

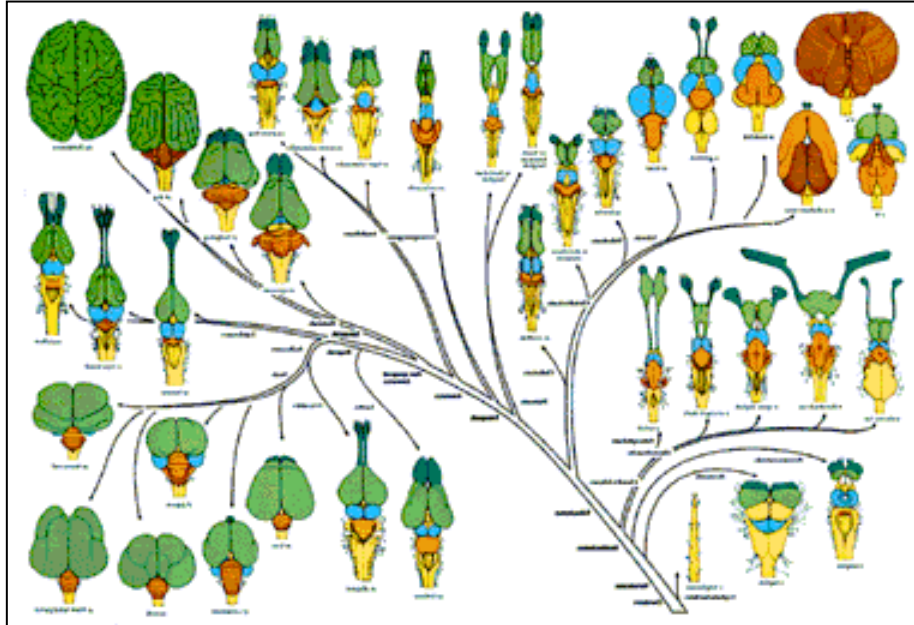
Relation génotype-phénotype et évo-dévo: le cas du tétra cavernicole aveugle



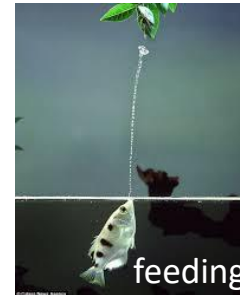
Sylvie Rétaux
Paris-Saclay Institute of Neuroscience
Gif sur Yvette

3 avril 2018

Developmental evolution of brain and behaviour



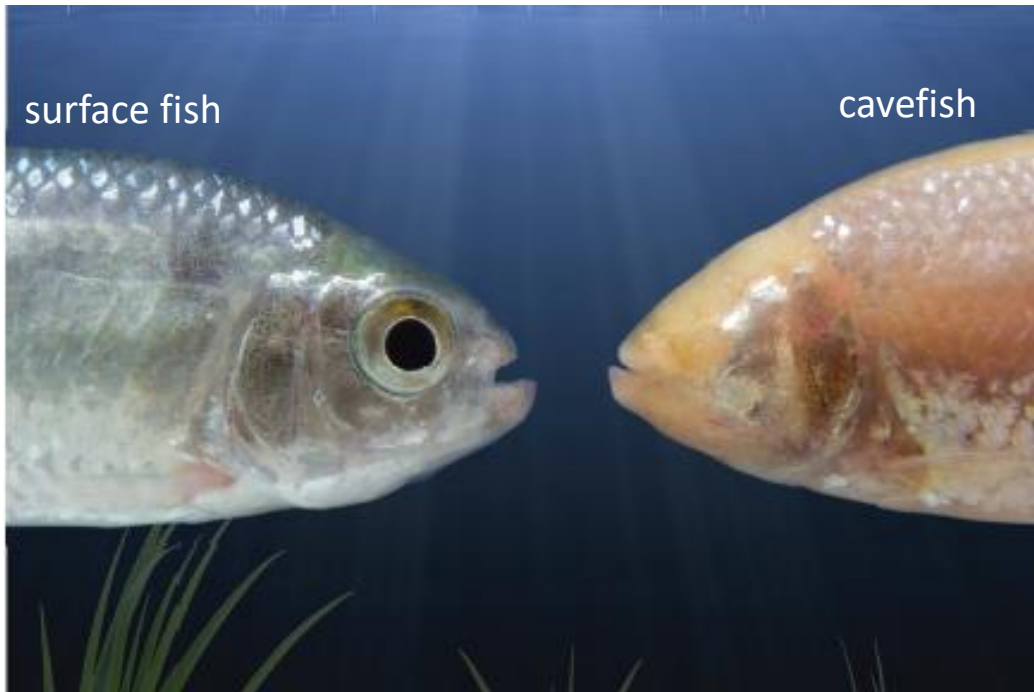
From Nieuwenhuys et al. 1998.
The Central Nervous System of Vertebrates



Model system

Astyanax mexicanus

One species, several populations or morphs



- Cavefish have undergone both gains and losses at the morphological, physiological, and behavioral levels

Blind cavefish: a natural mutant



Cavefish phenotype

Regressive morphological traits :

Eye loss by degeneration, pigmentation loss

Constructive morphological traits:

More tastebuds, more head neuromasts
larger jaws, more teeth...

Behavioral differences :

High locomotion activity , reduced sleep

Special feeding posture

Vibration Attraction Behavior

Non aggressive

No schooling

Blind cavefish: a natural mutant



Regressive morphological traits :

Eye loss by degeneration, pigmentation loss

Constructive morphological traits:

Developmental bases of these
phenotypic changes??

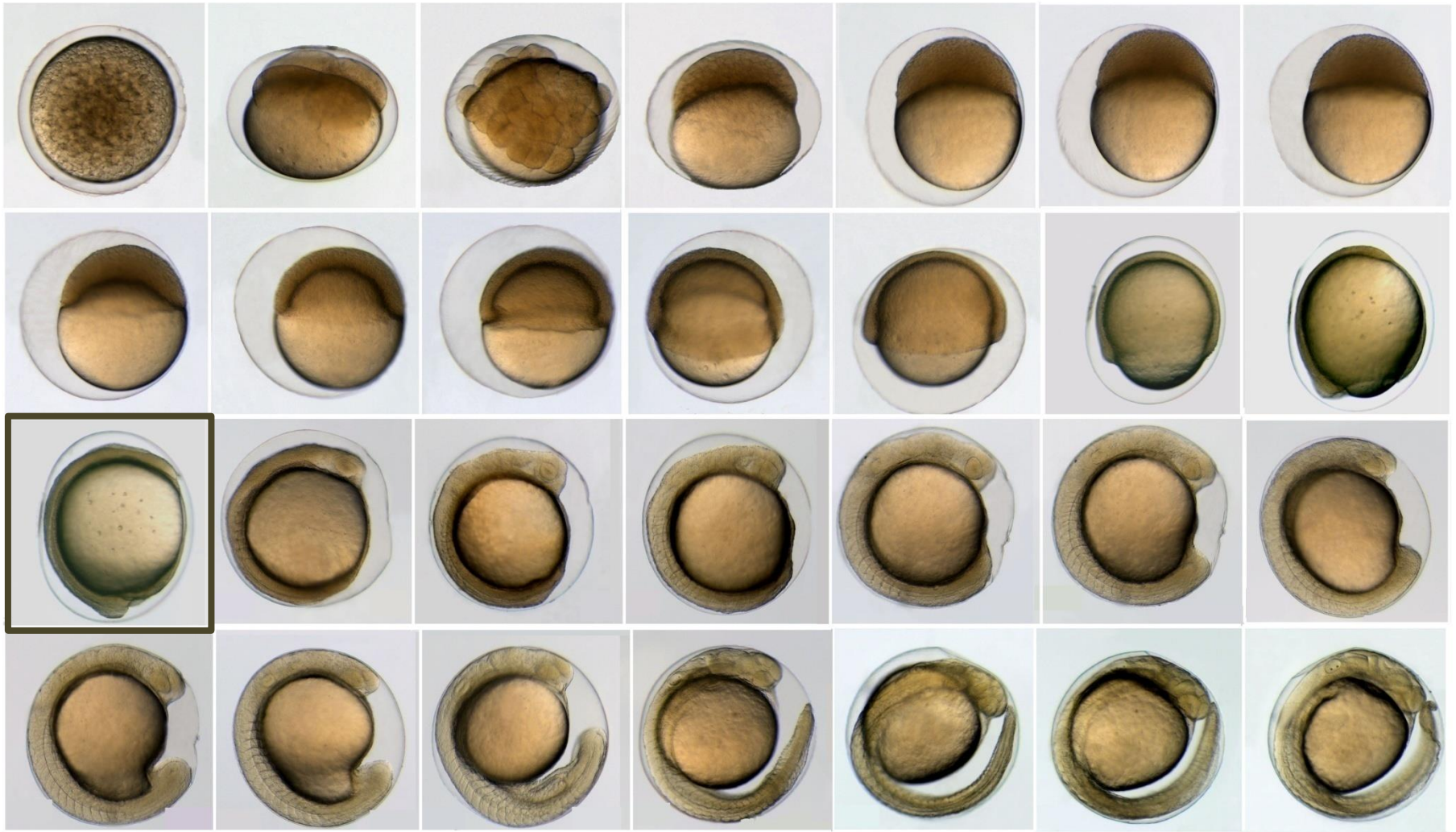
Non aggressive

No schooling

hasts

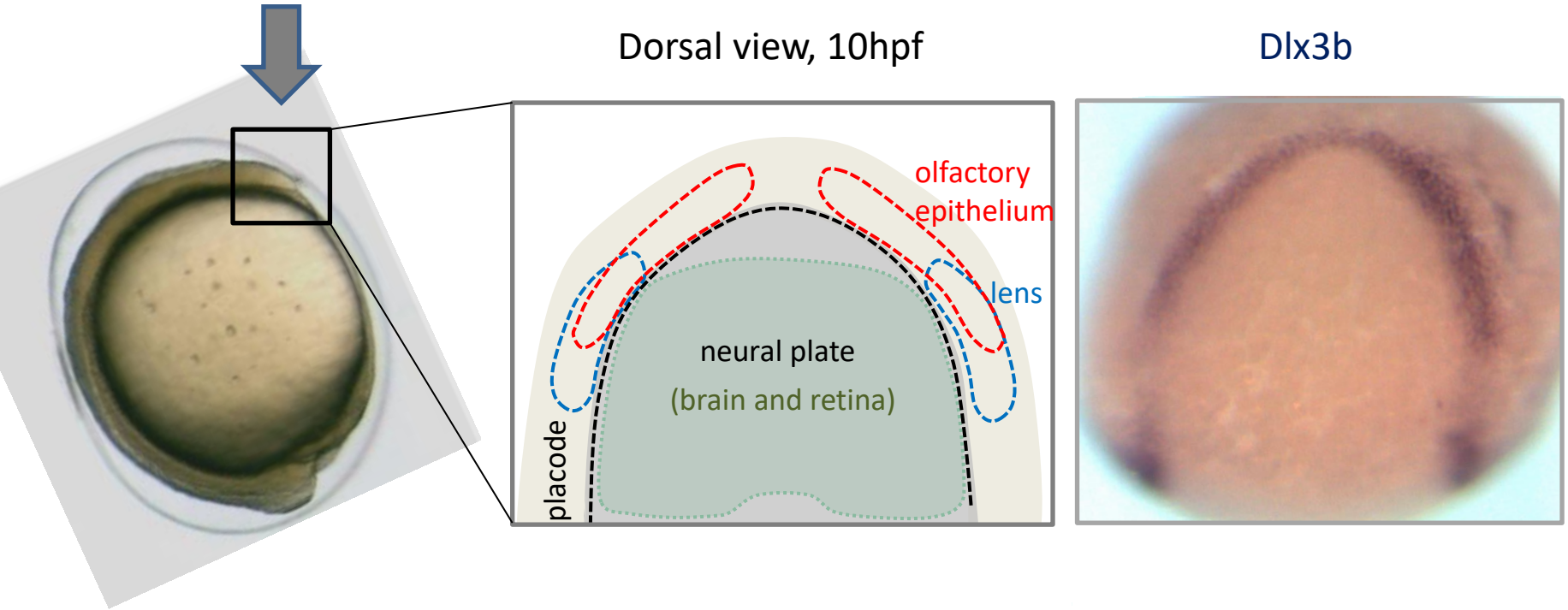
leep

Embryogenesis

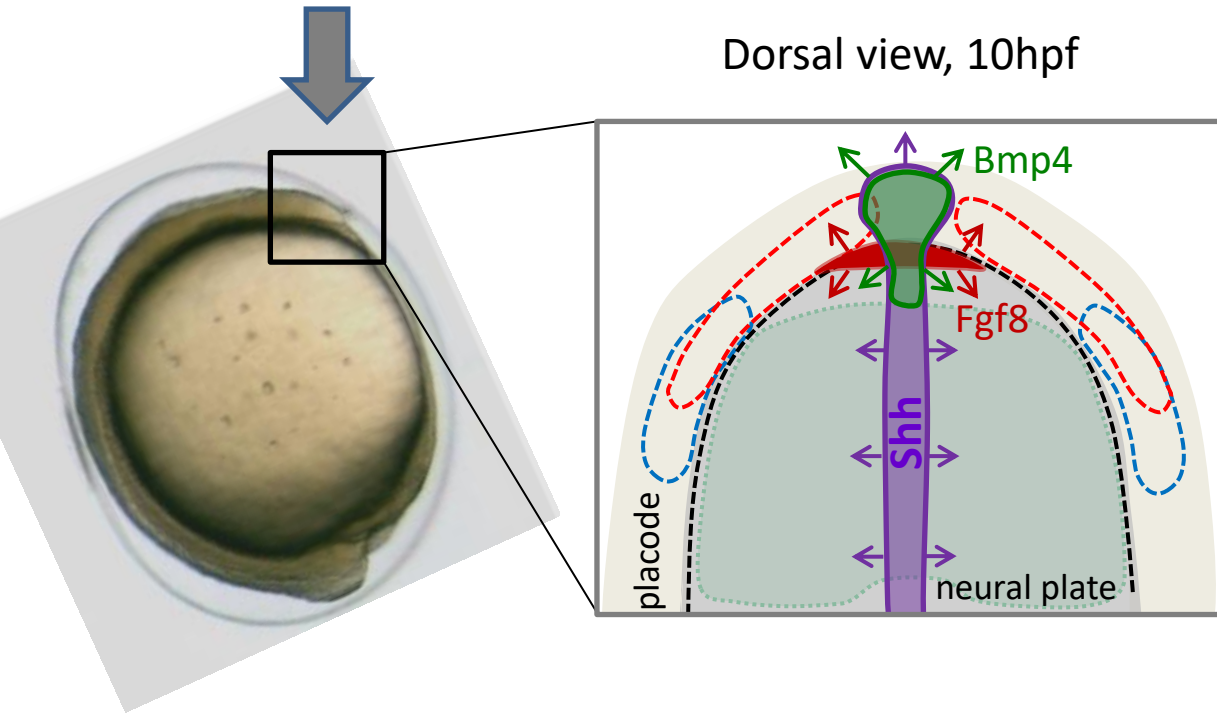


A. mexicanus developmental staging table

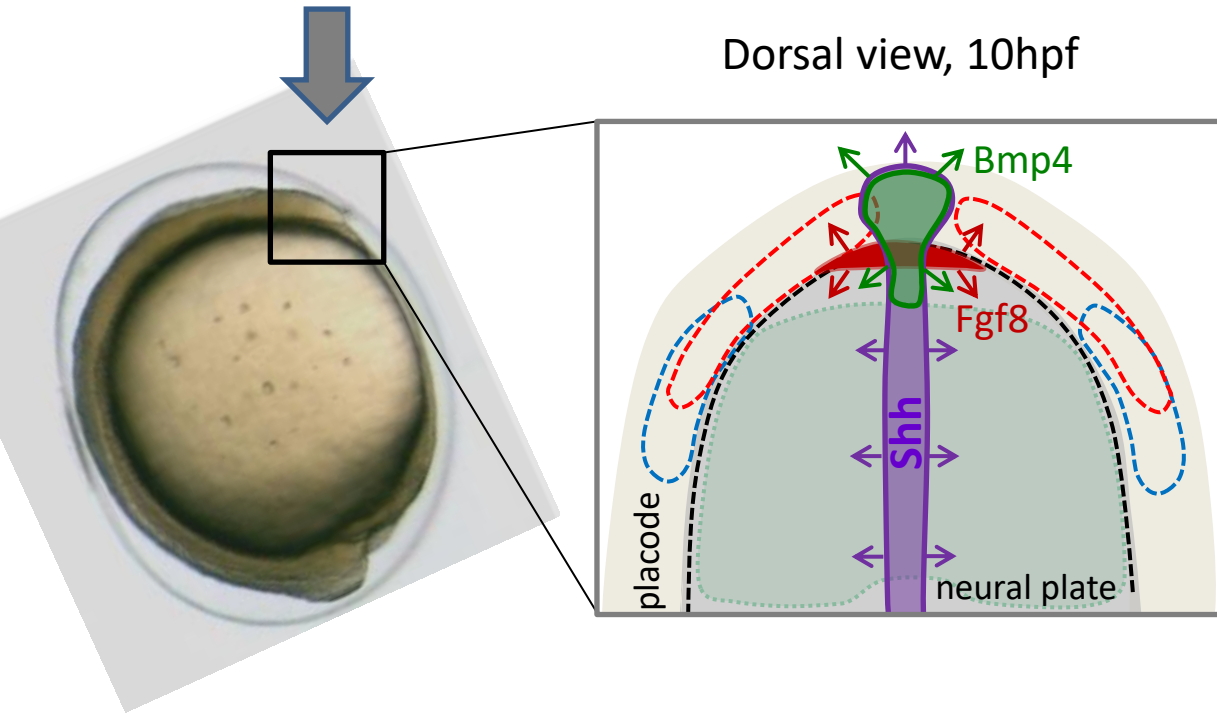
Neural plate and placodes



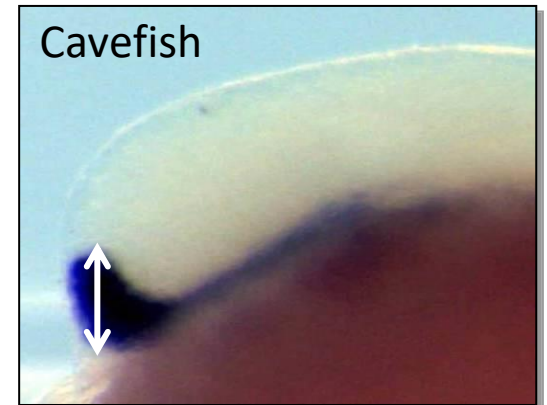
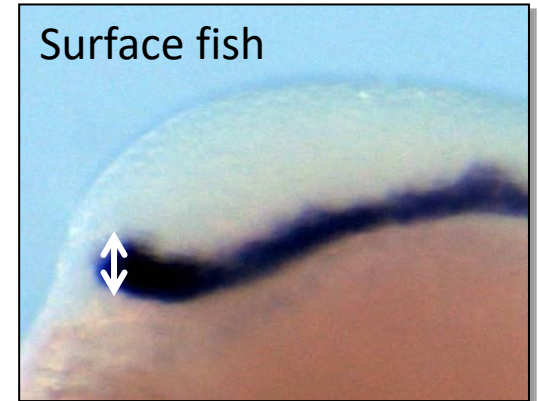
Signaling centers orchestrate head development



Signaling centers orchestrate head development



Sonic Hedgehog (Shh)



Lateral views

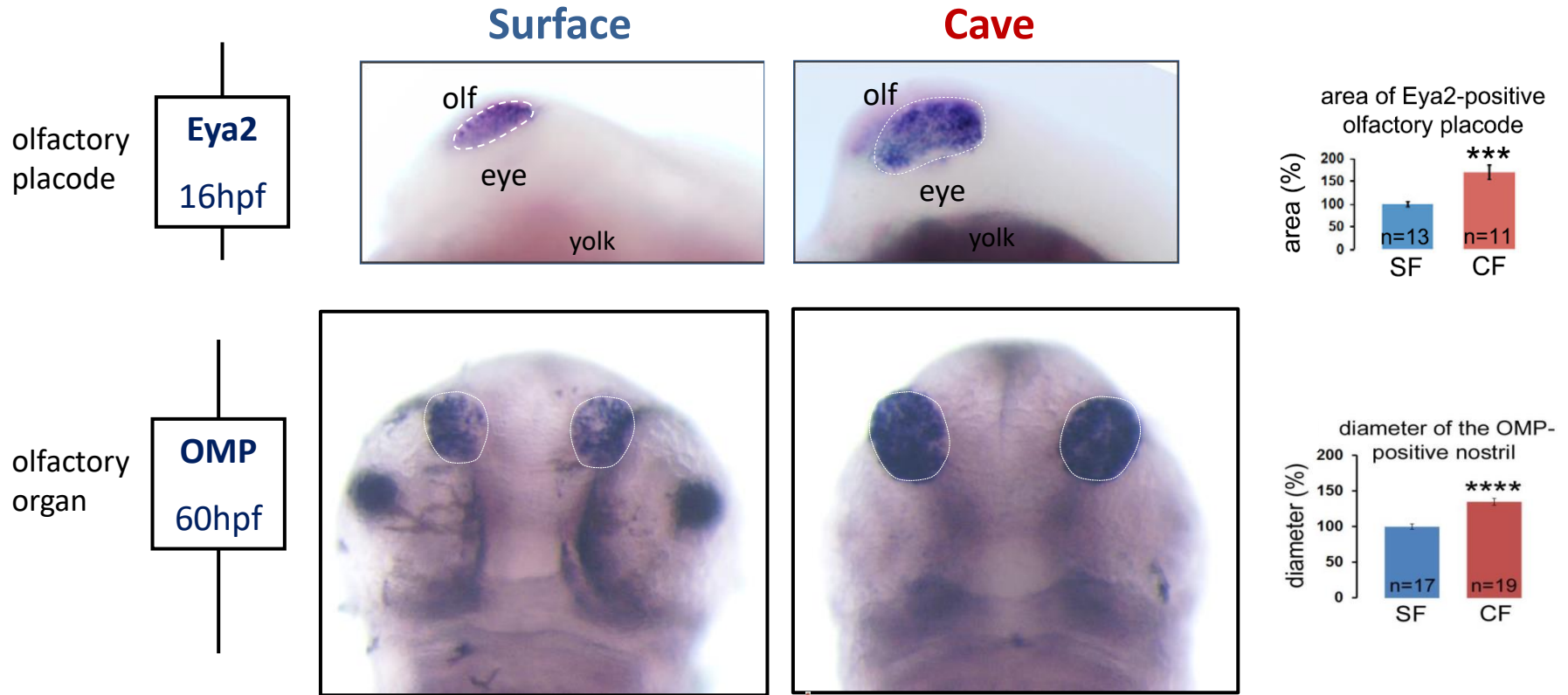
- Signaling centers are modified in cavefish

Yamamoto et al., Nature 2004

Pottin et al., Development 2011

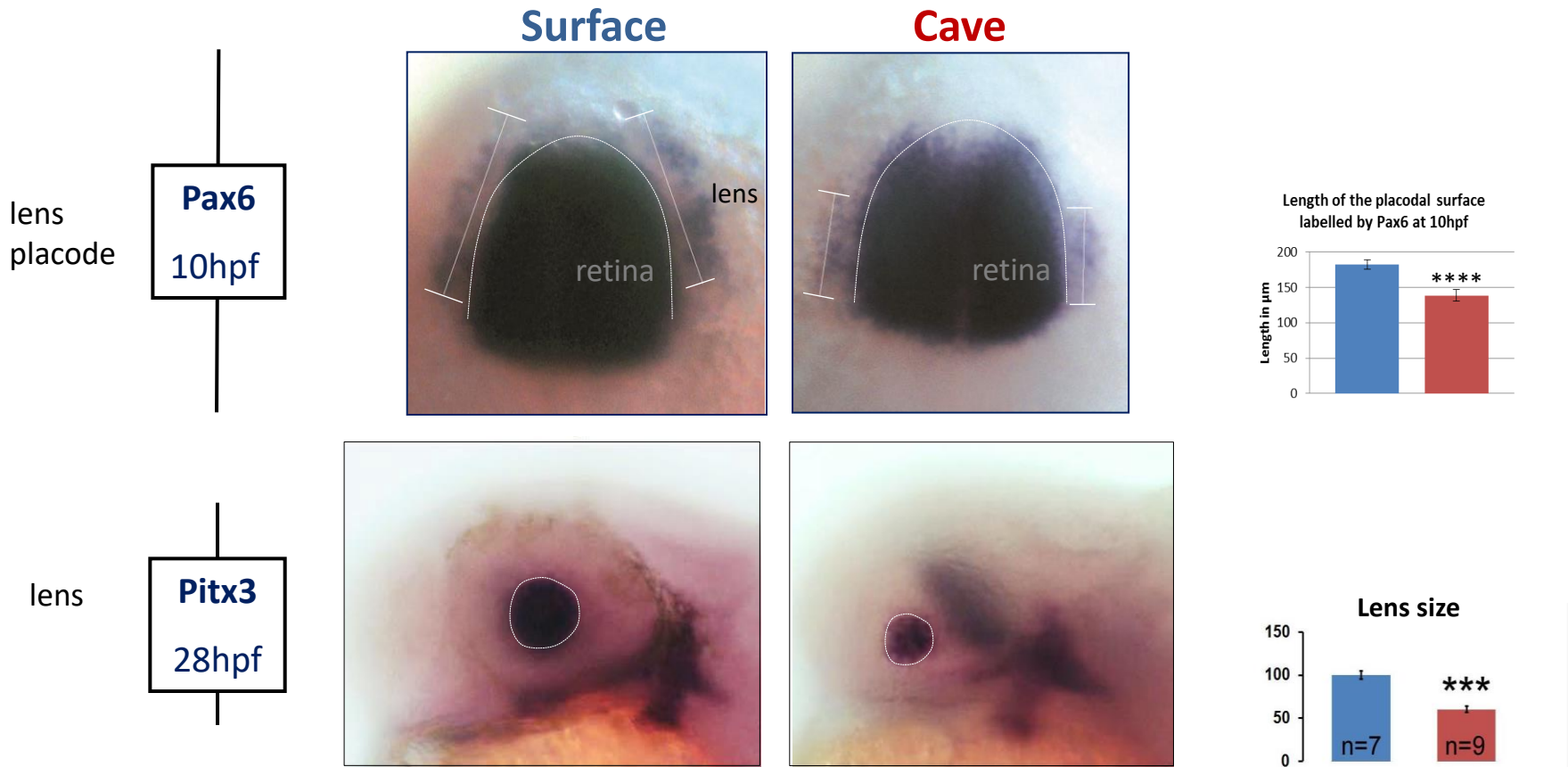
Hinaux et al., Development 2016

Placode patterning: olfactory placode



- The olfactory placode is enlarged in cavefish

Placode patterning: lens placode

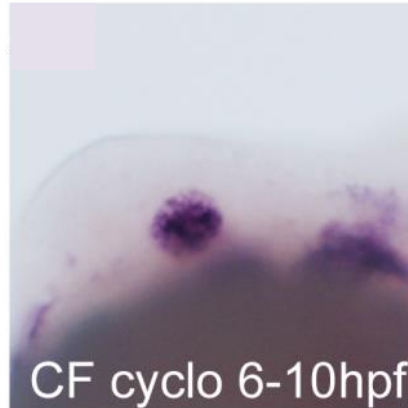
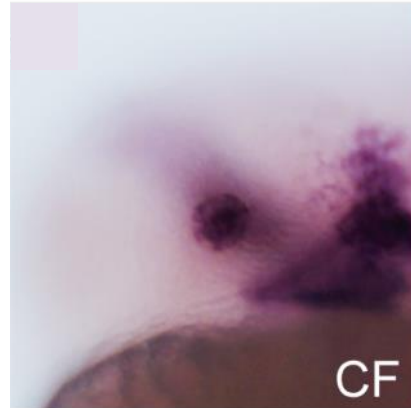


- The cavefish lens placode is reduced, its olfactory placode is enlarged
- Major size differences, from very early on

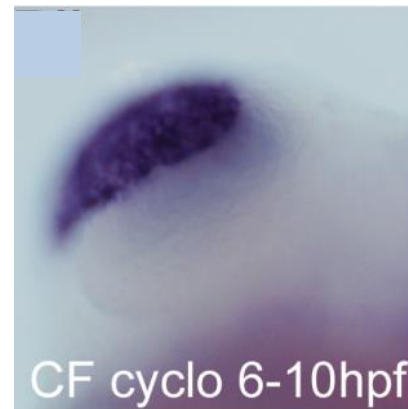
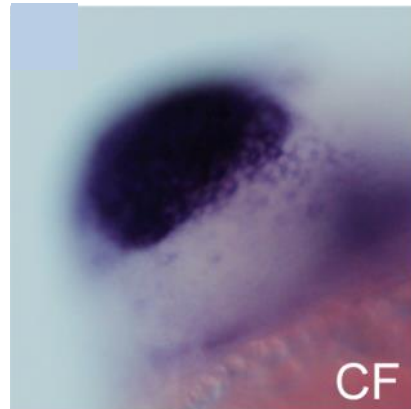
Manipulating Shh signaling in cavefish

Control
cavefish

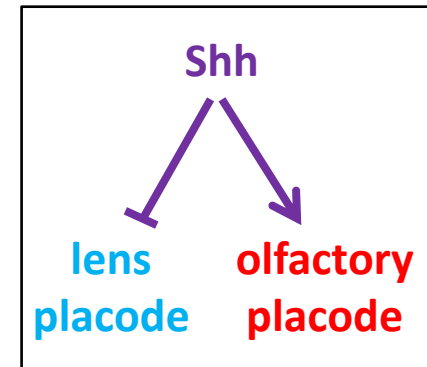
Cavefish
+ Cyclopamine —| Shh



Lens
(Pitx3)



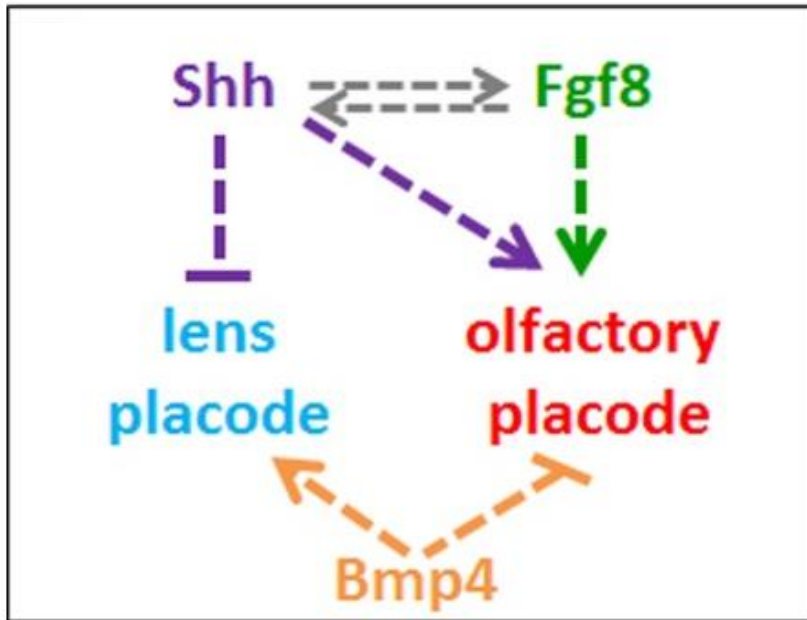
Olf.
(Eya2)



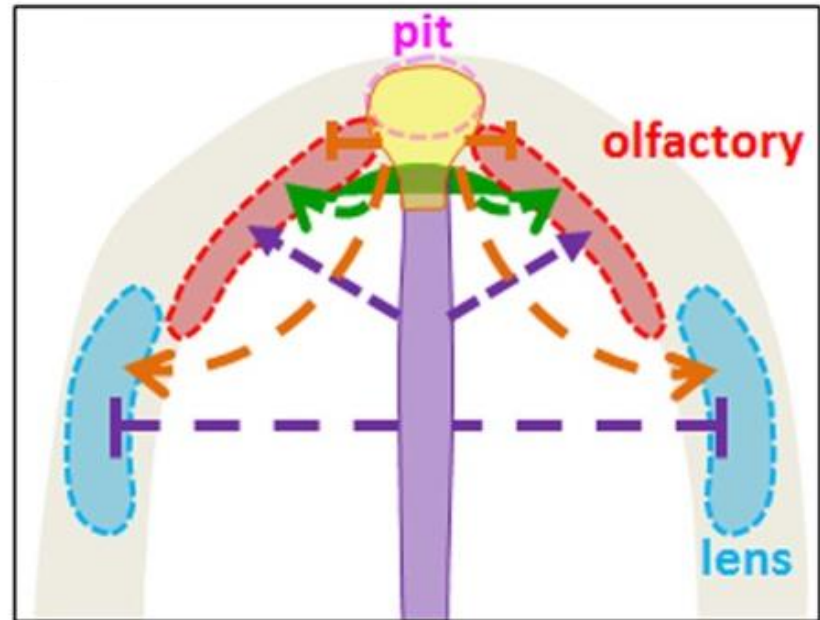
- Hedgehog signaling has opposing effects on the two sensory fates
- Example of morphogenetic effect

Signaling centers and cavefish placodes

Regulatory network



Embryonic context

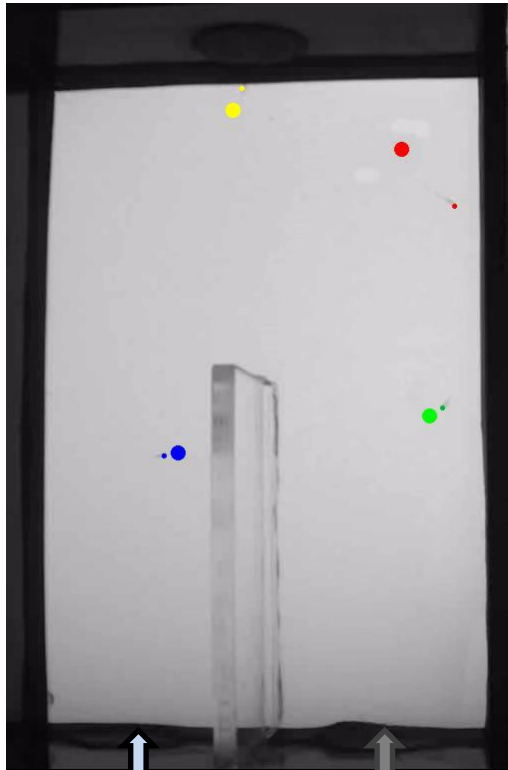


Hinaux et al., Development 2016

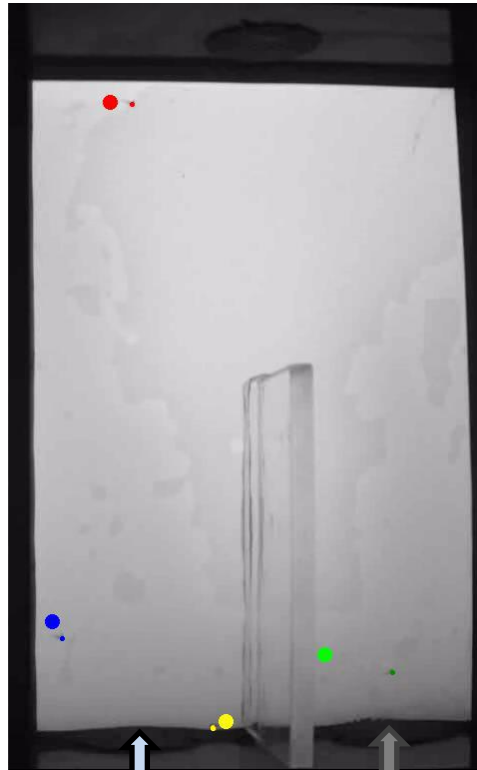
- Trade-off between two sensory organs
- Example of developmental evolution of organ size, with potential adaptive value

Comparing olfactory capacities in surface and cavefish

Cavefish



Surface fish

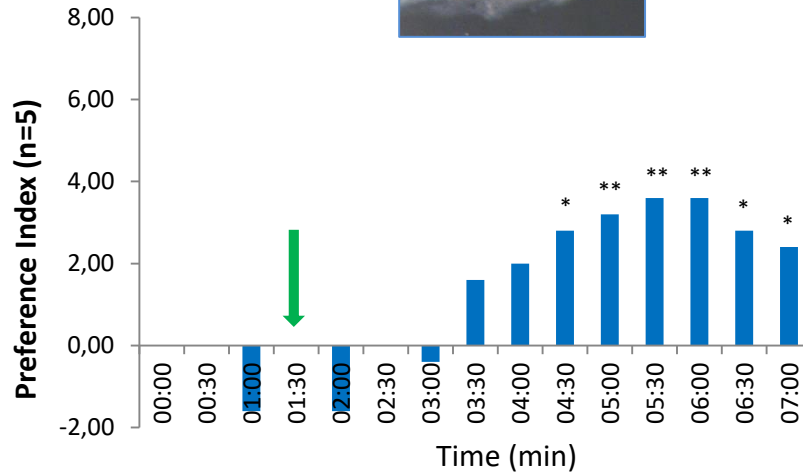
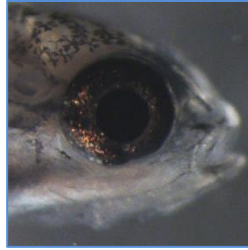


(Alanine 10^{-6} M)

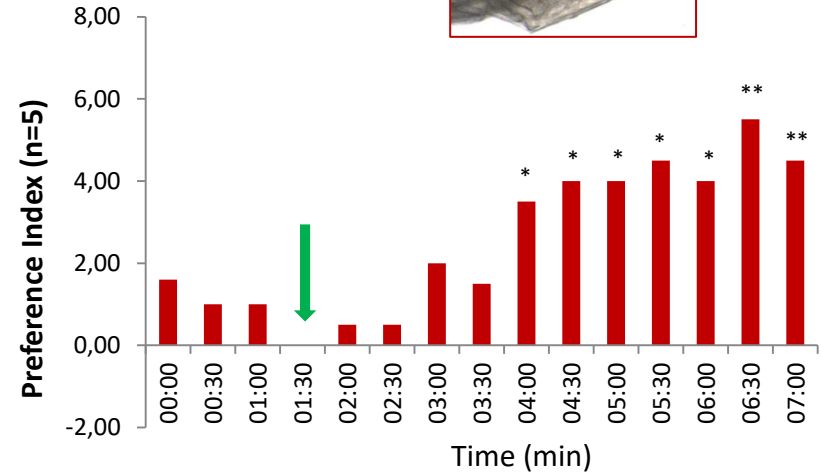
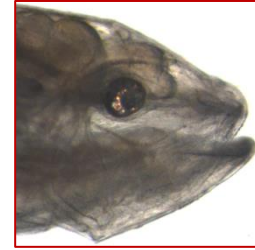
Measuring response to
food-related odors
(amino acids)

Do cavefish smell better?

Surface Fish
One month

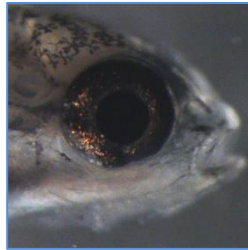


Cavefish
One month

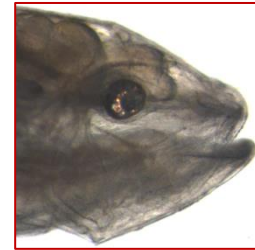


Do cavefish smell better?

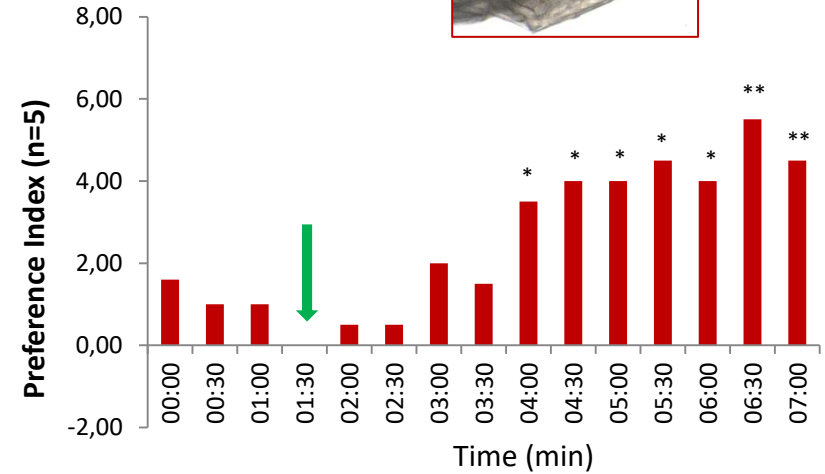
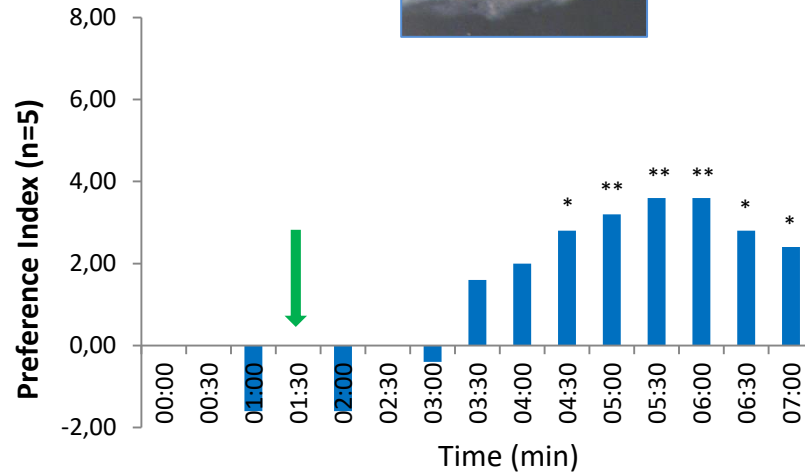
Surface Fish
One month



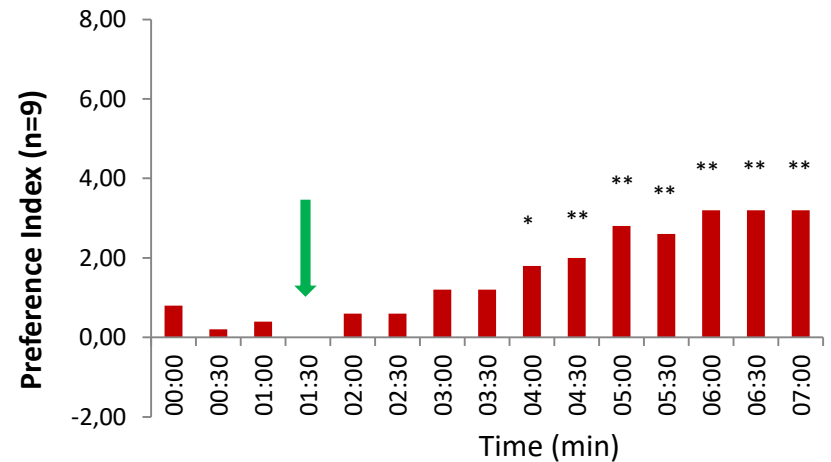
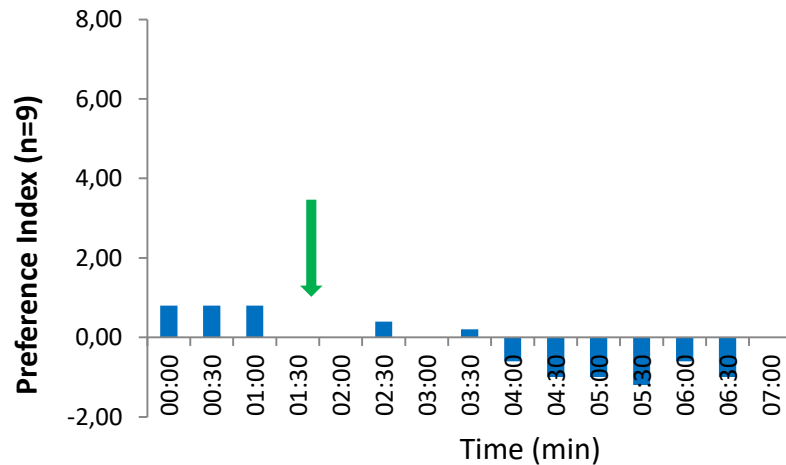
Cavefish
One month



Serine
 10^{-5} M

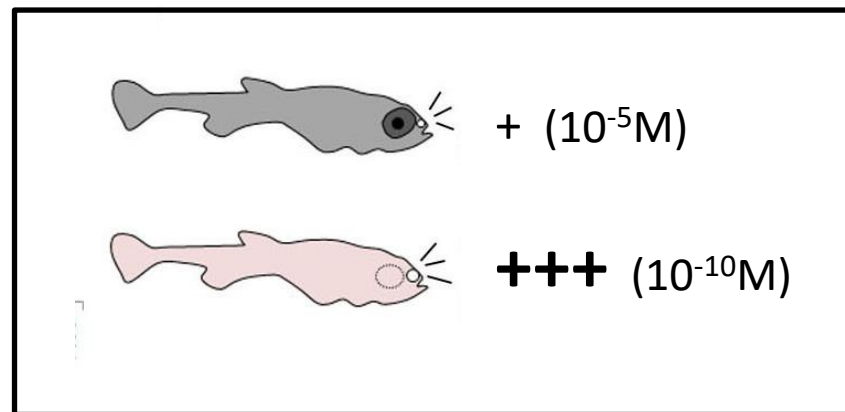
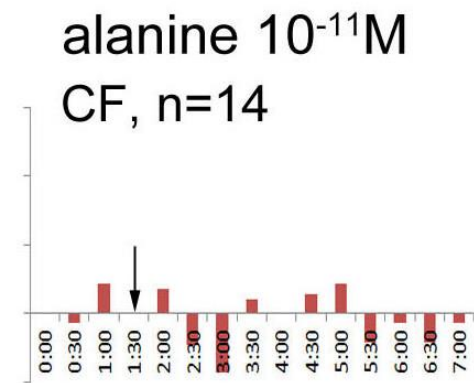
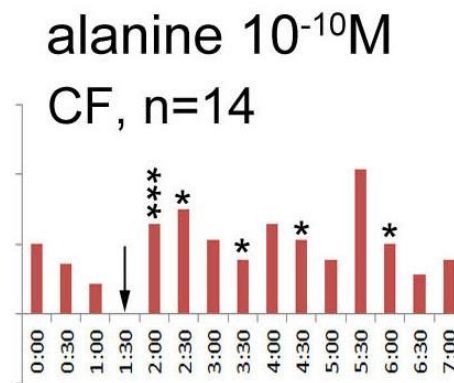
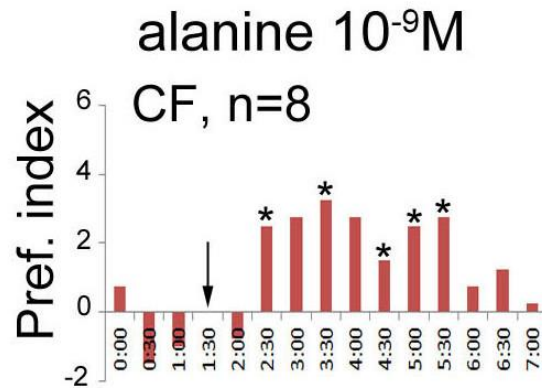


Serine
 10^{-6} M



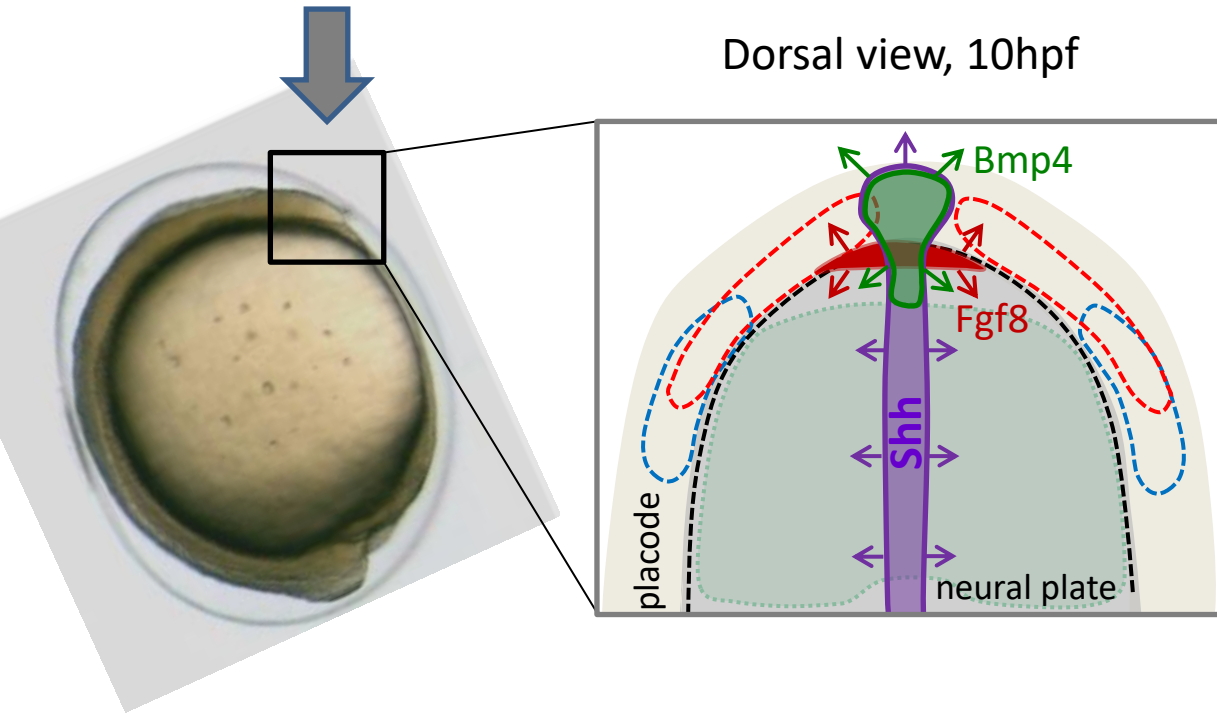
How much do cavefish smell better?

Cavefish



- Outstanding olfactory sensory specialisation

Signaling centers orchestrate head development



- Signaling centers are modified in cavefish

Yamamoto et al., Nature 2004

Pottin et al., Development 2011

Hinaux et al., Development 2016

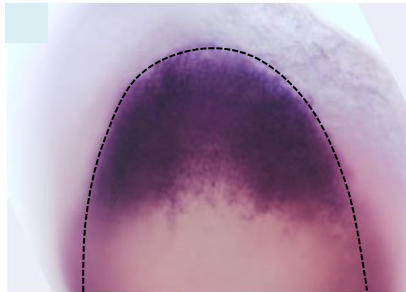
Neural plate patterning

Surface fish

Cavefish

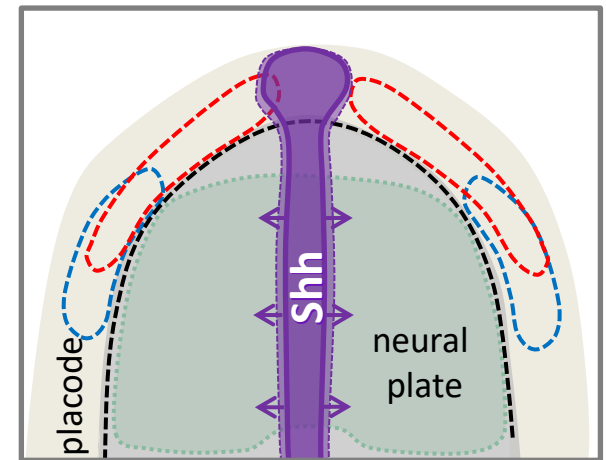
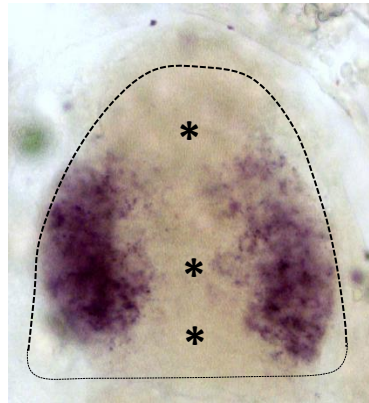
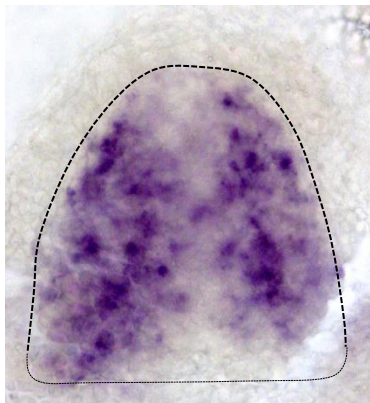
Zic1

10hpf



Lhx9

11hpf

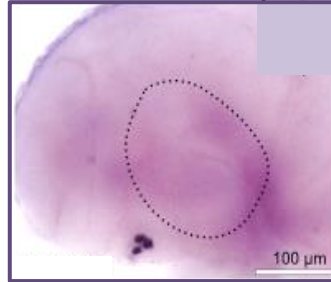


- The cavefish neural plate is modified, particularly at the midline
- The medial part of the neural plate gives rise to the hypothalamus

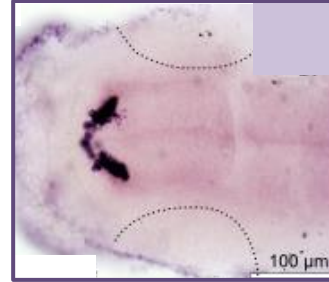
Hypothalamic development

- ✓ NPY
- ✓ Hcrt
- ✓ AgRP
- ✓ POMC a
- ✓ POMC b
- ✓ AVT/vasotocin
- ✓ IT/oxytocin
- ✓ CART3
- ✓ MCH
- ✓ GnRH2
- ✓ Somatostatin 1
- ✓ Somatostatin 2
- ✓ Otpa, Otpb
- ✓ Lhx7, Lhx9

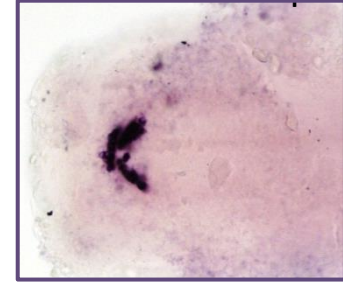
POMCa 36hpf



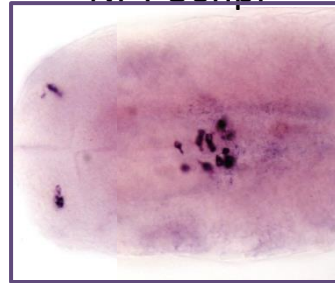
POMCb 36hpf



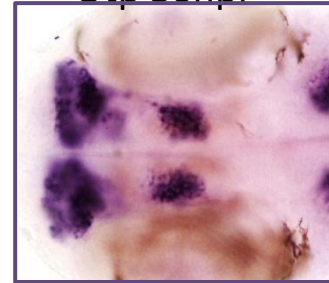
Vasotocin 36hpf



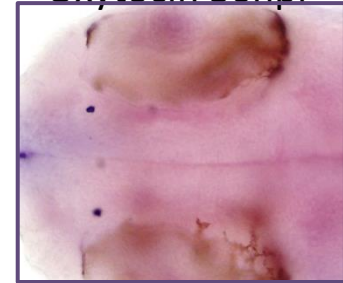
NPY 36hpf



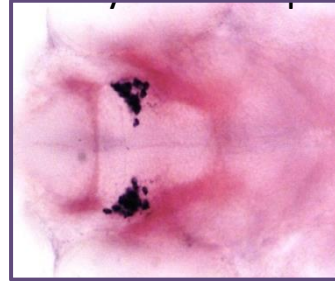
Otp 36hpf



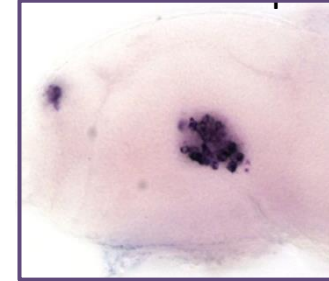
Oxytocin 36hpf



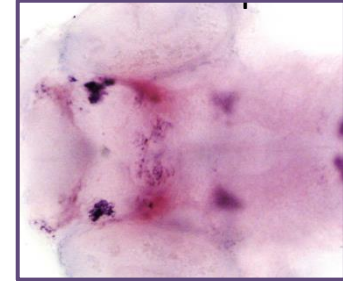
Oxytocin 84hpf



GnRH2 84hpf

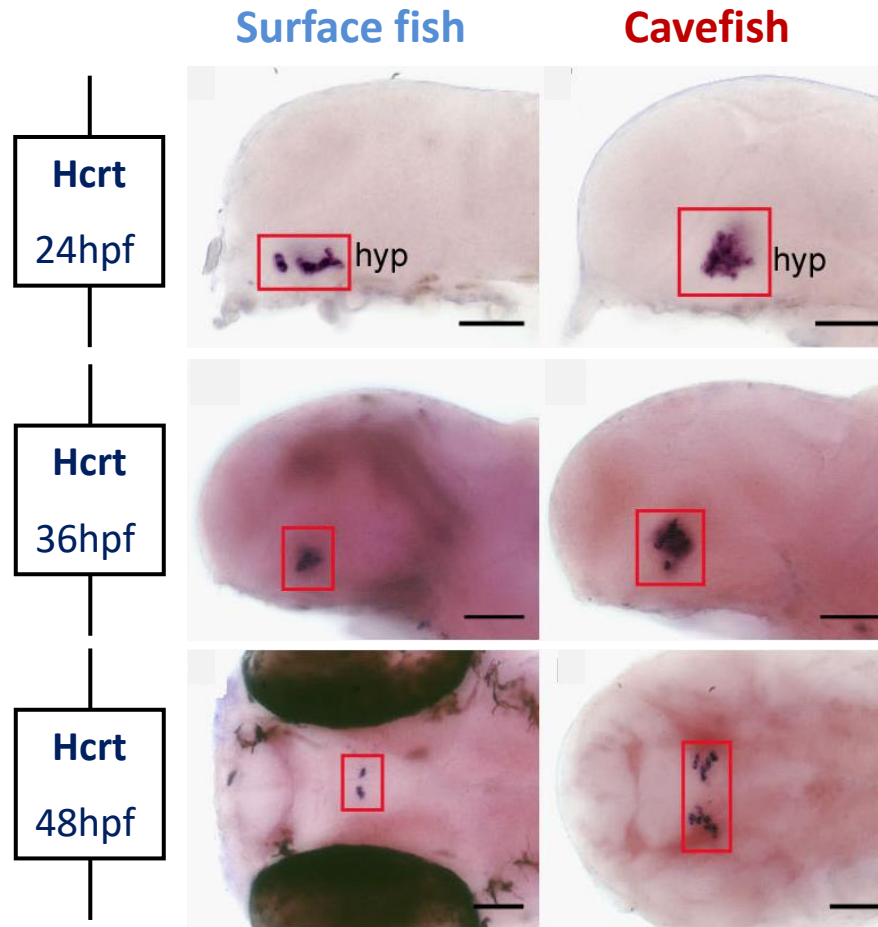


SS1 84hpf



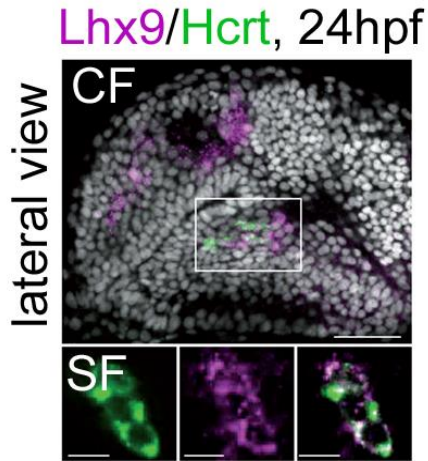
- Comparative mapping of the development of neuropeptidergic cell groups in surface fish and cavefish

Hypocretin neurons of the hypothalamus



- More Shh-dependent Hcrt neurons in cavefish

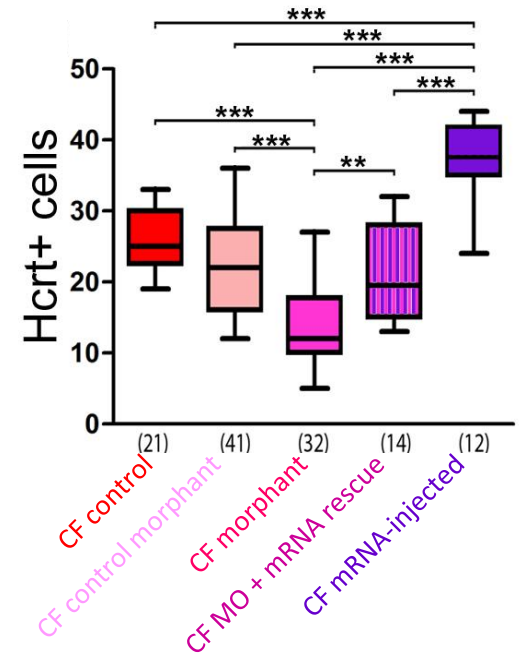
Lhx9 controls hypocretin specification



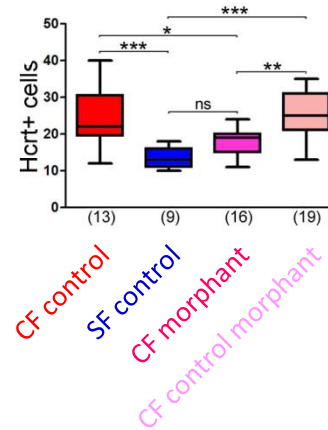
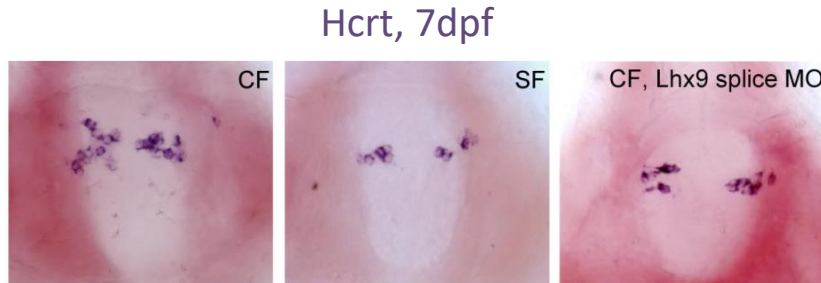
- All Hcrt neurons express *Lhx9*



- *Lhx9* is necessary and sufficient to induce Hcrt specification

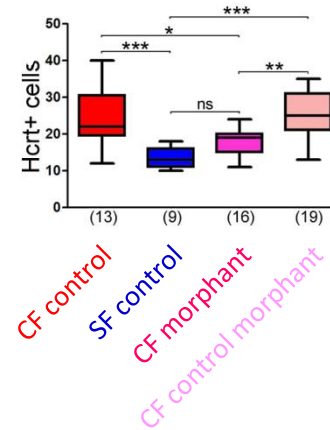
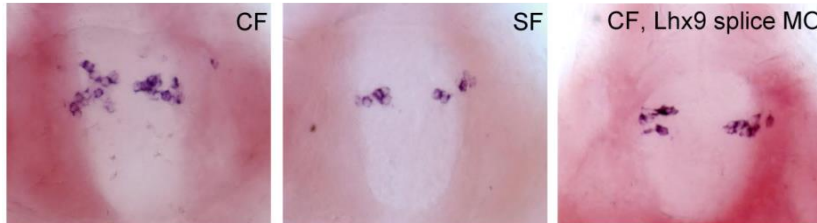


Hypocretin neurons and loss of sleep in cavefish

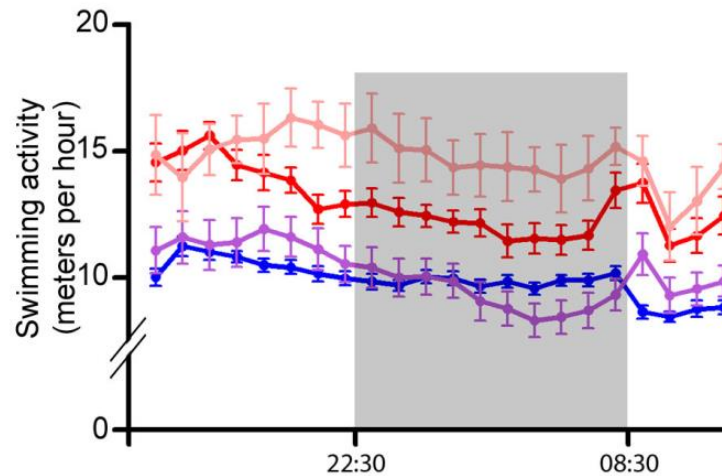


Hypocretin neurons and loss of sleep in cavefish

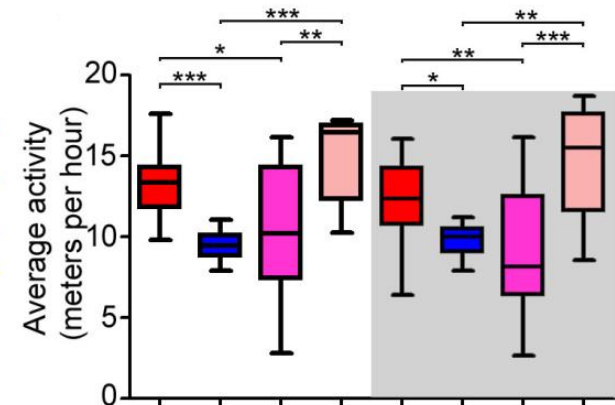
Hcrt, 7dpf



Locomotor activity

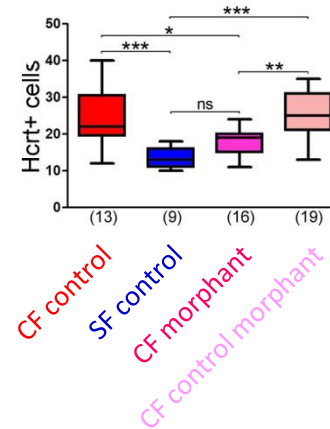
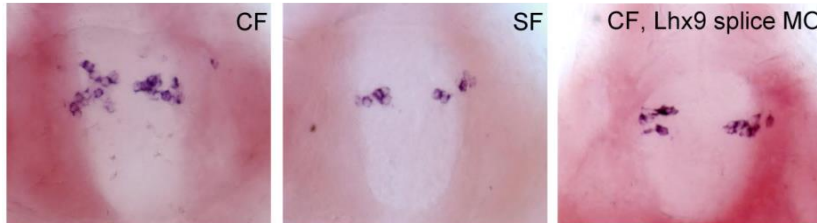


cavefish
cavefish *Lhx9* morphant
surface fish

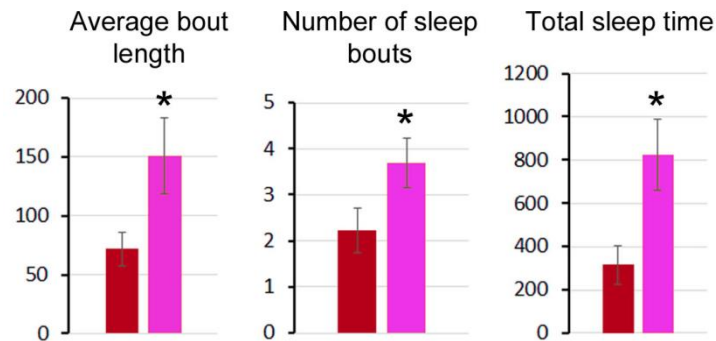


Hypocretin neurons and loss of sleep in cavefish

Hcrt, 7dpf



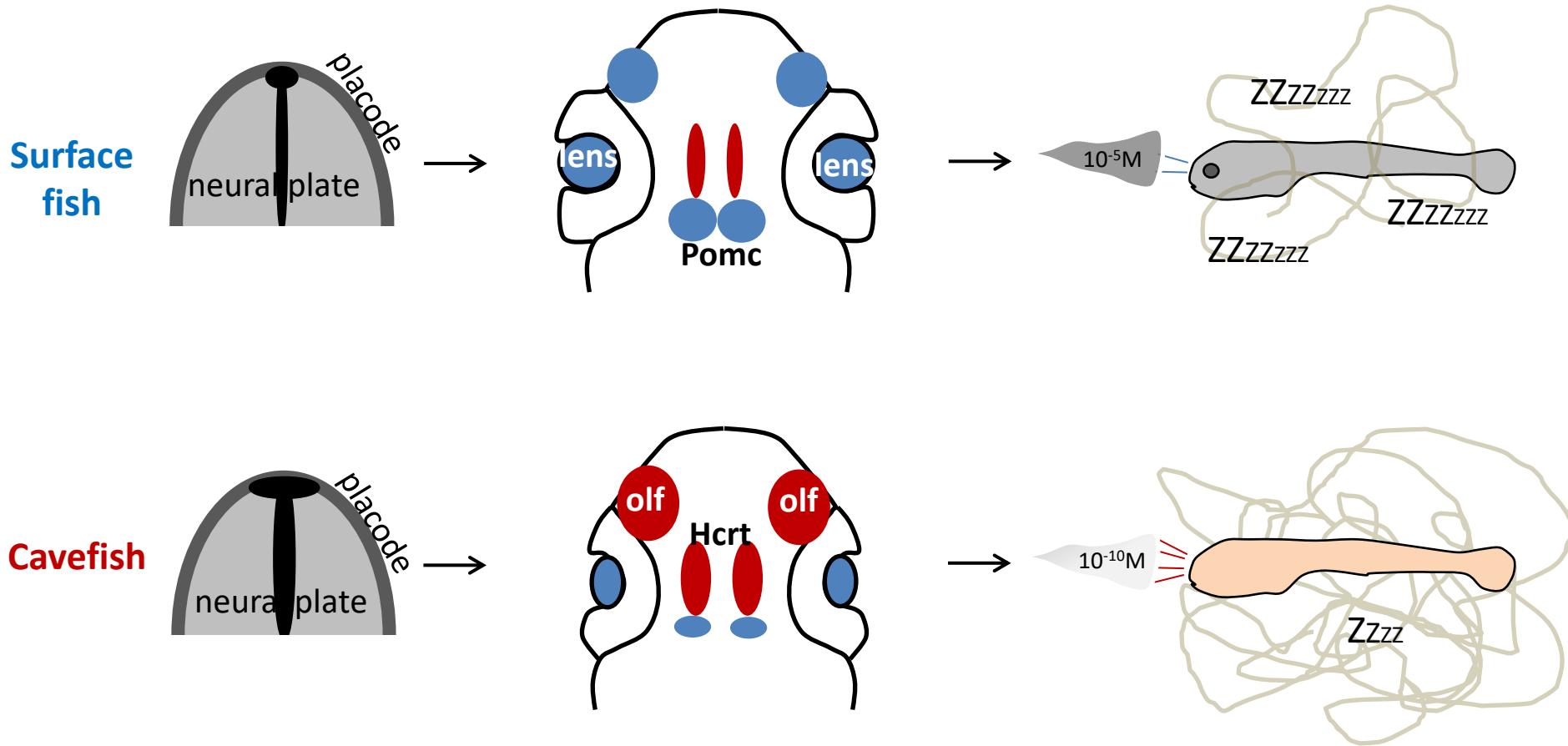
Sleep



CF control
CF *Lhx9* morphant

- Developmental evolution of the number of hypothalamic Hcrt neurons participates to the elevated locomotor activity and the reduction of sleep in cavefish

Summary - Conclusion



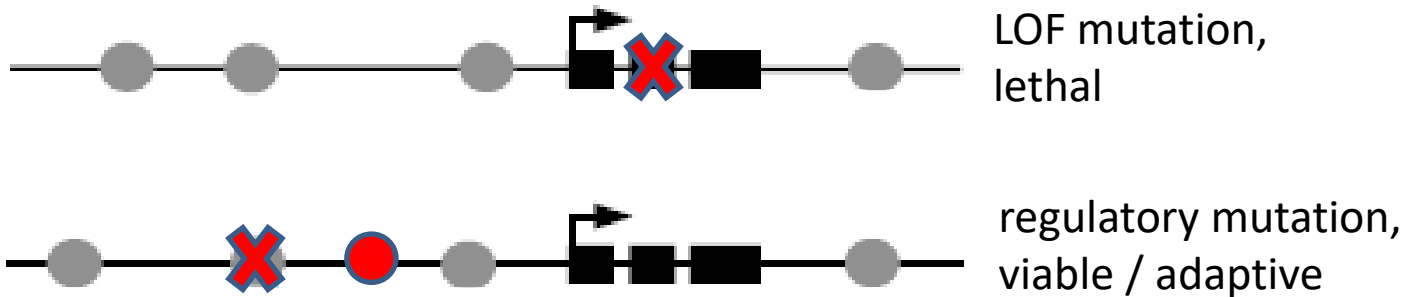
- From early developmental evolution to adaptive behavioral evolution

Genotype-phenotype relationship

- Changing the size, shape, number, or color of physical traits is fundamentally different from changing the chemistry of physiological processes.
- Relative contributions of changes in **coding** versus **regulatory** sequences ? (Carroll 2005, 2008; Wittkopp and Kalay 2012).

!!! Nothing known in cavefish, but bet on regulatory change !!!

« Developmental genes »



The **modular nature of *cis*-regulatory elements and pleiotropy of gene products** allows for selective spatio-temporal changes of expression patterns and morphological changes

Genotype-phenotype relationship

- Changing the size, shape, number, or color of physical traits is fundamentally different from changing the chemistry of physiological processes.
- Relative contributions of changes in **coding** versus **regulatory** sequences ? (Carroll 2005, 2008; Wittkopp and Kalay 2012).

« Chemistry genes »

Oca2 (Ocular and Cutaneous Albinism 2)	➡	Albinism/pigmentation
Mc4R (Melanocortin Receptor4)	➡	Increased appetite
InsR (Insulin receptor)	➡	Insulin resistance/diabetes
MAO (Mono Amine Oxidase)	➡	Serotonin/behavior

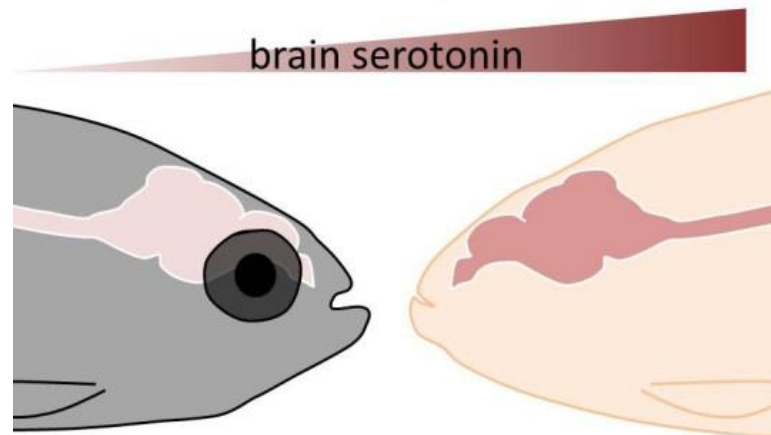
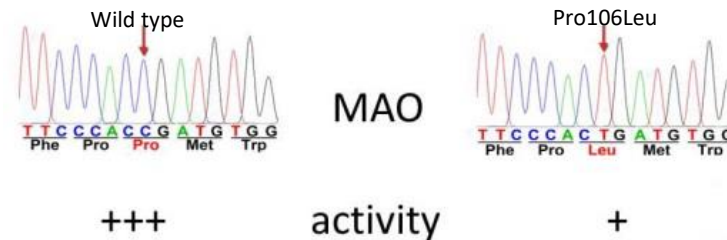
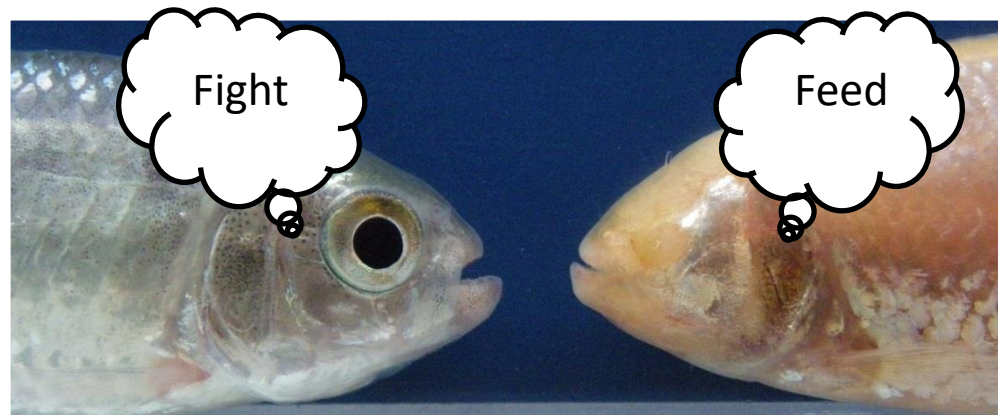
Protas et al. *Nat Genet* 2006

Gross et al. *PLoS Genet* 2009

Aspiras et al. *PNAS* 2014

Riddle et al. *Nature* 2018

MAO mutation and loss of aggressiveness in cavefish



Elipot et al. Current Biology 2013
Elipot et al. Nature Comms 2014



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Victor Simon

Yannick Elipot

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Hélène
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