

# NCBI links to BioProjects of total RNA isolated from *Trematomus bernacchii* gill tissues acclimated to elevated temperature and pCO<sub>2</sub>, July 2015

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/665853>

**Data Type:** experimental

**Version:**

**Version Date:** 2016-11-22

## Project

» [Identifying Adaptive Responses of Polar Fishes in a Vulnerable Ecosystem](#) (polar\_fish\_adapt)

## Program

» [Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment \(SEES\): Ocean Acidification \(formerly CRI-OA\)](#) (SEES-OA)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Place, Sean</a>	Sonoma State University	Principal Investigator
<a href="#">Copley, Nancy</a>	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

## Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
  - [Methods & Sampling](#)
  - [Data Processing Description](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Program Information](#)
- [Funding](#)

## Methods & Sampling

Specimens of *Trematomus bernacchii*, *Pagothenia borchgrevinki*, and *Trematomus newnesi* were collected by hook and line near the Delbridge Islands in McMurdo Sound (77°40'S 166°25'E ) from October through December, 2011 and September through December, 2012. Once collected, fish were transported back to McMurdo Station in aerated coolers where they were acclimated for one week in a flow-through aquarium (2400-L) in ambient seawater (-1.5°C and ~430µatm CO<sub>2</sub>). After the initial acclimation period, fish were randomly placed into one of four flow-through experimental treatment tanks (1240-L each) in order to assess the response to increased temperature (4°C), increased pCO<sub>2</sub> (1000µatm) or a combination of increased temperature and increased pCO<sub>2</sub>. The treatment tanks consisted of a tank held at ambient conditions (control treatment; -1°C and 430µatm), a low temperature + high pCO<sub>2</sub> tank (-1°C and 1000µatm), a high temperature + low pCO<sub>2</sub> tank (4°C and 430µatm), and a high temperature + high pCO<sub>2</sub> tank (4°C and 1000µatm). *Trematomus bernacchii*, *Pagothenia borchgrevinki* were sampled after t= 7, 28, and 56 days of acclimation to the experimental conditions. *Trematomus newnesi* were sampled after t= 7, 28, and 42 days of acclimation. Four biological replicates from each treatment and time point were selected for cluster generation using the Illumina® TruSeq RNA Sample Prep v2 Hs Protocol and sequencing via an Illumina® HiSeq 2500 Rapid Run initialized for both paired-end 150bp reads and single-end 100bp reads.

## Data Processing Description

**BCO-DMO Processing Notes:** A flat file table of the accession numbers with associated metadata and links

to NCBI was created and served.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Data Files

File
<b>RNA_seq.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 605 bytes) MD5:07d572ffc9e911488a79762adcd24dc
Primary data file for dataset ID 665853

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
project	internal project identifier	unitless
location	specimen collection site	unitless
lat	latitude; north is positive	decimal degrees
lon	longitude; east is positive	decimal degrees
species	species name	unitless
NCBI_accession	NCBI Bioproject accession number	unitless
accession_link	link to NCBI BioProject page	unitless

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Illumina® HiSeq 2500
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Automated DNA Sequencer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	For genetic sequencing
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	A DNA sequencer is an instrument that determines the order of deoxynucleotides in deoxyribonucleic acid sequences.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Deployments

### McMurdo\_Place

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/665869">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/665869</a>
<b>Platform</b>	McMurdo Station
<b>Start Date</b>	2014-08-14
<b>End Date</b>	2016-04-20
<b>Description</b>	Polar fish studies

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Project Information

### Identifying Adaptive Responses of Polar Fishes in a Vulnerable Ecosystem (polar\_fish\_adapt)

**Coverage:** McMurdo Sound: Cape Evans, Cape Armitage, Delbridge Islands and Turks Head Bay

*Extracted from the NSF award abstract:*

The proposed research will investigate the interacting and potentially synergistic influence of two oceanographic features - ocean acidification and the projected rise in mean sea surface temperature - on the performance of Notothenioids, the dominant fish of the Antarctic marine ecosystem. Understanding the joint effects of acidification and temperature rise on these fish is a vital component of predicting the resilience of coastal marine ecosystems. Notothenioids have repeatedly displayed a narrow window of physiological tolerances when subjected to abiotic stresses. Given that evolutionary adaptation may have led to finely-tuned traits with narrow physiological limits in these organisms, this system provides a unique opportunity to examine physiological trade-offs associated with acclimation to the multi-stressor environment expected from future atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> projections. Understanding these trade-offs will provide valuable insight into the capacity species have for responses to climate change via phenotypic plasticity. As an extension to functional measurements, this study will use evolutionary approaches to map variation in physiological responses onto the phylogeny of these fishes and the genetic diversity within species. These approaches offer insight into the historical constraints and future potential for evolutionary optimization.

Note: Funding for this project has transferred from award PLR-1040945 to PLR-1447291, coincident with Principal Investigator's affiliation change. Dr. Jeff Dudycha is a former project Co-PI associated with original award PLR-1040945.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Program Information

### Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

**Website:** [https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\\_summ.jsp?pims\\_id=503477](https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503477)

**Coverage:** global

NSF Climate Research Investment (CRI) activities that were initiated in 2010 are now included under Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES). SEES is a portfolio of activities that highlights NSF's unique role in helping society address the challenge(s) of achieving sustainability. Detailed

information about the SEES program is available from NSF ([https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\\_summ.jsp?pims\\_id=504707](https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707)).

In recognition of the need for basic research concerning the nature, extent and impact of ocean acidification on oceanic environments in the past, present and future, the goal of the SEES: OA program is to understand (a) the chemistry and physical chemistry of ocean acidification; (b) how ocean acidification interacts with processes at the organismal level; and (c) how the earth system history informs our understanding of the effects of ocean acidification on the present day and future ocean.

**Solicitations issued under this program:**

[NSF 10-530](#), FY 2010-FY2011

[NSF 12-500](#), FY 2012

[NSF 12-600](#), FY 2013

[NSF 13-586](#), FY 2014

NSF 13-586 was the final solicitation that will be released for this program.

**PI Meetings:**

[1st U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (March 22-24, 2011, Woods Hole, MA)

[2nd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (Sept. 18-20, 2013, Washington, DC)

3rd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting (June 9-11, 2015, Woods Hole, MA – Tentative)

**NSF media releases for the Ocean Acidification Program:**

[Press Release 10-186 NSF Awards Grants to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification](#)

[Discovery Blue Mussels "Hang On" Along Rocky Shores: For How Long?](#)

[Discovery nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) Discoveries - Trouble in Paradise: Ocean Acidification This Way Comes - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 12-179 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: Finding New Answers Through National Science Foundation Research Grants - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-102 World Oceans Month Brings Mixed News for Oysters](#)

[Press Release 13-108 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Natural Underwater Springs Show How Coral Reefs Respond to Ocean Acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-148 Ocean acidification: Making new discoveries through National Science Foundation research grants](#)

[Press Release 13-148 - Video nsf.gov - News - Video - NSF Ocean Sciences Division Director David Conover answers questions about ocean acidification. - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-010 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Palau's coral reefs surprisingly resistant to ocean acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-116 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: NSF awards \\$11.4 million in new grants to study effects on marine ecosystems - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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**Funding**

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Antarctic Sciences (NSF ANT)</a>	<a href="#">PLR-1447291</a>

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]