Fig. S1: Alignment of amino-acid sequences for zebrafish (*Danio rerio*, Dr) casp3A and casp3B (NCBI Reference Sequence number NP_571952.1 and NP_001041531.1, respectively) and crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*, Cc) casp3ai and casp3aii (translated from the sequences obtain through partial cloning), aligned using the Clustal Omega tool (EMBL-EBI). Darker shading indicates higher degree of conservation across isoforms and species.



Fig. S2: Western blotting positive control (gill tissue from crucian carp exposed to 25-30°C) and different protein loading concentrations (brain tissue from crucian carp exposed to anoxia for 7 days followed by one day of re-oxygenation).

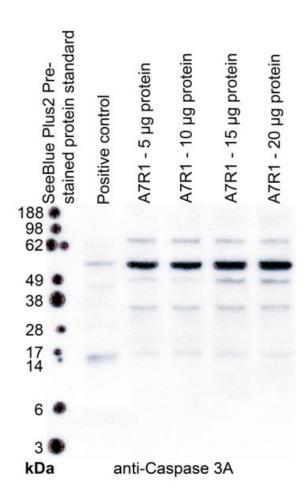


Fig. S3: Schematic representation of the maze used to assess the effect of anoxia exposure on crucian carp memory and learning (A). The time it took for the fish to reach the food as well as the number of errors made (i.e. going into a dead end or reversing course and returning through an opening, as indicated by asterisks) were recorded during each individual trial. Schematic representation of the daily schedule and protocol for the experiments designed to examine if crucian carp show (B) impaired memory and (C) impaired learning after anoxia/re-oxygenation.

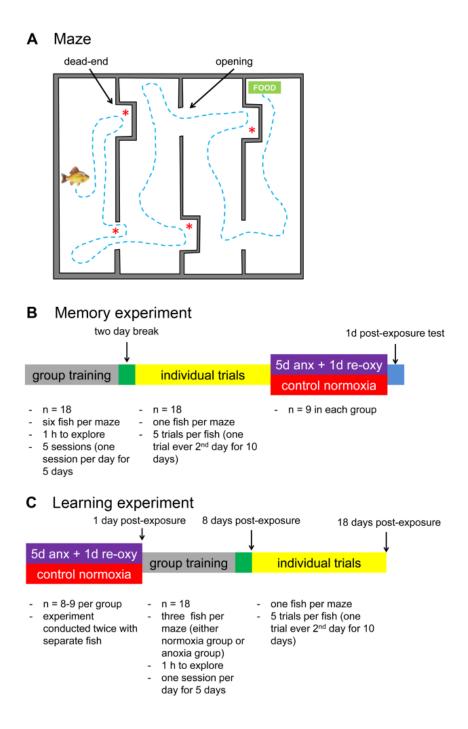


Fig. S4: Examples of images from TUNEL staining taken at 20X magnification of telencephalon tissue from crucian carp after 7 days normoxia (A), 7 days anoxia (B), 1 day re-oxygenation (C), and 7 days re-oxygenation (D). Apoptotic cell bodies stained by the TUNEL assay are identified with black arrows.

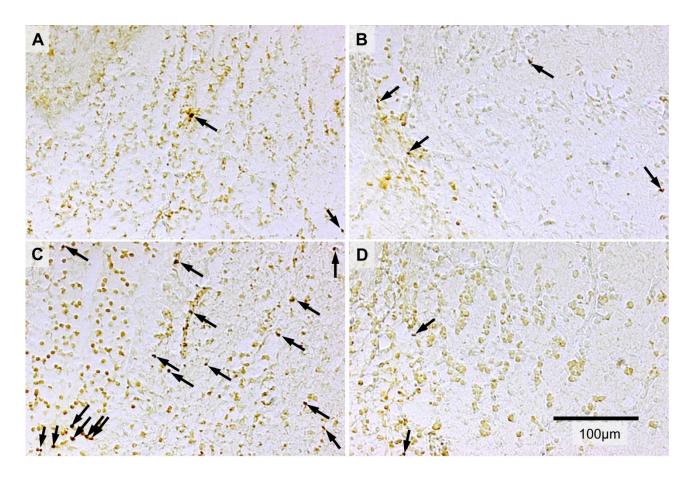
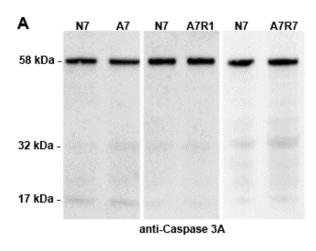


Fig. S5: Western blotting gel images of casp3a protein expression from brains of crucian carp after 7 days exposure to normoxia (N7) or anoxia (A7), and 7 days anoxia followed by one or seven days of re-oxygenation (A7R1 and A7R7, respectively) (A) and in brains from crucian carp caught in Tjernsrudtjernet at different times of the year (B).



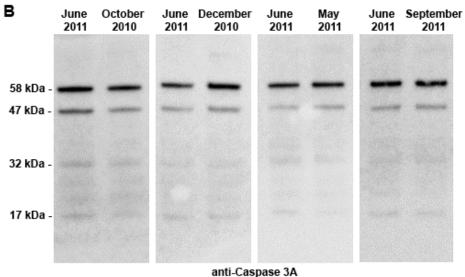


Fig. S6: Feeding activity measured as the percentage of partitions of the maze with feeding activity (A) and feeding activity as the percentage of pellets consumed (B). Due to the small sample size (n = 10 for the normoxia-group and n = 12 for the anoxia-group) and the nature of the experiment, statistical significance was not assessed, but it was clear that the post-exposure appetite in most of the anoxic fish was maintained.

