

The regenerative flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*, a model organism with high experimental potential

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ABSTRACT Understanding the process of regeneration has been one of the longstanding scientific aims, from a fundamental biological perspective, as well as within the applied context of regenerative medicine. Because regeneration competence varies greatly between organisms, it is essential to investigate different experimental animals. The free-living marine flatworm *Macrostomum lignano* is a rising model organism for this type of research, and its power stems from a unique set of biological properties combined with amenability to experimental manipulation. The biological properties of interest include production of single-cell fertilized eggs, a transparent body, small size, short generation time, ease of culture, the presence of a pluripotent stem cell population, and a large regeneration competence. These features sparked the development of molecular tools and resources for this animal, including high-quality genome and transcriptome assemblies, gene knockdown, *in situ* hybridization, and transgenesis. Importantly, *M. lignano* is currently the only flatworm species for which transgenesis methods are established. This review summarizes biological features of *M. lignano* and recent technological advances towards experimentation with this animal. In addition, we discuss the experimental potential of this model organism for different research questions related to regeneration and stem cell biology.

KEY WORDS: flatworm, *Macrostomum*, regeneration, neoblast, transgenesis

Introduction

Regeneration of missing or damaged body parts and tissues is an intricate multicellular process. The ability to regenerate is broadly present within the Metazoa but its extent shows large variation (Sánchez-Alvarado, 2000; Bely and Nyberg, 2010; Tanaka and Reddien, 2011; Li *et al.*, 2015). Animals like *Hydra* can regenerate the whole body (Bosch, 2007), while in human regeneration is limited to certain tissues and organs, such as the liver (Michalopoulos and DeFrances, 1997). Despite the longstanding fascination of scientists for regeneration and the promise of enhancing human tissue and organ repair by regenerative medicine, the regenerative process is still poorly understood (Rosenthal and Badylak, 2016). To advance developments in regenerative medicine, it is important to study regeneration in an evolutionary context and to increase our understanding of the basic biology underlying tissue repair (Rosenthal and Badylak, 2016). Therefore, scientists study the molecular and cellular mechanisms of regeneration in a wide

variety of experimental animals, such as *Hydra*, flatworms, crustaceans, amphibians and zebrafish (Tanaka and Reddien, 2011; Li *et al.*, 2015).

In this concise review we focus on the flatworm *Macrostomum lignano*. As a representative of the Macrostromorpha, *M. lignano* is a basal member of the flatworms (Platyhelminthes), while the well-known models *Schmidtea mediterranea* and *Dugesia japonica* are members of the more derived clade of Tricladida (Fig. 1A). *M. lignano* was first brought into the laboratory in 1995 (Ladurner *et al.*, 2005), and has since been used as a model for stem cell biology, development, regeneration, ageing, sex allocation, sperm competition, and bio-adhesion (Schärer and Ladurner, 2003; Morris *et al.*, 2004; Egger *et al.*, 2006; Nimeth *et al.*, 2007; Ladurner *et al.*, 2008; Mouton, Willems, Braeckman, *et al.*, 2009; Willems *et al.*, 2009; Lengerer *et al.*, 2014; Marie-Orleach *et al.*,

Abbreviations used in this paper: BA, blastomere anarchy; EC, ectolecithal egg; EN, entolecithal egg; SP, spiral cleavage.

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2016; Giannakara et al., 2016). During the last years, important progress was made in the development of molecular tools for this animal, such as the establishment of transcriptome and genome assemblies, and the development of transgenic methods (Wasik et al., 2015; Grudniewska et al., 2016; Wudarski et al., 2017). Here, we describe the key aspects of the biology of *M. lignano*, which make it a convenient model for experimentation, discuss the recent progress of developing molecular tools and resources, and illustrate the potential of this model for research areas related to regeneration and stem cell biology.

The biology of *Macrostomum lignano*

The flatworm *M. lignano* is a free-living, marine species. Its natural environment is the high-tide interstitial sand fauna of beaches of the Northern Adriatic Sea, Italy (Ladurner et al., 2000; Ladurner et al., 2005). In the laboratory, the worms can be easily cultured in Petri dishes with nutrient-enriched artificial sea water (f/2) at a salinity of 32 ‰. The dishes are maintained at 20°C and a 14h/10h or 13h/11h light/dark cycle, and worms

are fed *ad libitum* with the diatom *Nitzschia curvilineata*, which is grown in the same conditions (Rieger et al., 1988).

M. lignano is an obligatory non-self-fertilizing hermaphrodite, which reproduces exclusively in a sexual manner (Schärer and Ladurner, 2003). Mass cultures can be quickly established, as adult worms lay about one egg each day at 20°C. The embryonic development lasts 5 days, while the total generation time is about 18 days. In contrast to planarians, which exhibit a highly derived embryogenesis, sometimes referred to as “blastomere anarchy” (Cardona et al., 2005; Cardona et al., 2006), the early embryonic cleavages of *M. lignano* are of the quartet spiral type, while in the later stages the process of “inverse epiboly” takes place, meaning that the blastomeres at the vegetal pole form an outer yolk mantle at the surface of the embryo (Morris et al., 2004). It is important to note that the eggs follow the entolecithal (archoophoran) mode of development (Fig. 1A) (Morris et al., 2006; Egger et al., 2015), making them an easy target for microinjections, as the single cell has a relatively large size of 100 µm (Fig. 1B).

The morphology of *M. lignano* is described in detail (Ladurner et al., 2005; Morris et al., 2007). Defining characteristics are its

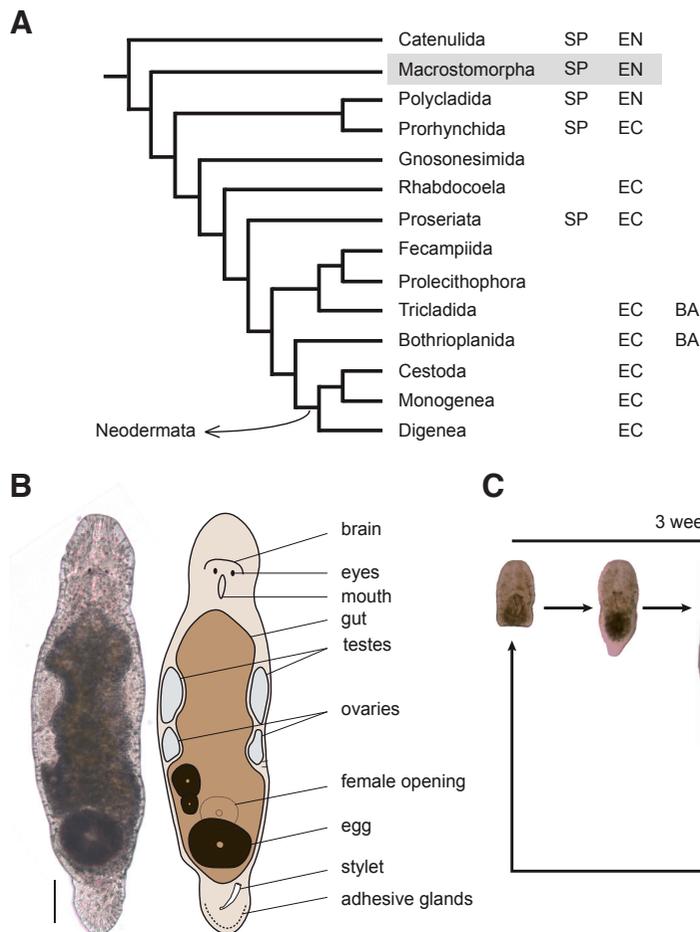


Fig. 1. Phylogeny, morphology and regeneration of *Macrostomum lignano*. (A) Schematic representation of the phylogeny of the flatworms (Platyhelminthes). The tree and the presence of spiral cleavage (SP) is based on Laumer et al., 2015. The presence of entolecithal (EN) or ectolecithal (EC) eggs, and blastomere anarchy (BA) is based on Egger et al., 2015. (B) Bright field image and schematic representation of an adult worm. Scale bar: 100 µm. (C) Regeneration cycle from a head fragment into an adult, fertile worm, of which the body can be amputated again.

small size (about 1.5 mm), the presence of two pigment-cup eyes enabling light sensing, and the transparency of the complete body. Internal organs, such as the brain, gut, testes, ovaries, and developing eggs can be easily observed (Fig. 1B). The tail plate with a slightly curved stylet, representing the male reproductive organ, and adhesive glands, enabling the animal to attach and detach from most surfaces, is another morphological characteristic of *Macrostomum* (Lengenger et al., 2016).

The regenerative flatworms are usually perceived through planarians, which have almost unlimited regenerative capabilities. The Macrostomorpha are, however, not far behind and also have an excellent regeneration capacity when compared to most of the free-living flatworm taxa (Egger et al., 2007). Fig. 1C illustrates how an amputated head of *M. lignano* can regenerate the complete body, including the germline, within 3 weeks. *M. lignano* is able to regenerate missing body parts anteriorly, posteriorly, and laterally, although the presence of the region proximal to the brain, eyes and pharynx is obligatory. In other words, when cut in half, only the head-piece will regenerate and survive (Egger et al., 2006). Interestingly, in planarian species which have limited capacity of head regeneration, the regeneration deficiency can be rescued by downregulation of canonical Wnt signalling (Liu et al., 2013; Sikes and Newmark, 2013). Similarly, although the amputated tail region of *M. lignano* cannot regenerate the head under normal conditions, there is anecdotal evidence that head regeneration can be induced (Simanov et al., 2012), but further research is needed to fully unravel these mechanisms. The regenerative capacity after different types of amputation is

described in detail by Egger *et al.*, (Egger *et al.*, 2006). Interestingly, a limit of the regeneration competence of this species has not been fully identified yet. Even after 29 consecutive amputations of the body, a decline of the regeneration rate could not be observed (Egger *et al.*, 2006). Moreover, there are reports of individuals surviving almost 60 consecutive amputations (Egger *et al.*, 2006; Egger, 2008).

At the cellular level, the body of *M. lignano* can be described as a dynamic steady state. In total, there are about 25,000 cells and there is a high cellular turnover during homeostasis (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000; Nimeth *et al.*, 2002). The epidermis is an interesting example, as about one third of all cells are renewed within two weeks (Nimeth *et al.*, 2002). As in all flatworms, the source of new cells during regeneration and homeostasis are stem cells called neoblasts (Fig. 2A,B), which are the only somatic proliferating cells in the adult body (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000). Importantly, besides the somatic neoblasts, proliferating cells are also present in the gonads (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000) (Fig. 2A). The neoblasts are morphologically characterized as small, round cells (6–10 μm) with a high nuclear:cytoplasmic ratio (Bode *et al.*, 2006). The large nucleus has a prominent nucleolus, and the cytoplasm has few organelles limited to free ribosomes, few mitochondria, and none or very little endoplasmic reticulum (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000; Nimeth *et al.*, 2002; Bode *et al.*, 2006) (Fig. 2B). A comprehensive summary of our

knowledge about the flatworm neoblast population is provided in reviews by Baguña (Baguña, 2012) and Rink (Rink, 2013). In *M. lignano*, the neoblasts are located within the parenchyma, in two bands along the lateral sides of the animal, merging in the tail plate. The typical pattern of the neoblasts can be explained by the close relation of their location to the main lateral nerve chords (Ladurner *et al.*, 2008) (Fig. 2A). In the rostrum, the region in front of the eyes, neoblasts are absent (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000) (Fig. 2A). It is estimated that about 6.5% of all cells are somatic neoblasts, of which 27% are in S-phase (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000; Nimeth *et al.*, 2004; Bode *et al.*, 2006). The neoblast population is assumed to be actively proliferating, but there are indications that a small fraction of the population is slow cycling or quiescent (Bode *et al.*, 2006; Verdoodt *et al.*, 2012). The commonly used methods to visualize the neoblasts is to label cells in S-phase by means of BrdU incorporation, or to label the mitotic cells with a polyclonal antibody against phosphorylated Histone H3 (Ladurner *et al.*, 2000; Ladurner *et al.*, 2008). In addition, *in situ* hybridization can be performed to visualize the expression of *piwi* and *vasa*, which are expressed in all proliferating cells, representing both somatic neoblasts and germline cells (Pfister *et al.*, 2007; Pfister *et al.*, 2008; De Mulder *et al.*, 2009). To isolate proliferating cells, a cell sorting approach based on the 4C DNA content of

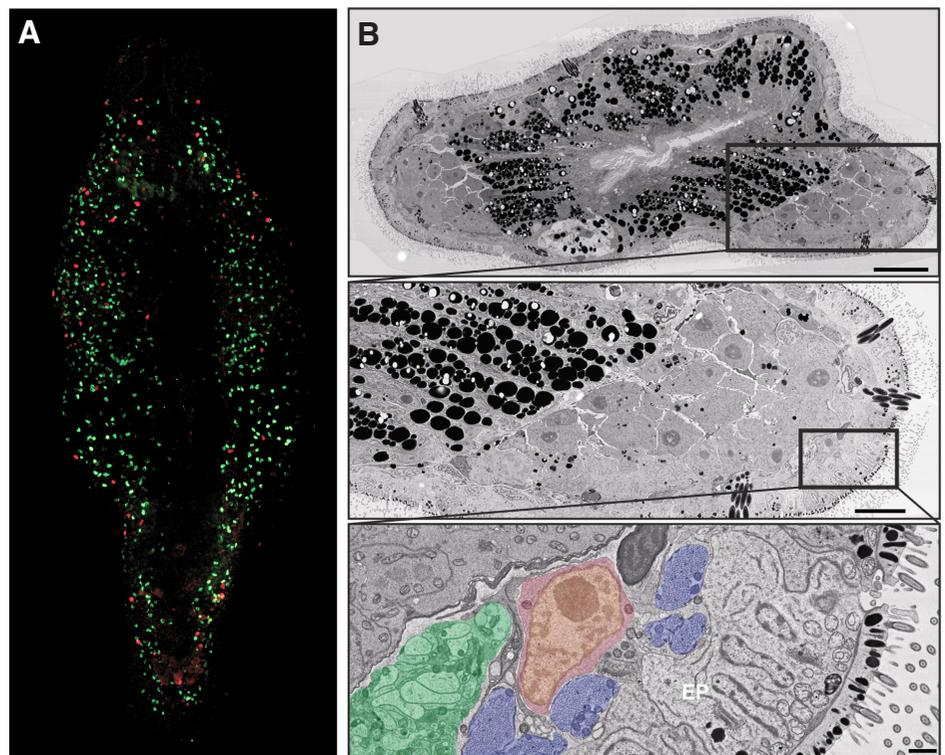


Fig. 2. The neoblast population of *Macrostomum lignano*. (A) Confocal projection of BrdU (green: S-phase cells) and phospho-histone H3 (red: mitotic cells) immunostaining of an adult worm. Note the bilateral pattern of the proliferating cells. (B) Nanotomy of *M. lignano* (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2018). Top to bottom represents zooming in on the boxed areas, starting with a complete cross section and finishing with a detailed view illustrating the ultrastructure of a neoblast and its surrounding. The nucleus of the neoblast (orange) is characterized by patchy clumps of condensed chromatin and a large nucleolus, and is surrounded by a thin rim of cytoplasm (red). The neoblast lays in direct contact with the lateral nerve chord (green) and muscle tissue (blue). EP indicates the epidermis of the animal. Scale bars from top to bottom: 25 μm , 10 μm , 1 μm .

Hoechst-labeled cells in the late S-, G2, and M-phase of the cell cycle is used (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2016). The somatic neoblast population as a whole is pluripotent and able to form all cell types present in the body, including the germline. However, based on research in freshwater planarians (Van Wolfswinkel *et al.*, 2014; Molinaro and Pearson, 2016; Zhu *et al.*, 2016), it is assumed that the neoblasts in *M. lignano* represent a heterogeneous population of pluripotent stem cells and subsets of stem cells and progenitors of different differentiation lineages. However, direct data about the heterogeneity of neoblasts in *M. lignano* is currently lacking, and more research is needed to characterize the different types of neoblasts, unravel differentiation lineages, and develop better markers for different types of somatic neoblasts. The recently developed transgenesis methods represent a convenient tool for such studies and will be discussed below.

Genomic tools and resources

Whenever faced with choosing a suitable model organism for a particular research question, scientists look at the available techniques that are established for that model. These techniques should be specific and relatively easy to perform. In case of *M. lignano*, *in situ* hybridization (ISH) and RNA interference (RNAi)

are well established and widely used in the community. ISH uses a standard protocol, previously established in planarians and is a powerful method for showing expression patterns of selected genes, although it is quite laborious and suboptimal for genes with low expression (Pfister *et al.*, 2007). RNAi is performed by simple soaking of the animals in double stranded RNA solution (Pfister *et al.*, 2008). It is relatively easy to do but requires changing the solution on a daily basis. Both methods have a rather low throughput but can be used as screening methods and are essential techniques for a wide range of research questions in *M. lignano* (De Mulder *et al.*, 2009; Sekii *et al.*, 2009). However, it is the simple and robust method for generating transgenic animals that makes *M. lignano* stand out and gives it a substantial advantage over planarian model organisms. The worms lay relatively large (100 microns in diameter), single-cell fertilized eggs that can be easily picked using plastic pickers and are a perfect material for microinjections. These eggs provide a very convenient route for delivering biologically active materials, such as RNA, DNA, proteins or chemicals directly into the organism. Recent results show that injecting simple double stranded DNA fragments can result in their integration into the genome and the establishment of stable transgenic lines that can express fluorescent protein in the tissues of interest (Wudarski *et al.*, 2017). Because of the transparency of the worm, these marker proteins can be easily visualized by the use of light-, fluorescent-light or confocal microscopy on both fixed or live samples (Fig. 3) (Lengerer *et al.*, 2016; Wudarski *et al.*, 2017). Additionally, thanks to the extensive efforts of several research groups, a wealth of electron microscopy data exists (Fig. 2B) that provides a reliable source of morphological information for anyone willing to start working with these flatworms (Bode *et al.*, 2006; Salvenmoser *et al.*, 2010; Hoffmann *et al.*, 2016; Grudniewska *et al.*, 2018). Even though to date there are no reports about the use of more controllable genome manipulation technologies, such as transposons, integrases or the CRISPR/Cas9 system, based on the results of random integration of microinjected DNA one might expect these methods to be developed in the near future.

In the era of advanced molecular biology, having a sequenced and annotated genome is one of the key features a model organism must have. Sequencing of the genome of *M. lignano* was one of the key projects initiated by the *Macrostomum* community, which resulted in an early assembly based on PacBio sequencing data (Wasik *et al.*, 2015), and later on was substantially improved by the addition of 454 and Illumina sequencing data and the use of the latest genome assembly algorithms (Koren *et al.*, 2017). The size of the current *M. lignano* genome assembly Mlig_3_7_DV1, which is based on the widely used DV1 line, is 760 MB, and corresponds to the experimentally measured genome size for this line. The N50 contig and scaffold sizes of the assembly are 215.2 Kb and 245.9 Kb respectively (Wudarski *et al.*, 2017). While further improvement of the genome assembly contiguity is desirable, the current version already provides sufficient information for the majority of research questions.

To make full use of a genome assembly, it requires a detailed gene and repeat annotation. Therefore, substantial efforts were dedicated to annotate the genome using a large

set of RNA-seq data (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2016; Wudarski *et al.*, 2017; Grudniewska *et al.*, 2018). The resulting genome-guided transcriptome assembly Mlig_RNA_3_7_DV1 is 98.1% complete as measured by the Benchmarking Universal Single-Copy Orthologs (Simão *et al.*, 2015), with only 3 missing and 3 fragmented genes. It incorporates the expression data from RNA-seq libraries generated using various approaches, such as strand-specific polyA-enriched and RiboMinus-depleted Illumina libraries and 5'-enriched RAMPAGE libraries, which can provide important additional information regarding expression levels, transcription start sites, transcription terminators and trans-splicing (Wudarski *et al.*, 2017). All of the abovementioned data are visualized using UCSC genome browser software and are publicly available (<http://gb.macgenome.org>). Additionally, a database of genes enriched in the proliferating neoblasts and germline cells are also available in the open access form (<http://neoblast.macgenome.org>). These

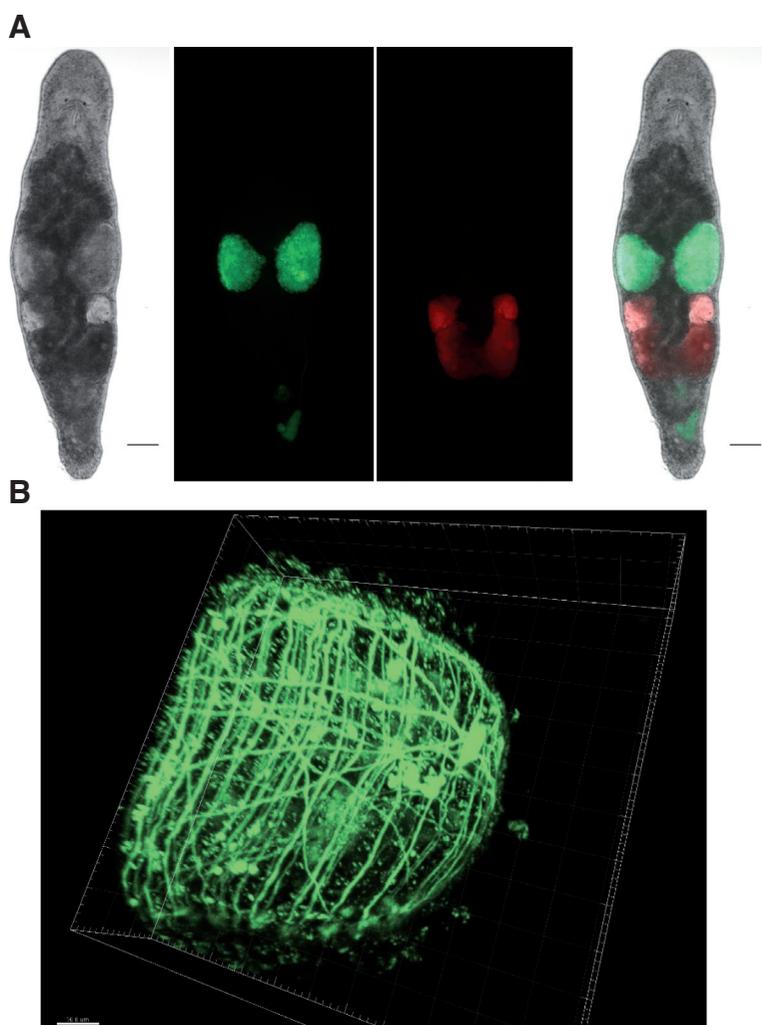


Fig. 3. Examples of tissue-specific transgenes in *M. lignano*. (A) Transgenic *M. lignano* animal from line NL24 (Wudarski *et al.*, 2017), where ELAV promoter drives the expression of mNeonGreen in the testes, and spermatzoa located in the vas deferens and seminal vesicle (shown in green), and CABP7 promoter drives the expression of mScarlet in ovaries and developing eggs (shown in red). (B) 3D visualization of confocal Z-stack image of the tail of a transgenic worm from line NL9 (Wudarski *et al.*, 2017) expressing GFP under the muscle specific MYH promoter.

resources were used to select several tissue-specific genes and promoters and proved to be highly reliable for ISH, RNAi and transgenic experiments (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2016; Wudarski *et al.*, 2017; Grudniewska *et al.*, 2018).

Research questions

The availability of a broad set of genomic tools and resources provides a solid base for further detailed characterization of *M. lignano*, and gives the necessary means to address some of the pressing biological questions. *M. lignano* is becoming a versatile model organism and can be used in various research fields as main or supplementary choice. Here we focus on several research directions, where, in our opinion, *M. lignano* can be a particularly suitable model.

Stem cells and regeneration

The most prominent and best recognizable field of research connected to flatworms is the one regarding stem cells and regeneration. As mentioned before, the source of the astonishing regeneration capabilities of flatworms is a population of stem cells called neoblasts. These cells have been, and still are, extensively studied by various research groups. In 2011 the definitive proof of neoblast pluripotency has been demonstrated. In an elegant experiment using single cell transplantation in *Schmidtea mediterranea*, scientists showed that a single neoblast can reconstitute the regeneration ability of an otherwise regeneration incapable worm (Wagner *et al.*, 2014). Additional studies using this model provided the first insight in the embryonic origin of neoblasts (Davies *et al.*, 2017) and the heterogeneity of the adult neoblast population, by means of single cell transcriptomics (Molinari and Pearson, 2016; Zhu *et al.*, 2016). Despite this progress, we are still far from fully understanding the biology of these fascinating cells. In a recent attempt to characterize neoblasts more accurately in *M. lignano*, Grudniewska and Mouton *et al.*, (2016) performed a molecular characterization of all of the proliferating cells in the worm. This was achieved by generating two transcriptomes of proliferating cells: the first one based on worms devoid of neoblasts through irradiation, and the second approach based on FACS selection. As a result, a list of neoblast stringent candidate genes was composed, which can help to overcome one of the major problems that still persists in the field: the lack of efficient tagging and tracking of neoblasts. This is also the point where the main advantage of *M. lignano* becomes most relevant. Having efficient ways for generating transgenic animals and, with the advent of CRISPR/Cas9 technology, tagging neoblasts or using the FUCCI system (Sakaue-Sawano *et al.*, 2008; Komor *et al.*, 2016) to track their fate during regeneration would be a milestone in the process of characterizing different cell lineages and understanding the details of the differentiation of these cells.

Ageing and rejuvenation

The concept of tissue rejuvenation during regeneration, and the consequent potential immortality are long-standing hypotheses in the field of flatworm biology (Child, 1915; Haranghy and Balázs, 1964; Egger, 2008; Tan *et al.*, 2012; Valenzano *et al.*, 2017). *M. lignano* represents a fascinating model to study connections between stem cells, ageing and regeneration (Mouton, Willems, Braeckman, *et al.*, 2009). In contrast to asexual planarians, which

reproduce by fission and are considered immortal, and therefore have their own value for ageing research (Austad, 2009; Valenzano *et al.*, 2017), *M. lignano* does age, albeit much slower than e.g. *C. elegans* or flies (Mouton, Willems, Braeckman, *et al.*, 2009; Mouton, Willems, Back, *et al.*, 2009).

Recently, a study was performed in which different characteristics such as survival, morphology, fertility, and gene expression were studied as a function of age in 3 regenerative conditions: intact worms, worms which regenerated their body once, and worms which regenerated their body multiple times (Mouton *et al.*, 2018). Interestingly, the used inbred DV1 strain appeared to live substantially longer than the previously used wild type strain. Although phenotypic signs of ageing were observed, regenerative abilities were not decreased with advancing age, even in 26 months old animals that had their body amputated and regenerated repeatedly for 12 times. At the same time, the study demonstrated that single and multiple whole-body regeneration does not result in rejuvenation of *M. lignano* (Mouton *et al.*, 2018), supporting the hypothesis that rejuvenation might be limited to asexual species (Tan *et al.*, 2012). The detailed analysis of the RNA sequencing data revealed significant upregulation for somatic neoblast transcripts in old animals, including genes known to be essential for neoblast functionality, such as PIWIL1, DDX39B, CDK1, RRM1, and H2AFV (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2016). In addition, several genes with known beneficial effects on lifespan when overexpressed in mice and *C. elegans* are naturally upregulated with age in *M. lignano*. Taken together, the gene expression data suggest that *M. lignano* evolved molecular mechanisms to offset negative consequences of ageing (Mouton *et al.*, 2018). It will be interesting to further study *M. lignano* genes with age-specific expression patterns e. g. by means of genetic engineering in the context of other model organisms, which represents a promising research direction to explore anti-ageing strategies (Sagi and Kim, 2012).

Genome maintenance and chromosome evolution

Precise and faithful replication, preservation and damage repair of DNA are the key points in the maintenance of the genome of an organism. Any source of damage, such as polymerase errors, radiation, chemicals, pH, temperature, or any other stress can push the system off balance and become fatal to the cell. Fortunately, cells have many ways to deal with stress conditions, such as DNA damage response and heat shock response pathways, that help keeping their key molecules intact. Studying these mechanisms is important not only from general biological perspective, but can also lead to major advancements in fields like cancer biology and medicine (Hoeijmakers, 2001; Hasty, 2003). Cancer research is one of the most highly financed branches of science but despite the enormous efforts put into deciphering the whole process of cancer, we are still unable to fully characterize it (Eckhouse *et al.*, 2008; Cairns and Mak, 2016). Like with most fields in science, choosing an appropriate model organism is dictated by the type of biological question and the characteristics of the potential model. To date, there have been no reports on naturally occurring cancer in *M. lignano*, despite its high cellular proliferation rate. The worm is also highly resistant to external sources of DNA damage, such as ionizing radiation, being able to survive up to 210 Gy of γ -radiation, compared to just a few Gy in mammals (De Mulder *et al.*, 2010; Grudniewska *et al.*, 2016). Efficient DNA protection and/or repair machinery must underlie

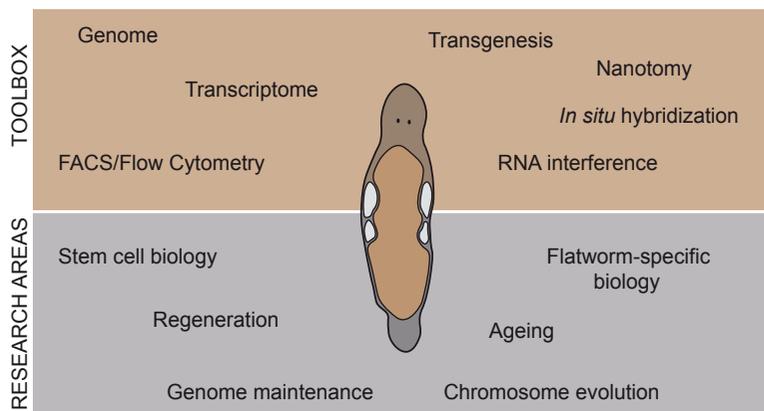


Fig. 4. Experimental potential of *Macrostomum lignano*. Summary of experimental tools and resources available for *M. lignano* and some of the research areas where this model has large potential.

this remarkable resistance of the animal to DNA damage, and investigating its molecular mechanisms holds a great promise.

Furthermore, it was shown recently that several species of *Macrostomum* undergo chromosomal rearrangements and partial genome duplications (Zadesenets *et al.*, 2016; Zadesenets *et al.*, 2017), which adds to the potential of *M. lignano* as a model organism for research on genome and chromosome evolution, genome maintenance and cancer.

Flatworm-specific biology

Flatworms are an object of scientific research for more than a hundred years. The first experiments were done on planarians and documented by Harriet Randolph and Thomas H. Morgan (Randolph, 1897; Morgan, 1898). Platyhelminthes are definitely a great and appealing model when studying regeneration. It is not, however, the only field where understanding flatworm biology can be important and beneficial. For example, in the case of *Macrostomum* we can see a very special ability of adhering to various surfaces (Lengerer *et al.*, 2016). This ability is even more astonishing when we consider the fact that the worms can not only attach but also detach at will, which is a very rare ability in the animal kingdom, and a detailed understanding of this process might help us advance even the field of engineering. Another example is the research performed on *Neodermata*, a taxa of obligatory parasitic flatworms, such as tapeworms and blood flukes, which are one of the major focuses of health-related studies performed in flatworms. However, difficulties in culturing these parasites strongly hamper the progress in the field. Having a free-living flatworm model which is easy-to-work with can substantially speed up the progress in the field of parasitic flatworm biology. *M. lignano* is a suitable model for these studies, with the availability of transgenic techniques as the major point in its favor.

To identify therapeutic gene targets without side-effects on human biology, an attractive approach is to focus on genes conserved in flatworms but not in human. Moreover, studying flatworm-specific genes is essential for understanding flatworm biology. While molecular flatworm research traditionally focuses on broadly conserved genes, including conservation in human, two recent papers illustrated the importance of the flatworm-specific approach. The first study, describing gene expression during tail

regeneration, identified three novel previously unannotated *Mlig-stylet* genes, which are required for the formation of the male copulatory apparatus (Lengerer *et al.*, 2018). The second study focused on a previously unannotated flatworm-specific gene *Mlig-sperm1*, which is part of a novel gene family, and is specifically expressed in the testes and required for producing healthy spermatozoa, and consequently, the fertility of the worms (Grudniewska *et al.*, 2018). In conclusion, *Macrostomum* research is demonstrating the importance of studying flatworm-specific biology. This novel approach has the potential to impact different fundamental, but also applied research fields.

Concluding remarks

Free-living flatworms are mainly known for their regenerative capacity and represent powerful models for a broad range of research questions related to stem cell biology and regeneration. While being a rather novel flatworm model, the species *Macrostomum lignano* has high experimental potential due to a combination of interesting and convenient biological properties and the recent progress in developing genomic tools and resources, including transgenesis (Fig. 4). The availability of transgenesis methods in particular might make *M. lignano* the future flatworm model of choice for in depth molecular studies on stem cells and regeneration, but also expand its use into other fields of research, such as cancer, genome maintenance and ageing.

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