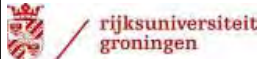


On the genetic improvement of parasitoids: lessons from *Nasonia*



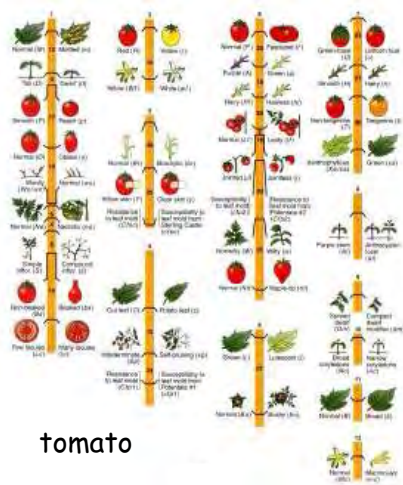
Leo Buukeboom
Evolutionary Genetics
Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Studies
University of Groningen
The Netherlands



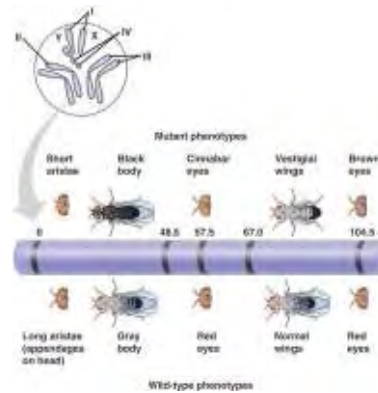
Why not parasitoids?



linkage map



tomato



D. melanogaster

Web of Knowledge™

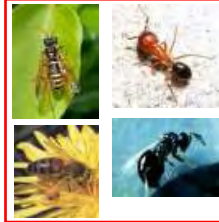
"Parasitoids" & "Genetics"	82 (1991-2010)
"Parasitoids" & "Ecology"	501 (1974-2010)
"Parasitoids" & "Behaviour"	1734 (1990-2010)
"Parasitoids" & "biological control"	2705 (1973-2010)
"Parasitoids" & "rearing"	515 (1977-2010)
"Parasitoids" & "quality control"	212 (1991-2010)

Towards the domestication of parasitoids

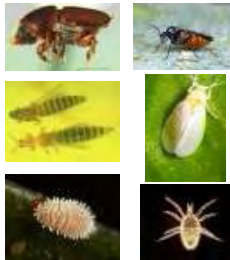
Haplodiploidy

Insects

Hymenoptera (sawflies, ants, bees, wasps)



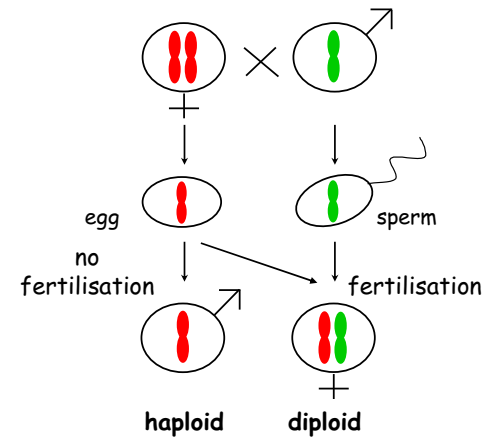
Coleoptera (bark beetles)
 Diptera (sciaridae, fungus gnats, midges)
 Thysanoptera (thrips)
 Hemiptera (whiteflies)
 Coccoidea (scale insects)
 Acari (mites)



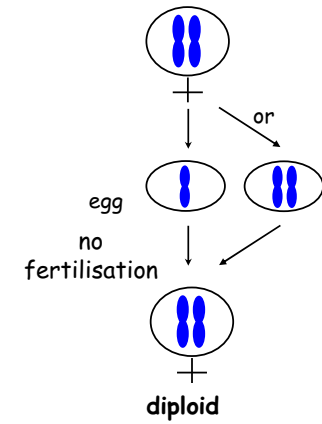
Nematodes (Oxyrudans, pinworms)
 Rotifera (rotifers)



Arrhenotoky



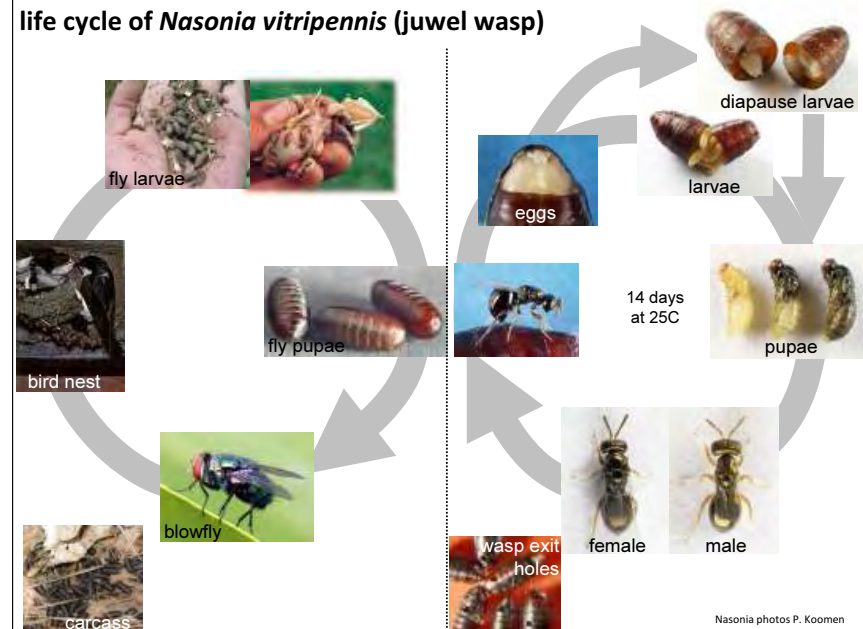
Thelytoky



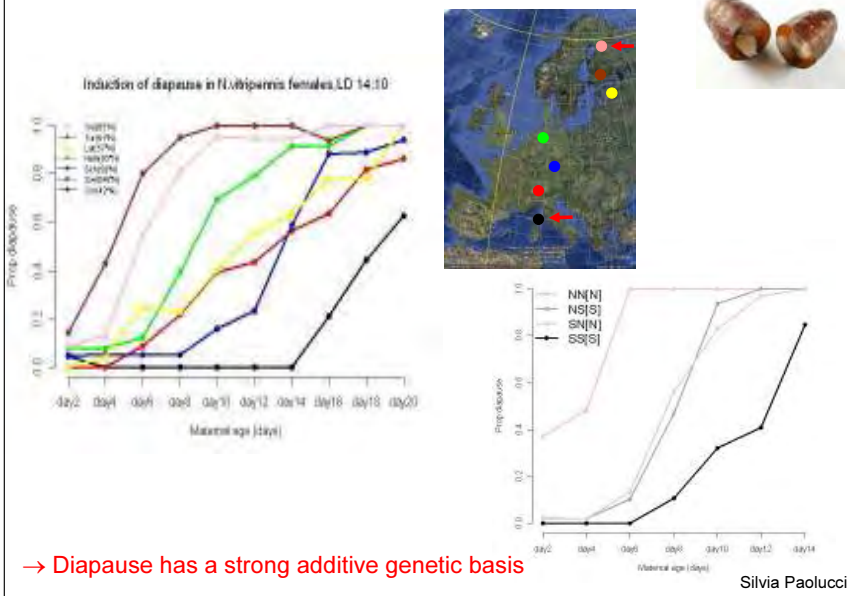
How can we genetically improve parasitoids?

- Genetic crosses and artificial selection
- Introgression and selection
- Genetic mapping and genome sequencing
- Transformation

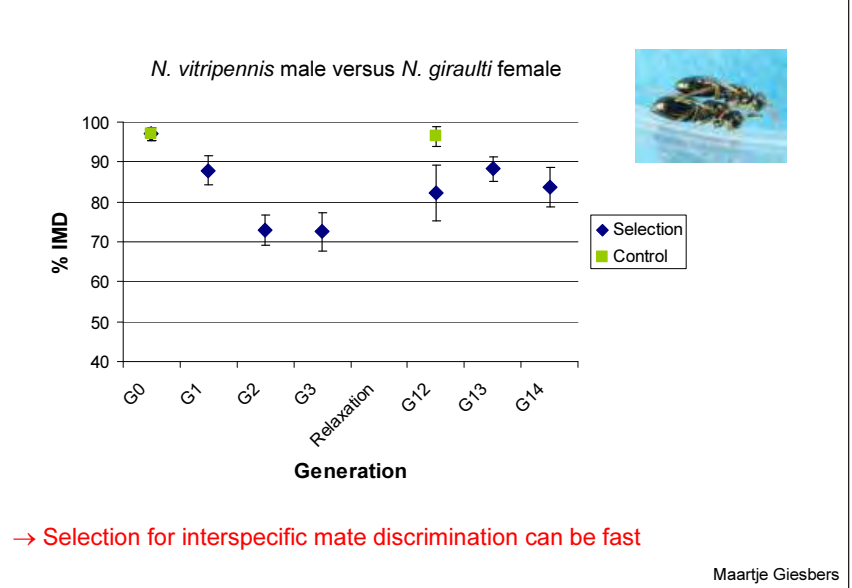
life cycle of *Nasonia vitripennis* (jewel wasp)



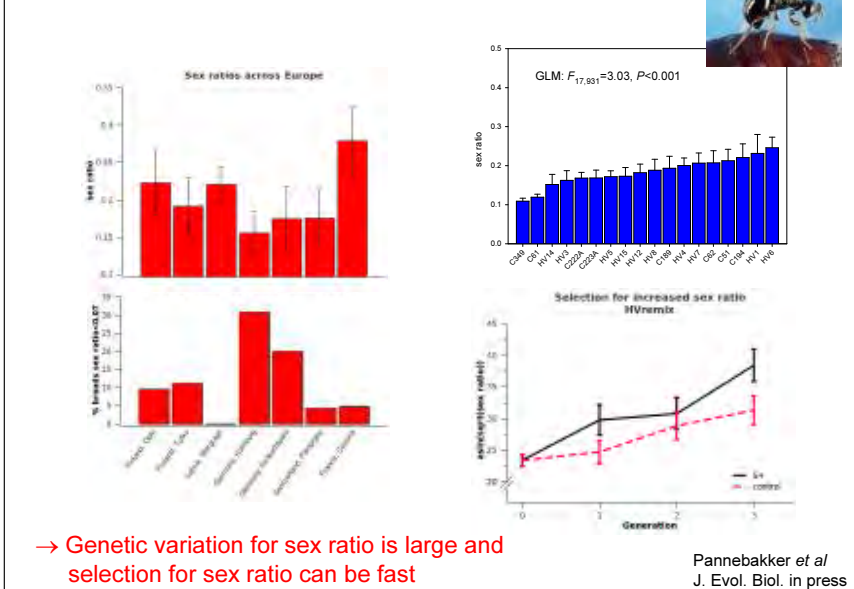
Genetic crosses and artificial selection: diapause



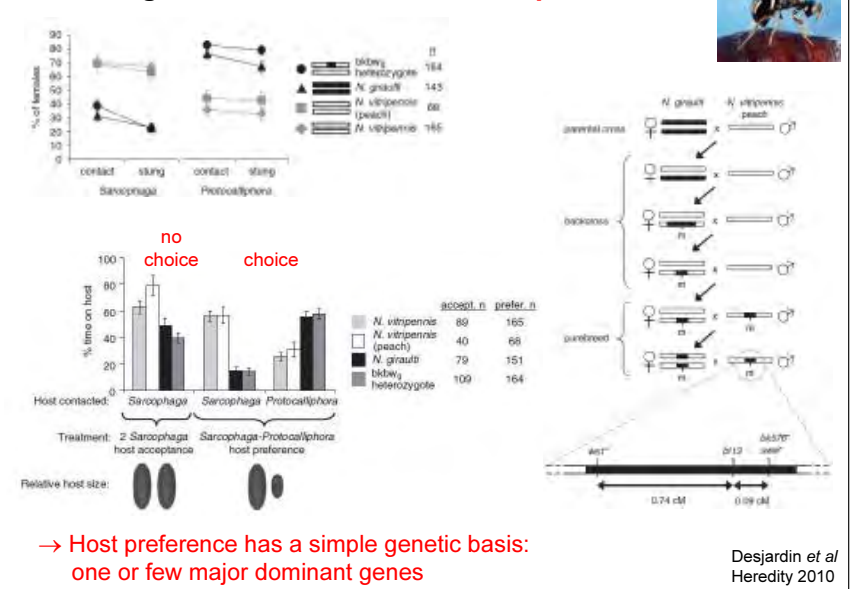
Genetic crosses and artificial selection: mate discrimination



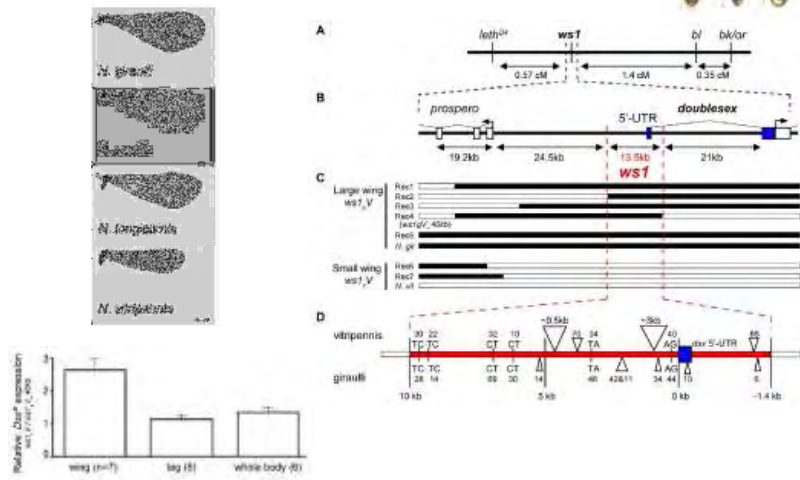
Genetic crosses and artificial selection: sex ratio



Introgression and selection: host preference



Introgression and selection: wing size



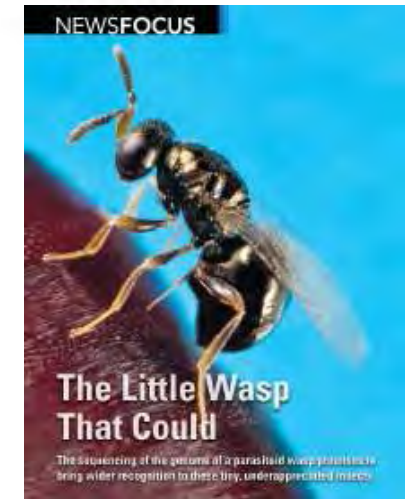
→ Wing size differences are due to the expression of a single gene: *doublesex*

Loehlin *et al*
PLoS Genetics 2010

Functional and Evolutionary Insights from the Genomes of Three Parasitoid *Nasonia* Species

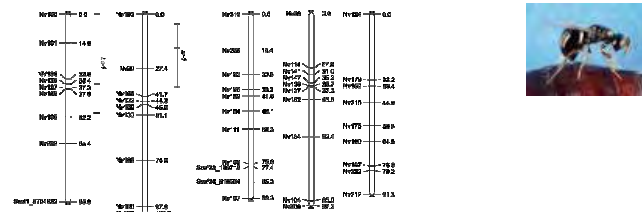
The *Nasonia* Genome Working Group††

SCIENCE VOL 327 15 JANUARY 2010

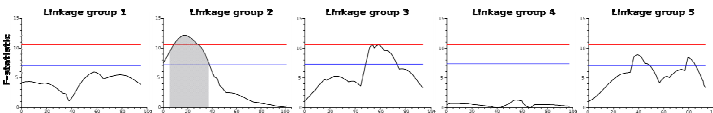


Nasonia photo P. Koonen

Genetic mapping and genome sequencing: sex ratio



Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) for sex ratio



→ Sex ratio and clutch size can be mapped to one or few genomic regions

Pannebakker *et al*
J. Evol. Biol. in press

Genetic mapping and genome sequencing



High resolution mapping of:

- lifetime fecundity
- clutch size and ovariole number
- longevity
- sex ratio

Transformation?



The haplodiploid team



John Werren (Rochester, NY)

Juergen Gadau & Oliver Niehuis (Tempe, AZ)



Thomas Schmidt (Freiburg, Germany)

Christoph Pietsch (Gartersleben, Germany)

