

Exploring the pathology of an epidermal disease affecting a circum-

Antarctic sea star

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Supplementary Figures:

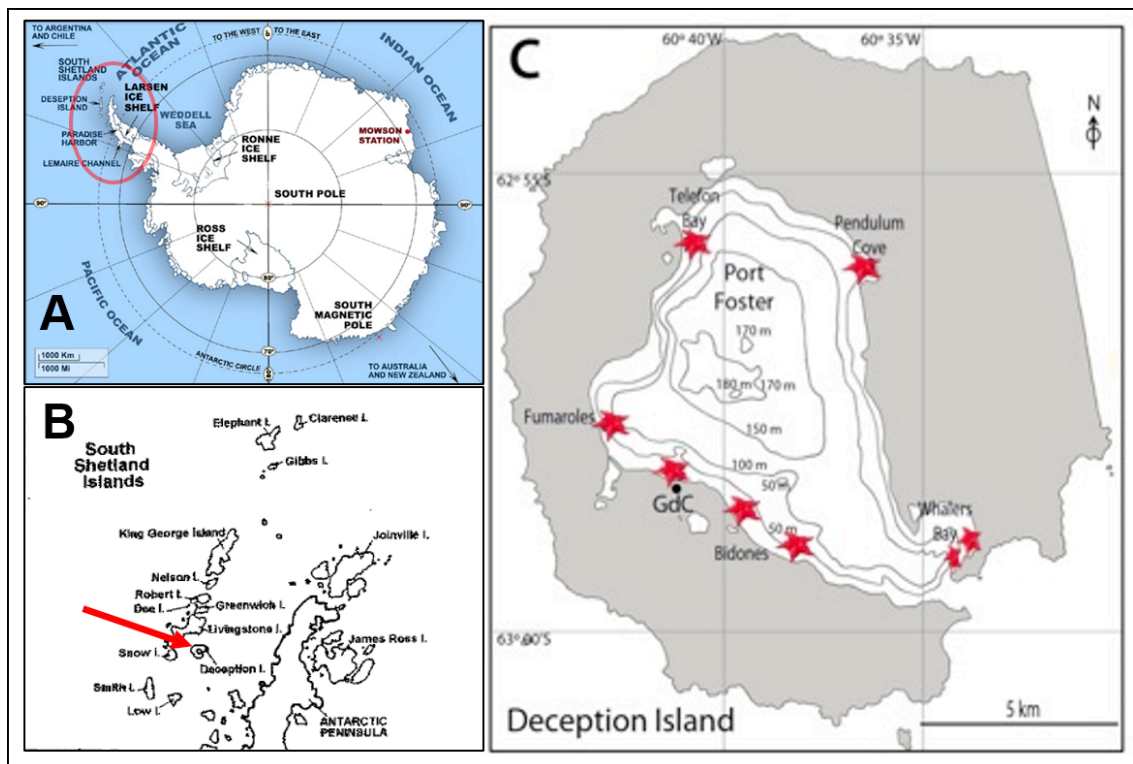


Figure S1 Location of the study: Antarctic continent (A); South Shetland Archipelago (B); and Deception Island with the eight sampling stations where 50 m linear transects were surveyed to estimate the prevalence of the lesions in sea stars (C). GdC: Gabriel de Castilla (Spanish Antarctic base).

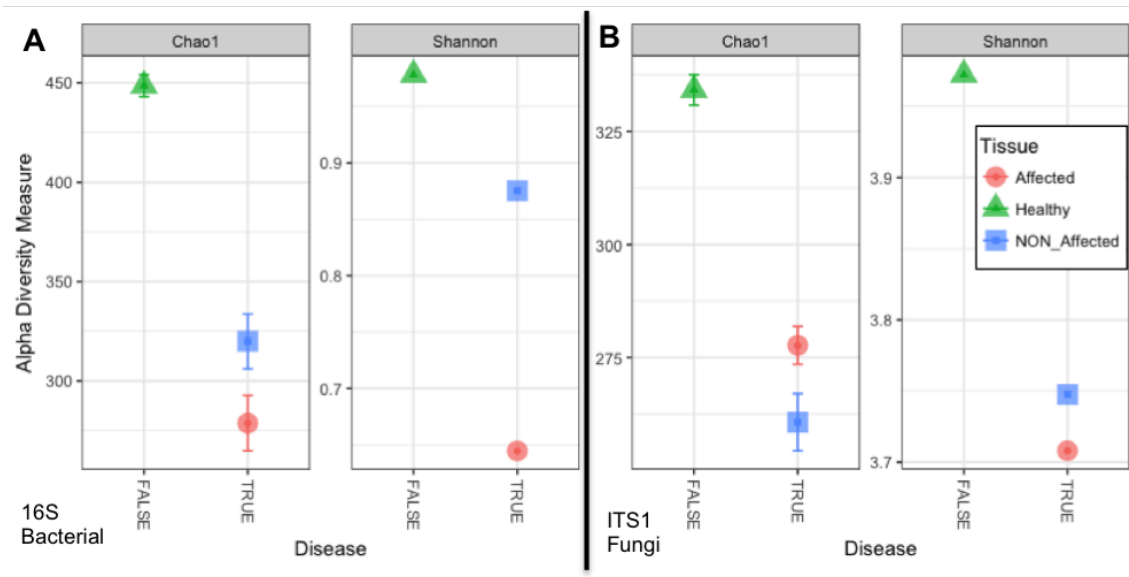


Fig. S2 Alpha diversity for the associated (A) bacterial and (B) fungal communities in tissues from healthy sea stars (Healthy; Green triangle), and in apparently healthy (NON_Affected; blue square) and affected (Affected; pink-red circle) tissues from diseased specimens of *Odontaster validus*, expressed as the average Chao1 and Shannon indexes (means \pm s.e.).

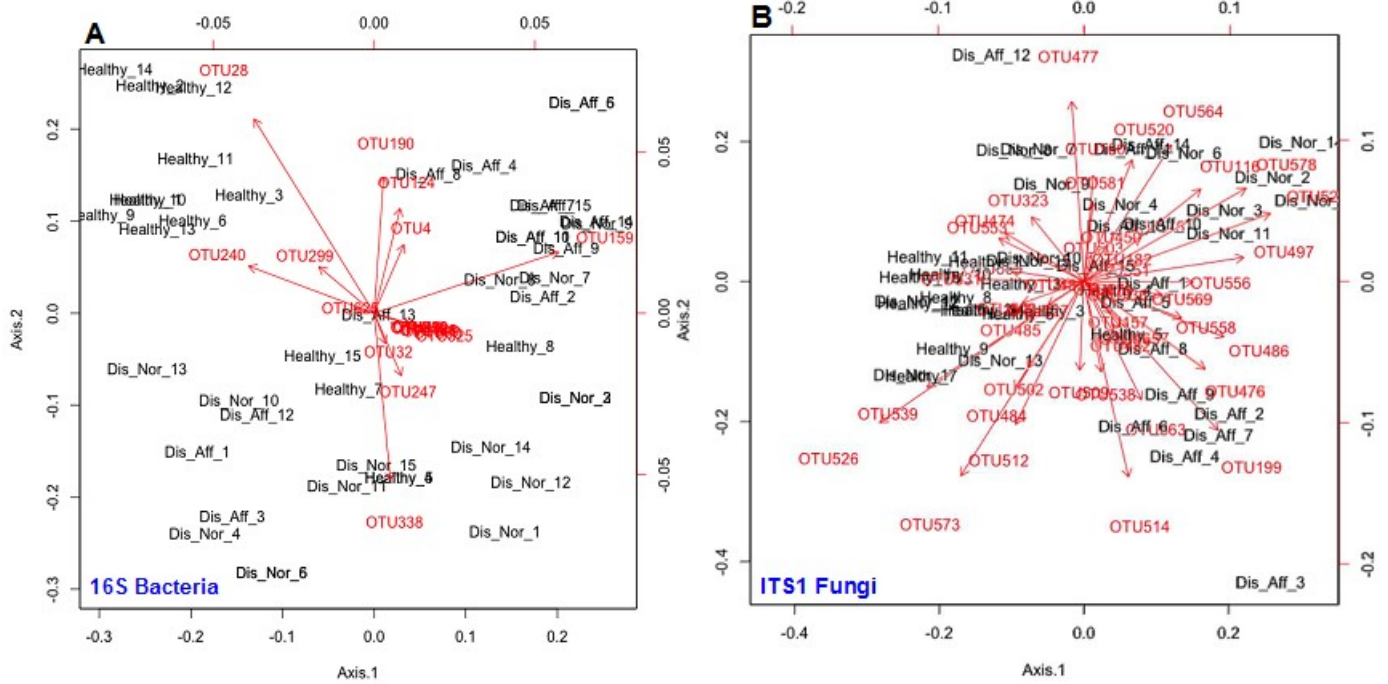


Figure S3. Principal Component Analysis (PCoA) plot based on similarities of (A) bacterial and (B) fungal assemblages. Variables are the most descriptive OTUs among health states according SIMPER analysis (Tables S1 and S2) for Bacteria –B_OTUs#, and Fungi –F_OTUs# (> 0.3% contribution to dissimilarity). “Healthy_#” were samples from healthy *O. validus*; “Dis_Nor_#” were apparently healthy tissues from diseased sea stars; and “Dis_Aff_#” were sections from the diseased lesion fronts. The vectors in red indicate the OTUs that most contribute to discriminate tissue types.