



STEVEN ROBERTS

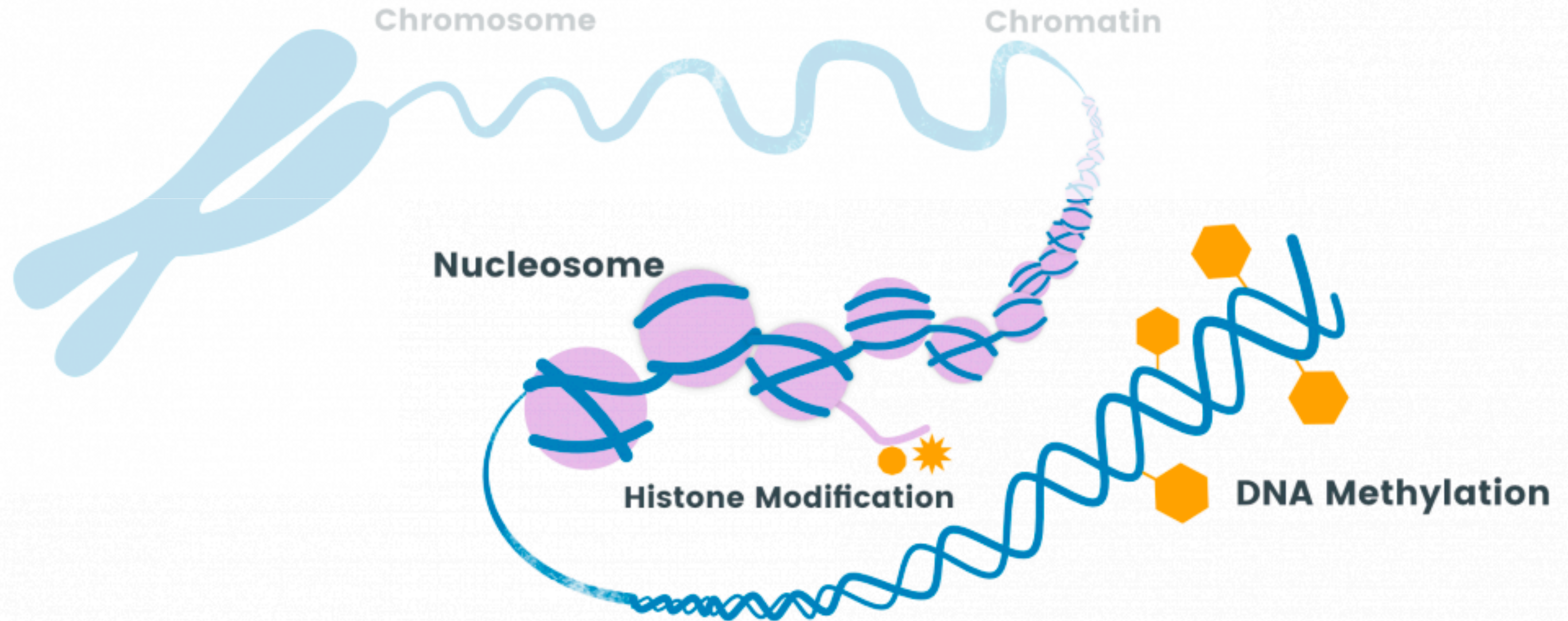
SCHOOL OF AQUATIC AND FISHERY SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

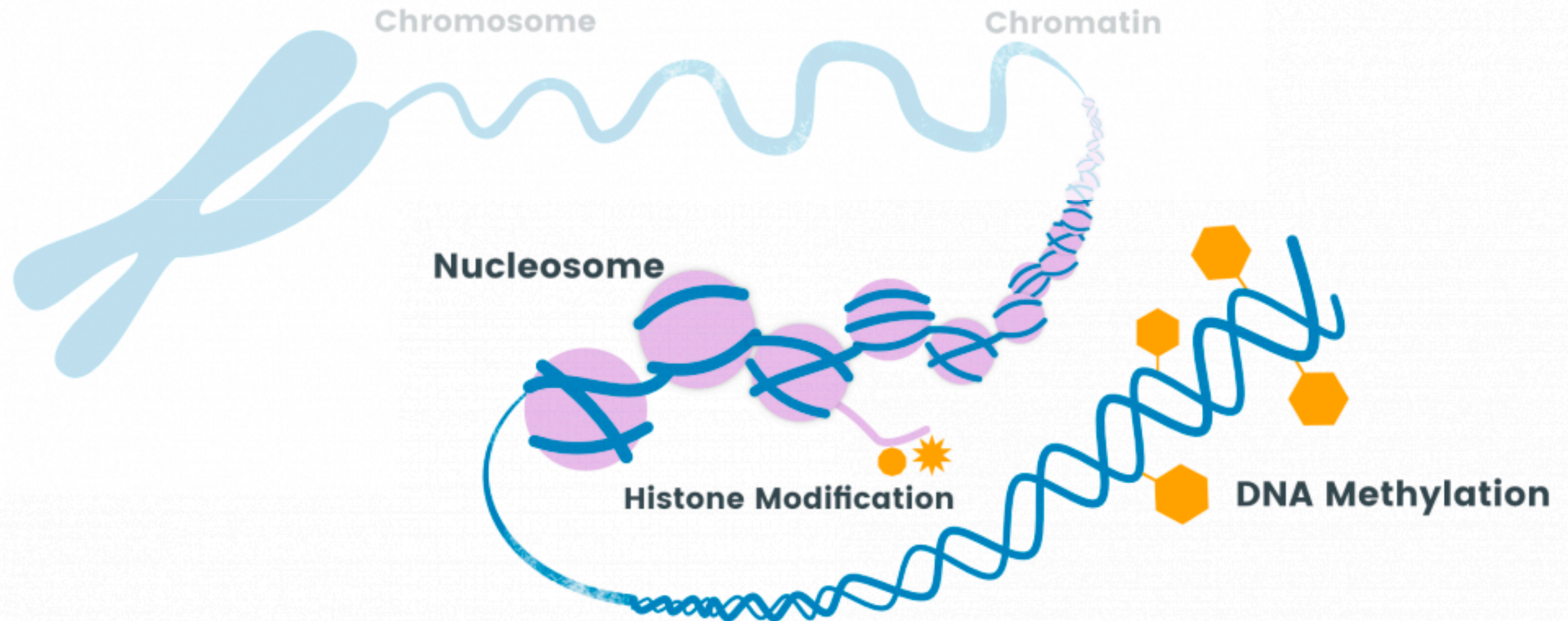
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# A PERSPECTIVE ON DNA METHYLATION IN BIVALVES

**ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE**



**ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE**



**CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION**

# ECOLOGICAL EPIGENETICS

*Ecology Letters*, (2008) 11: 106–115

doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2007.01130.x

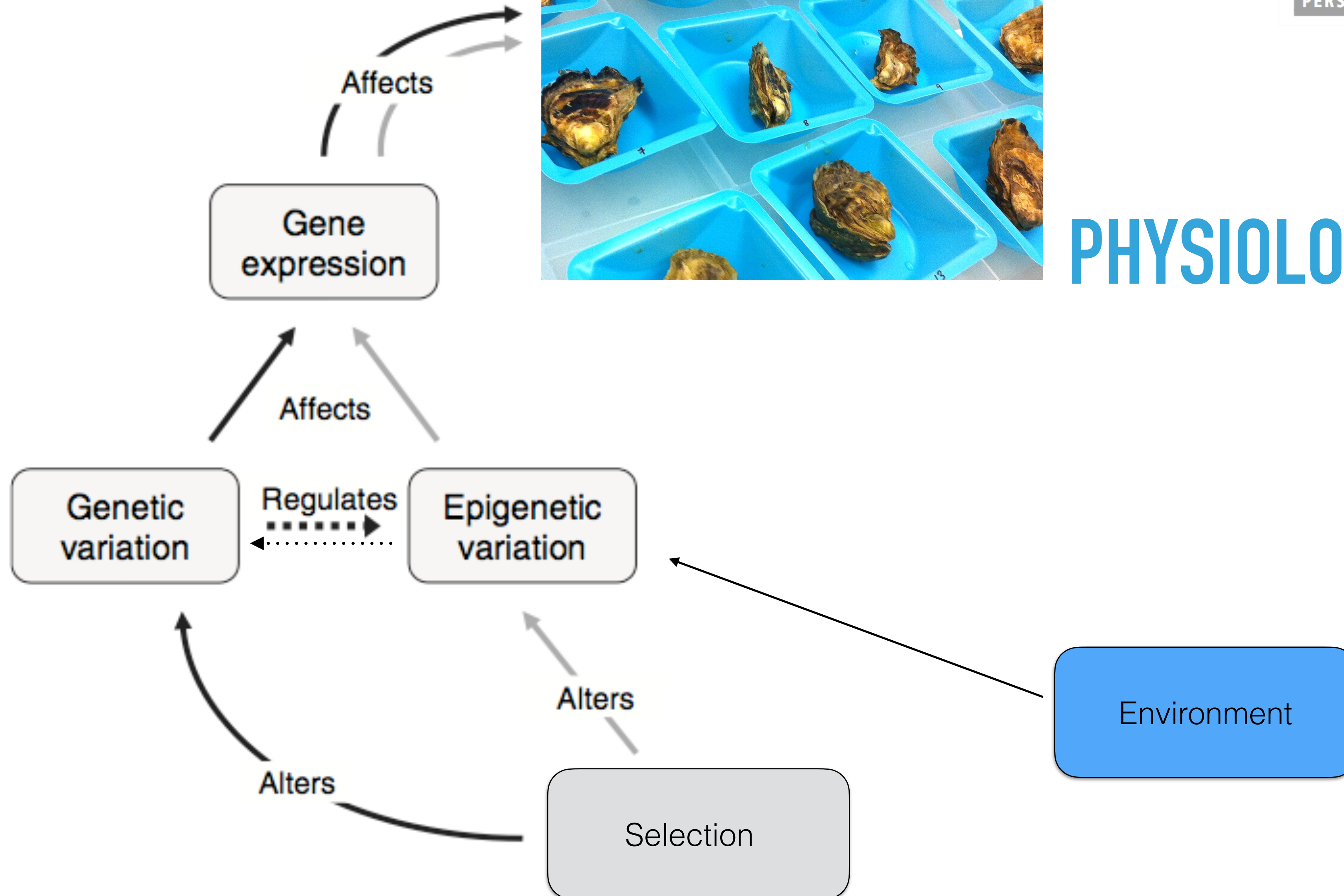
IDEA AND  
PERSPECTIVE

Epigenetics for ecologists

[O. Bossdorf](#), [C.L. Richards](#), [M. Pigliucci](#)



## PHYSIOLOGY



# ECOLOGICAL EPIGENETICS

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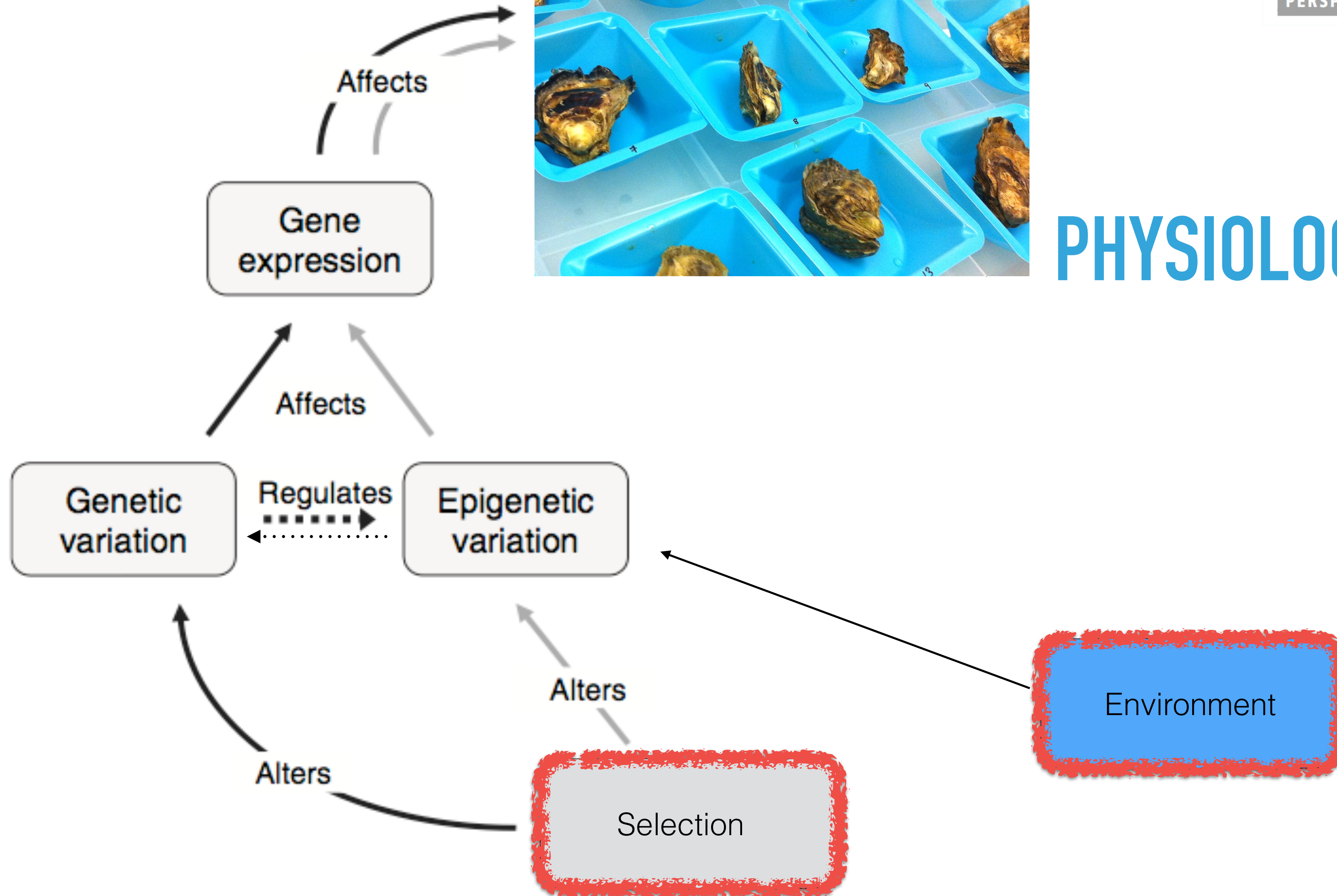
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## PHYSIOLOGY



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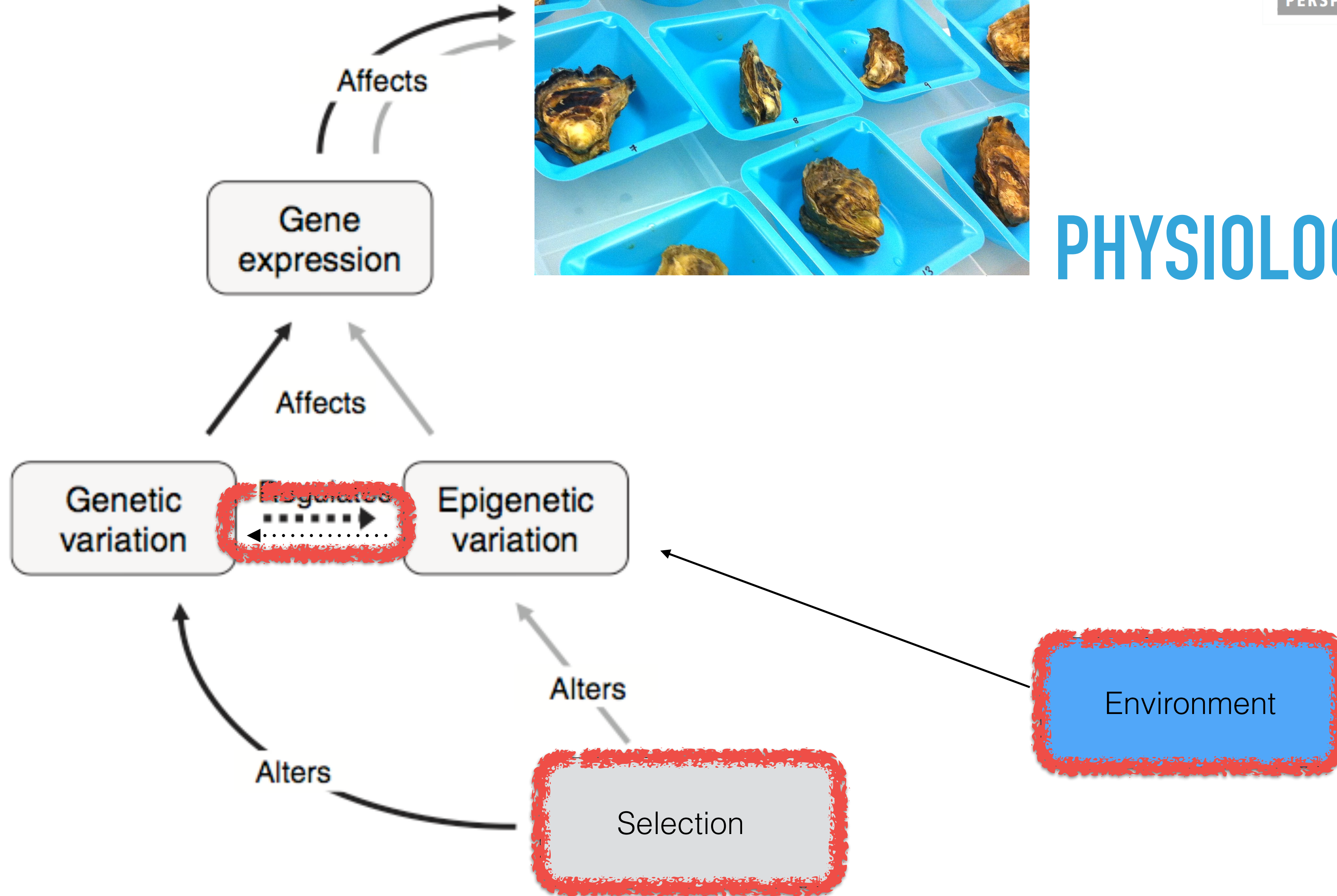
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## PHYSIOLOGY





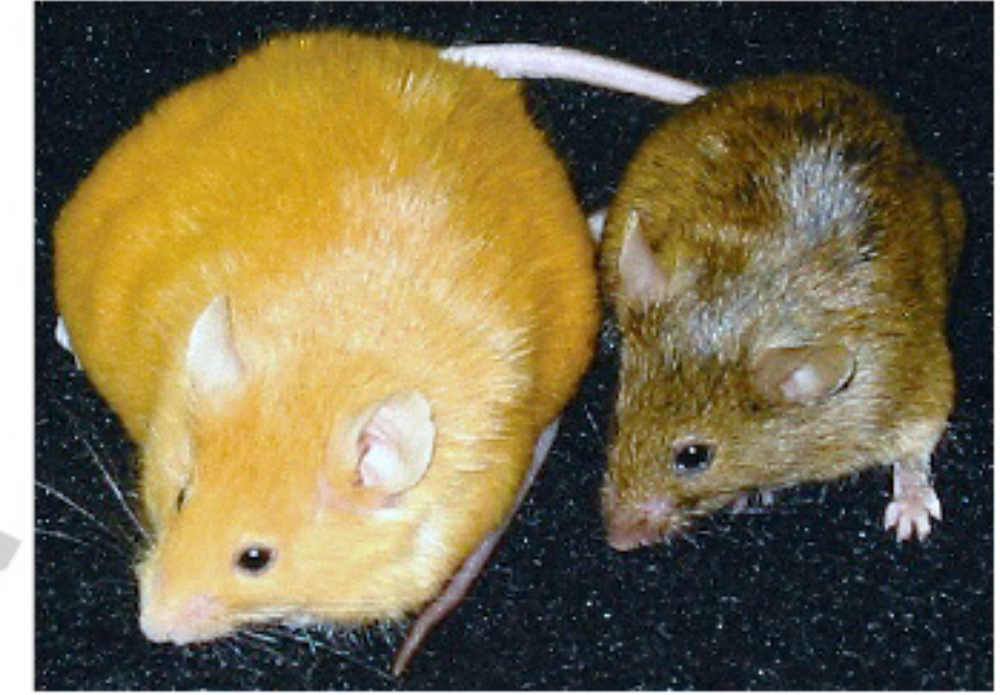
Male

Female

Male and female *Lates calcarifer*

# DNA METHYLATION

These Two Mice are Genetically Identical and the Same Age



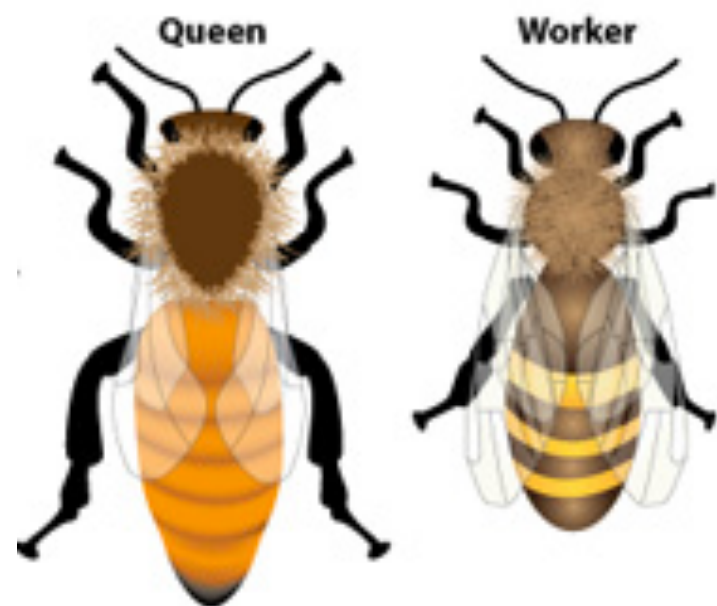
While pregnant, both of their mothers were fed Bisphenol A (BPA) but DIFFERENT DIETS:

The mother of this mouse received a **normal mouse diet**

The mother of this mouse received a diet **supplemented** with choline, folic acid, betaine and vitamin B12

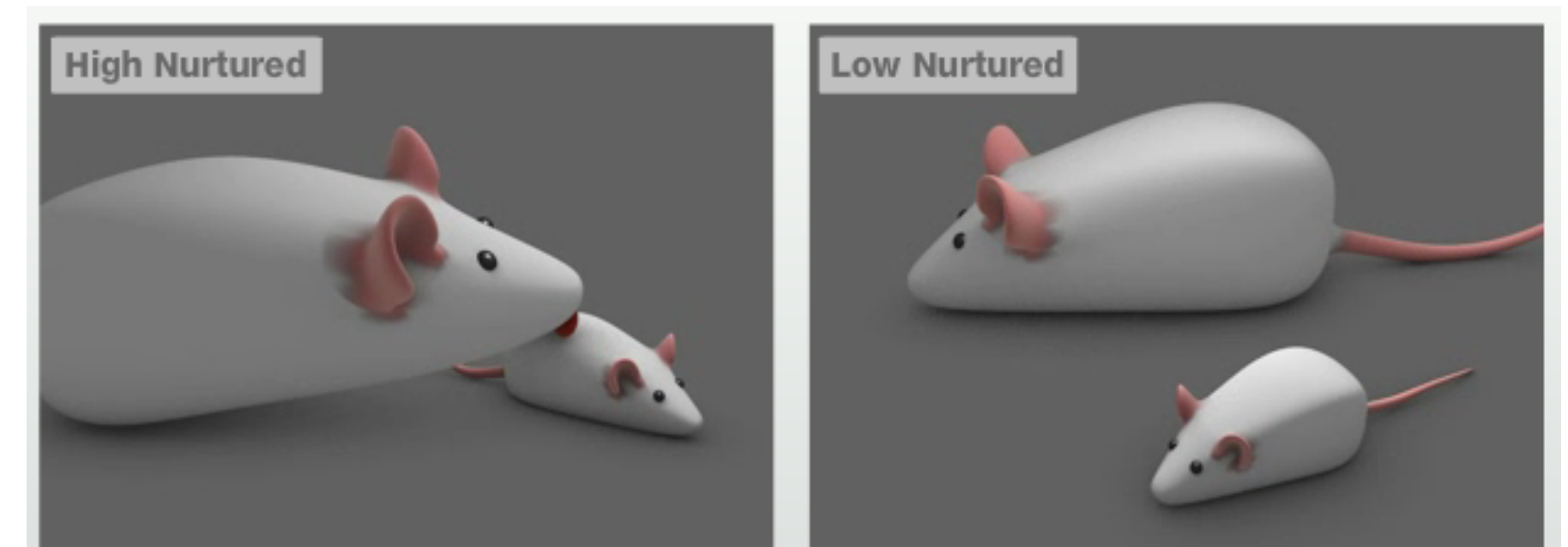


Queen Bee Larvae: Queens are raised in specially constructed cells called "queen cups," which are filled with royal jelly.



Queen

Worker



These mothers come from a long line of inbred rats, so their genomes are highly similar. But they care for their pups very differently.

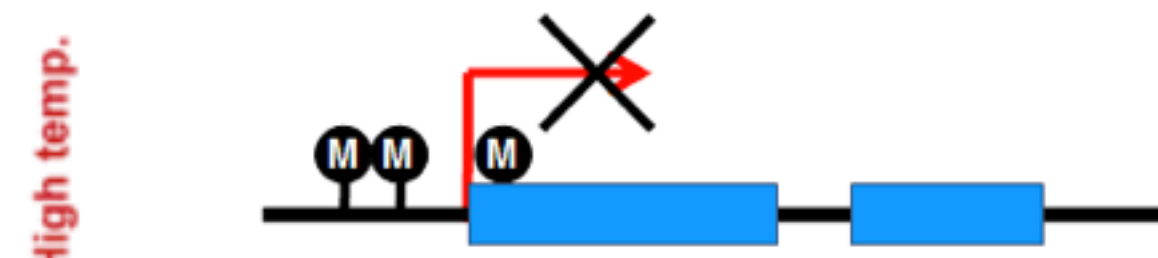
AUDIO



Male and female *Lates calcarifer*

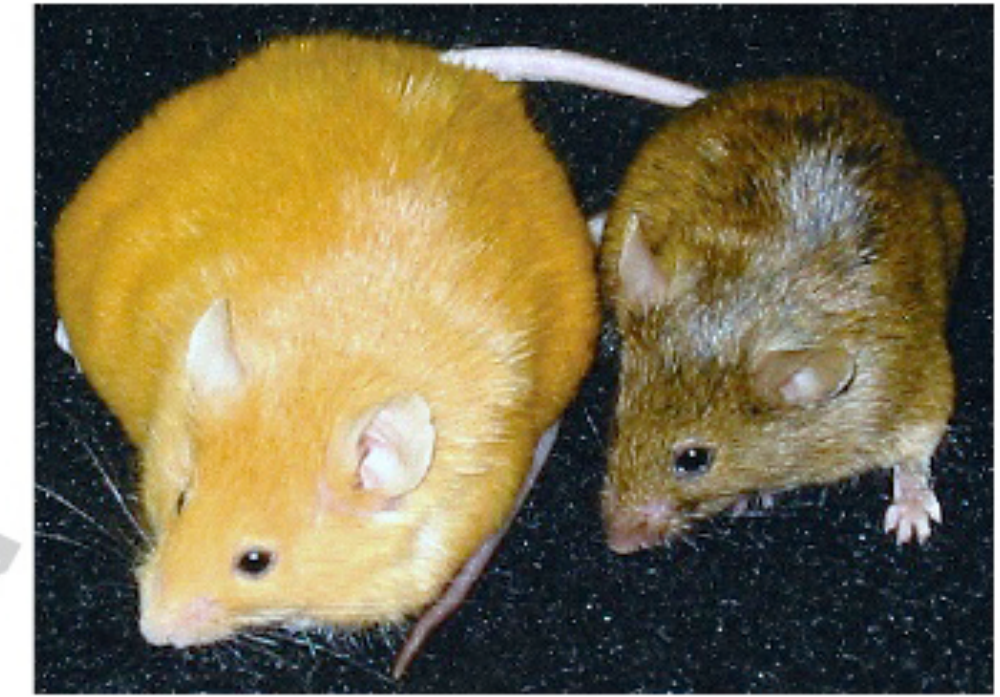
# DNA METHYLATION

Genes inactivated by DNA methylation



High temp.

These Two Mice are Genetically Identical and the Same Age



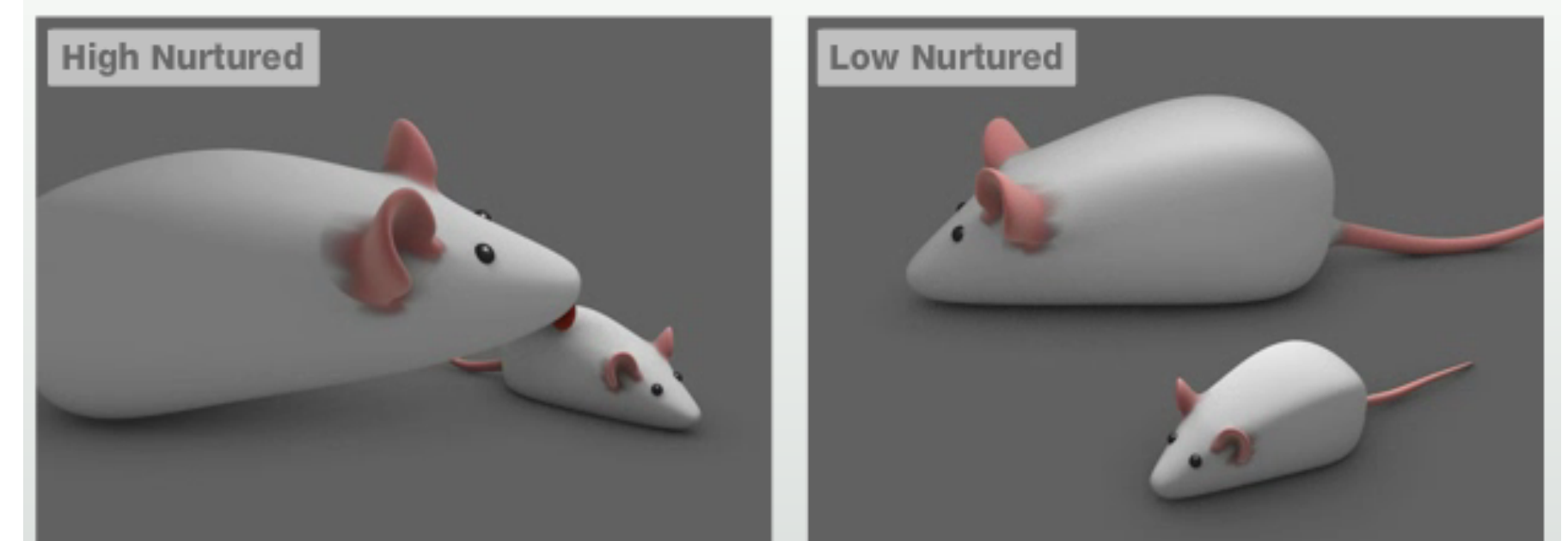
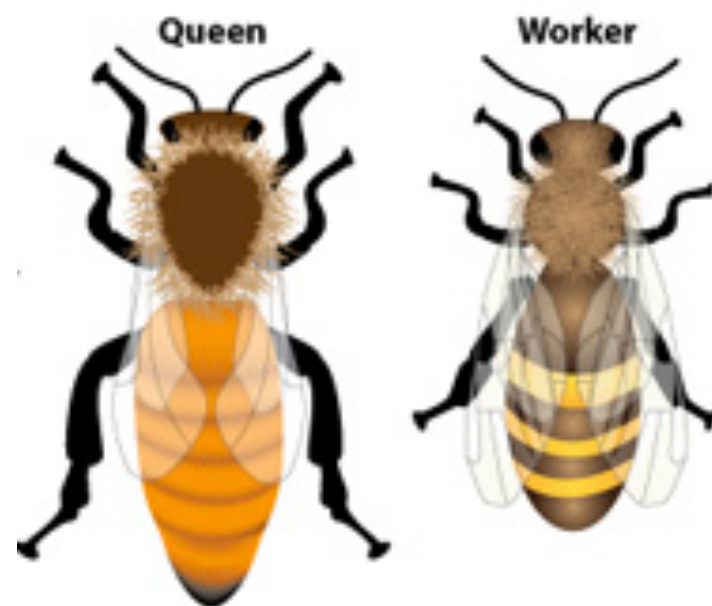
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AUDIO





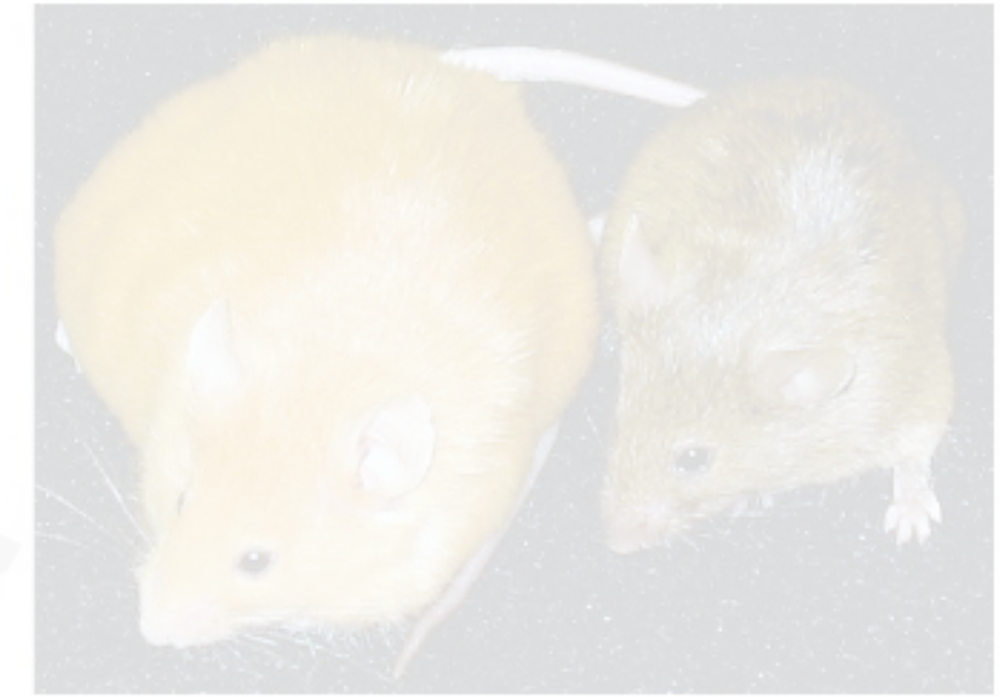
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Male and female *Lates calcarifer*

# DNA METHYLATION

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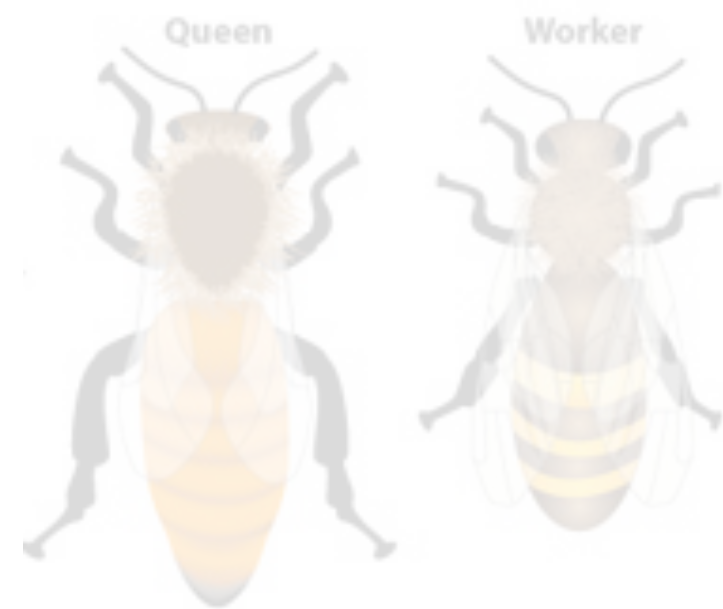
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Queen

Worker



global methylation

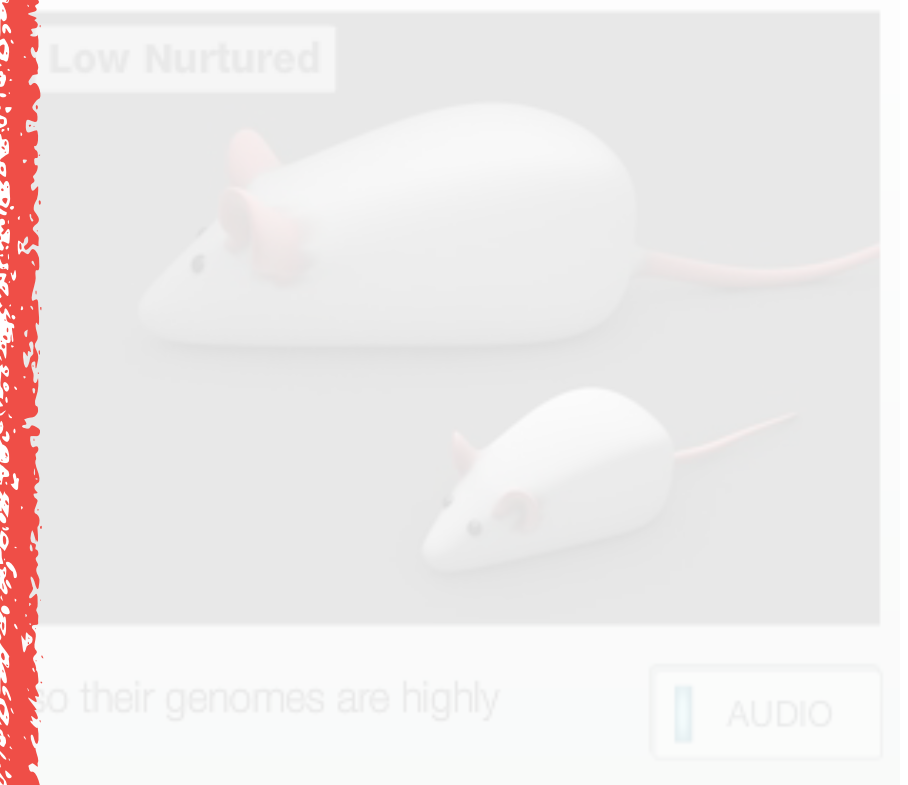
(except CpG islands)



no methylation



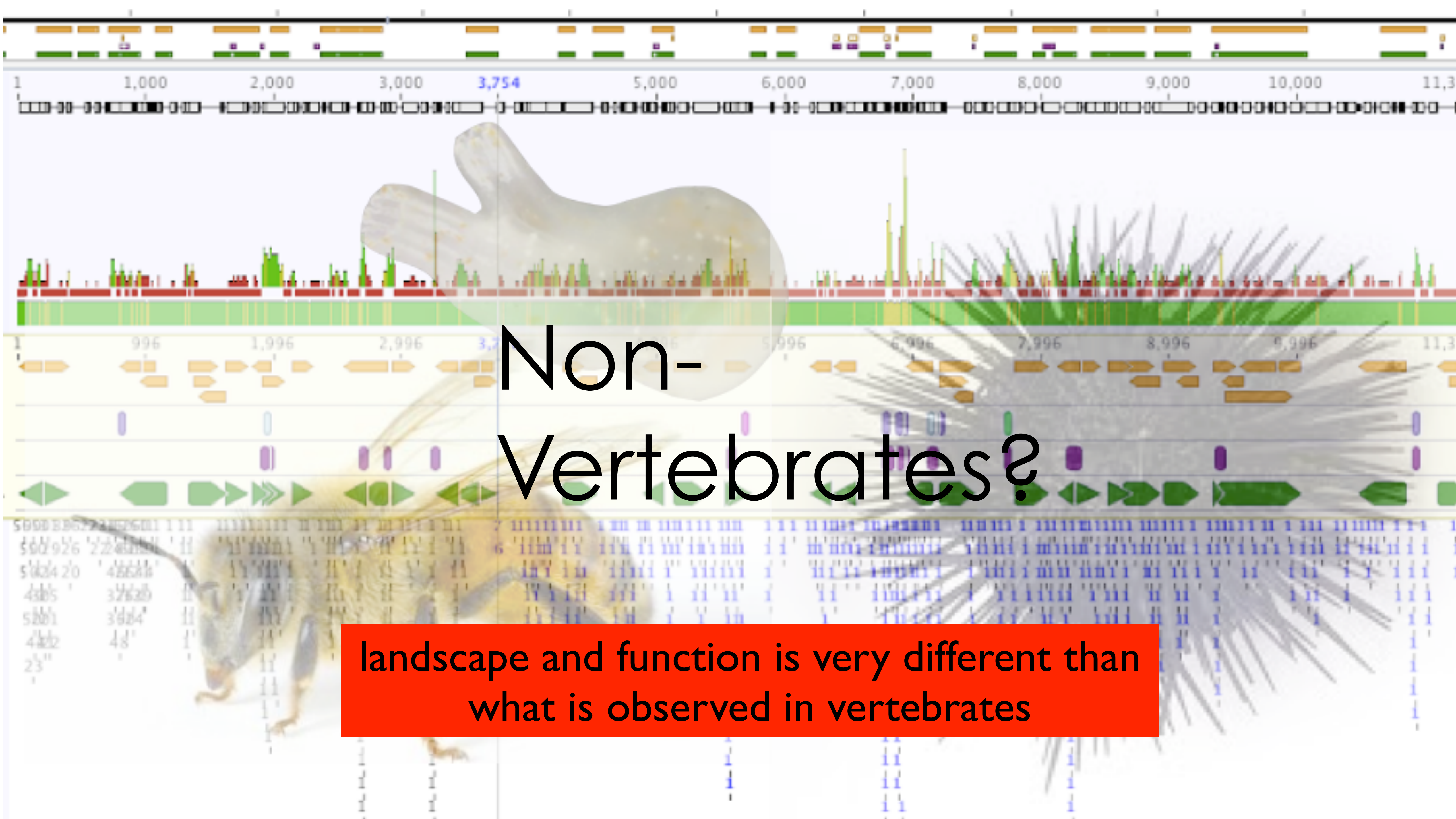
mosiac pattern



Low Nurtured

to their genomes are highly

AUDIO



# Non-Vertebrates?

landscape and function is very different than what is observed in vertebrates

ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE



CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE



1 Function

2

CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE

3



2

CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

4

ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE

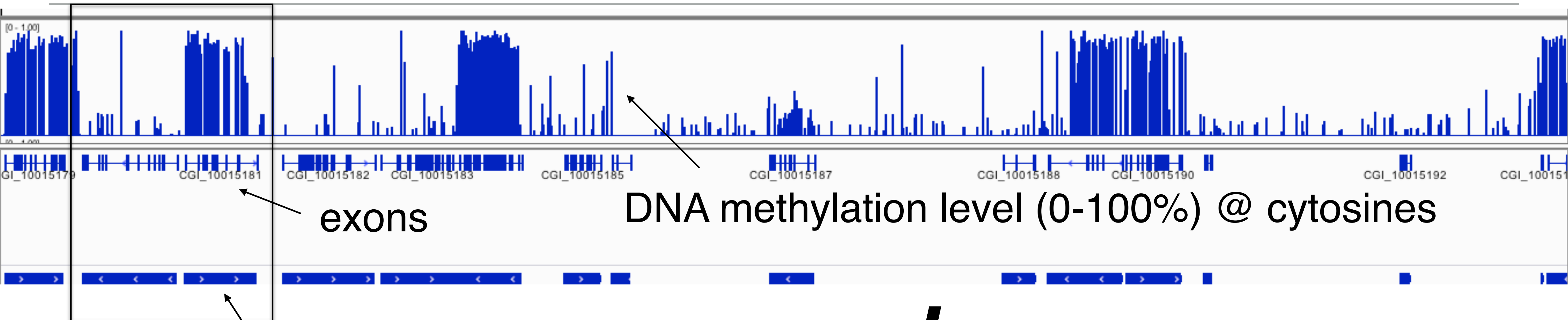
3



2

CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

# METHYLATION LANDSCAPE IN MARINE INVERTEBRATES



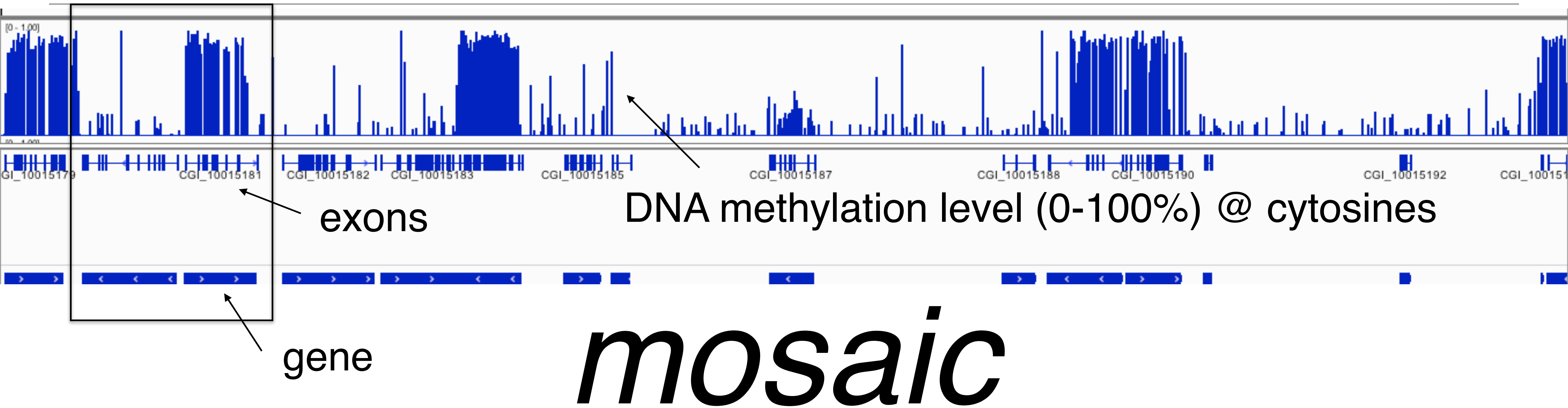
gene

exons

DNA methylation level (0-100%) @ cytosines

*mosaic*

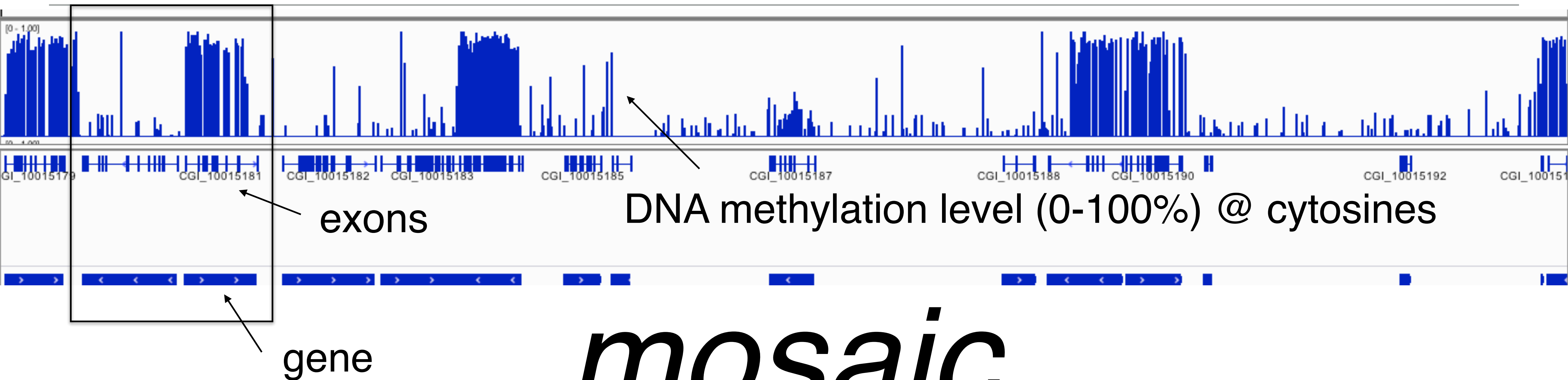
# METHYLATION LANDSCAPE IN MARINE INVERTEBRATES



associated with gene bodies



# METHYLATION LANDSCAPE IN MARINE INVERTEBRATES

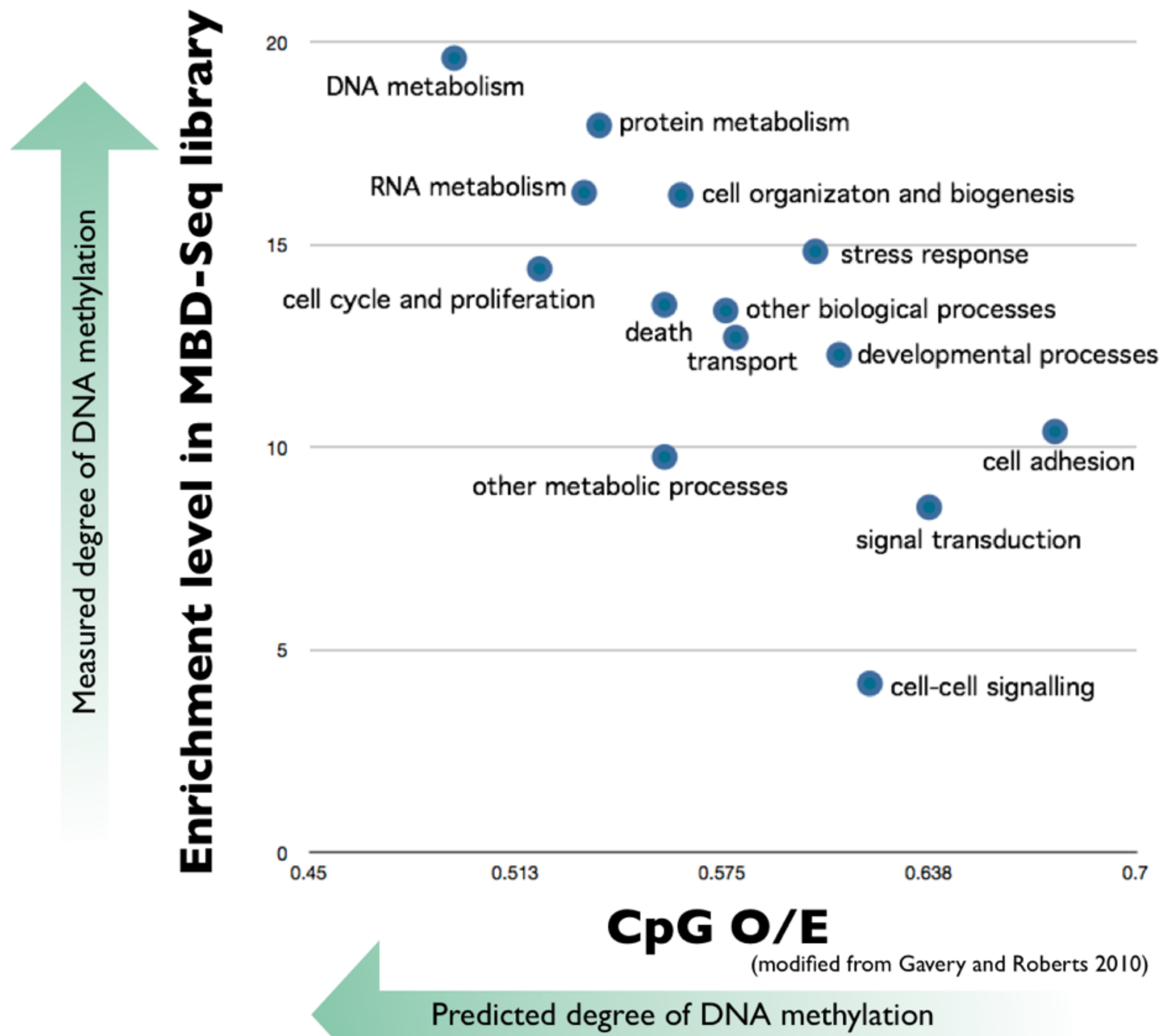


*mosaic*

associated with gene bodies

**Why are only a subset of genes methylated?**

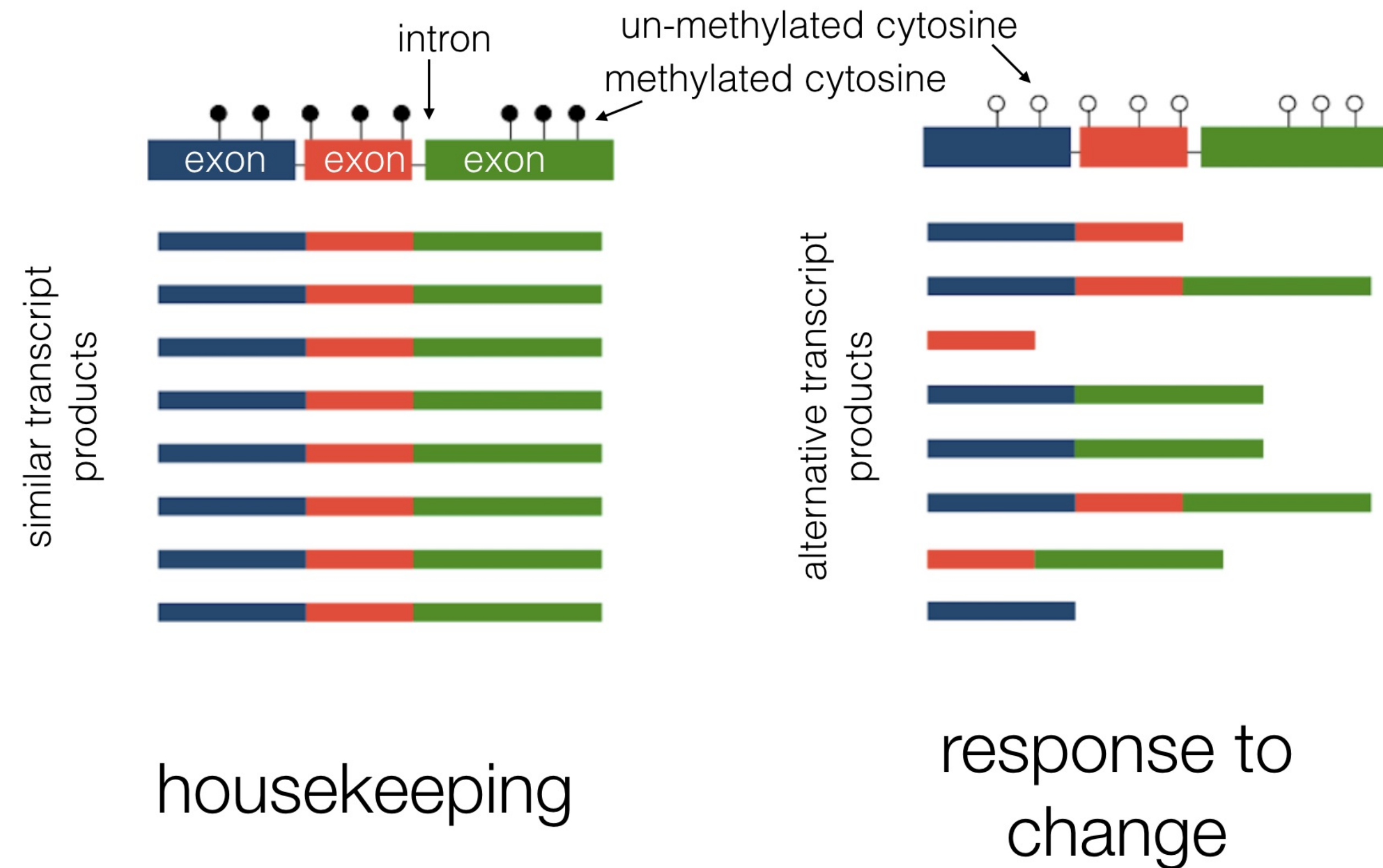
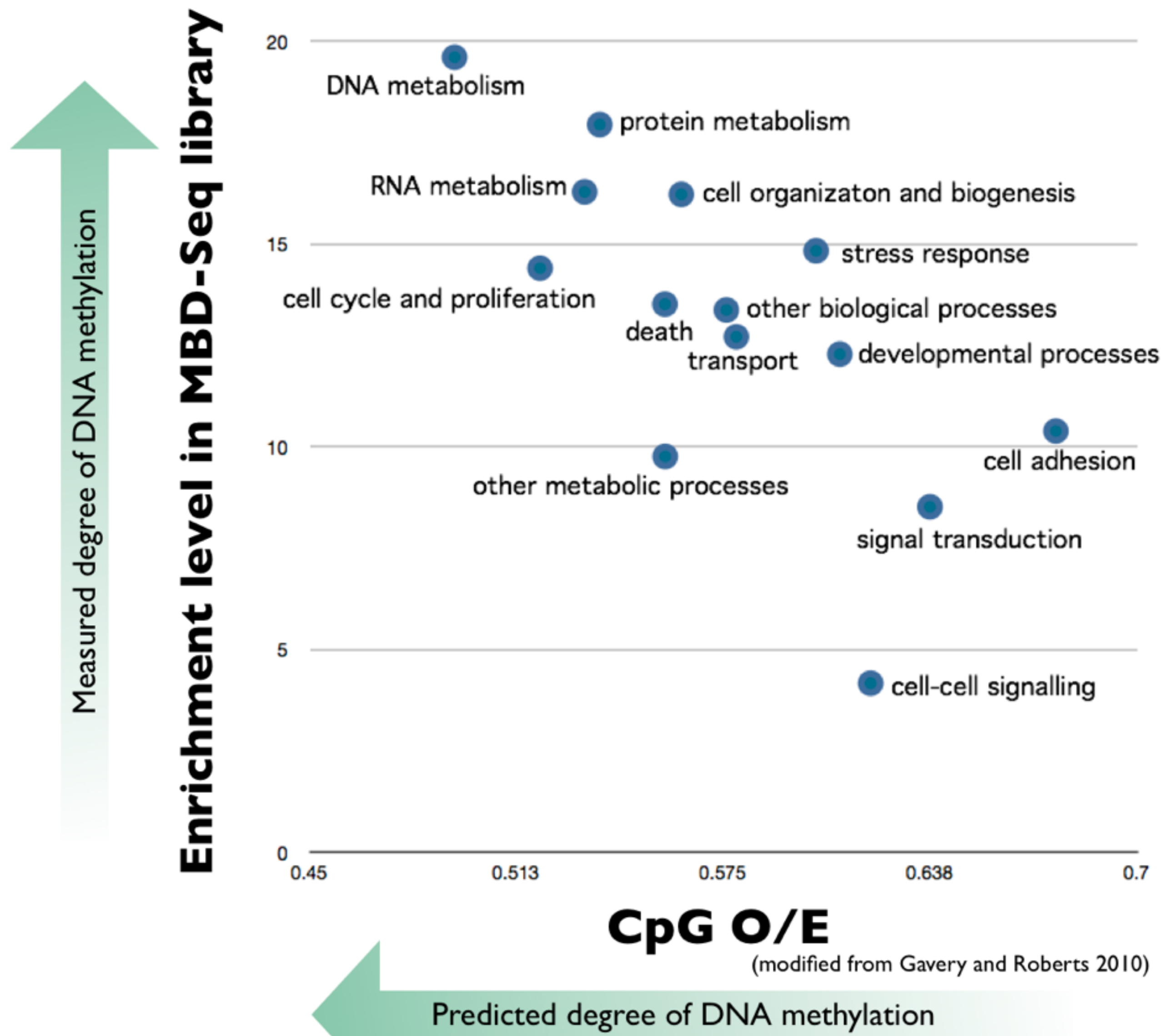
# METHYLATION LANDSCAPE IN MARINE INVERTEBRATES



**CpG O/E**

(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)

# METHYLATION LANDSCAPE IN MARINE INVERTEBRATES



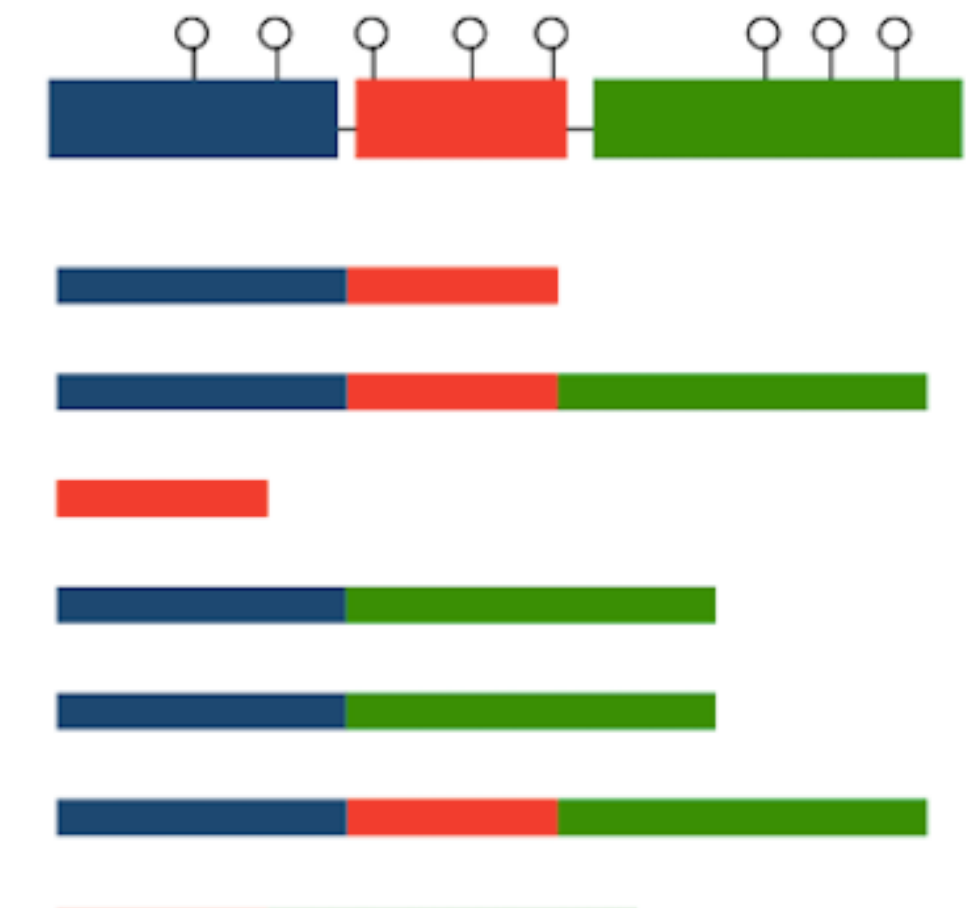
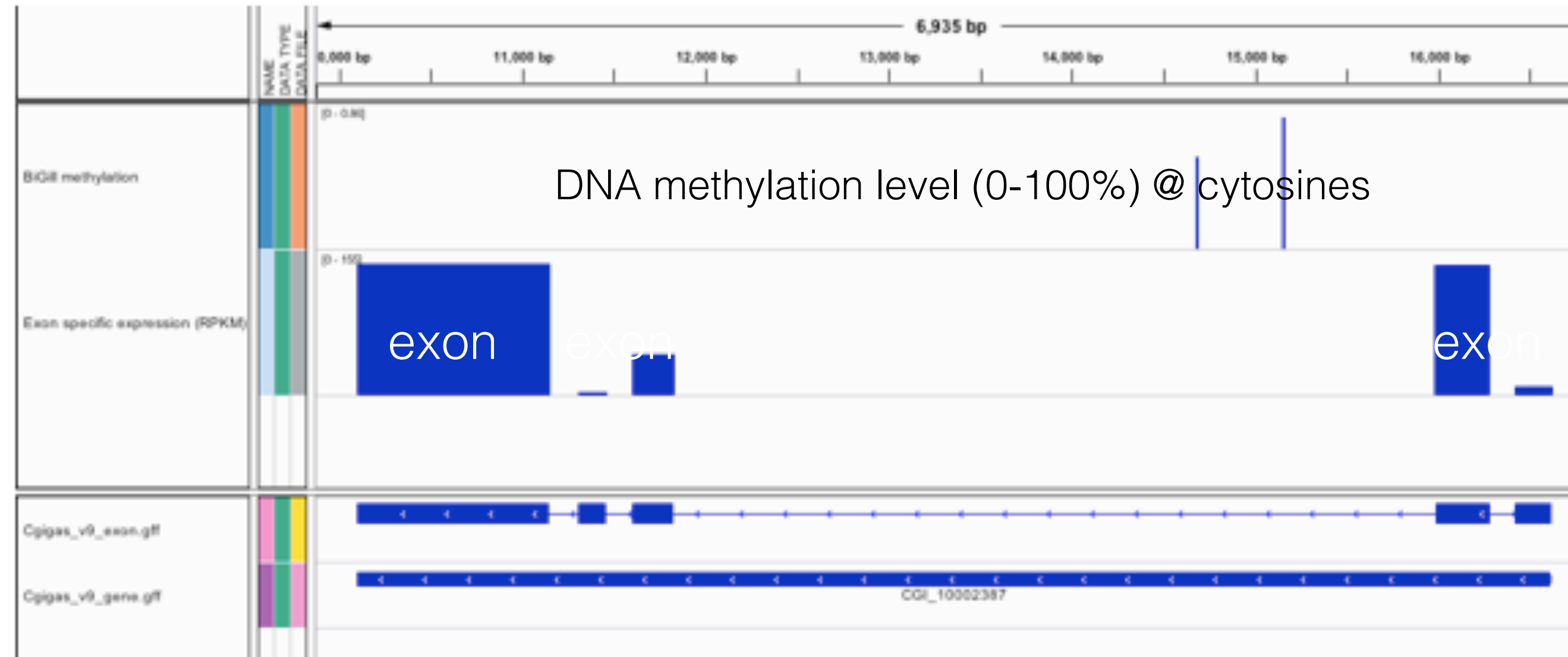
**A context dependent role for DNA methylation in bivalves** FREE

Mackenzie R. Gavery, Steven B. Roberts

Briefings in Functional Genomics, Volume 13, Issue 3, May 2014, Pages 217–222,  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/bfgp/elt054>

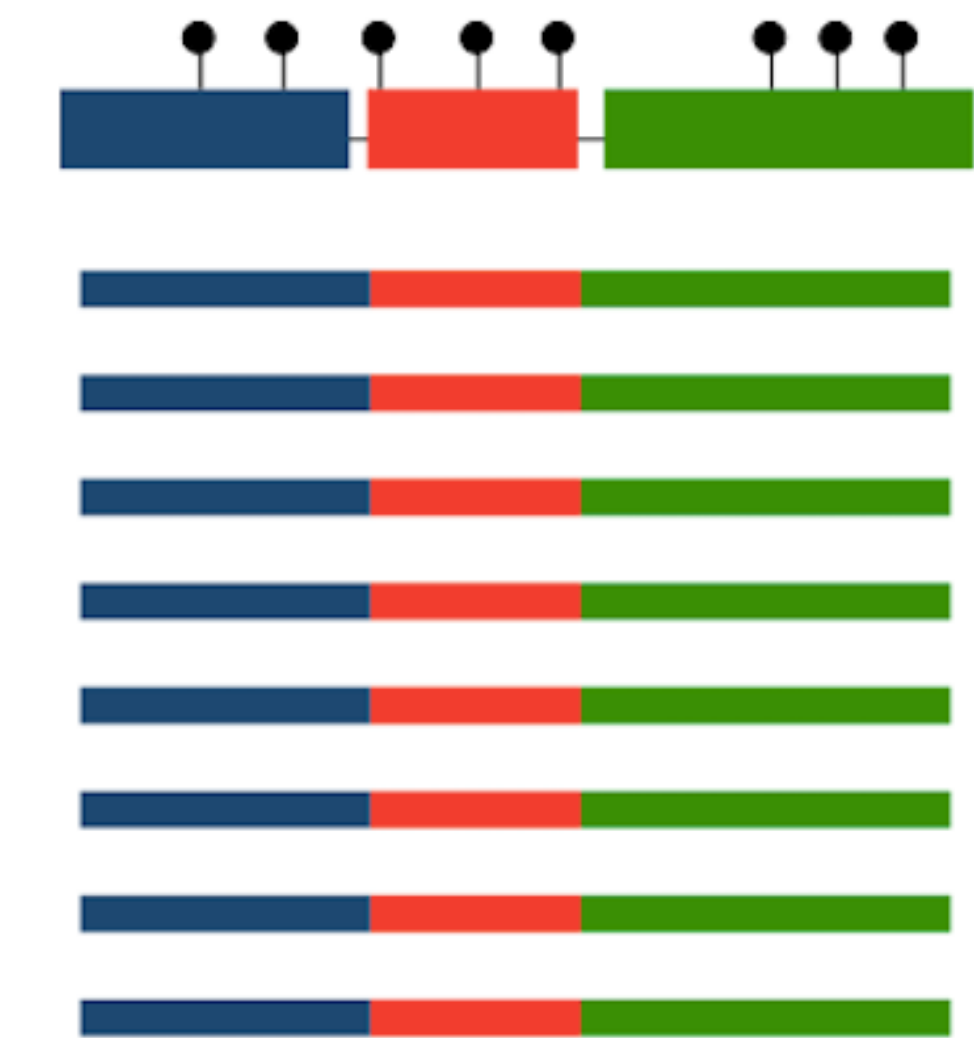
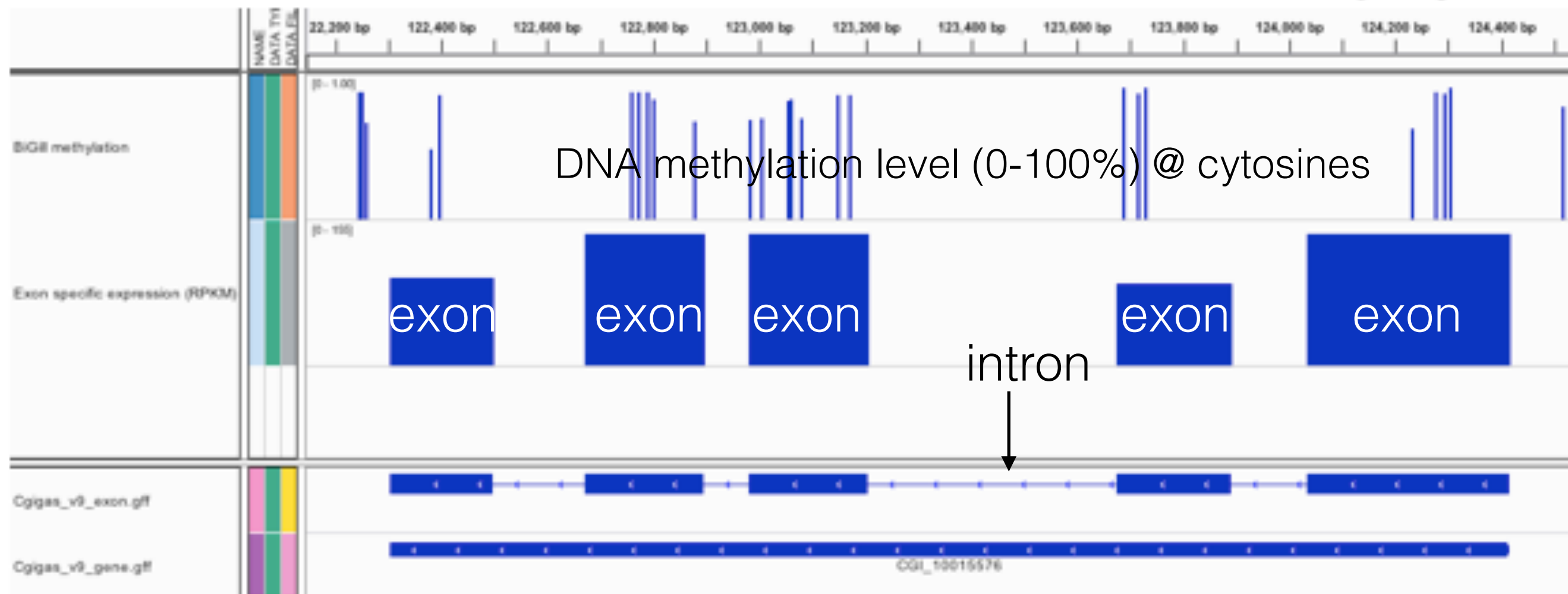
# Could STOCHASTIC VARIATION contribute to ACCLIMATIZATION and ADAPTATION?

## Heat shock 70 kDa protein 12A



avg exp  
199  
  
%meth  
2%

## Tektin-2



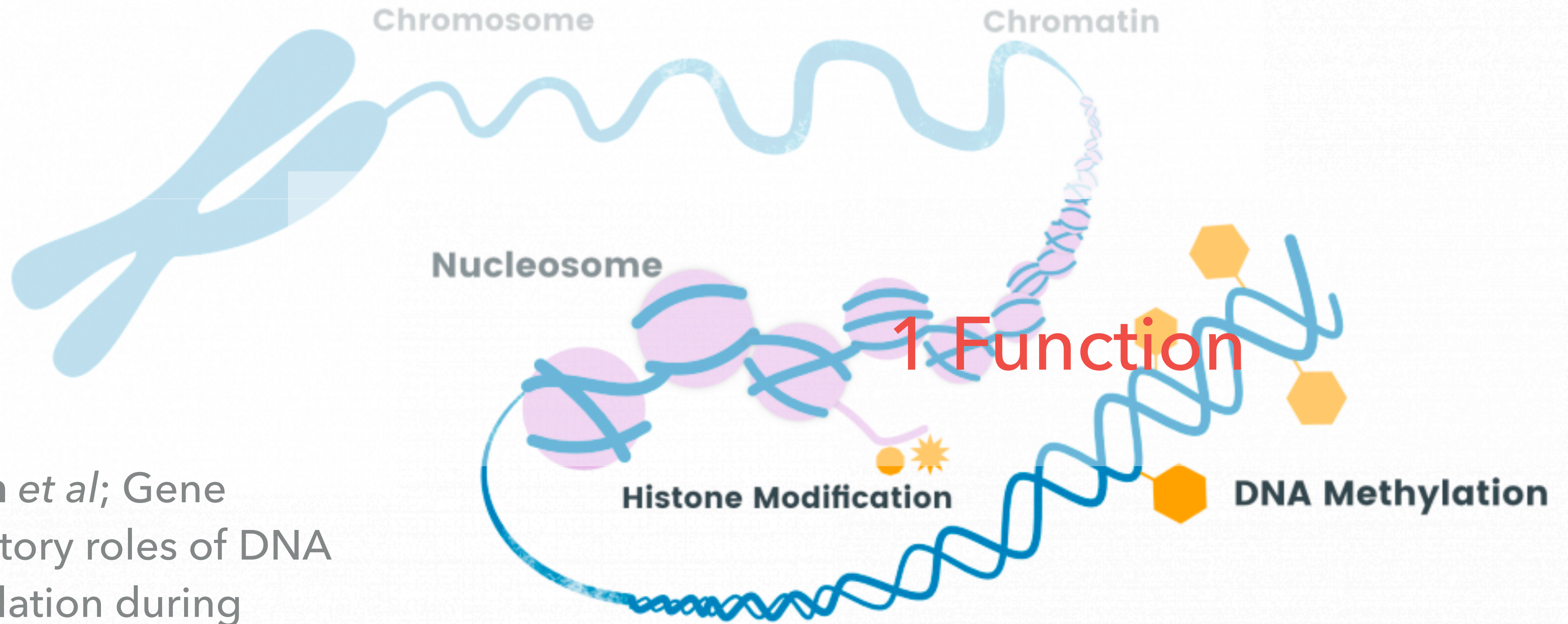
avg exp  
197  
  
%meth  
91%



In species that experience a diverse range of environmental conditions, processes have evolved to increase the number of potential phenotypes in a population in order to improve the chances for an individual's survival.



ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE



#26-1

**Bogan et al;** Gene regulatory roles of DNA methylation during transgenerational plasticity in the sea urchin *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*

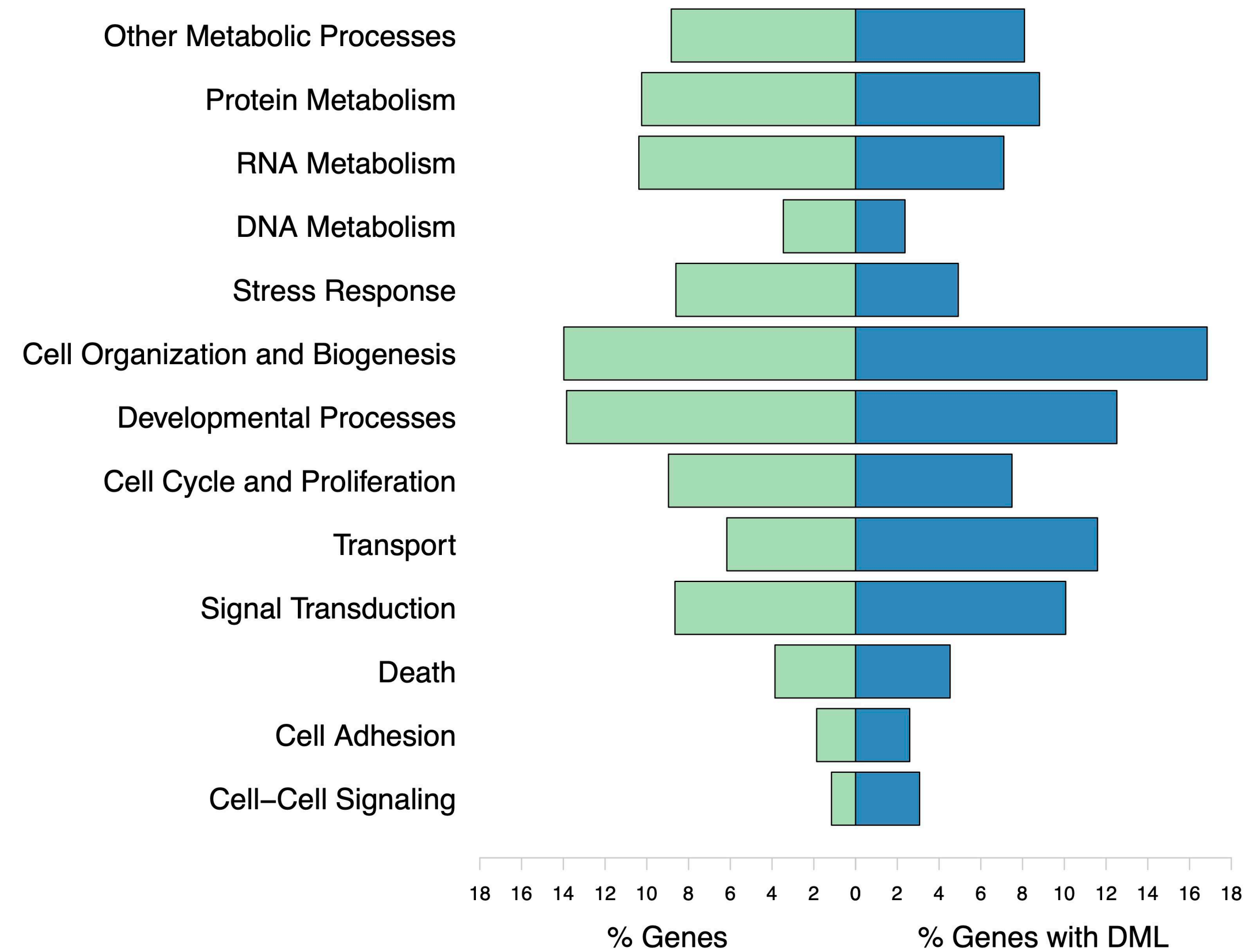
ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE



2

CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

# Ocean Acidification



#2-11

**Venkataram et al;** Influence of ocean acidification on Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) DNA methylation

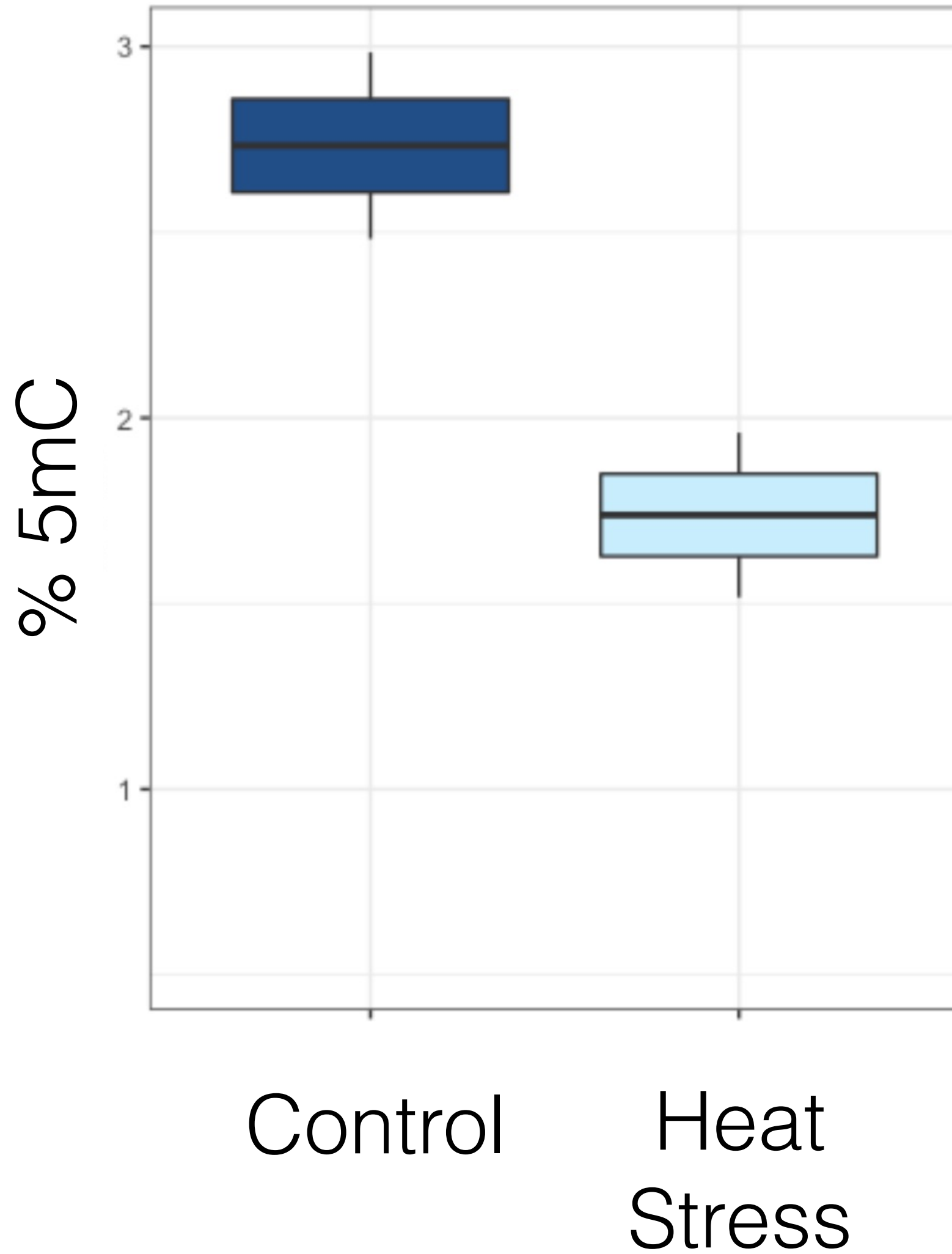
**General DNA Methylation Patterns and Environmentally-Induced Differential Methylation in the Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*)**

Yaamini R. Venkataraman<sup>1</sup>, Alan M. Downey-Wall<sup>2</sup>, Justin Ries<sup>2</sup>, Isaac Westfield<sup>2</sup>, Samuel J. White<sup>1</sup>, Steven B. Roberts<sup>1</sup> and Kathleen E. Lotterhos<sup>2</sup>

**MBD-BSseq**



# Temperature and Desiccation Decreases Global DNA Methylation



***DNA Methylation ELISA***

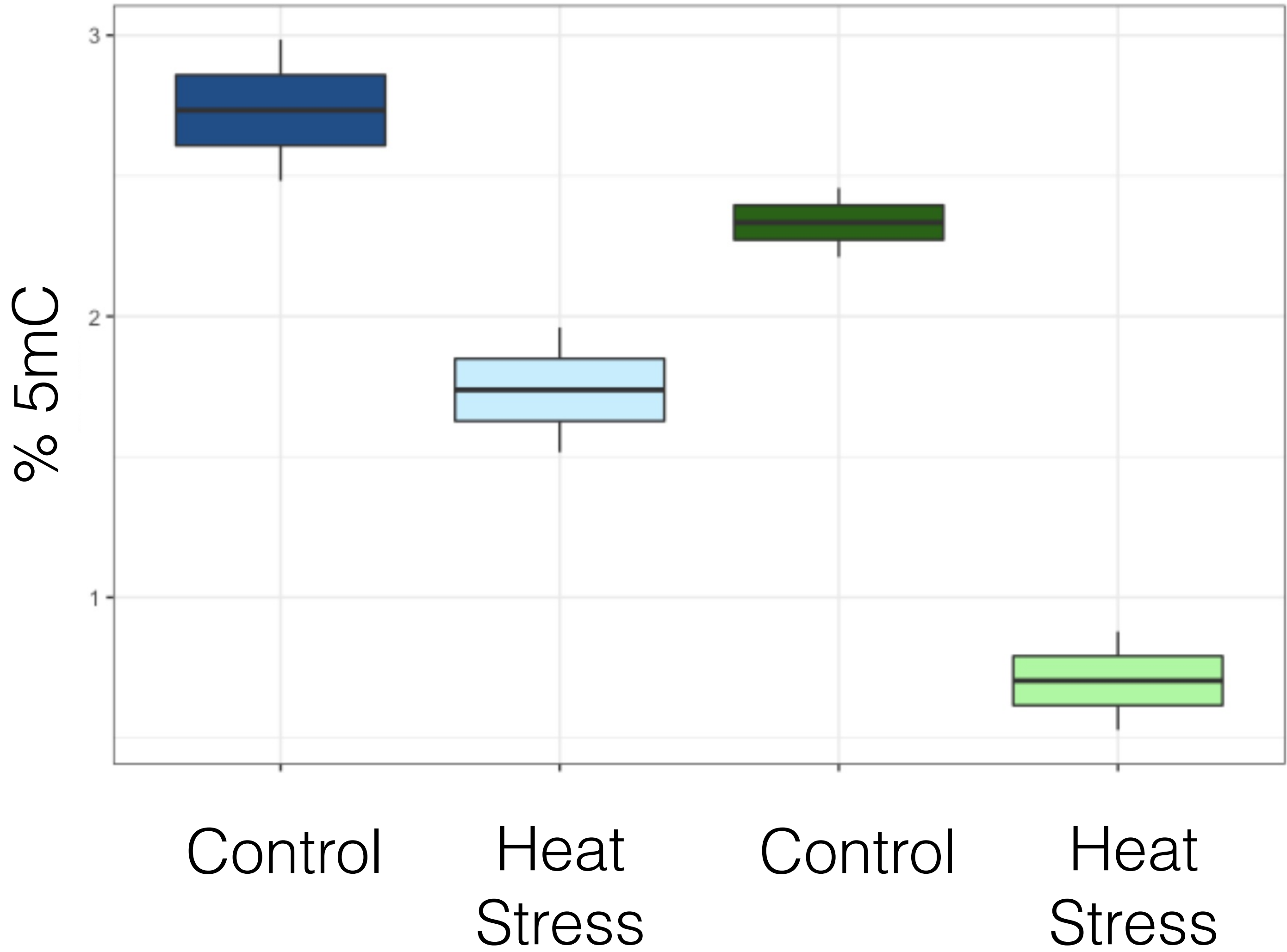
# Temperature and Desiccation Decreases Global DNA Methylation



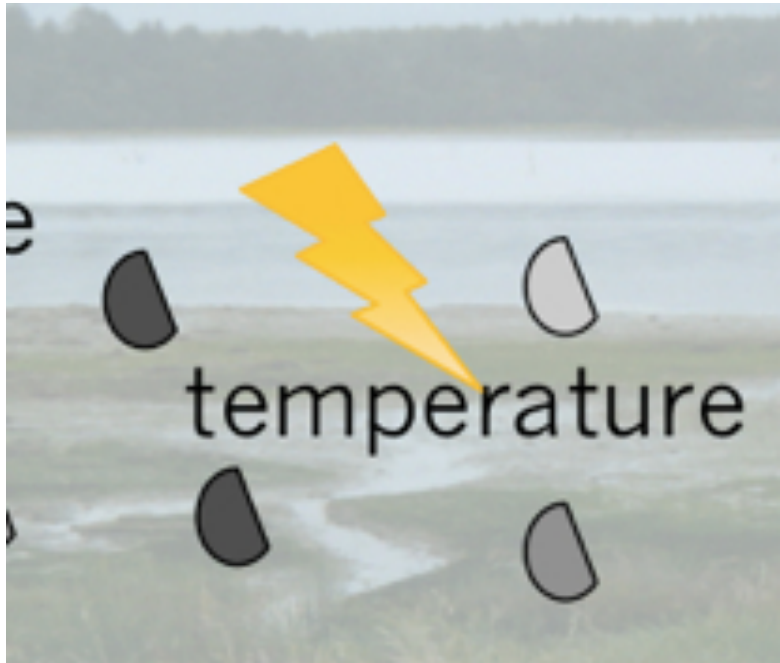
***DNA Methylation ELISA***

**Diploids**

**Triploids**



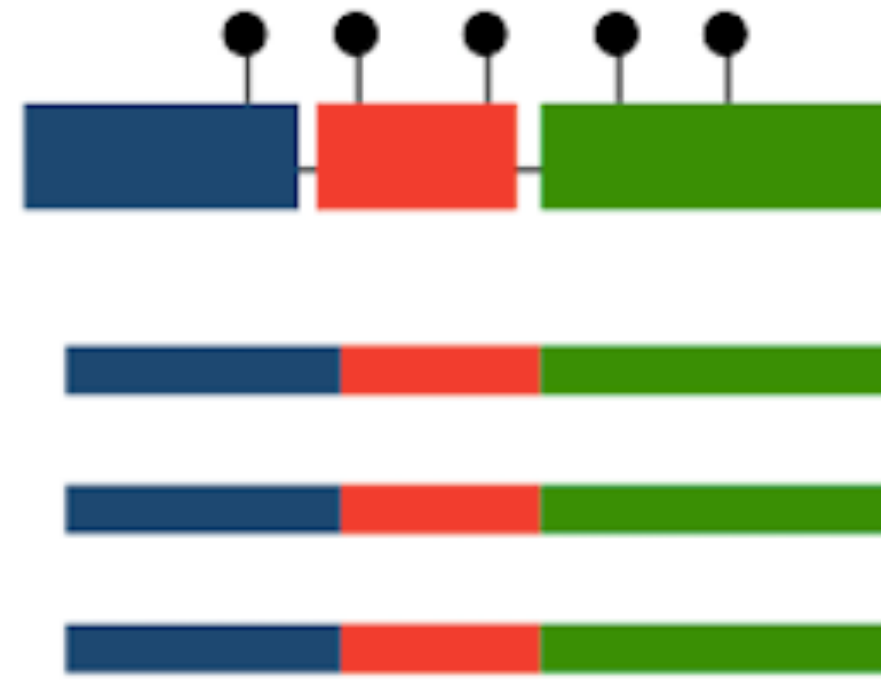
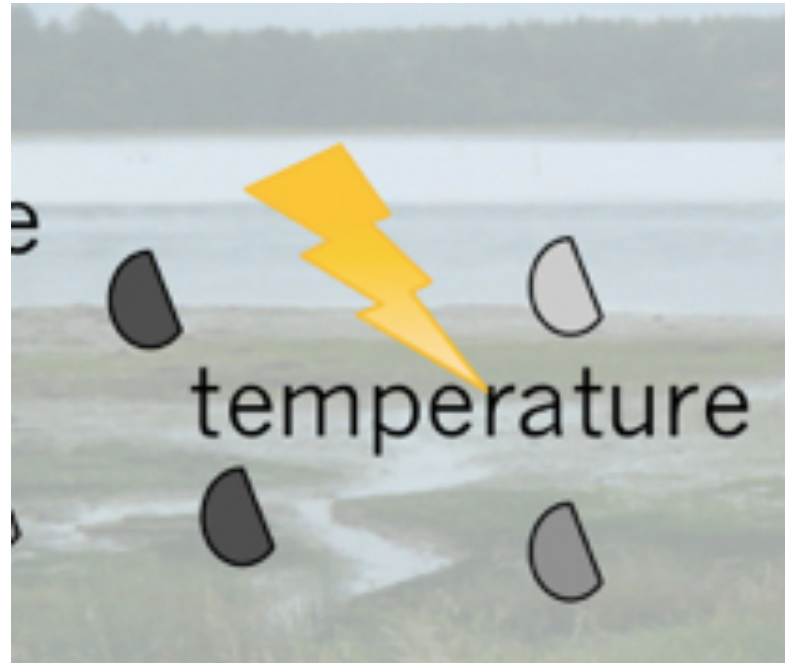
# Temperature Alters CpG Methylation



| Oyster | Hypo-methylated | Hyper-methylated |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2      | 7224            | 2803             |
| 4      | 6560            | 3587             |
| 6      | 7645            | 4044             |

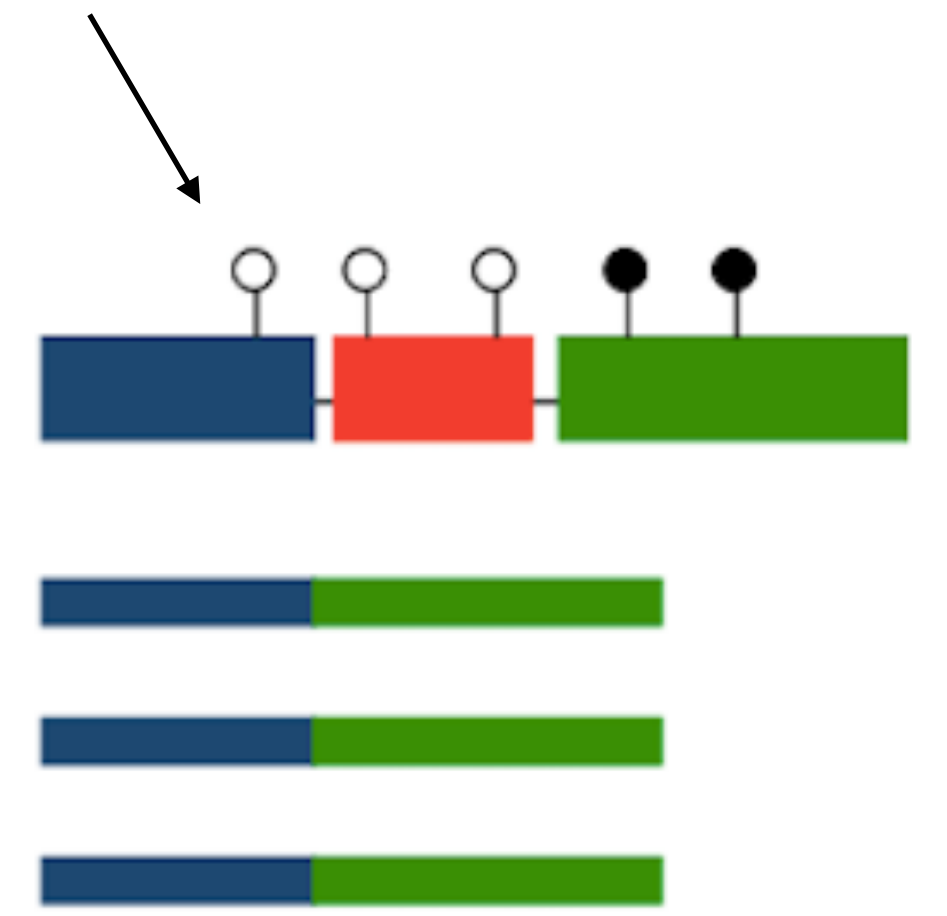
***MBD-Array***

# Temperature Alters CpG Methylation



?

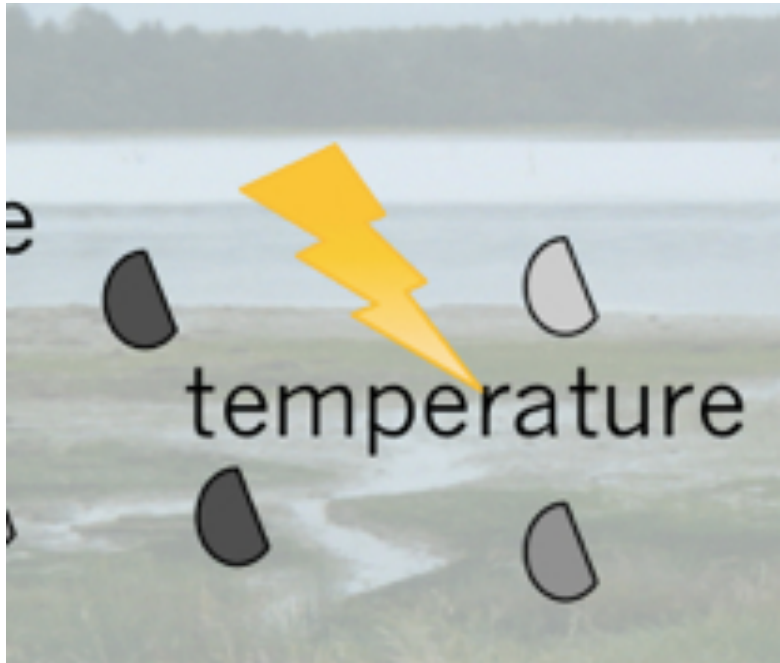
hypomethylated region (50bp)



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|--------|-----------------|------------------|
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**MBD-Array**

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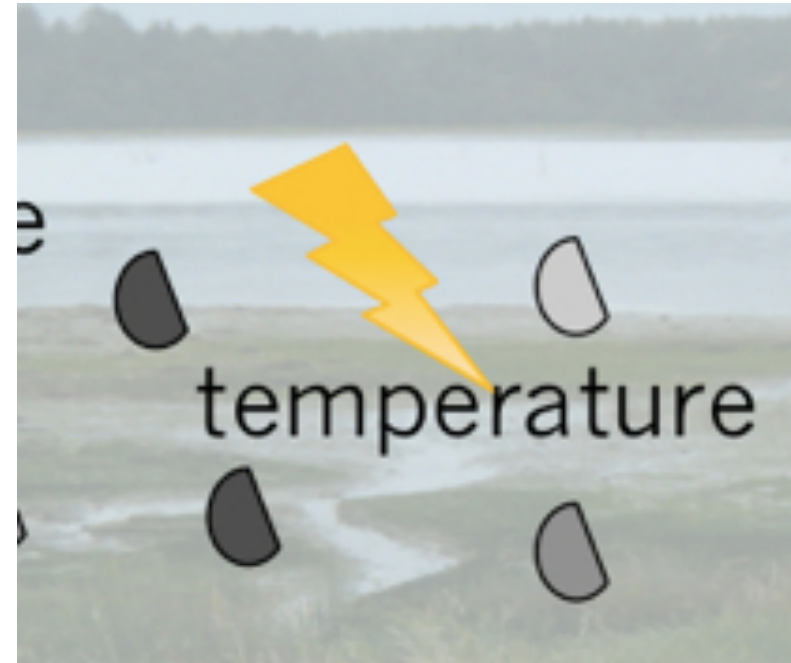


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|--------|-----------------|------------------|
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No obvious association with genome feature including *differentially expressed genes*

**MBD-Array**

# Temperature Alters CpG Methylation



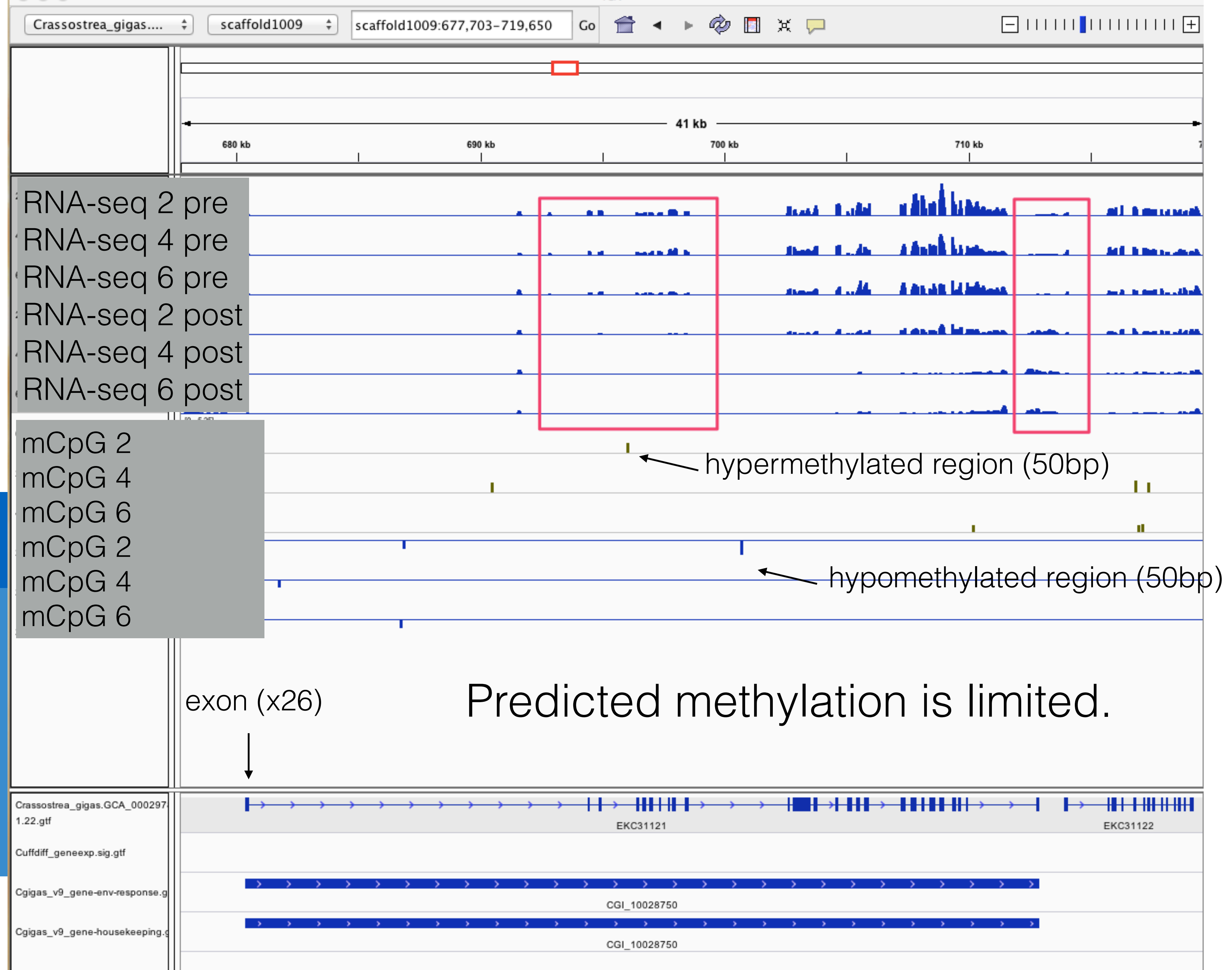
**Oyster**

2

4

6

**MBD-Array**



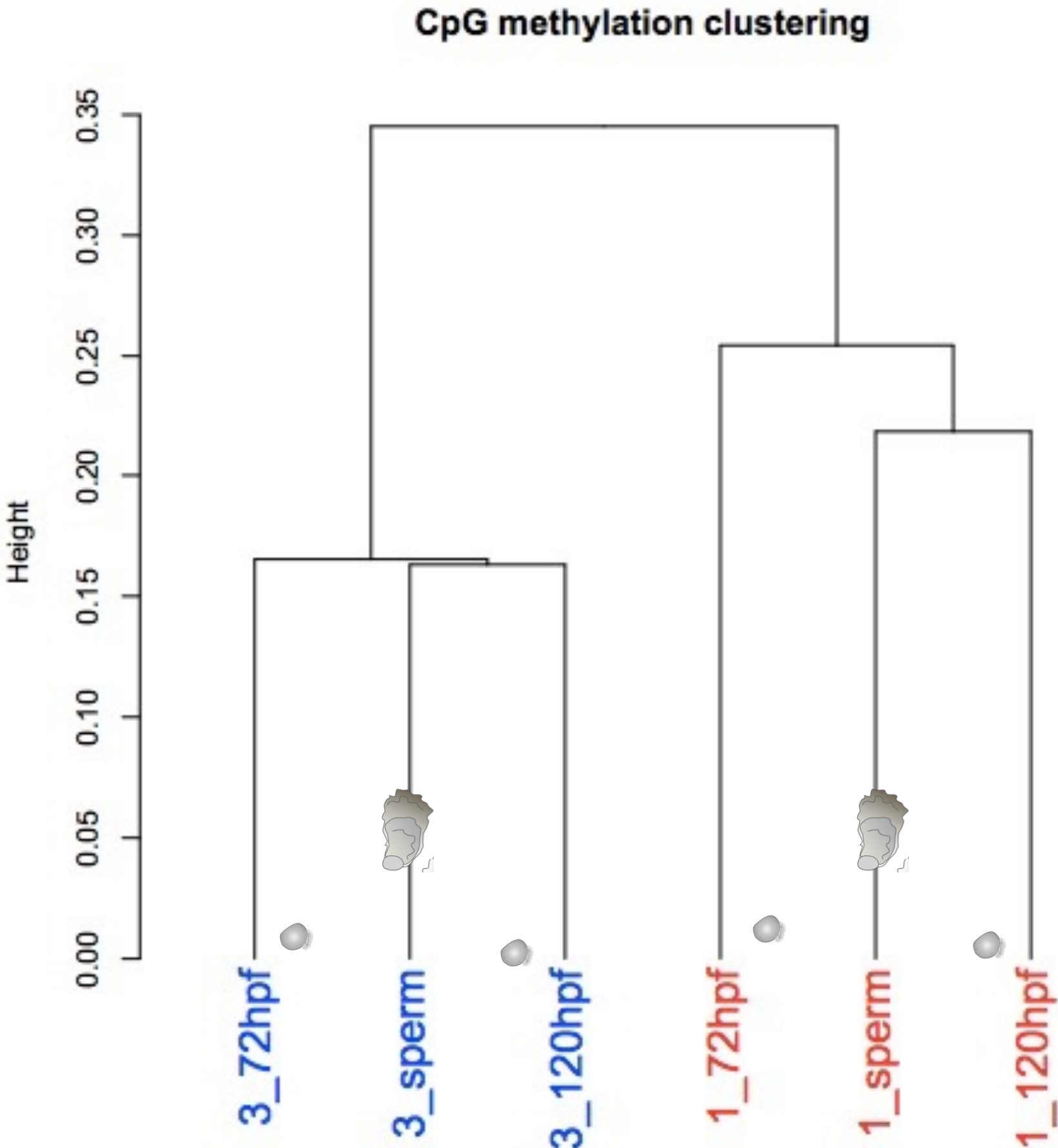
ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE

3



CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

# Family Specific DNA Methylation Patterns Exist



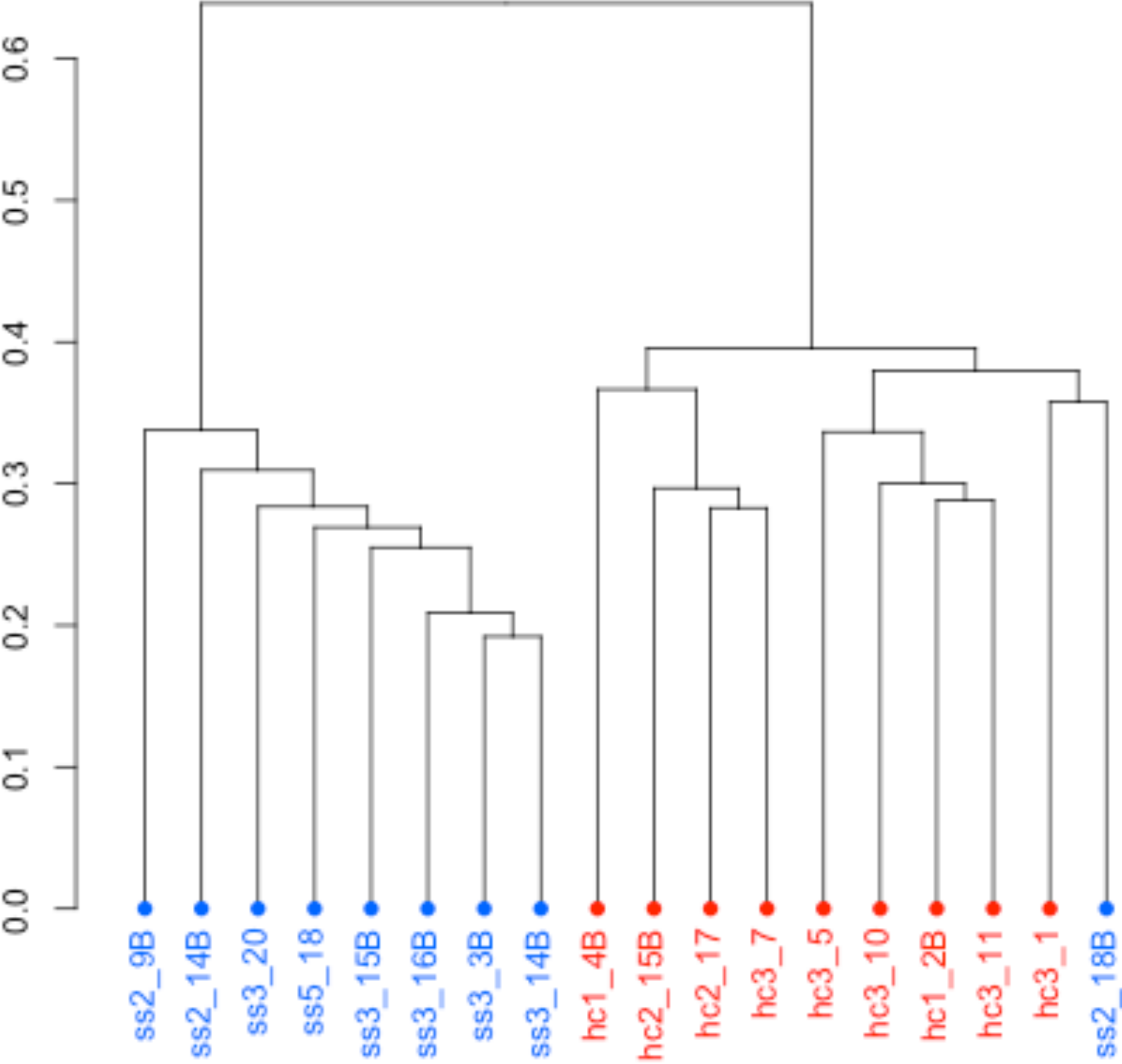


# Population DNA Methylation Patterns Persist in Transplant Experiment



# Population DNA Methylation Patterns Persist in Transplant Experiment

CpG methylation clustering



ALTERS THE PHENOTYPE (WITHOUT CHANGING DNA CODE); HERITABLE

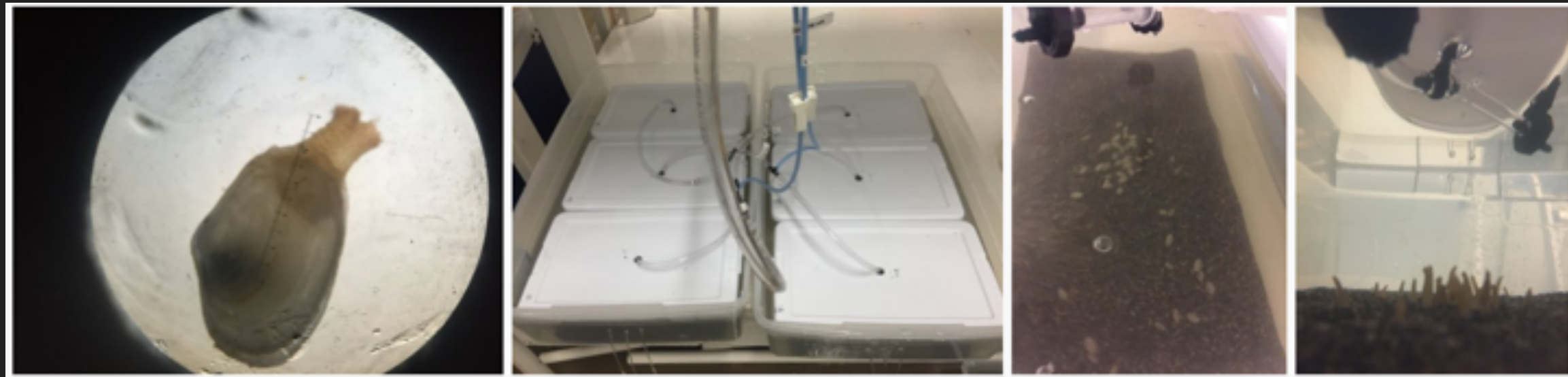
3

What about within generation? Priming?

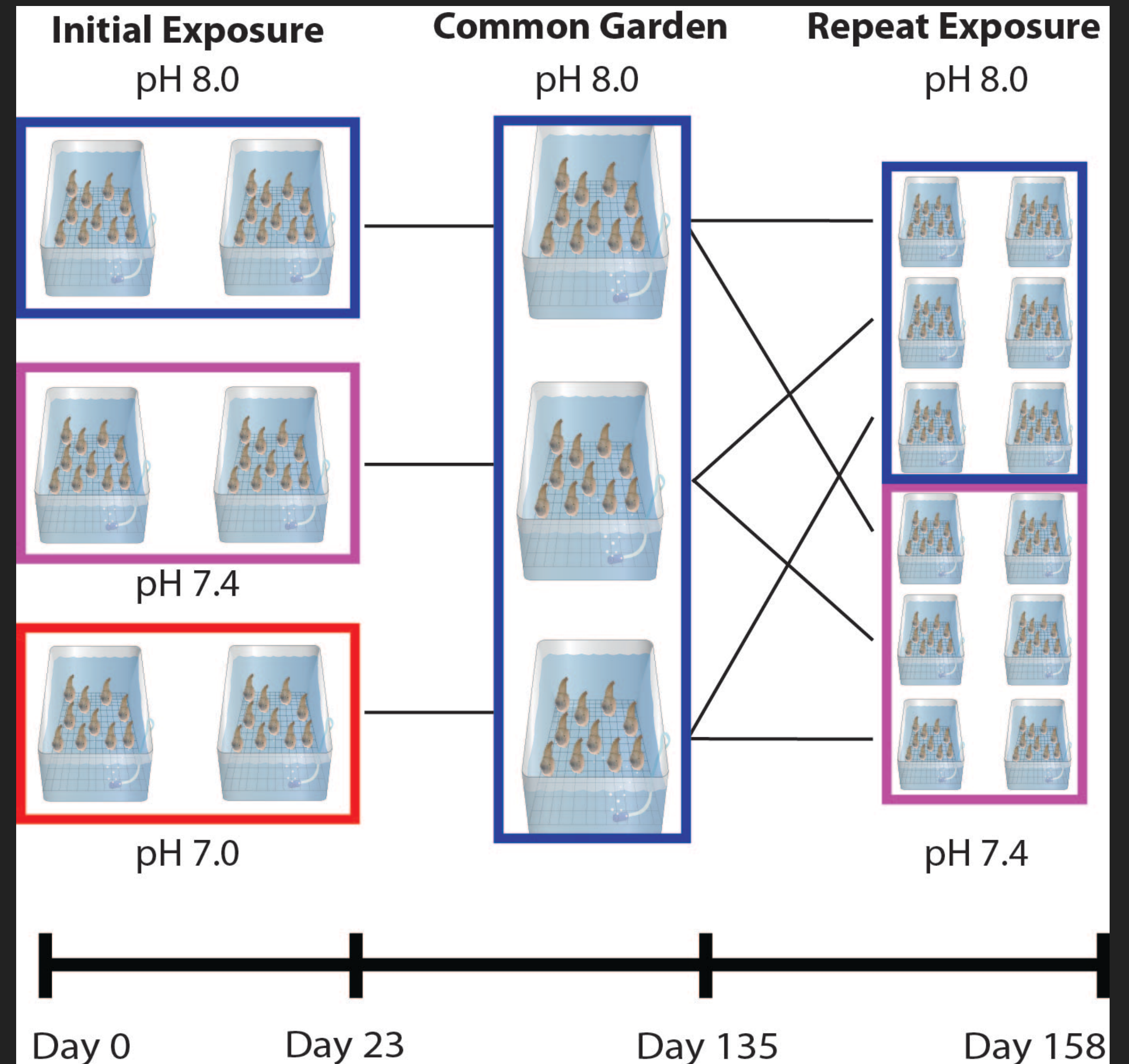


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# GEODUCKS AND OA

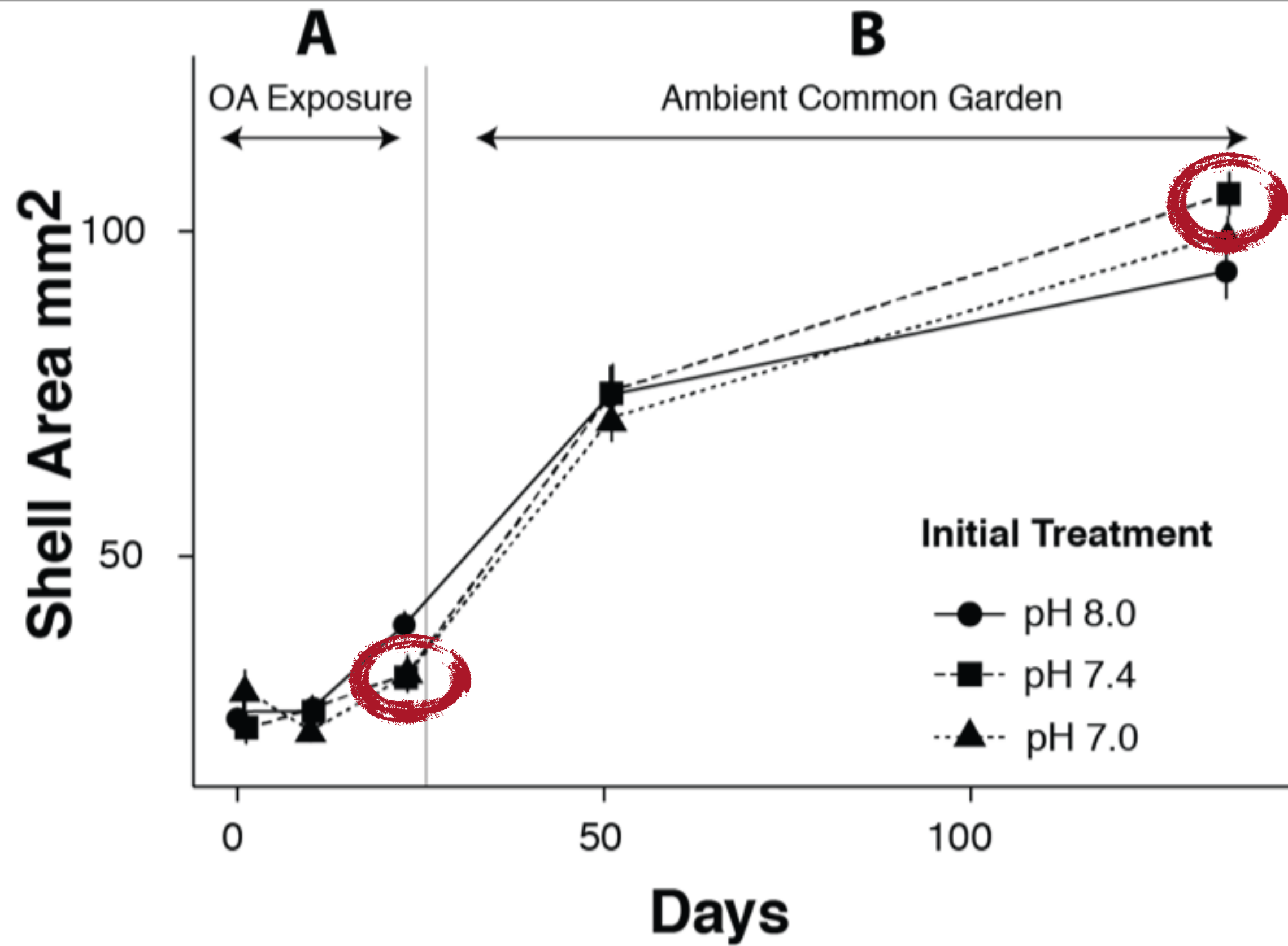
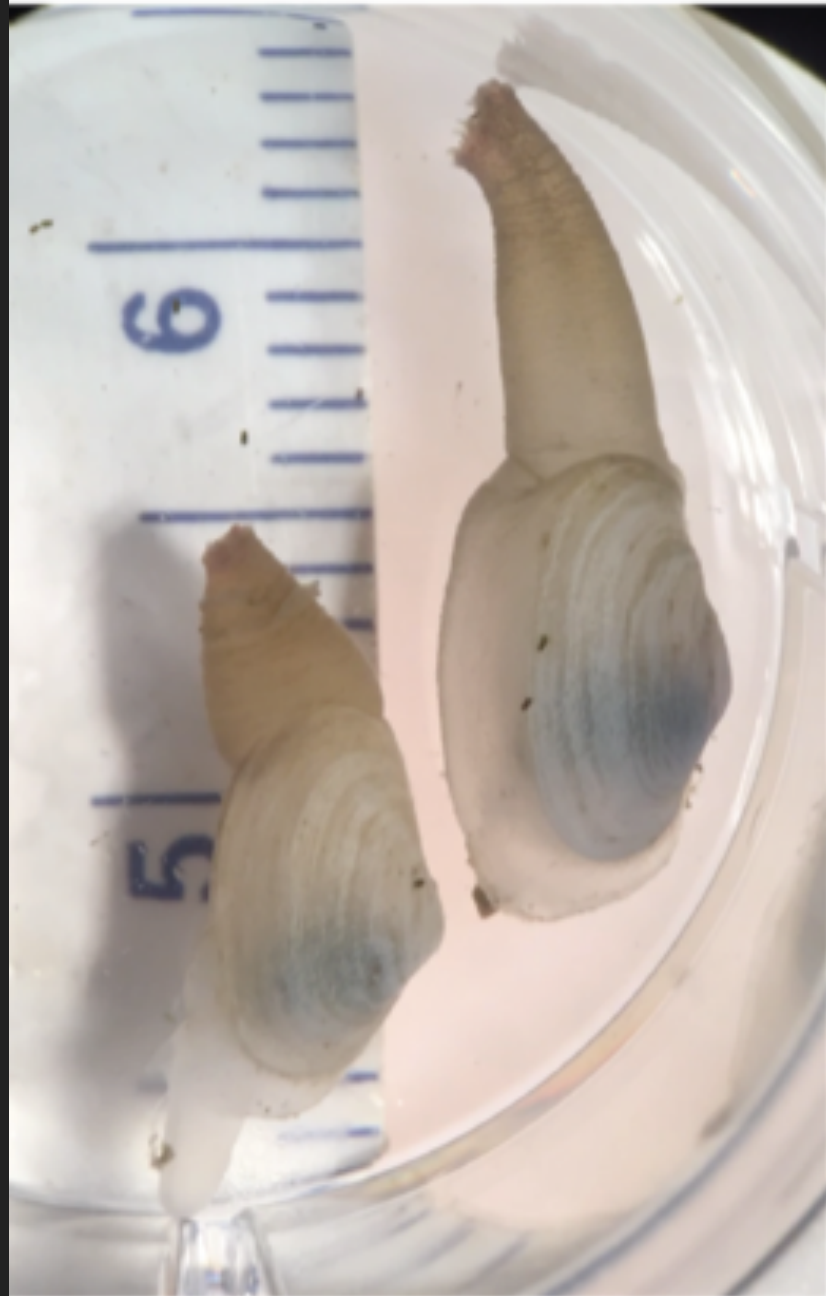


- ▶ Does conditioning to low pH confer tolerance within a generation?



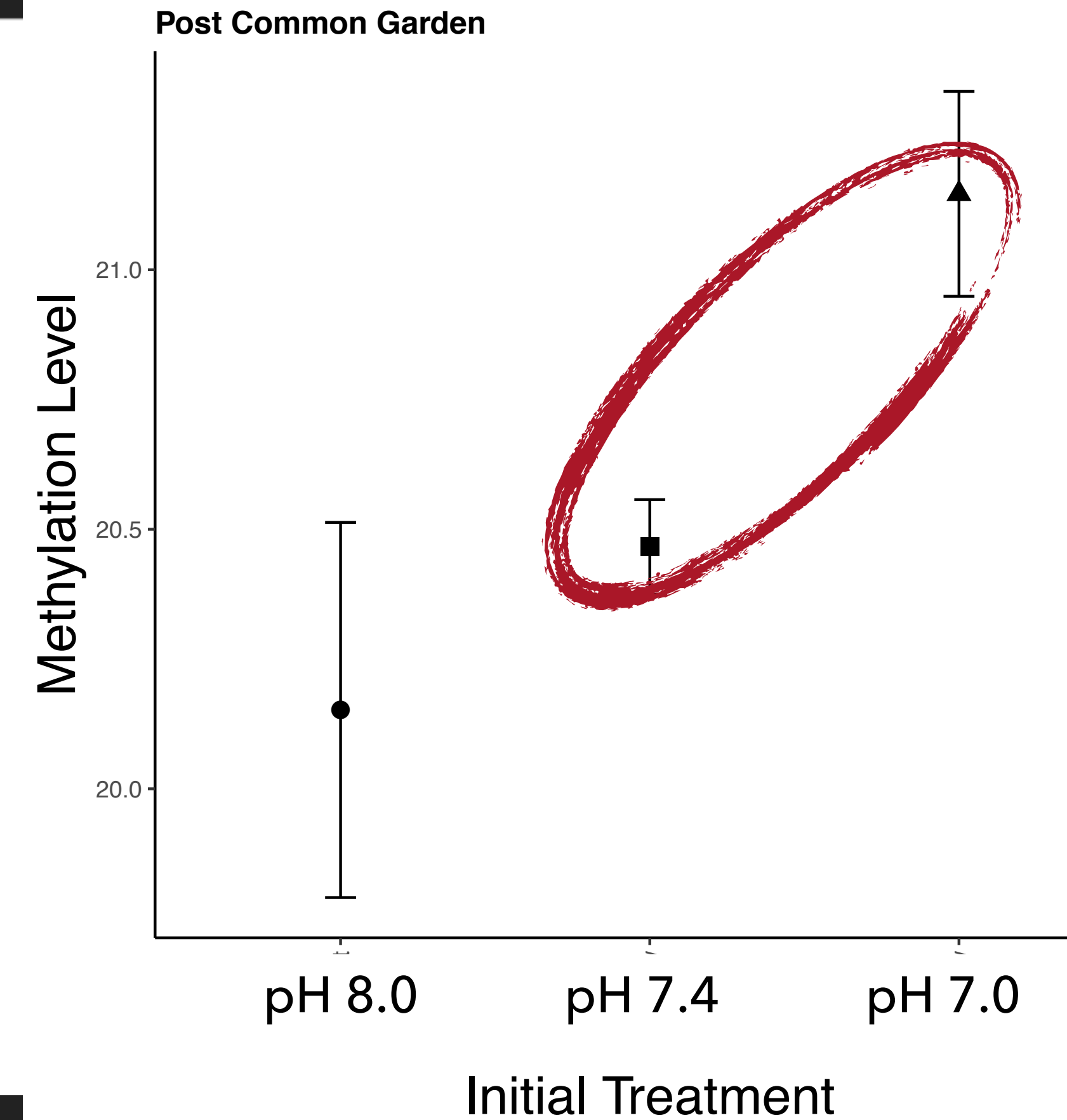
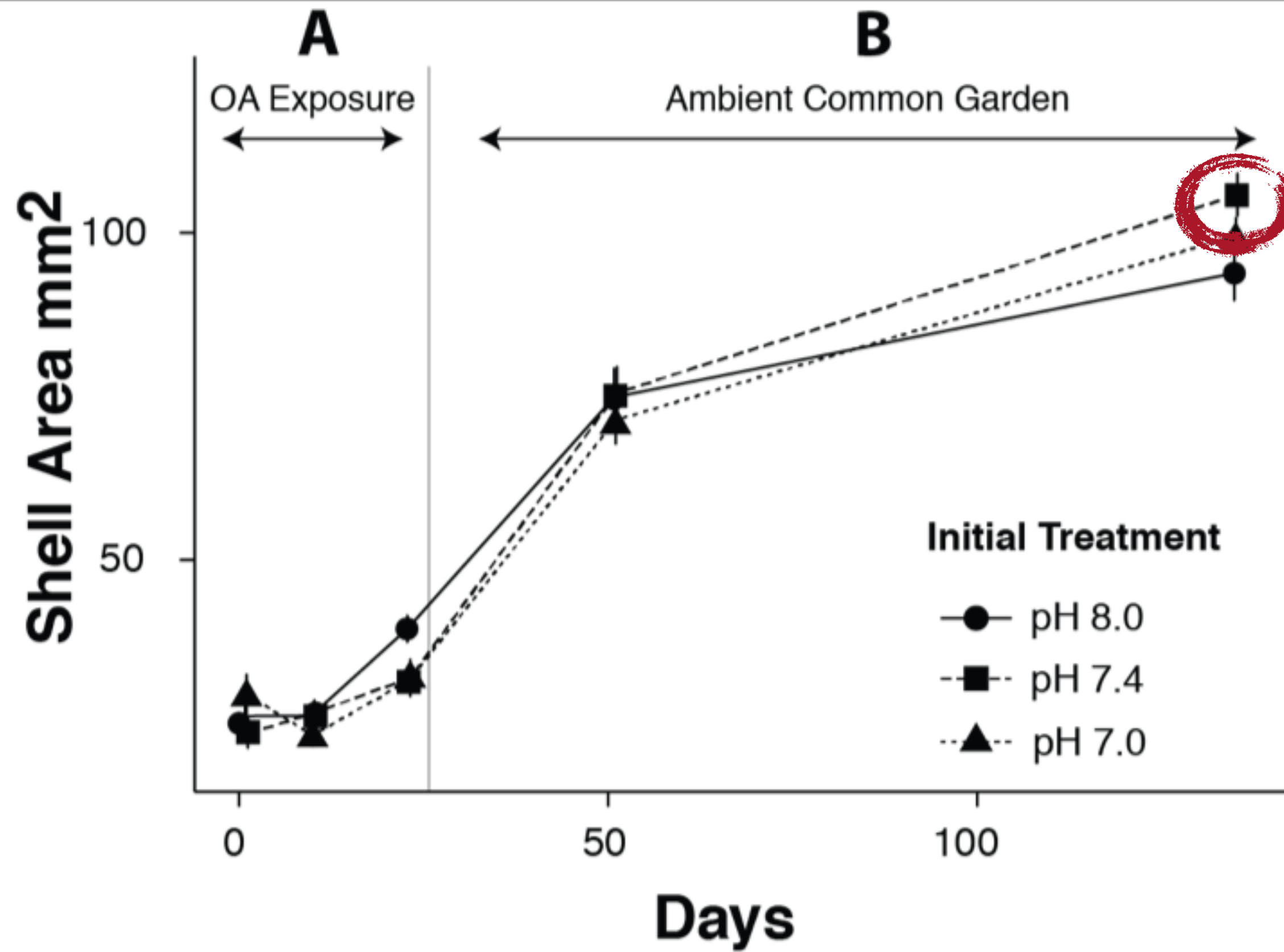
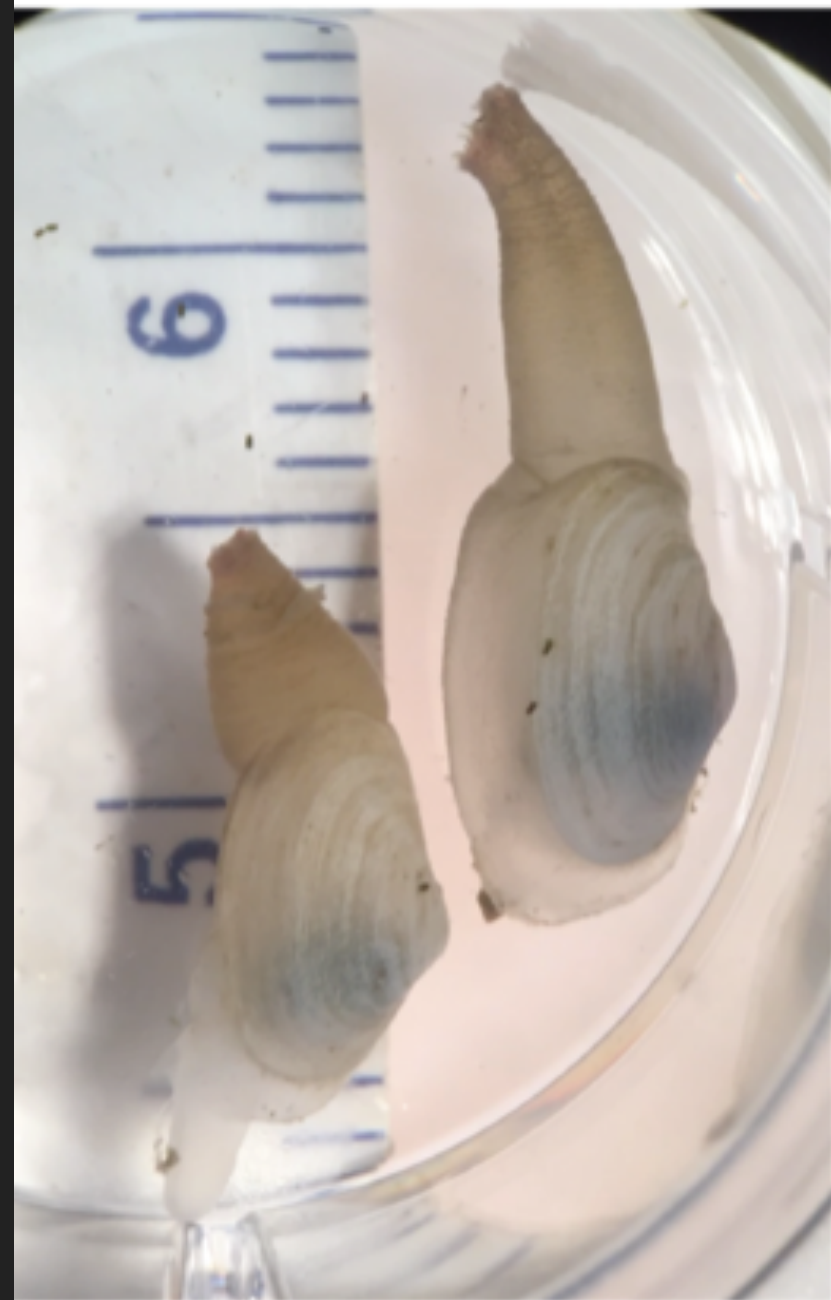
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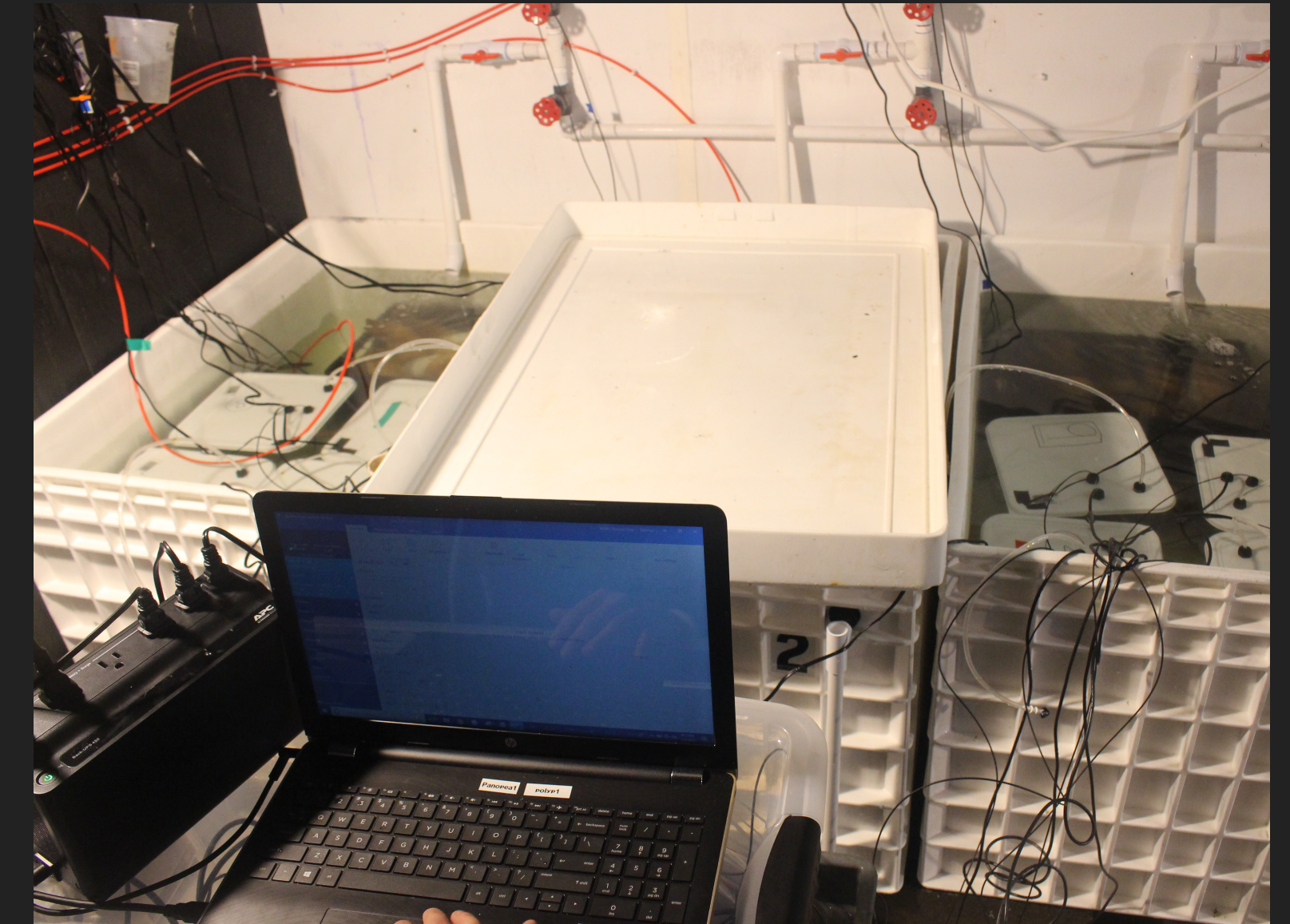


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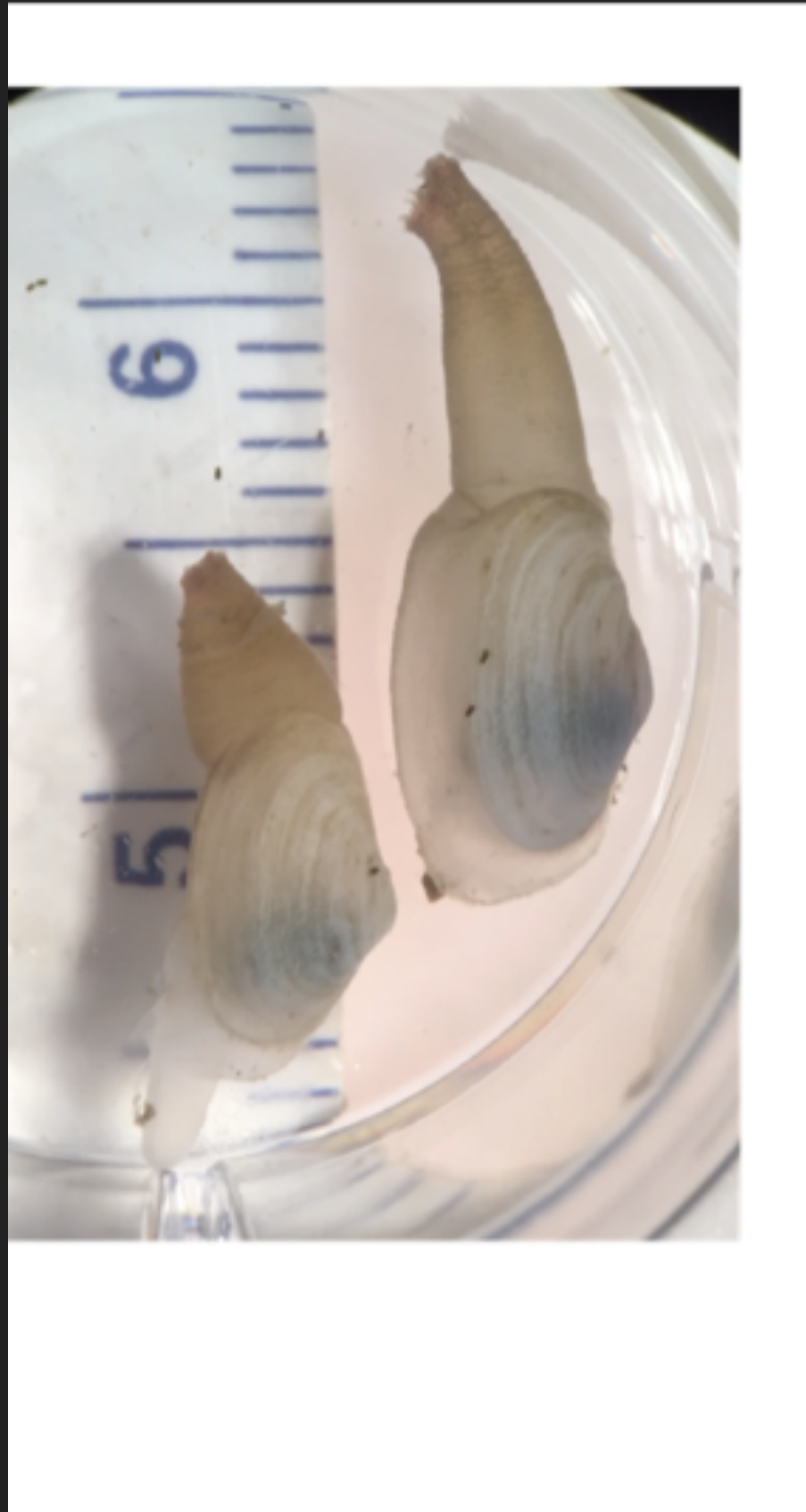
# DNA METHYLATION



# GEODUCKS AND OA



## GEODUCKS AND OA



#2-12

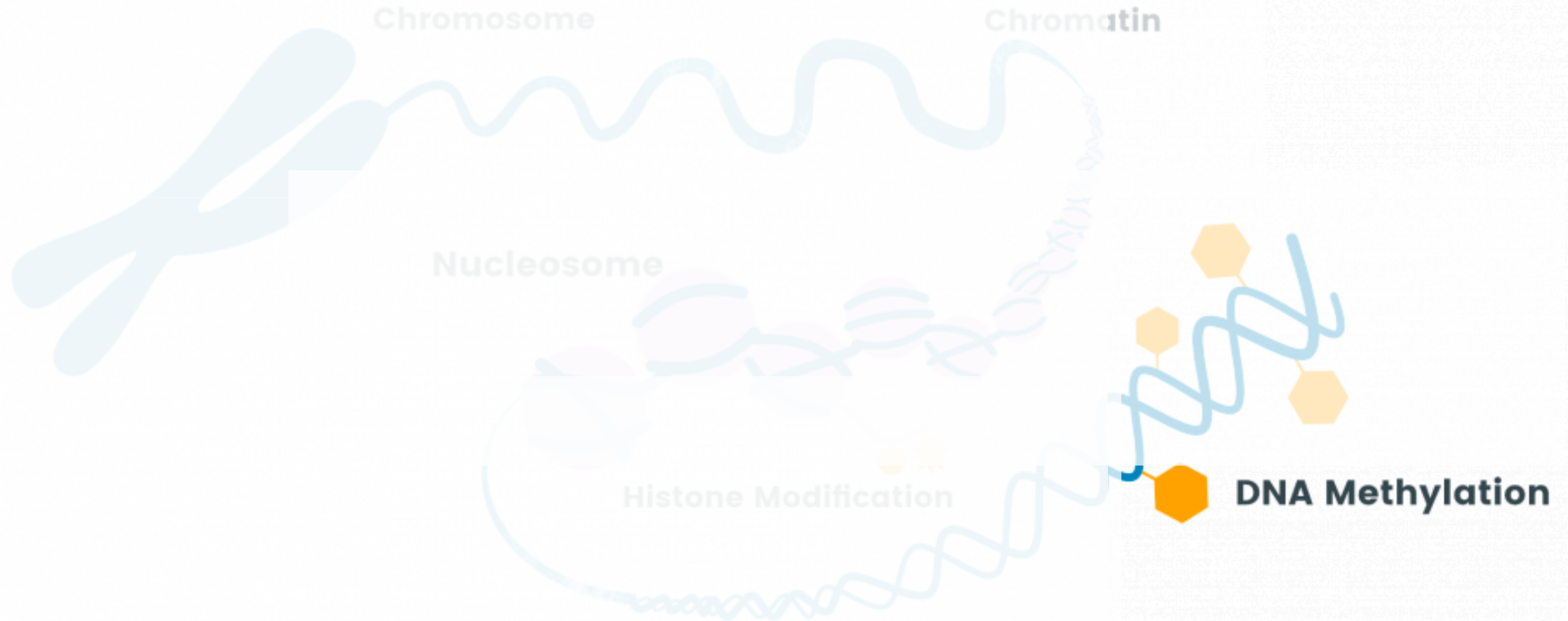
**Gurr et al;** Environmental learning in a tolerant commercial clam: Insights from phenotypic and subcellular adjustments to hypercapnia seawater

#2-10

**Trigg et al;** Exploring the tolerance of Pacific geoduck to low pH through comparative physiology, genomics, and DNA methylation



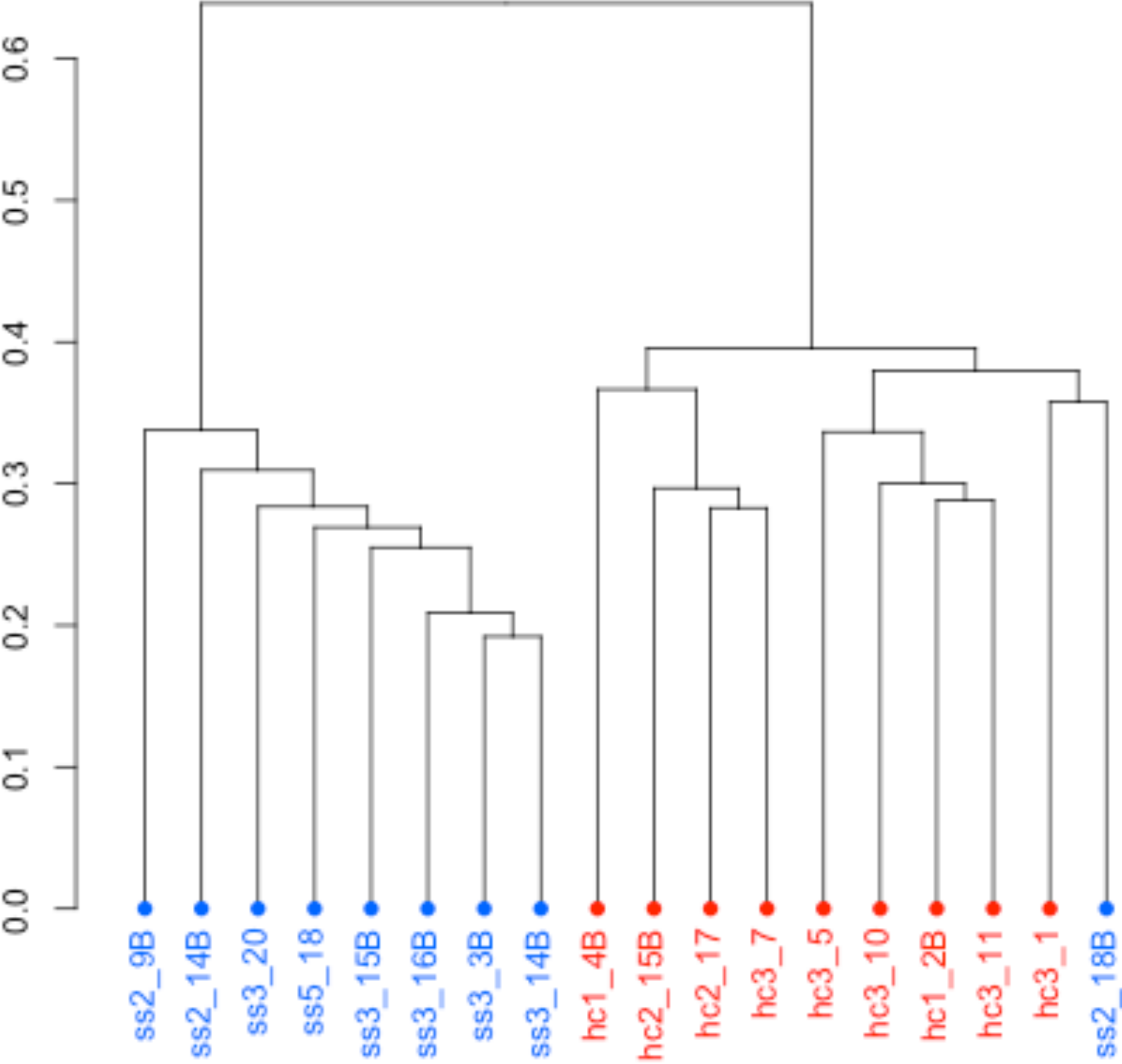
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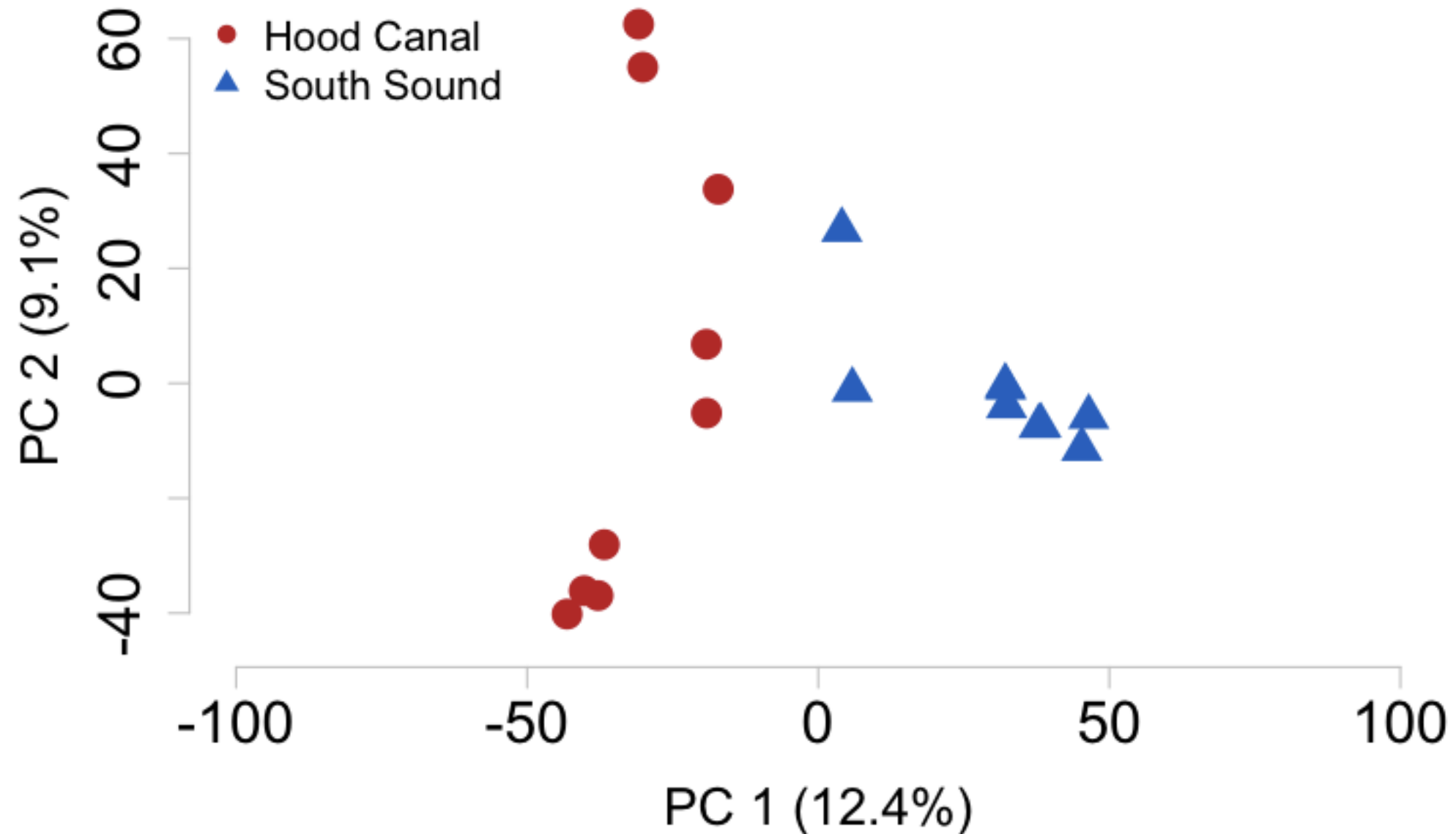
**CAN BE INDUCED WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION**

# Population DNA Methylation Patterns Persist in Transplant Experiment

CpG methylation clustering



# Genetic Differentiation exists



*no direct linkages between genetic and epigenetic differences*



# Phenotype associated loci *after taking genetics into consideration*

Table 2: Genes that contain loci in which methylation status is associated with oyster size (SALs)

| Uniprot Accession | Gene Name | Protein Name   |
|-------------------|-----------|--|
| Q5W0Q7            | USPL1     | SUMO-specific isopeptidase                           |
| Q15937            | ZNF79     | zinc finger protein 79                               |
| Q9QXV3            | Ing1      | inhibitor of growth family, member 1                 |
| Q23551            | unc-22    | Twitchin   |
| A4II09            | eif3a     | eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 subunit A |
| Q3UCV8            | Otulin    | Ubiquitin thioesterase otulin                        |
| Q28I85            | poc1a     | POC1 centriolar protein A                            |
| Q8BGS3            | Zkscan1   | zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1             |
| Q8BFY9            | Tnp1      | transportin 1  |
| H2QII6            | RANBP2    | E3 SUMO-protein ligase                               |
| Q14315            | FLNC      | filamin C  |



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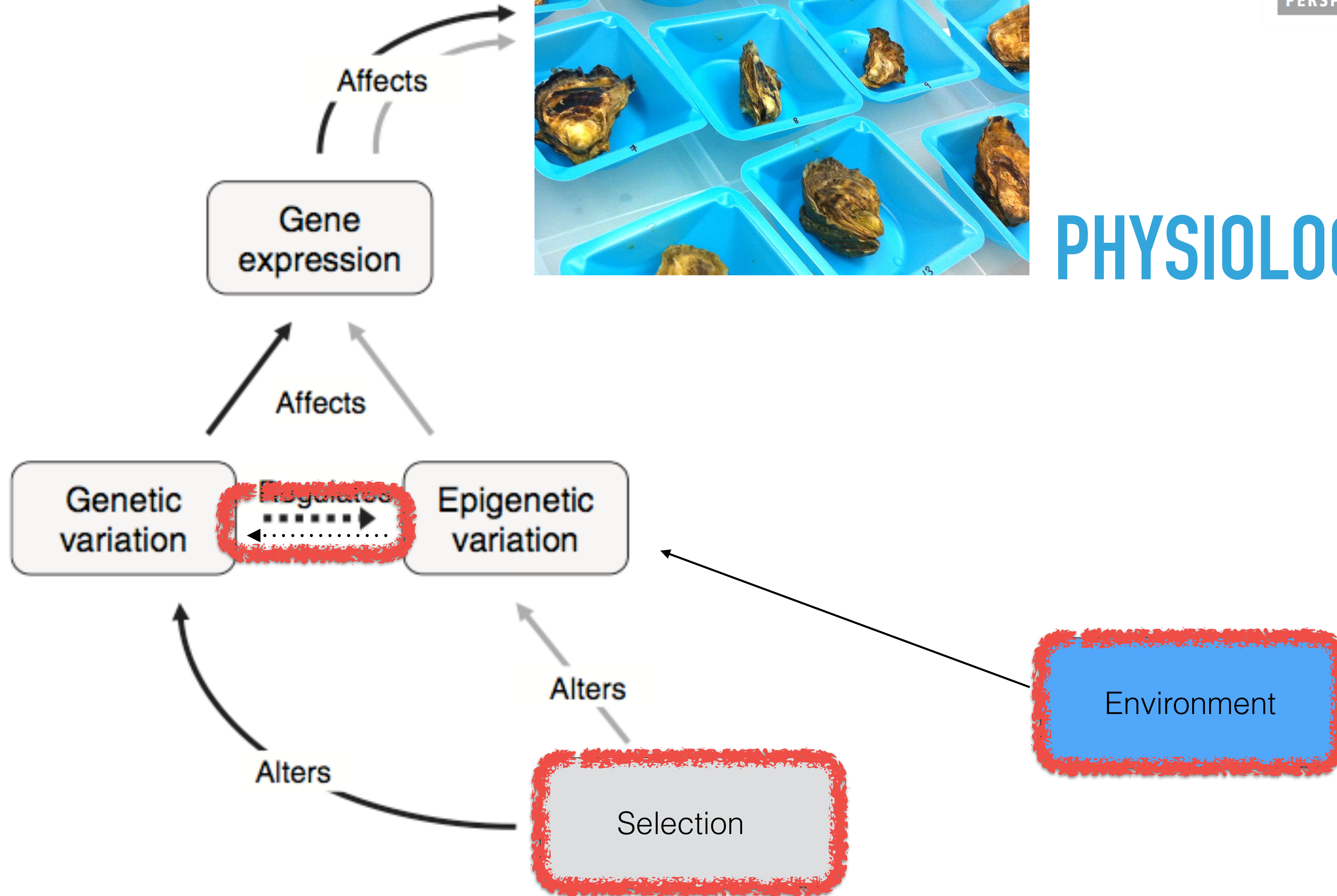
IDEA AND PERSPECTIVE

Epigenetics for ecologists

[O. Bossdorf](#), [C.L. Richards](#), [M. Pigliucci](#)



## PHYSIOLOGY



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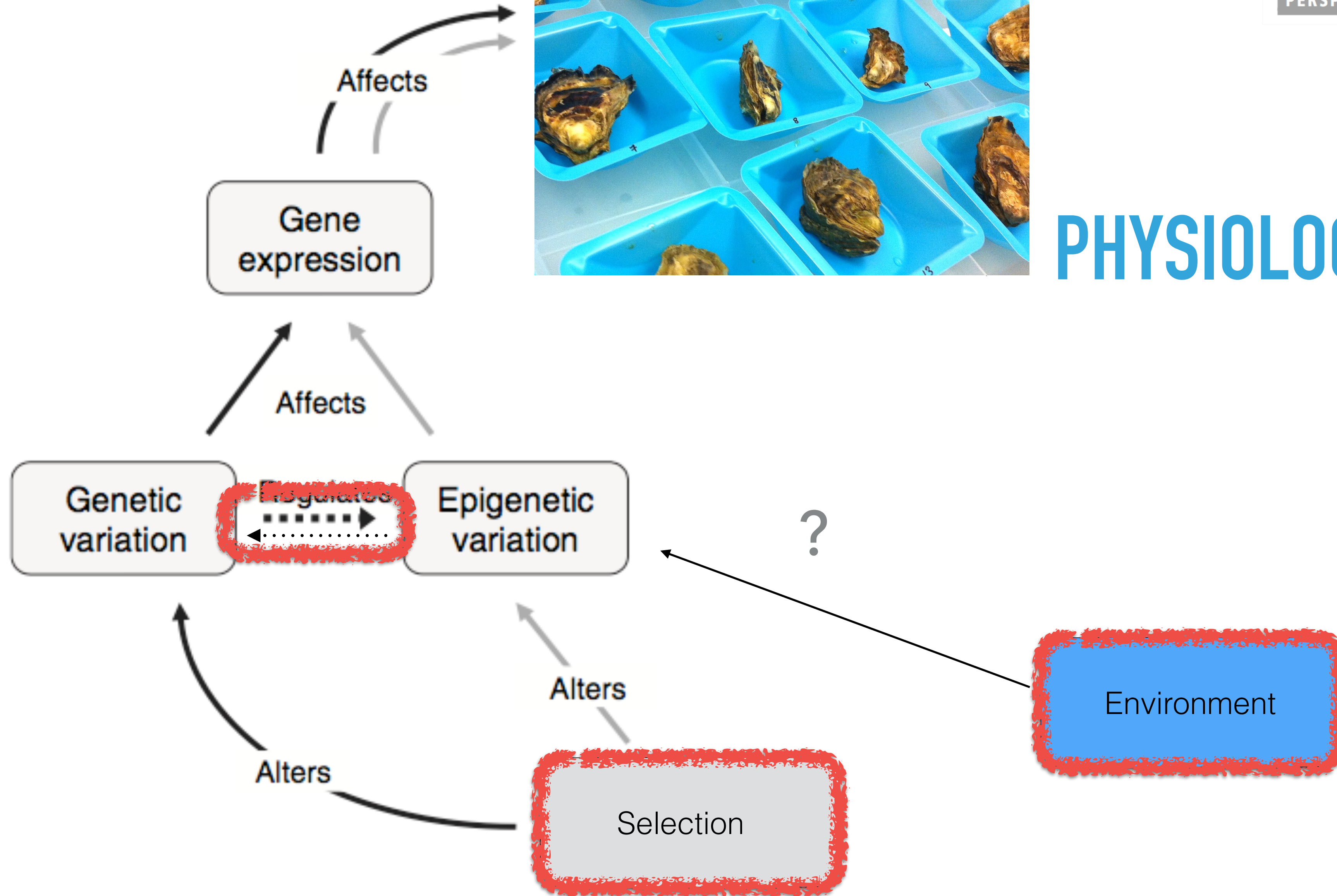
IDEA AND  
PERSPECTIVE

Epigenetics for ecologists

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## PHYSIOLOGY



## SUMMARY

1. There is a lot we still do not understand with regard to the functional role of DNA methylation in marine invertebrates. (*If in fact one exists*)
2. We have just begun to look at epigenetic phenomenon in marine invertebrates.
3. Based on numerous within and across generation studies in marine invertebrates (*ie.* priming, transgenerational plasticity) there are exciting possibilities to explore on how species can effectively respond to environmental change.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- ▶ Mackenzie Gavery, Claire Olson, Sam White, Brent Vadopalas, Shelly Trigg, Sam Gurr, Hollie Putnam, Laura Spencer, Katherine Silliman, Yaamini Venkataraman, Alan Downey-Wall, Justin Ries, Katie Lotterhos

[GITHUB.COM/SR320/TALK-SICB-2021](https://github.com/SR320/TALK-SICB-2021)

