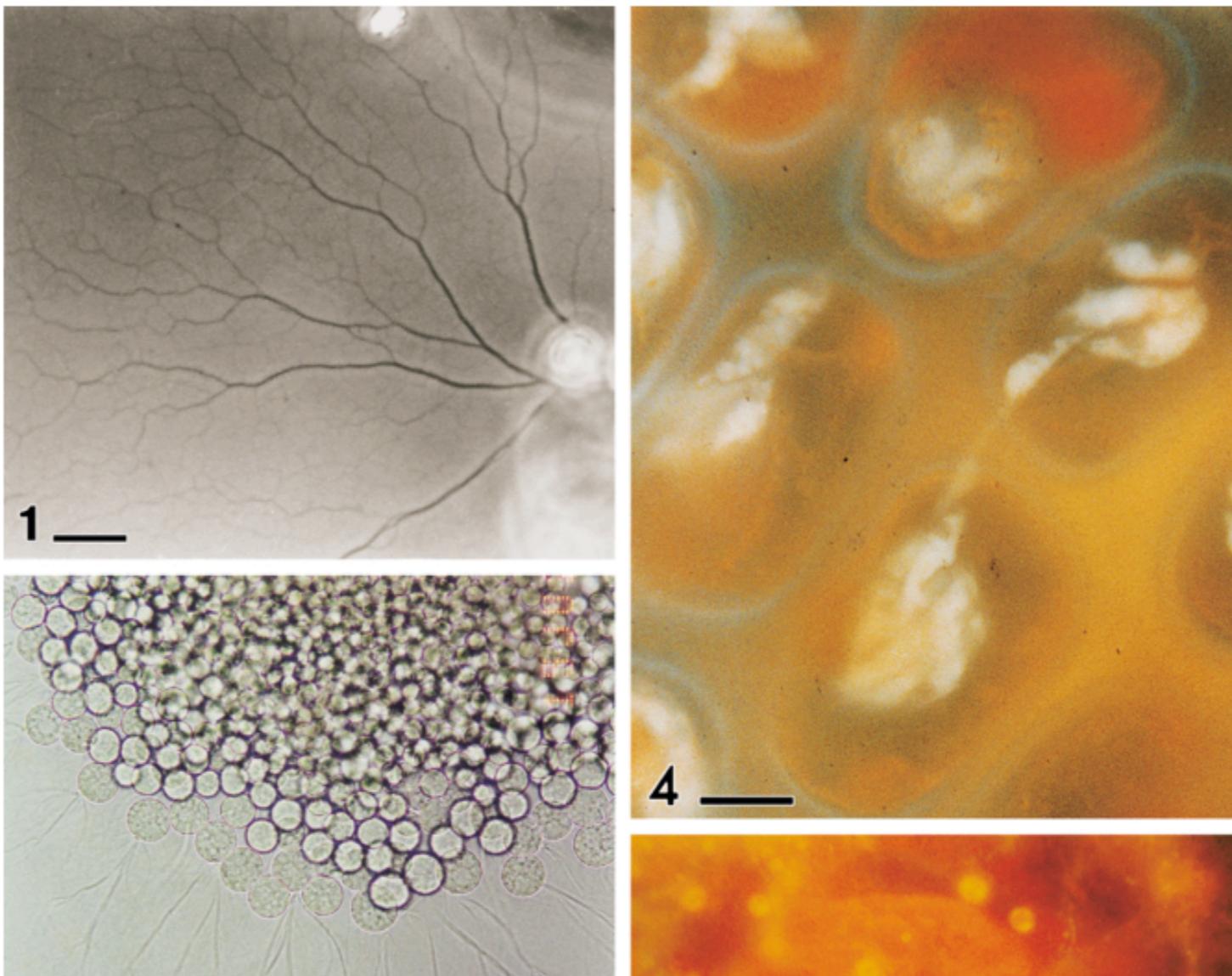


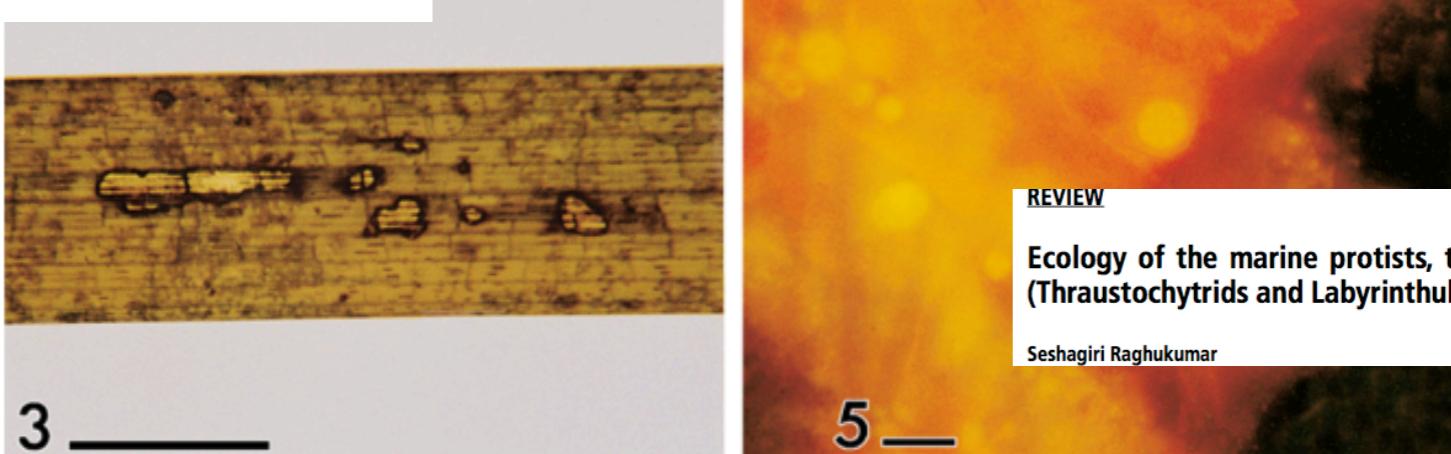
Fig. 1. Cells of a thraustochytrid growing on a nutrient agar medium. Bar represents 50 µm.

Fig. 2. Ectoplasmic net elements of a thraustochytrid cell. Scale bar = 20 µm.

Fig. 3. Leaves of the seagrass *Thalassia hemprichii* Escherson showing necrosis, presumably caused by *Labyrinthula* sp. Scale bar = 1 cm.

Fig. 4. Epifluorescence micrograph of cells of *Labyrinthula* within the tissue of the seagrass *Thalassia hemprichii* Escherson, labelled with Calcofluor. Scale bar = 20 µm.

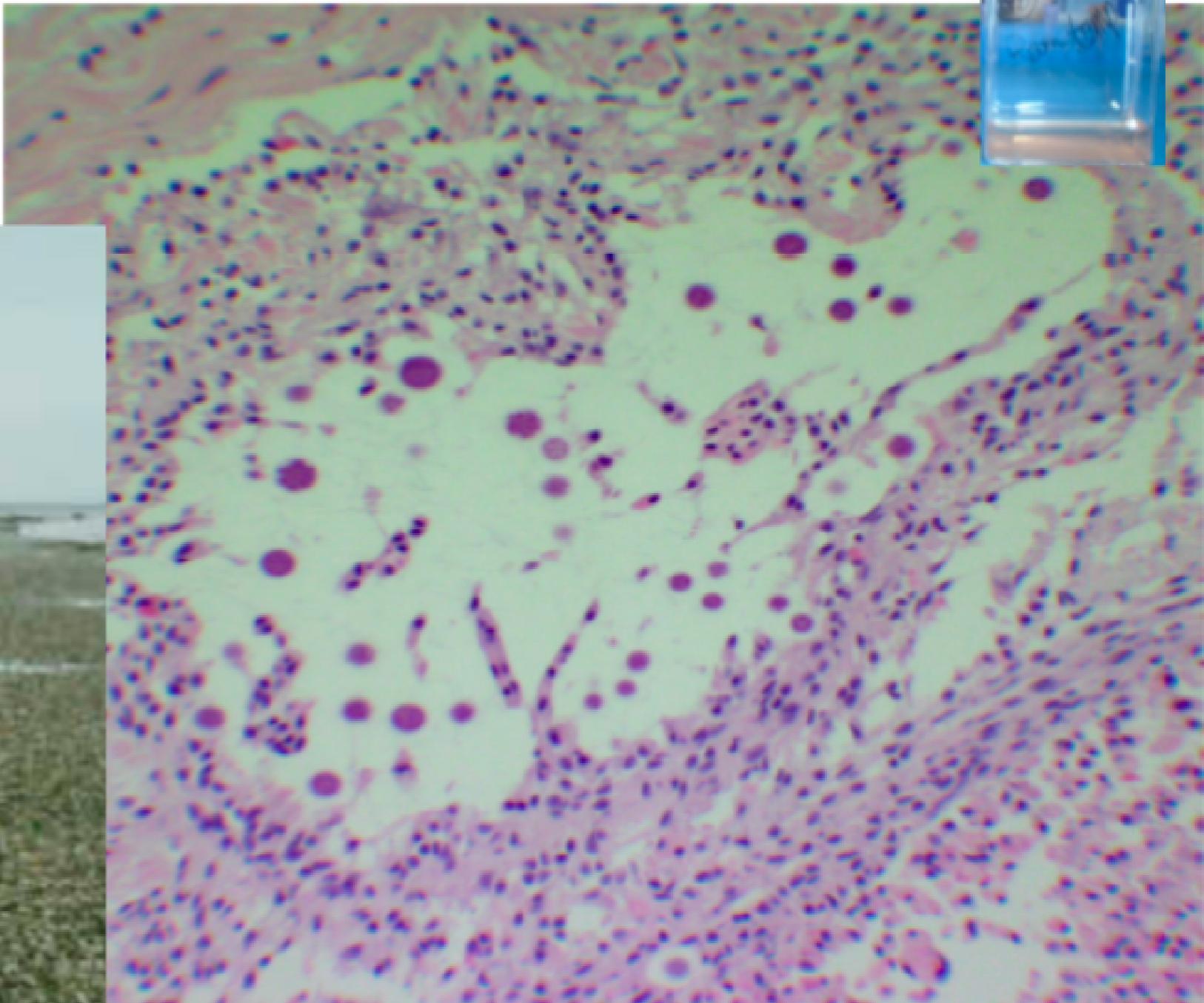
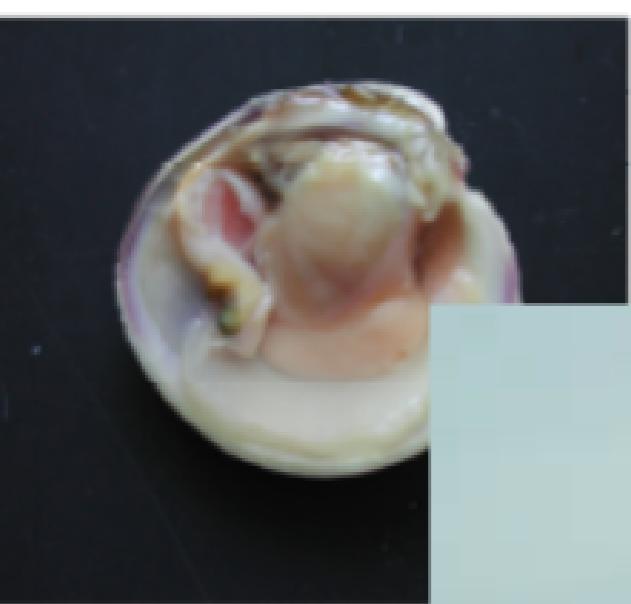
Fig. 5. Cells of thraustochytrids in phytoplankton detritus, stained using the acriflavine direct detection (AfDD) technique. Scale bar = 10 µm.



Ecology of the marine protists, the Labyrinthulomycetes (Thraustochytrids and Labyrinthulids)

Seshagiri RaghuKumar

# Fungi - QPX

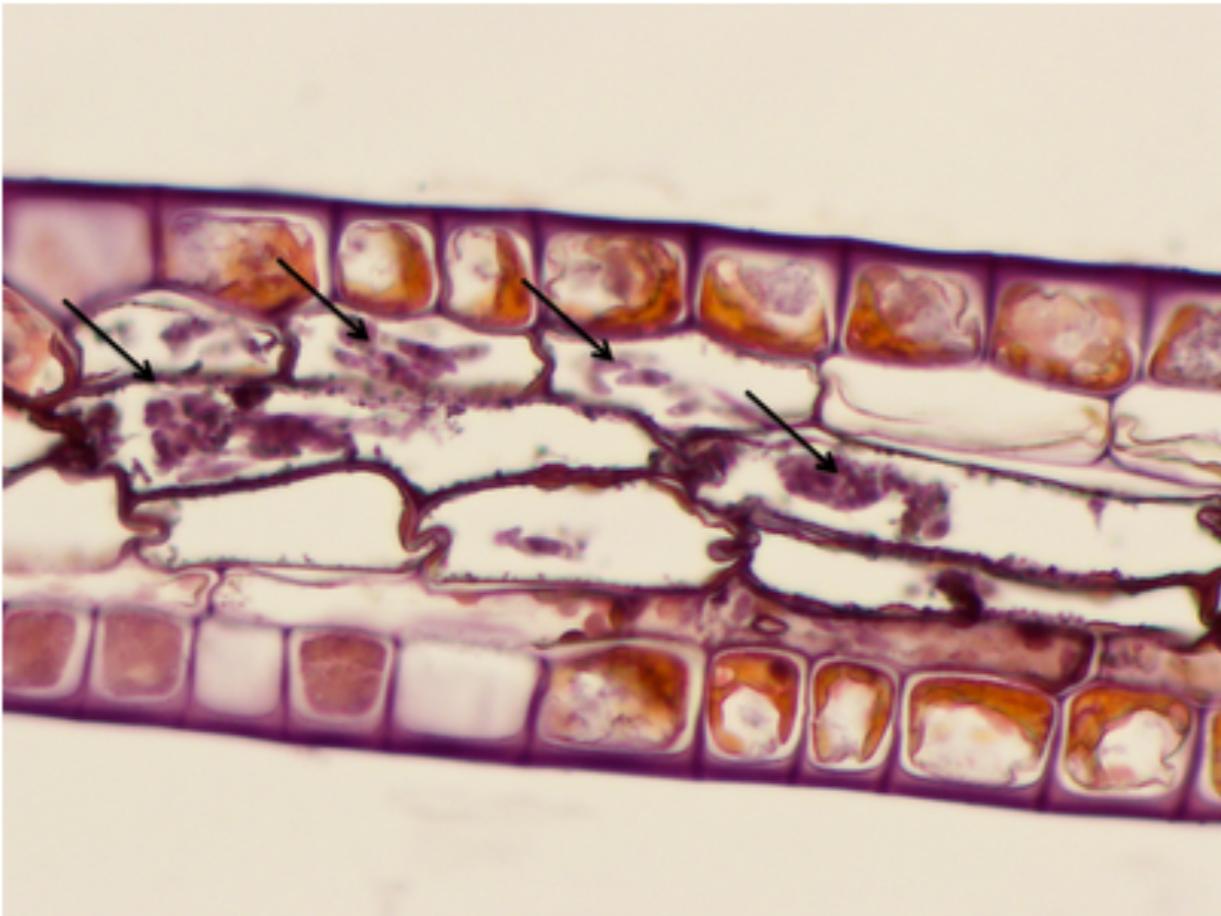


Roxanna Smolowitz



Colleen Burge - Oct 14, 2011 - Limited

arrows point to sea grass Labyrinthula, I think (40X), don't ask me about th



[More photos from Colleen Burge](#)

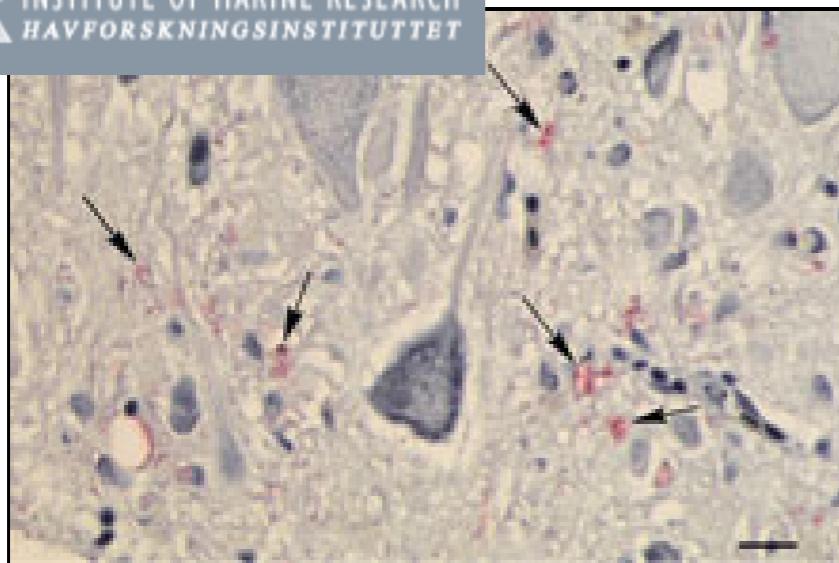


Colleen Burge - Sep 28, 2011 - Mobile - Limited

Really sad sea fan, really happy Laby



# Virus - Nodavirus



Brain of salmon contaminated by nodavirus.



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



# Phage



# Abalone



Caused by a bacteria..

# Immune Response

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

# Immune Response

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

# Innate Immunity

- Present from birth
- “Non-specific” - acts on many pathogens and does not show specificity within a pathogen type
- Does not become more efficient on subsequent exposure to same pathogen

# Chemico-physical Barrier



*anti-microbial peptides*

*beneficial microbial  
communities*

from the beginning...

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

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





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)



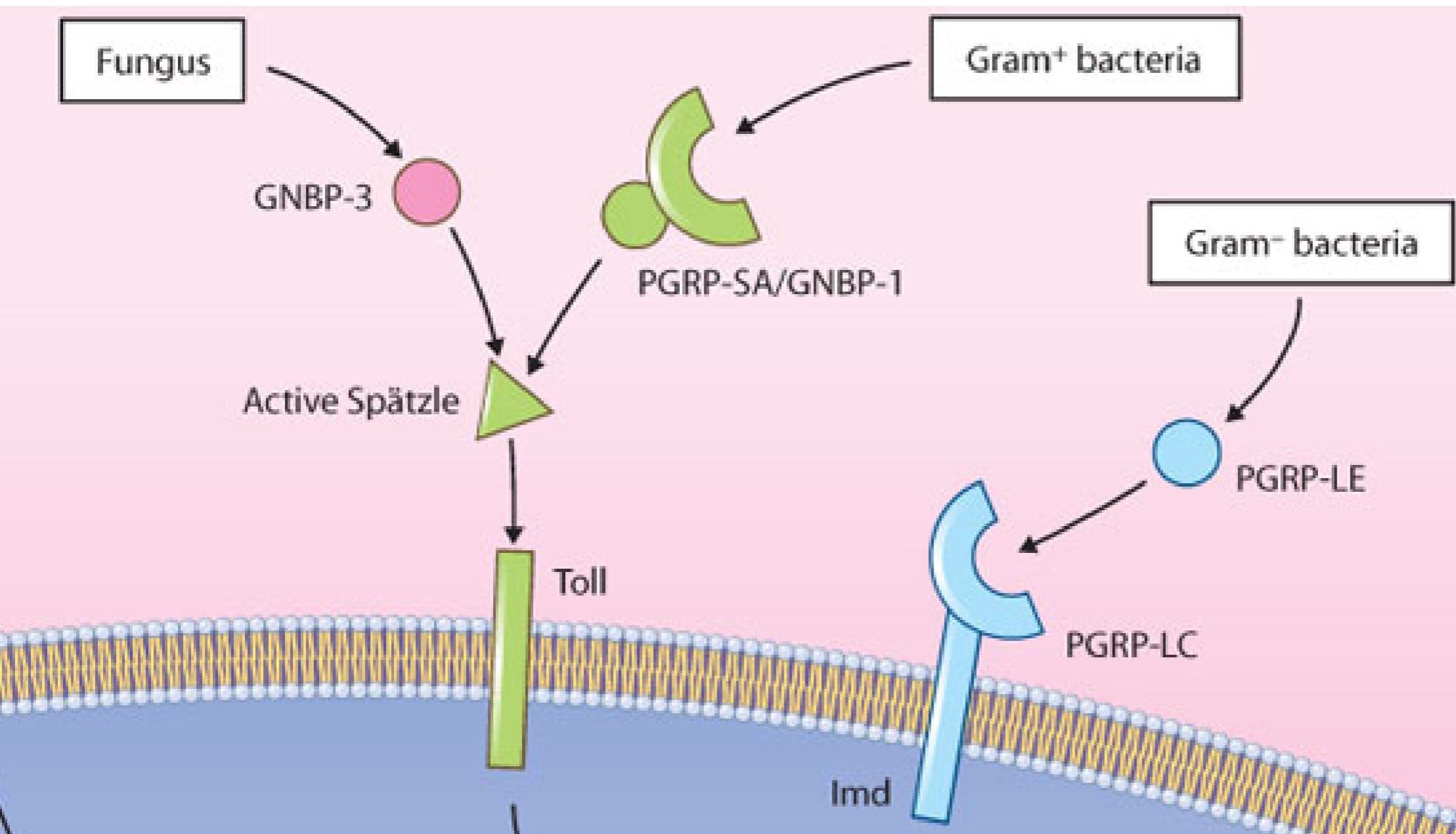
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This is a picture of two *A. elegantissima* or *A. sola* fighting with acrorhagia. Taken at San Simeon, CA by Dave Cowles

How do organisms distinguish self from non-self?

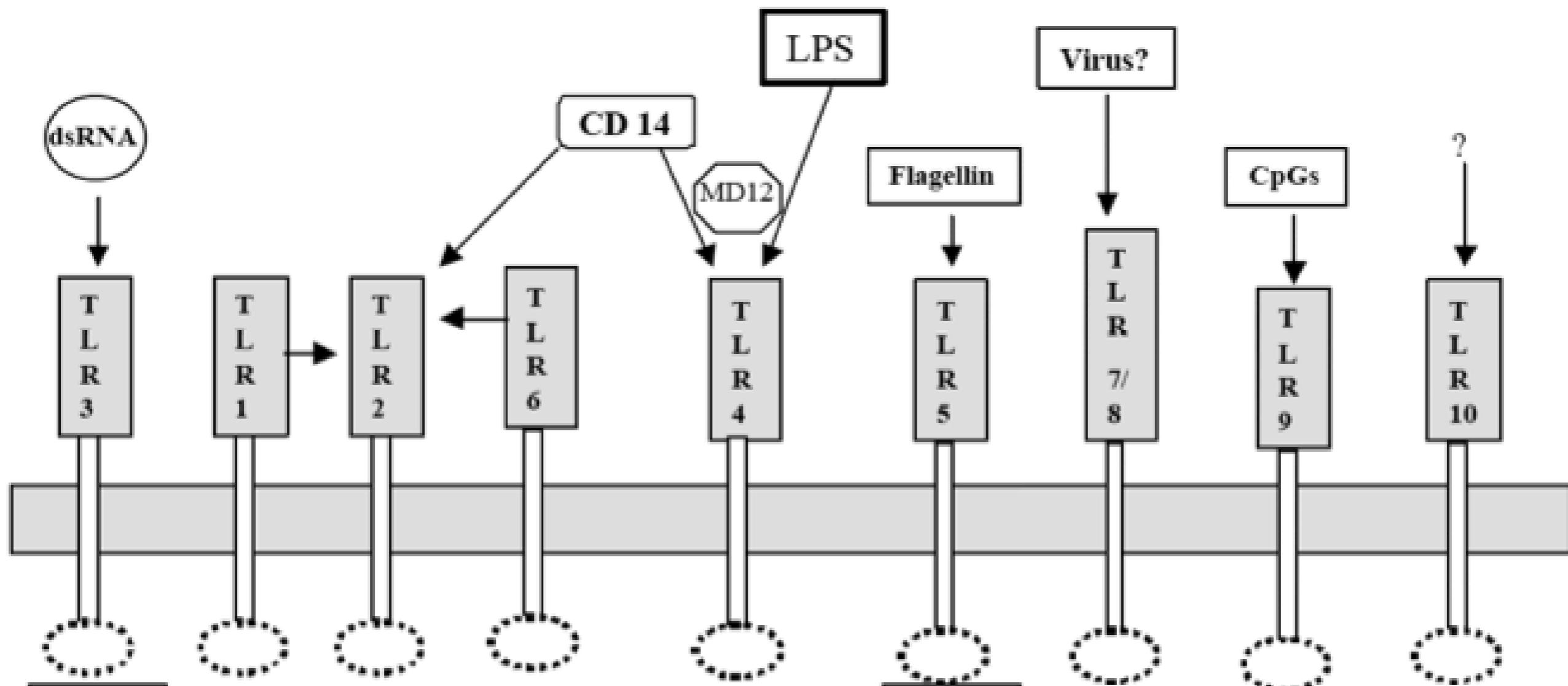
***pattern recognitions proteins (PRPs)***

# PRPs



Toll-like Receptors  
Peptidoglycan recognition proteins

# PRPs - Toll-like Receptors



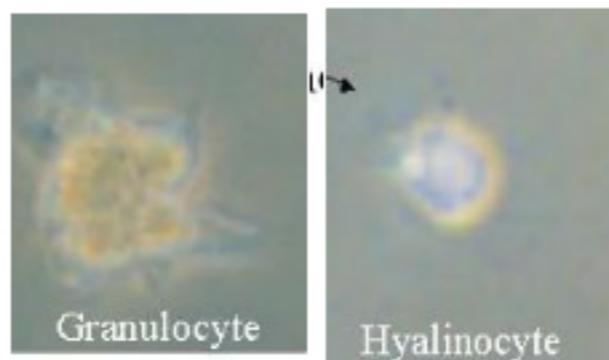
That's how the immune system  
knows bad things are there...

# Innate Immunity

Chemico-physical barrier (shell, mucus)

CELLS:

Hemolymph



SERUM:

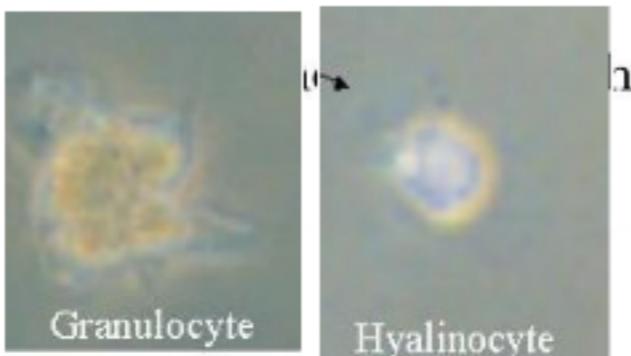
soluble lectins  
hydrolytic enzymes  
antimicrobial peptides

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

# Innate Immunity

Chemico-physical barrier (shell, mucus)

CELLS:



Hemolymph

SERUM:

- soluble lectins
- hydrolytic enzymes
- antimicrobial peptides

## What else?

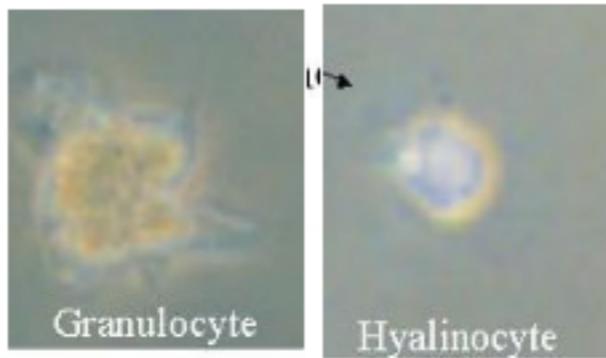
# BUT WAIT - How do these immune cells know where to go?

# Chemotaxis

# Innate Immunity

Chemico-physical barrier (shell, mucus)

CELLS:



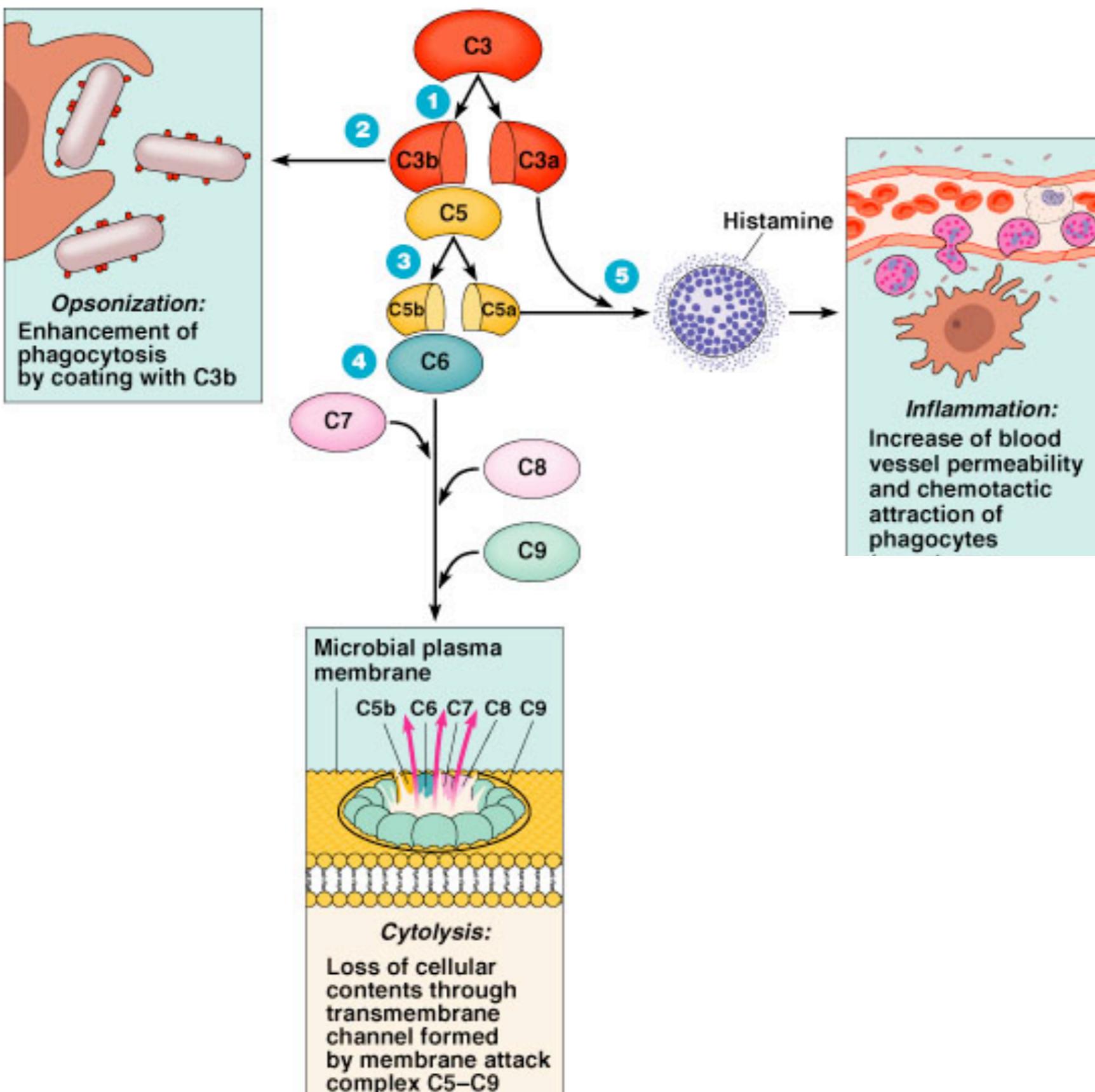
Hemolymph

SERUM:

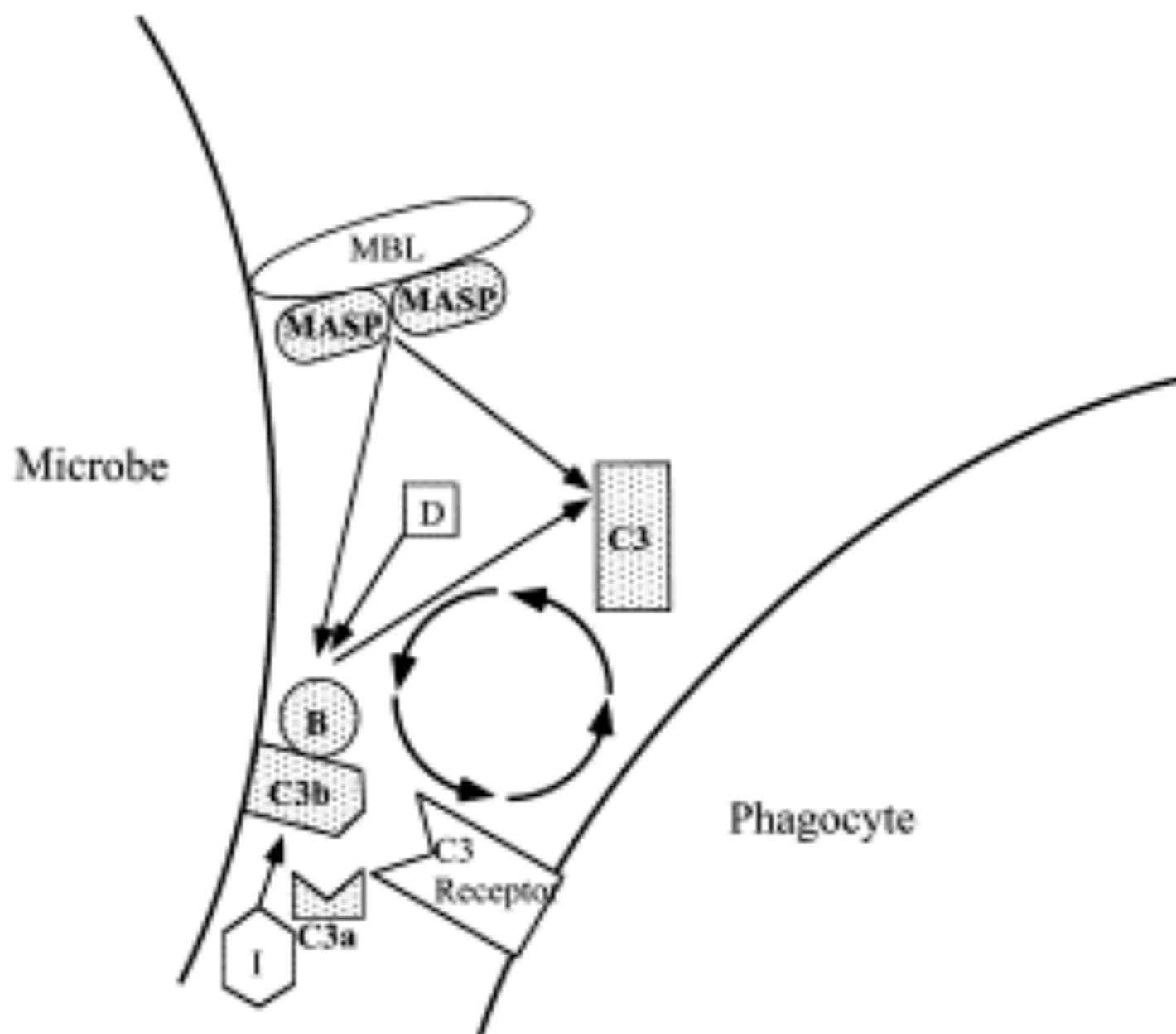
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# Complement System



# Complement System - Invertebrates



Complement systems in invertebrates. The ancient alternative and lectin pathways

# Immune Response

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

# Today: *Physiological Response* to things that are bad

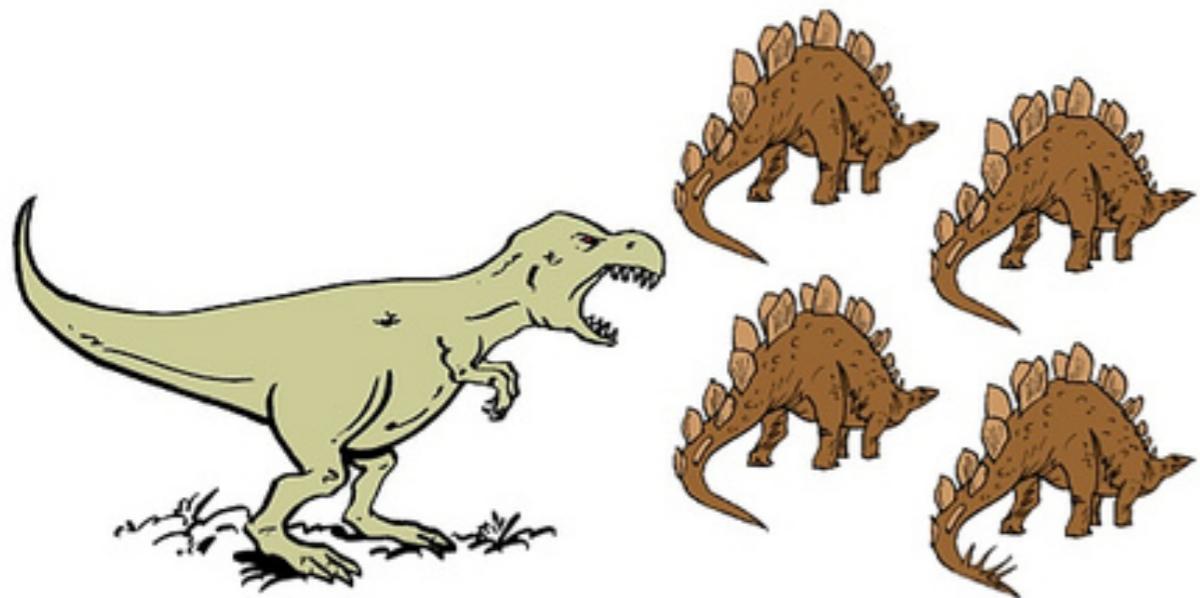
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What else is going on with the critter...

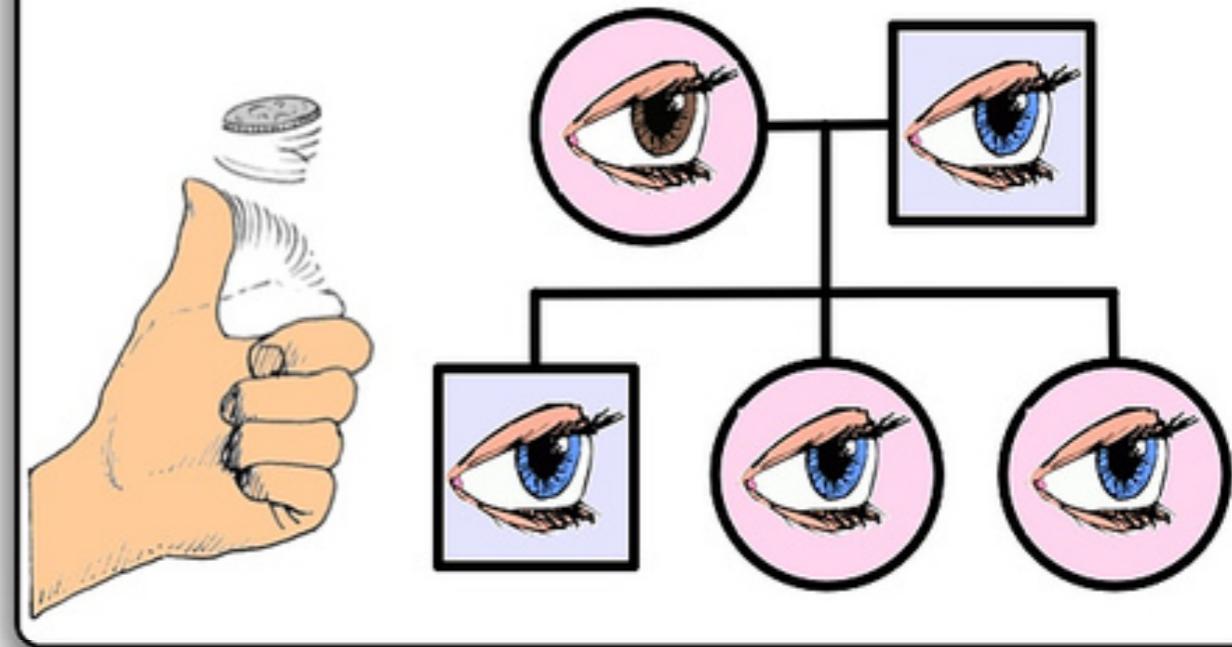
really big picture -

What has the population experienced.

## NATURAL SELECTION



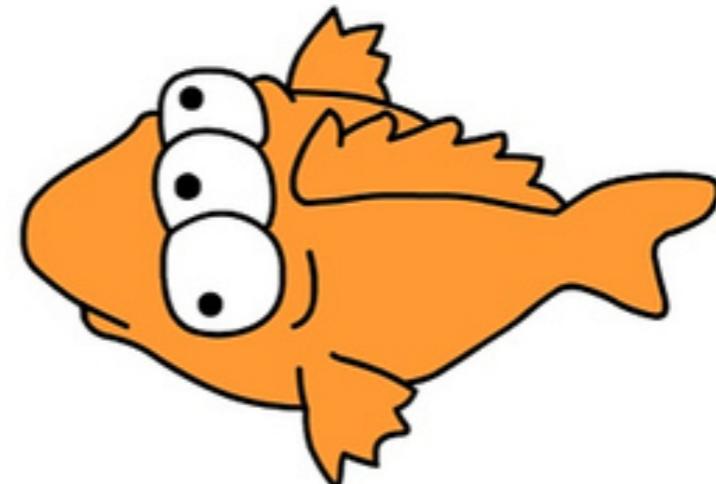
## GENETIC DRIFT



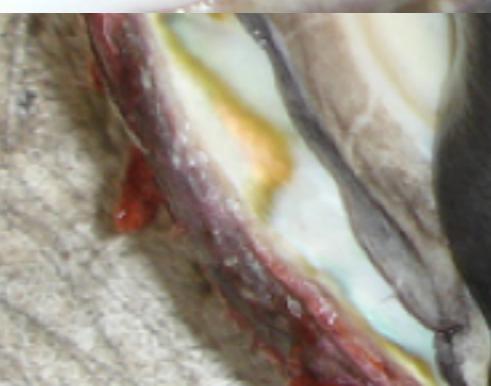
## MIGRATION

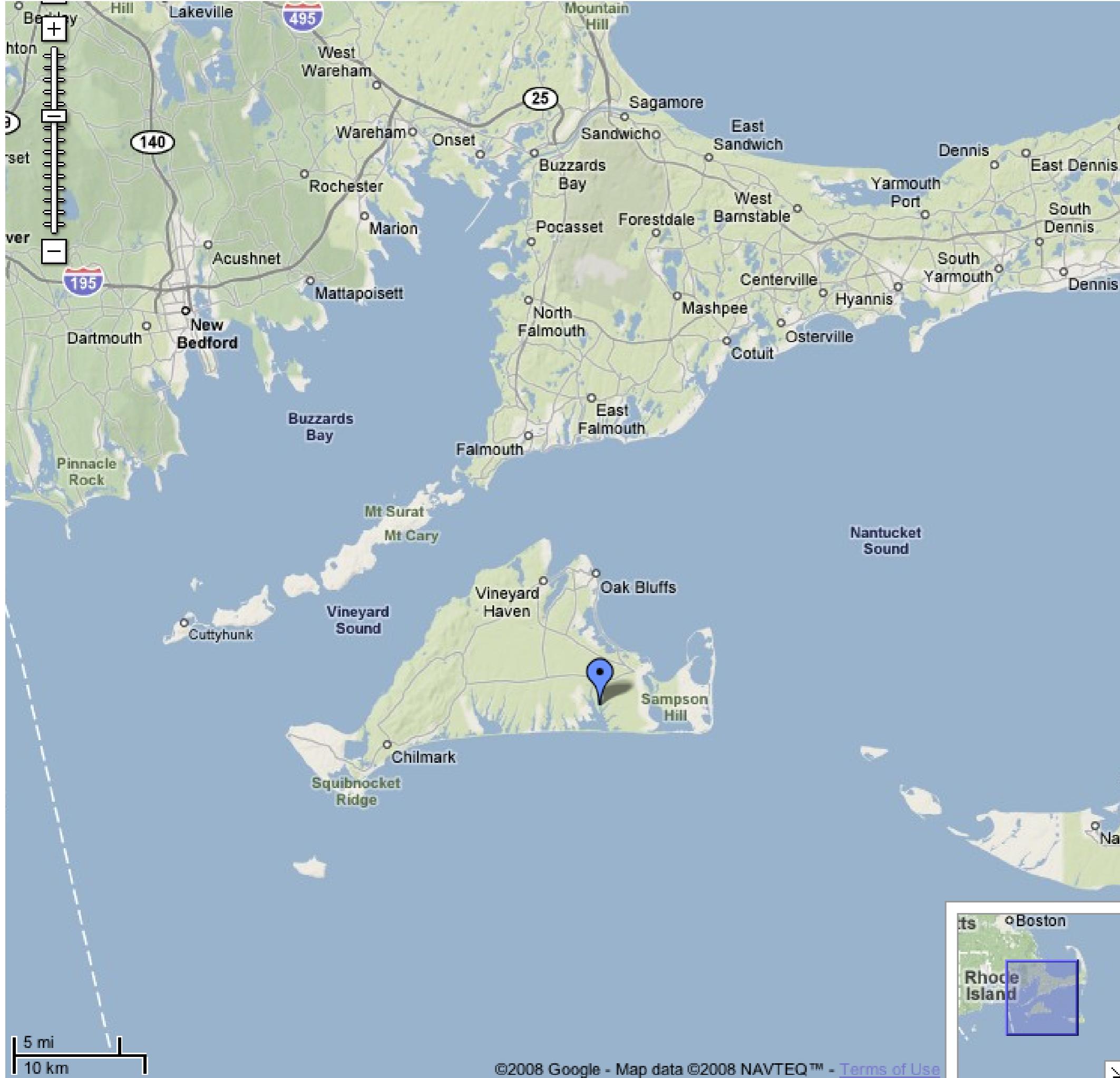


## MUTATION

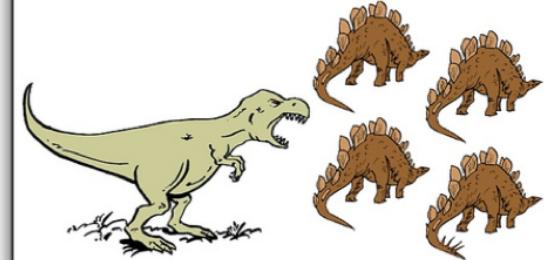


# Two part story





## NATURAL SELECTION



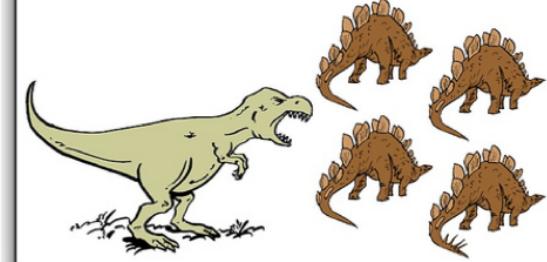
flickr | cpurrin |

Roxanna Smolowitz  
Rick Karney

# Disease Resistance?



## NATURAL SELECTION



flickr | cpurrin |

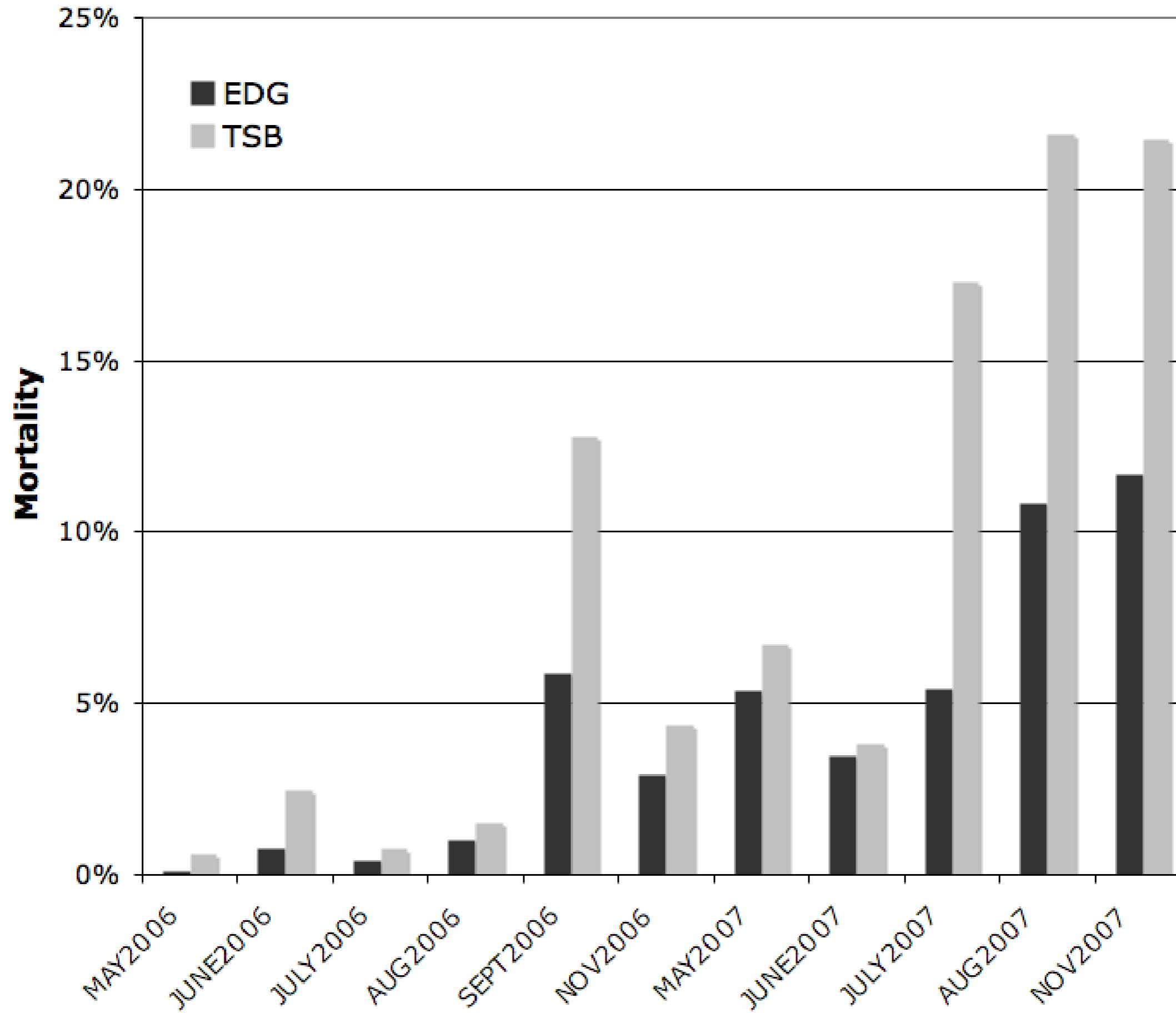
Roxanna Smolowitz  
Rick Karney

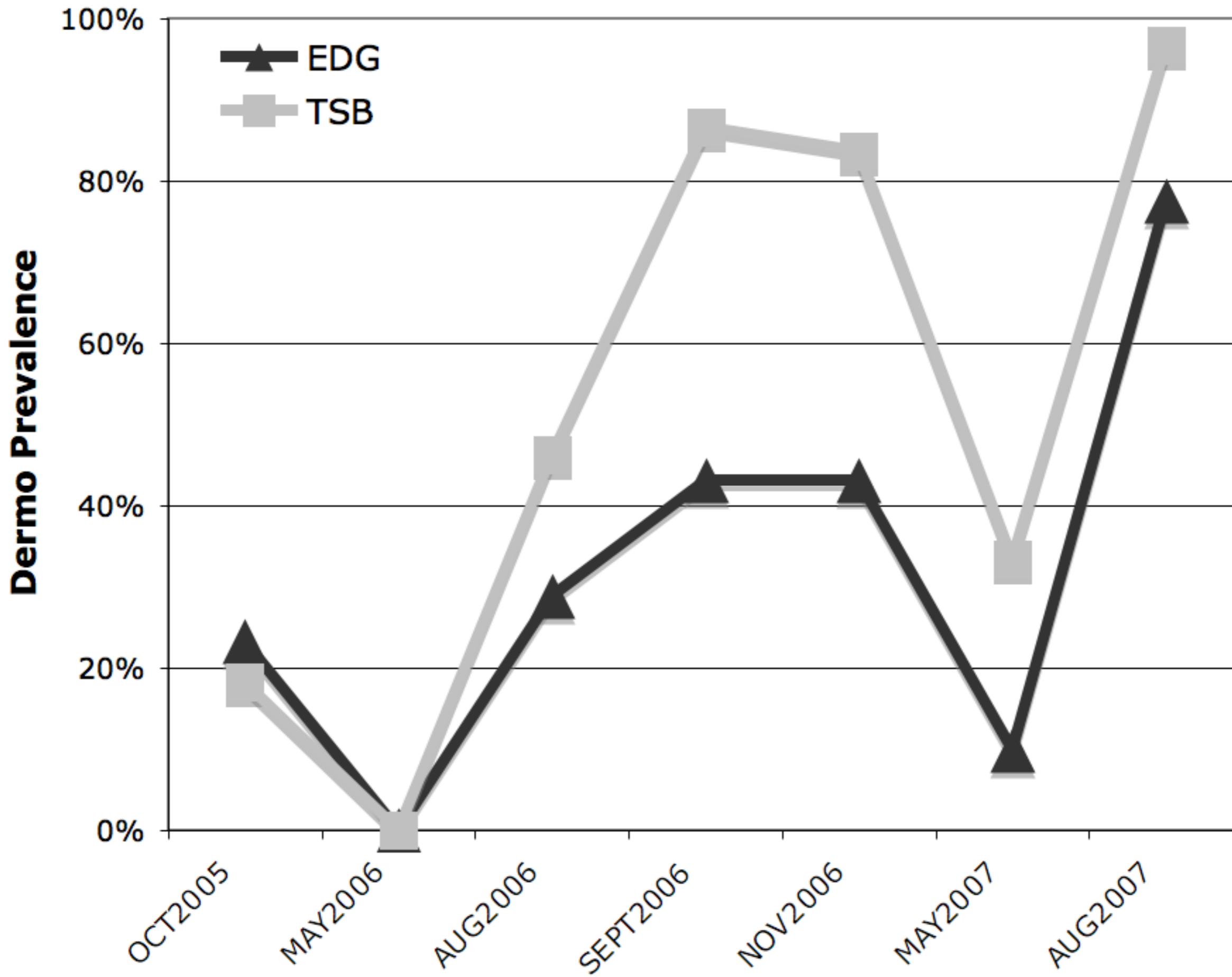




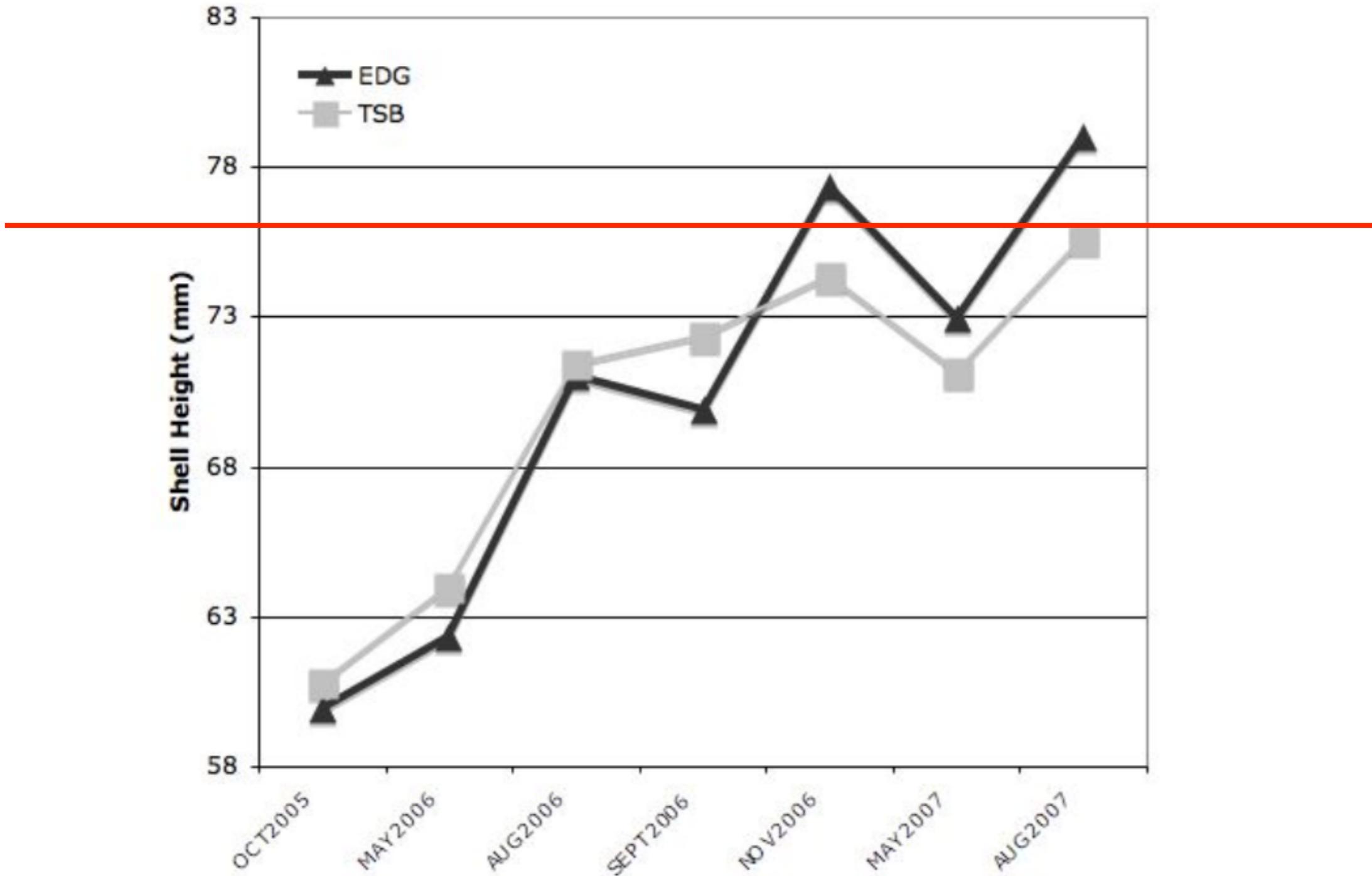








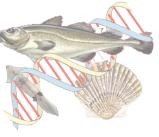
# Market size



# Mechanisms

They are different,  
but how / why?



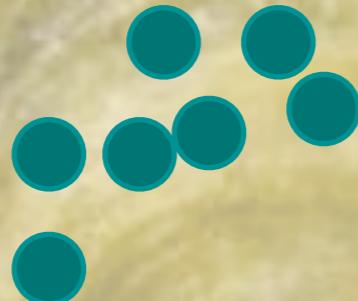


# Schematic

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

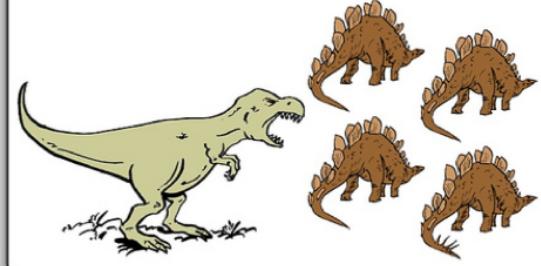
# Summary - Oyster

- 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



San Mateo

Sunnyvale

San Jose

California

Fresno

Visalia

Salinas

Bakersfield

Santa  
Maria

Santa  
Barbara

Simi Valley

Oxnard

Glendale

Ontario

Riverside

Los  
Angeles

Corona

Huntington  
Beach

Oceanside

Escondido

Disease Pressure

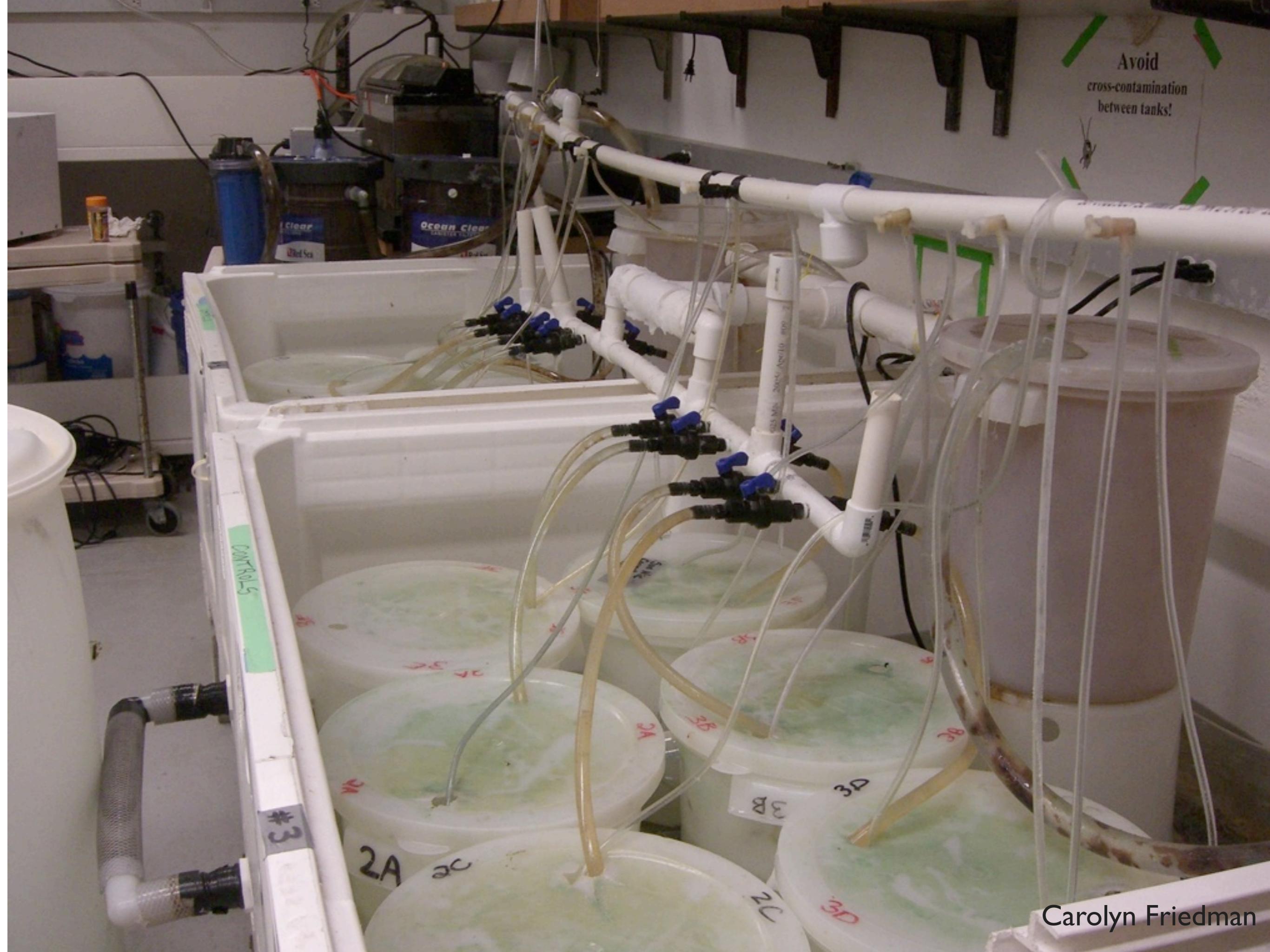


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Avoid  
cross-contamination  
between tanks!

Carolyn Friedman



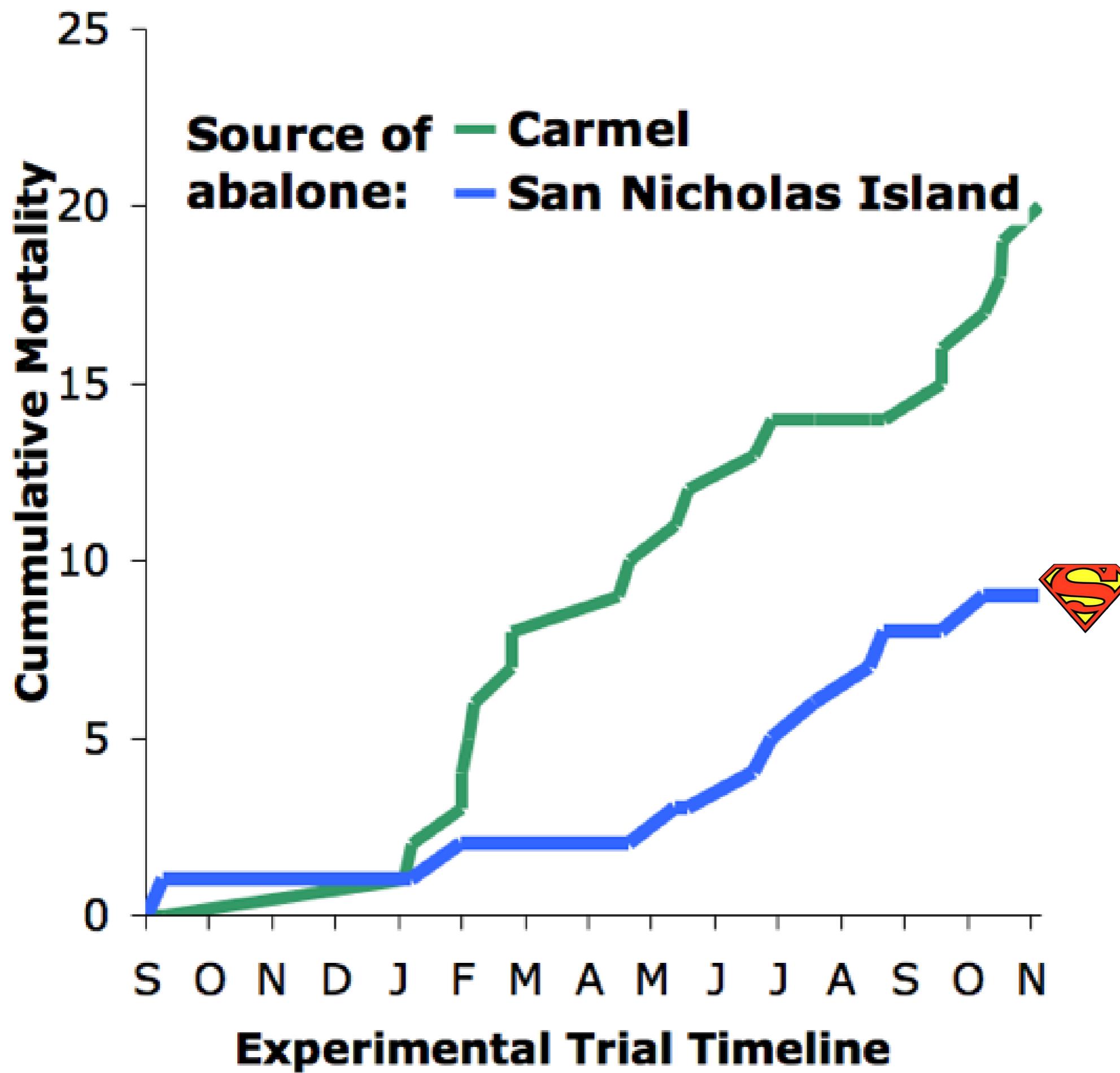
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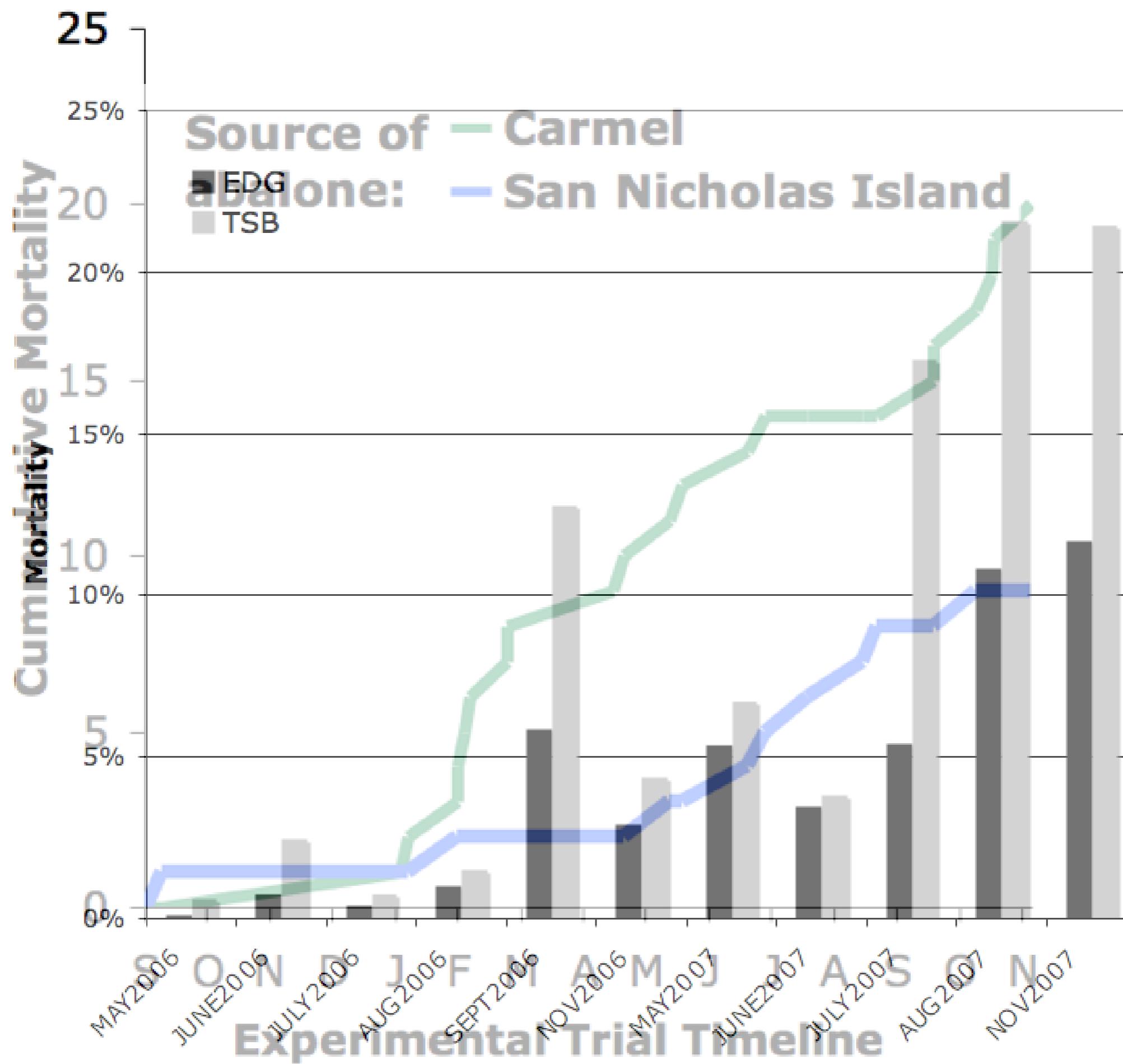


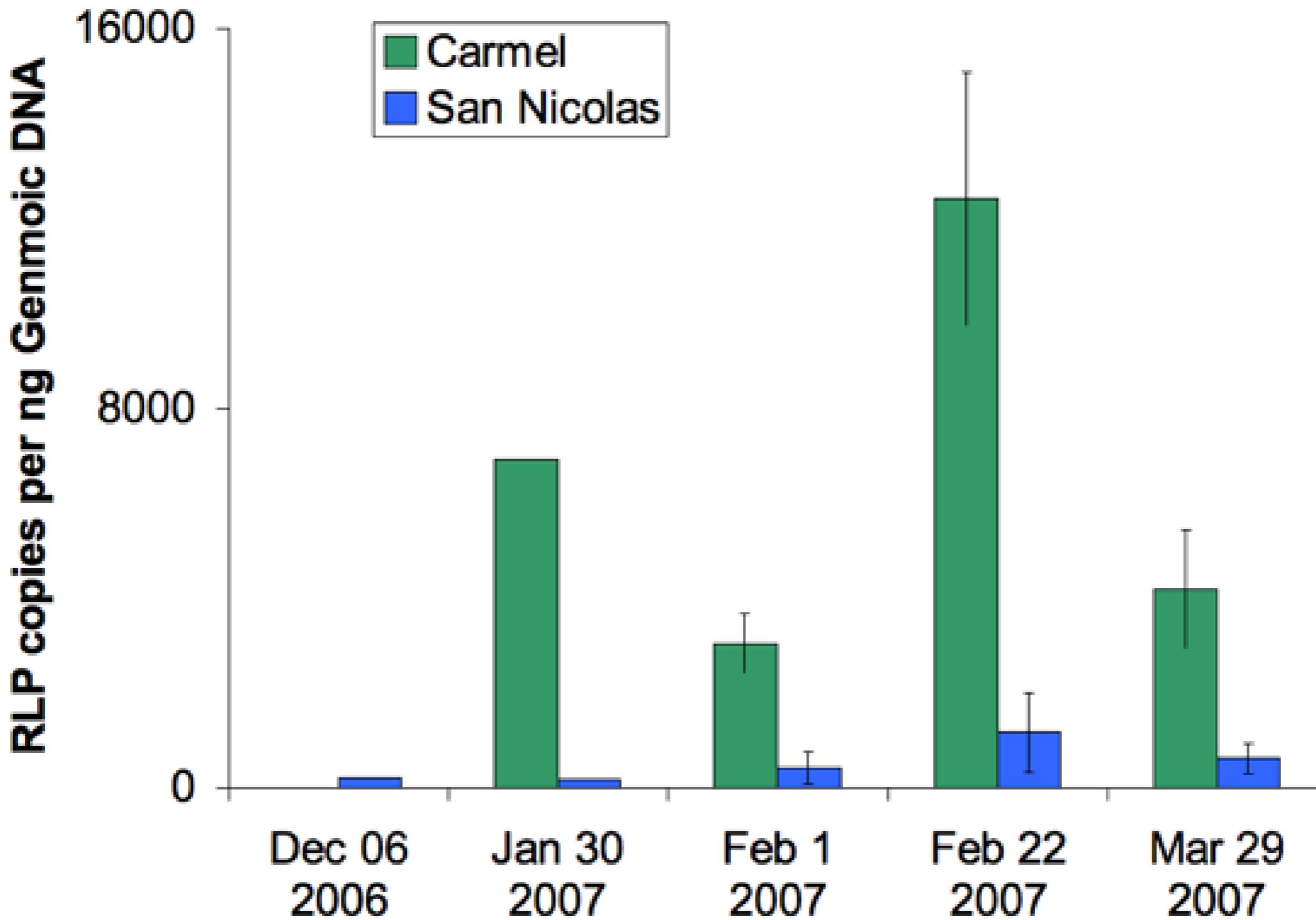
Carolyn Friedman

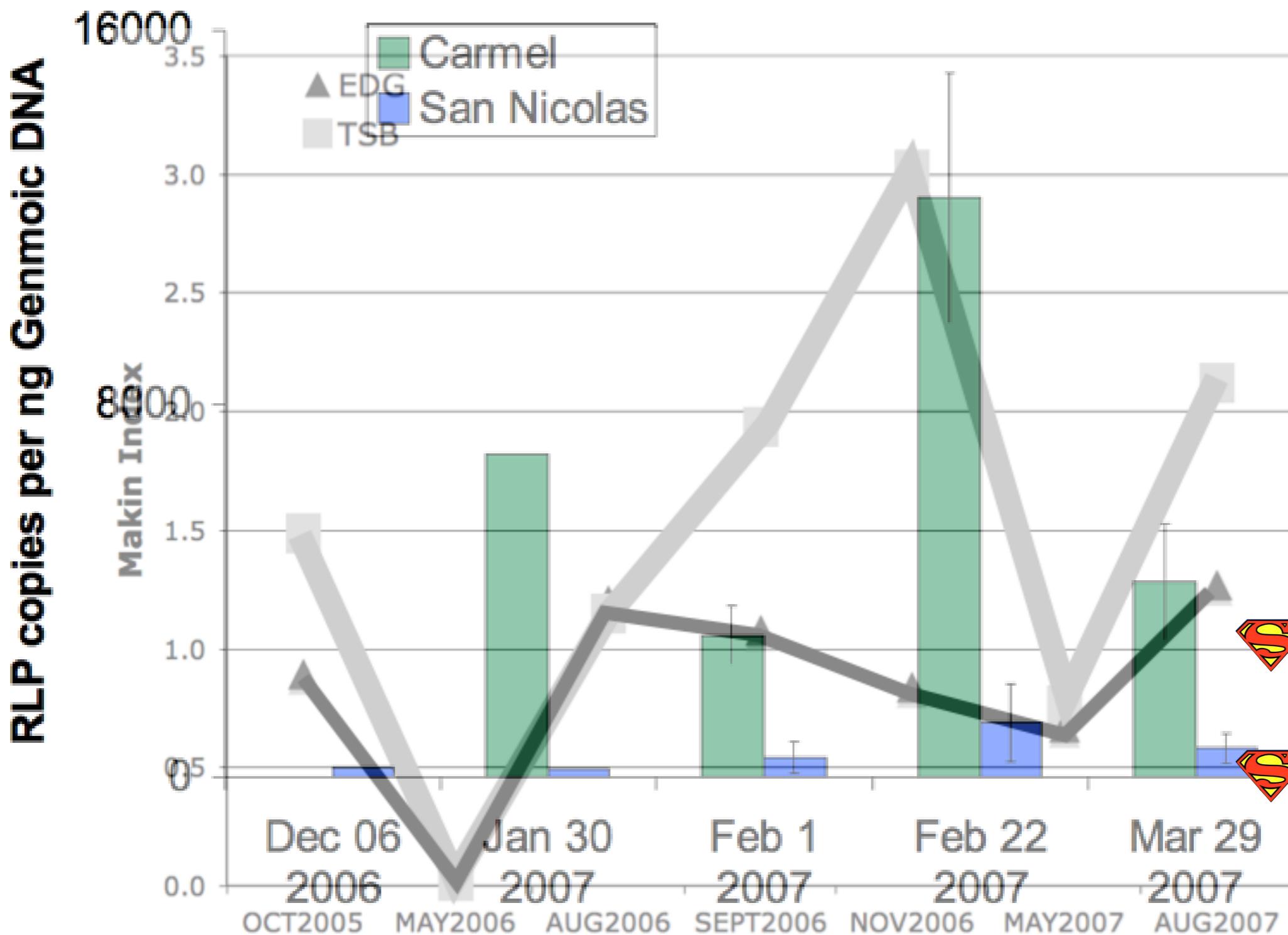
analagous to ...











# Increased Resistance

Better survival AND less pathogen load

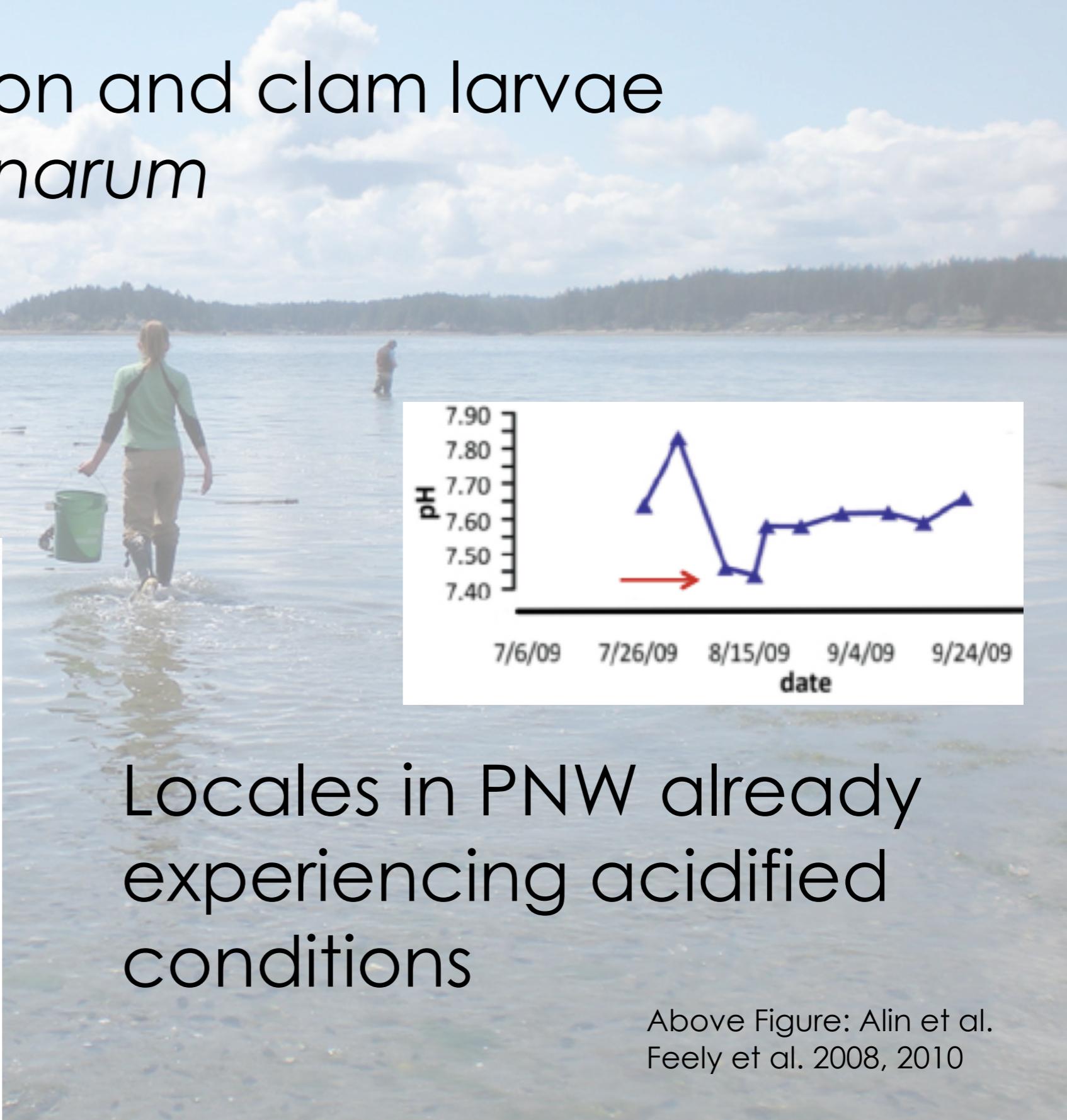
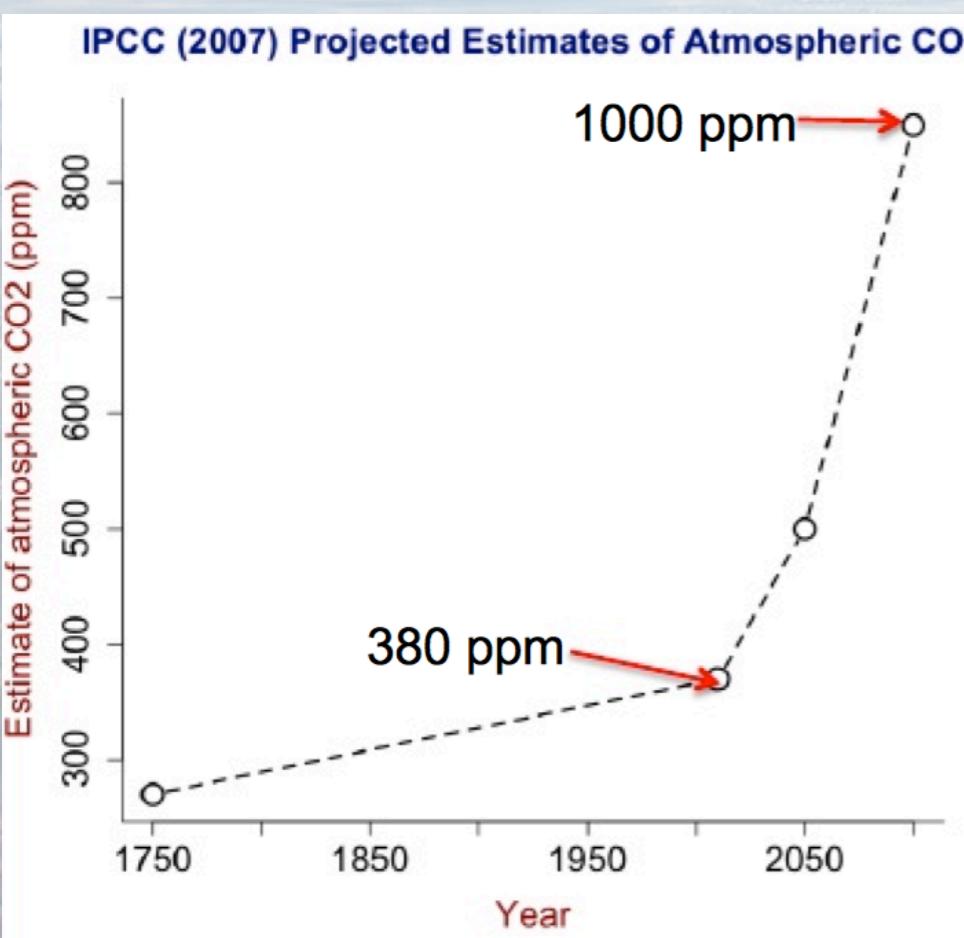
How?

# Differences?

# Only Lisa Knows

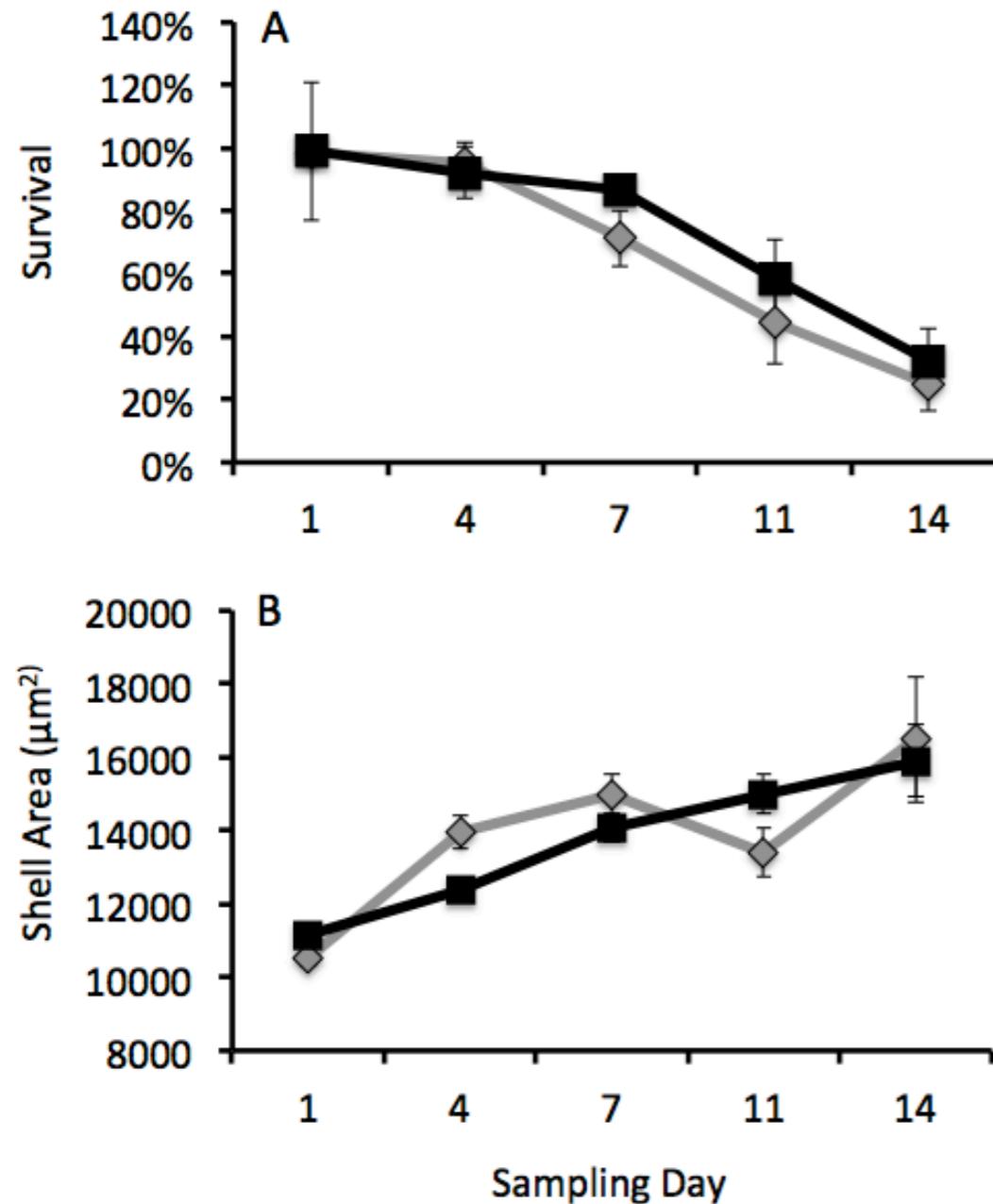
# Environmental stress

Ocean acidification and clam larvae  
*Ruditapes philippinarum*



# Environmental stress

## Ocean acidification and clam larvae

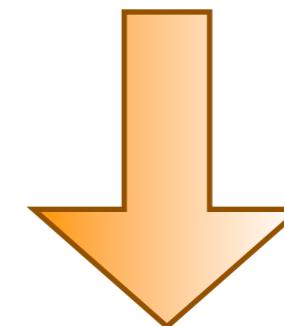


Larval Exposures:  
No affect on growth  
or survival

# Environmental stress

Ocean acidification and clam larvae

240 million reads



RNA-Seq

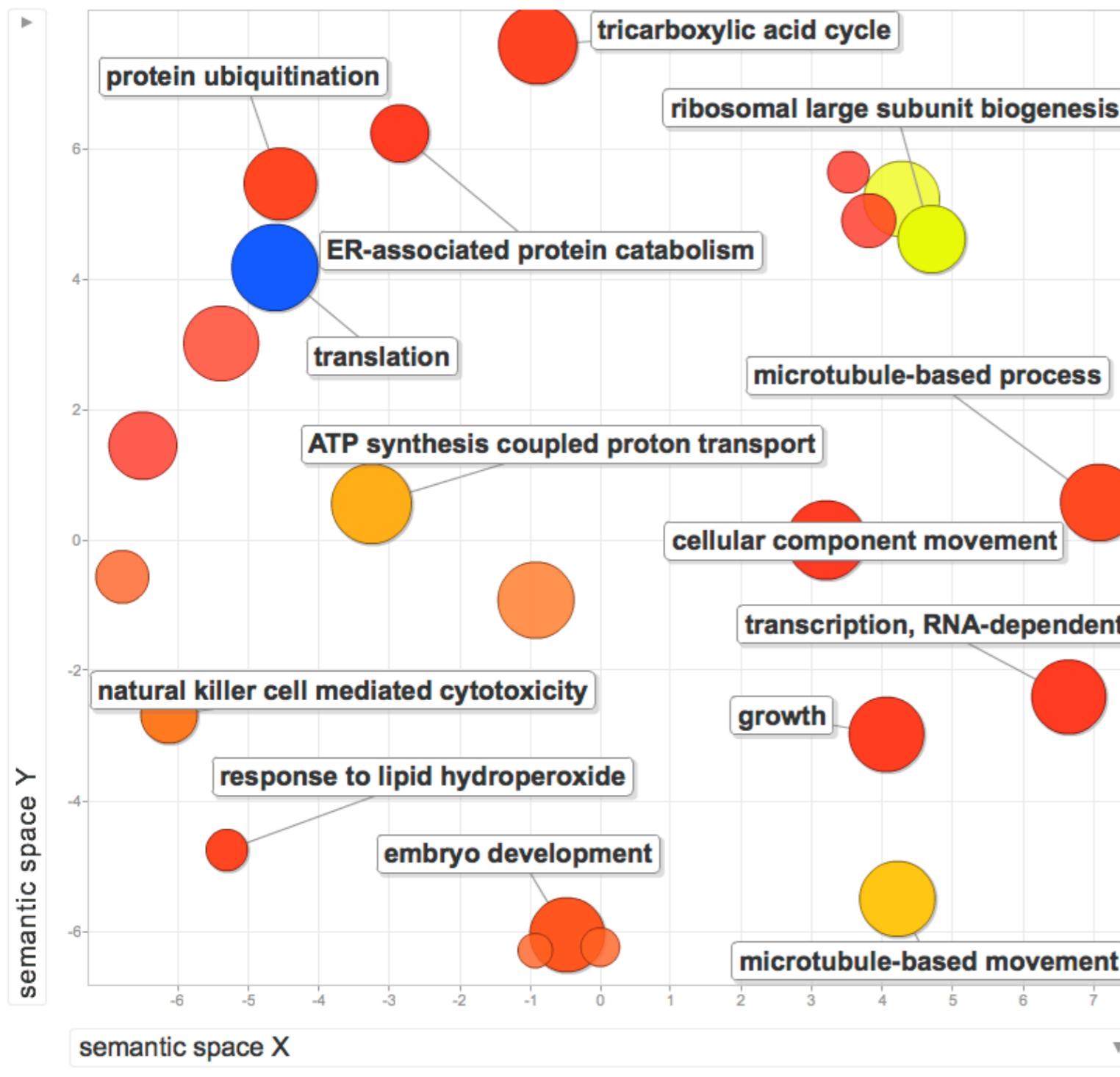
3800 : 162 DEGs

781 annotated

55 processes

# Environmental stress

## Ocean acidification and clam larvae



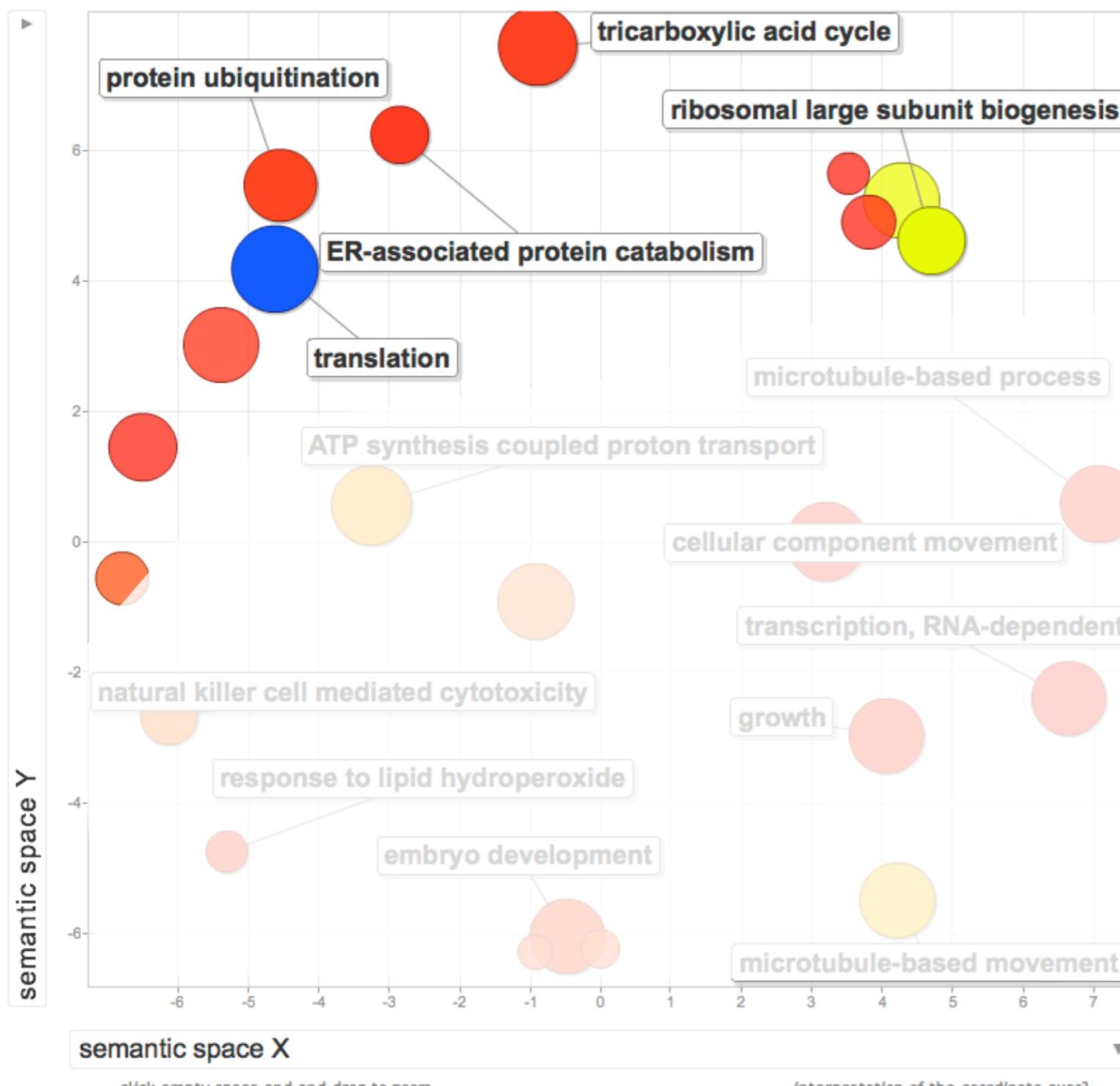
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# Environmental stress

## Ocean acidification and clam larvae



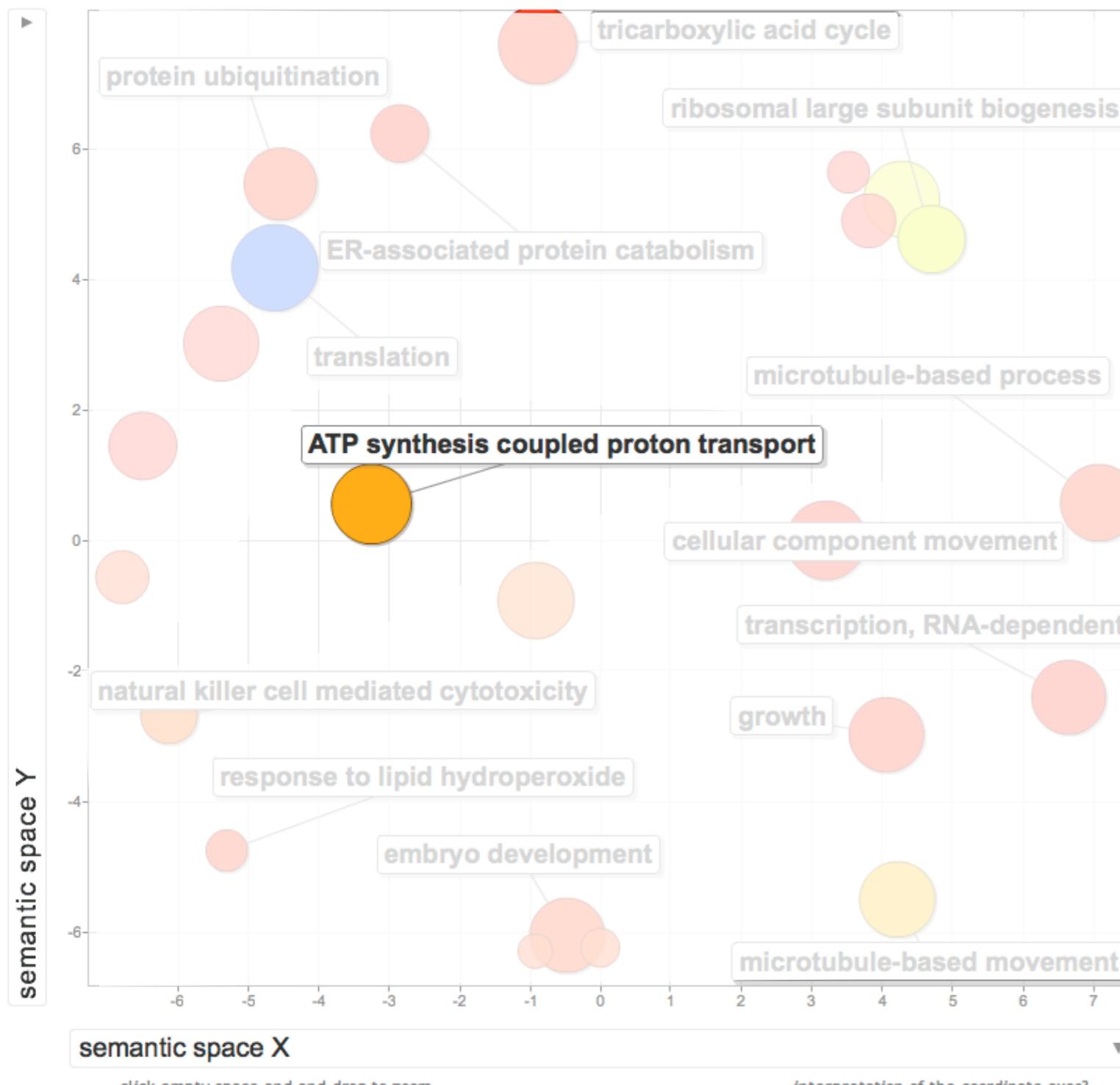
**Translation**

**ATP coupled  
proton transport**

**Development**

# Environmental stress

## Ocean acidification and clam larvae



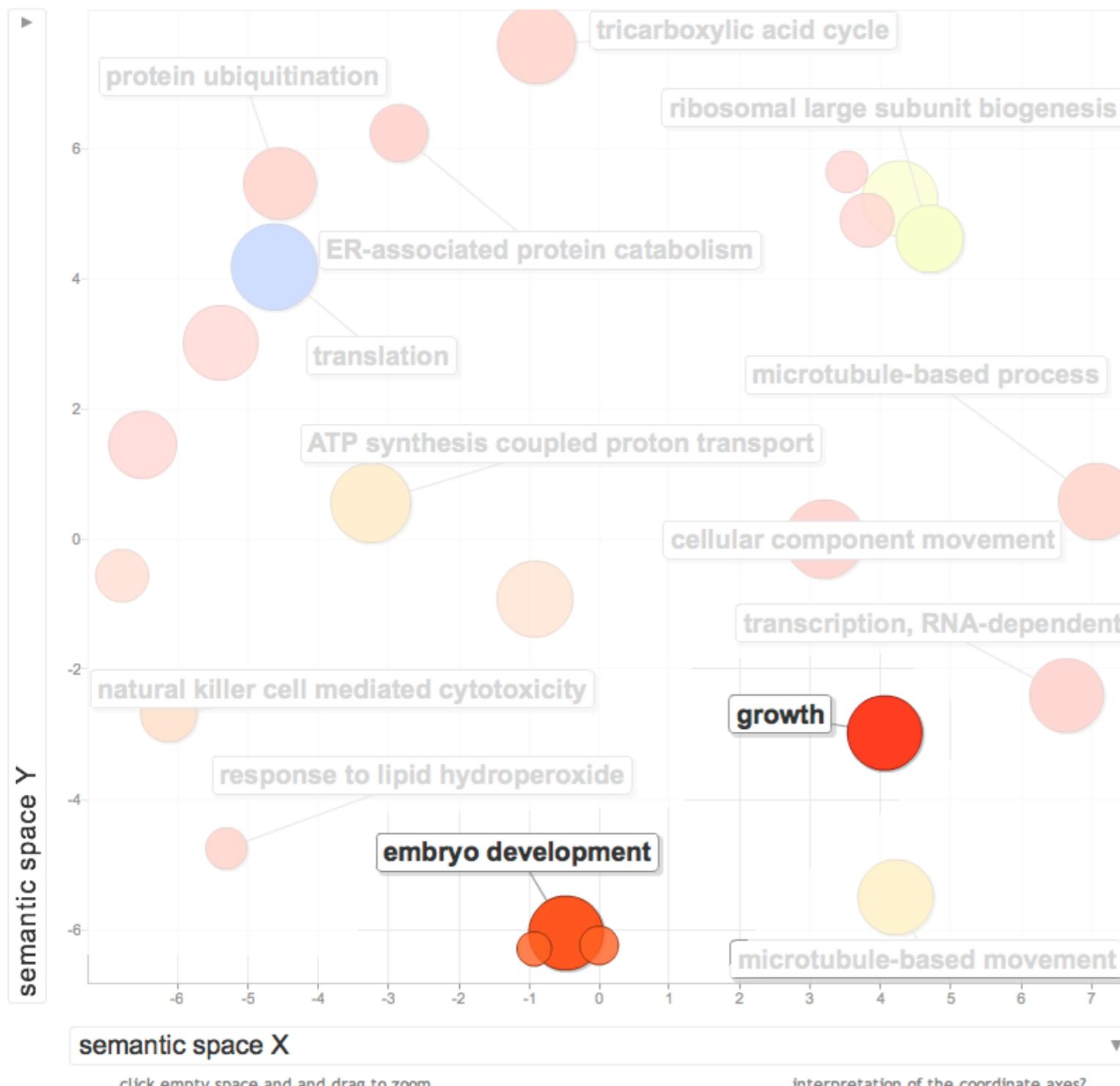
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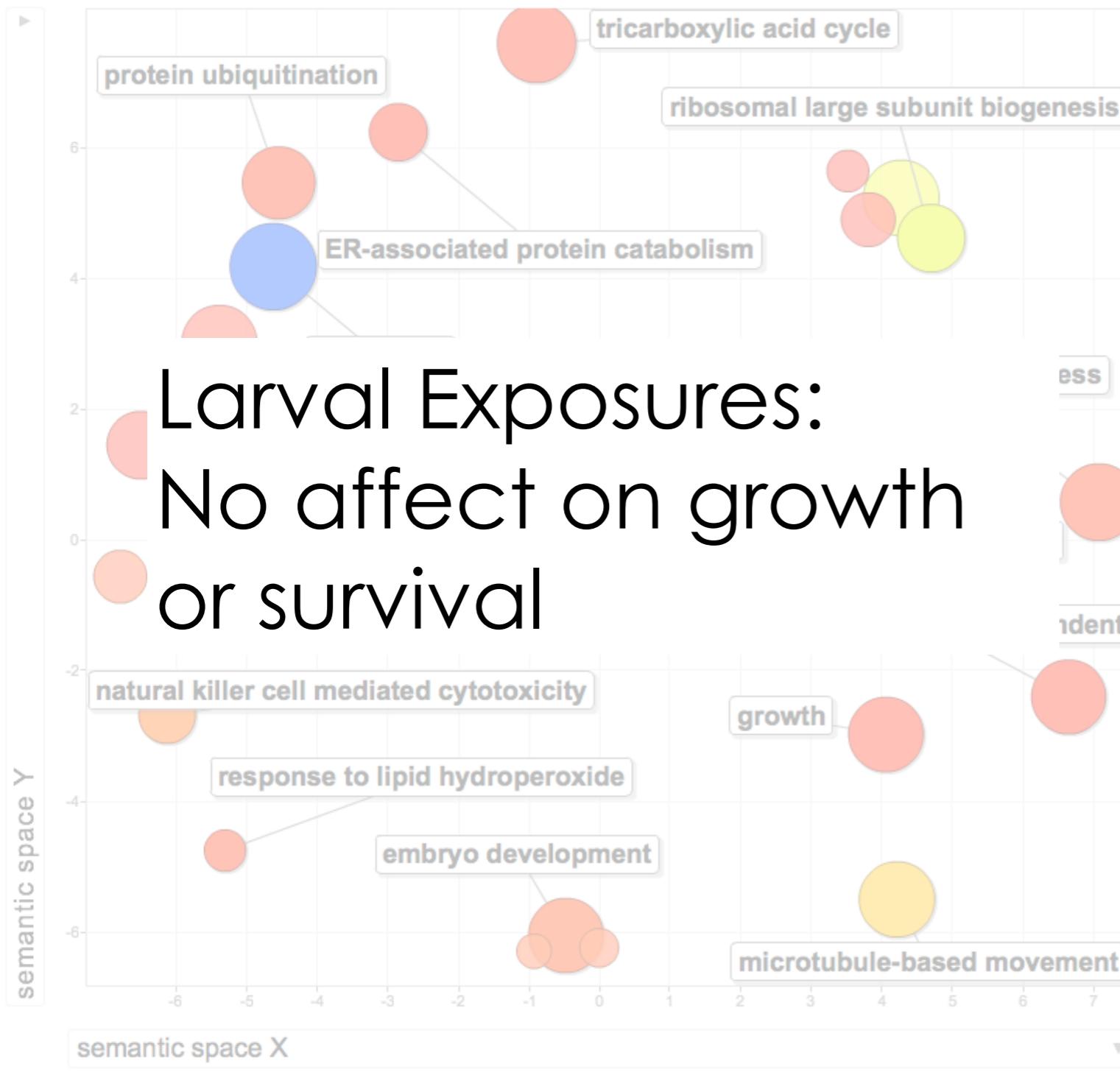
# Translation

# ATP coupled proton transport

# Development

# Environmental stress

## Ocean acidification and clam larvae



# Genomics