



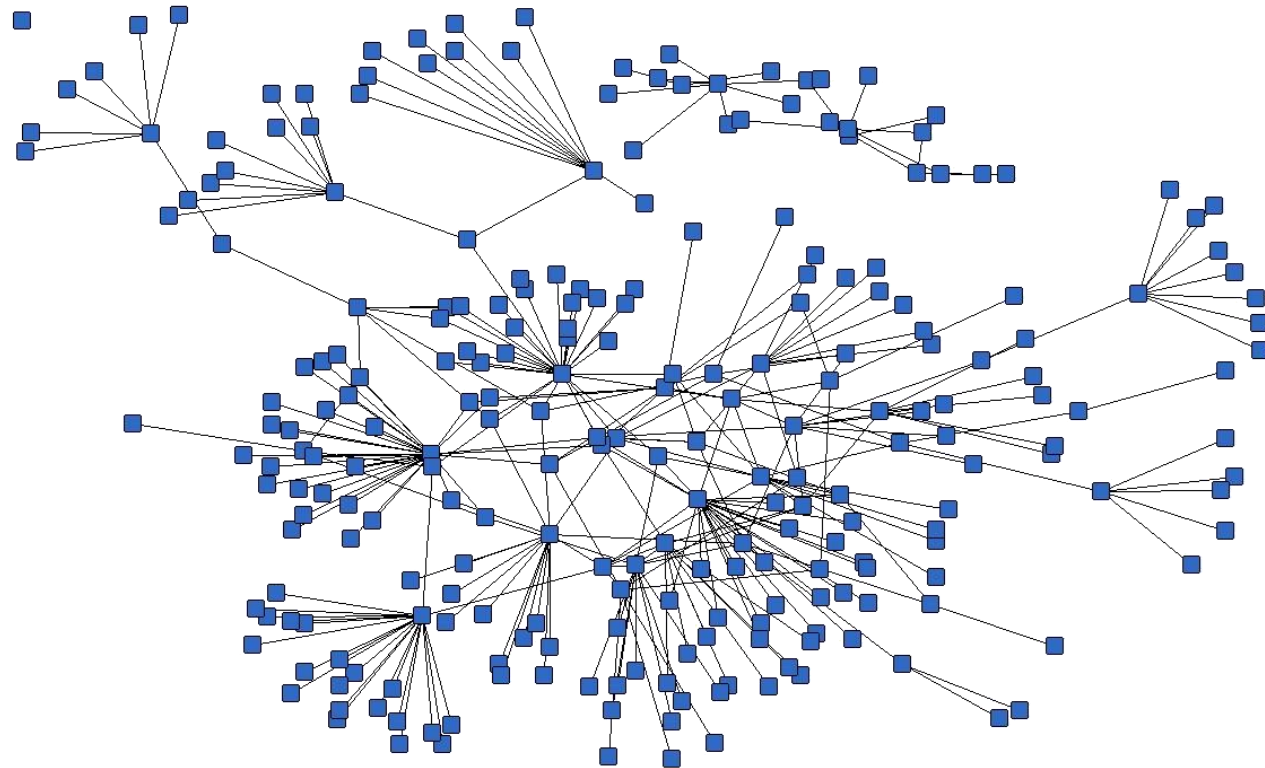
# Evolutionary implications of plasticity: insights from wall lizard embryos

Nathalie Feiner, Alfredo Rago, Geoff While & Tobias Uller

Evolutionary Ecology | Department of Biology | Lund University

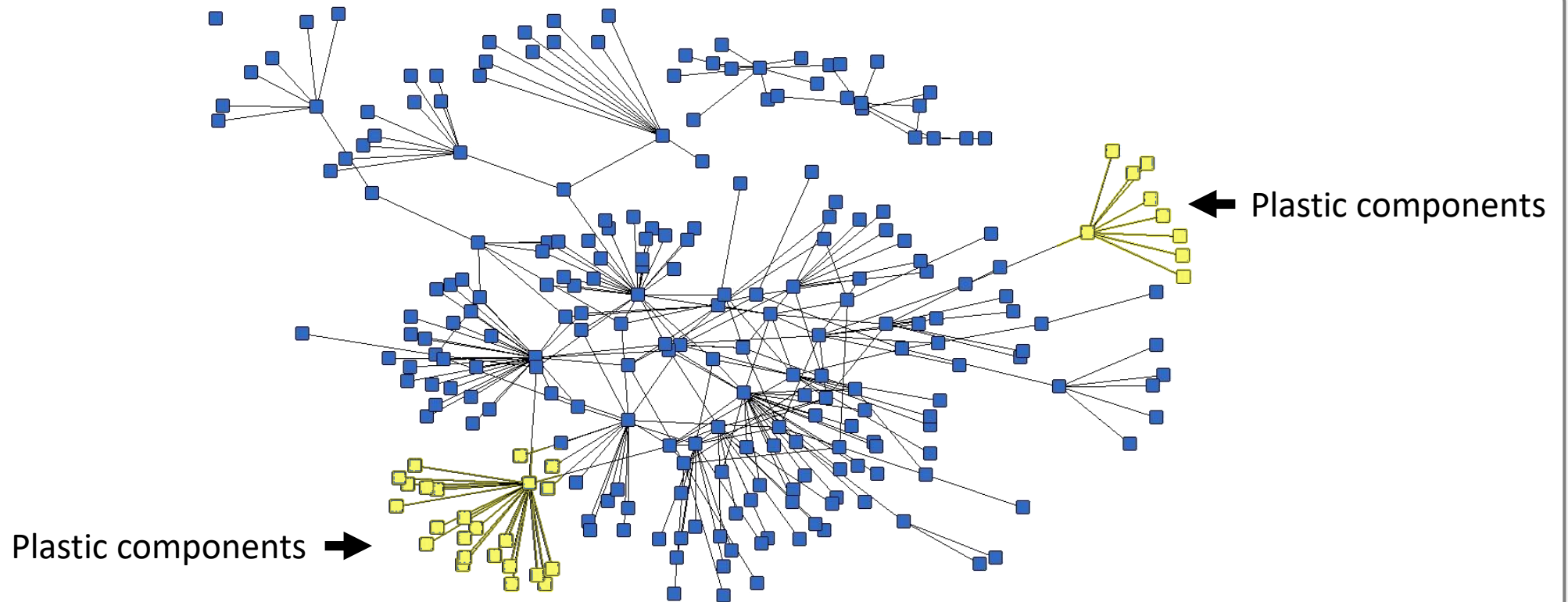
⇒ Are the developmental components that are environmentally sensitive also the ones that are evolving?

Gene expression network



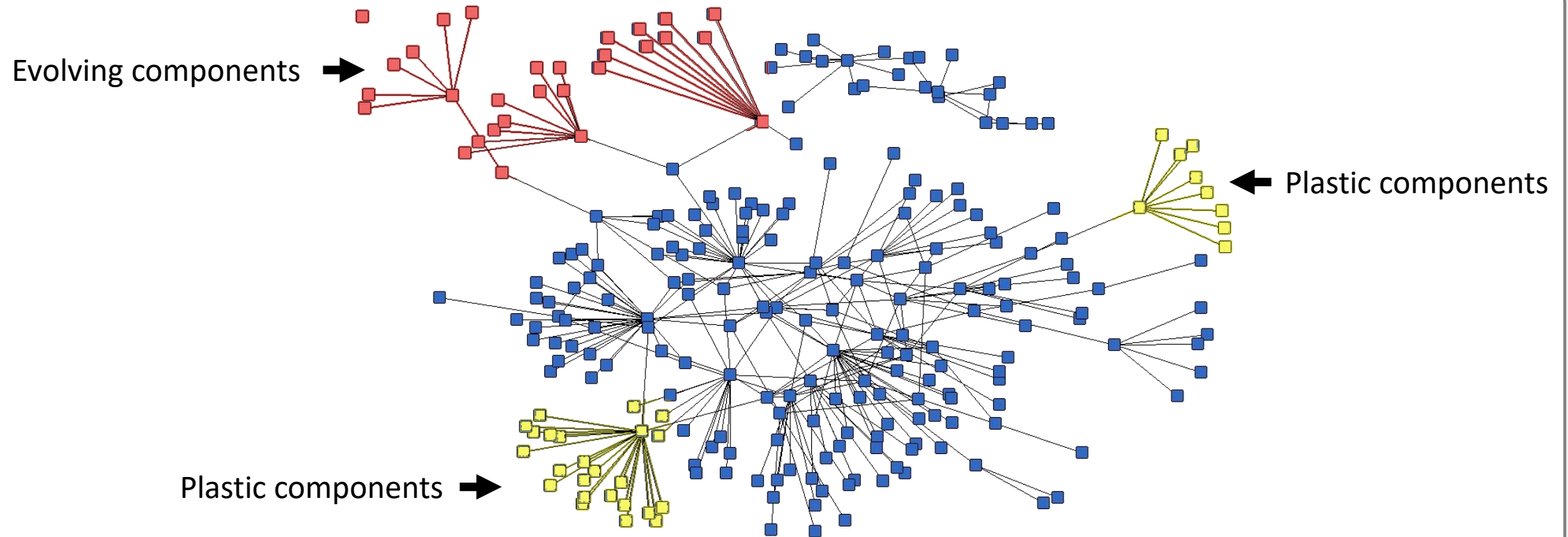
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Gene expression network



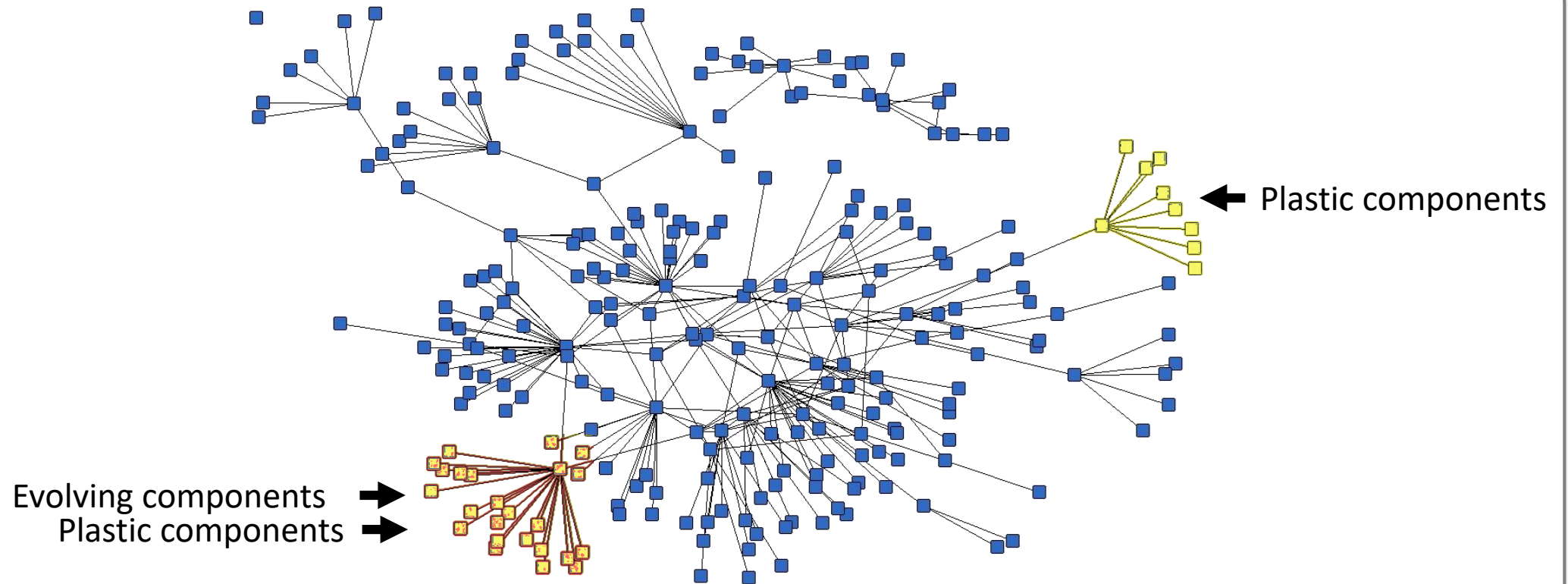
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Gene expression network



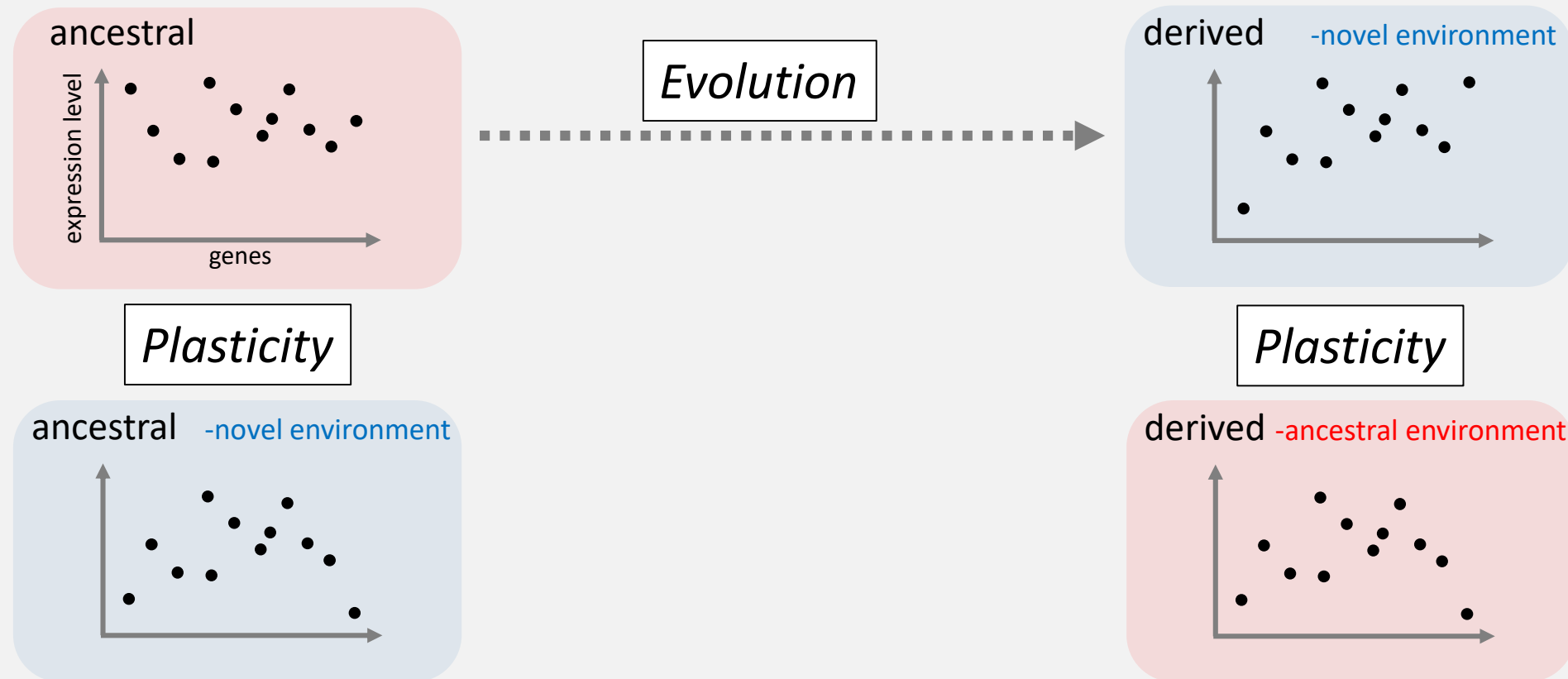
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Gene expression network



# Gene expression as a trait

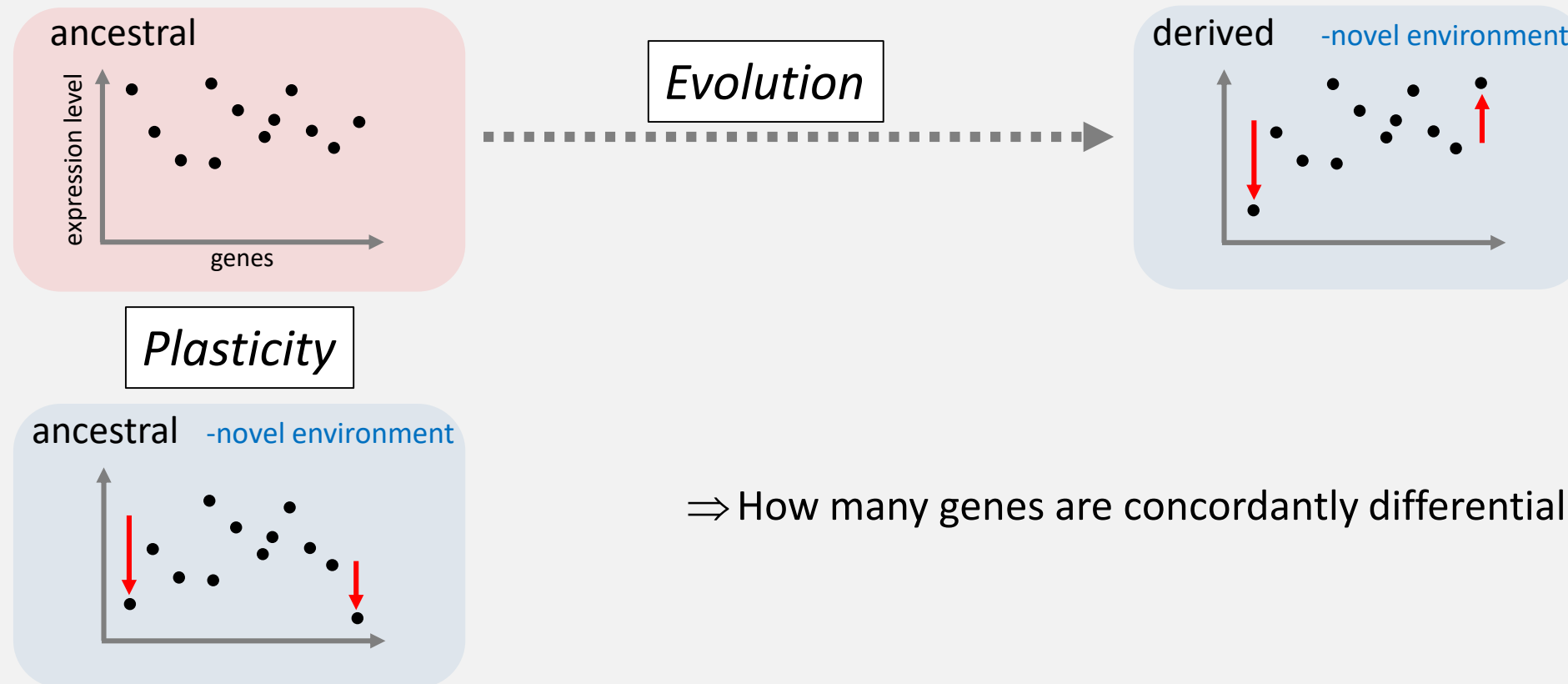
Typical study design to address this question:



Ghalambor *et al.*, 2015, *Nature*; Dayan *et al.*, 2015, *Mol Ecol*; Huang & Agrawal, 2016, *PloS Genetics*; Yeaman *et al.*, 2014, *New Phytol*; Ho and Zhang, 2018, *Nat Comm*; Fong *et al.*, 2005, *Genome Res*; Giger *et al.*, 2006, *Curr Biol*; Zhao *et al.*, 2015, *PloS Genetics*; Wellband *et al.*, 2018, *Heredity*; Li *et al.*, 2018, *Front Physiology*; Lima & Willett, 2017, *Evol Ecol*; Wellband & Heath, 2017, *Evol Applications*; Mäkinen *et al.*, 2018, *GBE*;

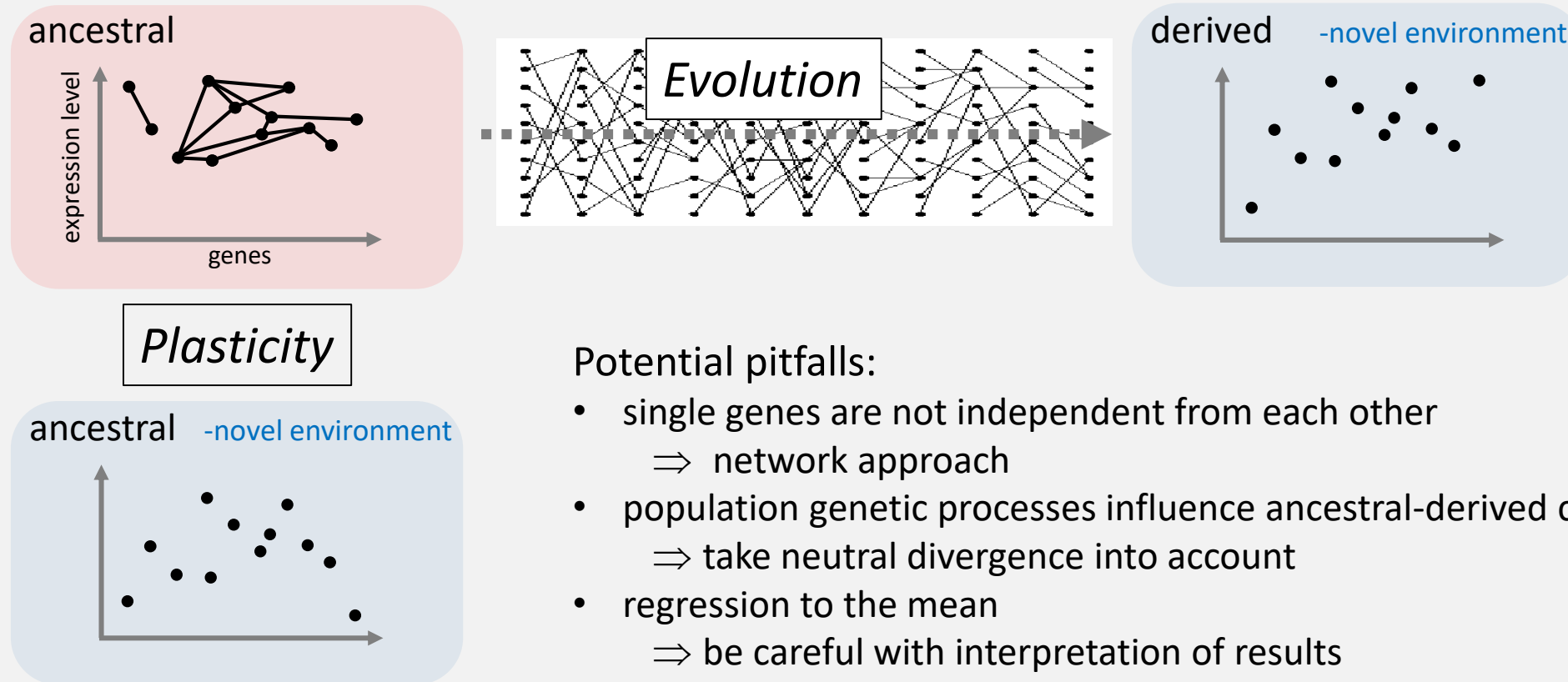
# Gene expression as a trait

Typical study design to address this question:



⇒ How many genes are concordantly differentially expressed?

Typical study design to address this question:



Potential pitfalls:

- single genes are not independent from each other  
⇒ network approach
- population genetic processes influence ancestral-derived comparison  
⇒ take neutral divergence into account
- regression to the mean  
⇒ be careful with interpretation of results

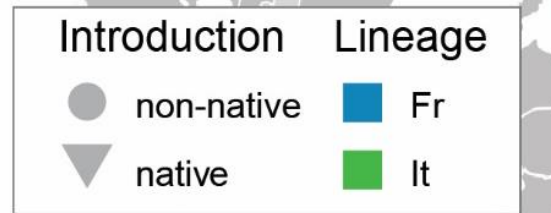


A photograph of a wall lizard (likely a species of Lacerta) perched on a grey rock in the foreground. The lizard has a patterned body with dark spots and stripes. In the background, there are green trees and a range of mountains under a clear blue sky. A thin, dry branch extends from the left side of the frame.

# How do wall lizard embryos adapt to cool climate

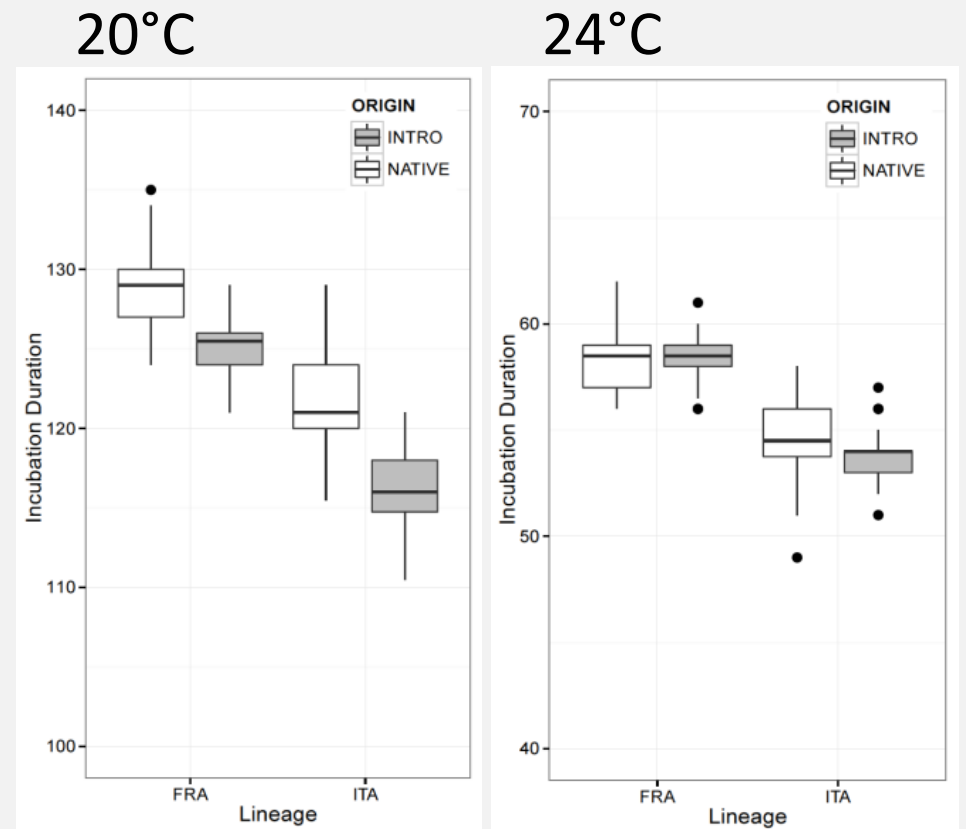
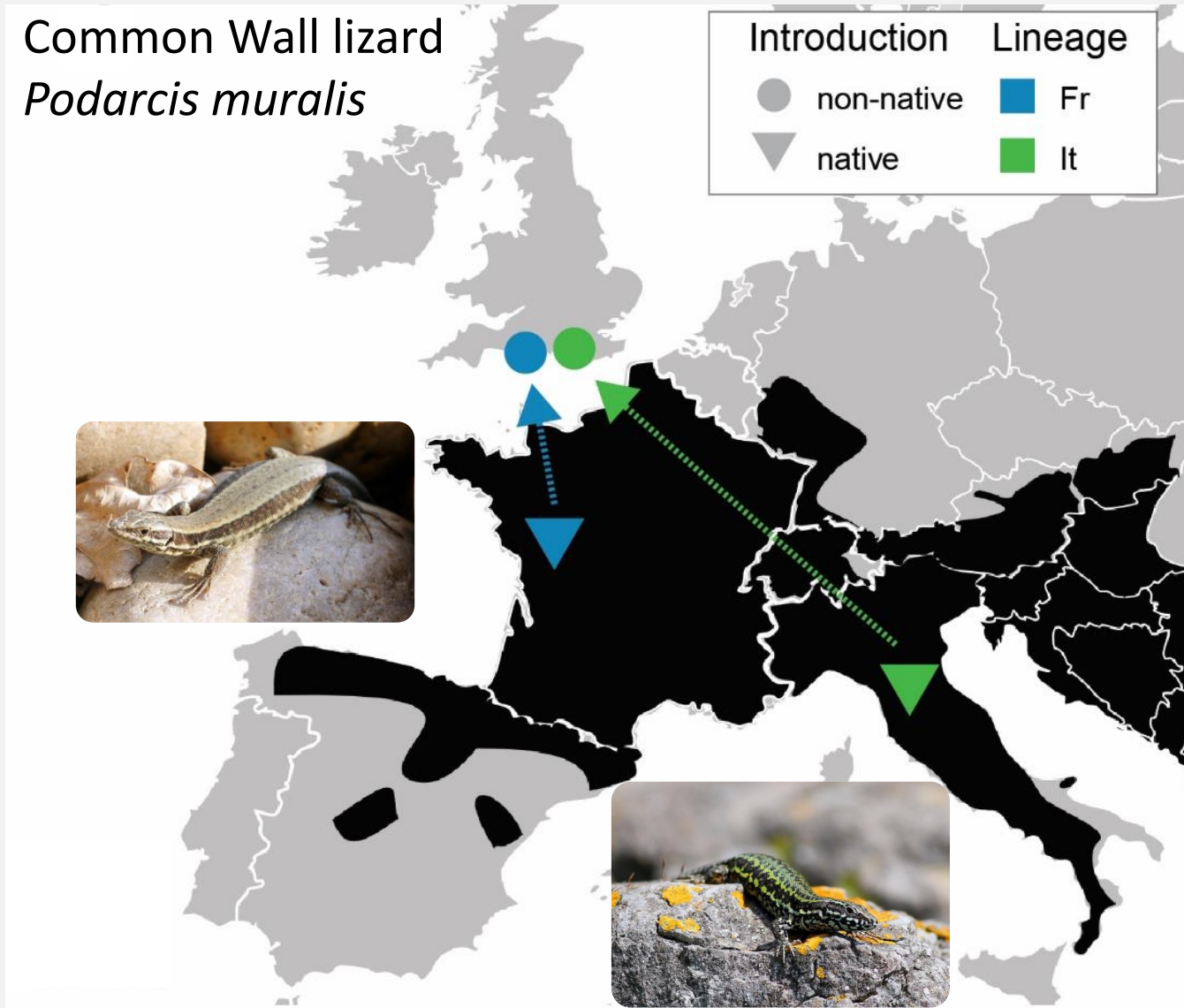
Feiner *et al.*, 2018, *Evolution*  
Feiner *et al.*, 2018, *J Exp Zool A*

## Common Wall lizard *Podarcis muralis*

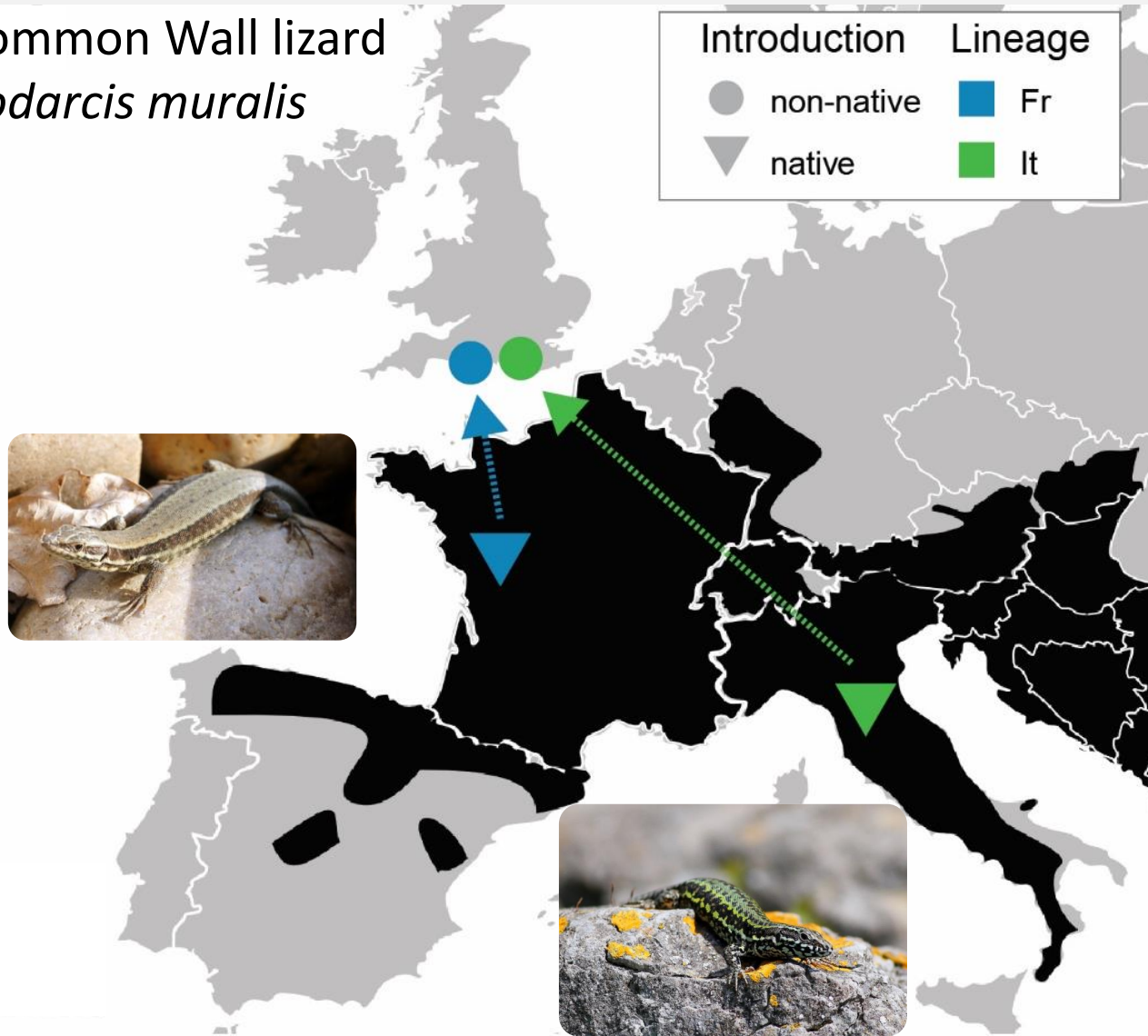




## Common Wall lizard *Podarcis muralis*

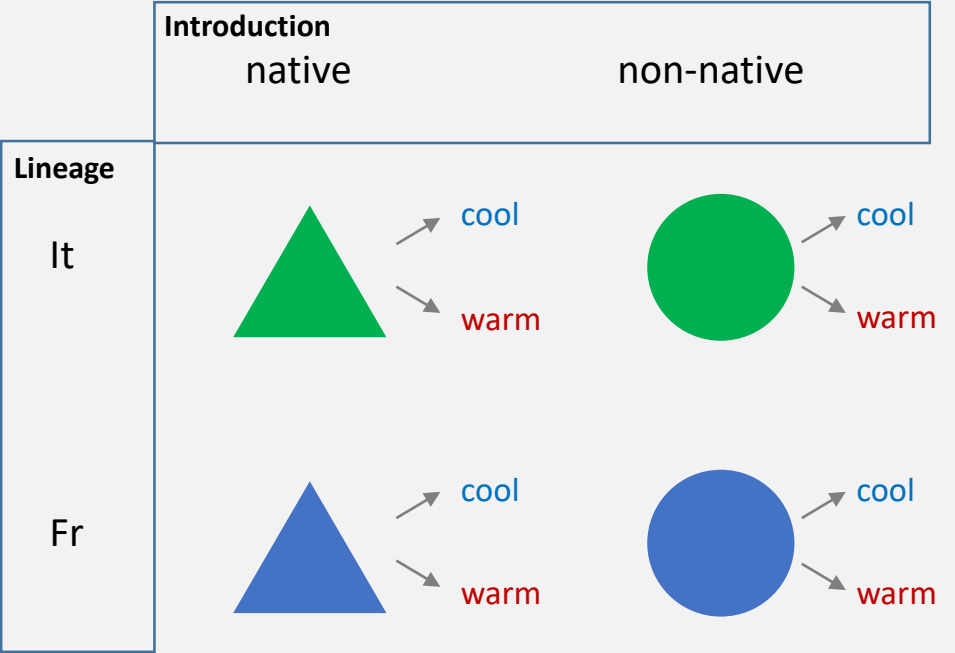
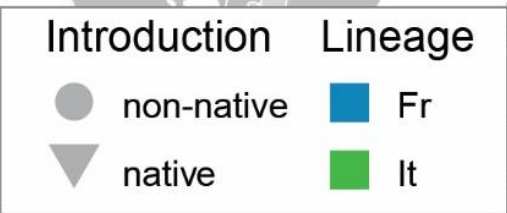


## Common Wall lizard *Podarcis muralis*

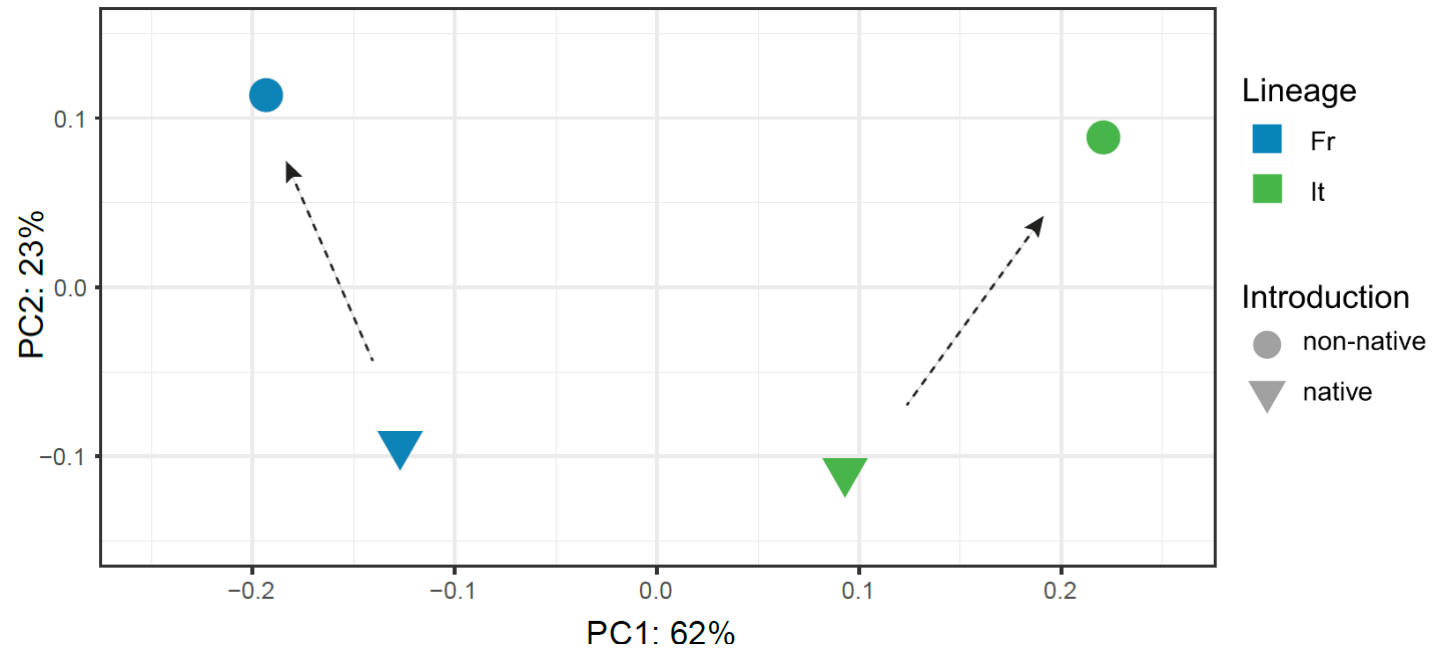


How is plasticity in the native populations related to divergence between native-introduced gene expression patterns?

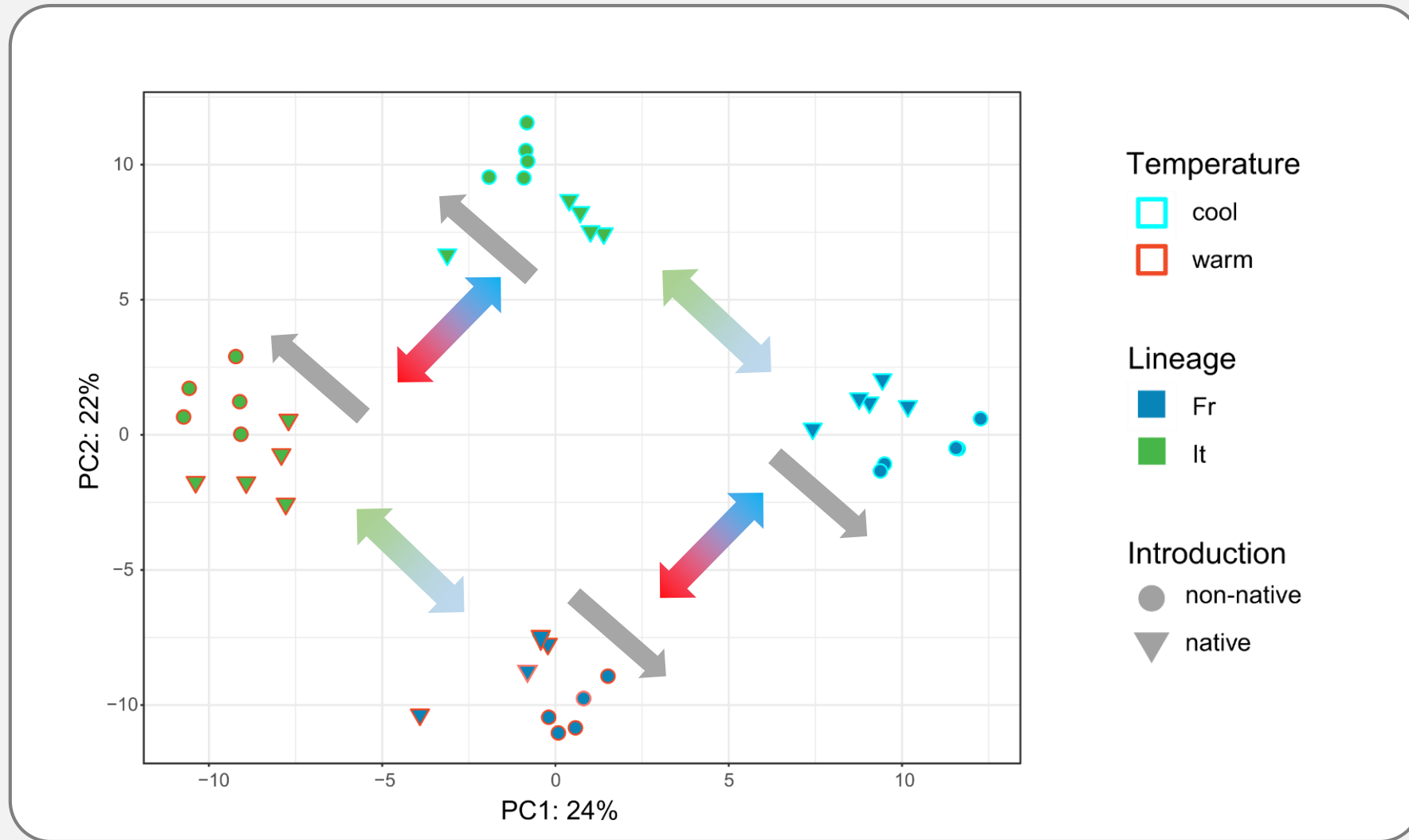
Common Wall lizard  
*Podarcis muralis*



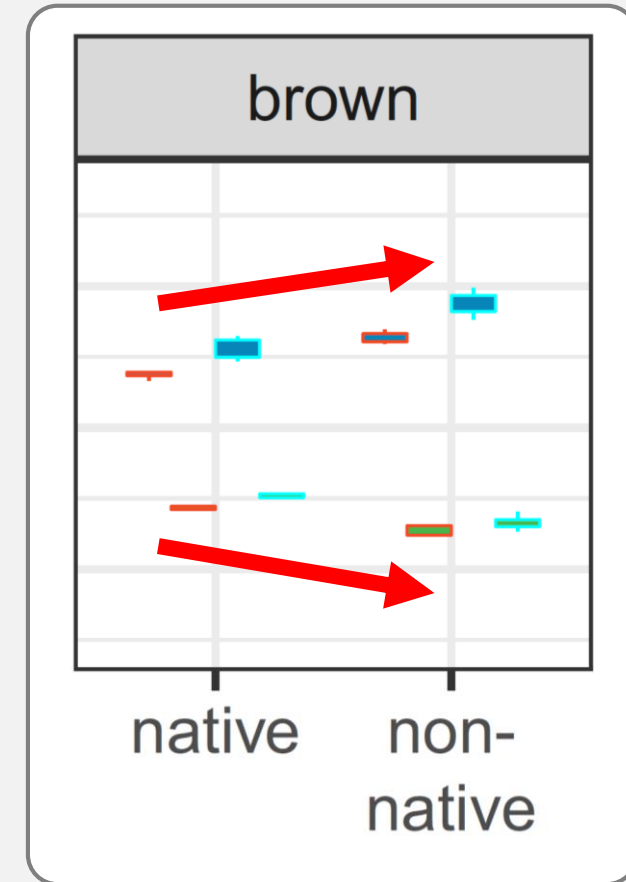
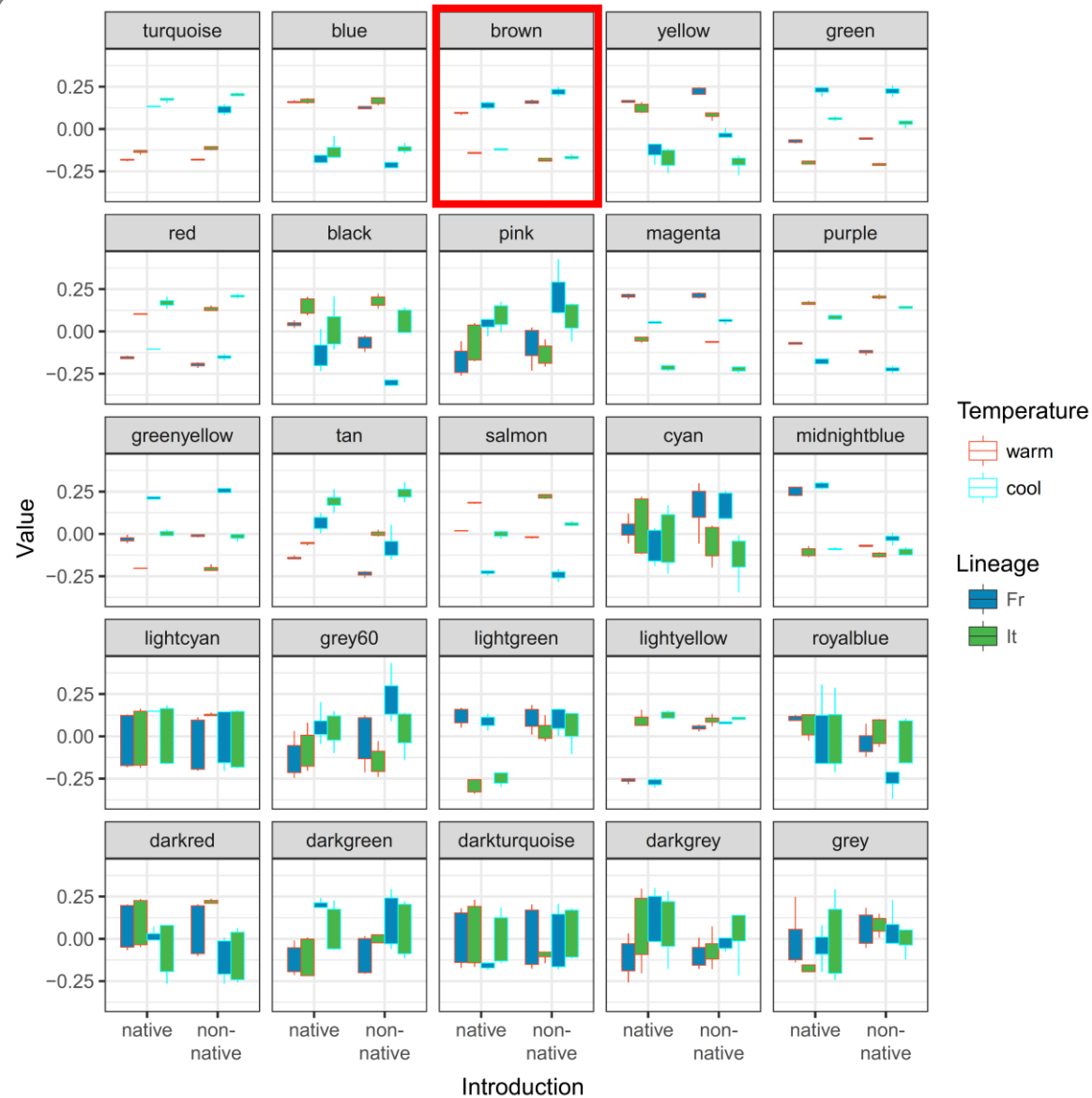
### Neutral genetic divergence ( $F_{ST}$ values)



## Results - Visualization of data structure for **single-gene approach**



# Results - Visualization of data structure for cluster-based approach

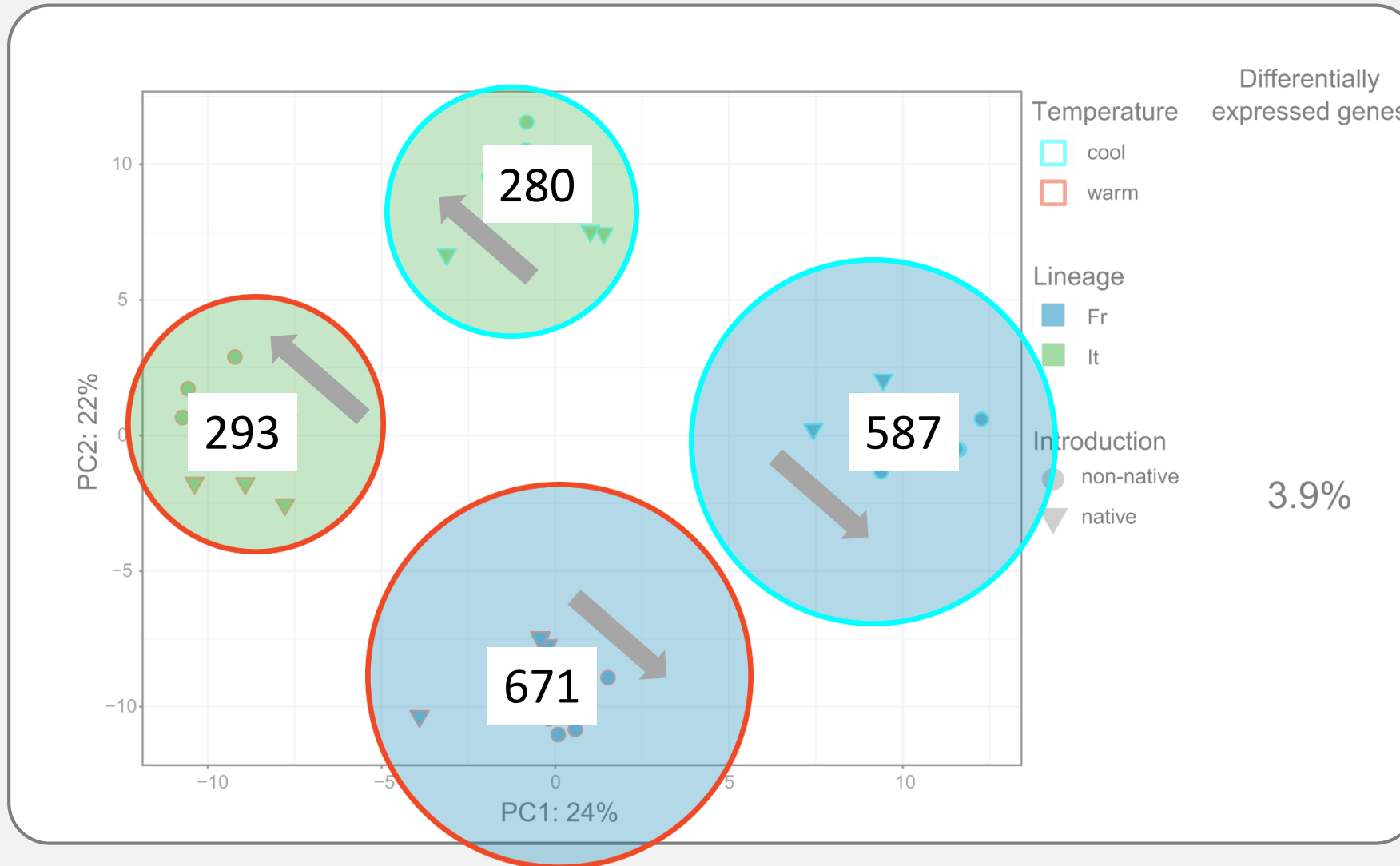


Linear-mixed models:

no module with significant 'introduction' term alone;  
8 modules with significant 'introduction x lineage' term

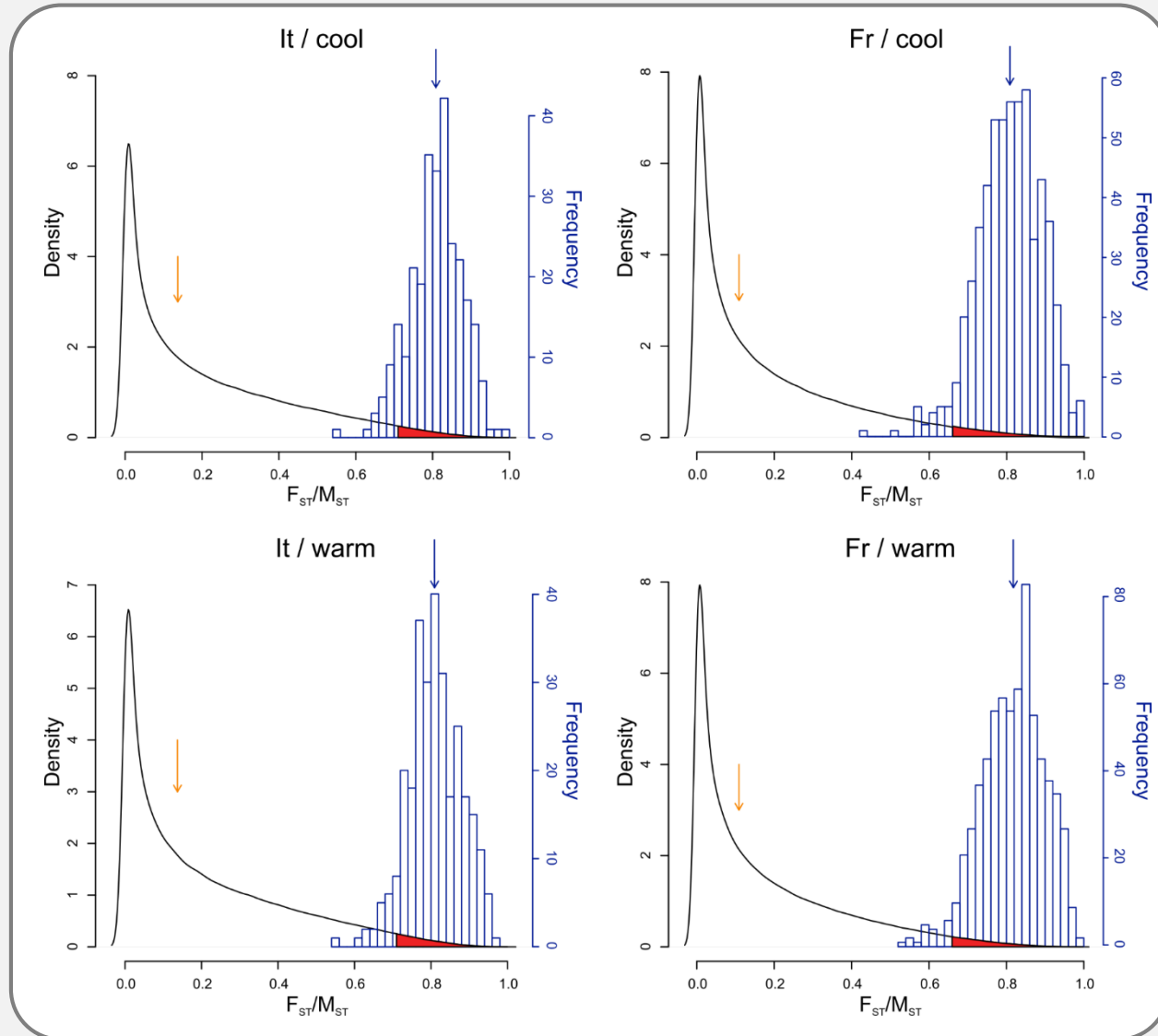


## Differentially expressed genes following introduction



## Results – Signature of selection?

### Taking population divergence into account

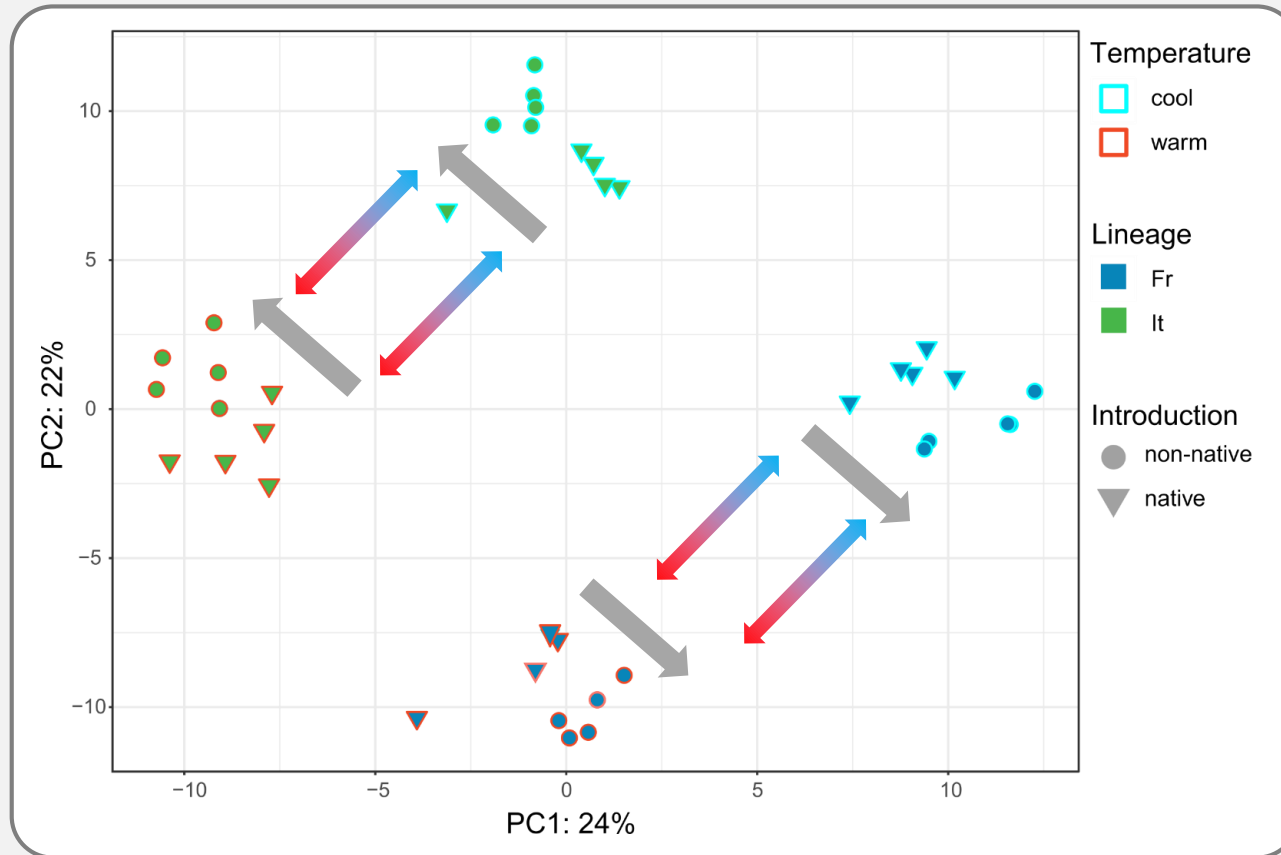


Signal of introduction is **larger** than the neutral expectation

[It: 1.3 x enriched; Fr: 2.9 x enriched]

⇒ evidence for evolution by directional selection

## Results – Ancestral plasticity and evolution?



Are genes that show plasticity in the ancestral population enriched in the gene set that changes following introduction?

⇒ yes.

[It: 1.7 x enriched; Fr: 1.5 x enriched]

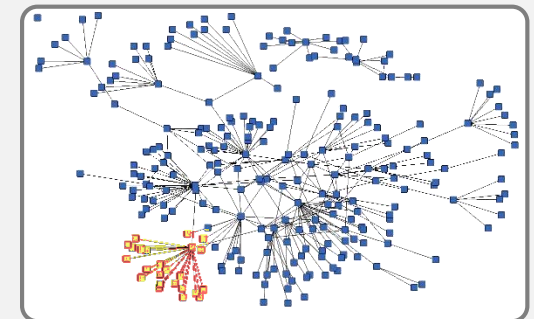
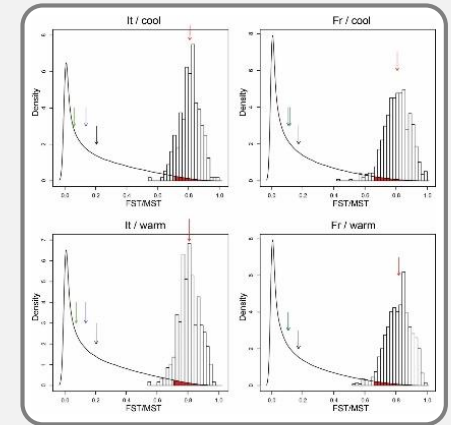
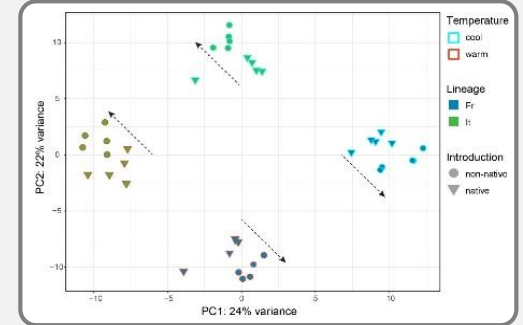
Among the genes that change expression following introduction, do genes keep their plasticity?

⇒ yes.

[It: 2.7 x enriched; Fr: 2.6 x enriched]

# Summary

- Despite largely similar selection pressures, introduced populations of wall lizards **diverged** rather than **converged** in their embryonic expression patterns.
- A small but significant part of the transcriptome shows **signature of directional selection** as adaptation to cool climate.
- Ancestrally plastic genes** are more likely to be under directional selection and generally keep their temperature responsiveness.

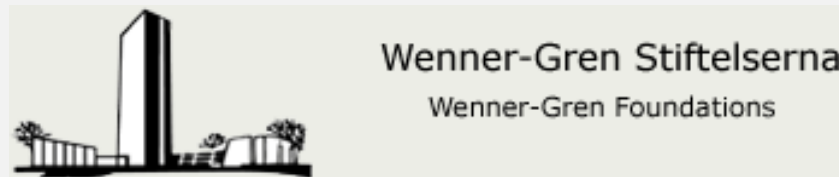
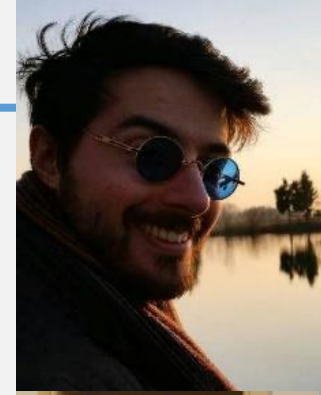


# Acknowledgements



Thanks to

- the field-team for collecting animals
- Fabien Aubret & MiPiPa for logistic support
- the Uller-group for discussions



General wallies thanks:

## Collaborators:

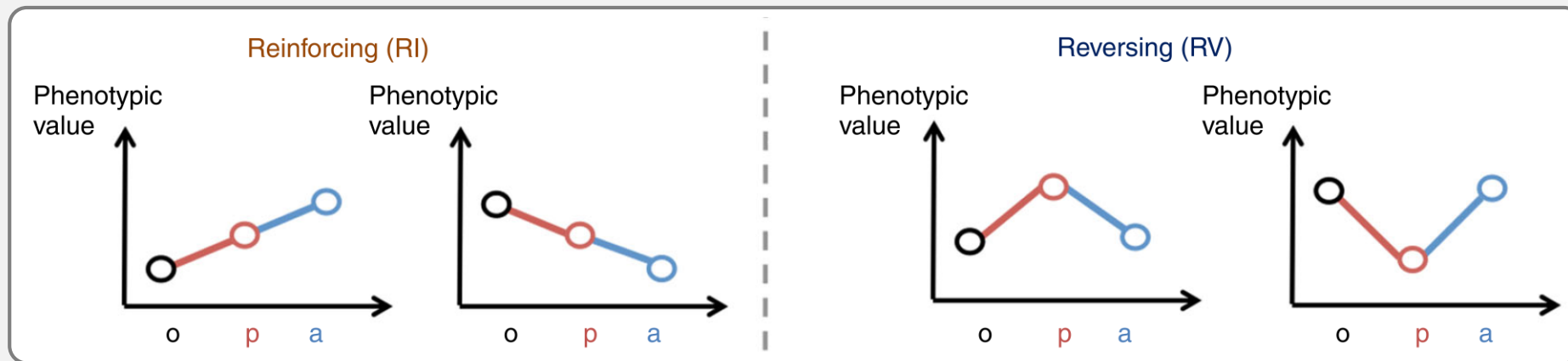
Roberto Sacchi; Marco Zuffi; Stefano Scali; Fabien Aubret; Patrizia D'Ettorre; Joscha Beninde; Pau Carazo; Guillem Pérez I de Lanuza; Daniele Salvi; Leif Andersson and Catarina Pinho

## Students, volunteers & RAs:

Belén Fresnillo; Tereza Horvathova; Ben Daly; Lindall Kidd; James Sciberras; Celia Bell; Elisa Perez; Emily Bell; Graham Prescott; Natalia Zajac; Ben Halliwell; Rachel Lewandowsky; Jeremie Souchet; Mara Ruiz Minano; Hanna Laakkonen and Valentina Tritone



- **How** has evolution capitalized on plasticity?  
(reinforcing adaptive plasticity, or reversing mal-adaptive plasticity?)



⇒ This does not formally test if plasticity facilitated or hindered evolution.

Problematic since it is unclear which responses are adaptive (fitness value of individual gene responses are obscure)