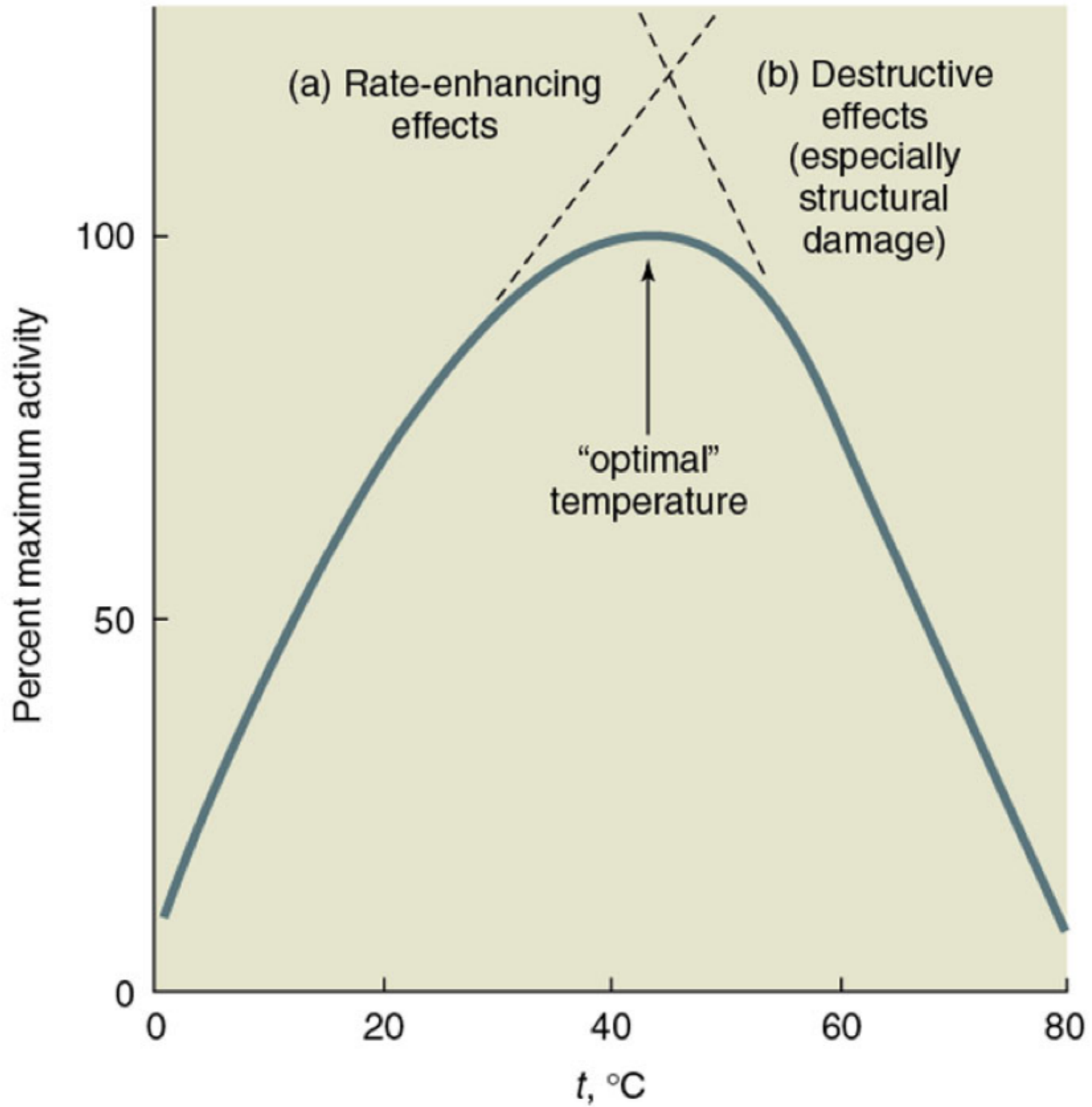
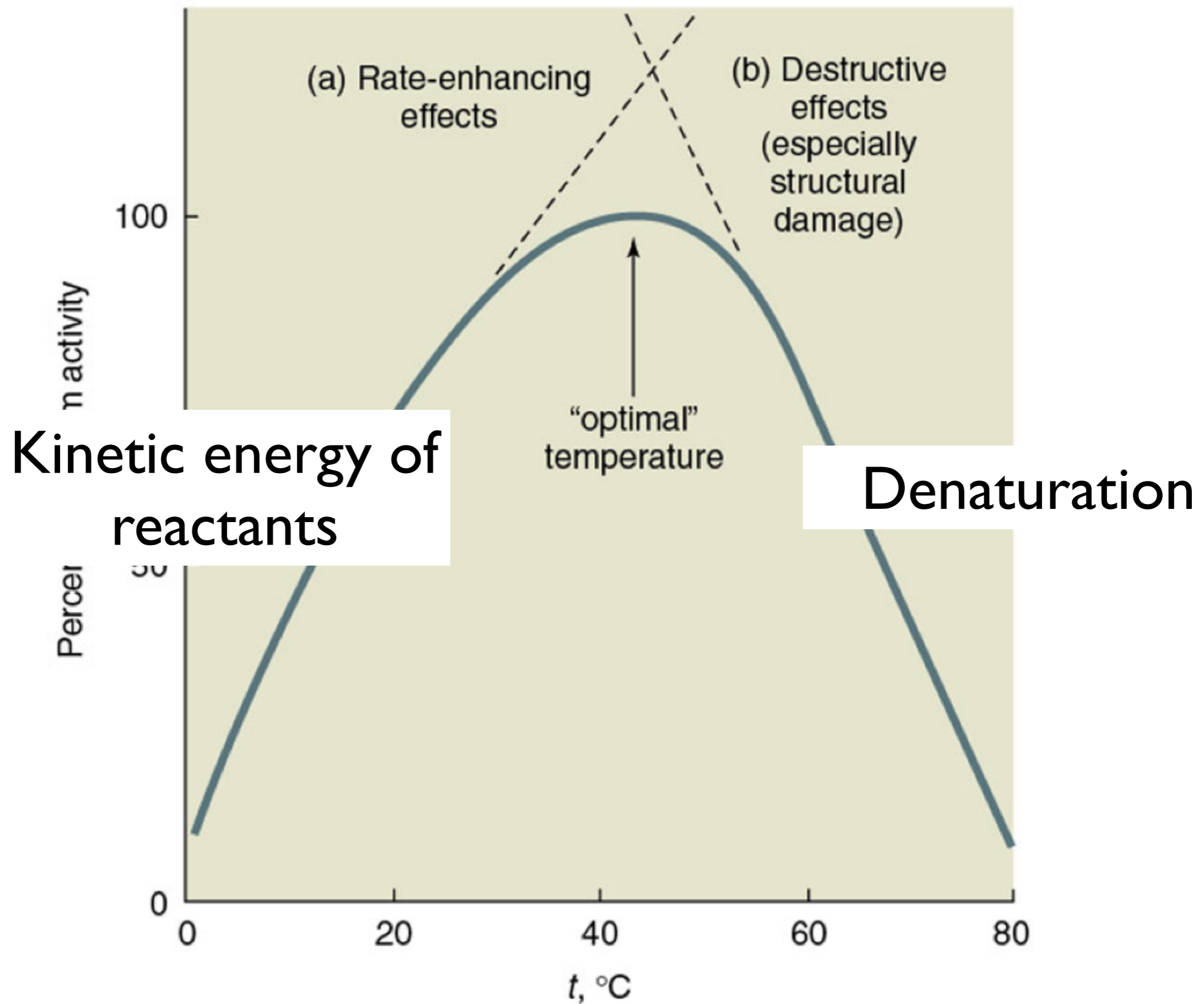
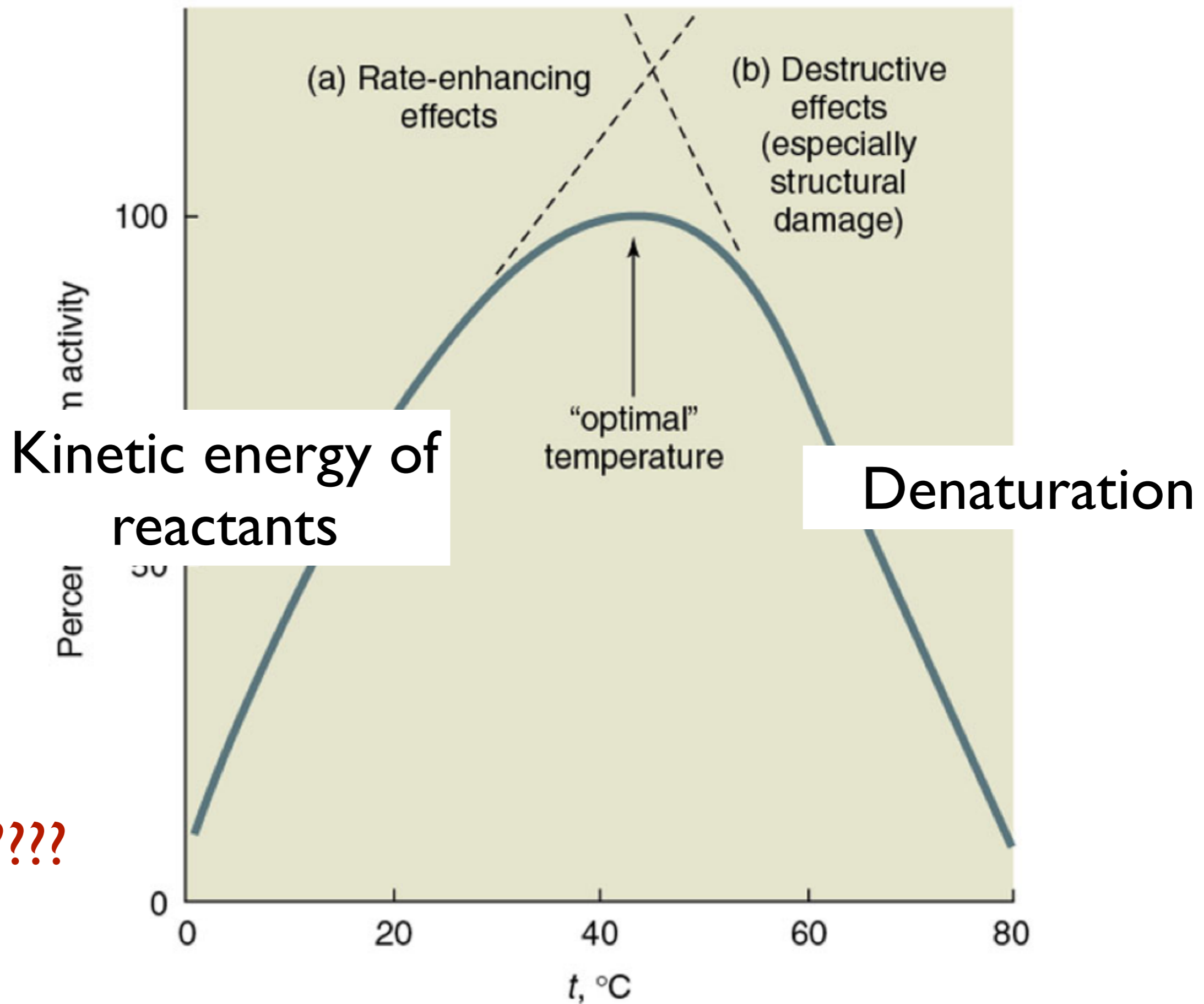


# Temperature is important



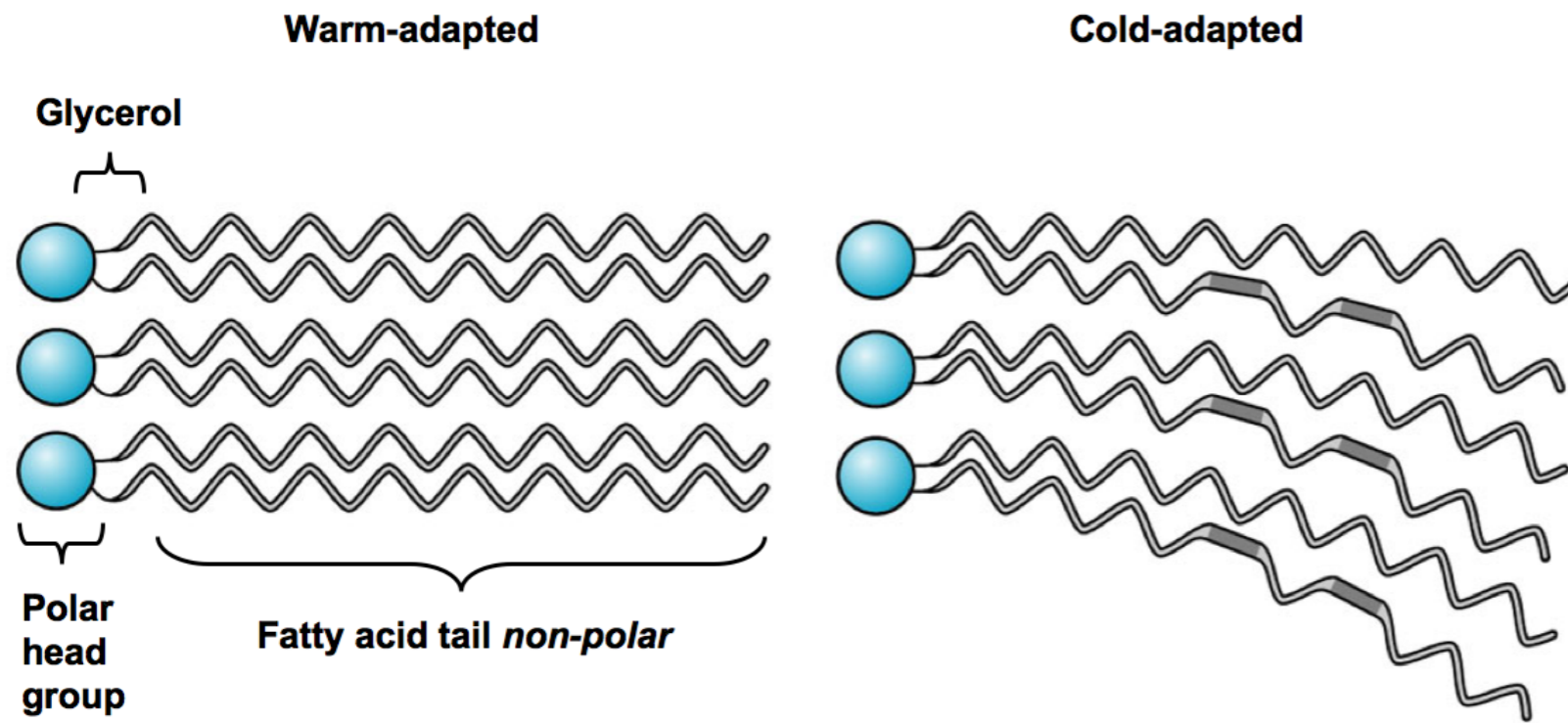








# Membranes



© 2005 Brooks/Cole - Thomson

cholesterol

how does this change?

# Rainbow trout - ratio *sat:unsats*

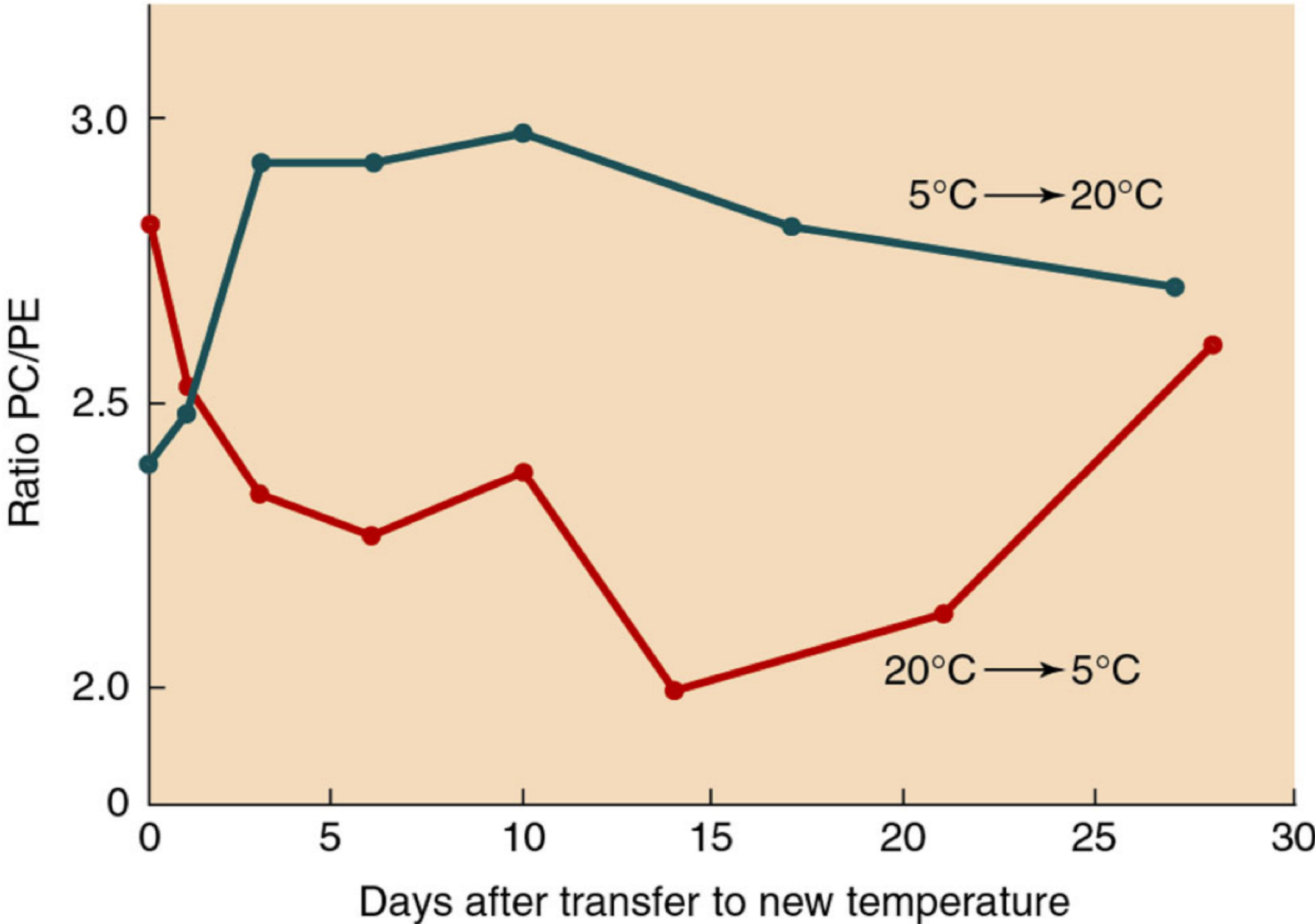


Fig. 15-8c, p.684

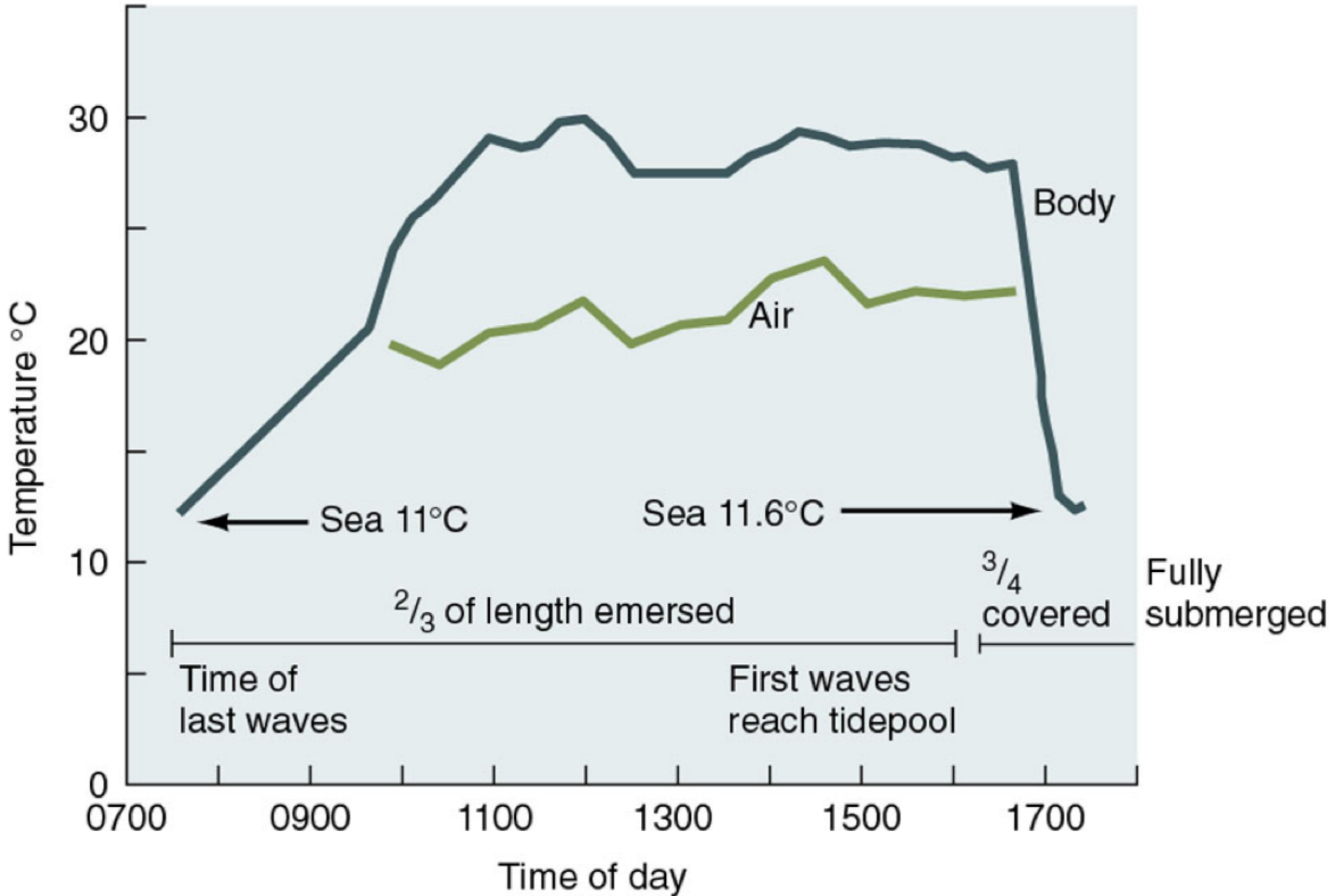


# Ectotherms





# Ectotherms



# Ectothermic regulators



Cole - Thomson



## Limits to regulation



# Acclimatization

Uploaded on January 12, 2008  
by [Bill Swindaman](#)



Ectotherms can *metabolically compensate*

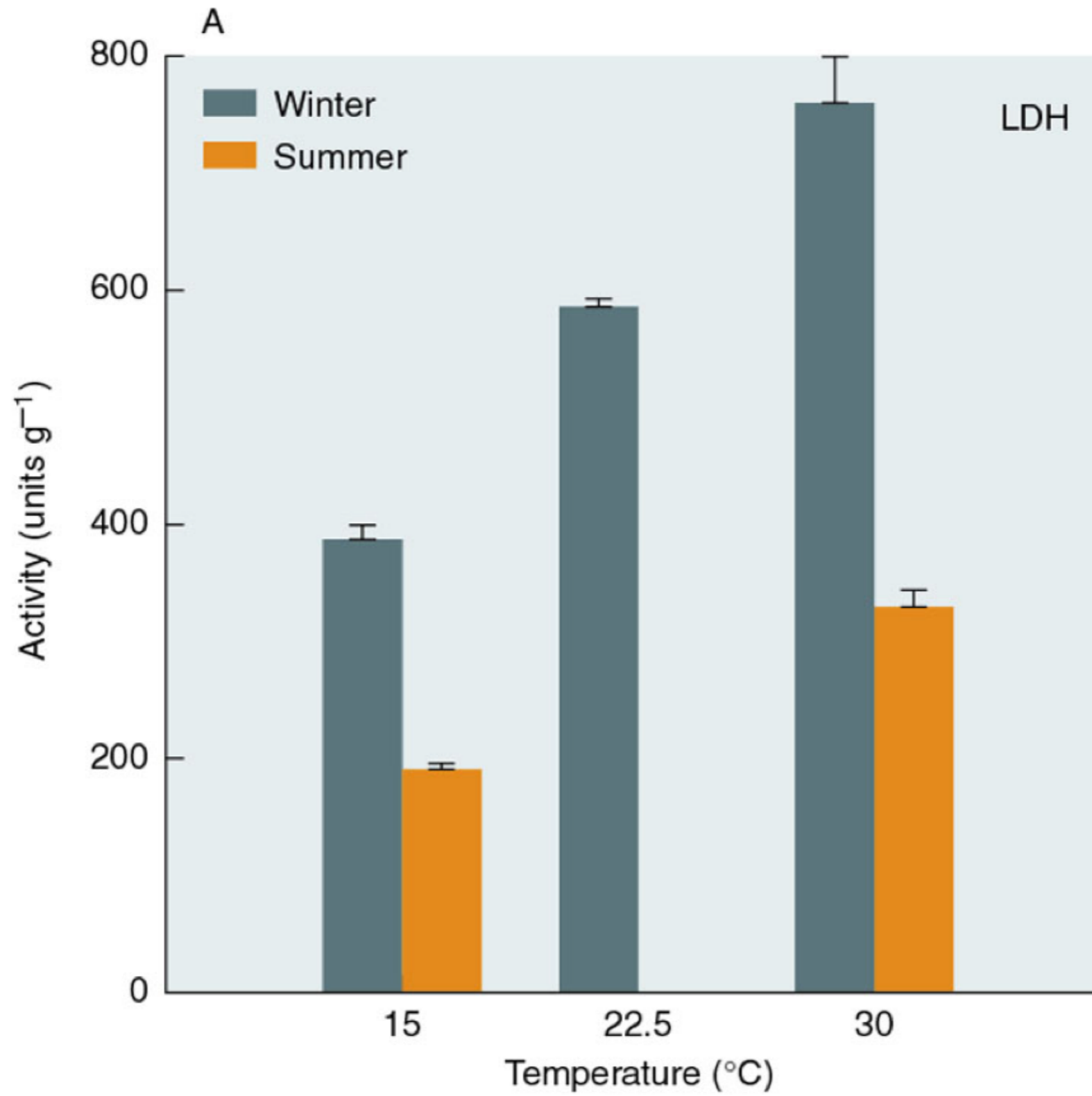


addition to Membranes -

PROTEINS also can change with temperature



# Acclimatization



# How is metabolic compensation achieved?

- Membrane adaptation
- pH (amino acid Histidine)
- Enzyme concentration
- Isoform regulation

# Tradeoffs



# Ectotherms - extreme cold





# Ectotherms - extreme cold

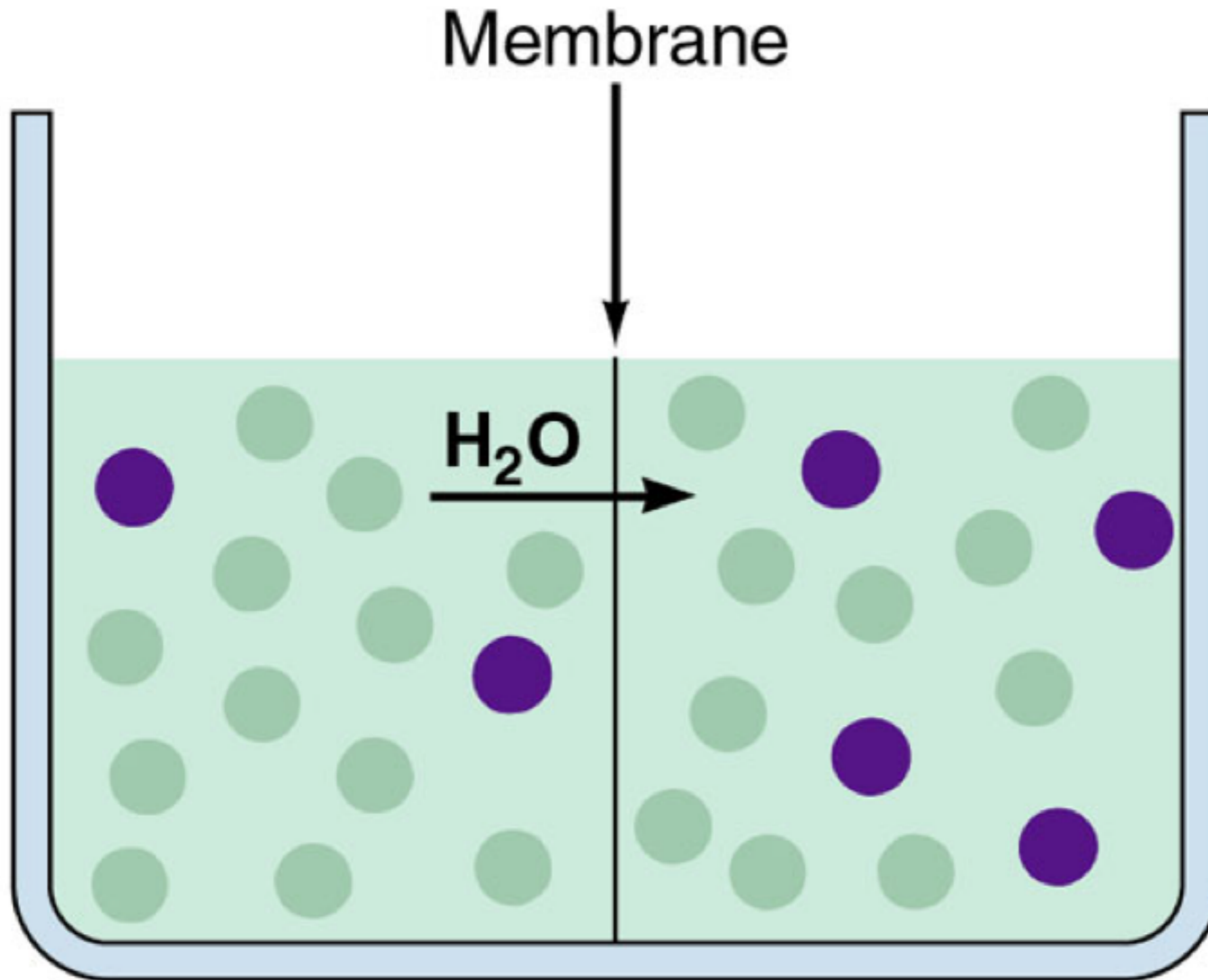
*DORMANCY*

Freeze Tolerance

Freeze Avoidance

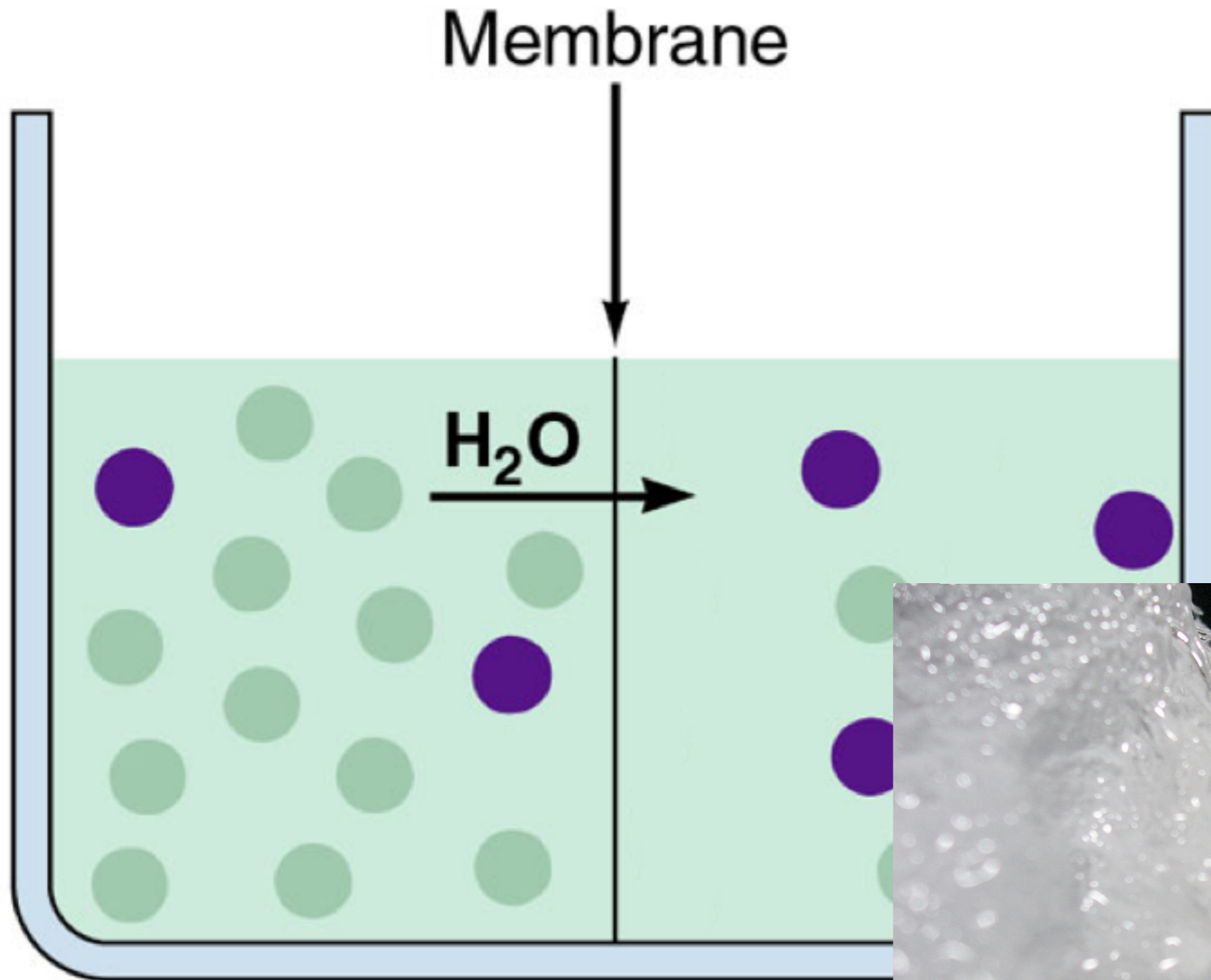
# Tolerance

*freeze*



# Tolerance

*freeze*





# Tolerance



# Tolerance

increase glucose



# Tolerance

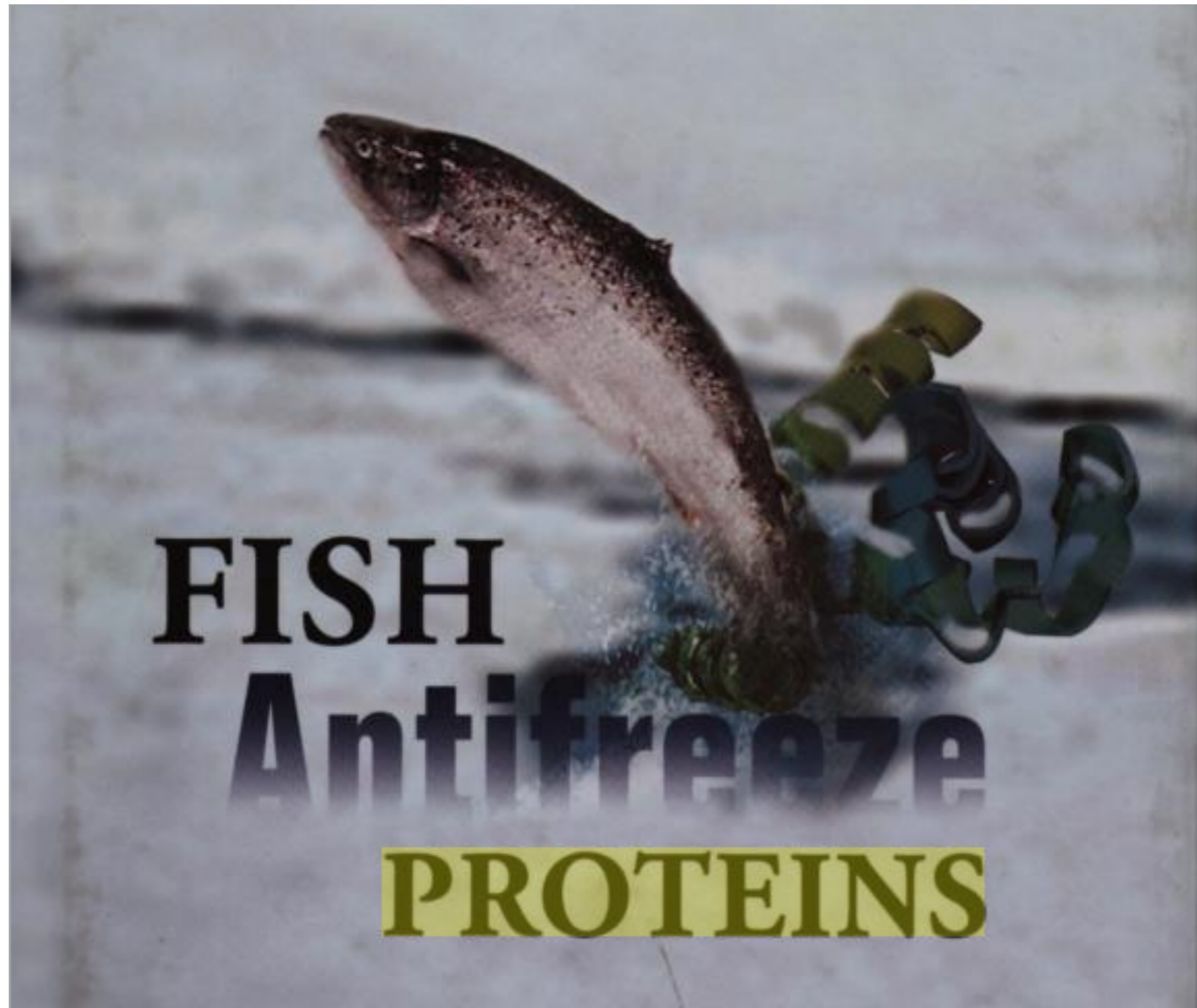


# Avoidance



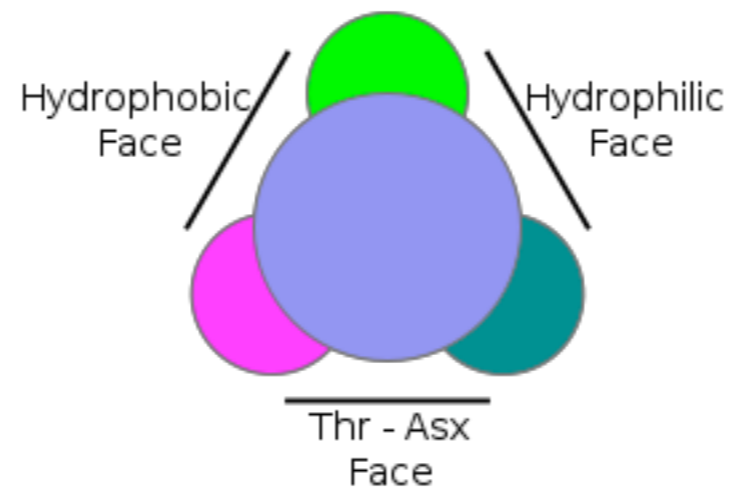


# Avoidance



# Avoidance

**J. Duman** and A.L. DeVries. (1976). Isolation, characterization and physical properties of protein antifreezes from the Winter Flounder *Pseudopleunectus Americanus*. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol.* B54, 375–380.



# Elevated temperature



# Elevated temperature

*acute*

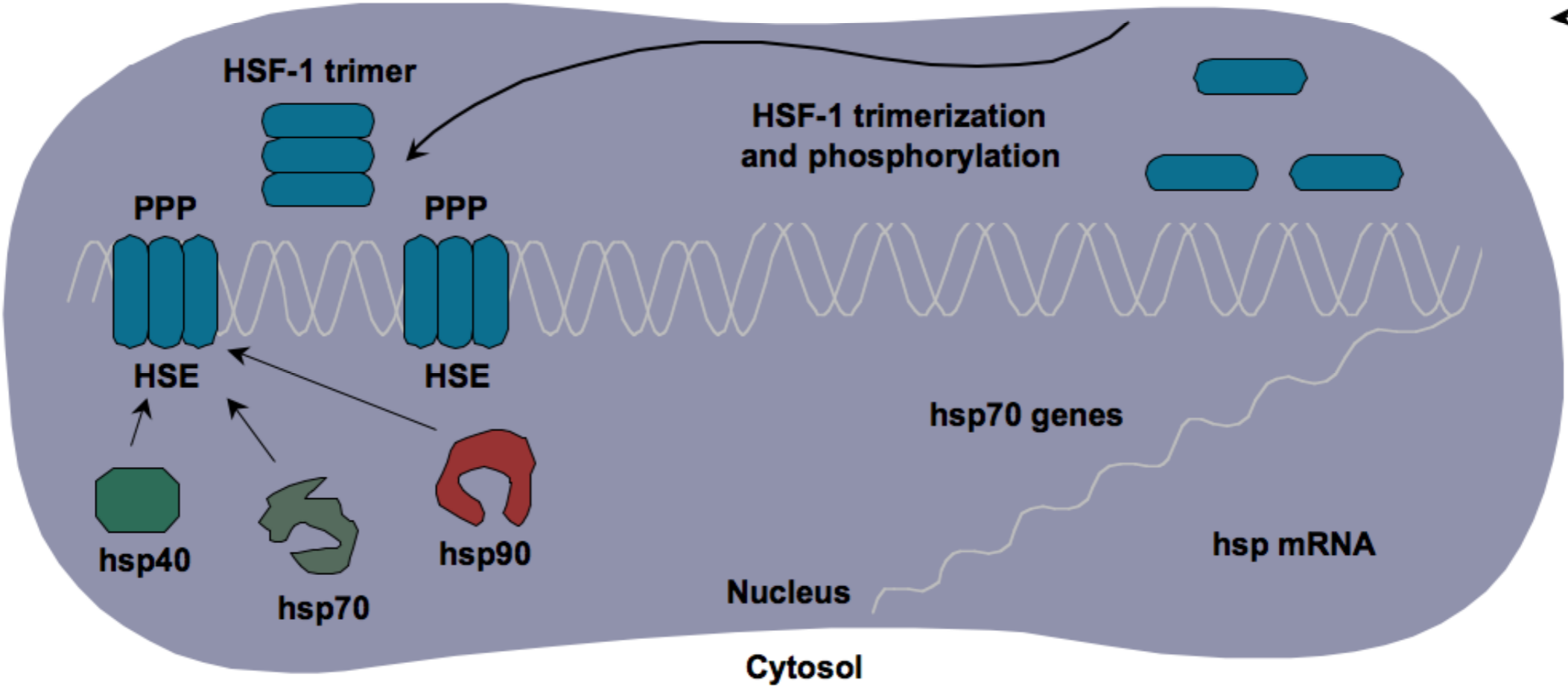
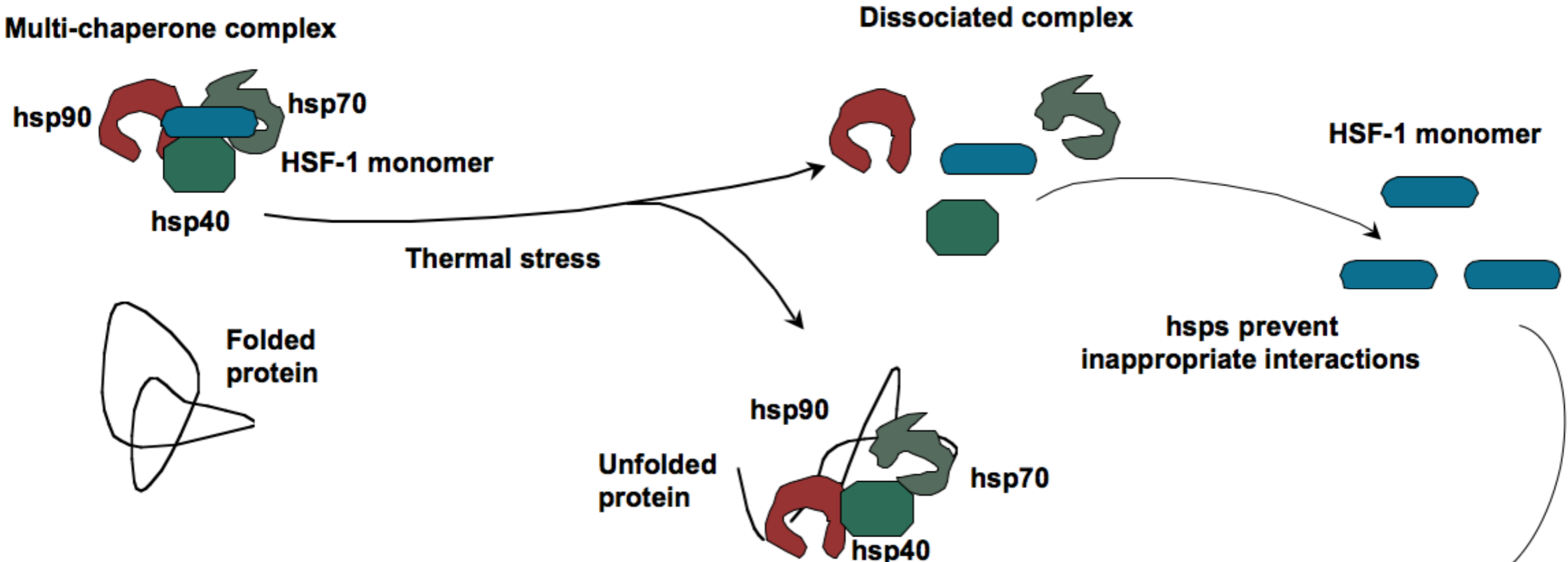
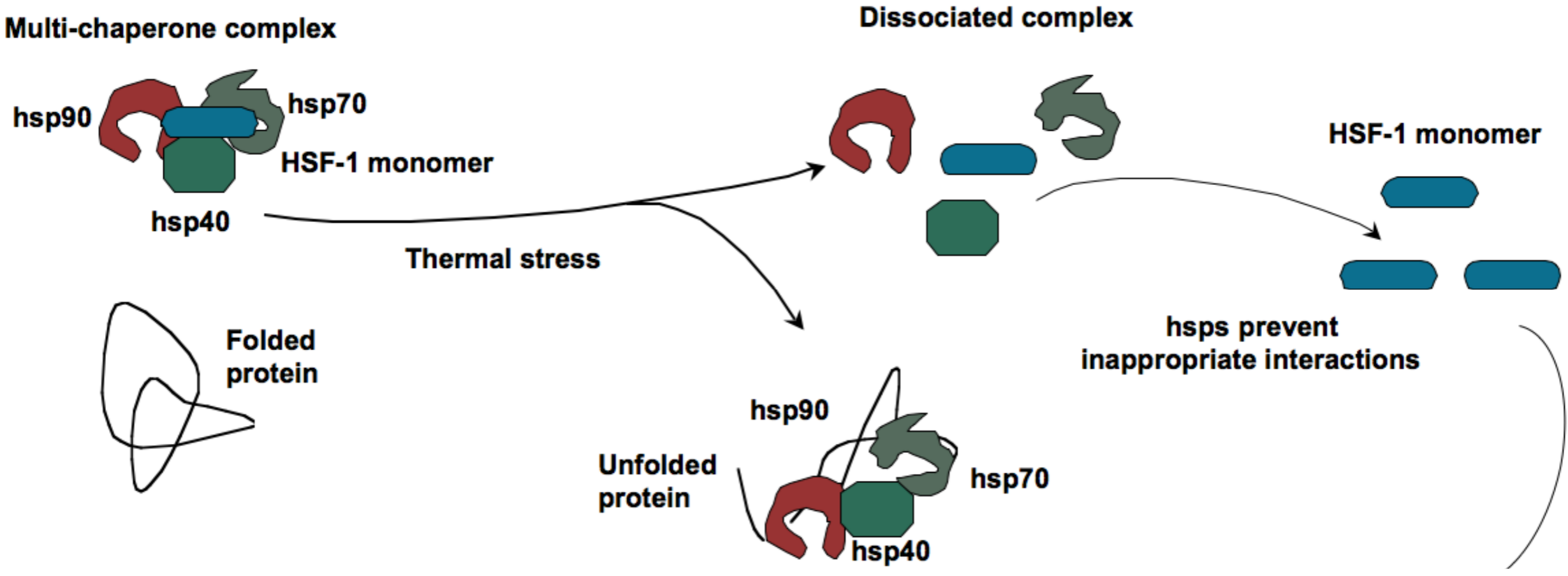


Fig. 15-16a, p.693

# Heat Shock



# Heat Shock

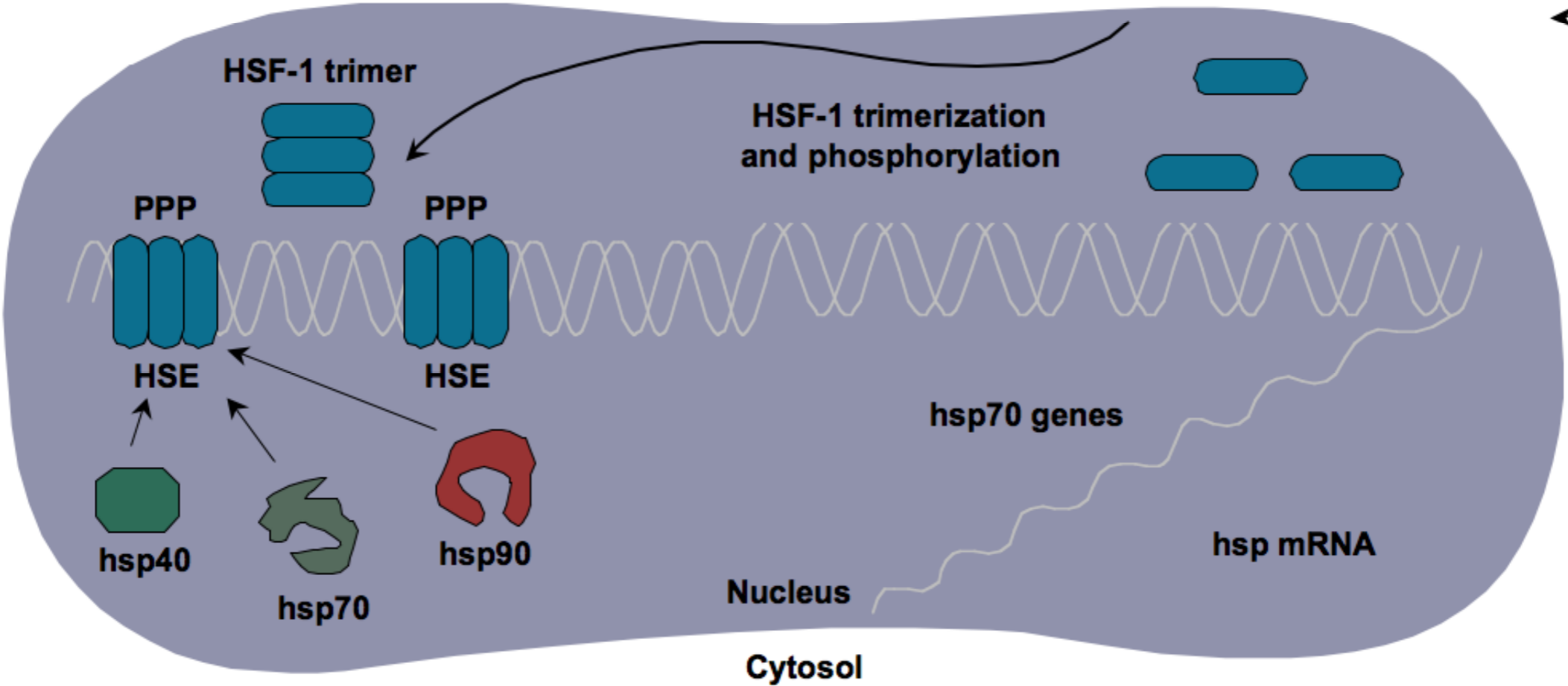
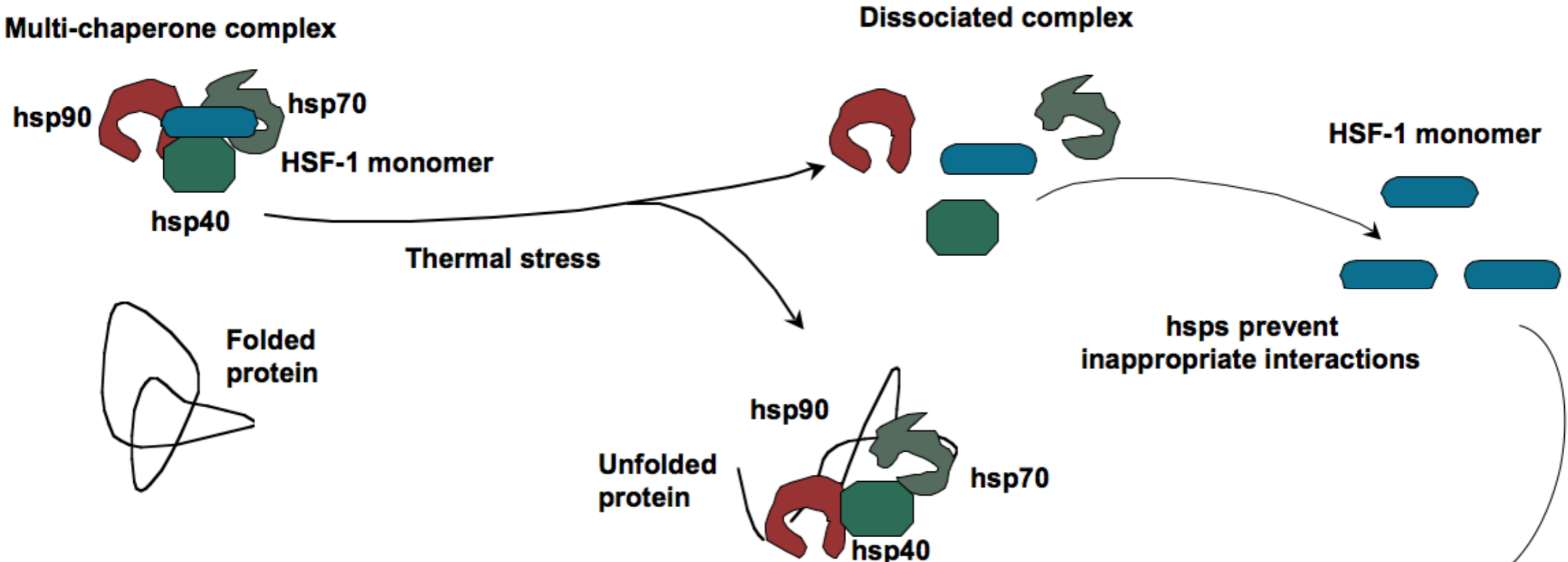


Fig. 15-16a, p.693

# Transcription

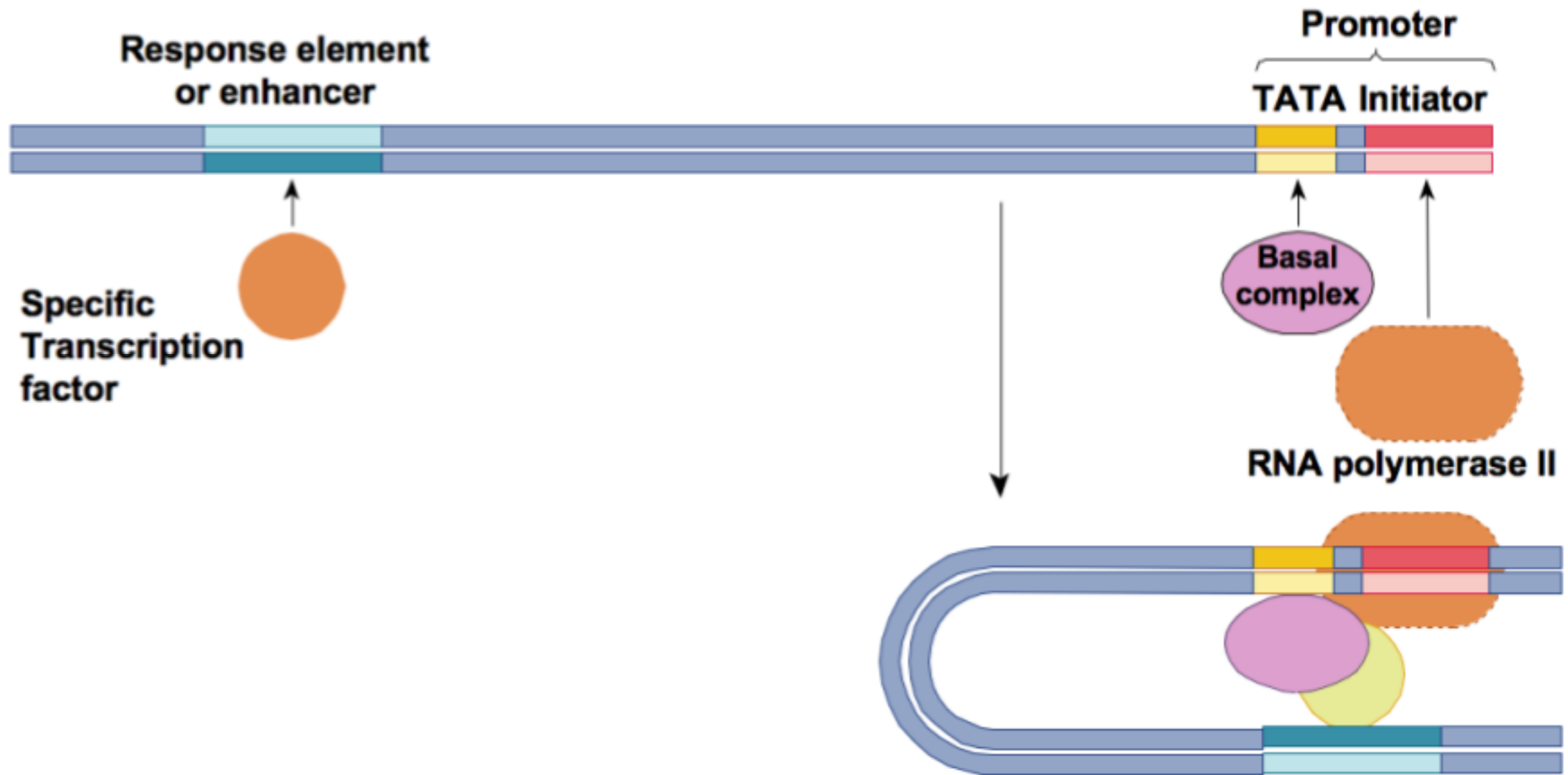


Fig. 2-4b, p.30

# Transcription

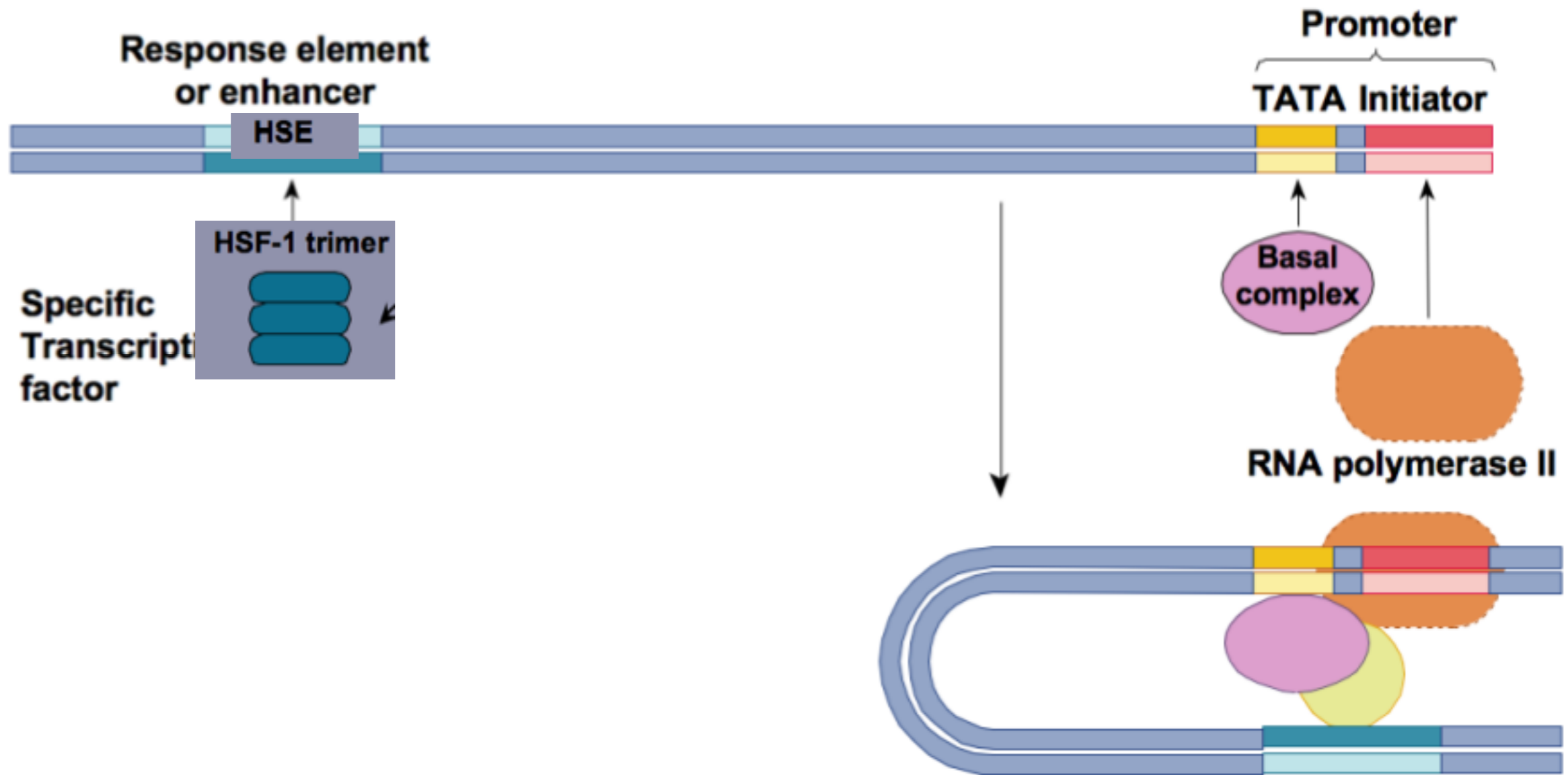
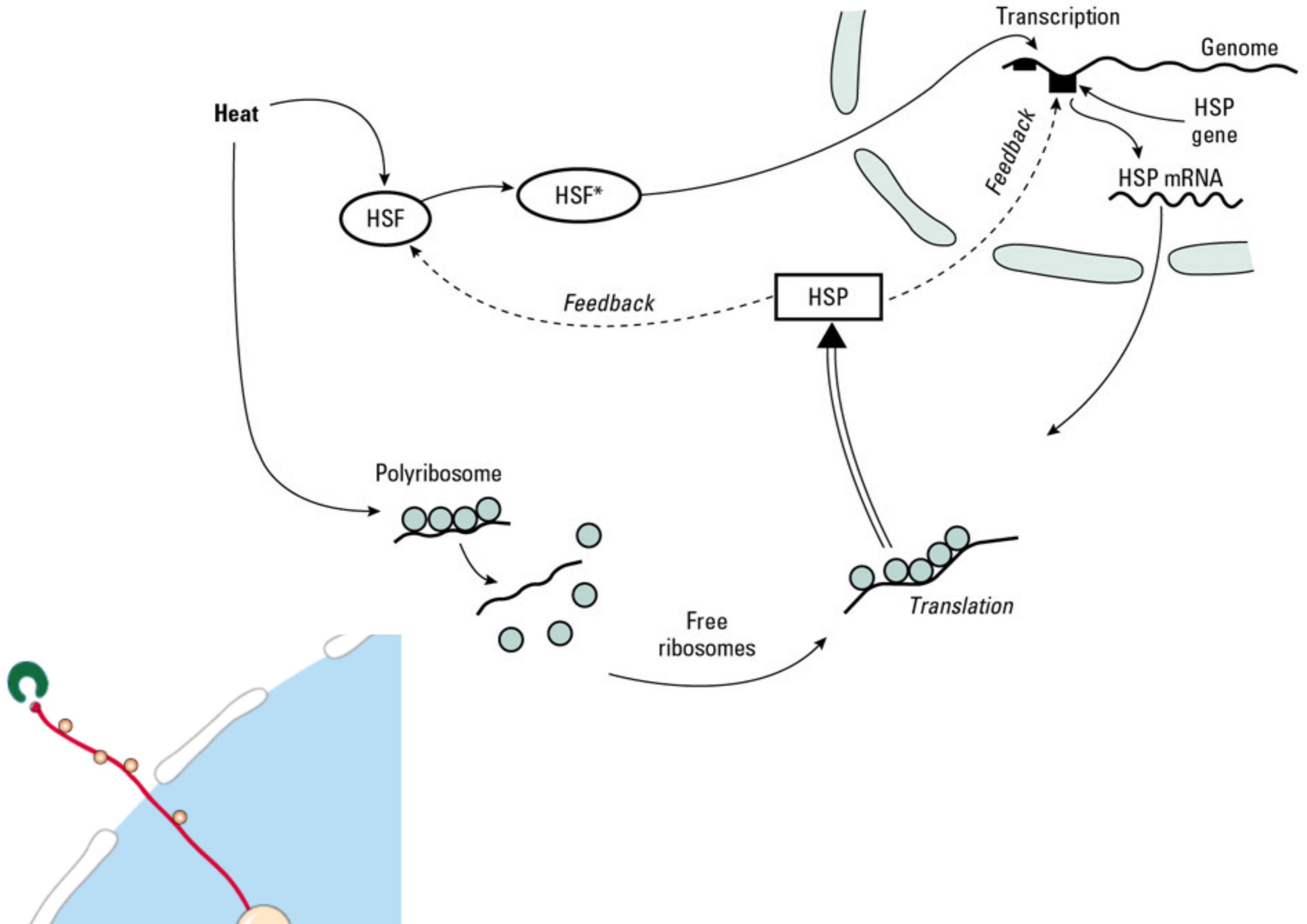


Fig. 2-4b, p.30



# Heat Shock





# Heat shock proteins

## hsp 70

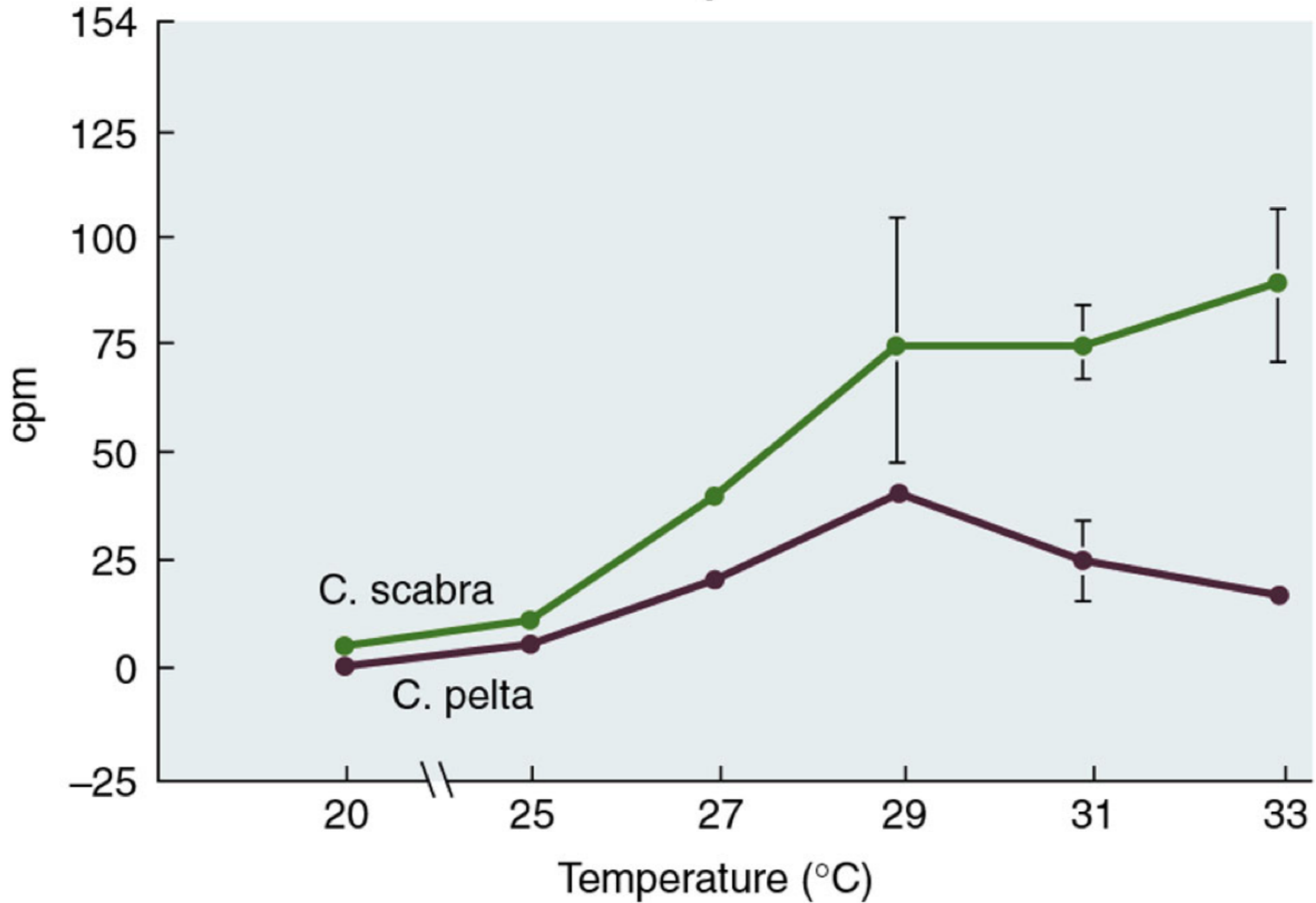
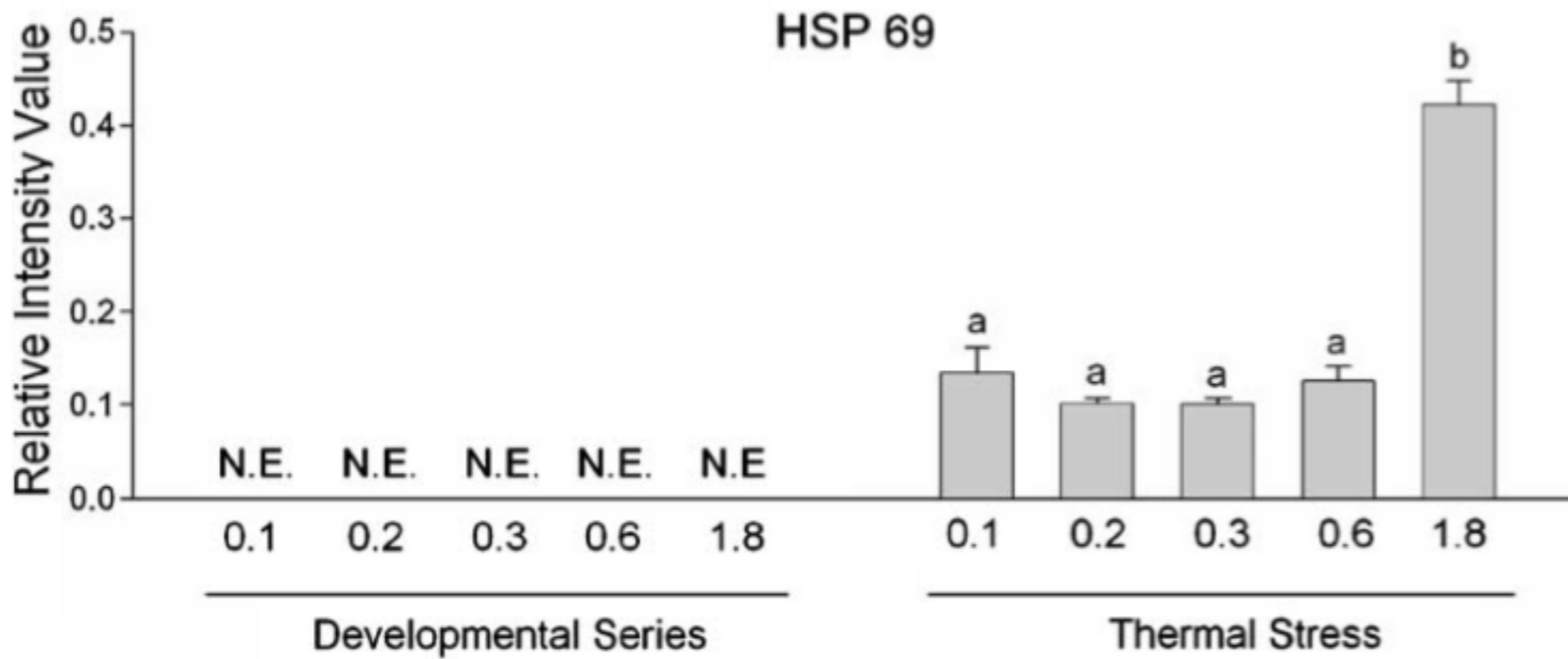
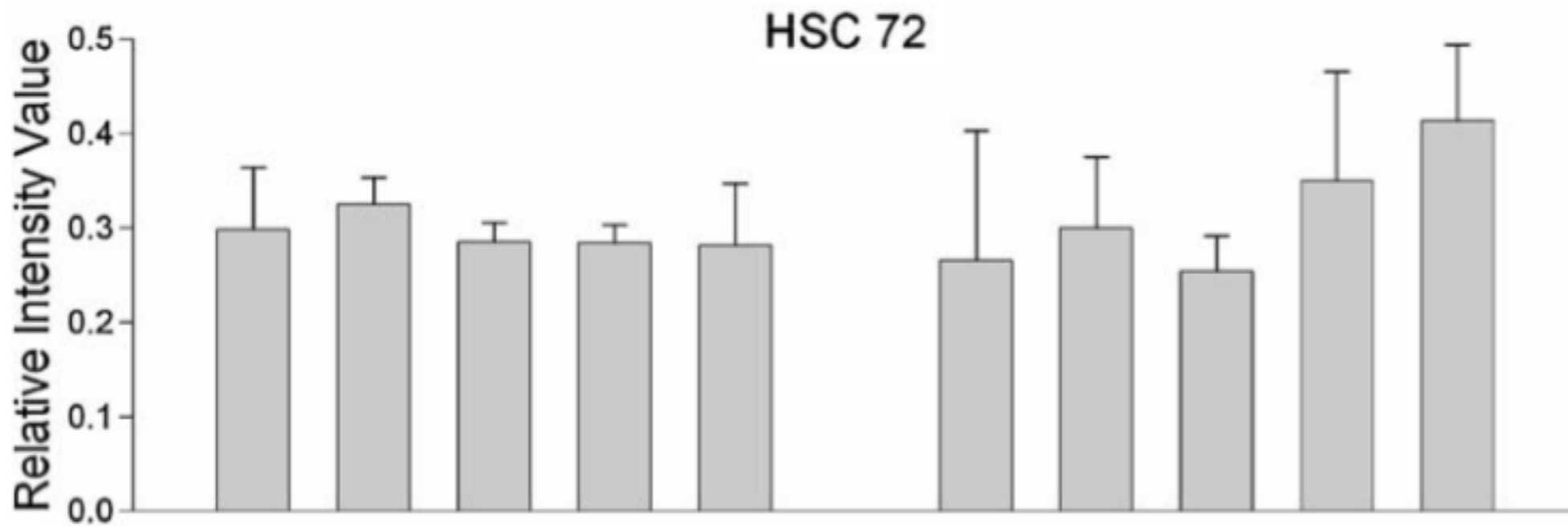


Fig. 15-16b, p.693



Larval and Spat size (mm)

# REVIEW