



Thursday, March 21, 2013, 13h, House 4, Lecture Room

Integrative evolutionary biology: a need for interdisciplinary studies of development, ecology and population genetics

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Life on Earth shows an astonishing diversity of form and phenotype. But our understanding of how this diversity was generated as a result of historical processes is still limited. We use a highly interdisciplinary approach that integrates development, evo-devo, ecology and population genetics to unravel the mechanistic changes that give rise to evolutionary alterations and novelty. For this to be achieved well-selected model organisms with a sophisticated analytical toolkit for functional investigations have to be developed. We established the free-living nematode *Pristionchus pacificus* as a model system in evolutionary biology. *P. pacificus* allows in a unique manner to combine laboratory studies building on genetic, genomic and transgenic tools with field work in ecology and population genetics. Evo-devo resulted in fundamental insight into the evolution of developmental mechanisms, but they also necessitate a synthesis with other areas of evolutionary biology: Synthesis with “population genetics” can reveal how phenotypic evolution is initiated at the micro-evolutionary level and synthesis with “evolutionary ecology” can add an ecological perspective to these evolutionary processes. *P. pacificus* has a well-defined ecological association with scarab beetles that we have investigated in great detail. More than 700 strains of *P. pacificus* have been isolated from around the world. In the last few years, our biogeographic work focused on La Réunion, a young volcanic island in the Indian Ocean that harbours the complete worldwide genetic diversity of *P. pacificus* due to independent invasions of this nematode with different carrier beetles. Thus, La Réunion represents a microcosm for studies of population genetic and ecology. I will first provide an conceptual introduction for the need for integrative studies in evolutionary biology. I will then report from our most recent work focusing on the evolution of morphological novelty. *P. pacificus* forms teeth-like denticles involved in predatory feeding on fungi and other nematode species. We are studying the regulation of this mouth form dimorphism, combining genetic studies with natural variation and macroevolution. I will describe a master switch gene of teeth regulation that couples microevolution and macroevolution. These case studies will highlight the importance of integrative approaches in modern evolutionary biology.

Who is Ralf J. Sommer?

- 1992 PhD University of Munich, (LMU), Germany
- 1993-5 Research fellow, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 1995 Independent Group Leader, Max-Planck Institute for Developmental Biology, Tübingen
- 1999 Director, Max-Planck Institute for Developmental Biology, Dept. for Evolutionary Biology
- 2002 Adjunct Professor University of Tübingen, Germany

Selected publications:

- Bumbarger, D. J., Riebesell, M., Rödelberger, C. & Sommer, R. J. (2012): System-wide circuit reorganization underlying behavioral differences between predatory and bacterial feeding nematodes. *Cell*, 152, 109-119. IF: 32.4
- Bento, G., Ogawa, A. & Sommer, R. J. (2010): Co-option of the endocrine signaling module Dafachronic Acid-DAF-12 in nematode evolution. *Nature*, 466, 494-497. IF: 36.2
- Sommer R. J. (2009): The future of evo-devo: model systems and evolutionary theory. *Nature Rev. Genetics*, 10, 416-422. IF: 32.7
- Dieterich, C., et al. (2008): The *Pristionchus pacificus* genome provides a unique perspective on nematode lifestyle and parasitism. *Nature Genetics*, 40, 1193-1198. IF: 36.3
- Zheng, M., Messerschmidt, D., Jungblut, B. & Sommer, R. J. (2005): Conservation and diversification of Wnt signaling function during the evolution of nematode vulva development. *Nature Genetics*, 37, 300-304. IF: 36.3