

Fieldnotes in Global Change Genomics

Gretchen E. Hofmann UC Santa Barbara







Outline

- Highlight role of genomics in studying OA
- Report on potential of this approach
- Three parts
 - Looking for biological thresholds
 - Learning how the phenotype can change
 - Next generation sequencing and the future



Biological Thresholds



- Gene expression profiling in sea urchin larvae developing under varying CO₂ levels
- Identify responses of contemporary genotypes
- Explore thresholds for biological processes
- Balancing act: Gene regulatory networks, plasticity and time for evolution

Sea Urchin Oligonucleotide Arrays

- Purple Urchin Genome sequenced & largely annotated
- Choose genes in pathways of interest
- Oligonucleotide sequence is synthesized on the chip *in situ*
- Probes are 25 100 base pairs in length
- Multiple probes/gene



Hybridization of fluorescently tagged samples. Courtesy of Affymetrix





Boutique oligonucleotide array (Agilent) Cell processes of interest in OA studies ~1,000 genes



Microarray Experimental Design





Example of Expression Data for Urchin Larvae

| Exposure | Response | Result |
|---|--------------------|--------|
| Heat Stress: 1 hour at 25°C | Classic Heat Shock | |
| Ocean Acidification: 380ppm vs. 1020ppm | Unknown | |

Up-regulation of genes in defensome under heat stress...



Expression Data for Urchin Larvae @ ~40h

| Exposure | Response | Result |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| Heat Stress: 1 hour at 25°C | Classic Heat Shock | \checkmark |
| Ocean Acidification: 380ppm vs. ~500ppm | Unknown | ???? |

Expected response to heat stress 10 °C above rearing temp

Overall, suppression in larval stage:

Strong threshold at 500 ppm CO₂ (~pH 7.8) No major stress response as observed for HS Significant Expression Changes: 83 genes at 500 ppm CO₂ 178 genes at ~970 ppm CO



Todgham and Hofmann (2009) J. Exp. Biol. 212: (in press)

Thresholds in genes involved in biomineralization genes may be driven by regulators



In response to ocean acidification, Cellular Stress and Defense genes are **DOWN**



Expression Data

| Exposure | Response | Result |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Heat Stress: 1 hour at 25°C | Classic Heat Shock | \checkmark |
| Ocean Acidification: 380ppm vs. 1020ppm | Metabolic suppression | $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ |

Still to come: Transcriptomic analyses for interactive effects of temperature and OA & role of GRN in earlier stages.

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Evidence for "cost" of growing up in a high CO₂ world

- Larvae raised at 15 $^{\circ}$ C
- Thermal challenge at a high temperature
- Reduced expression of molecular chaperones confirmed with qPCR



Dr. Michael O'Donnell

O'Donnell et al (2009) Mar Biol 156: 439-446

Thermal Challenge(1h) of 4-Arm Purple Urchins

(Mortality assessed after 1h recovery)



Dr. Nann Fangue NSF Postdoc Fellow UC Davis, Sept. 2009



Thermal Challenge(1h) of 4-Arm Purple Urchins

(Mortality assessed after 1h recovery)



Fangue & Todgham, unpubl. results

Summary

- Identifies biological thresholds in "high resolution"
- Transcriptomic analysis can illustrate plasticity of current genotypes
- Other organisms are on the way – stony coral, pteropods (*Limacina helicina*), *E. hux*



Coral planular larvae





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Reporting in on future trends: Emerging New Technologies & OA

- Next generation sequencing
 - "Wild West of Genomics"
 - 454 pyrosequencing, transcriptomics...*Nature*, vol
 458, 12 March 2009 (Rinn)
- 10K Era future where there are 10,000 sequenced genomes, genomic resources
- Experimental evolution
 - *E. hux* genome is published and annotated