BORROWED IMMUNITY – Can lumpfish receive planctomycetes from kelp?

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BACKGROUND

- Lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) eat salmon lice (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) and are used as cleaner fish – however, the mortality rate is high
- Lumpfish spend their first year attached to surfaces like kelp (Laminaria hyperborea)
- Biofilm of kelp is rich on the bacterial class *Planctomycetes* 0
- *lanctomycetes* have shown anticancer and antibacterial activity $O P_{h}$
- 'Borrowed immunity' can lumpfish receive *Planctomycetes* from kelp?

HYPOTHESIS

The abundance of *Planctomycetes* would differ between fish treatments

METHODS Land-based facility: Reared with plastic Reared with kelp **Sea-based facility:** Sampled near/ Sampled near/ directly from kelp directly from plastic DNA 16S rRNA Sequencing with Ion Torrent Technology extraction

References:

Sommerset, I., Bang Jensen, B., Haukaas, A., & Brun, E. (2021). *Fiskehelserapporten 2020*. Retrieved from <u>www.vetinst.no:fiskehelserapporten/</u> Bengtsson, M., Sjøtun, K., & Øvreås, L. (2010). Seasonal dynamics of bacterial biofilms on the kelp Laminaria hyperborea. Aquatic Microbial Ecology, 60(1), 71-83. doi:10.3354/ame01409

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CONCLUSION

- 0
- Ο to high mortality?

RESULTS

- sea-based facility (mean $9.7\% \pm 8.60\%$)



sorted by treatment. The color-coded phylogenetic classification is on class level. 'Tank wall' is samples of biofilm from tank wall with neither kelp nor plastic.

Reared with nothing



Reared with nothing



Data analyses in R

Showed no difference in the abundance of *Planctomycetes* – low or not at all present • No difference in microbiome within the facilities, but between the facilities Sea-based facility showed a high abundance of the pathogen Tenacibaculum maritimum – potentially contributing

• Relative abundance of 0 or <1% of *Planctomycetes* in all fish treatments in both facilities \rightarrow no difference • Highest relative abundance of *Planctomycetes* in kelp in land-based facility (mean 10.3% ± 6.1%) and in plastic in

• No considerable difference in microbiome between treatments within the facilities, but between facilities \circ High mean relative abundance of the pathogen *Tenacibaculum maritimum* (mean 33-37% ± 9-23%, class: Bacteroidia) in fish treatments from sea-based facility



