Title: Altered brain ion gradients following compensation for elevated CO<sub>2</sub> are linked to behavioural alterations in a coral reef fish

## Supplementary information

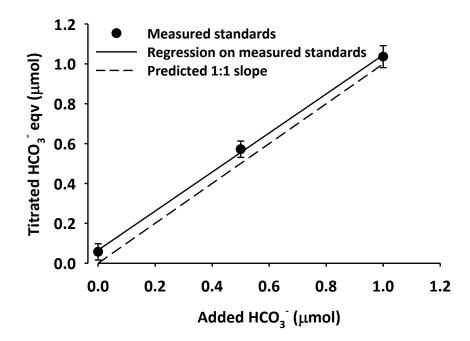
\*Heuer, R.M.<sup>1,2</sup>, Welch, M.J.<sup>3,4</sup>, Rummer, J.L<sup>3</sup>, Munday, P.L.<sup>3</sup>, Grosell, M.<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> University of North Texas, 1511 West Sycamore, Denton, TX 76203, <sup>2</sup> University of Miami, RSMAS, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149. <sup>3</sup> Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, 4811, Australia. <sup>4</sup> College of Marine and Environmental Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD 4811, Australia \*corresponding author, <u>rheuer@rsmas.miami.edu</u>, 305-421-4665

1

## 2 Supplementary Methods

- 3 The Henderson Hasselbach equation was used to estimate pCO<sub>2</sub> in brain tissue from measured
- 4 pH and  $HCO_3^-$  equivalents ( $\approx$ total  $CO_2$ ):
- 5 pCO<sub>2</sub>= [total CO<sub>2</sub>]/ ( $\alpha$ CO<sub>2</sub>\*(10<sup>pH-pKa</sup>) +  $\alpha$ CO<sub>2</sub>)
- 6 For our calculations the following constants were applied:  $\alpha$ =0.038, pKa=6.04.
- 7
- 8 <u>Supplementary Figure S1</u>: Verification of double endpoint titration methodology using known
- 9 HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> standards: Double endpoint titrations performed on titration solution (50 mM NaCl) with
- no addition of  $HCO_3^-$  (0), 0.5 µmol  $HCO_3^-$ , and 1.0 µmol  $HCO_3^-$ . The chosen  $HCO_3^-$  standards
- bracketed the values measured from the analyzed samples. The dashed line represents perfect
- 12 agreement between added and measured values. The solid line represents the linear regression
- performed on actual measured standards (slope=0.98, r<sup>2</sup>=0.9991). The difference between to
- 14 the two lines represents background that was corrected for in reported values.

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16 <u>Supplementary Table S1</u>: Water chemistry parameters. Values are presented as means

17 ± standard deviation. PCO<sub>2</sub> was estimated using values of pH<sub>NBS</sub>, TA, salinity, and

temperature in CO2SYS using the constants K1 from Merhbach et al (1973) refit by

19 Dickson and Miller (1987), and Dickson for KHSO<sub>4</sub> (Pierrot et al. 2006).

	рН <sub>NBS</sub>	PCO₂ (µatm)	Alkalinity (µmol kg⁻¹)	Salinity (p.p.t.)	Temp. (°C)	PCO <sub>2</sub> (NDIR) (μatm)
Control (ambient)	8.15 ± .02	431 ± 20	2277 ± 9	35.1 ± 0.05	27.4 ± 0.5	437 ± 23
1900 μatm (CO₂)	7.58 ± .02	1945 ± 96	2271 ± 8	35.0 ± 0.06	27.6 ± 0.5	1912 ± 67

20 Supplementary Table S2: Values used to calculate EGABA in Figure 3 and to calculate EGABA in a

21 polar species under two temperature scenarios

22

	Temp. (°C)	[HCO <sub>3</sub> -] <sub>0</sub>	[HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] <sub>i</sub>	[Cl <sup>-</sup> ] <sub>o</sub>	[Cl <sup>-</sup> ] <sub>i</sub>
Damselfish					
Control	27	15.3	8.8	150	8
1900 µatm CO <sub>2</sub>	27	19.8	11.2	145.6	8
Toadfish					
Control	25	3.3	1.8	150	8
1900 µatm CO <sub>2</sub>	25	6.3	5.0	147	8
Rockcod					
Control	1	8.05	3.99	150	6
2000 µatm CO <sub>2</sub>	1	11.28	6.72	146.8	6
Rockcod					
Control	7	6.31	5.29	150	6
2000 µatm CO <sub>2</sub>	7	10.08	6.85	146.2	6

Values used for  $E_{GABA}$  calculations (equation 1) in Figure 3. Values for toadfish were taken from (Esbaugh et al. 2012) and intracellular HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> values were calculated in (Heuer and Grosell 2014) from this data. Values for the marbled rockcod were taken from (Strobel et al. 2012) and are not presented in Figure 3.

23

<u>Supplementary Figure S2:</u> Representative dye tests using two choice flume chamber. Image shows a typical dye test using two-choice flume chamber that is representative of dye tests conducted in the present study. The test indicates that flows presented the fish with a distinct choice between two separate flows. Image credit: Michael Jarrold



## References

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38