No evidence for transgenerational immune priming in *Drosophila melanogaster*

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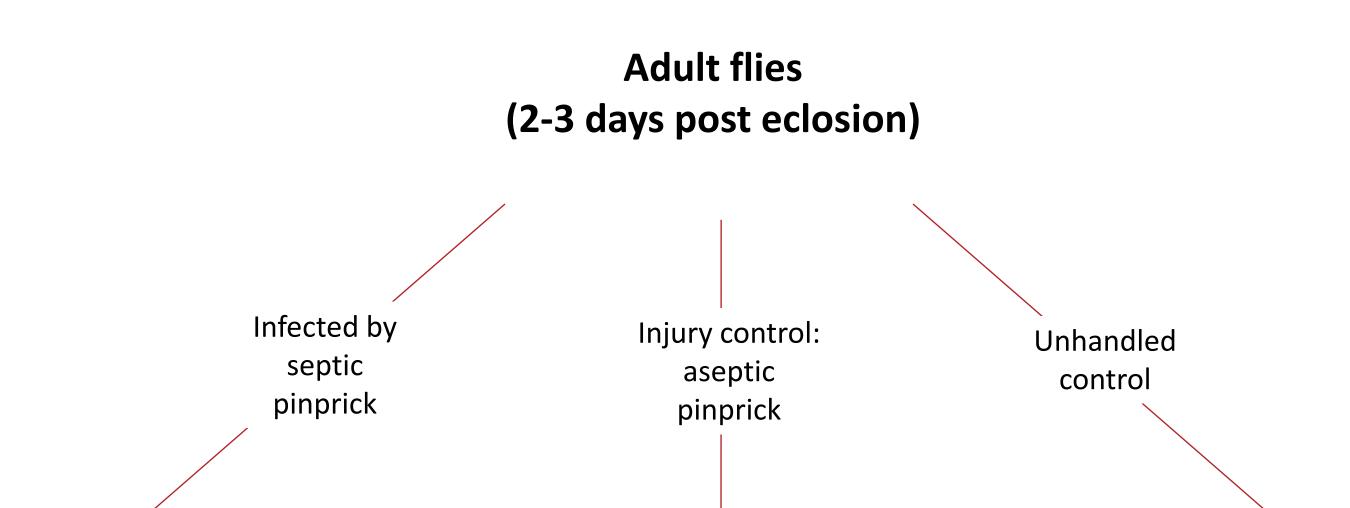
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OBJECTIVES of the STUDY

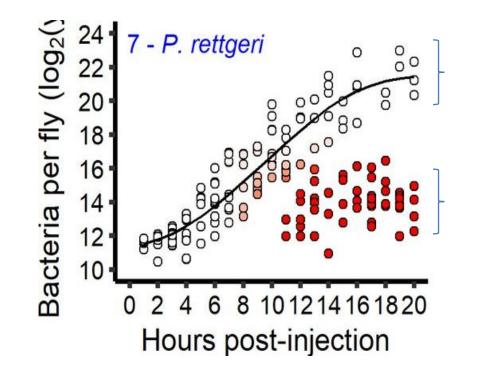
- Transgenerational immune priming: transfer of the parental immunological experience to their progeny¹
- Existing literature has highly contradictory reports regarding whether transgenerational priming can be detected in insects or not. Some studies report the presence of priming against some, but not all, pathogens.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN



• The primary goal of our study was to test for this phenomenon in Drosophila melanogaster. To establish uniformity and reproducibility in our results, we tested for priming against 10 different phylogenetically distant bacterial pathogens.

• We also sought to establish a timeline of priming by collecting offspring at 3 time points post infecting parents. Each of these 3 sets of offspring were tested for priming to check how long after infection are parents capable of priming their offspring.

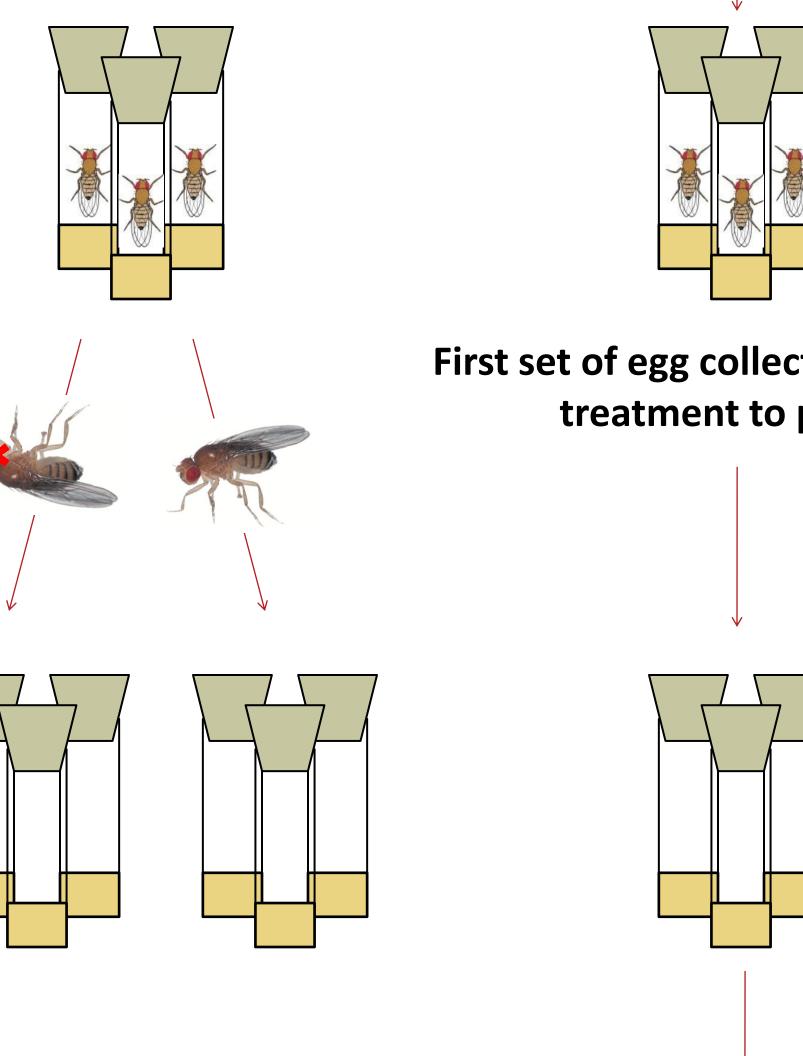


Always succumb to the infection

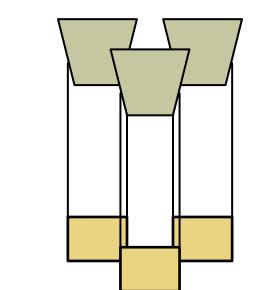
Always survive the infection

Taken from Duneau *et al. eLife 2017*

• Infected individuals can often be segregated into two groups based on pathogen loads. These loads dictate whether they survive an infection or not. To test whether differences in parents' ability to survive infection by suppressing pathogen growth affects their ability to prime offspring, we segregated eggs collected at each of the 3 time points based on the survival/death of the egg laying parent.

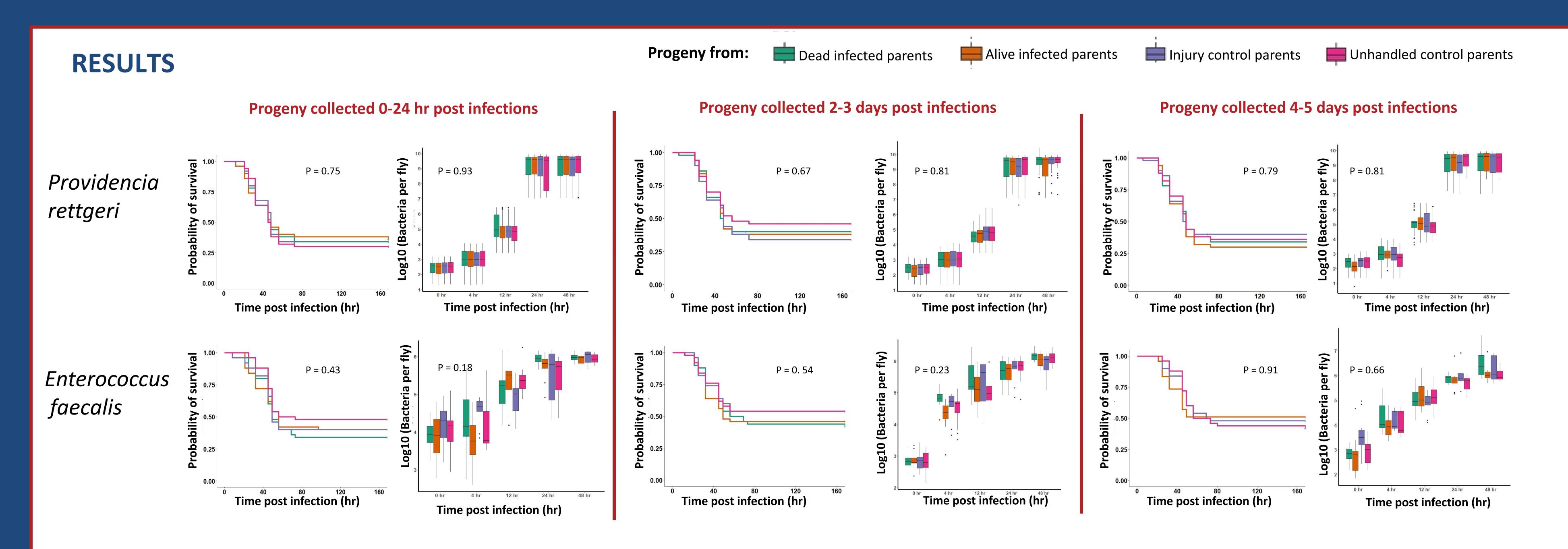


First set of egg collection: 0-24 post treatment to parents



Repeat egg collection at two more time points: 2-3 days post infection, 4-5 days post infection

When progeny are 2-3 days old as adults: infected with bacteria; assayed for survivorship and pathogen load



In addition to these two bacteria, we also performed infections with Providencia sneebia, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Serratia marcescens, Micrococcus luteus, Staphylococcus aureus and 2 strains of *Bacillus* (one forming biofilms and the other not). We found no evidence of transgenerational priming for any of these ten bacterial strains.

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1.. Tetreau et al. ; Front Immunol. 2019

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