

Molecular mechanisms of heatwave mortality in Pacific cod early life stages



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Context: Low Pacific cod recruitment estimates in Gulf of Alaska coincided with the 2014-16 & 2019 marine heatwaves.

Questions: How and why does warming affect early life stages of Pacific cod? Which genes and processes are sensitive to temperature, and is there potential to acclimatize or adapt?

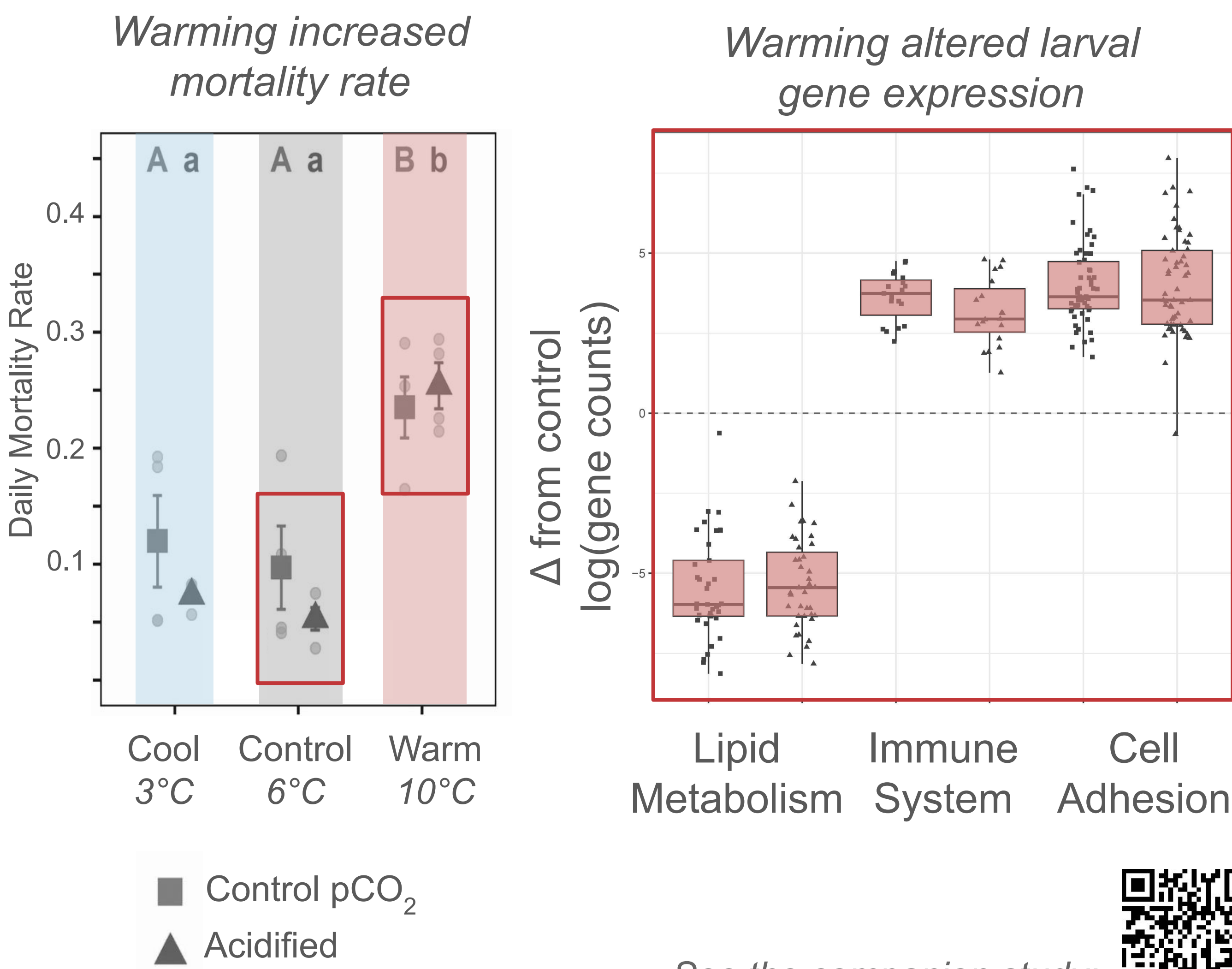
LARVAL STUDY

2-day old embryos from 1 female x 3 males reared in warm, acidified, cool, combined and control treatments, larvae sampled at ~6 mm (feeding stage, pre-flexion).

Data generated

Gene expression of whole-body larvae (RNASeq)
n=11-14/ treatment

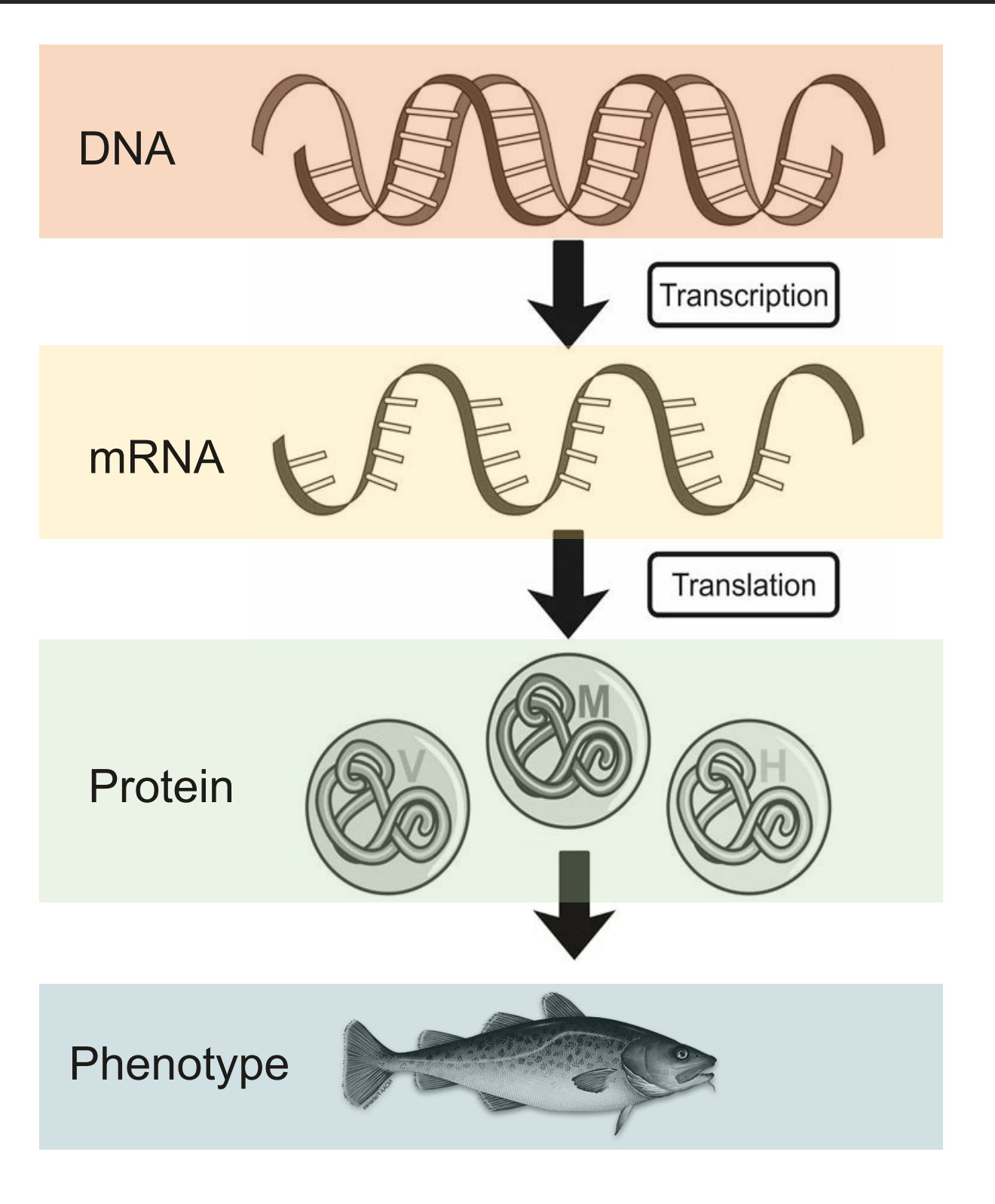
Mortality and growth rates and condition factors



See the companion study:



Genome-to-phenome datasets reveal connections between genes and traits, enabling insights into mechanisms and adaptation.



Expression data reveal inflammation, lipid depletion or reallocation, and altered cell adhesion may be **mechanisms of larval mortality and poor juvenile condition during heatwaves** , likely decreasing Pacific cod recruitment in the Gulf of Alaska



We are exploring genes and genetic variation that might enable adaptation to warming alongside population structure

JUVENILE STUDY

Wild-caught juveniles were exposed to cold, cool, control, and warm temperatures for 6 weeks. Fish were tagged to collect per-individual data (n=40/temp).

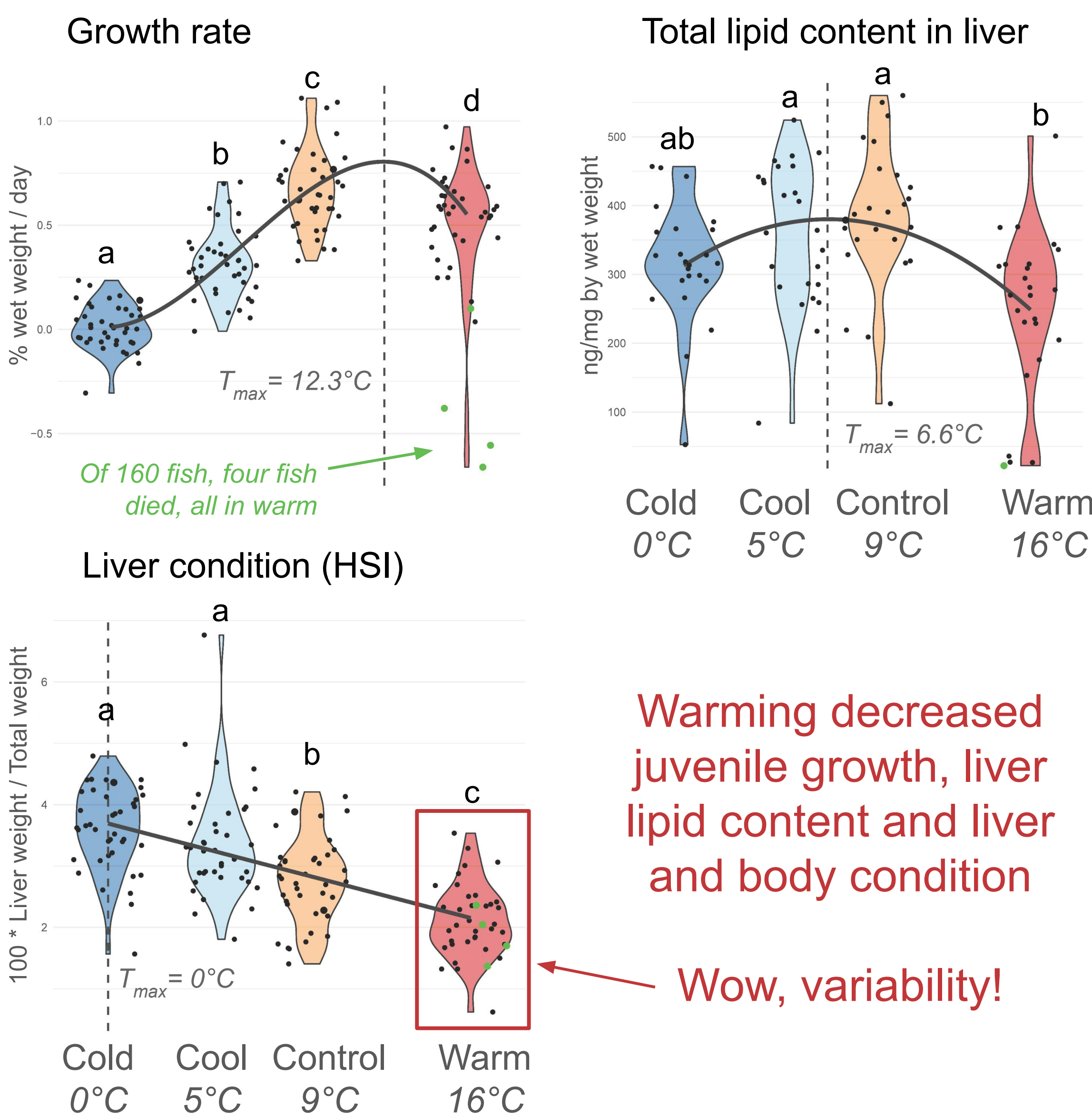
Data generated

Whole-genome resequencing (3x depth, lcWGS)

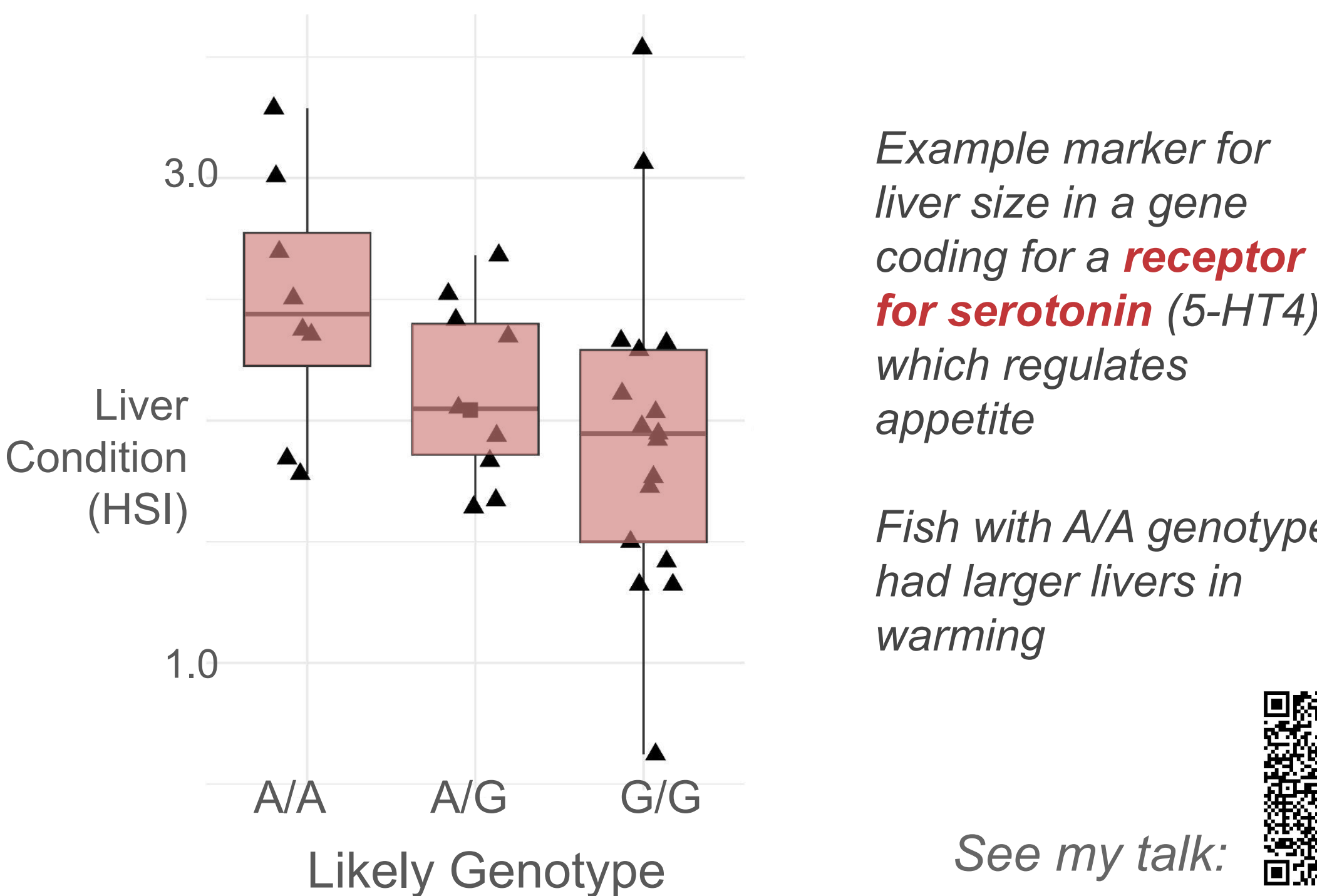
Gene expression in livers (RNASeq)

Liver lipid components

Growth rates, body & liver condition, survival



We used phenotype variability + genetic data to identify markers putatively associated with **performance** in Pacific cod juveniles exposed to **warming**



See my talk:

