Auswirkungen der Ozeanversauerung auf die Große Seespinne *Hyas araneus:* Molekulare Mechanismen und Plastizität

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Auswirkungen der Ozeanversauerung auf die große Seespinne *Hyas araneus*: Molekulare Mechanismen und Plastizität

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Abkürzungsverzeichnis

ASB-14 BMBF bp BWA CCO ₂ cDNA CHAPS CO ₂	Amidosulfobetain-14 Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung Basenpaare Burrows-Wheeler Aligner Gesamtmenge des Kohlendioxid komplementäre Desoxyribonukleinsäure Cholamidopropyl-Dimethylammoniio-Propan-Sulfonat Kohlendioxid
CO_2^{2-}	Karbonat
	Gesamtmenge des gelösten anorganischen Kohlenstoffs
DTT	Dithiothreitol
EMBL-EBI	European Molecular Biology Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute
ENA	European Nucleotide Archive
EST	Expressed Sequence Tag
ETS	Elektronen-Transport-System
GFP	Grün fluoreszierende Proteine
GO	Gene Ontology
H+	Wasserstoffproton
H ₂ CO ₃	Kohlensäure
HCCA	α-Cyano-hydroxy-zimtsäure
HCL	Chlorwasserstoff
HCO ⁻	Bikarbonat
IEP	isoelektrischer Punkt
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPG	Immobilisierter pH Gradient
MALDI TOF-TOF	Matrix-unterstützten Laser-Desorption/Ionisation Massenspektrometer
MCL	Markov Cluster Algorithmus
MOWSE	Molecular Weight Search
MPIMG	Max-Planck-Institut für Molekulare Genetik
MS	Massenspektrum
Mt	Megatonnen
Na+/K+-ATPase	Natrium/Kalium-ATPase
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
NH3	Ammoniak
NH_4^+	Ammonium
NHE	Natrium/Wasserstoffprotonen-Austauscher
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NP-40	Nonyl Phenoxylpolyethoxylethanol-40
PCO ₂	Kohlendioxidpartialdruck
PMF	Peptidmassenfingerabdruck
ppt	Teile von einer Billion
qRT-PCR	quantitative Real-Time Polymerase-Kettenreaktion
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
RNA	Ribonukleinsaure
RNA-Seq	Gesamt-Transkriptom-Shotgun Sequenzierung
RUS	reaktive Sauerstonspezies
SDS	Natriumdodocylsultat
SUS-PAGE	Nathumoooocyisunat-Polyacrylamio-Gel-Elektrophorese
	Stanuaru Filowgrafii Format Triffuroceideäuro
	Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika
uatm	Verenngte Staaten von Amerika Mikroatmosphären
ματιπ	miniouthospharen

Zusammenfassung

Die Versauerung und Erwärmung der Ozeane, als Konsequenz des Klimawandels, und die dadurch möglicherweise nachteilige Beeinflussung von marinen Organismen ist im Laufe der letzten Jahre immer mehr in den Fokus der Wissenschaft gerückt. Während bereits eine Vielzahl von physiologischen und ökologischen Auswirkungen identifiziert wurden, sind die Einflüsse auf die molekularen Mechanismen, die den physiologischen Phänotyp einer Art und somit die Grenzen der kompensatorischen Kapazität formen, weitestgehend unverstanden. Im Zuge der vorliegenden Arbeit wurden aus diesem Grund verschiedene global angelegte Genund Proteinexpressionsanalysen genutzt, um in ihrer Kombination die regulatorischen Mechanismen und Prozesse an der großen Seespinne Hyas araneus ganzheitlich zu erfassen.

Auf Basis verschiedener durchgeführter Sequenzierungen (454; Illumina) wurde in einem ersten Ansatz ein *de novo* Transkriptom assembliert. Es wurden insgesamt 20.479 Transkript-Sequenzen generiert, welche als Grundlage für die anschließenden Expressionsanalysen dienten.

Darauf aufbauend wurde der neu erreichte Zustand in der Genexpression ermittelt. Dazu wurde eine differentielle Genexpressionsanalyse am Kiemengewebe der Tiere nach einem mittelfristigen Inkubationsexperiment (10 Wochen) bei unterschiedlichen Versuchsbedingungen durchgeführt. Die Analyse offenbarte von der Kontrollbedingung (390 µatm) ausgehend eine Verschiebung der Genexpression bei einem mittleren (1.120 μ atm) und hohen Pco₂ (1.960 μ atm). Bei Temperaturen von 5 °C und 10 °C zeigte sich ein vergleichbarer Verlauf. Während bei einem mittleren Pco2 Transkript-Sequenzen der Säure-Base-Regulation, des Energiestoffwechsels und der allgemeinen Stressantwort hochreguliert waren, zeigte sich bei einem hohen PCO₂ eine relative Reduktion in der Expression. Es zeichnete sich ein starker Zusammenhang zwischen den funktionellen Gruppen ab. Die Expressionsprofile deuteten bei einem mittleren PCO2 auf eine gesteigerte Kapazität zur Säure-Base-Kompensation mittels einer hoch-regulierten V-ATPase hin. Bestätigt werden konnte dies durch den Säure-Base-Status der extrazellulären Flüssigkeit. Der dadurch implizierte erhöhte Energiebedarf war in der gesteigerten Expression des Elektronentransportsystems reflektiert. Möglicherweise führte dieser zu oxidativem Stress, welcher sich durch eine gesteigerte Expression von Transkript-Sequenzen zur Bekämpfung des oxidativen Stresses abzeichnete. Die Expressionsdaten offenbarten gleichzeitig ein erhöhtes Vorkommen von Zellstruktur verwandten Transkript-Sequenzen und wiesen so auf das Zytoskelett als Hauptangriffsziel des oxidativen Stresses hin. Bei einem hohen Pco2 waren diese Mechanismen möglicherweise auf Grund der beschränkten Säure-Base-Kompensation und einer Repression des Stoffwechsels abgeschwächt. Die Ergebnisse deuten daher auf einen Pco2-abhängigen Schwellenwert hin, ab welchem eine Kompensation durch Akklimatisation sich durch pH-bedingte Hemmung zunehmend verschlechtert.

Da regulatorische Anpassungen nicht auf die transkriptionelle Ebene beschränkt sind, wurde konsequenter Weise im Anschluss eine Translations- (Proteinexpressions-) Analyse durchgeführt. Um etwaige innerartlicher Variationen in der regulatorischen Anpassung zu identifizieren, die sich aus

Zusammenfassung

Anpassungen an unterschiedliche Umweltbedingungen in den Lebensräumen ergeben können, wurde die Analyse an zwei Populationen entlang einem latitudinalen Gradienten durchgeführt (Spitzbergen: N 78°58.635'; E 11°29.454' – Schweden: N 58°15.336'; E 11°26.891'). Die Proteinmuster reflektierten dabei in großen Teilen die transkriptomische Antwort. Die Abundanzen der direkt und indirekt mit oxidativem Stress in Verbindung stehenden Proteine deuteten ebenfalls auf einen durch Hyperkapnie initiierten oxidativen Stress hin. Außerdem zeigte sich bei einem mittleren und hohen Pco_2 eine steigende Abundanz in Zellstrukturproteinen. Die Ergebnisse bestätigen somit das Zytoskelett als mögliches Hauptziel des oxidativen Stresses. Ein, auf die schwedische Population beschränktes, erhöhtes Vorkommen von Kutikula-Proteinen bei einem mittleren Pco_2 deutete auf eine populationsspezifische Variation in der Antwort hin.

Bei der für diese Population gewählten erhöhten Versuchstemperatur von 16 °C zeigte sich, im Gegensatz zur Kontrolltemperatur, bei einem hohen *P*CO₂ eine gleichbleibende Kapazität zur pH-Kompensation. Da ein unkompensierter extrazellulärer pH eine Repression des Stoffwechsels zur Folge haben kann, könnte die Fähigkeit zur pH-Regulation den Eintritt in eine solche Repression verschieben. Dies könnte jedoch zu einer weiteren Steigerung des Energiebedarfs führen.

In der vorliegenden Arbeit zeichnet sich für die relativ inaktive Crustaceenart *Hyas araneus* eine limitierte Fähigkeit zur Kompensation der durch Ozeanversauerung mit oder ohne Erwärmung ausgelösten Effekte ab. Die geringe kompensatorische Kapazität, und die möglicherweise daraus resultierende reduzierte Fitness, dieser und anderer osmokonformer Crustaceenarten könnte weitreichende Folgen für deren biogeographische Verbreitung und die besiedelten Ökosysteme haben.

Abstract

As a consequence of global climate change, acidification and warming of the worlds' oceans and their possibly adverse impacts on marine organisms have come into the focus of scientific research. However, while many physiological and ecological impacts have already been identified, influences on the molecular mechanisms shaping the physiological phenotype and especially the limits of compensatory capacities of an organism are still unclear. Here, we combined comprehensive analyses of gene and protein expression to identify regulatory mechanisms and relevant processes in the great spider crab *Hyas araneus*.

As a first step, a transcriptome was assembled de novo to enable differential expression analysis and protein identification. Based on the sequence data obtained from different nextgeneration sequencing techniques (454; Illumina), a total of 20,479 transcript sequences could be generated. As a second step the newly reached steady state in gene expression was determined in gill tissue collected from specimens exposed under different experimental conditions for 10 weeks. The differential gene expression profiling revealed a shift in steady state from control (390 μ atm) to intermediate (1,120 µatm) and high (1,960 µatm) levels of Pco2. At 5 °C genes related to acid-base regulation, energy metabolism and the stress response were upregulated at intermediate P_{CO_2} , whereas high Pco₂ induced a relative reduction in expression to levels closer to controls. Similar patterns were found at elevated temperature (10 °C). Both conditions revealed a strong coordination of processes involved in acid-base and metabolic regulation, and in the stress response. Expression profiles at intermediate Pco₂ indicate enhanced capacity in acid-base regulation through upregulation of a V-ATPase, at the expense of enhanced energy demand, met by an upregulation of the electron transport system (ETS). Elevated metabolic costs may lead to increased oxidative stress as reflected in upregulated antioxidant defence enzymes. The concomitant upregulation of transcripts related to cell structure indicates that the cytoskeleton may be a main target of oxidative stress. These changes were attenuated at even higher PCO₂, possibly as a result of limited compensation in acid-base status and metabolic down-regulation. Our findings indicate a PCO2 dependent threshold beyond which compensation by acclimation displays progressive failure.

Since regulatory adjustments are not limited to the transcriptome the study was complemented by a subsequent analysis of protein expression. To identify intra-specific variations in gene regulation under variable environmental conditions, such analyses were carried out in two populations from a latitudinal gradient (Spitsbergen: N 78°58.635'; E 11°29.454' – Sweden: N 58°15.336'; E 11°26.891'). In general, protein abundance patterns corresponded to the transcriptomic response. The abundance pattern of proteins directly and indirectly related to oxidative stress also indicated that hypercapnia causes oxidative stress. Furthermore, the observed accumulation of cell structure related proteins at intermediate Pco_2 supports the hypothesis that the cytoskeleton is a main target of oxidative stress. A strong response of cuticle proteins to intermediate Pco_2 at 10°C was only

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observed in the Swedish population indicating a potential variation in ocean acidification effects between populations.

The Swedish population displayed a high capacity of acid-base compensation at elevated temperature (16 °C) and high Pco_2 . As an uncompensated extracellular acidosis can elicit metabolic depression, the capacity for acid-base regulation being enhanced through gene expression may result in delayed metabolic depression. At the same time, this might result in energy demand increasing further.

The present thesis indicates limited ability of the stenoecious crustacean *H. araneus* to compensate for the effects of ocean acidification with and without concomitant warming. Limited compensatory capacities may result in reduced fitness of this and other species of osmoconforming crustaceans and may lead to far reaching consequences for their biogeographic distribution and their competitiveness at ecosystem level.

1 Einleitung

1.1 Das Projekt BIOACID

Neuste Erkenntnisse in der Klimaforschung lassen vermuten, dass der Mensch das Klima signifikant beeinflusst (IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007). Ein auschlaggebender Faktor für den beschriebenen Einfluss ist der stetig ansteigende Ausstoß von Kohlendioxid (CO₂) in die Atmosphäre, verursacht durch die fortschreitende und auf fossilen Brennstoffen basierende Industrialisierung. Schätzungen zufolge entspricht die jährliche Emission von Kohlenstoff ~9,5 Pg und liegt damit sogar über den Werten des kritischsten RCP ("Representative Concentration Pathways") Szenarios (RCP8,5) des kommenden fünften Assessment Reports des IPCC ("Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change") (Peters et al., 2012) (Abbildung 1).



Abbildung 1: Geschätzte CO₂ Emissionen der letzten drei Dekaden im Vergleich zu den RCP Szenarien. Die Unsicherheit in der historischen Emission ist ± 5 % (eine Standardabweichung). Die Daten der Szenarien sind generell mit einem dekadischen Intervall aufgetragen und wurden durch eine lineare Interpolation für die dazwischenliegenden Jahre erweitert. (Modifiziert nach Peters (2012))

Seit der industriellen Revolution hat diese gesteigerte Emission, im Zusammenspiel mit anderen Treibhausgasen, zu einer fortwährenden globalen Erwärmung der Atmosphäre und einer daraus resultierenden, annähernd linearen Erwärmung der Weltmeere von ~0,7 °C geführt (IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007) (Abbildung 2). Prognosen zufolge wird bis zum Jahr 2100, abhängig vom jeweiligen Emissionsszenario, mit einer anhaltenden durchschnittlichen globalen Oberflächenerwärmung von ungefähr 1,8 °C bis 4,0 °C gerechnet (IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007).



Abbildung 2: Physikalische Veränderungen in den Ozeanen und der Atmosphäre. ① Durchschnittliche globale Veränderungen des Meeresspiegels, ② Veränderungen im Wärmegehalt der Ozeane in der oberen Wasserschicht von O bis 700 m Tiefe, ③ Veränderungen in der Temperatur des Oberflächenwassers der Meere, ④ Veränderungen im durchschnittlichen pH-Wert des Oberflächenwassers der Ozeane, ⑤ Veränderungen des atmosphärischen *P*co₂. Die lila schattierte Fläche kennzeichnet die prognostizierten Veränderungen in pH und *P*co₂ in Anlehnung an das A2-Emissionsszenario des IPCC. (Modifiziert nach Doney (2012))

Begleitend zur globalen Erwärmung führt der gesteigerte CO2-Gehalt der Atmosphäre zu einer erhöhten CO2-Aufnahme der Ozeane. Schätzungen zufolge wird annähernd ein Drittel des anthropogenen CO₂ durch die Ozeane aufgenommen (Feely et al., 2004; Sabine et al., 2004). Dieser Absorptionsprozess bewirkt einerseits eine Reduzierung des Treibhausgases in der Atmosphäre und folglich eine Abschwächung der globalen Erwärmung, anderseits stellt die Aufnahme von anthropogenem CO₂ den dominanten Faktor für Veränderungen in der Karbonatchemie des Oberflächenwassers dar (Doney et al., 2009). Gelöstes CO₂ reagiert mit Wasser zu Kohlensäure (H_2CO_3) , dissoziiert zu Bikarbonat (HCO_3) und Wasserstoffprotonen (H^+) , welches wiederum zu Karbonat (CO_3^{2-}) und H⁺ dissoziiert. Bei diesen Prozessen entstehen H⁺, die sich zum größten Teil mit CO_3^{2-} verbinden. Eine erhöhte anthropogene CO_2 -Emission führt daher zu einem gesteigerten Kohlenstoffdioxidpartialdruck (PCO_2), einer gesteigerten H⁺-Konzentration und einem daraus resultierenden geringeren pH, bzw. einer zunehmenden Versauerung der Ozeane, bei gleichzeitiger Reduktion von CO₃²⁻. Seit der industriellen Revolution ist der pH der Meeresoberfläche um 0,1 pH-Einheiten gesunken, was einer Versauerung der Ozeane von 26 % bzw. einem 26% igen Anstieg der H⁺ entspricht (Feely et al., 2009; Orr et al., 2005) (Abbildung 2). Prognosen zufolge wird bis zum Jahr 2100 mit einer durchschnittlichen Absenkung bis zu 0,5 und bis zum Jahr 2300 bis zu 0,8 pH-Einheiten gerechnet, was einem Anstieg des atmosphärischen Pco2 auf ~1.100 µatm, bzw. ~2.000 µatm entsprechen würde. (Caldeira and Wickett, 2005; Feely et al., 2009).

Obwohl die Wissenschaft sich dieser Problematik bewusst ist, steht sie erst am Anfang die daraus resultierenden Konsequenzen für marine Ökosysteme und Organismen zu verstehen. Das nationale Verbundprojekt BIOACID (Biologische Auswirkungen der Ozeanversauerung) des BMBF (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung), welches sich aus 19 Partnern zusammensetzt, wurde anlässlich dieses bestehenden Defizits ins Leben gerufen. Im Detail sollen die Auswirkungen der Ozeanversauerung, unter Berücksichtigung anderer Stressfaktoren (z.B. Temperatur), auf marine Organismen und ihre Lebensräume sowie die zugrundeliegenden Mechanismen und möglichen Anpassungen untersucht werden.

Die hier vorliegende Arbeit ist eingegliedert in ein BIOACID-Teilprojekt, welches sich mit der Auswirkung der Ozeanversauerung auf die Physiologie verschiedener Lebensstadien benthischer Crustaceen befasst.

1.2 Einfluss von Ozeanversauerung auf marine Crustaceen

Die biologischen Folgen der Ozeanversauerung werden als weitreichend und negativ angesehen, sind jedoch stark von der Sensitivität der Organismen abhängig (Kroeker et al., 2013; Wittmann and Pörtner, 2013). Während kalzifizierende Organsimen im Allgemeinen als besonders empfindlich gelten, wird für Crustaceen eine geringere Sensitivität vermutet (Melzner et al., 2009; Whiteley, 2011). Bisherige Untersuchungen wurden jedoch an stark divergenten Arten mit variierenden Untersuchungsparametern durchgeführt, weshalb der Einfluss der Ozeanversauerung auf Crustaceen noch weitestgehend unverstanden ist. Vieles deutet jedoch auf eine artspezifische Variabilität in der Sensitivität hin, die sich möglicherweise aus Unterschieden in der Lebensweise und der Fähigkeit, Veränderungen der Umweltbedingungen zu kompensieren, ergibt (Melzner et al., 2009; Pane and Barry, 2007; Whiteley, 2011). Es wird vermutet, dass osmo- und ionenregulierende Arten toleranter gegenüber einer Versauerung der Ozeane sind (Pörtner, 2008). Diese Toleranz resultiert möglicherweise aus vorhandenen kompensatorischen Mechanismen die die Organismen dazu befähigt auf Störungen im Säure-Base-Haushalt zu reagieren. So waren die osmoregulierenden Krebse *Necora puber* und *Cancer magister* in der Lage, die durch einen manipulierten Meerwasser Pco_2 (>8.000 µatm) verursachten pH-Veränderungen in der Hämolymphe mittels Akkumulation von

HCO₃ schon nach 24 Stunden vollständig zu kompensieren (Pane and Barry, 2007; Spicer et al., 2006). Die kompensatorische Kapazität der osmokonformen Seespinne *Hyas araneus* hingegen war schon bei einem Meerwasser *Pco*₂ unter 3.000 µatm limitiert, und machte auch nach 12 Tagen eine unvollständige Kompensation des pHs der Hämolymphe sichtbar (Zittier et al., 2012). Darüber hinaus wird angenommen, dass die Fähigkeit zur Kompensation in relativ inaktiven Arten mit geringen metabolischen Kapazitäten zusätzlich eingeschränkt ist (Pane and Barry, 2007; Seibel and Walsh, 2001; Whiteley, 2011). Diese Eigenschaft trägt möglichweise dazu bei, dass die Tiefseekrabbe *Chionoecetes tanneri* nicht in der Lage war, den pH der Hämolymphe im Untersuchungszeitraum (24 Stunden) zu kompensieren (Pane and Barry, 2007).

Ein durch die Säure-Base-Regulation bedingter erhöhter Ionenaustausch ist mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit mit einem gesteigerten Energiebedarf verbunden und steht dadurch im Zusammenhang mit der metabolischen Kapazität (Pörtner et al., 2000; Pörtner et al., 2004). Der gesteigerte Bedarf kann sich aus dem gesteigerten aktiven Transport von Ionen mittels Natrium/Kalium-ATPase (Na^+/K^+ -ATPase) und H⁺-ATPase ergeben. Diese Ionenpumpe baut ein Membranpotential auf, welches für einen passiven Austausch von HCO₃ in die Zelle hinein und H⁺ aus der Zelle heraus genutzt werden kann (Cameron and Iwama, 1987; Pörtner et al., 2004). Der Einfluss eines erhöhten Meerwasser Pco2 auf den Metabolismus konnte mittlerweile in mehreren Crustaceen-Studien nachgewiesen werden (Carter et al., 2013; Schiffer et al., 2012; Small et al., 2010). Während jedoch der erhöhte Pco₂ in Larven zu einem gesteigerten Metabolismus führte (Schiffer et al., 2012), resultierte ein Pco2 Anstieg in adulten Tieren in einem reduzierten Metabolismus (Small et al., 2010). Es wird dabei vermutet, dass eine extrazelluläre Azidose zu einer Auflösung von Carapax-Bestandteilen und einer extrazelluläre Akkumulation von Magnesium führen kann die eine reduzierte Muskeltätigkeit in Crustaceen verursacht. Eine solche Sedierung könnte somit den möglicherweise gesteigerten Energiebedarf der Säure-Base-Regulation ausgleichen (Frederich et al., 2001; Morritt and Spicer, 1993; Small et al., 2010). Frühe physiologische Studien haben gezeigt, dass einige litorale Crustaceen bei Luftexposition die systemische Azidose nicht kompensieren und auf die Veränderung mit einer Reduzierung des aeroben Stoffwechsels reagieren (Burnett and McMahon, 1987). Schließlich wurde nachgewiesen, dass eine Reduktion im Metabolismus durch eine unvollständige Kompensation einer extrazellularen Azidose ausgelöst wird (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002; Pörtner et al., 2000; Reipschläger and Pörtner, 1996).

Die Energiebilanz und die Umverteilung von Energie ist von elementarer Bedeutung in der Stressreaktion und Stressanpassung und das Ausmaß der Veränderungen kann die Grenzen der Stresstoleranz definieren (Sokolova et al., 2012). Erste Studien an Invertebraten zeigen, dass Energie von wichtigen biologischen Prozessen umgeleitet und zugunsten einer Kompensation genutzt wird (Beniash et al., 2010; Wood et al., 2008). Die daraus resultierenden Konsequenzen können tiefgreifend sein und reichen von Wachstums- und Kalzifizierungsstörungen (Kurihara et al., 2004; Long et al., 2013; Ries et al., 2009; Walther et al., 2010; Wickins, 1984), über Entwicklungsstörungen (Findlay et al., 2009; Kurihara et al., 2004; Walther et al., 2010), bis hin zu reduzierten Überlebensraten (Ceballos-Osuna et al., 2013; Long et al., 2013; Watanabe et al., 2006).

Darüber hinaus wird mittlerweile vermutet, dass ein erhöhter Meerwasser Pco_2 Folgen für das Immunsystem haben und zu einer reduzierten Immunantwort bei einer Infektion mit Pathogenen führen kann (Hernroth et al., 2012). Allerdings lassen erste Ergebnisse ebenfalls auf artspezifische Unterschiede in den Effekten von erhöhten Pco_2 auf das Immunsystem schließen. Während die osmoregulierende Samtkrabbe *N. puber* unter stark erhöhtem Pco_2 (>12.000 µatm) keine Unterschiede in der Immunantwort zeigte (Small et al., 2010), führte ein leicht erhöhter Pco_2 (<2.000 µatm) im osmokonformen Norwegischen Hummer *Nephrops norvegicus* zu einer 50prozentigen Reduktion in der Anzahl der Hämozyten und zu einer 60-prozentigen Hemmung der Phagozytose-Kapazität der verbliebenen Hämozyten (Hernroth et al., 2012). Dieser Effekt war darüber hinaus unter erhöhten Temperaturen stärker ausgeprägt. Die Studie verdeutlicht somit die Notwendigkeit, Hyperkapnie im Zusammenspiel mit andern Stressoren zu untersuchen.

Die fortwährende Ozeanversauerung geht mit der Erwärmung der Ozeane einher und die kumulativen oder interaktiven Effekte von mehreren Stressoren sind möglicherweise schwerwiegender als die der einzelnen Faktoren. Erste Ergebnisse deuten dabei auf eine besondere Ausprägung der Effekte an den physiologischen Grenzbereichen der Organismen hin. Hyperkapnie (~10.000 µatm) führte im Taschenkrebs Cancer pagurus zu einer Reduktion der oberen Temperaturgrenze der aeroben Leistungsfähigkeit um 5 °C und damit zu einer Einschränkung in der Temperaturtoleranz (Metzger et al., 2007). Die Limitierung der Temperaturtoleranz ergibt sich aus dem Ungleichgewicht zwischen Sauerstoffversorgung und dem Sauerstoffbedarf im Organismus und aus der, als Konsequenz, geringeren aeroben Leistungsfähigkeit (Pörtner and Farrell, 2008; Pörtner and Knust, 2007). Die aerobe Leistungsfähigkeit gibt dabei die Kapazität des aeroben Stoffwechsels eines Organismus wieder, die über die Aufrechterhaltung der Körperfunktionen hinaus geht (Fry, 1971). Eine ähnliche Limitierung der Temperaturtoleranz konnte für H. araneus nachgewiesen werden, wobei die kritische Temperatur, d.h. ein Einbruch der Herzfrequenz und des Sauerstoffpartialdrucks der Hämolymphe, schon bei einem moderaten Anstieg im Meerwasser Pco2 (710 µatm) erreicht wurde (Walther et al., 2009). Minimale Einschränkungen in der Leistungsfähigkeit können dabei schwerwiegende Folgen für den Organismus haben, von einer reduzierten Fähigkeit zur Nahrungsbeschaffung bis hin zu verminderter Reproduktion (Pörtner and Farrell, 2008). Die Garnele Metapenaeus joyneri zeigte bei einem erhöhten Meerwasser Pco2 (~10.000 µatm) eine geringere aerobe Leistungsfähigkeit, die unter erhöhter Temperatur weiter eingeschränkt war und zu einer reduzierten Schwimmleistung führte (Dissanayake and Ishimatsu, 2011). Ein Leistungseinbruch durch das Zusammenwirken von Pco2 und Temperatur wurde ebenfalls in H. araneus nachgewiesen, wobei eine verminderte Fähigkeit sich wieder umzudrehen in kalt-akklimierten aber nicht in warm-akklimierten Tieren festgestellt wurde (Zittier et al., 2012).

Die vorangegangenen Studien liefern uns wichtige Einblicke in die Auswirkungen der anthropogenen Ozeanversauerung auf marine Crustaceen, verdeutlichen allerdings auch die Komplexität und Variabilität in der Antwort und in den daran beteiligten Prozessen. Um jedoch die Sensitivitäten und potentiellen Toleranzgrenzen gegenüber Ozeanversauerung zu definieren, ist es von großer Bedeutung, die zugrundeliegenden molekularen Mechanismen und deren Interaktionen zu verstehen. Diese beeinflussen die physiologische Anpassungsfähigkeit, welche wiederum die Toleranzgrenzen des Organismus definiert. Eine der wenigen Studien, die sich mit der molekularen Antwort auf Ozeanversauerung bei Crustaceen befasst hat, ist die Studie von Fehsenfeld et al (2011). In der osmoregulierenden Strandkrabbe *Carcinus maenas* wurde ein Einfluss der Ozeanversauerung auf das Kiemenepithelium sichtbar. Studien über die molekulare Antwort auf

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erhöhte *P*CO₂-Werte im Meerwasser einer potentiell sensibleren osmokonformen Krabbe fehlen bislang gänzlich. Dies gilt insbesondere für den Aspekt der kumulativen und interaktiven Effekte mehrerer Stressoren.

1.3 Kieme als Modelgewebe

Die Mehrheit der Crustaceen lebt ausschließlich aquatisch und steht infolgedessen über die Kiemen oder äquivalente Strukturen im direkten Kontakt mit der Umgebung und den darin herrschenden Umweltbedingungen. In marinen Crustaceen sind die Kiemen das wichtigste Gewebe zur Regulation des Säure-Base-Haushalts der Hämolymphe (Henry and Cameron, 1983; Henry and Wheatly, 1992).

Der CO₂-Austausch zwischen der Hämolymphe und dem Meerwasser geschieht hauptsächlich durch Diffusion. Ansteigende CO₂-Konzentrationen im Meerwasser resultieren daher unweigerlich in einer Verringerung des CO₂-Gradienten und einem Anstieg von CO₂ in der Hämolymphe. Auf Grund der bereits beschriebenen Reaktionen von CO₂ im Wasser (Abschnitt 1.1) führt dies wiederum zu einem Anstieg von Protonen und demzufolge zu einem niedrigeren pH in der Hämolymphe. Diese Störungen können die funktionelle Integrität, d.h. die Funktion der Proteine beeinflussen, weshalb die Aufrechterhaltung des Säure-Base-Haushalts von zentraler Bedeutung ist.



Abbildung 3: Hypothetisches Model des Ionenaustausches zur Aufrechterhaltung des extrazellulären pHs. Transapikaler Ionenaustausch durch eine apikale V-Typ-ATPase und/oder Na⁺/H⁺-Austauscher, welcher durch die basolaterale Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase mit Energie versorgt wird. Über basolaterale Anionenaustauscher wird HCO₃ in die Hämolymphe transportiert und die resultierende Akkumulation zur Aufrechterhaltung des extrazellulären pHs genutzt. Die intrazelluläre Carboanhydrase unterstützt den aktiven Ionentransport durch die beschleunigte Dissoziation von CO₂ und die Bereitstellung der Substrate für den HCO₃ und H⁺-Transport (modifiziert nach Freire et al. (2008)).

Es mag sein, dass pH Veränderungen in der Hämolymphe oder den extrazellulären Kompartimenten bis zu einem gewissen Grad für kurze Zeit toleriert werden können; auf Dauer haben Störungen im intra- und extrazellularen pH jedoch weitreichende Konsequenzen. So können Veränderungen im intra- und extrazellularen pH in Störungen der Proteinsynthese (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002) geringeren aeroben Stoffwechselraten (Barnhart and McMahon, 1988; Reipschläger

and Pörtner, 1996) oder einer geringeren Sauerstoffaffinität der Sauerstofftransportproteine (Jakumsen et al., 1981; Taylor and Whiteley, 1989) resultieren.

Eine mögliche Kompensation dieser Störungen kann durch das Bikarbonat-Puffersystem (Abschnitt 1.1) selbst, durch das Nicht-Bikarbonat-Puffersystem oder durch einen aktiven lonentransport, z.B. über die Kiemen, erreicht werden. Obwohl das Nicht-Bikarbonat-Puffersystem eine zentrale Rolle in marinen Organismen spielt (Melzner et al., 2009) und den intra- und extrazellularen pH über Proteine, Aminosäuren oder organische und anorganische Phosphatgruppen puffern kann (Heisler and Piiper, 1971; Henry and Wheatly, 1992), ist nur der aktive Ionentransport in der Lage, die H⁺-Konzentration im Organismus über die Wirkung von Nicht-Bikarbonat-Puffern hinaus zu senken.



Abbildung 4: Hypothetisches Model des Ionenaustausches zur transapikalen Ammonium-Exkretion. NH_4^+ wird mittels der basolateralen Na^+/K^+ -ATPase in die Zelle gepumpt oder tritt über Kaliumkanäle in die Zelle ein, dissoziiert dort zu NH_3 und H^+ , gefolgt von einer Diffusion von NH_3 in Vesikel. Das eingeschlossene NH_3 wird mithilfe einer V-Typ-ATPase wieder angesäuert und als NH_4^+ , eingeschlossen in Vesikeln, über Mikrotubuli zur apikalen Membran transportiert, wo es mittels Exozytose in den subkutikularen Raum entlassen wird. Eine Beteiligung des apikalen Na^+/H^+ -Austauscher, einer parazellulären Diffusion von NH_4^+ oder einer transzellulären Diffusion von NH_3 kann dabei jedoch nicht ausgeschlossen werden. (modifiziert nach Weihrauch et al. (2002)/Freire et al. (2008))

Es wird vermutet, dass die aktive H⁺-Sekretion durch eine apikale V-Typ-ATPase und/oder Natrium/H⁺-Austauscher (NHE) gewährleistet wird (Freire et al., 2008) (Abbildung 3). Letzterer ist dabei kein aktiver, ATP-verbrauchender Prozess, sondern wird indirekt über die Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase und dem damit erzeugten Ionengradienten bzw. Membranpotential mit Energie versorgt. Die Aufrechterhaltung des pHs der extrazellularen Flüssigkeiten erfolgt über eine Akkumulation von HCO_{3}^{-} , welches mittels basolateralen Anionen-Austauschern in die Hämolymphe transportiert wird.

Das intrazellulare Enzym Carboanhydrase unterstützt in diesem Zusammenhang den aktiven lonentransport, in dem es die Dissoziation von CO_2 beschleunigt und so die Substrate für den H⁺ und HCO_3^- -Transport liefert (Freire et al., 2008).

Neuere Studien nehmen darüber hinaus an, dass Ammoniak (NH₃) an der Regulation von Säure-Base-Störungen beteiligt ist, die durch Hyperkapnie ausgelöst wurden (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002; Stumpp et al., 2012; Thomsen and Melzner, 2010). Ein entsprechendes mechanistisches Model über eine mögliche Beteiligung von NH₃ und der äquivalenten Säure Ammonium (NH⁺₄) wurde für die Kieme der Strandkrabbe *C. maenas* beschrieben (Weihrauch et al., 2004; Weihrauch et al., 2009; Weihrauch et al., 2002) (Abbildung 4). NH⁺₄ tritt in die Zelle ein, dissoziiert zu NH₃ und H⁺, gefolgt von einer Diffusion von NH₃ in Vesikel. Das eingeschlossene NH₃ wird mithilfe einer V-Typ-ATPase wieder angesäuert und als NH⁺₄, eingeschlossen in Vesikeln, über Mikrotubuli zur apikalen Membran transportiert, wo es mittels Exozytose in den subkutikularen Raum entlassen wird (Weihrauch et al., 2004; Weihrauch et al., 2009; Weihrauch et al., 2002). Bei den beschriebenen Prozessen handelt es sich jedoch um hypothetische Modelle. Wie die Säure-Base-Regulation in Crustaceen von der Ozeanversauerung beeinflusst wird und welche regulatorischen Mechanismen genau wirken, ist noch immer nicht verstanden.

Auf Grund der großen Bedeutung der Kompensation von durch die Ozeanversauerung auftretenden pH Veränderungen in der Hämolymphe (Melzner et al., 2009), stellt die Funktion der Kieme einen entscheidenden Faktor für die Sensitivität und Toleranz gegenüber Ozeanversauerung dar. Folglich ist die Kieme ein essentielles Gewebe, um die Folgen der Ozeanversauerung auf marine Crustaceen zu untersuchen.

1.4 Hyas araneus als Modelorganismus

Das Taxon Crustacea ist mit seinen 68.000 beschriebenen, rezenten und zumeist marinen Arten eines der dominantesten und in den Ozeanen am weitesten verbreiteten (Martin and Davis, 2001; Martin and Davis, 2006). Crustaceen bewohnen alle marinen Lebensräume und sind einer enormen Variabilität an abiotischen Umweltbedingungen ausgesetzt. Diese reichen von relativ stabilen Lebensräumen wie z.B. den höheren Breiten oder der Tiefsee bis zu stark fluktuierenden Gebieten wie den Gezeitenzonen. Infolgedessen zeigen Crustaceen eine Vielzahl an unterschiedlichen physiologischen Reaktionen auf Veränderungen in den abiotischen Umweltbedingungen (Whiteley, 2011). Obwohl die Mehrheit der Crustaceen bei einem Salzgehalt zwischen 26 und 40 ppt Osmokonformer sind, haben einige Crustaceen Mechanismen entwickelt, die sie dazu befähigen, die Osmolarität und Ionenkonzentration bei sich verändernden Salzgehalten im Wasser aufrechtzuhalten (Henry, 2005; Mantel and Farmer, 1983). Diese Unterschiede in der regulatorischen Kapazität, in Verbindung mit dem vermuteten Einfluss der Säure-Base-Regulation auf die Sensitivität der Organismen gegenüber Ozeanversauerung, verdeutlichen die Relevanz dieses Taxons in der weltweiten Forschung zur Ozeanversauerung. Studien an Crustaceen bieten dadurch die Möglichkeit, den Zusammenhang zwischen variablen Umweltbedingungen und der Fähigkeit zu untersuchen, Ozeanversauerung zu tolerieren (Whiteley, 2011).

Ungeachtet dessen ist unser Wissen über die potentiellen Einflüsse der Ozeanversauerung auf marine Crustaceen noch gering. Dies ist besonderes erstaunlich im Hinblick auf die enorme ökologische und ökonomische Bedeutung der Crustaceen und die möglichen weitreichenden Folgen im Falle einer negativen Beeinflussung. Crustaceen sind primäre und sekundäre Konsumenten und stellen gleichermaßen eine wichtige Nahrungsquelle für höhere trophische Ebenen dar. So kann der Antarktische Krill *Euphausia superba* eine jährliche Biomasse von Schätzungsweise 342-536 Mt erreichen (Atkinson et al., 2009). Konsequenzen könnten sich ebenfalls für die internationale Fischereiindustrie ergeben, bei der marine Crustaceen mit einem Anteil von ~7 % am jährlichen Gesamtfang einen bedeutenden wirtschaftlichen Faktor darstellen (FAO Yearbook, 2010).



Abbildung 5: Dorsalansicht einer adulten, männlichen großen Seespinne, *Hyas araneus* (Linnaeus 1758). (Modifiziert nach Allen (1967))

Nach heutigem Stand des Wissens wird davon ausgegangen, dass das höchste Risiko einer negativen Beeinflussung durch Ozeanversauerung bei marinen Crustaceen mit einer geringen Anpassungsfähigkeit liegt. Dabei handelt es sich um schwache Osmoregulierer oder Osmokonformer mit einer begrenzten Kapazität zur Kompensation von Säure-Base-Störungen. Wie schon erwähnt, verstärkt sich das Risiko auf Grund geringerer Proteinumsatzraten und geringeren Pufferkapazitäten in langsamen, relativ inaktiven Arten. Folglich sind Arten aus Gebieten, wie z.B. aus den höheren Breiten, angesichts der limitierten Stoffwechselraten besonders empfindlich gegenüber Ozeanversauerung. *Hyas araneus* (Linnaeus 1758) ist eine kalzifizierende, osmokonforme und relativ inaktive Crustaceen-Art aus der ökologisch bedeutenden Gruppe der Dekapoda und infolgedessen ein idealer Modellorganismus, um den Einfluss der Ozeanversauerung auf eine potentiell besonders empfindliche Art zu untersuchen (Abbildung 5).



Abbildung 6: Potentielle Verbreitung von *Hyas araneus* im Bereich des Nordatlantiks (Ausschnitt). Gelbe Quadrate kennzeichnen die ungefähre Anzahl und Lage der *H. araneus* Registrierungen im Nordatlantik (Ocean Biogegraphic Information System). Rötlich schraffierter Bereich ist die geschätzte Verbreitung von *H. araneus* im Nordatlantik. (Modifiziert nach Hugo Ahlenius, UNEP/GRID-Arendal)

Die sublitorale Art lebt auf steinigen, sandigen und schlammigen Böden in Tiefen von 1-360 m, mit der höchsten Abundanz in Tiefen < 50 m (Christiansen, 1969). Sie kann eine Carapax-Größe von 110 mm Länge und 86 mm Breite erreichen (Rathbun, 1925). *H. araneus* ist eine weit verbreitete Art, die im Nordatlantik von der Ostküste Amerikas, nördlich von Rhode Island, über Grönland und den Küsten Großbritanniens bis hin zu den Arktischen Gebieten um Spitzbergen gesichtet wurde (Christiansen, 1969; Rathbun, 1925) (Abbildung 6). Folglich gibt es große Unterschiede hinsichtlich des Temperaturbereiches im jeweiligen Lebensraum. Während eine nördliche Population (Kongsfjord, Spitzbergen) relativ konstante Bedingungen mit Temperaturen zwischen 0-6 °C erfährt (Svendsen et al., 2002), können in den südlichen Population Temperaturen zwischen 3 und 18 °C auftreten (Wiltshire and Manly, 2004).

Während bekannt ist, dass es artspezifische Unterschiede in der Reaktion auf Ozeanversauerung gibt (Fabry et al., 2008; Ries et al., 2009), ist bislang wenig über Unterschiede zwischen Populationen bekannt. *H. araneus* ist auf Grund der Verbreitung entlang eines latitudinalen Gradienten und den dort vorkommenden unterschiedlichen Umweltbedingungen ein idealer Kandidat, physiologische Variationen in Populationen zu untersuchen, die eine potentielle Adaptation oder Akkommodation an die unterschiedlichen Umweltbedingen ihrer Lebensräume erfahren haben. Erste Hinweise auf eine populationsabhängige bzw. Klimazonen-abhängige Variabilität in der Sensitivität gegenüber erhöhtem *P*co₂ konnten bereits für frühe Lebensstadien von *H. araneus* gefunden werden. Die Wachstumsrate und die Entwicklungsdauer in einer Population aus der gemäßigten Zone waren negativ beeinflusst, wohingegen eine Population aus der Arktis sensitiver auf Veränderungen in der Temperatur reagierte (Walther et al., 2010).

1.5 Konzept und Fragestellung

Im Kontext der Ozeanversauerung, als vorhersehbare Konsequenz der steigenden atmosphärischen CO₂-Konzentrationen (Caldeira and Wickett, 2005; Doney et al., 2009; Feely et al., 2009; Feely et al., 2004; Orr et al., 2005), soll diese Promotion Informationen über die beeinflussten molekularen Mechanismen und deren Plastizität liefern und dadurch zum Verständnis der Sensitivitäten und Toleranzen von marinen Crustaceen gegenüber Ozeanversauerung beitragen.

Wie bereits erwähnt, variieren die Sensitivitäten der Crustaceen zwischen den Arten, wobei für osmokonforme Crustaceen auf Grund der geringen Kapazität zur Kompensation von Störungen des lonen- und Säure-Base-Haushaltes besonders mit einer Beeinträchtigung gerechnet wird (Melzner et al., 2009). Über die zugrundeliegenden Mechanismen, die eine mögliche Sensitivität und Toleranz bei marinen Crustaceen definieren, ist jedoch noch wenig bekannt. Durch die Kombination von zwei unterschiedlichen, groß angelegten molekularen Ansätzen der funktionellen Genomik sollen betroffene zelluläre Prozesse und Mechanismen identifiziert werden, die auf sich verändernde Umweltbedingungen reagieren. Durch die Verknüpfung von Transkriptomik und Proteomik sollen so Erkenntnisse über den molekularen Phänotyp gewonnen werden, welcher die physiologische Plastizität gegenüber Ozeanversauerung definiert.

In den letzten Jahren hat sich dabei immer mehr die Erkenntnis durchgesetzt, dass eine gleichzeitige Veränderung von anderen Umweltparametern im Wasser, wie z.B. der Temperatur, der Salinität oder des Sauerstoffgehalts, die Antwort auf Ozeanversauerung verändern und zusätzlich negativ beeinflussen kann (Fabry et al., 2008; Findlay et al., 2010; Pörtner, 2008; Walther et al., 2010; Widdicombe and Spicer, 2008). Daher wurde zusätzlich zum Faktor Ozeanversauerung der Faktor Temperatur in die Untersuchungen integriert.

Abgesehen davon gibt es regionale Unterschiede in der Größenordnung der Ozeanversauerung und -erwärmung. Auf Grund der besseren Löslichkeit von CO₂ in kaltem Wasser, der Aussüßung durch Eisschmelze und der aus dem Rückgang des Meereises resultierenden größeren CO₂-Aufnahme der höheren Breiten werden die größten pH Veränderungen im arktischen Ozean erwartet (Steinacher et al., 2009). Darüber hinaus erwärmt sich der Ozean nicht gleichmäßig (Barnett et al., 2005), weshalb der Einfluss von steigenden CO₂-Konzentrationen und Temperaturen im Ozean zwischen unterschiedlichen Lebensräumen und Verbreitungen möglicherweise variiert. Tatsächlich ist die Temperaturtoleranz bzw. die obere und untere kritische Temperatur innerhalb der Populationen einer Art mit den Umweltbedingungen der jeweiligen Lebensräume assoziiert (Lannig et al., 2003; Sommer and Pörtner, 2002). Populationsunterschiede in der Sensitivität von Crustaceen gegenüber Ozeanversauerung sind nach meinem Kenntnisstand bisher unbekannt. Im Rahmen dieser Arbeit sollen aus diesem Grund die funktionellen Unterschiede in zwei *H. araneus* Populationen aus sich stark unterscheidenden Lebensräumen untersucht werden.

Anfängliche Studien basierten überwiegend auf Kurzzeitversuchen mit extrem hohen *P*co₂-Konzentrationen. Erst in den letzten Jahren gab es konzentrierte Bemühungen, die Reaktionen und Folgen von für die nähere Zukunft vorhergesagten *P*co₂-Konzentrationen in mittel- oder langfristigen Versuchen zu untersuchen, um konkretere Vorhersagen über den Einfluss der anthropogenen Ozeanversauerung auf marine Organismen treffen zu können (Doney et al., 2009; Fabry et al., 2008; Kroeker et al., 2013; Kroeker et al., 2010). Für die vorliegende Studie wurde deshalb ein mittlerer Untersuchungszeitraum (10 Wochen) gewählt und die *P*co₂-Konzentrationen entsprechend der atmosphärischen CO₂-Emissionsszenarien des IPCC für die Jahre 2100 und 2300 festgelegt (IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007).

Daraus resultierend haben sich für die vorliegende Arbeit folgende Fragestellungen ergeben:

- 1. Welche molekularen Mechanismen und Prozesse sind durch die veränderten Umweltbedingungen beeinflusst?
- 2. Wird die transkriptionelle Regulation der Kieme in der translationalen Antwort widergespiegelt?
- 3. Gibt es Unterschiede in der molekularen Antwort auf Ozeanversauerung und –erwärmung und daraus resultierend eine unterschiedliche Sensitivität von Populationen entlang des latitudinalen Gradienten?
- 4. Welche Konsequenzen resultieren aus den möglichen Veränderungen und Anpassungen für *Hyas araneus* oder ähnliche marine Crustaceen?

2 Material und Methoden

Im folgenden Abschnitt werden die für die Dissertation genutzten Methoden nochmals zusammengefasst dargestellt. Zusätzliche Informationen können den Publikationen in Abschnitt 3 entnommen werden.

2.1 Versuchstiere

Adulte Männchen wurden aus zwei Populationen der großen Seespinne *Hyas araneus* gesammelt. Im Mai 2009 wurden Tiere im Kongsfjord (Spitzbergen, N 78°58.635'; E 11°29.454') in einer Tiefe von 7-12 m von Tauchern gefangen und an das Alfred-Wegener-Institut transportiert. Tiere einer weiteren Population wurde im Mai 2010 im Gullmarsfjord (Schweden, N 58°15.336'; E 11°26.891') gefangen. Die adulten Männchen der beiden Populationen wurden bis zum Beginn der Inkubationsexperimente in Durchfluss-Aquarien bei der jeweiligen Habitat-Temperatur von 5 bzw. 10 °C und einer Salinität von 32 ‰ in natürlichem Meerwasser gehältert. Es erfolgte eine *ad libitum* Fütterung mit Muscheln (*Cerastoderma edule* und *Mytilus edulis*).

Nr.	Population	Pco ₂ (µatm)	Temp. (°C) N	Versuchsdauer
1	Spitzbergen	390	5 7	10 Wochen
2	Spitzbergen	1.120	5 7	10 Wochen
3	Spitzbergen	1.960	58	10 Wochen
4	Spitzbergen	390	10 5	10 Wochen
5	Spitzbergen	1.120	10 7	10 Wochen
6	Spitzbergen	1.960	10 5	10 Wochen
7	Schweden	390	10 8	10 Wochen
8	Schweden	1.120	10 9	10 Wochen
9	Schweden	1.960	10 8	10 Wochen
10	Schweden	390	16 5	10 Wochen
11	Schweden	1.120	16 5	10 Wochen
12	Schweden	1.960	16 6	10 Wochen

2.2 Experimenteller Aufbau und Bestimmung der Meerwasserparameter

Die Inkubationsexperimente wurden in einem geschlossenen Meerwasser-Kreislaufsystem durchgeführt. Die *P*co₂-Konzentration der verschiedenen experimentellen Bedingungen wurde durch eine definierte Luft/CO₂ Mischung mittels eines automatischen Massendurchflussreglers (HTK 6-Kanal, HTK Hamburg GmbH, Deutschland) gewährleistet und eingestellt. Die für die experimentellen Bedingungen gewählte Temperatur wurde durch die Raumlufttemperatur der Kühlkammer eingestellt und konstant gehalten. Während der Experimente wurden die Tiere wöchentlich *ad libitum* mit Muscheln (*Cerastoderma edule*) gefüttert. Für jede Inkubationsbedingung wurden 5-7 Versuchstiere getrennt voneinander in 2 I Weithalsbehälter gehältert. Die Durchflussrate für jeden

Behälter betrug 200 ml min⁻¹. Eine detaillierte Auflistung der durchgeführten Inkubationsexperimente kann der Tabelle 1 entnommen werden.

Die Meerwasserparameter wurden wöchentlich kontrolliert. Meerwasserproben wurden in gasdichten Glasflaschen genommen und die Gesamtmenge des gelösten anorganischen Kohlenstoffs (DIC) wurde umgehend mit einem "Seal QuAAtro SFA Analyzer" (Seal Analytical, Mequon, Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika (USA)) bestimmt. Zur selben Zeit wurden die Wasserparameter pH, Salinität und Temperatur gemessen und gemeinsam für die Berechnung des Pco₂ im Meerwasser mittels CO2sys (Lewis and Wallace, 1998) genutzt. Als Berechnungsparameter wurde die "National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)" Skala für den Meerwasser pH und die Konstanten von Mehrbach et al. verändert nach Dickson und Millero (Lewis and Wallace, 1998) gewählt. Der pH wurde mit einer pH-Elektrode (ProfiLine pH 3310, WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten GmbH, Weilheim, Deutschland) gemessen, die bei entsprechender Temperatur mit NIST Standard-pH-Puffer kalibriert wurde. Die Salinität und Temperatur wurde mit einem Leitfähigkeitsmessgerät (ProfiLine Cond 1970i, WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten Weilheim, ermittelt. GmbH, Deutschland) Eine Zusammenfassung der Wasserchemieparameter kann Tabelle 2 entnommen werden.

2.3 Probennahme und Hämolymph-Analytik

Im Anschluss an die Inkubationsexperimente wurden von sämtlichen Versuchstieren Gewebeproben entnommen und in flüssigem Stickstoff eingefroren. Der Probensatz beinhaltete Gewebestücke aller 6 Kiemenbögen, des Epitheliums unterhalb des Carapaxes, des Herzens, des Hepatopankreas, der Gonaden sowie Teile des Muskelgewebes der Scheren und Schreitbeine. Die Proben wurden bis zur weiteren Analyse bei -80°C gelagert. Zur Untersuchung der extrazellulären Flüssigkeiten wurden direkt im Vorfeld der Gewebeentnahme 1 ml Hämolymphe an der Coxa des dritten Schreitbeines mittels einer 1-ml-Spritze (Henke-Sass, Wolf GmbH, Tuttlingen, Deutschland) entnommen, und der extrazelluläre pH wurde umgehend mit einer pH-Mikroelektrode (PHM 93 Reference pH meter, Radiometer, Copenhagen, Dänemark; InLab Micro, Mettler Toledo GmbH, Deutschland) bei entsprechender Inkubationstemperatur gemessen. Die Kalibrierung der pH Mikroelektrode wurde bei entsprechender Temperatur mit NIST Standard-pH-Puffer durchgeführt. Eine Unterprobe wurde direkt vor der pH Messung mittels einer gasdichten 200-µl-Spritze (Hamilton Company, Reno, USA) entnommen und für die Bestimmung der Gesamtmenge des Kohlendioxids (CCO₂) der extrazellulären Flüssigkeit gemäß der von Lefant und Aucutt (1966) entwickelten und von Boutelier et al. (1985) und Pörtner et al. (1990) modifizierten Gaschromatographie-Methode genutzt. Die extrazelluläre Flüssigkeit (200 µl) wurde in eine gasdichte, mit 3 ml luftgesättigtem 0.1 mol Chlorwasserstoff (HCL) gefüllte Ampulle injiziert und mit einem Gaschromatographen analysiert.

Zur Bestimmung der Bikarbonat-Konzentration (HCO₃) der extrazellulären Flüssigkeiten wurden folgende Ableitungen der Henderson-Hasselbalch-Formel verwendet:

$$PCO_{2} = CCO_{2} * (10^{\text{pH-pKIII}} * \alpha + \alpha)^{-1}$$
$$HCO_{3}^{-} = CCO_{2^{-}} \propto * PCO_{2}$$

 Cco_2 = Gesamtmenge des gelösten Kohlendioxids [mmol] $\propto CO_2$ = Physikalische Löslichkeit des Kohlendioxids PCO_2 = Partialdruck des Kohlendioxids [kPa] pK= Dissoziationskonstante des $\frac{CO_2}{HCO_3}$ Systems $\propto CO_2$ und pK berechnet gemäß Pörtner et al. (2010)

Tabelle 2: Zusammenfassung der physikochemischen Meerwasserbedingungen während der Inkubationsexperimente. Temperatur (Temp.), Salinität, pH und die Gesamtmenge des gelösten anorganischen Kohlenstoffs (DIC) wurden gemessen, der Partialdruck von CO₂ (*P*co₂) im Meerwasser wurde mit CO2sys (Lewis and Wallace, 1998) kalkuliert. Die angegeben Daten stellen Mittelwerte ± Standardabweichung dar.

Nr.	Population	Temp. (°C)	Salinität (‰)	pH (NBS scale)	DIC (mmol kg ⁻¹)	PCO ₂ (µatm)
1	Spitzbergen	5,3 ± 0,2	32,1 ± 0,7	8,15 ± 0,03	2.366 ± 42	441 ± 35
2	Spitzbergen	4,2 ± 0,2	32,2 ± 0,7	7,81 ± 0,04	2.436 ± 14	991 ± 96
3	Spitzbergen	4,5 ± 0,2	32,2 ± 0,6	7,55 ± 0,06	2.520 ± 39	1.878 ± 246
4	Spitzbergen	9,9 ± 0,2	33,6 ± 0,4	8,22 ± 0,04	2.295 ± 28	366 ± 30
5	Spitzbergen	9,7 ± 0,3	33,5 ± 0,4	7,85 ± 0,04	2.395 ± 14	942 ± 59
6	Spitzbergen	9,8 ± 0,2	33,6 ± 0,3	7,54 ± 0,05	2.488 ± 22	2.015 ± 147
7	Schweden	10,3 ± 0,2	32,2 ± 0,3	8,20 ± 0,07	2.323 ± 58	397 ± 34
8	Schweden	$10,0 \pm 0,2$	32,2 ± 0,3	7,84 ± 0,07	2.412 ± 55	951 ± 75
9	Schweden	9,9 ± 0,2	32,2 ± 0,3	7,51 ± 0,08	2.494 ± 49	2.073 ± 233
10	Schweden	16,4 ± 0,2	32,1 ± 0,9	8,20 ± 0,03	2.237 ± 41	383 ± 30
11	Schweden	15,9 ± 0,2	32,1 ± 0,9	7,84 ± 0,02	2.399 ± 16	922 ± 67
12	Schweden	16,3 ± 0,2	32,1 ± 0,9	7,55 ± 0,03	2.451 ± 6	1.863 ± 129

2.4 Molekulare Analytik

RNA Extraktion und Sequenzierung

Die Gesamt-RNA aus den Gewebeproben wurde unter Verwendung des "RNeasy Mini Kits" (QIAGEN, Hilden, Deutschland) und des beiliegenden "Purification of Total RNA from Animal Tissue" Protokolls extrahiert. Im Anschluss wurde für jede Probe die RNA-Konzentration mittels NanoDrop 2000c Spektrometer (PeqLab, Erlangen, Deutschland) bestimmt, und in Stichproben wurde die Qualität per mikrofluidischer Elektrophorese in einem Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, USA) überprüft.

Die Untersuchungen dieser Dissertation basieren auf zwei unterschiedliche Sequenzierungsansätzen. Der 454-Sequenzierungsansatz wurde in Kooperation mit Dr. Richard Reinhardt am Max-Planck-Institut für Molekulare Genetik (MPI-MG) durchgeführt und diente als Grundlage für die Erstellung des *Hyas araneus* Transkriptoms.

Es wurden zwei komplementäre DNA (cDNA) Bänke erstellt und sequenziert. Die erste cDNA-Bank, basierend auf verschiedenen Gewebetypen und Inkubationsbedingungen, wurde aus der Gesamt-RNA des Epitheliums unterhalb des Carapaxes, des Herzens, dem Hepatopankreas, der Gonaden, sowie Teilen des Muskelgewebes der Scheren und Schreitbeine von vier Versuchstieren pro Inkubationsbedingung erstellt. Die zweite cDNA-Bank basierte ausschließlich auf RNA der Kiemenbögen, wobei die RNA aller sechs Kiemenbögen von vier Versuchstieren pro Inkubationsbedingung genutzt wurde. RNA-Pools von jeweils 100 μ g pro cDNA-Bank wurden erstellt und auf Trockeneis gelagert an die Institution geliefert.

Das verwendete Sequenzierungs-Protokoll basierte auf De Gregoris et al. (2011). Eine detaillierte Darstellung des Protokolls ist im Abschnitt "Material und Methoden" der Publikation 1 enthalten. Die Sequenzierung wurde auf einem "454 Genome Sequencer FLX" mit der Titanium Chemie (Roche, Basel, Schweiz) durchgeführt. Eine erste Qualitätskontrolle inklusive des Filterns von Adaptern und der Barcodesequenzen wurde vor Ort am MPIMG durchgeführt. Die gereinigten Sequenzierungsdaten für beide cDNA-Bänke wurden im Anschluss im "Standard Flowgram Format" (SFF) an das Alfred-Wegener-Institut geliefert.

Der Illumina-Sequenzierungsansatz wurde bei der Firma GATC BIOTECH (Konstanz, Deutschland) in Auftrag gegeben. Für die separate Sequenzierung der unterschiedlichen Inkubationsbedingungen wurden jeweils Pools aus RNA aller Kiemenbögen von vier Versuchstieren je Inkubationsbedingung erstellt und auf Trockeneis an GATC BIOTECH geschickt. Eine detaillierte Darstellung des Sequenzierungs-Protokolls ist im Abschnitt Material und Methoden der Publikation 2 zu finden. Die Sequenzierung wurde mit einem "HiSeq 2000 Sequencer" (Illumina, San Diego, USA) durchgeführt. Die Rohdatenlieferung an das Alfred-Wegener-Institut erfolgte im Fastq-Format. Nach Erhalt der Daten wurde die Qualität der Sequenzen durch das Programm FastQC (Babraham Institute, Cambridge, Großbritannien) überprüft. Bei zu geringer Qualität wurden die Daten mit Hilfe des "Fast-X-Toolkit" (Hannon Lab - Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, USA) bereinigt. Für die Qualitätskontrolle und das Bereinigen wurden folgende Parameter gewählt: Minimaler Qualitätswert von 20, minimaler Prozentsatz der Basen innerhalb des Qualitätsbereiches von 90 % und eine minimale Länge von 25 Basen.

Die gereinigten Rohdaten beider Sequenzierungsansätze wurden im "European Nucleotide Archive" (ENA) am "European Molecular Biological Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute" (EMBL-EBI) (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/ERP002128) hinterlegt.

Assemblierung, funktionelle Annotation und Sequenzalignierung

Zur Erstellung des Transkriptoms von *H. araneus* wurden die bereinigten Sequenzierungsdaten der 454-Sequenzierungen zusammengefügt und *de novo* mit dem "GS De Novo Assembler" (Version 2.6;

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Newbler, Roche, Basel, Schweiz) assembliert. Zur Erweiterung des erstellten Transkriptoms wurden die Daten der Illumina-Sequenzierung herangezogen und für eine zusätzliche *de novo* Assemblierung genutzt. Die gereinigten Daten wurden mit ABySS (Version 1.3.2; Simpson et al., 2009) in der Standardeinstellung mit k = 26 assembliert. Etwaige Überlappungen der Sequenzen mit dem Ergebnis der 454-Assemblierung wurden mit Blastn (Altschul et al., 1997) ("word size" = 8) identifiziert. Sequenzen mit einem Erwartungswert über 10⁻¹⁰ und einer Sequenzlänge unter 500 Basenpaaren (bp) wurden für die weitere Analyse nicht berücksichtigt. Das endgültige Transkriptom von *H. araneus* wurde im European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) am European Molecular Biology Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) hinterlegt (Accession range: HAAI01000001-HAAI01019199).

Die funktionelle Annotation des *H. araneus* Transkriptoms wurde mit Hilfe des Programms Blast2GO (Version 2.6.0; Conesa et al., 2005; Gotz et al., 2008) durchgeführt. Die Suche nach homologen Sequenzen erfolgte mittels Blastx (E-value cut-off = 1E⁻³) und einer Suche gegen die redundanzfreie Protein Datenbank (nr) des "National Center for Biotechnology Information" (NCBI). Zusätzlich wurden die Blast-Ergebnisse in "Gene Ontology" (GO) Kategorien eingeteilt. Die Einteilung erfolgte mit der vorgegebenen Standardeinstellungen (E-value \leq 1E⁻⁶, annotation cut-off > 55, GO weight > 5) in Blast2GO. Eine zusätzliche Reduzierung der spezifischen GO Kategorien auf die zweite Ebene der Klassifizierungsordnung erfolgte durch das R Bioconductor Paket "GO.db" (Carson et al., 2010).

Zur Bestimmung der differentiellen Expression der Transkripte des *H. araneus* Transkriptoms wurde eine Sequenzzuordnung mittels "Burrows-Wheeler Aligner" (BWA) (Version 0.5.9; Li and Durbin, 2009) mit den Standardparametern durchgeführt. Die durch die Prozessierung erhaltenen Dateien wurden zur besseren Verarbeitung und für die spätere Analyse in das Bam-Format konvertiert. Für die Konvertierung wurde das Programm SAMTools in der Version 0.1.18 genutzt (Li et al., 2009).

Quantitative Real-Time PCR

Zur Validierung der auf RNA-Seq-Daten basierten differentiellen Genexpressionsergebnisse wurden Transkript-Sequenzen ausgewählt, die in Verbindung mit der Säure-Base-Regulation standen, oder eine signifikante Veränderung in der Expression zeigten, und mittels quantitativer Real-Time Polymerase Kettenreaktion (qRT-PCR) analysiert.

Primer wurden mit Hilfe der PrimerExpress Software (Version 3.0; Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Deutschland) und der Taq-Man MGB Quantification Method mit Standardeinstellungen kreiert. Die Spezifität der Primer wurde mit Hilfe des *H. araneus* Transkriptoms verifiziert. Sämtliche Primer wurden auf ihre Funktionalität und Effizienz mittels einer standardisierten Verdünnungsreihe getestet (Verdünnungsstufen = 1:20, 1:40, 1: 100, 1:200, 1:1000, 1:2000). Die Primer wurden als

geeignet eingestuft, wenn die Amplifikationsrate eine Effizienz (*E*) von 2,0 \pm 0,1 und ein Korrelation von R² > 0,98 aufwies. Die Effizienz wurde nach folgender Formel berechnet:

$$E = 10^{(-\frac{1}{s})}$$

s = Steigung der linearen Regression

Zehn Mikrogramm Gesamt-RNA pro Probe wurde mit dem "Turbo DNA-free kit" (Ambion, Darmstadt, Deutschland) behandelt, um mögliche DNA-Reste zu verdauen. Von der behandelten DNA-freien RNA wurden 0,4 µg mit Hilfe des "High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit" (Appied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Deutschland) in cDNA transkribiert. Die qRT-PCR wurde im Anschluss mit dem 7500 Real-Time PCR System (Appied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Deutschland) und dem "SYBR® Green PCR Master Mix" (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Deutschland) durchgeführt. Die qRT-PCR wurde mit Genen in einer Verdünnung von 1:40 und einer Primerkonzentration von 300 nmol durchgeführt. Zur Spezifitätskontrolle der Fragmente wurde bei jeder Reaktion die Dissoziationskurve analysiert.

Die Kalkulation der Genexpression basierte auf dem C_T -Schwellenwert. Die absolute Quantität der Expression wurde mittels folgender Formeln kalkuliert und normalisiert:

$$Q_{X} = E^{CT}$$
$$Q_{\text{Norm}(X)} = \frac{Q_{\text{Norm}(X)}}{Q_{X(R)}}$$

E = Effizienz der Amplifikationsrate $CT = C_T Schwellenwert_{(X)}$ $Q_{X(R)} = Absolute Quantität des Referenzgens$

Als Referenzgen wurde die als Natrium/Bikarbonat-Cotransporter (NBC) annotierte Transkript-Sequenz identifiziert. Zur Identifizierung wurde geNorm verwendet, welches in der Software qbasePlus (Version 2.1; Biogazelle, Zwijnaarde, Belgien) implementiert ist. Die relative Expressionsstabilität des Referenzgens betrug M < 0,42, wobei eine hohe Referenzstabilität ab einem durchschnittlichen geNorm Wert von M \leq 0,5 gegeben ist. Zum besseren Vergleich der Daten mit denen der differentiellen Genexpressionsanalyse mittels der RNAseq-Daten wurden die Ergebnisse der qRT-PCR als zweifach logarithmierte Veränderung (log₂FC) des Mittelwertes der normalisierten Quantität der Inkubationsbedingung zur Kontrollbedingung berechnet.

Protein-Aufbereitung

Die Proteinextraktion und Probenaufbereitung erfolgte nach leicht verändertem Protokoll von Tomanek und Zuzow (2010), das nachfolgend zusammenfassend dargestellt ist.

Alle Kiemenbögen des jeweiligen Versuchstieres wurden gepoolt und anschließend in Unterproben von je 300 mg aufgeteilt. Kurz vor der Verwendung wurden die Unterproben aufgetaut direkt eisgekühlte, geschliffene Glashomgenisatoren und in überführt und in Homogenisierungspuffer (7 mol I⁻¹ Harnstoff, 2 mol I⁻¹ Thioharnstoff, 1 % ASB-14 (Amidosulfobetain-14), 40 mmol l⁻¹ Tris, 0,001 % Bromphenolblau, 40 mmol l⁻¹ Dithiothreitol, 0,5 % Immobilisierter pH 4-7 Gradient (IPG) Puffer (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles, Großbritannien), 1 Tablette Protease Inhibitor 10 ml-1) homogenisiert. Im Anschluss an die Homogenisierung wurde das Homogenat bei Raumtemperatur für 30 min bei 16.100 g zentrifugiert. Der Überstand wurde entnommen und durch die Zugabe von eisgekühlter 10% iger Trichloressigsäure/Aceton-Mischung ausgefällt. Um eine vollständige Ausfällung zu gewährleisten, wurde das Gemisch über Nacht bei -20 °C inkubiert. Anschließend wurden das Gemisch bei 4 °C und 18.000 g für 15 min zur Aufkonzentrierung der Proteine zentrifugiert. Der Überstand wurde verworfen, und das zurückgebliebene Proteinpellet wurde mit eisgekühltem 100% igem Aceton gereinigt. Im direkten Anschluss an eine erneute Zentrifugation (4 °C, 18.000 g, 15 min) wurde der Überstand verworfen und das Proteinpellet sofort in Rehydrirungspuffer (7 mol l-1 Harnstoff, 2 mol l-1 Thioharnstoff, 2 % Cholamidopropyl-Dimethylammonio-Propan-Sulfonat (CHAPS), 2 % Nonyl Phenoxylpolyethoxylethanol-40 (NP-40), 0,002 % Bromphenolblau, 0,5 % Ampholyte, 100 mmol I⁻¹ Dithiothreitol (DTT), 0,5 % "Immobilized pH 4-7 gradient (IPG) buffer" (GE Healthcare, GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles, Großbritannien)) gelöst. Die Bestimmung der Proteinkonzentration erfolgte mit dem "2D Quant Kit" (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles, Großbritannien) und dem dazugehörigen Protokoll.

Zweidimensionale Gel-Elektrophorese und Gelanalyse

Die zweidimensionale Gel-Elektrophorese und Gelanalyse folgte dem leicht veränderten Protokolls von Tomanek und Zuzow (2010) und ist nachfolgend zusammenfassend dargestellt.

Die Auftrennung der Proteine erfolgte zuerst nach dem isoelektrischen Punkt (IEP). Es wurden jeweils 400 µg Protein auf IPG-Streifen (11 cm, pH 4-7; GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles, Großbritannien) aufgetragen und mittels eines PROTEAN® IEF Cell (BioRad, Hercules, USA) aufgetrennt. Folgendes Protokoll zur Auftrennung der Proteine wurde am Gerät eingestellt: 5h passive Rehydrierung, 12 h aktive Rehydrierung bei 50 V, 1 h bei 500 V, 1 h bei 1.000 V, 5 h bei 8.000 V. Nach Beendigung der Durchläufe wurden die IPG-Streifen für mindestens 30 min bei - 80 °C eingefroren und anschließend jeweils für 15 min in Äquilibrierungspuffer (375 mmol l-1 Tris, 6 mol l-1 Harnstoff, 30 % Glycerol, 2 % Natriumdodecylsulfat (SDS), 0.0002 % Bromphenolblau) nach Zugabe von 65 mmol l-1 DTT, bzw. 135 mmol l-1 lodoacetamid äquilibriert. Die Auftrennung der Proteine in der zweiten Dimension erfolgte über eine Natriumdodecylsulfat-Polyacrylamid-Gel-

Elektrophorese (SDS-PAGE). Die äquilibrierten IPG-Streifen wurden auf ein 12%iges Polyacrylamid-Gel gelegt und mit 0,8%iger Agarose bedeckt. Die Vertikalgele liefen für 55 min bei 200 V in einer mit SDS Elektrophoresepuffer (25 mmol I⁻¹ Tris, 192 mmol I⁻¹ Glycin, 0.1 % SDS; Laemmli (1970)) gefüllten Criterion Dodeca Gelkammer (BioRad, Hercules, USA). Die Temperatur der Gelkammer wurde während des Laufes über einen Thermostat konstant auf 10 °C gehalten. Die Färbung der Gele erfolgte über Nacht in einer kolloidalen Coomassie-Brilliant-Blau (G-250) Lösung. Entfärbt wurde für mindestens 48 h mit Milli-Q Wasser (Millipore, Billerica, USA) und mehreren Waschschritten. Zur weiteren Analyse wurden die Gele eingescannt und bis zur massenspektrometrischen Analyse bei 0 °C gelagert.

Die Bilder der 2D-Gele wurden im Anschluss mit der Software Delta2D (Version 4.08, Decodon, Greifswald, Deutschland) analysiert. Es wurden übereinstimmende Vektoren in den Gelen zwischen und innerhalb der verschiedenen Inkubationsbedingungen generiert und für den Abgleich der Gele mittels "group warping strategy" genutzt. Das daraus generierte zusammengefügte Bild wurde für die Bestimmung der Proteingrenzen genutzt und repräsentiert die durchschnittliche Größe jedes einzelnen Proteinspots. Diese Proteingrenzen wurden auf jedes einzelne Gelbild übertragen, und anschließend wurde die Proteinspotgröße gegen die Gesamtgröße aller Proteinspots des jeweiligen Gelbildes normalisiert.

Massenspektrometrie

Die Proteinidentifizierung mittels Massenspektrometrie folgte dem leicht veränderten Protokoll von Tomanek und Zuzow (2010) und ist nachfolgend zusammenfassend dargestellt.

Proteinspots, die signifikante Veränderungen in der Größe aufwiesen, wurden mit Hilfe eines Gewebelochstanzers (Beecher Instruments, Prairie, USA) aus den Gelen extrahiert. Die ausgestanzten Proteinspots wurden zwei Mal mit 25 mmol l^{-1} Ammoniumbicarbonat in 50% igem Acetonetril entfärbt, in 100% igem Acetonetril dehydriert und über Nacht bei 37 °C mit 40 mmol l^{-1} Ammoniumbicarbonat und 11 μ g μ l⁻¹ Trypsin gelöst und nach Zugabe von 10% igem Acetonetril (Promega, Madison, USA) verdaut. Die Proteine wurden im Anschluss mit einem Eluierungspuffer (0,1 % Trifluoressigsäure (TFA) in Acetonetril im Verhältnis 2:1) extrahiert und mit einer Vakuumzentrifuge (SpeedVac; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika) aufkonzentriert. Die Proteine wurden in einer Matrix-Lösung (0,2 mg ml⁻¹ α -Cyano-hydroxy-zimtsäure (HCCA) in 0,1 % TFA:Acetonetril im Verhältnis 1:20) gelöst und auf eine "AnchorchipTM target plate" (Bruker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, USA) aufgetragen. Die aufgetragenen Proteine wurden mit 10 nmol l⁻¹ Ammoniumphosphat gelöst, in 0,1 % TFA gewaschen und anschließend mit einer Ethanol/Aceton/0,1 % TFA-Lösung im Verhältnis 6:3:1 rekristallisiert.

Mit Hilfe eines Matrix-unterstützten Laser-Desorption/Ionisation Massenspektrometers mit Flugzeitanalysator (MALDI TOF-TOF) (Ultraflex II; Bruker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, USA) wurde der Peptidmassenfingerabdruck (PMF) bestimmt. Das erhaltene Peptidspektrum wurde mit der flexAnalysis Software (Version 3.4; Bruker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, USA) analysiert. Es wurde der TopHat Algorithmus zur Basisliniensubtraktion, die Savitzky Golay Analyse zur Glättung (0,2 m/z; Anzahl der Zyklen = 1) und der SNAP Algorithmus zum Detektieren der Ausschläge verwendet (Verhältnis von Signal zu Rauschen = 6 für das Massenspektrum (MS) und 1,5 für MS/MS). Die interne Kalibration wurde anhand von Daten vom Schweine-Trypsin durchgeführt.

Die PMF- und Tandem-Massenspektrometriedaten wurden kombiniert und für einen Abgleich mit dem *Hyas araneus* Transkriptom mittels Mascot (Version 2.2; Matrix Science Inc., Boston, USA) zur Proteinidentifikation genutzt. Für die Massenspektrometrie wurden die Standardeinstellung mit einer eingestellten Ionenmassen-Toleranz von 0,6 Da gewählt. Alle Peptide, die einen Wert > 41 bei der "MOlecular Weight Search" (MOWSE) und mindestens zwei Peptidtreffer hatten, wurden als signifikant eingestuft ($p \le 0,05$).

2.5 Statistik

Vergleichende Analyse

Zur Identifikation von Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschieden in den Transkript-Sequenzen von marinen Dekapoden Krebsen wurde das Transkriptom von *H. araneus* mit den "Expressed Sequence Tags" (EST) Sammlungen von *Homarus americanus* und *Petrolisthes cinctipes* verglichen. Sequenzen (>500 bp) wurden mittels tBlastx verglichen (E-Value <10⁻⁹ und negativer log₁₀ E-Value als Ähnlichkeitsmaß) und unter Anwendung des Markov Cluster Algorithmus (MCL) (Enright et al., 2002) gruppiert (MCL Inflationsparameter: I = 1).

Zusätzlich wurden die Kernsequenzen von *H. araneus* sowie die *H. araneus* spezifischen Transkript-Sequenzen der MCL-Gruppierung auf universelle eukaryotische Funktionen untersucht. Die Sequenzen (> 200 bp) wurden, wie in Windisch et al. (2012) beschrieben, mit Hilfe von trpsblastn (Altschul et al., 1997) und dem CEGMA-Datensatz 2.4 (Parra et al., 2007) auf das Auftreten dieser Funktionen getestet.

Zur Identifikation von Reverse Transkriptase bzw. ähnlichen Sequenzen in verschiedenen Sequenzsammlungen wurde eine tblastx Analyse (E-Value cut-off 1E⁻²⁵) in die MCL-Gruppierung integriert. Für die erweiterte Analyse wurden zusätzlich zu den Sequenzsammlungen der Dekapoden Krebse die Transkript-Sequenzen der Fruchtfliege *Drosophila melanogaster* und des Seeigels *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* verwendet.

Alle Analysen wurden mit der R Statistik Software (R Core Team, 2012) durchgeführt. Das genutzte R-Skript zur Gruppierung ist zugänglich auf dem Webserver des Alfred-Wegener-Instituts unter: http://www.awi.de/en/go/bioinformatics.

Transkriptomik

Um den Einfluss der Ozeanversauerung und –erwärmung auf das Transkriptom von *H. araneus* zu untersuchen, wurde eine auf "Gesamt-Transkriptom-Shotgun Sequenzierung" (RNA-Seq) basierende differentielle Genexpressionsanalyse durchgeführt.

Die differentielle Expressionsanalyse wurde mit der R statistic software (R Core Team, 2012) durchgeführt. Zuvor prozessierte Daten im Bam-Format wurden eingelesen. Die differentielle Expression der Gene wurde mittels eines Negativ-Binomialverteilungs-Tests, integriert im R Packet DESeq (Anders and Huber, 2010), mit einem Signifikanzniveau von $p \le 0.05$ ermittelt. Die Kontrolle (390 μ atm/5 °C) wurde mit den fünf Testbedingungen der Spitzbergen Population verglichen (siehe 2.3Tabelle 2).

Eine Gene Ontology Anreicherungsanalyse, basierend auf den in Blast2GO (Version 2.6.0; Conesa et al., 2005; Götz et al., 2008) integrierten Exakten Fisher-Test ($FDR \le 0.05$), wurde durchgeführt, um die Ergebnisse auf besonders beeinflusste GO-Termini zu überprüfen. Alle durch den Binomialverteilungs-Test identifizierten, signifikant veränderten Transkript-Sequenzen einer Versuchsbedingung wurden gegen die Gesamtheit aller annotierten Sequenzen des *H. araneus* Transkriptoms getestet. Um die Redundanz zu minimieren, wurden die GO-Termini auf eine repräsentativere GO-Ebene mittels des webbasierten Cluster-Programms REVIGO reduziert (Supek et al., 2011).

Zur Identifikation von Unterschieden in der Summe aller signifikant hoch- und herunterregulierten Transkript-Sequenzen zwischen den verschiedenen Versuchsbedingungen wurden alle Sequenzen, die unter einer oder mehreren Versuchsbedingungen signifikant verändert waren, in eine Matrix überführt (1 = signifikant hoch-reguliert; -1 = signifikant runter-reguliert; 0 = nicht signifikant reguliert). Die Versuchsbedingungen wurden unter Anwendung des Wilcoxon-Vorzeichen-Rang-Tests ($p \le 0.05$), integriert in SigmaPlot (Version 12.0, Systat Software Inc., San Jose, USA), auf statistische Unterschiede getestet.

Proteomik

Zur Identifikation von signifikant veränderten Proteinen innerhalb der Spitzbergen Population und der schwedischen Populationen wurden die normalisierten Proteinkonzentrationen einer Population mittels einer zweifaktoriellen ANOVA ($p \le 0.05$), mit Temperatur und Pco_2 als Haupteffekt, analysiert. Es wurde ein Permutations-Test (1.000 Permutationen) zur Varianzanalyse durchgeführt, um eine etwaige Nicht-Normalverteilung und ungleiche Varianz in den Protein-Spots zu berücksichtigen. Ein Post-hoc-Test wurde durchgeführt, um statistische Unterschiede zwischen den verschiedenen Versuchsbedingungen zu identifizieren.
3 Publikationen

Liste der Publikationen und Erklärung zur Eigenleistung.

Publikation I

Harms, L., Frickenhaus, S., Schiffer, M., Mark, F. C., Storch, D., Pörtner, H.-O., Held, C., Lucassen, M. (2013). Characterization and analysis of a transcriptome from the boreal spider crab *Hyas araneus. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology – Part D: Genomics and Proteomics*. 8, 344-351

Das Konzept der Studie wurde zusammen mit den CO-Autoren erarbeitet. Experimente wurden von mir oder in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Drittautor durchgeführt. Analysen wurden von mir in Zusammenarbeit mit dem zweiten und letzten Co-Autor durchgeführt. Das Manuskript wurde von mir geschrieben und zusammen mit den Co-Autoren revidiert.

Publikation II

Harms, L., Frickenhaus, S., Schiffer, M., Mark, F. C., Storch, D., Held, C., Pörtner, H.-O., Lucassen, M. Gene expression profiling in gills of the great spider crab *Hyas araneus* in response to ocean acidification and warming. (Eingereicht bei BMC Genomics)

Das Konzept der Studie wurde zusammen mit den CO-Autoren erarbeitet. Experimente wurden von mir oder in Zusammenarbeit mit dem dritten Co-Autor durchgeführt. Analysen wurden von mir in Zusammenarbeit mit dem zweiten und dem letzten Co-Autor durchgeführt. Das Manuskript wurde von mir geschrieben und zusammen mit den Co-Autoren revidiert.

Publikation III

Harms, L., Lucassen, M., Schiffer, M., Mark, F. C., Storch, D., Held, C., Pörtner, H.-O., Tomanek, L. The proteomic responses of gill tissue in two populations of the spider crab *Hyas araneus* to simultaneously elevated *P*co₂ and temperature (Anstehende Einreichung bei The Journal for Experimental Biology)

Das Konzept der Studie wurde von mir in Zusammenarbeit mit dem zweiten und letzten Co-Autor erarbeitet. Experimente wurden von mir durchgeführt. Analysen wurden von mir in Zusammenarbeit mit dem letzten Co-Autor durchgeführt. Das Manuskript wurde von mir geschrieben und zusammen mit den Co-Autoren revidiert.

Publikation I

Characterization and analysis of a transcriptome from the boreal spider crab Hyas araneus

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Abstract

Research investigating the genetic basis of physiological responses has significantly broadened our understanding of the mechanisms underlying organismic response to environmental change. However, genomic data are currently available for few taxa only, thus excluding physiological model species from this approach. In this study we report the transcriptome of the model organism Hyas araneus from Spitsbergen (Arctic). We generated 20,479 transcripts, using the 454 GS FLX sequencing technology in combination with an Illumina HiSeq sequencing approach. Annotation by Blastx revealed 7,159 blast hits in the NCBI non-redundant protein database. The comparison between the spider crab H. araneus transcriptome and EST libraries of the European lobster Homarus americanus and the porcelain crab Petrolisthes cinctipes yielded 3,229/2,581 sequences with a significant hit, respectively. The clustering by the Markov Clustering Algorithm (MCL) revealed a common core of 1,710 clusters present in all three species and 5,903 unique clusters for H. araneus. The combined sequencing approaches generated transcripts that will greatly expand the limited genomic data available for crustaceans. We introduce the MCL clustering for transcriptome comparisons as a simple approach to estimate similarities between transcriptomic libraries of different size and quality and to analyze homologies within the selected group of species. In particular, we identified a large variety of reverse transcriptase (RT) sequences not only in the H. araneus transcriptome and other decapod crustaceans, but also sea urchin, supporting the hypothesis of a heritable, anti-viral immunity and the proposed viral fragment integration by hostderived RTs in marine invertebrates.

Keywords: Spider crab (*Hyas araneus*), Crustacea, Transcriptome, Markov Clustering Algorithm, Anti-viral immunity

1. Introduction

The great spider crab, Hyas araneus, is a benthic decapod crab that lives on sublitoral rocky or sandy substrates to a depth of 50 m (Hayward and Ryland, 1990). Within the North-East Atlantic region it is distributed along a latitudinal gradient from the English Channel up to the Arctic regions of Spitsbergen, where it represents one of the most prominent brachyuran crabs (Zittier et al., 2012). The size of its distribution range and the corresponding cline in environmental conditions make H. araneus an ideal species to study the effects of environmental changes as well as functional differentiation between populations. For example, decreased larval developmental rates in Arctic compared to temperate populations suggest adaptation to the polar cold (Walther et al., 2010). Elevated seawater Pco₂ (as projected by ocean acidification scenarios) caused an increase in metabolic rate during larval development pointing to higher metabolic costs in larvae (Schiffer et al., 2012). Adult H. araneus displayed increased heat sensitivity under elevated CO₂ levels with potential consequences for biogeographical boundaries (Walther et al., 2009). However, the genetic basis of these responses to environmental changes has so far only been investigated for a limited number of candidate genes. For example, hyastatin, a peptide involved in haemolymph antimicrobial defense, has been isolated, and the importance of the cys-containing region for the antimicrobial activity and a possible multifunctional character has been demonstrated (Sperstad et al., 2009). The reason for the small number of studies is likely the lack of genomic information in databases like the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Currently, only 26 nucleotide sequences of H. araneus are published in NCBI.

In recent years, Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) has made it possible to approach this problem by sequencing and assembly of entire genomes of ecologically relevant species (for review see Wheat, 2010). However, for non-model organisms, sequencing a transcriptome rather than the genome to obtain the genetic data is advantageous for many reasons. The generation of sequence data is quick, it is relatively costeffective and can thus provide the genetic basis for studies with fewer resources. Further, transcriptome sequencing can provide both expression and coding data, using RNA-seq (Martin and Wang, 2011). Using different tissues and differentially treated animals it is possible to capture variations in coding sequences, stress induced sequences as well as differences in the expression level. Respective approaches have already been applied to a number of marine invertebrates to achieve insights into expression information (Giant Ezo scallop (Hou et al., 2011); common octopus (Zhang et al., 2012); 2 Mollusca, 2 Arthropoda, 2 Annelida, 2 Memertea, 2 Porifera (Riesgo et al., 2012); pearl oyster (Shi et al., 2013)), thereby expanding the existing genetic resources massively.

Thus, the objective of the present study was to fundamentally characterize the transcriptome of *H. araneus*. For analyzing specific homologies within decapod transcriptomes and for identifying common and specific gene clusters of the selected group of species we introduced the Markov Clustering Algorithm (MCL) clustering approach.

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To develop an extensive transcriptome of *H. araneus* we combined the 454 and Illumina sequencing technologies on normalized and common cDNA libraries constructed from pooled samples of multiple tissues from animals treated with different environmental conditions (see Materials and methods). We assembled the sequences to reconstruct transcripts potentially representing the *H. araneus* transcriptome. Because no reference genome is available for H. araneus we assembled the transcriptome de novo. There are several de novo tools available, but none represent the perfect solution (Kumar and Blaxter, 2010). To obtain a comprehensive and high-quality de novo assembly of the *H. araneus* transcriptome, we tested different assembling tools and compared the resulting assemblies. In the second part we analyzed the functionally annotated transcriptome for particular features and compared the identified sequences with available sequence information of other decapod crustaceans using the MCL-clustering to reveal homologies within the selected group of species.

The approach illustrates a potential methodological framework and may promote further transcriptome studies in non-model organisms. The transcriptome obtained for *H. araneus* will become essential for future analyses and annotations and also provide useful information for future functional genomic studies in crustaceans.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sample preparation and RNA extraction

Adult specimens of the boreal spider crab *H. araneus* were collected in the Kongsfjord (N 78° 58.635′; E 11° 29.454′) at the west coast of Spitsbergen (Norway). Animals were acclimated for 10 weeks in flow through aquaria systems to 6 different treatments of 3 seawater Pco_2 values (390, 1120 and 1960 μ atm) combined with two temperatures (5 and 10 °C), respectively. Tissue samples comprising of all 6 gill arches, tegument, heart, hepatopancreas, testis and pincer muscle were collected from four to six animals per treatment and directly frozen in liquid nitrogen. Samples were stored at -80 °C until used for RNA extraction. Total tissue RNA was extracted by using the RNeasy Mini Kit according to the "Purification of Total RNA from Animal Tissue" protocol (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). RNA quantities were determined by a NanoDrop 2000c spectrometer (PeqLab, Erlangen, Germany), and RNA was analyzed for quality by microfluidic electrophoresis in an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies).

2.2. Sequencing and assembly

To generate the transcriptome of the non-model organism *H. araneus*, two different sequencing approaches were used. First, a 454 pyrosequencing approach based on normalized cDNA libraries was applied, serving as a basis for the assembly. Using samples from multiple tissues and differentially treated animals (rearing temperature and *P*co₂ level) as well as using a normalized cDNA libraries allow for a comprehensive transcriptome, capturing variations in coding sequences,

stress induced sequences as well as low expressed genes. Two separate cDNA libraries were sequenced by 454: a library exclusively based on gill samples and a library based on samples of a mixture of tissues. For the H. araneus gill library, the same amount of RNA was collected from each gill of 4 animals per treatment and pooled in one sample. The same was done for all other tissues to prepare the material for a mixed tissue library. Both mixtures were used for the library constructions by the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics (Berlin, Germany). Total RNA of the two pools (gill and mixed tissue) was used for cDNA synthesis using the SMART protocol (Mint-Universal cDNA synthesis kit, Evrogen, Moscow, Russia). The cDNA was subsequently normalized using duplexspecific nuclease and re-amplified thereafter following the instructions of the "Trimmer Kit" (Evrogen, Moscow, Russia). Sequencing libraries were prepared from cDNA using the "GS FLX Titanium General Library Preparation Kit" (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). Before sequencing, the libraries were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the 'GS FLX Titanium LV emPCR Kit' (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) (De Gregoris et al., 2011). Sequencing was performed by the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics (Berlin, Germany) on a 454 Genome Sequencer FLX using the Titanium chemistry (Roche). Initial quality control and filtering of adapters and barcodes was performed at the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics (Berlin, Germany). Both cleaned libraries were combined for the subsequent de novo assembly. To optimize the quality of the de novo transcriptome assembly, we compared two different assembler programs: GS De Novo Assembler version 2.6 (Newbler, Roche) and MIRA 3.0 (Chevreux et al., 1999). We tested each program with the following main assembly parameters: minimum percentage identities of 95%, and minimum overlap length of 40 bp for MIRA, and 40 bp for the GS De Novo Assembler. The "-cdna" mode was used for the GS De Novo Assembler. The final de novo assembly by GS De Novo Assembler was chosen based on basic assembly metrics and performance in terms of completeness and contiguity.

Secondly, an Illumina sequencing approach was used to enhance the 454 based transcriptome. Six different cDNA libraries based on samples of the six different treatments were sequenced. For each treatment, total RNA from all gills of 4 animals was pooled and used for the library construction by GATC Biotech (Konstanz, Germany). Libraries for each treatment were constructed according to the 'SMART protocol for Illumina sequencing' (Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA). Illumina single-end sequencing was performed on a HiSeq 2000 Sequencer by GATC Biotech. Initial quality control and filtering of adapters was performed by GATC Biotech. In addition, obtained raw reads were quality controlled by FastQC (Babraham Institute, Cambridge, UK) and cleaned using the FastX-Toolkit (Hannon Lab – Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, NY, USA). Quality control was performed using the following parameters: minimum quality score of 20, minimum percentage of bases within the quality score of 90 and a minimum length of 25 bases. To enhance the set of GS De Novo Assembler-assembled contigs, obtained Illumina-data from the six libraries were combined and reads were assembled de novo with ABySS version 1.3.2 (Simpson et al., 2009) with k = 26, minimum overlap length of 30 bp and minimum sequence identity of 0.9. Considerable overlaps with the GS De Novo

Assembler assembled 454-data were detected with blastn (word size 8), removing Abyss-contigs above E-value 10⁻¹⁰ and length below 500 bp. The transcriptome of *H. araneus* was deposited in the 'European Nucleotide Archive' (ENA) at the 'European Molecular Biological Laboratory-European Bioinformatics Institute' (EMBL-EBI) (Accession range: HAAI01000001–HAAI01019199).

2.3. Functional annotation

Functional annotation of the *H. araneus* transcriptome was accomplished using the Blast2GO software v.2.6.0 (Conesa et al., 2005; Gotz et al., 2008). Homology searches were performed using Blastx against the NCBI non-redundant protein database. Blast searches were performed with an E-value cut-off of $1E^{-3}$. For the Gene Ontology (GO) classification of the blast hits, the default parameters were used (E-value < $1E^{-6}$, annotation cut-off >55 and a GO weight >5). The annotated most specific GO terms were traced back to the second level parent term using the R Bioconductor package "GO.db" (Carson et al., 2010).

2.4. Comparative analysis

The assembled transcript sequences were compared with EST sequence libraries from Homarus americanus and Petrolisthes cinctipes obtained from Genbank. After filtering for length >500, a set of 25,185, 75,208 and 13,706 sequences (from H. americanus, P. cinctipes, and H. araneus, respectively) were clustered following the Markov Cluster Algorithm (MCL) (Enright et al., 2002) based on tBlastx tables (all against all) with an E-value $<10^{-9}$ and negative log10 E-value as similarity. The MCL-inflation parameter was I = 2. The obtained set of 35,440 MCL-clusters was divided in species-specific or overlapping groups. Library-specific sequence counts within these cluster sets were computed. All analyses were performed in R (R Core Team, 2012). The R-script producing the counts in Venn-diagrams for clusters and sequences is available on our web-server http://www.awi.de/en/go/bioinformatics. The common core of clustered transcript sequences comprises 3,245 H. araneus sequences of which a total of 2,194 were found annotated in Blast2GO. This set has been taken for a GO enrichment analysis against the full set of annotated *H. araneus* transcript sequences (Fisher's exact test). The dataset of CEGMA 2.4 (Parra et al., 2007) was used to screen transcript sequences longer than 200 bp for universal eukaryotic functions using trpsblastn (Altschul et al., 1997) applied as in Windisch et al. (2012). Top CEGMA hits were analyzed on the basis of MCL clustering results for the core set of H. araneus sequences and the H. araneus specific MCL clusters.

2.5. Comparative analysis of reverse transcriptase sequences

For an extended analysis resolving similarity features with reverse transcriptase (RT) sequences, tBlastx analyses of published transcript sequences from *Drosophila melanogaster* (N = 27,539) and *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* (N = 23,057) were incorporated in MCL with a more stringent lower E-

value cut-off 1E⁻²⁵. For this, *H. araneus* sequences were pooled with the *H. americanus* and *P. cinctipes* sequence libraries as crustaceans. Sequence IDs of all non-*H. araneus* libraries used in the tBlastx runs are listed in the supplement text file contained in Xseq-IDs.zip.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. 454-sequencing and assembly

The two 454 pyro-sequencing runs based on normalized cDNA libraries constructed with total RNA from 6 different tissues (gills, tegument, heart, hepatopancreas, testis and pincer muscle) yielded a total of 1,111,880 reads with 335 Mbp and an average length of 550 bp (Table 1). The 454 reads originating from the two sequenced cDNA libraries were assembled with GS De Novo Assembler 2.6 (Newbler, Roche). After internal trimming, a total of 824,230 reads (260 Mbp) with an average length of 300 bp were assembled into 16,614 isotigs. The size of the reads extends to a maximum of 871 bp with a peak between 300 and 480 bp (Fig. 1A). The obtained isotigs had a maximum length of 6,697 bp, an average length of 668 bp and a N50 isotig size of 751 bp (Table 1). Isotigs with a length shorter than 100 bp were excluded from the analysis. The size distribution of the isotigs ranges from100 to 6,697 bp with a peak between 400 and 600 bp (Fig. 1B). The estimated average fold coverage of the isotigs was 6 and ranged from 1 to more than 2,000 (Fig. 2).

Table 1

454 sequence and assembly statistics. Gill andmixed tissue sequencings are combined for statistics. Only isotigs with a length greater than 100 bp are considered in the assembly statistics.

Raw sequencing reads							
Number of reads (gill tissue)	551,904						
Number of reads (mixed tissue)	559,976						
Number of reads (total)	1,111,880						
Total size (bp)	335,440,200						
Average size (bp)	550						
Aligned reads							
Number of reads	824,230						
Total size (bp)	259,700,556						
Average size (bp)	300						
Assembly statistics							
Number of isotigs	16,614						
Total size (bp)	11,105,636						
Average size (bp)	668						
Maximum length, bp	6697						

3.2. Enhancement of the transcriptome by Illumina sequencing

An Illumina sequencing approach was carried out with total RNA from gill tissue generated from animals long-term exposed to six different climate conditions. The obtained sequences were used to enhance the transcriptome generated by the 454 de novo assembly. The Illumina sequencing runs yielded a total of 98,508,658 reads with 9,457 Mbp and an average length of 96 bp (Table 2). The Illumina reads originating from the six treatments were assembled into contigs by use of the ABySS

Assembler (Simpson et al., 2009). A total of 55,354,912 reads with an average length of 61 bp were assembled into 175,612 contigs with a length greater than 100 bp. The contigs of the Illumina assembly had a maximum length of 3,094 bp and an average length of 195 bp and a N50 isotig size of 213 bp (Table 2). A relatively short average contig length of only 195 bp can be explained by the short reads of the Illumina sequencing (61 bp) and the lack of a reference transcriptome/genome in non-model organisms. Similar results were reported for the non-model organism *Radix balthica* (snail) testing four different assemblers (Feldmeyer et al., 2011).We focused on transcripts of potentially greater functional relevance and excluded contigs with a length shorter than 500 bp from the ABySS Illumina assembly. All Illumina-based contigs showing an overlap with the Newbler 454 contigs were excluded to avoid redundancy. In total, 3,865 contigs were used for further analysis and added to the existing 454 assembly to complement the transcriptome to a total of 20,479 transcript sequences. The estimated average fold coverage of the reduced set of contigs was 471 and ranged from 100 to over 2,000, whereas – due to the larger sequence volume – the contigs led to a distinctly greater coverage than the isotigs of the 454 assembly (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Size distribution of reads and isotigs from 454 pyrosequencing. Reads (A) and isotigs (B) longer than 100 bp are considered.

Recently, a comparative description of ten invertebrate transcriptomes was based solely on Illumina *de novo* sequencing and assembly (Riesgo et al., 2012), emphasizing the importance of sequencing invertebrate non-model species as a powerful basis for phylogenetic and functional genomic studies. In average, about 40% of all reads could be assembled, resulting in about 67,000 to 210,000 contigs across the ten species (Riesgo et al., 2012). Based on our Illumina approach, we were able to assemble slightly more reads (56%) into a comparable number of contigs within the present sequencing project.



Fig. 2. Estimated fold-coverage of assembled isotigs/contigs and frequency of sequences with an according fold-coverage. Isotigs from 454 assembly (gray) and contigs from Illumina assembly (white).

3.3. Functional analysis

In order to annotate the consensus sequences, a Blastx search against the NCBI non-redundant (nr) protein database was performed using the Blast2GO suite (Conesa et al., 2005; Gotz et al., 2008). For the 20,479 transcripts the search revealed 7159 (35%) significant blast hits ($1E^{-3}$ cutoff threshold), which corresponded to 5,962 unique accession numbers. The large number of transcripts without a significant blast hit (65%) is probably caused by a high proportion of novel genes and the lack of fully annotated transcriptomes in closely related crustaceans. The distribution of annotated and non-annotated transcripts is only slightly influenced by the length, which can be explained by the fact that a moderately restrictive E-value cut-off was used to obtain a comprehensive set of blast hits. A similar ratio of annotated and nonannotated isotigs/contigs was observed in the transcriptome (Fig. 3). In contrast, the quality of the annotation strongly depended on the transcript lengths. Table 3 lists the 20 consensus sequences with the highest E-value and the highest score. All transcripts with a strong match in the blast search belonged to sequences with a great length (>1,500 bp). Unsurprisingly, there are several heat-shock proteins included in the top 20 list, as heat-shock proteins are often conserved across phyla (Lindquist and Craig, 1988).

Furthermore, a potential bias due to the large number of studies with a focus on specific gene groups must certainly be taken into account.

Table 2

Illumina sequence and assembly statistics. Sequencings of treatments are combined for statistics. Only contigs with a length greater than 100 bp are considered in the Illumina sequence statistics.

Raw sequencing reads	
Number of reads (treatment 1)	12,670,506
Number of reads (treatment 2)	18,137,025
Number of reads (treatment 3)	12,363,308
Number of reads (treatment 4)	21,113,665
Number of reads (treatment 5)	21,110,842
Number of reads (treatment 6)	13,113,312
Number of reads (total)	98,508,658
Total size (bp)	9,456,831,168
Average size (bp)	96
Aligned reads	
Number of reads	55,354,912
Total size (bp)	3,397,642,905
Average size (bp)	61
Assembly statistics	
Number of contigs	175,612
Total size (bp)	34,271,175
Average size (bp)	195
Maximum length (bp)	3,094



Fig. 3. Size distribution of annotated and non-annotated isotigs (454 sequencing)/contigs (Illumina sequencing). Annotated isotigs (gray), annotated contigs (white), non-annotated isotigs (dark gray) and non-annotated contigs (white with diagonal lines).

Gene Ontology (GO) terms of the H. araneus transcriptome were analyzed using Blast2GO (Consortium, 2008). Blast2GO provides information on the 'Molecular Function', the 'Cellular Component' and the 'Biological Process' for each sequence. In total, 27,074 GO terms could be

allocated for 4156 (58.1%) sequences. The annotated GO terms are grouped in 7226 (26.69%) on 'Molecular Function', in 6414 (23.69%) on 'Cellular Component' and in 13,434 (49.62%) on 'Biological Process' (Fig. 4). For each sequence, the specific annotated GO term was mapped to the second level parent term to obtain a broader overview of the functionally grouped transcripts for the three GO ontologies (Fig. 4). The hierarchical order of the GO allows to consider gene sets involved in a specific process at a specific detail level of interest. For the 'Biological Processes', the most frequent categories were 'cellular process' (28.7%), 'biological regulation' (23.3%), 'cellular component organization or biogenesis' (13.5%) and 'developmental process' (13.1%), followed by 'response to stimulus' (6.5%), 'establishment of localization' (6.4%), and 'metabolic process' (3.6%). Other 'Biological Process' categories such as 'localization', 'multicellular organismal process' are present, but at a lower percentage. In the 'Molecular Function' category, most of the terms are grouped into the 'binding' (54.3%) and 'catalytic activity' (33.3%) categories, followed by 'transporter activity' (3.8%) and 'structural molecule activity' (3.5%). Terms such as 'enzyme regulator activity, molecular transducer activity', 'nucleic acid binding transcription factor activity' and 'protein binding transcription factor activity' are also present, but constitute a smaller proportion. The 'Cellular Component' category indicates that over 95% ('cell part') of annotated sequences are of cellular origin. Other categories such as 'extracellular region part', 'cell junction', 'synapse and macromolecular complex' are only present in small numbers.

Table 3

Top 20 high quality annotations of the *Hyas araneus* transcriptome. Sequences with highest score in Blastx search.

Putative sequence description	Length	Score	ACC number	Species	Туре
Myosin heavy heavy chain type a	6,490	2,510	BAK61429.1	Marsupenaeus japonicus	Full length
Elongation factor 2	3,273	1,556	ACS36538.1	Homarus americanus	Full length
Na+/K+ ATPase alpha subunit	4,496	1,427	AAG47843.1	Callinectes sapidus	Partial
Myosin heavy chain type b	5,507	1,413	BAK61430.1	Marsupenaeus japonicus	Full length
Low-density lipoprotein receptor protein like	2,477	1,161	XP_002430267.1	Pediculus humanus corporis	Partial
UDP-n-acetylglucosamine, n-acetylglucosaminyltransferase	2,180	1,153	XP_003249419.1	Apis mellifera	Partial
Heat shock protein 70	2,427	1,046	CAL68989.1	Cyanagraea praedator	Full length
Heat shock protein 70	2,204	1,046	ACE79213.1	Scylla paramamosain	Full length
hypothetical protein	3,414	1,045	EFX68045.1	Daphnia pulex	Partial
DNA topoisomerase 2 like	1,808	988	XP_002428978.1	Pediculus humanus corporis	Partial
Ubiquitinactivating enzyme like	3,834	966	EFX89910.1	Daphnia pulex	Partial
Pre-mRNA-processing-splicing factor like	1,896	950	EFX85628.1	Daphnia pulex	Partial
Peroxinectin	2,721	944	ABB55269.2	Fenneropenaeus chinensis	Full length
Translation initiation factor like	2,460	910	EFX65461.1	Daphnia pulex	Partial
Elongation factor	1,651	863	ADK25705.1	Cancer borealis	Full length
Glucose regulated protein 78 (GRP78)	1,875	840	ABM92447.1	Fenneropenaeus chinensis	Partial
Catalase	3,032	834	ACX46120.1	Scylla paramamosain	Partial
Polyadenylate-binding protein 1 like isoform	2,852	828	XP_003398393.1	Bombus terrestris	Full length
ATP-synthase subunit mitochondrial	1,710	827	ADC55251.1	Litopenaeus vannamei	Full length
Tubulin beta-2c chain	1,406	823	Q94571.1	Homarus americanus	Full length

In comparison to other studies, the distribution of genes based on the GO terms and the three categories is consistent. In a study carried out on the porcelain crab P. cinctipes, 'binding and catalytic activity' were the most represented terms in the 'Molecular Function' category (Tagmount et al., 2010). In addition, 'cellular process' was the major term in 'Biological Process'. The study used different GO category levels, thus the distributions are difficult to compare. However, a similar classification was obtained for the scallop Patinopecten yessoensis and the octopus Octopus vulgaris (Hou et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2012). Only the 'metabolic process' category seems to be underestimated in the 'Biological Process' category of *H. araneus*, as a distinctively larger proportion of 'metabolic process' GO terms (12-30%) was observed in the former studies (Tagmount et al., 2010; Hou et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2012). One explanation could be that a large fraction of the sequencing volume was based on gill tissue due to the focus of the sequencing project, but it could also be differences in quality and degree of sequence clustering in the assemblies. Furthermore, it must be taken into account that a possible bias exists due to the large proportion of vertebrate sequences in the common databases. However, the results of our gene ontology analysis suggest a diverse and representative gene set of the H. araneus transcriptome. In addition, when using the transcriptome to identify unknown proteins in a parallel proteomic study, the quality of the transcriptome was confirmed by its capacity to identify 58% of the proteins (Harms et al. unpublished).

3.4. Comparison with H. americanus and P. cinctipes databases

We used the *H. araneus* transcriptome, and the porcelain crab *P. cinctipes* (Stillman et al., 2006) and the European lobster *H. americanus* (Towle and Smith, 2006) EST libraries for a comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences between decapod crustaceans. A tBlastx approach with an E-value cut-off of $1E^{-5}$ was performed for all sequences from each species as query against all others. The results for all sequences with a length \geq 500 bp are shown in Table 4 in terms of counts of best hits. For *H. araneus*, 1,154 cDNAs have a hit in *P. cinctipes* and 1,851 in *H. americanus*. The blast hits suggest a low similarity of *H. araneus* transcripts with those from the other species, with a slightly greater sequence similarity between *H. araneus* and *H. americanus*. However, considering the unequal sizes of these EST databases and the *H. araneus* transcriptome combinedwith a possibly different redundancy suggest that the data sets are hardly comparable by counting blast hits alone. To take the differences into account, a Markov Cluster Algorithm(MCL) clustering was applied to cluster transcripts into putative homologies. By clustering putatively related sequences into groups, the bias introduced through potentially different degrees of redundancy of transcript sequences is greatly reduced.



Fig. 4. Gene ontologies. Transcript counts for Gene Ontology (GO) classification of the *Hyas araneus* transcriptome for biological process (dark gray), molecular function (white) and cellular component (gray) categories.

Counts of such overlapping clusters are a more objective statistic to compare datasets because they are less susceptible to bias when similar degrees of redundancy among data sources cannot be ensured. In the MCL clustering, 801 clusters of *H. araneus* show an overlap with *H. americanus* and 1,036 clusters share sequence similarity with *P. cinctipes* (Fig. 5). In total, 1186 clusters contain sequences from all three species' libraries. This group of sequences may represent an assemblage of genes with putative core functions within decapod crustaceans. The large numbers of speciesspecific clusters are in agreement with the high genomic divergence as expectable from the fact that decapods comprise a set of highly diverse taxa (Martin et al., 2009). In total, for 5,599 unique clusters found in *H. araneus* alone no corresponding analog could be identified in the annotation databases for the two other decapods. In comparison to the initial tBlastx analysis, the results show distinct differences. For example, the MCL cluster numbers indicate a slightly stronger similarity of *P. cinctipes*, not *H. americanus*, to *H. araneus*. All three species belong to the order of decapod crustaceans, yet differ in their classification to different infraorders (*P. cinctipes*: Anomura; *H. araneus*: Brachyura; *H. americanus*: Astacidea). Even if the phylogenetic taxonomy is far from being completely understood, the closer relation of *H. araneus* and *P. cinctipes* demonstrated by the MCL clustering is supported by numerous morphological and molecular analyses. Phylogenetic studies proposed an Anomura and Brachyura clade and a more distant Astacidea clade (Scholtz and Richter, 1995; Ahyong and O'Meally, 2004; Tsang et al., 2008). However, the approach is considered as an initial effective method and more comprehensive analyses including multiple species are needed to demonstrate in how far the results of the performed library clustering are taking sequencing biases implicitly into consideration, and how interpretation in functional terms can be achieved.



Fig. 5. Distribution of the MCL clusters built from tBlastx hits. Comparative sequence analysis of the *Petrolisthes cinciptes* and *Homarus americanus* EST libraries with the *Hyas araneus* transcriptome.

In terms of sequence counts, 15,111 *H. americanus* ESTs (60%), 43,005 *P. cinctipes* ESTs (57%) and 7,459 *H. araneus* transcripts (54%) turned out to be species-specific. In the common core of 1,186 MCL clusters, corresponding sequence counts were 5,009 (*H. americanus*), 17,773 (*P. cinctipes*) and 3,245 (*H. araneus*), respectively. It is observed that the mean cluster sizes of *P. cinctipes*-specific transcript sequences are significantly larger than those of *H. araneus*. This highlights that the MCL-clustering leads to cluster sizes roughly proportional to the size of the libraries, indicating that differences in, for example, redundancy or sequencing depths are considered by clustering in a plausible manner. Overlap estimates between transcriptomic libraries can be effectively computed by clustering to reduce the effects of extensive amounts of transcript variants or large genome expansions.

The derived clustering structure can be analyzed in more detail by relating the transcript sequences to a defined set of assumed universal homologies. For this, we used Core Eukaryotic Genes Mapping Approach (CEGMA) profiles to screen transcripts for universal eukaryotic functions using trpsblastn and an E-value cutoff of 1E⁻⁹ (Altschul et al., 1997;Windisch et al., 2012). A total of 961 hits of *H. araneus* transcripts within the CEGMA dataset including multiple hits to 377 unique CEGMA profiles were found, corresponding to a 82% CEGMA-hit coverage of the *H. araneus* library. From these, 278 were found in the MCL derived core set of transcripts, and 57 CEGMA-profiles were

located in the *H. araneus*-specific MCL clusters. This finding can be explained by an inappropriate clustering and/or limited library depths resulting in insufficient assemblies of the non-*H. araneus* libraries. In terms of amounts of clusters, in the core set of transcript 321 clusters contained hits to CEGMA-profiles from H. araneus transcripts, with 115 clusters containing more than one hit. In these clusters, 28 had hits to more than one CEGMA-profile, with a maximum of 6 different CEGMA profiles (multiplicity 6). This points to limitations of the clustering approach when combined with homology information derived from partly incomplete transcriptomic sequences from non-model organisms with model organism genome databases. This is further supported by the finding that cluster-size and multiplicity of CEGMA-hits weakly correlate (p = 0.64, Spearman rank). It should be noted that the non-*H. araneus* libraries also cover ~60% of the CEGMA-profiles within the core set of clusters, confirming that the overlapping clustering contains the majority of preserved core functions.

The GO enrichment analysis of the core set of annotated sequences of *H. araneus* revealed a variety of over-represented terms from the ontologies of 'Molecular Functions', 'Biological Processes' and 'Cellular Compounds', respectively, but only 3 under-represented terms from the GO category 'Cellular Components' (see supporting information Table A). A clear picture of categories associated with the common core that could be interpreted as a representative functional clustering (e.g. with housekeeping genes dominating) within the decapod crustaceans does not become obvious. However, we observed a majority of closely interrelated terms under the GO term 'nucleotide metabolic process' within the 'Biological Process' category. This finding deserves further critical analyses with respect to the influence of assembly quality as well as of transcriptome complexity, e.g. presence of splice variants, in general.

Table 4

Comparative tBlastx analysis. Intercomparison between *Hyas araneus* transcript sequence dataset and EST libraries of two other crustacean species. Given are the total numbers of tested sequences for each species, the number of sequences with a blast hit in the comparative species/common core and the percentage of the respective total number of sequences.

Species	Total number of sequences	No. of blasthits in <i>H. araneu</i> s	No. of blasthits in P.cinctipes	No. of blasthits in <i>H.</i> americanus	No. of blasthits in the common core
H. araneus	13,709		1,154 (8.4%)	1,851 (13,5%)	3,245 (23.7%)
P. cinctipes	75,298	7,468 (9.9%)		7,034 (9.3%)	17,773 (23.6%)
H. americanus	25,185	1,939 (7.7%)	3,126 (12.4%)		5,009 (19.9%)

3.5. Special characteristic in the H. araneus transcriptome – hypothesis for

heritable, anti-viral immunity

One striking observation in the *H. araneus* transcriptome was the large amount of sequences identified as reverse transcriptase (RT). A total of 56 transcripts with a significant blast hit (E-value of $\leq 1E^{-25}$; score ≥ 150) were identified as RT or RT-like sequences and thereby constitute about 0.8% of all annotated transcripts of the *H. araneus* transcriptome. RTs are used to generate cDNA and are typically found in retroviruses to integrate their RNA genomes into the host genome, resulting in a replication along with the host cell. However, sequences for RTs from retro-transposons, retro-

viruses, or viral-like elements have been previously observed in the genome of insects (Terzian et al., 2001; Eickbush and Jamburuthugoda, 2008). Furthermore, the occurrence of viral and viral-like sequences in the DNA of insects and crustaceans was reported (Crochu et al., 2004; Tang and Lightner, 2006). In the genome of the black tiger prawn Penaeus monodon for example, noninfectious sequences of the Penaeus stylirostris densovirus have been found (Tang and Lightner, 2006). Based on these findings a hypothesis for a heritable, anti-viral immunity was proposed for crustaceans and insects (Flegel, 2009). According to the author, an integration of viral genome fragments into the host genome by host-derived RT and integrases (IN) could result in the generation of antisense mRNA sequences that are capable to suppress the replication of the virus. These antisense mRNAs provide protection by the RNA interference pathway, which has been already validated in shrimp (Robalino et al., 2005). Due to the variety and number of RTs of the H. araneus transcriptome an acute infection of the sampled animals seems unlikely, and the finding could indicate a viral recognition process similar to the pathogen associated molecular pattern recognition system of the known innate immune system defense mechanisms of crustaceans (for review see Vasquez et al., 2009). To support the proposed viral recognition mechanism for crustaceans or at least decapod crustaceans, and concomitantly reduce the possibility that the RTs are an assemblage artifact of the H. araneus transcriptome as well as a contamination of viral RNA, we scanned the core-set of the MCL-clustering (see above) comprising sequences that are present in all three crustacean species' libraries for RT sequences. We found 45 RT-transcripts (significant blasthit: Evalue of $\leq 1E^{-25}$; score ≥ 150) of *H. araneus* in the core set (1.4%), a nearly two-fold enrichment of RTs compared to the proportion of RTs of the total transcriptome (0.8%), which suggests that the proposed viral recognition mechanism is a common feature in crustaceans. For H. americanus and P. cinctipes, 49 and 70 RT-sequences could be found, respectively, which correspond to 0.9% and 0.4% of the sequences of the core set.

Consequently, the presence of several RT-sequences in the core-set of all three species makes the presence of an assemblage artifact unlikely and reduces the possibility for a contamination, but supports the presence of a viral recognition mechanism proposed for crustaceans. To further test the reliability of these findings we used the previously identified RT-sequences from *H. araneus* to co-locate the sequences in the common fruit fly *D. melanogaster* and the purple sea urchin *S. purpuratus* sequence libraries. *D. melanogaster* as a model organism with a fully sequenced genome provides an excellent basis for this hypothesis. It is further known that *D. melanogaster* comprises RT sequences as well as virus like fragments in the genome (Kim et al., 1994;Nefedova et al., 2011). The *S. purpuratus* genome was chosen as marine outlier. The overlap of *H. araneus* RT-sequences with *D. melanogaster* revealed no RT-sequences of *D. melanogaster*, while for *S. purpuratus* 34 RT-sequences could be identified. The presence of overlapping RT sequences with the *S. purpuratus* transcriptome indicates that the hypothesis proposed for crustaceans and insects possibly can be expanded to other invertebrates. The absence of homologous RT-sequences in the *D.*

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melanogaster library suggests thereby that the RT-sequences found in the *H. araneus* transcriptome, in the EST libraries of the other crustaceans as well as in the sea urchin library seem to be specific for marine species possibly indicating an adaptation to marine habitats and a different viral composition. Several sequences, identified as integrases and transposases of the *H. araneus* transcriptome further support the possible integration of viral fragments in the genome and thus the proposed heritable, anti-viral immunity.

The present study could demonstrate the occurrence of a variety of RT-sequences in different decapod crustaceans and thus support the hypothesis of an integration of viral genome fragments into the host genome by host-derived RT. Besides in insects and crustaceans our data indicate a possible presence of a similar mechanism in other invertebrates (sea urchin). Furthermore, the findings suggest that the identified RT-sequences are marine specific. Although, the presence of the transcribed sequences alone is insufficient to verify the hypothesis and further investigations of the genome for viral inserts are indispensible. However, the several findings presented here already support the hypothesis and should promote further studies.

4. Conclusion

In this study we characterized the transcriptome of the Arctic spider crab *H. araneus*. The use of normalized cDNA libraries with samples from different tissues, collected after animal exposure to a variety of different abiotic conditions, and a high-throughput GS FLX sequencing in combination with additional Illumina sequencing, resulted in high-quality reads. The reads were assembled to 20,479 transcripts, 35% of them were functionally annotated. Thus, the *H. araneus* transcriptomic data provides a solid basement for future expression profiling and genomic studies in this physiological model.

The transcripts will significantly enhance the still small amount of available sequence data for crustaceans. This is even more important in light of the expected high genomic diversity within the decapods, requiring additional genome projects besides the Daphnia genome. The proposed overlap estimates in terms of clusters of similar transcript sequences by MCL, adopted here on transcriptomic data for the first time, allowed to effectively compare non-model organism transcriptomic libraries. Since we were able to determine special features and homologies

(e.g. RTs) even in preliminary transcriptomes of crustaceans and other marine invertebrates (sea urchin), its general applicability as methodological framework has to be validated by similar questions of further organism groups.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at http://dx. doi.org/10.1016/j.cbd.2013.09.004.

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Publikation II

Gene expression profiling in gills of the great spider crab Hyas araneus in response to ocean acidification and warming

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Abstract

Background

Hypercapnia and elevated temperatures resulting from climate change may have adverse consequences for many marine organisms. While diverse physiological and ecological effects have been identified, changes in those molecular mechanisms, which shape the physiological phenotype of a species and limit its capacity to compensate, remain poorly understood. Here, we use global gene expression profiling through RNA-Sequencing to study the molecular responses to ocean acidification and warming in gills of the boreal spider crab *Hyas araneus* exposed long-term (10 weeks) to intermediate (1,120 μ atm) and high (1,960 μ atm) *P*Co₂.

Results

The analyses reveal shifts in steady state gene expression from control to intermediate and from intermediate to high CO₂ exposures. At 5°C acid-base, energy metabolism and stress response related genes were upregulated at intermediate P_{CO_2} , whereas high P_{CO_2} induced a relative reduction in expression to levels closer to controls. A similar pattern was found at elevated temperature (10°C). We could demonstrate a strong coordination between acid-base, metabolic and stress-related processes. Expression profiles at intermediate PCO_2 indicate enhanced capacity in acid-base compensation by upregulation of a V-ATPase. This indicates enhanced energy demand, which is met by an upregulation of the electron transport system (ETS), but may lead to increased oxidative stress reflected in upregulated antioxidant defense transcripts. These mechanisms were attenuated by high P_{CO_2} , possibly as a result of limited acid-base compensation and metabolic down-regulation.

Conclusion

Our findings indicate a *P*co₂ dependent threshold beyond which compensation by acclimation fails progressively. They also indicate a limited ability of this stenoecious crustacean to compensate for the effects of ocean acidification with and without concomitant warming.

Keywords: Hyas araneus, RNA-Seq, Ocean acidification, Warming, Gene expression, Crustaceans

Introduction

Increasing anthropogenic emissions of CO₂ induce ocean warming and acidification. These changes in environmental conditions may have adverse effects on marine organisms [1-5]. However, the responses to ocean acidification (OA) are highly variable between organisms [4, 5] based on the fact that various animals differ in their capacities to compensate for acid-base disturbances caused by elevated seawater CO₂ and resulting blood hypercapnia [for review see 5]. Organisms with low compensation abilities show depressed metabolism, altered energy budgets, and as a result, lower rates of growth or development [6-9]. In contrast, organisms compensating for acid-base disturbances through active ion transport, such as fish, cephalopods and some crustaceans are projected to be more tolerant towards OA [3, 10]. In parallel to these differential capacities, sensitivities within a phylum seem to be related to differences in lifestyle and associated energy turnover [5, 11]. Furthermore, species or populations from highly variable environments with natural variations in Pco₂ may have evolved to be more tolerant than species from relatively stable environments. As an extreme example, the shallow living crab Cancer magister can compensate within 24 h for hypercapnia-induced acidosis, while the extracellular acidosis in the deep-sea crab Chionoecetes tanneri remains mostly uncompensated during this time[12]. However, such shortterm studies have limited value if it comes to the projection of long-term ocean acidification effects.

The great spider crab *Hyas araneus* is an osmoconforming, slow-moving and inactive species living in relatively stable physical conditions and is thus an excellent candidate to study the medium to long-term effects of abiotic stressors. A number of physiological studies have already investigated the effects of elevated seawater Pco_2 on this species: CO_2 induced decreases in growth rates and fitness of larvae were demonstrated in a North Sea population, whereas an Arctic population seemed more sensitive towards thermal stress [13]. In the Spitsbergen population elevated seawater Pco_2 (1,100 µatm) caused an increase in metabolic rate during larval development pointing to higher metabolic costs [14]. Adult *H. araneus* became more heat intolerant under elevated CO_2 with potential consequences for biogeographical distribution [15]. In the Arctic population synergistic effects of increased temperature and Pco_2 adversely influenced the capacities for activity associated with disturbances in acid-base status [16].

To understand organismal sensitivities and tolerance-limits to OA with and without concomitant warming it is important to identify and differentiate between the mechanisms that shape an organism's capacity to cope with the projected changes. At the whole organism level, crustaceans are impacted by OA with and without concomitant warming with effects ranging from changes in acid-base homeostasis [12, 16, 17], metabolism [9, 18, 19], growth [7, 13, 20, 21], to development [13, 14, 22, 23] and even survival [21, 24]. These processes are highly interdependent. While active acid-base regulation is an energy-consuming process [25], eventually leading to enhanced metabolic requirements [26], uncompensated extracellular pH can elicit metabolic depression [27] via effects

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on transmembrane ion exchange [25]. Furthermore, low pH can trigger a decrease in protein synthesis [28]; this may result in reduction of growth under hypercapnic conditions [6].

These previous studies provide us with important insights into the mechanistic background of responses to ongoing OA and warming, but also highlight the complexity of the processes involved. To elaborate the sensitivities and potential tolerance limits further, it is important to investigate the key regulatory mechanisms shaping affected processes and the tradeoffs between them.

A transcriptomic approach makes it possible to simultaneously investigate the genetic response of a wide range of cellular processes, and thus to identify the early responses to environmental changes [29]. Gene expression analyses can be used to characterize the molecular phenotype and the cellular changes that underpin physiological responses. They can also be used to unravel molecular mechanisms that define physiological plasticity. Transcriptomic analysis can further reveal the connections between response mechanisms to environmental changes such as OA or temperature that may otherwise be overlooked [30]. Due to technological advances in recent years, analyses of the whole transcriptome have become increasingly attractive to study non-model (marine) organisms, and their molecular responses to a variety of environmental changes such as warming [31, 32], salinity fluctuations [33], hypoxia [34, 35] or OA [29, 36, 37] in marine organisms.

In the present study, we used gene expression profiling to explore the molecular response of *H. araneus* exposed to hypercapnia at different temperatures. We used a quantitative transcriptomic approach based on direct cDNA sequencing using high-throughput Illumina sequencing [38]. Since the present study focuses on the mechanisms involved and the potential sensitivity of *H. araneus* to climate changes, we selected CO₂ concentrations projected for the year 2100 and 2300 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as well as two different temperatures (5°C as the summer control temperature for the Arctic population and 10°C as the median habitat temperature of the species considering the whole distribution range. This study provides comprehensive insights into the molecular mechanisms involved in the responses to warming and OA.

Methods

Animals, experimental treatments and tissue sampling

Adult specimens of the Arctic spider crab *H. araneus* (Linnaeus 1758) were collected by scientific divers in May 2009 in Kongsfjord at the west coast of Spitsbergen at 7-12 m depth (N 78°58.635'; E 11°29.454') and transferred to the Alfred-Wegener-Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany. Animals were maintained at 5°C in flow through aquaria with natural seawater prior to experimentation. During this period, seawater was aerated with ambient air and animals were fed *ad libitum* twice per week with frozen mussels (*Cerastoderma edule* and *Mytilus edulis*).

For the long-term experiment, male spider crabs were divided into six groups and each group was randomly assigned to the different treatments. Animals were exposed to three different CO₂ concentrations (390 μ atm as control, 1120 μ atm as intermediate concentration and 1,960 μ atm as

high CO₂ treatment) and two different temperatures (5°C as control and 10°C as elevated temperature) for 10 weeks (Figure 1). For each treatment, 5-7 animals were individually placed in 2 l wide-mouth containers (Kautex, Bonn, Germany).



Figure 1. Overview of the experimental design used in the differential expression. Animals were collected in 2009 and acclimated to 5°C until the start of experimentation. Subsequently, exposure experiments were conducted for a time period of 10 weeks for all treatments. After exposure, tissue samples were taken and total RNA was extracted for analyses by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) and Sequencing. Sequencing data were used for differential expression analysis by DESeq.

Experiments were carried out in recirculating seawater CO₂ manipulation systems of 1 m³ volume each. Seawater of the storage tank was pumped to a header tank at a rate of 20 I min⁻¹, which supplied the wide-mouth container by gravity feed at a flow rate of 200 ml min⁻¹. Water of experimental containers was retained in a collection tank and pumped back to the storage tank at a flow rate of 20 I min⁻¹. Ambient air temperature in the experimental rooms was thermostated to keep water temperature constant. Seawater CO₂ manipulation was accomplished by constantly aerating the storage and header tanks with a defined air / CO₂ mixture using an automatic mass flow controller (HTK 6 channel, HTK Hamburg GmbH, Germany). A light-dark cycle of 12:12 h was established. Water was partly changed every week by refilling the storage tank with pre-equilibrated seawater (*P*CO₂ and temperature). Experimental animals were fed once a week *ad libitum* with frozen mussels (*C. edule*).

To monitor water physicochemistry, seawater samples were collected in airtight glass vials to prevent exchange with the atmosphere, and total dissolved carbon (DIC) concentration was immediately measured with a Seal QuAAtro SFA Analyzer (Seal Analytical, Mequon, United States of America). Temperature, salinity and pH were measured at the time of collection and, together with DIC, used to calculate the *P*CO₂ in seawater using CO2SYS [83]. Seawater pH was measured using a pH electrode (ProfiLine pH 3310, WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten GmbH, Weilheim, Germany) calibrated at the respective temperature with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard pH buffer and salinity with a conductivity meter (ProfiLine Cond 1970i, WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten GmbH, Weilheim, Germany). For CO2SYS, NBS (NIST) scale of seawater pH and constants of Mehrbach *et al.* [83] refitted by Dickson and Millero [83] were used. A summary of water physicochemistry data is given in table 1.

After experimental exposure, all 6 gill arches were collected from 5-7 animals in each treatment. Tissue samples were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until usage.

Table 1	Summary	of the	seawater	physiochemical	conditions	during	experiments	with	Hyas
araneus									

Parameter	Control	Treatment (I)	Treatment (II)	Treatment (III)	Treatment (IV)	Treatment (V)
Temperature (°C)	5.3 ± 0.2	4.2 ± 0.2	4.5 ± 0.2	9.9 ± 0.2	9.7 ± 0.3	9.8 ± 0.2
Salinity (‰)	32.1 ± 0.7	32.2 ± 0.7	32.2 ±0.6	33.6 ± 0.4	33.5 ± 0.4	33.6 ± 0.3
pH (NBS scale)	8.15 ± 0.03	7.81 ± 0.04	7.55 ± 0.06	8.22 ± 0.04	7.85 ± 0.04	7.54 ± 0.05
DIC (mmol kg ⁻¹)	2,366 ± 42	2,436 ± 14	2,520 ± 39	2,295 ± 28	2,395 ± 14	2,488 ± 22
PCO ₂ (µatm)	441 ± 35	991 ± 96	1,878 ± 246	366 ±30	942 ± 59	2,015 ±147
Total alkalinity (mmol kg-1)	2,479 ± 13	2,479 ± 14	2,491 ± 14	2,484 ±10	2,469 ± 13	2,473 ± 15

Temperature, Salinity, pH and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) were measured and partial pressure of CO_2 (*P*CO₂) and total alkalinity were calculated using CO2SYS [83]. Data are mean ± SD with N = 24 (5 °C), N = 16-20 (10 °C)

Haemolymph sampling and measurements

Directly before tissue sampling, around 1 ml of haemolymph was extracted at the coxa of the third walking leg using a 1 ml sterile syringe (Henke-Sass, Wolf GmbH, Tuttlingen, Germany). Haemolymph was immediately transferred to a 1.5 ml tube (AG Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany), placed in a thermostatted water bath and pH was measured at acclimation temperature using a pH microelectrode (PHM 93 Reference pH meter, Radiometer, Copenhagen, Denmark; InLab Micro, Mettler Toledo GmbH, Germany). The pH meter was calibrated at the respective temperature with NIST standard pH buffer. A haemolymph subsample was withdrawn using a gas-tight 200 μ l syringe (Hamilton Company, Reno, United States of America) and total dissolved inorganic carbon (CCO₂) of extracellular fluid was analysed according to the modified gas chromatographic method [84, 85]. Extracellular fluid was injected in gas tight glass vials containing 3 ml of air equilibrated 0.1 M hydrogen chloride (HCI) and analysed by gas chromatography in an Agilent 6890 N GC System (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, United States of America). The bicarbonate (HCO₃) concentration of the extracellular fluid was calculated from CCO2 and pH using equations derived from the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation. Pco_2 was calculated as $Pco_2 = Cco_2 * (10^{\text{pH-pKIII}} * \infty + \infty)^{-1}$ and HCO_3 as $HCO_3 = CCO_2 - \propto * PCO_2$, with CCO_2 being the total CO_2 concentration in mM, $\propto CO_2$ the physical solubility of CO₂, PCO₂ the partial pressure of CO₂ in kPa and pK the apparent dissociation constant of the CO₂/apparent HCO₃ system. \propto CO₂ and pK were calculated according to Pörtner et al. [86].

RNA extraction and sequencing

Total tissue RNA of gills was extracted using the RNeasy Mini Kit according to the Purification of Total RNA from Animal Tissue protocol (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). RNA quantities were determined by a NanoDrop 2000c spectrometer (PeqLab, Erlangen, Germany), and RNA was analysed for quality by microfluidic electrophoresis in an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, United States of America). Total RNA from all gill arches of 4 animals was pooled for each treatment, and used for library constructions and sequencing by GATC Biotech (Konstanz, Germany). The cDNA libraries for each treatment were constructed according to the SMART protocol for Illumina sequencing (Clontech, Mountain View, USA) and after adapter ligation pooled into two samples. To obtain appropriate deep sequencing results, samples were sequenced at least twice. Illumina sequencing was performed on a HiSeq 2000 Sequencer by GATC Biotech (Konstanz, Germany). Raw reads were quality controlled by FastQC (Babraham Institute, Cambridge, UK) and cleaned using the FastX-Toolkit (Hannon Lab - Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, USA). Quality control and trimming was performed using the following parameters: Minimum quality score of 20, minimum percentage of bases within the quality score of 90 and a minimum length of 25 bases. The cleaned raw data of the Illumina sequencing were deposited in the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) at the European Molecular Biological Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/ERP002128). A summary of the cleaned sequencing results for all samples is given in additional file 1.

Mapping and identification of differentially expressed genes

Short reads of each sample were separately aligned against the annotated *H. araneus* transcriptome [38], using the Burrows-Wheeler Aligner (BWA) (version 0.5.9) with default parameters [87]. Obtained files were processed into bam files for further analysis, using SAMTools (version 0.1.18) [88]. An overview of the mapping and efficiency is described in additional file 1. Differential expression analysis was conducted with the R statistic software [89]. Read counts were summed up for all sequencing runs of each sample and used for the differential expression analysis. Differential expression of genes was evaluated using a test based on the negative binomial distribution as integrated in the Bioconductor R package DESeq [90], with a standard level of $p \le 0.05$ indicating significance. Controls (control PCO₂/control temperature) were compared to five treatments: (I) elevated temperature; (II) intermediate PCO₂ at control temperature; (III) high PCO₂ at control temperature (IV) intermediate PCO_2 at elevated temperature; (V) high PCO_2 at elevated temperature. The previously annotated transcriptome made a Gene Ontology enrichment analysis possible to test for particular affected terms, using Fisher's exact test (FDR ≤ 0.05) as implemented in the Blast2GO software (version 2.6.0) [91, 92]. All subsets of significantly regulated genes identified by the binominal distribution test were tested against the full set of annotated sequences of the H. araneus transcriptome. To cut down on redundancy, GO terms were summarized into a more representative subset of terms using the web-based clustering tool REVIGO [93].

Validation by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)

A set of transcript sequences known to be involved in acid-base regulation and/or transcripts that

showed differential expression in one or more treatments was selected for validation of RNA-Seq results. Primers were designed using the PrimerExpress software (version 3.0) (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany) with the Taq-Man MGB Quantification method and default parameters (Additional file 2). Primer specificity was given by using sequences of the annotated *H. araneus* transcriptome [38]. All primer pairs were tested for performance and efficiency across a series of cDNA dilutions (1:20; 1:40; 1: 100; 1:200; 1:1000; 1:2000). Primers used displayed a suitable per cycle amplification rate, with an efficiency (*E*) of 2.0 ± 0.1 and R² > 0.98. Efficiency was calculated as $E = 10^{(-1/S)}$, with s being the slope of linear regression.

Total RNA was extracted from gills as described above. Ten micrograms of total RNA per sample was treated with DNAse for DNA digestion using the Turbo DNA-free kit (Ambion, Darmstadt, Germany) and 0.4 μ g DNA free RNA was transcribed into cDNA with the High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany). Real-time PCR was performed on a 7500 Real-time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany) and SYBR® Green PCR master mix (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany). All genes were finally analysed in a 40-fold dilution and amplified with 300 nM of primer. To verify the amplification specificity of fragments a melting curve analysis was performed for each reaction.

Gene expression calculation was based on the C_T-threshold. Absolute mRNA quantities were calculated as $Q_X = E^{(CT)}$ and normalized with the formula $Q_{N(X)} = \frac{Q_X}{Q_{X(HK)}}$, with $Q_{X(HK)}$ being the absolute mRNA quantity of the housekeeping gene sodium bicarbonate cotransporter (NBC). The housekeeping gene was determined using geNorm implemented in the software qbasePlus (version 2.1) (Biogazelle, Zwijnaarde, Belgium) with a relative expression stability of $M \le 0.42$ (high reference stability is given at an average geNorm of $M \le 0.5$). To ensure consistency with the differential expression results of the DESeq analysis, gene expression results of the qRT-PCR were calculated as log₂ fold change (log₂FC) of mean normalized quantities of treatment and control.

Statistics

To identify significant differences in the sum of all significantly up- and down-regulated transcripts between treatments, significantly changed transcripts in one or more treatment, identified by the DESeq analysis, were transformed into a matrix with 1 = significantly up-regulated, -1 = significantly down-regulated and 0 = not significantly regulated transcript. Treatments were analysed for statistical differences applying the Wilcoxon matched pairs test as implemented in SigmaPlot (Version 12.0, Systat Software Inc., San Jose, USA) with p < 0.05. Data from each treatment were tested against each other.

The correlation between the differential expression results of the DESeq analysis and the corresponding gene expression results of the qRT-PCR was determined by Pearson Correlation as implemented in SigmaPlot 12.0 (Systat Software Inc., San Jose, USA).

A one-way ANOVA was used to identify the effect of seawater Pco_2 on haemolymph pH and bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻). Data obtained under various PCO_2 levels were tested against each other for each temperature separately. A Holm Sidak test for multiple comparisons was used for *a posteriori* analyses. Tests were performed in SigmaPlot (Version 12.0, Systat Software Inc., San Jose, United States of America) with p < 0.05 indicating significant differences.

Results and discussion

A total of 55 million reads (56%) from initial Illumina sequencing passed the quality filter and was used for the differential expression analysis. After processing, an average of 9.2 million high quality reads were produced for each sample from 2-3 sequencing runs per sample (Additional file 1). To obtain the differential expression of each gene, high quality reads were aligned on the H. araneus transcriptome [38]. An average of 5.2 million reads for each sample produced distinct alignments. The alignment process yielded an average efficiency of 56% for the high quality reads (Additional file 1). The achieved mapping efficiency is actually higher than in a comparable study of a non-model organism, which used an analogous approach for differential expression analysis (41% efficiency) [39]. Furthermore, 96.5% of all transcript sequences in the *H. araneus* transcriptome were detected in the RNA-Seq data. However, the occurrence of a large amount of unmapped reads might result from sequencing errors, repetitive sequences or inadequate quality filtering of the Illumina reads. Furthermore, it has to be considered that transcripts supported by only a small number of aligned reads (\leq 10) may reflect incompletely assembled transcripts in the reference. Those poorly supported transcript sequences were excluded from the subsequent analysis, and a final test-set of 16,201 transcripts sequences was used for the differential expression analysis. Expression levels of stable and highly expressed genes, based on the RNA-Seq data, were analysed by quantitative realtime PCR (qRT-PCR) confirming the RNA-Seq methodology used in this study (Additional files 3 and 4).

We could identify 864 (5.3%) out of the 16,202 tested transcripts to be differentially expressed after medium-term (10 weeks) exposure to the abiotic effectors (Additional file 5). Out of these differentially expressed genes (DEG) 40.0% and 31.3% were differentially expressed under intermediate CO₂ (treatment I) and high CO₂ (treatment II; Additional file 6A, B), respectively. For the high temperature (treatment III), 41.0% showed significantly different expression levels (Additional file 6C). The combination of factors intermediate CO₂ (treatment IV) and high CO₂ (treatment V) with elevated temperature revealed 38.7% and 29.4% DEG, respectively (Additional file 6D, E). While the total amount of significant DEGs was similar in all treatments, individual genes displayed large differences in up- or down-regulation (Figure 2). Intermediate CO₂ (I) led to strongly up-regulated transcript levels, while high temperature (III) caused strong down-regulation, indicative of limited acclimation capacity. Results obtained at intermediate CO₂ and high temperature (IV) suggest that effects of both factors may partly compensate for each other.



Figure 2. Differences in the sum of all significantly regulated transcripts of Hyas araneus after exposure experiments. For each treatment, up- and down-regulated transcripts were counted and represented as bars (black bars = up-regulated; grey bars = down-regulated). Treatments were tested for statistical differences using the Wilcoxon signed rank test (p < 0.05). Letters denote the significant differences. Differing letters indicate significant differences; identical letters indicate no significant difference.

These general results, especially the strong up-regulation of gene expression under intermediate CO_2 (I), suggest that the capacity to attenuate CO_2 induced disturbances is high at moderately elevated PCO_2 in adult *H. araneus* but reduced at higher CO_2 levels. Up-regulation was also reduced at intermediate CO_2 when combined with elevated temperature (IV) rather than at control temperature. Down-regulation in DEG predominated under warming alone (treatment III, high temperature) when compared to control temperature (I). These findings suggest a compensatory depression of the CO_2 -induced transcriptomic response caused by warming. 137 of the 177 genes that displayed significantly changed transcripts in the intermediate CO_2 /elevated temperature treatment (IV) were also differentially expressed in the high temperature treatment (III). The mechanisms affected by warming and CO_2 thus strongly overlap, in line with the contention that temperature affects most biochemical processes. Faced with a long-term temperature change, ectothermal organisms retain physiological homeostasis by several acclimation strategies, which can be of quantitative, qualitative or modifying nature [40]. The higher down-regulation rates in the high temperature treatments suggest that *H. araneus* adopt a quantitative strategy to maintain physiological rates by down-regulating the concentrations of enzymes between 5 and 10°C [41].

To identify the processes actually responding to elevated *P*co₂ and temperature, a first analysis was carried out using gene ontology (GO) terms. The set of GO-annotated differentially expressed genes was statistically tested for the over- and underrepresentation of GO terms to identify molecular functions, cellular components and biological processes affected most by the

experimental treatments (Additional file 7). The GO enrichment analysis revealed a variety of significantly over-represented GO terms that can primarily be summarized underneath the more generic categories 'metabolism' and 'cell structure'. 23 and 25 over-represented GO terms, respectively, could be associated with these categories. It is important to mention that both intermediate CO₂ treatments (I, IV) constitute 57% and 27% of the over-represented GO terms, respectively, representing compensation mechanisms mentioned above. The only over-represented GO terms of the combined stress treatment (V). The fact that it was over-represented in all treatments indicates that enhanced expression of trehalose metabolism can be rated as a unifying response to both elevated CO₂ and elevated temperature.

Within the 'cell structure' related GO-terms, intermediate CO₂ (I, IV) led to significant upregulation of genes concerning cell surface, extracellular matrix, structural molecule activity or brush border membrane, suggesting a structural modification of the gills. Some GO terms were found underrepresented at high temperature and in combined, intermediate CO₂ and high temperature treatments (III, IV), and are assigned mainly to intracellular structures such as organelles. The overrepresentation of 'cell structure' related GO terms suggests that gill epithelial structure is adjusted in response to PCO_2 disturbances. Gills are the principal organs for gas exchange and, together with the excretory organs, responsible for osmotic and ionic regulation in crustaceans [42]. As passive ion transport is influenced by the conductivity of gill epithelia [43], their structural modification might lead to a change in conductivity and would change the diffusion rate of ions. Structural changes were in fact identified in gills of *Carcinus maenas* during salinity exposure, with a modification of the apical plasma membrane system and an enlargement of the subcuticular compartment [44]. As environmental hypercapnia and salinity changes elicit similar mechanistic responses [45], similar transcriptomic modifications may occur. This is supported by an over-representation of the GO term *response to salt stress* in the intermediate CO_2 treatment (I).

Although a GO enrichment analysis offers initial insights into processes affected by hypercapnia exposure and elevated temperature, a strong bias exists towards conserved and well-characterized processes, functions and cellular components in model organisms. This bias particularly applies to *H. araneus*, with a lack of GO annotation for about 76% of the transcripts. Additionally, many genes are grouped into more than one GO term depending on their resolution and are thus difficult to interpret. In light of these contraints, GO analysis can only provide a general overview of possibly affected processes and make a more detailed look indispensible.

For a more comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms responding to Pco₂ and temperature changes, we performed a second analysis. Here, all genes included in the most affected categories *'metabolism'* and *'structural modification'*, identified by the GO enrichment analysis, were considered. Additionally, we integrated all genes related to *'acid-base and ion*

regulation' and *'response to stress'* into our analysis, as adjustments in these mechanisms are likey relevant in shaping resistance to hypercapnia exposure or heat stress.



Figure 3. Haemolymph acid-base status *Hyas araneus* (A, pH-values; B, bicarbonate levels) in **response to different exposure experiments.** Squares represent the means with error bars depicting the standard error for each treatment. Grey squares refer to treatments at 5°C and black squares to treatments at 10°C. One-way ANOVAs were used to identify the effect of seawater *P*CO₂ concentration on

hemolymph pH and bicarbonate (HCO_3^{-}). A Holm-Sidak test for multiple comparisons was used for *posteriori* analysis (p < 0.05). Differing letters indicate significant differences; identical letters indicate no significant difference. Capital letters denote differences for 5°C treatments and lower cases for 10°C treatments.

Response of specific groups

Acid-base regulation

The extracellular pH (pH_e) measured in the haemolymph of adult *H. araneus* showed partial compensation under intermediate CO₂ levels (I, IV) involving an increase in bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) concentration (Figure 3A,B). Under high CO₂ (II, V), pH_e decreased more strongly and the increase in HCO₃⁻ was reduced (Figure 3A,B). These findings suggest a limited capability to compensate for pH disturbances caused by high seawater *P*CO₂. According to a crustacean model by Freire et al. [42], proton (H⁺) excretion is generated by apical vacuolar-type (H⁺)-ATPase (V(H⁺)-ATPase) and/or sodium/proton exchanger (NHE), the latter dependent on sodium/potassium-ATPase (Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase). HCO₃⁻ is enriched in the haemolymph by basolateral anion exchangers. Intracellular enzymes that support the sustenance of active ion transport are carbonic anhydrase (CA) and, in terms of a general support of energy consuming mechanisms, arginine kinase (AK). CA is assumed to accelerate the dissociation of carbonic acid (H₂CO₃) and provide the substrate for H⁺ and HCO₃⁻ transporters [42]. AK catalyses the reversible dephosphorylation of phosphoarginine, contributing to the restoration of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) used in energy consuming processes [46]. The expression of corresponding genes, V(H⁺)-ATPase, AK and partial sequences of two alpha CAs was
significantly up-regulated at intermediate CO₂, whereas such mRNA concentrations were only moderately increased at high CO₂ (II) (Table 2). These results match the measured haemolymph parameters and the more efficient acid-base regulation of adult *H. araneus* under moderately elevated CO₂. However, some but not all sequences encoding for Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase were up-regulated under CO₂, in contrast to their response to elevated temperature treatment (III). Under the combined effect of temperature and CO₂ Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase was also up-regulated.

Table	2.	Regulation	of	transcripts	of	specific	interest	in	the	hypercapnia	and	elevated
tempe	rat	ure experime	ents	s on Hyas ar	ane	eus						

Accession no.	Description	Rank	Treatment	Treatment	Treatment	Treatment (IV)	Treatment
HAAI01016321	uricase	10	-5.24	-4.27	-3.68	-7.10	-6.20
HAAI01006676	trehalose-6-phosphate synthase 1a	21	-4.45	-2.42	-2.13	-6.05	-4.57
HAAI01003297	cuticle proprotein	24	5.88	1.22	2.81	3.98	1.87
HAAI01001762	actin	53	-1.65	0.48	5.06	-0.34	-1.03
HAAI01004150	trehalose 6-phosphate synthase 1	61	-4.35	-1.68	-2.73	-4.88	-3.99
HAAI01015640	vitellogenin like	66	4.82	3.35	0.68	3.28	-0.13
HAAI01018061	peroxiredoxin	79	4.67	4.31	1.81	3.92	4.09
HAAI01010911	enoyl COA hydratase	80	-1.11	-0.65	0.34	-0.47	-4.67
HAAI01016834	like adducin related protein	83	4.62	3.22	0.81	3.30	0.29
HAAI01016838	GSH peroxidase like	87	3.67	4.61	2.81	3.92	4.19
HAAI01015788	vitellogenin like	100	4.48	3.61	1.22	3.60	-0.71
HAAI01000380	glucose-6-phosphat dehydrogenase	105	<u>-3.16</u>	-4.45	-2.56	<u>-3.41</u>	-2.87
HAAI01017747	sodium glucose cotransporter	113	2.94	4.36	0.64	1.98	1.29
HAAI01002706	trehalose 6-phosphate synthase 1b	117	<u>-3.87</u>	-1.10	-2.20	-4.32	<u>-3.11</u>
HAAI01012389	isocitrate dehydrogenase I	128	-1.18	-2.36	-0.55	-4.19	-2.88
HAAI01000602	dopa decarboxylase	138	<u>-3.37</u>	<u>-2.78</u>	<u>-2.26</u>	<u>-2.80</u>	-4.09
HAAI01003033	troponin I	175	-0.33	1.22	3.78	-0.02	0.29
HAAI01015542	heat shock protein 90	192	<u>-3.07</u>	1.07	<u>-3.68</u>	-0.09	-3.30
HAAI01002164	alpha carbonic anhydrase	197	3.67	1.80	1.64	3.45	1.87
HAAI01019079	ascorbate peroxidase	198	3.67	2.11	1.17	2.23	-2.52
HAAI01009105	heat shock protein 90	203	3.61	2.42	0.36	1.98	-2.03
HAAI01019113	vitellogenin like	226	3.52	2.39	-0.36	2.48	-1.56
HAAI01018669	vitellogenin like	234	3.50	2.29	0.15	2.00	-2.03
HAAI01016527	cytochrome p450 like	236	3.23	2.03	0.07	3.47	2.61
HAAI01009026	cuticle protein like	291	-0.47	3.20	0.01	0.98	-0.36
HAAI01010727	gelsolin precursor	303	1.67	0.68	3.13	0.64	1.29
HAAI01018844	alpha tubulin	309	3.11	1.41	1.46	2.74	-0.20
HAAI01008700	arginine kinase	338	3.01	2.27	1.43	2.76	2.14
HAAI01019135	carbohydrate phosphorylase like	344	2.67	1.48	1.26	2.99	1.21
HAAI01004058	cuticle protein	359	2.93	0.22	-0.55	0.20	-0.71
HAAI01015598	heat shock protein 90	367	2.90	1.47	-0.19	1.85	-0.71
HAAI01019120	bestrophin like	368	2.89	1.8	2.13	1.56	1.16
HAAI01000761	heat shock protein 70	381	2.84	1.94	1.30	2.61	1.37
HAAI01005842	cuticle protein like	386	2.81	0.48	1.54	0.63	-0.45
HAAI01001265	beta tubulin	403	2.77	1.77	0.97	1.98	1.02
HAAI01018645	V1-ATPase subunit	427	2.69	1.80	1.27	2.54	1.46
HAAI01018783	cuticle protein	435	2.67	0.71	1.49	1.50	1.61
HAAI01004930	heat shock protein 90	447	2.63	1.86	1.24	2.58	0.92
HAAI01007246	vitellogenin like	455	2.61	2.15	-1.10	0.98	-1.45
HAAI01003327	actin	461	2.53	2.26	1.06	2.60	1.72
HAAI01000796	alpha tubulin	466	2.59	2.06	1.09	2.34	1.70
HAAI01018213	alpha-glucosidase	477	1.83	1.26	1.56	2.55	2.39

continued							
HAAI01005237	alpha carbonic anhydrase like	478	2.55	1.80	0.52	2.42	0.91
HAAI01001455	cuticle protein like	498	-1.26	-1.86	-0.58	-2.44	<u>-2.51</u>
HAAI01014269	cuticle protein like	514	-0.50	-1.08	-0.57	-1.66	-2.48
HAAI01008420	troponin I	519	0.02	-0.73	-2.46	-0.88	-1.81
HAAI01002591	superoxide dismutase	535	-0.10	-1.65	-0.62	-1.49	-2.42
HAAI01019124	na+ k+-atpase alpha subunit	536	0.81	0.22	1.82	2.09	2.41
	glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	546	2.39	1.60	0.69	2.36	1.07
HAAI01007529	dehydrogenase	0.0			0.00		
HAAI01004651	actin	556	2.38	1.44	0.52	1.82	1.33
HAAI01005807	cytochrome c oxidase subunit ii	559	2.23	1.82	0.96	2.37	1.33
HAAI01001460	cuticle protein like	560	-0.72	-1.31	-0.72	<u>-1.62</u>	-2.37
HAAI01001217	cuticle protein	562	2.37	1.10	2.21	0.40	-0.98
HAAI01003904	ankyrin related protein like	576	1.33	1.27	2.33	0.82	0.59
HAAI01000424	cytochrome c oxidase subunit i	583	2.32	1.56	1.10	2.28	0.84
HAAI01001438	nadh dehydrogenase subunit	598	1.95	1.46	0.87	2.27	1.29
HAAI01006730	heat shock protein 90	608	2.24	1.44	0.96	2.13	1.29
HAAI01005819	cuticle protein like	614	1.55	1.87	0.79	2.14	2.23
HAAI01015787	alpha tubulin	630	2.20	0.85	0.47	1.88	-0.27
HAAI01002070	vitellogenin like	634	2.20	1.77	-1.05	1.32	-1.57
HAAI01014788	thioredoxin	647	-1.73	-2.18	-0.50	-1.38	-1.52
HAAI01006091	gelsolin precursor	670	0.84	0.73	2.10	0.37	-0.28
HAAI01000874	alpha tubulin	673	2.03	2.09	0.90	1.31	1.69
HAAI01000485	cytochrome c oxidase subunit iii	711	1.94	1.28	0.60	2.02	0.90
HAAI01008219	gelsolin precursor	738	0.89	0.76	1.97	0.25	-0.35
HAAI01014184	thioredoxin	751	-1.08	-0.93	-1.23	<u>-1.94</u>	-1.80
HAAI01002593	thioredoxin peroxidase	769	<u>-1.89</u>	-0.72	-0.98	-1.52	-1.52
HAAI01005614	cuticle protein like	804	1.44	0.78	1.79	1.18	-0.21
HAAI01006347	cuticle protein like	817	1.28	-0.22	1.75	1.37	1.42
HAAI01018927	spectrin like	822	1.58	0.51	1.74	1.09	0.50
HAAI01000352	nesprin like	827	1.70	0.72	1.73	1.42	1.58

Transcripts significantly regulated in response to hypercapnia and elevated temperature as identified by DESeq analysis (for details, see Methods). Accession number (accession no.) refers to the transcriptome of *Hyas araneus* (Harms et al., 2013) and the database ENA (EMBL). Details on transcript description and transcript length are listed for each transcript. Transcripts are sorted according to the rank in absolute regulation regardless of the treatment. Changes are given in log₂-fold change for each treatment separately. Bold numbers represent significantly up-regulated transcripts; bold and underlined numbers represent significantly down-regulated transcripts.

Another enzyme, DOPA decarboxylase, which catalyses the biosynthesis of dopamine by decarboxylation of L-DOPA, was found down-regulated at moderate (intermediate) CO_2 elevations (I). Elevated dopamine leads to increased sodium influx and concomitantly, increased Na^+/K^+ -ATPase activity in gills of *C. maenas* [47]. In light of this finding constant mRNA levels of Na^+/K^+ -ATPase at intermediate CO_2 (I) indicate that the down-regulation of DOPA decarboxylase may even prevent an activation of Na^+/K^+ -ATPase (Table 2). The gene expression of other transporters, supposed to be involved in acid-base regulation, such as NHE and/or bicarbonate/chloride co-transporter were not influenced at all by elevated *PCO*₂ values or temperature. Acid-base regulation predominantly via the V(H⁺)-ATPase (as seen in the present transcriptome) might involve minimal disturbance to ionic composition, e.g. cellular sodium homeostasis which would be affected by strong involvement of Na^+/K^+ -ATPase. In the sipunculid S. *nudus*, extracellular acidosis induced a shift in ion transporters during hypercapnia from high to low energy cost mechanisms of acid-base regulation, resulting in

decreased Na^{+/}K⁺-ATPase activity due to lower requirement for sodium regulation [25, 27]. In line with our present observations these results suggest a pH regulation system independent of Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase being used under hypercapnic exposure (Figure 4). No significant up-regulation of basolateral bicarbonate anion exchangers was observed, however, expression of the anion channel bestrophin was significantly enhanced (Table 2, Figure 4). Bestrophin is activated by calcium (Ca²⁺) and enhances membrane permeability for anions, such as chloride and HCO₃⁻ [48]. Even though bestrophin is commonly found in the retinal pigment epithelium, ion channels of this family have been identified in different tissues and are involved in a variety of cellular processes [49]. Its role in responses to elevated CO₂ remains to be investigated.



Figure 4. Schematic description of proposed processes in the gill epithelium of Hyas araneus in response intermediate *PCO*₂ **exposure.** Long-term hypercapnia acclimation leads to a shift to a new acid-base equilibrium by accumulation of bicarbonate (HCO₃). CO₂ is hydrated into H⁺ and HCO₃ by carbonic anhydrase (CA). Protons are actively pumped out of the cell by an apical vacuolar proton ATPase (V(H⁺)-ATPase), followed by a transport of HCO₃ via a basolateral anion exchanger (AE) and/or ion channel, such as bestrophin (Best1). Increased energy demand is in part met by an enhanced expression of complex I (CI) and complex IV (CIV) of the electron transport system and possibly triggered by a soluble adenylyl cyclase (sAC) induced signalling pathway. sAC is stimulated by HCO₃ and increases the formation of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), which activates protein kinase A (PKA) that subsequently leads to an induced expression of CI and CIV. While enhanced aerobic metabolic processes increase the generation of oxidants, the cellular defence against oxidative stress is adversely affected by a lower production of NADPH due to a decrease of the pentose phosphate pathway enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD). NADPH acts as reducing agent for the regeneration of reduced glutathione (GSH) to oxidised glutathione (GSSH). The symbols (+) and (-) mark significantly up- and down-regulated genes, respectively [modified after 42, 51].

Energy metabolism

Acid-base regulation compensating for CO₂ induced disturbances likely entails a metabolic cost due to the ATP demanding movement of H⁺ by ion transporters [25]. Elevated metabolic rates have already been observed under hypercapnia exposure [26, 50], however, the mechanisms causing such cost increments remain unidentified. The differential expression analysis revealed an upregulation of complex I and complex IV of the electron transport system (ETS) during exposure to intermediate CO₂ levels (i,iv) (Table 2). Transcripts encoding for NADH dehydrogenase and cytochrome c oxidase subunits were significantly up-regulated above control levels possibly leading to an increase in mitochondrial density to meet the increased energy demand. Interestingly, complex II and III were not affected by hypercapnia exposure. Increased activities of complex I and IV activated by protein kinase A (PKA) resulted in an increased oxidative phosphorylation and ATP synthesis in human kidney cells [51]. The activation was triggered by a soluble adenylyl cyclase (sAC) induced signalling pathway that implies phosphorylation of PKA being stimulated by cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), which, in turn, is formed from sAC. In mammals and in elasmobranchs it is known that sAC is stimulated by HCO₃ [52, 53], which would thereby support an increased activity of mitochondrial electron transport system under hypercapnia exposure. cAMP and PKA regulate key enzymes, such as complex IV, by alterating gene expression [53, 54]. Considering the higher extracellular bicarbonate levels in animals under hypercapnia (Figure 4) this signalling pathway possibly led to the increased up-regulation in ETS related genes and/or increased activity and thus might explain how the organisms meet the suggested increase in ATP demand (Figure 4).

An increased ATP turnout by the ETS would also lead to an elevated demand for metabolic substrates and turnover of the resulting reduction equivalents (NADH, FADH₂). In the intermediate CO₂ treatments (I, IV), the glycolytic pathway only experienced a significant up-regulation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) (Table 2), whereas the rate-limiting enzymes phosphofructokinase or pyruvate kinase remained unaffected, suggesting no general up-regulation of glycolysis. However, the enhanced expression of sodium glucose transporter indicates increased capacity for glucose transport from the haemolymph into the gill cells (Table 2). Trehalose is the major hemolymph sugar in insects and decapod crustaceans, with higher levels than glucose [55, 56]. Enzymes for trehalose synthesis were found in crustacean tissues, including gills [57]. Trehalose and its fast transport into cells and consecutive transformation into glucose reflect its immediate availability to meet sudden bouts of energy demand. Accordingly, a 6.7 fold increase of trehalose concentration was measured in the haemolymph of C. maenas over 10 days under osmotic stress [58]. In *H. araneus*, however, the expression of trehalose-6-phosphate synthase was significantly down-regulated in all treatments (I-V) indicating suppressed synthesis of the already depleted trehalose stores (Table 2). Significant up-regulation of transcripts encoding for glycogen phosphorylase (I, IV) and alpha glucosidase (IV) was found instead. Both enzymes catalyse the

glucose releasing steps of glycogenolysis indicating the use of glycogen as a glucose source during long-term increased demand.

Enhanced demand for glucose is paralleled by a down-regulation of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) in all treatments (I-V) indicating the potentially reduced production of NADPH (Table 2). G6PD is the key enzyme of the oxidative phase of the pentose phosphate pathway, the main source of NADPH for biosynthetic pathways in the cells (Figure 4). Furthermore, the cytosolic (NADP dependent) isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) was significantly down-regulated under intermediate CO₂ levels at high temperature (IV), also suggesting lowered biosynthetic rates such as lipid biosynthesis under combined exposure (Table 2).

Oxidative stress

Besides being involved in lipid biosynthesis, NADPH is an important reducing agent in cellular antioxidative defence, e.g. by regenerating reduced glutathione, a major cellular antioxidant (Figure 4). Thus, besides a general down-regulation of anabolic reactions it seems conceivable that *H. araneus* encounters a reduced capacity to counteract oxidative stress under hypercapnic and thermal stress.

Significant changes in the expression of several genes involved in cellular antioxidant defence, including several peroxidases, indicate pro-oxidant conditions and potential oxidative stress in H. araneus under intermediate CO₂ exposure (I). These effects were less pronounced under high CO₂ (II), confirming that these conditions may exceed the acclimation capacity of the species (Table 2, see above). Among up-regulated genes, especially genes associated with the detoxification of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) were affected under hypercapnia exposure. An ascorbate peroxidase (APX) was significantly up-regulated under intermediate CO_2 concentrations (I). APX is a peroxidase that utilizes ascorbate as electron donor to detoxify H_2O_2 into water (Table 2). Additionally, a glutathione peroxidase (GPX) that reduces H₂O₂, using glutathione as substrate, was up-regulated under high CO₂ exposure (II). This contrasts the down-regulation of two thiol-specific peroxiredoxin-1, at intermediate CO₂ concentration (I), indicating a balanced response possibly by differential transcription of different splice variants. Peroxiredoxins are ubiquitous enzymes detoxifying peroxides, such as H_2O_2 , by oxidising their active cysteine site using peroxide as substrate and are regenerated by oxidation of a thiol-containing electron donor, commonly thioredoxin [59]. However, only two sequences encoding for a thiol-containing protein (thioredoxin-1) were significantly downregulated (II, IV).

The up-regulation of genes for anti-oxidants, such as glutathione peroxidase and peroxiredoxin, may indicate compensation for enhanced ROS (reactive oxygen species) production and concomitantly oxidative stress in the gill tissue of *H. araneus* under CO_2 exposure. This is further supported by a significant up-regulation of a ribosomal cytochrome p450 like gene in the intermediate CO_2 treatment (I). Cytochrome p450 is involved in the oxidative metabolism of a variety

of organic substrates and incomplete catalytic processes can result in a continuous release of ROS [60, 61]. In contrast, a transcript encoding for urate oxidase (uricase) was significantly downregulated in all treatments (I-V) (Table 2). Uricase is commonly located in the peroxisomes of the hepatopancreas tissue, however, uricase activity has also been detected in gill tissue of the kuruma shrimp *Marsupenaeus japonicas* [62]. Uricase catalyses the reaction from urate to allantoin and contributes to the generation of H_2O_2 by the oxidation of uric acid [63]. Consequently, a downregulation of uricase may contribute to alleviate the generation of ROS. Interestingly, CO₂ exposure also led to an increase in several vitellogenin like transcripts (Table 2). Although expression of vitellogenins is generally sex- and tissue-specific, the expression in both sexes of the mud shrimp *Upogebia major* [64], revealed a positive effect on oxidative stress resistance regardless of the developmental stage. Vitellogenin is also beneficial for oxidative stress resistance in honeybees, *Apis mellifera* [65]. Even if the function of vitellogenin in oxidative stress resistance is far from being completely understood and further investigations are needed to validate this hypothesis, the strong up-regulation of vitellogenin under CO₂ (I, II, IV) may indicate that vitellogenin is an important protein in the resistance to CO₂-induced oxidative stress (see below).

Hypercapnia induced enhancement of oxidative stress defence was recently demonstrated in the Eastern oyster, Crassostrea virginica [66]. In a proteomic approach, an up-regulation of several proteins, e.g. superoxide dismutase and several peroxiredoxins, was detected after exposure to high PCO₂ (~3,520 µatm) for 2 weeks. The authors suggested several ways of how increased CO₂ levels could directly or indirectly cause oxidative stress. On the one hand, a reaction of CO2 with peroxynitrite, a ROS formed through the reaction between superoxide anions and nitric oxide, resulting in the formation of reactive carbonate and nitrogen species, can lead to oxidative stress by oxidizing molecular compounds [67]. On the other hand, an indirect influence of elevated CO_2 and/or pH could adversely affect mitochondrial functions and/or the non-enzymatic production of ROS [66]. However, our findings cannot support a direct influence of CO₂ on oxidative stress generation, as one would assume an increase in the response to oxidative stress with increasing seawater CO₂. Our data rather indicate an indirect influence of elevated CO₂ on ROS production, not by intracellular pH disturbances, but more likely by enhanced ROS production due to metabolic stimulation. The suggested increase in oxidative metabolic processes, might cause enhanced ROS production and would also explain why the oxidative stress response was higher under intermediate CO₂ than in the high CO₂ treatment.

Cell structure

It is well known that the formation of ROS can damage lipids, proteins and DNA [e.g. 68]. A large group of genes that belong to the functional category *'cytoskeleton'* include several actins and tubulins which are up-regulated together with the antioxidant genes under CO₂ exposure. The cytoskeleton is one major target for oxidative stress (Table 2) when the exposed cysteine component

of actin forms oxidized derivates, such as intermolecular disulfide bridges [69]. This presumably has adverse effects on the interaction between actin and actin binding proteins and leads to changes in the structure of the actin cytoskeleton. The up-regulation of two transcripts encoding for actin in both intermediate CO₂ treatments (I, IV) and the high CO₂ treatment (II) may counter the damages caused by oxidative stress. An additional up-regulation of two actin binding proteins, nesprin and adducin, further supports the need for structural adaptation under oxidative stress triggered by CO₂ exposure (Table 2). There is strong evidence that ROS induce the expression of tubulin [70], in line with the up-regulation of β -tubulin and three transcript sequences encoding for α -tubulin in both intermediate CO₂ treatments (I, IV) and the high CO₂ (II) treatment (Table 2). Although the effect of oxidative stress on the cytoskeleton is still poorly understood and needs further investigation, an interaction of oxidative stress and adaptive changes in the cytoskeleton is well recognized [66, 69] and supported by our findings.

Besides enhanced antioxidative defence, a reorganisation of the cytoskeleton may occur in gill epithelia during the initial stage of hypercapnia acclimation. In *C. maenas*, a reorganisation of gill epithelia was observed after short-term exposure to very high PCO_2 (~4,340 µatm; 7 days), but not after long-term exposure to high PCO_2 (~2,270 µatm; 11 weeks) [36]. Similarly, a reorganization of the cytoskeleton may not occur during long-term CO₂ acclimation of *H. araneus* (10 weeks). The response of genes that belong to the functional category *'cytoskeleton'* was higher at intermediate CO₂ (I, IV) than at high CO₂ (II), in line with the findings in antioxidative defence. This also indicates that the changes observed result from oxidative stress via enhanced metabolic rate at intermediate CO₂ with the cytoskeleton as a direct target of ROS formation.

Cytoskeletal genes also responded to elevated temperature (III). Several genes encoding for actin-binding proteins as well as membrane and cuticle proteins were significantly up-regulated (Table 2). Three transcripts of gelsolin, an actin-binding protein and regulator of actin filament assembly, were significantly up-regulated. The expression of an actin-binding nesprin, a membranebinding ankyrin and an actin-related cytoskeletal structure protein spectrin was also increased. Warming affects various cellular processes, including stability and/or dynamics of the cytoskeleton [for review see 71]. An increase in cytoskeletal gene expression despite the general down-regulation of expression levels indicates a requirement for the stabilization of the cytoskeleton, possibly elicited by the warm-induced stimulation of metabolic rate and associated ROS formation. Interestingly, such up-regulation of cytoskeletal gene expression could not be seen in under combined intermediate PCO_2 and high temperature (IV, V), suggesting that the general down-regulation induced by high CO_2 also affects cytoskeleton assembly.

Commonly, stresses such as temperature extremes, cellular energy depletion, and extreme concentrations of ions, osmolytes and gases induce the synthesis of heat-shock proteins (HSP) [for review see 72]. However, HSP expression levels being unchanged in the high temperature treatment (III) suggest that 10°C is not a temperature extreme for the Arctic *H. araneus* population. In contrast,

the expression of several HSPs was up-regulated under CO₂ exposure (Table 2). One HSP70 was upregulated in both the intermediate and the high CO₂ treatments (I, II, IV). Four transcripts encoding for HSP90 were significantly up-regulated in the intermediate CO₂ treatment (I) and two in the intermediate CO₂ plus high temperature treatment (IV). In treatments I, III, and V one HSP90 showed decreased expression. Acting as molecular chaperones, HSPs can play an important role in maintaining proteins in a folded or unfolded state, controlling the unintended aggregation of proteins or target proteins for degradation [73]. Their induced expression, especially under intermediate CO₂ concentrations, paired with increases in mRNA transcripts for proteins involved in antioxidant defence suggest an increased capacity to defend the cell against cellular damage. The up-regulation specifically of HSP90 suggests HSP90 to be of particular importance in maintaining protein homeostasis.

Conclusions

Based on a comprehensive expression analysis of genes related to acid-base regulation, metabolism, cell structure and their coupling to the stress response, this study has identified moderate, but distinct responses to ocean acidification in gills of adult H. araneus. We could demonstrate that the molecular response strongly depends on the CO₂ concentration. At PCO₂ values proposed for the end of the century, changes in expression indicate elevated metabolism caused by stimulated acid-base regulation and associated with increased oxidative stress. This up-regulation was attenuated at even higher PCO₂ (business as usual scenario for Year 2300) with expression levels closer to control values (Figure 5), indicating down-regulation of these processes. Responses in transcripts related to acid-base regulation and energy metabolism were in line with those observed at elevated temperature. Observations under hypercapnia in the blue mussel M. edulis are in line with these conclusions. An increase in aerobic metabolism under intermediate PCO_2 exposure (< 2,400 μ atm) was followed by a decrease at higher PCO₂ [74, 75]. In earlier studies on marine invertebrates, high PCO_2 exposure (~3,200-5,000 μ atm) induced a decrease in metabolic rates. In the mussel Mytilus galloprovincialis and the decapod crab Necora puber, a decrease in respiration rates was seen in response to long-term exposure at a PCO₂ of approx. 5,000 and 3,200 μ atm, respectively [6, 9]. Our findings indicate a PCO₂ dependent threshold where metabolic stimulation turns into metabolic depression. In *H. araneus* this threshold may be reached at a PCO₂ of approximately 2,000 µatm. A recent meta-analysis revealed that 50 % of all marine crustacean species were negatively affected at this PCO₂ [5].

Changes in the expression of genes related to energy metabolism paralleled the expression of those related to acid-base regulation and both paralleled the changes in extracellular pH (pH_e), indicating a feedback regulation between pH and metabolic rate (Figure 5). In the marine worm S. *nudus* and the mussel *M. galloprovincialis*, metabolic depression under CO₂ was caused by a drop in pH_e [6, 27, 76]. *H. araneus* was able to partially compensate for the acidosis via bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻)

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accumulation, but capacities were not sufficient to fully compensate. At both experimental temperatures (5°C and 10°C) haemolymph acidosis was compensated for to the same extent, although according to the accumulation of bicarbonate acclimation was stronger at intermediate CO₂. At high CO₂ concentrations, the capacity to fully compensate may be even more limited related to decreased ion transporter expression and activities. Since acid-base regulation is an ATP-consuming process, the decreased expression of metabolism related genes may at least in part be explained by a pH_e-triggered inhibition.



Figure 5 .Schematic description of the response of Hyas araneus to different exposure experiments for specific categories. For each treatment, log_2 -fold changes of all up-regulated transcripts within one specific category were summed and plotted as a line (gray line = 5°C; black line = 10°C). Scales are harmonized for all categories. The figure shows how acclimation to warming reduces the transcriptomic response of 'cell organization' and 'response to stress' to elevated CO₂ tensions.

These shifts cause changes in energy balance which can therefore reflect the limits in stress tolerance [77]. A bioenergetic framework [77] builds on the physiological concepts of oxygen- and capacity-limited thermal tolerance (OCLTT) [78-80] and the dynamic energy budget (DEB) [81]. Two cases distinguished between physiological responses to moderate and extreme environmental stress. Moderate stress induces additional ATP turnover along with a higher metabolic rate, in H. araneus exemplified in enhanced acid-base regulation and cellular damage repair from oxidative stress at intermediate Pco₂. These mechanisms support long-term persistence at the expense of a shift in energy budget (pejus range) [82]. Even if the enhanced energy demand of stress resistance can be met by increased feeding, it may still result in a reallocation of energy from fitness-related functions such as reproduction and growth to maintenance and damage repair [77]. More extreme stress exacerbates the disturbances in homeostasis, exemplified in stronger disturbances in acidbase status as seen in H. araneus favouring a suppression of metabolic rate [27] which preserve energy resources and lessen the generation of detrimental metabolic by-products [77]. In H. araneus the respective response to high Pco2 was paralleled by a lower expression of transcripts associated with energy metabolism, stress response and cellular organization. Depressed metabolism would result in insufficient energy balance and time-limited tolerance to environmental stress making longterm survival impossible (pessimum range) [77, 80].

To our knowledge, we report the first gene expression profiling study analysing the responses to a combination of two drivers in an osmoconforming crustacean. The study confirms the interdependence of physiological processes affected by elevated seawater *P*CO₂ and temperature. Furthermore, the study demonstrates the importance of considering projected climate scenarios in experimental work, as responses to increasing seawater CO₂ concentrations are not necessarily linear, as presented here.

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Additional files (Siehe Anhang)

Additional file 1. Summary of sequencing and mapping results for Hyas araneus.

Additional file 2. Details on primers for quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction to validate RNASeq data of *Hyas araneus*.

Additional file 3. Changes of expression levels of transcripts of *Hyas araneus* analysed by DESeq and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction.

Additional file 4. Linear regression between expression levels of transcripts of *Hyas araneus* analysed by DESeq and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction.

Additional file 5. Transcript levels changing significantly in gills of *Hyas araneus* responding to hypercapnia and elevated temperature.

Additional file 6. Smearplot of differentially expressed transcripts in gills of *Hyas araneus*. All transcripts changed in response to hypercapnia and elevated temperature.

Additional file 7. Enrichment analysis in the RNASeq study on Hyas araneus.

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Publikation III

The proteomic responses of gill tissue in two populations of the spider crab Hyas araneus to simultaneously elevated Pco_2 and temperature

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Abstract

Global climate change involving ocean acidification and elevated temperature is affecting the physiology of species and is projected to shape the biogeography of species by shifting their tolerance through acclimation. By using two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and tandem mass spectrometry we characterized the changes in the proteome of two populations of the spider crab Hyas araneus along a latitudinal gradient. We exposed adult males of Hyas araneus long-term (10 weeks) to control (390 μ atm), intermediate (1,120 μ atm) and high (1,960 μ atm) PCO₂ at different temperatures (5°C and 10°C for the Spitsbergen population; 10°C and 16°C for the Swedish population). The analysis revealed a significant shift in the proteomes of the gill tissue at elevated PCO₂ and/or temperature, affecting 96 (26%) of existing proteins in the Spitsbergen population and 108 (28%) in the Swedish population. While the Spitsbergen population was mainly affected by Pco₂, a temperature shift of 6°C revealed a stronger change in proein quantities in the Swedish population. A strong response of cuticle proteins to intermediate Pco₂ at 10°C was only observed in the Swedish population indicating a potential variation in the effects of ocean acidification between populations. However, the same functional categories were affected in both populations, with cell structure as the main affected group. Protein abundance patterns indicate Pco2 induced oxidative stress possibly resulting in a higher demand for cell structure proteins and maintenance of cell integrity. Although populations showed only small variations in the response to ocean acidification, the protein abundance patterns at elevated temperature suggest thermal acclimation to a future warmer and more CO₂ rich environment.

Introduction

Human activities are driving rapid climatic changes, crucially affecting marine ecosystems (Hoegh-Guldberg and Bruno, 2010). These changes are driven by rising greenhouse gas concentrations that lead to warming of the atmosphere and the world's oceans, which have already increased by a mean of 0.31°C in the upper 300 m during the last century (Hegerl and Bindoff, 2005). A rise of sea surface temperatures by up to 1.5°C above pre-industrial values is projected for the year 2300 (Meinshausen et al., 2011). Furthermore, atmospheric CO₂ dissolved in seawater forms carbonic acid, which dissociates into protons and bicarbonate ions and thereby acidifies the ocean. Ocean pH might fall by 0.8 units below pre-industrial values by the year 2300 (Caldeira and Wickett, 2005). However, there are regional differences in the magnitude of ocean acidification and warming. Due to the higher solubility for CO₂ in cold seawater, a higher CO₂ level in the marine boundary layer of high northern latitudes, and freshening due to enhaced precipitation and icemelt the largest pH changes are predicted to occur in the Arctic Ocean (Steinacher et al., 2009). Ocean warming will also not occur uniformly across the globe (Barnett et al., 2005). Thus the impact of increasing ocean Pco2 and temperature on marine fauna will vary with latitude and also depend on the vulnerability of marine organisms which in turn depends on the existing genetic variation between populations. In fact, upper and lower critical temperatures often differ between populations of the same species depending on the prevailing ambient temperature regime (Sommer and Pörtner, 2002; Lannig et al., 2003).

While inter-specific variation in the response to CO₂-induced ocean acidification is well known for marine invertebrates (Fabry et al., 2008; Ries et al., 2009), the role of intra-specific variation along latitudinal gradients is less clear. The spider crab *Hyas araneus* with its wide distribution range from the English Channel and temperate southern North Sea up to the Arctic waters around Spitsbergen (Christiansen, 1969) provides an ideal system to study variation between populations. While the northernmost populations in the Arctic Kongsfjord encounter temperatures between 0°C and 6°C (Svendsen et al., 2002), the southernmost populations experience a broader temperature range between 3°C and 18°C (Wiltshire and Manly, 2004). A recent study on the incorporation of calcium by larvae of two populations of *H. araneus* led to the hypothesis that growth rates and fitness of larvae from a North Sea population were mainly affected by CO₂, whereas the Arctic population was more sensitive towards thermal stress (Walther et al., 2010).

In order to understand the underlying cellular mechanisms shaping an organisms' capacity to cope with predicted changes in seawater *P*co₂ and temperature, we compared the proteomic responses of two populations of *H. araneus* from different latitudes to future scenarios of *P*co₂ and temperature. Using a proteomic approach allows a simultaneous investigation of a wide range of proteins responding to environmental changes, and thus to identify cellular processes and mechanisms that define physiological plasticity (Tomanek, 2011; Tomanek, 2012). It provides insights into the molecular phenotype (Silvestre et al., 2012) and thus complements our transcriptomic analysis (Harms et al. unpublished data).

Recent advances have made it possible to analyze the proteomic changes in marine non-model organisms with limited genomic information, and such studies provided insights into the proteomic responses to a variety of environmental changes such as temperature (Tomanek and Zuzow, 2010; Fields et al., 2012b), salinity (Tomanek et al., 2012), oxidative stress (McDonagh and Sheehan, 2006; Jiang et al., 2009; Zeis et al., 2009), UV light exposure (Campanale et al., 2011; Adams et al., 2012), and pollutants (Rodriguez-Ortega et al., 2003; Apraiz and Cristobal, 2006). However, few studies have examined the proteomic responses to ocean acidification. Enhanced abundance of antioxidative defence proteins were found under hypercapnia in the Eastern oyster, Crassostrea virginica (Tomanek et al., 2011), after exposure to high Pco2 (~3,520 µatm) for 2 weeks. Larvae of the Pacific oyster C. gigas under high Pco2 (~2,275 µatm) displayed a widespread depression of proteins involved in energy metabolism and calcification (Dineshram et al., 2012; Dineshram et al., 2013). Wong et al. (2011) discovered an influence of elevated PCO₂ on the abundance of proteins of the functional groups energy metabolism, respiration and chaperones in larvae of the barnacle Balanus amphitrite. The limitation applies even more to studies focusing on the physiological variation in conspecifics in response to environmental changes. In a recent paper, a greater sensitivity towards heat stress was suggested in the two northernmost populations of the mussel Geukensia demissa exposed to heat stress (Fields et al., 2012a).

Here, we used a discovery approach to explore the proteomic responses of two populations of *H. araneus* to hypercapnia exposure at different temperatures. To detect the changes in protein abundances, either due to de novo synthesis, post-translational modifications (PTMs) or degradation of proteins, we used a quantitative proteomics approach based on the separation of proteins with two-dimensional (2-D) gel electrophoresis. Since this study focused on the underlying mechanisms and the potential sensitivity of *H. araneus* to climate changes, we selected for each population two different CO₂ concentrations according to atmospheric CO₂ emission scenarios up to the years 2100 and 2300 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC AR5) as well as two different temperatures (Spitsbergen population: 5°C as the natural habitat temperature during summer and 10°C as the natural habitat temperature of a temperate population which represents excessive warming to the Arctic population; Swedish population: 10°C as the natural habitat temperature during summer and 16°C as the upper temperature limit of their natural habitat). We chose an acclimation period of 10 weeks to capture the long-term molecular adjustments to experimental exposures.

This study provides comprehensive insights into the molecular responses of the decapod crustacean *H. araneus* to future ocean acidification and reveals potential mechanisms involved in the stress response as well as physiological variations between conspecifics potentially adapted to different environmental conditions of their natural habitats.

Methods

Animal collection and maintenance

Adult specimens of two distinct populations of the spider crab *Hyas araneus* (Linnaeus 1758) were collected in the Kongsfjord at the west coast of Spitsbergen (N 78°58.635'; E 11°29.454') and in the Gullmarsfjord at the west coast of Sweden (N 58°15.336'; E 11°26.891'), transferred to the Alfred-Wegener-Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany and maintained at 5°C and 10°C, respectively, in flow through aquaria with natural seawater prior to experimentation. Animals were fed *ad libithum* with mussels (*Cerastoderma edule* and *Mytilus edulis*).

Table 1. Summary of the seawater physiochemical conditions during experiments with *Hyas araneus* from Spitsbergen

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Parameter	Control	intermediate, 5°C	high, 5°C	control, 10°C	intermediate 10°C	high, 10°C
Temperature (°C)	5.3 ± 0.2	4.2 ± 0.2	4.5 ± 0.2	9.9 ± 0.2	9.7 ± 0.3	9.8 ± 0.2
Salinity (‰)	32.1 ± 0.7	32.2 ± 0.7	32.2 ±0.6	33.6 ± 0.4	33.5 ± 0.4	33.6 ± 0.3
pH (NBS scale)	8.15 ± 0.03	7.81 ± 0.04	7.55 ± 0.06	8.22 ± 0.04	7.85 ± 0.04	7.54 ± 0.05
DIC (mmol kg ⁻¹)	2,366 ± 42	2,436 ± 14	2,520 ± 39	2,295 ± 28	2,395 ± 14	2,488 ± 22
PCO ₂ (µatm)	441 ± 35	991 ± 96	1,878 ± 246	366 ±30	942 ± 59	2,015 ±147
Total alkalinity (mmol kg-1)	2,479 ± 13	2,479 ± 14	2,491 ± 14	2,484 ±10	2,469 ± 13	2,473 ± 15

Temperature, Salinity, pH and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) were measured and partial pressure of CO₂ (*P*CO₂) and total alkalinity were calculated using CO2sys (Lewis and Wallace, 1998).Data are mean \pm SD with N = 24 (5 °C), N = 16-20 (10 °C)

Experimental design

Male spider crabs from each population were divided into six groups and assigned to the treatments. Animals were exposed to three different CO₂ concentrations (390 μ atm as control, 1,120 μ atm as intermediate and 1,960 μ atm as high CO₂ treatment) and two different temperatures (5°C as control and 10°C as elevated temperature for the Spitsbergen population; 10°C as control and 16°C as elevated temperature for the Swedish population) for 10 weeks. For each treatment 5-7 animals were individually placed in 2 I wide-mouth containers (Kautex, Bonn, Germany). Experiments were conducted in recirculating seawater CO₂ manipulation systems (1 m³). Animals were supplied with seawater at a flow rate of 200 ml min⁻¹ by gravity feed. Temperature was kept constant in a climate chamber by adjusted ambient temperature. Seawater CO₂ manipulation was achieved by constantly aerating the system with a defined air/CO₂ mixture using an automatic mass flow controller (HTK 6 channel, HTK Hamburg GmbH, Germany). A light-dark cycle of 12:12 h was established. Experimental animals were fed ad libitum with mussels (*Cerastoderma edule*).

To monitor the water physicochemistry, seawater samples were collected in airtight glass containers to prevent exchange with the atmosphere and total dissolved carbon (DIC) concentration was immediately measured with Seal QuAAtro SFA Analyzer; pump Technicon trAAcs 800 TM (Seal Analytical, Mequon, United States of America). Temperature, salinity and pH were measured at the time of collection and, together with the DIC, used to calculate the Pco_2 in seawater using CO2sys (Lewis and Wallace, 1998). Seawater pH was measured using a pH electrode (ProfiLine pH 3310,

WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten GmbH, Weilheim, Germany) calibrated at the respective temperature with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard pH buffers. Salinity was measured with a conductivity meter (ProfiLine Cond 1970i, WTW Wissenschaftlich-Technische Werkstätten GmbH, Weilheim, Germany). For CO2sys, the NBS scale of seawater pH and constants of Mehrbach et al. (Lewis and Wallace, 1998) refitted by Dickson and Millero (Lewis and Wallace, 1998) were used. A summery of the relevant water physicochemistry is given in tables 1 and 2.

After experimental exposure, tissue samples of all 6 gill arches were collected from all animals and each treatment and tissue sample directly frozen in liquid nitrogen. Samples were stored at - 80°C until usage.

Table 2. Summary of the seawater physiochemical conditions during experiments with *Hyas araneus* from Sweden

Parameter	Control	intermediate, 10°C	high, 10°C	control, 16°C	intermediate 16°C	high, 16°C
Temperature (°C)	10.3 ± 0.2	10.0 ± 0.2	9.9 ± 0.2	16.4 ± 0.2	15.9 ± 0.2	16.3 ± 0.2
Salinity (‰)	32.2 ± 0.3	32.2 ± 0.3	32.2 ±0.3	32.1 ± 0.9	32.1 ± 0.9	32.1 ± 0.9
pH (NBS scale)	8.20 ± 0.07	7.84 ± 0.07	7.51 ± 0.08	8.20 ± 0.03	7.84 ± 0.02	7.55 ± 0.03
DIC (mmol kg ⁻¹)	2,323 ± 58	2,412 ± 55	2,494 ± 49	2,237 ± 41	2,399 ± 16	2,451 ± 6
PCO ₂ (µatm)	397 ± 34	951 ± 75	2,073 ± 233	383 ±30	922 ± 67	1,863 ±129

Temperature, Salinity, pH and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) were measured and partial pressure of CO₂ (*P*cO₂) and total alkalinity were calculated using CO2sys (Lewis and Wallace, 1998). Data are mean \pm SD with N = 17 (10°C), N = 7-13 (16°C)

Protein preparation

Sample preparation was carried out according to a procedure slightly modified from a previously described protocol (Tomanek and Zuzow, 2010). Samples from all gill arches were pooled for each treatment, respectively. 1 part of pooled gill tissue was thawed using an ice-cold ground-glass homogenizer and 4 parts of a buffer (7 mol l-1 urea, 2 mol l-1 thiourea, 1 % ASB-14 (amidosulfobetaine-14), 40 mmol I-1 Tris-base, 0.001 % bromphenol blue, 40 mmol I-1 dithiothreitol, 0.5 % immobilized pH 4-7 gradient (IPG) buffer (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, USA) and 1 tablet of protease inhibitor 10 ml⁻¹). Subsequently, the homogenate was centrifuged at room temperature for 30 min at 16,100 g, the supernatant was precipitated by adding four volumes of 10 % ice-cold trichloracetic acid in acetone and incubated over night at -20 °C. Proteins were concentrated by centrifugation at 18,000 g and 4 °C for 15 min, the supernatant was discarded and the residual pellet washed with ice-cold 100 % acetone. Subsequent to centrifugation the pellet was immediately re-suspended in rehydration buffer (7 mol l-1 urea, 2 mol l-1 thiourea, 2 % cholamidopropyldimethylammonio-propanesulfonic acid (CHAPS), 2 % nonyl phenoxylpolyethoxylethanol-40 (NP-40), 0.002 % bromphenol blue, 0.5 % ampholyte, 100 mmol I-1 dithioerythritol and 0.5 % immobilized pH 4-7 gradient (IPG) buffer (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, USA)). The protein concentration was determined using the 2D Quant Kit (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, USA) according to the product protocol.



Figure 1. Composed gel images (proteome maps) from gill tissue of the spider crab *Hyas araneus* Spitsbergen (A) and Swedish (B) population, respectively, from all gels of all treatments within each population. The fused images represent the average volumes for each protein spot. Numbers denote proteins with a significant change in volume in response to hypercapnic exposure and/or an increase in temperature (two-way ANOVA, $p \le 0.05$).

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis

Proteins were separated according to their isoelectric point (pl) using 400 µg of protein loaded on IPG strips (pH 4–7, 11 cm; GE Healthcare, Piscataway, USA). Separation was performed on a PROTEAN® IEF Cell (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) and following isoelectric focusing protocol: passive rehydration for 5 h, active rehydration for 12 h at 50 V, run for 1 h at 500 V, 1 h at 1000 V, 5 h at 8000 V. Subsequently, strips were frozen at -80°C for at least 30 minutes and equilibrated in equilibration buffer (375 mmol I-1 Tris base, 6 mol I-1 urea, 30% glycerol, 2% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), 0.0002% bromphenol blue) with addition of 65 mmol I-1 DTT and 135 mmol I-1 iodoacetamide for 15 minutes, respectively. To separate the proteins in the second dimension, strips were placed on 12% poyacrilamide gels and covered with 0.8% agarose. The vertical gels were run at 200 V for 55 minutes with a Criterion Dodeca Cell (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) containing Laemmli SDS electrophoresis buffer (25 mmol I-1 Tris base, 192 mmol I-1 glycine, 0.1% SDS) with a set temperature of 10 °C. Gels were stained with cooloidal Coomassie Blue (G-250) over night and distained by repeating wash steps in Milli-Q water (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) for at least 48 hours. The produced 2D gels were scanned with an Epson 1280 scanner (Epson, Long Beach, CA, USA).

Gel image analysis

2D Gel images were analysed using the Delta2D image software (version 4.08) (Decodon, Greifswald, Germany). The gel images were aligned using the group warping strategy by generating match vectors between gels within and between the treatments. All 2D gels were used to generate a fused image that represents the average spot volume of each protein (Figure 1). The fused image was used to generate the spot boundaries, which were subsequently transferred to all gel images using the generated match vectors. Subsequent to a background subtraction, protein spot volumes were normalized against total spot volume of all protein spots of the respective gel image.

Masspectrometry

Protein spots with a significantly change in volume in response to hypercapnic exposure and/or elevated temperature were excised from the gels by a tissue puncher (Beecher Instruments, Prairie, WI, USA) and prepared for mass spectrometry. Gel plugs were destained twice with 25 mmol l⁻¹ ammonium bicarbonate in 50% acetonitrile, dehydrated in 100% acetonitrile and digested with 11 μ g μ l⁻¹ trypsin and 40 mmol l⁻¹ ammonium bicarbonate dissolved in 10% acetonitrile (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) overnight at 37 °C. Proteins from gel plugs were extracted with an elution buffer containing 0.1% trifluroactic acid (TFA) in acetonitrile (2:1) and concentrated in a SpeedVac system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, WA, USA). Proteins were dissolved in a matrix solution containing 0.2 mg ml⁻¹ α -hydroxycyano cinnamic acid (HCCA) in 0.1% TFA:acetonitrile (1:20) and transferred to an AnchorchipTM target plate (Bruker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, MA, USA). The spotted proteins were washed with 10 mmol l⁻¹ ammonium phosphate in 0.1% TFA and recrystallized by an ethanol, acetone and 0.1% TFA solution (6:3:1).

The peptide mass fingerprints (PMFs) were obtained with an Ultraflex II matrix assisted laser desorption ionization tandem time-of-flight (MALDI TOF-TOF) mass spectrometer (Brucker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, MA, USA). A minimum of twelve peptides was chosen to conduct tandem mass spectrometry in order to achieve enough information about the b- and y-ions of the peptide sequence and a strong identification.

The peptide spectra were analysed by flexAnalysis (version 3.4) (Brucker Daltonics Inc., Billerica, MA, USA). We used the TopHat algorithm for baseline substraction, the Savitzky Golay analysis for smoothing (with: 0.2 m/z; number of cycles = 1) and the SNAP algorithm to detect peaks (signal-to-noise ratio: 6 for mass spectra (MS) and 1.5 for MS/MS). For the peptides a charge state of +1 was assumed. Internal mass calibration was accomplished with porcine trypsin data.

For protein identification, PMF and tandem mass spectra data was combined in a search against a database by using Mascot (version 2.2) (Matrix Science Inc., Boston, MA, USA). Search was performed against our annotated *H. araneus* transcriptome shotgun assembly (TSA) (submitted to the European Molecular Biological Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) with the accession range HAAI01000001-HAAI01019199). The only variable modifications were oxidation of methionine and carbamidomethylation of cysteine. Our search allowed one missed

cleavage during trypsin digestion. Default settings were used for tandem mass spectrometry with a precursor ion mass tolerance of 0.6 Da. Peptides with a molecular weight search (MOWSE) score higher than 41 were indicated as significant hit ($p \le 0.05$). However, only positive identifications with at least two peptide matches were accepted.

Statistical analysis

Normalized protein volumes were analysed by a two-way ANOVA ($p \le 0.05$), as integrated in the Delta2D image software (version 4.1) (Decodon, Greifswald, Germany), within each population and with temperature and Pco_2 as main effects. A random permutation test (1,000 permutations) for the analysis of variance was used to account for any non-normal distribution and unequal variance of the protein spot volumes. A three-way ANOVA that includes the population as factor was not possible because some gel regions were difficult to match between populations. Following the two-way ANOVA, a post-hoc test (Tukey, $p \le 0.05$) was performed to identify statistical differences between the treatments.

Results and Discussion

An analysis of the gill proteome in two populations of *H. araneus*, from Spitsbergen and Sweden, under elevated Pco_2 and/or increased temperature generated proteome maps representing average abundances of 370 and 380 proteins spots, respectively (Figure 1). Only protein spots with a clear boundary and an identical position in all gel images were considered for analysis. To identify the responsive proteins, a two-way ANOVA ($p \le 0.05$) based on permutation was performed. Overall, 96 (26%) of all considered proteins from the Spitsbergen and 108 (28%) from the Swedish population showed a significant change in abundance under elevated Pco_2 and/or increased temperature. 37 proteins from the Spitsbergen and 55 proteins from the Swedish population were then identified using tandem mass spectrometry and searches in the *H. araneus* database (Table 3,4) (Harms et al., 2013).

About 5% of the proteins in the Spitsbergen population showed significant changes in abundance due to changing PcO_2 , while different temperatures (5°C versus 10°C) only affected 2% of the proteins. Looking at the different PcO_2 treatments at low temperature, two major clusters became visible in the hierarchical clustering (Figure 2). The first cluster of proteins showed reduced abundance with increasing PcO_2 at 5°C, while the second cluster increased. At high temperature the pattern was similar but less pronounced. The strongest response to high temperature could be seen at intermediate PcO_2 . These results indicate a moderate but distinct proteomic response upon changes in seawater PcO_2 , which is less pronounced at high temperature suggesting that an increase in temperature affects the response to elevated PcO_2 .

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								Sea.			Mean norma	lized volume		
Spot	M, (kDa)	р	M, (kDa)	р		MOWSE	Peptide	Cov.	control PCO ₂	intermediate		control PCO ₂	intermediate	high PCO_2
ID Protein ID	estimated	estimatec	I predicted	predicted	GenBank ID	score	matches	(%)	5°C	PCO ₂ 5°C	high PCO_25 °C	10°C	$PCO_2 10°C$	10°C
1 masquerade like sreine protease	66	4.94	98.79	5.21	HAAI01000109	256	7	11	0.063±0.023	0.11 ± 0.031	0.048±0.021	0.198±0.047	0.088±0.033	0.084±0.026
20 Bip (heat shock protein 70)	58	4.70	72.64	4.98	HAAI01000453	48	ю	വ	0.038±0.009	0.05±0.008	0.071 ± 0.018	0.027±0.011	0.068±0.014	0.05±0.013
21 homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase	56	6,34	50.45	5.86	HAAI01004303	128	വ	19	0.088±0.014	0.098±0.022	0.078±0.009	0.143±0.017	0.087±0.009	0.073±0.013
22 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase	e 56	6.94	43.21	6.02	HAAI01000955	539	o	14	0.735±0.108	0.335±0.082	0.32±0.078	0.46±0.054	0.413±0.177	0.228±0.083
25 14-3-3 protein	39	4.69	27.96	4.65	HAAI01000177	53	ო	4	0.308±0.033	0.262 ± 0.018	0.202±0.022	0.287±0.056	0.257±0.028	0.2±0.021
27 transglutaminase	38	4.73	85.96	5.64	HAAI01000281	220	ю	ß	0.111 ± 0.017	0.119±0.038	0.21±0.056	0.136±0.044	0.32±0.094	0.108±0.019
28 heat shock protein 70	37	6.55	69.06	5.39	HAAI01000189	160	വ	00	0.15±0.025	0.183±0.021	0.172 ± 0.01	0.117±0.028	0.198±0.017	0.185±0.015
29 tubulin beta-1 chain	34	4.82	50.71	4.88	HAAI01000767	214	ß	15	0.01±0.003	0.03±0.015	0.102±0.04	0.013±0.006	0.063±0.02	0.015±0.005
30 proteasome subunit alpha type-2	33	6.58	28.16	6.34	HAAI01003352	220	9	28	0.098±0.006	0.078±0.008	0.077±0.016	0.097±0.006	0.055±0.01	0.076±0.007
52 actin D	43	5.07	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	116	ю	14	0.018±0.004	0.021 ± 0.005	0.037±0.008	0.022±0.007	0.06±0.013	0.04±0.01
54 cathepsin L	39	5.22	37.22	5.74	HAAI01001126	145	ы	7	0.116±0.037	0.099±0.012	0.132±0.026	0.058±0.007	0.101±0.016	0.075±0.009
55 cathepsin A	39	5.31	52.50	5.82	HAAI01000476	121	ß	9	0.299±0.038	0.32±0.016	0.405±0.054	0.29±0.036	0.272±0.023	0.23±0.021
56 protein disulfide isomerase 2	72	4.70	54.74	4.62	HAAI01000539	252	9	14	0.254±0.02	0.232±0.042	0.062±0.008	0.236±0.007	0.171±0.045	0.172±0.026
57 protein disulfide isomerase 2	71	4.73	54.74	4.62	HAAI01000539	176	0	4	0.207±0.018	0.14 ± 0.016	0.263±0.041	0.119±0.017	0.178±0.021	0.176±0.021
59 cathepsin L	39	5.37	37.22	5.74	HAAI01001126	225	ß	20	0.358±0.105	0.273±0.032	0.371±0.036	0.241±0.029	0.246±0.044	0.222±0.017
63 tubulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	52	6.12	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	132	4	7	0.152 ± 0.036	0.321±0.056	0.374±0.047	0.206±0.086	0.351±0.071	0.338±0.055
64 tubulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	52	6.28	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	61	ო	00	0.274±0.05	0.418±0.075	0.509±0.063	0.286±0.089	0.505±0.096	0.477±0.076
65 tubulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	52	6.09	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	467	ი	19	0.204±0.041	0.264 ± 0.051	0.444±0.079	0.116±0.035	0.432±0.076	0.274±0.047
73 cathepsin C	24	5.92	50.73	5.82	HAAI01000120	311	∞	12	0.187±0.026	0.131 ± 0.016	0.134±0.026	0.166±0.023	0.09±0.02	0.163±0.024
76 dihydropteridine reductase	34	6.48	24.99	5.64	HAAI01004613	77	ю	17	0.336±0.014	0.407±0.04	0.351±0.027	0.3±0.033	0.306±0.027	0.311±0.03
77 cuticle protein 6	37	5.68	22.10	4.89	HAAI01002118	129	ო	7	0.159±0.02	0.243±0.078	0.365±0.056	0.203±0.063	0.282±0.057	0.312±0.034
80 adenosylhomocysteinase	60	6.56	47.30	5.77	HAAI01004361	76	0	00	0.087±0.015	0.044±0.01	0.044±0.01	0.074±0.014	0.043±0.009	0.055±0.012
81 glutamine synthetase	55	6.56	40.90	6.08	HAAI01000416	107	വ	ი	0.227±0.013	0.133±0.024	0.105±0.027	0.158 ± 0.014	0.083±0.026	0.158±0.02
84 tubulin alpha-1 chain	51	6.49	51.60	5.07	HAAI01001309	249	9	21	0.025±0.007	0.048±0.017	0.095±0.02	0.026±0.02	0.077±0.019	0.066±0.02
87 hypothetical protein	42	6.62	32.91	5.58	HAAI01000134	139	4	00	0.256±0.049	0.129 ± 0.039	0.094±0.02	0.097±0.029	0.141±0.045	0.13±0.028
90 mannose-binding protein	38	6.70	28.27	8.19	HAAI01003236	192	ю	10	0.212±0.075	0.333±0.068	0.219±0.027	0.398±0.044	0.409±0.036	0.326±0.06
91 hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase	36	6.60	33.96	6.46	HAAI01004355	227	ო	16	0.165±0.017	0.215 ± 0.018	0.13±0.013	0.105±0.01	0.198±0.021	0.18±0.029
93 tubulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	51	6.43	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	120	വ	11	0.03±0.004	0.06±0.018	0.079±0.012	0.042±0.019	0.087±0.016	0.066±0.02
96 actin D	68	5.57	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	194	4	18	0.317±0.067	0.585 ± 0.041	0.435±0.039	0.41±0.033	0.448±0.034	0.391±0.045
97 actin D	57	5.68	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	269	4	18	0.24±0.065	0.294 ± 0.013	0.502 ± 0.105	0.29±0.031	0.398±0.088	0.225±0.034
98 actin D	57	5.47	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	247	4	17	0.425±0.08	0.251±0.041	0.258±0.038	0.311±0.034	0.268±0.037	0.259±0.034
102 actin D	73	5.57	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	261	ß	21	0.16±0.027	0.352±0.025	0.232±0.04	0.233±0.028	0.227±0.021	0.243±0.025
103 tubulin beta-1 chain	42	5.46	50.71	4.88	HAAI01000767	197	Ŋ	11	0.064±0.011	0.091±0.017	0.218±0.051	0.085±0.029	0.103±0.024	0.102±0.031
105 cathepsin D	53	5.30	42.04	6.00	HAAI01000512	265	ო	7	0.585 ± 0.109	0.729 ± 0.117	0.692±0.087	0.496±0.072	0.556±0.053	0.459±0.059
106 actin D	51	5.29	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	274	വ	21	0.155 ± 0.019	0.467±0.14	0.752±0.212	0.234±0.107	0.632±0.203	J.364±0.111
107 tubulin beta-1 chain	45	5.75	50.71	4.88	HAAI01000767	286	6	13	0.078±0.015	0.107±0.02	0.156±0.019	0.068±0.023	0.135±0.024	0.138±0.028

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Table 4. Protein identification in gill tissue of the spider crab, Hyas araneus (Swedish population).

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Spot ID	Protein ID	Mr (kDa) estimated	pl estimated	Mr (kDa) predicted	pl predicted	GenBank ID	MOWSE	Peptide natches	Seq.	control PCO ₂ 5°C	Intermediate	Mean norma High PCO ₂ 5°C	Control PCO2	Intermediate	High PCO ₂ 10° C
		:						1	/o/ \		PUU23 U		10°C	n nt nn	
1 ma.	squerade like sreine protease	66	4.94	98.79	5.21	HAAI01000109	256	2	110	057±0.023	0.063±0.009	0.084±0.024	0.14 ± 0.029	0.061±0.024	0.115 ± 0.023
3 ma	squerade like sreine protease	97	4.92	98.79	5.21	HAAI01000109	394	ø	14 0	098±0.032	0.112 ± 0.022	0.132±0.04	0.258±0.045	0.139±0.048	0.174±0.043
4 ma:	squerade like sreine protease	98	4.98	98.79	5.21	HAAI01000109	341	വ	0 0	0.117±0.036	0.122±0.024	0.128±0.033	0.271±0.041	0.131±0.038	0.139±0.036
5 ma;	squerade like sreine protease	97	5.03	98.79	5.21	HAAI01000109	101	4	0	038±0.01	0.049±0.016	0.07±0.024	0.132±0.037	0.047±0.014	0.047±0.013
6 ven	miform, isoform D	89	4.45	59.58	5.04	HAAI01000313	88	2	0 ო	046±0.012	0.144±0.027	0.066±0.014	0.06±0.023	0.032±0.008	0.061 ± 0.013
10 tub.	ulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	72	5.23	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	386	6	21 0	.291±0.056	0.348±0.064	0.475±0.075	0.319±0.024	0.218 ± 0.051	0.281 ± 0.048
12 tub	ulin alpha-1 chain-like isoform 2	71	5.30	51.46	5.11	HAAI01000591	500	6	22 0	.38±0.068	0.459 ± 0.104	0.722±0.112	0.361±0.054	0.234±0.055	0.401±0.076
14 clip	domain serine proteinase 2	73	4.61	44.22	4.84	HAAI01001018	174	4	0 6	048±0.008	0.05 ± 0.015	0.066±0.012	0.111 ± 0.021	0.064±0.013	0.076 ± 0.016
20 puti	ative phosphoglycerate kinase	63	6.41	44.08	6.22	HAAI01001513	232	9	16 0	.103±0.024	0.104±0.03	0.177±0.019	0.174 ± 0.033	0.109 ± 0.041	0.196±0.026
24 het:	a-actin	59	5.35	41.75	5.24	HAAI01001762	405	ŝ	19	301+0.06	0.148+0.035	0.472+0.078	0.494+0.119	0.33+0.046	0.509+0.102
26 acti		57	5 47	33.07	105	HAAI01002875	747	ব	17	425+0.078	0.311+0.048	0 453+0 049	0.627+0.117	0.274+0.062	0.454+0.089
28 Tub	ulin heta-1 chain		6 41	50.71	488	HAAIO1000767	. 5	4	iα	164+0.033	0.141+0.021	0.111+0.01	0 146+0 015	0.099+0.02	0 183+0 025
20 402	tehook 70 kDa protain connata A	00	10,0	71 20	2001		101	t LC		11840018		0.17340.011		013440018	0.22240.046
20 hot:	it siloch 70 hua pioteill cogliate 4	6 C	0.13 00	11.00 11 7E				ົດ	0 0	OTO.01011	0.171 I 0.011		770.0TC22.0	0.10410.010	0.233 TO.040
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	yuroxyprieriyipyruvate uroxygeriase +	50	07.0	44.00 74 40	1 T		100	- (20	1034I0.029	0.077.0.044	100.01022.0			120.01:000
37 Nec	It SHOCK Protein 7 U	ה נו	0.03	6T.T/	15.0		201 T	nι	00	100 0 001	TTO.U±110.0	0.003±0.014	0.080±0.009	0.083±0.008	0,0,0 T T 60,0
33 glui	tamine synthetase	55	6.56	40.90	6.08	HAAI01000416	10/	Q	0 0	0.139±0.035	0.126 ± 0.031	0.188±0.039	0.21/±0.009	0.219±0.028	0.19±0.027
36 acti	in D	57	5.36	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	167	4	18 0	0.152±0.027	0.151 ± 0.021	0.156±0.014	0.284±0.07	0.223±0.039	0.183±0.046
37 cati	hepsin D	53	5.30	42.04	6.00	HAAI01000512	265	ო	2 2	0.483±0.031	0.628±0.059	0.71±0.147	0.482±0.031	0.484±0.047	0.464±0.054
38 put	ative cuticle protein	55	4.37	41.58	6.55	HAAI01001455	364	7	22 0	.137±0.058	0.235±0.052	0.075±0.019	0.05±0.008	0.138±0.038	0.035±0.006
39 put	ative cuticle protein	55	4.33	41.58	6.55	HAAI01001455	158	ß	19 0	$.139\pm0.031$	0.234±0.034	0.093±0.028	0.073±0.018	0.087±0.031	0.033±0.007
41 Duta	ative cuticle protein	55	4.26	41.58	6.55	HAAI01001455	95	4	10	102+0.028	0.195+0.017	0.141+0.045	0.071+0.02	0.084+0.014	0.108+0.022
10 tron	active datation process	0 U U	1 76	20 77	A 72		300	- 0			10004640007	0.025+0.01		0.05340.000	01740133
		0 4	0/.t	11.70	, r		770	0 (0.04010.001				0.107.0 T.000
44 Det	a-actin	50 I	4.80	6/.T.4	2.24		141	ומ	יכ אי	770.07790.0	0.048±0.01	0.028±0.012	U.138±U.U48	20.0±8c0.0	0.12/±0.028
45 bet	a-actin	54	4.93	41.75	5.24	HAAI01001762	263	വ	17 0	0.157±0.075	0.048±0.014	0.119 ± 0.066	0.456±0.143	0.226±0.083	0.538±0.099
47 alpi	ha-2-tubulin	54	6.35	50.31	5.11	HAAI01000738	183	4	12	0.094±0.019	0.068±0.013	0.069±0.009	0.046±0.008	0.048±0.007	0.051±0.022
48 cuti	icle protein like	53	4.37	26.34	4.87	HAAI01005842	154	4	19	121 ± 0.057	0.208±0.051	0.048±0.01	0.033±0.016	0.048 ± 0.015	0.018±0.003
49 cuti	icle protein like	52	4.34	26.34	4.87	HAAI01005842	101	ო	10 0	083±0.019	0.26±0.067	0.085±0.03	0.09 ± 0.051	0.046±0.023	0.031 ± 0.013
51 cuti	icular protein	48	4.50	33.83	5.00	HAAI01006347	87	0	18 0	022±0.004	0.009±0.002	0.079±0.027	0.038±0.008	0.053±0.012	0.079±0.015
52 acti	inD	45	4.96	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	94	ო	12 0	063±0.018	0.039±0.006	0.099±0.01	0.122±0.036	0.066±0.023	0.108±0.02
53 acti		44	4.94	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	327	0	27 0	076+0.023	0.052+0.013	0.193+0.03	0.101+0.031	0.08+0.021	0.104+0.019
50 aoti			001	20.00	50		- u -	. <	; ;		0.05440.010	0.17440.002		0 11640 020	
24 act	othetical protein	+ ¢		15.06				t 0			0.03410.046	0.07240020	100.0777770	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.2440.050
		4 C	00.4 r		1 0 0 0 0			ŋ L	9 (170.0E000	0.31 EU.040	0.21 3 10.034	0.323E(0.003	0T0.0E202.0	0.04 ±0.024
60 cat	nepsin A	39	5.3T	09.26	2.8.2	HAAIUTUUU4/6	171	o م	ہ د ج م	1213±0.018	0.231±0.032	0.315±0.029	0.225±0.019	01.0.12±0.016	0.264±0.037
61 act.		41	0T.C	33.07	10.c	G/8700T0IMAH	GG7	ہ 0			GZ0.0±191.0	790.0733±0.022	0.10/±0.019	0.161±0.023	8T0.0±921.0
62 ma	nnose-binding protein	38	6.70	28.27	8.19	HAAI01003236	192	m i	9	.217±0.042	0.209±0.044	0.163 ± 0.031	0.444 ± 0.103	0.337±0.104	0.306±0.064
67 arti	rrodial cuticle protein	21	4.15	14.85	4.72	HAAI01007445	227	2	20	0.076±0.021	0.053±0.009	0.126±0.035	0.323 ± 0.102	0.136±0.083	0.05±0.012
68 arti	rrodial cuticle protein	20	4.15	14.85	4.72	HAAI01007445	215	2	20	033±0.009	0.039±0.011	0.147±0.036	0.1±0.032	0.116 ± 0.046	0.056±0.02
76 ferr	itin	21	5.15	19.43	5.24	HAAI01002232	86	m	13 0	.233±0.035	0.16±0.027	0.343±0.066	0.21 ± 0.035	0.314±0.066	0.327 ± 0.011
77 act.	In D	21	5.25	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	86	ო	13	.109±0.014	0.102 ± 0.012	0.188±0.028	0.068 ± 0.011	0.109 ± 0.019	0.129±0.021
78 acti	in D	96	5.52	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	231	4	18	062±0.015	0.062±0.021	0.079±0.022	0.142±0.024	0.03±0.013	0.067±0.031
80 acti	in D	73	5.57	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	261	ŋ	210	244±0.021	0.195±0.016	0.233±0.034	0.166±0.031	0.171±0.025	0.147±0.024
87 acti	in D	68	5.57	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	194	4	18	0.283±0.024	0.266±0.031	0.249±0.026	0.197±0.021	0.177±0.031	0.167±0.055
89 acti	in D	56	5.53	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	114	ო	12	.218±0.05	0.232±0.051	0.145±0.039	0.125±0.019	0.142±0.043	0.103±0.015
91 acti	in D	52	5.81	33.07	5.01	HAAI01002875	207	ო	14 0	.206±0.041	0.247±0.042	0.147±0.042	0.13±0.038	0.128±0.027	0.11 ± 0.022
94 bet	a-actin	59	5.52	41.84	5.30	HAAI01001349	321	0	80	572±0.202	2.59±0.144	3.032±0.098	2.606±0.246	2.233±0.307	2.194±0.289
98 JHE	Hike carboxylesterase 1	82	6.19	64.24	5.02	HAAI01000254	295	9	11 0	i.263±0.054	0.251±0.024	0.3±0.059	0.362±0.092	0.487±0.066	0.386±0.085
104 Hor	nogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase	64	6.07	50.45	5.86	HAAI01004303	66	4	17 0	.142±0.037	0.117±0.017	0.139±0.021	0.267±0.043	0.189±0.029	0.138±0.063
105 dih)	/dropteridine reductase	34	6.48	24.99	5.64	HAAI01004613	77	ო	17 0	0.252±0.037	0.255±0.03	0.259±0.019	0.389±0.035	0.253±0.013	0.345±0.036
107 3-0.	xoacyl-acyl-carrier-protein reductase	36	6.20	27.58	8.44	HAAI01001108	315	Ŋ	10 0	.188±0.032	0.135±0.034	0.291±0.038	0.105±0.033	0.29±0.032	0.218±0.054
108 Tub	ulin beta-2 chain	51	6.21	50.90	4.83	HAAI01001064	507	11	22	.301±0.032	0.366±0.03	0.488±0.058	0.529±0.012	0.334±0.045	0.357±0.044
109 pro	teasome subunit alpha type 6	43	6.31	27.74	6.36	HAAI01002490	102	4 (14 14	079±0.009	0.072±0.008	0.078±0.02	0.129±0.021	0.169±0.025	0.098±0.017
112 cat.	hepsin C	27	6.72	50.73	5.82	HAAI01000120	719	റ	12	.31±0.046	0.263±0.036	0.431±0.089	0.604±0.137	0.477±0.113	0.399±0.086
116 HAU	3 GTPase, putative	28	66.9 00.0	21.30	6.32	HAAIU1009368	143	. י	16 1 1	08/±0.014	0.131 ± 0.014	0.105±0.014	0.138±0.021	0.112±0.014	0.062±0.013
117 cat ₁	hepsin C	26	6.29	50.73	5.82	HAAI01000120	290	4	0	0.163±0.023	0.142 ± 0.026	0.196 ± 0.025	0.263 ± 0.061	0.301 ± 0.026	0.211 ± 0.028

In contrast to the Spitsbergen population, temperature $(10 \degree C \text{ and } 16 \degree C)$ had a greater influence than P_{CO2} on protein abundances in the Swedish population. About 8% of the protein spots changed significantly due to an increase in temperature, while P_{CO2} only affected 4% of the proteins. The hierarchical clustering revealed three clusters (Figure 3). The first cluster showed the largest response at intermediate P_{CO2} and $10\degree C$ and a reduced response at high P_{CO2} . However, this pattern did not repeat itself at high temperature. The second cluster was characterized by an increase in abundance at high P_{CO2} at $10\degree C$. Although a similar pattern could be seen at $16\degree C$, it was less pronounced. The third cluster is characterized by a general increase in abundance at high temperature regardless of P_{CO2} . However, abundances decreased at higher temperature combined with elevated P_{CO2} indicating a synergistic effect of elevated CO₂ and high temperatures.



Figure 2. Hierarchal clustering of identified proteins using Pearson's correlation in response to elevated P_{CO2} and/or temperature in gill tissue of the spider crab *Hyas araneus* from the Spitsbergen population. Blue coloring represents a lower than average standardized volume whereas orange represents greater than average standardized volume. The horizontal axis shows the different P_{CO2} and temperature treatments. The vertical axis represents the standardized expression patterns of the identified proteins.

To further our understanding of the influence of elevated *P*co₂ and/or elevated temperature and to develop detailed insight into the specific responses, the proteins were analysed individually and classified into functional groups, i.e. molecular chaperones, cell structure, protein degradation,

amino acid metabolism, signal transduction, energy metabolism, development, oxidative stress and immune response (Table 3,4).

-2.53		-0.19			5.50			
390 µa	m 1.120 <i>µ</i> atm	1.960 <i>µ</i> atm	390 <i>µ</i> atm	1.120 <i>µ</i> atm	1.960 <i>µ</i> atm			
Pco ₂	Pco ₂	Pco ₂	Pco ₂	Pco ₂	Pco ₂			
1000	40%0	40%0	40%0	4000	4090	Spot	Protein	functional
10 C	10 C	10 C	16.0	16°C	16.0	ĪD	ID	category
						41	hypothetical protein	unspecified
í s						06	vermiform cuticle protein	cell structure
						38	hypothetical protein	unspecified
						48	cuticle protein like	cell structure
						39	nypotnetical protein	unspecified
						49	cuticle protein like	cell structure
						47	alaba tubulia 2	
						28	beta tubulin 1	
						32	beat shock nürotein 70	moleculare chanerone
						89	actin D	cell structure
						91	actin D	cell structure
						42	tropomvosin	cell structure
						36	actin D	cell structure
						26	actin D	cell structure
						29	heat shock protein 70 cognate 4	molecular chaperone
						24	beta actin	cell structure
1						30	beta actin	cell structure
						104	homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase	amino acid metabolism
						60	cathepsin A	protein degradation
						37	cathepsin D	protein degradation
P						61	actin D	cell structure
						77	actin D	cell structure
						51	cuticular protein	cell structure
						53	actin D	cell structure
						54 76	actin D	cell structure
						107	3-oxoacyl-acyl-carrier-protein reductase	energy metabolism
						80	actin D	
						87	actin D	cell structure
						10	alpha tubulin 1	cell structure
14,1						12	alpha tubulin 1	cell structure
						31	4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase	amino acid metabolism
						94	beta actin	cell structure
						108	beta tubulin 2	cell structure
		ويتقال الم				33	glutamine synthetase	amino acid metabolism
						98	JHE like carboxylesterase	development
						116	RAC GTPase like	signal transduction
						14	serine proteinase	protein degradation
						44	Deta actin	cell structure
						45	Deta actin	cell structure
						52	actin D	cell structure
						02	mannose-binding protein	Immune response
						05	masquerade like serine protease	protein degradation
						03	masquerade like serine protease	protein degradation
						04	masquerade like serine protease	protein degradation
						78	actin D	cell structure
						20	phosphoglycerate kinase like	energy metabolism
						105	dihydropterine reductase	oxidative stress
						67	arthrodial cuticle protein	cell structure
						68	arthrodial cuticle protein	cell structure
						109	proteasome subunit alpha 6	protein degradation
						112	cathepsin C	protein degradation
						117	cathepsin C	protein degradation

Figure 3. Hierarchal clustering of identified proteins using Pearson's correlation in response to elevated Pco_2 and/or temperature in gill tissue of the spider crab *Hyas araneus* from the Swedish population. Blue coloring represents a lower than average standardized volume whereas orange represents greater than average standardized volume. The horizontal axis shows the different Pco_2 and temperature treatments. The vertical axis represents the standardized expression patterns of the identified proteins.

Molecular chaperones

Two heat shock proteins were identified in the Spitsbergen population: a heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) and a HSP70 known as binding immunoglobulin protein (BiP) or glucose regulated protein (Grp78) localized in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Levels of the two HSPs were higher in response

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to elevated Pco_2 exposure (Figure 4; permutation two-way ANOVA, Pco_2 effect, $p \le 0.05$). A post-hoc analysis (General Linear Model, Tukey, $p \le 0.05$) revealed a significantly higher abundance at intermediate Pco_2 and 10°C (Figure 4). For comparison, the Swedish population showed higher levels of two isoforms of HSP70 in response to elevated temperature (ANOVA II: $p \le 0.05$) (Figure 4). A significantly higher abundance was found after warming to 16°C at control Pco_2 (Tukey, $p \le 0.05$). This effect was reduced at intermediate Pco_2 , when abundance was significantly lower than under control and high Pco_2 (Figure 4). The identified HSP70 showed no overlap between the populations, which makes a homology questionable and thus a direct comparison of HSPs between populations difficult. However, the Spitsbergen population tended to induce changes in HSP70 levels at elevated Pco_2 , which were further increased at high temperature, while levels were primarily induced by temperature in the Swedish population. Besides the pivotal role in the response to heat stress, our results indicate HSP70 is a relevant protein in the response to elevated Pco_2 or the interaction of heat and CO_2 exposure.



Figure 4. Levels of molecular chaperones in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different P_{CO_2} concentrations (390 μ atm, 1120 μ atm and 1,960 μ atm) at 5°C (grey) and 10°C (black) for the Spitsbergen population as well as 10°C (grey) and 16°C (black) for the Swedish population. Spot volumes were obtained by normalizing against the volume of all proteins and show means \pm 1 s.e.m. (N = 5-7). Lower case letters indicate significant differences between treatments at 5°C and 10°C, and capital letters at 10°C and 16°C, respectively (Tukey pairwise comparison). Spot numbers are shown in parentheses.

These findings are confirmed by previous observations that HSP70 genes were up-regulated during ocean acidification in the eastern oyster *C. virginica* (Chapman et al., 2011). Furthermore, two isoforms of protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) were identified in the Spitsbergen population (Figure 4). One isoform was reduced to significantly lower levels by high *P*CO₂, with a higher abundance at high temperature, while the other showed a significantly higher expression at high *P*CO₂ witch was reversed at high temperature (Tukey, $p \le 0.05$) (Figure 4). Furthermore, the abundance of second protein disulfide isomerase was lower at control *P*CO₂, when exposed to high temperature (Figure 4). The counteracting response of the two PDIs may indicate isoforms of an orthologous homolog with distinct post-translational modifications. The two-way ANOVA ($p \le 0.05$) identified an interaction between elevated temperature and *P*CO₂ for the abundance of the PDI.

Molecular chaperones maintain proteins in a folded or unfolded state. They control the unintended aggregation of proteins, support the targeting of proteins for degradation (Wickner, 1999), and thus play a key role in protein homeostasis. They thereby prevent cellular damage during heat or oxidative stress (Kregel, 2002). Considering the high number of cytoskeletal proteins that were found changing in this study (see below), molecular chaperones and especially HSPs could play an essential role in stabilizing and reorganizing cytoskeletal elements. Even if small HSPs are more involved in stabilizing cytoskeletal elements (Mounier and Arrigo, 2002), proteins stabilized by small HSPs during stress require ATP-dependent HSPs, e.g. HSP70, to refold correctly (Haslbeck et al., 2005). This can be further supported by the up-regulation of the PDI isoform, which regulates the polymerization of actin filaments in the ER (Noiva, 1999). In addition, the up-regulation of GRP78 may indicate removal of damaged proteins, as GRP78 plays a role in the retrograde transport of proteins from the ER for degradation by the proteasome in the cytosol (Gething, 1999).



Figure 5. Levels of proteins implicated in oxidative stress in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

Oxidative stress

Elevated CO₂ concentrations and temperature may cause oxidative stress due to increased production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), causing responses in expression of two relevant proteins in the Spitsbergen population., Levels of dihydropteridine reductase (DHPR) were decreased in response to elevated temperature (ANOVA II: $p \le 0.05$) also when combined with intermediate *P*_{CO2} (Turkey, $p \le 0.05$) (Figure 5). DHPR is NADP-dependent and required for the synthesis of tetrahydropteridine, a cofactor for enzymes involved in the catabolism of aromatic amino acids like phenylalanine (Salway, 2004). Tetrahydropteridine has been proposed to act as reducing antioxidant similar to reduced glutathione (Ponzone et al., 2004). Furthermore, hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase (HAGH) decreased significantly during warming at control *P*CO₂, but increased at intermediate and high *P*CO₂ (Turkey, $p \le 0.05$). A significant reduction in abundance was found at 5°C in the high *P*CO₂ treatment. HAGH hydrolyzes S-D-lactoylglutathione to D-lactate and glutathione (Cordell et al., 2004). The reduced form of glutathione acts as reducing antioxidant (Hayes and McLellan, 1999). The two-way ANOVA ($p \le 0.05$) identified an interaction between elevated temperature and seawater CO₂-concentration for the abundance of a HAGH (Figure 5).

In the Swedish population our study likely identified a homolog of DHPR (Figure 5). The protein spots of both populations were located at pH 4.8 and showed an overlap in the proteome maps (Figure 1). The protein level of the DHPR increased during warming (ANOVA II: $p \le 0.05$) and under control Pco_2 (Turkey, $p \le 0.05$). The abundance of a protein identified as ferritin increased at high CO₂ (ANOVA II: $p \le 0.05$) (Figure 5) in the gill tissue of animals at control temperature, whereas at high temperature the increase was already present at intermediate Pco_2 (Turkey, $p \le 0.05$). Free iron catalyzes the formation of ROS via the Fenton reaction. Ferritin may serve as protective protein, minimizing ROS formation by sequestering free iron (Theil, 1987; Orino et al., 2001). In the snail *Littorina littorea*, a twofold increase in ferritin was demonstrated during anoxic conditions that was reversed during normoxia (Larade and Storey, 2004).

There is evidence that elevated temperature causes oxidative stress in marine animals (Heise et al., 2006; Tomanek and Zuzow, 2010). The proteomic response suggests that hypercapnia induced oxidative stress may occur in the eastern oysters, *C. virginica* under high *P*co₂ (~357 Pa) for 2 weeks (Tomanek et al., 2011), for two possible reasons. On the one hand, reaction of CO₂ with peroxynitrite results in the formation of reactive carbonate and nitrogen species (Denicola et al., 1996). On the other hand, elevated CO₂ and/or pH might adversely affect the mitochondrial and/or non-enzymatic production of ROS (Tomanek et al., 2011). The decreased abundance of DHPR at high temperature combined with elevated *P*co₂ as well as the decreased level of HAGH at high *P*co₂ in the Spitsbergen population may indicate a reduced capacity to counteract oxidative stress. However, the increase of DHPR and the increased ferritin levels observed at elevated temperature in the Swedish population indicate differential responses by the two populations and a higher capacity of the Swedish population to cope with warm and CO₂ induced oxidative stress.



Figure 6. Levels of proteins implicated in protein degradation in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

Protein degradation

One important role in the mediation of deleterious stress is the removal of damaged and misfolded proteins (Cuervo, 2004). A major protein-degradation complex within the cell is the proteasome (Glickman and Ciechanover, 2002). In the Spitsbergen population one proteasome subunit was identified that showed a decrease in abundance at intermediate *P*co₂ at high temperature (Figure 6). We also identified one proteasome subunit in the Swedish population that showed a higher abundance at intermediate *P*co₂ at elevated temperature, which decreased at high *P*co₂ (Figure 6). Beside the proteasome subunit, five cathepsins were identified in the Spitsbergen population. Four out of five were influenced by temperature with, in general, lower abundances at high temperature (Figure 6). In the Swedish population, four cathepsins were identified, whereby two cathepsin C showed higher abundances at high temperature (Figure 6). Two members of the cathepsin family (A, D) showed a direct overlap with identical spot positions and identities with the Spitsbergen population (Figure 6; spots 55, 105 (Spitsbergen) vs. 60, 37 (Sweden), respectively),

and both showed a comparable abundance pattern between the populations. Cathepsins and the lysosomal degradation pathway are a second mechanism to remove damaged and misfolded proteins by autophagy (Cuervo, 2004; Moore et al., 2006). Autophagy can be up-regulated at stress or physiological changes to break down proteins and organelles and recycle the products into energy production (Bergamini et al., 2004; Cuervo, 2004).

Cathepsins are divided into several groups based on the catalytic residual in the active site and thus vary in function (Kaminskyy and Zhivotovsky, 2012). While most cathepsins degrade autophagosomal content cathepsin A is involved in the inhibition of chaperon-mediated autophagy (CMA) (Cuervo et al., 2003). The inhibition of CMA at elevated *P*co₂ may be a consequence of a decrease in protein turnover and a suppressed metabolism at high *P*co₂. Similarly, the general decrease in abundance of cathepsins in the Spitsbergen population at high temperature may indicate reduced autophagy.

The identified cathapsin C in the Swedish population is the only up-regulated protein of this group at high temperature and would indicate an increased protein or organelle degradation. Cathepsin C has been identified as mediator of apoptosis, mediating the lysosomal membrane disruption and the release of cathepsins into the cytosol (Repnik et al., 2012).

Our findings suggest that autophagy is an important cellular process in the response to elevated *P*CO₂ and thermal stress in crustacean gill tissue. While the two populations showed similar responses to both stressors for cathepsins A and D, variation between populations in the response of cathepsin C to stress are probably due to differing acclimation regimes experienced.

Amino acid metabolism

Elevated Pco_2 and temperature also affected proteins involved in the synthesis and metabolism of amino acids.. In the Spitsbergen population, both homogentisate 1-2-dioxygenase (HGO) and 4hydroxyphenolpyruvat dioxygenase (4-HPPD) showed lower abundances in response to elevated Pco_2 but the response differed in its dependence on temperature conditions (Figure 7). The abundance of HGO decreased with increasing Pco_2 at high temperature, while the abundance of 4-HPPD decreased with increasing Pco_2 at control temperature. Both proteins are involved in the catabolism of tyrosine breaking it into acetoacetate and fumarate, which can be utilized as intermediate in the tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA) (Salway, 2004). We also identified a S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine (AdoHcy) in the Spitsbergen population. Levels of AdoHcy showed a decrease in abundance at intermediate and high Pco_2 (Figure 7). AdoHcy is involved in synthesis of the antioxidant glutathione (Dilly et al., 2012). Lower AdoHcy level would result in lower glutathione production and thus potentially to a lower capacity to cope the Pco_2 induced oxidative stress. This is in line with the response pattern of the oxidative stress-related proteins (see oxidative stress).

Furthermore, a glutamine synthetase (GS) showed an interaction between elevated *P*CO₂ and temperature. Levels of GS were lower at intermediate and high *P*CO₂ at control temperature (Figure 7). GS catalyzes the linkage of glutamate and ammonia to glutamine, a versatile amino acid used in
a variety of biochemical functions. Since levels of GS were reduced in response to elevated *P*co₂, the inhibition could result in an accumulation of ammonia (NH₃). In recent studies, it has been hypothesized that NH₃ is utilized in an additional excretion process to regulate for acid-base disturbances under hypercapnia (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002; Thomsen and Melzner, 2010; Stumpp et al., 2012). The involvement of NH₃ and the acidified equivalent ammonium (NH₄+) in acid-base regulation has been described in a mechanistic model in the gill of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas* (Weihrauch et al., 2002; Weihrauch et al., 2004; Weihrauch et al., 2009). In the model, NH₄+ enters the cell, dissociates to cytosolic NH₃ and proton, followed by diffusion of NH₃ into vesicles acidified by a V-type H+-ATPase. The vesicles are subsequently transported via microtubule and NH₄+ is released at the apical membrane into the subcuticular space by exocytosis (Weihrauch et al., 2002; Weihrauch et al., 2009). Thus, increased ammonia excretion is a likely mechanism to excrete excess protons. Besides, not only ammonia may accumulate due to an inhibition of GS, but also glutamate, which can be used for biosynthesis of the cellular antioxidant glutathione (Matés et al., 2002) and thus be beneficial for the oxidative stress defense.



Figure 7. Levels of proteins implicated in amino acid metabolism in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

A transglutaminase showed an interaction between elevated *P*co₂ and temperature. At a intermediate *P*co₂, level of the transglutaminase were increased when animals were exposed to high temperature, but decreased at high *P*co₂. Transglutaminases (TG) are characterized by the ability to

form protein cross-links and are often associated with adjusted protein modification triggered by a variety of stimuli including oxidative stress (Griffin et al., 2002). It has been suggested that TG is important in the remodeling and/or stabilization of several extracellular matrix proteins (lentile et al., 2007), which may be of importance to prevent protein carbonylation triggered by oxidative stress.

In comparison to the Spitsbergen population, three homologous proteins involved in amino acid synthesis and metabolism also changed in abundance in response to elevated temperature or Pco_2 in the Swedish population. However, while HGO showed a comparable response with a higher abundance at high temperature (Figure 7), an opposite response was found for 4-HPPD with an increase in abundance at high Pco_2 (Figure 7). Considering, the different position of the protein on the proteome map, the counteracting response may indicate a posttranslational modification. A different response was also encountered for GS. No decrease in abundance at elevated Pco_2 was detected, instead an increase at elevated temperature was found (Figure 7). With respect to the mentioned involvement in the ammonia excretion, the increased abundance of GS at elevated temperature suggests a lower ability to compensate for hypercapnia induced acid-base disturbances via ammonia excretion if stressors occur combined.

Cell structure

The largest group of proteins changing was related to the category cell structure, comprising 16 and 32 proteins in the Spitsbergen and Swedish population, respectively. The group consists of the following proteins: α and β tubulin, cuticle proteins, actin D, β actin and tropomyosin. In the Spitsbergen population we identified eight α and β tubulin isoforms. Six of the eight increased at high Pco2, one of those already increased at intermediate Pco2 (Figure A1-2). In the Swedish population we identified five α and β tubulins. In three of the five, levels of tubulin increased at high PCO₂ but showed a decreased level at high temperature when combined with elevated PCO₂ (Figure A1-2). One α -tubulin with identical spot position in both populations (spot 93 [Spitsbergen] vs. 47 [Sweden]) showed overall small changes, however, while it increased in abundance with elevated PCO₂ in the Spitsbergen population, it also decreased at high temperature in the Swedish population. Tubulin heterodimers polymerize into microtubule and are, among other functions, essential for cell transport including e.g. vesicles (Nogales, 2000). Since microtubules are involved in the excretion of vesicles acidified with NH4+, their increase with higher Pco2 may be linked to the compensation of extracellular pH disturbances (Weihrauch et al., 2002; Weihrauch et al., 2004; Weihrauch et al., 2009). Thus, the general increase in tubulin at elevated Pco_2 in both populations correlates with the increased requirement to compensate for the Pco2-induced acid-base disturbances. However, the decrease of tubulin at high Pco2 and high temperature may indicate that heat stress may limit the usefulness of ammonium excretion as a compensating mechanism for decreasing pHe values.



Figure 8. Levels of cuticle proteins in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Fig. 4 legend.

We also identified six actins in the Spitsbergen population. Four of them showed an increase in abundance at elevated Pco_2 (Figure A3), while two only increased at intermediate Pco_2 . In the Swedish population 17 actins were identified. Four actins showed an increase in abundance at high Pco_2 (Figure A3-4). Levels of eight actins were decreased at high temperature, while six showed an increased abundance at high temperature (Figure A3-4). Interestingly, four actins showed an abundance pattern with higher level at control and high Pco_2 at high temperature, but not at intermediate Pco_2 (Figure A3-4). Four actins had identical spot position in both populations (Figure A3-4; spot 52, 96, 98, 102 [Spitsbergen] vs. 52, 87, 26, 80 [Sweden], respectively). Three actins differed in their response with a general up-regulation at intermediate Pco_2 and control temperature in the Spitsbergen population and a down-regulation at high temperature in the Swedish population. However, comparing the abundances of the actins of both populations at the same temperature (10°C) the response were more or less comparable leading to the suggestion that different

responses are related to the different acclimation temperatures. Actin is a major component of the cytoskeleton and adaptations in cells are often accompanied with dynamic reorganization of actin filaments (Dos Remedios et al., 2002). Oxidative stress induced an actin-reorganization in human vascular endothelial cells exposed to H₂O₂ for 24 h suggesting that a shift from cortical microfilaments to stress fibers maintain the integrity of the cytoskeleton (Huot et al., 1997). The high number of responding actins suggests that actin contribute to maintain the structural integrity of the cytoskeleton e.g. in response to oxidative stress caused by elevated Pco2 or temperature. Comparing both populations, the Swedish population seems to be more affected (17 actins vs. 6 in the Spitsbergen population), however, most of the actins were influenced by the higher acclimation temperature (16°C Sweden vs. 10°C Spitsbergen), which seems to be the trigger for the greater response. One striking characteristic in the response to elevated P_{CO_2} and temperature was the different response in cuticle related proteins. Only one cuticle protein was identified in the Spitsbergen population, which showed an increase at high PCO₂ (Figure 8). In contrast, nine proteins were identified as cuticle protein in the Swedish population, whereby six showed an increase in abundance at intermediate PCO₂, that was decreased again at high PCO₂ (Figure 8). Gills are the principle organs for gas exchange and, together with the excretory organs, for osmotic and ionic regulation in crustaceans (Freire et al., 2008). As the passive ion transport is influenced by the conductivity of the gill epithelia (Henry et al., 2012), a modification of the epithelia might lead to a change in conductivity and would change the diffusion rate of ions. Structural changes were already identified for gills of C. maenas during a salinity exposure with a modification of the apical plasma membrane system and an enlargement of the subcuticular compartment (Compere et al., 1989). As environmental hypercapnia and salinity changes elicit a similar mechanistic response (Henry and Wheatly, 1992), a similar modification under Pco2 disturbances could be assumed. In C. maenas, a re-modelling of gill epithelia was encountered after a short-term exposure to high PCO2 (~4,340 µatm; 7 days), but not after a long-term exposure to high Pco2 (~2,270 µatm; 11 weeks) (Fehsenfeld et al., 2011). Our findings may indicate a re-organization of gill epithelia in the Swedish population. However, it has to be considered that the cuticle proteins were, in general, only up regulated at intermediate Pco₂ at control temperature and not at high Pco₂. A similar pattern in the response to hypercapnia has already been observed in the mussel M. edulis, with an increase in the aerobic metabolism during intermediate Pco₂ exposure (<2,400 µatm) followed by a decrease at higher Pco₂ (Thomsen and Melzner, 2010), which indicates a Pco_2 and temperature dependent threshold for the response of the cuticle proteins resulting in a decrease once the threshold is passed. However, further investigations are needed to understand the mechanism behind the response and the divergence between both populations.

Signal transduction

The phosphoprotein chaperone 14-3-3 was the only signaling protein that responded to elevated Pco_2 in the Spitsbergen population by decreasing abundance (Figure 9). Its main activity is to

regulate the activity of phosphorylated proteins and thereby to modify a wide variety of signaling pathways (Fu et al., 2000), specifically in response to environmental stress (Roberts et al., 2002). Its specific effect on the activity of H+-ATPase (Babakov et al., 2000) and ATP synthetase (Bunney et al., 2001) might be important in the context of low pH stress. It is also involved in mediating the response to salinity acclimation in gill epithelium of the euryhaline teleost *Fundulus heteroclitus* and thus plays a general role in ion regulation (Kültz et al., 2001).



Figure 9. Levels of proteins implicated in signal transduction in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

In the Swedish population the signaling protein Rac GTPase showed an interaction effect between P_{CO_2} and temperature (Figure 9). Levels of the protein increased at high temperature but with a significant decrease at high Pco₂. Rac GTPase (Rac) is a ubiquitous small GTPase that plays a crucial role in multiple cellular processes (Marks et al., 2009). For example, Rac acts as a molecular switch to control a signal induction pathway leading to the phosphorylation of actin and actin filament assembly (Hall, 1998). An increase in the abundance of Rac could therefore be the reason for the changes in actin isoforms observed for the Swedish population and could indicate a remodeling of the gill epithelium. Rac also plays an important role in the immune response by regulating the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) oxidase enzyme complex, which forms ROS to respond to infection (Bokoch and Diebold, 2002). Thus Rac, through its regulation of NADPH oxidase, plays an indirect role in the innate immune response (Sarathi et al., 2007; Kohchi et al., 2009). For example, Rac expression increased in response to infection and showed its highest expression in hemocytes of the shrimp Fenneropenaeus chinensis (Chi et al., 2013). Since stimulation of NADPH oxidase by Rac increases the production of ROS to control pathogens (Anderson and Beaven, 2005), the increase in abundance of Rac in the Swedish population with increasing temperature could induce enhanced ROS production. Hence, the decreased abundance of Rac at elevated Pco2 in combination with elevated temperature could indicate a reduced need for immune defense or a decreased ability to defend against pathogens. The latter conjecture is supported by the observation that immune response-related proteins show a similar response to a combined exposure to low Pco_2 and high temperature (see below).



Figure 10. Levels of proteins implicated in immune response in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

Immune response

We identified several immune response related proteins that changed abundance in response to simultaneous pH and temperature stress (Figure 10). Levels of the mannose-binding protein, also known as mannose-binding lectin (MBL), increased in response to elevated temperature in the Spitsbergen population (Figure 10). We also identified an interaction between elevated P_{CO2} and temperature for masquerade-like serine proteinase (MSP), which showed a higher abundance at elevated temperature and control P_{CO2} but decreased at high P_{CO2} (Figure 10). MBL and MSP homologs were found in the Swedish population (Figure 10). MBL showed a similar response in both populations, with an increase at elevated temperature and a significantly lower abundance with increasing P_{CO2} (Figure 10). In comparison to the Spitsbergen population, four isoforms of MSP showed changes in abundance. Three MSPs (Spot 1,3,4) increased in response to elevated temperature with

increasing *P*co₂. All MSPs showed a significantly higher abundance at elevated temperature at control *P*co₂.

Crustaceans, which lack an adaptive immune system, have developed a non-specific innate immune system that responds to potential pathogens through the recognition of cell surface antigens (for review see Vasquez et al., 2009). MBL and MSP have been implicated in the recognition of antigens and the opsonization of pathogens (Marquess and Barracco, 2000; Jitvaropas et al., 2009). Evidence has developed that the immune response of marine organisms is linked to environmental changes (Moullac and Haffner, 2000; Cheng et al., 2005; Bibby et al., 2008). A lower ability to defend against pathogens was suggested in the Atlantic blue crab *Callinectes sapidus* after exposure to hypercapnic anoxia ($O_2 = 21\%$, pH 7.0) (Tanner et al., 2006). However, exposure to CO₂-enriched seawater (30 d, pH 6.7) had no effect on the immune response in the velvet swimming crab *Necora puber* (Small et al., 2010). Our results support the latter findings, with no significant effect with elevated *P*co₂. The strong increase in abundance of the immune-related proteins at elevated temperature, however, suggests that the immune response is dependent on. This could be in part be due to a higher quantity of pathogens at higher temperatures in our experimental set-up, but this contradicts the reduced immune response observed with elevated *P*co₂, except if this is due to a synergistic effect with temperature.

Energy metabolism

Two energy metabolism-related proteins showed a significant change in abundance in the Swedish population. The glycolytic phosphoglycerate kinase increased in response to elevated Pco_2 (Figure 11), suggesting that this specific step of glycolysis required a change in activity or that the increase represents a possible PTM, since no other rate-limiting glycolytic enzymes changed with it. Another metabolic enzyme representing the first reductive step of fatty acid synthesis, identified as 3-oxoacyl (acyl-carrier-protein) reductase, showed an interaction between elevated Pco_2 and temperature (Figure 11). It showed a significantly higher abundance at high Pco_2 whereas at high temperature the increase was already present at an intermediate Pco_2 .





Under conditions of elevated oxidative stress (see above), ROS reacts with the fatty acids of biological membranes resulting in lipid peroxidation (Ribera et al., 1991; Hulbert et al., 2007). As the

resistance to lipid peroxidation depends on the saturation of the fatty acids, biosynthesis and integration of unsaturated fatty acids into the membranes would result in a higher resistance towards oxidative stress induced peroxidation (Halliwell and Chirico, 1993; Hulbert et al., 2007). However, in isolated rat liver cells exposed to oxidative stress, an increase in lipid peroxidation, but no change in fatty acid composition of the membrane phospholipids was detected (Girón-Calle et al., 1997). It was suggested that a rapid constitutive recycling of damaged membrane phospholipids rather than a selective change occurs, with a phospholipid re-synthesis from a pool of undamaged polyunsaturated fatty acids. Hence, the increased abundance of the enzyme 3-oxoacyl-(acyl-carrier-protein) reductase at elevated P_{CO_2} may indicate a repair mechanism to attenuate the effects of oxidative stress.



Figure 12. Levels of proteins implicated in development in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Swedish) in response to different treatments. For further details, see Figure 4 legend.

Development

The response to elevated temperature led to an increase of juvenile hormone esterase (JHE)-like protein in the Swedish population with an even higher increase at intermediate *P*co₂ only (Figure 12). The JHE degrades juvenile hormone (JH) in insects, which are major regulators of insect metamorphosis, reproduction, molting, and behavior (Riddiford, 1994). A juvenile hormone like compound, a methyl farnesoate (MF), was first discovered in the spider crab *Libinia emarginata* (Laufer et al., 1987). MF is structurally similar to the insect JH and it has been suggested that MF may have similar functions in crustaceans (Tamone and Chang, 1993; Laufer et al., 2002). Furthermore it has been demonstrated that the level of MF is influenced by environmental changes (Lovett et al., 1997; Lovett et al., 2001). In the green crab *C. maenas* several types of physiological stresses, e.g. temperature, have been applied to examine the effect on the MF level in a intermediate-term experiment (>10 d). Temperature led to a significant increase of the MF levels, however, the levels decreased to control levels within a few days, indication an acclimation. The higher levels of the JHE like protein in the *H. araneus* samples thus may indicate an increased degradation of MF after a temperature-induced increase.

Conclusion

Our proteomic analysis showed that simultaneous exposure to ocean acidification and warming caused changes in the abundance of proteins related to molecular chaperones, oxidative stress,

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amino acid metabolism, protein degradation, cell structure, signal transduction, immune response, energy metabolism, and development in gill of adult *H. araneus*. Importantly, we demonstrates that the proteomic response varies between populations acclimated to different environmental conditions.

While the Spitsbergen population was more effected by elevated P_{co2} , the Swedish population was more influenced by temperature, specifically based on changes in [functional groups, e.g. changes in oxidative stress proteins]. The temperature effect is in part due to the differing acclimation temperatures (Spitsbergen 5°C and 10°C; Sweden 10°C and 16°C), reflecting the adaptations temperatures of both populations. Since cold-adapted crustaceans are characterized by lower metabolic rates that lead to a reduced ability to regulate ion gradients (Whiteley et al., 1997), their ability to compensate for acid-base disturbances is also compromised, increasing their vulnerability to pH changes (Seibel and Walsh, 2001; Pane and Barry, 2007; Whiteley, 2011). This may explain the stronger effect of elevated P_{CO2} on the gill proteome in the Spitsbergen population. On the other hand, the higher acclimation temperature of the Swedish population is closer to the physiological limit of this species and thus exerts a greater change in the proteomic response. For example, an increase in temperature by 1.1°C to a mean of 18°C in the North Sea around Helgoland has led to a drastic decrease in the abundance of *H. araneus* was observed (Walther et al., 2009), indicating that 16°C is close to the upper temperature limit of the Swedish population (also North Sea).

However, despite the different responses of the two populations, the same functional groups of proteins were affected by both, elevated PCO2 and temperature. For example, a number of proteins whose abundances are known to be indirectly affected by oxidative stress, e.g. dihydropteridine reductase or hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase indicate that hypercapnia increases the production of ROS. A study using the same analytical approach showed that hypercapnia induced oxidative stress in the Eastern oyster, C. virginica (Tomanek et al., 2011). Furthermore, this study also showed changes in cytoskeletal proteins, most likely due to ROS (Sheehan, 2006), similar to the changes in cytoskeletal proteins observed for H. araneus. While both populations showed similar changes related to oxidative stress, they differed in how other cellular functions changed in response to Pco2. For example, cuticle- related proteins were found exclusively changing in response to elevated Pco2 in the Swedish population, suggesting structural modification of the gill epithelium. Similar changes have been observed, for C. maenas in response to salinity changes and short-term exposure to elevated PCO2 (Compere et al., 1989; Fehsenfeld et al., 2011). Several immune response related proteins showed a reduced abundance, when stressors conjointly act on the organism suggesting an adversely effect on the immune capacity. These findings are in line with studies on other marine invertebrates exposed to multiple stressors (Burgents et al., 2005; Tanner et al., 2006). An influence at elevated Pco₂ alone, as discovered in the blue mussel M. edulis (Bibby et al., 2008), was not apparent.

Our study showed that proteomic approaches are suitable to investigate the influence of environmental changes on marine organisms. Similar protein functional groups were affected in both populations with similar responses for identical protein spots, thus demonstrating the reliability of the methodological approach. Importantly, populations also showed distinct proteomic responses that suggest that the prediction of the response of marine organisms to a world in which multiple stressors will change simultaneously, will have to take into account population-specific capacities to respond to physiological perturbation by pH and temperature

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Additional files (Siehe Anhang)

A1-4 Levels of proteins implicated in cell structure of two Hyas araneus populations.

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4 Diskussion

Die vorliegende Arbeit befasst sich mit den durch die Ozeanversauerung beeinflussten zellulären Mechanismen in der Kieme der großen Seespinne Hyas araneus. Wie in der Einführung dargelegt, die durch Ozeanversauerung bedingten transkriptionellen und translationalen wurden Veränderungen in der Kieme untersucht und zwischen zwei Populationen verglichen. Zur Beantwortung der aufgeworfenen Fragen wurden drei Studien (Publikationen I-III) durchgeführt, in denen die genetische Grundlage sowie die transkriptionelle und translationale Antwort der Kieme Die Verknüpfung umfassenden, analysiert wurde. von genomweiten Studien (Transkriptomik/Proteomik) schafft die Voraussetzung für systembiologische Ansätze, die eine Betrachtung der Gesamtheit der regulatorischen Prozesse über mehrere systemische Ebenen erlaubt. Aufgrund zahlreicher regulatorischer Mechanismen, ist eine "Omik"-Technologie für sich alleine nicht ideal, um ein detailliertes Verständnis der Physiologie eines Organismus zu erlangen. Daher ist ein methodischer Ansatz, der mehrere "Omik"-Technologien verbindet, geeigneter, um die Komplexität der Prozesse zu verstehen und aussagekräftige Hypothesen zu generieren (Hegde et al., 2003).

Nachfolgend werden die Ergebnisse der Publikationen in Kürze dargestellt und die beobachteten Muster in der transkriptionellen und funktionellen Antwort der Kieme ganzheitlich diskutiert. Besonderes Augenmerk soll dabei darauf gelegt werden, wie die unterschiedlichen regulatorischen Ebenen verknüpft sind, welche Prozesse besonders angesprochen werden und ob die regulatorischen Mechanismen von den Umweltbedingungen der Lebensräume beeinflusst sind. Darüber hinaus soll erläutert werden, welche Konsequenzen sich aus den Veränderungen und den möglichen limitierten Anpassungsfähigkeiten für *Hyas araneus* ergeben könnten.

4.1 Effekte der Ozeanversauerung auf die Transkription und Translation spezifischer funktioneller Gruppen in der Kieme von *Hyas araneus*

Transkriptomik

Basierend auf dem erstellten Transkriptom der Seespinne *H. araneus* (Publikation I) wurde ein RNA-Seq-Experiment durchgeführt. Dieser Ansatz wurde dazu genutzt die transkriptionelle Antwort der Kiemen unter dem Einfluss einer Versauerung und/oder Erwärmung des Meerwassers zu untersuchen (Publikation II).

Die umfangreiche Genexpressionsanalyse der funktionellen Gruppen Säure-Base-Regulation, Energiestoffwechsel, Zellstruktur und deren Verknüpfung mit der Stressantwort offenbarte eine Pco_2 abhängige Antwort. Während ein mittlerer Pco_2 (1.120 μ atm) zu einer gesteigerten Expression führte, resultierte ein hoher Pco_2 (1.960 μ atm) in einem abgeschwächten Expressionsniveau, welches eher dem der Kontrolle entsprach (Publikation II, Abbildung 5). Dieser Verlauf spiegelte sich in der extrazellulären HCO_3^- -Konzentration wider. Die Veränderungen machen einen starken Wirkungszusammenhang der angesprochenen Prozesse deutlich und lassen eine Korrelation der Prozesse mit der pH-Regulation vermuten (Publikation II, Abbildung 3 und 5).

Bei einem mittleren *P*Co₂ deuteten die Expressionsmuster auf eine V-ATPase abhängige Säure-Base-Regulation hin. Der infolgedessen erhöhte Energiebedarf steht im Einklang mit der gesteigerten Expression des Elektronen-Transport-Systems (ETS), welche möglicherweise durch HCO₃⁻ bzw. den Adenylylcyclase induzierten Signalweg ausgelöst wird. Darüber hinaus deutet die gesteigerte Genexpression von Enzymen der Glykogenolyse darauf hin, dass bei einem langfristigen Mehrbedarf Glykogen als Energiequelle genutzt wird. Eine gesteigerte Expression von antioxidativen Mechanismen weist auf einen gesteigerten Bedarf durch oxidativen Stress hin, der sich aus einer erhöhten Stoffwechselrate und einer daraus resultierenden gesteigerten Generierung von reaktiven Sauerstoffspezies (ROS) ergibt. In diesem Zusammenhang deutet die gesteigerte Expression von Zellstrukturgenen darauf hin, dass das Zytoskelett ein wesentlicher Angriffspunkt der generierten ROS ist. Im Gegensatz dazu war die Säure-Base-Regulation bei einem hohen *P*co₂ limitiert (Publikation II, Abbildung 3). Folglich scheinen deren Mechanismen und Prozesse bzw. deren Genexpression abgeschwächt zu sein. Ein Einfluss der Temperatur wurde nur bei der funktionellen Gruppe Zellstruktur sichtbar. Die gesteigerte Expression von Zellstrukturgenen deutete dabei auf eine Stabilisierung des Zytoskeletts in der Wärme hin.

Proteomik

Mit Hilfe einer auf 2D-Gel-Eeltrophorese und Massenspektrometrie basierenden proteomischen Expressionsstudie wurde im Anschluss die funktionelle Antwort der Kieme von *H. araneus* unter dem Einfluss einer Versauerung und/oder Erwärmung des Meerwassers untersucht (Publikation III).

Die proteomische Studie offenbarte einen moderaten Einfluss auf Proteine der funktionellen Gruppen molekulare Chaperone, oxidativer Stress, Aminosäurestoffwechsel, Proteinabbau, Zellstruktur, Signalübertragung, Immunantwort, Energiestoffwechsel sowie Entwicklung.

Die Abundanzmuster spezifischer Proteine deuteten dabei auf einen verstärkten, durch Hyperkapnie ausgelösten oxidativen Stress hin. In diesem Zusammenhang zeichnete sich eine geringere kompensatorische Kapazität gegenüber oxidativem Stress ab, sobald eine erhöhte Temperatur und ein erhöhter *P*CO₂ zusammen auf die Kieme einwirkten oder der *P*CO₂ einen bestimmten Schwellenwert überschritt. Gleichzeitig zeigte sich ein starker Einfluss auf das Zytoskelett, welcher möglicherweise auf einen erhöhten oxidativen Stress zurückzuführen ist und auf das Zytoskelett als wesentliches Angriffsziel hindeutet.

Weiterhin deutete sich bei einem erhöhten Pco_2 eine erhöhte NH⁺₄-Exkretion als möglicher Mechanismus zur Ausscheidung von überschüssigem H⁺ an. Außerdem deuteten die Abundanzmuster zahlreicher Peptidasen auf einen verringerten Proteinabbau bei einem hohen Pco_2 (1.960 µatm) hin. Ein weiterer beeinflusster Prozess war die Immunantwort. Bei einem gemeinsamen Auftreten von erhöhter Temperatur und erhöhtem Pco_2 zeigten mehrere Proteine, die mit der Immunantwort in Verbindung stehen, eine geringere Abundanz und dadurch möglicherweise eine eingeschränkte Immunleistung.

Korrelation und Limitierung der genomweiten methodischen Ansätze Transkriptomik und Proteomik

Der kombinierte Einsatz von verschiedenen "Omik"-Technologien bietet die Möglichkeit das Zusammenspiel und die Verknüpfung der verschiedenen regulatorischen Ebenen (Transkription und Translation) zu betrachten. Nachfolgend soll diskutiert werden in wie weit sich eine Korrelation zwischen diesen Ebenen identifizieren lässt und welche Faktoren diese Korrelation beeinflussen können.

Für H. araneus wurde ein Pearson-Korrelationskoeffizient der beiden durchgeführten methodischen Ansätze von 0,37 ermittelt (Abbildung 7). Dieser zeigt, dass eine positive Korrelation zwischen den beiden Ansätzen besteht und bestätigt damit ähnliche Ergebnisse aus früheren Studien. Anderson und Seilhamer haben für 19 Proteine aus der menschlichen Leber eine Korrelation von 0,48 ermittelt (Anderson and Seilhamer, 1997). Im Gegensatz dazu konnte jedoch in Adenokarzinomen der signifikante Korrelation Lunge keine zwischen mRNA und Proteinkonzentration festgestellt werden (r = -0.025) (Chen, 2002). Ein möglicher Grund, der für eine schwache Übereinstimmung zwischen mRNA und Proteinabundanz angenommen wird, sind Unterschiede in den methodischen Ansätzen. Die Untersuchung von transkriptomischen und proteomischen Datensätzen, generiert mit unterschiedlichen Plattformtechnologien, hat zu Pearson-Korrelationskoeffizienten von 0,46 bis 0,76 geführt (Hack, 2004). Die beste Korrelation wurde dabei mit einem methodischen Ansatz erzielt, der wie in der vorliegenden Arbeit sequenzierungsbasierte und 2D-Gel-basierte Daten kombinierte. In einer weiteren Studie wurde mittels einer multiplen Regressionsanalyse der Einfluss der mRNA-Quantifizierung und der Quantifizierung der Proteinabundanz in korrespondierenden Transkriptomik- und Proteomik-Datensätzen des Bakteriums Desulfovibrio vulgaris untersucht. Basierend auf diesen Daten wurde festgestellt, dass die Korrelation nachweisbar ist, dass aber Messfehler in der mRNA-Quantifizierung 9-22 % der Korrelationsvariationen erklären konnten, wohingegen Fehler in der Quantifizierung der Proteingehalts 34-44 % der Variationen ausmachten.

Potentielle Gründe für eine schwache Korrelation sind jedoch auch biologischen Ursprungs. So steigt durch posttranslationale Modifikation wie z.B. die Phosphorylierung oder Glykosylierung von Proteinen die Anzahl der Proteine, die aus einem Gen synthetisiert werden können (Hegde et al., 2003). Daraus resultierend lassen sich die Expressionenmuster einzelner Transkripte nicht eindeutig einem einzigen Protein zuordnen. Zusätzlich könnte die biochemische Dynamik der Transkription und Translation eine Rolle spielen, wobei das Transkriptom möglicherweise schneller auf Veränderungen reagiert als das Proteom. Dies würde allerdings bedeuten, dass kein



Gleichgewichtszustand vorliegt, was auf Grund der Langzeit-Akklimatisation der Tiere unwahrscheinlich ist.

Abbildung 7: Korrelation zwischen Proteomik und Transkriptomik in der *Hyas araneus* Spitzbergen Population. Geplottet wurden die 2-fach logarithmierten Veränderungen der signifikant Veränderten identifizierter Proteine gegen die 2-fach logarithmierte Veränderung der entsprechenden Transkript-Sequenzen. **A** Gemeinsame Korrelation aller Versuchsbedingungen (Gesamt). **B** Korrelation nach Versuchsbedingung getrennt (blauer Kreis = Pco_2 1.120 µatm, Temp. 5 °C; dunkel blaues Viereck = Pco_2 1.960 µatm, Temp. 10 °C; dunkel rotes Viereck = Pco_2 1.960 µatm, Temp. 10 °C). Korrelationskoeffizient der Pearson-Korrelationen ist angegeben als *r*.

Bei Betrachtung der Korrelationen für *H. araneus*, nach Versuchsbedingungen getrennt, wird deutlich, dass Umweltreize einen entscheidenden Einfluss auf die Korrelation haben. Während bei einem mittleren Pco_2 von 1.120 μ atm und der Kontrolltemperatur von 5 °C ein Korrelationskoeffizient von 0,7 erreicht wird, nimmt die Korrelation bei einem hohen Pco_2

(1.960 μ atm) stark ab (*r* = 0,38) (Abbildung 7). Dieser Einfluss verstärkt sich bei einem kombinierten Auftreten von erhöhter Temperatur und hohem *P*co₂ und führte bei *H. araneus* zu einem weiter verringerten Korrelationskoeffizienten (Abbildung 7).

Es ist bekannt, dass die Temperatur und der pH einen Einfluss auf die Transkription und Translation haben können (Guhaniyogi and Brewer, 2001; Langenbuch, 2003). Ergebnisse aus aktuellen Studien legen nahe, dass Temperaturkompensationen oberhalb des Temperaturoptimums gering ausgeprägt sind und Anpassungen bei Temperaturerhöhungen verstärkt von post-transkriptioneller Regulation abhängig sind (persönlich kommuniziert mit Dr. Magnus Lucassen). Eine reduzierte Translation wurde bei einem geringen extrazellulären pH in Hepatozyten der antarktischen Fische *Pachycara brachycephalum* und *Lepidonotothen kempi* nachgewiesen (Langenbuch, 2003). In den extrahierten Zellen reduzierte sich die Proteinsynthese durch eine Erniedrigung des extrazellulären pHs von 7,9 auf 6,5 um 80 %. Diese Untersuchungen machen deutlich, dass Temperatur und pH möglicherweise regulatorische Ebenen unterschiedlich stark beeinflussen. Infolgedessen können Umweltreize eine schwache Korrelation bewirken und diese bei einem kombinierten Auftreten weiter verschlechtern. Tatsächlich ist der generelle Konsens, dass die Korrelation zwischen Transkriptomik und Proteomik nur moderat ist und sich RNA-Konzentrationen nicht einheitlich auf Proteinkonzentrationen übertragen lassen (Nie et al., 2007).

Es wird deutlich, dass ein methodischer Ansatz alleine nicht ausreicht um die Komplexität der regulatorischen Mechanismen ganzheitlich zu verstehen. Dies zeigt sich ebenfalls bei der Betrachtung der eingesetzten Technologien. Die Transkriptomik ist eine zuverlässige und kosteneffektive Technologie, die in der Lage ist, zehntausende Transkripte simultan zu untersuchen, wohingegen eine proteomische Analyse zur Zeit, bezüglich des Umfangs und der Tiefe, viel stärker eingeschränkt ist (Hegde et al., 2003). So wird gegenwärtig aus technischen Gründen in 2D-Gelbasierten Analysen hauptsächlich der zytoplasmatische Teil des Proteoms erfasst, der darüberhinaus auf Proteine mit Molekulargewichten und isoelektrischen Punkten aus einem eingeschränkten Bereich begrenzt ist (Nie et al., 2007). Während dabei in Einzellern mit der Proteomik über 50 % der Proteine abgedeckt sein können, liegt die Abdeckung für höhere Organismen maximal bei 10 % (Bantscheff et al., 2007). Aus diesem Grund lassen sich durch eine transkriptionelle Studie Gene identifizieren, welche durch eine proteomische Studie unbeachtet blieben, jedoch möglicherweise eine entscheidende Rolle in der Antwort auf veränderte Bedingungen haben. Entsprechend der von Taylor und Weibel (1981) aufgestellten Hypothese der Symmorphose wird darüber hinaus postuliert, dass biologische Systeme einem ökonomischen Prinzip folgen, in dem jeder Parameter dem Bedarf entspricht und keine Überkapazitäten geschaffen werden. Folglich sollte jede Veränderung auf transkriptioneller Ebene eine Relevanz für die Antwort haben. In einer Studie an Hefestämmen wurde die Beziehung zwischen der Transkription und Translation detailliert untersucht (Newman et al., 2006). Es wurde die Fluoreszenz von GFP-Fusionsproteinen, die aus mit dem grün fluoreszierenden Protein (GFP) markierten Genen exprimiert

werden, gemessen und so die Proteinkonzentration bestimmt. Ein Vergleich mit den korrespondierenden mRNA Konzentrationen ergab eine Korrelation von 87 % für Gene, die mindestens eine zweifache Veränderung aufwiesen. Schätzungen zufolge kann für die Hefestämme 73 % der Proteinveränderungen durch die transkriptionelle Regulation bestimmt werden (Lu et al., 2007). Folglich können mindestens 25 % der Veränderungen im Proteom nicht durch die Transkriptomik sondern nur mit der Proteomik erfasst werden. Darüber hinaus kann die Proteomik die Antwort des finalen Produktes der Genexpression, inklusive dazwischenliegender Regulationsschritte (z.B post-translationale Modifikation), erfassen. Proteomische Ansätze erfassen somit dynamische Veränderungen von zellulären Prozessen, die näher an der Physiologie des Organismus liegen (Silvestre et al., 2012).

Es wird deutlich, dass eine Verknüpfung von Transkriptomik und Proteomik eine geeignete, wenn auch derzeit noch nicht perfekte Methode ist, um regulatorische Mechanismen und Prozesse eines Organismus, wie z.B. die Säure-Base-Regulation, die Kalzifizierung oder den Stoffwechsel, in Anpassung an die Versauerung und Erwärmung der Ozeane verlässlich zu untersuchen. Die methodischen Ansätze ergänzen sich dabei und ermöglichen es, Regulationen auf transkriptioneller und translationaler Ebene zu erfassen und so ein ganzheitliches Bild zu generieren. Starke Korrelationen können als Bestätigung für, durch verschiedene Versuchsbedingungen ausgelöste, molekulare Reaktionen dienen. Schwache Korrelationen hingegen können z.B. Hinweise auf mögliche biologische Entkopplungen in der Regulation von übereinstimmenden Transkripten und Proteinen geben (Nie et al., 2007). Darüber hinaus zeigte sich, wie auch bei *H. araneus* zu sehen, dass Merkmale, deren Veränderungen durch beide Methoden identifiziert wurden, zumindest die gleiche Funktion teilen (Perco et al., 2010).

Vergleich der transkriptionellen und translationalen Antwort auf eine erhöhte Pc0₂-Konzentration

Eine integrative Betrachtung der transkriptionellen und translationale Antwort auf Veränderungen im *P*CO₂ und in der Temperatur soll Klarheit darüber bringen, welche Prozesse und regulatorischen Mechanismen in der Kieme von *H. araneus* beeinflusst und möglicherweise limitiert sind. Dabei sollen die Ergebnisse der beiden methodischen Ansätze unter Berücksichtigung der oben erwähnten Einschränkungen miteinander verknüpft werden.

Veränderungen in der Expression bzw. Abundanz von Zellstrukturgenen und –proteinen legen einen starken Einfluss auf die Struktur der Kieme nahe. Die funktionelle Gruppe Zellstruktur war in beiden methodischen Ansätzen die am stärksten beeinflusste Gruppe, wobei der Faktor *P*CO₂ einen besonders starken Einfluss auf die Expression bzw. Abundanz hatte. Es ist bereits bekannt, dass Umweltreize einen Einfluss auf die Zellstruktur und damit einhergehende Transkription und Translation haben können (Compere et al., 1989; Cuculescu et al., 1995; Fehsenfeld et al., 2011; Tomanek and Zuzow, 2010; Tomanek et al., 2011). So können Temperaturveränderungen zu Anpassungen in der Membranstruktur wie z.B. Veränderungen in der Lipidzusammensetzung führen, um die Membranfluidität bei einer Akklimatisierung an unterschiedliche Temperaturen aufrechtzuhalten (Cuculescu et al., 1995; Hazel, 1995; Sinensky, 1974). In der Kieme von C. maenas konnte als Anpassung an unterschiedliche Salinitäten eine Veränderung der apikalen Plasmamembran sowie eine Vergrößerung der subkutikularen Bereiche festgestellt werden (Compere et al., 1989). Ein ähnlicher Anpassungsmechanismus wurde im Zusammenhang mit Veränderungen im PCO₂ diskutiert (Fehsenfeld et al., 2011). Auf Grundlage einer Genexpressionsanalyse am Kiemengewebe von C. maenas wurde eine durch Hyperkapnie ausgelöste strukturelle Modifikation der Membranstruktur angenommen (~4.340 μ atm; 7 Tage) (Fehsenfeld et al., 2011). Da der passive lonentransport von der Leitfähigkeit des Kiemenepithels abhängt (Henry et al., 2012) könnte somit eine Modifikation zu einer veränderten Leitfähigkeit, bzw. Diffusionsrate für Ionen führen. Es hat sich jedoch gezeigt, dass eine solche Veränderung in der Anfangsphase des auftretenden Stresses geschieht (Fehsenfeld et al., 2011; Gilles and Pequeux, 1986), und ein Einfluss auf das Kiemenepithel bei einem Langzeitexperiment und den hier angewandten Methoden möglicherweise nicht mehr sichtbar ist. Veränderungen in den mit der Zellstruktur in Verbindung stehenden Genen und Proteinen lassen sich somit wahrscheinlich eher auf eine Aufrechterhaltung eines neuen zellulären Gleichgewichts zurückführen. Ob dieser Aufrechterhaltung eine Anpassung vorausgegangen ist, bleibt jedoch unklar und benötigt detailliertere Untersuchungen der Kiemenstruktur (z.B. histologische Untersuchungen).

Eine durch Hyperkapnie ausgelöste erhöhte Translation von Zellstrukturproteinen wurde ebenfalls in der amerikanischen Auster *Crassostrea virginica* festgestellt ($Pco_2 = ~3.520 \mu atm; 2$ Wochen) (Tomanek et al., 2011). Es wurde vermutet, dass ein erhöhter Pco_2 oxidativen Stress verursacht, welcher einen starken Einfluss auf die Integrität des Zytoskeletts hat. Diese Hypothese steht im Einklang mit den Ergebnissen der hier dargestellten Arbeit. Durch beide Methoden wurde unter erhöhtem Pco_2 im Meerwasser ein erhöhter oxidativer Stress sichtbar. In der proteomischen Studie deutete sich durch die reduzierten Abundanzen der Dihydropteridin-Reduktase und der Hydroxyacylgluthathion-Hydrolase eine geringere Kapazität zur Kompensation von oxidativen Stress bei einem hohen Pco_2 (1.960 μ atm) an (Publikation III, Abbildung 5). Im Gegensatz dazu lässt die kohärente Betrachtung der transkriptionellen und translationalen Regulation vermuten, dass die kompensatorische Kapazität nicht beschränkt ist. Vielmehr zeigte sich, dass der erhöhte oxidative Stress nur bei einem mittleren Pco_2 (1.120 μ atm) auftratt und wie nachfolgend diskutiert eventuell mit einem erhöhten Stoffwechsel in Verbindung steht.

In Publikation II und III werden mehrere Möglichkeiten diskutiert, die in einem erhöhten oxidativen Stress resultieren können. Einerseits ist die Reaktion von CO₂ mit Peroxynitrit und die daraus resultierende Bildung von reaktiven Karbonat- und Stickstoffverbindungen denkbar (Denicola et al., 1996), anderseits jedoch auch eine negativen Beeinflussung der mitochondrialen Funktion und/oder der nicht-enzymatischen Produktion von ROS (Tomanek et al., 2011). Eine Steigerung des

oxidativen Stresses mit steigendem *P*CO₂ ist nicht feststellbar und spricht gegen eine einfache chemische Reaktion. Folglich deutet der durch beide Methoden vornehmlich bei einem mittleren *P*CO₂ festgestellte erhöhte oxidative Stress eine Beziehung zur Stoffwechselrate an. Die Nutzung von unterschiedlichen Substraten und einem entsprechend angepassten aeroben Stoffwechsel könnte so zu einer erhöhten ROS-Produktion führen.

Die bei einem mittlerem Meerwasser *P*CO₂ gesteigerte Expression von Genen des ETS deutet auf eine erhöhte Energieproduktion und möglicherweise gesteigerte ROS-Produktion hin, die einen erhöhten oxidativen Stress erklären könnte. Dies konnte jedoch nicht durch die proteomische Studie bestätigt werde. Dabei muss allerdings die oben erwähnte Einschränkung der 2D-Gel-basierten Proteomik auf zumeist zytoplasmatische Proteine berücksichtigt werden, die eine Erfassung von Veränderungen der membranständigen Atmungskette schwierig macht (Hegde et al., 2003; Nie et al., 2007).

Ähnliches gilt für die Säure-Base-Regulation. Membrangebundene Transportproteine wurden auf Grund der hydrophoben Eigenschaften und der geringen Abundanzen wahrscheinlich nicht erfasst, weshalb eine Aussage über Veränderungen von membrangebundenen Ionentransportern auf der translationalen Ebene schwer zu treffen ist. Unter Berücksichtigung der erhöhten Expression von Transkripten der Säure-Base-Regulation in der Kieme von *H. araneus* (Publikation II), sowie der durchgeführten Messungen in der Hämolymphe (Publikation II, Abbildung 3) kann jedoch davon ausgegangen werden, dass eine verstärkte Ionenregulation zur Kompensation des extrazellulären pH stattgefunden hat und somit eine erhöhte Translation bei einem mittleren *P*co₂ ebenfalls wahrscheinlich ist. Darüber hinaus, deutet die proteomischen Studie darauf hin, dass die Ionenregulation möglicherweise nicht ausschließlich auf den in Publikation II diskutierten V-Typ-ATPase basierten Mechanismus beruht. Die Abundanzmuster der Glutaminsynthetase weisen auf eine Ammonium-Exkretion hin, die möglicherweise zusätzlich zur Ausscheidung von überschüssigen H⁺ beiträgt (Publikation II, Abbildung 7).

Ein weiterer Prozess, der auf der transkriptionellen Ebene nicht sichtbar beeinflusst wurde, ist die Immunantwort. Wie für die Samtkrabbe *N. puber* ($Pco_2 = ~12.300 \mu atm$; 30 Tage) (Small et al., 2010) wurde dabei kein Effekt eines erhöhten Pco_2 auf die Immunantwort festgestellt. Allerdings lässt sich durch den proteomischen Ansatz eine negative Beeinflussung der Immunleistung durch die akkumulierten Effekte eines erhöhten Pco_2 und einer erhöhten Temperatur vermuten. Proteine, wie z.B. das Mannose bindende Lektin oder spezifische Serinproteasen, die mit der Erkennung oder Opsonisierung von Pathogenen in Verbindung gebracht wurden (Jitvaropas et al., 2009; Marquess and Barracco, 2000), zeigen eine reduzierte Abundanz bei einem erhöhten Pco_2 und einer kombiniert auftretenden erhöhten Temperatur. Dass die Beeinflussung der Immunleistung nur in den Proteinmustern zu sehen ist, könnte dabei auf einer post-transkriptionellen Regulation beruhen. Das Vorkommen einer post-transkriptionellen Hemmung der Genexpression wurde im Laufe der letzten Jahre in einer Vielzahl von Pflanzen- und Tierarten nachgewiesen (Huntzinger and Izaurralde,

2011). Nicht-kodierende RNA Sequenzen, sogenannte MicroRNAs, verbinden sich hochspezifisch mit komplementären mRNAs und vermitteln so eine Degeneration der entsprechenden mRNAs bzw. führen zu einer translationalen Repression (Filipowicz et al., 2008). Für Säugetiere wird vermutet, dass bis zu 50 % der mRNA durch einen über microRNAs vermittelten Mechanismus reguliert werden (Chekulaeva and Filipowicz, 2009). Es wird angenommen, dass es sich um ein universelles System zur Genregulation handelt (Cogoni and Macino, 2000). Die geringere Proteinabundanz bei gleichbleibender Genexpression wäre so erklärbar.

Wie aus der Korrelationsanalyse ersichtlich ist, zeigen die Abundanzmuster der Proteine keine generelle Übereinstimmung mit den Expressionsmustern der korrespondierenden Gene. Während dabei Proteine der funktionellen Gruppe "oxidativer Stress" den gleichen Verlauf zeigten, offenbarten andere Gruppen ein abweichendes Muster. Besonders deutlich wird dies bei der Betrachtung der größten funktionellen Gruppe, der "Zellstruktur". Abweichend zur Genexpression ist keine Reduktion in der Abundanz der Zellstrukturproteine, sondern eine steigende Abundanz mit steigendem Pco2 zu erkennen. Folglich steht die reduzierte Transkription im Konflikt mit der angenommenen, auf den mittleren Pco2 limitierten und durch beide Methoden bestätigten Einwirkung des oxidativen Stress auf die Zellstruktur. Bei einer differenzierten Betrachtung der beeinflussten Proteine wird jedoch deutlich, dass die Diskrepanz hauptsächlich auf Tubuline beschränkt ist. Tubuline bilden das Grundgerüst der Mikrotubili, die neben anderen Funktionen essentiell für den Zelltransport sind (Nogales, 2000). Die für die Säure-Base-Regulation (siehe oben) postulierte Pco2-abhängig gesteigerte Ammonium-Exkretion ließe sich somit erklären. Basierend auf dem hypothetischen Model von Weihrauch et al. (2002) werden Mikrotubuli zum Transport der NH_4^+ lonen enthaltenden, intrazellulären Vesikeln zur apikalen Membran benötigt. Die erhöhte Abundanz von alpha- und beta-Tubulinen bei steigendem Pco2 ist daher möglicherweise in einem erhöhten Bedarf an Zelltransport zur Aufrechterhaltung einer zellulären Homöostase begründet.

Zusätzlich weisen die Proteinkonzentrationsmuster mehrerer Kathepsine (Publikation III, Abbildung 6) bei hohem *P*co₂ auf einen reduzierten Proteinabbau hin und könnten auch auf diese Weise eine Diskrepanz zwischen Transkription und Translation erklären. Während die Proteinkonzentration durch den verringerten Abbau erhöht ist, könnte gleichzeitig die Genexpression reduziert sein. Darüber hinaus weist ein solcher Aspekt jedoch auch auf einen reduzierten Energiestoffwechsel hin. Im marinen Invertebraten *S. nudus* wurde unter starker Hyperkapnie ein reduzierte Stoffwechselrate sowie eine Reduzierung der Proteinsynthese um 60 % nachgewiesen (pH 6,7) (Langenbuch et al., 2006; Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002). Da ein reduzierter Energiestoffwechsel mit einer starken Reduzierung der Proteinsynthese einhergeht, jedoch nicht unweigerlich zu einem Defizit an zellulären Proteinen führt, wird deutlich, dass der Proteinabbau ebenfalls reduziert sein muss (Guppy and Withers, 1999a; Storey and Storey, 2004). Die in *S. nudus* unter Hyperkapnie ebenfalls festgestellte leichte Reduktion des Proteinabbaus von 10-15 %, könnte somit einen reduzierten Bedarf der Proteinsynthese bei einer reduzierten Proteinumsatzrate

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erklären (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002). Molekulare Chaperone könnten in diesem Zusammenhang Proteine stabilisieren und so zur Aufrechterhaltung der Proteinkonzentration beitragen. Zusätzlich könnte eine reduzierte Ubiquitinierung den Abbau von Proteinen verringern und die Lebensdauer eines Proteins signifikant verlängern. So führte Hypoxie in Embryos der Salinenkrebse *Artemia franciscana* durch eine reduzierte Ubiquitinierung der Cytochrom-c-Oxydase zu einer 77fach gesteigerten Halbwertszeit des Proteins (Anchordoguy and Hand, 1995). In Embryos, die im direkten Anschluss einer aeroben Azidose ausgesetzt wurden, wurde dabei die pH-Sensitivität dieses Prozesses sichtbar. Die Ubiquitinierung stieg nur leicht wieder an, und es konnte gezeigt, dass zirka 71 % der Reduktion auf die Veränderungen im intrazellulären pH zurückzuführen war (Anchordoguy and Hand, 1995).

Schätzungen zufolge macht die Transkription ungefähr 1-10 % des Energiebudgets aus (Rolfe and Brown, 1997). Es wird daher vermutet, dass mit einem reduzierten Stoffwechsel eine globale Verringerung der Transkriptionsrate einhergeht (Storey and Storey, 2004). Wie aus der Publikation II ersichtlich, zeigen die Gene aus den funktionellen Gruppen Säure-Base-Regulation, Energiestoffwechsel, oxidativer Stress und Zellstruktur eine solche globale Reduktion der Transkriptionsrate und bestätigen so im Zusammenspiel mit den Ergebnissen der proteomischen Studie eine *P*co₂-abhängige Reduktion des Stoffwechsels bei hohen *P*co₂.

Für die Kieme der Seespinne *H. araneus* zeigte sich eine *P*co₂-abhängige Reaktion in den funktionellen Gruppen "Säure-Base-Regulation", "Stoffwechsel", "Stressantwort" und "Zellstruktur". Während beide Methoden bei einem mittleren *P*co₂ auf einen durch Ozeanversauerung ausgelösten oxidativer Stress und indirekt bzw. direkt auf einen erhöhten Energiestoffwechsel hindeuten, zeichnet sich bei einem hohen *P*co₂ eine reduzierte Stoffwechselrate ab. Folglich lässt sich ein *P*co₂-abhängiger Schwellenwert für die Reaktion der Kieme postulieren. Dieser ist in *H. araneus* möglicherweise bei einem *P*co₂ von ~1.900 μ atm erreicht und steht im Einklang mit einer kürzlich veröffentlichten Metaanalyse, in der 50 % aller in der Studie beinhaltenden Crustaceenarten ab einem *P*co₂ von 2.000 μ atm negativ durch eine Ozeanversauerung beeinflusst waren (Wittmann and Pörtner, 2013).

4.2 Effekte von Erwärmung und erhöhtem *P*CO₂ auf die molekulare Antwort verschiedener *Hyas araneus* Populationen entlang eines latitudinalen Gradienten

Die Betrachtung der transkriptionellen/translationalen Antwort verschiedener Populationen entlang eines latitudinalen Gradienten und den dort vorkommenden unterschiedlichen Umweltbedingungen bietet die Möglichkeit zu untersuchen, ob und wie stark sich regulatorische Mechanismen zwischen den Populationen unterscheiden. Es können so erste Anhaltspunkte darüber gewonnen werden, ob unterschiedliche Umweltbedingungen zu einer Adaptation geführt haben, also genetisch manifestiert sind. Nachfolgend werden die Effekte einer erhöhten *P*co₂-Konzentration und/oder Temperatur auf zwei Populationen von *H. araneus* entlang eines latitudinalen Gradienten diskutiert. Es ist dabei zu

beachten, dass sich die getesteten Temperaturbereiche der beiden Populationen unterscheiden und somit ein direkter Vergleich nur für 10 °C möglich ist.

Bei 10 °C wurde in beiden Populationen eine übereinstimmende Reaktion in der translationalen Antwort sichtbar. Wie aus der vorangegangenen Diskussion und den Publikationen II und III ersichtlich, zeigte sich bei einem mittleren Pco2 in beiden Populationen ein gesteigerter oxidativer Stress, dessen Ausprägung bei einem hohen PCO2 reduziert war. Der oxidative Stress resultiert dabei möglicherweise aus einem gesteigerten Energiestoffwechsel, der wiederum durch eine gesteigerte Säure-Base-Regulation bedingt ist (Apel and Hirt, 2004; Pörtner et al., 2000). Bei einem hohen PcO₂ zeichnet sich in beiden Populationen eine Reduktion dieser Prozesse ab (Publikation II, III). Die übereinstimmende Reaktion bei einer Versuchstemperatur von 10 °C wird im Säure-Base-Status der beiden Populationen reflektiert und bestätigt (Abbildung 8; Publikation II, Abbildung 3). Wie in der Spitzbergen-Population wird in der Schweden-Population eine pH-Regulation sichtbar, die bei hohem Pco2 limitiert ist. Dennoch zeichnet sich bei der Betrachtung sämtlicher funktioneller Gruppen für die Schweden-Population eine auffällige Abweichung in der funktionellen Gruppe Zellstruktur ab. Insbesondere bei einem mittleren Pco2 konnte ein verstärktes Vorkommen von Proteinen nachgewiesen werden, die mit der Kutikula des Kiemengewebes in Verbindung stehen (Publikation III, Abbildung 8). Unter Berücksichtigung der Annahme, dass mögliche strukturelle Anpassungen des Kiemenepithels höchstwahrscheinlich schon nach kurzer Zeit abgeschlossen sind (Fehsenfeld et al., 2011; Gilles and Pequeux, 1986; McNamara and Lima, 1997; Shires et al., 1994), lässt sich vermuten, dass ein erhöhtes Vorkommen eher auf eine Aufrechterhaltung der Kutikula zurückzuführen ist (Oxidativer Stress – siehe oben). Die Proteinkonzentrationen der übrigen beeinflussten Zellstrukturproteine zeigten in beiden Populationen einen vergleichbaren Verlauf. Dennoch deuten die Ergebnisse auf eine mögliche populationsspezifische Beeinflussung der Kutikula hin.

Eine differenzierte Reaktion konnte ebenfalls in der Säure-Base-Regulation in der Schweden-Population bei einer erhöhten Temperatur von 16 °C gezeigt werden. Während sich die Säure-Base-Regulation der beiden untersuchten Populationen bei den unterschiedlichen *P*Co₂-Konzentrationen und einer Temperatur von 10 °C nicht unterschied, konnte bei 16 °C kein signifikanter Unterschied im extrazellulären pH bei verschiedenen *P*Co₂ festgestellt werden. Des Weiteren stieg die Bikarbonat-Konzentration mit steigendem externen *P*Co₂ an. Dies deutet auf eine, bis zu einem *P*Co₂ von ~1.900 μ atm, nicht limitierte Säure-Base-Regulation hin. Während unter Kontroll-Bedingungen bzw. einem mittleren *P*Co₂ in beiden Populationen ein niedriger extrazellulärer pH bei einer höheren Temperatur gefunden werden konnte, lag dieser bei 16 °C und einem hohen externen *P*Co₂ 0,101 pH-Einheiten über dem bei 10 °C gemessenen pH (Abbildung 8). Der alpha-stat-Hypothese folgend wäre eine Abnahme des extrazellulären pHs um -0,018 pH-Einheiten/°C zu erwarten gewesen (Reeves, 1972).



Abbildung 8: Säure-Base-Status der extrazellulären Flüssigkeit bei unterschiedlichen Versuchsbedingungen gemessen in der Schweden-Population von *Hyas araneus* (**A** pH; **B** Bikarbonat-Konzentration). Mittelwert und Standardfehler für jede Versuchsbedingung (Grau 10 °C; Schwarz 16 °C). Eine einfaktorielle ANOVA wurde genutzt, um den Einfluss des Pco_2 auf den pH und die Bikarbonat-Konzentration zu identifizieren. Der Holm-Sidak Mehrfachvergleichstest wurde für eine A-posteriori-Analyse genutzt (p < 0.05). Großbuchstaben kennzeichnen signifikante Unterschiede bei 10 °C und Kleinbuchstaben signifikante Unterschiede bei 16 °C.

Temperaturabhängige pH-Veränderungen beruhen sowohl auf passiven als auch auf aktiven Mechanismen (Sartoris et al., 2003). Den passiven Anteil an der alpha-stat Regulation machen temperaturabhängige Veränderungen in den Dissoziationskonstanten (pK-Werte) der intra- und extrazellulären Puffer aus. Bei im Wasser atmenden Organismen werden weitere Veränderungen jedoch hauptsächlich durch aktiven Ionenaustausch bewerkstelligt (Sartoris et al., 2003). Es ist anzunehmen, dass ein aktiver Ionentransport bzw. die verantwortlichen Transporter durch eine erhöhte Temperatur beeinflusst sind. Bis zu einem gewissen Grad zeigt sich eine steigende Aktivität von Enzymen mit steigender Temperatur (Somero and Hochachka, 1971; Somero, 2004). Daher könnte eine erhöhte Temperatur von 16 °C bei *H. araneus* eine pH-Regulation aufgrund von erhöhten Enzymaktivitäten stimulieren und somit eine Limitation der Säure-Base-Regulation verschieben. Dieser aktive Prozess beinhaltet jedoch einen transzellulären Ionentransport und könnte somit in einem erhöhten Energiebedarf resultieren (Deigweiher et al., 2010; Pörtner et al., 2000). Ein erhöhter Energiebedarf sollte in einem Anstieg der Ganztier-Respiration sichtbar werden und könnte demnach Auswirkungen auf die Ganztier-Physiologie von *H. araneus* haben.

4.3 Extrapolation auf die Ganztier-Physiologie und Implikationen für Hyas araneus

Aus den Ergebnissen der durchgeführten Studien in der Kieme von *H. araneus* lassen sich Konsequenzen für die adulten Tiere ableiten, je nach getesteten Umweltbedingungen. Wie im

vorherigen Kapitel bereits angesprochen, kann die bei *H. araneus* beobachtete Aufrechterhaltung der zellulären Homöostase bei 16 °C und einem hohen Pco_2 einen gesteigerten Energiebedarf mit sich bringen. Dieser erhöhte Energiebedarf deutet sich auch in einer Steigerung des Sauerstoffverbrauchs in den adulten Männchen der schwedischen Population an, ist jedoch auf Grund der hohen Streuung in den Einzelmessungen nicht signifikant (*p* = 0,06) Es muss berücksichtigt werden, dass allein durch den Q_{10} -Effekt eine erhöhte Stoffwechselrate erwartet werden kann. Ein solcher Effekt wird jedoch nicht bei erhöhter Temperatur und einem Kontroll- Pco_2 in den Respirationsdaten sichtbar. Folglich ist die Erhöhung des Sauerstoffverbrauchs nicht durch den *P*co₂ bedingt.

Das Energiebudget eines Organismus setzt sich aus den energieliefernden (aerober und anaerober Stoffwechsel) und energieverbrauchenden Komponenten (Aufrechterhaltung, Aktivität, Wachstum, Reproduktion und Energiespeicherung) zusammen (Brody, 1945; Odum, 1971; Sokolova et al., 2012). Die Energieverteilung eines Organismus ist dabei aufgrund der benötigten Energie zur Aufrechterhaltung der Homöostase stark von äußeren Stresseinflüssen abhängig (Sokolova et al., 2012). Die einzelnen energieverbrauchenden Komponenten stehen in einem funktionellen Zusammenhang, so dass Veränderungen in den einzelnen Komponenten zu einer Umverteilung der vorhandenen Energie führen können. Tatsächlich konnte mittlerweile in unterschiedlichen Organismen gezeigt werden, dass Hyperkapnie zu einer Umverteilung von Energie führt. Unter Hyperkapnie ($Pco_2 > 1.000 \mu atm$) zeigte sich sowohl in Larven als auch in den adulten Seeigeln (*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*) eine Reduktion des Wachstums, ausgelöst durch höhere energetische Kosten für die lonenregulation (Stumpp et al., 2011a; Stumpp et al., 2012; Stumpp et al., 2011b). In der Miesmuschel *M. edulis* wurde ein geringeres Wachstum bei steigendem Pco_2 festgestellt, wobei ein erhöhter Energiebedarf zugunsten der Säure-Base-Regulation vermutet wurde (Thomsen and Melzner, 2010).

Ein erhöhter Energiebedarf muss sich jedoch nicht zwangsläufig in der Ganztierrespiration widerspiegeln. Obwohl die Ergebnisse bei einem mittleren Pco2 eine Kompensation im Bereich der Säure-Base-Regulation zeigen, ist diese nicht mit einer signifikant gesteigerten Respirationsrate verbunden (Abbildung 8 und 9). Die Respirationsraten des Ganztieres können einen Anhaltspunkt über die Gesamtheit aller energieverbrauchenden Prozesse liefern, berücksichtigen jedoch nicht eine mögliche Umverteilung der Energie zugunsten von spezifischen Prozessen und Geweben, deren erhöhter Energieverbrauch dadurch möglicherweise kompensiert wird (Lannig et al., 2010). In der Pazifischen Felsenauster Crassostrea gigas deuteten gewebespezifische Veränderungen der Metabolitkonzentrationen gleichbleibenden bei Sauerstoffverbrauchsraten auf durch Ozeanversauerung ausgelöste Verschiebungen von Stoffwechselwegen und eine mögliche Energieumverteilung hin (Lannig et al., 2010).

Eine Umverteilung der Energie zugunsten der Säure-Base Regulation über das Kiemenepithel könnte langfristig zu einer Beeinträchtigung anderer Prozesse wie Wachstum, Aktivität oder Reproduktion des Ganztieres führen. In *H. araneus* führte ein erhöhter *P*CO₂ von 1.200 µatm in Kombination mit einer erhöhten Temperatur von 12 °C zu einer Reduktion der Leistungsfähigkeit (Zittier et al., 2012).



Abbildung 9: Sauerstoffverbrauchsmessung bei unterschiedlichen Versuchsbedingungen für die Schweden-Population von *Hyas araneus*. Rechtecke repräsentieren den Mittelwert und Fehlerbalken den Standardfehler für jede Versuchsbedingung (Grau 10 °C; Schwarz 16 °C) (Modifiziert nach Schiffer (2013).

Bei einem hohen Pco₂ von 1.960 µatm zeichnet sich, die energetischen Kosten betreffend, ein differenziertes Muster ab. Die Ergebnisse deuten auf eine limitierte regulatorische Fähigkeit zur Aufrechterhaltung des extrazellulären pHs hin. Unkompensierte extra- und intrazelluläre Säure-Base-Störungen können in einem reduzierten Stoffwechsel resultieren (metabolische Depression) (Michaelidis et al., 2005; Reipschläger and Pörtner, 1996). Obwohl keine deutliche Reduktion des Sauerstoffverbrauchs bei einem hohen Pco2 ersichtlich ist (Abbildung 9), könnte eine reduzierte Expression von Stoffwechselgenen und ein verringerter Proteinabbau auf einen möglichen Eintritt in eine metabolische Depression hindeuten. Wie bereits erwähnt, konnte ein reduzierter Proteinabbau einhergehend mit reduziertem Stoffwechsel, bereits in S. nudus unter Hyperkapnie festgestellt werden (Langenbuch and Pörtner, 2002). Während bei einem mittleren Pco2 das regulatorische Gewebe (Kieme) eine zentrale Rolle für die molekulare/physiologische Antwort auf Hyperkapnie spielt, ist daher bei einem hohen Pco2 und einem nicht kompensierten extrazellulären pH ein gewebeübergreifender Einfluss, bzw. eine metabolische Depression anzunehmen. Durch das Verringern der Stoffwechselraten können Organismen in einen hypometabolischen Zustand geraten, der es ihnen erlaubt, über längere Zeit Umweltstresse zu erdulden (GUPPY and WITHERS, 1999b; Storey and Storey, 2004).

Der unkompensierte extrazelluläre pH könnte somit auf eine zeitliche Limitierung der Anpassung hindeuten, die im Rahmen dieser (zeitlich begrenzten) Experimente nicht erfasst werden konnte.



Abbildung 10: Hypothetisches Modell des durch Ozeanversauerung und -erwärmung beeinflussten Energiebudgets in der adulten Seespinne *Hyas araneus*. **A**: Unter normalen Bedingungen (Kontroll-*P*co₂) werden sämtliche energieverbrauchenden Komponenten (Aufrechterhaltung, Aktivität, Wachstum, Reproduktion und Speicherung) ausreichend durch den aeroben Stoffwechsel mit Energie versorgt. Es ist dabei anzumerken, dass die Größe der Kästen für die energieverbrauchenden Komponenten zum besseren Verständnis gleich gewählt wurde und nicht das tatsächliche Verhältnis im Energieverbrauch widerspiegelt. **B**: Bei einem mittleren *P*co₂ steigt der Energieverbrauch zur Erhaltung, welche zu einer Energieinsuffizienz in den anderen energieverbrauchenden Komponenten führt. **C**: Ab einem spezifischen Schwellenwert (hoher *P*co₂ – 1.900 μ atm?) tritt auf Grund eines unkompensierten pHs eine metabolische Depression ein, die zu einer unzureichenden Aufrechterhaltung der Energiebalance führt. Die gestrichelten Linien geben den Verlauf der Erhaltungskosten für verschiedene Temperaturen an (dunkelblau = 5 °C; hellblau = 10 °C; grün = 16 °C) (Modifiziert nach Sokolova et al. (2012)).

Interessanterweise deutet sich eine metabolische Depression bei der Kombination eines hohen *P*co₂ und einer Temperatur von 16 °C nicht mehr an. Es wird postuliert, dass die Ozeanversauerung in Kombination mit einer Erwärmung der Meere eine synergistische Wirkung auf marine Organismen zeigt (Dissanayake and Ishimatsu, 2011; Metzger et al., 2007; Parker et al., 2010; Pörtner, 2008; Pörtner and Farrell, 2008; Walther et al., 2010). Dabei muss berücksichtig werden, dass eine erhöhte Temperatur von 16°C bereits oberhalb der in der Helgoland Population von *H. araneus* festgestellten oberen *pejus*-Temperatur von 12°C liegt (Walther et al., 2009). Die *pejus*-Temperatur markiert den Übergang vom Optimum zu eingeschränkten physiologischen Bedingungen. Unter Berücksichtigung einer Limitierung der aeroben Leistungsfähigkeit außerhalb des optimalen Temperaturbereichs (Pörtner and Farrell, 2008), könnte eine erhöhte Temperatur zwar der pH-Regulation entgegenkommen, jedoch für das Ganztier eine noch stärker ausgeprägte Beeinflussung bedeuten. Da eine metabolische Depression in Verbindung mit einem Abfall des extrazellulären pHs steht (Reipschläger and Pörtner, 1996), tritt diese wahrscheinlich aufgrund der durch die Temperatur begünstigte pH-Regulation nicht auf. Es ist eher anzunehmen, dass der in der

Ganztierrespiration angedeutete erhöhte Energiebedarf der Kiemen (Abbildung 9) zu Lasten anderer Komponenten des Energiebudgets führt.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich aus den hier präsentierten Ergebnissen, ein hypothetisches Modell für adulte H. araneus basierend auf ein kürzlich vorgestelltes bioenergetisches Bezugssystem (Sokolova et al., 2012), ableiten (Abbildung 10). Während unter Normokapnie eine ausgeglichene Zusammensetzung der energieverbrauchenden Prozesse des Energiebudgets vorliegt, ergeben sich bei einem mittleren PCO2 (1.120 µatm) Mehrkosten für die Aufrechterhaltung der zellulären und organismischen Homöostase. Diese führen zu einer Umverteilung der Energie und zu einer reduzierten Energiebereitstellung für Fitnessparameter (Aktivität, Wachstum, Fortpflanzung und Reserven). Bei Erreichen eines PCO2-abhängigem Schwellenwertes (~1.900 µatm) sind die Fähigkeiten zur pH-Regulation im Temperaturbereich zwischen 5 und 10 °C limitiert und führen so zu einem unkompensierten extrazellulären pH. Daraus ergibt sich eine Reduktion der Stoffwechselrate (metabolische Depression) zur Schonung der vorhandenen Energieressourcen. Der so erreichte hypometabolische Zustand befähigt H. araneus die Ozeanversauerung über einen längeren Zeitraum zu erdulden, führt jedoch zu einer unzureichenden Aufrechterhaltung der Energiebalance und ist somit zeitlimitiert. Ein akkumulierter Effekt von Ozeanversauerung und Erwärmung wird erst bei Temperaturen oberhalb der pejus-Temperatur sichtbar. Die gesteigerte Temperatur begünstigt bis zu einem gewissen Grad die pH-Regulation und verschiebt dadurch das Eintreten in einen hypometabolischen Zustand, führt jedoch gleichzeitig zu einem weiter gesteigerten Energiebedarf für die Erhaltung und somit zu einer noch stärkeren Einschränkung in den Fitnessparametern.

4.4 Zusammenfassung und Implikationen für Hyas araneus

Nachfolgend werden die eingangs gestellten Fragen beantwortet und mögliche Implikationen für *Hyas araneus* diskutiert.

1.) Welche molekularen Mechanismen und Prozesse sind durch die veränderten Umweltbedingungen beeinflusst?

Die experimentellen Bedingungen haben ein breites Spektrum an Mechanismen und Prozessen sowohl auf der transkriptionellen wie auch der translationalen Ebene beeinflusst. Es zeichnete sich eine starke Interaktion und Abhängigkeit der betroffenen Mechanismen ab. Dabei scheint die regulatorische Kapazität des Säure-Base-Haushalts im direkten Zusammenhang mit dem Energiestoffwechsel zu stehen. Darüber hinaus bestimmte die Säure-Base-Regulation indirekt, über die Beeinflussung des Energiestoffwechsels, die Ausprägung des oxidativen Stresses und damit die Oxidative-Stress-Antwort, welche sich wiederum auf die Zellstruktur der Kieme auszuwirken scheint. Schlussfolgernd zeichnet sich die Kapazität zur extrazellulären SäureBase-Regulation als einer der zentralen Faktoren in Crustaceen ab, welche die Antwort und eventuell die Sensitivität gegenüber einer zukünftigen Ozeanversauerung entscheidend beeinflusst.

2.) Wird die transkriptionelle Regulation der Kieme in der translationalen Antwort widergespiegelt?

Unter der Berücksichtigung der aus den Methoden resultierenden Limitierungen lässt sich eine vergleichbare Reaktion in der transkriptionellen und translationalen Antwort nachweisen. In beiden methodischen Ansätzen konnte eine Übereinstimmung in den durch die veränderten Umweltbedingungen beeinflussten funktionellen Gruppen gezeigt werden. Dennoch, ein direkter Vergleich der Genexpressionen bzw. Proteinkonzentrationen offenbarte eine prozess- und stressabhängige Einschränkung in der Korrelation. Die Transkription und Translation bestimmter funktioneller Gruppen bzw. Prozesse wurde unterschiedlich stark reguliert und von den Umweltreizen beeinflusst. Es zeigt sich daher, dass eine stressabhängig Regulation auf sämtlichen Ebenen stattfindet der hier gewählte Ansatz es somit ermöglicht, die Antwort auf sich verändernde Umweltbedingungen ganzheitlich zu erfassen.

3.) Gibt es Unterschiede in der molekularen Antwort auf Ozeanversauerung und –erwärmung und daraus resultierend eine unterschiedliche Sensitivität von Populationen entlang des latitudinalen Gradienten?

Unterschiede in der molekularen Antwort auf veränderte Umweltreize wurden lediglich in einer differenzierten Beeinflussung der Zellstruktur (Kutikula) sichtbar. Sämtliche anderen Prozesse und Mechanismen zeigten bei beiden Populationen eine ähnliche Reaktion, weshalb sich aus der molekularen Antwort keine Differenzierung in der Sensitivität gegenüber den unterschiedlichen Umweltreizen ableiten lässt. Es muss allerdings berücksichtigt werden, dass Aussagen nur für die vergleichbare Temperatur von 10 °C getroffen werden können. Ob die Populationen eine differentielle Antwort bei 5 °C bzw. 16 °C und dadurch möglicherweise unterschiedliche Sensitivität durch eine Kälte- oder Wärmeadaptation gezeigt hätten, kann nicht beantwortet bzw. ausgeschlossen werden.

4.) Welche Konsequenzen resultieren aus den möglichen Veränderungen und Anpassungen für Hyas araneus?

In adulten *H. araneus* ist bei einer für das Jahr 2100 erwarteten globalen *P*co₂-Konzentrationen von 1120 µatm von einem gesteigerten Energiebedarf im Erhaltungsstoffwechsel auszugehen, der langfristig zu einer Beeinträchtigung der Fitnessparameter führen könnte. Bei einer nicht
Energiezufuhr (Stoffwechselrate/Nahrungszufuhr) gesteigerten könnte eine solche Umverteilung der Energie zu einer geringeren Wachstumsrate oder Reproduktion und generationsübergreifend geringeren Überlebensrate führen. Ein weiter erhöhter Pco2, wie er beispielsweise für das Jahr 2.300 prognostiziert wird (IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007), würde zur Überschreitung des Art-spezifischen Schwellenwertes führen und somit die Kapazität zur pH-Kompensation überschreiten. Ein unkompensierter pH könnte in einer metabolischen Depression resultieren, die bei einem kontinuierlich erhöhten Pco2 eine insuffiziente aerobe Leistungsfähigkeit bedeuten würde. Dies würde zu einer unzureichenden Aufrechterhaltung der Energiebalance führen und somit eine Überleben zeitlich limitieren. Eine zusätzliche Erwärmung könnte darüberhinaus zu einer Beeinträchtigung der südlichen Populationen führen. Während bei einer Erwärmung des Ozeans um 5 °C in die Spitzbergen-Population noch keine starke Beeinflussung ersichtlich ist, würde eine Erwärmung der Habitatstemperatur um 5 °C in der Schweden-Population zu einer Akkumulation der Effekte führen. Damit würde die biogeographische Verbreitung südlich eingeschränkt werden.

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Additional files – Publikation II

Additional file 1. Summary of sequencing and mapping results for *Hyas araneus*. Details on treatment, location of sequencing raw data (acc. no.), used sequencer, read counread length and total size in base pairs (bp), used alignment tool, aligned reads and percentage (%) of aligned reads are listed separately.

treatment	acc. no.	sequencer	read count	read length (bp)	total size (bp)	alignment tool	aligned reads	%
control PCO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220379	HiSeq 2000	6075889	25-65	377188576	BWA 0.5.9	3379964	55,6
control PCO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220380	HiSeq 2000	1062240	25-65	64692383	BWA 0.5.9	619671	58,3
intermediate <i>P</i> CO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220381	HiSeq 2000	7098149	25-65	431387469	BWA 0.5.9	3884632	54,7
intermediate <i>P</i> CO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220382	HiSeq 2000	3355434	25-65	203577741	BWA 0.5.9	1866731	55,6
high PCO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220383	HiSeq 2000	3052746	25-65	190126437	BWA 0.5.9	1641063	53,8
high <i>P</i> CO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220384	HiSeq 2000	531893	25-65	32955425	BWA 0.5.9	301240	56,6
high <i>P</i> CO ₂ - 5°C	ERR220385	HiSeq 2000	3295354	25-65	204778347	BWA 0.5.9	1905976	57,8
control PCO ₂ - 10°C	ERR220386	HiSeq 2000	10154065	25-65	623597506	BWA 0.5.9	5467814	53,9
control PCO ₂ - 10°C	ERR220387	HiSeq 2000	1503048	25-65	91649252	BWA 0.5.9	850404	56,6
intermediate <i>P</i> CO ₂ -	ERR220388	HiSeq 2000	9142770	25-65	560731916	BWA 0.5.9	5223437	57,1
intermediate <i>P</i> CO ₂ -	ERR220389	HiSeq 2000	3078495	25-65	188405866	BWA 0.5.9	1773424	57,6
high PCO ₂ - 10°C	ERR220390	HiSeq 2000	2586423	25-65	158278844	BWA 0.5.9	1483249	57,4
high <i>P</i> CO ₂ - 10°C	ERR220391	HiSeq 2000	4418396	25-65	270273143	BWA 0.5.9	2633133	59,6

Additional file 2. Details on primers for quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) to validate RNASeq data of *Hyas araneus*. Forward and backward primer sequences and descriptions of target genes used in the qRT-PCR. Accession number (accession no.) refer to the transcriptome of *Hyas araneus* [38] and the database ENA (EMBL). R² and efficiency was tested in a qRT-PCR dilution series (for details, see Methods).

accession no.	gene description	forward primer (5' -> 3')	backward primer (5' -> 3')	R ²	efficency
HAAI01000012	sodium/potassium ATPase alpha subunit	CCCCGAGAGGATCCTTGAAC	AGGCTTCTCCTCGCCATTC	0,998	2,018
HAAI01000257	alpha carbonic anhydrase	TACGTGTCGGCCGATAGCA	AAAGTCCGACCCGCTTCAC	0,998	2,043
HAAI01000289	chloride intracellular channel	CATGCCAAAGTTGCAACACAT	GGGACCTCAAAGTCAGCAAAAT	0,996	2,068
HAAI01000543	sodium/chloride cotransporter	CCAACATGTCGGGAGAGATGA	CATGAGCGTTCCCCTAGGAA	0,999	2,000
HAAI01002624	vacuolar-type H+- ATPase subunit A	CACCCCATCCCCGATCTC	CTGCCGCTCCACGTAGATTT	0,997	2,044
HAAI01009878	sodium/hydrogen exchanger 7	GCGGAGACCTGCTGGCTAT	CGACTTGGCTAACACGTATTGG	0,995	1,935
HAAI01008446	anion-bicarbonate exchanger	ACCACGAGAGATCGGAGGAA	ACCCCGGGCGAAGGT	0,994	2,013
HAAI01006091	gelsolin	GCAAGGCGTCTGGCTTCA	GCCGTCCACGTCGTAGGT	0,998	1,953
HAAI01001210	hypoxia inducible factor alpha subunit	CACCCACACTCCACCACAAA	GGGTAGCGGCTGTTGACTCT	0,998	1,976
HAAI01003327	beta actin	GCCGGCCGCGATCT	TGTAGCCTCGCTCGGTCAA	0,997	2,01
HAAI01008700	arginine kinase	GAGGACCACATGCGAATCATC	CGCTTGTAGACCTTAGCCAAATTT	0,997	1,967
HAAI01000796	alpha tubulin	ACTGGCACCTACCGACAACTG	TCCTCCTTGCCGGTGATG	0,999	2,014
HAAI0100003	sodium/bicarbonate cotransporter (HK- gene)	CCGCCGTCATTGTCAACAG	TGGTATCCGCCACCCTTCT	0,994	1,942



Additional file 3. Changes of expression levels of transcripts in gills of *Hyas araneus* responding to longterm exposure (10 weeks) at intermediate PCO_2 (\approx 1,000 μ atm) and high temperature (10 °C), analysed by DESeq (gray bars) and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) (black bars). Bars represent the mean log₂-fold change and standard error (error bars) of the respective gene. Transcripts correspond to primers and genes used in the qRT-PCR (see Additional file 2).



Additional file 4. Linear regression between expression levels of transcripts in gills of *Hyas araneus* responding to long-term exposure (10 weeks) at intermediate PCO_2 (\approx 1,000 μ atm) and high temperature (10°C), analysed by DESeq and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). Black dots represent the mean log₂-fold change of transcripts analysed by DESeq plotted against the corresponding mean log₂-fold change analysed by qRT-PCR. *r* was determined by Pearson Correlation using SigmaPlot 12.0 (Systat Software Inc., San Jose, USA)

Additional file 5. Transcript levels changing significantly in gills of *Hyas araneus* responding to hypercapnia and elevated temperature. Transcripts regulated significantly in response to hypercapnia and elevated temperature as identified by DESeq analysis (for details, see Methods). ID and accession number (accession no.) refer to the transcriptome of *Hyas araneus* [38] and the database ENA (EMBL). Details on transcript description are listed for each transcript. Transcripts are sorted according to the rank in absolute regulation regardless of the treatment. Changes are given in log₂-fold change for each treatment separately. For details on treatments, see Methods. Bold numbers represent significantly up-regulated transcripts and bold and underlined numbers significantly down-regulated transcripts.

HAAI01008205 unknown 1 -9,42 -6,87 -5,58 -7,37 -5 HAAI01011701 uncharacterized protein 2 -9,24 -6,10 -4,88 -7,19 -5 HAAI01002664 unknown 3 -8,88 -6,16 -4,45 -8,16 -4 HAAI01004876 unknown 4 -7,98 -6,26 -5,17 -6,34 -5 HAAI01007398 unknown 5 -7,90 -5,77 -5,13 -6,37 -5	-5,55 -5,04 -4,10 -5,45
HAAI01011701 uncharacterized protein 2 -9,24 -6,10 -4,88 -7,19 -5 HAAI01002664 unknown 3 -8,88 -6,16 -4,45 -8,16 -4 HAAI01004876 unknown 4 -7,98 -6,26 -5,17 -6,34 -5 HAAI01007398 unknown 5 -7,90 -5,77 -5,13 -6,37 -5	-5,04 -4,10 -5,45
HAAI01002664 unknown 3 -8,88 -6,16 -4,45 -8,16 -4 HAAI01004876 unknown 4 -7,98 -6,26 -5,17 -6,34 -5 HAAI01007398 unknown 5 -7,90 -5,77 -5,13 -6,37 -5	<u>-4,10</u> -5,45
HAAI01004876 unknown 4 -7,98 -6,26 -5,17 -6,34 -5 HAAI01007398 unknown 5 -7,90 -5,77 -5,13 -6,37 -5	<u>-5,45</u>
HAAI01007398 unknown 5 <u>-7,90 -5,77 -5,13 -6,37</u> -5	E 02
	-3,23
HAAI01009212 unknown 6 <u>-7,73 -6,59</u> - <u>1,79</u> - <u>1,90</u> -1	-1,00
HAAI01014049 unknown 7 <u>-7,47 -5,92</u> - <u>5,86</u> - <u>7,16 -6</u>	<u>-6,44</u>
HAAI01017632 unknown 8 7,19 6,17 3,75 4,75 2	2,61
HAAI01016321 uricase 9 <u>-5,24</u> <u>-4,27</u> <u>-3,68</u> <u>-7,10</u> <u>-6</u>	-6,20
HAAI01004953 unknown 10 <u>-6,70 -5,79</u> <u>-5,29</u> <u>-7,03</u> <u>-5</u>	<u>-5,19</u>
HAAI01004386 unknown 11 <u>-6,71 -5,83 -5,34 -6,98 -6</u>	-6,50
HAAI01008392 unknown 12 <u>-5,42</u> <u>-5,46</u> <u>-4,65</u> <u>-6,55</u> <u>-6</u>	-6,97
HAAI01012222 unknown 13 <u>-6,89 -5,39</u> <u>-4,88</u> <u>-5,49</u> <u>-3</u>	-3,59
HAAI01008894 unknown 14 -0,74 <u>-4,04</u> <u>-3,89</u> <u>-6,52</u> <u>-4</u>	-4,22
HAAI01016521 unknown 15 <u>-2,68</u> <u>-2,72</u> <u>-6,30</u> <u>-3,13</u> <u>-3</u>	<u>-3,24</u>
HAAI01005501 unknown 16 <u>-6,24</u> <u>-3,10</u> <u>-3,68</u> <u>-4,51</u> <u>-3</u>	<u>-3,30</u>
HAAI01006676 trehalose-6-phosphate synthase 17 <u>-4,45</u> <u>-2,42</u> <u>-2,13</u> <u>-6,05</u> <u>-4</u>	-4,57
HAAI01011043 unknown 18 -2,69 <u>-4,95</u> 0,62 -2	-2,88
HAAI01014484 unknown 19 -1,72 <u>-2,17</u> -1,02 -0,96 <u>-5</u>	-5,91
HAAI01003297 cuticle proprotein 20 5,88 1,22 2,81 3,98 1	1,87
HAAI01010003 unknown 21 <u>-4,58</u> <u>-3,44</u> <u>-3,22</u> <u>-5,85</u> -2	-2,96
HAAI01016990 unknown 22 3,67 5,83 1,55 3,85 3	3,29
HAAI01011319 unknown 23 <u>-3,33 -4,78</u> <u>-2,07</u> <u>-5,61</u> <u>-4</u>	-4,13
HAAI01000005 RNA dependent RNA polymerase 24 <u>-5,60</u> 0,45 <u>-2,34</u> -0,39 C domain containing protein	0,70
HAAI01017956 unknown 25 0,25 1,22 5,51 -0,28 -1	-1,71
HAAI01011115 uncharacterized protein 26 <u>-5,50</u> <u>-5,17</u> <u>-4,28</u> <u>-4,73</u> <u>-3</u>	-3,35
HAAI01000659 unknown 27 <u>-5,49</u> 1,00 <u>-2,21</u> -0,20 1	1,40
HAAI01000965 unknown 28 <u>-5,47</u> 0,88 <u>-1,44</u> 0,34 0	0,96
HAAI01014679 unknown 29 <u>-5,02</u> <u>-1,62</u> <u>-5,34</u> <u>-5,43</u> -1	-1,35
HAAI01015527 unknown 30 4,42 3,80 4,27 4,68 5	5,37
HAAI01018058 cystatin a precursor 31 2,48 1,22 5,31 0,98 0	0,29
HAAI01010466 unknown 32 <u>-4,97</u> -1,84 -2,25 <u>-5,25</u> -3	-3,36
HAAI01006608 unknown 33 <u>-3,79</u> <u>-4,24</u> <u>-5,23</u> <u>-2,74</u> <u>-4</u>	<u>-4,17</u>
HAAI01012921 unknown 34 <u>-4,72</u> <u>-4,87</u> <u>-3,31</u> <u>-5,23</u> <u>-4</u>	-4,34
HAAI01001657 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase 35 <u>-5,21</u> 0,76 <u>-1,73</u> 0,38 1 like	1,05
HAAI01016658 unknown 36 2,48 4,97 4,13 4,25 5	5,19
HAAI01017463 elongation factor 2 like 37 5,13 3,54 3,03 4,75 3	3,46
HAAI01011350 unknown 38 <u>-5,13</u> 0,67 <u>-1,81</u> 0,44 C	0,81
HAAI01009867 endonuclease-reverse 39 -4,16 -3,73 -3,01 -3,99 -5	<u>-5,08</u>
transcriptase-like protein HAAI01016699 unknown 40 -1 98 0.85 -0.78 - 5.07 -4	-4 17
HAAI01007579 unknown 41 5.06 4.13 2.39 4.56	3.46
HAAI01006732 unknown 42 -5.06 0.78 -1.60 0.25 (0,56

continued	
HAAI01001762	actin
HAAI01017880	organic cation transporter
HAAI01004178	unknown
HAAI01012611	uncharacterized protein

HAAI01004178	unknown	45	4,25	4,22	2,93	4,64	4,99
HAAI01012611	uncharacterized protein	46	-2,01	-1,72	-0,38	<u>-2,70</u>	<u>-4,98</u>
HAAI01008893	unknown	47	-0,02	-1,18	-4,97	0,77	-0,04
HAAI01009218	unknown	48	4,38	3,07	<u>-1,59</u>	4,89	4,24
HAAI01004150	trehalose 6-phosphate synthase	49	<u>-4,35</u>	-1,68	-2,73	-4,88	<u>-3,99</u>
HAAI01009255	unknown	50	-2,42	-1,06	-4,86	-2,69	-1,48
HAAI01000606	uncharacterized protein	51	-4,84	<u>-3,44</u>	-4,44	-4,27	<u>-3,55</u>
HAAI01018280	unknown	52	4,84	3,22	2,68	3,72	1,29
HAAI01009426	uncharacterized protein	53	<u>-4,82</u>	-2,65	-4,06	<u>-2,78</u>	<u>-3,38</u>
HAAI01015640	vitellogenin like	54	4,82	3,35	0,68	3,28	-0,13
HAAI01000837	clip domain serine proteinase	55	-4,80	-0,40	0,65	-1,30	-0,62
HAAI01014948	unknown	56	3,92	3,80	1,22	4,75	4,37
HAAI01017740	guanine nucleotide exchange factor like	57	<u>-3,53</u>	<u>-4,72</u>	<u>-3,78</u>	-3,74	-4,65
HAAI01007622	RNA Polymerase I and III shared subunit like	58	-1,33	-1,08	-0,78	-1,91	<u>-4,71</u>
HAAI01017118	uncharacterized protein	59	-1,43	-0,88	-4,68	-2,19	1,14
HAAI01013826	unknown	60	0,81	0,22	-4,68	-2,51	-2,62
HAAI01014594	unknown	61	4,58	1,80	-0,78	1,39	4,68
HAAI01018061	peroxiredoxin	62	4,67	4,31	1,81	3,92	4,09
HAAI01010911	enoyl COA hydratase	63	-1,11	-0,65	0,34	-0,47	-4,67
HAAI01017303	unknown	64	4,42	3,54	3,55	4,64	1,29
HAAI01015757	pigeon protein like	65	-2,87	-4,64	-1,83	-2,66	-2,99
HAAI01016834	like adducin related protein	66	4,62	3,22	0,81	3,30	0,29
HAAI01018903	like chitin dacetylase with chitin binding site	67	2,33	1,91	-0,59	1,67	-4,62
HAAI01019086	unknown	68	-2,43	-1,36	-0,93	0,16	-4,62
HAAI01016838	like GSH peroxidaase	69	3,67	4,61	2,81	3,92	4,19
HAAI01015351	Aspartyl-tRNA synthetase	70	3,25	3,22	3,31	3,56	4,61
HAAI01008313	unknown	71	4,59	1,87	-0,01	1,95	1,94
HAAI01017999	response reseiver domain containing protein	72	-2,55	1,58	<u>-4,58</u>	-0,13	<u>-4,52</u>
HAAI01004278	unknown	73	-0,33	-1,59	-4,58	-4,41	-3,52
HAAI01013846	unknown	74	<u>-4,58</u>	-1,86	-2,12	<u>-3,85</u>	-2,38
HAAI01015698	26s protease regulatory subunit	75	4,58	2,80	2,68	3,95	2,61
HAAI01018617	rootletin like	76	4,55	2,68	2,22	3,15	2,46
HAAI01019052	unknown	77	1,41	4,54	0,81	1,51	4,35
HAAI01015788	vitellogenin like	78	4,48	3,61	1,22	3,60	-0,71
HAAI01016087	ancient ubiquitous protein like	79	-1,00	-1,73	-0,89	-1,11	<u>-4,47</u>
HAAI01014521	unknown	80	-1,52	-2,53	-0,34	-0,49	<u>-4,47</u>
HAAI01007445	unknown	81	4,46	2,44	3,24	3,27	2,03
HAAI01003084	unknown	82	<u>-3,94</u>	<u>-3,51</u>	-2,44	-4,46	<u>-4,44</u>
HAAI01000380	choline dehydrogenase like	83	<u>-3,16</u>	-4,45	-2,56	<u>-3,41</u>	<u>-2,87</u>
HAAI01017569	transmembrane protease like	84	3,92	3,68	1,81	4,44	3,29
HAAI01011914	unknown	85	-4,44	-4,29	-3,55	<u>-3,78</u>	-2,58
HAAI01016459	glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase	86	4,42	2,54	2,39	3,72	3,29
HAAI01013601	unknown	87	1,82	0,53	-4,42	<u>-3,25</u>	1,26
HAAI01018060	unknown	88	4,40	3,47	1,03	3,15	-0,71
HAAI01006304	unknown	89	3,67	3,92	3,98	4,39	3,99
HAAI01016524	unknown	90	3,99	4,39	2,22	3,30	2,61
HAAI01017747	solute carrier family 5 like	91	2,94	4,36	0,64	1,98	1,29

43

44

-1,65

-2,48

0,48

-0,64

5,06

-1,01

-1,03

<u>-5,03</u>

-0,34

-1,40

HAAD1011886 unknown 92 4.34 2.80 0.31 3.88 2.67 HAAD101008665 leucine (hip potein) 93 4.33 0.97 3.78 0.15 2.71 HAAD101008665 leucine (hip potein) 95 3.87 1.10 2.22 3.36 0.02 3.09 HAAD101488 unknown 96 3.84 3.54 4.31 3.64 3.24 4.31 3.64 3.28 2.43 4.31 4.00 HAAD1014185 unknown 97 0.80 -2.47 4.31 3.68 3.28 2.62 HAAD1014157 unknown 100 0.40 0.38 3.068 3.18 4.30 HAAD1012701 unknown 103 4.55 3.15 4.424 2.39 HAAD101271 unknown 104 2.48 1.42 1.29 4.41 2.48 HAAD1012701 unknown 107 1.16 0.73 4.19 3.02 1.71 HAAD101	continued							
HAA01016593 leucine rich protein 93 4.33 0.97 3.78 0.12 2.718 0.02 3.09 HAA01002065 endoglucanase II.4eta 94 4.32 2.22 3.36 0.02 3.09 HAA0101216283 unknown 96 3.84 3.54 4.31 2.68 2.43 HAA01012702 uncharacterized protein 96 3.64 3.54 4.31 2.68 2.43 HAA01012702 uncharacterized protein 97 -0.80 -3.48 -4.31 -2.68 2.43 -2.68 -2.29 -2.79 HAA01012725 unknown 100 0.40 0.38 -3.66 -3.18 -4.30 HAA01012751 unknown 103 -1.56 -3.15 -4.22 -1.72 -2.99 HAA01012721 unknown 103 -1.56 -3.16 -4.19 -3.02 -1.71 HAA0101285 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1.18 -2.36 -4.19 -2.92 HA	HAAI01011886	unknown	92	-4,34	-2,80	0,31	<u>-3,68</u>	-2,67
HAA01008666 endoglucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase like 94 4.32 2.22 3.36 0.02 3.09 HAM01002706 trehalese 6-phosphate synthase 95 -3.87 -1.10 -2.20 -4.32 -3.11 HAM01014185 unknown 96 3.84 3.54 4.31 -2.68 -2.23 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.63 -2.23 -2.15 -4.25 -4.431 -1.00 -4.40 -2.63 -2.23 -2.51 -4.25 -2.45 -4.4010102077 unknown 100 -0.74 -0.62 -0.21 -2.15 -4.25 -2.45 -4.44 -2.49 -2.23 -2.15 -4.24 -2.23 -2.64 -2.49 -2.21 1.29 -2.63 -2.65 -2.21 1.29 -2.63 -2.69 -2.49 -2.21 1.29 -2.63 -2.65 -2.15 -4.19 -3.02 -4.11 -4.12 <td>HAAI01016593</td> <td>leucine rich protein</td> <td>93</td> <td>-4,33</td> <td>0,97</td> <td><u>-3,78</u></td> <td>0,15</td> <td>-2,71</td>	HAAI01016593	leucine rich protein	93	-4,33	0,97	<u>-3,78</u>	0,15	-2,71
HAA01002706 trehalose 6-phosphate synthase 95 -9.87 -1.10 -2.20 -4.32 -3.14 HAA01010283 unknown 96 3.84 3.54 4.31 3.64 3.29 HAA01012102 uncharacterized protein 98 -3.69 -4.31 -2.68 -2.28 -2.40 HAA01012103 dna topoisomerase like 99 -3.03 0.43 -3.48 -4.31 .100 HAA01012170 unknown 100 0.40 0.38 -3.06 -3.15 -4.23 -2.39 0.29 HAA01012171 unknown 103 -1.56 -3.15 -4.24 -2.39 -2.92 HAA01017051 like chitin binding protein 105 2.67 1.22 1.39 2.48 4.24 HAA01017021 unknown 106 -1.18 -2.36 -5.65 -4.19 -3.02 1.71 HAA01017031 unknown 109 3.61 1.83 -3.61 -3.79 2.26 -2.66 2.66	HAAI01008665	endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like	94	4,32	2,22	-3,36	-0,02	3,09
HAA010116283 unknown 96 3.84 3.54 4.31 3.64 3.28 2.40 HAA010112702 uncharacterized protein 98 -3.59 4.31 -2.68 -2.40 HAA010112702 uncharacterized protein 99 -3.03 0.43 -3.48 -4.31 -1.00 HAA010112457 suiforansferase related protein 100 -0.42 2.62 -3.25 0.29 HAA01012457 suiforansferase related protein 103 -1.56 -3.15 -4.22 1.72 1.29 HAA01012731 unknown 104 2.46 1.22 1.72 1.29 HAA01012731 like chith binding protein 105 2.67 1.42 4.23 1.31 2.30 -1.71 HAA0101751 like chith binding protein 106 1.18 2.26 0.55 -4.19 -2.88 HAA01014272 unknown 109 3.61 1.96 1.73 4.15 2.51 HAA0101430 unknown 110 4.	HAAI01002706	trehalose 6-phosphate synthase	95	<u>-3,87</u>	-1,10	-2,20	<u>-4,32</u>	<u>-3,11</u>
HAM010124185 unknown 97 -0.80 -2.47 -4.31 -2.68 -2.88 -2.62 HAM01012702 unknown 100 0.40 0.38 -3.08 -3.18 -4.30 HAM01012457 unknown 100 0.40 0.38 -3.06 -3.18 -4.30 HAM01012457 heat shock protein homolg 101 4.25 -2.62 -2.25 -2.29 HAM01012471 unknown 104 4.26 -3.15 -4.24 -2.29 -2.99 HAM01012471 unknown 103 -1.56 -3.15 -4.24 -2.29 -2.79 -2.15 HAM0101249 unknown 106 -4.19 -1.88 -2.81 -2.79 -2.15 HAM0101350 unknown 108 -4.19 -4.88 -0.61 4.13 HAM0101350 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 3.52 3.29 HAM0101450 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 <td< td=""><td>HAAI01016283</td><td>unknown</td><td>96</td><td>3,84</td><td>3,54</td><td>4,31</td><td>3,64</td><td>3,29</td></td<>	HAAI01016283	unknown	96	3,84	3,54	4,31	3,64	3,29
HAN01012702 Uncharacterized protein 98 -3,59 -4,31 -2,68 -2,33 -2,62 HAA0101318103 dna topoisomerase like 99 -3,03 0,43 -3,48 -4,31 -1,00 HAA010125487 hest shock protein homolog 101 4,25 2,86 0,22 3,25 0,29 HAA01012171 unknown 103 -1,56 -3,15 -4,24 -2,39 -2,99 HAA010122391 like chitti binding protein 105 2,67 1,22 1,32 2,48 4,24 HAA01012389 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1,18 -2,36 -0,55 -4,19 -2,88 HAA01012380 unknown 106 -4,19 -1,88 -2,215 -4,419 -2,86 -2,22 1,71 HAA01012380 unknown 110 4,13 1,93 3,03 -1,35 3,62 3,29 HAA0101260 unknown 110 4,11 2,44 4,05 3,22 2,44 HAA01	HAAI01014185	unknown	97	-0,80	<u>-2,47</u>	<u>-4,31</u>	<u>-2,88</u>	-2,40
HAA0101018103 data topoisomerase like 99 -3.03 0.43 -3.48 -4.31 -1.00 HAA01015487 heat shock protein homolog 101 0.40 0.38 -3.06 -3.18 -4.30 HAA01012455 suffortansferase related protein 102 -0.74 -0.62 -0.91 -2.15 -4.25 HAA01012471 unknown 104 2.48 1.22 1.39 2.48 4.24 HAA01012711 unknown 104 2.48 1.22 1.39 2.48 4.24 HAA0101280 isochtrate dehydrogenase 106 -1.18 -2.36 -4.19 -3.02 -1.71 HAA0101380 unknown 106 -4.19 -1.88 -2.81 -2.179 -2.15 HAA010130000 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 3.52 3.29 HAA0101223 unknown 111 3.08 3.03 -1.36 -2.92 -2.66 -2.94 -2.92 HAA01012230 unknown <td>HAAI01012702</td> <td>uncharacterized protein</td> <td>98</td> <td>-3,59</td> <td>-4,31</td> <td>-2,68</td> <td>-2,33</td> <td>-2,62</td>	HAAI01012702	uncharacterized protein	98	-3,59	-4,31	-2,68	-2,33	-2,62
HAAD01009772 unknown 100 0,40 0,88 -3,06 -3,18 -4,30 HAAI01015487 heat shock protein homolog 101 4,25 2,68 0,22 3,25 0,29 HAAI01012471 unknown 103 -1,56 -3,15 -4,24 -2,93 -2,99 HAAI01012701 unknown 104 2,48 1,22 1,39 2,48 4,24 HAAI010127051 unknown 106 -1,18 -2,36 -0,55 -4,19 -2,92 HAAI01012772 unknown 106 -1,18 -2,86 -2,81 -2,79 -2,15 HAAI0101800 unknown 109 3,61 1,96 1,73 4,15 2,51 HAAI01013030 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 -1,36 -2,61 -2,49 -2,92 HAAI0101303 unknown 111 -1,22 -2,63 -2,66 -2,94 -2,92 HAAI01002070 unknown 112 -1,22 -2,63	HAAI01018103	dna topoisomerase like	99	-3,03	0,43	-3,48	<u>-4,31</u>	-1,00
HAA01015487 heat shock protein homolog 101 4,26 2,68 0,22 3,25 0,29 HAA01012455 sulfortansferase related protein 102 -0,74 -0,62 -0,91 -2,15 -4,24 -2,39 -2,99 HAA01012271 unknown 104 2,48 1,22 1,29 4,424 -2,39 -2,99 HAA01012399 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1,18 -2,36 -2,55 -4,19 -2,88 HAA01012390 unknown 107 -1,16 -0,78 -4,19 -3,02 -1,71 HAA01013800 unknown 109 3,61 1,96 -,73 4,15 2,515 HAA01013000 unknown 111 3,03 -0,33 -3,15 -3,22 3,29 HAA01010207 unknown 111 -4,12 -2,63 -2,66 -2,94 -2,92 HAA0101223 unknown 113 1,93 0,29 4,11 0,34 -0,71 HAA01012251 un	HAAI01009772	unknown	100	0,40	0,38	-3,06	<u>-3,18</u>	<u>-4,30</u>
HAA010121455 sulfortansferase related protein 102 -0.74 -0.62 -0.91 -2.15 -4.24 -2.39 HAA01012171 unknown 103 -1.56 -3.15 -4.24 -2.39 -2.46 4.24 HAA01012371 unknown 104 2.46 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.72 1.29 HAA01012389 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1.18 -0.76 -4.19 -3.02 -1.71 HAA0101470 unknown 108 -4.19 -1.88 -2.81 -2.79 -2.15 HAA1011800 unknown 109 3.61 1.96 1.73 4.15 3.52 3.29 HAA10101030 unknown 111 3.08 3.03 1.36 -0.61 4.13 HAA101010203 unknown 112 -4.12 -2.63 -2.66 -2.94 -2.92 HAA101000020 romatic L-amino acid acabguizanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase-1.4-beta-	HAAI01015487	heat shock protein homolog	101	4,25	2,68	0,22	3,25	0,29
HAA01012171 unknown 103 1.56 3,15 4,24 2,39 2,299 HAA01010751 unknown 104 2,48 1.22 1.39 2,48 4,24 HAA010102389 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 1.18 2,26 4,22 1,72 1,29 HAA010114727 unknown 107 1.16 -0.78 -4,19 -3,02 1.71 HAA01011840 unknown 109 3,61 1,96 1.73 4,15 2.51 HAA01011385 unknown 110 4,13 3,13 1.55 3,52 3.29 HAA01012293 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 1.36 0.61 4,11 HAA01000276 endoglucanase1,4-beta- 114 4,11 2,44 4,29 4,00 0.33 2,14 HAA01000207 endoglucanase1,4-beta- 114 4,11 2,44 4,08 0,09 4,010 0.30 4,010 1.35 2,26 2,80 0.99	HAAI01012455	sulfotransferase related protein	102	-0,74	-0,62	-0,91	-2,15	-4,25
HAAN01008271 unknown 104 2,48 1,22 1,23 2,48 4,24 HAAN01017051 like chitin binding protein 105 2,67 1,22 4,22 1,72 1,29 HAAN01012389 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 1,18 2,36 -0,55 -4,19 -2,88 HAAN01011440 unknown 108 -4,19 -1,88 -2,215 -2,15 HAAN01011300 unknown 108 -4,19 -3,02 -2,15 -2,15 HAAN01013076 unknown 110 4,13 3,13 1,55 3,52 3,29 HAAN0100076 unknown 111 4,08 2,30 -2,14 -2,02 -2,94 -2,92 HAAN01000767 unknown 113 1,93 0,29 4,11 -0,34 -0,71 HAAN01000767 unknown 116 0,97 -2,78 -2,26 -2,80 -4,09 HAAN01016231 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAN01012591 unknown 117 0,20 <	HAAI01012171	unknown	103	-1,56	<u>-3,15</u>	-4,24	<u>-2,39</u>	<u>-2,99</u>
HAAl01017051 like chitin binding protein 105 2.67 1.22 4.22 1.72 1.29 HAAl0101239 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1.18 -2.36 -0.55 -4.19 -2.88 HAAl01011340 unknown 109 3.61 1.96 1.73 4.15 2.51 HAAl011385 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 3.52 3.29 HAAl0101390 unknown 111 3.08 3.03 -1.36 -0.61 4.13 HAAl01012293 unknown 112 -4.12 -2.63 -2.66 -2.94 -2.92 HAAl0100207 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2.68 0.03 2,14 HAAl01012291 unknown 116 0.97 0.12 -4.08 2.06 0.99 HAAl0101421 unknown 117 0.20 2,44 4,07 0.81 0.82 HAAl01015291 unknown 117 0.20 2,44 4,05 3.21 HAAl01016362 unknown 122 <td< td=""><td>HAAI01008271</td><td>unknown</td><td>104</td><td>2,48</td><td>1,22</td><td>1,39</td><td>2,48</td><td>4,24</td></td<>	HAAI01008271	unknown	104	2,48	1,22	1,39	2,48	4,24
HAAl01012389 isocitrate dehydrogenase 106 -1.18 -2.36 -0.55 -4.19 -2.88 HAAl01014727 unknown 107 -1.16 0.78 -4.19 -3.02 -1.71 HAAl01011380 unknown 109 3.61 1.96 1.73 4.15 2.51 HAAl01011385 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 3.52 3.29 HAAl0101299 unknown 111 3.08 3.03 -1.36 -0.61 4.13 HAAl0101223 unknown 113 1.93 -0.29 4.11 -0.34 -0.71 HAAl0101229 enknown 113 1.93 -0.29 4.11 -0.34 -0.71 HAAl0100207 endgucanase-1.4-beta- 114 4.11 2.44 -2.68 -0.03 2.14 HAAl0101039 unknown 116 0.97 -2.26 -2.80 -4.09 HAAl0101632 unknown 118 4.06 3.68 2.47 3.15 0.29 HAAl0101632 unknown 122 4.02 3.96	HAAI01017051	like chitin binding protein	105	2,67	1,22	4,22	1,72	1,29
HAAl01014727 unknown 107 -1.16 -0.78 -4.19 -3.02 -1.71 HAAl01011840 unknown 108 -4.19 -1.88 -2.81 -2.79 -2.15 HAAl01011385 unknown 110 4.13 3.13 1.55 3.52 3.29 HAAl01014199 unknown 111 3.08 3.03 -1.36 -0.61 4.13 HAAl01009767 unknown 112 -4.12 -2.63 -2.66 -2.94 -2.92 HAAl01000027 unknown 113 1.93 0.29 4.11 -0.34 -0.71 HAAl01000020 unknown 115 -3.37 -2.78 -2.26 -2.80 -4.09 HAAl0101251 unknown 116 0.97 0.12 -4.08 2.08 0.99 HAAl0101632 unknown 118 4.06 3.68 2.47 3.15 0.29 HAAl0101632 unknown 120 3.61 2.53 -2.44 4.05 3.21 HAAl0101632 unknown 122 4.02 3.96	HAAI01012389	isocitrate dehydrogenase	106	-1,18	-2,36	-0,55	-4,19	-2,88
HAM01011840 unknown 108 -4,19 -1,88 -2,81 -2,79 -2,15 HAM01011385 unknown 109 3,61 1,96 1,73 4,15 2,51 HAM01011385 unknown 110 4,13 3,13 1,55 3,52 3,29 HAM01011293 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 1,36 -0,61 4,13 HAM01012293 unknown 113 1,93 -2,63 -2,66 -2,94 -2,92 HAM01000207 endoglucanase 1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,88 -0,03 2,14 HAM0100309 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAM01016432 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,05 3,21 HAM01016432 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0,29 HAM01016432 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAM01016432 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,	HAAI01014727	unknown	107	-1,16	-0,78	-4,19	-3,02	-1,71
HAAI01018000 unknown 109 3,61 1,96 1,73 4,15 2,51 HAAI01011385 unknown 110 4,13 3,13 1,55 3,52 3,29 HAAI01014199 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 -1,36 -0,61 4,13 HAAI0100207 unknown 112 -4,12 -2,66 -2,66 -2,94 HAAI01000207 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,28 -0,03 2,14 HAAI01000309 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAI01012750 unknown 120 3,61 2,55 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01018762 unknown 120 3,61 2,55 -3,24 4,05 3,21 HAAI01018762 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79	HAAI01011840	unknown	108	-4,19	-1,88	-2,81	-2,79	-2,15
HAAI01011385 unknown 110 4,13 3,13 1,55 3,52 3,29 HAAI01014199 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 -1,36 -0,61 4,13 HAAI01009767 unknown 112 -4,12 -2,63 -2,66 -2,94 -2,92 HAAI0100207 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,88 -0,03 2,14 HAAI0100602 Aromatic Lamino acid 115 -3,37 -2,78 -2,26 -2,80 -4,09 HAAI0101432 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01014251 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAI0114270 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI0118762 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI011425 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,	HAAI01018000	unknown	109	3,61	1.96	1,73	4.15	2,51
HAAI01014199 unknown 111 3,08 3,03 -1,36 -0,61 4,13 HAAI01009767 unknown 112 -4,12 -2,63 -2,66 -2,94 -2,92 HAAI0100207 endogucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,88 -0.03 2,14 HAAI01000000 Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase 115 -3,37 -2,78 -2,26 -2,80 -4,09 HAAI0100139 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI0101432 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01012752 unknown 119 0,92 0,57 -4,05 -0,14 -3,57 HAAI01012820 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01016826 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124	HAAI01011385	unknown	110	4.13	3.13	1.55	3.52	3.29
HAAI01009767 unknown 112 -4.12 -2.63 -2.66 -2.94 -2.92 HAAI01012293 unknown 113 1,93 0.29 4,11 -0.34 -0.71 HAAI01000207 endoglucanase-1,4-beta-glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,88 -0.03 2,14 HAAI01000602 Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase 115 -3.37 -2.78 -2.26 -2.80 -4.09 HAAI01012591 unknown 116 0.97 0.12 -4.08 2,08 0.99 HAAI0112521 unknown 117 0.20 2,44 4,07 0.81 0.82 HAAI0112752 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0.29 HAAI01168762 uncharacterized protein 121 -1,92 4,005 3,21 HAAI01016875 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI0101826 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 1,10	HAAI01014199	unknown	111	3.08	3,03	-1,36	-0,61	4.13
HAAI01012293 unknown 113 1.93 -0.29 4.11 -0.34 -0.71 HAAI010000207 endoglucanase-1.4-beta- glucanase like 114 4.11 2.44 -2.88 -0.03 2.14 HAAI01000602 Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase 115 -3.37 -2.78 -2.26 -2.80 -4.09 HAAI01012591 unknown 116 0.97 0.12 -4.08 2.08 0.99 HAAI0101632 unknown 117 0.20 2.44 4.07 0.81 0.82 HAAI0101632 unknown 118 4.06 3.68 2.47 3.15 0.29 HAAI0101632 unknown 120 3.61 2.53 -2.44 4.05 3.21 HAAI0101695 unknown 122 4.02 3.96 2.10 3.79 2.61 HAAI0101695 unknown 123 -2.40 -2.59 -1.92 -4.00 -1.52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3.99 2.66 2.39 1.72 1.87 HAAI01007812 unknown 12	HAAI01009767	unknown	112	-4.12	-2.63	-2.66	-2.94	-2.92
HAAI01000207 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 114 4,11 2,44 -2,88 -0.03 2,14 HAAI01000602 Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase 115 -3,37 -2,78 -2,26 -2,80 -4,09 HAAI0100139 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0.82 HAAI01016432 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0.29 HAAI01016432 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01016432 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI0101625 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI0101785 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01007812 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006427 unknown 127	HAAI01012293	unknown	113	1.93	-0.29	4.11	-0.34	-0.71
HAAI01000602 Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase 115 -3,37 -2,78 -2,26 -2,80 -4,09 HAAI01000602 unknown 116 0,97 0,12 -4,08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAI01016432 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAI01016432 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0,29 HAAI01016782 uncharacterized protein 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI0101826 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI01017855 unknown 123 -2,40 2,56 1,379 2,61 HAAI01007812 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI0100623 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 <td>HAAI01000207</td> <td>endoglucanase-1.4-beta-</td> <td>114</td> <td>4.11</td> <td>2.44</td> <td>-2.88</td> <td>-0.03</td> <td>2.14</td>	HAAI01000207	endoglucanase-1.4-beta-	114	4.11	2.44	-2.88	-0.03	2.14
HAAI01001033 unknown 116 0.97 0.12 -4.08 2,08 0,99 HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0,20 2,44 4,07 0,81 0,82 HAAI01016432 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0,29 HAAI01018762 uncharacterized protein 119 0,92 0,57 -4,05 -0,14 -3,57 HAAI01018762 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI0101826 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI0101826 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01007835 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01006023 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006023 unknown 126 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26	HAAI01000602	glucanase like Aromatic L-amino acid	115	<u>-3,37</u>	<u>-2,78</u>	-2,26	<u>-2,80</u>	<u>-4,09</u>
HAAI01012591 unknown 117 0.012 0.144 4,007 0.81 0.82 HAAI01012591 unknown 118 4,06 3,68 2,47 3,15 0,29 HAAI01016432 uncharacterized protein 119 0,92 0,57 -4,05 -0,14 -3,57 HAAI01016995 uncharacterized protein 121 -1,92 4,03 -2,36 0,39 -0,30 HAAI01016995 uncharacterized protein 121 -1,92 4,03 -2,36 0,39 -0,30 HAAI01016826 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01007812 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI010062023 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI0100682 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,242 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI0100682 unknown 130 -1,62	HAAI01001039	unknown	116	0.97	0.12	-4.08	2.08	0 99
HAAI01016432 unknown 111 0,126 2,144 4,01 0,12 0,14 3,57 HAAI01018762 uncharacterized protein 119 0,92 0,57 4,05 0,14 -3,57 HAAI01012705 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01016995 uncharacterized protein 121 -1,92 4,03 -2,36 0,39 -0,30 HAAI0101826 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI0101785 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01007812 unknown 124 3,99 -3,05 0,17 -3,50 -2,47 HAAI01006023 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006023 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI0100682 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI010105379 ABC transporter like	HAAI01012591	unknown	117	0.20	2 44	4 07	0.81	0.82
HAAI010102000 Link min	HAAI01016432	unknown	118	4 06	3.68	2.47	3 15	0.29
HAAI01012705 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01012705 unknown 120 3,61 2,53 -2,44 4,05 3,21 HAAI01016955 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI01010826 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01007812 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006023 unknown 127 -3,97 -2,42 -2,42 -2,08 -0,90 HAAI01006023 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI0100622 unknown 129 -2,14 0,58 -3,58 -1,09 3,97 HAAI0100682 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI01015379 ABC transporter like 132 3,92 2,54	HAAI01018762	uncharacterized protein	119	0.92	0.57	-4 05	-0.14	-3 57
HAAI010112103 unknown 112 1,92 4,03 -2,36 0,39 -0,30 HAAI01016995 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI01010826 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01009433 fibrinogen related protein 125 -3,99 -3,05 0,17 -3,50 -2,47 HAAI01006023 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006023 unknown 127 -3,97 -2,42 -2,42 -2,08 -0,90 HAAI01006023 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI01015729 uncharacterized protein 129 -2,14 0,58 -3,58 -1,09 3,97 HAAI01013915 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- 131 3,94 1,58 -3,58 -0,24 1,80 glucanase like 132 3,9	HAAI01012705		120	3 61	2 53	<u>-7.44</u>	4 05	3 21
HAAI010103030 unknown 122 4,02 3,96 2,10 3,79 2,61 HAAI01011421 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01009433 fibrinogen related protein 125 -3,99 -3,05 0,17 -3,50 -2,47 HAAI01006023 unknown 126 0,41 1,02 3,98 0,13 1,06 HAAI01006023 unknown 127 -3,97 -2,42 -2,42 -2,08 -0,90 HAAI0100623 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI01004827 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI0100682 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI01013915 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 132 3,92 2,54 2,47 3,89 3,75 HAAI01013915 andglucanase	HAAI01016995	uncharacterized protein	121	-1 92	4 03	-2 36	0.39	-0.30
HAAI010130210 unknown 122 7,02 0,00 2,10 0,10 2,00 HAAI01011421 unknown 123 -2,40 -2,59 -1,92 -4,00 -1,52 HAAI01017855 unknown 124 3,99 2,68 2,39 1,72 1,87 HAAI01009433 fibrinogen related protein 125 -3,99 -3,05 0,17 -3,50 -2,47 HAAI01007812 unknown 127 -3,97 -2,42 -2,42 -2,08 -0,90 HAAI01004827 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI01004827 unknown 128 2,26 2,74 3,97 3,26 2,69 HAAI0100482 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI0100628 unknown 130 -1,62 -2,34 -0,52 -2,20 -3,95 HAAI01013915 endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like 131 3,94 1,58 -3,58 -0,24 1,80 HAAI010013915 unknown <t< td=""><td>HAAI01010826</td><td></td><td>121</td><td>4 02</td><td>3 96</td><td>2,50</td><td>3 79</td><td>2 61</td></t<>	HAAI01010826		121	4 02	3 96	2,50	3 79	2 61
HAAI01017855unknown1232,452,651,021,02HAAI01017855unknown1243,992,682,391,721,87HAAI01009433fibrinogen related protein125-3,99-3,050,17-3,50-2,47HAAI01007812unknown1260,411,023,980,131,06HAAI01006023unknown127-3,97-2,42-2,42-2,08-0,90HAAI01004827unknown1282,262,743,973,262,69HAAI0100582unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAI0100382unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01014653unknown138-3,35-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI0101480fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01014653unknown139-2,75-0,75 <t< td=""><td>ΗΔΔΙΟ1011421</td><td>unknown</td><td>122</td><td>-2 40</td><td>-2 59</td><td>-1 92</td><td>-4 00</td><td>-1 52</td></t<>	ΗΔΔΙΟ1011421	unknown	122	-2 40	-2 59	-1 92	-4 00	-1 52
HAAI010110303IIIA </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>120</td> <td>3 00</td> <td>2,00</td> <td>2 30</td> <td>1 72</td> <td>1.87</td>			120	3 00	2,00	2 30	1 72	1.87
HAAI01003433Interfaced protein12312313,0513,0513,1114,05HAAI01007812unknown1260,411,023,980,131,06HAAI01006023unknown127-3,97-2,42-2,42-2,08-0,90HAAI01004827unknown1282,262,743,973,262,69HAAI01015729uncharacterized protein129-2,140,58-3,58-1,093,97HAAI0100682unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAI01013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI0100082unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI0101840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096	HAAI01009/33	fibringen related protein	125	-3 00	-3.05	0.17	-3 50	-2 /7
HAAlO1007312unknown1200,411,023,930,131,00HAAl01006023unknown127-3,97-2,42-2,42-2,08-0,90HAAl01004827unknown1282,262,743,973,262,69HAAl01005729uncharacterized protein129-2,140,58-3,58-1,093,97HAAl0100682unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAl01013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAl01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAl01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAl01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAl01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAl0101840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAl01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAl01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAl01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84			120	<u>-3,33</u> 0.41	1.02	3 02	0.13	1.06
HAAI010004827unknown127-3,97-2,42-2,42-2,63-0,50HAAI01004827unknown1282,262,743,973,262,69HAAI01015729uncharacterized protein129-2,140,58-3,58-1,093,97HAAI0100682unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAI01013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI0100982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI0101447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84	HAAI01007812		120	-3.07	-2.42	-2 /2	-2.08	-0.90
HAAIO1004827unknown1282,202,743,973,202,09HAAIO1015729uncharacterized protein129-2,140,58-3,58-1,093,97HAAIO100682unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAIO1013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAIO100713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAIO1000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAIO1001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAIO1018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAIO1014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAIO1014653unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAIO1015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84			120	- <u>-,91</u>	2,74	2,42	2,00	-0,30 2 60
HAAI01013729unknown12912912,140,3813,381,093,97HAAI01000682unknown130-1,62-2,34-0,52-2,20-3,95HAAI01013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI0100082unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI0101447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51		uncharactorized protein	120	2,20	2,14 058	3,51	1.00	2,09
HAAI01000082unknown130-1,02-2,34-0,32-2,20-3,93HAAI01013915endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like1313,941,58-3,58-0,241,80HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI01000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI010107729		120	-2,14	2 34	-3,30	2 20	3,97
HAAIO1013913endogucanase 1,4-beta1313,941,38-5,38-0,241,80glucanase like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI0100713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI01000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01014653unknown137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01015096unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51		andoglucanaso 1 4 bota	121	-1,02 2 01	<u>-2,54</u> 1.59	-0,52	<u>-2,20</u>	1 90
HAAI01015379ABC transporter like1323,922,542,473,893,75HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI01000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI0101840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	1144101013913	glucanase like	101	3,94	1,50	-3,30	-0,24	1,80
HAAI01000713SpAN like protein1333,120,71-3,92-0,592,03HAAI01000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01001840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01015379	ABC transporter like	132	3,92	2,54	2,47	3,89	3,75
HAAI01000982unknown1341,650,73-3,912,431,25HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01001840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01000713	SpAN like protein	133	3,12	0,71	<u>-3,92</u>	-0,59	2,03
HAAI01001447carboxypeptidase1351,691,48-3,90-2,331,49HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01001840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01000982	unknown	134	1,65	0,73	<u>-3,91</u>	2,43	1,25
HAAI01018772PDZ domain containing protein1363,892,342,103,362,40HAAI01001840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01001447	carboxypeptidase	135	1,69	1,48	-3,90	-2,33	1,49
HAAI01001840fibronogen related protein137-3,39-3,47-1,40-3,85-3,12HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01018772	PDZ domain containing protein	136	3,89	2,34	2,10	3,36	2,40
HAAI01014653unknown138-3,85-2,300,950,19-1,43HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01001840	fibronogen related protein	137	-3,39	<u>-3,47</u>	-1,40	-3,85	<u>-3,12</u>
HAAI01011805unknown139-2,75-0,75-3,55-3,85-3,49HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01014653	unknown	138	<u>-3,8</u> 5	-2,30	0,95	0,19	-1,43
HAAI01015096unknown140-2,26-0,59-0,85-3,84-0,84HAAI01003534uncharacterized protein1413,843,091,453,692,51	HAAI01011805	unknown	139	<u>-2,7</u> 5	-0,75	<u>-3,5</u> 5	<u>-3,8</u> 5	<u>-3,</u> 49
HAAI01003534 uncharacterized protein 141 3,84 3,09 1,45 3,69 2,51	HAAI01015096	unknown	140	-2,26	-0,59	-0,85	-3,84	-0,84
	HAAI01003534	uncharacterized protein	141	3,84	3,09	1,45	3,69	2,51

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HAAI01016827	ELAV protein like	142	3,84	2,39	1,03	3,15	0,29
HAAI01008613	unknown	143	1,00	0,72	<u>-3,83</u>	2,71	0,96
HAAI01008501	glycerin rich protein	144	-1,40	-1,20	-3,82	-1,28	-2,99
HAAI01016055	uncharacterized protein	145	-3,79	-0,24	-3,23	-1,48	2,69
HAAI01002500	antrophin domain containing protein	146	0,16	<u>-3,78</u>	-0,21	-0,31	-1,71
HAAI01006018	unknown	147	-1,46	-1,06	-1,27	-1,09	<u>-3,78</u>
HAAI01003033	troponin I	148	-0,33	1,22	3,78	-0,02	0,29
HAAI01015909	glutamine amidotransferase related protein	149	-0,75	-1,46	<u>-3,78</u>	-2,28	-3,71
HAAI01008602	prophenoloxidase activating factor serine proteinase like	150	0,39	-0,20	<u>-3,78</u>	<u>-2,51</u>	0,00
HAAI01012820	unknown	151	-1,87	<u>-3,20</u>	<u>-3,78</u>	<u>-3,61</u>	<u>-3,13</u>
HAAI01010625	unknown	152	3,77	3,18	0,60	1,46	1,14
HAAI01010548	bax inhibitor like	153	-0,18	-1,21	-0,55	<u>-1,89</u>	<u>-3,77</u>
HAAI01019084	unknown	154	3,76	2,40	-1,85	1,21	-2,11
HAAI01010028	unknown	155	-1,29	-0,30	-0,36	0,21	<u>-3,76</u>
HAAI01001580	cubilin like	156	2,71	0,33	-3,75	-1,08	2,01
HAAI01002579	unknown	157	1,09	0,83	-3,75	2,76	1,06
HAAI01013882	unknown	158	-0,33	-0,59	-0,95	-3,74	-1,84
HAAI01005802	SpAN like protein	159	3,51	2,03	-2,40	-0,45	3,73
HAAI01014649	unknown	160	-3,05	-3,72	-1,98	-1,18	-3,65
HAAI01017289	uncharacterized protein	161	3,71	2,92	1,39	2,64	1,29
HAAI01002072	unknown	162	-1,65	-0,85	-1,34	-0,61	-3,70
HAAI01015542	heat shock protein 90	163	-3.07	1.07	-3.68	-0.09	-3.30
HAAI01017645	retrotransposon like	164	1.99	3.68	0,22	2,72	3.09
HAAI01001038	CUB-serine protease	165	0.81	-0,08	-3.68	-2.07	-0,38
HAAI01001409	unknown	166	3.68	2.88	1.38	3.23	2.65
HAAI01011357	unknown	167	0.83	0.21	3.67	-0.75	-2.03
HAAI01002164	carbonic anhydrase 6 like	168	3.67	1.80	1.64	3.45	1.87
HAAI01019079	ascorbate peroxidase	169	3.67	2.11	1.17	2.23	-2.52
HAAI01015417	unknown	170	3 67	1.50	1 17	2,39	2.57
HAAI01003286	dynactin subunit	171	-2 04	-1 71	-1.85	-3 65	-2 49
HAAI01008524	unknown	172	0.95	2 22	0.78	1 00	3 64
HAAI01014691	unknown	173	-3.62	-2 20	-1 92	-2.01	-1 69
HAAI01009105	heat shock protein 90	174	3.61	2 42	0.36	1 98	-2.03
HAAI01004931		175	-2.87	-2.46	-0.63	-3.61	-2 71
	nad dependent	176	2.52	<u>-2,40</u>	1 55	<u>-3,01</u> 3,60	<u>-2,11</u> 2,75
	epimerase/dehydratase like	177	2 50	0.79	1.35	2,00	0.77
		170	<u>-3,39</u>	-0,78	-1,50	<u>-2,49</u>	-0,77
		170	-0,01 2 5 5	- <u>3,39</u> 2,17	-0,33	-0,50	-1,94
HAAI01012569		100	3,55	3,17	2,39	3,00	3,09
HAAI01007901	crustili Haz	100	<u>-2,92</u>	-0,04	<u>-2,34</u>	-2,39	<u>-3,50</u>
HAAIU1013496		181	-1,80 0,50	-1,09	- <u>3,38</u>	<u>-2,94</u>	-1,20
HAAI01014399		182	<u>-3,58</u>	-0,42	<u>-1,94</u>	<u>-2,27</u>	<u>-3,09</u>
HAAI01006048	like	183	2,62	3,58	1,98	3,18	1,61
	transcriptase-like protein	184	-2,10	<u>-3,18</u>	<u>-1,51</u>	<u>-3,33</u>	<u>-3,57</u>
HAAIU1018362		185	3,33	3,03	3,57	3,20	3,23
HAAI01018782	methionine biosynthesis protein like	186	-1,83	-0,72	<u>-3,55</u>	-1,87	2,68
HAAI01004396	unknown	187	3,55	0,22	0,68	1,39	1,75
HAAIU1009103	hemolymph juvenile hormone binding protein like	188	0,30	-0,06	-0,02	-0,51	<u>-3,55</u>

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HAAI01014930	endoglucanase-1,4-beta- glucanase like	189	3,54	1,80	-1,36	-0,19	2,79
HAAI01004622	unknown	190	<u>-3,16</u>	-1,84	<u>-3,53</u>	-2,06	-2,86
HAAI01004265	unknown	191	<u>-3,53</u>	<u>-1,87</u>	<u>-1,77</u>	<u>-2,11</u>	-2,00
HAAI01013910	unknown	192	0,70	0,27	3,52	-0,48	-1,06
HAAI01002039	unknown	193	3,52	2,80	0,90	2,85	2,55
HAAI01019113	vitellogenin like	194	3,52	2,39	-0,36	2,48	-1,56
HAAI01014624	unknown	195	-0,30	<u>-1,99</u>	-0,97	-2,04	<u>-3,52</u>
HAAI01005145	unknown	196	<u>-3,43</u>	-2,10	-1,82	<u>-3,51</u>	-0,07
HAAI01016365	unknown	197	1,41	2,09	2,45	3,51	0,29
HAAI01018785	choline transporter like	198	3,50	2,03	0,93	2,75	1,61
HAAI01011528	unknown	199	3,46	3,50	1,94	3,35	3,02
HAAI01018079	unknown	200	<u>-3,50</u>	-1,49	-1,42	-1,61	-1,56
HAAI01011377	unknown	201	0,04	-0,96	<u>-3,48</u>	<u>-3,50</u>	-1,95
HAAI01018669	vitellogenin like	202	3,50	2,29	0,15	2,00	-2,03
HAAI01003693	14-3-3 protein	203	3,48	2,80	2,13	3,28	1,29
HAAI01016527	cytochrome p450 like	204	3,23	2,03	0,07	3,47	2,61
HAAI01015160	unknown	205	-2,65	3,45	2,58	3,22	3,01
HAAI01009872	hemolymph juvenile hormone binding protein like	206	0,23	0,03	-0,17	-0,80	<u>-3,45</u>
HAAI01014038	uncharacterized protein	207	-1,30	-0,49	<u>-2,81</u>	<u>-3,41</u>	-2,74
HAAI01003521	unknown	208	-2,71	-1,31	-2,67	-1,85	-3,41
HAAI01007059	unknown	209	<u>-3,13</u>	-2,95	-1,37	-3,40	<u>-2,33</u>
HAAI01002555	MFS transporter like	210	-2,03	-1,54	-1,80	-3,40	-2,22
HAAI01015164	unknown	211	0,67	2,64	3,39	2,67	2,70
HAAI01011428	unknown	212	<u>-2,76</u>	-2,75	-3,39	-1,17	-0,78
HAAI01003355	cytochrome b5 like	213	<u>-2,80</u>	-1,96	-2,73	<u>-3,39</u>	<u>-2,33</u>
HAAI01001161	unknown	214	-1,31	-1,76	-0,56	<u>-3,38</u>	0,33
HAAI01001915	unknown	215	2,19	1,36	<u>-3,37</u>	2,99	2,16
HAAI01013128	SpAN like protein	216	0,97	0,74	-3,36	-2,34	2,57
HAAI01014645	unknown	217	1,49	1,04	-3,36	-1,28	1,55
HAAI01011675	uncharacterized protein	218	-2,98	-1,79	-2,48	-3,25	-3,36
HAAI01005689	unknown	219	-0.31	-1.09	-1.76	-1.05	-3,35
HAAI01015750	uncharacterized protein	220	-1,14	3,34	-2,00	1,76	-2,52
HAAI01005577	SpAN like protein	221	1,98	1,71	-1,56	-1.00	3,34
HAAI01018300	unknown	222	3.34	2,86	1,03	3.01	-0,13
HAAI01013223	methyltransferase like	223	-3,34	-2.03	-0,51	-1.95	-0,42
HAAI01015176	unknown	224	3.33	3.16	1,89	2,20	1,02
HAAI01014997	unknown	225	3,03	1,22	-2,78	-2,61	3,33
HAAI01006020	unknown	226	-3,33	-1,78	-2.28	-2,82	-1,65
HAAI01015080	unknown	227	-2,48	-3,33	-0,05	-2,67	-1,74
HAAI01012956	unknown	228	0.04	-3,32	-0,14	-0,36	-1,50
HAAI01019050	proprotein convertase	229	3.32	2.11	1.12	3.13	-1.52
HAAI01008414	unknown	230	-1.70	0.81	-3.31	-1.21	-0.83
HAAI01007818	astacin like	231	3.31	2.74	1.95	2.93	1.71
HAAI01003312	uncharacterized protein	232	3.30	1.48	0.99	3.09	1.55
HAAI01009508	unknown	233	-0.40	3.12	2.71	2.84	3.30
HAAI01000642	SpAN like protein	234	1.28	-0.20	-3.29	-1.09	1.16
HAAI01018495	uncharacterized protein	235	2.76	2.13	3.29	1.39	1.87
HAAI01010891	unknown	236	1.52	3.27	1.80	0.89	-0.15
HAAI01007389	unknown	237	0.06	-3.27	-0.24	-0.44	-1.25
HAAI01017446	pyridoxal kinase like	238	2.17	1.44	1.22	3.27	1.51
HAAI01014027	unknown	239	3,27	0,67	-1,23	-0,90	1,69

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HAAI01000197	zinc finger protein like	240	-3,23	-1,60	-3,13	-3,26	-2,04
HAAI01007159	aminoacylase like	241	-1,76	-2,21	-1,73	-1,93	-3,26
HAAI01005938	unknown	242	-0,62	1,80	3,01	3,26	2,44
HAAI01008347	unknown	243	<u>-3,26</u>	0,40	-1,56	-1,05	-1,38
HAAI01011411	unknown	244	-2,39	-2,10	-1,25	<u>-3,25</u>	-2,77
HAAI01010315	phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like	245	-1,34	-2,00	0,21	-1,57	-3,24
HAAI01003340	fibronogen related protein	246	-2,44	-2,94	0,17	-3,24	-2,15
HAAI01018883	unknown	247	3,24	1,32	1,22	2,44	1,39
HAAI01001256	unknown	248	3,23	2,55	1,06	3,13	2,25
HAAI01002250	uncharacterized protein	249	-0,74	-0,37	-3,23	-1,86	-0,72
HAAI01000648	unknown	250	1,96	0,61	-0,16	0,62	3,23
HAAI01000231	unknown	251	0,44	0,54	1,22	0,88	3,23
HAAI01004425	crustin Ha2 like	252	-3,23	-0,38	-2,33	-2,57	-3,11
HAAI01007375	unknown	253	-3.20	-2.25	-2,74	-2.70	-3.23
HAAI01005463	unknown	254	3.21	1,64	-2,69	-1,61	2,57
HAAI01016653	unknown	255	3.21	0.48	-3.10	2.88	1.67
HAAI01014526	unknown	256	-0.59	2.03	0.48	0.98	3.20
HAAI01015282	histidine rich protein	257	0.73	0.28	0.22	-0.37	-3.20
HAAI01009026	arthrodial cuticle protein	258	-0,47	3.20	0.01	0,98	-0,36
HAAI01000758	unknown	259	2.27	1.13	-3.20	2.74	2.36
HAAI01010941	unknown	260	2.23	1.86	-3.19	-1.40	2.71
HAAI01016311	Surface lipoprotein domain	261	-1.07	-1.10	-3.10	-0.93	3.17
	containing protein		_,	_,	-,	-,	-,
HAAI01013187	unknown	262	-0,88	<u>-3,17</u>	0,83	-1,94	-0,11
HAAI01019156	uncharacterized protein	263	3,03	2,69	0,29	2,16	-3,17
HAAI01006943	uncharacterized protein	264	2,48	1,50	3,17	0,83	-0,94
HAAI01014011	unknown	265	0,26	<u>-3,16</u>	0,02	-0,23	-1,41
HAAI01014916	unknown	266	1,36	3,16	2,94	1,83	2,88
HAAI01017204	unknown	267	3,16	2,36	1,95	2,20	2,05
HAAI01013417	uncharacterized protein	268	-1,70	<u>-3,15</u>	0,34	-0,27	0,58
HAAI01004649	unknown	269	<u>-3,06</u>	<u>-3,15</u>	-2,46	-1,44	-1,35
HAAI01010727	gelsolin	270	1,67	0,68	3,13	0,64	1,29
HAAI01017997	TCP 1 like	271	3,13	0,54	0,39	2,75	-1,71
HAAI01014826	unknown	272	3,13	2,13	1,55	2,92	1,87
HAAI01000902	SpAN like protein	273	2,13	1,45	-2,42	-1,14	3,13
HAAI01009656	uncharacterized protein	274	2,21	2,68	2,81	1,90	3,13
HAAI01018844	alpha tubulin	275	3,11	1,41	1,46	2,74	-0,20
HAAI01014067	unknown	276	3,09	1,58	<u>-3,11</u>	-1,27	1,85
HAAI01018095	unknown	277	2,05	3,11	1,49	1,46	1,67
HAAI01011540	unknown	278	-2,79	-2,93	0,44	-3,10	-2,27
HAAI01018096	nucleotidase like	279	3,10	1,92	1,31	1,20	-0,13
HAAI01011758	unknown	280	-3,10	-1,06	0,18	-0,41	-2,80
HAAI01011381	unknown	281	3.08	3.07	-2.10	0.24	-0,45
HAAI01009704	uncharacterized protein	282	-0.65	-1.63	-3.07	-1.91	-1,12
HAAI01018016	C2 domain containing protein	283	2.99	2.42	1.07	3.07	2.14
HAAI01011367	carboxylesterase family protein	284	-1,83	-1,55	-2.38	-2.57	-3.07
HAAI01009220	unknown	285	-1,20	-1,12	-0,82	-3.07	-1,30
HAAI01014488	unknown	286	-2.41	-0.98	-2.39	-3.07	-1.59
HAAI01003928	organic cation transporter: like	287	0.11	-1.48	-3.06	-2.43	-1.54
	Solute carrier family 22, member 4		-,	_,	<u>- 2,2 2</u>	_, .•	_,• .
HAAI01014220	uncharacterized protein	288	-0,59	1,88	1,03	1,76	3,06
HAAI01005137	uncharacterized protein	289	3,06	0,89	1,05	1,55	1,89

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HAAI01010106	unknown	290	-0,39	-0,46	3,06	-0,28	0,09
HAAI01000265	unknown	291	2,08	1,11	-3,00	3,05	1,76
HAAI01017536	methyltransferase like	292	<u>-3,05</u>	<u>-2,35</u>	-0,12	-2,08	-0,44
HAAI01013023	unknown	293	0,58	0,04	3,04	1,17	2,06
HAAI01018601	60S ribosomal protein L5 like	294	2,46	2,07	-0,01	1,83	-3,03
HAAI01018349	MFS transporter like	295	2,61	2,72	3,03	2,51	2,70
HAAI01013055	unknown	296	1,99	1,22	3,03	1,90	1,61
HAAI01001497	SAM motif containing protein	297	0,21	-1,33	-0,63	-1,05	<u>-3,03</u>
HAAI01017450	unknown	298	0,31	-0,14	2,12	2,91	3,02
HAAI01001305	unknown	299	2,64	1,86	-2,47	-1,03	3,02
HAAI01002118	conserved hypothetical protein	300	1,45	1,68	3,02	1,64	0,49
HAAI01001203	unknown	301	1,70	0,70	<u>-2,96</u>	-1,46	3,02
HAAI01002473	transcription factor like	302	3,02	1,03	1,28	1,62	0,61
HAAI01006202	unknown	303	3,02	2,34	0,81	2,69	1,70
HAAI01008700	arginine kinase	304	3,01	2,27	1,43	2,76	2,14
HAAI01006792	uncharacterized protein	305	-1,00	-2,08	-0,83	-0,87	<u>-3,01</u>
HAAI01002151	ets like transcription factor	306	-1,65	-1,28	<u>-1,70</u>	-1,78	<u>-3,01</u>
HAAI01008644	unknown	307	3,00	1,02	0,40	1,25	1,09
HAAI01011021	unknown	308	<u>-2,72</u>	-2,00	-2,67	-2,02	<u>-3,00</u>
HAAI01004806	unknown	309	<u>-2,54</u>	<u>-2,86</u>	<u>-2,99</u>	<u>-2,38</u>	<u>-2,74</u>
HAAI01019135	carbohydrate phosphorylase like	310	2,67	1,48	1,26	2,99	1,21
HAAI01001236	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein 27c like	311	-0,39	-1,25	-0,34	-0,42	<u>-2,99</u>
HAAI01001527	unknown	312	2,99	2,04	0,91	2,86	2,05
HAAI01019054	unknown	313	-0,20	0,08	-0,06	2,99	0,29
HAAI01014535	unknown	314	-0,64	1,93	0,20	0,42	2,99
HAAI01000186	astacin domain containg protein	315	2,79	2,24	-2,98	-1,20	2,94
HAAI01010793	unknown	316	0,08	0,22	0,14	2,98	2,10
HAAI01005761	unknown	317	1,59	0,64	-2,76	2,97	1,18
HAAI01018243	unknown	318	-1,77	-1,72	<u>-2,13</u>	<u>-2,96</u>	-1,78
HAAI01007142	unknown	319	<u>-2,81</u>	<u>-2,79</u>	-1,04	<u>-2,96</u>	-1,86
HAAI01018271	unknown	320	2,81	0,71	0,36	2,95	2,14
HAAI01017693	unknown	321	2,30	1,60	2,86	2,95	1,55
HAAI01006755	unknown	322	2,95	1,67	-0,51	1,61	1,07
HAAI01018853	hypothetical protein	323	1,99	2,86	0,14	2,84	2,95
HAAI01018439	s-adenosylmethionine synthetase like	324	2,60	2,94	1,22	2,77	1,87
HAAI01004058	cuticle protein	325	2,93	0,22	-0,55	0,20	-0,71
HAAI01001755	unknown	326	<u>-2,93</u>	<u>-2,79</u>	-1,62	<u>-2,12</u>	-0,67
HAAI01005283	ribonucleoside-diphosphate reductase	327	-0,84	-0,78	0,81	-0,47	2,92
HAAI01003712	uncharacterized protein	328	2,92	1,86	0,78	2,08	1,46
HAAI01010065	unknown	329	2,92	0,92	0,93	0,64	1,54
HAAI01005704	unknown	330	<u>-2,91</u>	<u>-1,61</u>	<u>-2,72</u>	-2,50	<u>-2,49</u>
HAAI01014260	unknown	331	2,41	2,04	1,95	2,90	1,94
HAAI01006431	unknown	332	2,90	1,99	1,49	1,46	0,77
HAAI01015598	heat shock protein 90 alpha	333	2,90	1,47	-0,19	1,85	-0,71
HAAI01019120	bestrophin	334	2,89	1,80	2,13	1,56	1,16
HAAI01010204	uncharacterized protein	335	2,41	1,56	1,52	2,88	1,83
HAAI01006298	unknown	336	<u>-2,88</u>	-1,64	-1,09	<u>-2,26</u>	-2,13
HAAI01008135	unknown	337	1,16	1,22	1,07	2,88	1,67
HAAI01018252	uncharacterized protein	338	2,87	-0,20	-2,36	2,35	2,43
HAAI01007839	unknown	339	0,71	0,37	0,06	1,52	2,87
HAAI01006842	60S ribosomal protein L3 like	340	2,86	1,80	1,32	2,78	2,06

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HAAI01003804	like gastrolith protein	341	1,01	0,01	2,00	2,86	-0,30
HAAI01018158	unknown	342	2,86	2,03	1,84	1,95	2,19
HAAI01005086	uncharacterized protein	343	2,38	2,47	2,34	2,86	1,66
HAAI01009473	unknown	344	-0,41	-0,04	2,86	0,84	0,02
HAAI01018320	chitin deacetylase domain	345	2,85	1,43	-0,85	1,62	-1,64
HAAI01000848	containing protein like laminin subunit a	346	-1,02	-1,71	-2,85	-1,04	-2,11
HAAI01000761	heat shock protein 70	347	2,84	1,94	1,30	2,61	1,37
HAAI01014511	unknown	348	2,32	2,66	1,32	2,83	1,87
HAAI01007828	unknown	349	2,44	1,80	2,49	2,83	1,67
HAAI01016085	unknown	350	2,81	-0,36	1,39	1,76	2,16
HAAI01018182	unknown	351	1,25	2,13	1,20	2,81	1,63
HAAI01005842	like chitin binding protein	352	2,81	0,48	1,54	0,63	-0,45
HAAI01017627	uncharacterized protein	353	-1,33	-0,78	-2,78	-2,61	2,81
HAAI01002483	HMG protein like	354	-2,81	-1,22	-0,94	-2,04	-2,41
HAAI01001444	L-type amino acid transporter like	355	-1,70	-1,57	-0,60	-2,25	-2,81
HAAI01012578	uncharacterized protein	356	-0,42	-1,19	-0,34	-0,89	-2.80
HAAI01018639	rootletin like	357	2.80	0.54	0.68	1.95	0.46
HAAI01011635	unknown	358	-0.40	-2.80	-0.68	-0.83	-1.87
HAAI01011792	unknown	359	1 66	1.99	1.38	2.25	2.79
HAAI01014655	hypothetical protein	360	-2 79	-2 24	-1 27	-2.48	-0.59
HAAI01003692	unknown	361	-0.44	-1.06	-0.27	-0 44	-2 78
HAAI01017232	like cellular nucleic acid-binding	362	2 78	2,00	0.85	2 22	1 96
	protein	262	0.70	2,00	0.75	1.00	1.05
HAAI01014065	uncharacterized protein	363	-0,78	<u>-2,78</u>	-0,75	-1,02	-1,65
HAAI01010958	unknown	364	-1,33	0,62	<u>-2,78</u>	0,14	-0,71
HAAI01015324	unknown	365	-1,39	-1,51	-0,42	-1,43	<u>-2,77</u>
HAAI01000019	unknown	366	1,48	0,88	<u>-2,77</u>	2,54	1,33
HAAI01001095	unknown	367	2,44	2,30	1,70	2,77	1,23
HAAI01002867	unknown	368	2,08	2,19	1,66	0,20	2,77
HAAI01001265	beta tubulin	369	2,77	1,77	0,97	1,98	1,02
HAAI01014307	unknown	370	-0,37	-0,91	-0,16	-0,58	<u>-2,76</u>
HAAI01002819	protein phosphatase	371	-0,62	-0,85	<u>-1,60</u>	-1,52	<u>-2,76</u>
HAAI01003457	unknown	372	2,75	1,47	1,63	2,02	2,76
HAAI01002031	unknown	373	<u>-2,75</u>	<u>-2,66</u>	0,14	<u>-2,40</u>	-2,01
HAAI01007241	unknown	374	<u>-2,59</u>	-0,64	-2,39	-2,75	<u>-2,49</u>
HAAI01019070	zinc finger protein like	375	-0,55	-0,13	-2,00	2,75	-0,35
HAAI01003970	reverse transcriptase like	376	-2,64	<u>-2,75</u>	<u>-1,94</u>	<u>-2,18</u>	<u>-2,13</u>
HAAI01008986	uncharacterized protein	377	<u>-1,79</u>	-0,92	<u>-2,75</u>	<u>-1,82</u>	-0,31
HAAI01011856	unknown	378	-0,52	-1,07	-0,46	-0,90	<u>-2,74</u>
HAAI01015199	unknown	379	-1,57	-1,82	-1,79	-2,74	-1,75
HAAI01014705	unknown	380	0,91	-0,81	-1,37	0,45	<u>-2,74</u>
HAAI01005182	unknown	381	-0,68	-0,90	-1,59	-1,31	<u>-2,74</u>
HAAI01005327	uncharacterized protein	382	-2,26	<u>-2,73</u>	0,34	0,65	0,49
HAAI01017803	uncharacterized protein	383	2,73	1,37	1,61	2,60	0,98
HAAI01008718	unknown	384	0,04	<u>-2,73</u>	-0,49	-0,53	-1,22
HAAI01007895	unknown	385	-0,83	-1,01	-1,01	-1,45	-2,72
HAAI01001603	uncharacterized protein	386	-1,58	-0,61	<u>-2,36</u>	<u>-2,72</u>	<u>-2,16</u>
HAAI01007496	60S ribosomal protein L5 like	387	2,29	1,58	1,59	2,72	1,57
HAAI01019193	unknown	388	2,71	0,31	0,58	2,16	0,09
HAAI01000562	cysteine dioxygenase	389	<u>-2,71</u>	-1,50	-1,33	<u>-1,92</u>	-1,71
HAAI01006518	putative articulin	390	0,96	1,39	2,32	0,15	-2,71
HAAI01002830	unknown	391	1,30	1,22	1,55	1,06	2,71
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HAAI01013696	unknown	392	-1,64	0,00	<u>-2,71</u>	-2,30	-1,52
HAAI01018645	V1-ATPase subunit B	393	2,69	1,80	1,27	2,54	1,46
HAAI01004185	RNA Polymerase like	394	-0,90	0,89	<u>-2,69</u>	0,47	-0,94
HAAI01004647	astakine variant	395	<u>-2,44</u>	<u>-2,23</u>	<u>-2,68</u>	-2,31	<u>-2,61</u>
HAAI01017436	unknown	396	2,13	1,39	1,78	2,68	2,54
HAAI01012733	unknown	397	-1,51	<u>-2,68</u>	<u>-1,87</u>	-2,53	-1,61
HAAI01011633	s-adenosylmethionine synthetase	398	-2,68	-1,06	-1,50	-1,13	-1,43
HAAI01014600	unknown	399	-0,42	-1,10	-0,25	-0,70	-2,68
HAAI01006801	unknown	400	0,10	<u>-2,67</u>	-0,24	-0,46	-1,60
HAAI01018783	like cuticle protein	401	2,67	0,71	1,49	1,50	1,61
HAAI01004563	unknown	402	2,41	2,48	2,66	2,19	1,11
HAAI01016925	unknown	403	-0,15	-0,55	-0,13	-1,13	-2,66
HAAI01015106	unknown	404	1,62	2,66	1,81	2,61	2,48
HAAI01007061	unknown	405	<u>-2,66</u>	<u>-2,03</u>	<u>-1,89</u>	-1,60	-1,20
HAAI01004423	unknown	406	-0,77	<u>-1,55</u>	-0,65	-0,85	-2,66
HAAI01019177	DEAD box ATP-dependent RNA helicase like	407	2,66	1,47	-1,19	1,48	-2,13
HAAI01004276	unknown	408	-1,54	<u>-2,65</u>	-1,84	-1,90	-0,59
HAAI01003707	unknown	409	-0,38	-1,09	-0,14	-0,51	-2,65
HAAI01005574	unknown	410	-0,03	1,05	0,23	0,47	2,64
HAAI01001475	unknown	411	0,05	-2,64	-0,02	-0,33	-0,79
HAAI01011676	unknown	412	0,08	-2,63	-0,23	-0,44	-1,61
HAAI01004930	heat shock protein 90	413	2,63	1,86	1,24	2,58	0,92
HAAI01012460	unknown	414	-0,50	-0,95	-0,30	-0,68	<u>-2,63</u>
HAAI01005054	unknown	415	2,63	1,79	0,27	2,44	1,39
HAAI01005868	unknown	416	-0,11	-0,92	-0,27	-2,62	-1,59
HAAI01003095	uncharacterized protein	417	-0,90	-0,45	-2,62	-1,63	-0,07
HAAI01002085	unknown	418	2,50	1,66	-2,62	-0,78	2,18
HAAI01005581	L-type amino acid transporter like	419	-0,96	-1,75	-1,27	-1,29	<u>-2,62</u>
HAAI01011017	unknown	420	-1,27	<u>-2,62</u>	<u>-2,47</u>	<u>-2,25</u>	-1,55
HAAI01007246	vitellogenin like	421	2,61	2,15	-1,10	0,98	-1,45
HAAI01015483	unknown	422	1,53	2,61	2,22	2,54	1,87
HAAI01004174	uncharacterized protein	423	0,71	0,36	-0,77	2,61	0,52
HAAI01003375	unknown	424	2,61	0,36	1,29	0,74	-0,65
HAAI01008977	unknown	425	2,60	2,14	0,51	2,17	1,83
HAAI01007065	inorganic pyrophosphatase like	426	-0,85	-0,83	-0,64	-1,08	<u>-2,60</u>
HAAI01003327	actin	427	2,53	2,26	1,06	2,60	1,72
HAAI01008962	unknown	428	-0,54	-1,36	-0,14	-0,71	<u>-2,60</u>
HAAI01017079	unknown	429	1,67	2,60	2,09	2,07	1,55
HAAI01003766	unknown	430	2,09	1,16	1,02	2,60	1,97
HAAI01010404	unknown	431	1,92	1,76	2,59	1,66	1,39
HAAI01000796	alpha tubulin	432	2,59	2,06	1,09	2,34	1,70
HAAI01010974	unknown	433	<u>-2,59</u>	-1,14	-1,20	-0,57	-0,81
HAAI01002769	unknown	434	0,69	0,24	2,58	0,88	-0,67
HAAI01003082	uncharacterized protein	435	2,58	1,63	1,09	2,21	1,82
HAAI01012644	unknown	436	0,96	-0,27	-0,05	2,29	2,57
HAAI01003592	unknown	437	-1,55	-0,47	<u>-2,39</u>	<u>-2,02</u>	<u>-2,57</u>
HAAI01018259	splicing factor	438	2,57	1,64	0,45	2,06	1,44
HAAI01015276	unknown	439	2,44	2,56	0,99	2,30	1,77
HAAI01015544	4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase	440	2,49	1,71	0,51	2,56	2,07
HAAI01009559	unknown	441	1,91	1,71	2,56	1,74	-0,59
HAAI01006323	40S ribosomal protein S10 like	442	-1,68	-0,93	-1,13	-1,30	<u>-2,56</u>

HAND1005237 alphe carbonic anlydrase like 444 2,55 1,80 0.52 2,24 0,91 HAND10405732 uncharacterized protein 445 0,07 -1,35 -2,55 -1,15 -1,11 HAND1014550 unknown 447 -1,66 -0,83 -0,03 -0,61 -2,55 HAND101157 unknown 448 -2,20 -2,255 -1,64 -1,66 -1,53 HAND101102 unknown 450 -1,12 -0,88 -1,48 -2,54 -0,78 HAND101102 unknown 451 -2,29 -1,43 -1,52 -2,264 -0,18 HAND101057 serine/threonine-protein 454 -0,39 -0,54 -1,49 -1,19 -2,54 HAND10157 transposase like 455 -2,11 -1,16 -2,53 -1,26 -2,53 HAND101567 uncharacterized protein 459 1,91 0,58 -0,12 2,46 -2,52 -2,16 HAND101567 uncharacterized protein<	HAAI01018213	glycoside hydrolase like	443	1,83	1,26	1,56	2,55	2,39
HAM01009732 unknown 446 0,07 1,35 2,55 1,11 1,11 HAM0104559 unknown 446 0,93 0,03 0,61 -2,55 HAM01011157 unknown 447 1,65 0,84 1,56 -2,55 1,36 HAM01012122 unknown 449 -2,30 -2,54 1,08 -1,48 -2,54 0,78 HAM0101012 unknown 451 -2,64 -1,99 -1,15 -1,61 -1,83 HAM0101057 winknown 452 2,54 1,16 -2,53 1,10 -2,53 HAM0101057 serine/threenine-protein 455 -2,11 -1,16 -2,53 -1,10 -1,00 HAM0101644 transposese like 455 -2,11 -1,16 -2,53 -1,10 -1,00 HAM010157 michondrial-processing 455 -2,01 -1,05 -0,12 2,46 -2,52 HAM0101679 uncharacterized protein 459 1,91 0,58	HAAI01005237	alpha carbonic anhydrase like	444	2,55	1,80	0,52	2,42	0,91
HAA01014559 unknown 446 0.24 0.93 0.03 0.01 2.55 HAA0101157 unknown 447 1.65 0.084 1.56 -2.55 1.64 1.66 1.53 HAA0101157 unknown 449 2.54 1.04 1.62 2.06 1.88 HAA01010121 unknown 451 -2.54 1.99 1.15 1.61 1.83 HAA01010107 unknown 452 2.04 1.16 0.52 2.22 1.98 HAA01010057 unknown 453 2.09 1.13 1.11 9.05 HAA01010167 miknown 455 -2.11 1.16 -2.53 1.16 1.00 HAA010101444 transposase like 456 1.76 2.35 1.16 1.01 1.00 HAA010161667 uncharacterized protein 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.46 -2.52 HAA010101667 uncharacterized protein 461 2.65 1.01 <	HAAI01009732	uncharacterized protein	445	-0,07	-1,35	-2,55	-1,15	-1,11
HAAD1009480 unknown 447 1.65 0.94 1.66 2.55 -1.64 -1.66 -1.53 HAAD1017689 unknown 449 2.54 2.00 1.62 2.08 1.88 HAAD1012122 unknown 450 -1.12 0.88 1.44 2.54 -0.78 HAAD1010179 unknown 451 -2.54 1.16 0.52 2.22 1.98 HAAD1010179 unknown 453 -2.09 1.43 -1.52 2.54 0.18 HAAD101013652 unknown 453 -0.09 -1.49 -1.10 0.52 2.22 1.98 HAAD1010846 transposase like 456 -7.68 -0.15 -2.53 -1.16 1.58 HAAD1018667 unchracterized protein 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.46 -2.52 HAAD101807 unchracterized protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.52 HAAD1011790 unchracterized protein	HAAI01014559	unknown	446	-0,24	-0,93	0,03	-0,61	<u>-2,55</u>
HAAD1011157 unknown 448 2,30 2,55 1,64 1,66 1,53 HAA01012122 unknown 450 2,12 0,88 1,48 2,54 1,99 1,15 1,61 -1,88 HAA01012122 unknown 451 2,54 1,99 1,15 1,61 -1,82 HAA0101362 unknown 453 2,09 1,43 1,152 2,254 0,18 HAA01010633 unknown 453 -2,09 -1,43 1,49 -1,19 -2,54 HAA01010634 transposase like 456 -2,11 -1,16 -2,53 -2,16 HAA01014517 unknown 457 -2,48 -0,15 -2,53 -1,16 -1,58 HAA01014507 uncharacterized protein 450 1,91 0,58 -0,12 2,62 2,62 HAA010160769 uncharacterized protein 461 2,52 1,90 0,22 2,07 1,05 HAA01010607 uncharacterized protein 461	HAAI01009480	unknown	447	-1,65	-0,84	-1,56	<u>-2,55</u>	-1,36
HAAD10107689 unknown 449 2,54 2,00 -1,62 2,08 -1,88 HAAD10112122 unknown 450 -1,12 -0,88 -1,48 -2,54 -0,78 HAAD10101797 unknown 451 -2,69 -1,43 -1,52 2,22 1,98 HAAD10101652 unknown 453 -0,09 -1,43 -1,52 2,254 -0,18 HAAD1001057 serine/threonine-protein 454 -0,39 -0,54 -1,49 -1,16 -2,53 -1,16 -1,52 -2,53 1,10 1,00 HAAD10015174 unknown 457 -2,48 -0,15 -2,53 -1,16 -1,58 HAAD10115174 uncharacterized protein 459 1,91 0,58 -0,12 2,46 -2,52 HAAD10118019 ras related protein 460 2,04 -1,31 -1,75 2,02 -2,52 HAAD1011805 serine protease inhibitor 462 1,65 -0,10 1,13 2,51 0,29	HAAI01011157	unknown	448	<u>-2,30</u>	<u>-2,55</u>	-1,64	-1,66	-1,53
HAA01012122 unknown 450 1.12 0.88 1.48 2.54 -0.78 HAA01010107 unknown 451 -2.54 1.99 1.15 1.61 1.83 HAA01010797 unknown 453 2.029 1.43 -1.52 2.22 1.98 HAA01010633 serine/threonine.protein 454 -0.99 1.43 -1.52 -2.53 1.10 HAA01010633 HE-like carbox/sestresse 455 -2.11 -1.16 -2.53 1.10 1.00 HAA01018464 transposses like 456 1.76 2.253 1.10 1.00 HAA01018467 uncharacterized protein 457 -2.48 -0.15 -2.53 1.16 -1.58 HAA01018667 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 1.31 -1.175 -2.02 -2.52 HAA0101867 uncharacterized protein 461 2.52 1.90 0.22 2.07 1.05 HAA01010817 resteletd protein 461 2.56	HAAI01007689	unknown	449	2,54	2,00	-1,62	2,08	-1,88
HAA01011012 unknown 451 -2.54 -1.99 -1.15 -1.61 -1.83 HAA010130707 unknown 452 2,54 1.16 0.52 2,24 0.18 HAA0101057 sening/threonine-protein 454 -0.39 -0.54 -1.49 -1.19 -2.54 HAA0101057 sening/threonine-protein 455 -2.11 1.16 -2.53 -2.25 -2.54 HAA01013174 unknown 457 -2.48 -0.15 -2.53 -1.16 -1.58 HAA01010751 uncharacterized protein 459 -1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.46 -2.52 HAA01010760 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.76 -2.02 -2.252 HAA010100452 serine protease inhibitor 461 2.52 1.90 0.22 2.07 1.05 HAA010101750 incharacterized protein 463 -1.66 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAA010102741 incharacterized protein 465 2.51 2.13 1.34 2.49 1.54 HAA01	HAAI01012122	unknown	450	-1,12	-0,88	-1,48	-2,54	-0,78
HAAl01017097 unknown 452 2,54 1.16 0.52 2.22 1.98 HAAl01001375 winknown 453 -2,09 -1.43 -1,52 -2,54 0.18 HAAl0100167 serine/threonine-protein 454 -0.39 -0.54 -1.49 -2.55 -2.55 HAAl01018446 transposase like 455 -2.11 -2.53 -2.25 -2.53 HAAl01015174 unknown 457 -2.48 -0.15 -2.53 -2.16 metrichendrial-processing 458 -2.00 -1.88 -2.02 -2.52 HAAl01018667 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.52 HAAl0101867 incharacterized protein 461 -2.52 -1.86 -5.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01012047 inpothetical protein 462 -1.03 -1.13 -1.42 -1.61 HAAl01012047 inpothetical protein 466 2.51 2.13 1.34 2.44	HAAI01011012	unknown	451	<u>-2,54</u>	-1,99	-1,15	-1,61	-1,83
HAA01013652 unknown 453 -2,09 -1,43 -1,52 -2,54 0,18 HAA01001075 senent/threonine-protein 454 -0.39 -0.54 -1.49 -1.19 -2,54 HAA01000639 JHE-like carboxylesterase 455 -2,11 -1.16 -2,53 -1.10 -1.00 HAA010115174 unknown 457 -2,48 -0.15 -2,53 -1.16 -1.58 HAA01013867 uncharacterized protein 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2,46 -2,52 HAA01014501 uncharacterized protein 461 2,52 1.90 0,22 2,07 1.05 HAA01000452 serine protease inhibitor 463 -1.26 -1.88 -2.44 -2.51 HAA0101455 like chitin binding protein 464 -0.65 -1.13 2,51 0.213 -2.44 -2.51 HAA0101459 unknown 467 1.03 0.41 -2.50 0.68 -0.06 HAA01014790 unknown <	HAAI01017097	unknown	452	2,54	1,16	0,52	2,22	1,98
HAAl01001057 sering/threenine-protein phosphatase like phosphatase like 454 -0.39 -0.54 -1.49 -1.19 -2.54 HAAl01000639 JHE-like carboxylesterase 455 -2.11 -1.16 -2.53 -2.25 -2.53 HAAl0101514 unknown 457 -2.48 -0.15 -2.53 -1.16 -1.58 HAAl01015167 mitochondrial-processing petidase like 458 -2.00 -1.88 -2.03 -2.52 -2.16 HAAl01018061 uncharacterized protein 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.46 -2.52 HAAl01018019 ras related protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.52 HAAl01018019 ras related protein 461 -2.52 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01012047 hypothetical protein 463 -1.26 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01012047 unknown 467 1.03 0.41 -0.26 0.63 -0.06	HAAI01013652	unknown	453	<u>-2,09</u>	-1,43	<u>-1,52</u>	<u>-2,54</u>	0,18
phosphatase like HAA01000639 JHE-like carboxylesterase 455 -2,11 -1.16 -2,53 -2,25 -2,15 HAA0101018446 transposase like 456 1,76 2,35 2,53 1.10 1.00 HAA01010151 mitochondrial-processing 458 -2,00 -1,88 -2,03 -2,52 -2,16 HAA0101750 mitochondrial-processing 458 -2,00 -1,88 -2,03 -2,52 -2,16 HAA0101750 uncharacterized protein 460 -2,04 -1,31 -1,75 -2,02 -2,22 -2,51 HAA101020450 uncharacterized protein 461 2,52 1,90 0,22 2,07 1,05 HAA10102047 hypothetical protein 463 -1,26 -1,86 -0,65 -0,10 1,13 2,51 0,29 HAA10101580 unknown 466 2,51 2,13 1,34 2,49 1,54 HAA10101491 Metallothionein 468 1,56 1,22 2,50	HAAI01001057	serine/threonine-protein	454	-0,39	-0,54	<u>-1,49</u>	-1,19	<u>-2,54</u>
Inclusion Inclusion <thinclusion< th=""> <thinclusion< th=""> <thi< td=""><td>1144104000000</td><td>phosphatase like</td><td>455</td><td>0.44</td><td>1 10</td><td>0 5 0</td><td>0.05</td><td>0 5 0</td></thi<></thinclusion<></thinclusion<>	1144104000000	phosphatase like	455	0.44	1 10	0 5 0	0.05	0 5 0
nAA001014440 unknown 457 -2,48 -0.15 -2,53 -1.10 -1.05 HAA100101751 mitochondrial-processing peptidase like 458 -2.00 -1.88 -2.03 -2.52 -2.16 HAA100101751 mitochondrial-processing peptidase like 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.466 -2.52 HAA101018067 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.51 HAA10100452 serine protease inhibitor 462 -1.03 -1.52 -1.81 -1.81 -2.52 HAA10101247 hypothetical protein 463 -1.26 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAA101018919 like chitin binding protein 463 -1.26 -1.13 1.34 2.49 1.54 HAA101018919 like chitin collagen 465 2.51 2.13 1.34 2.49 1.54 HAA101018919 unknown 466 2.51 0.41 -0.26 0.63 -0.06 HAA101018919 unknown 467 1.03 0.41 2.50 0.8			455	<u>-2,11</u> 1.76	-1,10	<u>-2,55</u>	<u>-2,25</u>	<u>-2,55</u>
Invaluo103114 Invitorium 437 12,40 -0,13 12,133 12,135 12,151 1			450	1,70	2,35	2,00	1,10	1,00
International and the series of the		ulikilowii mitaabandrial processing	457	<u>-2,40</u>	-0,15	<u>-2,55</u>	-1,10	-1,00
HAAl01018667 uncharacterized protein 459 1.91 0.58 -0.12 2.46 -2.52 HAAl01017906 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.07 1.05 HAAl010100452 serine protease inhibitor 462 -1.03 -1.52 -1.81 -1.81 -2.52 HAAl01012047 hypothetical protein 463 -1.26 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01018919 like chitila collagen 465 2.51 2.13 1.34 2.49 1.54 HAAl01018919 inknown 466 2.51 0.41 -0.26 0.63 -0.06 HAAl0101586 unknown 466 1.03 0.41 2.50 0.98 2.18 HAAl01014913 unknown 467 1.03 0.41 2.50 1.93 1.41 -0.01 0.57 -2.50 1.93 HAAl0101447 unknown 471 -0.43 -1.11 -0.01 -0.57 -2.50 HAAl01006563 unknown 472 0.11 0.93 -0	HAAI01001751	peptidase like	406	-2,00	-1,00	-2,03	-2,52	-2,10
HAAl01017906 uncharacterized protein 460 -2.04 -1.31 -1.75 -2.02 -2.52 HAAl010018019 ras related protein 461 2.52 1.90 0.22 2.07 1.05 HAAl01001455 like chitin binding protein 463 -1.26 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01012047 hypothetical protein 463 -0.65 0.01 1.13 2.51 0.29 HAAl01018919 like fibrillar collagen 466 2.51 0.41 -0.26 0.63 -0.06 HAAl01015709 unknown 466 2.51 0.41 -0.26 0.63 -0.06 HAAl0101580 unknown 467 1.03 0.41 2.50 0.98 2.18 HAAl0101479 unknown 470 -2.50 -0.98 -1.37 -1.22 -1.24 HAAl0100633 unknown 471 -0.43 -1.11 -0.01 -0.57 -2.50 HAAl0100635 unknown 474 -0.	HAAI01018667	uncharacterized protein	459	1,91	0,58	-0,12	2,46	-2,52
HAAl01018019 ras related protein 461 2,52 1,90 0,22 2,07 1,05 HAAl01000452 serine protease inhibitor 462 -1,03 -1,86 -0,58 -2,44 -2,51 HAAl01012047 hypothetical protein 463 -1,26 -1,86 -0,58 -2,44 -2,51 HAAl01014919 like fibrillar collagen 465 2,51 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,09 HAAl01014919 uknown 466 2,51 0,41 -2,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAl0101586 unknown 466 2,51 0,41 2,250 1,05 1,65 HAAl01014409 unknown 467 1,03 0,41 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAl01014474 uncharacterized protein 470 -2,50 -0,98 -1,37 -1,22 -1,24 HAAl01014747 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 -0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAl0100760 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,30 -0,49 -0,90 -2,50 HAAl010014251	HAAI01017906	uncharacterized protein	460	<u>-2,04</u>	-1,31	<u>-1,75</u>	<u>-2,02</u>	<u>-2,52</u>
HAAl01000425 serine protease inhibitor 462 -1,03 -1,52 -1,81 -1,81 -2,52 HAAl01001455 like chitin binding protein 463 -1,26 -1,86 -0,58 -2,44 -2,51 HAAl0112047 hypothetical protein 464 -0,65 -0,10 1,13 2,51 0,29 HAAl0118919 like fibrillar collagen 465 2,51 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAl0115709 unknown 466 2,51 0,41 2,50 0,98 2,18 HAAl0101447 unknown 468 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAl0101447 unknown 463 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAl0101447 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAl0100663 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,30 -0,49 0,90 -2,50 HAAl0100740 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,00 -0,30 -0,63 -2,49 HAAl0100741 translation	HAAI01018019	ras related protein	461	2,52	1,90	0,22	2,07	1,05
HAAl01001455 like chitin binding protein 463 -1.26 -1.86 -0.58 -2.44 -2.51 HAAl01012047 hypothetical protein 464 -0.65 -0.10 1.13 2,51 0.29 HAAl01018919 like fibrillar collagen 465 2,51 2,13 1,34 2,49 1,54 HAAl01014913 Metallothionein 466 2,51 0,41 -0.26 0,63 -0.06 HAAl01015860 unknown 467 1,03 0,41 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAl01014409 unknown 468 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,63 HAAl0104479 unknown 470 -2,43 -1,11 1,07 2,50 1,93 HAAl0104792 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 -0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAl01007660 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,00 -0,30 -0,63 -2,49 HAAl01002741 translation elongation factor like 475 2,49 1,54 0,41 0,52 2,49 HAAl01013116	HAAI01000452	serine protease inhibitor	462	-1,03	-1,52	<u>-1,81</u>	<u>-1,81</u>	<u>-2,52</u>
HAAI01012047 hypothetical protein 464 -0,65 -0,10 1,13 2,51 0,29 HAAI01018919 like fibrillar collagen 465 2,51 2,13 1,34 2,49 1,54 HAAI01014913 Metallothionein 466 2,51 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAI0101570 unknown 466 1,03 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAI0101586 unknown 468 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAI0101447 uncharacterized protein 470 -2,50 -0,98 -1,37 -1,22 -1,24 HAAI01006563 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 -0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAI01006760 unknown 472 -0,13 -0,30 -0,62 2,49 HAAI0100741 translation elongation factor like 475 2,49 1,54 0,54 2,14 0,95 HAAI0101316 unknown 476 -0,53 -1,00 </td <td>HAAI01001455</td> <td>like chitin binding protein</td> <td>463</td> <td>-1,26</td> <td><u>-1,86</u></td> <td>-0,58</td> <td><u>-2,44</u></td> <td><u>-2,51</u></td>	HAAI01001455	like chitin binding protein	463	-1,26	<u>-1,86</u>	-0,58	<u>-2,44</u>	<u>-2,51</u>
HAAI010149131 like fibrillar collagen 465 2,51 2,13 1,34 2,49 1,54 HAAI010149131 Metallothionein 466 2,51 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAI010145768 unknown 466 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAI010145586 unknown 468 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAI01014447 uncharacterized protein 470 -2,50 -0,98 -1,37 -1,22 -1,24 HAAI0104792 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 -0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAI0100660 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,30 -0,49 -0,90 -2,50 HAAI01011815 unknown 474 -0,06 -0,21 0,68 1,52 2,49 HAAI0101316 unknown 476 -0,53 -1,00 -0,63 -2,48 -1,66 HAAI01014201 unknown 476 -0,53 -1,00 -0,63 -2,48 -1,59 HAAI01014216 unknown 477<	HAAI01012047	hypothetical protein	464	-0,65	-0,10	1,13	2,51	0,29
HAAl01014913 Metallothionein 466 2,51 0,41 -0,26 0,63 -0,06 HAAl01018709 unknown 467 1,03 0,41 2,50 0,08 2,18 HAAl01015586 unknown 468 1,56 1,22 2,50 1,05 1,65 HAAl01014447 uncharacterized protein 470 -2,50 -0,98 -1,37 -1,22 -1,24 HAAl010046563 unknown 471 -0,43 -1,11 -0,01 -0,57 -2,50 HAAl01010760 unknown 472 -0,11 -0,93 -0,30 -0,52 -2,50 HAAl0101815 unknown 473 -0,63 -1,30 -0,49 -0,90 -2,50 HAAl01011815 unknown 476 -0,53 -1,00 -0,63 -2,49 HAAl01013116 unknown 477 0,25 0,72 2,01 2,48 1,56 HAAl01014269 like chitin binding protein 479 -0,50 -1,08 -0,57 -1,66 -2,48 HAAl0100757 unknown 477 0	HAAI01018919	like fibrillar collagen	465	2,51	2,13	1,34	2,49	1,54
HAAI01018709unknown4671,030,412,500,982,18HAAI01015586unknown4681,561,222,501,051,65HAAI01014409unknown4690,621,711,972,501,93HAAI01014447uncharacterized protein470-2,50-0,98-1,37-1,22-1,24HAAI01014729unknown471-0,43-1,11-0,01-0,57-2,50HAAI0100563unknown472-0,11-0,93-0,30-0,52-2,50HAAI0100760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01007449unknown477-0,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI0104269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,170,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006233unknown481-1,170,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006233unknown481-1,170,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006233unknown481-1,170,22-2,48-2,68-2,19HAAI01004260phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86 <td>HAAI01014913</td> <td>Metallothionein</td> <td>466</td> <td>2,51</td> <td>0,41</td> <td>-0,26</td> <td>0,63</td> <td>-0,06</td>	HAAI01014913	Metallothionein	466	2,51	0,41	-0,26	0,63	-0,06
HAAI01015586unknown4681,561,222,501,051,65HAAI01004409unknown4690,621,711,972,501,93HAAI01014447uncharacterized protein470-2,50-0,98-1,37-1,22-1,24HAAI0100653unknown471-0,43-1,11-0,01-0,57-2,50HAAI01009760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01011815unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01015317unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01016233unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01006233unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006234Unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01006234Unknown481-1,710,22-2,46-0,88 </td <td>HAAI01018709</td> <td>unknown</td> <td>467</td> <td>1,03</td> <td>0,41</td> <td>2,50</td> <td>0,98</td> <td>2,18</td>	HAAI01018709	unknown	467	1,03	0,41	2,50	0,98	2,18
HAAI01004409unknown4690,621,711,972,501,93HAAI01014447uncharacterized protein470-2,50-0,98-1,37-1,22-1,24HAAI01014792unknown471-0,43-1,11-0,01-0,57-2,50HAAI0100563unknown472-0,11-0,93-0,30-0,52-2,50HAAI01009760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01011315unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01013117unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,17HAAI01002811like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01002812like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01002812like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,80	HAAI01015586	unknown	468	1,56	1,22	2,50	1,05	1,65
HAAI01014447uncharacterized protein470-2,50-0,98-1,37-1,22-1,24HAAI01014792unknown471-0,43-1,11-0,01-0,57-2,50HAAI01006663unknown472-0,11-0,93-0,30-0,52-2,50HAAI0101815unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01015317unknown4770,250,722,012,481,59HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01007057unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01002231unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI01002810like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01005119unknown4872,45	HAAI01004409	unknown	469	0,62	1,71	1,97	2,50	1,93
HAAI01014792unknown471-0,43-1,11-0,01-0,57-2,50HAAI01006563unknown472-0,11-0,93-0,30-0,52-2,50HAAI01009760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01011815unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01015317unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01004233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,17HAAI0100424JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI01004251like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01005119unknown486-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01002813unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown488-1,24 </td <td>HAAI01014447</td> <td>uncharacterized protein</td> <td>470</td> <td>-2,50</td> <td>-0,98</td> <td><u>-1,37</u></td> <td>-1,22</td> <td>-1,24</td>	HAAI01014447	uncharacterized protein	470	-2,50	-0,98	<u>-1,37</u>	-1,22	-1,24
HAAI01006563unknown472-0,11-0,93-0,30-0,52-2,50HAAI01009760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01011815unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI0107449unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,00-2,47HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI0100519unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI0100519unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI0100519unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI0100942unknown4881,241,21-0	HAAI01014792	unknown	471	-0,43	-1,11	-0,01	-0,57	<u>-2,50</u>
HAAI01009760unknown473-0,63-1,30-0,49-0,90-2,50HAAI01011815unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01013117unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01005119unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI0100942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01009942unknown4882,45	HAAI01006563	unknown	472	-0,11	-0,93	-0,30	-0,52	<u>-2,50</u>
HAAI01011815unknown474-0,06-0,210,681,522,49HAAI01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAI01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAI01007449unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,46HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01002813unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01002813unknown489 <td>HAAI01009760</td> <td>unknown</td> <td>473</td> <td>-0,63</td> <td>-1,30</td> <td>-0,49</td> <td>-0,90</td> <td><u>-2,50</u></td>	HAAI01009760	unknown	473	-0,63	-1,30	-0,49	-0,90	<u>-2,50</u>
HAAl01002741translation elongation factor like4752,491,540,542,140,95HAAl01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAl01007449unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAl01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAl01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAl01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAl01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAl01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAl0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAl0100516phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAl01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAl0100942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAl01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01002813unknown490<	HAAI01011815	unknown	474	-0,06	-0,21	0,68	1,52	2,49
HAAl01013116unknown476-0,53-1,00-0,30-0,63-2,49HAAl01007449unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAl01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAl01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAl01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAl01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAl01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAl0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAl01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAl01005119unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAl01009420unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAl01005119unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAl01009420unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01009420unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01009420unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAl01002813unknown490-0,69-0,28<	HAAI01002741	translation elongation factor like	475	2,49	1,54	0,54	2,14	0,95
HAAI01007449unknown4770,250,722,012,481,66HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01004704troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI0100942unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01007174unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01007174unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI0100942unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01013116	unknown	476	-0,53	-1,00	-0,30	-0,63	<u>-2,49</u>
HAAI01015317unknown4780,471,06-1,57-2,48-1,59HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI010011714unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01007449	unknown	477	0,25	0,72	2,01	2,48	1,66
HAAI01014269like chitin binding protein479-0,50-1,08-0,57-1,66-2,48HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01015317	unknown	478	0,47	1,06	-1,57	<u>-2,48</u>	-1,59
HAAI01007057unknown480-0,18-1,96-0,61-1,25-2,48HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01002814unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01002813unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01014269	like chitin binding protein	479	-0,50	-1,08	-0,57	-1,66	<u>-2,48</u>
HAAI01006233unknown481-1,710,22-2,48-2,08-2,19HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01009942unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01007057	unknown	480	-0,18	<u>-1,96</u>	-0,61	-1,25	<u>-2,48</u>
HAAI01004724JHE-like carboxylesterase482-2,20-1,81-1,99-1,95-2,47HAAI0100281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01009942unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01002813unknown489-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01006233	unknown	481	-1,71	0,22	-2,48	-2,08	-2,19
HAAI01000281like transglutaminase4830,58-0,771,35-0,69-2,47HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01011714unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01004724	JHE-like carboxylesterase	482	<u>-2,20</u>	<u>-1,81</u>	-1,99	<u>-1,95</u>	<u>-2,47</u>
HAAI01008420troponin I4840,20-0,73-2,46-0,88-1,81HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01011714unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01000281	like transglutaminase	483	0,58	-0,77	1,35	-0,69	<u>-2,47</u>
HAAI01004506phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like485-1,86-1,96-0,38-1,88-2,46HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01011714unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01008420	troponin I	484	0,20	-0,73	<u>-2,46</u>	-0,88	-1,81
HAAI01005119unknown4862,251,802,461,830,94HAAI01011714unknown4872,432,460,941,191,42HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01004506	phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase like	485	<u>-1,86</u>	<u>-1,96</u>	-0,38	<u>-1,88</u>	<u>-2,46</u>
HAAI01011714unknown487 2,432,46 0,941,191,42HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,24 2,46 HAAI01002813unknown489 2,45 -0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,74 2,302,45 1,071,70	HAAI01005119	unknown	486	2,25	1,80	2,46	1,83	0,94
HAAI01009942unknown488-1,241,21-0,210,242,46HAAI01002813unknown4892,45-0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01011714	unknown	487	2,43	2,46	0,94	1,19	1,42
HAAI01002813unknown489 2,45 -0,041,150,670,35HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,74 2,302,45 1,071,70	HAAI01009942	unknown	488	-1,24	1,21	-0,21	0,24	2,46
HAAI01007929unknown490-0,69-0,28-0,63-0,87-2,45HAAI01006126unknown4910,742,302,451,071,70	HAAI01002813	unknown	489	2,45	-0,04	1,15	0,67	0,35
HAAI01006126 unknown 491 0,74 2,30 2,45 1,07 1,70	HAAI01007929	unknown	490	-0,69	-0,28	-0,63	-0,87	<u>-2,45</u>
	HAAI01006126	unknown	491	0,74	2,30	2,45	1,07	1,70
HAAI01002604 anti-lipopolysaccharide factor 492 -2,16 -1,85 -2,44 -2,05 -0,97	HAAI01002604	anti-lipopolysaccharide factor	492	-2,16	-1,85	-2,44	<u>-2,05</u>	-0,97
HAAI01008726 unknown 493 -0,60 -1,06 -0,33 -0,73 <u>-2,44</u>	HAAI01008726	unknown	493	-0,60	-1,06	-0,33	-0,73	-2,44

Anhang

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HAAI01017757	unknown	494	-1,68	<u>-2,43</u>	-1,59	-1,73	-1,75
HAAI01005214	tubulointerstitial nephritis antigen like	495	2,43	2,07	2,25	1,53	1,79
HAAI01001822	uncharacterized protein	496	<u>-2,30</u>	<u>-2,25</u>	<u>-1,97</u>	<u>-2,32</u>	<u>-2,43</u>
HAAI01015222	ubiquitin	497	2,34	2,00	0,95	2,43	1,15
HAAI01003148	unknown	498	-0,59	-1,12	-1,41	2,42	-2,22
HAAI01008966	unknown	499	-0,37	-1,16	-0,08	-0,76	<u>-2,42</u>
HAAI01002591	superoxide dismutase	500	-0,10	-1,65	-0,62	-1,49	-2,42
HAAI01019124	na+ k+-atpase alpha subunit	501	0,81	0,22	1,82	2,09	2,41
HAAI01003578	unknown	502	2,41	0,78	-1,09	-0,39	-0,92
HAAI01004027	unknown	503	2,41	0,72	1,03	1,67	1,75
HAAI01014919	unknown	504	-1,47	2,40	0,97	-0,74	0,15
HAAI01012950	unknown	505	2,40	0,60	0,63	0,93	-0,33
HAAI01011607	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein	506	-0,21	-1,15	-0,01	-0,66	-2,40
HAAI01007106	polypeptide G like unknown	507	<u>-2,40</u>	<u>-2,30</u>	-0,85	-2,00	-1,37
HAAI01005033	unknown	508	-0,47	-0,88	-0,31	-0,41	-2,40
HAAI01014879	unknown	509	-0,71	-2,40	-0,65	-0,51	-1,82
HAAI01019085	unknown	510	2,40	0,22	-0,39	1,78	-0,24
HAAI01007529	glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	511	2,39	1,60	0,69	2,36	1,07
HAAI01008870	unknown	512	1,54	0,66	2,16	2,39	0,88
HAAI01010372	solute carrier family 23 like	513	-0,33	-0,73	-0,46	-0,33	-2,39
HAAI01004255	unknown	514	-2.39	-1,67	-1,59	-1,42	-0.53
HAAI01015221	unknown	515	1.47	-0.08	1.31	1.87	2.39
HAAI01003572	unknown	516	1.81	2.39	0.62	1.87	1.61
HAAI01004455	unknown	517	1.94	0.80	1.89	1.13	2.38
HAAI01008218	unknown	518	0.29	0.45	0.37	0.48	2.38
HAAI01012408	unknown	519	1.14	0.77	1.71	2.38	1.39
HAAI01000416	glutamine synthetase	520	-0.96	-1 10	-0.73	-2.38	-2.17
HAAI01004651	actin	521	2.38	1.44	0.52	1.82	1.33
HAAI01001505	unknown	522	0.51	0.85	0.47	1 14	2.38
HAAI01002111	unknown	523	-2.37	-2.03	-1 22	-1 91	-1 84
HAAI01005807	cytochrome c oxidase subunit ii	524	2 23	1.82	0.96	2 37	1 33
HAAI01001460	like chitin hinding protein	525	-0.72	-1 31	-0.72	-1 62	-2.37
HAAI01018383	adenvlate kinase like	526	-0.22	-0.48	2 37	-0.72	-0.61
HAAI01001217	like cuticular protein	527	2 37	1 10	2,01	0.40	-0.98
		528	_1 /5	-1.02	-1 56	-1 58	-2 37
HAAI01000004	unknown	520	1 35	1 58	1 15	1 24	2 36
		530	1 60	1 97	1 30	2 36	1 81
HAAI01010804	unknown	531	-0.56	-0.08	0.81	-2,30	-0.47
	byestatin	532	0.75	-0,00	1 17	1 21	2 26
	aconitato hydrataso mitochodrial	532	2 26	0.26	1,17	0.85	2,30
	like	533	2,30	0,20	1.67	0,85	0,90
HAAIU1004837		534	2,35	-0,42	1,07	0,70	0,64
HAAIU1006588		535	-0,51	-1,09	-0,42	<u>-2,35</u>	-2,35
HAAI01010655	405 ribosomal protein 58 like	536	2,35	1,35	0,48	1,91	0,82
HAAIU1008969	like transglutaminase	531 500	1,22	-0,16	2,34	0,08	-1,68
HAAIU1002404		538	-1,69	<u>-1,82</u>	-2,34	<u>-2,08</u>	-1,/4
HAAIU1007588		539	-0,65	1,44	0,65	0,83	2,33
HAAIU1000058	uncharacterized protein	540	-0,60	-1,38	-1,03	-1,32	<u>-2,33</u>
HAAI01003904	ankyrin related protein like	541	1,33	1,27	2,33	0,82	0,59
HAAI01014650	unknown	542	0,42	2,33	1,22	1,04	0,41

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HAAI01002088	superoxide dismutase domain	543	-1,10	<u>-1,95</u>	-1,25	<u>-2,33</u>	-2,09
HAAI01016368	unknown	544	1,54	2,00	2,26	1,98	2,33
HAAI01002363	uncharacterized protein	545	-1,12	-1,67	1,63	-0,99	<u>-2,32</u>
HAAI01007307	unknown	546	1,71	2,31	2,32	2,25	1,34
HAAI01013624	MFS transporter like	547	-1,16	-1,23	0,08	<u>-2,32</u>	-0,55
HAAI01000424	cytochrome c oxidase subunit i	548	2,32	1,56	1,10	2,28	0,84
HAAI01014954	unknown	549	-0,72	0,89	0,09	2,32	0,20
HAAI01005941	60S ribosomal protein L19 like	550	2,31	1,31	0,03	1,80	1,64
HAAI01001578	unknown	551	-1,61	-1,79	-1,04	-2,16	-2,31
HAAI01001523	mitochondrial fission like	552	-0,72	-0,43	0,07	-1,20	-2,31
HAAI01005431	astacin like	553	2,30	1,61	0,60	1,82	0,92
HAAI01004794	unknown	554	-0,27	-0,59	-0,79	-1,30	-2,30
HAAI01011674	aminopeptidase like	555	-2,30	-2,13	-1,61	-1,92	-2,30
HAAI01003789	CUB domain containing protein	556	-2,30	-0,49	0,10	-0,27	-0,60
HAAI01008839	unknown	557	-2,02	-0,56	-0,91	-2,30	-1,51
HAAI01004207	unknown	558	2,29	1,61	1,30	1,76	1,94
HAAI01007432	unknown	559	-1,55	-2,28	-1,09	-0,69	-0,83
HAAI01001390	sacsin like	560	1,83	1,34	2,28	2,02	2,24
HAAI01000094	protein held out wings like	561	-0,79	-1,11	-0.78	-1,17	-2,28
HAAI01014088	unknown	562	-0,47	-0,92	-0,93	-1,78	-2,28
HAAI01001438	nadh dehydrogenase subunit 4	563	1,95	1,46	0,87	2,27	1,29
HAAI01011206	guanine nucleotide-binding proteinsubunit like	564	2,27	1,48	0,02	2,24	1,33
HAAI01006330	unknown	565	<u>-2,19</u>	-1,42	-2,23	-2,27	-2,02
HAAI01002339	unknown	566	2,27	1,60	-0,36	1,56	-1,35
HAAI01007368	unknown	567	0,67	0,79	0,39	1,09	2,26
HAAI01010750	unknown	568	-1,08	-0,47	-2,26	-0,87	0,35
HAAI01002995	phosphatidylinositol n-	569	-1,07	-1,65	-0,13	-0,54	<u>-2,26</u>
	acetylglucosaminyltransferase like						
HAAI01006727	unknown	570	-1,52	-1,16	-2,26	-2,24	<u>-2,17</u>
HAAI01011642	unknown	571	-0,68	-0,12	-0,93	-1,11	-2,26
HAAI01002607	unknown	572	1,86	1,21	0,83	2,25	2,01
HAAI01006730	heat shock protein 90	573	2,24	1,44	0,96	2,13	1,29
HAAI01003461	unknown	574	-0,18	-0,82	-1,21	-0,89	-2,24
HAAI01019107	unknown	575	2,24	1,42	-0,22	1,26	-2,22
HAAI01012326	unknown	576	0,52	-2,24	0,22	0,20	-0,76
HAAI01002182	unknown	577	<u>-2,23</u>	-0,58	-1,41	-1,35	-0,58
HAAI01017830	uncharacterized protein	578	-0,30	0,13	<u>-2,23</u>	-0,50	-1,33
HAAI01005819	arthrodial cuticle protein	579	1,55	1,87	0,79	2,14	2,23
HAAI01007894	unknown	580	-1,36	-0,79	-0,99	-2,22	-1,33
HAAI01010809	unknown	581	-2,02	-0,93	-2,22	-0,78	-0,47
HAAI01015019	ubiquitin	582	2,01	1,86	0,86	2,22	0,89
HAAI01006499	isoprenoid biosynthesis related	583	-1,18	<u>-2,15</u>	-0,64	-0,67	-2,22
HAAI01003425	protein unknown	584	-1.78	-1.84	-2.22	-1.59	-1.43
HAAI01000835	like neurotransmitter gated ion	585	-1.39	-1.17	-1.92	-1.89	-2.22
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HAAIU1001166	phenoloxidase activating factor	586	-0,73	<u>-1,53</u>	<u>-1,96</u>	<u>-1,84</u>	<u>-2,22</u>
HAAIU1007023	unknown	587	2,07	2,22	0,81	1,83	1,52
HAAIU1006740	unknown	588	0,58	1,58	2,04	1,72	2,22
HAAIU1007972	unknown	589	0,95	0,22	1,14	1,22	2,22
HAAI01015111	unknown	590	-1,11	-1,41	<u>-2,22</u>	-1,65	-0,77
HAAIU1011334	unknown	591	1./1	2.21	0.61	0.97	1.06

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HAAI01008840	bax inhibitor like	592	-1,48	-1,46	<u>-2,21</u>	<u>-1,88</u>	-1,80
HAAI01013881	unknown	593	2,21	0,67	-0,47	-0,34	-0,92
HAAI01012836	unknown	594	<u>-2,21</u>	<u>-2,03</u>	-2,16	-1,54	-0,38
HAAI01015787	tubulin	595	2,20	0,85	0,47	1,88	-0,27
HAAI01010692	unknown	596	-0,40	0,43	2,20	0,85	0,32
HAAI01018656	uncharacterized protein	597	-1,57	-1,74	-2,20	-2,14	-1,47
HAAI01009430	unknown	598	-1,69	-1,41	-2,20	<u>-1,73</u>	-1,25
HAAI01002070	vitellogenin like	599	2,20	1,77	-1,05	1,32	-1,57
HAAI01003240	unknown	600	-1,42	-2,20	-1,61	-0,93	-1,91
HAAI01001225	uncharacterized protein	601	-0,57	1,10	0,20	0,49	2,19
HAAI01001407	unknown	602	2,19	0,55	0,24	0,70	1,12
HAAI01004779	fucolectin like	603	1,86	1,63	1,11	2,19	0,63
HAAI01000574	unknown	604	-1,04	-1,65	-2,18	-1,59	<u>-2,19</u>
HAAI01012332	unknown	605	-1,18	-1,40	-1,67	<u>-1,79</u>	-2,19
HAAI01013441	unknown	606	0,97	0,08	2,19	0,63	1,08
HAAI01010301	unknown	607	-1,33	0,79	-0,91	-2,19	-0,06
HAAI01013413	uncharacterized protein	608	-0,85	0,06	-2,19	-1,06	-0,16
HAAI01016182	unknown	609	-1,26	-0,85	-2,19	-1,61	-0,95
HAAI01006455	unknown	610	1,43	2,19	-0,04	0,36	-0,40
HAAI01002837	uncharacterized protein	611	2,18	1,22	0,98	2,00	1,68
HAAI01014788	thioredoxin	612	-1,73	-2,18	-0,50	-1,38	-1,52
HAAI01002762	unknown	613	-2,18	-2,01	-1,22	-1,52	-1,30
HAAI01001667	unknown	614	-2,17	-1,84	-0,58	-1,54	<u>-1,93</u>
HAAI01009662	unknown	615	-2,17	-0,83	-1,16	-0,86	0,38
HAAI01000931	cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit like	616	0,48	1,64	2,17	0,69	1,52
HAAI01004452	unknown	617	-1,13	-1,16	<u>-2,16</u>	-0,46	-0,95
HAAI01004956	transposase like	618	0,92	2,16	1,48	-1,47	-0,68
HAAI01014460	unknown	619	0,25	0,87	2,16	1,08	1,39
HAAI01005636	unknown	620	1,42	1,22	2,16	1,77	1,08
HAAI01011630	unknown	621	<u>-2,16</u>	<u>-1,98</u>	-1,32	-1,30	-0,91
HAAI01009774	unknown	622	0,55	1,14	2,05	2,16	0,99
HAAI01014833	unknown	623	-0,01	-0,11	<u>-2,15</u>	-1,48	-0,27
HAAI01003514	unknown	624	<u>-2,15</u>	-1,41	-0,80	0,96	-0,69
HAAI01008156	unknown	625	1,30	0,42	1,11	2,14	0,74
HAAI01009798	unknown	626	-0,53	-0,87	-0,54	-0,95	<u>-2,13</u>
HAAI01012610	unknown	627	-0,92	<u>-2,13</u>	0,12	0,20	0,07
HAAI01012856	endonuclease-reverse	628	-1,27	<u>-2,12</u>	-1,14	-0,71	-0,79
HAAI01006021	transcriptase-like protein	629	2 1 2	1 47	0.72	2.03	1 79
HAAI01010391		630	1 43	1.05	2 1 2	-0.27	-0.08
HAAI01005355	uncharacterized protein	631	1 79	1 71	2,12	1 48	1.63
HAAI01015291	hypothetical protein	632	1.07	1 40	2,11	1,70 0 39	1 22
HAAI01005898		633	-2 10	-0.84	-0 78	-1 04	-0.57
HAAI01007598	unknown	634	2 10	1 1 1	0,70	0.32	0,31
HAAI01006091	geleolin	635	0.84	0.73	2 10	0,32	-0.28
HAAI01000031	unknown	636	0,04	2 09	0.47	203	2 01
HAAI01012216		637	-0.18	2,03	0,47	-0 18	2,01
HAAI01012210	alpha tubulin	638	203	2 0 9	0,91	1 31	1 69
	ubiquitin nartial	620	_0.04	1 //	2 00	1 76	1,09 0 5 8
ΗΔΔΙΩ10Ω3897	unknown	640	-0,04 2 NG	1/6	1 00	202	1 25
	unknown	641	2,03 _2 AQ	-2 02	1.00 1.21	-1 65	1,2J _1 51
	uncharacterized protein	642	-2,08	<u>-2,02</u> _1 11	-1,34 _0 26	-1,00	-1,91 0 00
174031	unonaracienzeu protein	042	-2,09	-1,11	-0,00	-0,01	0,20

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HAAI01012938	endonuclease-reverse	643	-2,08	-1,26	-1,39	-1,14	-1,27
	transcriptase-like protein	644	0.00	4 77	1 1 2	4 4 7	1.00
HAAIU1013635	uncharacterized protein	644 645	2,08	1,77	1,13	1,17 1,70	1,92
HAAI01002036		645 646	1,27	2,08	0,79	1,72	1,10
HAAI01005841		646	2,07	-0,41	-0,11	-0,04	0,14
HAAI01001600		647	-1,32	-0,75	<u>-2,07</u>	-0,85	-1,02
HAAI01007707		648	-1,15	-1,60	<u>-2,07</u>	-0,90	-1,73
HAAI01007229		649	1,15	2,07	0,38	1,74	1,84
HAAI01002611	uncharacterized protein	650	-0,76	1,21	0,12	0,30	2,07
HAAI01002798	60S ribosomal protein L44e like	651	<u>-2,06</u>	-0,02	-1,27	-1,56	-0,53
HAAI01006398	unknown	652	2,06	0,82	0,42	0,39	-0,08
HAAI01004133	hemoglobin	653	-0,48	-0,76	-0,34	-0,56	<u>-2,06</u>
HAAI01001459	unknown	654	-0,64	-0,41	<u>-2,06</u>	-0,04	-0,80
HAAI01000843	unknown	655	-0,72	-0,96	-0,87	-0,89	<u>-2,06</u>
HAAI01005848	unknown	656	1,69	0,41	-0,45	-0,82	<u>-2,06</u>
HAAI01014129	unknown	657	1,45	2,06	1,28	1,16	1,09
HAAI01003442	unknown	658	2,05	0,58	0,32	1,17	1,35
HAAI01002905	unknown	659	0,34	0,40	1,44	2,05	1,88
HAAI01013475	unknown	660	-1,19	-0,59	<u>-2,05</u>	-1,18	-1,57
HAAI01005874	unknown	661	1,06	1,04	2,05	-0,06	1,05
HAAI01010952	unknown	662	-1,14	-1,32	<u>-2,05</u>	-0,95	-0,59
HAAI01012837	unknown	663	1,12	2,05	0,83	0,49	-1,17
HAAI01010027	unknown	664	0,60	2,05	1,25	0,47	0,90
HAAI01012342	unknown	665	-1,79	<u>-1,97</u>	<u>-1,95</u>	<u>-2,04</u>	-1,81
HAAI01000552	monooxygenase like	666	-0,55	-1,16	-1,01	-0,93	-2,04
HAAI01011671	unknown	667	-1,65	<u>-2,04</u>	-0,62	-0,93	-1,25
HAAI01001816	unknown	668	-0,63	-1,05	-0,64	-2,04	-1,42
HAAI01005236	unknown	669	-1,20	<u>-1,78</u>	-0,84	<u>-1,75</u>	-2,04
HAAI01000633	like actin	670	-0,39	-0,82	-0,33	-0,67	<u>-2,03</u>
HAAI01015225	unknown	671	-1,85	-1,54	<u>-1,69</u>	-1,59	-2,03
HAAI01013306	unknown	672	0,48	-0,54	0,96	-1,10	<u>-2,03</u>
HAAI01018238	mitochondrial carrier protein like	673	2,03	1,44	-0,37	1,18	-1,67
HAAI01013531	unknown	674	1,52	2,03	1,28	1,55	1,82
HAAI01012466	unknown	675	1,29	1,22	1,38	0,93	2,03
HAAI01000485	cytochrome c oxidase subunit iii	676	1,94	1,28	0,60	2,02	0,90
HAAI01002726	unknown	677	-0,98	2,02	2,01	1,77	0,94
HAAI01010897	unknown	678	-1,47	0,04	<u>-1,94</u>	<u>-2,02</u>	-1,10
HAAI01004394	unknown	679	-1,25	-1,11	-1,44	<u>-1,85</u>	-2,02
HAAI01005991	uncharacterized protein	680	2,01	0,29	-0,25	0,48	0,56
HAAI01006446	unknown	681	-1,65	-1,53	<u>-1,47</u>	<u>-2,01</u>	-1,30
HAAI01014716	uncharacterized protein	682	-1,00	-2,01	-1,39	-0,80	-1,20
HAAI01002051	unknown	683	1,75	1,29	1,41	1,40	2,01
HAAI01013261	unknown	684	1,14	1,94	0,94	2,01	-1,51
HAAI01000676	uncharacterized protein	685	-1,06	-1,07	<u>-1,43</u>	-1,50	<u>-2,01</u>
HAAI01008814	endonuclease-reverse	686	<u>-1,88</u>	-2,00	-1,06	-1,00	-0,88
	transcriptase like						
HAAI01001293	unknown	687	1,67	1,31	2,00	1,57	1,51
HAAI01001366	general transcription factor II like	688	<u>-1,93</u>	<u>-2,00</u>	<u>-1,63</u>	<u>-1,61</u>	-1,45
HAAI01003105	prostaglandin reductase like	689	0,41	0,80	2,00	0,55	0,17
HAAI01017411	unknown	690	1,75	1,64	2,00	1,27	1,20
HAAI01006646	uncharacterized protein	691	-0,47	0,94	0,14	0,41	2,00
HAAI01013750	unknown	692	-0,29	2,00	0,66	1,29	0,91

continued							
HAAI01008624	unknown	693	-1,04	-0,85	-0,31	-1,99	-1,67
HAAI01011423	unknown	694	0,20	1,35	-0,02	1,02	1,99
HAAI01008929	unknown	695	1,99	0,54	0,19	1,02	0,70
HAAI01007016	unknown	696	-1,38	-0,99	<u>-1,98</u>	-0,76	-0,53
HAAI01003250	uncharacterized protein	697	1,98	0,63	-0,18	-0,13	-0,12
HAAI01014639	unknown	698	-1,46	-0,30	<u>-1,98</u>	-0,55	-1,50
HAAI01010586	unknown	699	-1,20	-1,59	<u>-1,83</u>	-1,38	-1,98
HAAI01009941	unknown	700	0,12	0,06	1,98	-0,27	-0,50
HAAI01001512	broad complex protein like	701	-1,69	-1,39	-1,66	-1,55	-1,97
HAAI01008378	unknown	702	-0,89	1,81	1,01	1,50	1,97
HAAI01008219	gelsolin	703	0,89	0,76	1,97	0,25	-0,35
HAAI01006632	uncharacterized protein	704	-0,65	0,93	0,13	0,42	1,97
HAAI01004951	unknown	705	-1,69	-1,97	-0,53	-0,54	-1,18
HAAI01000477	unknown	706	-0,92	0,74	-0,25	-0,26	1,97
HAAI01005348	unknown	707	0,92	1,12	1,58	1,11	1,96
HAAI01010283	unknown	708	1,96	1,82	0,08	1,92	0,17
HAAI01002519	cysteine protease like	709	0,92	1,30	1,85	0,73	1,96
HAAI01005434	unknown	710	-1,95	-1,02	-0,69	-1,78	-1,45
HAAI01004746	unknown	711	0,78	1,64	0,45	1,95	-0,59
HAAI01001556	uncharacterized protein	712	-0,52	-0,07	-1,73	-0,85	-1,94
HAAI01010781	polymerase III like	713	-1,94	-0,70	-0,54	-0,94	-1,04
HAAI01006750	crustin Ha2	714	-0,64	1,94	0,87	1,40	1,71
HAAI01004667	unknown	715	-1.94	-1,49	-1.52	-1,56	-1,69
HAAI01014184	thioredoxin	716	-1.08	-0,93	-1,23	-1.94	-1,80
HAAI01015158	unknown	717	-1,47	-1,09	-1,16	-1.94	-0,36
HAAI01001680	JHE-like carboxylesterase	718	-0,26	1,17	-1.94	0.70	-1,27
HAAI01002415	unknown	719	0,68	1,76	0,58	1,94	1,75
HAAI01003805	solute carrier family 23 like	720	-1.93	-0.07	0,43	-1,35	-0,37
HAAI01001826	calcium calmodulin-dependent	721	-1,28	-1,08	-1,09	-1,93	-1,40
	protein kinase		4.04	4.00	0.05	4 = 0	
HAAI01000009	unknown	722	1,31	1,26	0,25	1,52	1,93
HAAI01001917	unknown	723	1,93	0,96	1,15	-0,65	-1,15
HAAI01011/1/	unknown	724	<u>-1,93</u>	-1,18	-1,40	-1,27	-0,94
HAAI01010842	unknown	725	-0,24	0,23	-0,85	-0,39	<u>-1,93</u>
HAAI01002047	unknown	726	<u>-1,71</u>	-1,34	-0,85	<u>-1,93</u>	-1,80
HAAI01002750	uncharacterized protein	727	1,31	1,92	1,29	1,58	1,44
HAAI01019199	replication associated protein like	728	<u>-1,92</u>	0,43	-0,40	-1,20	-0,76
HAAI01011853	unknown	729	<u>-1,92</u>	-0,94	-1,32	<u>-1,63</u>	-0,82
HAAI01005401	unknown	730	0,21	-0,41	-0,72	-1,06	<u>-1,91</u>
HAAI01000987	unknown	731	<u>-1,91</u>	-1,45	<u>-1,74</u>	<u>-1,73</u>	-1,87
HAAI01000105	unknown	732	-1,67	<u>-1,90</u>	-0,40	-1,47	-1,56
HAAI01000520	granulin like	733	0,19	<u>-1,90</u>	0,70	0,18	-0,79
HAAI01002593	peroxiredoxin	734	<u>-1,89</u>	-0,72	-0,98	-1,52	-1,52
HAAI01018574	UPF0609 like	735	0,58	1,83	1,88	1,11	0,94
HAAI01002891	unknown	736	1,88	0,79	0,52	1,07	1,15
HAAI01013695	uncharacterized protein	/3/	0,73	1,88	1,03	1,23	1,58
HAAI01014162	crustin Ha2	/38	1,05	1,81	1,09	1,37	1,88
HAAIU1000129	uncharacterized protein	/39	<u>-1,88</u>	0,01	-0,72	-0,70	-0,41
HAAI01000364	innexin 2	/40	1,32	0,45	1,87	0,75	0,03
HAAI01009735	unknown	741	1,87	1,09	0,49	0,89	1,01
HAAI01000846	unknown	742	-0,83	-0,73	<u>-1,79</u>	-1,14	-1,87
HAAI01004600	unknown	743	0,78	1,87	1,26	0,42	-0,14
HAAI01000205	uncharacterized protein	744	<u>-1,86</u>	-1,36	<u>-1,59</u>	-1,44	-0,72

HAAI01002326	unknown	746	<u>-1,86</u>	-1,17	-0,67	-1,38	-1,08
HAAI01001952	cytochrome b	747	1,86	1,12	0,26	1,86	0,42
HAAI01002401	serine protease inhibitor partial	748	0,23	1,22	1,85	1,16	1,36
HAAI01012295	uncharacterized protein	749	1,43	1,85	0,21	-0,11	0,13
HAAI01002654	unknown	750	0,63	1,76	1,85	0,66	1,29
HAAI01010590	uncharacterized protein	751	-1,54	-1,61	<u>-1,65</u>	-1,84	-1,62
HAAI01004815	ankyrin repeat containing protein	752	-1,72	-0,37	<u>-1,70</u>	-0,79	-1,84
HAAI01004152	unknown	753	-1,42	-0,67	-1,67	-1,31	-1,83
HAAI01004872	unknown	754	-1,08	-0,98	<u>-1,72</u>	<u>-1,83</u>	-0,94
HAAI01011129	crustin Ha1	755	1,29	1,59	1,05	1,73	1,83
HAAI01011739	unknown	756	1,83	1,52	-0,13	0,74	0,38
HAAI01010308	cytochrome c oxidase subunit viia	757	-1,82	-1,26	-0,80	-1,55	-1,06
HAAI01019197	spike protein like	758	-1,52	0,39	-0,40	<u>-1,82</u>	-1,33
HAAI01011624	pacifastin heavy chain precursor	759	-1,19	<u>-1,81</u>	<u>-1,41</u>	-1,38	-1,70
HAAI01014961	unknown	760	1,24	0,27	1,81	-0,55	1,06
HAAI01012669	unknown	761	-0,80	-1,11	<u>-1,81</u>	-0,78	-0,83
HAAI01004584	unknown	762	-1,53	<u>-1,75</u>	-1,19	<u>-1,81</u>	-0,98
HAAI01004135	unknown	763	-1,62	-1,52	-1,39	<u>-1,80</u>	-1,53
HAAI01015117	uncharacterized protein	764	-0,77	-0,36	-1,80	-0,17	-0,41
HAAI01014760	unknown	765	-1,20	0,01	-1,79	-1,34	-0,75
HAAI01000239	unknown	766	0,62	1,79	0,59	0,56	0,77
HAAI01008265	formin domain containing protein	767	0,92	1,79	1,54	0,73	0,77
HAAI01010805	unknown	768	0,04	-0,36	0,28	1,79	0,11
HAAI01005614	arthrodial cuticle protein	769	1,44	0,78	1,79	1,18	-0,21
HAAI01006225	serine protease partial	770	1,01	1,79	0,90	0,08	-0,08
HAAI01005836	prostaglandin reductase like	771	0,69	0,87	1,78	0,73	0,46
HAAI01006647	uncharacterized protein	772	1,43	-0,11	1,78	0,00	1,56
HAAI01002817	unknown	773	1,77	1,50	0,63	1,74	1,60
HAAI01005095	unknown	774	-1,39	-0,41	-1,77	-0,08	0,38
HAAI01010596	unknown	775	1,28	1,77	-0,68	1,24	-0,13
HAAI01011735	unknown	776	0,21	0,07	1,01	1,77	0,97
HAAI01003524	unknown	777	0,44	1,60	1,76	0,64	0,76
HAAI01002849	unknown	778	-0,31	<u>-1,76</u>	-0,92	-1,26	-0,13
HAAI01014425	unknown	779	1,01	1,76	0,83	0,94	1,03
HAAI01007752	unknown	780	-0,03	0,10	<u>-1,76</u>	-1,41	-0,73
HAAI01013109	unknown	781	-0,38	1,75	0,67	1,14	0,96
HAAI01006347	like chitin binding protein	782	1,28	-0,22	1,75	1,37	1,42
HAAI01004905	unknown	783	-0,81	-0,96	-1,75	-1,28	-0,60
HAAI01000731	zinc finger protein like	784	0,63	-0,11	0,39	1,75	-0,10
HAAI01000096	serine protease homolog	785	-0,29	1,74	0,44	0,68	0,29
HAAI01010959	serine protease	786	1,74	0,64	0,45	0,92	0,36
HAAI01018927	like spectrin repeat protein	787	1,58	0,51	1,74	1,09	0,50
HAAI01004613	dihydropteridine reductase	788	1,32	1,50	1,74	0,50	0,80
HAAI01010775	unknown	789	1,09	1,74	1,40	0,80	1,31
HAAI01009359	unknown	790	-1,74	0,17	-1,59	-1,67	-1,65
HAAI01000017	zinc transporter	791	-0,92	-1,03	-1,73	-1,48	-0,45
HAAI01000352	like nesprin	792	1,70	0,72	1,73	1,42	1,58
HAAI01000885	uncharacterized protein	793	-1,07	-1,22	-0,60	-1,73	-1,56
HAAI01000072	uncharacterized protein	794	1,14	1,73	1,32	1,30	1,20
HAAI01000615	innexin 2	795	0,73	0,57	1,72	0,30	0,95
HAAI01003480	unknown	796	0,11	-1.72	-1,17	0,34	1,59
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-1,86

-0,92

-0,96

-0,65

-0,26

Anhang

continued HAAI01002815 unknown

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HAAI01014729	unknown	797	0,02	0,44	0,56	<u>-1,72</u>	0,81
HAAI01007847	unknown	798	0,93	1,22	1,26	1,72	0,68
HAAI01006702	unknown	799	1,72	0,04	0,03	0,43	0,93
HAAI01014026	60S ribosomal protein L39 like	800	<u>-1,72</u>	-0,96	-0,75	-1,24	-0,57
HAAI01003499	uncharacterized protein	801	1,64	1,18	1,72	1,55	1,61
HAAI01003593	innexin 3	802	0,95	0,88	1,71	0,71	0,29
HAAI01000089	uncharacterized protein	803	1,71	0,99	0,58	1,61	1,64
HAAI01008427	unknown	804	-0,20	1,71	0,53	0,26	0,54
HAAI01002645	unknown	805	-1,25	-1,18	<u>-1,40</u>	<u>-1,71</u>	-0,70
HAAI01011247	chitin binding peritrophin like	806	0,62	0,80	1,70	0,50	-0,19
HAAI01001206	unknown	807	-1,44	-0,36	-1,66	-1,46	-1,70
HAAI01005171	cytochrome b	808	-0,13	1,68	-0,08	1,00	1,05
HAAI01003889	unknown	809	-0,35	-0,16	0,29	1,68	-0,01
HAAI01008238	unknown	810	1,19	1,61	1.67	0,77	0.90
HAAI01000768	unknown	811	1.67	-0.19	1,04	0.01	-1,22
HAAI01007270	unknown	812	0.38	1.66	0.76	0.84	1.00
HAAI01000699	unknown	813	-0.67	-0.55	-1.66	-1.17	0.24
HAAI01013566	unknown	814	-1.11	-0.73	-1.66	0.13	-1.58
HAAI01012310	unknown	815	-1 64	-0.97	-1.55	-1.58	-1 66
HAAI01005417	unknown	816	0.73	0,60	1.66	-0.06	-0.09
HAAI01009057	Tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase like	817	-1 11	1 64	0.69	0.25	0,00
		818	0.30	1 64	0.18	0,20	0,00
HAAI01000464	unknown	819	0,00	0.86	0,10	-1 63	0,00
		820	-1.63	-1 17	-1 57	_1 /1	-1.22
HAAI01014970		821	-1,00	-1,17	-1.62	-1,41	-1,22
		822	-0,30	1.06	0.72	1 62	1 26
		022	1,45	1.60	0,72	0.65	1.07
HAAI01004460	ulikilowil	023	-0,11	<u>-1,02</u> 0.77	-0,71	-0,65	-1,27
HAAI01000847	protein like	024	-0,02	-0,77	<u>-1,01</u>	-0,51	-0,08
HAAI01001597	unknown	825	0,43	1,14	0,18	<u>-1,59</u>	1,32
HAAI01001760	unknown	826	-0,70	-0,91	<u>-1,59</u>	-0,83	-0,57
HAAI01001367	unknown	827	-1,38	-0,71	<u>-1,59</u>	-1,48	-1,29
HAAI01014241	unknown	828	-1,04	<u>-1,58</u>	-0,36	-0,61	-1,56
HAAI01013975	unknown	829	-0,95	-0,53	<u>-1,58</u>	-1,38	-1,23
HAAI01013543	unknown	830	-0,99	-1,21	<u>-1,58</u>	-0,98	-0,24
HAAI01002149	unknown	831	0,44	0,38	1,57	-0,06	0,20
HAAI01000955	4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase	832	-0,98	-1,07	<u>-1,57</u>	-1,09	-1,16
HAAI01009090	unknown	833	1,40	1,57	-0,83	0,91	-0,32
HAAI01011962	uncharacterized protein	834	0,06	-1,33	<u>-1,56</u>	-0,42	-0,11
HAAI01002186	putative articulin	835	0,66	0,33	1,55	-0,09	-0,64
HAAI01001673	unknown	836	0,24	1,55	0,14	0,15	1,07
HAAI01013159	unknown	837	0,90	0,52	1,54	0,97	0,81
HAAI01012538	unknown	838	-1,12	-0,34	-1,54	-1,10	-0,22
HAAI01000251	unknown	839	-1,54	-0,81	-1,43	-0,36	-1,27
HAAI01000625	phospho p8 protein like	840	-1,05	-0,18	-1,54	-0,51	-1,09
HAAI01000064	uncharacterized protein	841	1,53	0,87	1,38	1,22	0,64
HAAI01001244	unknown	842	-0,14	1,53	-0,10	0,21	0,70
HAAI01013821	unknown	843	0,13	0,69	1,52	0,83	1,14
HAAI01002930	unknown	844	0,99	0,33	1,38	1,15	1,52
HAAI01001296	endonuclease-reverse	845	1,09	1,50	1,47	1,51	1,42
HAAI01006189	unknown	846	-1.29	-1.51	-0.40	-0.71	-0.72
HAAI01000940	unknown	847	1.43	0.90	1.50	0.19	-0.29
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HAAI01001552	unknown	848	-0,65	-1,49	-1,48	-0,50	-1,29
HAAI01005484	unknown	849	-1,11	-1,39	<u>-1,48</u>	0,15	-0,13
HAAI01000903	calmodulin like	850	-0,30	-0,04	1,48	0,17	-0,39
HAAI01000588	unknown	851	0,02	0,25	1,48	0,12	0,92
HAAI01007185	unknown	852	-1,24	-1,22	<u>-1,45</u>	-1,17	-0,46
HAAI01003652	uncharacterized protein	853	-1,17	-0,78	<u>-1,45</u>	-1,04	-0,45
HAAI01003360	unknown	854	0,56	0,11	<u>-1,42</u>	-1,10	-0,36
HAAI01002698	mannose-binding protein	855	0,60	0,81	1,42	0,10	0,03
HAAI01004890	unknown	856	0,47	0,37	1,39	0,35	1,13
HAAI01002400	unknown	857	-1,03	-1,29	<u>-1,39</u>	-1,20	-0,99
HAAI01005097	unknown	858	-1,19	-0,92	<u>-1,39</u>	-1,20	-0,97
HAAI01003440	uncharacterized protein	859	0,67	0,51	1,39	0,93	1,18
HAAI01008316	phosphoenolpyruvate	860	0,36	0,42	<u>-1,38</u>	-0,04	0,68
	carboxykinase	004	0.07	0.07	4 4 -	4.00	4.40
HAAI01005040	uncharacterized protein	861	0,37	0,97	1,37	1,03	1,10
HAAI01012533	unknown	862	-1,18	-0,87	<u>-1,35</u>	-1,28	-1,17
HAAI01002621	cAMP-responsive element-binding	863	-0,83	-0,47	-1,34	-0,52	0,15
	like						
HAAI01014174	unknown	864	0,60	0,37	1,34	0,99	1,33



Additional file 6. Smearplot of differentially expressed transcripts in gills of *Hyas araneus*. All transcripts changed in response to hypercapnia and elevated temperature. Log₂-fold changes are plotted against mean readcount (log₁₀). Blue dots represent transcripts with non-significant changes, red dots depict transcripts significantly regulated as identified by DESeq analysis (p < 0.05) and green triangles are transcripts changed significantly and identified by annotation Numbers refer to the total number of significantly up-/down-regulated transcripts. A) treatment (I) = 1,120 μ atm PCO₂ 5°C; B) treatment (II) = 1,960 μ atm PCO₂ 5°C; C) treatment (III) = 390 μ atm PCO₂ 10°C; D) treatment (IV) = 1,120 μ atm PCO₂ 10°C; E) treatment (V) = 1,960 μ atm PCO₂ 10°C; C)

Additional file 7. Enrichment analysis in the RNASeq study on Hyas araneus. Results of the enrichment analysis (Fisher's Exact Test; FDR < 0.05) as implemented in Blast2GO [91, 92] and reduced by web-based clustering tool REVIGO [93]. Tested were subsets of all significantly regulated transcripts as identified by DESeq (separated by up- and down-regulated transcripts). Reference-set was the full set of annotated sequences of the H. araneus transcriptome [38]. Listed is the Gene Ontology term (GO-term), the name of the functional group (description), the category (molecular function (MF), biological process (BP) or cellular component (CC)), the false discovery rate (FDR) and whether GO-terms are over- or under-represented (a GO-term is considered over-/under-represented if it appears significantly more often/less often in the test-set than in the reference-set.

Test-set	GO term	Description	Category	FDR	over-/under- represented
treatment (IV) - down	GO:0044464	cell part	CC	0,03	under
treatment (IV) - down	GO:0005991	trehalose metabolic process	BP	0,01	over
treatment (IV) - up	G0:0042802	identical protein binding	MF	0,05	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0000166	nucleotide binding	MF	0,03	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0030955	potassium ion binding	MF	0,03	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0019904	protein domain specific binding	MF	0,01	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0016817	hydrolase activity, acting on acid anhydrides	MF	0,01	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0017111	nucleoside-triphosphatase activity	MF	0,01	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0000267	cell fraction	CC	0,03	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0042995	cell projection	CC	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0005829	cytosol	CC	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0042470	melanosome	CC	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0043005	neuron projection	CC	0,02	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0005625	soluble fraction	CC	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0051084	'de novo' posttranslational protein folding	BP	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0009056	catabolic process	BP	0,04	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0046483	heterocycle metabolic process	BP	0,03	over
treatment (IV) - up	G0:0055086	nucleobase-containing small molecule metabolic process	BP	0,04	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0009207	purine ribonucleoside triphosphate catabolic	BP	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	G0:0032434	regulation of proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent	BP	0,00	over
treatment (IV) - up	G0:0040024	dauer larval development	BP	0,02	over
treatment (IV) - up	GO:0031982	vesicle	CC	0,03	over
treatment (I) - down	GO:0005991	trehalose metabolic process	BP	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0032558	adenyl deoxyribonucleotide binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0032552	deoxyribonucleotide binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0005525	GTP binding	MF	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0019001	guanyl nucleotide binding	MF	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0000166	nucleotide binding	MF	0,03	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0019103	pyrimidine nucleotide binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0030911	TPR domain binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0051082	unfolded protein binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0002134	UTP binding	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0016787	hydrolase activity	MF	0,04	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0016817	hydrolase activity, acting on acid anhydrides	MF	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0017111	nucleoside-triphosphatase activity	MF	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0005903	brush border	СС	0,00	over
continued

treatment (I) - up	GO:0000267	cell fraction	CC	0,03	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0042995	cell projection	CC	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0009986	cell surface	CC	0,03	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0005829	cytosol	CC	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0031012	extracellular matrix	CC	0,04	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0042470	melanosome	CC	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0005625	soluble fraction	CC	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0070271	protein complex biogenesis	BP	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0051131	chaperone-mediated protein complex assembly	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:000086	G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0006839	mitochondrial transport	BP	0,02	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0010592	positive regulation of lamellipodium assembly	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0045040	protein import into mitochondrial outer membrane	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0030235	nitric-oxide synthase regulator activity	MF	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0045065	cytotoxic T cell differentiation	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0031526	brush border membrane	CC	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0006809	nitric oxide biosynthetic process	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0046209	nitric oxide metabolic process	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0006457	protein folding	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0042026	protein refolding	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0009207	purine ribonucleoside triphosphate catabolic process	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0050999	regulation of nitric-oxide synthase activity	BP	0,01	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0051341	regulation of oxidoreductase activity	BP	0,02	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0032434	regulation of proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	G0:0040024	dauer larval development	BP	0,02	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0031349	positive regulation of defense response	BP	0,02	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0051789	response to protein stimulus	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0009651	response to salt stress	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0006986	response to unfolded protein	BP	0,00	over
treatment (I) - up	GO:0005198	structural molecule activity	MF	0,03	over
treatment (V) - down	GO:0005991	trehalose metabolic process	BP	0,01	over
treatment (III) - down	GO:0005488	binding	MF	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	G0:0005623	cell	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	GO:0044464	cell part	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	G0:0005622	intracellular	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	G0:0043229	intracellular organelle	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	G0:0044424	intracellular part	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - down	GO:0005991	trehalose metabolic process	BP	0,01	over
treatment (III) - down	G0:0043226	organelle	CC	0,03	under
treatment (III) - up	G0:0030029	actin filament-based process	BP	0,03	over
treatment (III) - up	G0:0030837	negative regulation of actin filament polymerization	BP	0,02	over



Additional files - Publikation III





A2. Levels of beta Tubulin proteins in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Sweden) in response to different treatments. For further details, see A1 legend.



A3. Levels of actin D proteins in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Sweden) in response to different treatments. For further details, see A1 legend.



A4. Levels of beta actin proteins in gill tissue of two *Hyas araneus* populations (Spitsbergen and Sweden) in response to different treatments. For further details, see A1 legend.

Danksagung

Die letzten Worte möchte ich gerne an alle diejenigen richten, die diese Arbeit überhaupt erst ermöglicht haben und mich auf meinem "langen" Weg begleitet haben.

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Bremerhaven, den 18. Januar 2014

Erklärung gemäß § 6 (5) der PromO der Universität Bremen für die mathematischen, natur- und ingenieurwissenschaftlichen Fachbereiche (vom 14. März 2007)

Hiermit erkläre ich, Lars Harms, dass ich die Arbeit mit dem Titel:

Auswirkungen der Ozeanversauerung auf die große Seespinne Hyas araneus: Molekulare Mechanismen und Plastizität

1. Ohne unerlaubte fremde Hilfe angefertigt habe.

2. Keine anderen als die angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt habe.

3. Die in den benutzten Werken wörtlich oder inhaltlich entnommenen Stellen als solche kenntlich gemacht habe.

Lars Harms