RA 1.3 Structure and Function

EXPLORING THE GENOMIC BASIS OF AN UNDERWATER TAPE: THE EVOLUTION OF SILK BIOSYNTHESIS AND ASSOCIATED BEHAVIOUR IN CADDISFLY LARVAE

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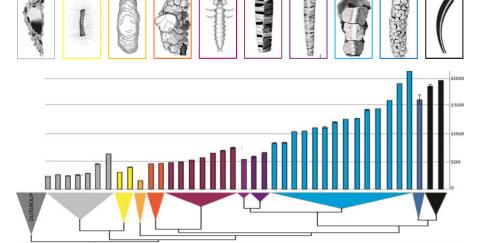
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Motivation and Results

Properties of caddisfly silk (polymerization in aquatic environments, high tensile strength/extensibility, sticks under water) make this material an interesting target for inter-disciplinary and industrial research.

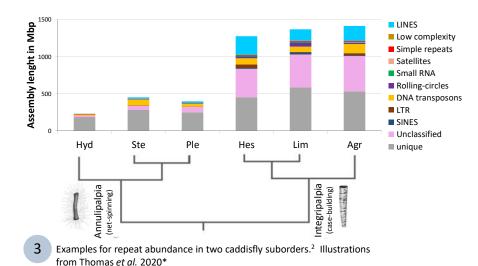
- We identified termini of the heavy (h-) and assembled the genomic region that encodes for light (I)-fibroin, proteins that form the basis of caddisfly silk¹
- Genome size varies 12.6-fold, from 170MB in net-spinning to 2130MB in case-building species (Fig. 2)
- Genome size variation may be linked to the functional diversification of silk characteristics and use in caddisflies





Caddsifly larval silk is used to construct a variety of underwater architectures

2 Genome size evolution in Trichoptera. ³ Genome sizes are given on the y-axis in Mbp. Illustrations from Thomas *et al.* 2020*



Contribution to SGN Program Portfolio

- From ideas to application: Collaborative projects with bio-technologists will gauge the potential of caddisfly silk as technical material
- Infrastructure: Our data is part of a newly established taxonomically broad genome collection:
 Senckenberg Biodiversity Genome Collection
- Documenting and analyzing biodiversity in an Earth system context

Outlook

- We are beginning to disentangle strands of silk to predict the underlying metabolism and mediation of silk characteristics
- We are applying new sequencing technologies to solve the problem of assembling the highly repetitive h-fibroin
- We will characterize the pattern of genome size evolution in a phylogenetic context

Acknowledgements

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References

¹Heckenhauer et al. 2019. Annotated Draft Genomes of Two Caddisfly Species Plectrocnemia conspersa CURTIS and Hydropsyche tenuis NAVAS (Insecta: Trichoptera). Genome Biology and Evolution 11: 3445–3451. ²Olsen & Heckenhauer et al. In preparation. De Novo Whole Genome Assemblies of Two Case Making Caddisflies Agrypnia staminea HAGEN, and Hesperophlax magnus BANKS. To be submitted to Genome Biology and Evolution. ³ Heckenhauer et al. In preparation. Genome size evolution in caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera). To be submitted to Genome Biology. *Thomas et al. 2020. © 2020 The Royal Entomological Society, Systematic Entomology, 45, 670–686







