



**HAL**  
open science

# Characterization of partenogenetic embryo development in the context of symbiosis using transcriptome analysis in the pea aphid model

Andréane Rabatel, Gérard Febvay, Karen Gaget, Marie-Gabrielle Duport, Yvan Rahbé, Hubert Charles, Federica Calevro, Stefano Colella

## ► To cite this version:

Andréane Rabatel, Gérard Febvay, Karen Gaget, Marie-Gabrielle Duport, Yvan Rahbé, et al.. Characterization of partenogenetic embryo development in the context of symbiosis using transcriptome analysis in the pea aphid model. EMBO Workshop on Systems Biology of Development, EMBO. Heidelberg, DEU., Aug 2010, Ascona, Switzerland. 1 p. hal-01231279

**HAL Id: hal-01231279**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01231279v1>**

Submitted on 6 Jun 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Characterization of partenogenetic embryo development in the context of symbiosis using transcriptome analysis in the pea aphid model

Andréane Rabatel<sup>1</sup>, Gérard Febvay<sup>1,2</sup>, Karen Gaget<sup>1</sup>, Gabrielle Duport<sup>1</sup>, Yvan Rahbé<sup>1,2</sup>, Hubert Charles<sup>1,2</sup>, Federica Calevro<sup>1,2</sup> and Stefano Colella<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UMR203 BF2I, Biologie Fonctionnelle Insectes et Interactions, INRA, INSA-Lyon, Université de Lyon, 20 ave A. Einstein, F-69621 Villeurbanne, France;

<sup>2</sup> BAMBOO, INRIA Rhône-Alpes, France.

Aphids are major pests of plants in temperate regions, especially by vectoring plant pathogens. Their success as crop pests principally arises from two characteristics: (1) their phenomenal reproductive rates by parthenogenesis during spring and summer and (2) their obligatory symbiotic bacteria *Buchnera aphidicola*, which provide aphids with essential amino acids lacking in their diet and contribute to aphids development and reproduction. Both pea aphid and *Buchnera* genomes have been recently sequenced and annotated, bringing this model of symbiosis to full genomic status. The availability of genomic data and tools allows the implementation of novel functional genomics research approaches to study the molecular mechanisms underlying embryo development in a parthenogenetic and symbiotic model organism. Using an oligonucleotides microarray, developed in collaboration with NimbleGen and including 24011 genes, we analysed the pea aphid transcriptome profiles at different embryonic and larval stages. Data were analysed using a linear ANOVA model and specific contrasts were applied, controlling the residual variance fluctuation, as well as the false discovery rate (R library limma). The analysis identified differentially expressed genes during embryo development using the following comparisons: i) early versus intermediate embryos, ii) intermediate versus late embryos and iii) late embryos versus early larval stages. We focused on the characterization of developmental and metabolic genes. This analysis, coupled with HPLC data on amino acids content obtained in the embryonic and larval stages, highlight an important role of aromatic amino acids biosynthetic genes at critical stage switches in pea aphid development.