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Abstract

The assessment of toxic effects at biologically and ecologically relevant scales is an important challenge in ecosystem protection. Indeed, stressors may impact populations at much longer term than the usual timescale of toxicity tests. It is therefore important to study the evolutionary response of a population under chronic stress. We performed a 16-generation study to assess the evolution of two populations of the ubiquitous nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* in control conditions or exposed to 1.1 mM of uranium. Several generations were selected to assess growth, reproduction, survival, and dose-responses relationships, through exposure to a range of concentrations (from 0 to 1.2 mM U) with all endpoints measured daily. Our experiment showed an adaptation of individuals to experimental conditions (increase of maximal length and decrease of fecundity) for both populations. We also observed an increase of adverse effects (reduction of growth and fertility) as a function of uranium concentration. We pointed out the emergence of population differentiation for reproduction traits. In contrast, no differentiation was observed on growth traits. Our results confirm the importance of assessing environmental risk related to pollutant through multi-generational studies.

Keywords: ***Caenorhabditis elegans*** **Multi-generations experiment Evolutionary ecotoxicology Uranium**

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1 Introduction

Ecological risk assessment relies directly on the ability to assess risk at biologically and ecologically relevant scales. When targeting ecosystems protection, the relevant ecological timescales would be at least four generations of exposed populations in order to neglect acclimation effects (Gagliano and McCormick, 2007; Mousseau and Fox, 1998; Muyssen and Janssen, 2004; Räsänen and Kruuk, 2007; Scheiner, 1993). However, until recent years and the emergence of the concept of evolutionary ecotoxicology, most of the ecotoxicological studies do not even cover one full generation, as only partial life cycle tests are more common that full life cycle ones. Consequently there are only a few datasets and models that account for adaptive processes which may appear in a population submitted to stressful conditions for several generations. However, if chronically applied, a stressful condition may constitute a selective pressure in natural populations (Bickham, 2011; Coutellec et al., 2011), leading to evolutionary adaptive processes (Coutellec and Barata, 2011). As also noted by Dutilleul et al. (2013), modifications in the environment such as the apparition of pollutants can lead a population to three types of responses. Whereas the first two, *i.e.* within-individual phenotypic plasticity (Scheiner, 1993) and cross-generation phenotypic plasticity (Räsänen and Kruuk, 2007) can be detected during the first two generations of the experiment, the third type, local adaptation (Hendry and Gonzalez, 2008) can only be detected by studying more generations (Hoffmann and Merilä, 1999).

The free living nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* (Maupas, 1900) is a relevant biological model for evolutionary ecotoxicology assessments because of its short life span, short life cycle, small size, high fecundity and ease to culture in laboratory conditions (Brenner, 1974; Byerly et al., 1976). This nematode is therefore widely used in the assessment of pollutant effects (Boyd et al., 2003; Harada et al., 2007; Shen et al., 2009; Sochová et al., 2007; Swain et al., 2004, 2010) and

of evolutionary responses (Lopes et al., 2008; Morran et al., 2009a,b). *C. elegans* reproduces by androdioecy (hermaphrodites can self-fertilize, the presence of male is optional) and according to Morran et al. (2009a), facultative outcrossing may facilitate adaptation to stress.

Our study focused on uranium as pollutant of interest. It is a radioactive heavy metal naturally found in the environment. Uranium is both a chemical and radiological toxicant. Nevertheless, its chemical toxicity is considered to be dominant over its radiotoxicity (Sheppard et al., 2005; Zeman et al., 2008). The soil concentration of natural uranium is around 0.008 mM (2 mg kg^{-1}) but it can reach up to 0.2 to 4.2 mM U (50 to 1000 mg kg^{-1}) in contaminated areas (Ribera et al., 1996; UNSCEAR, 2000).

In the present study, in order to better evaluate the effects of a long-term exposure to uranium on a nematode population, we compared the evolution of growth, reproduction, survival, and dose-response relationships for uranium in two populations of *C. elegans* (a control population and a population exposed to a sublethal concentration of uranium) exposed over 16 generations. The aim of this study is to better evaluate the modification of the response to uranium throughout the generations. Preliminary studies showed a decrease of fecundity by over 60% for C. elegans individuals exposed to 1.1 mM U (data not shown). Due to this strong selection pressure, only 40% of the individuals are selected for the next generation. This would induce a selection of around 2.5% of the individuals at the fourth generation. Regarding this background, we expected a rapid evolution of the exposed population in less than four generations followed by stabilization.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Test organism

Caenorhabditis elegans is an ubiquitous free nematode. It measures 250 µm long at hatching and up to 1.4 mm at adult stage. This nematode is a powerful model in evolutionary ecotoxicology experiments because of its short life cycle (*C. elegans* breeds in three days at 20°C), its short life span (21 days at 20°C), and its high fecundity (Byerly et al., 1976).

The *C. elegans* population EEV-A_0 used in this study was created by Teotónio et al. (2012) from a mixture of 16 wild isolates. These authors derived their androdioecious population through a funnel cross strategy. Briefly, two-isolate hybrids were obtained by crossing, in a pair-wise fashion, each of the wild isolate. Then four-isolate hybrids were obtained by intercrossing in a pair-wise fashion the two-isolate hybrids. Hybridizations continued until the 16-isolate hybrids were created. The population was then maintained over 140 generations. They did not observe significant loss of genetic diversity after recombination-selection equilibrium was mostly reached. As the EEV-A_0 population is genetically highly diverse, adaptation processes may be expected to occur. Indeed, such kind of adaptive response can only be observed when genetic variation is sufficient in the studied population. This population is composed of around 30% of males.

In the present study, two populations were derived from this strain. Nematode populations were maintained at 20°C, 80% RH in 9 cm Petri dishes filled with nematode growth medium (NGM) seeded with *Escherichia coli* strain OP50 (Brenner, 1974; Stiernagle, 2006).

2.2 Multigeneration exposure

Two populations were derived from the EEV-A_0 population. Nematodes were washed off the Petri-dishes of the EEV-A_0 population with a M9-modified buffer (use of HEPES buffer instead of potassium phosphate buffer). The nematodes we picked up were then pooled in a 15 mL falcon tube and the number of individuals in the tube was estimated based on three sample drops of 5 µL (Teotónio et al., 2012). Then volumes corresponding to 500 individuals were transferred to three new 9 cm Petri dishes for each population. Two populations were followed over 16 generations on 9 cm Petri dishes. One population was the control population (thereafter called MGC), the other was exposed to a nominal concentration of 1.1 mM of uranium (thereafter called MGU). The Petri dishes were filled with NGM which had to be modified compared to the experimental conditions by Teotónio et al. (2012). We replaced 25 mM of potassium phosphate buffer (pH 6) by 25 mM of HEPES buffer (pH 5.5, Sigma-Aldrich, France). Indeed, in presence of inorganic phosphate, uranium bioavailability and toxicity decrease due to the formation of an uranyl phosphate complex (Misson et al., 2009; Mkandawire et al., 2007). The uranium stock solution was obtained by a dilution of uranyl nitrate ($UO_2(NO_3)_2$, $6H_2O$, Sigma-Aldrich, France). Uranium solution was added to the modified NGM just before flowing the plates. 100 µL of NGM samples were collected for each treatment and stored at 4°C. The samples were digested with a combination of 1 mL HNO_3 and 1 mL H_2O_2 at 90°C prior to measurement with ICP-AES (Optima 4300 DV, Perkin-Elmer, USA; detection limit 0.04 µM).

E. coli OP50 cultures were grown overnight in L-Broth rich medium at 37°C. Then cultures (OD_{600} = 3) were washed twice with a 5 g L^{-1} NaCl solution in order to remove LB medium, since it contains phosphate. Petri dishes were seeded with 1 mL of a 20:1 mixture and left overnight to allow the bacterial culture to dry. Petri dishes were then exposed to UV doses (Bio-Link Crosslinker, λ = 254 nm; intensity = 200 µwatt m^{-2}) for 15 minutes to stop bacterial growth and to avoid uncontrolled heterogeneity in food availability between populations. Indeed, Boyd et al. (2003) showed that *C. elegans* responses to heavy metal toxicant can be function of the food availability. The nematodes were assumed to be fed *ad libitum*.

Every three days, nematodes were washed off the

Petri dishes with a M9-modified solution. Nematodes picked up from all Petri dishes of one population were pooled in a 15 mL falcon tube in order to avoid increasing the number of groups to be followed which permitted to match our technical facilities. The number of individuals in a tube was estimated based on three sample drops of 5 µL (Teotónio et al., 2012). Then the volume corresponding to 500 individuals was transferred to three new Petri dishes.

2.3 Toxicity test

At generations 0, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 16, individuals from both populations were exposed to a range of 7 concentrations of uranium: 0 (control), 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.9, 1.1, 1.2 mM U. For this purpose 12-well tissue-plates were used. Contamination protocol was the same as for 9 cm Petri dishes. Around 60 gravid hermaphrodites were randomly picked up from respectively MGC and MGU population plates. These individuals were placed on two set of new plates (one set by population) and allowed to lay eggs for 90 minutes. Eggs were then deposited in the 12-well tissue-plates. One egg was deposited per well and at least 12 wells were used for each concentration and each population. Survival, growth, and egg laying were monitored individually for 8 days. Survival was measured by stimulating each worm with a platinum transfer pick. The nematode was scored as dead if no head or body movement was triggered by three repeated stimulations (Sutphin and Kaeberlein, 2009; Swain et al., 2004). Nematodes were photographed daily using a stereomicroscope (ZEISS SteREO Discovery V20, x240 and x160 magnification respectively for juveniles and adults) coupled with a computer-connected camera (Nikon D5000). Body length was measured using ImageJ software (Rasband, 2012) and a micrometer scale measure. Egg laying was recorded by visual scoring. The few worms that were lost by crawling off the plate or desiccating on the sides of the plates were removed from data. Similarly, individuals that could not be sexed were discarded. As all individuals exposed at a nominal concentration of 1.1 mM U for the generation 0 did not grow enough to be sexed and since we did not observed any sexual differences for individuals of this length, we decided to include them as both male and hermaphrodite in the analysis. The experimental design is presented in Figure 1.

2.4 Data analysis

Growth data were modelled thanks to a Gompertz model:

$$L = L_{inf} \times \exp^{\ln\left(\frac{L_0}{L_{inf}}\right) \times \exp^{-at}} \quad (1)$$

where L_{inf} is the maximal length, L_0 is the hatching length and a is a constant related to growth rate. Cumulated egg laying at 126 hours post hatching was assumed to be total egg laying (called fecundity thereafter) as we observed no egg laying after this period in all preliminary experimentations in the laboratory.

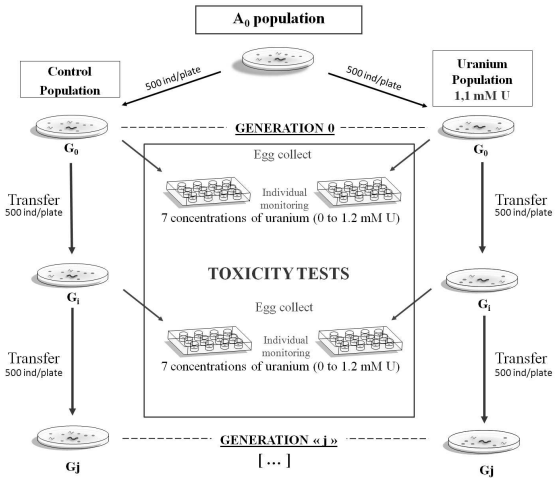

Figure 1: Schematic overview of the experimental design. The A_0 population is the original population. Uranium population (MGU) was exposed to 1.1 mM U during all the experiment. Uranium population (MGU) and Control population (MGC) were transferred in new dishes every three days. For selected generations, eggs were collected in MGC and MGU and were respectively submitted to toxicity tests

Effects of uranium on L_{inf} , L_0, a and fecundity were tested through an analysis of variance with Dunnett's and Tukey's all-pair comparison tests as post hoc comparison tests. Model adjustment and statistical analysis were performed with the statistical computing software R 2.15 (R Core Team, 2012).

Dose-responses and half maximal effective concentration (EC_{50}) were calculated using a logistic model fitted with least squares optimization method using the "drc" R-package (Ritz and Streibig, 2005). Results are considered as statistically significant if the *p-value* is less than 0.05.

3 Results

3.1 Actual exposure concentrations

Initial uranium concentrations in the NGM obtained by ICP-AES were close to nominal concentration. We observed less than 10% of differences in 82% of the cases and less than 15% in 94.6%. The most important difference was observed on the toxicity test at 1.1 mM U for the generation 0 (measured at 1.48 mM U). In order to facilitate the reading of this study, nominal concentrations are used in figures and in the text.

3.2 Model Fitting

The Gompertz model we used (Eq. (1)) provided a relevant fit of the growth data we obtained either for male or hermaphrodite individuals. Indeed, the R^2 value was greater than 0.8 in 81% of the cases (> 0.9 in 61%)

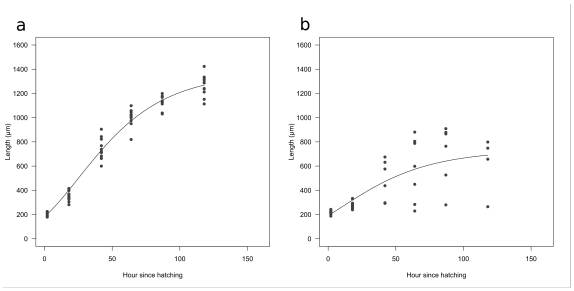

Figure 2: Two examples (a and b) of *C. elegans* length (µm) in relation to age (hour since hatching). Observed data are represented by points, the Gompertz model (Eq. (1)) is represented by the regression line. "a" corresponds to data obtained with individuals exposed to control conditions with the following estimated parameters values: maximal length (L_{inf}) = 1370 µm, hatching length (L_0) = 182 µm, and growth rate (a) = 0.028. "b" corresponds to data obtained with individuals exposed to 1.2 mM U with the following estimated parameters values maximal length (L_{inf}) = 731 µm, hatching length (L_0) = 191 µm, and growth rate (a) = 0.027

for males and greater than 0.8 in 77% of the cases (> 0.9 in 56%) for hermaphrodites. As illustrated by Figure 2, all the cases with a R^2 below 0.8 were caused by scattered data (Fig.2b). The parameters estimates were consistent with physiological data and literature (Altun and Hall, 2009; Araiz et al., 2008; Byerly et al., 1976).

3.3 MGC life cycle parameters

For maximal length, male maximal length was constant throughout the generations (Anova $F_{5,30} = 1.001, p = 0.434$, Fig. 3A). In contrast, hermaphrodite individuals showed a significant increase until generation six and remained constant afterwards (Anova $F_{5,30} = 3.521, p = 0.013$, Fig. 3B). The hatching length oscillated throughout the generations in males and hermaphrodites (Anova Table 1, Fig. 4). Fecundity showed a significant decrease until generation three and remained constant afterwards (Anova $F_{4,244} = 34.56, p < 0.001$, Fig. 5).

3.4 MGU life cycle parameters

The male hatching length (L_0) was positively impacted by the uranium concentration (Anova Table 1) starting from 1.1 mM U (Dunnett post-hoc test $p < 0.001$). The hermaphrodite hatching length (L_0) was impacted by the uranium concentration for 1.1 mM U (Anova Table 1, Dunnett post-hoc test $p = 0.02$). For all generations and both populations, there was a significant decrease of maximal length as a function of uranium exposure (Anova Table 1, Fig. 3, S1, and S2) starting from 1.1 mM U for both male and hermaphrodite individuals (Dunnett post-hoc test $p < 0.001$). In the same way, fecundity was decreased as a function of uranium exposure concentration (Anova Table 1, Fig. 5, and S3) starting from 0.9 mM U (Dunnett post-hoc test $p < 0.001$). Under conditions of constant exposure (*i.e.*

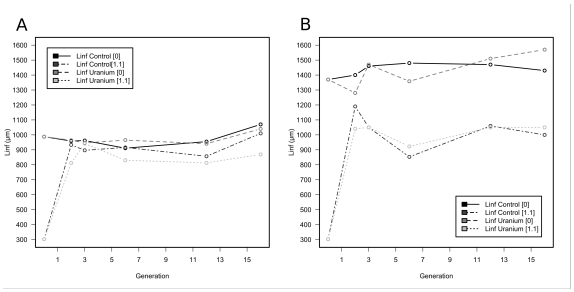

Figure 3: Male (A) and hermaphrodite (B) maximal length L_{inf} (µm) for individuals issued from MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to control conditions or 1.1 mM U, as a function of the generation. Each point represents the L_{inf} value of the model (Eq. (1)) fitted using all the replicates for each treatment. L_{inf} Control [0] represents maximal length for MGC exposed to control conditions, L_{inf} Control [1.1] represents maximal length for MGC exposed to 1.1 mM U, L_{inf} Uranium [0] represents maximal length for MGU exposed to control conditions, and L_{inf} Uranium [1.1] represents maximal length for MGU exposed to 1.1 mM U.

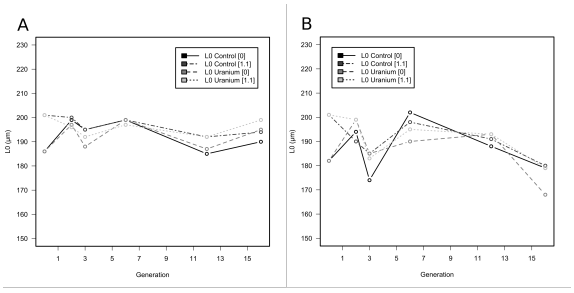

Figure 4: Male (A) and hermaphrodite (B) hatching length L_0 (µm) for individuals issued from MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to control conditions or 1.1 mM U, as a function of the generation. Each point represents the L_0 value of the model (Eq. (1)) fitted using all the replicates for each treatment. L_0 Control [0] represents hatching length for MGC exposed to control conditions, L_0 Control [1.1] represents hatching length for MGC exposed to 1.1 mM U, L_0 Uranium [0] represents hatching length for MGU exposed to control conditions, and L_0 Uranium [1.1] represents hatching length for MGU exposed to 1.1 mM U.

Table 1: Anova results for maximal length (L_{inf}), hatching length (L_0), growth rate (a), and fecundity with Population (P), Generation (G), and Concentration (C) as factors. Main effects and first-order interaction are presented for both male and hermaphrodite for the estimated parameters L_{inf}, L_0, and a. Main effects, first-order, and second-order interactions are presented for fecundity. d.f. represents the number of degrees of freedom, and F value represents the value of the Fisher statistic. * = *p value* < 0.05, ** = *p value* < 0.01, and *** = *p value* < 0.001

Observed traits	Variable	d.f.	F value	*p value*	
L_0 for male	Population	1	0.893	0.352	
	Generation	5	54.240	< 0.001	***
	Concentration	6	11.490	< 0.001	***
	PxG	5	1.603	0.191	
	PxC	6	2.229	0.069	
	GxC	30	4.836	< 0.001	***
	Residuals	29			
L_0 for hermaphrodite	Population	1	0.722	0.403	
	Generation	5	33.370	< 0.001	***
	Concentration	6	4.011	0.005	**
	PxG	5	0.550	0.737	
	PxC	6	0.275	0.944	
	GxC	30	1.802	0.058	
	Residuals	29			
L_{inf} for male	Population	1	0.087	0.770	
	Generation	5	12.280	< 0.001	***
	Concentration	6	45.610	< 0.001	***
	PxG	5	0.432	0.822	
	PxC	6	1.459	0.227	
	GxC	30	10.430	< 0.001	***
	Residuals	29			
L_{inf} for hermaphrodite	Population	1	1.988	0.169	
	Generation	5	32.650	< 0.001	***
	Concentration	6	159.400	< 0.001	***
	PxG	5	0.653	0.662	
	PxC	6	0.213	0.970	
	GxC	30	6.771	< 0.001	***
	Residuals	29			
a for male	Population	1	1.556	0.222	
	Generation	5	0.892	0.499	
	Concentration	6	1.054	0.412	
	PxG	5	1.045	0.411	
	PxC	6	1.243	0.314	
	GxC	30	0.883	0.632	
	Residuals	29			
a for hermaphrodite	Population	1	0.599	0.445	
	Generation	5	1.377	0.262	
	Concentration	6	0.633	0.703	
	PxG	5	0.241	0.941	
	PxC	6	0.843	0.547	
	GxC	30	0.810	0.715	
	Residuals	29			
Fecundity	Population	1	5.335	0.021	*
	Generation	4	80.870	< 0.001	***
	Concentration	6	231.200	< 0.001	***
	PxG	4	1.409	0.230	
	PxC	6	0.315	0.929	
	GxC	23	3.192	< 0.001	***
	PxGxC	22	0.754	0.782	
	Residuals	462			

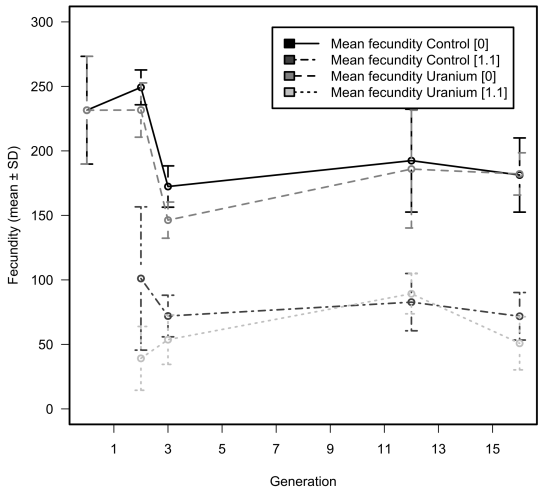

Figure 5: Mean fecundity (± Standard Deviation) for individuals issued from MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to control conditions or 1.1 mM U, as a function of the generation. Mean fecundity Control [0] represents fecundity for MGC exposed to control conditions, Mean fecundity Control [1.1] represents fecundity for MGC exposed to 1.1 mM U, Mean fecundity Uranium [0] represents fecundity for MGU exposed to control conditions, and Mean fecundity Uranium [1.1] represents fecundity for MGU exposed to 1.1 mM U.

MGU population and toxicity test at 1.1 mM U) maximal length and fecundity were smaller than in control conditions (*i.e.* MGC population and toxicity test at 0 mM U) by over 20% and 60% whatever the generation. For both populations and both males and hermaphrodites, the third Gompertz parameters (a) were not impacted by uranium concentration (Anova Table 1).

Statistical analysis in Table 1 show that growth parameters (L_0, L_{inf}, a) did not differ between the two populations (MGC and MGU). In contrast, fecundity was clearly decreased in MGU population compared to MGC population (Anova Table 1, Fig. 5, and S3).

3.5 Dose response relationship

Our data showed that dose-responses for L_{inf} and fecundity hardly varied whatever the population throughout the generations for hermaphrodite individuals (Table 2). Dose-responses for L_{inf} for male individuals were irrelevant due to a lack of power at some toxicity test concentrations.

4 Discussion

In this study, the effects of uranium on growth, reproduction, survival, and evolution of dose-responses of individuals from two populations (control and exposed) of *C. elegans* were assessed.

In our experiment, we found at all generations ef-

Table 2: EC_{50} values relative to estimated maximal length (L_{inf}) and fecundity, as a function of generation and population. EC_{50} was calculated based on the regression of the dose-response curve relating endpoint value to the concentration, fitted with a logistic model. Estimates of the EC_{50}, standard error (SE), and the lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval are presented for each generation (G).

Observed traits	G	EC_{50}	SE	Lower	Upper
L_{inf}	0	1.21	0.01	1.18	1.25
Hermaphrodite	3	1.36	0.05	1.25	1.47
Control Population	2	1.36	0.07	1.22	1.51
	6	1.14	0.03	1.08	1.20
	12	1.52	0.11	1.29	1.74
	16	1.26	0.03	1.20	1.32
L_{inf}	0	1.22	0.03	1.16	1.27
Hermaphrodite	3	1.28	0.15	0.96	1.60
Uranium Population	2	1.38	0.10	1.16	1.59
	6	1.25	0.07	1.10	1.39
	12	1.39	0.11	1.16	1.63
	16	1.32	0.08	1.15	1.50
Fecundity	0	0.98	0.02	0.93	1.03
Control Population	2	1.06	0.03	0.99	1.12
	3	1.05	0.05	0.96	1.15
	12	1.08	0.02	1.02	1.13
	16	1.06	0.04	0.98	1.14
Fecundity	0	0.98	0.02	0.93	1.03
Uranium Population	2	0.84	0.10	0.65	1.03
	3	1.05	0.04	0.97	1.13
	12	1.07	0.07	0.93	1.22
	16	0.97	0.03	0.90	1.04

fects of uranium on maximal length and fecundity. The NOEC for growth of hermaphrodites and male was 0.9 mM U. The NOEC for reproduction was 0.5 mM U. Muscatello and Liber (2009) found effects on *Chironomus tentans* growth at concentrations above 157 µg L^{-1} and a NOEC of 39 µg L^{-1} ($\tilde{0}$.6 µM U and $\tilde{0}$.1 µM U), but no effect on reproduction for exposure concentrations up to 835 µg L^{-1} ($\tilde{3}$.5 µM U). Moreover, they showed a similar trend in growth reduction for exposed organisms and for unexposed organisms originated from adult males and females exposed to uranium during their immature life stages. Beaudouin et al. (2012) showed effects of uranium on both growth and reproduction of *Chironomus riparius* and also showed that exposure to uranium during eight generations led to a phenotypic selection via a differential survival characterized by longer time to emergence and smaller larval maximal size. They estimated a long-term No Effect Concentration (NEC) of 28.3 µg g^{-1} dry weight of sediment. There are only a few studies on the consequences of exposure to uranium during many successive generations although the uranium half-life can reach up to 4.5×10^9 years (^{238}U). Moreover, according to Klerks and Levinton (1989), a differential survival may appear in contaminated environments as least sensitive individuals may survive better. This may induce adaptation to the stressful environment. Such adaptation of individuals to a specific environment may lead to a decrease of the population fitness in a new environment or in an environment without the stressor (Jansen et al., 2011a,b; Lenormand et al., 1999; Salice et al., 2010; Ward and Robinson, 2005).

We did not observe any adaptation on growth as control and exposed populations were similar on each trait relative to growth. In contrast, we observed differentiations on reproduction traits. Indeed, a permanent decrease of fecundity appeared in the uranium population (MGU) compared to control population (MGC). This impact on reproductive traits may lead to adverse effects on the whole population. Indeed, Forbes and Calow (2002) demonstrated that effects on reproduction traits are significantly correlated with changes in the population growth rate — which is a robust endpoint for assessing ecological risks of pollutants (Billoir et al., 2007; Forbes and Calow, 1999). Although common gardens (*i.e.* individuals from uranium population replaced in control conditions) were performed for each studied generation, we did not show any significant results. This may be explained by the fact that experimental design did not allow us to perform common gardens for more than one generation. Indeed, observed effects should have been mitigated by within-individual (Scheiner, 1993) or cross-generation (*i.e.* maternal effects (Räsänen and Kruuk, 2007)) effects. In our study, as in Beaudouin et al. (2012), we showed an adaptation to experimental conditions in both exposed and unexposed populations. Indeed, an increase in maximal length and a decrease in fecundity were observed in both populations. This may be a direct consequence of differences between culture conditions and experimental conditions. We could explain these significant changes in both populations by experimental conditions. Indeed, during the experimentation, individuals were observed daily under a stereomicroscope near a flame as described in Stiernagle (2006) to ensure sterility and avoid contamination of plates. This process may have exposed individuals to a temperature of more than 20°C for several minutes each day. According to Byerly et al. (1976), *C. elegans* strain N2 individuals submitted to a temperature of 25°C grow faster, present a higher length at each stage and a lower fecundity than individuals cultured at 20°C.

We noted that the third parameter of the Gompertz growth model (a), which is related to the growth rate, did not depend on the exposure concentration, contrary to maximal length or fecundity. In accordance with available energy-based models analysing growth and reproduction data, such observation would indicate an effect on food assimilation or on maintenance over-cost (Billoir et al., 2008a,b). This would be consistent with other experimental and modelling studies which have also tackled the identification of the mode of action of uranium. Augustine et al. (2012) showed that the mode of action on zebrafish could be either a decrease of food assimilation or an increase of maintenance energetic costs. They also reported a complementary study showing a loss of gut wall architecture, presence of large necrotic zones and an overall decrease in gut bacteria, in accordance with an effect on assimilation. In a similar way, Massarin et al. (2011) analysed uranium toxicity data on *D. magna* showing a likely effect on assimilation based both on modelling of the growth and reproduction responses and histological analysis of uranium induced damage to the gut wall. The same kind of histological effects was observed on the earthworm *Eisenia fetida* exposed to soil contaminated with uranium (Giovanetti et al., 2010). In our study we can hypothesize that increase of uranium concentration causes both damages to the gut wall and decrease of food availability. Indeed, according to Boyd et al. (2003) and Yeates (1998) *C. elegans* cannot ingest microbeads with a diameter of 5 µm or more and our observations suggest that some bacterial aggregates may appear at high uranium concentrations. These observations are coherent with studies assessing interactions between uranium and Gram-negative bacteria cell wall such as *E. coli* (Barkleit et al., 2008; Lutke et al., 2012). According to these studies, such interactions are mainly due to carboxylate and phosphate groups expressed on the outer membrane of lipopolysaccharide of Gram-negative bacteria.

As the range of uranium concentration used in our study was chosen to be sublethal, we did not observe any effect of uranium on survival of *C. elegans*. To our knowledge, only two studies have assessed the effect of uranium on *C. elegans* survival. In these studies, the wild-type N2 *C. elegans* strain was used and survival was affected from 1.34 mM U and the lethal concentration for 50% of individuals (LC_{50}) at 48 hours was

1.71 mM U (95% CI = 1.62-1.80) in NGM (Dutilleul et al., 2013). In a 30 min water medium exposure, the LC_{50} at 24 hours was found to be 66.9 µM U ± 30.9 (Jiang et al., 2009). These differences of responses as a function of the exposure media composition are known whatever the studied organism. Indeed Misson et al. (2009) showed that uranium effects on *Arabidopsis thaliana* greatly differ with or without the presence of inorganic-phosphate and Zeman et al. (2008) showed that uranium toxicity on *D. magna* varies with pH variations.

5 Conclusion

Uranium appears to exert adverse effects on *C. elegans* growth and reproduction. In our multi-generations study, we found no adaptation regarding growth parameters. In contrast, a permanent decrease of fecundity appeared in the population exposed to uranium for several generations. Our results confirm the need of multi-generational studies for assessment of environmental risks of pollutant on long term population dynamics.

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Ethical standard and conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest and that the experiments comply with the current law of the country in which they were performed.

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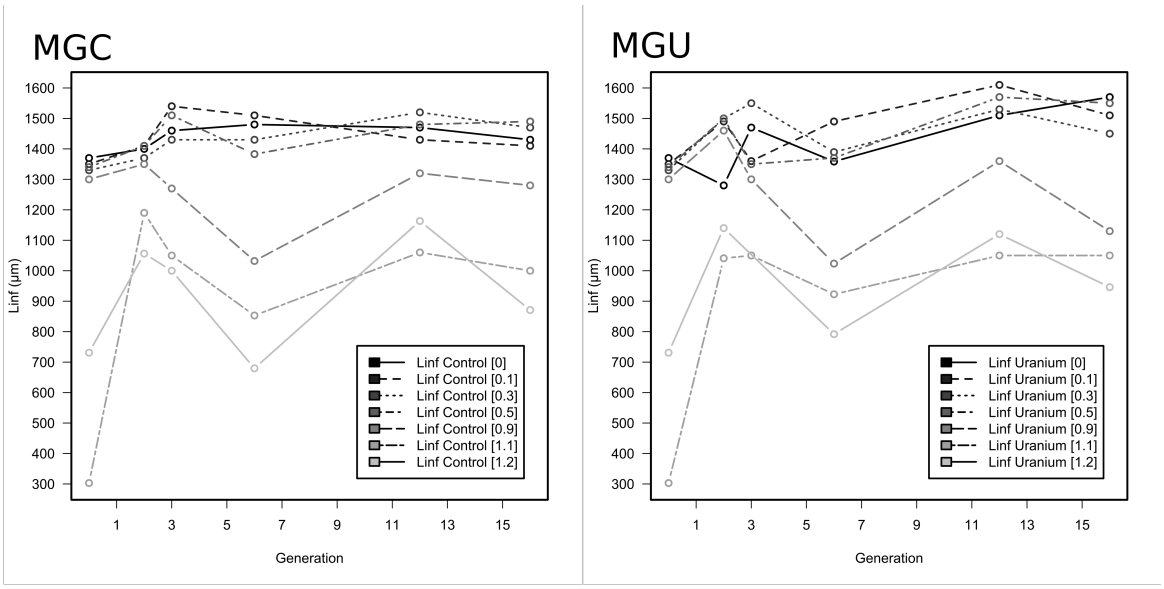

Figure S1: Maximal length (L_{inf}) for hermaphrodite individuals (µm) as a function of the generation for MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to 0 mM U, 0.1 mM U, 0.3 mM U, 0.5 mM U, 0.9 mM U, 1.1 mM U, and 1.2 mM U. Each point represents the L_{inf} value of the model (Eq. (1)) fitted using all replicate for each treatment

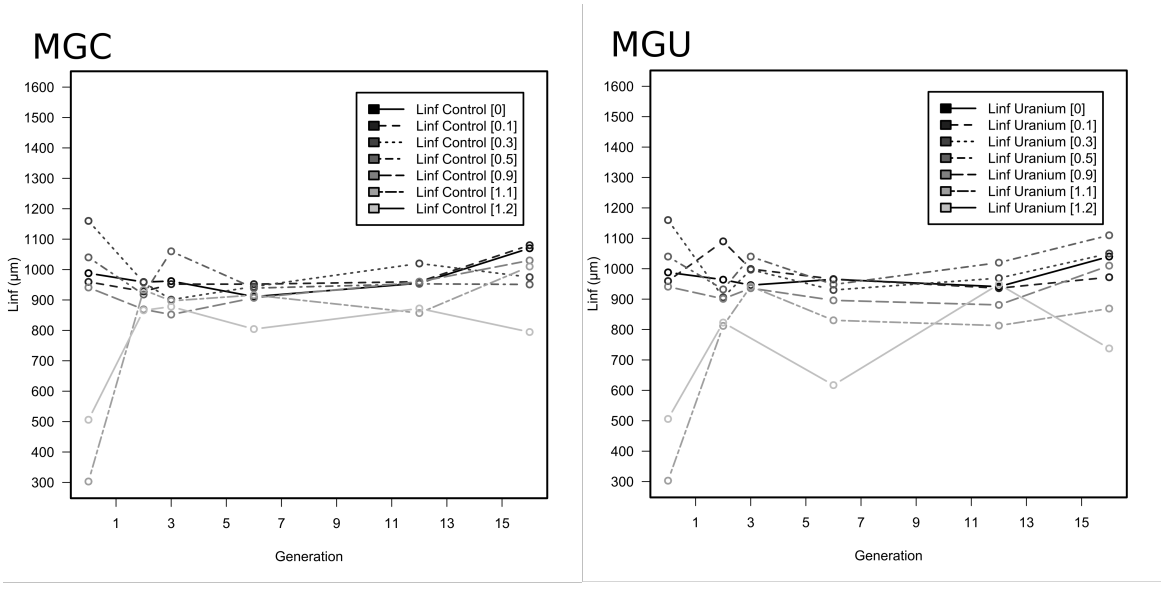

Figure S2: Maximal length (Linf) for male individuals (µm) as a function of the generation for MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to 0 mM U, 0.1 mM U, 0.3 mM U, 0.5 mM U, 0.9 mM U, 1.1 mM U, and 1.2 mM U. Each point represents the L_{inf} value of the model (Eq. (1)) fitted using all replicate for each treatment

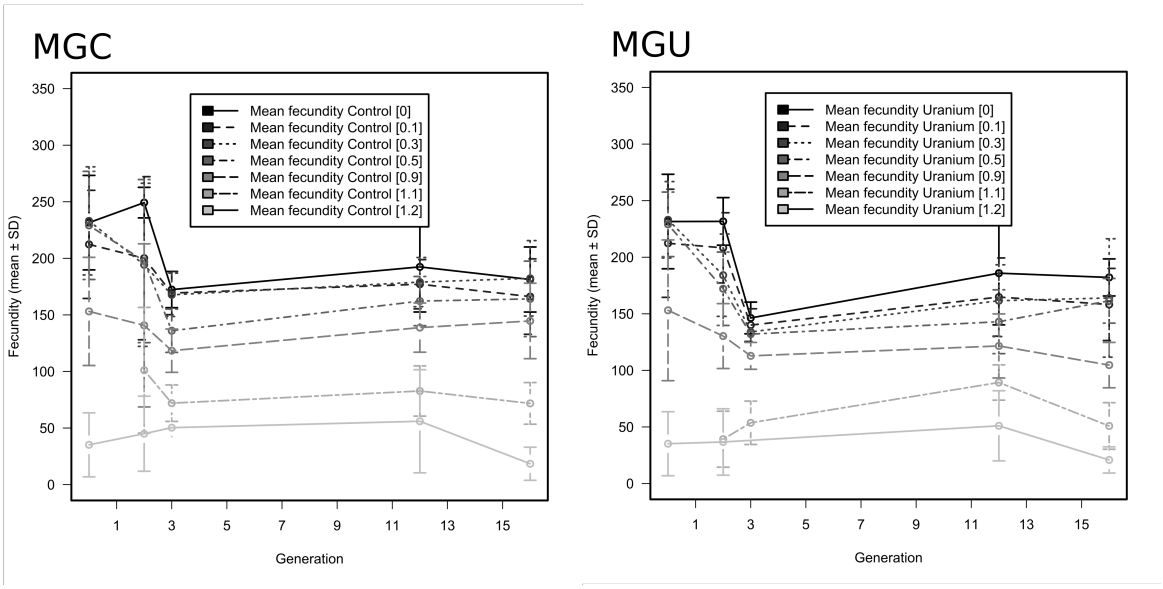

Figure S3: Mean fecundity (±Standard Deviation) as a function of the generation for MGC (Control population) and MGU (Uranium population) exposed to 0 mM U, 0.1 mM U, 0.3 mM U, 0.5 mM U, 0.9 mM U, 1.1 mM U, and 1.2 mM U.