

# Evolution of recombination under partial selfing

**Roman Stetsenko, Denis Roze**

PhD Student – Station Biologique de Roscoff (France)

Team Evolutionary Biology and Ecology of Algae (IRL 3614)

Ecole d'été Aussois – 17<sup>th</sup> June 2021



CNRS UPMC  
Station Biologique  
Roscoff



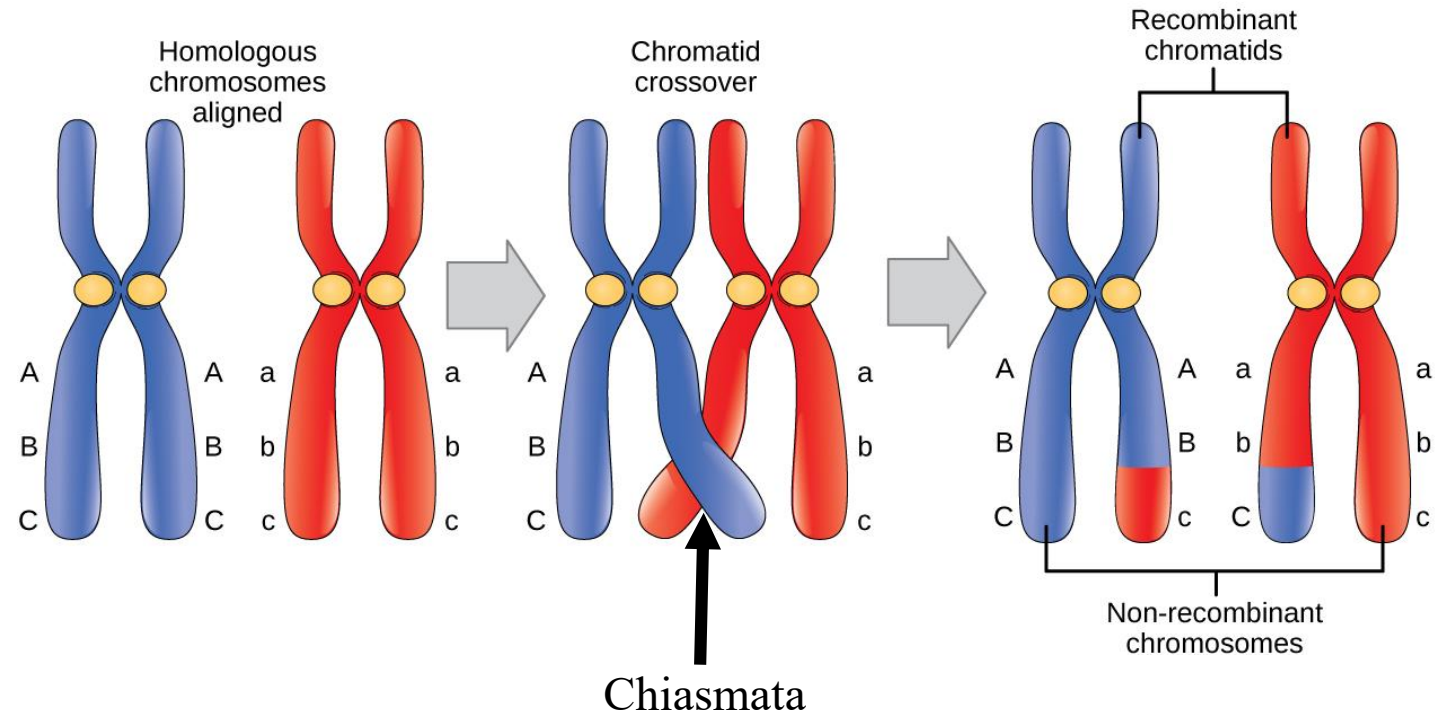
# Context

## Meiotic recombination:

→ One of the main advantages of sexual reproduction in Eukaryotes

→ Variable at many scales (chromosome, individuals, sexes, population, species, etc..)

→ Increasing knowledge on its genetic basis (reviewed by Zelkowi *et al.*, 2019)



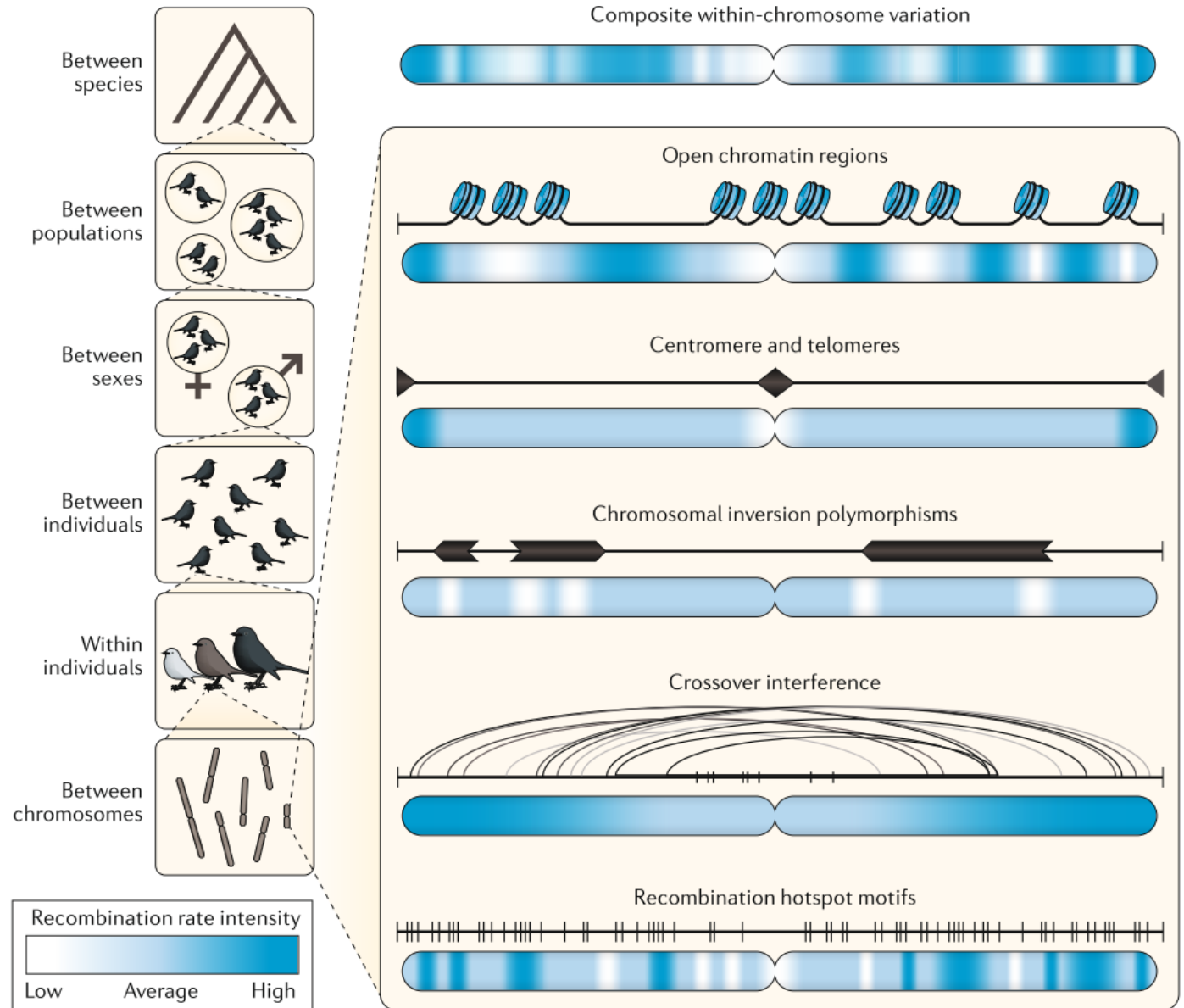
# Context

## Meiotic recombination:

→ One of the main advantages of sexual reproduction in Eukaryotes

→ Variable at many scales (chromosome, individuals, sexes, population, species, etc..)

→ Increasing knowledge on its genetic basis (reviewed by Zelkowki *et al.*, 2019)



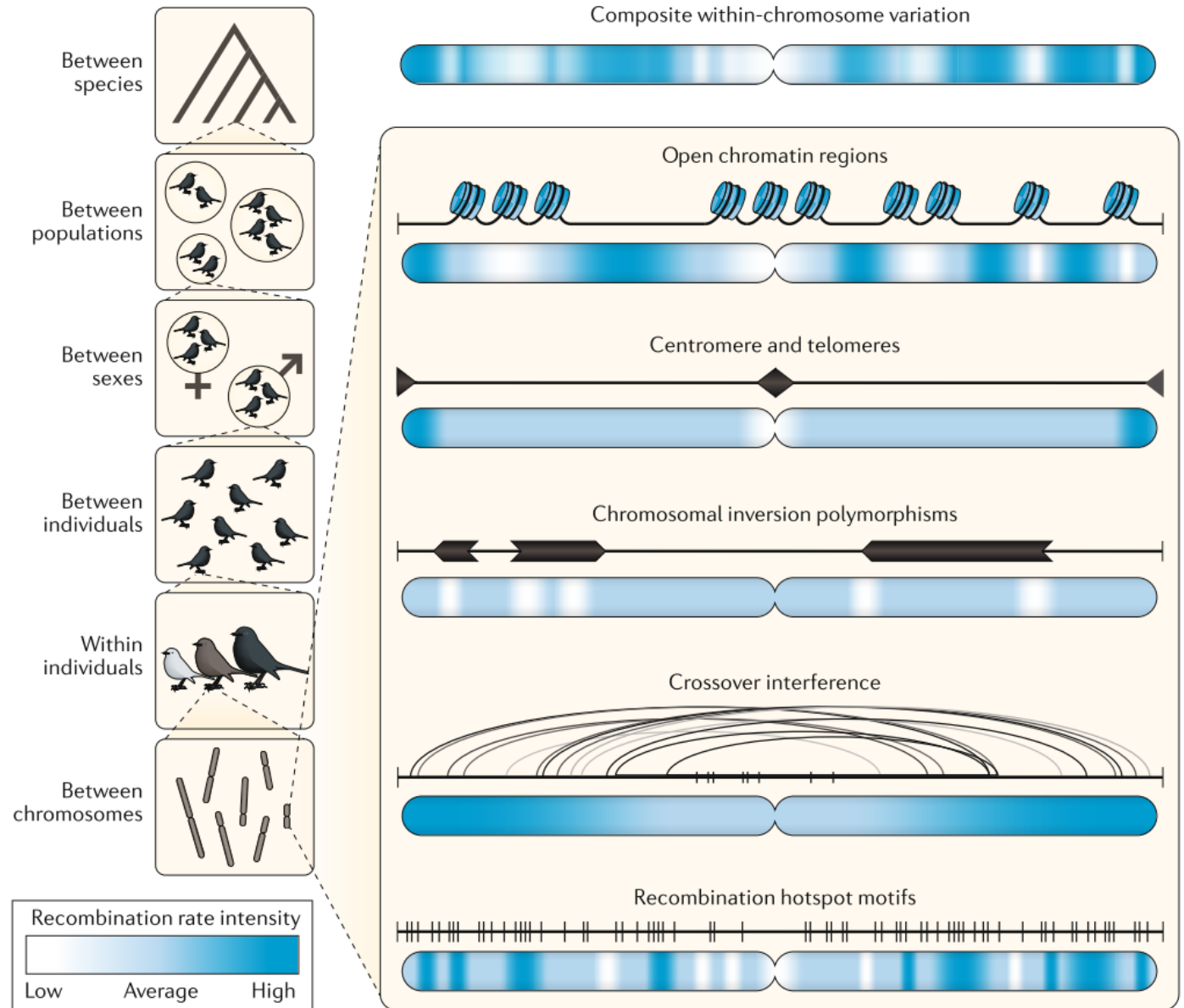
# Context

## Meiotic recombination:

→ One of the main advantages of sexual reproduction in Eukaryotes

→ Variable at many scales (chromosome, individuals, sexes, population, species, etc..)

→ Increasing knowledge on its genetic basis (reviewed by Zelkowi *et al.*, 2019)



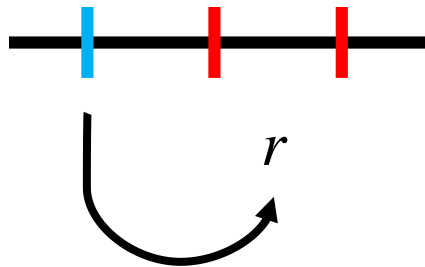
# Context

Selection on recombination rates:

→ Direct *e.g.* proper chromosome segregation during meiosis

→ Indirect = mixing role of recombination

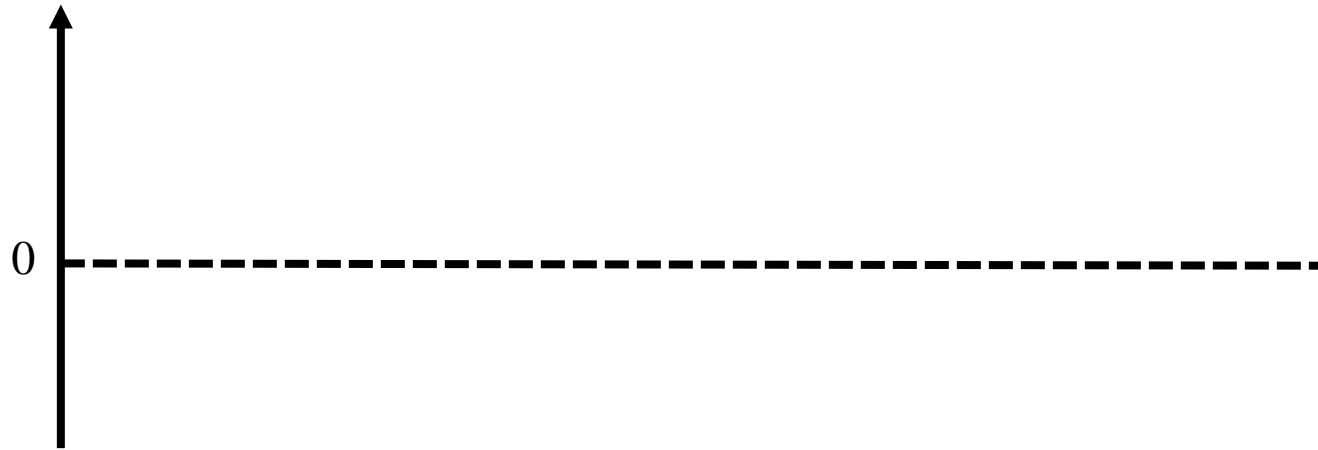
Recombination modifier models (reviewed by Otto, 2009) :



# Context

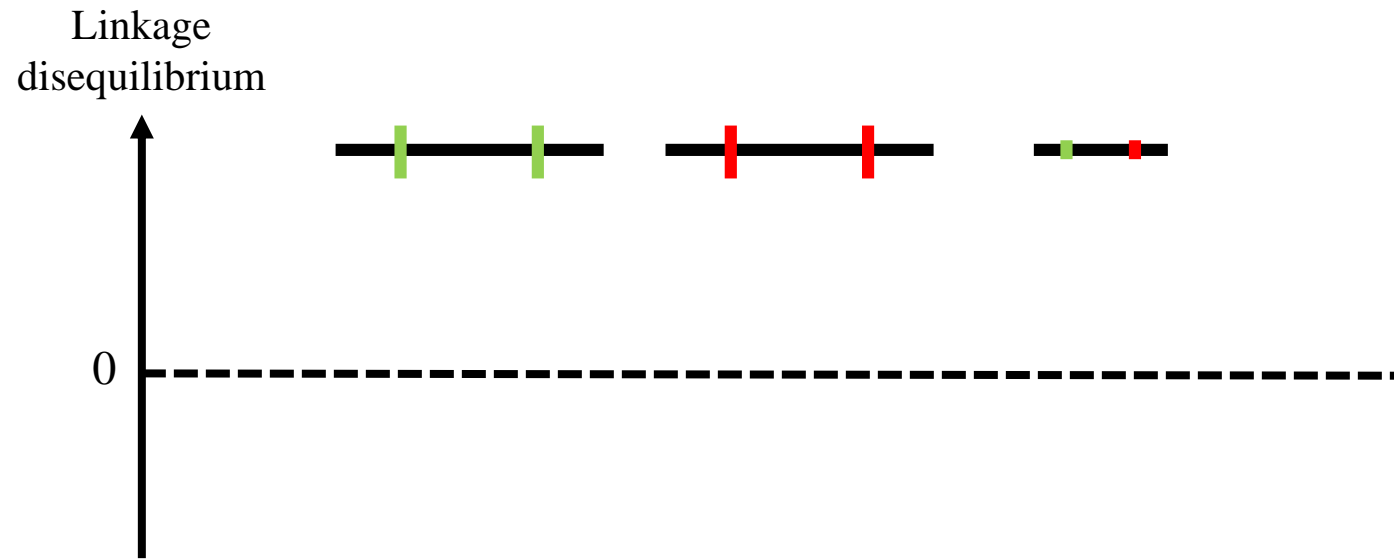
→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)

Linkage  
disequilibrium



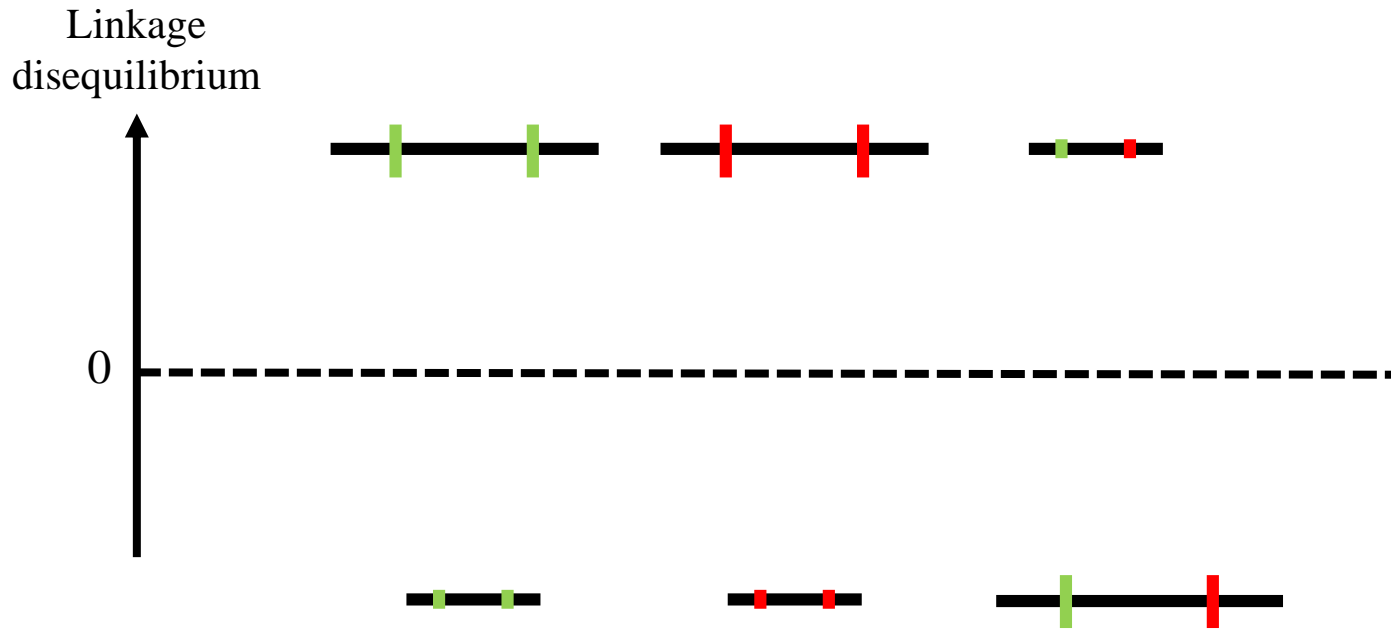
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



# Context

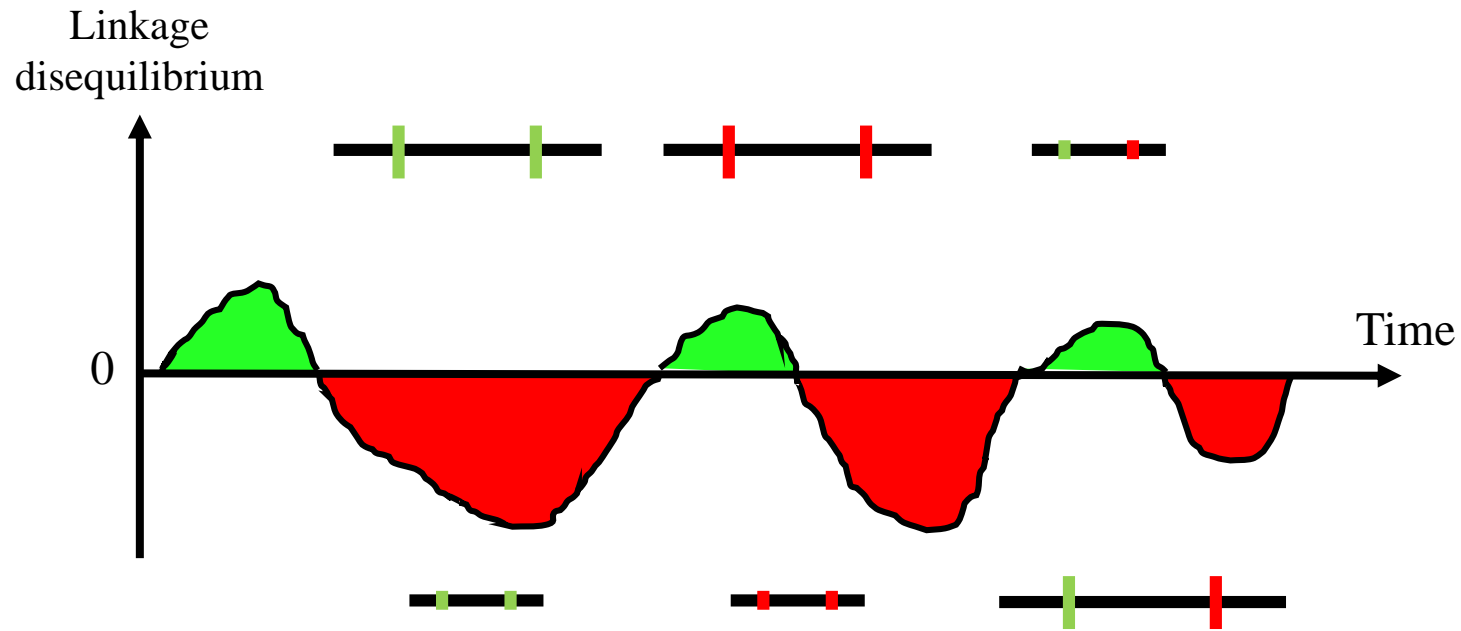
→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)





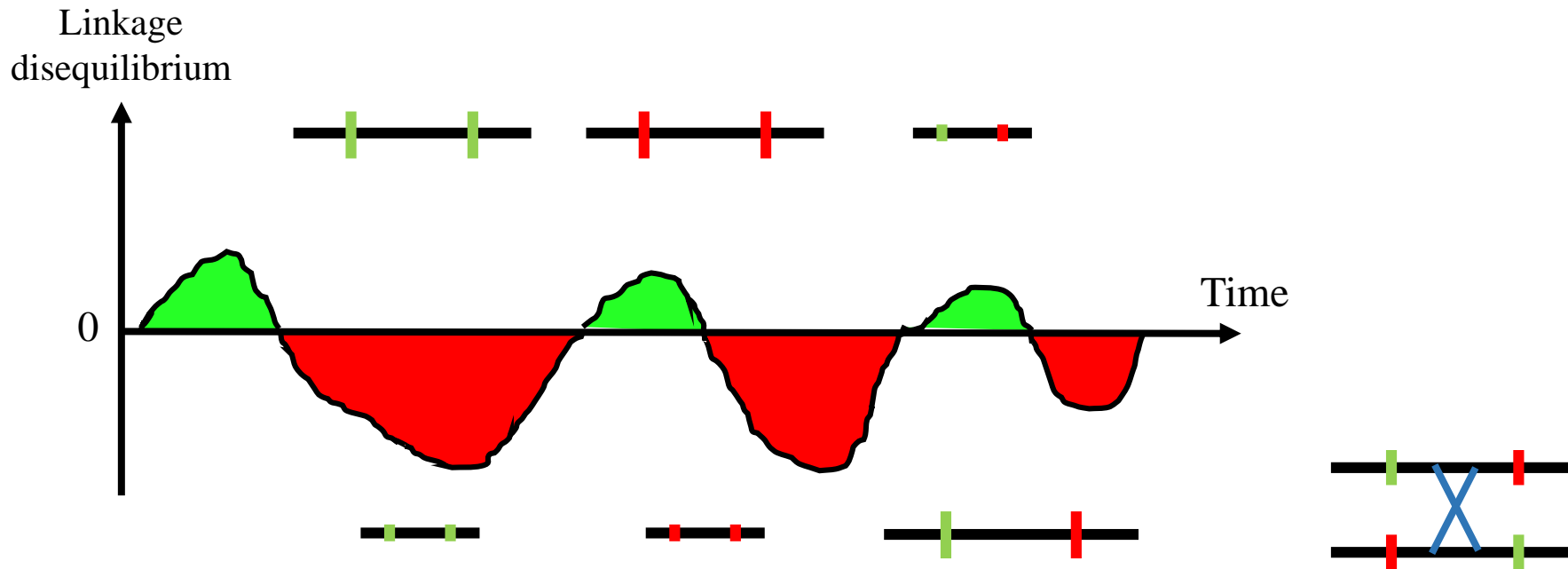
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



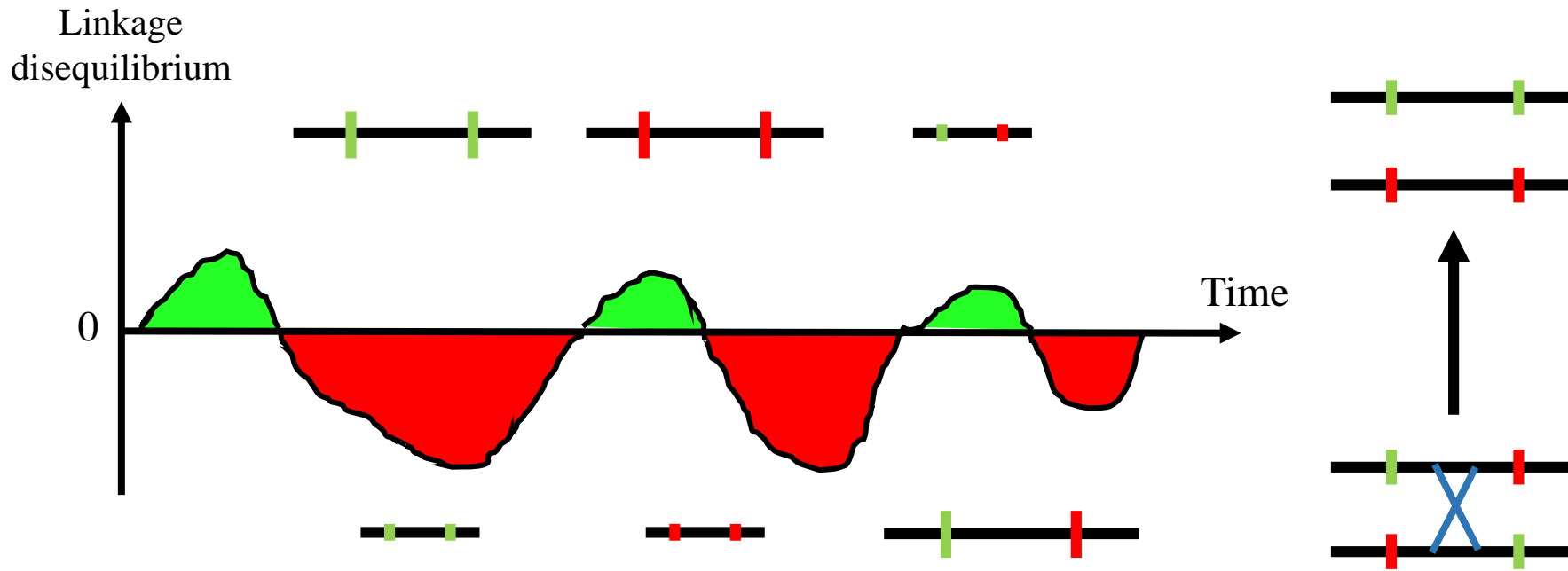
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



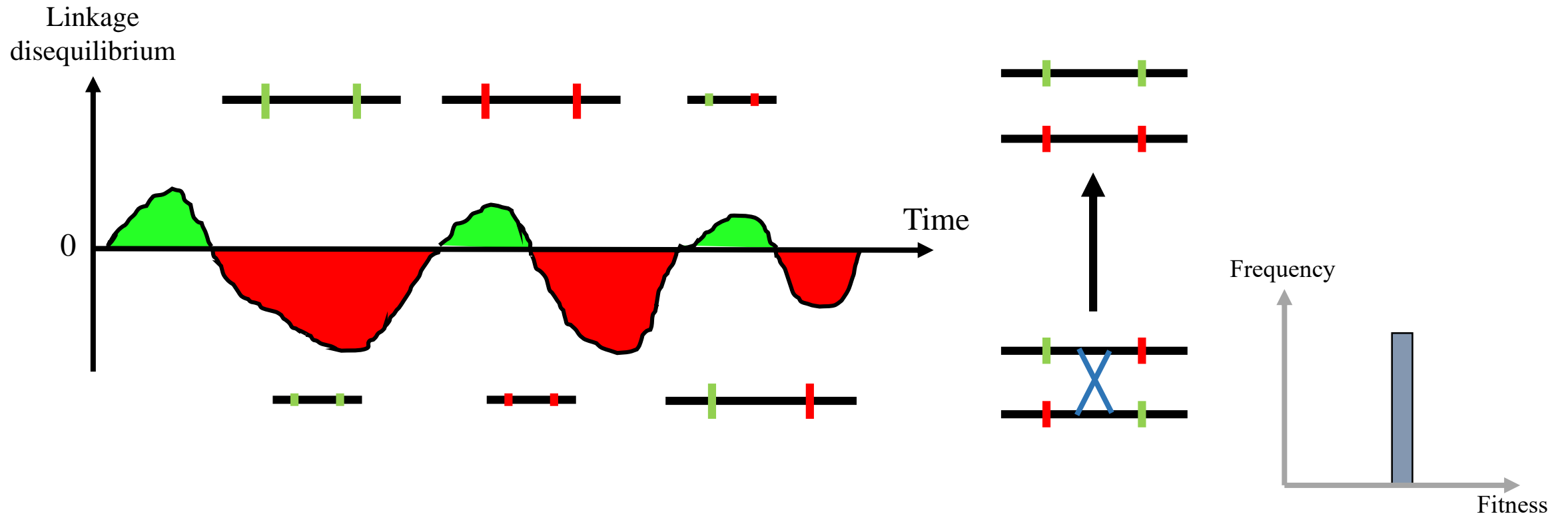
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



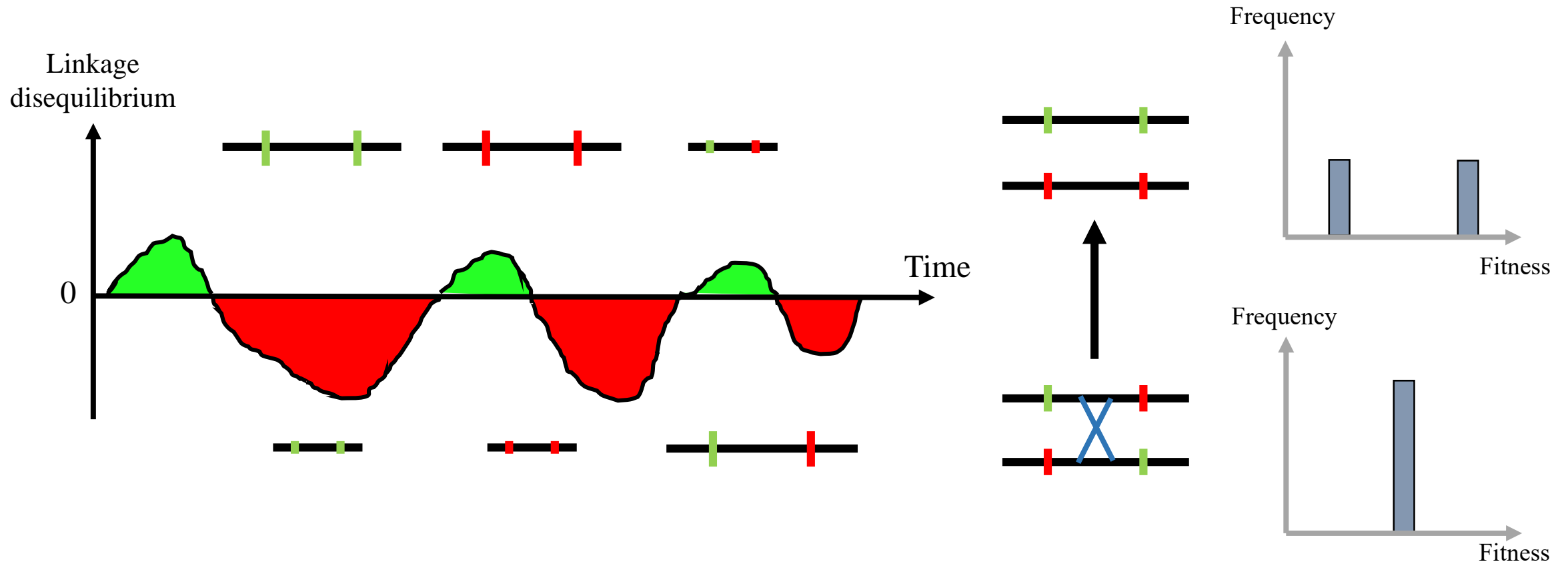
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



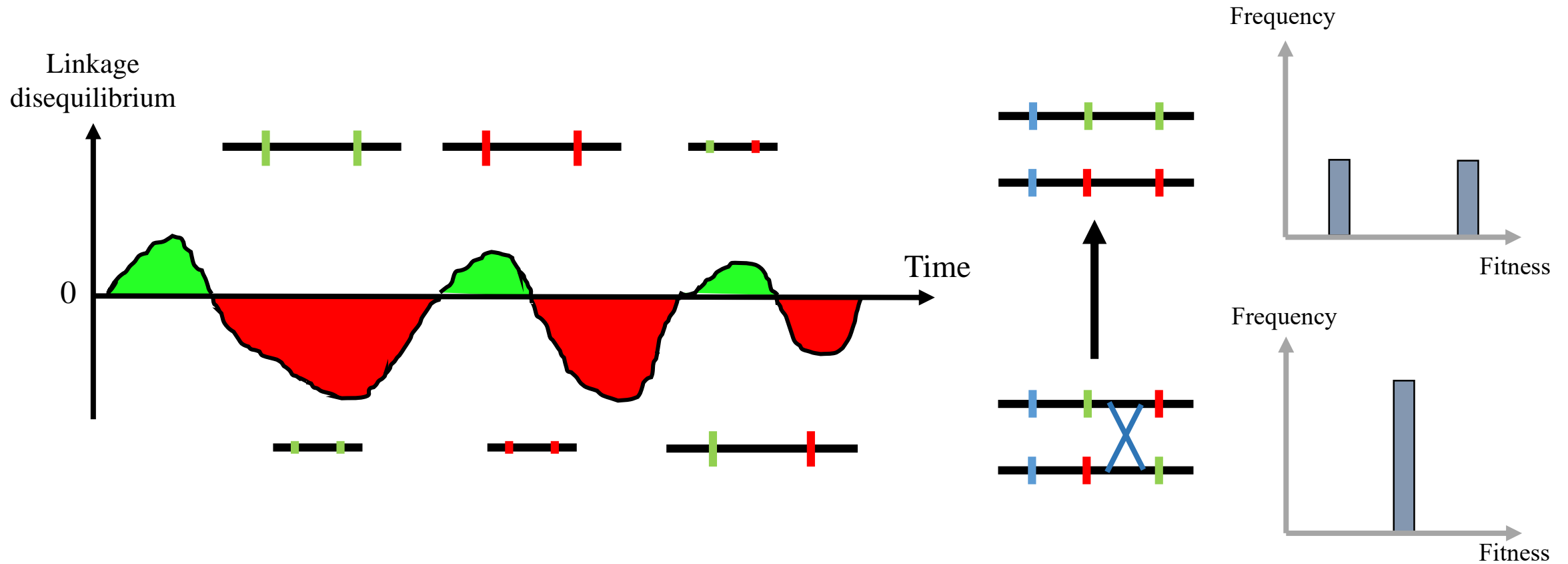
# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



# Context

→ Recombination is favored in finite populations by the Hill-Robertson effect (Keightley & Otto, 2006)



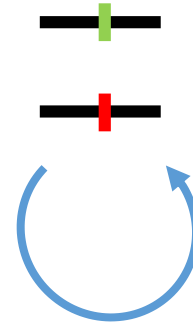
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



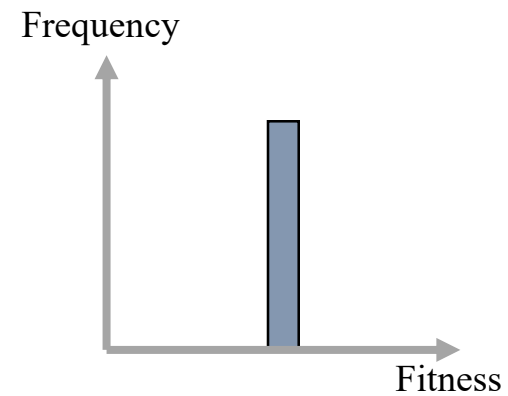
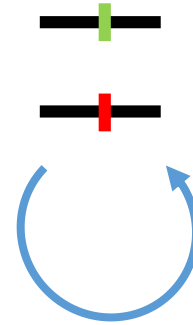
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination





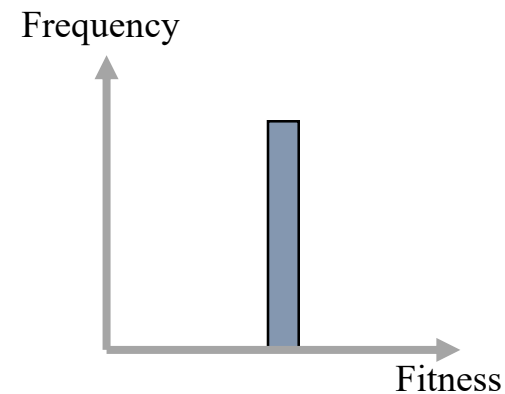
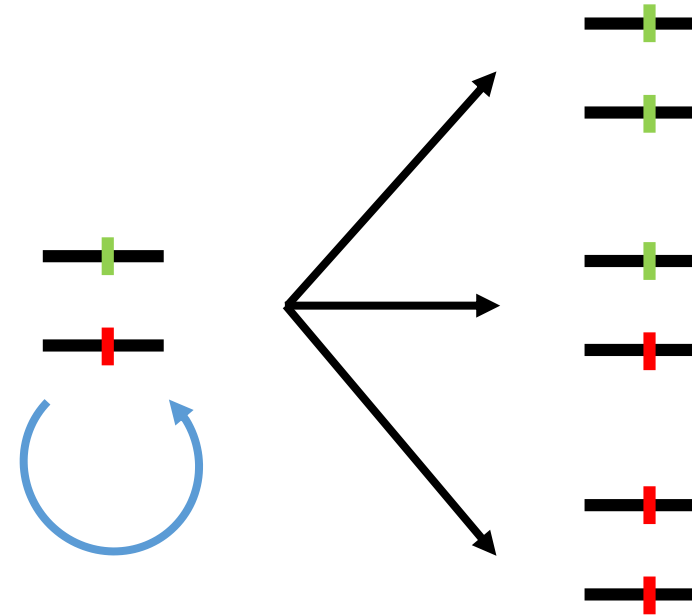
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



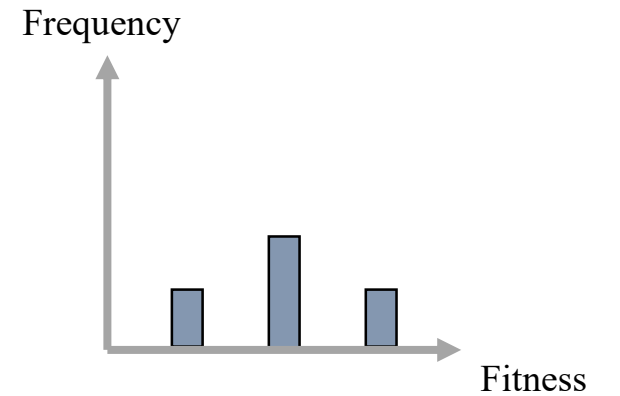
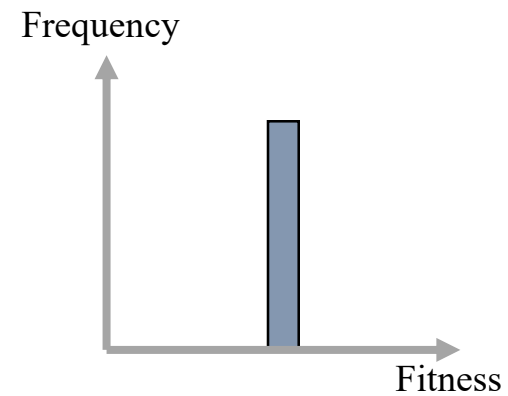
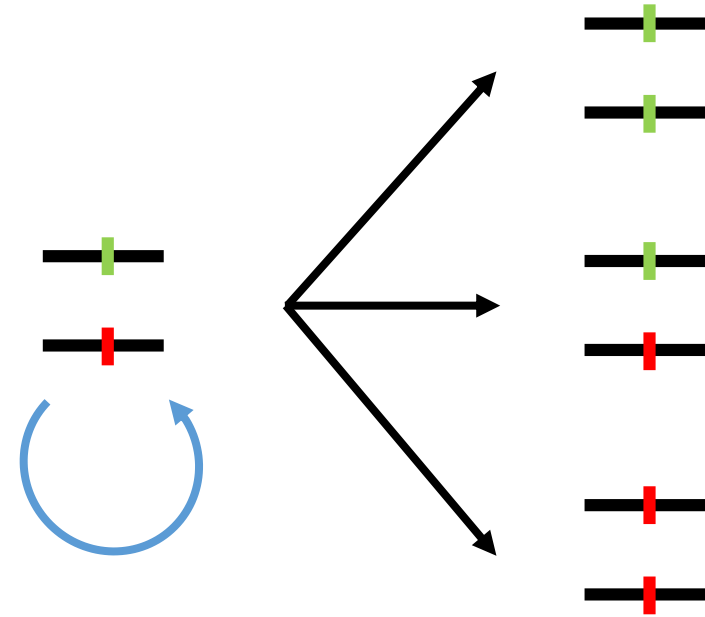
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



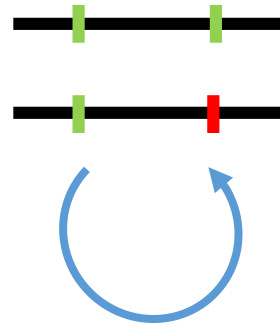
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



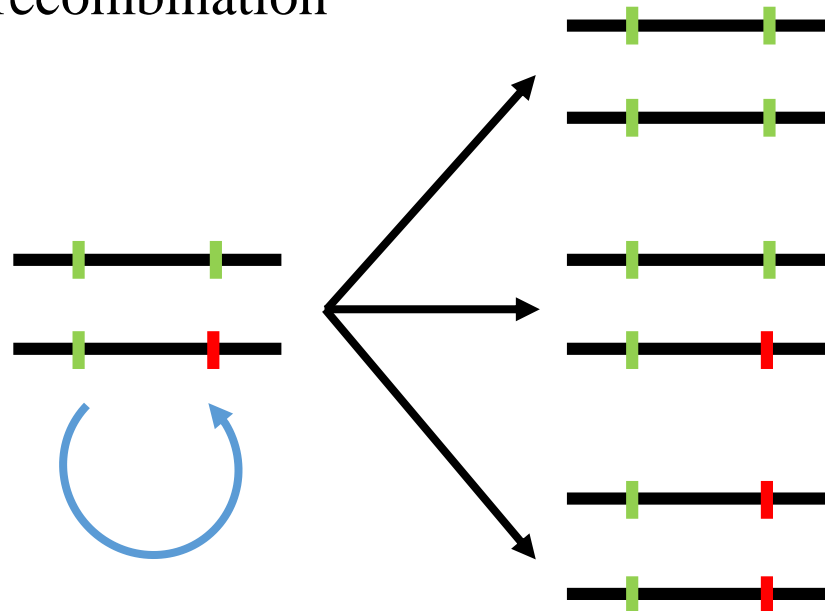
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



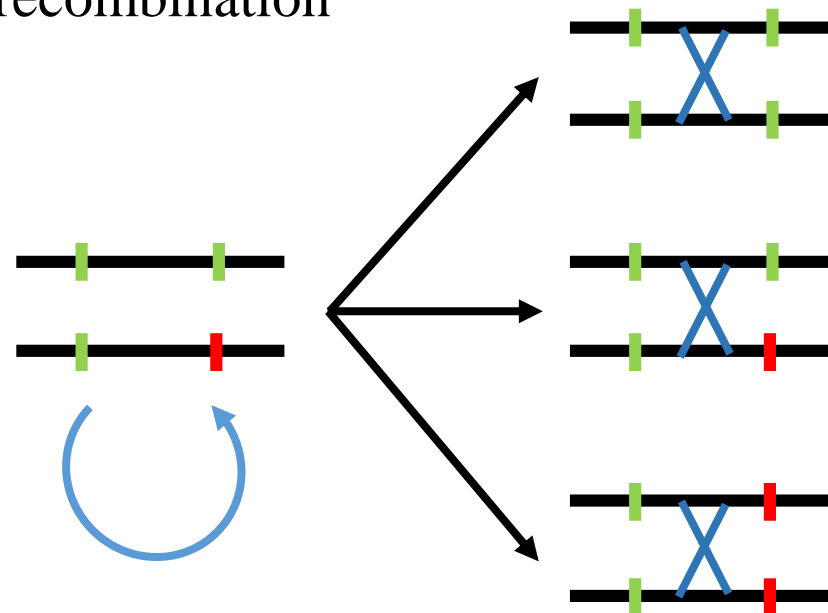
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



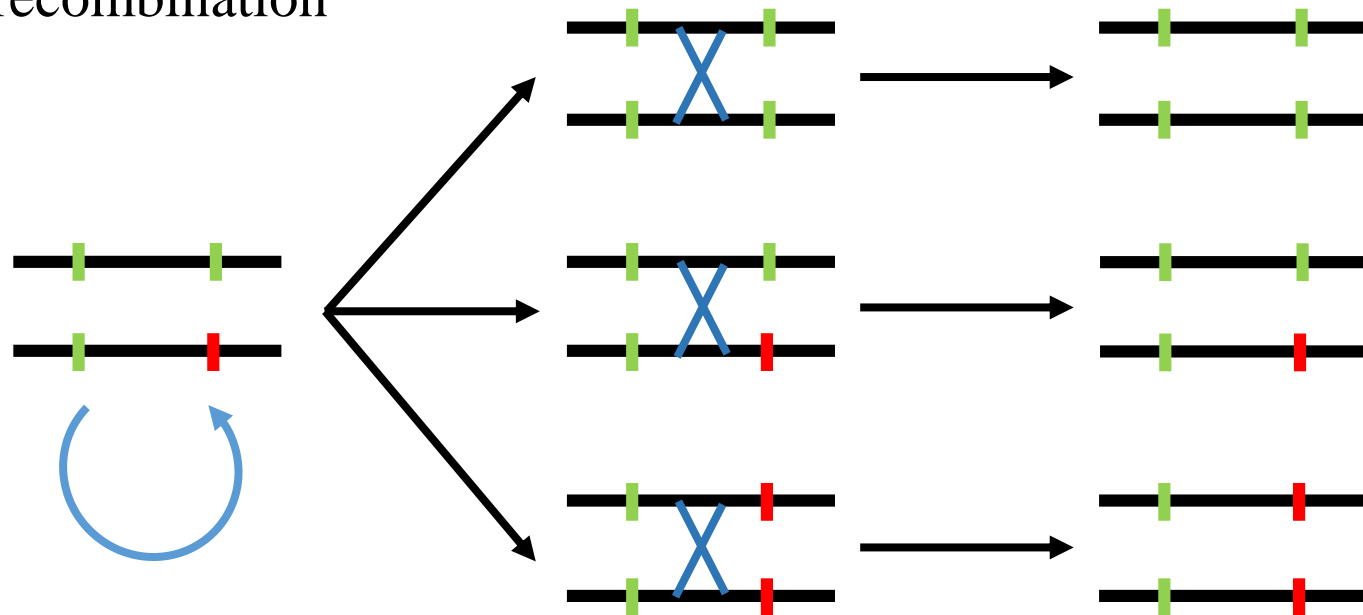
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

Intuitively selfing:

→ Increases the variance in fitness

→ Decreases the efficacy of recombination



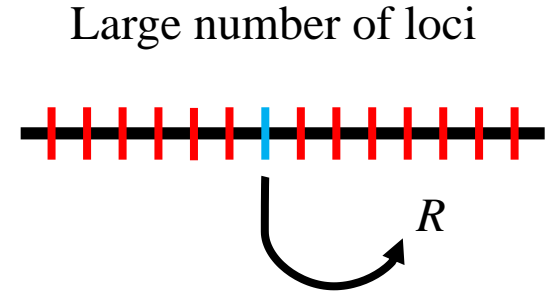
# Context

## *The role of self-fertilization*

- Deterministic analytical model by Roze & Lenormand (2005): recombination is favored with certain gene interactions (disfavored otherwise)
- QLE approximations require:  $s \ll r$
- Approximations break down when selfing rates are high and/or for tightly linked loci

# Model

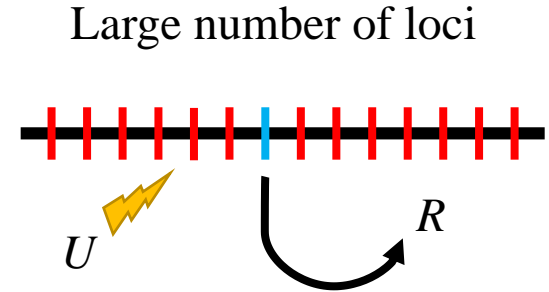
- Reanalysis of Roze & Lenormand's model with weak recombination and only deleterious mutations
- Adaptation of the stochastic model of Roze (in press) to include the Hill-Roberston effect with selfing
- Whole chromosome introducing a chromosomal mutation rate  $U$  and a direct fitness cost of recombination  $c$
- ES map length  $R_{ES}$





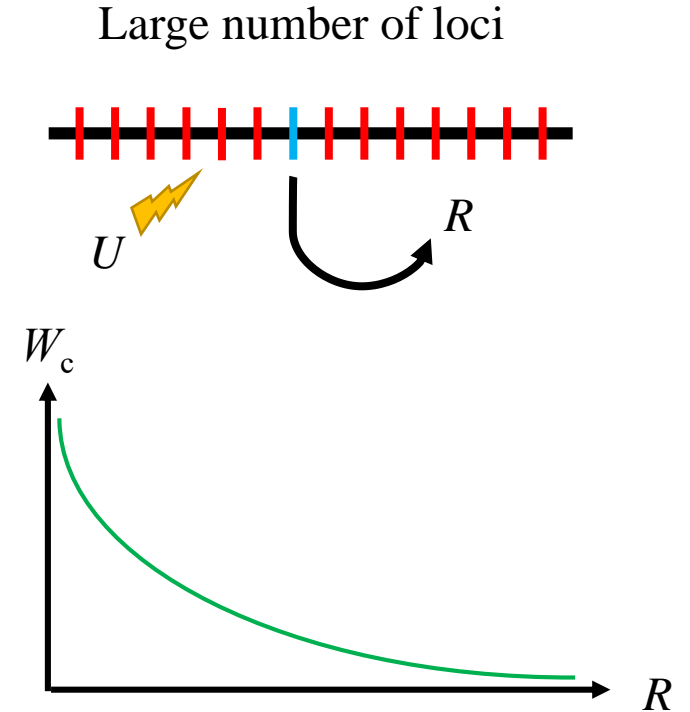
# Model

- Reanalysis of Roze & Lenormand's model with weak recombination and only deleterious mutations
- Adaptation of the stochastic model of Roze (in press) to include the Hill-Roberston effect with selfing
- Whole chromosome introducing a chromosomal mutation rate  $U$  and a direct fitness cost of recombination  $c$
- ES map length  $R_{ES}$



# Model

- Reanalysis of Roze & Lenormand's model with weak recombination and only deleterious mutations
- Adaptation of the stochastic model of Roze (in press) to include the Hill-Roberston effect with selfing
- Whole chromosome introducing a chromosomal mutation rate  $U$  and a direct fitness cost of recombination  $c$
- ES map length  $R_{ES}$

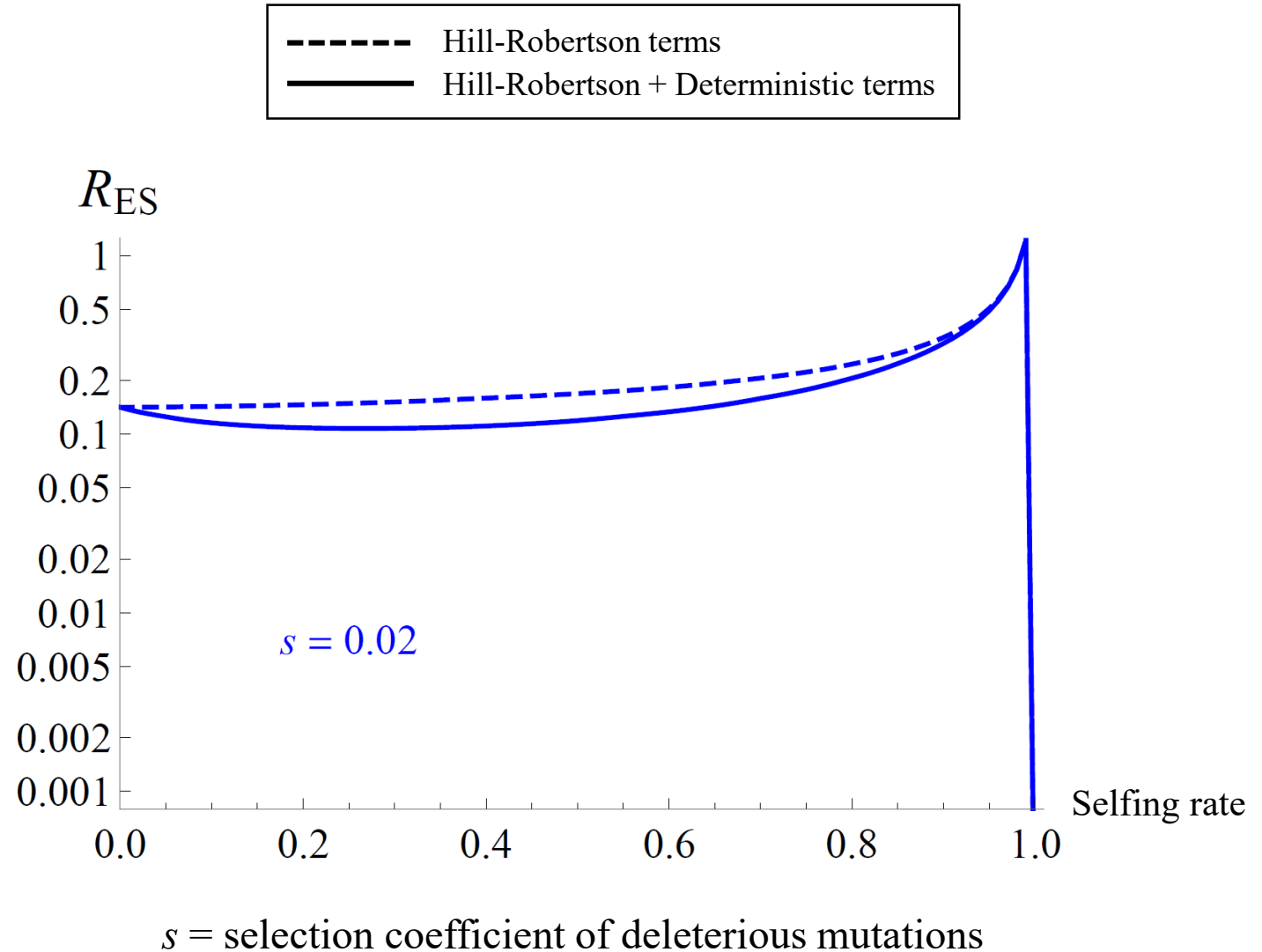


# Results

## *Extrapolation*

→ Predominance of the Hill-Roberston effect

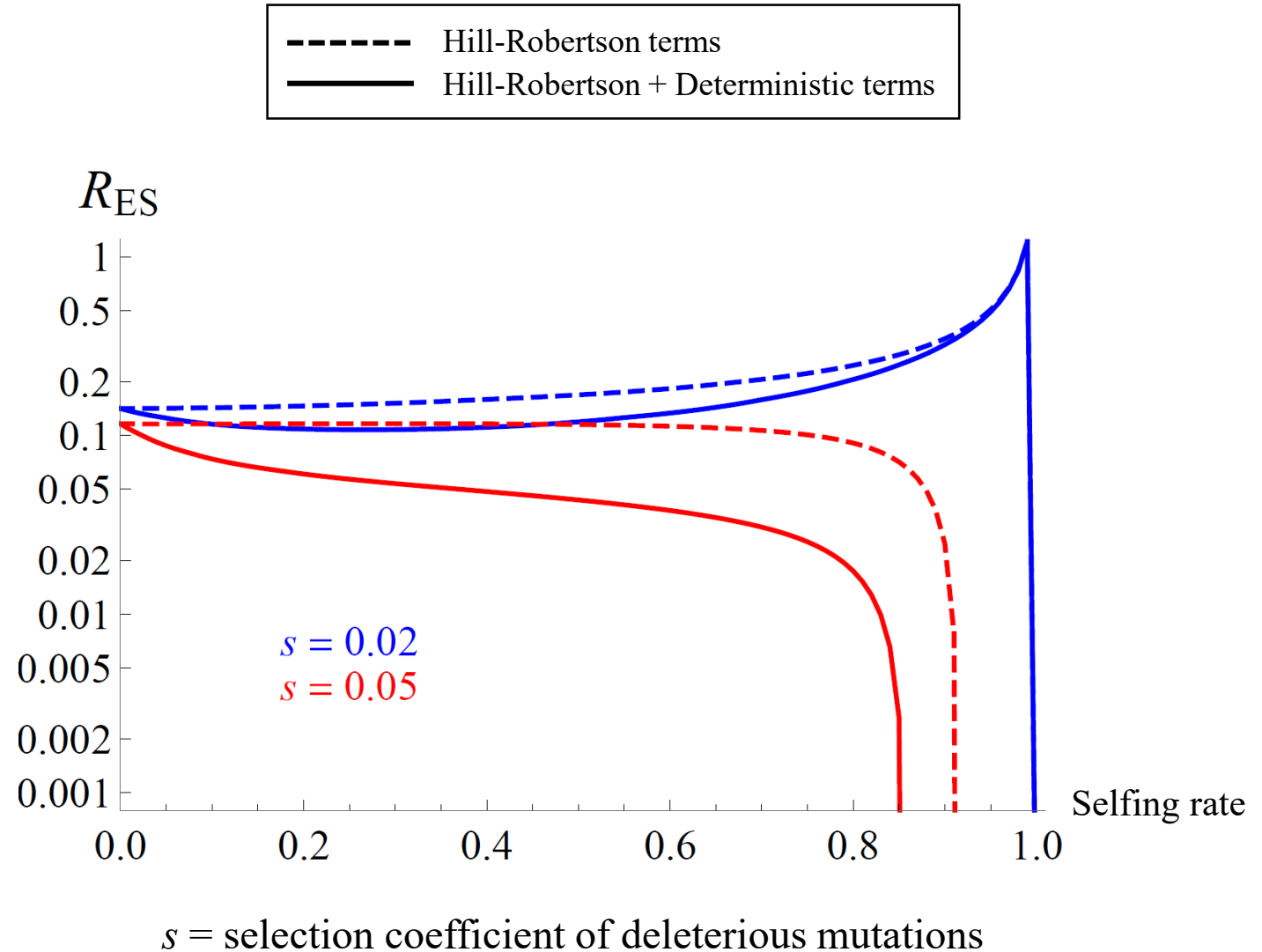
→ Weak deterministic effect disfavoring recombination



# Results

## *Extrapolation*

- Predominance of the Hill-Roberston effect
- Weak deterministic effect disfavoring recombination
- Selfing increases or decreases  $R_{ES}$  according to  $s$  (selection against deleterious mutations)



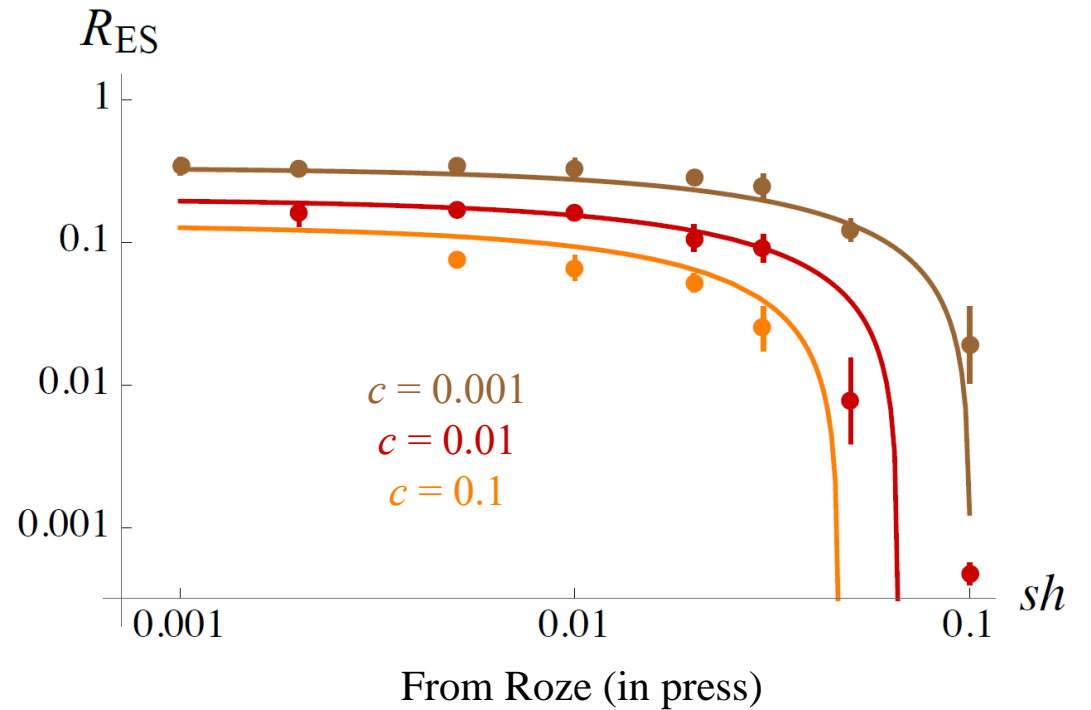
# Results

*Extrapolation / no epistasis*

Under random mating:

→ Selection against deleterious mutations =  $sh$

→ Plateau in the strength of the H-R effect as long as  $sh \ll R$



$c$  = direct cost of recombination

# Results

## *Extrapolation*

Under partial selfing:

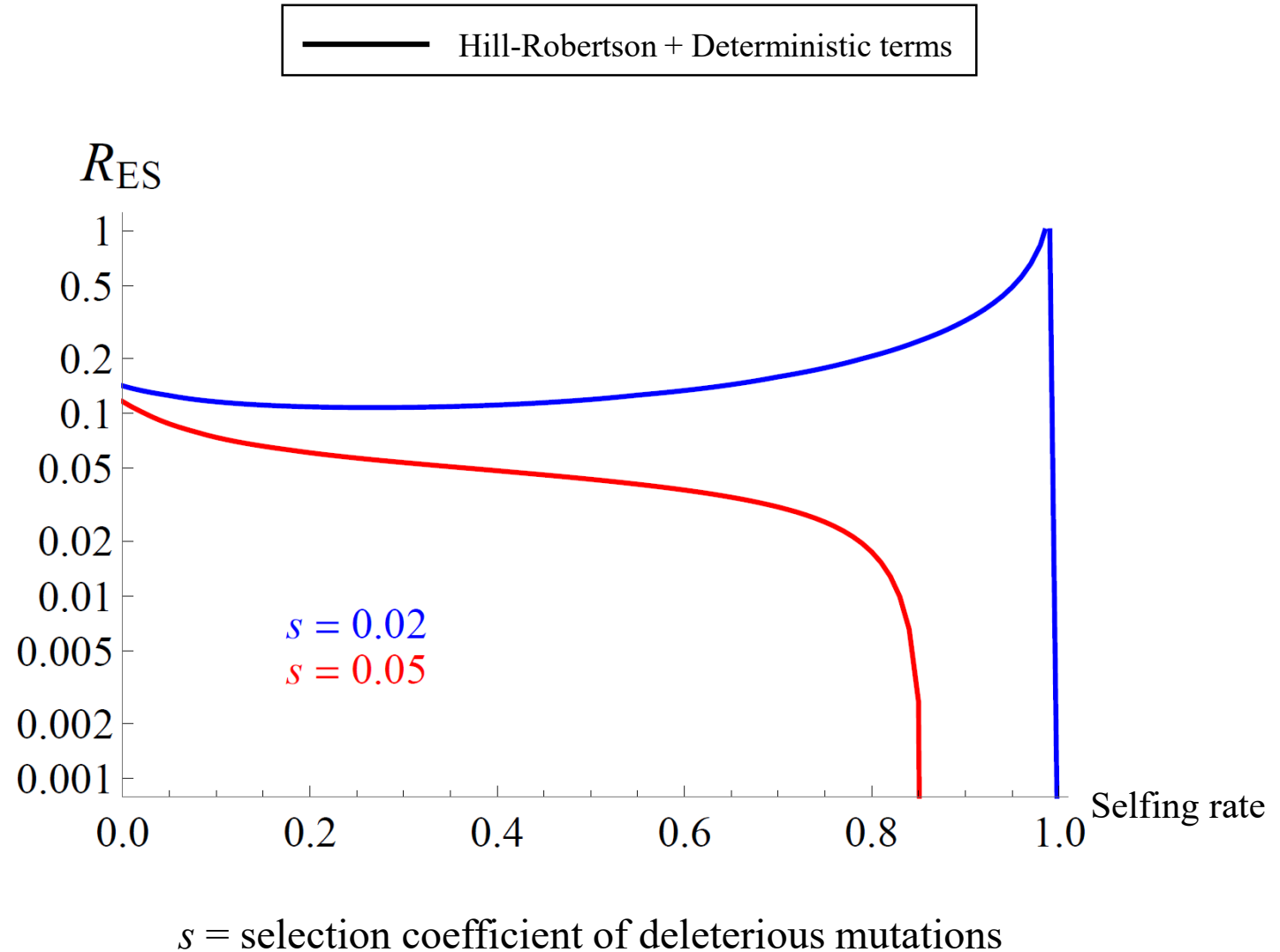
→ Selection against deleterious mutations =  $sh_e$

→  $h_e$ , effective dominance coefficient:  $h$  under random mating, 1 under full-selfing

→ Stronger effective selection when increasing the selfing rate

→ When  $s$  low => plateau of the H-R effect

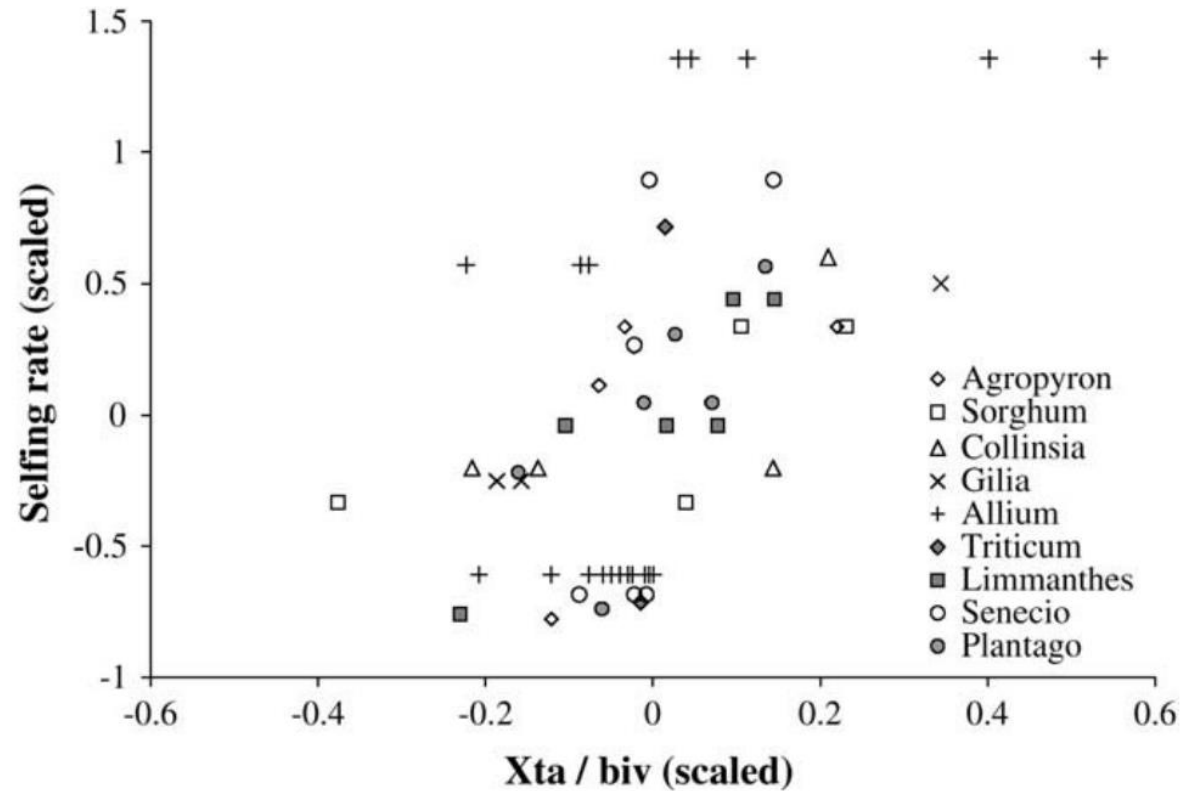
→  $R_{ES}$  increases because the efficacy of recombination is reduced (no effect under full selfing)



# Perspectives

→ Deleterious mutations are estimated to have weak fitness effect on average (Charlesworth, 2015): regime where selfing increases selection for recombination

→ Higher genome-wide recombination rates expected in more selfing species



Roze & Lenormand, 2005

# Acknowledgments



Denis Roze (Supervisor)



Henrique Teotónio (Co-supervisor)



Tom Parée (PhD Student)

ABIMS platform (bioinformatics and computing service of the Station Biologique de Roscoff)





# References

- Barton, N. H. (1995). A general model for the evolution of recombination. *Genetical Research*, 65(02), 123–144. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0016672300033140>
- Charlesworth, B. (2015). Causes of natural variation in fitness: evidence from studies of *Drosophila* populations. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 112(6), E1049. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1502053112>
- Charlesworth, D., Charlesworth, B., & Strobeck, C. (1977). Effects of selfing on selection for recombination. *Genetics*, 86(1), 213–226. <https://www.genetics.org/content/86/1/213>
- Johnston, S. E., Bérénos, C., Slate, J., & Pemberton, J. M. (2016). Conserved genetic architecture underlying individual recombination rate variation in a wild population of soay sheep (*Ovis aries*). *Genetics*, 203(1), 583–598. <https://doi.org/10.1534/genetics.115.185553>
- Keightley, P. D., & Otto, S. P. (2006). Interference among deleterious mutations favours sex and recombination in finite populations. *Nature*, 443(7107), 89–92. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature05049>
- Otto, S. P. (2009). The evolutionary enigma of sex. *The American Naturalist*, 174(S1), S1–S14. <https://doi.org/10.1086/599084>
- Peñalba, J. V., & Wolf, J. B. W. (2020). From molecules to populations: appreciating and estimating recombination rate variation. *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 21(8), 476–492. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41576-020-0240-1>
- Ritz, K. R., Noor, M. A. F., & Singh, N. D. (2017). Variation in Recombination Rate: Adaptive or Not? *Trends in Genetics*, 33(5), 364–374. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tig.2017.03.003>
- Roze, D. (in press). The strength of selection for recombination caused by interference among selected loci. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.
- Roze, D., & Lenormand, T. (2005). Self-fertilization and the evolution of recombination. *Genetics*, 170(2), 841–857. <https://doi.org/10.1534/genetics.104.036384>
- Zelkowski, M., Olson, M. A., Wang, M., & Pawlowski, W. (2019). Diversity and determinants of meiotic recombination landscapes. *Trends in Genetics*, 35(5), 359–370. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tig.2019.02.002>