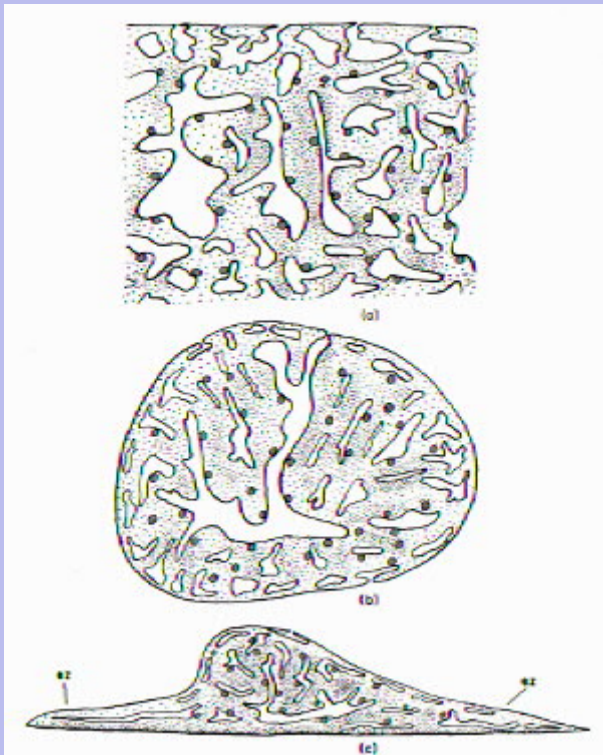
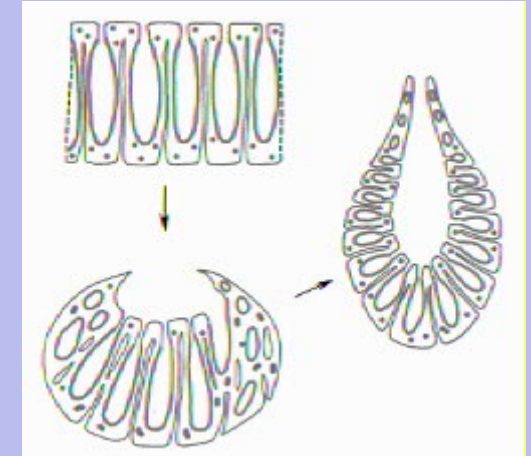
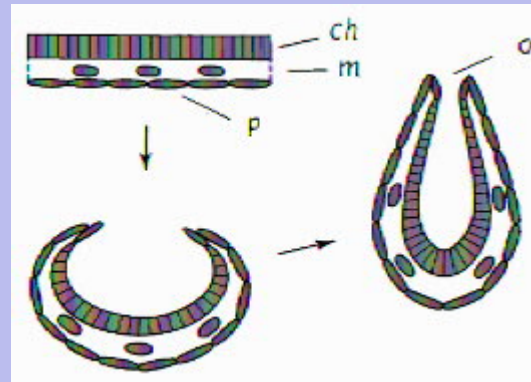
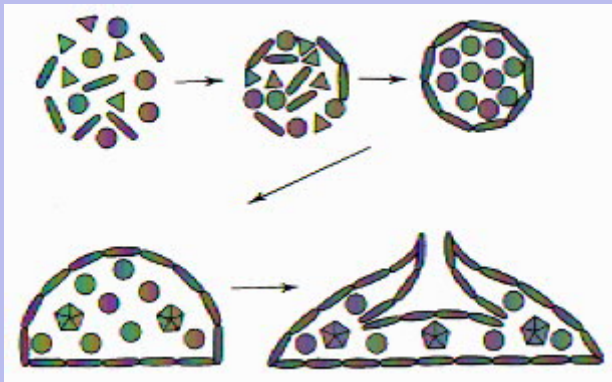


Regeneration in sponges

Ereskovsky A.V., Borisenko I., Lavrov A.,
Adamska M.

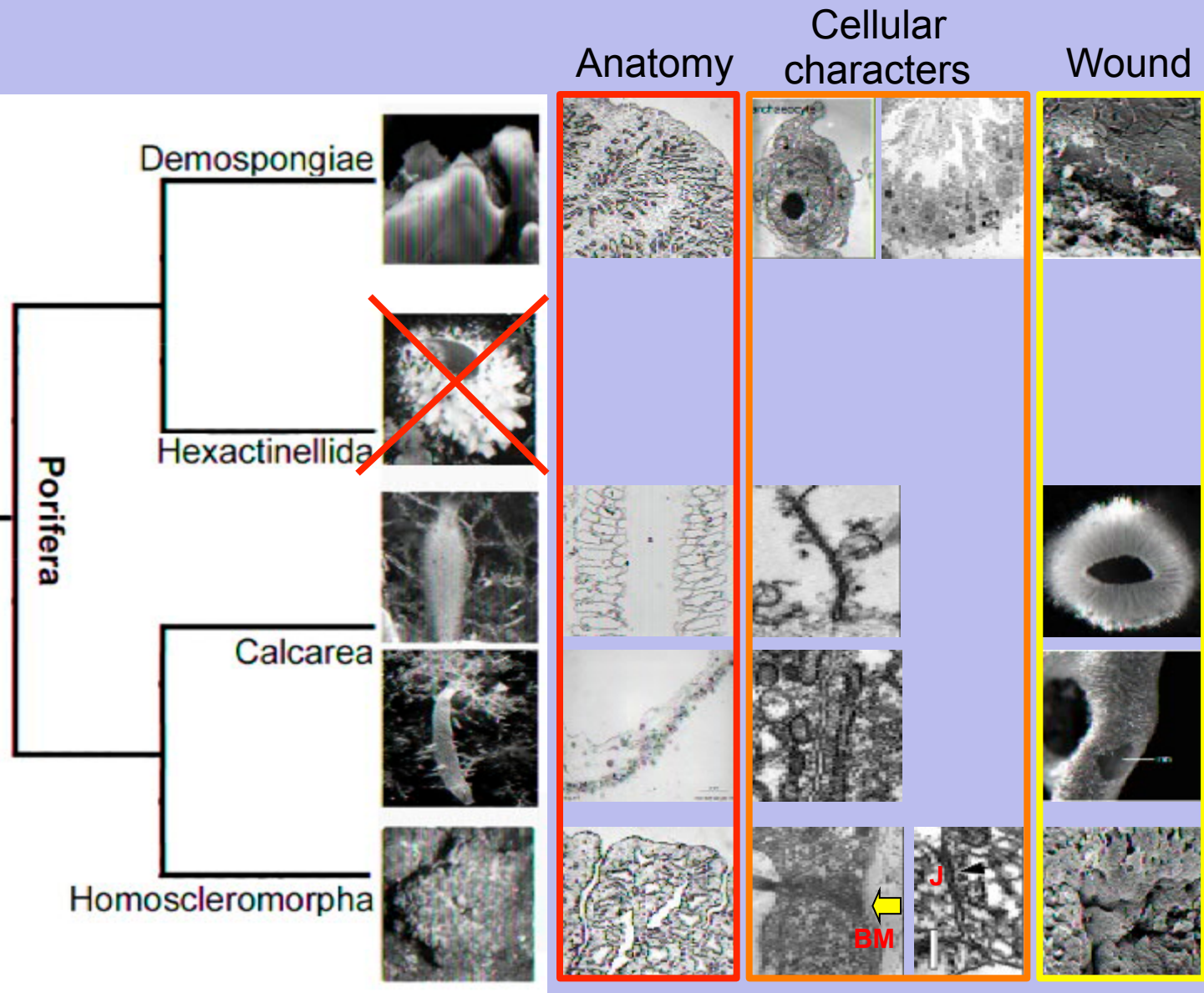




- **The aims of this study are:**
- 1) To show the variety of **morphogeneses** during reparative regeneration in different sponges;
- 2) To discover the cells, involved in the regeneration ;
- 3) To highlight the **correlation between tissue organization and morphogenetic mechanisms** involved in sponge's regeneration.

Sponges are known to possess remarkable reconstitutive and regenerative abilities

Models



Halisarca dujardini: no cell junctions; no basement membrane; archaeocytes

Sycon ciliatum & *Leucosolenia complicata*: cell junctions; no basement membrane; no archaeocytes

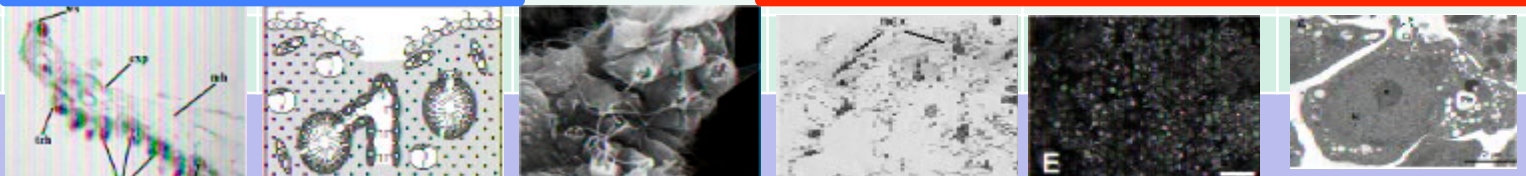
Oscarella lobularis: true epithelium; no archaeocytes

Main stages of regeneration in model sponges

	Retraction of the wound surface	Regenerating “plug” formation	Alignment of the wound edges	Regeneration membrane (epithelization)	Formation of blastema	Restoration of ectosome & choanosome
<i>Oscarella lobularis</i>	+	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Sycon ciliatum</i>	-	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Leucosolenia complicata</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Halisarca dujardini</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+

Basic morphogenetic and cellular processes during models regeneration

	Spreading (flattening) of epithelial sheets	Fusion of epithelial sheets	Cell transdifferentiation	Epithelial-mesenchymal transitions	Active local cell proliferation	Participation of stem-cells
<i>Oscarella lobularis</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Sycon ciliatum</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Leucosolenia complicata</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Halisarca dujardini</i>	-	-	+	+	+	+

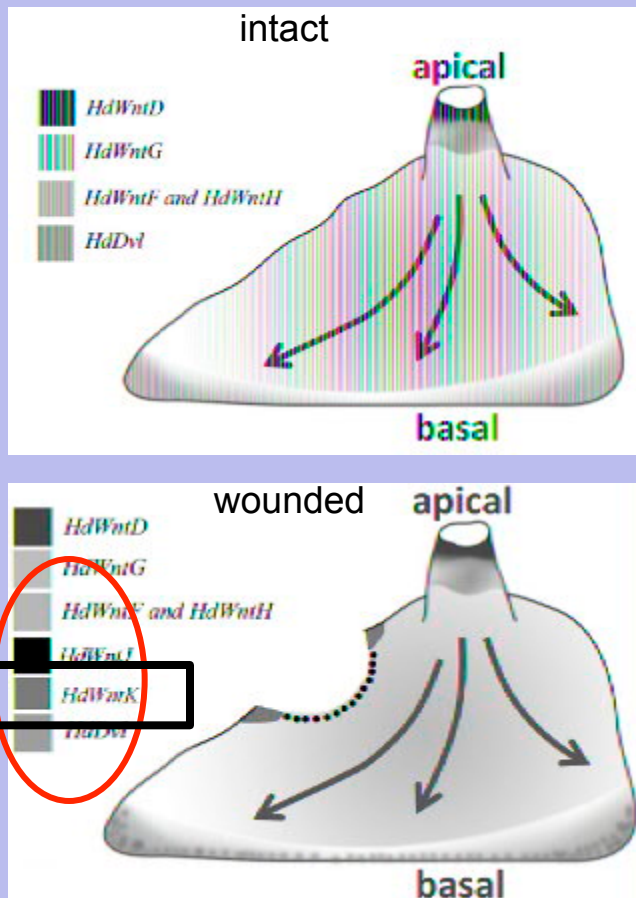


Regeneration in *Halisarca* and *Sycon*: detection of differentially expressed genes by RNA-Seq

Halisarca

At least 4 *Wnt* genes are differentially expressed along the body axis, and one *HduWntK* is expressed in cells at the edge of wound during regeneration

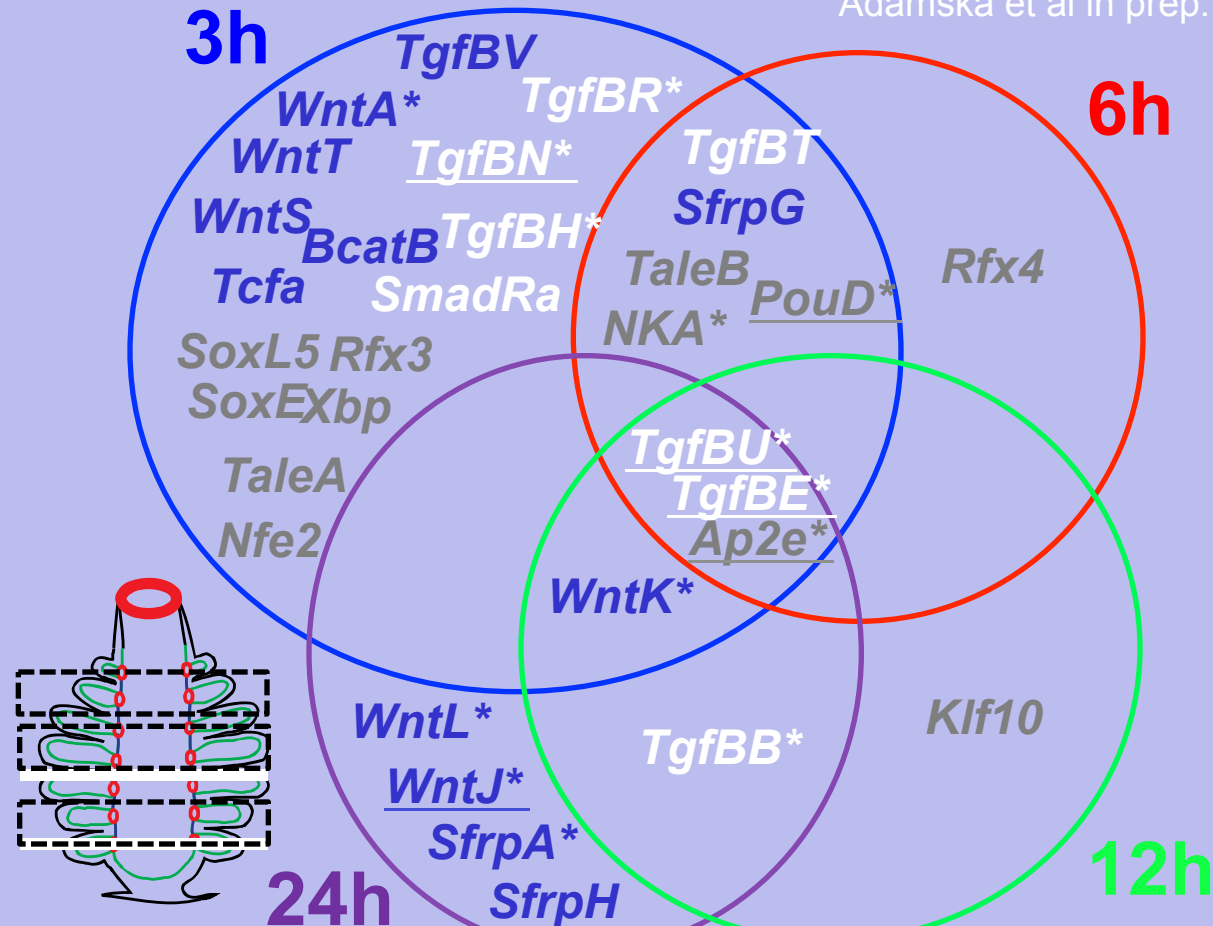
Borisenko et al. 2016



Sycon

Within hours of dissection, multiple Wnt and Tgf-beta pathway components, including their key transcription factors are upregulated, as are also several other developmental transcription factors.

Adamska et al in prep.



*Genes** with statistically significant higher expression in top than bottom.
*Genes** with statistically significant higher expression in top than middle.

General conclusions

- **Epithelial morphogenesis** discovered during **Homoscleromorpha and Calcaronea**, and **Mesenchymal morphogenesis** by **mesenchymal-epithelial transformations** in **Demospongiae** regeneration resemble morphogeneses in eumetazoans both morphologically and cytologically;
- Mesenchymal-epithelial transformation absent in **Calcaronea & Homoscleromorpha** regeneration;
- **Epithelial morphogenesis** absent in demosponges regeneration;
- Participation of multiple **Wnt** and **Tgf-beta** pathway components in ***Halisarca*** and ***Sycon*** regeneration are comparable to those in higher metazoan lineages.

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