

Host specialization in two sister species of moths: life history traits and differentially expressed genes

Marion Orsucci

Philippe Audiot

Louise Brousseau

Denis Bourguet

Franck Dorkeld

Bernhard Gschloessl

Sabine Nidelet

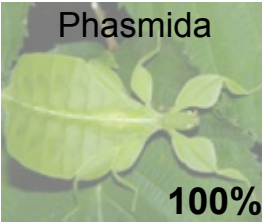
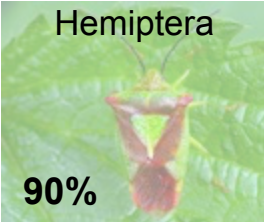
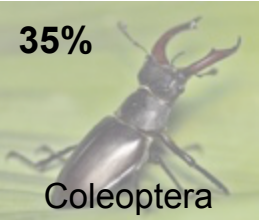
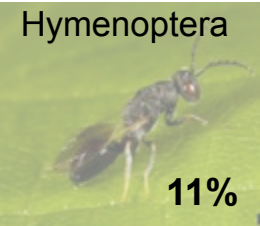
Réjane Streiff



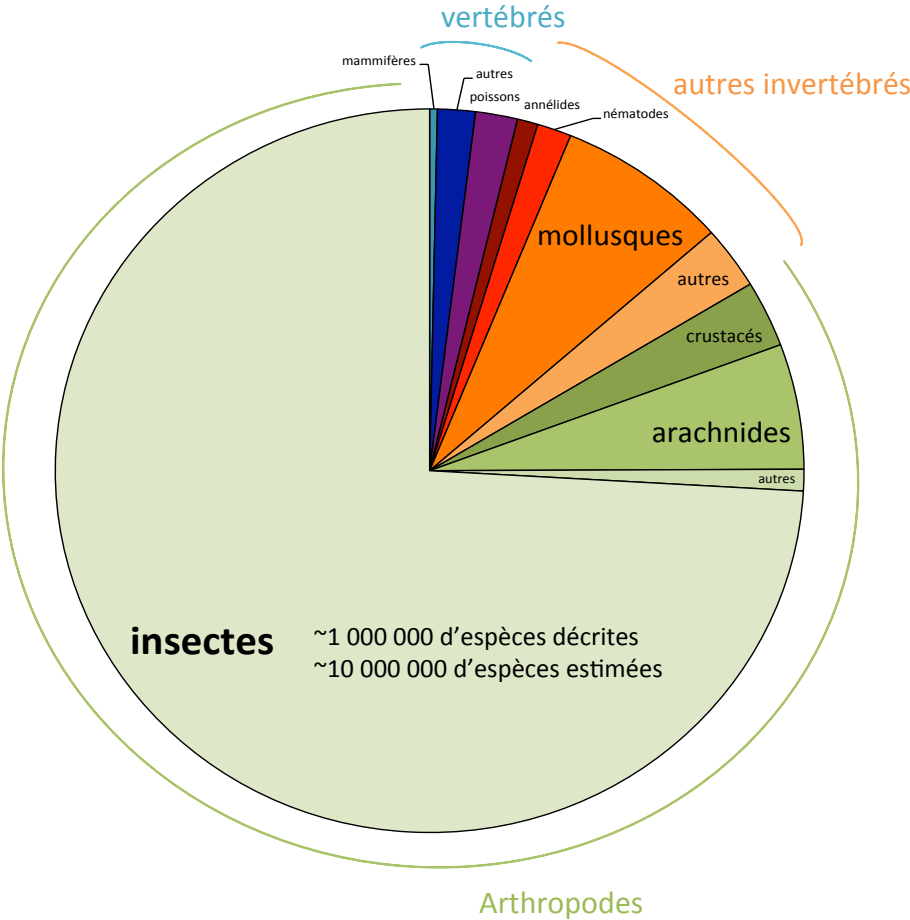
Centre de Biologie pour la Gestion des Populations



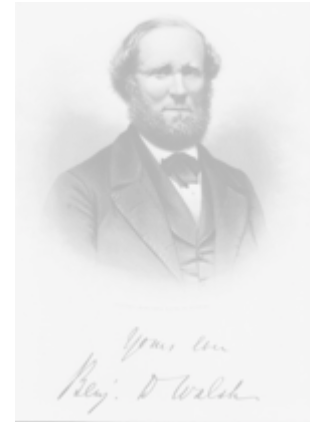
- **70% of animal species are insects**
- **A majority of insects is herbivorous**
- **A majority of the herbivorous insects are specialized to a limited number of host plants**



Herbivory level per insect family



The diversification of the phytophagous insects



Ecology and the origin of species

Dolph Schluter

The ecological hypothesis of speciation is that reproductive isolation evolves ultimately as a consequence of divergent selection in different environments. Ecological speciation, which involves many agents of natural selection, and results from a combination of adaptive processes. The hypothesis has been the subject of a number of recent reviews. In this review, I review the cases that have recently emerged. I review the evidence that ecological speciation can occur in nature, and the evidence that it can occur in the laboratory. I also review the evidence that ecological speciation can occur in the laboratory.

- Coevolution
- Host shift
- Local adaptation
- Ecological speciation

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Abstract

Ecological speciation is the formation of new species when barriers to gene flow are created by divergent selection. Although laboratory and field studies provide evidence that 'ecological speciation' can occur, our understanding of the details of the process is limited.

Herbivorous insects: model systems for the comparative study of speciation ecology

Daniel J. Funk¹, Kenneth E. Filchak² & Jeffrey L. Feder²

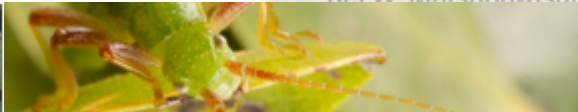
¹Department of Biological Sciences, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37232, USA (Phone: (615) 322-2214; Fax: (615) 343-0336; E-mail: daniel.funk@vanderbilt.edu); ²Department of Biological Sciences, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, IN 46556, USA (Phone: (219) 631-4160, Fax: (219) 631-7413; E-mails: filchak.1@nd.edu, jeffrey.l.feder.2@nd.edu)

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Ecological speciation in phytophagous insects

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apple maggot flies

apples

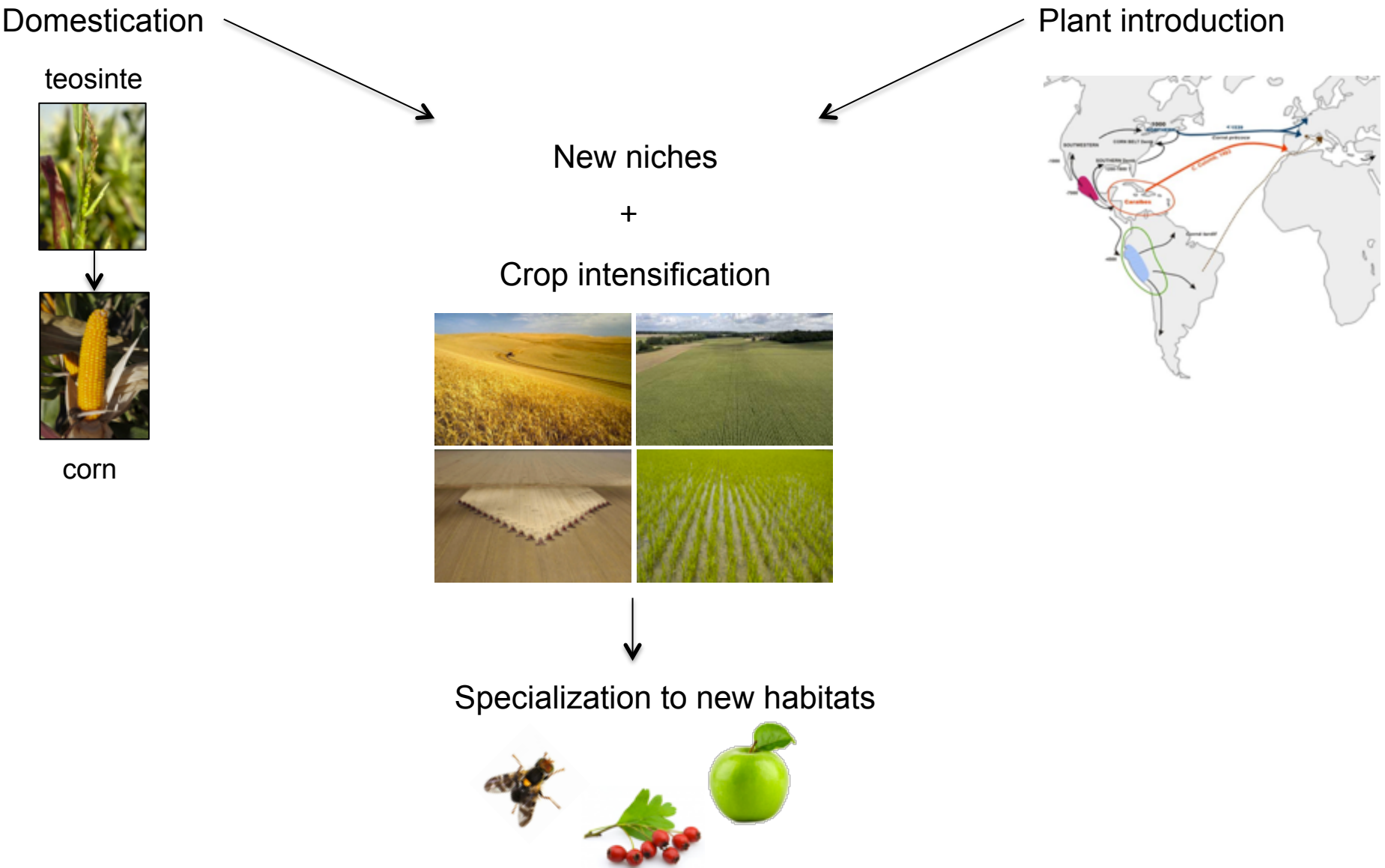
hawthorns

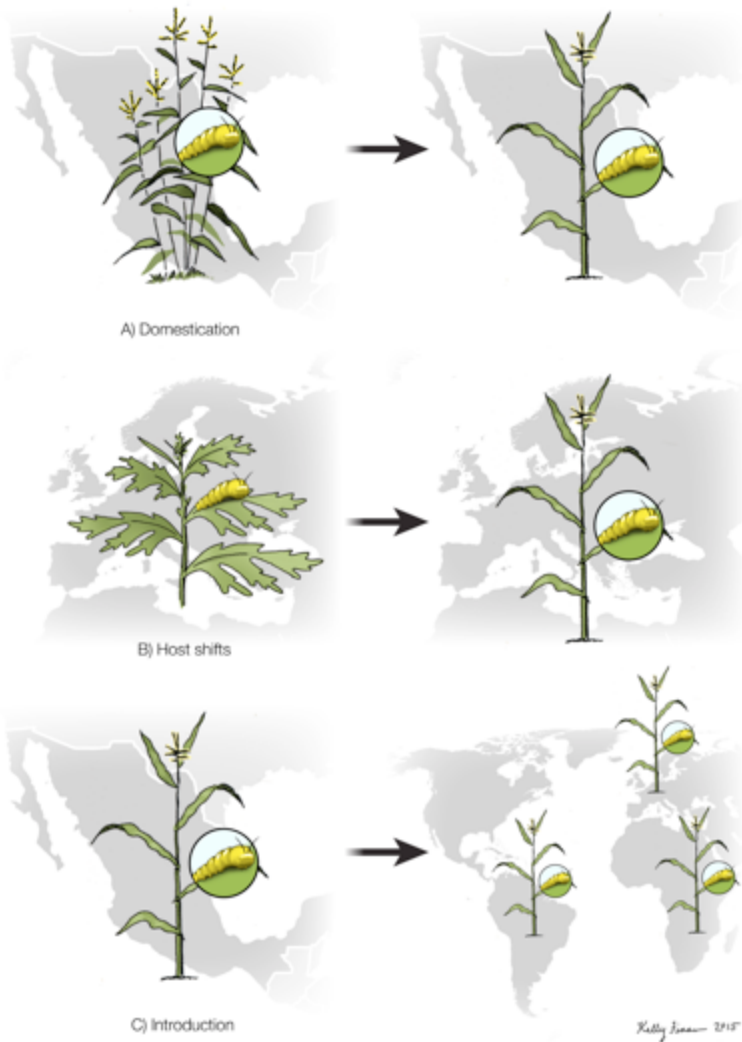
hawthorns

- The case of insect pests

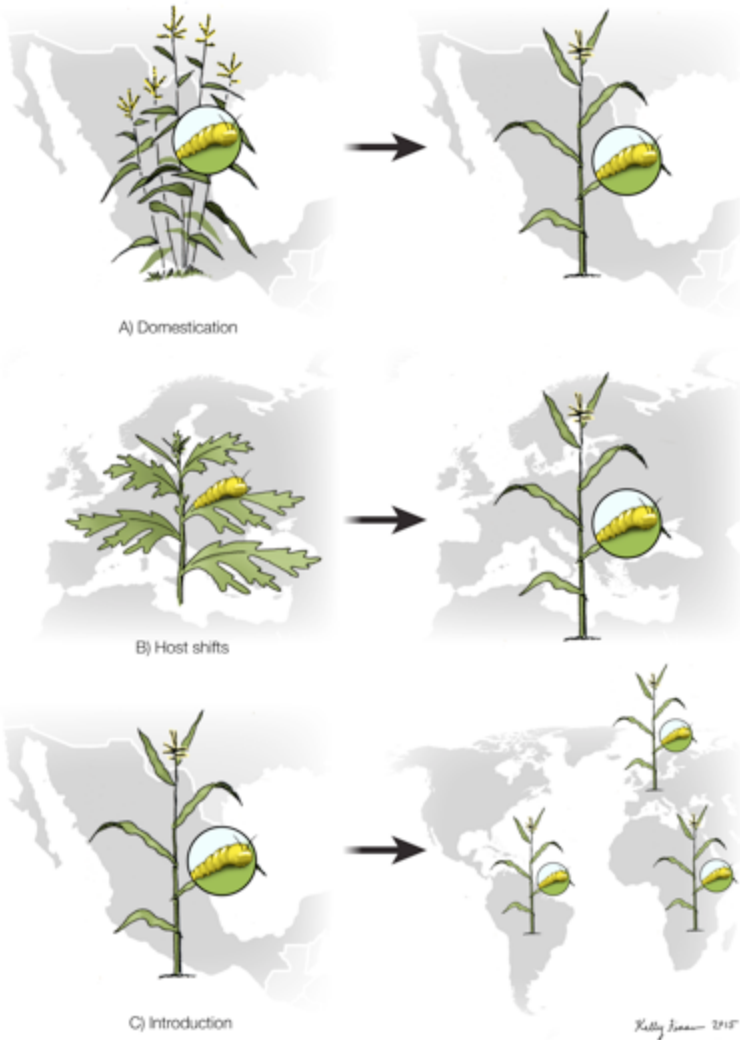


- The case of insect pests





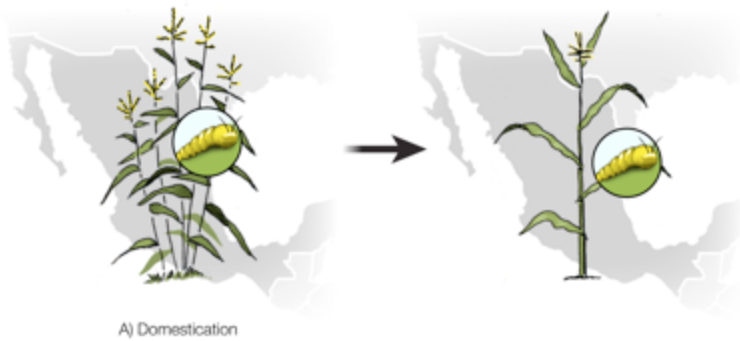
Diatraea grandiosella : from the teosinte to maize



Diatraea grandiosella : from the teosinte to maize



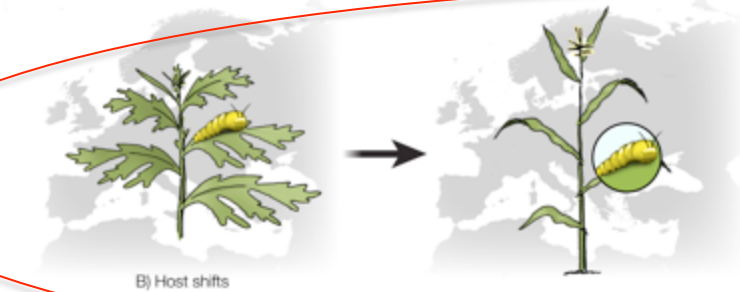
Helicoverpa armigera and zea: from south america to worlwide



A) Domestication



Diatraea grandiosella : from the teosinte to maize



B) Host shifts



Ostrinia : from native host to introduced maize



C) Introduction

Kelly J. J. 2015

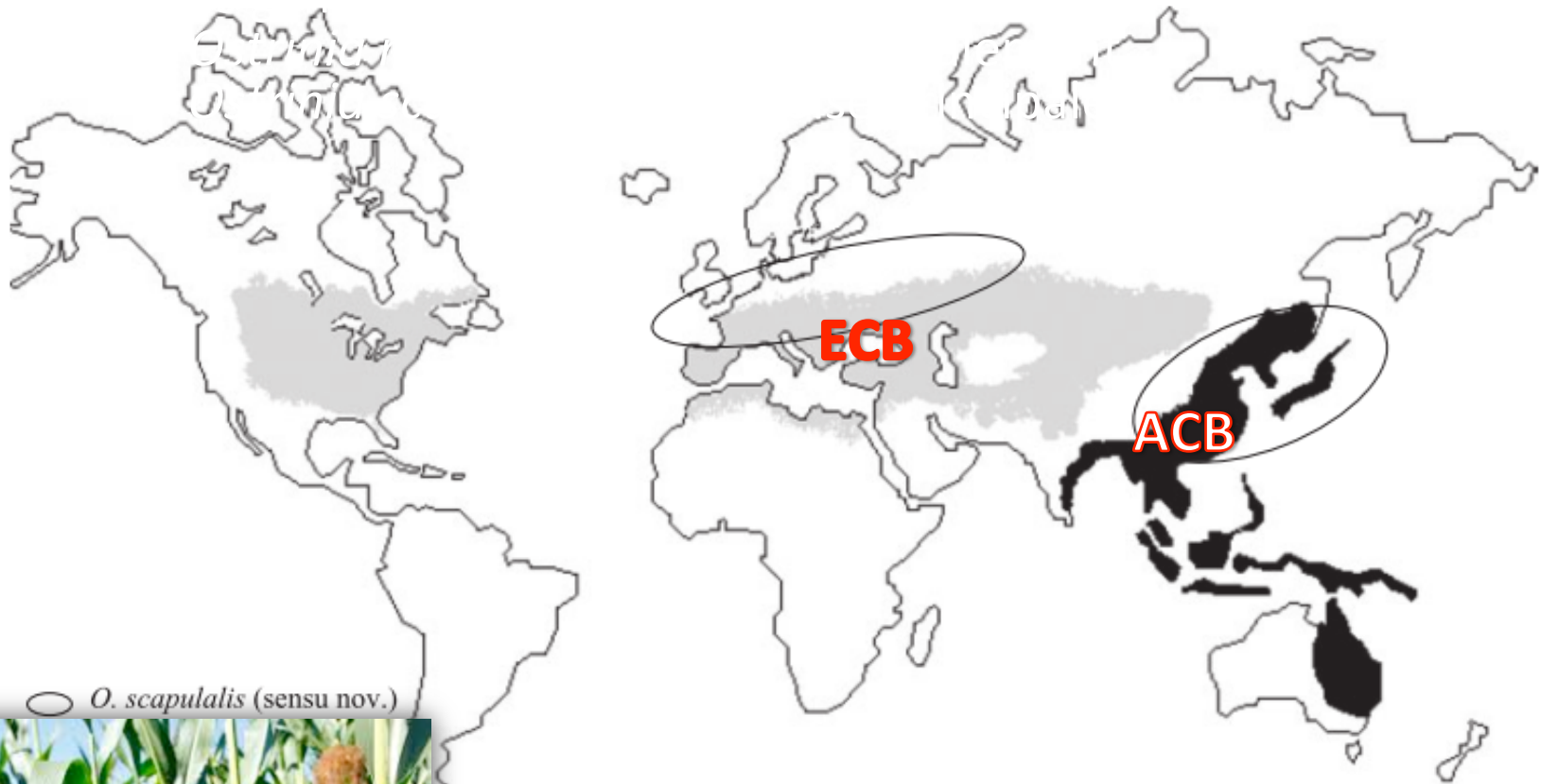


Helicoverpa armigera and zea: from south america to worldwide

- Context:
Ostrinia genus, an eurasiatic origin and an exotic plant



- Context:
Ostrinia genus, an eurasiatic origin and an exotic plant



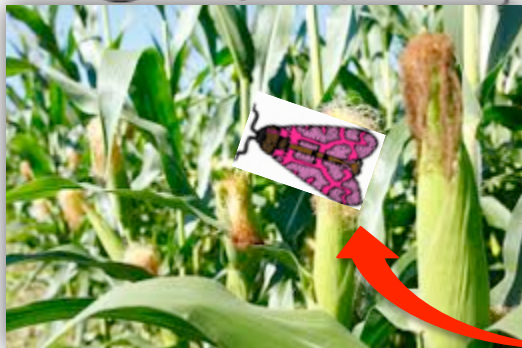
- Context:
Ostrinia genus, an eurasiatic origin and an exotic plant



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Ostrinia genus, an eurasiatic origin and an exotic plant

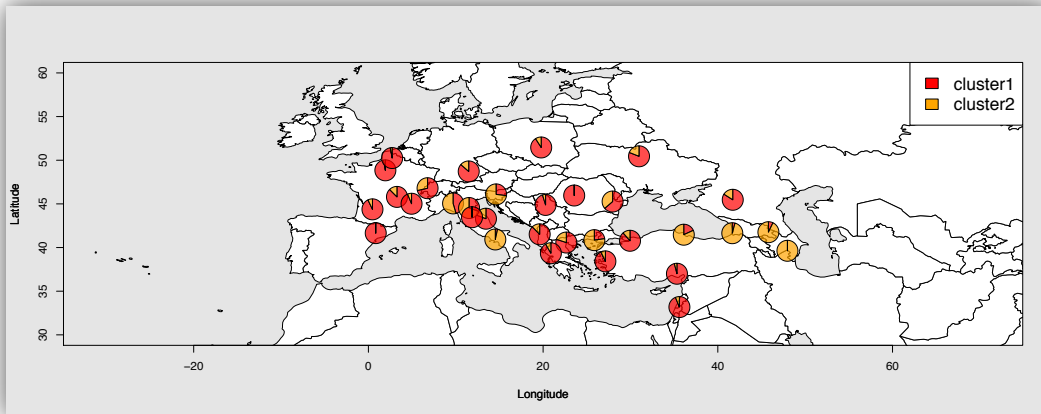


- Context:
Ostrinia genus, an eurasiatic origin and an exotic plant



Objectives:

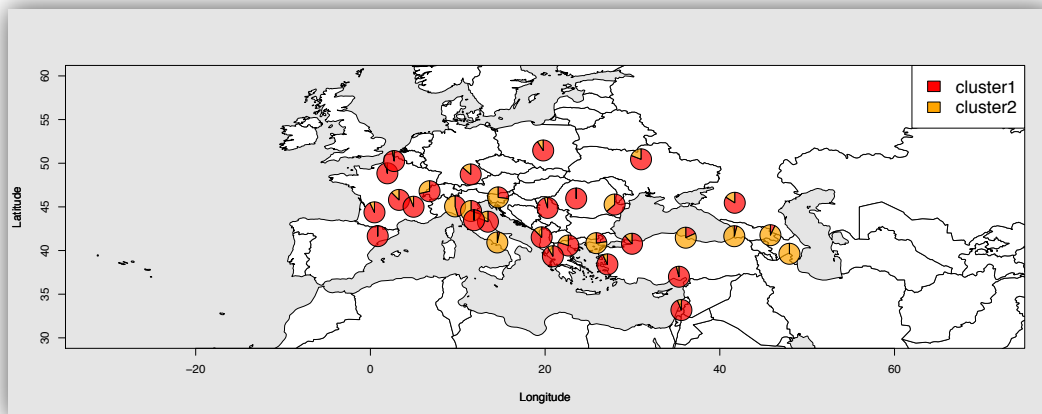
- * Evolutionary history of the populations and species of the *Ostrinia* genus



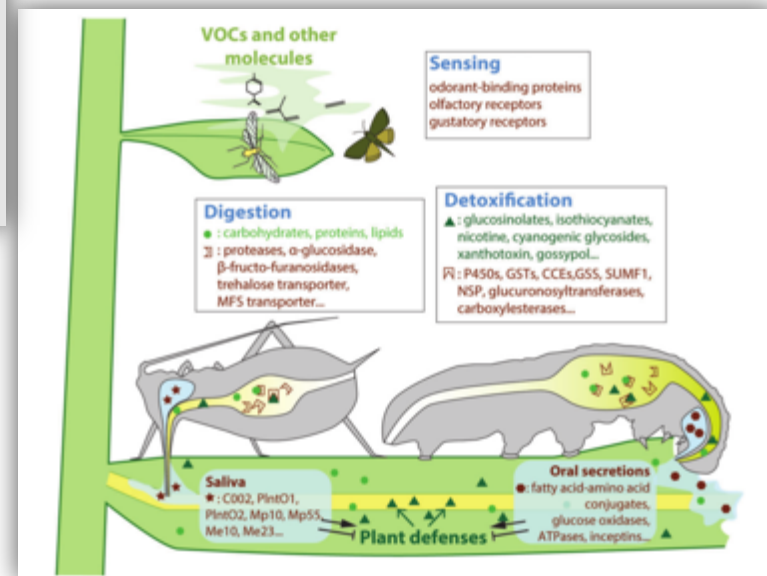
Genetic differentiation and association to the host plant

Objectives:

- * Evolutionary history of the populations and species of the *Ostrinia* genus
- * Mechanism involved in the specialization to the host plant (phenotypic, molecular, genomic)



Genetic differentiation and association to the host plant



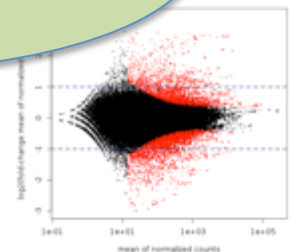
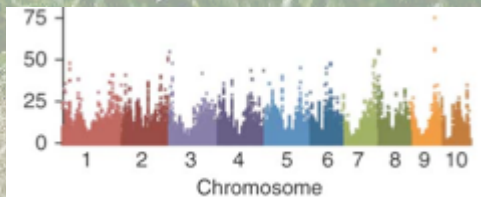
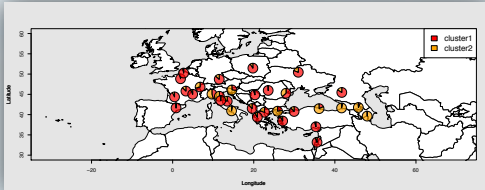
Mechanisms: recognition, digestion, detoxification (Simon et al 2015)

- methods:
complementary approaches in natural and experimental
populations

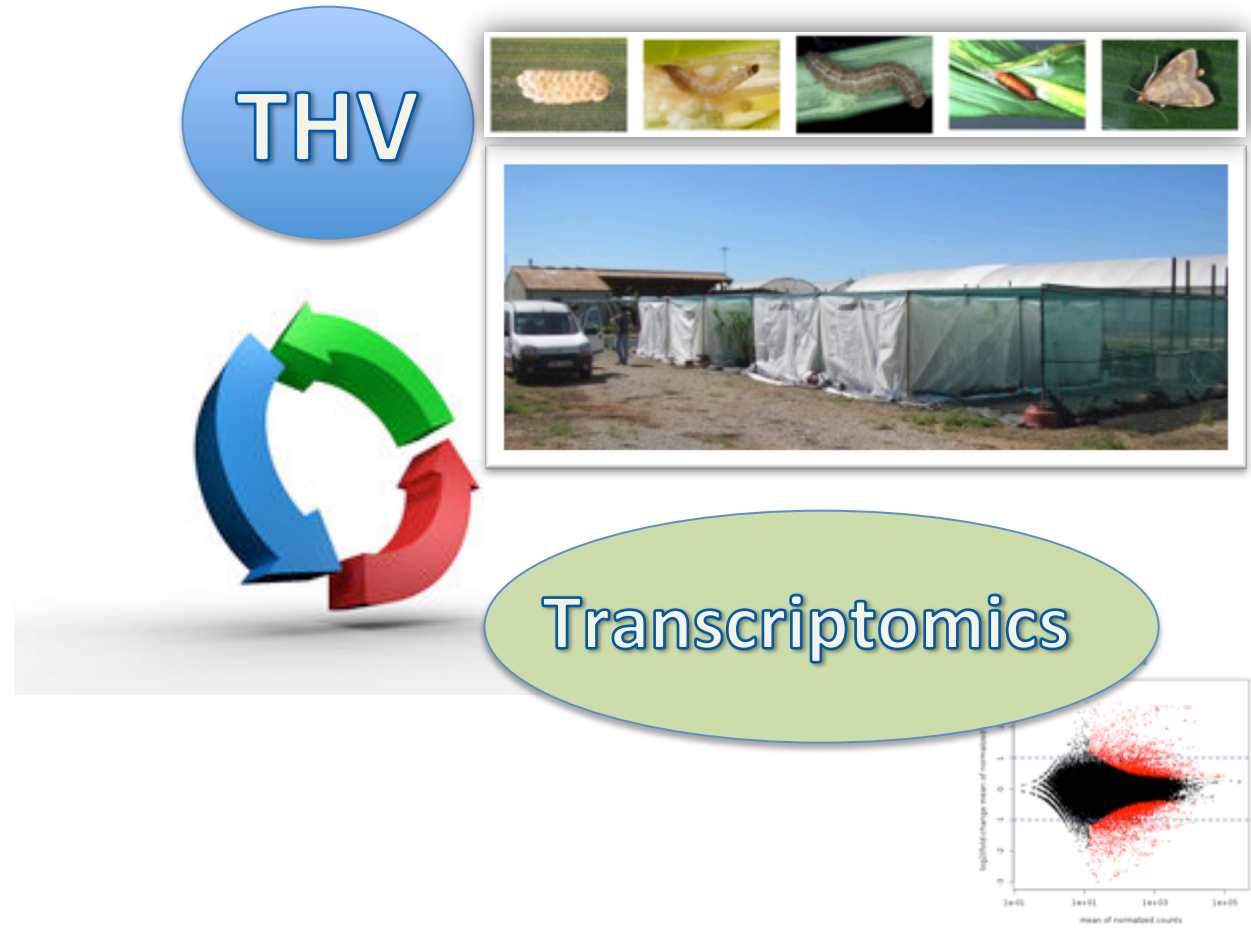
THV

Population
genomics

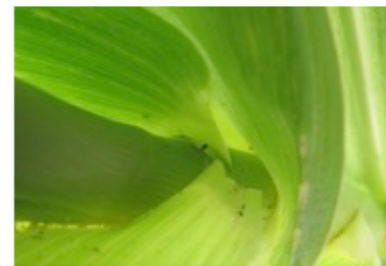
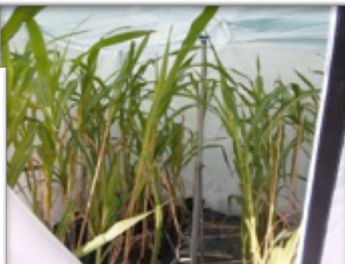
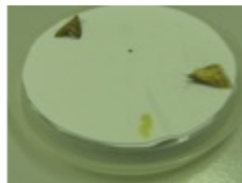
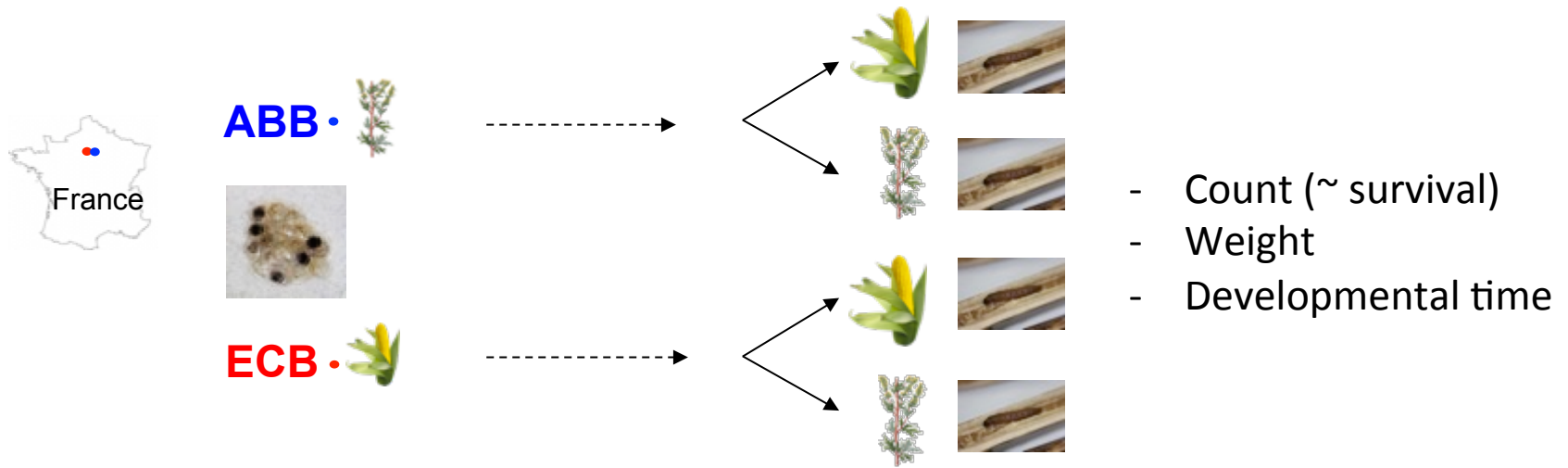
Transcriptomics



➤ Specialization and gene expression



Specialization at the larval stage



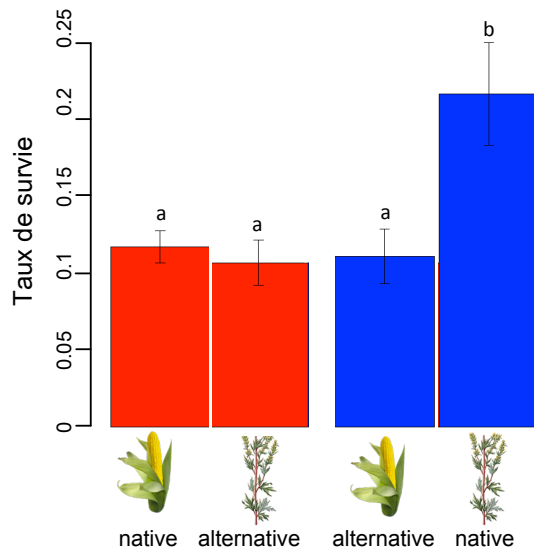
Specialization at the larval stage



ECB



ABB



Survival

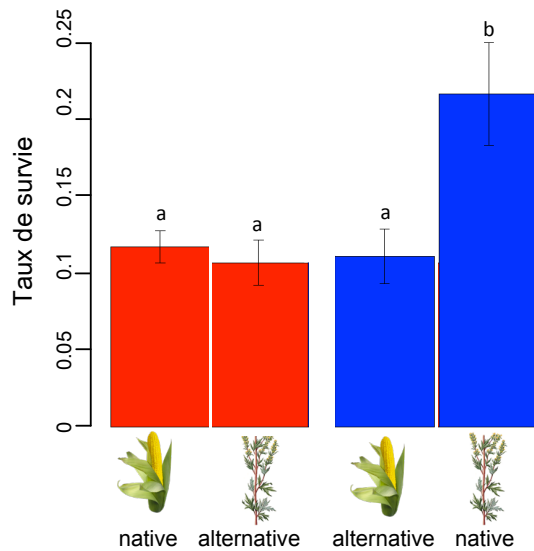
Specialization at the larval stage



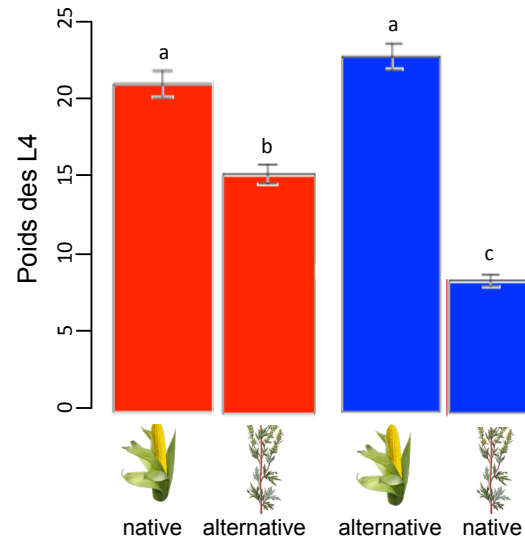
ECB



ABB



Survival



Weight

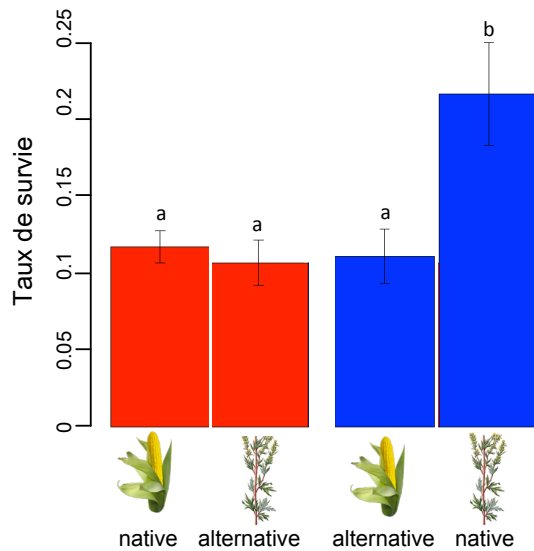
Specialization at the larval stage



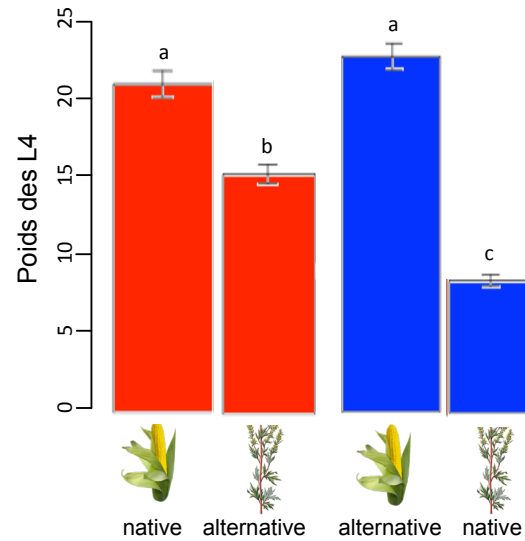
ECB



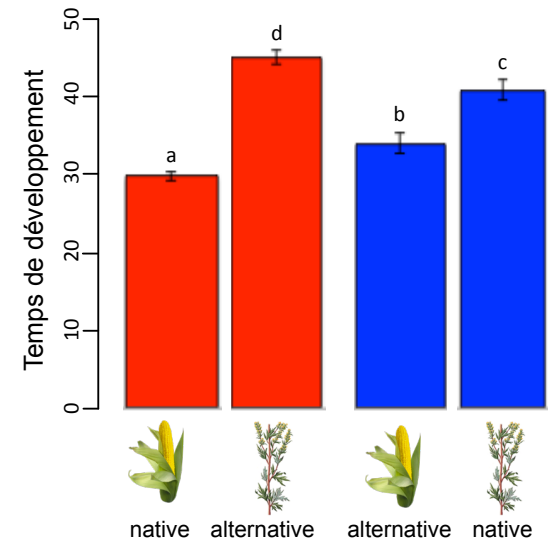
ABB



Survival

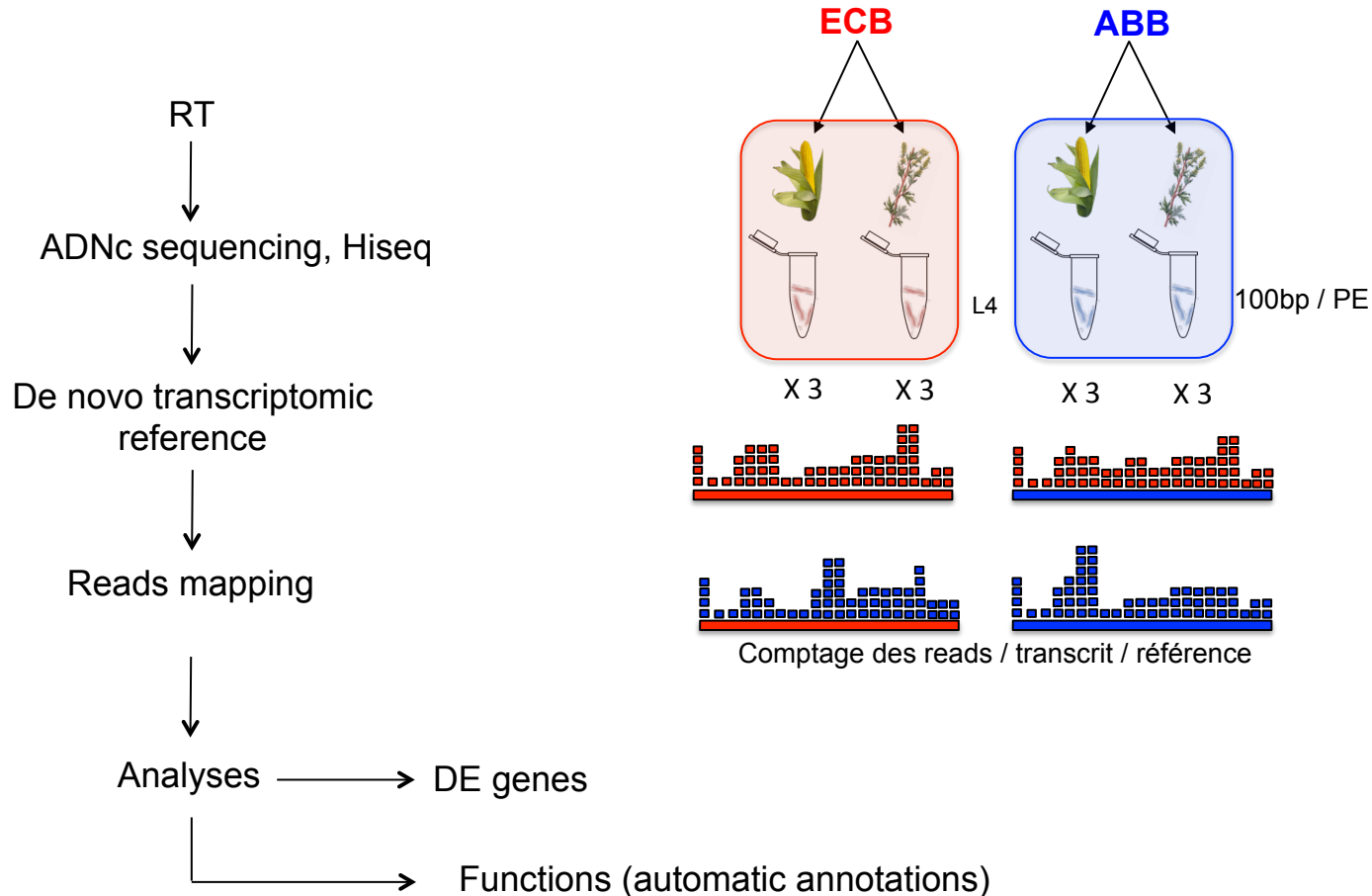


Weight



Developmental time

Gene expression at the larval stage



Gene expression at the larval stage



584

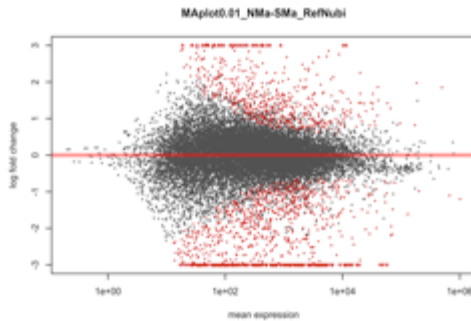
41



175



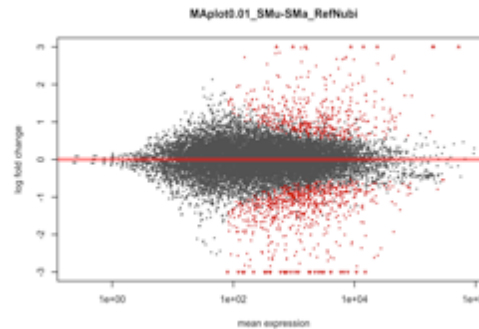
251



906



775



462



173

Gene expression at the larval stage

- General mixed model:

Counts gene i = Species + Plant + Species x Plant

Gene expression at the larval stage

- General mixed model:

Counts gene i = Species + Plant + Species x Plant

qualitative

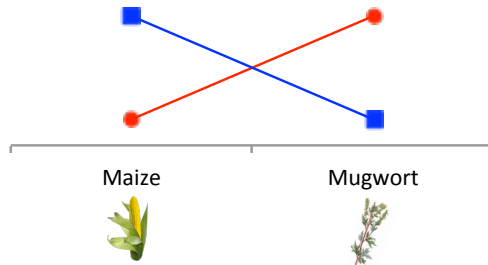
quantitative



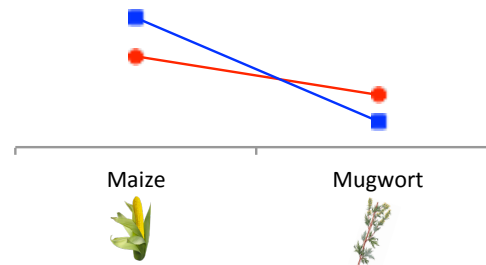
ECB



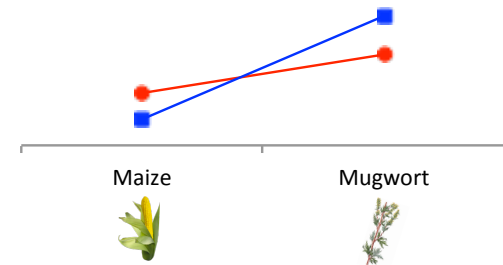
ABB



60 (165) DE  > 



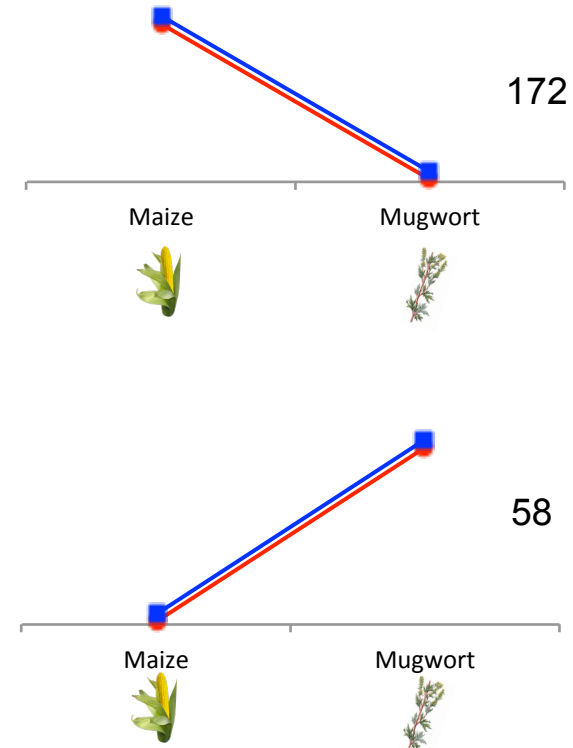
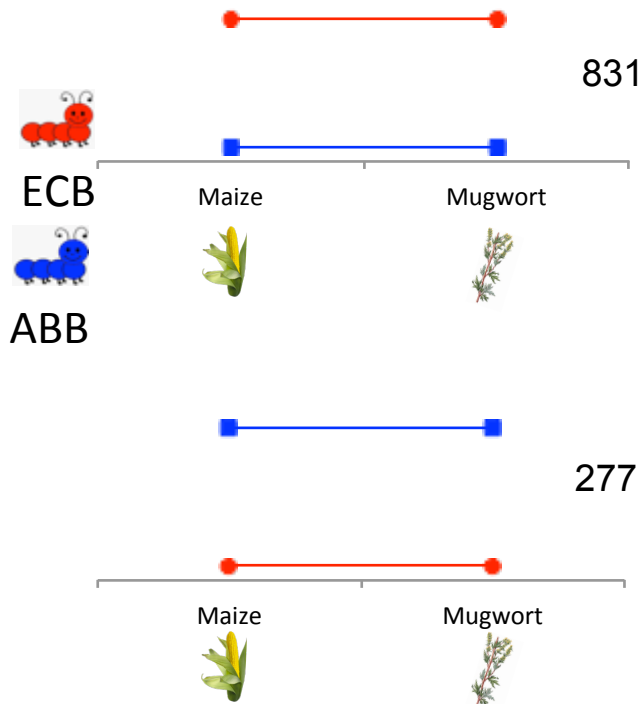
3 (0) DE  > 



3 (8) DE  < 

Gene expression at the larval stage

- General mixed model:
Counts gene i = Species + Plant



Over-represented functions in DE genes

- Development (ECB et ABB)
- Digestion (ECB et ABB) : serine endopeptidases, alpha-amylase, fatty acyl-CoA reductase
- Olfaction (ECB et ABB) : ORfur12 et 19 ; ORfur44; OnubOR5ag
- Detoxification (ABB) : Glutathione S-transferase, P450



Over-represented functions in DE genes

- Development (ECB et ABB)
- Digestion (ECB et ABB) : serine endopeptidases, alpha-amylase, fatty acyl-CoA reductase
- Olfaction (ECB et ABB) : ORfur12 et 19 ; ORfur44; OnubOR5ag
- Detoxification (ABB) : Glutathione S-transferase, P450
- Immunity (ABB) : PGRP, CTL, Serine Protease, Serine protease inhibitor, immunlectin, chitinase



Over-represented functions in DE genes

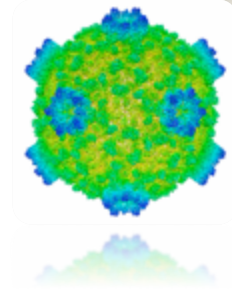
→ plant



Over-represented functions in DE genes

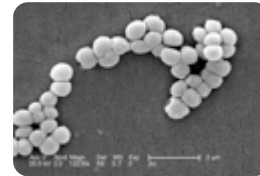
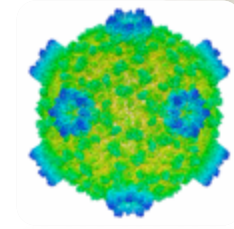
→ plant

→ virus



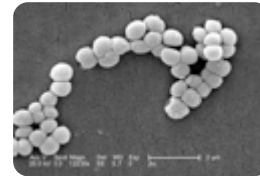
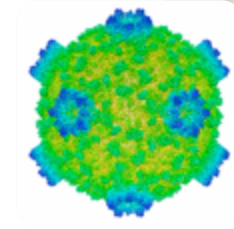
Over-represented functions in DE genes

- plant
- virus
- bactéries



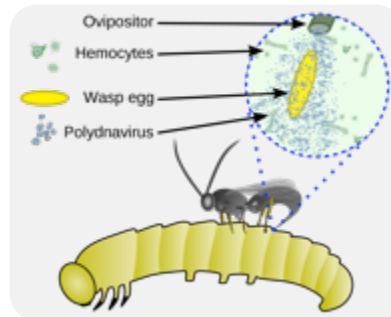
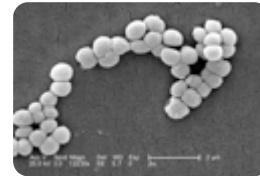
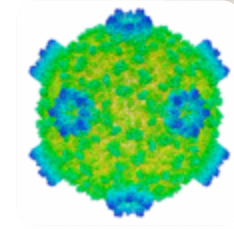
Over-represented functions in DE genes

- plant
- virus
- bactéries
- levures



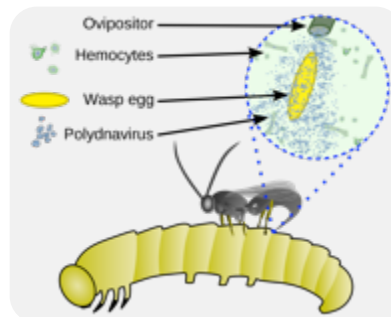
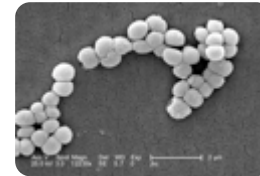
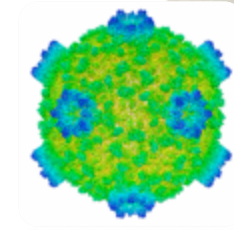
Over-represented functions in DE genes

- plant
- virus
- bactéries
- levures
- parasitoïdes et virus associés



Over-represented functions in DE genes

- plant
- virus
- bactéries
- levures
- parasitoïdes et virus associés

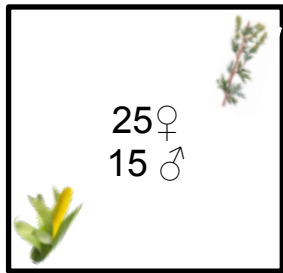


ECB		ABB	
maize	mugwort	maize	mugwort
cypoV +	cypoV +	cypoV+	--
Symbiont +	--	Symbiont +	--



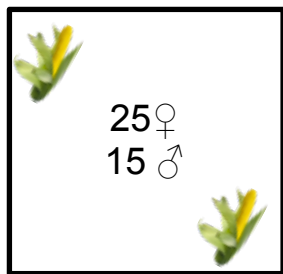
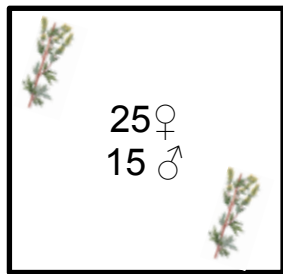
Plante hôte → Plante + faune associée

Specialization at the adult stage

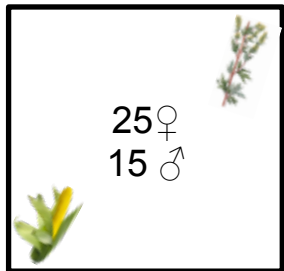


→ 72 h (3 nights)

→ virgin adults

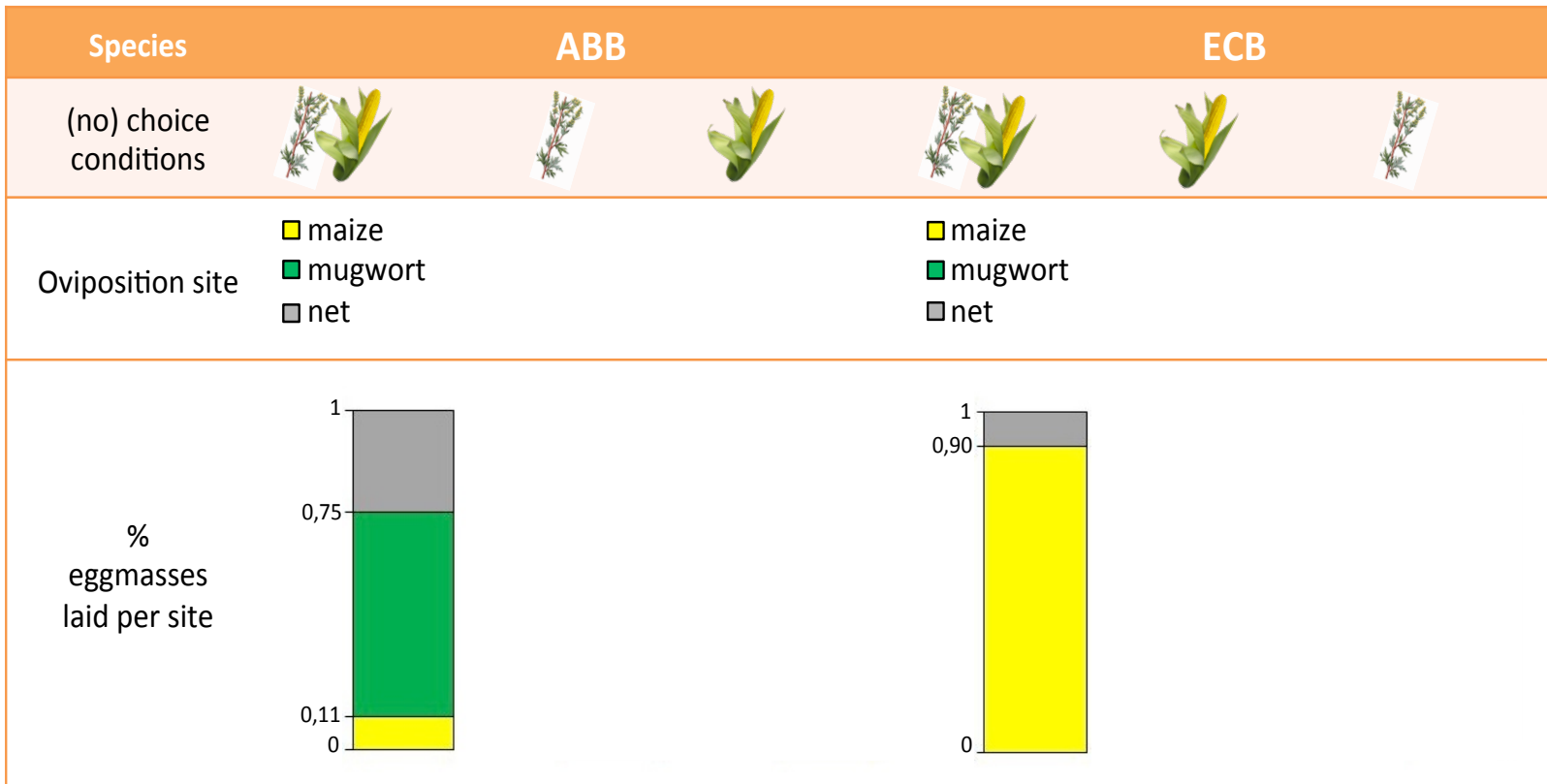
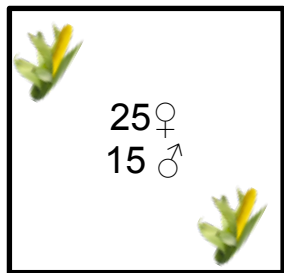
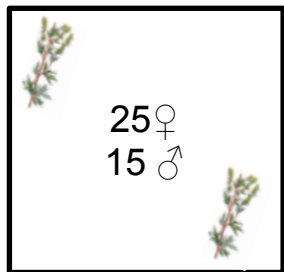


Specialization at the adult stage

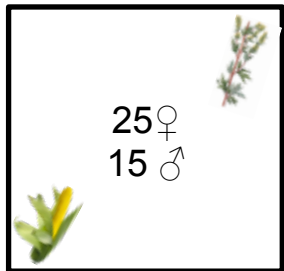


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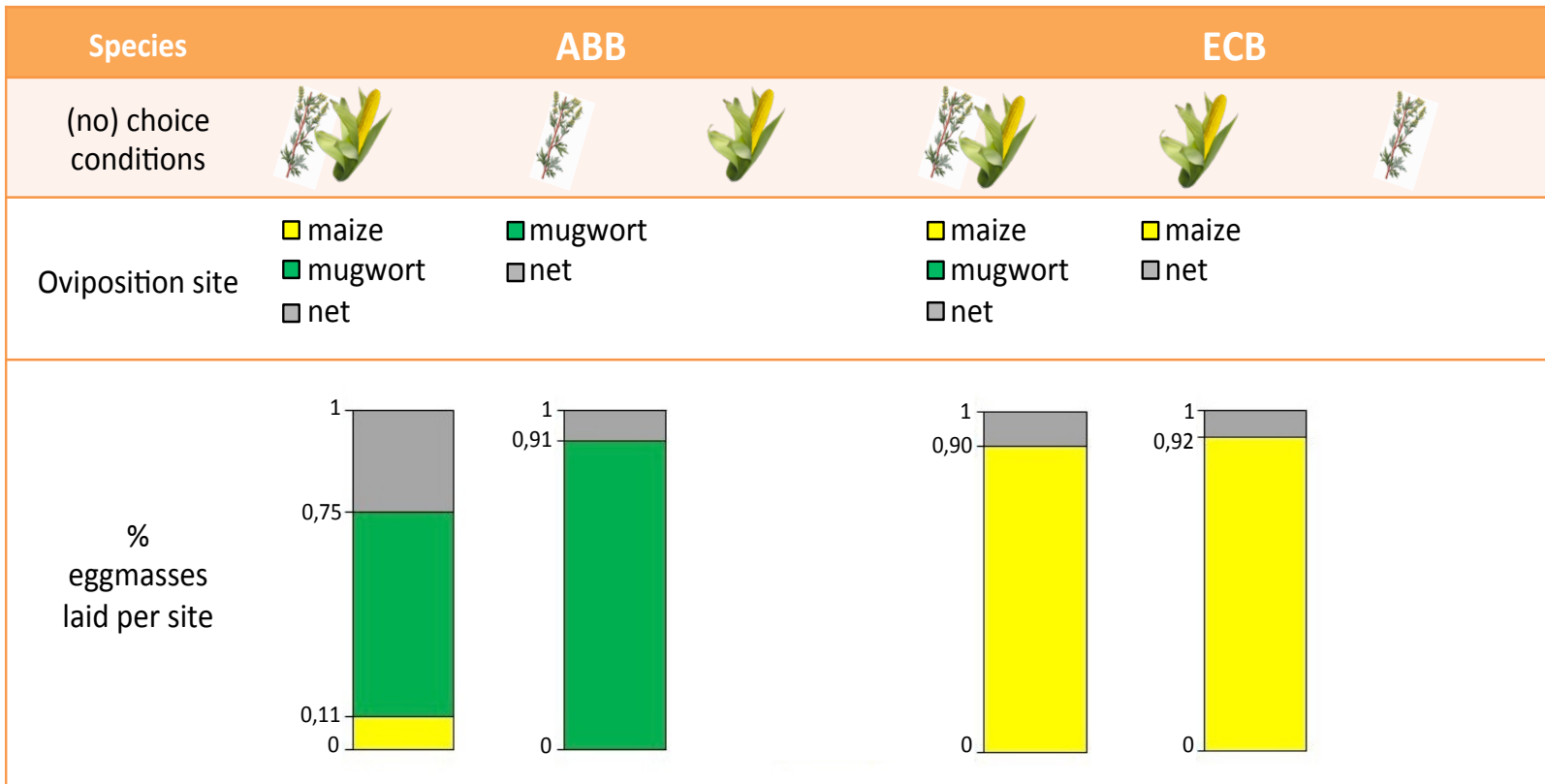
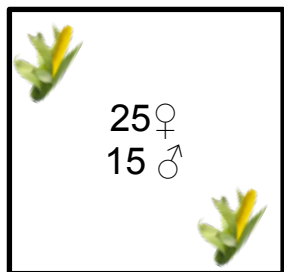
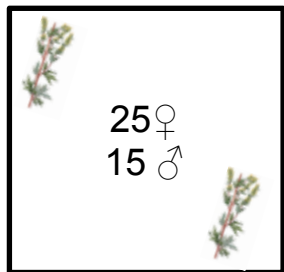


Specialization at the adult stage

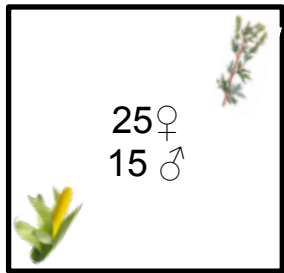


→ 72 h (3 nights)

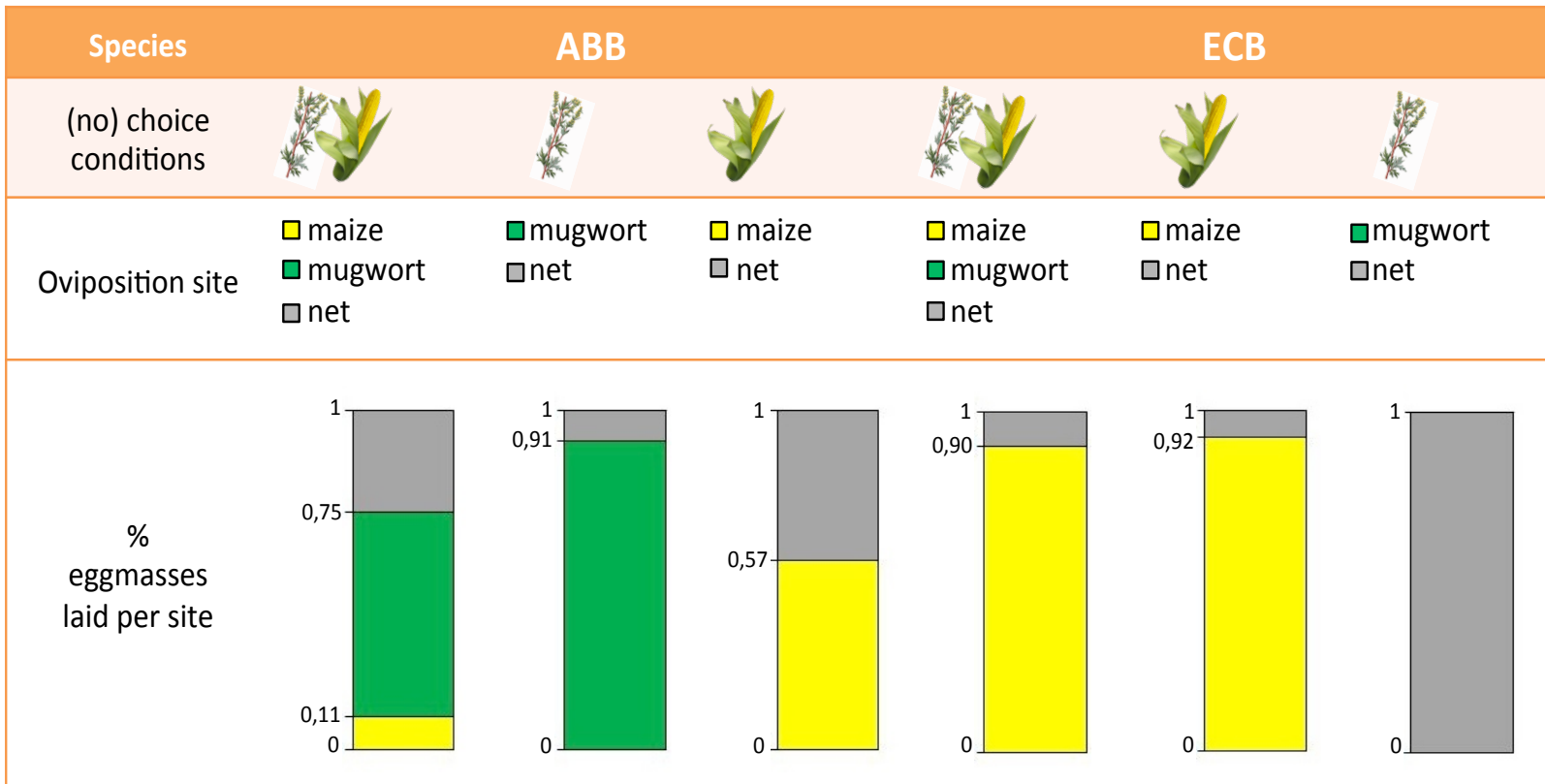
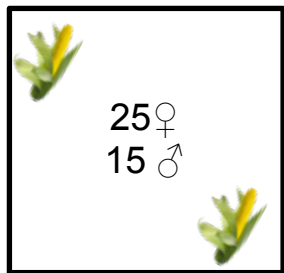
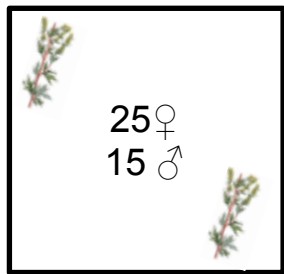
→ virgin adults



Specialization at the adult stage



→ virgin adults



Gene expression at the adult stage



Ostrinia spp.

Expérience



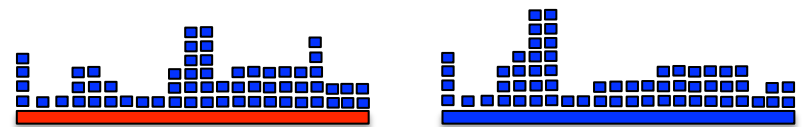
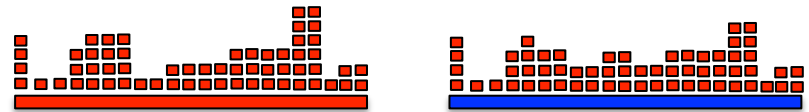
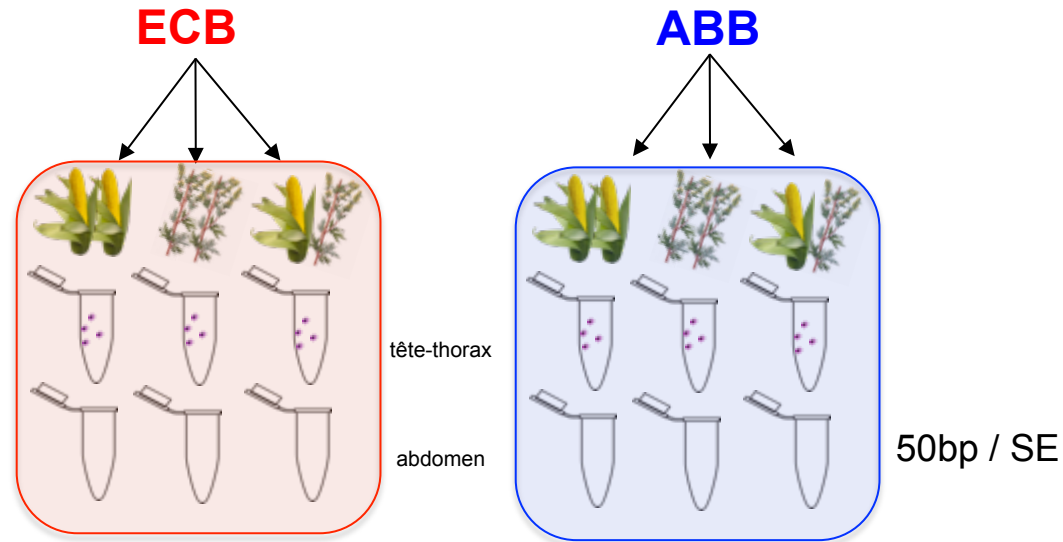
Séquençage ADNc



Construction de références
de novo (~12 000)



Alignement des reads
sur transcriptomes *de novo*
(~70%)



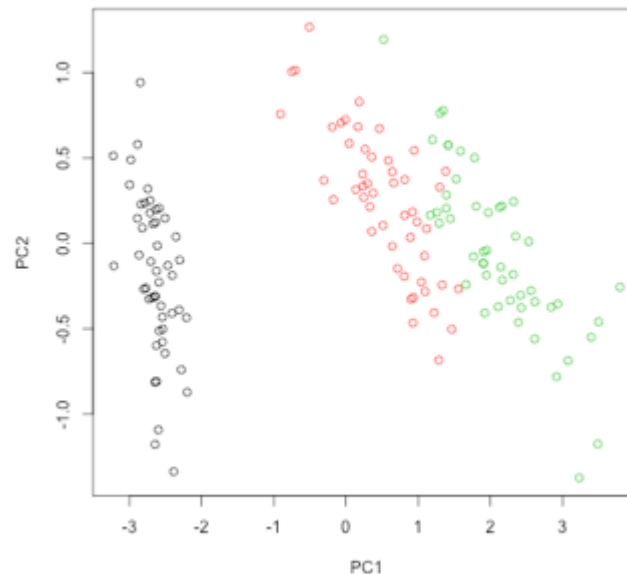
Comptage des reads / transcrit / référence

Gene expression at the adult stage

- General Mixed Model: Counts gene i = Species + (no) choice set-up + Species x Set-up
- PCA analysis on normalized counts: another way of classifying Species/Choice/No choice effects

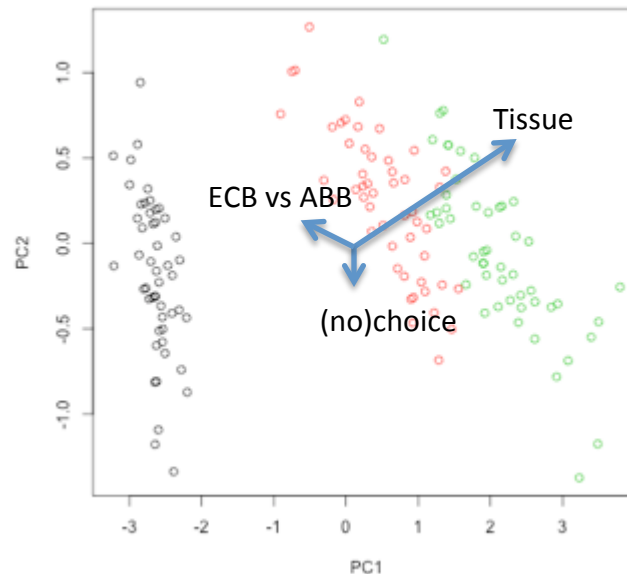
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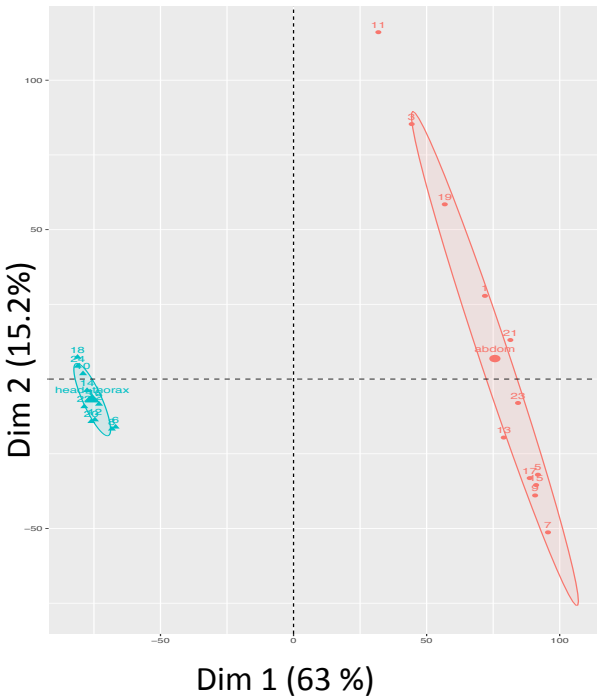


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- PCA analysis on normalized counts: another way of classifying Species/Choice/No choice effects

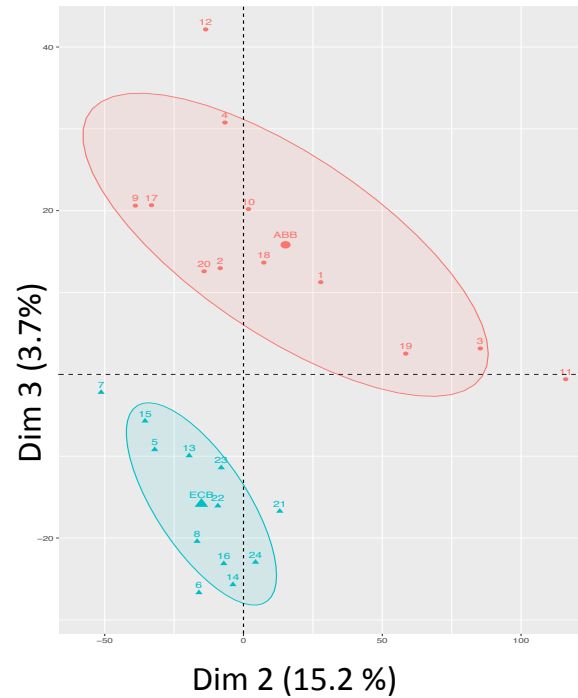
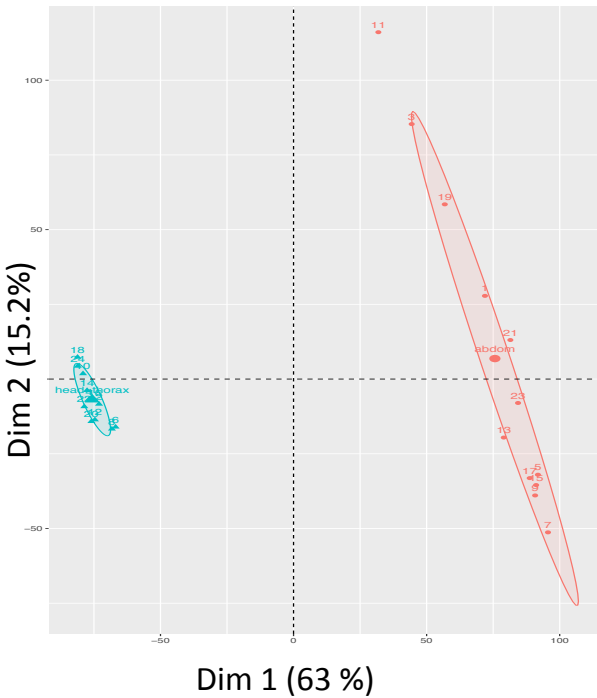


Gene expression at the adult stage



- Abdomen
- Head-Thorax

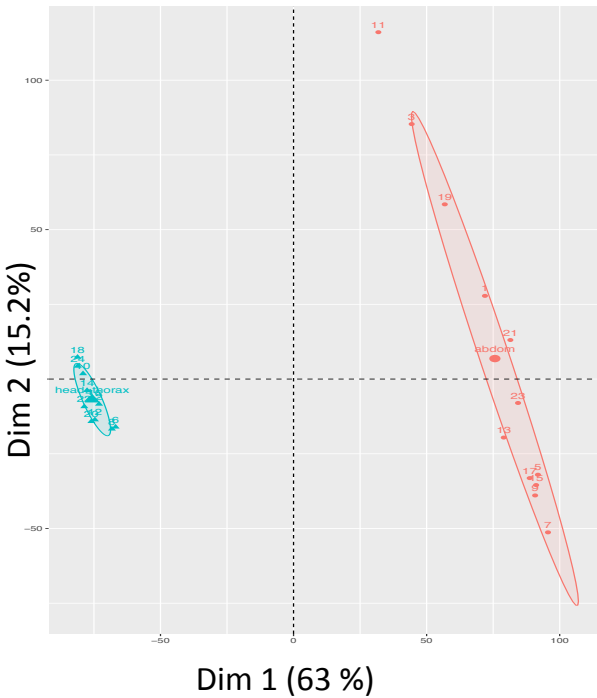
Gene expression at the adult stage



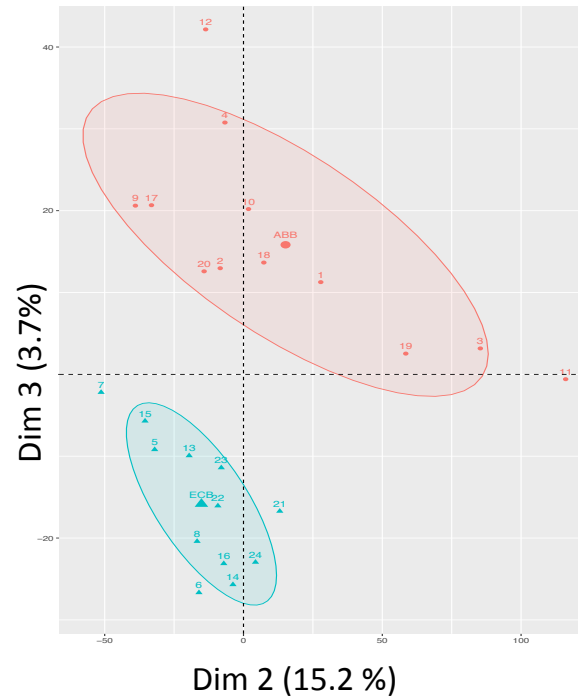
● Abdomen
● Head-Thorax

● ABB
● ECB

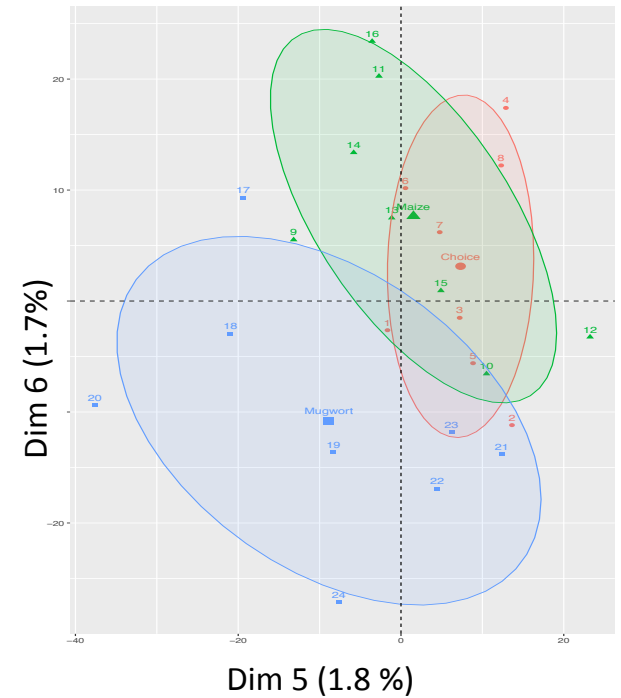
Gene expression at the adult stage



- Abdomen
- Head-Thorax



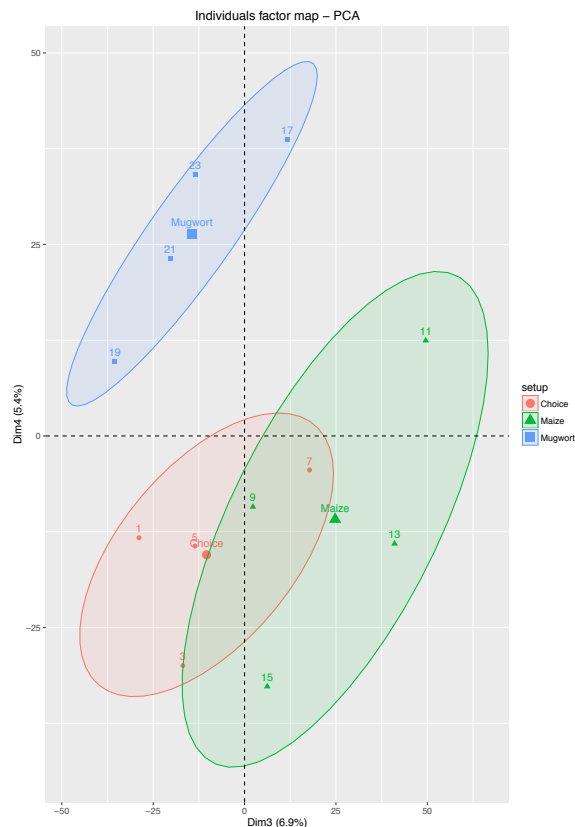
- ABB
- ECB



- Choice
- Pure mugwort
- Pure maize

Gene expression at the adult stage

- Abdomen only



Axes 3-4: mugwort effect

isotig01215	-0.7462918	5.307489e-03
isotig04501	-0.7612812	4.023504e-03
isotig05508	-0.7614681	4.009152e-03
isotig08305	-0.7621112	3.960054e-03
isotig08789	-0.7652629	3.726008e-03
isotig03495	-0.7664987	3.637162e-03
isotig04815	-0.7668057	3.615342e-03
isotig03046	-0.7803249	2.748908e-03
isotig04748	-0.7857541	2.449615e-03
isotig04964	-0.7933184	2.074869e-03
isotig04001	-0.8066352	1.523328e-03
isotig05092	-0.8174815	1.163832e-03
isotig10481	-0.8178808	1.151979e-03
isotig11212	-0.8182348	1.141548e-03

\$quali

	R2	p.value
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setup	0.6930558	0.004917763
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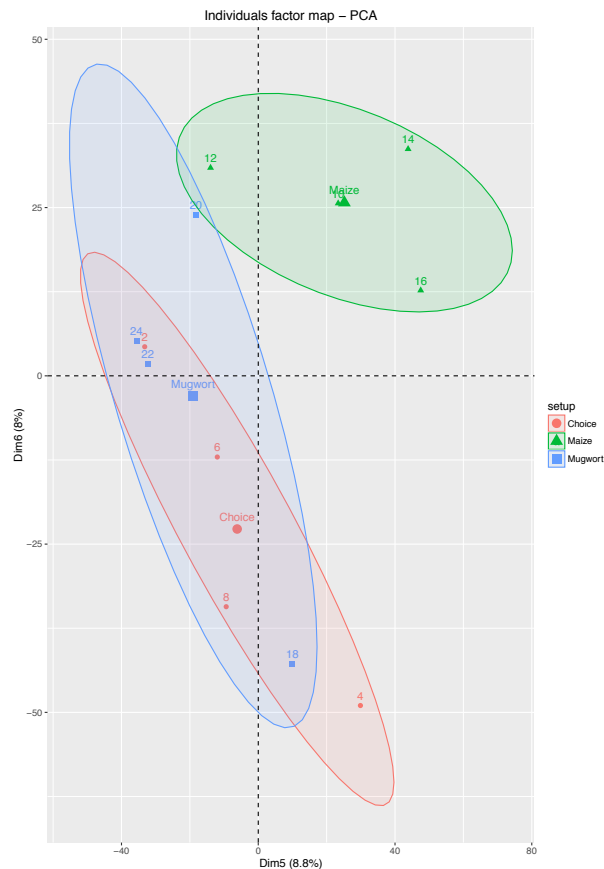
\$category

	Estimate	p.value
--	----------	---------

Mugwort	26.40022	0.0008750745
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Gene expression at the adult stage

Head-Thorax only



Axes 5-6: maize effect

```
isotig01427 -0.7799042 0.0027732078
isotig07806 -0.7839070 0.0025484930
isotig05820 -0.7856138 0.0024570182
isotig03971 -0.7881675 0.0023248625
isotig07757 -0.7963768 0.0019364964
isotig10392 -0.8013399 0.0017271133
isotig03368 -0.8088253 0.0014446649
isotig09939 -0.8143705 0.0012594186
isotig08136 -0.8236766 0.0009901817
isotig01928 -0.8279819 0.0008818027
isotig01183 -0.8352600 0.0007196502
isotig07846 -0.8385420 0.0006545692
isotig00683 -0.8399198 0.0006286475
isotig01679 -0.8401764 0.0006239101
isotig02186 -0.8445209 0.0005477992
isotig08910 -0.8601840 0.0003311712
```

\$quali

	R2	p.value
setup	0.4184365	0.08723425

\$category

	Estimate	p.value
Maize	25.19092	0.03132546

Annotated functions and DE genes at the adult stage

For the plant effect (choice versus no choice effect):

- Development (**muscle development, oogenesis, neurones**)
- Digestion/ detoxification
- Immunity
- Chemosensory??

For the species effect (choice versus no choice effect) : to be done

Conclusions

- Specialization at the larval stage and adult stage for ECB: survival, preference, and avoidance
- Specialization at the adult stage for ABB: preference
- Host specialization higher in ECB than in ABB

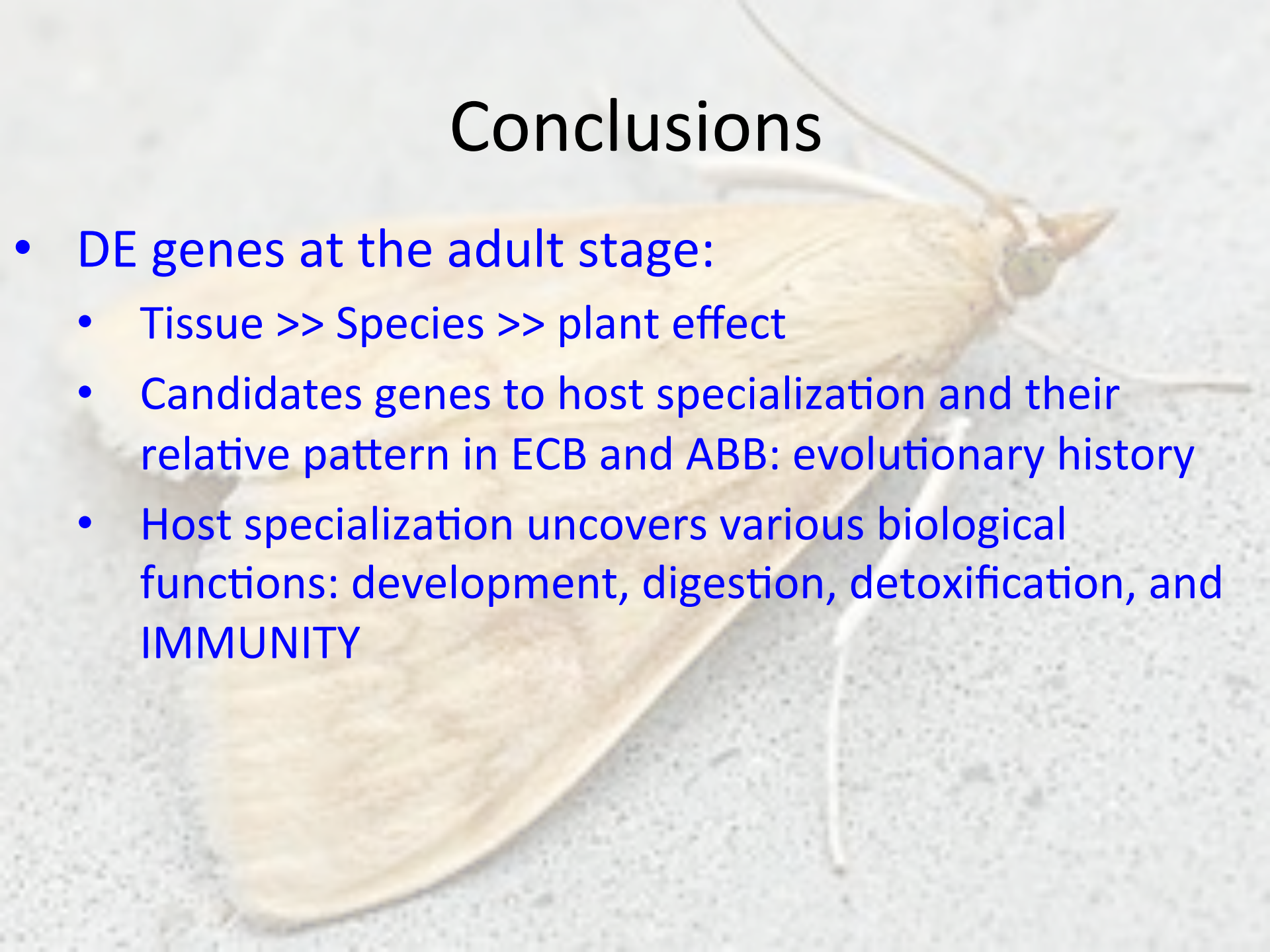


Conclusions

- DE genes at the larval stage:
 - Species >> interaction >> plant effect
 - Candidates genes to host specialization and their relative pattern in ECB and ABB: evolutionary history
 - Host specialization uncovers various biological functions: development, digestion, detoxification, sensing and IMMUNITY

Conclusions

- DE genes at the adult stage:
 - Tissue >> Species >> plant effect
 - Candidates genes to host specialization and their relative pattern in ECB and ABB: evolutionary history
 - Host specialization uncovers various biological functions: development, digestion, detoxification, and IMMUNITY



Perspectives

- Validation
qPCR, functional genomics
- Cross validation
Population genomics
- Generalization
THV in various European populations
- Evolutionary history
Phylogeography with neutral markers and candidate genes

