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Short-term effects of high-temperature exposure on shell structure, mantle tissue condition, and cellular immune response in the mussel *Modiolus capax*

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Figure S1s

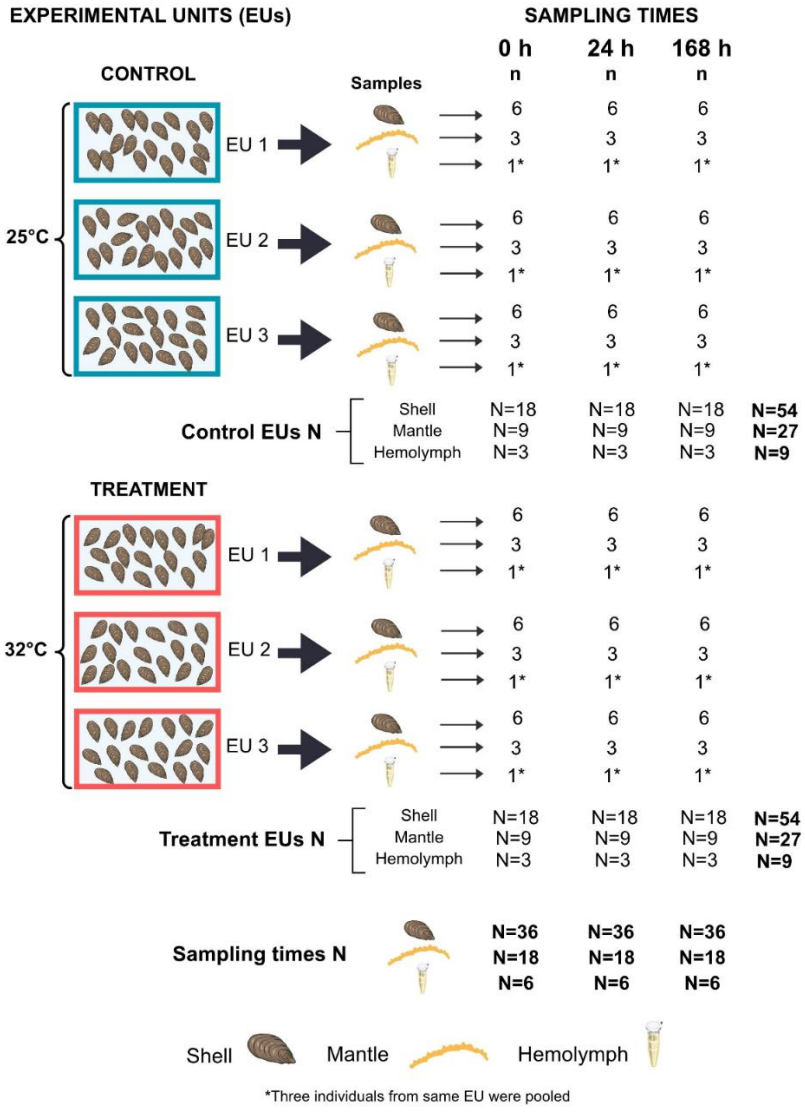


Figure S1. Sampling scheme for *Modiolus capax*, showing the collection of shell, mantle tissue, and hemolymph samples for structural, histological, and circulating hemocyte characteristics.

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Figure S2

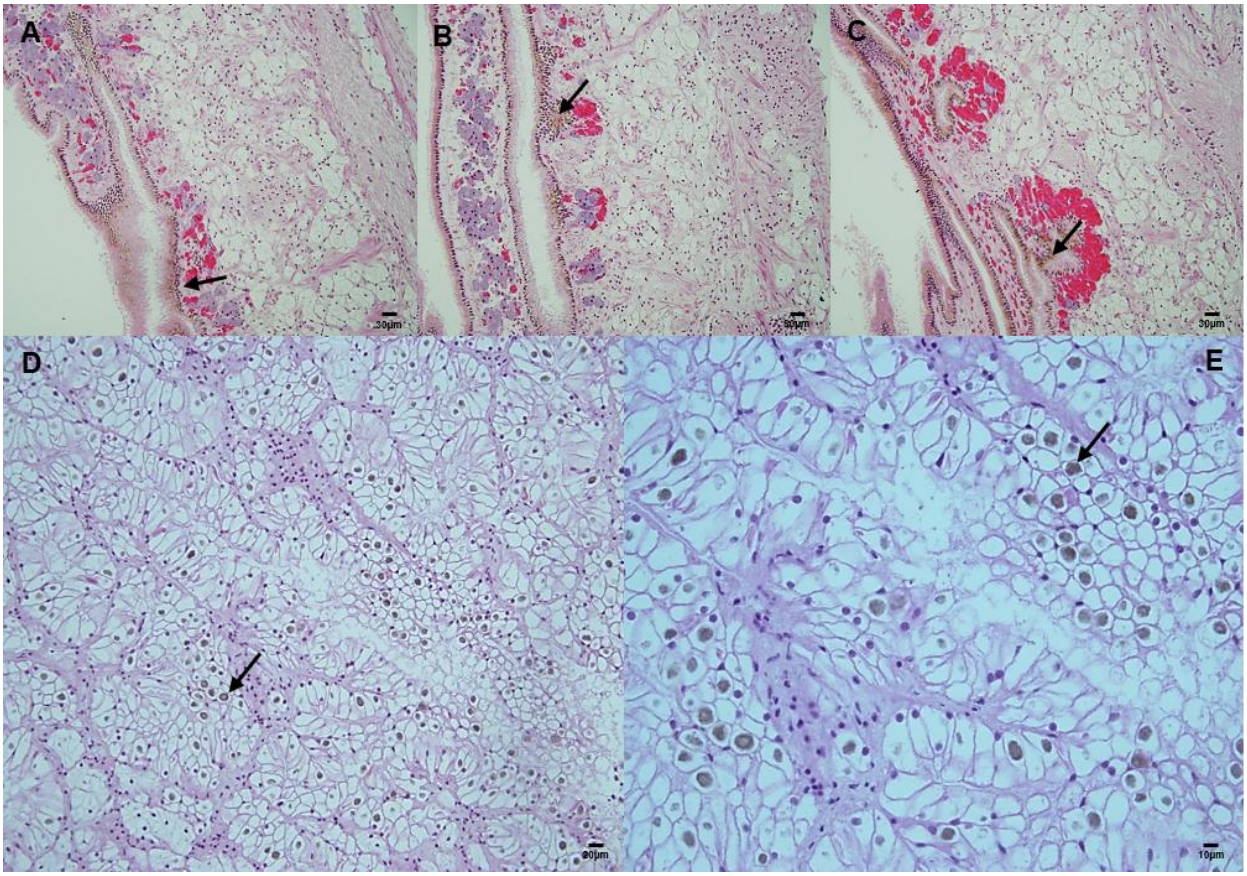


Figure S2. Photomicrographs of mantle tissue (A–C) and vesicular tissue (D–E) of *Modiolus capax*, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Black arrows indicate the suggested presence of lipofuscin, located near the marginal zone of the mantle (A–C) and at different sites within the vesicular tissue (D–E), shown at two magnifications. Scale bars: A–C = 30 µm; D = 20 µm; E = 10 µm, 40×.

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Figure S3

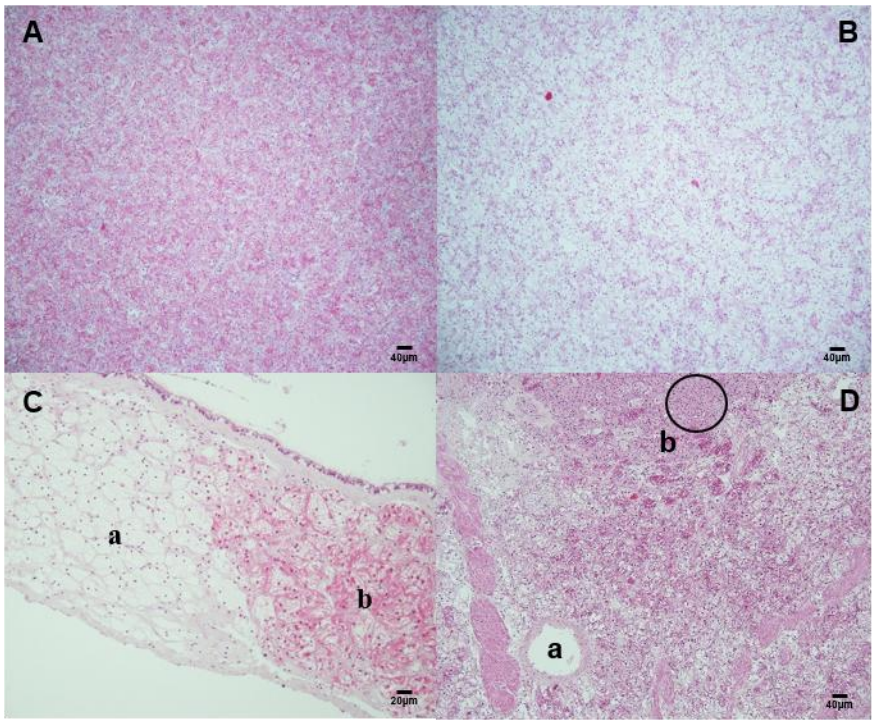


Figure S3. Photomicrographs of mantle tissue from *Modiolus capax*, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). (A) Connective tissue with relatively high coverage of putative reserve-containing regions. (B) Connective tissue with low coverage of putative reserve-containing regions. (C) Connective tissue showing regions with low (a) and high (b) coverage of putative storage cells. (D) Connective tissue showing edema (a) and hemocyte infiltration (b). Scale bars: A, B, and D = 40 µm, 10×; C = 20 µm, 20

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Figure S4

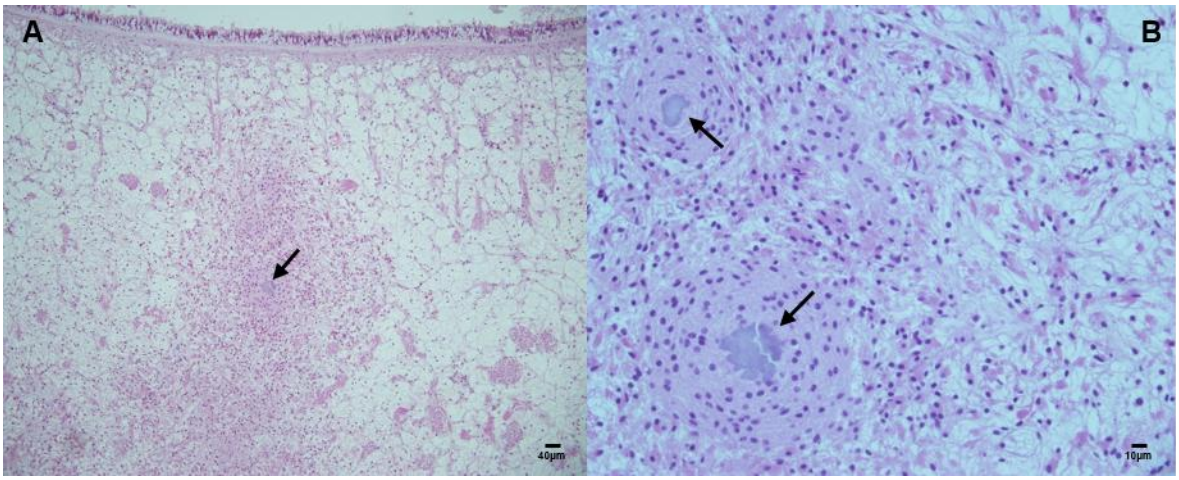


Figure S4. Photomicrographs showing a foreign body embedded in the mantle connective tissue of *Modiolus capax*, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Histological sections are presented at two magnifications: (A) scale bar = 40 µm, 10× magnification and (B) scale bar = 10 µm and 40× magnification. Black arrows indicate the location of the foreign structure.