



Seminar/Talk

"Non-genetic"; sources of phenotypic variation: transgenerational plasticity, bet hedging and epigenetic mechanisms in marine stickleback

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Ocean climates are changing rapidly and marine organisms must either acclimate or adapt to survive. Identifying how organisms cope with ocean warming, increasing temperature variability and extreme events like marine heatwaves is important for predicting consequences for populations, and ultimately, biodiversity. Using a series of common garden experiments, we investigated the influence of directional warming (+1.5C and +4C), increased temperature variability and heatwaves on marine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) phenotypic variation, and assessed the roles of within-generation (WGP) and transgenerational plasticity (TGP), bet hedging and epigenetic mechanisms in adaptive potential. We consistently found that exposure to +4C had detrimental effects on offspring growth compared to ambient conditions. Yet, offspring of mothers acclimated to +4C reached larger sizes at +4C via TGP in response to predictable environmental cues of future conditions, with optimised gene expression inherited from mothers underlying transgenerational benefits. Comparing transcriptomes of parents (eggs/sperm) and embryos across development, we showed that massive changes to the epigenetic landscape occurred at +1.5C in the blastula stage, potentially reflecting a key window of opportunity for adaptive epigenetic responses to near-future climate change. Exposing parents to fluctuating environments (predictably variable or stochastic), however, led to maternal bet hedging strategies (diversified and conservative, respectively) to cope with future environment uncertainty. Yet, when parents were exposed to natural or increased temperature variation, we did not detect evidence for bet hedging of offspring size, but global DNA methylation increased with increasing variability, suggesting a possible link between methylation and plasticity. Taken together, our studies show that marine stickleback employ multiple adaptive strategies both within and across generations to cope with rapidly changing ocean conditions.

Wednesday, May 3, 2023 12:30pm - 01:30pm

Office Bldg West / Ground floor / Foyer seminar room (I21.EG.128)



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