



HAL
open science

A pan-metazoan concept for adult stem cells: the wobbling Penrose landscape

Baruch Rinkevich, Lorian Ballarin, Pedro Martinez, Ildiko Somorjai, Oshrat Ben-Hamo, Ilya Borisenko, Eugene Berezikov, Alexander Ereskovsky, Eve Gazave, Denis Khnykin, et al.

► To cite this version:

Baruch Rinkevich, Lorian Ballarin, Pedro Martinez, Ildiko Somorjai, Oshrat Ben-Hamo, et al.. A pan-metazoan concept for adult stem cells: the wobbling Penrose landscape. *Biological Reviews*, 2022, 97 (1), pp.299-325. 10.1111/brv.12801 . hal-03368864

HAL Id: hal-03368864



<https://hal.science/hal-03368864>

Submitted on 7 Oct 2021

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.

A pan-metazoan concept for adult stem cells: the wobbling Penrose landscape

Baruch Rinkevich^{1*} , Lorian Ballarin², Pedro Martinez^{3,4} , Ildiko Somorjai⁵, Oshrat Ben-Hamo¹, Ilya Borisenko⁶, Eugene Berezikov⁷, Alexander Ereskovsky^{6,8,9}, Eve Gazave¹⁰, Denis Khnykin¹¹, Lucia Manni², Olga Petukhova¹², Amalia Rosner¹, Eric Röttinger^{13,14}, Antonietta Spagnuolo¹⁵, Michela Sugni¹⁶, Stefano Tiozzo¹⁷ and Bert Hobmayer¹⁸

¹Israel Oceanographic & Limnological Research, National Institute of Oceanography, POB 9753, Tel Shikmona, Haifa, 3109701, Israel

²Department of Biology, University of Padova, Via Ugo Bassi 58/B, Padova, 35121, Italy

³Departament de Genètica, Microbiologia i Estadística, Universitat de Barcelona, Av. Diagonal 643, Barcelona, 08028, Spain

⁴Institut Català de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA), Passeig Lluís Companys 23, Barcelona, 08010, Spain

⁵School of Biology, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9ST, Scotland, UK

⁶Department of Embryology, Faculty of Biology, Saint-Petersburg State University, University Embankment, 7/9, Saint-Petersburg, 199034, Russia

⁷European Research Institute for the Biology of Ageing, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Antonius Deusinglaan 1, Groningen, 9713 AV, The Netherlands

⁸Institut Méditerranéen de Biodiversité et d'Ecologie marine et continentale (IMBE), Aix Marseille University, CNRS, IRD, Avignon University, Jardin du Pharo, 58 Boulevard Charles Livon, Marseille, 13007, France

⁹Koltzov Institute of Developmental Biology of Russian Academy of Sciences, Ulitsa Vavilova, 26, Moscow, 119334, Russia

¹⁰Université de Paris, CNRS, Institut Jacques Monod, Paris, F-75006, France

¹¹Department of Pathology, Oslo University Hospital, Bygg 19, Gaustad Sykehus, Sognsvannsveien 21, Oslo, 0188, Norway

¹²Collection of Vertebrate Cell Cultures, Institute of Cytology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tikhoretsky Ave. 4, St. Petersburg, 194064, Russia

¹³Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, INSERM, Institute for Research on Cancer and Aging, Nice (IRCAN), Nice, 06107, France

¹⁴Université Côte d'Azur, Federative Research Institute – Marine Resources (IFR MARRES), 28 Avenue de Valrose, Nice, 06103, France

¹⁵Department of Biology and Evolution of Marine Organisms, Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, Villa Comunale, Naples, 80121, Italy

¹⁶Department of Environmental Science and Policy (ESP), Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Celoria 26, Milan, 20133, Italy

¹⁷Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Biologie du Développement de Villefranche-sur-mer (LBDV), 06234 Villefranche-sur-Mer, Villefranche sur Mer, Cedex, France

¹⁸Institute of Zoology and Center for Molecular Biosciences, University of Innsbruck, Technikerstr, Innsbruck, 256020, Austria

ABSTRACT

Adult stem cells (ASCs) in vertebrates and model invertebrates (e.g. *Drosophila melanogaster*) are typically long-lived, lineage-restricted, clonogenic and quiescent cells with somatic descendants and tissue/organ-restricted activities. Such ASCs are mostly rare, morphologically undifferentiated, and undergo asymmetric cell division. Characterized by 'stemness' gene expression, they can regulate tissue/organ homeostasis, repair and regeneration. By contrast, analysis of other animal phyla shows that ASCs emerge at different life stages, present both differentiated and undifferentiated phenotypes, and may possess amoeboid movement. Usually pluri/totipotent, they may express germ-cell markers, but often lack germ-line sequestering, and typically do not reside in discrete niches. ASCs may constitute up to 40% of animal cells, and participate in a range of biological phenomena, from whole-body regeneration, dormancy, and agametic asexual reproduction, to indeterminate growth. They are considered legitimate units of selection. Conceptualizing this divergence, we present an alternative stemness metaphor to the Waddington landscape: the 'wobbling Penrose' landscape. Here, totipotent ASCs adopt ascending/descending courses of an 'Escherian stairwell', in a lifelong totipotency pathway. ASCs may also travel along lower stemness echelons to reach fully

* Address for correspondence (Tel: +972-4-8565275; E-mail: buki@ocean.org.il).

differentiated states. However, from any starting state, cells can change their stemness status, underscoring their dynamic cellular potencies. Thus, vertebrate ASCs may reflect just one metazoan ASC archetype.

Key words: adult stem cells, marine invertebrates, niche, gene expression, Waddington landscape, germ cells, totipotency, cell lineages, regeneration, asexual reproduction

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| I. Introduction | 2 |
| II. Vertebrate <i>versus</i> invertebrate ASCs at a glance | 5 |
| III. The wide range of metazoan ASC morphotypes | 5 |
| IV. Gene expression in invertebrate ASCs | 7 |
| V. The environment – ASC niches in invertebrates | 8 |
| VI. Idiosyncratic features associated with ASCs in invertebrates | 10 |
| VII. Discussion | 11 |
| VIII. Conclusions | 12 |
| IX. Acknowledgements | 13 |
| X. Author contributions | 13 |
| XI. References | 13 |
| XII. Supporting information | 27 |

I. INTRODUCTION

The prevailing vertebrate-centric paradigm suggests the existence of idiosyncratic populations of adult stem cells (ASCs) in animals (Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004; Clevers, 2015; Wiggins & Pearson, 2021). In vertebrates, ASCs are defined as lineage-restricted with tissue or organ-specific activities, and are capable of regulating homeostasis, repair and regeneration of tissues and organs (Clevers & Watt, 2018). Vertebrate ASCs are located in defined niches, where they normally lie in a quiescent state (Slack, 2018; Marescal & Cheeseman, 2020) until called upon to activate by specific stimuli such as injury or disease (Clevers, 2015; Clevers & Watt, 2018). The literature on mammalian stem cells further defines ASCs as undifferentiated cellular entities that give rise to either daughter stem cells, self-renewing progenitors, or lineage-specific differentiated cells (Raff, 2003; Clevers & Watt, 2018). While at early embryogenesis vertebrate stem cells are totipotent, giving rise to both somatic and germline descendants, post-embryonic stem cells are multipotent at best [e.g. haematopoietic stem cells (Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004)].

Over time, two distinct evolving views of ASCs in vertebrates have been proposed. The first considers ASCs as ‘entities’: discrete units of selection, development and regeneration (Weissman, 2000). The second focuses on their ‘state’ or ‘function’, and posits that the biological state of a cell dictates its status as an ASC or as a differentiated cell (Blau & Baltimore, 1991; Blau, Brazelton & Weismann, 2001). The latter view is supported by the controversial findings that restrictions in cell fates are flexible and that differentiated cells may regain levels of lost stemness.

In vertebrates, ASCs have been categorized by their morphology, tissue of origin, plasticity, and potency. While

existing in a quiescent state, they still maintain the power to resume cellular proliferation. They tend to be found in small numbers, but are long-lived as a population, and often express specific ‘stemness’ genes (Poulsom *et al.*, 2002; Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004; Clevers, 2015; Rumman, Dhawan & Kassem, 2015; Grün *et al.*, 2016; Clevers & Watt, 2018; Marescal & Cheeseman, 2020). Yet other authors have referred to specific ‘conditions’, rather than ‘characters’ or ‘functional potency’ when defining the ASC concept (Loeffler & Roeder, 2002; Zipori, 2004). The above views consider, as a prime defining feature, an ASC’s ability to give rise to one or more differentiated cell types as part of regular bodily homeostasis, and in acute states such as those that require repairing damage (Slack, 2018).

While ASCs are inherently defined morphologically (Fig. 1), phenotype alone provides only tantalizing hints for their identification. For instance, it took decades of targeted research to define the population of haematopoietic stem cells (Eaves, 2015), and many years of work before the discovery of intestinal stem cells (van der Flier & Clevers, 2009). Likewise, other ASC identification criteria may conceal the authentic plasticity in their transcriptome profiles (Grün *et al.*, 2016), and the detection of asymmetric cell divisions, often used to identify stem cells ‘unambiguously’, is particularly elusive. Similarly, the criteria of ASC potency and plasticity are a source of confusion (Poulsom *et al.*, 2002; Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004). Notwithstanding such caveats, it is widely accepted that vertebrate ASCs are rare, clonogenic, and undifferentiated (characterized by a high nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio and small cell size compared to lineage-differentiated progenies). Moreover, they are multi/oligo/unipotent cells capable of self-renewal and multilineage differentiation, often interacting with specialized stem cell niches, and are considered slow-cycling cells that

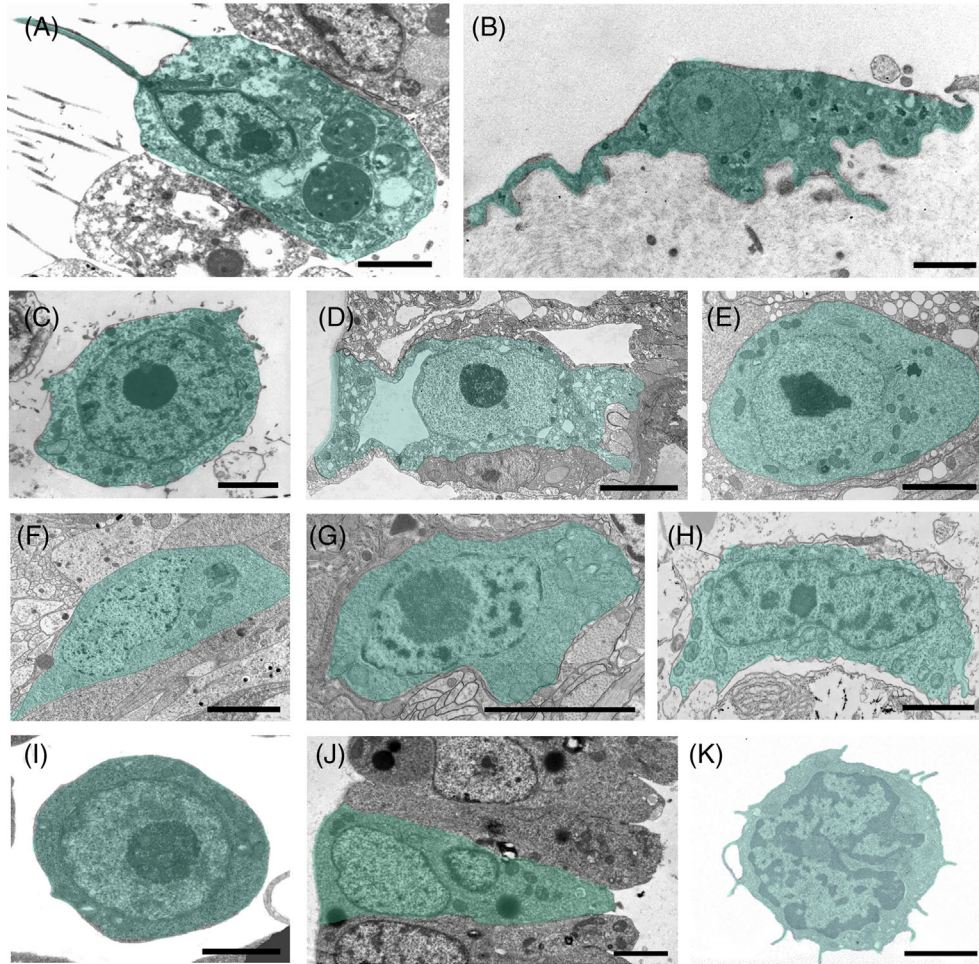


Fig 1. Adult stem cells (ASCs) from selected marine invertebrate phyla and a human haematopoietic stem cell visualized by transmission electron microscopy. (A–C) Porifera: a choanocyte of *Leucosolenia variabilis* (A), a pinacocyte of *Oscarella* sp. (B), an archaeocyte of *Crellomima imparidens* (C). (D, E) Cnidaria: epitheliomuscular (D) and interstitial (E) stem cells of *Hydra magnipapillata*. (F, G) Platyhelminthes: neoblasts of the planarian *Schmidtea* sp. (F) and the rhabditophoran *Macrostomum lignano* (G). (H) Acoela: neoblast of *Isodiametra pulchra*. (I, J) Tunicata: haemoblast (I) and bud primordium cell (J) of *Botryllus schlosseri*. (K) Mammalia: quiescent haematopoietic stem cell of *Mus musculus* (modified from Radley *et al.*, 1999). ASCs in invertebrates occur as two basic cell types, either as epithelial cells integrated into organized two-dimensional tissue layers (A, B, D, J) or as smaller cells located in mesenchymal tissues (C, F–H), in interstitial spaces of epithelia (E), and in the circulating haemolymph/blood (I, K). Epithelial ASCs exhibit the hallmarks of typical epithelial cells including a distinct apical–basal polarity. Mammalian ASCs typically show a high nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio, round interphase nuclei with prominent nucleoli, and a ribosome-rich cytoplasm. Scale bars: A–C, E–K, 5 μ m; D, 5 μ m. Photograph credits: A–C, A. Ereskovsky; D–H, B. Hobmayer; I, J, L. Manni).

show distinct germ/somatic lineage potential. The somatic ASCs are tissue specific and function in homeostasis and, with constraints, in regeneration of organs/tissues.

Does the above vertebrate ASC ‘archetype’ apply to the animal kingdom (Metazoa) as a whole? Comparative approaches may shed light on this important question. A glance at the metazoan phylogenetic tree puts in stark relief the fact that ASCs have only been studied in a limited number of taxa, mainly those capable of asexual reproduction and/or with high competency for regeneration, including some spiralian protostomes (lophotrochozoans, i.e. Platyhelminthes) and deuterostomes (i.e. tunicates, echinoderms), as well as many

non-bilaterian lineages (i.e. cnidarians, poriferans). Somatic ASCs have not been reported in most ecdysozoans (i.e. Nematodea, Scalidophora and Panarthropoda), except for a few arthropods (Shukalyuk *et al.*, 2007; Alié *et al.*, 2015).

To fill this conceptual lacuna, we evaluate the distribution and the properties of ASCs in non-vertebrate metazoans in the context of the vertebrate ASC exemplar, excluding invertebrates such as fruit flies and nematodes, which while excellent genetic model systems are by all accounts highly derived ecdysozoans. Using inter/intra-phyla comparative analyses of ASC properties, their gene expression and the cellular environment, as well as their role in unique biological

Table 1. Central traits distinguishing vertebrate adult stem cell (ASCs) from non-ecdysozoan invertebrate ASCs [selected citations; aberrant status such as cancer cells in vertebrates or reprogramming approaches such as iPS (induced pluripotent stem) cells are not included]

| ASC trait | Status in vertebrates | Status in marine invertebrates (most cases) |
|---|--|--|
| Abundance | Rare, 0.001–0.01% (e.g. Martin <i>et al.</i> , 2002) | Up to 20–30% of all cells in flatworms (Handberg-Thorsager, Fernandez & Salo, 2008; Gentile, Cebrià & Bartscherer, 2011); 20–30% of all cells in the freshwater hydrozoan <i>Hydra</i> (Bosch <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Hobmayer <i>et al.</i> , 2012); up to 50–80% (choanocytes) of all cells in Calcarea (Jones, 1961; A. E., unpublished results) and up to 3–14% of all cells in Demospongiae (Diaz, 1979; Custodio, Hajdu & Muricy, 2004). |
| Potency | Primarily uni/oligopotency, some pluripotency | Pluri- and totipotency, with differentiation potential towards cell lineages from more than a single germ layer (Müller, Teo & Frank, 2004; Manni <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Rinkevich & Matranga, 2009; Rinkevich, Matranga & Rinkevich, 2009; Wagner, Wang & Reddien, 2011; Reyes-Bermudez, Hidaka & Mikheyev, 2021). |
| Stemness outcomes | Limited to organs and tissues | May develop whole organisms <i>via</i> asexual reproduction (e.g. budding) or <i>via</i> regeneration of minute fragments (Manni <i>et al.</i> , 2007, 2019; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2007, 2009, 2011; Voskoboinik <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Bely & Nyberg, 2010; Bosch <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Lehoczky, Robert & Tabin, 2011; Lavrov & Kosevich, 2016; Lai & Aboobaker, 2018). |
| Amoeboid cell motility | Not recorded under normal conditions | Demosponge archaeocytes (Funayama, 2008), hydrozoan interstitial cells (Bode, 1996), planarian neoblasts (Isaeva, Aleksandrova & Reunov, 2005a; Abnave <i>et al.</i> , 2017) and amoebocytes in stellate echinoderms (Khadra <i>et al.</i> , 2018) competent for amoeboid motility and/or active migration. |
| Exhibiting morphologies of differentiated cells | Not recorded under normal conditions | Recorded in various phyla. Examples are the morphologies of choanocytes in sponges and amoebocytes in anthozoans (Gold & Jacobs, 2013; Ereskovsky <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Funayama, 2018); epithelial cells in <i>Hydra</i> (Hobmayer <i>et al.</i> , 2012); filopodia/extended cell processes in flatworm neoblasts (Baguña, 2012; Abnave <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Ivankovic <i>et al.</i> , 2019); also hypothesized for flagellated coelomic epithelial cells in a starfish (Bossche & Jangoux, 1976). |
| Soma/germ stem cell boundaries | The germline is sequestered at early ontogeny | Boundaries between soma/germ stem cells are blurred in many taxa and germ cells can arise from ASCs (Buss, 1982; Blackstone & Jasker, 2003; Rinkevich & Yankelevich, 2004; Seipel, Yanze & Schmid, 2004; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Rosner <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Gold & Jacobs, 2013; Dannenberg & Seaver, 2018; DuBuc <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Vasquez-Kuntz <i>et al.</i> , 2020). |
| Expression of germ cell markers in ASCs | Not recorded (except in some cancers) | Present in ASCs and various somatic cells (e.g. <i>Vasa</i> , <i>Piwi</i> and <i>POU</i> genes) (Raz, 2000; Mochizuki, Nishimiya-Fujisawa & Fujisawa, 2001; Seipel <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Shukalyuk <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Rosner <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Rosner & Rinkevich, 2011; Fierro-Constain <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Xu & Sun, 2020). |
| Germ stem cell trans-differentiation to ASCs | Not recorded | Present, recorded in some regenerative scenarios such as in flatworms (Gremigni & Puccinelli, 1977). |
| <i>De novo</i> emergence of ASCs | Not recorded | Present in cnidarians, sponges and tunicates (Müller <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Manni <i>et al.</i> , 2007, 2019; Schmich <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Rinkevich & Rinkevich, 2013; Borisenko <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Ereskovsky <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Ferrario <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Xu & Sun, 2020). |
| Source cells for regeneration | Tissue resident; mostly lineage-restricted ASCs | Whole organismal residency; potential mobilization and expansion of ASCs from other sites/tissues; in planarians and some tunicates, a single ASC may regenerate a whole organism (Rinkevich, Shlemberg & Fishelson, 1995; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2010, 2011; Lehoczky <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Wagner <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Rinkevich & Rinkevich, 2013; Blanchoud, Rinkevich & Wilson, 2018; Fields & Levin, 2018). Presence of dedifferentiation processes (Ferrario <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Xu & Sun, 2020). |

(Continues)

Table 1. (Cont.)

| ASC trait | Status in vertebrates | Status in marine invertebrates (most cases) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Contribution to dormancy ASC niche | Inconclusive Essential for ASC quiescence and long-term survival (Marescal & Cheeseman, 2020) | Hibernation and aestivation in botryllid ascidians (Hyams <i>et al.</i> , 2017). No distinct anatomical stem cell niche has been elucidated for the vast majority of non-ecdysozoan invertebrates (Rinkevich, 2009; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2009). A few ephemeral ASC niches were identified in botryllid ascidians (Voskoboynik <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Rinkevich <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Rosner <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Rosental <i>et al.</i> , 2018). |
| Contribution to indeterminate growth | Indeterminate growth does not exist in birds and mammals | Indeterminate growth exists in various taxa within sponges, cnidarians, annelids, bryozoans, and tunicates (Jackson & Coates, 1986; Hughes, 1987; Vogt, 2012; Gazave <i>et al.</i> , 2013); Direct evidence for the role of ASCs found in sponges, flatworms, cnidarians and annelids (e.g. in atokous worms). |
| Contribution to immortal lifespan | Immortality does not exist | Immortality exists in cnidarians (Martinez, 1998; Schmich <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Dańko, Kozłowski & Schaible, 2015), planarians [further associated with neoblasts (Saló, 2006; Tan <i>et al.</i> , 2012)] and sponges (which may live for thousands of years) (Gatti, 2002; McMurray, Blum & Pawlik, 2008); extended lifespan in bivalves, the longest lived non-colonial animals (Gruber <i>et al.</i> , 2015). |
| ASCs as units of selection | Unspecified; yes, in transmissible tumours | Present, potentially in all marine invertebrates with a somatic embryogenesis type of ontogeny (Buss, 1982; Rinkevich, 2000, 2009, 2011; Weissman, 2000; Laird, De Tomaso & Weissman, 2005; Fields & Levin, 2018). |

processes (e.g. whole-body regeneration), we put forward the hypothesis that vertebrates represent only one particular prototype of ASC, and that ASCs in fact exhibit a wider range of properties and abilities, some non-existent in vertebrates. In light of this, we propose a unified model to explain ASC diversity in metazoans – ‘the wobbling Penrose landscape’, a modification of the traditional Waddington landscape metaphor.

II. VERTEBRATE *VERSUS* INVERTEBRATE ASCs AT A GLANCE

Apart from two fundamental properties of stem cells, i.e. self-renewal and differentiation potential, it appears that many cardinal ASC traits differ between vertebrates and other phyla. Fifteen traits are highlighted in Table 1, together spanning a wide range of characteristics from morphology, differentiation state and somatic/germ lineage characteristics, to some key biological properties. Vertebrate ASCs are constrained to one of the three germ layers (Weissman, Anderson & Gage, 2001) and they give rise to lineage-restricted progenies that are limited to specific organs/tissues (Tanaka & Reddien, 2011), with the germline being sequestered from the somatic lineages early in ontogeny. ASCs are generally rare in vertebrates (e.g. only 0.001–0.01% of mononuclear cells isolated from a Ficoll density gradient of feline bone marrow aspirate are mesenchymal stem cells; Martin *et al.*, 2002) and pluripotent at best; they are slow cycling and reside in compartmentalized niches, with

restricted migration potential (Moore & Lyle, 2011). These vertebrate traits are inconsistent with many of the ASC attributes found in other groups (Table 1). Even the statement that the ‘ability of stem cells to reside within niches is an evolutionarily conserved phenomenon’ (Fuchs, Tumber & Guasch, 2004, p. 771) is not applicable to all, or even the majority, of metazoan ASCs. Further, ASCs in other lineages may arise *de novo* by trans-differentiation from somatic cells (Ferrario *et al.*, 2020), which is not a common phenomenon in the vertebrates (Goodell, Nguyen & Shroyer, 2015; Merrell & Stanger, 2016), and even from germ cells under specific conditions (Table 1). The aforementioned disparate characters have particularly emerged in long-lived and indeterminately growing animals, where organismal senescence (*sensu* Rinkevich & Loya, 1986) has not been documented or is delayed (e.g. sponges, corals, and the immortal *Hydra*).

III. THE WIDE RANGE OF METAZOAN ASC MORPHOTYPES

Almost no study on ASCs outside vertebrates has been devoted to capturing their degree of potency by using criteria of increased stringency, as has recently been proposed for mammalian systems (Posfai *et al.*, 2021). However, many phyla (e.g. Porifera, Cnidaria, Ctenophora, Annelida, Acoela, Platyhelminthes, Echinodermata, Cephalochordata and Tunicata) possess large pools of *bona fide* ASCs throughout the lifespan of the organism, most of which are multipotent (in sponges, flatworms, acoels, cnidarians, annelids and

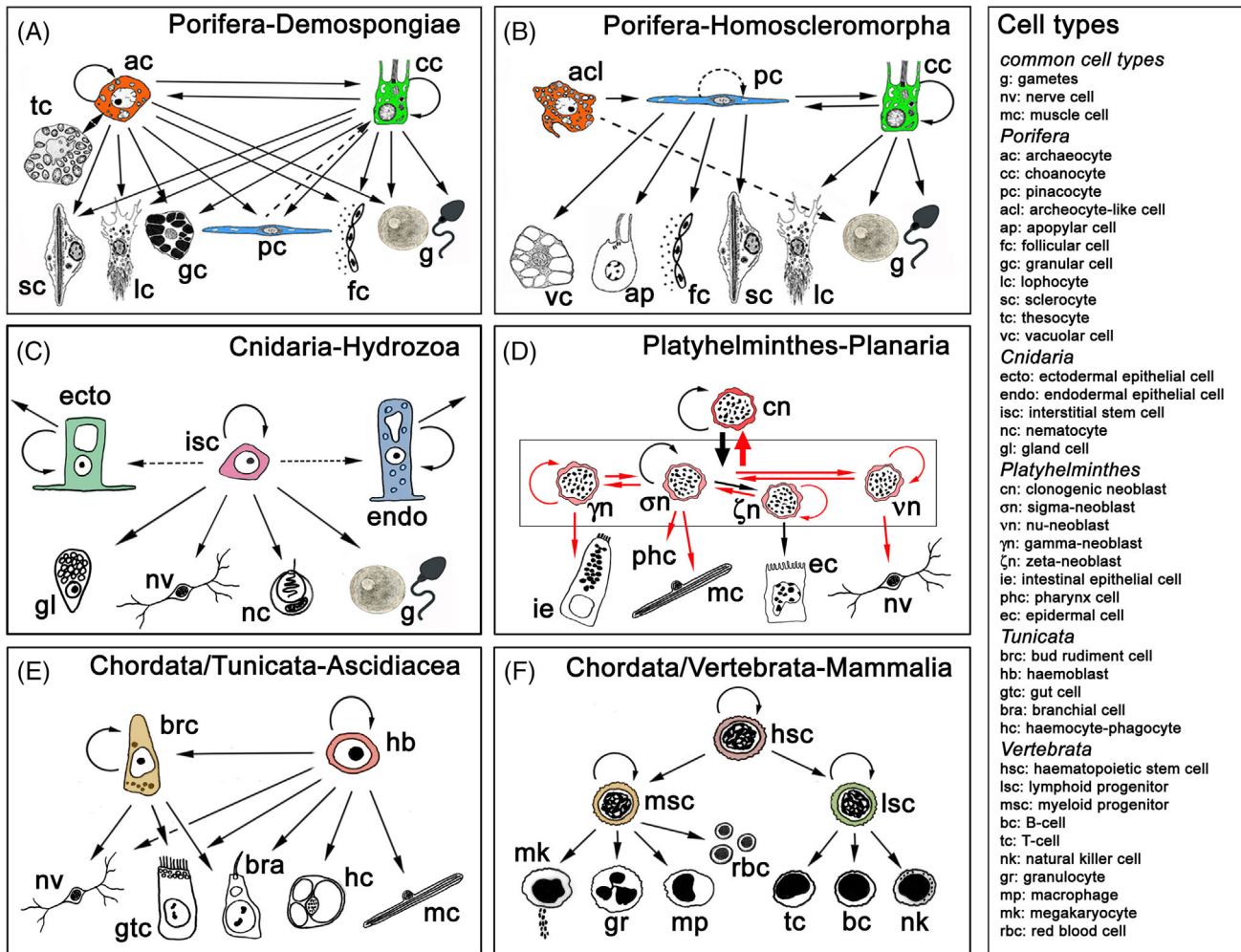


Fig 2. Plasticity, self-renewal, and differentiation dynamics in selected invertebrate and vertebrate adult stem cell (ASC) lineages. ASCs are highlighted in colour, differentiation products shown as black and white schemes. Conversion of one ASC type into another occurs in pre-bilaterian sponges and hydrozoans, and within the flatworm neoblast lineage (A–D). Differentiation of gametes as descendants of ASCs is a common feature in the pre-bilaterian sponges and hydrozoans (A, B). The dashed arrows in sponge ASC lineages represent capacities for self-renewal, phenotypic conversion and differentiation based on observations of cellular behaviour during growth, tissue renewal and regeneration, which have not yet been validated by stringent experimental analysis. In C stippled arrows represent the formation of hydrozoan epithelial cells from interstitial stem cells as described in *Hydractinia* spp., which does not occur in *Hydra* spp. In D red arrows in the planarian neoblast system are based on the lineage-restricted expression of gene sets, which require further validation using precise lineage tracing and functional interference assays. The self-renewal capacity of zeta-, gamma-, and nu-neoblasts is under discussion. Species sources: (A) *Amphimedon queenslandica*, *Ephydatia fluviatilis*; (B) *Oscarella lobularis*; (C) *Hydractinia* spp., *Hydra vulgaris*; (D) *Schmidtea mediterranea*; (E) *Botryllus schlosseri*, *Ciona robusta*; (F) *Homo sapiens*. Schemes in C and D are modified from Gold & Jacobs (2013) and Zhu & Pearson (2016), respectively.

tunicates; Fig. 2; see online Supporting Information, Tables S1 and S2) and some of which (e.g. cnidarians, flatworms and tunicates) have been suggested to be totipotent (Müller *et al.*, 2004; Manni *et al.*, 2007; Rinkevich & Matrangola, 2009; Rinkevich, Matrangola & Rinkevich, 2009; Wagner *et al.*, 2011; Kassmer, Langenbacher & De Tomaso, 2020). In many groups, ASCs give rise not only to somatic lineages, but also to germ cell lineages, with no signature of germ-cell sequestration (Gschwentner *et al.*, 2001; Takamura, Fujimura & Yamaguchi, 2002; Rinkevich, 2009; Juliano, Swartz & Wessel, 2010; Juliano &

Wessel, 2010; Gold & Jacobs, 2013; Solana, 2013; Yoshida *et al.*, 2017; Adamska, 2018; Dannenberg & Seaver, 2018; DuBuc *et al.*, 2020; Vasquez-Kuntz *et al.*, 2020), and in some animals, ASCs are the only proliferative cells (Bely & Sikes, 2010a).

ASCs in invertebrates represent a wide range of phylum-specific and characteristic cell types, morphologies and behaviours (Figs 1 and 2; Table S1), which range from sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes (Simpson, 1984; Ereskovsky, 2010), hydrozoan interstitial cells (i-cells)

(Bosch, 2009; Plickert, Frank & Müller, 2012) and platyhelminth or acoel neoblasts (Wagner *et al.*, 2011; Bagaña, 2012) to tunicate haemoblasts (Freeman, 1964; Voskoboynik *et al.*, 2008; Kawamura & Sunanaga, 2010; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2013; Kassmer *et al.*, 2020). Comparisons within phyla reveal a considerable degree of additional variation, where ASC properties are possessed only by particular taxa within a phylum (e.g. demosponge archaeocytes, hydrozoan i-cells). Similarly, ASC lineages and progenitors may show intra-phylum modifications (e.g. Müller *et al.*, 2004; Borisenko *et al.*, 2015; Funayama, 2018; Lavrov *et al.*, 2018; Fig. 2; Table S1).

Outside the vertebrates, ASCs are often highly abundant (primarily choanocytes in sponges, ecto/endodermal epitheliomuscular cells in cnidarian polyps and neoblasts in flatworms; Simpson, 1984; Handberg-Thorsager *et al.*, 2008; Bosch *et al.*, 2010; Gentile *et al.*, 2011; Hobmayer *et al.*, 2012; Table 1) and the literature reveals cases of putative totipotency, as high differentiation potential contributes to more than a single germ layer (Fig. 2; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2009; Wagner *et al.*, 2011). Emblematic structures in many of these ASCs are the so-called chromatoid bodies [reported in neoblasts, i-cells and archaeocytes, as well as most recently in a small pool of notochord cells in cephalochordates (Rossi *et al.*, 2008; Isaeva *et al.*, 2009; Isaeva & Akhmadiev, 2011; Holland & Somorjai, 2020)] – electron-dense aggregates often adjacent to the nuclear envelope that resemble the germline granules of vertebrates and insects.

Many invertebrate ASCs consist of epithelial tissues, exhibiting epithelial cell hallmarks (lacking the characteristic large nucleus/cytoplasmic ratio of other ASCs), with distinct apical–basal and planar cell polarities, apical cell–cell junctions, and basal cell–extracellular matrix interactions, all of which are features of differentiated cells. The most prominent example is found in sponges, where cells of the inner and outer epithelia – choanocytes and pinacocytes, respectively (Fig. 1A, B) – function as true epithelial cells, while potentially acting as stem cells during tissue renewal and regeneration (Ereskovsky *et al.*, 2015; Lavrov *et al.*, 2018). The same applies to the hydrozoan cnidarian ectodermal and endodermal epitheliomuscular cells (Fig. 1D; Bosch *et al.*, 2010; Hobmayer *et al.*, 2012) and the colonial tunicate bud primordium (Fig. 1J; Manni *et al.*, 2007, 2019). Further, the literature reveals cases where these ASCs not only express genes associated with germline stem cells, but are also able to differentiate into somatic cells or gametes, indicating the lack of strict boundaries between somatic/germline lineages. Examples include sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes (Fierro-Constaín *et al.*, 2017; Funayama, 2018), hydrozoan i-cells (Bode, 1996), flatworm and acoel neoblasts (Shibata, Rouhana & Agata, 2010; Chiodin *et al.*, 2013; Lai & Aboobaker, 2018), the posterior stem cells of the annelid growth zone (Giani *et al.*, 2011; Gazave *et al.*, 2013; Kozin & Kostyuchenko, 2015) and tunicate haemoblasts (Magor *et al.*, 1999; Stoner, Rinkevich & Weissman, 1999; Laird *et al.*, 2005; Voskoboynik *et al.*, 2007; Rosner *et al.*, 2009; Brown *et al.*, 2009a; Rinkevich, 2017; Rosner, Kravchenko & Rinkevich, 2019; Kassmer *et al.*, 2020).

IV. GENE EXPRESSION IN INVERTEBRATE ASCs

Invertebrate ASCs express orthologues of many vertebrate ‘stemness’ genes, as well as genes that contribute to cancer cell ‘stem cell potential’ (Conte *et al.*, 2009; Mashanov *et al.*, 2010; Yun *et al.*, 2017; Ben-Hamo *et al.*, 2018). A list of selected genes and gene families is provided in Fig. 3 and Table S2. However, it is challenging to identify or compare stemness gene signatures across diverse taxa separated by wide evolutionary distances (Alié *et al.*, 2015; Wiggans & Pearson, 2021). Also, the molecular mechanisms by which invertebrates maintain viable ASC stocks, with long-term stability and constant proliferation during their lifespan, remain elusive (Conte *et al.*, 2009). This is true for *Myc*, one of the major vertebrate stem cell maintenance factors, and which has been associated with ASC self-renewal in hydrozoan i-cells (Hartl *et al.*, 2010, 2019; Plickert *et al.*, 2012). In-depth single-cell transcriptome analysis of hydrozoan i-cell and flatworm neoblast lineages failed to identify common sets of stemness factors (Fincher *et al.*, 2018; Plass *et al.*, 2018; Siebert *et al.*, 2019).

As in the vertebrates (Lander, 2009), the essence of ASC stemness cannot be distilled down to a single shared molecular fingerprint, further highlighted by the co-expression of somatic/germ stem cell signatures in invertebrate ASCs (Table 1), wherever these ASCs have been studied. This includes the expression of genes such as *POU*, *SOX*, *Piwi*, *Bruno*, *Vasa* and *Pl10* orthologues in a number of metazoan ASCs, including sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes (Funayama, 2008, 2018; Fierro-Constaín *et al.*, 2017), hydrozoan i-cells (Seipel *et al.*, 2004; Rebscher *et al.*, 2008; Leclère *et al.*, 2012), neoblasts of acoels and planarians (Guo, Peters & Newmark, 2006; Pfister *et al.*, 2008; De Mulder *et al.*, 2009b; Önal *et al.*, 2012), tunicate ASCs (Sunanaga, Watanabe & Kawamura, 2007; Rosner *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2010), putative stem cells from annelid growth zones (Rebscher *et al.*, 2007; Giani *et al.*, 2011; Gazave *et al.*, 2013), and presumably in regenerating nemertean tissues (Xu & Sun, 2020). This toti/pluripotency in non-vertebrate phyla maintains functions such as gametogenesis, embryogenesis, homeostasis, asexual reproduction and regeneration (Fierro-Constaín *et al.*, 2017), supporting the idea of global conservation in pluripotency-associated genes for day-to-day needs (Fig. 3; Table S2), as reported for cell adhesion receptors and nuclear receptors (Gamulin *et al.*, 1994).

In contrast to the vertebrates, somatic and germline stemness markers (e.g. *Vasa*, *Pl10*, *Piwi*, *Nanos*, *Bruno*, *Pumilio*, *Tudor*, etc.; Fig. 3), as well as alkaline phosphatase (Isaeva, 2011), are co-expressed in differentiated somatic cells/tissues in many invertebrate phyla (Table 1). This character has been recorded in sponges (Funayama, 2018), cnidarians (Mochizuki *et al.*, 2001), ctenophores (Alié *et al.*, 2011), annelids (Rebscher *et al.*, 2007; Dill & Seaver, 2008; Gazave *et al.*, 2013), parasitic crustaceans (Shukalyuk *et al.*, 2007; Shukayuk & Isaeva, 2012), molluscs and echinoderms (Lai & Aboobaker, 2018) and colonial tunicates (Rabinowitz, Alphasi & Rinkevich, 2009; Rosner *et al.*, 2009; Brown *et al.*, 2009a; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2010;

| | | RNA-binding proteins | | | | | | | | RRM containing proteins | | | Signal transduction | | | Transcription factors | | | | | Cell cycle/differentiation regulators | | | Niche | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|------|------|----------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------------------|------|---------|----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | argonaute | piwi | vasa | vlg/pl10 | DDX1/6 | tudor | pumilio | nanos | mago nashi | bruno/bruli | boule | mbnl | Musashi/dazap | Wnt pathway | Notch pathway | TGFB/BMP pathway | Pax | FOU | Sox | Fox | GATA4/5/6 | Myc | Transcript silencers | MCM2 | Cyclins | PCNA/pH3 | Niche interaction | | | | |
| METAZOA | BILATERIA | Acoelomorpha | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| | | Platyhelminthes | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | | Annelida | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| | | Mollusca | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| | | Arthropoda | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Urochordata | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Cephalochordata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| | | Hemichordata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| | | Echinodermata | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cnidaria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Porifera | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ctenophora | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Placozoa | ✓ | ✗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Fig 3. The expression of ‘stemness’ genes in somatic cells of invertebrates. Five functional gene categories are depicted, each represented by 3–9 specific genes (in grey boxes). Bilaterian phyla are grouped by colour, with pink for Deuterostomia (Chordata and Ambulacraria) and blue (Spiralia) and yellow (Ecsysozoa) for Protostomia. Ticks indicate that expression of stemness genes in ASCs in at least one species for the phylum has been reported. Note that for most metazoan phyla and many gene categories, no data are available. Only taxa for which sufficient information on ASCs is available are included. The red skull and crossbones indicate the absence/loss of the gene(s) in the phylum. RRM, RNA-recognition motif. Data from model ecdysozoans are excluded (*Drosophila*, nematodes; see text for details). See Table S2 for the original data on which this figure is based.

Rabinowitz & Rinkevich, 2011). These observations may either imply distinct functions or pleiotropy for the genes in differentiated somatic cells (Juliano *et al.*, 2010). Alternatively, this may suggest that the conventional view of distinct ‘stem cell genes’ should be reconsidered.

By tracing shared transcriptomic signatures for demosponge archaeocytes, flatworm neoblasts and *Hydra* i-cells, Alié *et al.* (2015) revealed 180 orthology groups, considered as a relevant proxy for the core set for ancestral stem cells. Most of these genes pre-dated animal origins, with only a few representing true metazoan innovations. These findings reinforce the idea of a conserved ancestral multipotency program associated with pluri/totipotency (Önal *et al.*, 2012; Fierro-Constain *et al.*, 2017; Fig. 3), although the putative gene regulatory networks have been rewired throughout evolution to generate clade-specific morphologies/physiologies. These observations are in line with the hypothesis of the existence of primordial stem cells (Solana, 2013). Interestingly, the ancestral stem cell transcriptomic landscape (Alié *et al.*, 2015) is noticeably poor in transcription factors,

yet it is rich in RNA regulatory players, including many RNA-binding proteins, which are typical regulators of mammalian embryonic stem cells.

V. THE ENVIRONMENT – ASC NICHES IN INVERTEBRATES

The term ‘stem cell niche’, originally conceptualized by Schofield (1978), refers to a discrete anatomical microenvironment within which stem cells reside, as well as their milieu, which together play critical roles in maintaining/regulating ‘stemness’ properties (Spradling, Drummond-Barbosa & Kai, 2001; Fuchs *et al.*, 2004; Li & Xie, 2005; Saez, Yusuf & Scadden, 2017). Morphologically, all ‘niches’ consist of homing stem cells and their progeny, heterologous cell types and the surrounding niche-specific extracellular matrix (Chacón-Martínez, Koester & Wickström, 2018; Christodoulou *et al.*, 2020). Studies in vertebrate models have

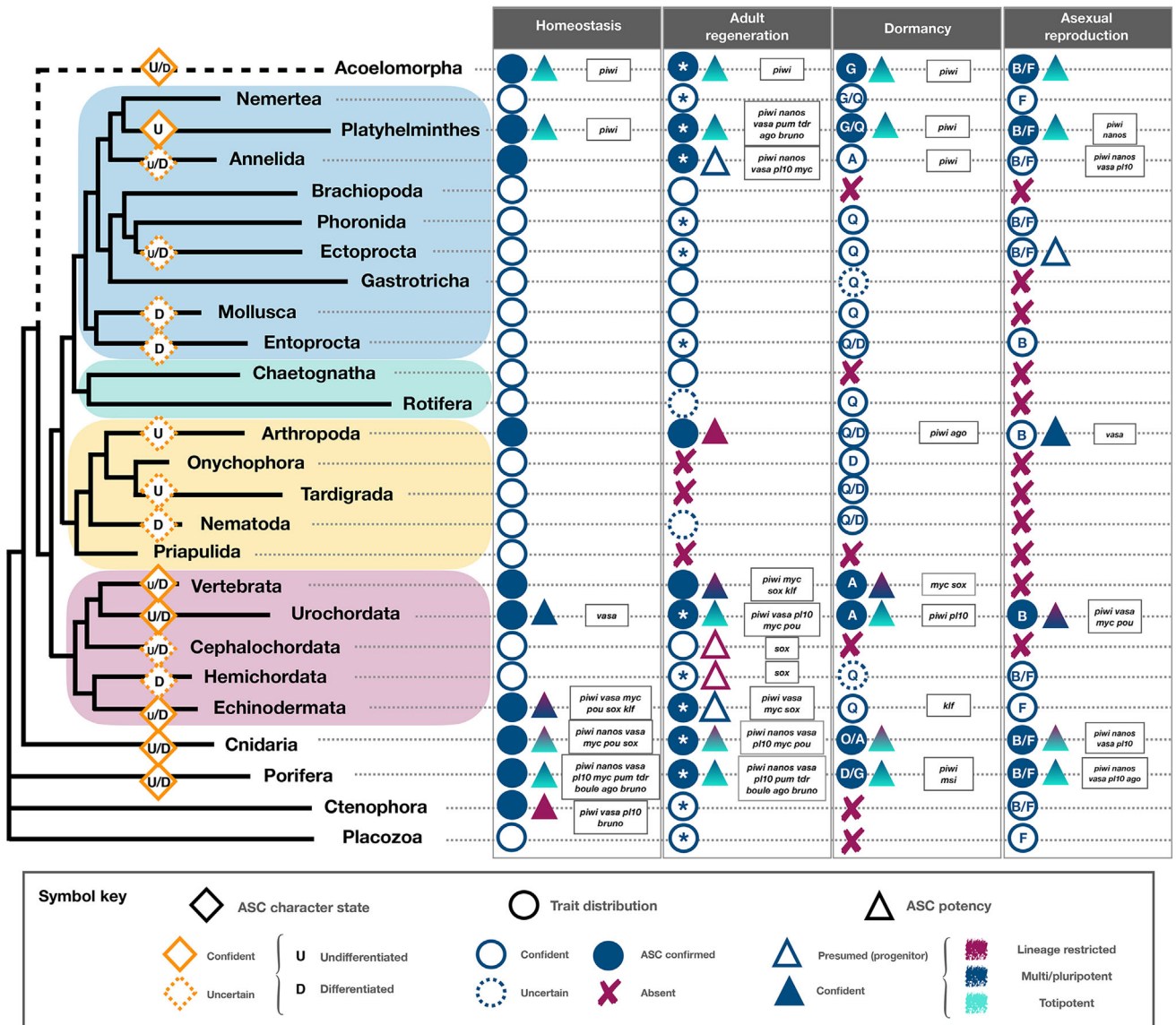


Fig 4. Adult stem cells (ASCs) are involved in four major biological processes in Metazoa: homeostasis, adult regeneration, dormancy and agametic asexual reproduction. The presence of the biological process, involvement of undifferentiated/differentiated putative ASCs or progenitors and their level of potency, as well as the specific classes of stemness gene families they express are mapped for all phyla, when present in at least a single member of the group considered. In the metazoan phylogeny, Deuterostomia are in pink, Ecdysozoa are in yellow, and Spiralia are in green (Gnathifera) and blue (Lophotrochozoa). The position of the Acoelomorpha is debated (dotted line). Circles: empty circle – documented presence of the biological process; filled circle – cases where putative ASCs or progenitors are involved; dotted line circle – inconclusive evidence for the presence of the biological process. A red cross signifies the absence of the biological process in the clade as currently documented. As homeostasis is a property of life, all phyla are shown with an empty circle. For adult regeneration, an asterisk within a circle documents the presence of whole-body regeneration. Dormancy refers to any documented type of dormant stage or torpor-like process and has likely evolved independently in each lineage. For dormancy, the dotted line circle indicates potential involvement in non-adults. A – quiescence, diapause, growth/degrowth; G – growth/degrowth; D – diapause; O – ontogeny reversal; Q – quiescence. For agametic asexual reproduction, B – any form of budding; F – any form of fission/fragmentation. Triangles indicate the level of documented potency for ASCs (filled) and progenitors (empty). Red = lineage restricted/unipotent; cyan = totipotent; blue = multi/pluripotent; gradient triangle = documented cases of several ASCs or progenitors with different potency. Selected stemness gene families whose members are expressed in ASCs or progenitors during the biological process are listed in a box for each process and phylum. The relative contribution of undifferentiated (U) versus differentiated (D) ASCs or progenitors within each phylum is mapped onto the phylogeny if known; levels of confidence are represented by solid (higher) and dotted (lower) diamonds, while the sizes of D and U reflect their presumed level of contribution. See Tables S4–S7 and Figs. S1 and S2 for the original data used to generate this figure.

elucidated a wide range of core elements associated with stem cell niche environments, encompassing networks of cell–cell and cell–extracellular matrix interactions and soluble signalling factors (autocrine, paracrine, systemic), which act as biochemical cues to determine ASC fates and behaviours (Scadden, 2006; Chacón-Martínez *et al.*, 2018; Singh *et al.*, 2019). Thus, the maintenance of a niche is associated with, and based on, active crosstalk between ASCs and their niche components (Saez *et al.*, 2017; Durand, Charbord & Jaffredo, 2018). The niche architecture in model organisms (e.g. mice, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Drosophila melanogaster*) constitutes one of the basic consensus features central to the definition of ASCs (Slack, 2018).

Fuchs *et al.* (2004) argued that ASC competence to reside within discrete niches is an evolutionarily conserved feature between *Drosophila* and vertebrates, and that ASC niches are armed with shared properties, such as three-dimensional spaces, basement membranes, extracellular matrices and paracrine signalling (Spradling *et al.*, 2001; Scadden, 2006). ASC niches further generate extrinsic factors, such as BMP (bone morphogenetic protein) and Wnt (wingless-related integration site) signals, that have emerged as common pathways for controlling stem cell self-renewal and lineage fate from *Drosophila* to mammals (Li & Xie, 2005). Yet no such distinct anatomical stem cell niche has thus far been convincingly elucidated in non-ecdysozoan invertebrates (Rinkevich, 2009; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2009), and few putative stem cell niches have been identified (Table S3) that satisfy the strict criteria set for the vertebrate/insect ASC niches.

While knowledge gained from mammalian, *D. melanogaster* and *C. elegans* models provides guidelines for defining comparable niches in other metazoans, studies on sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes, hydrozoan i-cells and platyhelminth and acoele neoblasts have failed to define either discrete anatomical micro-environments where stem cells reside, or a niche-specific extracellular matrix to which ASCs home. Nevertheless, by employing the niche concept more loosely (Morrison & Spradling, 2008), the existence of ‘permissive’ stem cell niches for i-cells in *Hydra* (e.g. Khalturin *et al.*, 2007; Table S3) and for planarians neoblasts (Pellettieri & Sanchez Alvarado, 2007; Dingwall & King, 2016; Table S3) has been proposed. These claims were later adjusted by viewing the whole animal or tissue as a single functional stem cell niche. In *Hydra*, it was first suggested that the body column of the polyp could be considered a stem cell niche (Bosch *et al.*, 2010). In planarians, a ‘global niche’ (macro-environment) tenet was postulated, implying that the potential niche is ‘extended to the entire planarian body, in which long-range signals, released by various differentiated tissues, regulate stem cell behaviour in response to environmental variations’ (Rossi & Salvetti, 2019, p. 33).

Botryllid ascidians reveal a different scenario relative to other taxa, with putative ASCs homing to discrete, yet ephemeral, microenvironments (Table S3). The first presumed niche, considered a somatic stem cell niche, was identified in the endostyle area (Voskoboinik *et al.*, 2008), to which haemoblasts and proliferating cells migrate. Whole-blood transcriptomes revealed a shared expression of >300

genes with human neural precursors and haematopoietic bone marrow, suggesting that the endostyle represents the haematopoietic stem cell niche (Rosental *et al.*, 2018). Rinkevich *et al.* (2013) revealed the transient presence of ASC niches around zooid endostyles, termed ‘cell islands’. They host cycling putative stem cells that migrate weekly *via* the blood vasculature, from degenerating cell islands to newly formed ones in developing buds, which are also regarded as ‘ephemeral soma’ (Qarri *et al.*, 2020). Cells within cell islands express a wide range of markers, including somatic stem cell markers [including PKC (protein kinase C), STAT (signal transducer and activator of transcription)], germ cell markers (*Nanos*, *Vasa*, alkaline phosphatase, *Piwi*) and signalling components of the BMP, FGF (fibroblast growth factor) and Slit/Robo (secreted SLIT glycoproteins and their roundabout receptors) pathways. Trafficking of germ stem cells between other putative transient niches was suggested to occur during the weekly blastogenic cycles in botryllid ascidians (Kawamura, Tachibana & Sunanaga, 2008b; Rosner *et al.*, 2013).

VI. IDIOSYNCRATIC FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH ASCs IN INVERTEBRATES

Many of the characters used to identify vertebrate ASCs are associated with their functions, primarily with the perpetuation of lineages, replacement of cells due to wear-and-tear and the supply of differentiated cells for maintenance (Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004; Morrison & Spradling, 2008; Rumman *et al.*, 2015; Clevers & Watt, 2018). By contrast, beyond their functions in supporting homeostasis, ASCs in many metazoans (Fig. 4; Table S4) also play major roles in supporting key biological features such as regeneration in adults, including whole-body regeneration, and asexual reproduction such as budding and fission (Weissman, 2000; Raff, 2003; Rinkevich *et al.*, 2007, 2009, 2011; De Mulder *et al.*, 2009b; Isaeva *et al.*, 2009; Bely & Nyberg, 2010; Funayama, 2018; Lai & Aboobaker, 2018; Ivankovic *et al.*, 2019; Rossi & Salvetti, 2019; Tables S5 and S6; Figs S1 and S2), as well as regulation of dormancy or torpor-like states (Hyams *et al.*, 2017; Table S7).

A comprehensive survey across 26 metazoan phyla identifies ASCs and progenitors with putative roles in homeostasis (10 out of 26 phyla), regeneration (9 out of 23 phyla able to regenerate, of which 14 exhibit the capacity for whole-body-regeneration), asexual reproduction (5 out of 15 phyla), and in regulating dormant states (6 out of 20 phyla; Fig. 4; Tables S5–S7). Regeneration patterns, type of dormancy and asexual modes of reproduction differ among phyla (Fig. 4) as well as within specific taxonomic groups (Tables S5–S7; Figs S1 and S2), and are further tuned by the contributions of dedifferentiation processes (Ferrario *et al.*, 2020). While proper identification of stem cells or lineage-committed progenitor cells is still lacking for many lineages, the literature already indicates major differences

between ASCs in various species in terms of general and specific markers for ASCs (the current terminology is based on the vertebrate ASC literature). Many metazoan phyla show ASC-associated phenomena not recorded in vertebrates, both under normal physiological and hostile environmental conditions, including whole-body regeneration, budding, fission and fusion of body fragments, and cycles of growth/decay. When studied in detail, the involvement of multi/pluri/totipotent ASCs is often revealed (Fig. 4; Tables S5–S7; Figs S1 and S2). Thus, at least some ASCs in invertebrates can produce differentiated lineages and can impart stemness at the totipotent level.

An additional biological feature of ASCs is their roles in organisms with indeterminate growth (where growth does not cease at adulthood), reflecting an unfolding ontogenic trait from birth to death (Vogt, 2012). This rarely studied phenomenon is characteristic of particular lineages (e.g. bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, solitary ascidians, annelids) as well as colonial/modular marine invertebrates (e.g. corals, sponges, bryozoans, ascidians).

VII. DISCUSSION

This review describes ASC states across the breadth of non-vertebrate metazoans, fuelling the argument that ASCs in many taxa possess modified and diversified repertoires relative to the status and properties of vertebrate ASCs. Indeed, current ACS concepts were constructed from studies on vertebrates and select canonical ecdysozoan models (fruit flies, nematodes). It is evident that the ASC attributes detailed here are not shared by all animal phyla. However, cumulatively this review emphasizes that vertebrate ASCs represent a ‘unique’ case that could be considered distinct from most other animals. Additional work is needed to reach a better understanding of ASC diversity and properties in other lineages in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the similarities and differences across the Metazoa.

ASCs in many aquatic invertebrates are the engine for asexual reproduction and whole-body regeneration; they can be far from rare (up to 40% of the animal’s cells), and encompass entities with unorthodox cellular shapes and behaviours (e.g. amoeboid movement). These ASCs drive whole-organismal functions (dormancy, fission, fragmentation, budding); co-express repertoires of germ and somatic lineage markers, refuting the rule of germ cell sequestration; and may emerge *de novo* according to need, without the requirement for a stem cell niche. Additionally, as the shared stemness capacity of all ASCs ‘cannot be reduced to the molecular properties of individual cells’ (Lander, 2009, p. 5), we suggest that other ASCs exhibiting extensive lineage-specific adaptations or distant evolutionary affinities of ‘stemness’ may go unnoticed.

The traditional powerful metaphor of Waddington’s landscape (e.g. Waddington, 1957; Noble, 2015; Moris, Pina &

Arias, 2016; Rajagopal & Stanger, 2016), is an iconic illustration that describes how sequential developmental fate decisions allow an ASC to transform along alternative descending cell lineages. Discussed extensively, this metaphor reveals the conceptual framework for ASC stemness, hitherto through the vertebrate perspective. However, Waddington’s metaphor does not cover many ASC phenomena,

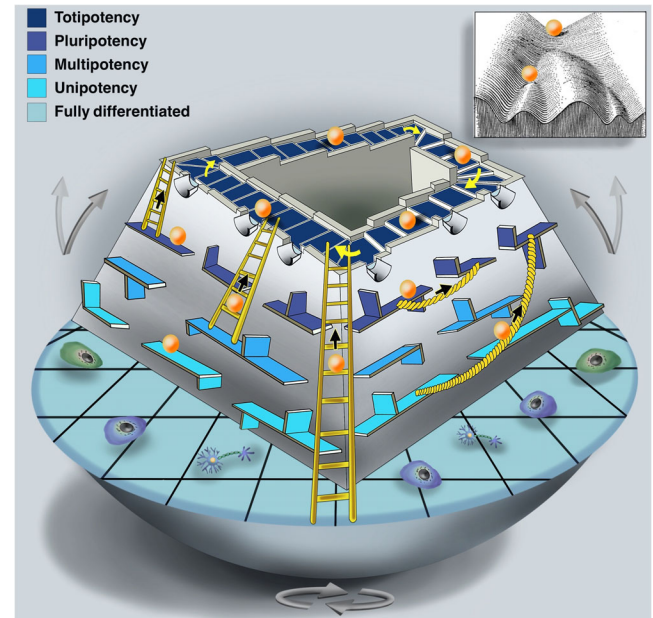


Fig 5. A graphical visualization of the ‘wobbling Penrose landscape’ metaphor. In the Penrose Staircase of stemness (the dark-blue stairs), totipotent adult stem cells (ASCs) make turns in ascending or descending courses, forming a continuous loop, so that the stemness course of a totipotent stem cell could extend throughout ontogeny (presenting endless totipotency; with no niche involvement) and never acquires any upper or lower values. At any step during this journey (represented by funnels), an ASC may start a labyrinthine journey down stemness echelons (the grey downhill walls), descending from one tier (where they can stay, or continue onwards) to a lower one, downhill to a fully differentiated state (with multipotency to unipotency levels of stemness correspondingly coloured in paler blues, see key). The Penrose landscape carries the property of Escherian movement, allowing continuous passage of stem cells at any stemness status either up (towards totipotency, even from fully differentiated states; shown by the ladders) or sideways to change their stemness status (through transdifferentiation/dedifferentiation; shown by the ropes). In the Penrose landscape, as opposed to the hilly Waddingtonian landscape metaphor (see insert), there is no automatic downhill route (symbolized by valleys) in potency and no determinant bifurcated choices, but stemness is portrayed by a flexible, multi-choice status without a decisive fate. Depending on the internal and external cues experienced, the Penrose landscape can ‘wobble’, representing a dynamic landscape of stemness. Not all ASCs from every lineage display the full range of movements possible within the wobbling Penrose landscape, but the cumulative data suggest its existence.

such as regeneration in non-vertebrate deuterostomes (echinoderms, hemichordates and cephalochordates), which is largely based on local dedifferentiation rather than on undifferentiated ASCs (Ferrario *et al.*, 2020) or transdifferentiation in regenerating medusae (Schmid & Reber-Muller, 1995). These disparities lead us to propose an alternative metaphor, termed the ‘wobbling Penrose landscape’, which illustrates metazoan stemness better (Fig. 5). It defines the continuously acquired totipotency through ontogeny and astogeny observed in many phyla, and thus differs fundamentally from the unidirectional trajectory of differentiation in the Vertebrata, typified by gradually diminished cellular potency through ontogeny.

In the classical Waddington’s landscape metaphor (Waddington, 1957; see inset to Fig. 5), a stem cell begins its journey at the top of a hill (representing the highest stemness level, or totipotency) and slides down to bi- or multifurcated paths within inescapable valleys (signifying determined fates) in a landscape driven by a metaphorical gravitational force, which guides the cell into one of several possible decisions or fates (each leads to a different cell type and altered level of specification). The kernel of ASC stemness in invertebrates, on the other hand, relies on the logic of the Penrose staircase (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penrose_stairs), an ‘Escherian stairwell’ of stemness. Here the stairs make turns in ascending or descending courses, yet form continuous loops, from birth to death, where the totipotent stemness course of a stem cell lasts for the duration of the animal’s lifespan (Fig. 5). At any point in the Penrose staircase, an ASC may start a journey down stemness echelons to initiate cascades of cellular phenotypes and lineage segregations that recapitulate hierarchies of potency and differentiated cell types. This cascading landscape further allows cells at any point in the slope to turn back into an ascending trajectory towards higher levels of stem cell potency. Cells may thus travel all the way up to the Penrosian loop of totipotency, or move to different statuses (dedifferentiation, transdifferentiation; Fig. 5), depicting a dynamic (wobbling) landscape that does not inevitably entail progressive loss of stemness. Thus, when a cell ‘makes a decision’, the subsequent journey is not bound by this decision. Importantly, in this model, there is no need for the existence of any ASC niches.

The wobbling Penrose landscape diverges conceptually from the Waddingtonian landscape in three key ways: (i) there is no bifurcation ‘choice’, or travelling along symbolic valleys, as in the Waddingtonian landscape, which is subject to a gravity force. The Penrose landscape is a gravity-independent construct, allowing continual gradients of cellular potency, without any predetermined decision. (ii) The likelihood of backward/sideways trajectories in the Waddingtonian landscape has rarely been raised in the literature (e.g. Pesaresi, Sebastian-Perez & Cosma, 2019) as, conceptually, such processes necessitate invested energy. In the wobbling Penrose landscape, stem cells, progenitors and even fully differentiated cells at any level of stemness status can move up or change stemness position (Fig. 5). (iii) There

is no single downward route in the potency slope but, instead, multiple trajectories of cellular potency can emerge.

The vertebrate literature also reveals cases more in keeping with the wobbling Penrose than the Waddingtonian unidirectional landscape (e.g. Furusawa & Kaneko, 2012; Clevers, 2015; Sieweke, 2015; Kholodenko & Yarygin, 2017; Buczacki, 2019), including ASCs that are not endowed with a determined fate while subjected to stochastic events (Clevers, 2015; Post & Clevers, 2019) or cases of ‘stem cell plasticity’ (Loeffler & Roeder, 2002; Poulsom *et al.*, 2002; Raff, 2003; Wagers & Weissman, 2004; Chacón-Martínez *et al.*, 2018) where committed stem cells differentiate or transdifferentiate into different cell lineages. While we do not review the vertebrate literature extensively here, such putative cases fitting a wobbling landscape may commonly exist.

As in the vertebrates, ASCs in invertebrates maintain lineages, replace cell losses caused by wear-and-tear, and regulate between quiescence and proliferation. Yet, in many invertebrate taxa, stemness is further associated with (i) sets of responses to environmental assaults (e.g. whole-body regeneration, dormancy), or ecotoxicological impacts (Rosner *et al.*, 2021). (ii) novel biological traits expressed irrespective of environmental cues (e.g. budding, fission, fragmentation), (iii) innate immunity (Ballarin *et al.*, 2021), and (iv) indeterminate growth [e.g. sponges, cnidarians, annelids (e.g. atokous worm stage), tunicates (Jackson & Coates, 1986; Hughes, 1987; Gazave *et al.*, 2013)], a largely neglected trait as the conventional models in stem cell research follow determinate growth plans (Vogt, 2012). Along this line of acquired traits, aquatic invertebrate ASCs not only demonstrate a higher fidelity of stem cell renewal, even when compared with tumorigenesis (Robert, 2010; Vogt, 2012; Tascadda & Ottaviani, 2014), but in some cases, are also elevated to the level of legitimate units of selection (Buss, 1982; Rinkevich, 2000, 2009, 2011; Weissman, 2000; Fields & Levin, 2018).

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

(1) The current paradigm suggests the lifelong existence of adult stem cells (ASCs) in Metazoa. In vertebrates, ASCs are defined as lineage-restricted cells, limited to tissue or organ-specific activities, that are capable of regulating homeostasis, repair and regeneration of tissues and organs. While during early embryogenesis stem cells in vertebrates are totipotent and then pluripotent, post-embryonic ASCs are multipotent at best. It is widely accepted that vertebrate ASCs are rare, clonogenic, undifferentiated, and often express specific ‘stemness’ genes. They are capable of self-renewal and multilineage differentiation, often interacting with specialized stem cell niches, and are considered slow-cycling cells that show distinct germ/somatic lineage potential. They function in homeostasis and, with constraints, in the regeneration of organs/tissues.

(2) Numerous key ASC traits in invertebrates differ from those assigned to ASCs of vertebrates. Fifteen such traits

are highlighted herein, revealing a wide range of disparate characteristics from morphology, differentiation states and somatic/germ lineage characteristics, to some essential biological properties and roles. Numerous predominantly marine phyla (e.g. Porifera, Cnidaria, Ctenophora, Annelida, Acoela, Platyhelminthes, Echinodermata, Cephalochordata and Tunicata) possess large pools of *bona fide* ASCs throughout the lifespan of the organism (sometimes consisting of up to 40% of all animals' cells), most of which are multipotent, pluripotent and even totipotent, with high differentiation potential that contribute to more than a single germ layer. They may arise *de novo* by transdifferentiation from somatic cells and even from germ cells, with no signature of germ-cell sequestration, and are key players in phenomena such as whole-body regeneration, asexual budding and dormancy. Many invertebrate ASCs consist of epithelial tissues, exhibiting epithelial cell hallmarks with distinct apical–basal and planar cell polarities, apical cell–cell junctions, and basal cell–extracellular matrix interactions, all of which are features of differentiated cells.

(3) ASCs in invertebrates represent a wide range of phylum-specific and characteristic cell types, morphologies and behaviours, ranging from sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes, hydrozoan i-cells, platyhelminth or acoel neoblasts to tunicate haemoblasts. Even within phyla, comparisons reveal a considerable degree of additional variation, where ASC properties are possessed by only particular taxa within a phylum. In the same way, ASC lineages and progenitors may show intra-phylum specializations.

(4) Invertebrate ASCs express orthologues of many vertebrate 'stemness' genes, as well as genes that contribute to cancer cell 'stem cell potential'. However, it is challenging to identify let alone compare stemness gene signatures across diverse invertebrate taxa spanning wide evolutionary distances. The molecular mechanisms by which invertebrates hold viable ASC stocks, with long-term stability and constant proliferation during their lifespan, remain elusive. In addition, the essence of ASC stemness in marine invertebrates cannot be distilled down to a single shared molecular fingerprint. Also, in contrast to the vertebrates, somatic and germline stemness markers (e.g. *Vasa*, *Pl10*, *Pivi*, *Nanos*, *Bruno*, *Pumilio*, *Tudor*, etc.) are co-expressed in differentiated somatic cells/tissues in many invertebrate phyla.

(5) While knowledge gained from mammalian, *D. melanogaster* and *C. elegans* models provide guidelines for defining comparable niches in other metazoans, studies on sponge archaeocytes and choanocytes, hydrozoan i-cells and platyhelminth and acoel neoblasts have failed to define either discrete anatomical microenvironments where stem cells reside, or a niche-specific extracellular matrix to which ASCs home. In hydrozoans and planarians, studies further view the whole animal or tissue as a single functional stem cell niche. Botryllid ascidians, by contrast, reveal a different scenario relative to other taxa, with putative ASCs homing to discrete, yet ephemeral, microenvironments.

(6) Beyond their functions in supporting homeostasis, ASCs in many metazoans also play major roles in supporting

key biological processes such as regeneration in adults, including whole-body regeneration, agametic asexual reproduction such as budding and fission, indeterminate growth, postponed ageing and dormancy phenomena.

(7) Conceptualizing the above disparities, we present an alternative stemness metaphor to the Waddington landscape, termed the 'wobbling Penrose' landscape. In this metaphor, totipotent ASCs adopt ascending/descending courses of an 'Escherian stairwell', in a lifelong totipotency pathway. ASCs may also travel along lower stemness echelons to reach fully differentiated states. However, from any starting state, cells can change their stemness status, underscoring their dynamic cellular potencies. Thus, vertebrate ASCs may reflect just one metazoan ASC archetype.

IX ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is based upon work from COST Action 16203 'Stem cells of marine/aquatic invertebrates: from basic research to innovative applications' (MARISTEM), supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology). The idea for this review was initially discussed by the Action core group (B. R., B. H., L. B., P. M., I. S.) and developed during a specific workshop entitled 'Adult stem cells (ASC) from marine/aquatic invertebrates' held at the Obergurgl Center of the University of Innsbruck from March 29 to 31, 2019. B. R. is supported by a grant from the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation (BSF no. 2015012), Jerusalem, Israel. E. R. is supported by funding from the French Government (National Research Agency, ANR) through the 'Investments for the Future' programs IDEX UCAJedi (ANR-15-IDEX-01) as well as the grant RENEW (ANR-19-PRC). B. H. is supported by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie COFUND program ARDRE 'Ageing, Regeneration and Drug Research' (research grant nr. 847681).

X AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

B. R. conceived the idea and wrote the first version of the manuscript. B. H., L. B., P. M. and I. S. further developed the idea and coordinated analyses. E. G., O. P., M. S., I. S., P. M., L. B., B. H., A. E. and D. K. actively collected and analysed the literature. B. R., B. H., L. B., P. M., I. S. and O. B.-H. discussed and created Fig. 5. All co-authors read and commented on drafts, and approved the final version.

XI. REFERENCES

References used in the main text are marked with asterisks.

*ABNAVE, P., ABOUKHATWA, E., KOSAKA, N., THOMPSON, J., HILL, M. A. & ABOOBAKER, A. A. (2017). Epithelial-mesenchymal transition transcription factors

- control pluripotent adult stem cell migration *in vivo* in planarians. *Development* **144**, 3440–3453.
- ABRAMS, M. J., BASINGER, T., YUAN, W., GUO, C. L. & GOENTORO, L. (2015). Self-repairing symmetry in jellyfish through mechanically driven reorganization. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **112**, E3365–E3373.
- ACHATZ, J. G., CHIODIN, M., SALVENMOSER, W., TYLER, S. & MARTINEZ, P. (2013). The Acoela: on their kind and kinships, especially with nemertodermatids and xenoturbellids (Bilateria incertae sedis). *Organisms Diversity and Evolution* **13**, 267–286.
- ADAMSKA, M. (2016). Sponges as models to study emergence of complex animals. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **39**, 21–28.
- *ADAMSKA, M. (2018). Differentiation and transdifferentiation of sponge cells. In *Marine Organisms as Model Systems in Biology and Medicine* (eds M. KLOC and J. Z. KUBIAK), pp. 229–253. Springer, Cham.
- ADAMSKA, M., DEGNAN, B. M., GREEN, K. & ZWAFINK, C. (2011). What sponges can tell us about the evolution of developmental processes. *Zoology* **114**, 1–10.
- ADAMSON, K. J., WANG, T., ROTGANS, B. A., KRANGKUM, T., KUBALLA, A. V., STOREY, K. B. & CUMMINS, S. F. (2017). Genes and associated peptides involved with aestivation in a land snail. *General and Comparative Endocrinology* **246**, 88–98.
- ÅKESSON, B., GSCHWENTNER, R., HENDELBERG, J., LADURNER, P., MÜLLER, J. & RIEGER, R. (2001). Fission in *Convolutriloba longifissura*: asexual reproduction in acoelous turbellarians revisited. *Acta Zoologica* **82**, 231–239.
- ALEXANDER, B. E., LIEBRAND, K., OSINGA, R., VAN DER GEEST, H. G., ADMIRAAL, W., CLEUTJENS, J. P., SCHUTTE, B., VERHEYEN, F., RIBES, M., VAN LOON, E. & DE GOEIJ, J. M. (2014). Cell turnover and detritus production in marine sponges from tropical and temperate benthic ecosystems. *PLoS One* **9**(10), e109486.
- *ALIÉ, A., HAYASHI, T., SUGIMURA, I., MANUEL, M., SUGANO, W., MANO, A., SATOH, N., AGATA, K. & FUNAYAMA, N. (2015). The ancestral gene repertoire of animal stem cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **112**, E7093–E7100.
- ALIÉ, A., HIEBERT, L. S., SIMION, P., SCELZO, M., PRÜNSTER, M. M., LOTTITO, S., DELSUC, F., DOUZERY, E. J. P., DANTEC, C., LEMAIRE, P. & DARRAS, S. (2018). Convergent acquisition of nonembryonic development in styelid ascidians. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **35**, 1728–1743.
- *ALIÉ, A., LECLÈRE, L., JAGER, M., DAYRAUD, C., CHANG, P., LE GUYADER, H., QUÉINNEC, E. & MANUEL, M. (2011). Somatic stem cells express *Ptvi* and *Vasa* genes in an adult ctenophore: ancient association of “germline genes” with stemness. *Developmental Biology* **350**(1), 183–197.
- ALVARINO, A. (1983). Chaetognatha. In *Reproductive Biology of Invertebrates* (eds K. G. ADYODI and R. G. ADYODI), pp. 585–610. John Wiley & Sons. Vol. 1, Oogenesis, Oviposition, and Oosorption, New York.
- ALVES, L. S. S., PEREIRA, A. & VENTURA, C. (2002). Sexual and asexual reproduction of *Coscinasterias tenuispina* (Echinodermata: Asteroidea) from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Marine Biology* **140**, 95–101.
- ALVES, F., ENJOLRAS, C. & AVEROF, M. (2016). Live imaging reveals the progenitors and cell dynamics of limb regeneration. *eLife* **5**, e19766.
- AMANO, S. & HORI, I. (1993). Metamorphosis of calcareous sponges. II. Cell rearrangement and differentiation in metamorphosis. *Invertebrate Reproduction and Development* **24**(1), 13–26.
- AMIEL, A. R., JOHNSTON, H. T., NEDONCELLE, K., WARNER, J. F., FERREIRA, S. & RÖTTINGER, E. (2015). Characterization of morphological and cellular events underlying oral regeneration in the sea anemone, *Nematostella vectensis*. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* **16**(12), 28449–28471.
- ANDREWS, E. A. (1893). *An Undescribed Acanthate, Asymmetron lucayanum*. Studies. Biological Laboratory (Volume 5), pp. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, 213–247.
- ANLAUF, A. (1990). Cyst formation of *Tubifex tubifex* (Müller)—an adaptation to survive food deficiency and drought. *Hydrobiologia* **190**(1), 79–82.
- ARBOLEDA, E., HARTENSTEIN, V., MARTINEZ, P., REICHERT, H., SEN, S., SPRECHER, S. & BAILLY, X. (2018). An emerging system to study photosymbiosis, brain regeneration, chronobiology, and behavior: the marine acoel *Symsagittifera roscoffensis*. *BioEssays* **40**, e1800107.
- ARIMOTO, A. & TAGAWA, K. (2018). Regeneration in the enteropneust hemichordate, *Ptychodera flava*, and its evolutionary implications. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **60**, 400–408.
- *BAGUNÀ, J. (2012). The planarian neoblast: the rambling history of its origin and some current black boxes. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 19–37.
- BAI, L., LIU, B., JI, C., ZHAO, S., LIU, S., WANG, R., WANG, W., YAO, P., LI, X., FU, X., YU, H., LIU, M., HAN, F., GUAN, N., LIU, H., et al. (2019). Hypoxic and cold adaptation insights from the Himalayan marmot genome. *iScience* **11**, 519–530.
- *BALLARIN, L., KARAHAN, A., SALVETTI, A., ROSSI, L., MANNI, L., RINKEVICH, B., ROSNER, A., VOSKOBOYNIK, A., ROSENAL, B., CANESI, L., ANSELMINI, C., PINSINO, A., TOHUMCU, B. E., JEMEC KOKALJ, A., DOLAR, A., et al. (2021). Stem cells and innate immunity in aquatic invertebrates: bridging two seemingly disparate disciplines for new discoveries in biology. *Frontiers in Immunology* **12**, 688106.
- BARBOSA, J. S., SANCHEZ-GONZALEZ, R., DI GIAIMO, R., BAUMGART, E. V., THEIS, F. J., GOTZ, M. & NINKOVIC, J. (2015). Neurodevelopment. Live imaging of adult neural stem cell behavior in the intact and injured zebrafish brain. *Science* **348**, 789–793.
- BAVESTRELLO, G., PUCE, S., CERRANO, C. & SENES, L. (2000). Strobilation in a species of Bougainvillioidea (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa). *Scientia Marina* **64**(S1), 147–150.
- BAVESTRELLO, G., SOMMER, C. & SARÀ, M. (1992). Bidirectional conversion in *Turritopsis nutricula* (Hydrozoa). *Scientia Marina* **56**(2-3), 137–140.
- *BELY, A. E. & NYBERG, K. G. (2010). Evolution of animal regeneration: re-emergence of a field. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **25**, 161–170.
- *BELY, A. E. & SIKES, J. M. (2010a). Acoel and platyhelminth models for stem-cell research. *Journal of Biology* **9**, 14.
- BELY, A. E. & SIKES, J. M. (2010b). Latent regeneration abilities persist following recent evolutionary loss in asexual annelids. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **107**(4), 1464–1469.
- BELY, A. E. & WRAY, G. A. (2001). Evolution of regeneration and fission in annelids: insights from engrailed- and orthodenticle-class gene expression. *Development* **128**, 2781–2797.
- BELY, A. E., ZATTARA, E. E. & SIKES, J. M. (2014). Regeneration in spiralian: evolutionary patterns and developmental processes. *The International Journal of Developmental Biology* **58**, 623–634.
- BEN KHADRA, Y., SUGNI, M., FERRARIO, C., BONASORO, F., OLIVERI, P., MARTINEZ, P. & CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D. (2018). Regeneration in stellate echinoderms: Crinoidea, Asteroidea, and Ophiuroidea. *Results and Problems in Cell Differentiation* **65**, 285–320.
- BEN KHADRA, Y., SUGNI, M., FERRARIO, C., BONASORO, F., VARELA COELHO, A., MARTINEZ, P. & CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D. (2017). An integrated view of asexual regeneration: tissues, cells and molecules. *Cell and Tissue Research* **370**, 13–28.
- *BEN-HAMO, O., ROSNER, A., RABINOWITZ, C., OREN, M. & RINKEVICH, B. (2018). Coupling astogenic aging in the colonial tunicate *Botryllus schlosseri* with the stress protein mortalin. *Developmental Biology* **433**, 33–46.
- BENNETT, A. F. (1994). Exercise performance of reptiles. *Advances in Veterinary Science and Comparative Medicine* **38B**, 113–138.
- BERRILL, N. J. (1941). The development of the bud in *Botryllus*. *Biological Bulletin* **80**(2), 169–184.
- BERRILL, N. J. (1951). Regeneration and budding in tunicates. *Biological Reviews* **26**, 456–475.
- BETTI, F., BO, M., DI CAMILLO, C. G. & BAVESTRELLO, G. (2012). Life history of *Comularia comucopiae* (Anthozoa: Octocorallia) on the Conero promontory (north Adriatic Sea). *Marine Ecology* **33**, 49–55.
- BHAMBRI, A., DHAUNTA, N., PATEL, S. S., HARDIKAR, M., BHATT, A., SRIKAKULAM, N., SHRIDHAR, S., VELLARIKKAL, S., PANDEY, R., JAYARAJAN, R. & VERMA, A. (2018). Large scale changes in the transcriptome of *Eisenia fetida* during regeneration. *PLoS One* **13**(9), e0204234.
- BHATTACHARYYA, K. N., CHAKI, K. K., SARKAR, A. K. & MISRA, K. K. (2012). Ultrastructure of the salivary gland cells in active and aestivated mollusk, *Pila globosa* (Gastropoda: Orthogastropoda: Ampularidae). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* **65**, 64–69.
- BIRD, A., VON DASSOW, G. & MASLAKOVA, S. (2014). How the pilidium larva grows. *EvoDevo* **5**, 13.
- BIRESSI, A., ZOU, T., DUPONT, S., DAHLBERG, C., DI BENEDETTO, C., BONASORO, F., THORNDYKE, M. & CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D. (2010). Wound-healing and arm regeneration in *Ophioderma longicaudum* and *Amphura filiformis* (Ophiuroidea, Echinodermata): comparative morphogenesis and histogenesis. *Zoomorphology* **129**, 1–19.
- BISBEE, J. W., FRANCIS, J. C. & HARRISON, F. W. (1989). Cytological examination of freshwater sponge regeneration from reduction bodies. *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society* **108**(3), 299–303.
- *BLACKSTONE, N. W. & JASKER, B. D. (2003). Phylogenetic considerations of clonality, coloniality, and mode of germline development in animals. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **297**, 35–47.
- *BLANCHOU, S., RINKEVICH, B. & WILSON, M. J. (2018). Whole-body regeneration in the colonial tunicate *Botrylloides leachi*. In *Marine Organisms as Model Systems in Biology and Medicine* (eds M. KLOC and J. Z. KUBIAK), pp. 337–355. Switzerland: Springer.
- *BLAU, H. M. & BALTIMORE, D. (1991). Differentiation requires continuous regulation. *Journal of Cell Biology* **112**(5), 781–783.
- *BLAU, H. M., BRAZELTON, T. R. & WEISMANN, J. M. (2001). The evolving concept of a stem cell: entity or function? *Cell* **105**(7), 829–841.
- *BODE, H. R. (1996). The interstitial cell lineage of hydra: a stem cell system that arose early in evolution. *Journal of Cell Science* **109**, 1155–1164.
- BODE, H. R. & DAVID, C. N. (1978). Regulation of a multipotent stem cell, the interstitial cell of Hydra. *Progress in Biophysics & Molecular Biology* **33**, 189–206.
- BODE, H. R., FLICK, K. M. & SMITH, G. S. (1976). Regulation of interstitial cell differentiation in *Hydra attenuata*. I. Homeostatic control of interstitial cell population size. *Journal of Cell Science* **20**, 29–46.

- BOEHM, A. M., KHALTURIN, K., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F., HEMMRICH, G., KLOSTERMEIER, U. C., LOPEZ-QUINTERO, J. A., OBERG, H. H., PUCHERT, M., ROSENSTIEL, P., WITTLIEB, J. & BOSCH, T. C. (2012). FoxO is a critical regulator of stem cell maintenance in immortal *Hydra*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **109**, 19697–19702.
- BOERO, F., BOUILLON, J., PIRAINO, S. & SCHMID, V. (2002). Asexual reproduction in the Hydrozoa (Cnidaria). In *Reproductive Biology of Invertebrates. XI Progress in Asexual Reproduction* (ed. R. N. HUGHES), pp. 141–158. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co, New Delhi & Kolkata.
- BONUCELLI, L., ROSSI, L., LENA, A., SCARCELLI, V., RAINALDI, G., EVANGELISTA, M., IACOPETTI, P., GREMIGNI, V. & SALVETTI, A. (2010). An RbAp48-like gene regulates adult stem cells in planarians. *Journal of Cell Science* **123**, 690–698.
- *BORISENKO, I. E., ADAMSKA, M., TOKINA, D. B. & ERESKOVSKY, A. V. (2015). Transdifferentiation is a driving force of regeneration in *Halisarca dujardini* (Demospongiae, Porifera). *PeerJ* **3**, e1211.
- *BOSCH, T. C. G. (2009). *Hydra* and the evolution of stem cells. *BioEssays* **31**, 478–486.
- *BOSCH, T. C. G., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F., HEMMRICH, G. & KHALTURIN, K. (2010). The *Hydra* polyp: nothing but an active stem cell community. *Development, Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 15–25.
- BOSCH, T. C. G. & DAVID, C. N. (1984). Growth regulation in *Hydra*: relationship between epithelial cell cycle length and growth rate. *Developmental Biology* **104**(1), 161–171.
- BOSCH, T. C. G. & DAVID, C. N. (1987). Stem cells of *Hydra magnipapillata* can differentiate into somatic cells and germ line cells. *Developmental Biology* **121**(1), 182–191.
- *BOSSCHE, J. P. V. & JANGOUX, M. (1976). Epithelial origin of starfish coelomocytes. *Nature* **261**, 227–228.
- BRADEN, B. P., TAKETA, D. A., PIERCE, J. D., KASSMER, S., LEWIS, D. D. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2014). Vascular regeneration in a basal chordate is due to the presence of immobile, bi-functional cells. *PLoS One* **9**, e95460.
- BRADSHAW, B., THOMPSON, K. & FRANK, U. (2015). Distinct mechanisms underlie oral vs aboral regeneration in the cnidarian *Hydractinia echinata*. *eLife* **4**, e05506.
- BRENNEIS, G. & SCHOLTZ, G. (2014). The ‘ventral organs’ of Pycnogonida (Arthropoda) are neurogenic niches of late embryonic and post-embryonic nervous system development. *PLoS One* **9**(4), e95435.
- BROCKINGTON, S. (2001). The seasonal energetics of the Antarctic bivalve *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip) at Rothera point, Adelaide Island. *Polar Biology* **24**(7), 523–530.
- BROOKS, N. E., MYBURGH, K. H. & STOREY, K. B. (2015). Muscle satellite cells increase during hibernation in ground squirrels. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology - Part B: Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* **189**, 55–61.
- BROWN, F. D. & SWALLA, B. J. (2007). Vasa expression in a colonial ascidian, *Botrylloides violaceus*. *Developmental Biology* **9**, 165–177.
- BROWN, F. D. & SWALLA, B. J. (2012). Evolution and development of budding by stem cells: ascidian coloniality as a case study. *Developmental Biology* **369**, 151–162.
- *BROWN, F. D., KEELING, E. L., LE, A. D. & SWALLA, B. J. (2009a). Whole body regeneration in a colonial ascidian, *Botrylloides violaceus*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **312**, 885–900.
- BROWN, F. D., TIOZZO, S., ROUX, M. M., ISHIZUKA, K., SWALLA, B. J. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2009b). Early lineage specification of long-lived germline precursors in the colonial ascidian *Botryllus schlosseri*. *Development* **136**(20), 3485–3494.
- BUZACKI, S. (2019). Fate plasticity in the intestine: the devil is in the detail. *World Journal of Gastroenterology* **25**, 3116–3122.
- BURIGHEL, P., BRUNETTI, R. & ZANIOLO, G. (1976). Hibernation of the colonial ascidian *Botrylloides leachi* (Savigny): histological observations. *Italian Journal of Zoology* **43**(3), 293–301.
- BURNS, G., ORTEGA-MARTINEZ, O., THORNDYKE, M. C. & PECK, L. S. (2012). Dynamic gene expression profiles during arm regeneration in the brittle star *Amphiuva filiformis*. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **407**(2), 315–322.
- BURTON, P. M. & FINNERTY, J. R. (2009). Conserved and novel gene expression between regeneration and asexual fission in *Nematostella vectensis*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **219**, 79–87.
- BUSCEMA, M., DE SUTTER, D. & VAN DE VYVER, G. (1980). Ultrastructural study of differentiation processes during aggregation of purified sponge archaeocytes. *Roux's Archives of Developmental Biology* **188**, 45–53.
- *BUSS, L. W. (1982). Somatic cell parasitism and the evolution of somatic tissue compatibility. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **79**, 5337–5341.
- BUZGARIU, W., AL HADDAD, S., TOMCZYK, S., WENGER, Y. & GALLIOT, B. (2015). Multifunctionality and plasticity characterize epithelial cells in *Hydra*. *Tissue Barriers* **3**, 1068908.
- BUZGARIU, W., CRESCENZI, M. & GALLIOT, B. (2014). Robust G2 pausing of adult stem cells in *Hydra*. *Differentiation* **87**, 83–99.
- CÁCERES, C. E. (1997). Dormancy in invertebrates. *Invertebrate Biology* **116**, 371–383.
- CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D., BONASORO, F. & BIALE, A. (1997). Pattern of bromodeoxyuridine incorporation in the advanced stages of arm regeneration in the feather star *Antedon mediterranea*. *Cell and Tissue Research* **289**, 363–374.
- CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D., BONASORO, F., LUCCA, E. & THORNDYKE, M. C. (1995). Pattern of cell proliferation in the early stages of arm regeneration in the feather star *Antedon mediterranea*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **272**(6), 464–474.
- CAO, P. L., KUMAGAI, N., INOUE, T., AGATA, K. & MAKINO, T. (2019). JmjC domain-encoding genes are conserved in highly regenerative metazoans and are associated with planarian whole-body regeneration. *Genome Biology and Evolution* **11**, 552–564.
- CARLA, E. C., PAGLIARA, P., PIRAINO, S., BOERO, F. & DINI, L. (2003). Morphological and ultrastructural analysis of *Turritopsis nutricula* during life cycle reversal. *Tissue and Cell* **35**, 213–222.
- *CHACÓN-MARTÍNEZ, C. A., KOESTER, J. & WICKSTRÖM, S. A. (2018). Signaling in the stem cell niche: regulating cell fate, function and plasticity. *Development* **145**, dev165399.
- CHEN, C. P., FOK, S. K. W., HSIEH, Y. W., CHEN, C. Y., HSU, F. P., CHANG, Y. H. & CHEN, J.-H. (2020). General characterization of regeneration in *Aeolosoma viride* (Annelida, Aeolosomatidae). *Invertebrate Biology* **139**, 12277.
- CHERIF-FEILDEL, M., KELLNER, K., GOUX, D., ELIE, N., ADELIN, B., LELONG, C. & HEUDE BERTHELIN, C. (2019). Morphological and molecular criteria allow the identification of putative germ stem cells in a lophotrochozoan, the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Histochemistry and Cell Biology* **151**(5), 419–433.
- *CHIODIN, M., BØRVE, A., BEREZIKOV, E., LADURNER, P., MARTINEZ, P. & HEJNOL, A. (2013). Mesodermal gene expression in the acoel *Isodiametra pulchra* indicates a low number of mesodermal cell types and the endomesodermal origin of the gonads. *PLoS One* **8**, e55499.
- CHRISTEN, B., ROBLES, V., RAYA, M., PARAMONOV, I. & IZPISUA BELMONE, J. C. (2010). Regeneration and reprogramming compared. *BMC Biology* **8**, 5.
- *CHRISTODOULOU, C., SPENCER, J. A., YEH, S. C. A., TURCOTTE, R., KOKKALARIAS, K. D., PANERO, R., RAMOS, A., GUO, G., SEYEDHASSANTEHRANI, N., ESİPOVA, T. V. & VINOGRADOV, S. A. (2020). Live-animal imaging of native haematopoietic stem and progenitor cells. *Nature* **578**, 278–283.
- CIMA, F., PERIN, A., BURIGHEL, P. & BALLARIN, L. (2001). Morpho-functional characterization of haemocytes of the compound ascidian *Botrylloides leachi* (Tunicata, Ascidiacea). *Acta Zoologica* **82**(4), 261–274.
- *CLEVERS, H. (2015). What is an adult stem cell? *Science* **350**, 1319–1320.
- *CLEVERS, H. & WATT, F. M. (2018). Defining adult stem cells by function, not by phenotype. *Annual Review of Biochemistry* **87**, 1015–1027.
- COE, W. R. (1929). Regeneration in nemertean. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **54**(3), 411–459.
- COE, W. R. (1930). Asexual reproduction in nemertean. *Physiological Zoology* **3**, 297–308.
- COLLINS, J. J., WANG, B., LAMBRUS, B. G., THARP, M. E., IYER, H. & NEWMARK, P. A. (2013). Adult somatic stem cells in the human parasite *Schistosoma mansoni*. *Nature* **494**, 476–479.
- CONAND, C. (1995). Asexual reproduction by fission in *Holothuria atra*: variability of some parameters in populations from the tropical Indo-Pacific. *Oceanologica Acta* **19**, 3–4.
- *CONTE, M., DERI, P., ISOLANI, M. E., MANNINI, L. & BATISTONI, R. (2009). A mortalin-like gene is crucial for planarian stem cell viability. *Developmental Biology* **334**, 109–118.
- CORTÉS RIVERA, Y., HERNÁNDEZ, R. I., SAN MARTIN DEL ANGEL, P., ZARZA MEZA, E. & CUERVO, G. (2016). Regenerative potential of the sea star *Linckia guildingii*. *Hidrobiológica* **26**, 103–108.
- COUTINHO, C. C., ROSA, I. D. A., TEIXEIRA, J. D. D. O., ANDRADE, L. R., COSTA, M. L. & MERTELSTEIN, C. (2017). Cellular migration, transition and interaction during regeneration of the sponge *Hymeniacidon heliophila*. *PLoS One* **12**(5), e0178350.
- *CUSTODIO, M. R., HAJDU, E. & MURICY, G. (2004). Cellular dynamics of *in vitro* allogeneic reactions of *Hymeniacidon heliophila* (Demospongiae: Halichondridae). *Marine Biology* **144**(5), 999–1010.
- CZARKWIANI, A., FERRARIO, C., DYLLUS, D. V., SUGNI, M. & OLIVERI, P. (2016). Skeletal regeneration in the brittle star *Amphiuva filiformis*. *Frontiers in Zoology* **13**, e18.
- CZERNEKOVÁ, M., JANELT, K., STUDENT, S., JÖNSSON, K. I. & POPRAWA, I. (2018). A comparative ultrastructure study of storage cells in the eutardigrade *Richtersius coronifer* in the hydrated state and after desiccation and heating stress. *PLoS One* **13**(8), e0201430.
- *DAŃKO, M. J., KOZŁOWSKI, J. & SCHAIBLE, R. (2015). Unraveling the non-senescence phenomenon in *Hydra*. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* **382**, 137–149.
- *DANNENBERG, L. C. & SEAVER, E. C. (2018). Regeneration of the germline in the annelid *Capitella teleta*. *Developmental Biology* **440**, 74–87.
- DAVID, C. N. (2012). Interstitial stem cells in *Hydra*: multipotency and decision-making. *The International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 489–497.
- DAVID, C. N. & MURPHY, S. (1977). Characterization of interstitial stem cells in *Hydra* by cloning. *Developmental Biology* **58**, 372–383.

- DAVID, C. N. & PLOTNICK, I. (1980). Distribution of interstitial stem cells in *Hydra*. *Developmental Biology* **76**, 175–184.
- DAVIES, E. L., LEI, K., SEIDEL, C. W., KROESEN, A. E., MCKINNEY, S. A., GUO, L., MC ROBB, S., ROSS, E. J., GOTTING, K. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2017). Embryonic origin of adult stem cells required for tissue homeostasis and regeneration. *eLife* **6**, e21052.
- DAWYDOFF, M. C. (1928). Sur la réversibilité des processus du développement. Les phases extrêmes de la réduction des Némertes. *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences* **186**, 911–913.
- DE GOEIJ, J. M., DE KLUIJVER, A., VAN DUYL, F. C., VACELET, J., WIJFFELS, R. H., DE GOEIJ, A. F. P. M., CLAUTJENS, J. P. M. & SCHUTTE, B. (2009). Cell kinetics of the marine sponge *Halisarca caerulea* reveal rapid cell turnover and shedding. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **212**, 3892–3900.
- DE JONG, D. M. & SEEVER, E. C. (2018). Investigation into the cellular origins of posterior regeneration in the annelid *Capitella teleta*. *Regeneration* **5**(1), 61–77.
- DE MULDER, K., KUALES, G., PFISTER, D., WILLEMS, M., EGGER, B., SALVENMOSER, W., THALER, M., GORNY, A. K., HROUDA, M., BORGONIE, G. & LADURNER, P. (2009a). Characterization of the stem cell system of the acodel *Isodiametra pulchra*. *BMC Developmental Biology* **9**, 69.
- *DE MULDER, K., PFISTER, D., KUALES, G., EGGER, B., SALVENMOSER, W., WILLEMS, M., STEGER, J., FAUSTER, K., MICURA, R., BORGONIE, G. & LADURNER, P. (2009b). Stem cells are differentially regulated during development, regeneration and homeostasis in flatworms. *Developmental Biology* **334**(1), 198–212.
- DE SUTTER, D. & VAN DE VYVER, G. (1977). Aggregative properties of different cell types of fresh-water sponge *Ephydatia fluviatilis* isolated on ficoll gradients. *Roux's Archives of Developmental Biology* **181**, 151–161.
- DE VITO, D., PIRAINO, S., SCHMICH, J., BOUILLON, J. & BOERO, F. (2006). Evidence of reverse development in Leptomedusae (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa): the case of *Laodicea undulata* (Forbes and Goodrich 1851). *Marine Biology* **149**, 339–346.
- DENKER, E., MANUEL, M., LECLÈRE, L., LE GUYADER, H. & RABET, N. (2008). Ordered progression of nematogenesis from stem cells through differentiation stages in the tentacle bulb of *Clytia hemisphaerica* (Hydrozoa, Cnidaria). *Developmental Biology* **315**, 99–113.
- DI BENEDETTO, C., PARMA, L., BARBAGLIO, A., SUGNI, M., BONASORO, F. & CARNEVALI, M. D. (2014). Echinoderm regeneration: an in vitro approach using the crinoid *Antedon mediterranea*. *Cell and Tissue Research* **358**, 189–201.
- DI MAIO, A., SETAR, L., TIOZZO, S. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2015). Wnt affects symmetry and morphogenesis during post-embryonic development in colonial chordates. *EvoDevo* **6**, e17.
- *DIAZ, J. P. (1979). Variations, différentiations et fonctions des catégories cellulaires de la demosponge d'eau saumâtre, *Suberites massa*, Nardo, au cours du cycle biologique annuel et dans des conditions expérimentales. PhD thesis, University of Montpellier, Languedoc.
- *DILL, K. K. & SEEVER, E. C. (2008). Vasa and nanos are coexpressed in somatic and germ line tissue from early embryonic cleavage stages through adulthood in the polychaete *Capitella* sp. I. *Development Genes and Evolution* **218**, 453–463.
- DINGWALL, C. B. & KING, R. S. (2016). Muscle-derived matrix metalloproteinase regulates stem cell proliferation in planarians. *Developmental Dynamics* **245**, 963–970.
- DOLMATOV, I. Y. (2014). Asexual reproduction in holothurians. *Scientific World Journal* **2014**, 527234–527213.
- DRAY, N., BEDU, S., VUILLEMIN, N., ALUNNI, A., COOLEN, M., KRECSMARIK, M., SUPATTO, W., BEAUREPAIRE, E. & BALLY-CUIF, L. (2015). Large-scale live imaging of adult neural stem cells in their endogenous niche. *Development* **142**, 3592–3600.
- *DUBUC, T. Q., SCHNITZLER, C. E., CHRYSOSTOMOU, E., MCMAHON, E. T., GAHAN, J. M., BUGGIE, T., GORNIK, S. G., HANLEY, S., BARREIRA, S. N., GONZALEZ, P. & BAXEVANIS, A. D. (2020). Transcription factor AP2 controls cnidarian germ cell induction. *Science* **367**, 757–762.
- UCATI, C. C., CARNEVALI, M. C. & BARKER, M. F. (2004). Regenerative potential and fissiparity in the forniculate starfish *Coscinasterias muricata*. In *Echinoderms* (eds T. HEINZELER and J. H. NEBELSICK), pp. 113–118. Taylor & Francis, Munich.
- DUFFY, D. J., PLICKERT, G., KUENZEL, T., TILMANN, W. & FRANK, U. (2010). Wnt signalling promotes oral but suppresses aboral structures in *Hydractinia* metamorphosis and regeneration. *Development* **137**(18), 3057–3066.
- *DURAND, C., CHARBORD, P. & JAFFREDO, T. (2018). The crosstalk between hematopoietic stem cells and their niches. *Current Opinion in Hematology* **25**, 285–289.
- *EAVES, C. J. (2015). Hematopoietic stem cells: concepts, definitions, and the new reality. *Blood* **125**, 2605–2613.
- EBLING, F. J. P. & LEWIS, J. E. (2018). Tanyocytes and hypothalamic control of energy metabolism. *Glia* **66**, 1176–1184.
- EDMONSON, C. H. (1935). Autotomy and regeneration in Hawaiian starfishes. *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers* **11**, 3–20.
- EGGER, B., GSCHWENTNER, R. & RIEGER, R. (2007). Free-living flatworms under the knife: past and present. *Development Genes and Evolution* **217**, 89–104.
- EGGER, B., GSCHWENTNER, R., HESS, M. W., NIMETH, K. T., ADAMSKI, Z., WILLEMS, M., RIEGER, R. & SALVENMOSE, W. (2009a). The caudal regeneration blastema is an accumulation of rapidly proliferating stem cells in the flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*. *BMC Developmental Biology* **9**, 41.
- EGGER, B., STEINKE, D., TARUI, H., DE MULDER, K., ARENDT, D., BORGONIE, G., FUNAYAMA, N., GSCHWENTNER, R., HARTENSTEIN, V., HOBMAYER, B., HOUGE, M., HROUDA, M., ISHIDA, S., KOBAYASHI, C., KUALES, G., et al. (2009b). To be or not to be a flatworm: the acodel controversy. *PLoS One* **4**, 5502.
- EISENHOFER, G. T., KANG, H. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2008). Molecular analysis of stem cells and their descendants during cell turnover and regeneration in the planarian *Schmidtea mediterranea*. *Cell Stem Cell* **3**, 327–339.
- ELISEIKINA, M. G., MAGARLAMOV, T. Y. & DOLMATOV, I. Y. (2010). Stem cells of holothurid coelomocytes. In *Echinoderms: Durham* (eds L. G. HARRIS, S. A. BOTTGER, C. W. WALKER and M. P. LESSER), pp. 163–166. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- EMIG, C. C. (1972). Régénération de la région antérieure chez *Phoronis psammophila* Cori (Phoronida). *Zeitschrift für Morphologie der Tiere* **73**(2), 117–144.
- EMSON, R. H. & WILKIE, I. C. (1980). Fission and autotomy in echinoderms. *Oceanography and Marine Biology* **18**, 155–250.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V. (2003). Problems of coloniality, modularity, and individuality in sponges and special features of their morphogeneses during growth and asexual reproduction. *Russian Journal of Marine Biology* **29**, s46–s56.
- *ERESKOVSKY, A. V. (2010). *The Comparative Embryology of Sponges*. Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht. 329 pp.
- *ERESKOVSKY, A. V., BORISENKO, I. E., LAPÉBIE, P., GAZAVE, E., TOKINA, D. B. & BORCHIELLINI, C. (2015). *Oscarella lobularis* (Homoscleromorpha, Porifera) regeneration: epithelial morphogenesis and metaplasia. *PLoS One* **10**, e0134566.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V., GERONIMO, A. & PÉREZ, T. (2017a). Asexual and puzzling sexual reproduction of the Mediterranean sponge *Haliclona fulva* (Demospongiae): life cycle and cytological structures. *Invertebrate Biology* **136**(4), 403–421.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V., KONJUKOV, P. & WILLENZ, P. (2007a). Experimental metamorphosis of *Halisarca dugardini* larvae (Demospongiae, Halisarcida): evidence of flagellated cell totipotentiality. *Journal of Morphology* **268**(6), 529–536.
- ERESKOVSKY, A., LAVROV, A., BOLSHAKOV, F. & TOKINA, D. (2017b). Regeneration in White Sea sponge *Leucosolenia complicata* (Porifera, Calcarea). *Invertebrate Zoology* **14**(2), 108–113.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V. & TOKINA, D. B. (2007). Asexual reproduction of homoscleromorph sponges (Porifera; Homoscleromorpha). *Marine Biology* **151**, 425–434.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V., TOKINA, D. B., BEZAC, C. & BOURY-ESNAULT, N. (2007b). Metamorphosis of cinctoblastula larvae (Homoscleromorpha, Porifera). *Journal of Morphology* **268**(6), 518–528.
- ERESKOVSKY, A. V., TOKINA, D. B., SAIDOV, D. M., BAGHDIGUIAN, S., LE GOFF, E. & LAVROV, A. I. (2020). Transdifferentiation and mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition during regeneration in Demospongiae (Porifera). *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **334**, 37–58.
- EWERT, M. (1991). Cold torpor, diapause, delayed hatching and aestivation in reptiles and birds. In *Egg Incubation: Its Effects on Embryonic Development in Birds and Reptiles* (eds D. C. DEEMING and M. W. J. FERGUSON), pp. 173–191. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- FANG, Z., FENG, Q., CHI, Y., XIE, L. & ZHANG, R. (2008). Investigation of cell proliferation and differentiation in the mantle of *Pinctada fucata* (Bivalve, Mollusca). *Marine Biology* **153**, 745–754.
- FASSINI, D., PARMA, L., WILKIE, I. C., BAVESTRELLO, G., BONASORO, F. & CANDIA CARNEVALI, M. D. (2012). Ecophysiology of mesohyl creep in the demosponge *Chondrosia reniformis* (Porifera: Chondrosida). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **428**, 24–31.
- FAUTIN, D. G. (2002). Reproduction of Cnidaria. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **80**, 1735–1754.
- FELIX, D. A., GUTIÉRREZ-GUTIÉRREZ, Ó., ESPADA, L., THEMES, A. & GONZÁLEZ-ESTÉVEZ, C. (2019). It is not all about regeneration: planarians striking power to stand starvation. *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* **87**, 169–181.
- FERNÁNDEZ-TABOADA, E., MORITZ, S., ZEUSCHNER, D., STEHLING, M., SCHÖLER, H. R., SALÓ, E. & GENTILE, L. (2010). Smed-SmB, a member of the LSm protein superfamily, is essential for chromatoid body organization and planarian stem cell proliferation. *Development* **137**, 1055–1065.
- *FERRARIO, C., SUGNI, M., SOMORJAI, I. M. L. & BALLARIN, L. (2020). Beyond adult stem cells: dedifferentiation as a unifying mechanism underlying regeneration in invertebrate deuterostomes. *Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology* **8**, 587320.
- *FIELDS, C. & LEVIN, M. (2018). Are planaria individuals? What regenerative biology is telling us about the nature of multicellularity. *Evolutionary Biology* **45**, 237–247.
- *FIERRO-CONSTAÍN, L., SCHENKELAARS, Q., GAZAVE, E., HAGUENAUER, A., ROCHER, C., ERESKOVSKY, A., BORCHIELLINI, C. & RENARD, E. (2017). The conservation of the germline multipotency program, from sponges to vertebrates: a stepping stone to understanding the somatic and germline origins. *Genome Biology and Evolution* **9**, 474–488.
- *FINCHER, C. T., WURTZEL, O., DE HOOG, T., KRAVARIK, K. M. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2018). Cell type transcriptome atlas for the planarian *Schmidtea mediterranea*. *Science* **360**, eaq1736.

- FINK, T., RASMUSSEN, J. G., EMMERSEN, J., PILGAARD, L., FAHLMAN, Å., BRUNBERG, S., JOSEFSSON, J., ARNEMO, J. M., ZACHAR, V., SWENSON, J. E. & FRÖBERT, O. (2011). Adipose-derived stem cells from the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) spontaneously undergo chondrogenic and osteogenic differentiation in vitro. *Stem Cell Research* **7**, 89–95.
- FISCHER, A. B. & HOFMANN, D. K. (2004). Budding, bud morphogenesis, and regeneration in *Carybdea marsupialis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Cnidaria:Cubozoa). *Hydrobiologia* **530**(1), 331–337.
- FORSTHOEFEL, D. J., JAMES, N. P., ESCOBAR, D. J., STARY, J. M., VIEIRA, A. P., WATERS, F. A. & NEWMARK, P. A. (2012). An RNAi screen reveals intestinal regulators of branching morphogenesis, differentiation, and stem cell proliferation in planarians. *Developmental Cell* **23**, 691–704.
- FORTUNATO, S. A. V., VERVOORT, M., ADAMSKI, M. & ADAMSKA, M. (2016). Conservation and divergence of bHLH genes in the calcisponge *Sycon ciliatum*. *EvoDevo* **7**, e23.
- FRAGUAS, S., CÁRCCEL, S., VIVANCOS, C., MOLINA, M. D., GINÉS, J., MAZARIEGOS, J., SEKARAN, T., BARTSCHERER, K., ROMERO, R. & CEBRIÀ, F. (2021). Planarian CREB-binding protein (CBP) gene family regulates stem cell maintenance and differentiation. *Developmental Biology* **476**, 53–67.
- FRANK, U., PLICKERT, G. & MÜLLER, W. A. (2009). Cnidarian interstitial cells: the dawn of stem cell research. In *Stem Cells in Marine Organisms* (eds B. Rinkevich and V. Matranga), pp. 33–59. Springer, Dordrecht.
- *FREEMAN, G. (1964). The role of blood cells in the process of asexual reproduction in the tunicate *Perophora viridis*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **156**(2), 157–183.
- FREEMAN, G. (1967). Studies on regeneration in the creeping ctenophore, *Vallical multiformis*. *Journal of Morphology* **123**(1), 71–83.
- FREITAS, P., LOVELY, A. & MONAGHAN, J. (2019). Investigating Nrg1 signaling in the regenerating axolotl spinal cord using multiplexed FISH. *Developmental Neurobiology* **79**, 453–467.
- FRIEDLÄNDER, M. R., ADAMIDI, C., HAN, T., LEBEDEVA, S., ISENBERGER, T. A., HIRST, M., MARRA, M., NUSBAUM, C., LEE, W. L., JENKIN, J. C., SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A., KIM, J. K. & RAJEWSKY, N. (2009). High-resolution profiling and discovery of planarian small RNAs. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **106**, 11546–11551.
- FU, Z., SHIBATA, M., MAKABE, R., IKEDA, H. & UYE, S. I. (2014). Body size reduction under starvation, and the point of no return, in ephyrae of the moon jellyfish *Aurelia aurita*. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **510**, 255–263.
- FUCHS, B., WANG, W., GRASPEUNTNER, S., LI, Y., INSUA, S., HERBST, E. M., DIRKSEN, P., BÖHM, A. M., HEMMIRICH, G., SOMMER, F. & DOMAZET-LOŠO, T. (2014). Regulation of polyp-to-jellyfish transition in *Aurelia aurita*. *Current Biology* **24**, 263–273.
- *FUCHS, E., TUMBAR, T. & GUASCH, G. (2004). Socializing with the neighbors: stem cells and their niche. *Cell* **116**(6), 769–778.
- FUCHS, J., MARTINDALE, M. & HEJNOL, A. (2011). Gene expression in bryozoan larvae suggest a fundamental importance of pre-patterned blastemic cells in the bryozoan life-cycle. *EvoDevo* **2**, e13.
- FUJIWARA, S., ISOZAKI, T., MORI, K. & KAWAMURA, K. (2011). Expression and function of myc during asexual reproduction of the budding ascidian *Polyandrocarpa misakiensis*. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **53**, 1004–1014.
- FUKUYAMA, M., KONTANI, K., KATADA, T. & ROUVIE, A. E. (2015). The *C. elegans* hypodermis couples progenitor cell quiescence to the dietary state. *Current Biology* **25**, 1241–1248.
- *FUNAYAMA, N. (2008). Stem cell system of sponge. In *Stem Cells* (ed. T. C. G. Bosch), pp. 17–35. Springer, Dordrecht.
- FUNAYAMA, N. (2013). The stem cell system in demosponges: suggested involvement of two types of cells: archeocytes (active stem cells) and choanocytes (food-trapping flagellated cells). *Development Genes and Evolution* **223**, 23–38.
- *FUNAYAMA, N. (2018). The cellular and molecular bases of the sponge stem cell systems underlying reproduction, homeostasis and regeneration. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **62**, 513–525.
- FUNAYAMA, N., NAKATSUKASA, M., MOHRI, K., MASUDA, Y. & AGATA, K. (2010). Piwi expression in archeocytes and choanocytes in demosponges: insights into the stem cell system in demosponges. *Evolution and Development* **12**, 275–287.
- *FURUSAWA, C. & KANEKO, K. (2012). A dynamical-systems view of stem cell biology. *Science* **338**, 215–217.
- GAHAN, J. M., BRADSHAW, B., FLICI, H. & FRANK, U. (2016). The interstitial stem cells in *Hydractinia* and their role in regeneration. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **40**, 65–73.
- GAINO, E., MANCONI, R. & PRONZATO, R. (1995). Organizational plasticity as a successful conservative tactics in sponges. *Animal Biology* **4**, 31–43.
- GAINO, E., LIACI, L. S., SCISCIOLI, M. & CORRIERO, G. (2006). Investigation of the budding process in *Tethya citrina* and *Tethya aurantium* (Porifera, Demospongiae). *Zoomorphology* **125**, 87–97.
- *GAMULIN, V., RINKEVICH, B., SCHAECKE, H., KRUSE, M., MUELLER, I. M. & MUELLER, W. E. G. (1994). Cell adhesion receptors and nuclear receptors are highly conserved from the lowest metazoa (marine sponges) to vertebrates. *Biological Chemistry Hoppe-Seyler* **375**, 583–588.
- GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E., LÁZARO-PEÑA, M. I., & DÍAZ-BALZAC, C. A. (2018). Holothurians as a Model System to Study Regeneration. In: KLOC M., KUBIAK J. (eds) *Marine Organisms as Model Systems in Biology and Medicine. Results and Problems in Cell Differentiation*, vol. **65**. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92486-1_13
- GARCIA-CISNEROS, A., PEREZ-ORTELA, R., ALMROTH, B. C., DEGERMAN, S., PALACIN, C. & NILSSON SKÖLD, H. (2015). Long telomeres are associated with clonality in wild populations of the fissiparous starfish *Coscinasterias tenuispina*. *Heredity* **115**(5), 437–443.
- GARCÍA-ROGER, E. M., LUBZENS, E., FONTANETO, D. & SERRA, M. (2019). Facing adversity: dormant embryos in rotifers. *Biological Bulletin* **237**, 119–144.
- GASPARINI, F., SHIMELD, S. M., RUFFONI, E., BURIGHELLI, P. & MANNI, L. (2011). Expression of a Musashi-like gene in sexual and asexual development of the colonial chordate *Botryllus schlosseri* and phylogenetic analysis of the protein group. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **316B**, 562–573.
- *GATTI, S. (2002). The role of sponges in high-Antarctic carbon and silicon cycling—a modelling approach. *Reports on Polar and Marine Research* **434**, 126pp. ISSN 1618 – 3193.
- *GAZAVE, E., BÉHAGUE, J., LAPLANE, L., GUILLLOU, A., PRÉAU, L., DEMILLY, A., BALAVOINE, G. & VERVOORT, M. (2013). Posterior elongation in the annelid *Platynereis dumerilii* involves stem cells molecularly related to primordial germ cells. *Developmental Biology* **382**, 246–267.
- GAZAVE, E., GUILLLOU, A. & BALAVOINE, G. (2014). History of a prolific family: the Hes/Hey-related genes of the annelid *Platynereis*. *EvoDevo* **5**, e29.
- GAZAVE, E., LEMAITRE, Q. & BALAVOINE, G. (2017). The Notch pathway in the annelid *Platynereis*: insights into chaetogenesis and neurogenesis processes. *Open Biology* **7**, 160242.
- GEHRKE, A. R., NEVERETT, E., LUO, Y. J., BRANDT, A., RICCI, L., HULETT, R. E., GOMPERS, A., RUBY, J. G., ROKHSAR, D. S., REDDIEN, P. W. & SRIVASTAVA, M. (2019). Acoel genome reveals the regulatory landscape of whole-body regeneration. *Science* **363**, eaau6173.
- *GENTILE, L., CEBRIÀ, F. & BARTSCHERER, K. (2011). The planarian flatworm: an *in vivo* model for stem cell biology and nervous system regeneration. *Disease Models & Mechanisms* **4**, 12–19.
- GERBER, T., MURAWALA, P., KNAPP, D., MASSELINK, W., SCHUEZ, M., HERMAN, S., GAGSANTTEL, M., NOWOSHILOW, S., KAGEYAMA, J., KHATTAK, S., CURRIE, J. D., CAMP, J. G., TANAKA, E. M. & TREUTLEIN, B. (2018). Single-cell analysis uncovers convergence of cell identities during axolotl limb regeneration. *Science* **362**(6413), eaq0681.
- *GIANI, V. C., YAMAGUCHI, E., BOYLE, M. J. & SEAVER, E. C. (2011). Somatic and germline expression of *piwi* during development and regeneration in the marine polychaete annelid *Capitella teleta*. *EvoDevo* **2**, e10.
- GIBSON, G. D. & HARVEY, J. M. L. (2000). Morphogenesis during asexual reproduction in *Pygospio elegans* Claparede (Annelida, Polychaeta). *Biological Bulletin* **199**, 41–49.
- GIERER, A., BERKING, S., BODE, H., DAVID, C. N., FLICK, K., MHANSMANN, G., SCHALLER, H. & TRENKNER, E. (1972). Regeneration of *Hydra* from reaggregated cells. *Nature: New Biology* **239**, 98–101.
- GIORA, J., TARASCONI, H. M. & FIALHO, C. B. (2012). Reproduction and feeding habits of the highly seasonal *Brachylytopomus bombilla* (Gymnotiformes: Hypopomidae) from southern Brazil with evidence for a dormancy period. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* **94**, 649–662.
- GLYNN, P. W., COFFMAN, B., PRIMOV, K., RENEGAR, D. A., GROSS, J., BLACKWELDER, P., MARTINEZ, N., DOMINGUEZ, J., VANDERWOUDE, J. & RIEGL, B. M. (2019). Benthic ctenophore (Order Platyctenida) reproduction, recruitment, and seasonality in south Florida. *Invertebrate Biology* **138**, e12256.
- *GOLD, D. A. & JACOBS, D. K. (2013). Stem cell dynamics in Cnidaria: are there unifying principles? *Development Genes and Evolution* **223**, 53–66.
- GOLD, D. A., LAU, C. L. F., FUONG, H., KAO, G., HARTENSTEIN, V. & JACOBS, D. K. (2019). Mechanisms of cnidocyte development in the moon jellyfish *Aurelia*. *Evolution and Development* **21**, 72–81.
- GONTCHAROFF, M. (1951). Biologie de la régénération et de la reproduction chez quelques Lincidae de France. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Biologie Animale Série* **11**(13), 149–235.
- GONZÁLEZ-ESTÉVEZ, C., FELIX, D. A., RODRÍGUEZ-ESTEBAN, G. & ABOOBAKER, A. A. (2012). Decreased neoblast progeny and increased cell death during starvation-induced planarian degrowth. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 83–91.
- *GOODELL, M. A., NGUYEN, H. & SHROYER, N. (2015). Somatic stem cell heterogeneity: diversity in the blood, skin and intestinal stem cell compartments. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology* **16**, 299–309.
- GORBUSHIN, A. M., LEVAKIN, I. A., PANCHINA, N. A. & PANCHIN, Y. V. (2001). *Hydrobia ulvae* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia): a new model for regeneration studies. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **204**, 283–289.

- GORBUSHIN, A. M. & YAKOVLEVA, N. V. (2006). Haemogram of *Littorina littorea*. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK* **86**(5), 1175–1181.
- *GREMIGNI, V. & PUCCINELLI, I. (1977). A contribution to the problem of the origin of the blastema cells in planarians: a karyological and ultrastructural investigation. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **199**, 57–71.
- GROSS, V., BÄHRLE, R. & MAYER, G. (2018). Detection of cell proliferation in adults of the water bear *Hypsibius dujardini* (Tardigrada) via incorporation of a thymidine analog. *Tissue and Cell* **51**, 77–83.
- *GRUBER, H., WESSELS, W., BOYNTON, P., XU, J., WOHLGEMUTH, S., LEEUWENBURGH, C., QI, W., AUSTAD, S. N., SCHAIBLE, R. & PHILIPP, E. E. (2015). Age-related cellular changes in the long-lived bivalve *A. islandica*. *Age* **37**, e90.
- GRUDNIEWSKA, M., MOUTON, S., SIMANOV, D., BELTMAN, F., GRELLING, M., DE MULDER, K., ARINDRARTO, W., WEISSERT, P. M., VAN DER ELST, S. & BEREZIKOV, E. (2016). Transcriptional signatures of somatic neoblasts and germline cells in *Macrostomum lignano*. *eLife* **5**, e20607.
- *GRÜN, D., MURARO, M. J., BOISSET, J. C., WIEBRANDS, K., LYUBIMOVA, A., DHARMADHIKARI, G., VAN DEN BORN, M., VAN ES, J., JANSEN, E., CLEVERS, H. & DE KONING, E. J. (2016). *De novo* prediction of stem cell identity using single-cell transcriptome data. *Cell Stem Cell* **19**, 266–277.
- *GSCHWENTNER, R., LADURNER, P., NIMETH, K. & RIEGER, R. (2001). Stem cells in a basal bilaterian. S-phase and mitotic cells in *Concolutriloba longifissura* (Acocla, Platyhelminthes). *Cell and Tissue Research* **304**, 401–408.
- GUIDETTI, R., ALTIERO, T. & REBECCHI, L. (2011). On dormancy strategies in tardigrades. *Journal of Insect Physiology* **57**(5), 567–576.
- GUIDI, L., EITEL, M., CESARINI, E., SCHIERWATER, B. & BALSAMO, M. (2011). Ultrastructural analyses support different morphological lineages in the phylum Placozoa Grell, 1971. *Journal of Morphology* **272**, 371–378.
- *GUO, T., PETERS, A. H. & NEWMARK, P. A. (2006). A Bruno-like gene is required for stem cell maintenance in planarians. *Developmental Cell* **11**, 159–169.
- GURSKA, D. & GARM, A. (2014). Cell proliferation in cubozoan jellyfish *Tripedalia cystophora* and *Alatina moseri*. *PLoS One* **9**, e102628.
- GUTIERREZ, S. & BROWN, F. D. (2017). Vascular budding in *Sympyegma brakenhielmi* and the evolution of coloniality in styelid ascidians. *Developmental Biology* **423**, 152–169.
- HAMMOND, L. S. (1983). Experimental studies of salinity tolerance, burrowing behavior and pedicle regeneration in *Lingula anatina* (Brachiopoda, Inarticulata). *Journal of Paleontology* **57**, 1311–1316.
- HAND, S. C., DENLINGER, D. L., PODRABSKY, J. E. & ROY, R. (2016). Mechanisms of animal diapause: recent developments from nematodes, crustaceans, insects, and fish. *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology* **310**, R1193–R1211.
- *HANDBERG-THORSAGER, M., FERNANDEZ, E. & SALO, E. (2008). Stem cells and regeneration in planarians. *Frontiers in Bioscience* **13**, 6374–6394.
- HANDBERG-THORSAGER, M. & SALÓ, E. (2007). The planarian nanos-like gene *Smednos* is expressed in germline and eye precursor cells during development and regeneration. *Development Genes and Evolution* **217**, 403–411.
- HARRISON, F. W. & DAVIS, D. A. (1982). Morphological and cytochemical patterns during early stages of reduction body formation in *Spongilla lacustris* (Porifera: Spongillidae). *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society* **101**(4), 317–324.
- HARRISON, F. W., DUNKELBERGER, D. & WATABE, N. (1975). Cytological examination of reduction bodies of *Coromyenia carolinensis* harrison (Porifera: Spongillidae). *Journal of Morphology* **145**(4), 483–491.
- *HARTL, M., GLASAUER, S., GUFLER, S., RAFFNER, A., PUGLISI, K., BREUKER, K., BISTER, K. & HOBMAYER, B. (2019). Differential regulation of myc homologs by Wnt/ β -Catenin signaling in the early metazoan *Hydra*. *FEBS Journal* **286**, 2295–2310.
- HARTL, M., GLASAUER, S., VALOVKA, T., BREUKER, K., HOBMAYER, B. & BISTER, K. (2014). *Hydra myc2*, a unique pre-bilaterian member of the *myc* gene family, is activated in cell proliferation and gametogenesis. *Biology Open* **3**, 397–407.
- *HARTL, M., MITTERSTILLER, A. M., VALOVKA, T., BREUKER, K., HOBMAYER, B. & BISTER, K. (2010). Stem-cell specific activation of an ancestral myc protooncogene with conserved basic functions in the early metazoan *Hydra*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **107**, 4051–4056.
- HAUENSCHILD, C. (1966). Der hormonale Einfluss des Gehirns auf die sexuelle Entwicklung bei dem Polychaeten *Platynereis dumerilii*. *General and Comparative Endocrinology* **6**, 26–73.
- HE, J., ZHENG, L., ZHANG, W. & LIN, Y. (2015). Life cycle reversal in *Aurelia* sp. 1 (Cnidaria, Scyphozoa). *PLoS One* **10**(12), e0145314.
- HELM, R. R. (2018). Evolution and development of scyphozoan jellyfish. *Biological Reviews* **93**, 1228–1250.
- HEMMRICH, G., KHALTURIN, K., BOEHM, A.-M., PUCHERT, M., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F., WITTLIEB, J., KLOSTERMEIER, U. C., ROSENSTIEL, P., OBERG, H.-H., DOMAZET-LOSO, T., SUGIMOTO, T., NIWA, H. & BOSCH, T. C. G. (2012). Molecular signatures of the three stem cell lineages in *Hydra* and the emergence of stem cell function at the base of multicellularity. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **29**, 3267–3280.
- HENDELBERG, J. & ÅKESSON, B. (1988). *Concolutriloba retrogenma* gen. et sp.n., a turbellarian (Acocla, Platyhelminthes) with reversed polarity of reproductive buds. *Fortschritte der Zoologie* **36**, 321–327.
- HENGHERR, S. & SCHILL, R. O. (2011). Dormant stages in freshwater bryozoans—an adaptation to transcend environmental constraints. *Journal of Insect Physiology* **57**(5), 595–601.
- HENRY, J. Q. & MARTINDALE, M. Q. (2000). Regulation and regeneration in the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*. *Developmental Biology* **227**, 720–733.
- HENRY, L. A., KENCHINGTON, E. L. R. & SILVAGGIO, A. (2003). Effects of mechanical experimental disturbance on aspects of colony responses, reproduction and regeneration in the cold water octocoral *Gersemia rubiformis*. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **81**(10), 1691–1701.
- HIGHSMITH, R. C. (1982). Reproduction by fragmentation in corals. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **7**, 207–226.
- HIGUCHI, S., HAYASHI, T., TARUI, H., NISHIMURA, O., NISHIMURA, K., SHIBATA, N., SAKAMOTO, H. & AGATA, K. (2008). Expression and functional analysis of musashi-like genes in planarian CNS regeneration. *Mechanisms of Development* **125**, 631–645.
- *HOBMAYER, B., JENEWEIN, M., EDER, D., EDER, M.-K., GLASAUER, S., GUFLER, S., HARTL, M. & SALVENMOSER, W. (2012). Stemness in *Hydra*—a current perspective. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**(6–7–8), 509–517.
- HÖHR, D. (1977). Differenzierungsvorgänge in der keimenden Gemmula von *Ephydatia fluviatilis*. *Wilhelm Roux' Archiv* **182**, 329–346.
- *HOLLAND, N. & SOMORJAI, I. (2020). Serial blockface SEM suggests that stem cells may participate in adult notochord growth in an invertebrate chordate, the Bahamas lancelet. *EvoDevo* **11**, e22.
- HOLM, K., DUPONT, S., SKOLD, H., STENIUS, A., THORNDYKE, M. & HERNROTH, B. (2008). Induced cell proliferation in putative haematopoietic tissues of the sea star, *Asterias rubens* (L.). *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **211**, 2551–2558.
- HOLSTEIN, T. W., HOBMAYER, E. & DAVID, C. N. (1991). Pattern of epithelial cell cycling in *Hydra*. *Developmental Biology* **148**, 602–611.
- HORI, I. & KISHIDA, Y. (1998). A fine structural study of regeneration after fission in the planarian *Dugesia japonica*. *Hydrobiologia* **383**, 131–136.
- HORI, I. & KISHIDA, Y. (2001). Further observation on the early regenerates after fission in the planarian *Dugesia japonica*. *Belgian Journal of Zoology* **131**(Suppl. 1), 117–121.
- HU, C. K., WANG, W., BRIND'AMOUR, J., SINGH, P. P., REEVES, G. A., LORINCZ, M. C., ALVARADO, A. S. & BRUNET, A. (2020). Vertebrate diapause preserves organisms long term through Polycomb complex members. *Science* **367**(6480), 870–874.
- *HUGHES, R. N. (1987). The functional ecology of clonal animals. *Functional Ecology* **1**(1), 63–69.
- HUMPHREYS, T., SASAKI, A., UENISHI, G., TAMPARRA, K., ARIMOTO, A. & TAGAWA, K. (2010). Regeneration in the hemichordate *Ptychodera flava*. *Zoological Science* **27**(2), 91–95.
- *HYAMS, Y., PAZ, G., RABINOWITZ, C. & RINKEVICH, B. (2017). Insights into the unique torpor of *Botrylloides leachi*, a colonial urochordate. *Developmental Biology* **428**, 101–117.
- HYGUM, T. L., CLAUSEN, L. K. B., HALBERG, K. A., JØRGENSEN, A. & MØBJERG, N. (2016). Tun formation is not a prerequisite for desiccation tolerance in the marine tidal tardigrade *Echiniscoides sigismundi*. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* **178**(4), 907–911.
- HYMAN, L. H. (1955). *The Invertebrates. IV. Echinodermata, Asteroidea*. McGraw Hill, New York.
- IGUCHI, N. & KIDOKORO, H. (2006). Horizontal distribution of *Thetys vagina* Tilesius (Tunicata, Thaliacea) in the Japan Sea during spring 2004. *Journal of Plankton Research* **28**, 537–541.
- IMPERADORE, P. & FIORITO, G. (2018). Cephalopod tissue regeneration: consolidating over a century of knowledge. *Frontiers in Physiology* **9**, e593.
- IMPERADORE, P., UCKERMANN, O., GALLI, R., STEINER, G., KIRSCH, M. & FIORITO, G. (2018). Nerve regeneration in the cephalopod mollusc *Octopus vulgaris*: label-free multiphoton microscopy as a tool for investigation. *Journal of the Royal Society Interface* **15**, 20170889.
- *ISAEVA, V. V. (2011). Pluripotent gametogenic stem cells of asexually reproducing invertebrates. In *Embryonic Stem Cells-Basic Biology to Bioengineering* (ed. M. S. KALLOS), pp. 449–478. Rijeka, Croatia: IntechOpen. <https://doi.org/10.5772/23740>.
- *ISAEVA, V. V. & AKHMADIEV, A. V. (2011). Germinal granules in archaeocytes of the sponge *Oscarella malakhovi* Ereskovsky, 2006. *Russian Journal of Marine Biology* **37**, 209–216.
- *ISAEVA, V. V., AKHMADIEVA, A. V., ALEKSANDROVA, Y. N. & SHUKALYUK, A. I. (2009). Morphofunctional organization of reserve stem cells providing for asexual and sexual reproduction of invertebrates. *Russian Journal of Developmental Biology* **40**, 57–68.
- *ISAEVA, V. V., ALEKSANDROVA, Y. & REUNOV, A. (2005a). Interaction between chromatoid bodies and mitochondria in neoblasts and gonial cells of the asexual

- and spontaneously sexualized planarian, *Girardia (Dugesia) tigrina*. *Invertebrate Reproduction & Development* **48**, 119–128.
- ISAEVA, V. V., DOLGANOV, S. M. & SHUKALYUK, A. I. (2005b). Rhizocephalan barnacles- parasites of commercially important crabs and other decapods. *Russian Journal of Marine Biology* **31**(4), 215–220.
- ISRAELSSON, O. (2006). Observations on some unusual cell types in the enigmatic worm *Xenoturbella* (phylum uncertain). *Tissue and Cell* **38**, 233–242.
- *IVANKOVIC, M., HANEKOVA, R., THOMMEN, A., GROHME, M. A., VILA-FARRÉ, M., WERNER, S. & RINK, J. C. (2019). Model systems for regeneration: planarians. *Development* **146**, dev167684.
- *JACKSON, J. B. C. & COATES, A. G. (1986). Life cycles and evolution of clonal (modular) animals. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B, Biological Sciences* **313**(1159), 7–22.
- JAGER, M., QUÉINNEC, E., LE GUYADER, H. & MANUEL, M. (2011). Multiple Sox genes are expressed in stem cells or in differentiating neuro-sensory cells in the hydrozoan *Clytia hemisphaerica*. *EvoDevo* **2**, e12.
- JAKOB, W., SAGASSER, S., DELLAPORTA, S., HOLLAND, P., KUHN, K. & SCHIERWATER, B. (2004). The *Trox-2* Hox/ParaHox gene of *Trichoplax* (Placozoa) marks an epithelial boundary. *Development Genes and Evolution* **214**, 170–175.
- JANELT, K. & POPRAWA, I. (2020). Analysis of encystment, excystment, and cyst structure in freshwater *Eutardigrade Thulinus ruffoi* (Tardigrada, Isohypsibioidea: Doryphoribiidae). *Diversity* **12**, e62.
- JEFFERY, W. R. (2014). Distal regeneration involves the age dependent activity of branchial sac stem cells in the ascidian *Ciona intestinalis*. *Regeneration* **2**(1), 1–18.
- JEFFERY, W. R. (2015). Regeneration, stem cells, and aging in the tunicate *Ciona*: insights from the oral siphon. *International Review of Cell and Molecular Biology* **319**, 255–282.
- JEFFERY, W. R. (2019). Progenitor targeting by adult stem cells in *Ciona* homeostasis, injury, and regeneration. *Developmental Biology* **448**, 279–290.
- JEHN, J., GEBERT, D., PIPILESCU, F., STERN, S., KIEFER, J. S. T., HEWEL, C. & ROSENKRANZ, D. (2018). PIWI genes and piRNAs are ubiquitously expressed in mollusks and show patterns of lineage-specific adaptation. *Communications Biology* **1**, e137.
- JIMÉNEZ-MERINO, J., SANTOS DE ABREU, I., HIEBERT, L. S., ALLODI, S., TIOZZO, S., DE BARROS, C. & BROWN, F. D. (2019). Putative stem cells in the hemolymph and the intestinal submucosa of the solitary ascidian *Styela plicata*. *EvoDevo* **10**, e31.
- *JONES, W. C. (1961). Properties of the wall of *Leucosolenia variabilis*: I. The skeletal layer. *Journal of Cell Science* **3**, 531–542.
- JOVEN, A., ELEWA, A. & SIMON, A. (2019). Model systems for regeneration: salamanders. *Development* **146**(14), dev167700.
- *JULIANO, C. & WESSEL, G. (2010). Versatile germline genes. *Science* **329**, 640–641.
- JULIANO, C. E., REICH, A., LIU, N., GÖTZFRIED, J., ZHONG, M., UMAN, S., REENAN, R. A., WESSEL, G. M., STEELE, R. E. & LIN, H. (2014). PIWI proteins and PIWI-interacting RNAs function in *Hydra* somatic stem cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **111**, 337–342.
- *JULIANO, C. E., SWARTZ, S. Z. & WESSEL, G. M. (2010). A conserved germline multipotency program. *Development* **137**, 4113–4126.
- KAJIHARA, H. & HOOKABE, N. (2019). Anterior regeneration in *Baseodiscus hemprichii* (Nemertea: Heteronemertea). *Tropical Natural History* **19**(1), 39–42.
- KALACHEVA, N. V., ELISEIKINA, M. G., FROLOVA, L. T. & DOLMATOV, I. Y. (2017). Regeneration of the digestive system in the crinoid *Himerometra robustipinna* occurs by transdifferentiation of neurosecretory-like cells. *PLoS One* **12**(7), e0182001.
- KAMENEV, Y. O. & DOLMATOV, I. Y. (2015). Posterior regeneration following fission in the holothurian *Cladolabes schmeltzii* (Dendrochirotrida: Holothuroidea). *Microscopy Research and Technique* **78**, 540–552.
- KAMENEV, Y. O. & DOLMATOV, I. Y. (2017). Anterior regeneration after fission in the holothurian *Cladolabes schmeltzii* (Dendrochirotrida: Holothuroidea). *Microscopy Research and Technique* **80**, 183–194.
- KANEKO, N., KATSUYAMA, Y., KAWAMURA, K. & FUJIWARA, S. (2010). Regeneration of the gut requires retinoic acid in the budding ascidian *Polyandrocarpa misakiensis*. *Development, Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 457–468.
- KANETO, S. & WADA, H. (2011). Regeneration of amphioxus oral cirri and its skeletal rods: implications for the origin of the vertebrate skeleton. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **316**, 409–417.
- KANSKA, J. & FRANK, U. (2013). New roles for Nanos in neural cell fate determination revealed by studies in a cnidarian. *Journal of Cell Science* **126**, 3192–3203.
- *KASSMER, S. H., LANGENBACHER, A. D. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2020). Integrin- α -6+ candidate stem cells are responsible for whole body regeneration in the invertebrate chordate *Botryllodes diagensis*. *Nature Communications* **11**, e4435.
- KASSMER, S. H., NOURIZADEH, S. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2019). Cellular and molecular mechanisms of regeneration in colonial and solitary ascidians. *Developmental Biology* **448**, 271–278.
- KASSMER, S. H., RODRIGUEZ, D. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2016). Colonial ascidians as model organisms for the study of germ cells, fertility, whole body regeneration, vascular biology and aging. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **39**, 101–106.
- KAWAMURA, K. & FUJIWARA, S. (1995a). Cellular and molecular characterization of transdifferentiation in the process of morphallaxis of budding tunicates. *Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology* **6**(3), 117–126.
- KAWAMURA, K. & FUJIWARA, S. (1995b). Establishment of cell lines from multipotent epithelial sheet in the budding tunicate, *Polyandrocarpa misakiensis*. *Cell Structure and Function* **20**(1), 97–106.
- KAWAMURA, K., FUJIWARA, S. & SUGINO, Y. M. (1991). Budding-specific lectin induced in epithelial cells is an extracellular matrix component for stem cell aggregation in tunicates. *Development* **113**, 995–1005.
- KAWAMURA, K., KITAMURA, S., SEKIDA, S., TSUDA, M. & SUNANAGA, T. (2012). Molecular anatomy of tunicate senescence: reversible function of mitochondrial and nuclear genes associated with budding cycles. *Development* **139**, 4083–4093.
- KAWAMURA, K. & NAKAUCHI, M. (1986). Mitosis and body patterning during morphallactic development of paleal buds in ascidians. *Developmental Biology* **116**, 39–50.
- KAWAMURA, K., SUGINO, Y., SUNANAGA, T. & FUJIWARA, S. (2008a). Multipotent epithelial cells in the process of regeneration and asexual reproduction in colonial tunicates. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **50**, 1–11.
- *KAWAMURA, K. & SUNANAGA, T. (2010). Hemoblasts in colonial tunicates: are they stem cells or tissue-restricted progenitor cells? *Development, Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 69–76.
- KAWAMURA, K. & SUNANAGA, T. (2011). Role of Vasa, Piwi, and Myc-expressing coelomic cells in gonad regeneration of the colonial tunicate, *Botryllus primigenus*. *Mechanisms of Development* **128**, 457–470.
- *KAWAMURA, K., TACHIBANA, M. & SUNANAGA, T. (2008b). Cell proliferation dynamics of somatic and germline tissues during zooidal life span in the colonial tunicate *Botryllus primigenus*. *Developmental Dynamics* **237**(7), 1812–1825.
- KAWAMURA, K., YOSHIDA, T. & SEKIDA, S. (2018). Autophagic dedifferentiation induced by cooperation between TOR inhibitor and retinoic acid signals in budding tunicates. *Developmental Biology* **433**, 384–393.
- KENNY, N. J., DE GOEIJ, J. M., DE BAKKER, D. M., WHALEN, C. G., BEREZIKOV, E. & RIESGO, A. (2018). Towards the identification of ancestrally shared regenerative mechanisms across the Metazoa: a transcriptomic case study in the demosponge *Halysarca caerulea*. *Marine Genomics* **37**, 135–147.
- *KHADRA, Y. B., SUGNI, M., FERRARIO, C., BONASORO, F., OLIVERI, P., MARTINEZ, P. & CARNEVALI, M. D. C. (2018). Regeneration in stellate echinoderms: Crinoidea, Asteroidea and Ophiuroidea. In *Marine Organisms as Model Systems in Biology and Medicine* (ed. K. M. KUBIAK), pp. 285–320. Springer, Cham.
- *KHALTURIN, K., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F., MILDE, S., PLÖTZ, C., WITTLIEB, J., HEMMRICH, G. & BOSCH, T. C. (2007). Transgenic stem cells in *Hydra* reveal an early evolutionary origin for key elements controlling self-renewal and differentiation. *Developmental Biology* **309**, 32–44.
- KHAN, S. J., SCHUSTER, K. J. & SMITH-BOLTON, R. K. (2016). Regeneration in crustaceans and insects. *eLS*, 14 pp. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470015902.a0001098.pub2>.
- KHARIN, A., ZAGAINOVA, I. & KOSTYUCHENKO, R. (2006). Formation of the paratomic fission zone in freshwater oligochaetes. *Russian Journal of Developmental Biology* **37**, 354–365.
- *KHOLODENKO, I. V. & YARYGIN, K. N. (2017). Cellular mechanisms of liver regeneration and cell-based therapies of liver diseases. *BioMed Research International* **2017**, 8910821.
- KINGCHIN, I. M. (1994). *The Biology of Tardigrades*. Portland Press, London. pp. 186.
- KING, G. M. (1998). Reproduction in the Hemichordata. In *Encyclopedia of Reproduction* (Volume 2, eds E. KNOBIL and J. D. NELL), pp. 599–603. Academic Press, San Diego.
- KIPREOS, E. T. & VAN DEN HEUVEL, S. (2019). Developmental control of the cell cycle: insights from *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Genetics* **211**, 797–829.
- KONDO, M. & AKASAKA, K. (2010). Regeneration in crinoids. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 57–68.
- KONSTANTINIDES, N. & AVEROF, M. (2014). A common cellular basis for muscle regeneration in arthropods and vertebrates. *Science* **343**(6172), 788–791.
- KOROTKOVA, G. P. (1972). Regeneration of the calcareous sponge *Sycon lingua*. *Transactions of the Leningrad Society of Naturalists* **78**, 155–171 (in Russian).
- KOSTYUCHENKO, R. P., KOZIN, V. V. & KUPRIASHOVA, E. E. (2016). Regeneration and asexual reproduction in annelids: cells, genes, and evolution. *Biological Bulletin* **43**(3), 185–194.
- KOZIN, V. V., FILIPPOVA, N. A. & KOSTYUCHENKO, R. P. (2017). Regeneration of the nervous and muscular system after caudal amputation in the polychaete *Alitta virens* (Annelida: nereididae). *Russian Journal of Developmental Biology* **48**, 198–210.
- *KOZIN, V. V. & KOSTYUCHENKO, R. P. (2015). Vasa, *PL10*, and *Piwi* gene expression during caudal regeneration of the polychaete annelid *Alitta virens*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **225**, 129–138.
- KRICHINSKAYA, E. B. & MARTYNOVA, M. G. (1975). Distribution of neoblasts and mitoses during the asexual reproduction of the planarian *Dugesia tigrina* (Girard). *Soviet Journal of Developmental Biology* **5**, 309–314.
- KUBOTA, S. (2006). Life cycle reversion of *Laodicea undulata* (Hydrozoa, Leptomedusae) from Japan. *Bulletin of the Biogeographical Society of Japan* **61**, 85–88.

- KUENZEL, T., HEIERMANN, R., FRANK, U., MÜLLER, W. A., TILMANN, W., BAUSE, M., NONN, A., HELLING, M., SCHWARZ, R. S. & PLICKERT, G. (2010). Migration and differentiation potential of stem cells in the cnidarian *Hydractinia* analysed in eGFP-transgenic animals and chimeras. *Developmental Biology* **348**, 120–129.
- KÜRN, U., RENDULIC, S., TIOZZO, S. & LAUZON, R. J. (2011). Asexual propagation and regeneration in colonial ascidians. *Biological Bulletin* **221**(1), 43–61.
- KUSSEROW, A., PANG, K., STURM, C., HROUDA, M., LENTFER, J., SCHMIDT, H. A., TECHNAU, U., VON HAESLER, A., HOBMAYER, B., MARTINDALE, M. Q. & HOLSTEIN, T. W. (2005). Unexpected complexity of the Wnt gene family in a sea anemone. *Nature* **433**, 156–160.
- *LAI, A. G. & ABOOBAKER, A. A. (2018). EvoRegen in animals: time to uncover deep conservation or convergence of adult stem cell evolution and regenerative processes. *Developmental Biology* **433**, 118–131.
- LAI, A. G., KOSAKA, N., ABNAVE, P., SAHU, S. & ABOOBAKER, A. A. (2018). The abrogation of condensin function provides independent evidence for defining the self-renewing population of pluripotent stem cells. *Developmental Biology* **433**, 218–226.
- *LAIRD, D. J., DE TOMASO, A. W. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2005). Stem cells are units of natural selection in a colonial ascidian. *Cell* **123**, 1351–1360.
- LAIRD, D. J. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2004). Telomerase maintained in self-renewing tissues during serial regeneration of the urochordate *Botryllus schlosseri*. *Developmental Biology* **273**, 185–194.
- *LANDER, A. D. (2009). The 'stem cell' concept: is it holding us back? *Journal of Biology* **8**, e70.
- LANNA, E. & KLAUTAU, M. (2019). The choanoderm of *Syccettusa hastifera* (Cnidaria, Porifera) is able to generate new individuals. *Invertebrate Biology* **138**, 12262.
- LASKER, H. (1984). Asexual reproduction, fragmentation, and skeletal morphology of a plexaurid gorgonian. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **19**, 261–268.
- *LAVROV, A. I., BOLSHAKOV, F. V., TOKINA, D. B. & ERESKOVSKY, A. V. (2018). Sewing up the wounds: the epithelial morphogenesis as a central mechanism of calcarean sponge regeneration. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **330**, 351–371.
- *LAVROV, A. I. & KOSEVICH, I. A. (2016). Sponge cell reaggregation: cellular structure and morphogenetic potencies of multicellular aggregates. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A: Ecological Genetics and Physiology* **325**, 158–177.
- LAXMINARAYANA, A. (2006). Asexual reproduction by induced transverse fission in the sea cucumbers *Bolitaes marmorata* and *Holothuria atra*. *SPC Beche-de-Mer Information Bulletin* **23**, 35–37.
- LECLÈRE, L., COPLEY, R. R., MOMOSE, T. & HOULISTON, E. (2016). Hydrozoan insights in animal development and evolution. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **39**, 157–167.
- *LECLÈRE, L., JAGER, M., BARREAU, C., CHANG, P., LE GUYADER, H., MANUEL, M. & HOULISTON, E. (2012). Maternally localized germ plasm mRNAs and germ cell/stem cell formation in the cnidarian *Clytia*. *Developmental Biology* **364**, 236–248.
- LEE, Y. J., BERNSTOCK, J. D., KLIMANIS, D. & HALLENBECK, J. M. (2018). Akt Protein Kinase, miR-200/miR-182 expression and epithelial-mesenchymal transition proteins in hibernating ground squirrels. *Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience* **11**, e22.
- *LEHOCZKY, J. A., ROBERT, B. & TABIN, C. J. (2011). Mouse digit tip regeneration is mediated by fate-restricted progenitor cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **108**, 20609–20614.
- LEI, K., THI-KIM VU, H., MOHAN, R. D., MCKINNEY, S. A., SEIDEL, C. W., ALEXANDER, R., GOTTING, K., WORKMAN, J. L. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2016). Egf signaling directs neoblast repopulation by regulating asymmetric cell division in planarians. *Developmental Cell* **38**, 413–429.
- LEININGER, S., ADAMSKI, M., BERGUM, B., GUDER, C., LIU, J., LAPLANTE, M., BRÁTE, J., HOFFMANN, F., FORTUNATO, S., JORDAL, S., RAPP, H. T. & ADAMSKA, M. (2014). Developmental gene expression provides clues to relationships between sponge and ctenozoan body plans. *Nature Communications* **5**, e3905.
- LENGFELD, T., WATANABE, H., SIMAKOV, O., LINDGENS, D., GEE, L., LAW, L., SCHMIDT, H. A., OZBEK, S., BODE, H. & HOLSTEIN, T. W. (2009). Multiple Wnts are involved in *Hydra* organizer formation and regeneration. *Developmental Biology* **330**, 186–199.
- LEÓN-ESPINOSA, G., REGALADO-REYES, M., DEFELIPE, J. & MUÑOZ, A. (2018). Changes in neocortical and hippocampal microglial cells during hibernation. *Brain Structure and Function* **223**, 1881–1895.
- LEWIS, J. E. & EBLING, F. J. (2017). Tanycytes as regulators of seasonal cycles in neuroendocrine function. *Frontiers in Neurology* **8**, e79.
- LEWIS, S. C., DYAL, L. A., HILBURN, C. F., WEITZ, S., LIAU, W. S., LAMUNYON, C. W. & DENVER, D. R. (2009). Molecular evolution in *Panagrolaimus* nematodes: origins of parthenogenesis, hermaphroditism and the Antarctic species *P. davidi*. *BMC Ecology and Evolution* **9**, 1–13.
- LEYS, S. P., MACKIE, G. O. & REISWIG, H. M. (2007). The biology of glass sponges. *Advances in Marine Biology* **52**, 1–145.
- *LI, L. & XIE, T. (2005). Stem cell niche: structure and function. *Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology* **21**, 605–631.
- LI, Q., WANG, Y. L., XIE, J., SUN, W. J., ZHU, M., HE, L. & WANG, Q. (2015). Characterization and expression of DDX6 during gametogenesis in the Chinese mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis*. *Genetics and Molecular Research* **14**, 4420–4437.
- LI, Y., WANG, R., XUN, X., WANG, J., BAO, L., THIMMAPPA, R., DING, J., JIANG, J., ZHANG, L., LI, T., LV, J., MU, C., HU, X., ZHANG, L., LIU, J., et al. (2018). Sea cucumber genome provides insights into saponin biosynthesis and aestivation regulation. *Cell Discovery* **4**, e29.
- LIANG, Y., RATHNAYAKE, D., HUANG, S., PATHIRANA, A., XU, Q. & ZHANG, S. (2019). BMP signaling is required for amphioxus tail regeneration. *Development* **146**(4), dev166017.
- LIM, R. S., ANAND, A., NISHIMIYA-FUJISAWA, C., KOBAYASHI, S. & KAI, T. (2014). Analysis of Hydra PIWI proteins and piRNAs uncover early evolutionary origins of the piRNA pathway. *Developmental Biology* **386**, 237–251.
- LIN, X. & SÖDERHÄLL, I. (2011). Crustacean hematopoiesis and the astakine cytokines. *Blood* **117**, 6417–6424.
- LIU, Y., BAI, Z., LI, Q., ZHAO, Y. & LI, J. (2013). Healing and regeneration of the freshwater pearl mussel *Hyriopsis cumingii* Lea after donating mantle saibos. *Aquaculture* **392–395**, 34–43.
- *LOEFFLER, M. & ROEDER, I. (2002). Tissue stem cells: definition, plasticity, heterogeneity, self-organization and models—a conceptual approach. *Cells, Tissues, Organs* **171**, 8–26.
- LOMBARDI, C., TAYLOR, P. D., COCITO, S., BERTOLINI, C. & CALOSI, P. (2017). Low pH conditions impair module capacity to regenerate in a calcified colonial invertebrate, the bryozoan *Cryptosula pallasiana*. *Marine Environmental Research* **125**, 110–117.
- LOOMIS, S. H. (2010). Diapause and estivation in sponges. *Progress in Molecular and Subcellular Biology* **49**, 231–243.
- LU, Y. C., SMIELEWSKA, M., PALAKODETI, D., LOVCI, M. T., AIGNER, N., YEO, G. W. & GRAVELEY, B. R. (2009). Deep sequencing identifies new and regulated microRNAs in *Schmidtea mediterranea*. *RNA* **15**, 1483–1491.
- LUZ, B. L. P., CAPEL, K. C. C., ZILBERBERG, C., FLORES, A. A. V., MIGOTTO, A. E. & KITAHARA, M. V. (2018). A polyp from nothing: the extreme regeneration capacity of the Atlantic invasive sun corals *Tubastraea coccinea* and *T. tagusensis* (Anthozoa, Scleractinia). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **503**, 60–65.
- MAGOR, B. G., DE TOMASO, A. W., RINKEVICH, B. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (1999). Allrecognition in colonial tunicates: protection against predatory cell lineages? *Immunological Reviews* **167**, 69–79.
- MALINOWSKI, P. T., COCHET-ESCARTIN, O., KAJ, K. J., RONAN, E., GROISMAN, A., DIAMOND, P. H. & COLLINS, E. S. (2017). Mechanics dictate where and how freshwater planarians fission. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **114**, 10888–10893.
- *MANNI, L., ANSELMI, C., CIMA, F., GASPARINI, F., VOSKOBOYNIK, A., MARTINI, M., PERONATO, A., BURIGHEL, P., ZANIOLO, G. & BALLARIN, L. (2019). Sixty years of experimental studies on the blastogenesis of the colonial tunicate *Botryllus schlosseri*. *Developmental Biology* **448**, 293–308.
- *MANNI, L., ZANIOLO, G., CIMA, F., BURIGHEL, P. & BALLARIN, L. (2007). *Botryllus schlosseri*: a model ascidian for the study of asexual reproduction. *Developmental Dynamics* **236**, 335–352.
- MANYLOV, O. G. (1995). Regeneration in Gastrotricha- I. Light microscopical observations on the regeneration in *Turbarella* sp. *Acta Zoologica* **76**(1), 1–6.
- *MARESCAL, O. & CHEESEMAN, I. M. (2020). Cellular mechanisms and regulation of quiescence. *Developmental Cell* **55**, 259–271.
- MARLOW, H. Q., SRIVASTAVA, M., MATUS, D. Q., ROKHSAR, D. & MARTINDALE, M. Q. (2009). Anatomy and development of the nervous system of *Nematostella vectensis*, an anthozoan cnidarian. *Developmental Neurobiology* **69**, 235–254.
- MARQUES, I., LUPU, E. & MERCADER, N. (2019). Model systems for regeneration: zebrafish. *Development* **146**, dev167692.
- MARSDEN, J. R. (1957). Regeneration in *Phoronis vanouvereensis*. *Journal of Morphology* **101**, 307–323.
- *MARTIN, D. R., COX, N. R., HATHCOCK, T. L., NIEMEYER, G. P. & BAKER, H. J. (2002). Isolation and characterization of multipotential mesenchymal stem cells from feline bone marrow. *Experimental Hematology* **30**, 879–886.
- MARTINAND-MARI, C., VACELET, J., NICKEL, M., WÖRHEIDE, G., MANGEAT, P. & BAGHDIGUIAN, S. (2012). Cell death and renewal during prey capture and digestion in the carnivorous sponge *Asbestopluma hypogea* (Porifera: Poecilosclerida). *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **215**, 3937–3943.
- MARTINDALE, M. Q. (2016). The onset of regenerative properties in ctenophores. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **40**, 113–119.
- *MARTÍNEZ, D. E. (1998). Mortality patterns suggest lack of senescence in hydra. *Experimental Gerontology* **33**, 217–225.
- MARTYNOVA, M. G. (1993). Satellite cells in the crayfish heart muscle functions as stem cells and are characterized by molt dependent behaviour. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* **230**, 181–190.
- MARTYNOVA, M. G. (2004). Proliferation and differentiation processes in the heart muscle elements in different phylogenetic groups. *International Review of Cytology* **235**, 215–250.
- MARUZZO, D., EGREDZIJA, M., MINELLI, A. & FUSCO, G. (2008). Segmental pattern formation following amputation in the flagellum of the second antennae of *Asellus aquaticus* (Crustacea, Isopoda). *Italian Journal of Zoology* **75**, 225–231.

- MASHANOV, V. S. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2011). Gut regeneration in holothurians: a snapshot of recent developments. *Biological Bulletin* **221**, 93–109.
- MASHANOV, V. S., FROLOVA, L. & DOLMATOV, I. (2004). Structure of the digestive tube in the holothurian *Eupentacta fraudatrix* (Holothuroidea: Dendrochirotia). *Russian Journal of Marine Biology* **30**, 314–322.
- MASHANOV, V. S. & ZUEVA, O. (2019). Radial glia in Echinoderms. *Developmental Neurobiology* **79**(5), 396–405.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. R. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2014a). Postembryonic organogenesis of the digestive tube: why does it occur in worms and sea cucumbers but fail in humans? *Current Topics in Developmental Biology* **108**, 185–216.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2014b). Transcriptomic changes during regeneration of the central nervous system in an echinoderm. *BMC Genomics* **15**, 357.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. R. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2015a). Expression of pluripotency factors in echinoderm regeneration. *Cell and Tissue Research* **359**(2), 521–536.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2015b). Myc regulates programmed cell death and radial glia dedifferentiation after neural injury in an echinoderm. *BMC Developmental Biology* **15**, 24.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. R. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2015c). Heterogeneous generation of new cells in the adult echinoderm nervous system. *Frontiers in Neuroanatomy* **9**, e123.
- MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O., MASHANOVA, D. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2017). Expression of stem cell factors in the adult sea cucumber digestive tube. *Cell and Tissue Research* **370**, 427–440.
- *MASHANOV, V. S., ZUEVA, O. R., ROJAS-CATAGENA, C. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. E. (2010). Visceral regeneration in a sea cucumber involves extensive expression of survivin and mortalin homologs in the mesothelium. *BMC Developmental Biology* **10**, e117.
- MATOZZO, V., MARIN, M. G., CIMA, F. & BALLARIN, L. (2008). First evidence of cell division in circulating haemocytes from the Manila clam *Tapes philippinarum*. *Cell Biology International* **32**, 865–868.
- MATSUMOTO, J., NAKAMOTO, C., FUJIWARA, S., YUBISUI, T. & KAWAMURA, K. (2001). A novel C-type lectin regulating cell growth, cell adhesion and cell differentiation of the multipotent epithelium in budding tunicates. *Development* **128**, 3339–3347.
- MATSUMOTO, Y., PIRAINO, S. & MIGLIETTA, M. P. (2019). Transcriptome characterization of reverse development in *Turritopsis dohrnii* (Hydrozoa, Cnidaria). *G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics* **9**, 4127–4138.
- MATSUO, R., KOBAYASHI, S., TANAKA, Y. & ITO, E. (2010). Effects of tentacle amputation and regeneration on the morphology and activity of the olfactory center of the terrestrial slug *Limax valentianus*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **213**, 3144–3149.
- McAVOY, J. W. & DIXON, K. E. (1977). Cell proliferation and renewal in the small intestinal epithelium of metamorphosing and adult *Xenopus laevis*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **202**, 129–138.
- McGOVERN, T. M. (2002). Patterns of sexual and asexual reproduction in the brittle star *Ophiactis savignyi* in the Florida Keys. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **230**, 119–126.
- *McMURRAY, S. E., BLUM, J. E. & PAWLICK, J. R. (2008). Redwood of the reef: growth and age of the giant barrel sponge *Xestospongia muta* in the Florida Keys. *Marine Biology* **155**, 159–171.
- MERKEL, J., WANNINGER, A. & LIEB, B. (2018). Novel and conserved features of the Hox cluster of *Entoprocta* (*Kamptozoa*). *Journal of Phylogenetics & Evolutionary Biology* **6**, e1.
- *MERRELL, A. J. & STANGER, B. Z. (2016). Adult cell plasticity in vivo: dedifferentiation and transdifferentiation are back in style. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology* **17**, 413–425.
- MEYER, A. (1865). Über die Reproduktionskraft der Lucernarien. Amlt Ber 40 Verslag Deutsch Naturf. Ärzte. *Hannover* **1865**, e217.
- MILLANE, R. C., KANSKA, J., DUFFY, D. J., SEOIGHE, C., CUNNINGHAM, S., PLICKERT, G. & FRANK, U. (2011). Induced stem cell neoplasia in a cnidarian by ectopic expression of a POU domain transcription factor. *Development* **138**, 2429–2439.
- MILLER, C. M. & NEWMARK, P. A. (2012). An insulin-like peptide regulates size and adult stem cells in planarians. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 75–82.
- MIRANDA, L. S., COLLINS, A. G. & MARQUES, A. C. (2010). Molecules clarify a cnidarian life cycle - the “hydrozoan” *Microhydra limopsiscola* is an early life stage of the staurozoan *Haliclystus antarcticus*. *PLoS One* **5**(4), e10182.
- MIRANDA, L. S., MORANDINI, A. C. & MARQUES, A. C. (2012). Do Staurozoa bloom? A review of stauromedusan population biology. *Hydrobiologia* **690**, 57–67.
- MİYAMOTO, N. & SAITO, Y. (2010). Morphological characterization of the asexual reproduction in the acorn worm *Balanoglossus simodensis*. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 615–627.
- MLADENOV, P. V., EMSON, R. H., COLPIT, L. V. & WILKIE, I. C. (1983). Asexual reproduction in the West Indian brittle star *Ophiocoma ophiactoides* (H. L. Clark) (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **72** (1), 1–23.
- *MOCHIZUKI, K., NISHIMIYA-FUJISAWA, C. & FUJISAWA, T. (2001). Universal occurrence of the vasa-related genes among metazoans and their germline expression in *Hydra*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **211**, 299–308.
- MOCHIZUKI, K., SANO, H., KOBAYASHI, S., NISHIMIYA-FUJISAWA, C. & FUJISAWA, T. (2000). Expression and evolutionary conservation of nanos-related genes in *Hydra*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **210**, 591–602.
- MOFFETT, S. & AUSTIN, D. R. (1982). Generation of new cerebral ganglion neurons in the snail *Melampus*: an ultrastructural study. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* **207**, 177–182.
- MOFFETT, S. B. & RIDGWAY, R. L. (1988). Structural repair and functional recovery following cerebral ganglion removal in the pulmonate snail *Melampus*. *American Zoologist* **28**(4), 1109–1122.
- MOFFETT, S. B. (1992). Mating behavior in the pulmonate snail *Melampus*: can regeneration restore function? *Acta Biologica Hungarica* **43**, 367–374.
- MOFFETT, S. B. (1996). *Nervous System Regeneration in the Invertebrates*. Springer, New York.
- MONGE-NÁJERA, J. (1994). Ecological biogeography in the phylum Onychophora. *Biogeographica* **70**, 111–123.
- *MOORE, N. & LYLE, S. (2011). Quiescent, slow-cycling stem cell populations in cancer: a review of the evidence and discussion of significance. *Journal of Oncology* **2011**, 396076.
- MORACZEWSKI, J. (1977). Asexual reproduction and regeneration of *Catenula* (Turbellaria, Archozoophora). *Zoomorphology* **88**, 65–80.
- MORAES, G., ALTRAN, A. E., AVILEZ, I. M., BARBOSA, C. C. & BIDINOTTO, P. M. (2005). Metabolic adjustments during semi-acclimation of the marble swamp eel (*Synbranchus marmoratus*, Bloch 1795)—a facultative air breathing fish. *Brazilian Journal of Biology* **65**, 305–312.
- *MORIS, N., PINA, C. & ARIAS, A. M. (2016). Transition states and cell fate decisions in epigenetic landscapes. *Nature Reviews Genetics* **17**, 693–703.
- *MORRISON, S. J. & SPRADLING, A. C. (2008). Stem cells and niches: mechanisms that promote stem cell maintenance throughout life. *Cell* **132**, 598–611.
- MOUTON, S., USTYANTSEV, K., BELTMAN, F., GLAZENBURG, L. & BEREZIKOV, E. (2021). Tim29 is required for stem cell activity during regeneration in the flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*. *Scientific Reports* **11**, e1166.
- MOUTON, S., WUDARSKI, J., GRUDNIEWSKA, M. & BEREZIKOV, E. (2018). The regenerative flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*, a model organism with high experimental potential. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **62**, 551–558.
- MUKAI, H. & MAKIOKA, T. (1978). Studies on the regeneration of an entoproct, *Barentsia discreta*. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **205**(2), 261–275.
- MÜLLER, W. A., FRANK, U., TEO, R., MOKADY, O., GUETTE, C. & PLICKERT, G. (2007). Wnt signaling in hydroid development: ectopic heads and giant buds induced by GSK-3beta inhibitors. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **51**, 211–220.
- *MÜLLER, W. A., TEO, R. & FRANK, U. (2004). Totipotent migratory stem cells in a hydroid. *Developmental Biology* **275**, 215–224.
- MÜLLER, W. E. G. (2006). The stem cell concept in sponges (Porifera): metazoan traits. *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* **17**, 481–491.
- MYOHARA, M. (2012). What role do annelid neoblasts play? A comparison of the regeneration patterns in a neoblast-bearing and a neoblast-lacking enchytraeid oligochaete. *PLoS One* **7**(5), e37319.
- NAKANISHI, N. & JACOBS, D. K. (2019). The early evolution of cellular reprogramming in animals. In *Deferring development* (eds C. D. BISHOP and B. K. HALL), pp. 67–86. CRC press, New York.
- NAKANO, H. (2015). What is *Xenoturbella*? *Zoological Letters* **1**, e22.
- NEEDHAM, A. E. (1945). Peripheral nerve and regeneration in Crustacea. *Journal of Experimental Biology* **21**, 144–146.
- NENGWEN, X., GE, F. & EDWARDS, C. A. (2011). The regeneration capacity of an earthworm, *Eisenia fetida*, in relation to the site of amputation along the body. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* **31**, 197–204.
- NENTWIG, M. R. (1978). Comparative morphological studies of head development after decapitation and after fission in the planarian *Dugesia dorotocephala*. *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society* **97**, 297–310.
- NEWMARK, P. A. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2000). Bromodeoxyuridine specifically labels the regenerative stem cells of planarians. *Developmental Biology* **220**, 142–153.
- NEWMARK, P. A. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2002). Not your father’s planarian: a classic model enters the era of functional genomics. *Nature Reviews Genetics* **3**, 210–319.
- NIMETH, K., LADURNER, P., GSCHWENTNER, R., SALVENMOSER, W. & RIEGER, R. (2002). Cell renewal and apoptosis in *Macrostomum* sp. [Lignano]. *Cell Biology International* **26**(9), 801–815.
- NIMETH, K. T., MAHLKNECHT, M., MEZZANATO, A., PETER, R., RIEGER, R. & LADURNER, P. (2004). Stem cell dynamics during growth, feeding, and starvation in the basal flatworm *Macrostomum* sp. (Platyhelminthes). *Developmental Dynamics* **230**, 91–99.
- *NOBLE, D. (2015). Conrad Waddington and the origin of epigenetics. *Journal of Experimental Biology* **218**, 816–818.
- NOBUYASU, M., SUETSUGU-MAKI, R., AGATA, K., RIO-TSONIS, K. & TSONIS, P. (2009). Expression of stem cell pluripotency factors during regeneration in newts. *Developmental Dynamics* **238**, 1613–1616.

- NUNEZ, J. D., OCAMPO, E. H., CHIARADIA, N. M., MORSAN, E. & CLEDON, M. (2013). The effect of temperature on the inhalant siphon regeneration of *Amanitina purpurata* (Lamarck, 1818) (Bivalvia; Veneridae). *Marine Biology Research* **9**, 189–197.
- O'DEA, A. (2006). Asexual propagation in the marine bryozoan *Cupuladria exfragminis*. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **335**(2), 312–322.
- OHTAKA, A. (2018). Aquatic oligochaete fauna (Annelida, Clitellata) in Lake Tonle Sap and adjacent waters in Cambodia. *Limnology* **19**, 367–373.
- OKA, H. & WATANABE, H. (1957). Vascular budding, a new type of budding in *Botryllus*. *Biological Bulletin* **112**, 225–240.
- OKAMOTO, K., NAKATSUKASA, M., ALIÉ, A., MASUDA, Y., AGATA, K. & FUNAYAMA, N. (2012). The active stem cell specific expression of sponge Musashi homolog EfMsiA suggests its involvement in maintaining the stem cell state. *Mechanisms of Development* **129**, 24–37.
- *ÓNAL, P., GRÉN, D., ADAMIDI, C., RYBAK, A., SOLANA, J., MASTOBUONI, G., WANG, Y., RAHN, H.-P., CHEN, W., KEMPA, S., ZIEBOLD, U. & RAJEWSKY, N. (2012). Gene expression of pluripotency determinants is conserved between mammalian and planarian stem cells. *EMBO Journal* **31**, 2755–2769.
- ONG, J. L., CHNG, Y. R., CHING, B., CHEN, X. L., HIONG, K. C., WONG, W. P., CHEW, S. F. & IP, Y. K. (2017). Molecular characterization of myostatin from the skeletal muscle of the African lungfish, *Protopterus annectens*, and changes in its mRNA and protein expression levels during three phases of activation. *Journal of Comparative Physiology B* **187**, 575–589.
- ORII, H., SAKURAI, T. & WATANABE, K. (2005). Distribution of the stem cells (neoblasts) in the planarian *Dugesia japonica*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **215**, 143–157.
- OTTO, J. J. & CAMPBELL, R. D. (1977). Tissue economics of *Hydra*: regulation of cell cycle, animal size and development by controlled feeding rates. *Journal of Cell Science* **28**, 117–132.
- ÖZPOLAT, B. D. & BELY, A. E. (2015). Gonad establishment during asexual reproduction in the annelid *Pristina leidyi*. *Developmental Biology* **405**, 123–136.
- ÖZPOLAT, B. D. & BELY, A. E. (2016). Developmental and molecular biology of annelid regeneration: a comparative review of recent studies. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* **40**, 144–153.
- ÖZPOLAT, B. D., SLOANE, E. S., ZATTARA, E. E. & BELY, A. E. (2016). Plasticity and regeneration of gonads in the annelid *Pristina leidyi*. *EvoDevo* **7**, e22.
- PACKARD, A. (1968). Asexual reproduction in *Balanoglossus* (Stomochordata). *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **171**(1023), 261–272.
- PADILLA, P. A. & LADAGE, M. L. (2012). Suspended animation, diapause and quiescence. *Cell Cycle* **11**, 1672–1679.
- PADUA, A., LEOCORNY, P., CUSTÓDIO, M. R. & KLAUTAU, M. J. (2016). Fragmentation, fusion, and genetic homogeneity in a calcareous sponge (Porifera, Calcarea). *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A: Ecological Genetics and Physiology* **325**, 294–303.
- PALAKÓDETI, D., SMIELEWSKA, M., LU, Y. C., YEO, G. W. & GRAVELEY, B. R. (2008). The PIWI proteins SMEDWI-2 and SMEDWI-3 are required for stem cell function and piRNA expression in planarians. *RNA* **14**, 1174–1186.
- PALMBERG, I. (1986). Cell migration and differentiation during wound healing and regeneration in *Microstomum lineare* (Turbellaria). *Hydrobiologia* **132**, 181–188.
- PALMBERG, I. (1990). Stem cells in microturbellarians. *Protoplasm* **158**, 109–120.
- PARASKEVOPOULOU, S., DENNIS, A. B., WEITHOFF, G., HARTMANN, S. & TIEDEMANN, R. (2019). Within species expressed genetic variability and gene expression response to different temperatures in the rotifer *Brachionus calyciflorus* sensu stricto. *PLoS One* **14**(9), e0223134.
- PAULUS, T. & MÜLLER, M. C. M. (2006). Cell proliferation dynamics and morphological differentiation during regeneration in *Dorvillea bermudeis* (Polychaeta, Dorvilleidae). *Journal of Morphology* **267**, 393–403.
- PEARSE, V. B. (1999). Placozoa. In *Encyclopedia of Reproduction* (Volume 3, eds E. KNOBL and J. D. NEILL), pp. 898–901. Academic Press, San Diego.
- PEIRIS, T. H., WECKERLE, F., OZAMOTO, E., RAMIREZ, D., DAVIDIAN, D., GARCÍA-OJEDA, M. E. & OVIEDO, N. J. (2012). TOR signaling regulates planarian stem cells and controls localized and organismal growth. *Journal of Cell Science* **125**, 1657–1665.
- *PELLETTIERI, J. & SANCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2007). Cell turnover and adult tissue homeostasis: from humans to planarians. *Annual Review of Genetics* **41**, 83–105.
- PEREA-ATIENZA, E., BOTTA, M., SALVENMOSER, W., GSCHWENTNER, R., EGGER, B., KRISTOF, A., MARTINEZ, P. & ACHATZ, J. G. (2013). Posterior regeneration in *Isodiametra pulchra* (Acoela, Acoelomorpha). *Frontiers in Zoology* **10**, e64.
- PEREZ, Y., RIEGER, V., MARTIN, E., MÜLLER, C. H. G. & HARZSCH, S. (2013). Neurogenesis in an early protostome relative: progenitor cells in the ventral nerve center of chaetognath hatchlings are arranged in a highly organized geometrical pattern. *Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution* **320**, 179–193.
- PERSININA, M. & CHAGA, O. (1995). Renewal and differentiation of coelomic fluid cells in polychaeta *Arenicola marina*. III. Autoradiographic analysis. *Cytology (Russ)* **37**, 101–105.
- *PESARESI, M., SEBASTIAN-PEREZ, R. & COSMA, M. P. (2019). Dedifferentiation, transdifferentiation and cell fusion: in vivo reprogramming strategies for regenerative medicine. *FEBS Journal* **286**, 1074–1093.
- PETER, R., LADURNER, P. & RIEGER, R. M. (2001). The role of stem cell strategies in coping with environmental stress and choosing between alternative reproductive modes: Turbellaria rely on a single cell type to maintain individual life and propagate species. *Marine Ecology* **22**(1–2), 35–51.
- PETERSEN, H. O., HOGER, S. K., LOOSO, M., LENGFELD, T., KUHN, A., WARNKEN, U., NISHIMIYA-FUJISAWA, C., SCHNOLZER, M., KRUGER, M., OZBEK, S., SIMAKOV, O. & HOLSTEIN, T. W. (2015). A comprehensive transcriptomic and proteomic analysis of *Hydra* head regeneration. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **32**(8), 1928–1947.
- PETERSEN, J. A. & DITADI, A. S. F. (1971). Asexual reproduction in *Glossobalanus cozieri* (Ptychoderida, Enteropneusta, Hemichordata). *Marine Biology* **9**(1), 78–85.
- PFEIFER, K., DORRESTEIJN, A. W. C. & FRÖBIUS, A. C. (2012). Activation of Hox genes during caudal regeneration of the polychaete annelid *Platynereis dumerilii*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **222**, 165–179.
- *PFISTER, D., DE MULDER, K., HARTENSTEIN, V., KUALES, G., BORGONIE, G., MARX, F., MORRIS, J. & LADURNER, P. (2008). Flatworm stem cells and the germ line: developmental and evolutionary implications of macvsa expression in *Macrostomum lignano*. *Developmental Biology* **319**, 146–159.
- PFISTER, D., DE MULDER, K., PHILIPP, I., KUALES, G., HROUDA, M., EICHBERGER, P., BORGONIE, G., HARTENSTEIN, V. & LADURNER, P. (2007). The exceptional stem cell system of *Macrostomum lignano*: screening for gene expression and studying cell proliferation by hydroxyurea treatment and irradiation. *Frontiers in Zoology* **4**, e9.
- PHILIPP, E. E., WESSELS, W., GRUBER, H., STRAHL, J., WAGNER, A. E., ERNST, I. M., RIMBACH, G., KRAEMER, L., SCHREIBER, S., ABELE, D. & ROSENSTIEL, P. (2012). Gene expression and physiological changes of different populations of the long-lived bivalve *Arctica islandica* under low oxygen conditions. *PLoS One* **7**(9), e44621.
- PILA, E. A., SULLIVAN, J. T., WU, X. Z., FANG, J., RUDKO, S. P., GORDY, M. A. & HANINGTON, P. C. (2016). Haematopoiesis in molluscs: a review of haemocyte development and function in gastropods, cephalopods and bivalves. *Developmental & Comparative Immunology* **58**, 119–128.
- PIRAINO, S., BOERO, F., AESCHBACH, B. & SCHMID, V. (1996). Reversing the life cycle: Medusae transforming into polyps and cell transdifferentiation in *Turritopsis nutricula* (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa). *Biological Bulletin* **190**, 302–312.
- PIRAINO, S., DE VITO, D., SCHMICH, J., BOUILLON, J. & BOERO, F. (2004). Reverse development in Cnidaria. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **82**, 1748–1754.
- PIRGER, Z., LUBIGS, A., REGLÓDI, D., LASZLO, Z., MARK, L. & KISS, T. (2010). Mass spectrometric analysis of activity-dependent changes of neuropeptide profile in the snail, *Helix pomatia*. *Neuropeptides* **44**, 475–483.
- PLANQUES, A., MALEM, J., PARAPAR, J., VERVOORT, M. & GAZAVE, E. (2019). Morphological, cellular and molecular characterization of posterior regeneration in the marine annelid *Platynereis dumerilii*. *Developmental Biology* **445**, 189–210.
- *PLASS, M., SOLANA, J., WOLF, F. A., AYOUB, S., MISIOS, A., GLAZAR, P., OBERMAYER, B., THEIS, F. J., KOCKS, C. & RAJEWSKY, N. (2018). Cell type atlas lineage tree of a whole complex animal by single-cell transcriptomics. *Science* **360**, eaq1723.
- *PLICKERT, G., FRANK, U. & MÜLLER, W. A. (2012). *Hydractinia*, a pioneering model for stem cell biology and reprogramming somatic cells to pluripotency. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 519–534.
- *POSAI, E., SCHELL, J. P., JANISZEWSKI, A., ROVIC, I., MURRAY, A., BRADSHAW, B., YAMAKAWA, T., PARDON, T., EL BAKALI, M., TALON, I., DE GEEST, N., KUMAR, P., TO, S. K., PETROPOULOS, S., JURISICOVA, A., et al. (2021). Evaluating totipotency using criteria of increasing stringency. *Nature Cell Biology* **23**, 49–60.
- *POST, Y. & CLEVERS, H. (2019). Defining adult stem cell function at its simplest: the ability to replace lost cells through mitosis. *Cell Stem Cell* **25**, 174–183.
- *POULSON, R., ALISON, M. R., FORBES, S. J. & WRIGHT, N. A. (2002). Adult stem cell plasticity. *The Journal of Pathology* **197**, 441–456.
- PRESNELL, J. S. & BROWNE, W. E. (2019). Krüppel-like factor gene function in the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis* suggests an ancient role in promoting cell proliferation in metazoan stem cell niches. *BioRxiv*, 527002. <https://doi.org/10.1101/527002>.
- *QARRI, A., ROSNER, A., RABINOWITZ, C. & RINKEVICH, B. (2020). UV-B radiation bearings on ephemeral soma in the shallow water tunicate *Botryllus schlosseri*. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety* **196**, e110489.
- *RABINOWITZ, C., ALPHASI, G. & RINKEVICH, B. (2009). Further portrayal of epithelial monolayers, emergent de novo from extirpated ascidians' pallaeal buds. *In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology – Animal* **45**, 334–342.
- *RABINOWITZ, C. & RINKEVICH, B. (2011). De novo emerged stemness signatures in epithelial monolayers developed from extirpated pallaeal buds. *In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology – Animal* **47**, 26–31.
- *RADLEY, J. M., ELLIS, S., PALATSIDES, M., WILLIAMS, B. & BERTONCELLO, I. (1999). Ultrastructure of primitive hematopoietic stem cells isolated using probes of functional status. *Experimental Hematology* **27**, 365–369.

- *RAFF, M. (2003). Adult stem cell plasticity: fact or artifact? *Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology* **19**, 1–22.
- *RAJAGOPAL, J. & STANGER, B. Z. (2016). Plasticity in the adult: how should the Waddington diagram be applied to regenerating tissues? *Developmental Cell* **36**, 133–137.
- RAJASETHUPATHY, P., ANTONOV, I., SHERIDAN, R., FREY, S., SANDER, C., TUSCHL, T. & KANDEL, E. R. (2012). A role for neuronal piRNAs in the epigenetic control of memory-related synaptic plasticity. *Cell* **149**, 693–707.
- RAJULU, G. & KRISHNAN, N. (1969). Occurrence of asexual reproduction by budding in sipunculida. *Nature* **223**, 186–187.
- RAMON-MATEU, J., TORI ELLISON, S., ANGELINI, T. E. & MARTINDALE, M. Q. (2019). Regeneration in the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* occurs in the absence of blastema, requires cell division, and is temporally separable from wound healing. *BMC Biology* **17**, e80.
- *RAZ, E. (2000). The function and regulation of vasa-like genes in germ-cell development. *Genome Biology* **1**, reviews1017-1.
- REBECCHI, L., ALTIERO, T. & GUIDETTI, R. (2007). Anhydrobiosis: the extreme limit of desiccation tolerance. *Invertebrate Survival Journal* **4**, 65–81.
- *REBSCHER, N., VOLK, C., TEO, R. & PLICKERT, G. (2008). The germ plasm component Vasa allows tracing of the interstitial stem cells in the cnidarian *Hydractinia echinata*. *Developmental Dynamics* **237**, 1736–1745.
- *REBSCHER, N., ZELADA-GONZÁLEZ, F., BANISCH, T. U., RAIBLE, F. & ARENDT, D. (2007). Vasa uncovers a common origin of germ cells and of somatic stem cells from the posterior growth zone in the polychaete *Platynereis dumerilii*. *Developmental Biology* **306**, 599–611.
- REDDIEN, P. W. (2018). The cellular and molecular basis for planarian regeneration. *Cell* **175**, 327–345.
- REDDIEN, P. W., OVIEDO, N. J., JENNINGS, J. R., JENKIN, J. C. & SÁNCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2005). SMEDWI-2 is a PIWI-like protein that regulates planarian stem cells. *Science* **310**, 1327–1330.
- REDDIEN, P. W. & SANCHEZ ALVARADO, A. (2004). Fundamentals of planarian regeneration. *Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology* **20**, 725–757.
- REILLY, B. D., SCHLIPALUIS, D. I., CRAMP, R. L., EBERT, P. R. & FRANKLIN, C. E. (2013). Frogs and estivation: transcriptional insights into metabolism and cell survival in a natural model of extended muscle disuse. *Physiological Genomics* **45**, 377–388.
- REINARDY, H. C., EMERSON, C. E., MANLEY, J. M. & BODNAR, A. G. (2015). Tissue regeneration and biomineralization in sea urchins: role of Notch signaling and presence of stem cell markers. *PLoS One* **10**(8), e0133860.
- REITZEL, A. M., BURTON, P. M., KRONE, C. & FINNERTY, J. R. (2007). Comparison of developmental trajectories in the starlet sea anemone *Nematostella vectensis*: embryogenesis, regeneration, and two forms of asexual fission. *Invertebrate Biology* **126**, 99–112.
- RENFREE, M. B. & FENELON, J. C. (2017). The enigma of embryonic diapause. *Development* **144**, 3199–3210.
- RENTZSCH, F., LAYDEN, M. & MANUEL, M. (2017). The cellular and molecular basis of cnidarian neurogenesis. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology* **6**, e257.
- RESCH, A. M., PALAKODETI, D., LU, Y. C., HOROWITZ, M. & GRAVELEY, B. R. (2012). Transcriptome analysis reveals strain-specific and conserved stemness genes in *Schmidtea mediterranea*. *PLoS One* **7**, e34447.
- REUTER, M. & KRESHCHENKO, N. (2004). Flatworm asexual multiplication implicates stem cells and regeneration. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **82**, 334–356.
- *REYES-BERMUDEZ, A., HIDAKA, M. & MIKHEYEV, A. (2021). Transcription profiling of cultured *Acropora digitifera* adult cells reveals the existence of ancestral genome regulatory modules underlying pluripotency and cell differentiation in cnidaria. *Genome Biology and Evolution* **13**, evab008.
- RIBEIRO, R. P., BLEIDORN, C. & AGUADO, M. T. (2018a). Regeneration mechanisms in *Syllidae* (Annelida). *Regeneration* **5**(1), 26–42.
- RIBEIRO, R. P., PONZ-SEGRELLES, G., BLEIDORN, C. & AGUADO, M. T. (2018b). Comparative transcriptomics in *Syllidae* (Annelida) indicates that posterior regeneration and regular growth are comparable, while anterior regeneration is a distinctive process. *BMC Genomics* **20**, 855.
- RICCI, L., CHAURASIA, A., LAPÉBIE, P., DRU, P., HELM, R. R., COPLEY, R. R. & TIOZZO, S. (2016). Identification of differentially expressed genes from multipotent epithelia at the onset of an asexual development. *Scientific Reports* **6**, 27357.
- *RINKEVICH, B. (2000). A critical approach to the definition of Darwinian units of selection. *The Biological Bulletin* **199**, 231–240.
- *RINKEVICH, B. (2009). Stem cells: autonomy interactors that emerge as causal agents and legitimate units of selection. In *Stem Cells in Marine Organisms* (eds B. Rinkevich and V. Matranga), pp. 1–20. Springer, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London, New York.
- *RINKEVICH, B. (2011). Quo vadis chimerism? *Chimerism* **2**, 1–5.
- *RINKEVICH, B. (2017). Senescence in modular animals- botryllid ascidians as a unique aging system. In *The Evolution of Senescence in the Tree of Life* (eds R. Salguero-Gomez, R. Sheffer and O. Jones), pp. 220–237. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- *RINKEVICH, B. & LOYA, Y. (1986). Senescence and dying signals in a reef building coral. *Experientia* **42**, 320–322.
- *RINKEVICH, B. & MATRANGA, V. (2009). *Stem Cells in Marine Organisms*. London: Springer. 369 pp.
- *RINKEVICH, B. & RINKEVICH, Y. (2013). The “stars and stripes” metaphor for animal regeneration—elucidating two fundamental strategies along a continuum. *Cells* **2**, 1–18.
- *RINKEVICH, B., SHLEMBERG, Z. & FISHELSON, L. (1995). Whole body protochordate regeneration from totipotent blood cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **92**, 7695–7699.
- *RINKEVICH, B. & YANKELEVICH, I. (2004). Environmental split between germ cell parasitism and somatic cell synergism in chimeras of a colonial urochordate. *The Journal of Experimental Biology* **207**, 3531–3536.
- *RINKEVICH, Y., LINDAU, P., UENO, H., LONGAKER, M. T. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2011). Germ-layer and lineage-restricted stem/progenitors regenerate the mouse digit tip. *Nature* **476**, 409–413.
- *RINKEVICH, Y., MATRANGA, V. & RINKEVICH, B. (2009). Stem cells in aquatic invertebrates: common premises and emerging unique themes. In *Stem Cells in Marine Organisms* (eds B. Rinkevich and V. Matranga), pp. 60–103. Springer, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London, New York.
- *RINKEVICH, Y., PAZ, G., RINKEVICH, B. & RESHEF, R. (2007). Systemic bud induction and retinoic acid signaling underlie whole body regeneration in urochordate *Botryllodes leachi*. *PLoS Biology* **5**, 900–913.
- RINKEVICH, Y., RINKEVICH, B. & RESHEF, R. (2008). Cell signaling and transcription factor genes expressed during whole body regeneration in a colonial chordate. *BMC Developmental Biology* **8**, e100.
- *RINKEVICH, Y., ROSNER, A., RABINOWITZ, C., LAPIDOT, Z., MOISEEVA, E. & RINKEVICH, B. (2010). Piwi positive cells that line the vasculature epithelium, underlie whole body regeneration in a basal chordate. *Developmental Biology* **345**, 94–104.
- *RINKEVICH, Y., VOSKOBOYNIK, A., ROSNER, A., RABINOWITZ, C., OREN, M., PAZ, G., ALFASI, G., MOISEEVA, E., ISHIZUKA, K. J., PALMERI, K. J., WEISSMAN, I. L. & RINKEVICH, B. (2013). Repeated, long-term cycling of putative stem cells between niches in a basal chordate. *Developmental Cell* **24**, 76–88.
- *ROBERT, J. (2010). Comparative study of tumorigenesis and tumor immunity in invertebrates and nonmammalian vertebrates. *Developmental & Comparative Immunology* **34**, 915–925.
- ROGICK, M. D. (1941). The resistance of fresh-water Bryozoa to desiccation. *Biodynamica* **3**, 369–378.
- RONCALLI, V., SOMMER, S. A., CIESLAK, M. C., CLARKE, C., HOPCROFT, R. R. & LENZ, P. H. (2018). Physiological characterization of the emergence from diapause: a transcriptomics approach. *Scientific Reports* **8**, e12577.
- *ROSENAL, B., KOWARSKY, M., SEITA, J., COREY, D. M., ISHIZUKA, K. J., PALMERI, K. J., CHEN, S. Y., SINHA, R., OKAMOTO, J., MANTALAS, G. & MANNI, L. (2018). Complex mammalian-like haematopoietic system found in a colonial chordate. *Nature* **564**, 425–429.
- ROSENAL, B., RAVEH, T., VOSKOBOYNIK, A. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2020). Evolutionary perspective on the hematopoietic system through a colonial chordate: allogeneic immunity and hematopoiesis. *Current Opinion in Immunology* **62**, 91–98.
- ROSNER, A., ALFASSI, G., MOISEEVA, E., PAZ, G., RABINOWITZ, C., LAPIDOT, Z., DOUEK, J., HAIM, A. & RINKEVICH, B. (2014). The involvement of three signal transduction pathways in botryllid ascidian astogeny, as revealed by expression patterns of representative genes. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **58**, 677–692.
- *ROSNER, A., ARMENGAUD, J., BALLARIN, L., BARNAY-VERDIER, S., CIMA, F., COELHO, A. V., DOMART-COULON, I., DROBNE, D., GENEVIÈRE, A.-M., JEMEC, K. A., KOTLARSKA, E., LYONS, D. M., MASS, T., PAZ, G., PAZDRO, K., et al. (2021). Stem cells of aquatic invertebrates as an advanced tool for assessing ecotoxicological impacts. *Science of the Total Environment* **771**, e144565.
- *ROSNER, A., KRAVCHENKO, O. & RINKEVICH, B. (2019). LAP genes partake weighty roles in the astogeny and whole body regeneration in the colonial urochordate *Botryllus schlosseri*. *Developmental Biology* **448**, 320–341.
- *ROSNER, A., MOISEEVA, E., RABINOWITZ, C. & RINKEVICH, B. (2013). Germ lineage properties in the urochordate *Botryllus schlosseri* – from markers to temporal niches. *Developmental Biology* **384**, 356–374.
- *ROSNER, A., MOISEEVA, E., RINKEVICH, Y., LAPIDOT, Z. & RINKEVICH, B. (2009). Vasa and the germ line lineage in colonial urochordate. *Developmental Biology* **331**, 113–128.
- ROSNER, A., PAZ, G. & RINKEVICH, B. (2006). Divergent roles of the DEAD-box protein BS-PL10, the urochordate homologue of human DDX3 and DDX3Y proteins, in colony astogeny and ontogeny. *Developmental Dynamics* **235**, 1508–1521.
- ROSNER, A., RABINOWITZ, C., MOISEEVA, E., VOSKOBOYNIK, A. & RINKEVICH, B. (2007). BS-cadherin in the colonial urochordate *Botryllus schlosseri*: one protein, many functions. *Developmental Biology* **304**, 687–700.
- *ROSNER, A. & RINKEVICH, B. (2011). VASA as a specific marker for germ cells lineage: in light of evolution. *Trends in Comparative Biochemistry & Physiology* **15**, 1–15.

- *ROSSI, L. & SALVETTI, A. (2019). Planarian stem cell niche, the challenge for understanding tissue regeneration. *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* **87**, 30–36.
- *ROSSI, L., SALVETTI, A., BATISTONI, R., DERI, P. & GREMIGNI, V. (2008). Planarians, a tale of stem cells. *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences* **65**, 16–23.
- ROSSI, L., SALVETTI, A., LENA, A., BATISTONI, R., DERI, P., PUGLIESI, C., LORETI, E. & GREMIGNI, V. (2006). DjPwi-1, a member of the PAZ-Piwi gene family, defines a subpopulation of planarian stem cells. *Development Genes and Evolution* **216**, 335–346.
- ROSSI, L., SALVETTI, A., MARINCOLA, F. M., LENA, A., DERI, P., MANNINI, L., BATISTONI, R., WANG, E. & GREMIGNI, V. (2007). Deciphering the molecular machinery of stem cells: a look at the neoblast gene expression profile. *Genome Biology* **8**, R62.
- ROUHANA, L., SHIBATA, N., NISHIMURA, O. & AGATA, K. (2010). Different requirements for conserved post-transcriptional regulators in planarian regeneration and stem cell maintenance. *Developmental Biology* **341**, 429–443.
- RUBILAR, T., PASTOR DE WARD, C. T. & DIAZ DE VIVAR, M. (2005). Sexual and asexual reproduction of *Allostichaster capensis* (Echinodermata: Asteroidea) in Golfo Nuevo. *Marine Biology* **146**, 1083–1090.
- RUBLIAR, T., MERETT, P. E. & CLEDON, M. (2015). Regeneration rate after fission in the fissiparous sea star *Allostichaster capensis* (Asteroidea). *Revista de Biología Tropical* **63**(2), 321–328.
- *RUMMAN, M., DHAWAN, J. & KASSEM, M. (2015). Concise review: quiescence in adult stem cells: biological significance and relevance to tissue regeneration. *Stem Cells* **33**, 2903–2912.
- RYGHEL, A. L. & SWALLA, B. J. (2008). Anterior regeneration in the hemichordate *Ptychodera flava*. *Developmental Dynamics* **237**, 3222–3232.
- RYGHEL, A. & SWALLA, B. (2009). Regeneration in hemichordates and echinoderms. In *Stem Cells in Marine Organisms* (eds B. RINKEVICH and V. MATRANGA), pp. 245–265. Springer, Dordrecht.
- *SAEZ, B., YUSUF, R. Z. & SCADDEN, D. T. (2017). Harnessing the biology of stem cells' niche. In *Biology and Engineering of Stem Cell Niches* (eds A. VISHWAKARMS and J. F. KARP), pp. 15–31. London, UK: Academic Press.
- SAKURAI, T., LEE, H., KASHIMA, M., SAITO, Y., HAYASHI, T., KUDOME-TAKAMATSU, T., NISHIMURA, O., AGATA, K. & SHIBATA, N. (2012). The planarian P2X homolog in the regulation of asexual reproduction. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 173–182.
- *SALÓ, E. (2006). The power of regeneration and the stem-cell kingdom: freshwater planarians (Platyhelminthes). *BioEssays* **28**, 546–559.
- SALVETTI, A., ROSSI, L., DERI, P. & BATISTONI, R. (2000). An MCM2-related gene is expressed in proliferating cells of intact and regenerating planarians. *Developmental Dynamics* **218**, 603–614.
- SALVETTI, A., ROSSI, L., LENA, A., BATISTONI, R., DERI, P., RAINALDI, G., LOCCI, M. T., EVANGELISTA, M. & GREMIGNI, V. (2005). DjPum, a homologue of *Drosophila* Pumilio, is essential to planarian stem cell maintenance. *Development* **132**, 1863–1874.
- SAMMARCO, P. W. (1982). Polyp bail-out: an escape response to environmental stress and a new means of reproduction in corals. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **10**(1), 57–65.
- SAN MIGUEL-RUIZ, J. & GARCÍA-ARRARÁS, J. (2007). Common cellular events occur during wound healing and organ regeneration in the sea cucumber *Holothuria glaberrima*. *BMC Developmental Biology* **7**, 1–19.
- SÁNCHEZ, J. A., LI, Y. & KIRK, M. D. (2000). Regeneration of cerebral-buccal interneurons and recovery of ingestion buccal motor programs in *Aplysia* after CNS lesions. *Journal of Neurophysiology* **84**, 2961–2974.
- SANDOVAL-GUZMAN, T., WANG, H., KHATTAK, S., SCHUEZ, M., ROENSCH, K., NACU, E., TAZAKI, A., JOVEN, A., TANAKA, E. M. & SIMON, A. (2014). Fundamental differences in dedifferentiation and stem cell recruitment during skeletal muscle regeneration in two salamander species. *Cell Stem Cell* **14**, 174–187.
- SATO, K., SHIBATA, N., ORII, H., AMIKURA, R., SAKURAI, T., AGATA, K., KOBAYASHI, S. & WATANABE, K. (2006). Identification and origin of the germline stem cells as revealed by the expression of nanos-related gene in planarians. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **48**, 615–628.
- *SCADDEN, D. T. (2006). The stem-cell niche as an entity of action. *Nature* **441**, 1075–1079.
- SCELZO, M., ALLÉ, A., PAGNOTTA, S., LEJEUNE, C., HENRY, P., GILLETTA, L., HIEBERT, L. S., MASTROTOTARO, F. & TIOZZO, S. (2019). Novel budding mode in *Polyandrocarpa zorritensis*: a model for comparative studies on asexual development and whole body regeneration. *EvoDevo* **10**, c7.
- SCHENK, S., KRAUDITSCH, C., FRÜHAUF, P., GERNER, C. & RAIBLE, F. (2016). Discovery of methylfarnesoate as the annelid brain hormone reveals an ancient role of sesquiterpenoids in reproduction. *eLife* **5**, e17126.
- SCHIERWATER, B. & HAUENSCHILD, C. (1990). A photoperiod determined life-cycle in an oligochaete worm. *Biological Bulletin* **178**, 111–117.
- SCHIESARI, L. & O'CONNOR, M. B. (2013). Diapause: delaying the developmental clock in response to a changing environment. *Current Topics in Developmental Biology* **105**, 213–246.
- *SCHMICH, J., KRAUS, Y., DE VITO, D., GRAZIUSI, D., BOERO, F. & PIRAINO, S. (2007). Induction of reverse development in two marine Hydrozoans. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **51**, 45–56.
- *SCHMID, V. & REBER-MULLER, S. (1995). Transdifferentiation of isolated striated muscle of jellyfish *in vitro*: the initiation process. *Seminars in Cell Biology* **6**, 109–116.
- SCHMID, V., WYDLER, M. & ALDER, H. (1982). Transdifferentiation and regeneration *in vitro*. *Developmental Biology* **92**, 476–488.
- SCHMID, V., ALDER, H., PLICKERT, G. & WEBER, C. (1988). Transdifferentiation from striated muscle of medusae *in vitro*. *Cell Differentiation and Development* **25**, 137–146.
- SCHMIDT, T. & DAVID, C. N. (1986). Gland cells in *Hydra*: cell cycle kinetics and development. *Journal of Cell Science* **85**, 197–215.
- SCHNITZLER, C., SIMMONS, D., PANG, K., MARTINDALE, M. & BAXEVANIS, A. (2014). Expression of multiple Sox genes through embryonic development in the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* is spatially restricted to zones of cell proliferation. *EvoDevo* **5**, e15.
- *SCHOFIELD, R. (1978). The relationship between the spleen colony-forming cell and the haemopoietic stem cell. *Blood Cells* **4**, 7–25.
- SCHWAHA, T., HANDSCHUH, S., REDL, E. & WALZL, M. G. (2011). Organogenesis in the budding process of the freshwater bryozoan *Cristatella mucedo* Cuvier, 1798 (Bryozoa, Phylactolaemata). *Journal of Morphology* **272**, 320–341.
- SCHWAHA, T. & WOOD, T. S. (2011). Organogenesis during budding and lophophoral morphology of *Hislopia malayensis* Annandale, 1916 (Bryozoa, Ctenostomata). *BMC Developmental Biology* **11**, e23.
- SCIMONE, M. L., MEISEL, J. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2010). The Mi-2-like Smed-CHD4 gene is required for stem cell differentiation in the planarian *Schmidtea mediterranea*. *Development* **137**, 1231–1241.
- SCOGNAMIGLIO, R., CABEZAS-WALLSCHEID, N., THEIR, M. C., ALTAMURA, S., REYES, A., PRENDERGAST, Á. M., BAUMGÄRTNER, D., CARNEVALLI, L. S., ATZBERGER, A., HAAS, S., VON PALESKE, L., BOROVIAK, T., WÖRSDÖRFER, P., ESSERS, M. A., KLOZ, U., et al. (2016). Myc depletion induces a pluripotent dormant state mimicking diapause. *Cell* **164**, 668–680.
- SECOR, S. M. & LIGNOT, J. H. (2010). Morphological plasticity of vertebrate aestivation. In *Aestivation. Progress in Molecular and Subcellular Biology* (Volume **49**, eds C. ARTURO NAVAS and J. CARVALHO), pp. 183–208. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- *SEIPEL, K., YANZE, N. & SCHMID, V. (2004). The germ line and somatic stem cell gene Cniwi in the jellyfish *Podocoryne carnea*. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **48**, 1–7.
- SHAFIR, S. J., VAN RIJN, J. & RINKEVICH, B. (2001). Nubbing of coral colonies: a novel approach for the development of island broodstocks. *Aquarium Science and Conservation* **3**, 183–190.
- SHARLAIMOVA, N., PINAEV, G. & PETUKHOVA, O. (2010). Comparative analysis of behavior and proliferative activity in culture of cells of coelomic fluid and of cells of various tissues of the sea star *Asterias rubens* L. isolated from normal and injured animals. *Cell and Tissue Biology* **4**, 280–288.
- SHARLAIMOVA, N., SHABELNIKOV, S. & PETUKHOVA, O. (2014). Small coelomic epithelial cells of the starfish *Asterias rubens* L. that are able to proliferate *in vivo* and *in vitro*. *Cell and Tissue Research* **356**, 83–64.
- SHARLAIMOVA, N. S. & PETUKHOVA, O. A. (2012). Characteristics of populations of the coelomic fluid and coelomic epithelium cells from the starfish *Asterias rubens* L. able to attach to and spread on various substrates. *Cell and Tissue Biology* **6**(2), 176–188.
- SHARLAIMOVA, N. S. & PETUKHOVA, O. A. (2016). The small cells of coelomic fluid and coelomic epithelium isolated from starfish *Asterias rubens* and *Asterias amurensis* (Echinodermata: Asteroidea): comparative analysis of cell morphology and proliferative activity *in vivo* and *in vitro*. *Russian Journal of Marine Biology* **42**, 199–203.
- SHENKAR, N., KOPLOVITZ, G., DRAY, L., GISSI, C. & HUCHON, D. (2016). Back to solitude: solving the phylogenetic position of the Diazoniidae using molecular and developmental characters. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **100**, 51–56.
- SHIBATA, D., HIRANO, Y. & KOMATSU, M. (2011). Life cycle of the multiarmed sea star *Coscinaestera acutispina* (Stimpson, 1862) in laboratory culture: sexual and asexual reproductive pathways. *Zoological Science* **28**, 313–317.
- SHIBATA, N., HAYASHI, T., FUKUMURA, R., FUJII, J., KUDOME-TAKAMATSU, T., NISHIMURA, O., SANO, S., SON, F., SUZUKI, N., ARAKI, R., ABE, M. & AGATA, K. (2012). Comprehensive gene expression analyses in pluripotent stem cells of a planarian, *Dugesia japonica*. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **56**, 93–102.
- SHIBATA, N., KASHIMA, M., ISHIKO, T., NISHIMURA, O., ROUHANA, L., MISAKI, K., YONEMURA, S., SAITO, K., STOMI, H., SIOMI, M. C. & AGATA, K. (2016). Inheritance of a nuclear PIWI from pluripotent stem cells by somatic descendants ensures differentiation by silencing transposons in planarian. *Developmental Cell* **7**, 226–237.
- *SHIBATA, N., ROUHANA, L. & AGATA, K. (2010). Cellular and molecular dissection of pluripotent adult somatic stem cells in planarians. *Development, Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 27–41.
- SHIBATA, N., UMESONO, Y., ORII, H., SAKURAI, T., WATANABE, K. & AGATA, K. (1999). Expression of vasa(vas)-related genes in germline cells and totipotent somatic stem cells of planarians. *Developmental Biology* **206**, 73–87.
- SHINJI, J., MIYANISHI, H., GOTOH, H. & KANEKO, T. (2016). Appendage regeneration after autotomy is mediated by baboon in the crayfish *Procambarus*

- Fallax F. Virginialis* Martin, Dorn, Kawai, Heiden and Scholtz, (2010) (Decapoda: Astacoidea: Cambaridae). *Journal of Crustacean Biology* **36**(5), 649–657.
- *SHUKALYUK, A. I., GOLOVNINA, K. A., BAIBORODIN, S. I., GUNBIN, K. V., BLINOV, A. G. & ISAEVA, V. V. (2007). Vasa-related genes and their expression in stem cells of colonial parasitic rhizocephalan barnacle *Polyascus polygena* (Arthropoda: Crustacea: Cirripedia: Rhizocephala). *Cell Biology International* **31**, 97–108.
- *SHUKALYUK, A. I. & ISAEVA, W. (2012). Molecular and sub-cellular gametogenic machinery of stem and germline cells across Metazoa. In *Current Frontiers and Perspectives in Cell Biology* (ed. S. NAJMAN), pp. 279–314. Rijeka, Croatia: IntechOpen.
- SIEBERT, S., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F. & BOSCH, T. C. G. (2008). Cell type complexity in the basal metazoan *Hydra* is maintained by both stem cell based mechanisms and transdifferentiation. *Developmental Biology* **313**, 13–24.
- *SIEBERT, S., FARRELL, J. A., CAZET, J., ABEYKOON, Y., PRIMACK, A. S., SCHNITZLER, C. & JULIANO, C. E. (2019). Stem cell differentiation trajectories in *Hydra* resolved at single-cell resolution. *Science* **365**, eaav9314.
- SIEBERT, S., GOETZ, F. E., CHURCH, S. H., BHATTACHARYA, P., ZAPATA, F. J., HADDOCK, S. H. & DUNN, C. W. (2015). Stem cells in *Nanomia bijuga* (Siphonophora), a colonial animal with localized growth zones. *EvoDevo* **6**, e22.
- *SIEWEKE, M. H. (2015). Waddington's valleys and Captain Cook's islands. *Cell Stem Cell* **16**, 7–8.
- SIKES, J. M. & BELY, A. E. (2010). Making heads from tails: development of a reversed anterior–posterior axis during budding in an acael. *Developmental Biology* **338**, 86–97.
- SILVA, J. R., MENDES, E. G. & MARIANO, M. (1995). Wound repair in the *Amphioxus* (*Branchiostoma platae*), an animal deprived of inflammatory phagocytes. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology* **65**, 147–151.
- SILVA, J. R. M. C., MENDES, E. G. & MARIANO, M. (1998). Regeneration in the amphioxus (*Branchiostoma platae*). *Zoologischer Anzeiger* **237**(2), 107–112.
- *SIMPSON, T. L. (1984). *The Cell Biology of Sponges*. Springer-Verlag, New York.
- SINGH, A., PINTO, L., MARTIN, C., RUTHERFORD, N., RAGUNATHAN, A., UPADHYAY, U., KAPOOR, P., MCRAE, M., SIDDIQUI, A., CANTELM, D. & HEYLAND, A. (2018). Rudiment resorption as a response to starvation during larval development in the sea urchin *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **96**, 1178–1185.
- *SINGH, A., YADAV, C. B., TABASSUM, N., BAJPEYEE, A. K. & VERMA, V. (2019). Stem cell niche, dynamic neighbor of stem cells. *European Journal of Cell Biology* **98**, 65–73.
- SKOGH, C., GARM, A., NILSSON, D. E. & EKSTRÖM, P. (2006). Bilaterally symmetrical rhopalial nervous system of the box jellyfish *Tripedalia cystophora*. *Journal of Morphology* **267**, 1391–1405.
- *SLACK, J. M. (2018). What is a stem cell? *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology* **7**, e323.
- SMIRNOVA, N. P. & KOSTYUCHENKO, R. P. (2007). Cellular sources of paratomy zone in oligochaetes *Pristina longiseta* (Naididae): cloning and analysis of expression of genes markers of stem and undifferentiated cells. *Tsitologiya* **49**, 794.
- SÖDERHÄLL, I., BANGYEKHUN, E., MAYO, S. & SÖDERHÄLL, K. (2003). Hemocyte production and maturation in an invertebrate animal; proliferation and gene expression in hematopoietic stem cells of *Pacifastacus leniusculus*. *Developmental & Comparative Immunology* **27**, 661–672.
- SOGABE, S., HATLEBERG, W. L., KOCOT, K. M., SAY, T. E., STOUPIN, D., ROPER, K. E., FERNANDEZ-VALVERDE, S. L., DEGNAN, S. M. & DEGNAN, B. M. (2019). Pluripotency and the origin of animal multicellularity. *Nature* **570**, 519–522.
- *SOLANA, J. (2013). Closing the circle of germline and stem cells: the primordial stem cell hypothesis. *EvoDevo* **4**, 2–16.
- SOLANA, J., IRIMIA, M., AYOUN, S., RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA, M., ZYWITZA, V., JENS, M., TAPIAL, J., RAY, D., MORRIS, Q., HUGHES, T. R., BLENCOWE, B. J. & RAJEWSKY, N. (2016). Conserved functional antagonism of CELF and MBNL proteins controls stem cell-specific alternative splicing in planarians. *eLife* **5**, e16797.
- SOLANA, J., LASKO, P. & ROMERO, R. (2009). Spolud-1 is a chromatoid body component required for planarian long-term stem cell self-renewal. *Developmental Biology* **328**, 410–421.
- SOMMER, A. M. & PÖRTNER, H. O. (2004). Mitochondrial function in seasonal acclimatization versus latitudinal adaptation to cold in the lugworm *Arenicola marina* (L.). *Physiological and Biochemical Zoology* **77**, 174–186.
- SOMORJAI, I. M. (2017). *Amphioxus* regeneration: evolutionary and biomedical implications. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **61**, 689–696.
- SOMORJAI, I. M., ESCRIVÀ, H. & GARCIA-FERNÁNDEZ, J. (2012a). *Amphioxus* makes the cut-again. *Communicative & Integrative Biology* **5**, 499–502.
- SOMORJAI, I. M., SOMORJAI, R. L., GARCIA-FERNÁNDEZ, J. & ESCRIVÀ, H. (2012b). Vertebrate-like regeneration in the invertebrate chordate amphioxus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **109**, 517–522.
- *SPRADLING, A., DRUMMOND-BARBOSA, D. & KAI, T. (2001). Stem cells find their niche. *Nature* **414**, 98–104.
- SPRECHER, S. G., BERNARDO-GARCIA, F. J., VAN GIESEN, L., HARTENSTEIN, V., REICHERT, H., NEVES, R., BAILLY, X., MARTINEZ, P. & BRAUCHLE, M. (2015). Functional brain regeneration in the acael worm *Synsagittifera moscaffensis*. *Biology Open* **4**, 1688–1695.
- SRIVASTAVA, M., MAZZA-CURLL, K. L., VAN WOLFSWINKEL, J. C. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2014). Whole-body acael regeneration is controlled by Wnt and Bmp-Admp signaling. *Current Biology* **24**(10), 1107–1113.
- STAMATAKIS, S. A., WORSAAE, K. & GARM, A. (2018). Regeneration of the rhopalium and the rhopalial nervous system in the box jellyfish *Tripedalia cystophora*. *Biological Bulletin* **234**(1), 22–36.
- STEELE, M. I. (1907). Regeneration in compound eyes of Crustacea. *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **5**, 163–243.
- STOCKARD, C. R. (1908). Studies of tissue growth. I. On experimental study of the rate of regeneration in *Cassiopea xamachana*. *Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington* **2**, 61–102.
- STOLYAROVA, M. & VALKOVICH, E. (2016). The mechanism of physiological regeneration in the skin and intestinal epithelia of *Saccoglossus kowalevskii* (Enteropneusta, Hemichordata). *Journal of Evolutionary Biochemistry and Physiology* **52**, 84–86.
- *STONER, D. S., RINKEVICH, B. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (1999). Heritable germ and somatic cell lineage competitions in chimeric colonial protochordates. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **96**, 9148–9153.
- STRACHAN, S. R., CHESTER, E. T. & ROBSON, B. J. (2015). Freshwater invertebrate life history strategies for surviving desiccation. *Springer Science Reviews* **3**, 57–75.
- SUGIO, M., TAKEUCHI, K., KUTSUNA, J., TADOKORO, R., TAKAHASHI, Y., YOSHIDA-NORO, C. & TOCHINAI, S. (2008). Exploration of embryonic origins of germline stem cells and neoblasts in *Enchytraeus japonensis* (Oligochaeta, Annelida). *Gene Expression Patterns* **8**, 227–236.
- SUGIO, M., YOSHIDA-NORO, C., OZAWA, K. & TOCHINAI, S. (2012). Stem cells in asexual reproduction of *Enchytraeus japonensis* (Oligochaeta, Annelid): proliferation and migration of neoblasts. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **54**, 439–450.
- SUGIYAMA, T. & FUJISAWA, T. (1978). Genetic analysis of developmental mechanisms in *Hydra*. II. Isolation and characterization of an interstitial cell-deficient strain. *Journal of Cell Science* **29**, 35–52.
- SUN, L., SONG, Y., QU, Y., YU, X. & ZHANG, W. (2007). Purification and *in vitro* cultivation of archaeocytes (stem cells) of the marine sponge *Hymeniacidon perleve* (Demospongiae). *Cell and Tissue Research* **328**, 223–237.
- SUNANAGA, T., INUBUSHI, H. & KAWAMURA, K. (2010). Piwi-expressing hemoblasts serve as germline stem cells during postembryonic germ cell specification in colonial ascidian, *Botryllus primigenus*. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 603–614.
- SUNANAGA, T., SATOH, M. & KAWAMURA, K. (2008). The role of Nanos homologue in gametogenesis and blastogenesis with special reference to male germ cell formation in the colonial ascidian, *Botryllus primigenus*. *Developmental Biology* **324**, 31–40.
- *SUNANAGA, T., WATANABE, A. & KAWAMURA, K. (2007). Involvement of vasa homolog in germline recruitment from coelomic stem cells in budding tunicates. *Development Genes and Evolution* **217**, 1–11.
- SYED, T. & SCHIERWATER, B. (2002). *Trichoplax adhaerens*: discovered as a missing link, forgotten as a hydrozoan, re-discovered as a key to metazoan evolution. *Vie et Milieu* **52**, 177–187.
- SZABÓ, R. & FERRIER, D. E. K. (2014). The dynamics of alkaline phosphatase activity during operculum regeneration in the polychaete *Pomatoceros lamarckii*. *International Journal of Developmental Biology* **58**, 635–642.
- TADOKORO, R., SUGIO, M., KUTSUNA, J., TOCHINAI, S. & TAKAHASHI, Y. (2006). Early segregation of germ and somatic lineages during gonadal regeneration in the annelid *Enchytraeus japonensis*. *Current Biology* **16**, 1012–1017.
- TAKAHASHI, T., KOIZUMI, O., ARIURA, Y., ROMANOVITCH, A., BOSCH, T. C., KOBAYAKAWA, Y., MOHRI, S., BODE, H. R., YUM, S., HATTA, M. & FUJISAWA, T. (2000). A novel neuropeptide, Hym-355, positively regulates neuron differentiation in *Hydra*. *Development* **127**(5), 997–1005.
- *TAKAMURA, K., FUJIMURA, M. & YAMAGUCHI, Y. (2002). Primordial germ cells originate from the endodermal strand cells in the ascidian *Ciona intestinalis*. *Development Genes and Evolution* **212**, 11–18.
- TAMM, S. L. (2012). Regeneration of ciliary comb plates in the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*. i. morphology. *Journal of Morphology* **273**(1), 109–120.
- *TAN, T. C. J., RAHMAN, R., JABER-HIJAZI, F., FELIX, D. A., CHEN, C., LOUIS, E. J. & ABOOBAKER, A. (2012). Telomere maintenance and telomerase activity are differentially regulated in asexual and sexual worms. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **109**, 4209–4214.
- *TANAKA, E. M. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2011). The cellular basis for animal regeneration. *Developmental Cell* **21**(1), 172–185.
- TARDENT, P. (1963). Regeneration in the Hydrozoa. *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* **38**, 293–333.
- *TASCEDDA, F. & OTTAVIANI, E. (2014). Tumors in invertebrates. *Invertebrate Survival Journal* **11**, 197–203.
- TATZUKE, Y., SUNANAGA, T., FUJIWARA, S. & KAWAMURA, K. (2012). RACK1 regulates mesenchymal cell recruitment during sexual and asexual reproduction of budding tunicates. *Developmental Biology* **368**, 393–403.
- TAVARES, M. R., COSTA, P. A. S. & VENTURA, C. R. R. (2019). Population size structure, asexual reproduction, and somatic growth estimates of the non-indigenous brittle star *Ophiothela mirabilis* (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea) on the southeastern coast of Brazil. *Marine Biodiversity* **49**, 1713–1725.

- THEIN, H., IKEDA, H. & UYE, S. I. (2013). Ecophysiological characteristics of podocysts in *Chrysaora pacifica* (Goette) and *Cyanea nozakii* Kishinouye (Cnidaria: Scyphozoa: Semaostomeae): effects of environmental factors on their production, dormancy and excystment. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **446**, 151–158.
- TIOZZO, S., CHRISTIAEN, L., DEYTS, C., MANNI, L., JOLY, J. S. & BURIGHEL, P. (2005). Embryonic versus blastogenetic development in the compound ascidian *Botryllus schlosseri*: insights from Pitx expression patterns. *Developmental Dynamics* **232**, 468–478.
- TIOZZO, S. & DE TOMASO, A. W. (2009). Functional analysis of Pitx during asexual regeneration in a basal chordate. *Evolution and Development* **11**, 152–162.
- TORRE, C., ABNAVE, P., TSOUTSA, L. L., MOTTOLA, G., LEPOLARD, C., TROUPLIN, V., GIMENEZ, G., DESROUSSEAU, J., GEMPP, S., LEVASSEUR, A., PADOVANI, L., LEMICHEZ, E. & GHIGO, E. (2017). *Staphylococcus aureus* promotes Smed-PGRP-2/Smed-setd8-1 methyltransferase signalling in planarian neoblasts to sensitize antibacterial gene responses during re-infection. *eBioMedicine* **20**, 150–160.
- TRAYLOR-KNOWLES, N. (2016). Distinctive wound-healing characteristics in the corals *Pocillopora damicornis* and *Acropora hyacinthus* found in two different temperature regimes. *Marine Biology* **163**(11), e231.
- TREFFKORN, S., HERNÁNDEZ-LAGOS, O. & MAYER, G. (2019). Evidence for cell turnover as the mechanism responsible for the transport of embryos towards the vagina in viviparous onychophorans (velvet worms). *Frontiers in Zoology* **16**, e16.
- TROST, T., HAINES, J., DILLON, A., MERSMAN, B., ROBBINS, M., THOMAS, P. & HUBERT, A. (2018). Characterizing the role of SWI/SNF-related chromatin remodeling complexes in planarian regeneration and stem cell function. *Stem Cell Research* **32**, 91–103.
- TUCHINA, O. & MEYER-ROCHOW, V. B. (2010). Regeneration of the visual system in gastropods (Mollusca). *Invertebrate Biology* **129**, 27–38.
- TURON, X. (2005). A new mode of colony multiplication by modified budding in the ascidian *Clavelina gemmae* n. sp. (Clavelinidae). *Invertebrate Biology* **124**, 273–283.
- TWEETEN, K. A. & ANDERSON, A. (2008). Analysis of cell proliferation and migration during regeneration in *Lumbriculus variegatus* (Clitellata: Lumbriculidae). *BIOS* **79**, 183–190.
- TWEETEN, K. A. & REINER, A. (2012). Characterization of serine proteases of *Lumbriculus variegatus* and their role in regeneration. *Invertebrate Biology* **131**(4), 322–332.
- VACELET, J. (1990). Storage cells of calcified relict sponges. In *New Perspectives in Sponge Biology* (ed. K. Ruetzler), pp. 144–152. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.
- *VAN DER FLIER, L. G. & CLEVERS, H. (2009). Stem cells, self-renewal, and differentiation in the intestinal epithelium. *Annual Review of Physiology* **71**, 241–260.
- VAN WOLFSWINKEL, J. C., WAGNER, D. E. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2014). Single-cell analysis reveals functionally distinct classes within the planarian stem cell compartment. *Cell Stem Cell* **15**, 326–339.
- *VASQUEZ-KUNTZ, K. L., KITCHEN, S. A., CONN, T. L., VOHSEN, S. A., CHAN, A. N., VERMEIJ, M. J., PAGE, C., MARHAVER, K. L. & BAUMS, I. B. (2020). Juvenile corals inherit mutations acquired during the parents' lifespan. *BioRxiv* 23pp. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.10.19.345538>.
- VOGG, M. C., GALLIOT, B. & TSAIRIS, C. D. (2019). Model systems for regeneration: *Hydra*. *Development* **146**, dev177212.
- *VOGT, G. (2012). Hidden treasures in stem cells of indeterminately growing bilaterian invertebrates. *Stem Cell Reviews and Reports* **8**, 305–317.
- VORONTOVA, M. A. & LIOSNER, L. D. (1960). *Asexual Propagation and Regeneration*. MERVIL ROSE, S., Translator, p. 488. Pergamon Press, Chicago.
- *VOSKOBOYNIK, A., SIMON-BLECHER, N., SOEN, Y., RINKEVICH, B., DE TOMASO, A. W., ISHIZUKA, K. J. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2007). Striving for normality: whole body regeneration through a series of abnormal generations. *FASEB Journal* **21**, 1335–1344.
- *VOSKOBOYNIK, A., SOEN, Y., RINKEVICH, Y., ROSNER, A., UENO, H., RESHEF, R., ISHIZUKA, K. J., PALMERI, K. J., MOISEVA, E., RINKEVICH, B. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2008). Identification of the endostyle as a stem cell niche in a colonial chordate. *Cell Stem Cell* **3**, 456–464.
- *WADDINGTON, C. H. (1957). *The Strategy of the Genes*. Allen & Unwin, London.
- *WAGERS, A. J. & WEISSMAN, I. L. (2004). Plasticity of adult stem cells. *Cell* **116**, 639–648.
- WAGNER, D. E., HO, J. J. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2012). Genetic regulators of a pluripotent adult stem cell system in planarians identified by RNAi and clonal analysis. *Cell Stem Cell* **10**, 299–311.
- *WAGNER, D. E., WANG, I. E. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2011). Clonogenic neoblasts are pluripotent adult stem cells that underlie planarian regeneration. *Science* **332**, 811–816.
- WAGNER, J. T. & PODRABSKY, J. E. (2015). Gene expression patterns that support novel developmental stress buffering in embryos of the annual killifish *Austrofundulus limnaeus*. *EvoDevo* **6**, e2.
- WALTRICK, D., AWRUCH, C. & SIMPFENDORFER, C. (2012). Embryonic diapause in the elasmobranchs. *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* **22**(4), 849–859.
- WATANABE, H., HOANG, V. T., MÄTTNER, R. & HOLSTEIN, T. W. (2009). Immortality and the base of multicellular life: lessons from cnidarian stem cells. *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* **20**, 1114–1125.
- WEILER-STOLT, B. (1960). Über die Bedeutung der interstitiellen Zellen für die Entwicklung und Fortpflanzung mariner Hydrozoen. *Roux's Archives of Developmental Biology* **152**, 398–455.
- *WEISSMAN, I. L. (2000). Stem cells: units of development, units of regeneration, and units in evolution. *Cell* **100**, 157–168.
- *WEISSMAN, I. L., ANDERSON, D. J. & GAGE, F. (2001). Stem and progenitor cells: origins, phenotypes, lineage commitments, and transdifferentiations. *Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology* **17**, 387–403.
- WENEMOSER, D. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2010). Planarian regeneration involves distinct stem cell responses to wounds and tissue absence. *Developmental Biology* **344**, 979–991.
- WIELSPUTZ, C. & SALLER, U. (1990). The metamorphosis of the parenchymula-larva of *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Porifera, Spongillidae). *Zoomorphology* **109**, 173–177.
- WIENS, M., BELIKOV, S. I., KALUZHNAJA, O. V., KRASKO, A., SCHRÖDER, H. C., PEROVIC-OTTSTADT, S. & MÜLLER, W. E. G. (2006). Molecular control of serial module formation along the apical–basal axis in the sponge *Lubomirskia baicalensis*: silicateins, mannose-binding lectin and mago nashi. *Development Genes and Evolution* **216**(5), 229–242.
- *WIGGANS, M. & PEARSON, B. J. (2021). One stem cell program to rule them all? *The FEBS Journal* **288**, 3394–3406. <https://doi.org/10.1111/febs.15598>.
- WINDSOR REID, P. J., MATVEEV, E., MCCLYMONT, A., POSFAI, D., HILL, A. L. & LEYS, S. P. (2018). Wnt signaling and polarity in freshwater sponges. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* **18**, e12.
- WITCHLEY, J. N., MAYER, M., WAGNER, D. E., OWEN, J. H. & REDDIEN, P. W. (2013). Muscle cells provide instructions for planarian regeneration. *Cell Reports* **4** (4), 633–641.
- WITTLIEB, J., KHALTURIN, K., LOHMANN, J. U., ANTON-ERXLEBEN, F. & BOSCH, T. C. G. (2006). Transgenic *Hydra* allow in vivo tracking of individual stem cells during morphogenesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **103**, 6208–6211.
- WUDARSKI, J., SIMANOV, D., USTYANTSEV, K., DE MULDER, K., GRELLING, M., GRUDNIEWSKA, M., BELTMAN, F., GLAZENBURG, L., DEMIRCAN, T., WUNDERER, J. & QI, W. (2017). Efficient transgenesis and annotated genome sequence of the regenerative flatworm model *Macrostomum lignano*. *Nature Communications* **8**, e2120.
- *Xu, C. M. & SUN, S. C. (2020). Expression of piwi genes during the regeneration of *Lineus sanguineus* (Nemertea, Pilidiophora, Heteronemertea). *Genes* **11**, e1484.
- YIN, S., HUANG, Y., ZHANGFANG, Y., ZHONG, X., LI, P., HUANG, J., LIU, D. & SONGYANG, Z. (2016). SmedOB1 is required for planarian homeostasis and regeneration. *Scientific Reports* **6**, 34013.
- YOMOGIDA, S. & WANI, R. (2013). Higher risk of fatality by predatory attacks in earlier ontogenetic stages of modern *Nautilus pompilius* in the Philippines: evidence from the ontogenetic analyses of shell repairs. *Lethaia* **46**(3), 317–330.
- *YOSHIDA, K., HOZUMI, A., TREEN, N., SAKUMA, T. & YAMAMOTO, T. (2017). Germ cell regeneration-mediated, enhanced mutagenesis in the ascidian *Ciona intestinalis* reveals flexible germ cell formation from different somatic cells. *Developmental Biology* **423**, 111–125.
- YOSHIDA-NORO, C. & TOCHINAI, S. (2010). Stem cell system in asexual and sexual reproduction of *Enchytraeus japonensis* (Oligochaeta, Annelida). *Development Growth & Differentiation* **52**, 43–55.
- YOSHIMURA, K., MORINO, Y. & WADA, H. (2019). Regeneration of the acorn worm pygochord with the implication for its convergent evolution with the notochord. *Development Growth & Differentiation* **61**, 158–165.
- YOUSEFI, H., NAKAUKA-DAMBAA, A., BERRY, C. T., LI, N., SCHOENBERGER, J., SIMEONOV, K. P., CEDENO, R. J., YU, Z. & LENGNER, C. J. (2018). Caloric restriction governs intestinal epithelial regeneration through cell-autonomous regulation of mTORC1 in reserve stem cells. *Stem Cell Reports* **10**, 703–711.
- *YUN, C. O., BHARGAVA, P., NA, Y., LEE, J. S., RYU, J., KAUL, S. C. & WADHWHA, R. (2017). Relevance of mortalin to cancer cell stemness and cancer therapy. *Scientific Reports* **7**, 42016.
- ZALDIBAR, B., CANCIO, I. & MARIGÓMEZ, I. (2004). Circatidal variation in epithelial cell proliferation in the mussel digestive gland and stomach. *Cell and Tissue Research* **318**, 395–402.
- ZATTARA, E. E., FERNÁNDEZ-ÁLVAREZ, F. Á., HIEBERT, T. C., BELY, A. E. & NORENBURG, J. L. (2019). A phylum-wide survey reveals multiple independent gains of head regeneration in Nemertea. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **286**, 20182524.
- ZATTARA, E. E., URLINGTON, K. W. & BELY, A. E. (2016). Long-term time-lapse live imaging reveals extensive cell migration during annelid regeneration. *BMC Developmental Biology* **16**, 6.
- ZENG, H., YE, H., LI, S., WANG, G. & HUANG, J. (2010). Hepatopancreas cell cultures from mud crab, *Sylla paramamosain*. *In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology – Animal* **46**, 431–437.
- ZHANG, Q., LI, G., SUN, Y. & WANG, Y. (2009a). Chromosome preparation and preliminary observation of two amphioxus species in Xiamen. *Zoological Research* **30** (2), 131–136.
- ZHANG, Y., ALLODI, S., SANDEMAN, D. C. & BELTZ, B. S. (2009b). Adult neurogenesis in the crayfish brain: proliferation, migration and possible origin of precursor cells. *Developmental Neurobiology* **69**, 415–436.
- ZHOU, X., BATTISTONI, G., EL DEMERDASH, O., GURTOWSKI, J., WUNDERER, J., FALCIATORI, I., LADURNER, P., SCHATZ, M. C., HANNON, G. J. & WASIK, K. A. (2015). Dual functions of Macpiwil in transposon silencing and stem cell maintenance in the flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*. *RNA* **21**, 1885–1897.

- *ZHU, S. J. & PEARSON, B. J. (2016). (Neo)blast from the past: new insights into planarian stem cell lineages. *Current Opinion in Genetics & Development* **40**, 74–80.
- ZHU, W., PAO, G., SATOH, A., CUMMINGS, G., MONAGHAN, J., HARKINS, T., BRYANT, S., VOSS, S., GARDINER, D. & HUNTER, T. (2012). Activation of germline-specific genes is required for limb regeneration in the Mexican axolotl. *Developmental Biology* **370**, 42–51.
- ZIMMER, R. (1999). Phoronida. In *Encyclopedia of Reproduction* (eds E. KNOBIL and J. D. NEILL). Academic Press, San Diego.
- *ZIPORI, D. (2004). The nature of stem cells: state rather than entity. *Nature Reviews Genetics* **5**, 873–878.
- ZUCCOLOTTI-ARELLANO, J. & CUERVO-GONZÁLEZ, R. (2020). Binary fission in Trichoplax is orthogonal to the subsequent division plane. *Mechanisms of Development* **162**, 103608.

XII. Supporting information

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Fig. S1. Diversity of adult stem cell (ASC) contributions to four major biological processes in the Cnidaria: homeostasis, dormancy, regeneration and agametic asexual reproduction. The presence of the biological process, involvement of undifferentiated/differentiated putative ASCs or progenitors and their level of potency, as well as the specific classes of stemness gene families they express are mapped for major cnidarian lineages. Circles: empty circle – documented presence of the biological process; filled circle – cases where putative ASCs or progenitors are involved. A red cross signifies the absence of the biological process in the lineage as currently documented. As homeostasis is a property of life, all groups are shown with an empty circle. For adult regeneration, the asterisk documents the presence of whole-body regeneration. Dormancy refers to any documented type of dormant stage or torpor-like process and has likely evolved independently in each lineage. For dormancy, A – quiescence, diapause, growth/degrowth; G – growth/degrowth; O – ontogeny reversal; Q – quiescence. For agametic asexual reproduction, B – any form of budding, F – any form of fission/fragmentation. Triangles indicate the level of documented potency for ASCs: red = lineage restricted/unipotent; cyan = totipotent; blue = multi/pluripotent; gradient triangle = documented cases of several ASCs or progenitors with different potency. Selected stemness gene families whose members are expressed in ASCs during the biological process are listed in a box for each process and group where known. The relative contribution of undifferentiated (U) *versus* differentiated (D) ASCs or progenitors within each subclass is mapped onto the phylogeny where known; levels of confidence are represented by solid (higher) and dotted (lower) diamonds, while the sizes of D and U reflect their presumed level of contribution. A hypothetical ancestral state for this character is proposed at the corresponding node of the simplified cnidarian phylogenetic tree. A general consensus for all features across Cnidaria is proposed at the top of the figure. Key species for which data exist in each subclass are named. Data are derived from Tables S4–S7.

Fig. S2. Diversity of adult stem cell (ASC) contributions to four major biological processes in the Echinodermata:

homeostasis, dormancy, regeneration and agametic asexual reproduction. The presence of the biological process, involvement of undifferentiated/differentiated putative ASCs or progenitors and their level of potency, as well as the specific classes of stemness gene families they express are mapped for major echinoderm lineages. Circles: empty circle – documented presence of the biological process; filled circle – cases where putative ASCs or progenitors are involved. A red cross signifies the absence of the biological process in the lineage as currently documented. As homeostasis is a property of life, all groups are shown with an empty circle. For adult regeneration, the asterisk documents the presence of whole-body regeneration. Dormancy refers to any documented type of dormant stage or torpor-like process and has likely evolved independently in each lineage. For dormancy, the dotted line circle indicates potential involvement in the respective biological feature in non-adults. Q – quiescence. For agametic asexual reproduction, F – any form of fission/fragmentation. Triangles indicate the level of documented potency for ASCs (filled) and progenitors (empty). Red = lineage restricted/unipotent; blue = multi/pluripotent; gradient triangle = documented cases of several ASCs or progenitors with different potency. Selected stemness gene families whose members are expressed in ASCs or progenitors during the biological process are listed in a box for each process and group where known. The relative contribution of undifferentiated (U) *versus* differentiated (D) ASCs or progenitors within each class is mapped onto the phylogeny; levels of confidence are represented by solid (higher) and dotted (lower) diamonds, while the sizes of D and U reflect their presumed level of contribution. A hypothetical ancestral state for this character is proposed at the corresponding node of the simplified echinoderm phylogenetic tree. A general consensus for all features across Echinodermata is proposed at the top of the figure. Key species for which data exist in each class are named. Data are derived from Tables S4–S7.

Table S1. Properties of selected, well-studied adult stem cell (ASC) lineages in invertebrates.

Table S2. Genes expressed in invertebrate adult stem cell (ASCs) and progenitor cells during potency state changes.

Table S3. Suggested stem cell niches (SCNs) present in invertebrates.

Table S4. Overview of the involvement of adult stem cell (ASCs) and progenitors during homeostasis in metazoans.

Table S5. Overview of the involvement of adult stem cell (ASCs) and progenitors in regeneration processes in metazoans.

Table S6. Overview of the involvement of adult stem cell (ASCs) and progenitors in agametic asexual reproduction (budding, fission/fragmentation) in metazoans.

Table S7. Overview of the involvement of adult stem cell (ASCs) and progenitors in dormancy in metazoans.

(Received 20 May 2021; revised 20 September 2021; accepted 22 September 2021)