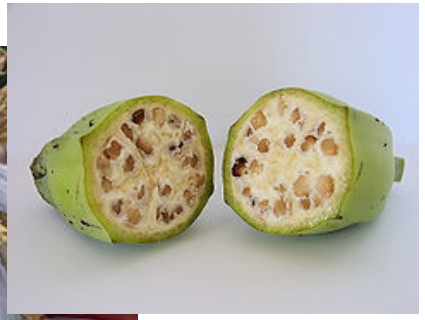
The plant of the day



Musa acuminata (Musa balbisiana)

>1000 species of bananas

4th most important crop in developing countries

Domesticated in SE Asia (5-8kya)

Cavendish banana-AAA triploid (replaced the 'Gros Michel')

Plagued by the Panama disease

Big Questions:

Why is polyploidy more frequent in plants than in animals?

Is polyploidy an evolutionary dead end?

Does polyploidy increase or decrease speciation rates?

What is the evolutionary fate of duplicate genes and genomes?

Polyploid Speciation

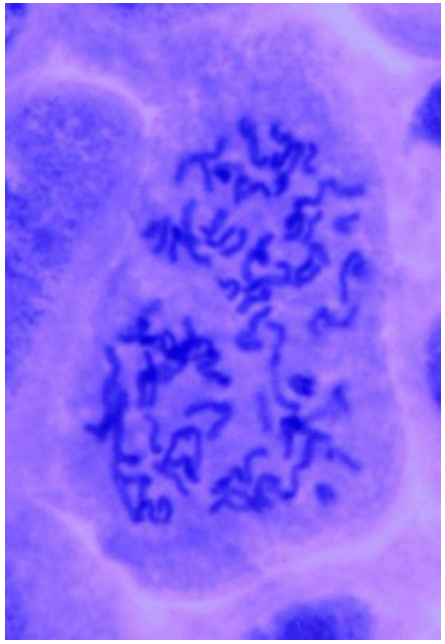
Speciation via whole genome duplication

What is polyploidy?

How does it happen?

How common is it?

What are the different types of polyploidy?

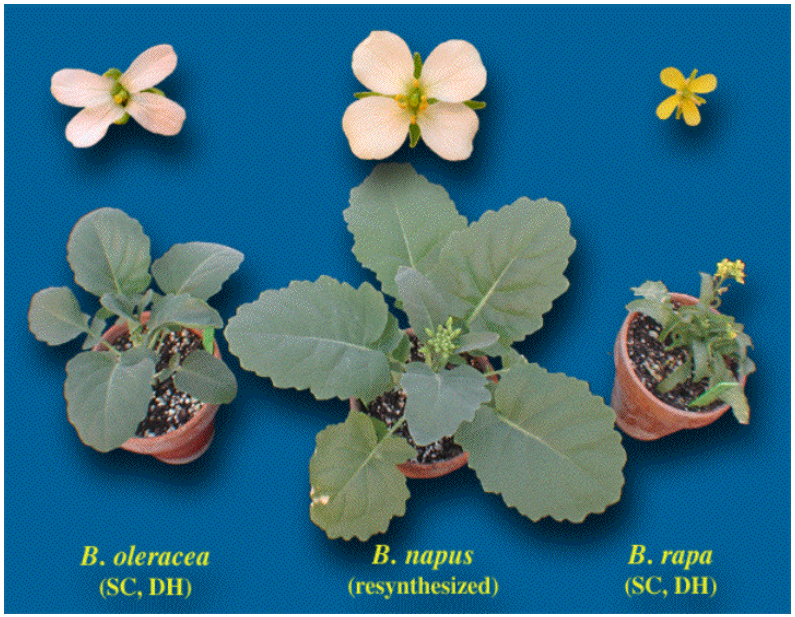


What are the advantages and disadvantages?

How do polyploids establish?

What is polyploidy? - the condition in which a normally diploid cell or organism acquires one or more additional sets of chromosomes

How can polyploids be identified? – changes in chromosome number, cell size, stomata size, flower size, and flowering time

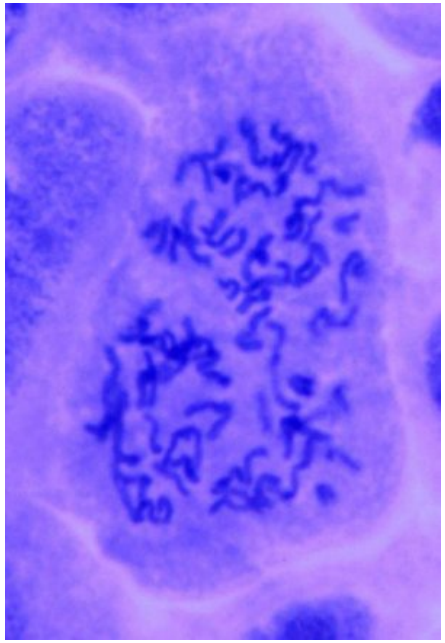


What are the two main types of polyploidy?

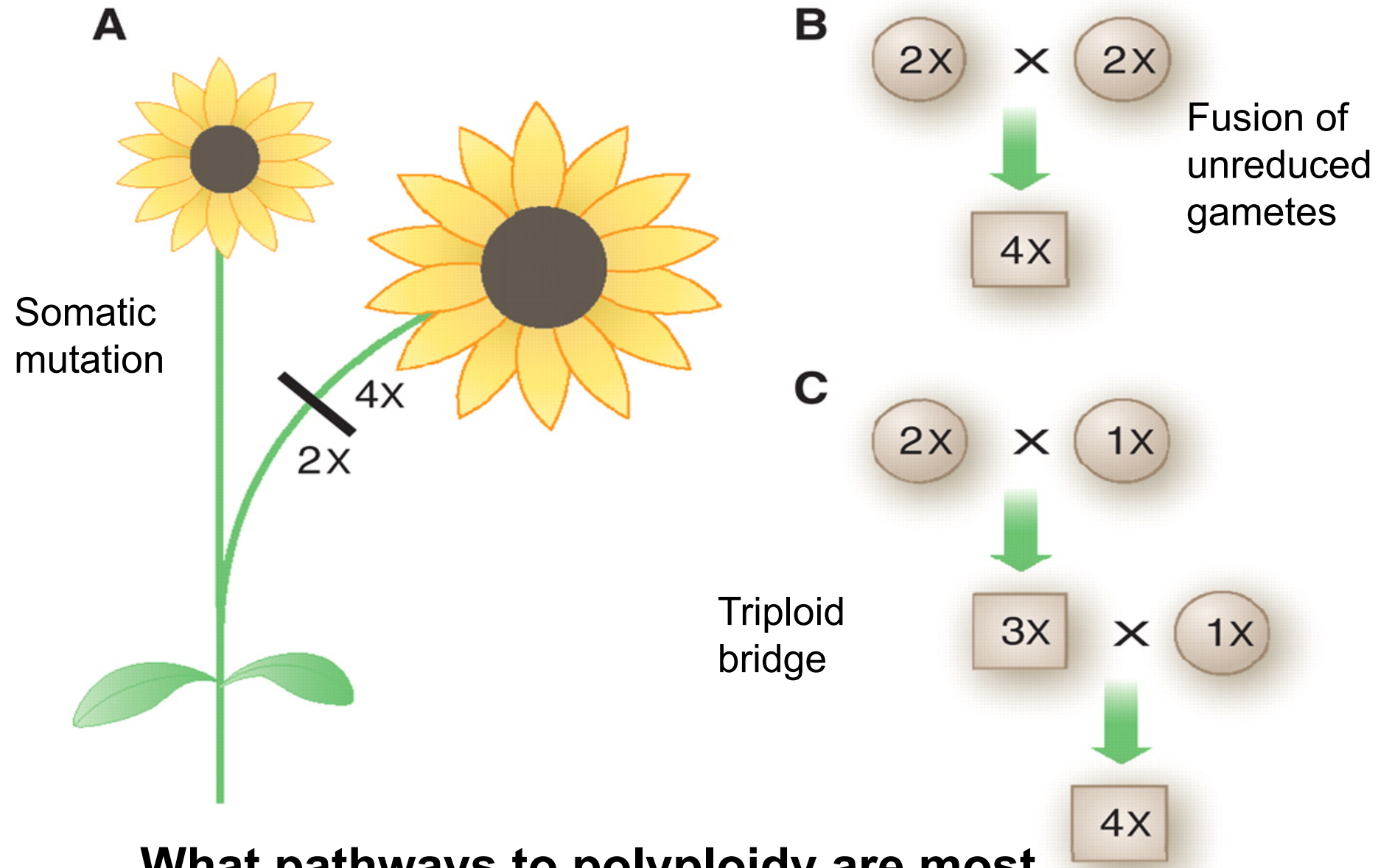
Autopolyploidy: “self” duplication – whole genome duplication within single species

Allopolyploidy: “other” duplication – whole genome duplication combined with hybridization of two species

The distinction can be unclear



How can polyploidy arise?



What pathways to polyploidy are most common?

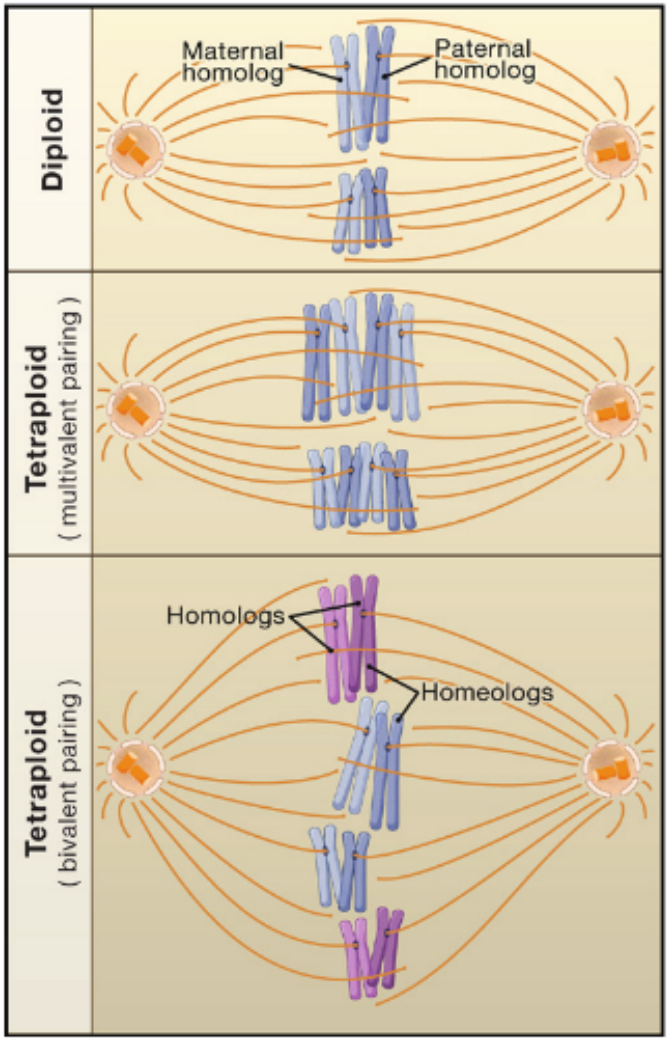
How can we identify auto- and allopolyploids?

Autopolyploids typically have multivalent pairing

- chromosomes are more or less identical (polysomic inheritance)

Allopolyploids are variable

- bivalent pairing with more genetic divergence (disomic inheritance)
- multivalent pairing when closely related



How common is polyploidy?

Common in plants, amphibians and fish

Rare in higher vertebrates

Tympanoctomys barrerae

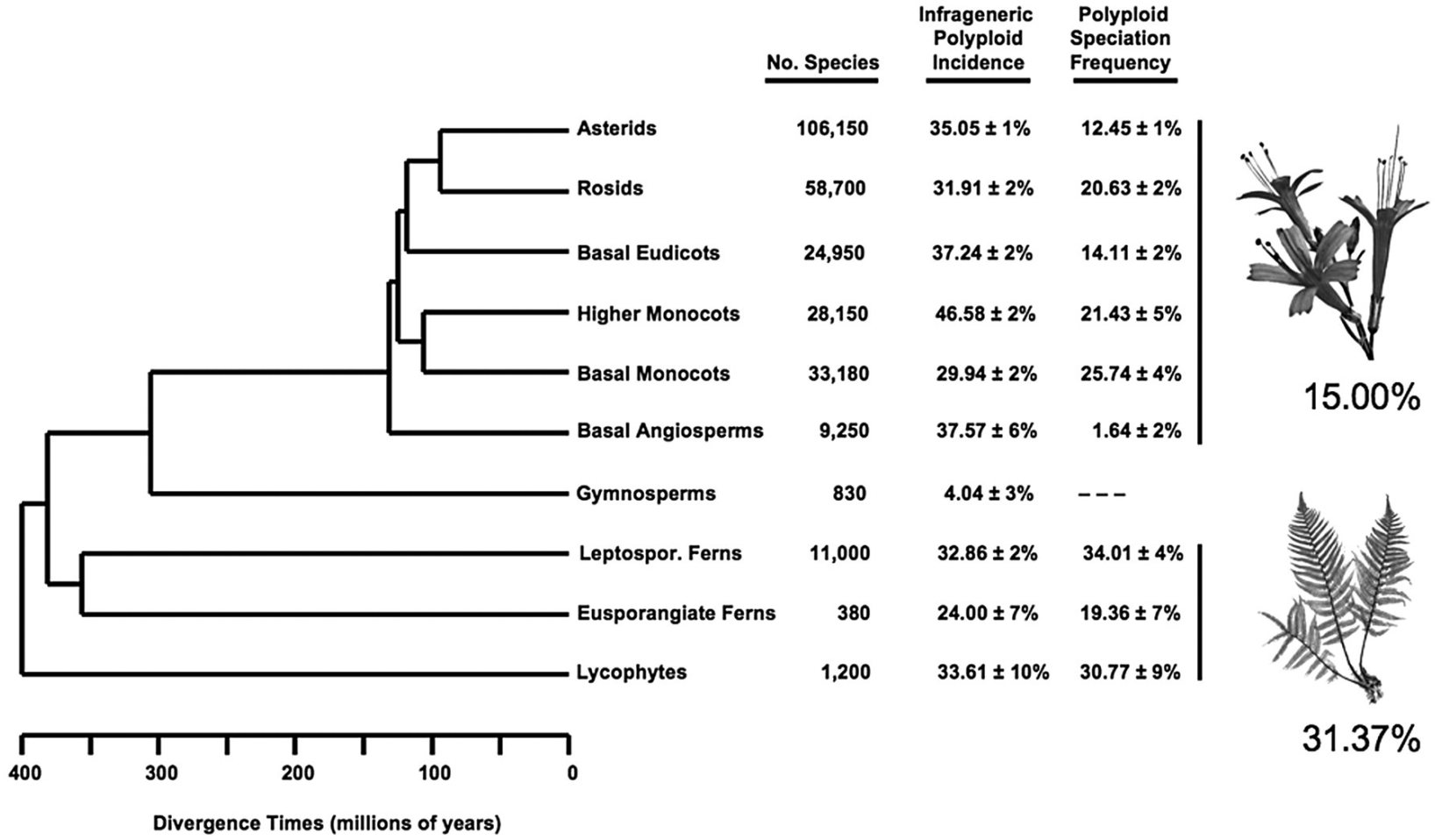
Causes 10% spontaneous abortions in humans

Evidence for whole genome duplication in history of all angiosperms

Autotetraploid formation 10^{-5} (flowering plants)

How often does polyploidy speciation occur in plants?

Polyploid incidence and speciation frequencies across major groups of vascular plants



Wood T E et al. PNAS 2009;106:13875-13879

What is the frequency of auto- vs allopolyploid speciation?

Hard to assess

- autopolyploids often cryptic and undescribed
- 8 – 9 % of plant species contain multiple cytotypes

Bioinformatic analysis suggests 86% of polyploids are allopolyploids

What are some advantages of polyploidy?

Heterosis

Gene redundancy

Selfing and asexuality (often associated)

What is heterosis?

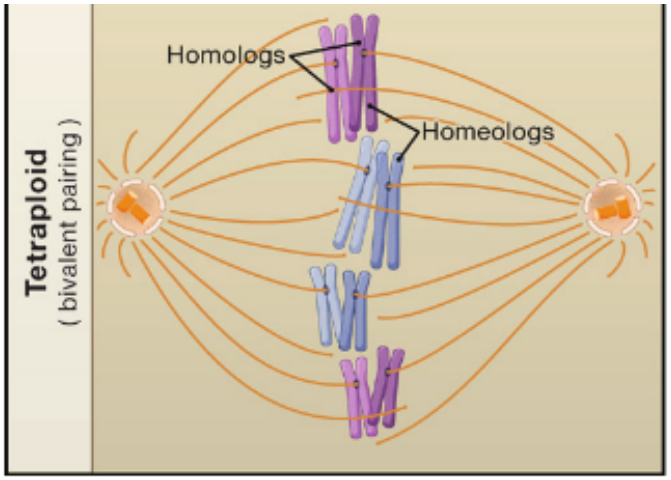
The increase in performance displayed by hybrids (traits of the F1 transgress parental values)

What causes heterosis?

Heterozygosity (heterozygote advantage, recessive deleterious alleles)

How is heterosis maintained by polyploidy?

Bivalent pairing of homologs (allopolyploids)



AA
A'A'

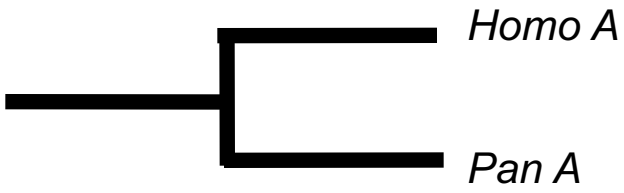
Gene redundancies and genetic buffering

More than one copy of each allele in gametes

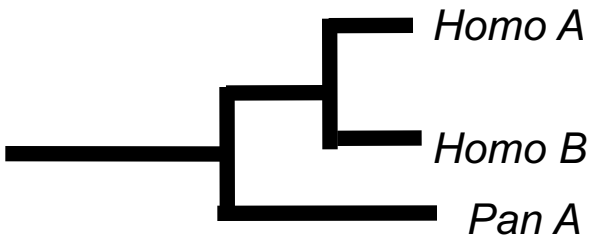
Changes in function of duplicated genes

Duplicate Genes are a Source of Novelty

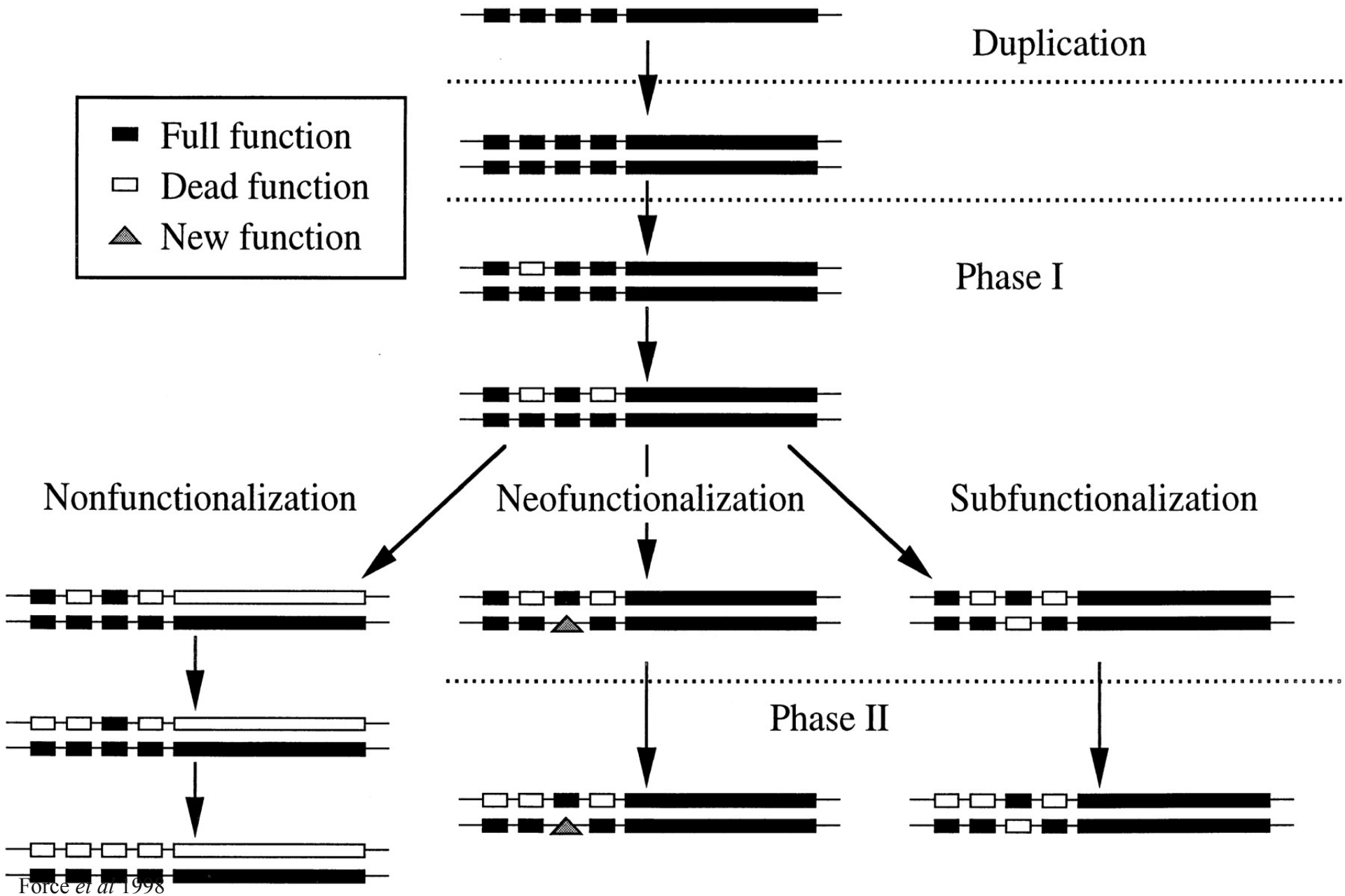
Homology = Similarity because of common descent



Ortholog = Genes diverged because of lineage divergence

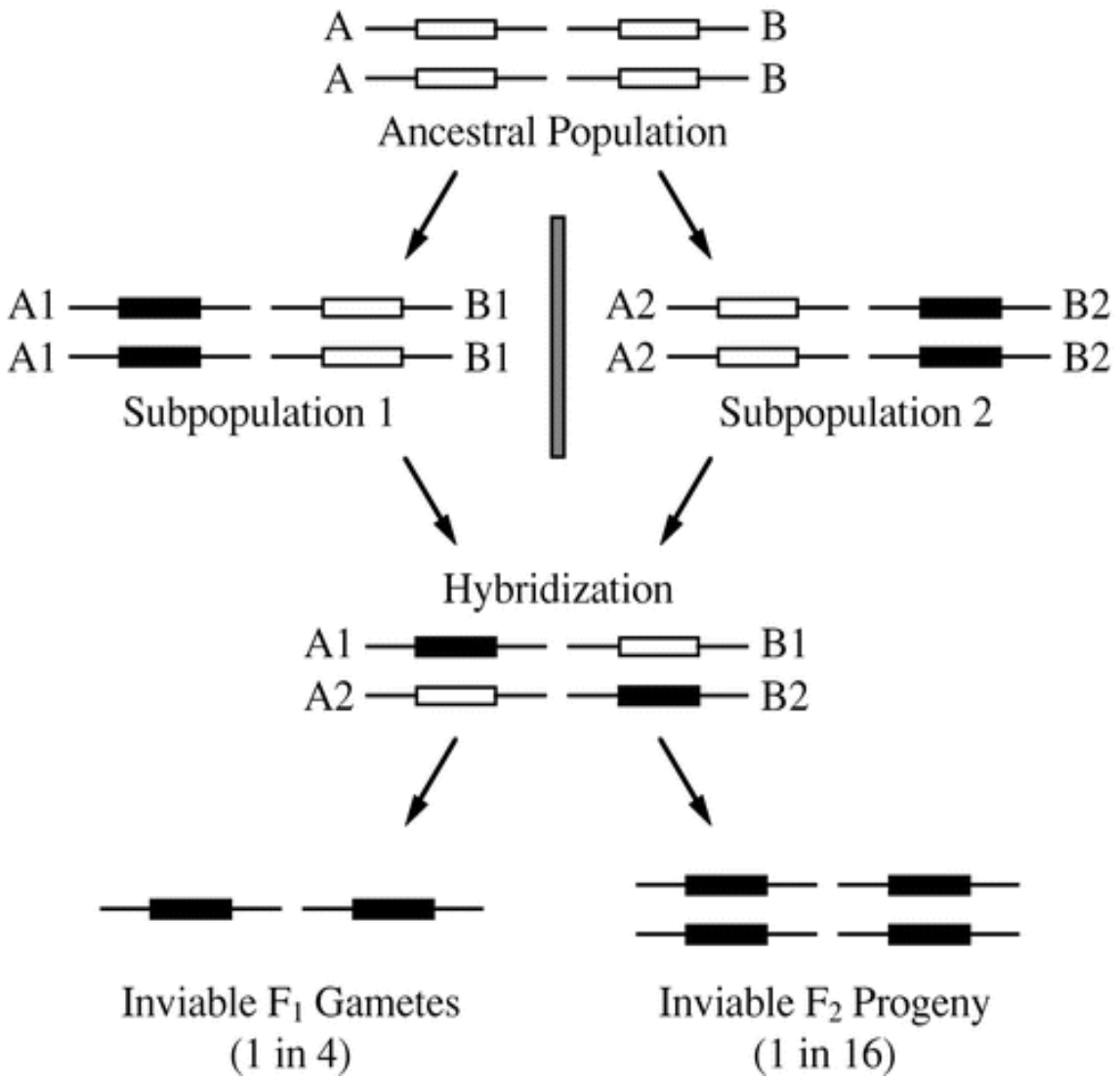


Paralog = Genes diverged because of duplication



Force *et al* 1998

Gene duplication can lead to genetic incompatibilities



Burke and Arnold 2001

What are some potential disadvantages of polyploidy?

Changes in cellular architecture
(increase in cell size, increase/changes in transcription)

Problems with mitosis and meiosis
-can produce aneuploid cells
(particularly with multivalent pairing, triploids)

Changes in gene expression, TE proliferation

How do ploidy differences result in reproductive isolation?

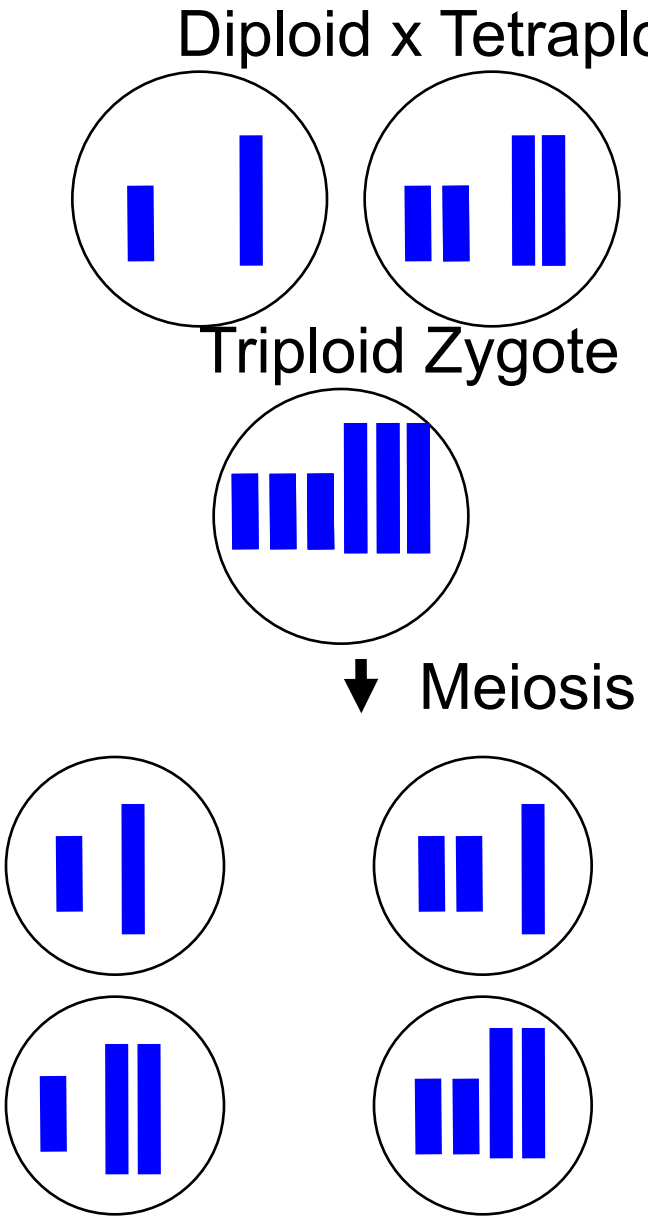
Substantial reproductive isolation between parents and polyploids

~ 95% of triploid seed set inviable

Frequently low fitness of triploids

Maintains polyploid species but does not prevent their elimination by competition

-more chromosomes = more aneuploidy = deleterious



What are major challenges to polyploid establishment?

Niche overlap and competition with parent(s)

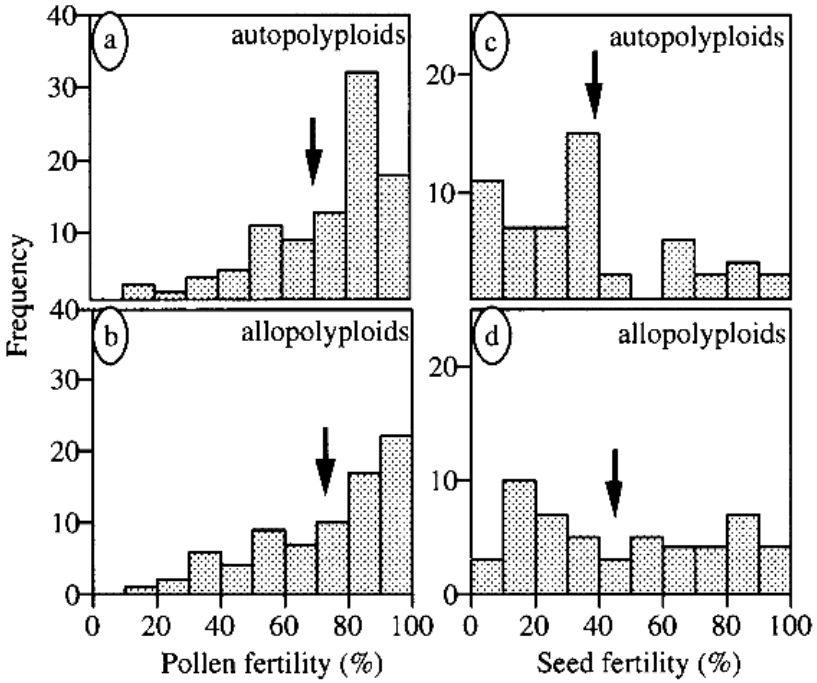
Minority cytotype disadvantage (Levin 1975)

-post zygotic isolation

-e.g. most 2x gametes lost to 1x gametes

Reduced fertility of nascent polyploids mostly due to meiotic irregularities

-can recover quickly



Ramsey and Schemske 2002

Is there niche differentiation between ploidy levels?

Greater variation in polyploids (wider array of habitats)
e.g. strawberry

Intermediate habitats e.g. *Antennaria rosea*

Separate ranges e.g. *Tolmiea menziesii*

Reciprocal transplant studies have been mixed

Are differences a consequence or a cause of polyploidy?

How do polyploids overcome the numerical disadvantage?

Parents sometimes contribute to polyploid gene pool

Recurrent polyploid formation increases population size and genetic diversity

Uniparental reproduction

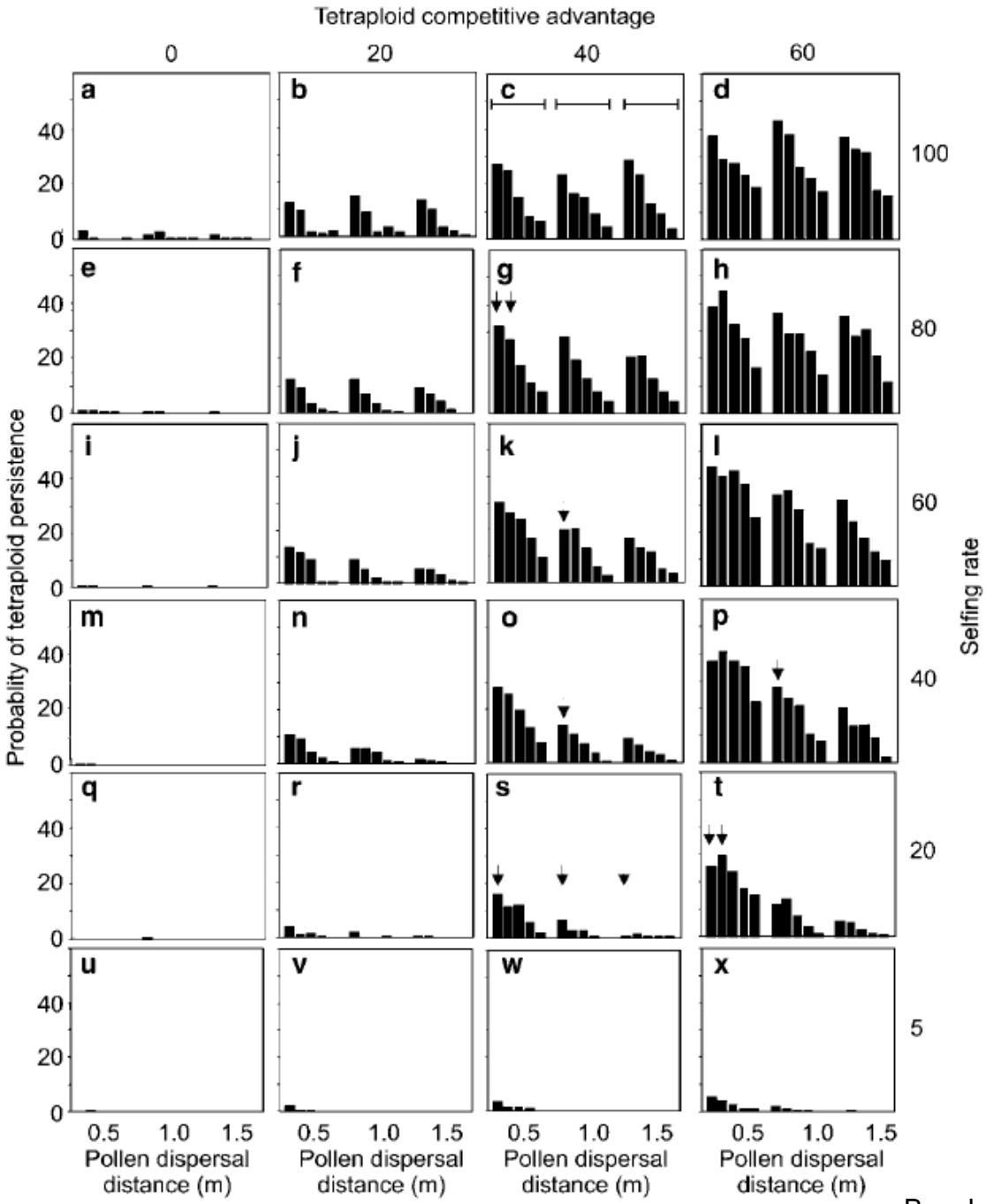
Fertility also increases over time with genomic stabilization

Surviving Sympatry

Selfing

Polyploid Advantage

Local dispersal



Baack 2005

What happens to the genome of new polyploids?

Rapid gene reorganization
(e.g. *Brassica, Avena sativa, Nictiana tabacum*)

Sequence elimination

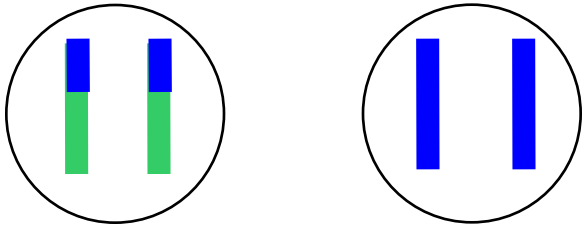
Genomic downsizing

Gene silencing: gene loss, epigenetics and subfunctionalization

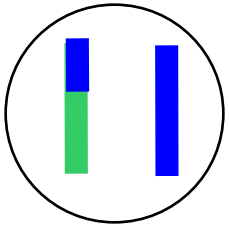
Diploidization

Natural Test of Post-Zygotic Isolation Mechanism

Chromosomal Rearrangements

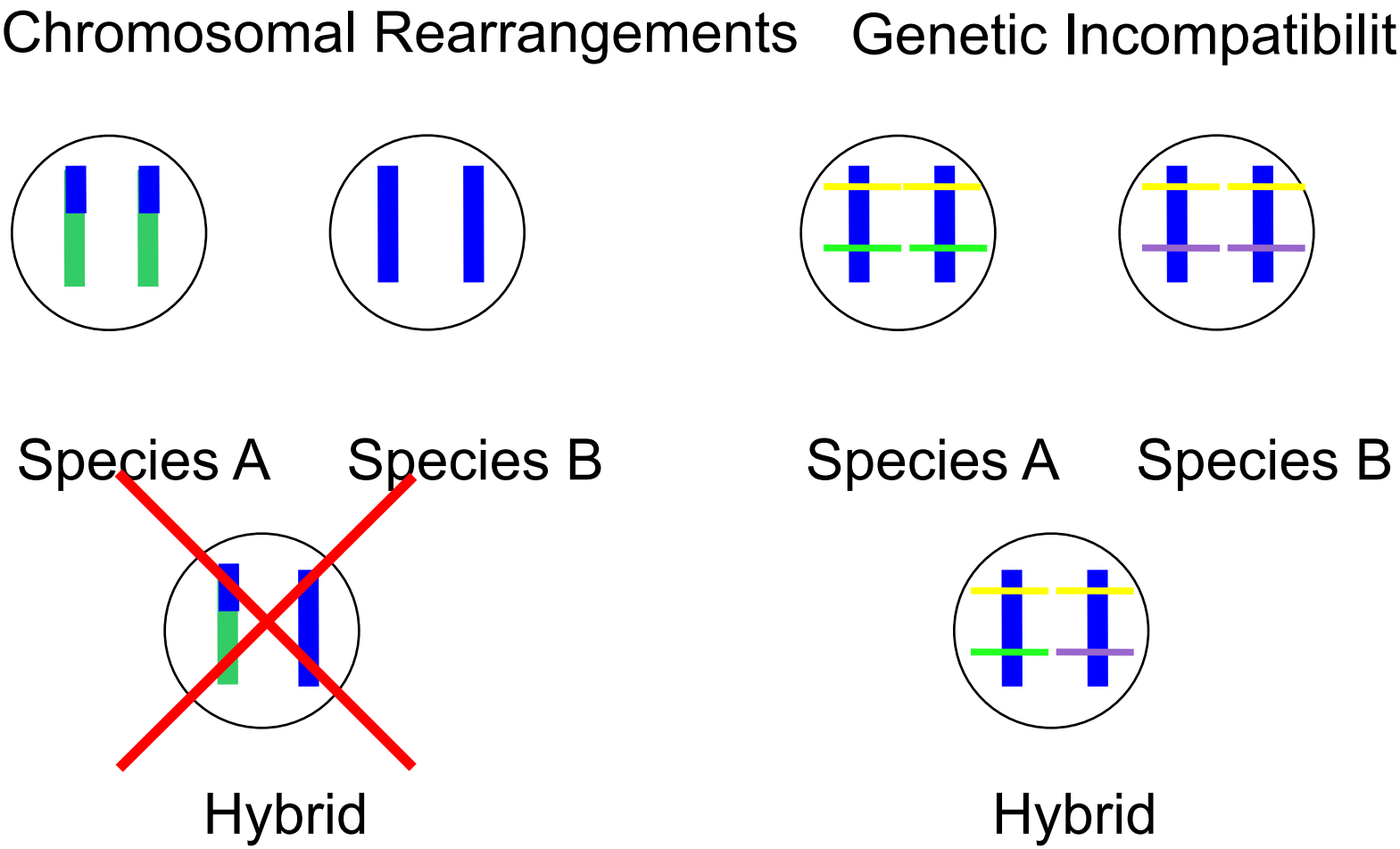


Species A Species B



Hybrid

Natural Test of Post-Zygotic Isolation Mechanism



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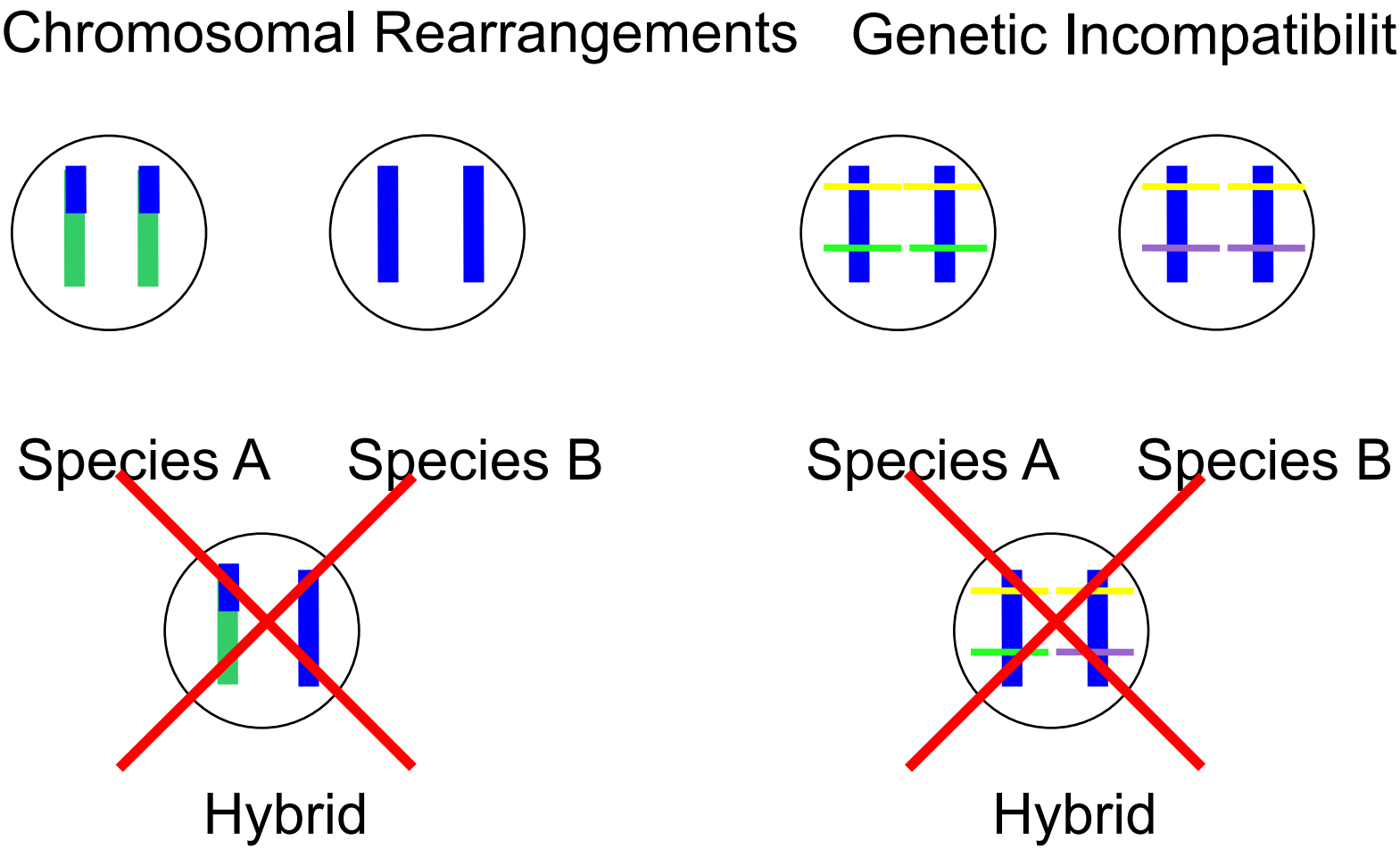
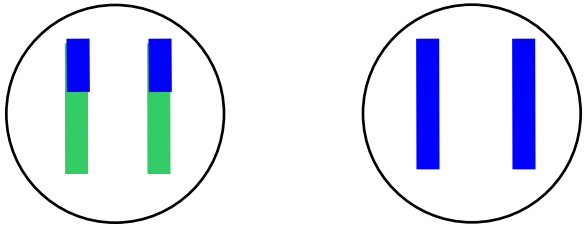
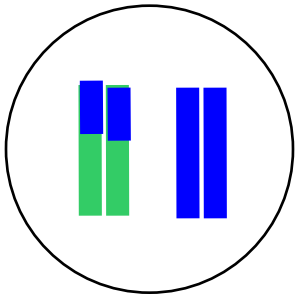


Natural Test of Post-Zygotic Isolation Mechanism

Chromosomal Rearrangements

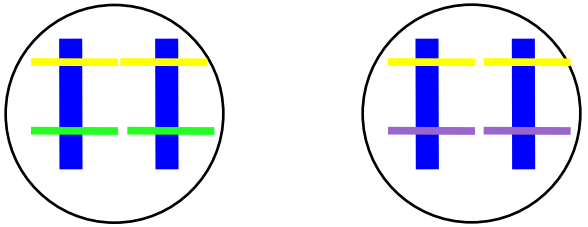


Species A Species B

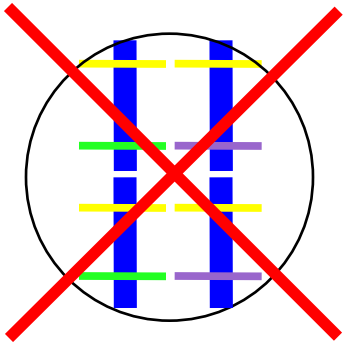


Polyploidy

Genetic Incompatibilities



Species A Species B



Polyploidy

Polyploidy in plants recovers hybrid fertility but not so much in animals - genic incompatibilities?

Unanswered Questions

What explains variation in polyploid speciation rates in different plant groups?

Do allopolyploids have higher diversification rates that autopolyploids?

Do hybrid incompatibilities arise more quickly in polyploids than diploids?

Are polyploids less effected by inbreeding depression and genetic load than diploids?

Is there a fitness disadvantage associated with too many chromosomes and/or too much DNA?