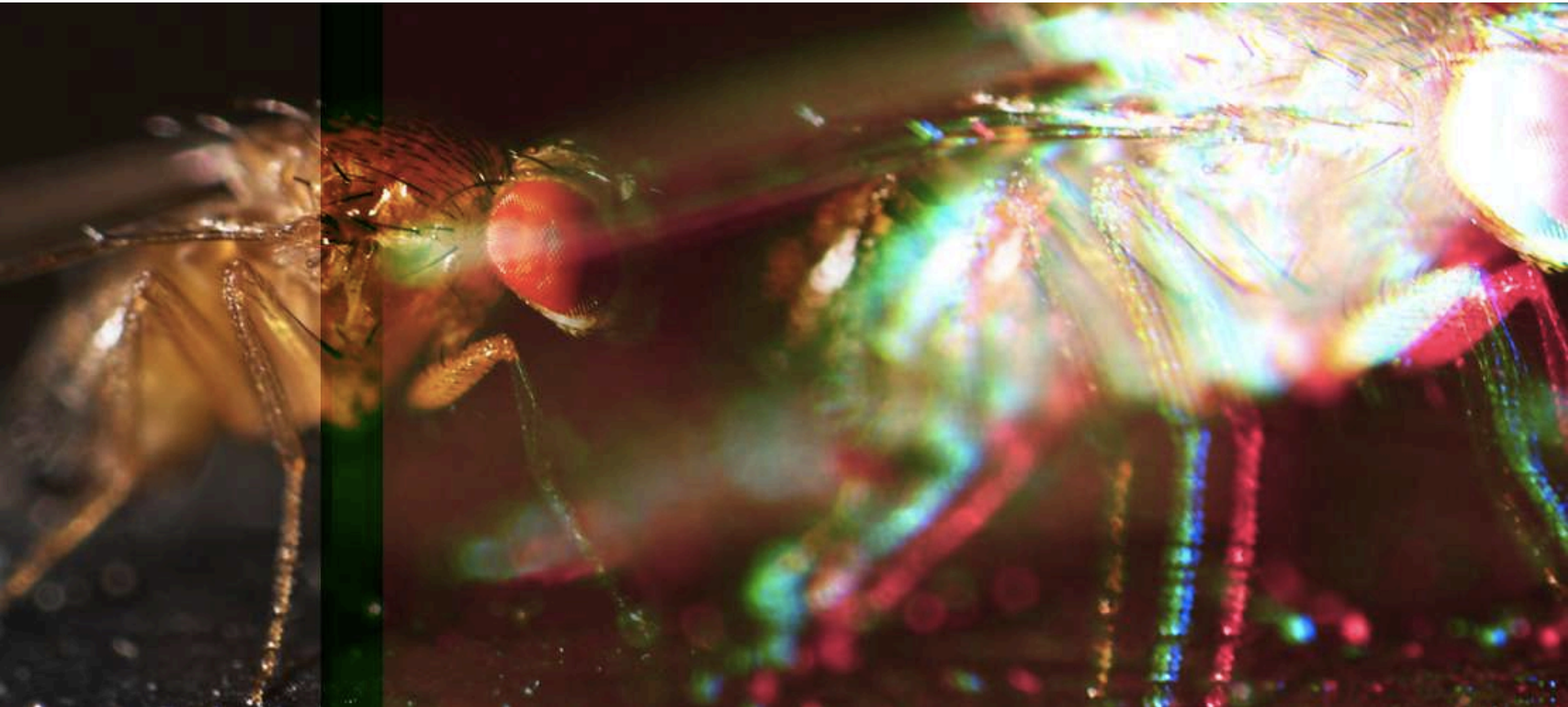


The role of natural transposable element insertions in stress response

Josefa González

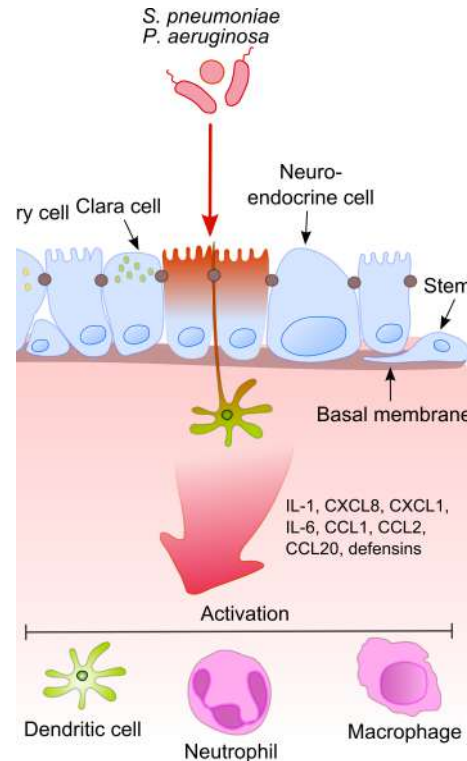
Institute of Evolutionary Biology (CSIC-UPF)



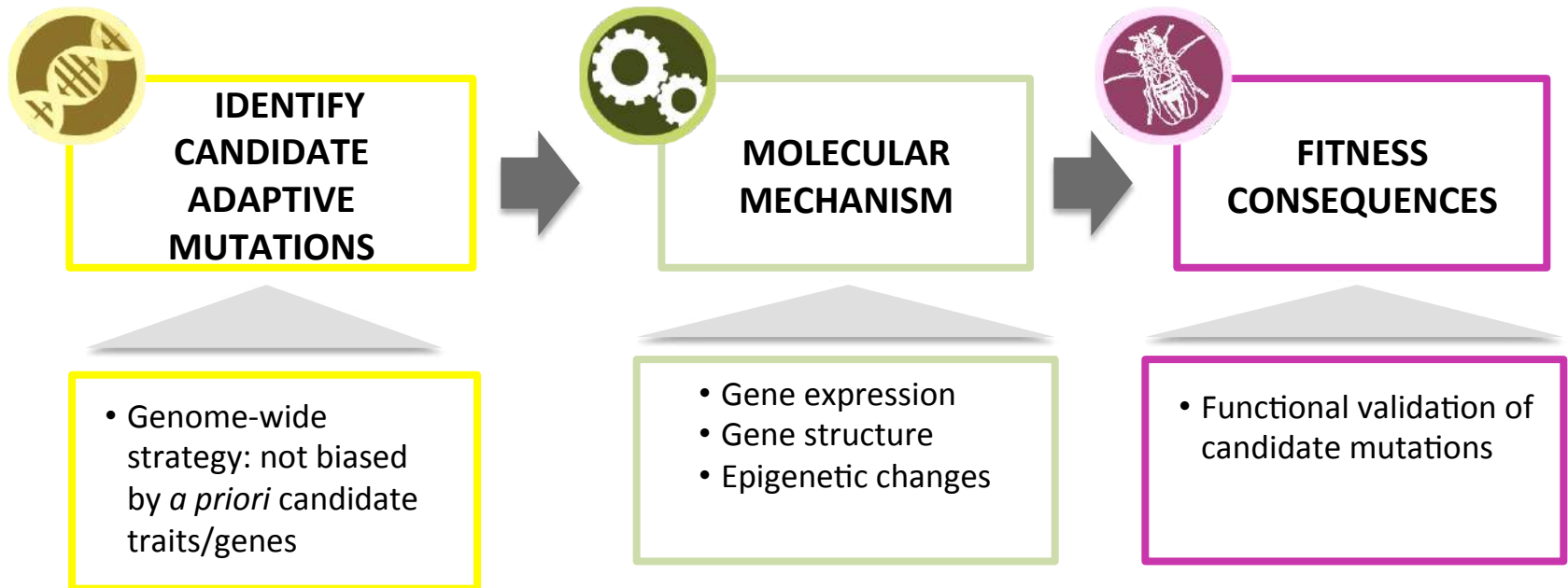
@GonzalezLab_BCN

UNDERSTANDING ADAPTATION

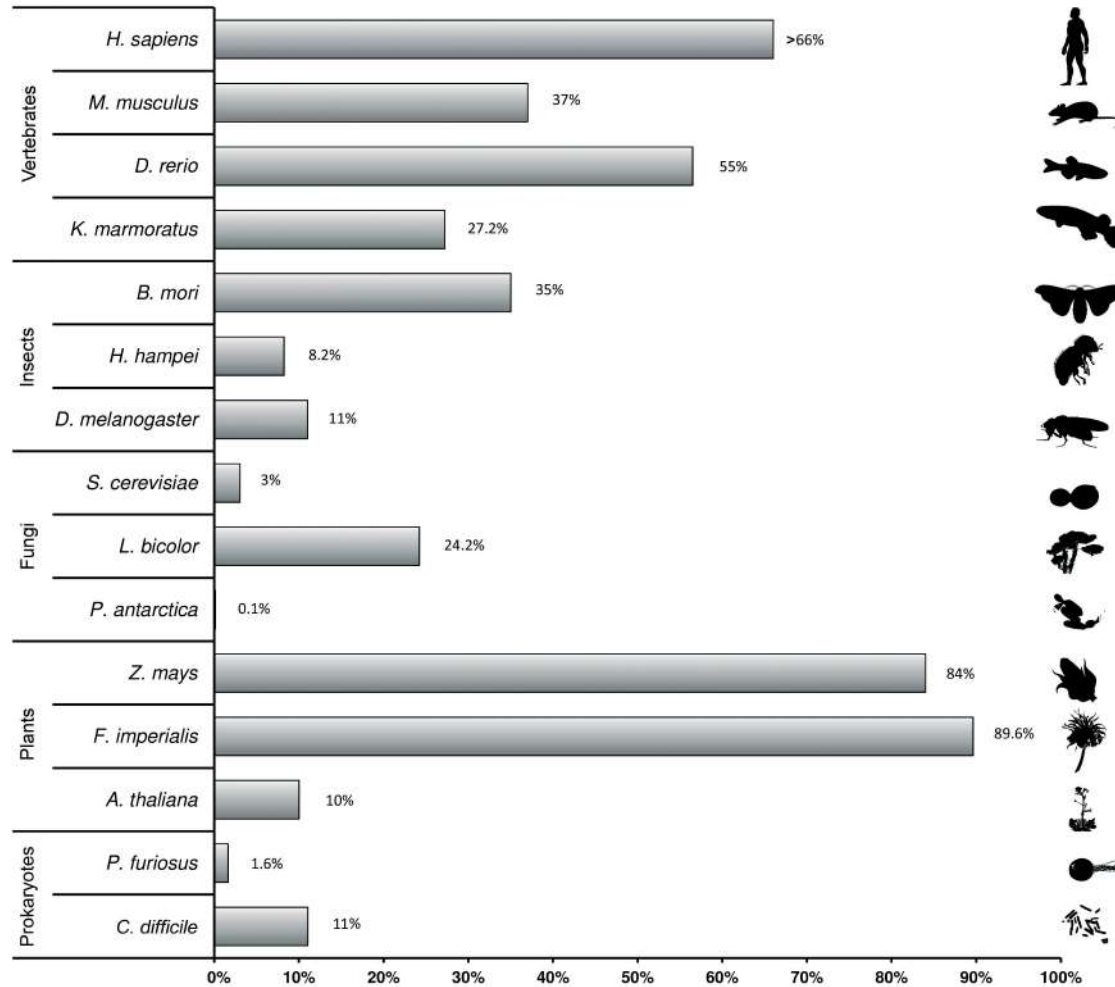
Adaptation underlies the ability of species to survive in changing environments, host-pathogen interactions, resistance to pesticides and drugs



UNDERSTANDING ADAPTATION



TEs represent a sizable proportion of all genomes



TEs are diverse

Class I: retrotransposons

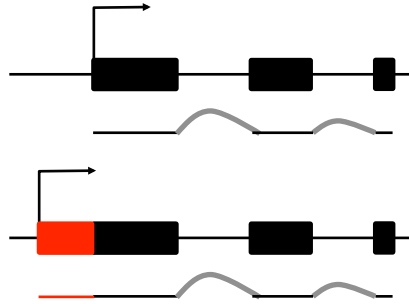


Class II: DNA transposons



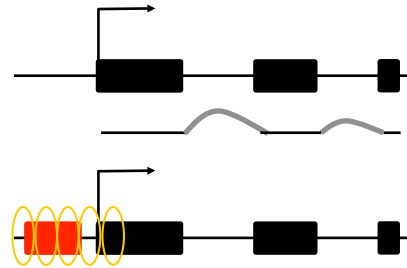
TEs are a potent source of regulatory mutations

Alternative transcription start sites



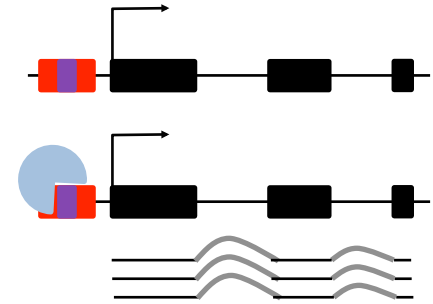
Batut et al 2013 Genome Res
Merenciano et al 2016 PLoS Gen

Epigenetic marks



Lee and Karpen 2017 eLIFE
Guio et al 2018 Sci Reports

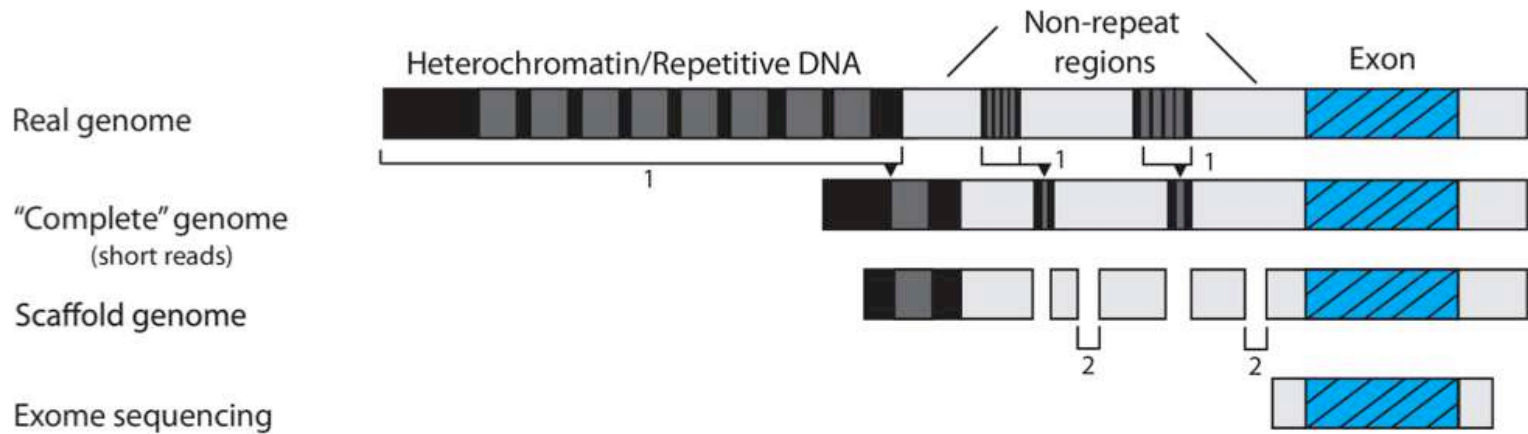
Addition of TFBSs



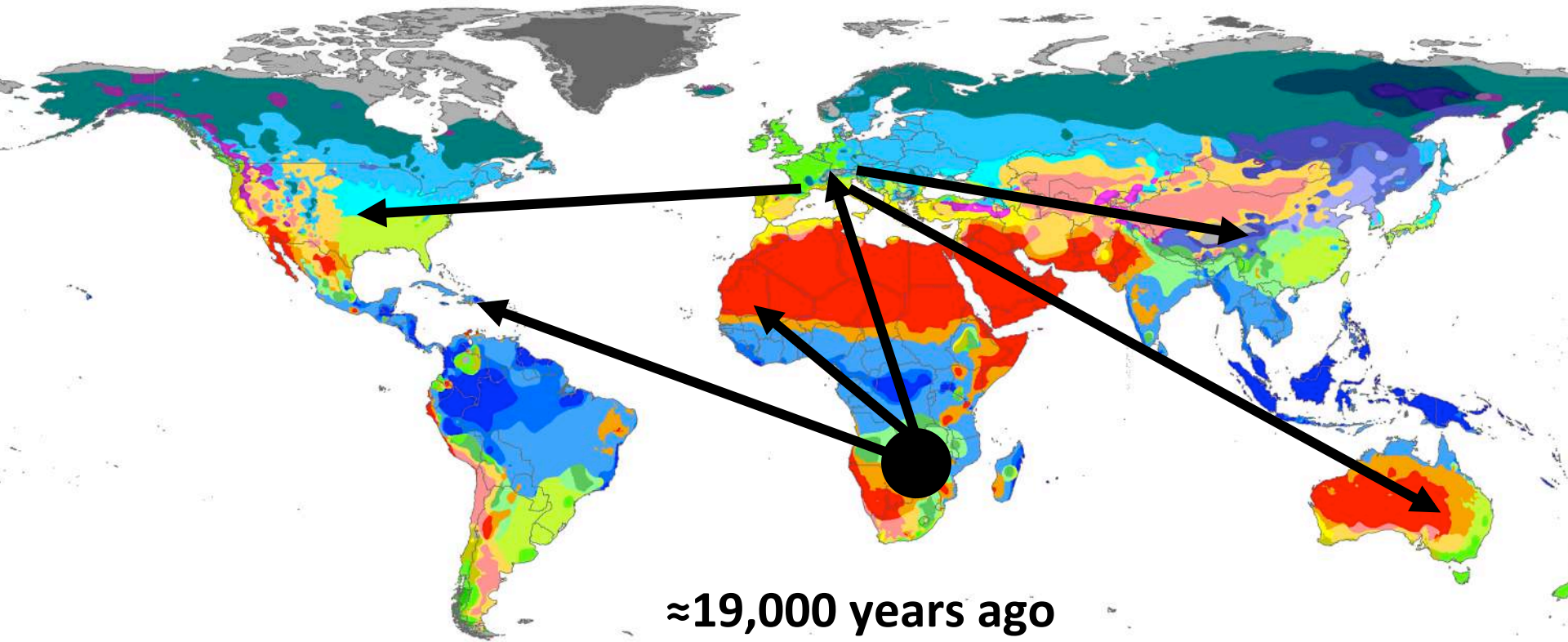
Sundaram et al 2014 Genome Res
Chuong et al 2016 Science

Ignored because difficult to annotate

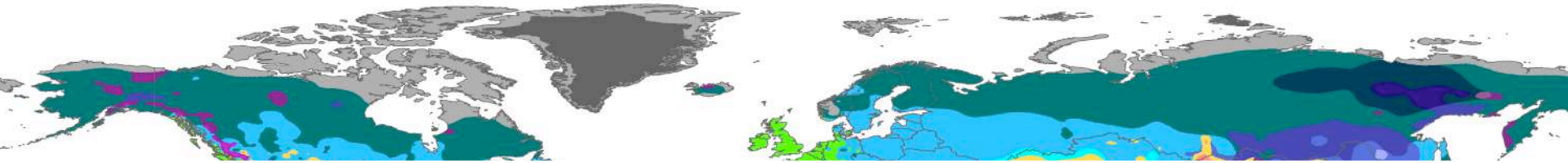
- Most current genomes



Why *Drosophila melanogaster*?

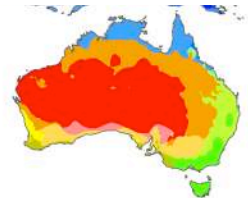
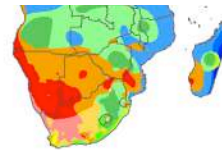


Why *Drosophila melanogaster*?



Recent adaptations must be common in this species

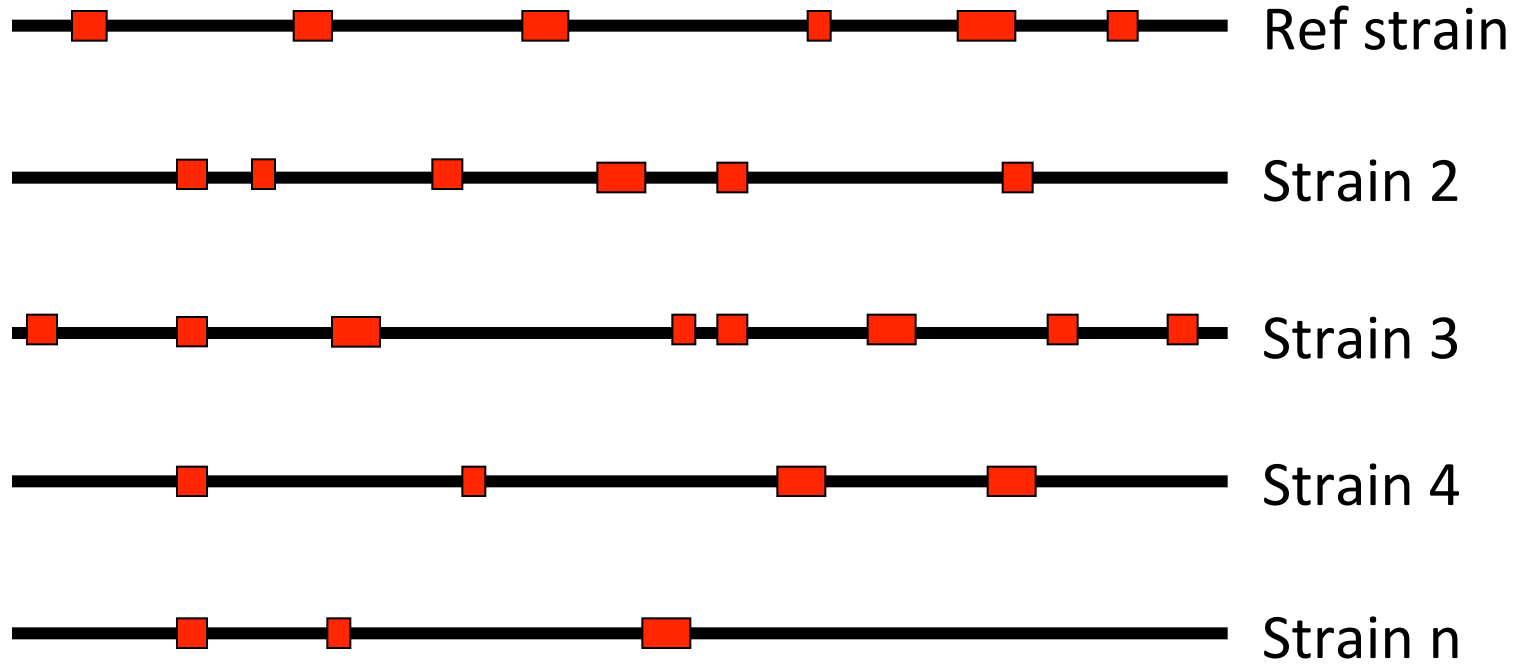
- new pathogens
- new diet
- range of temperatures
- toxic environments



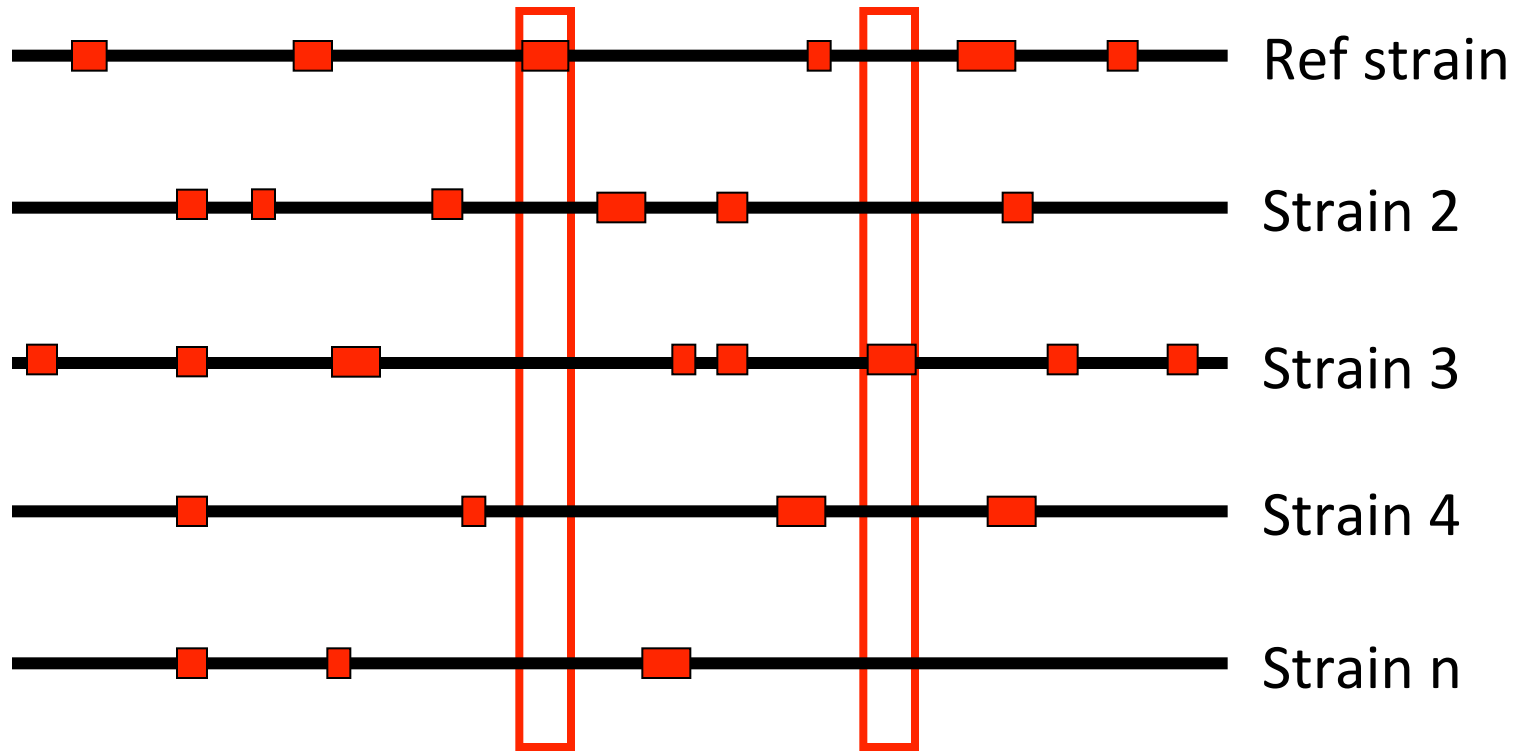
Transposable elements in *Drosophila*



Transposable elements in Drosophila

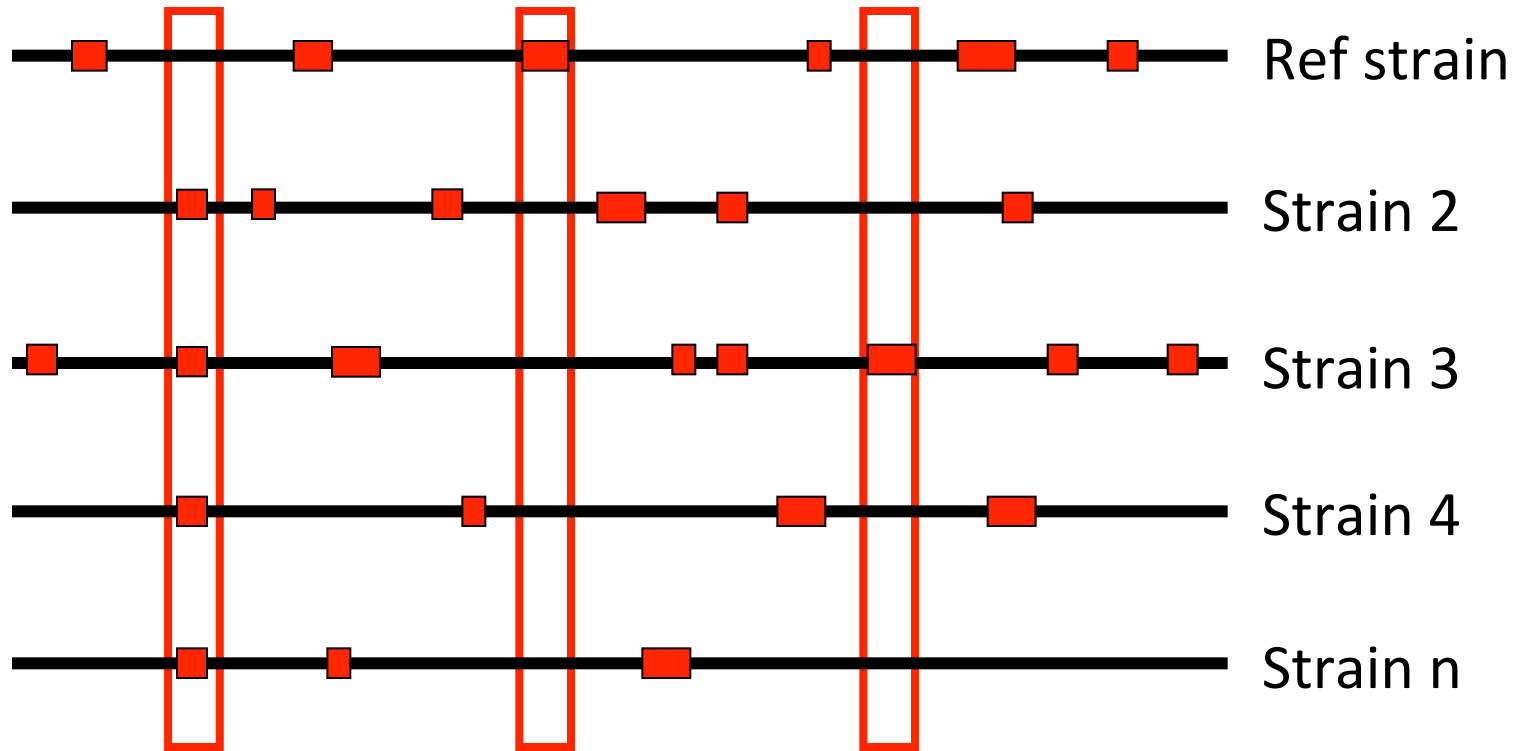


Transposable elements in *Drosophila*



Strong selection against TE insertions
due to ectopic recombination (Petrov et
al 2011 Mol Biol Evol)

Transposable elements in Drosophila

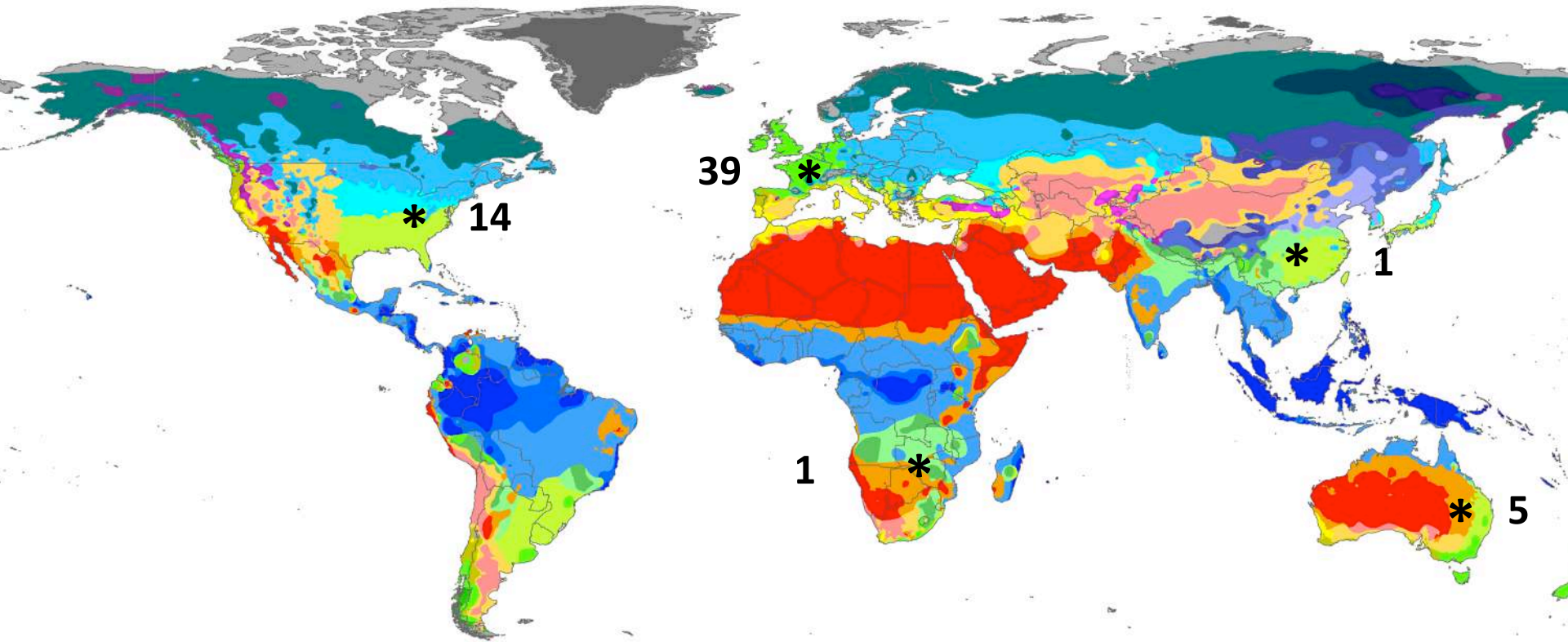


Adaptive effect
overcomes the initial
disadvantage?

Strong selection against TE insertions
due to ectopic recombination (Petrov et
al 2011 Mol Biol Evol)



Identify candidate adaptive mutations



91 samples from 60 natural populations





Thomas Flatt
Uni Fribourg



Martin Kapun
Uni Zurich

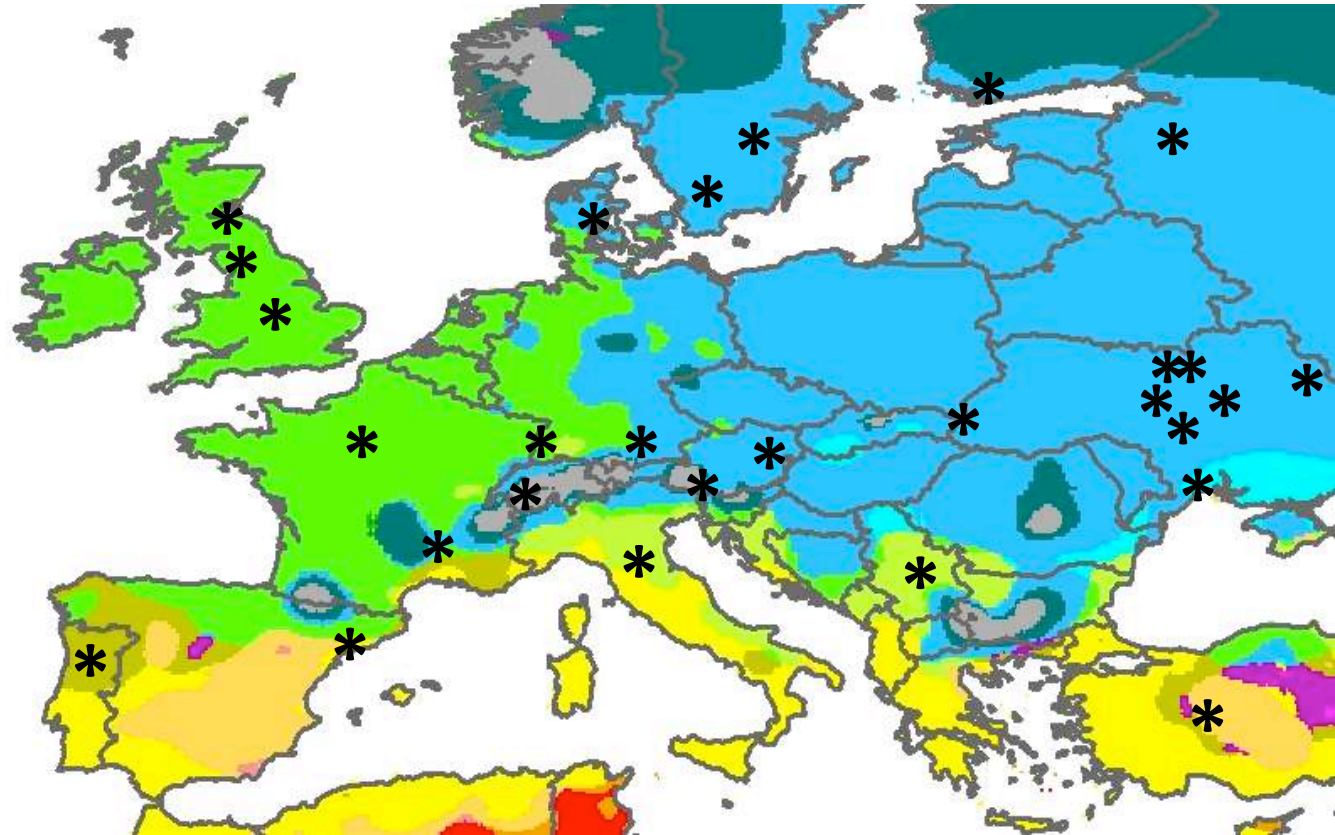


J. González
IBE (CSIC-UPF)

61 labs: 24 European countries + Morocco, Israel, US, Colombia, Ecuador, Australia

Pooled-seq data:
2014: 32 populations
2015: 39 populations
2016: 38 populations

Kapun et al 2018, bioRxiv



CEIP Ramón y Cajal,
Pina de Ebro, Zahara Alonso



MELANO GASTER CATCH THE FLY!

f t i #MelanogasterCTF
<http://melanogaster.eu>

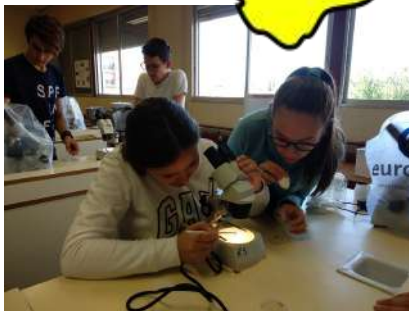


IES Benjamín Jarnes,
Osera de Ebro, Joan Torró



IES Eladio Cabañero, Tomelloso
Antonio Buendía y Ma. José Gómez

IES Antonio José Cavanilles
Alicante, Pepa Juan



IES Alonso de Ercilla,
Ocaña
Belén Roldán

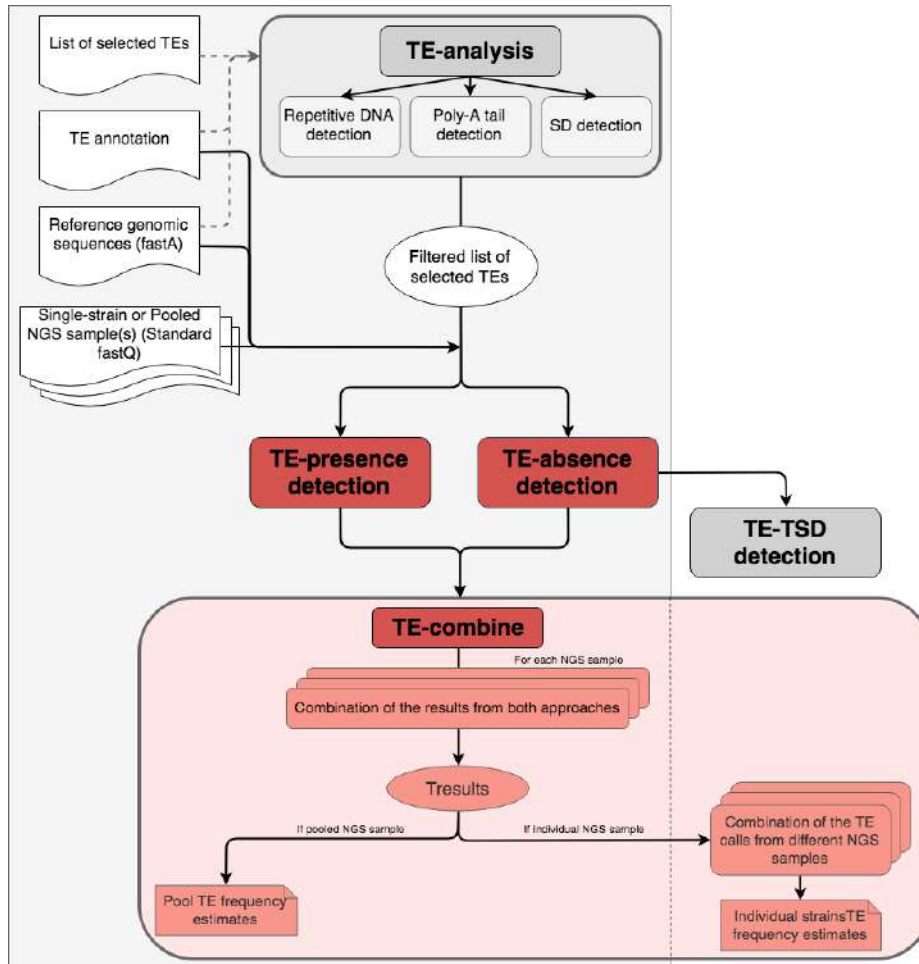


IES José de Mora, Baza
Silvana Castillo y David Gallardo

T-lex3: accurate assessment of TE population frequencies



Maria Bogaerts
PhD student



Individual and pooled NGS datasets
Detects TE presence and absence
Identifies miss-annotated TEs
Drosophila and humans reference insertions

New mapper: BWA-MEM
New filtering steps: increased accuracy
Available in Github: improved manual, test datasets

<https://github.com/GonzalezLab/T-lex3>

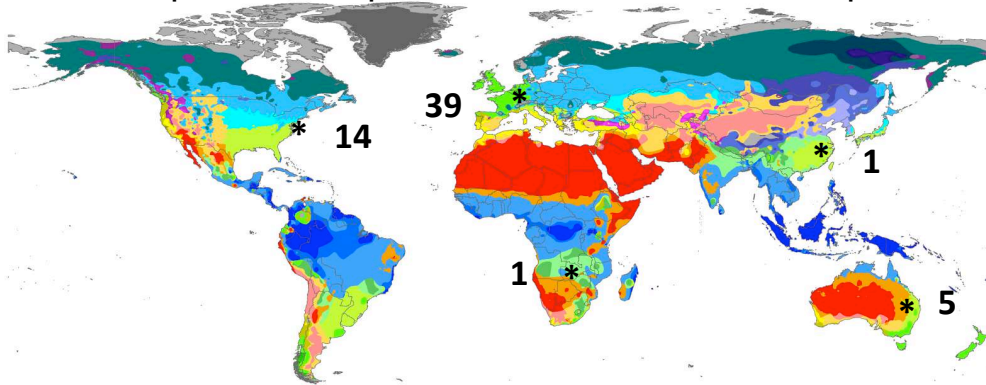


Stress, behaviour and development are shaped by TEs



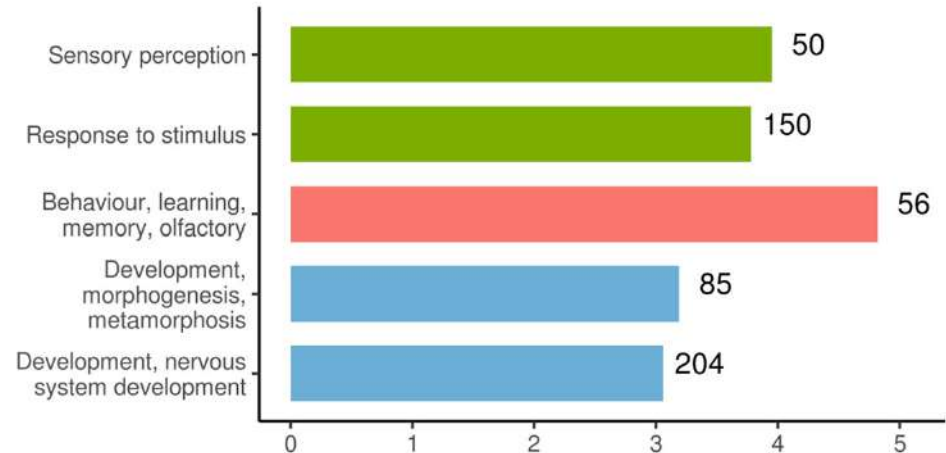
Gabriel Rech
Postdoc

Population frequencies estimates in 91 samples



- Age
- Length

- **Selective sweeps**
 - iHS
 - nSL
 - H12
- F_{ST}



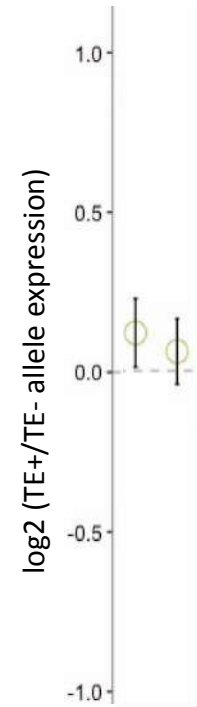
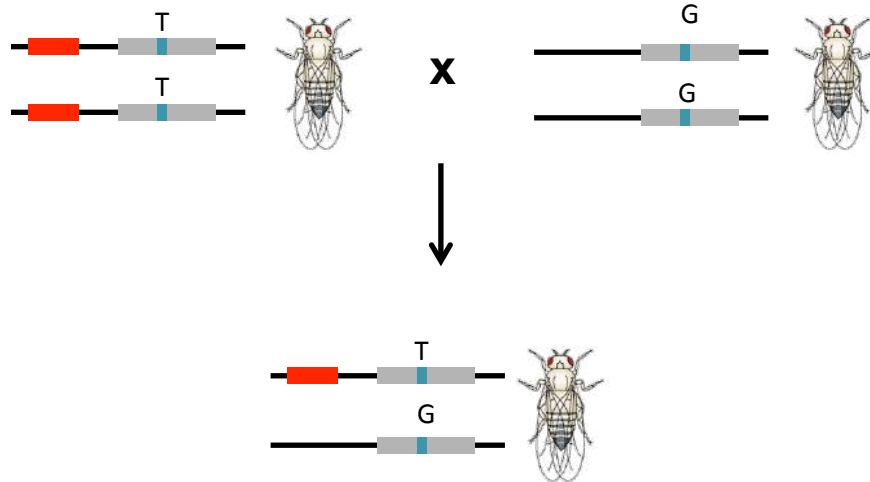


FBti0019386 allele is up-regulated in infected conditions

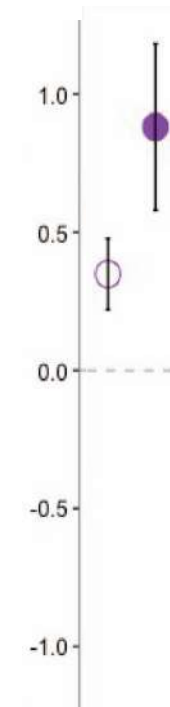


Anna Ullastres
PhD

Allele-specific expression analyses



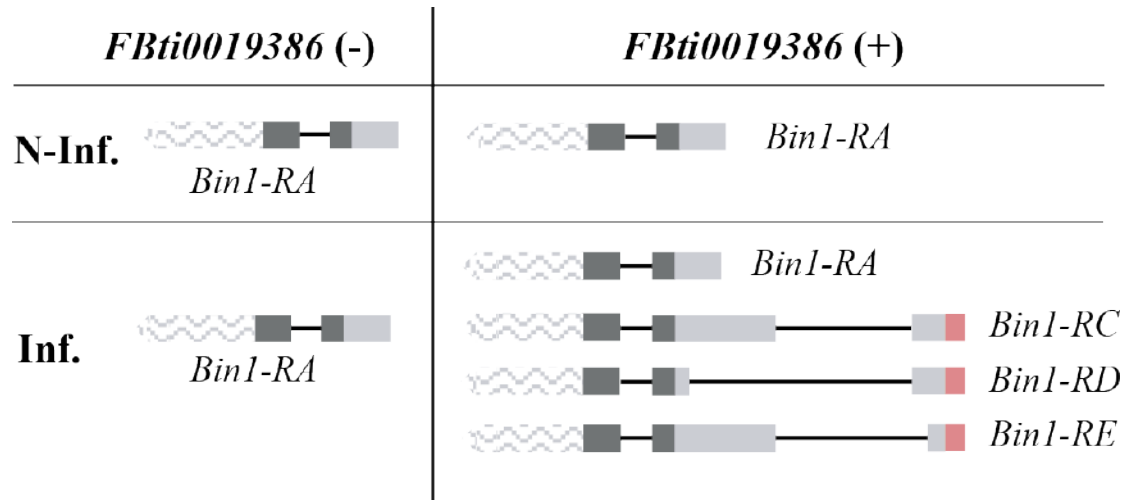
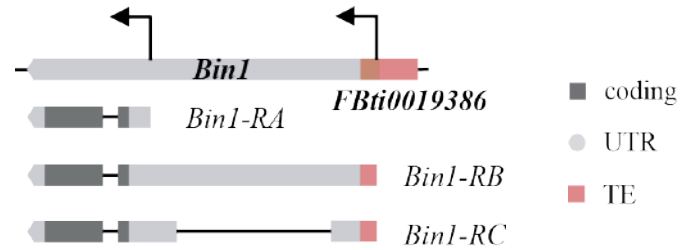
Non-infected



Infected

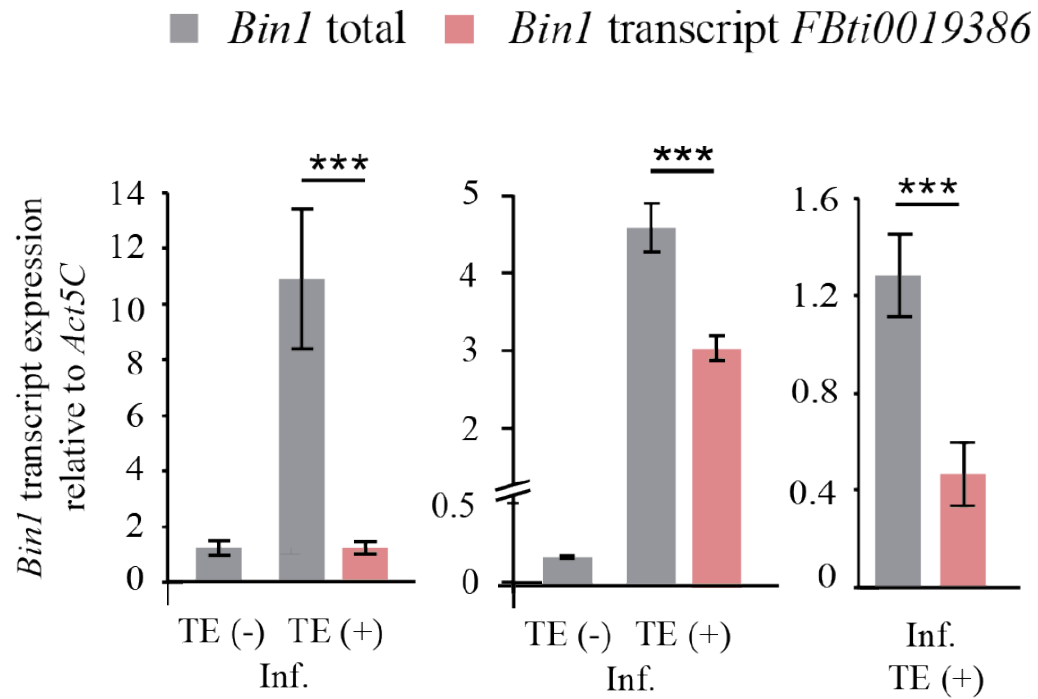


FBti0019386 adds a TSS





FBti0019386 allele expression is background dependent



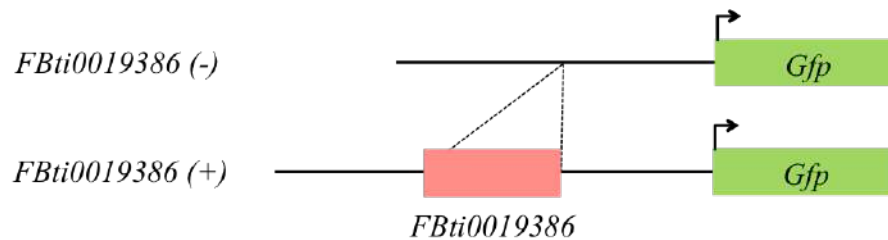


FBti0019386 drives the expression of a reporter gene

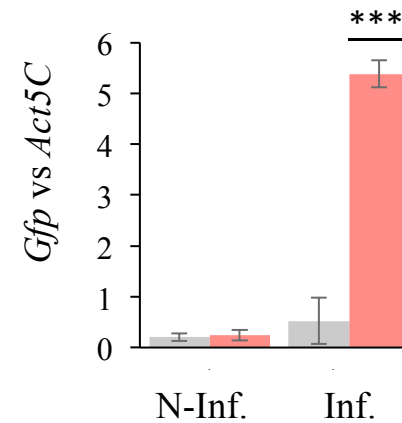


Vivien Horváth
PhD

Enhancer assay design



qRT-PCR *Gfp*

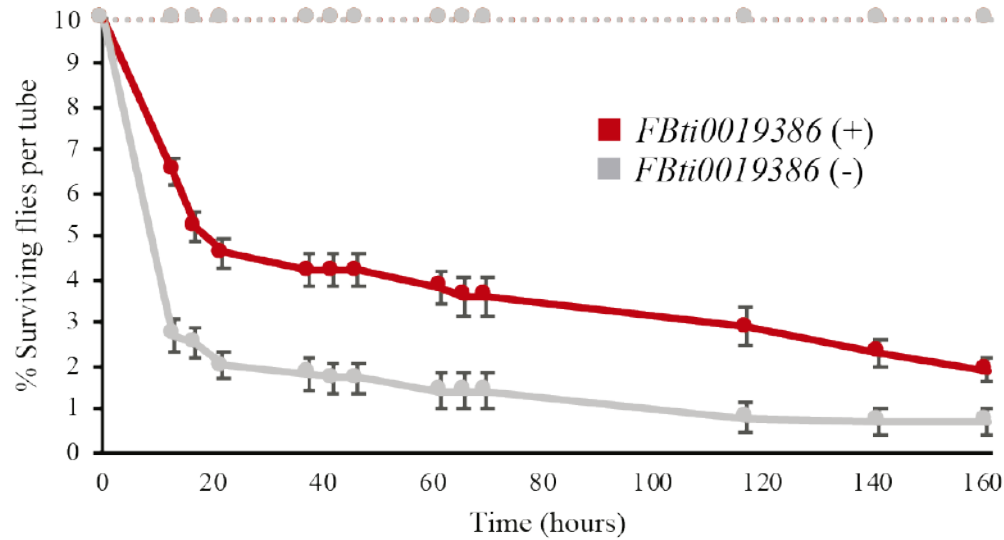




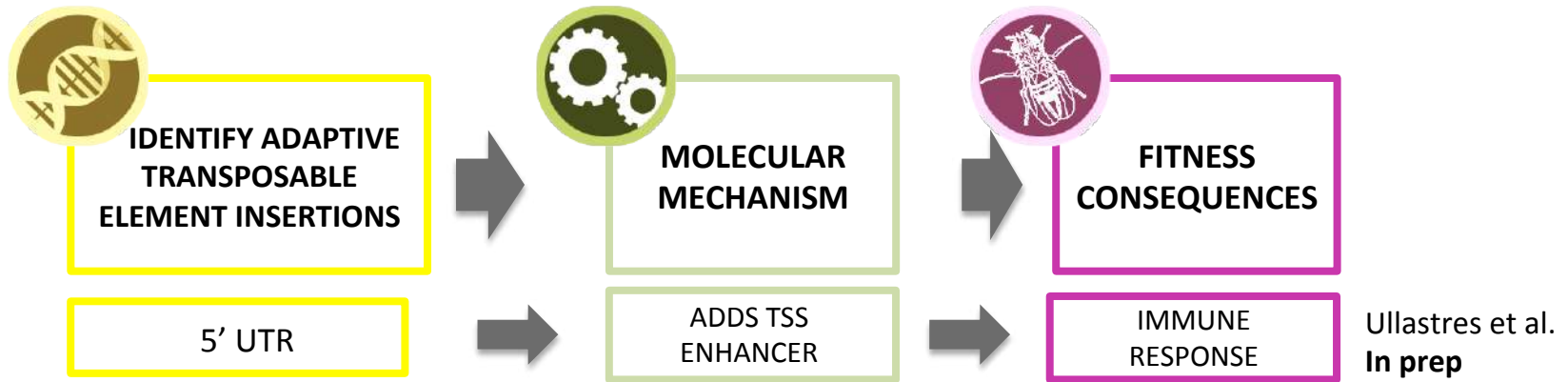
FBti0019386 is associated with increased infection tolerance



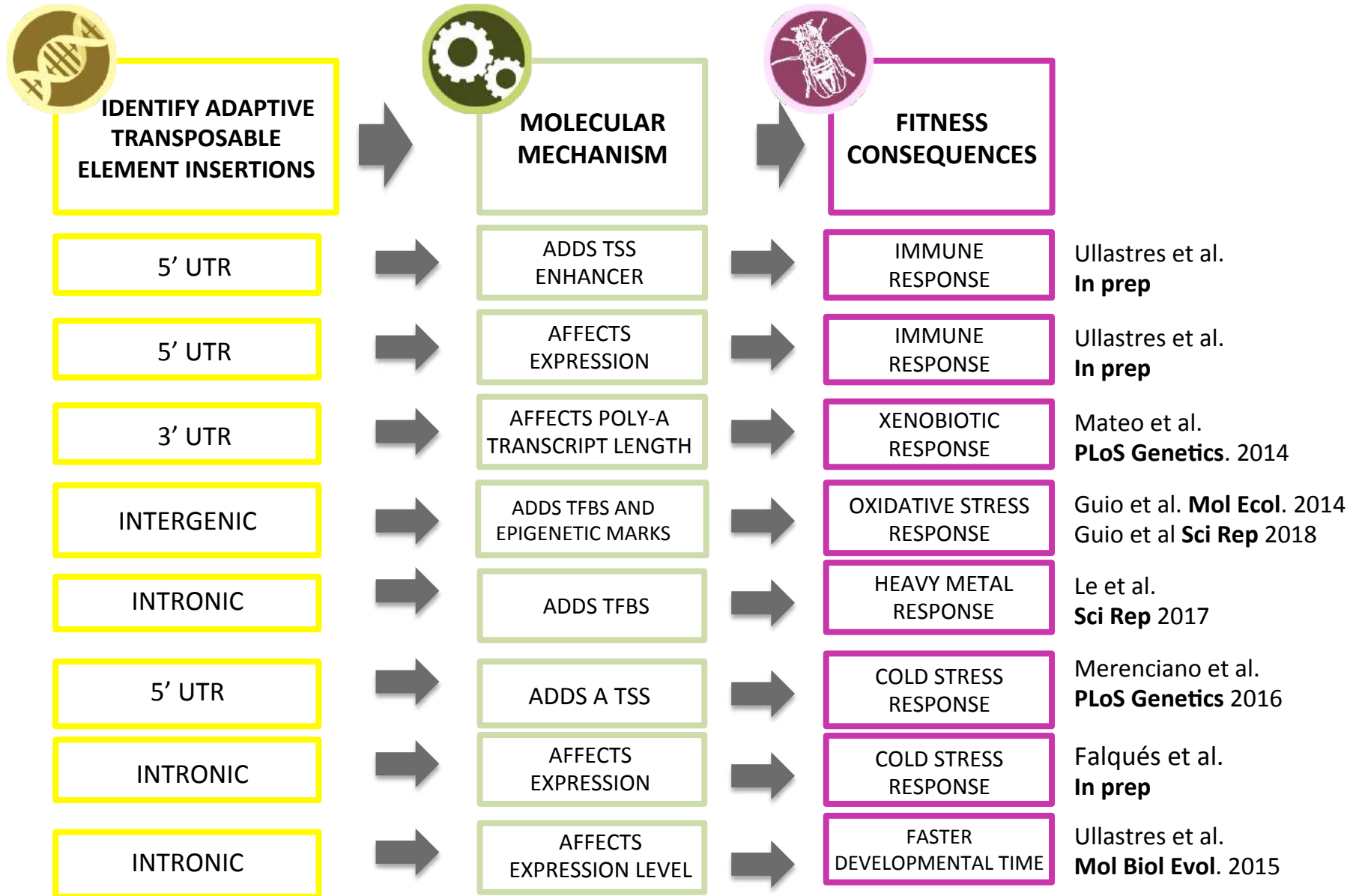
Miriam
Merenciano
PhD



TEs are an important source of adaptive mutations



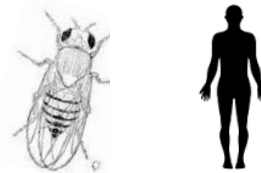
TEs are an important source of adaptive mutations



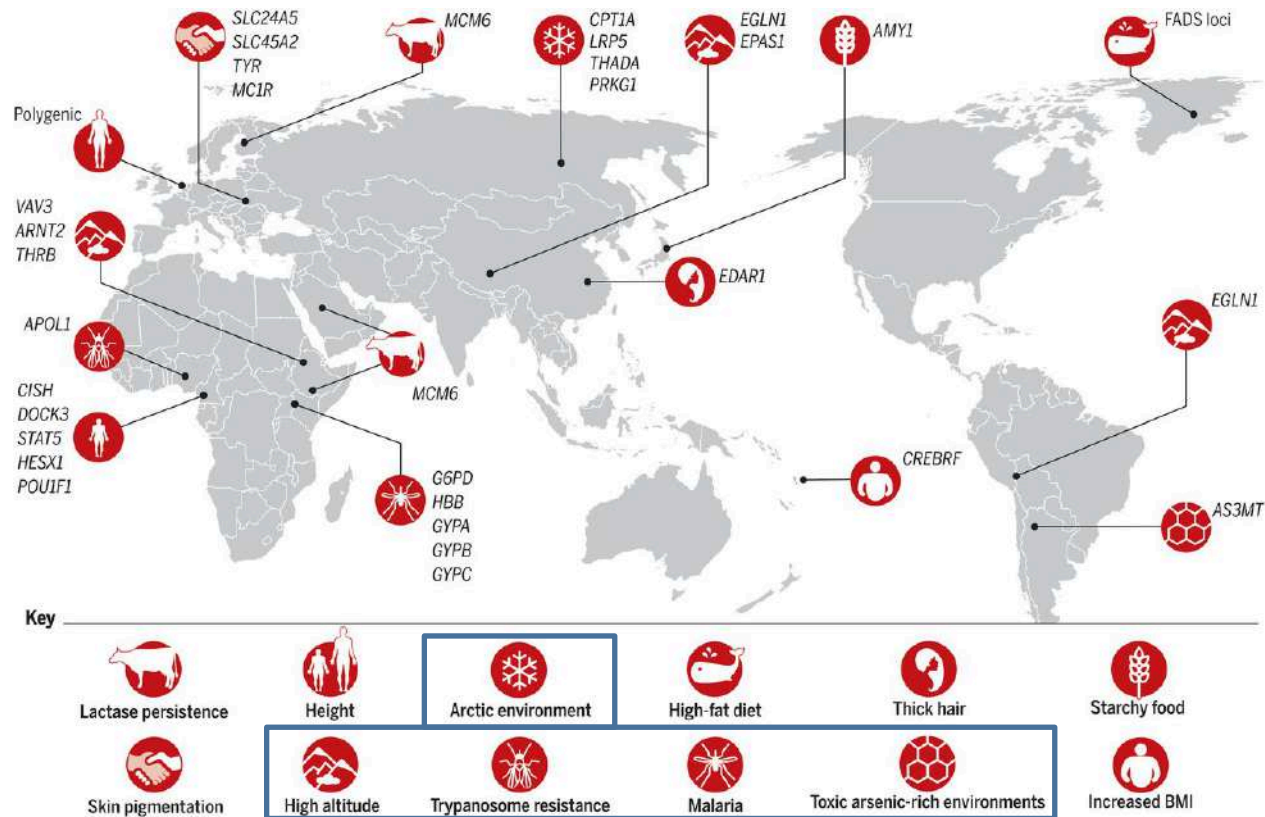
What is the impact of TEs in the regulation of stress-response genes?

Stress-response pathways are highly conserved across organisms

Oxidative stress	Cnc/Nrf2
Xenobiotic stress	Cnc/Nrf2
Hypoxia stress	HIF1
Heavy-metal stress	MTF1
Heat shock stress	HSF
Immune stress	caudal, Deaf1, nub, XBP1, dorsal



Adaptation in humans is also related to several stress-responses



PREDICTIONS

TFBMs

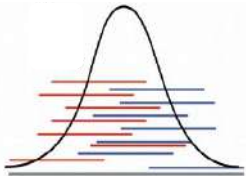
PWMs



TFFMs



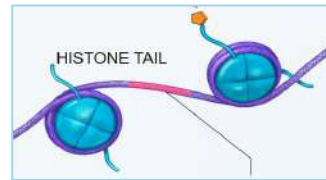
TFBSs



ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Enhancer features

Open chromatin/
histone marks



CBP co-binding

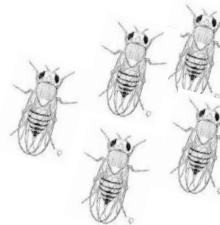
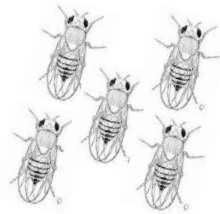
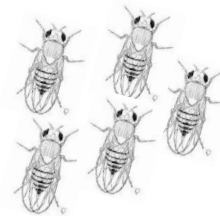


Genomic location

Regulatory region/ stress-
related genes

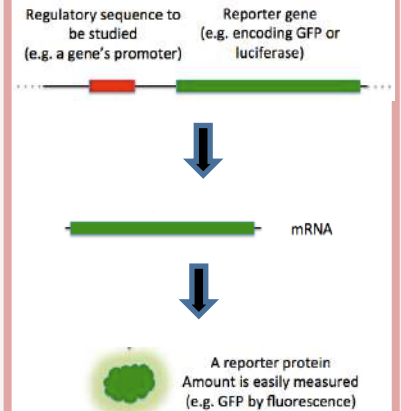


Population frequencies

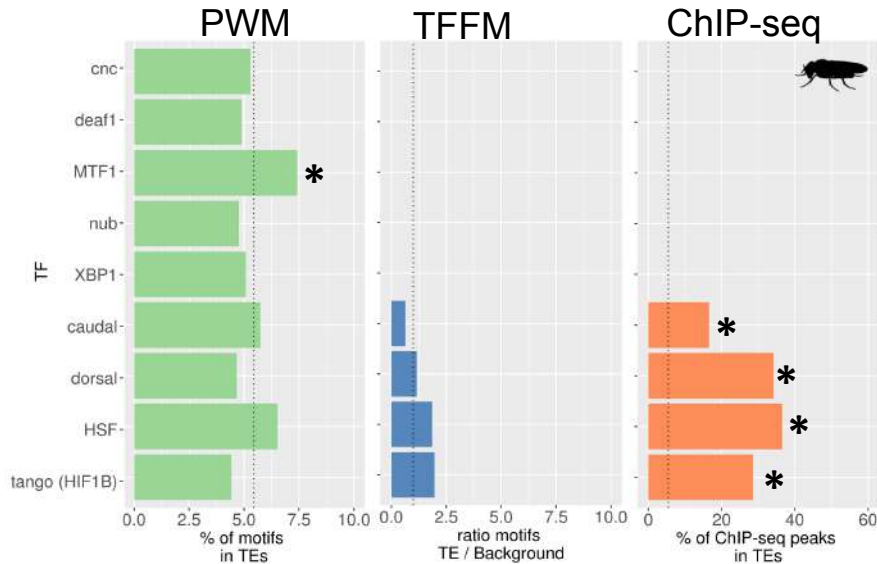


VALIDATION

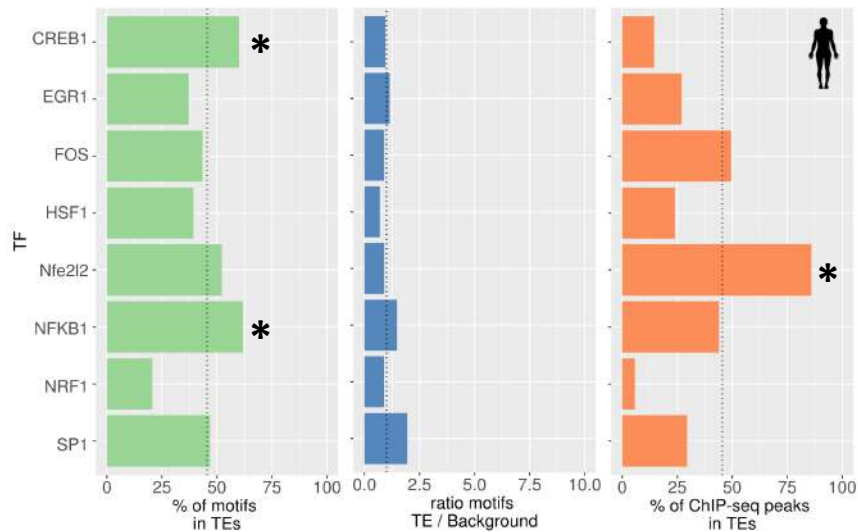
In vivo enhancer assays



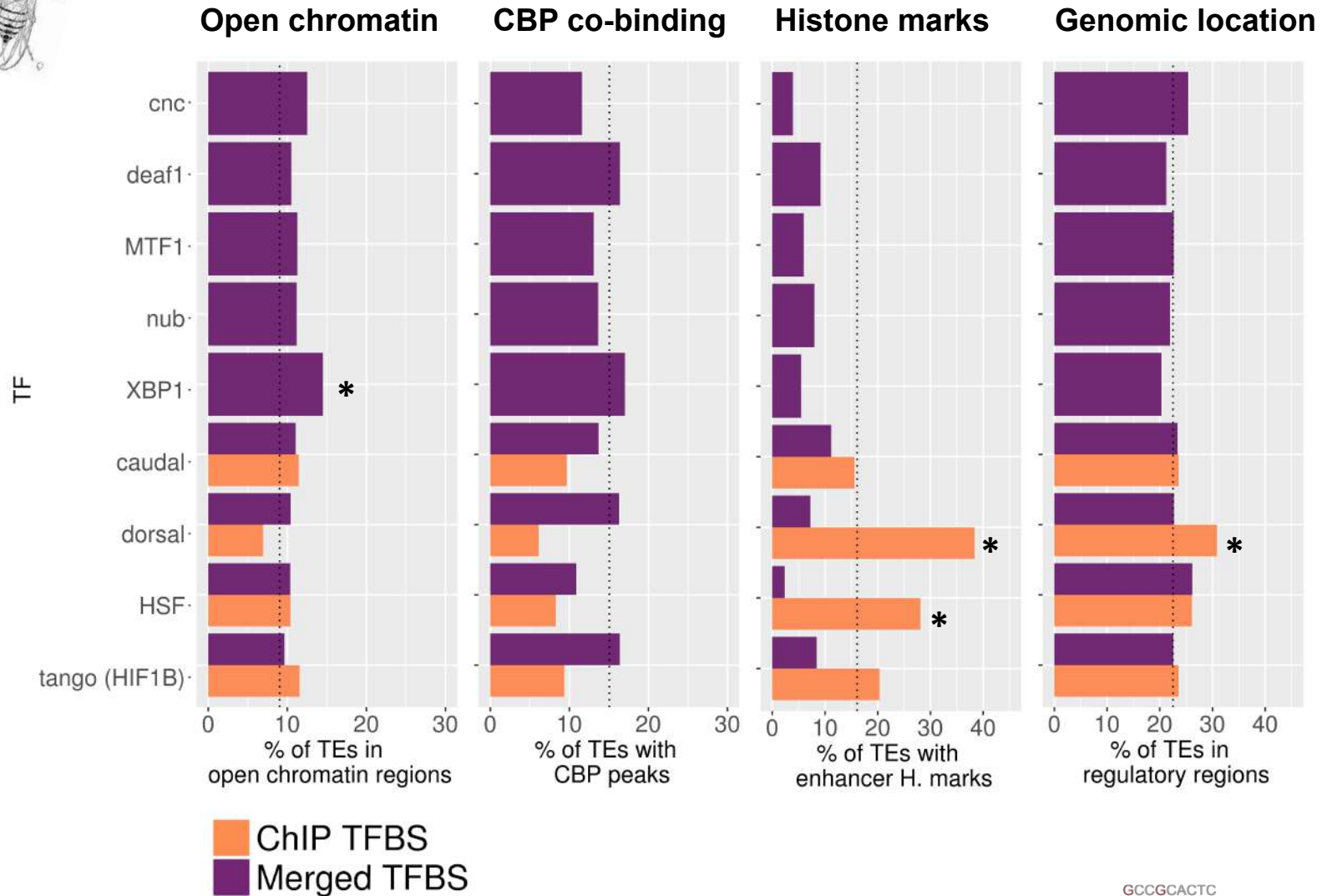
TEs are a considerable source of stress-response TFBS



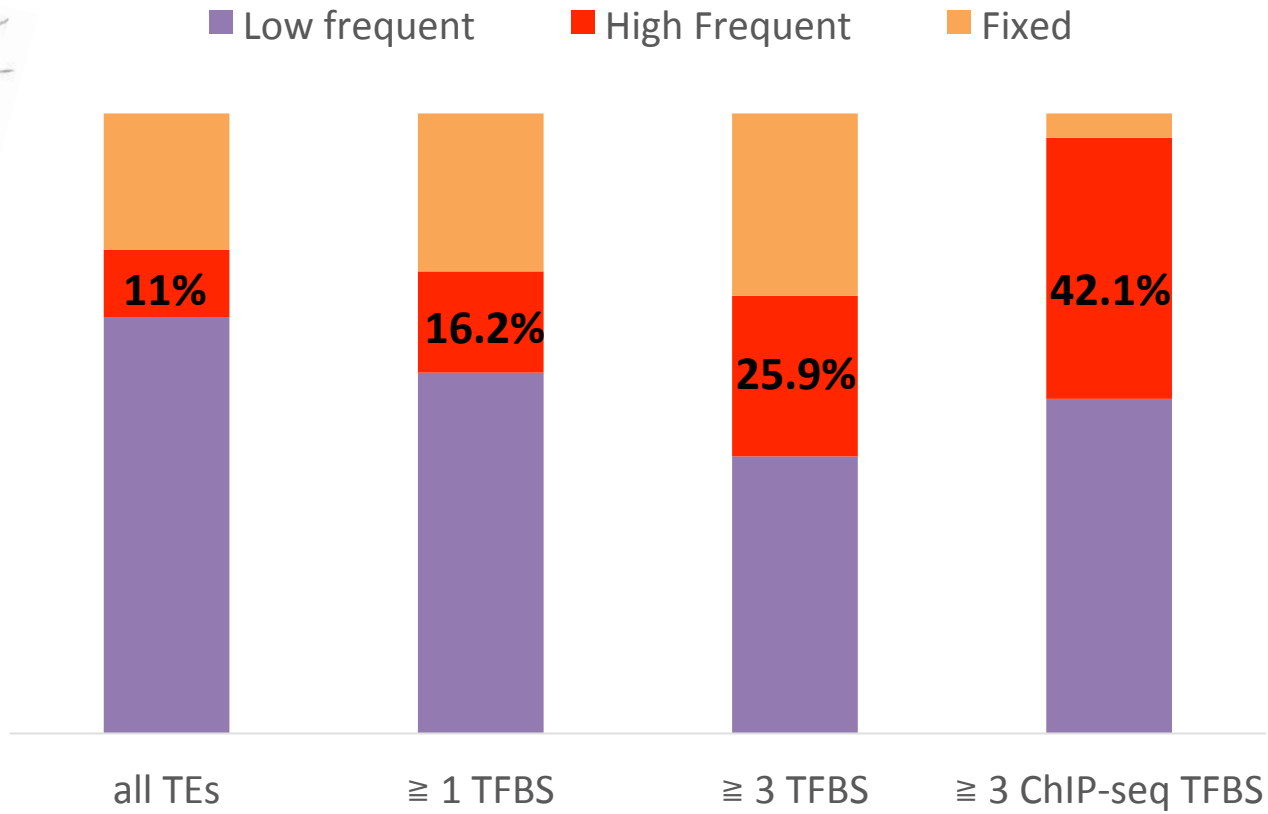
- Proportion of TFBS in TEs is TF-specific
17% to 37% in Drosophila
6% to 86% in humans



TEs containing TFBS are not globally enriched for enhancer features



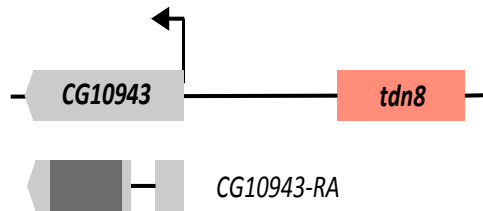
TEs with ≥ 3 TFBS are present at high population frequencies



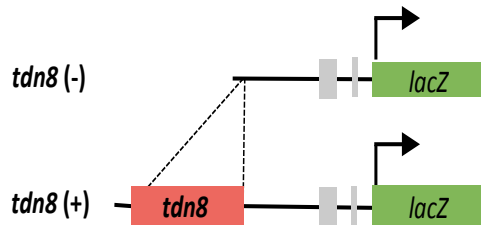
Functional validation of candidate TEs



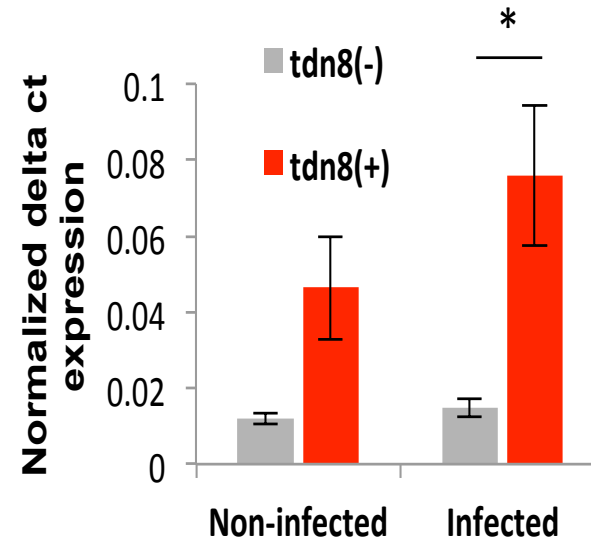
A. *CG10943* transcript



B. Enhancer assay design



C. qRT-PCR *lacZ* transgenic flies gut



Functional validation of candidate TEs



We validated six out of 12 TEs tested

- All six TEs affected expression of the reporter gene under stress conditions, suggesting that these TEs are indeed involved in stress gene regulation
- Five of the six TEs add TFBS that were already present in the promoter region of the nearby gene
- All six TEs were either LTR or LINE from different families: *roo*, *jockey*, *invader4*, *Rt1b*, *BS*, and *transpac* while most of the non-validated TEs were TIRs
- Non-validated TEs:
 - Some might required genomic context that is not present in the vector
 - May serve as a landing pad for TFs to scan DNA
 - Buffer of extra binding sites to trap TF

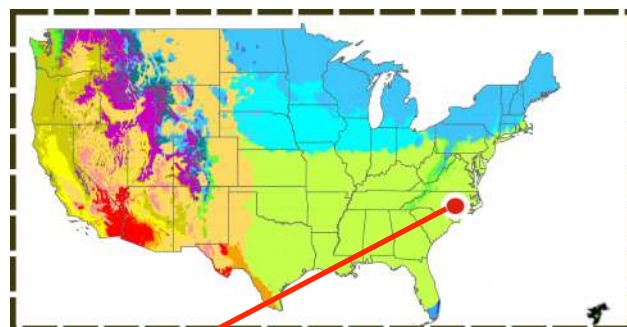
All adaptive mutations

Identified mutations

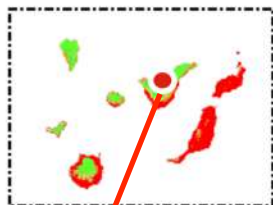
A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The larger, outer circle is red and contains the text 'All adaptive mutations'. The smaller, inner circle is orange and contains the text 'Identified mutations'. The two circles overlap, indicating that the identified mutations are a subset of all adaptive mutations.

Identified mutations

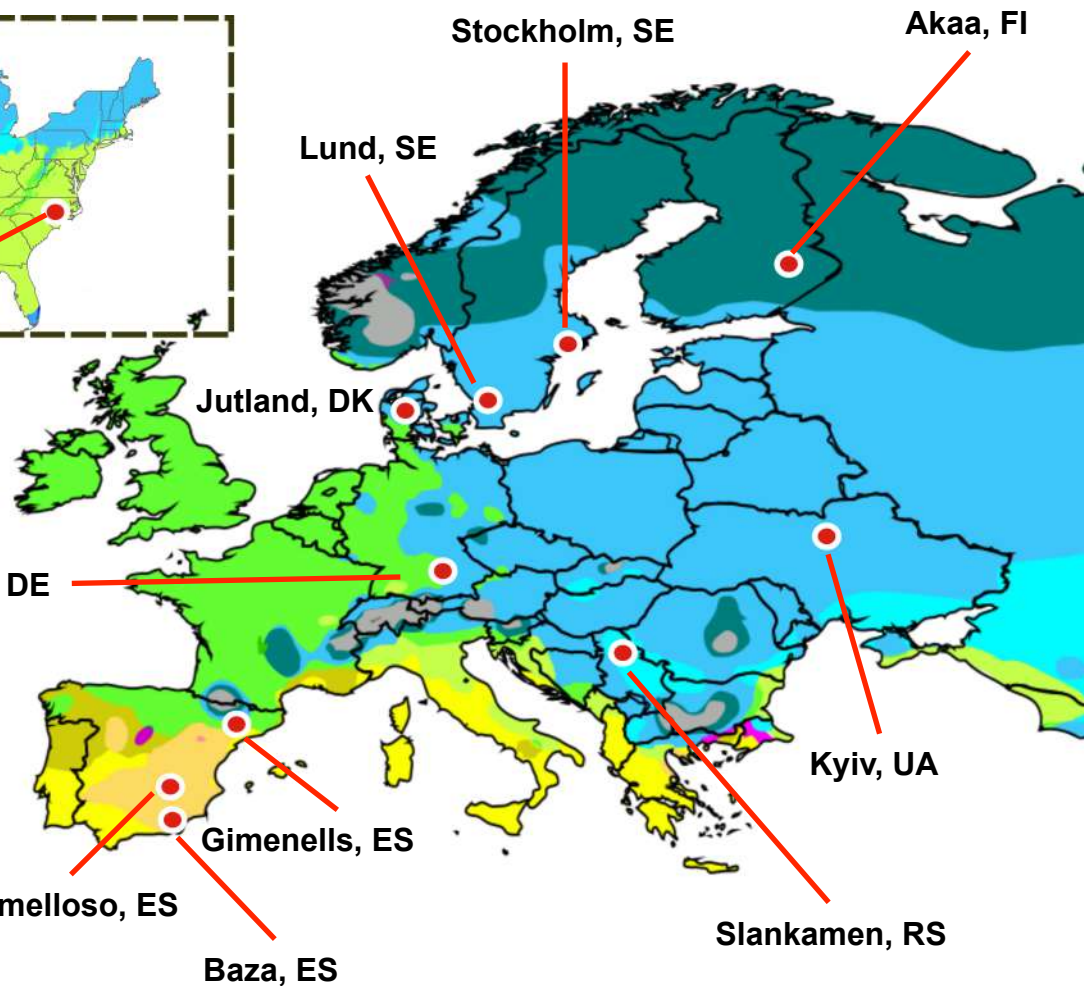
13 new *Dmel* reference genomes



Raleigh, NC



San Cristobal, ES



Stockholm, SE

Akaa, FI

Lund, SE

Jutland, DK

Munich, DE

Kyiv, UA

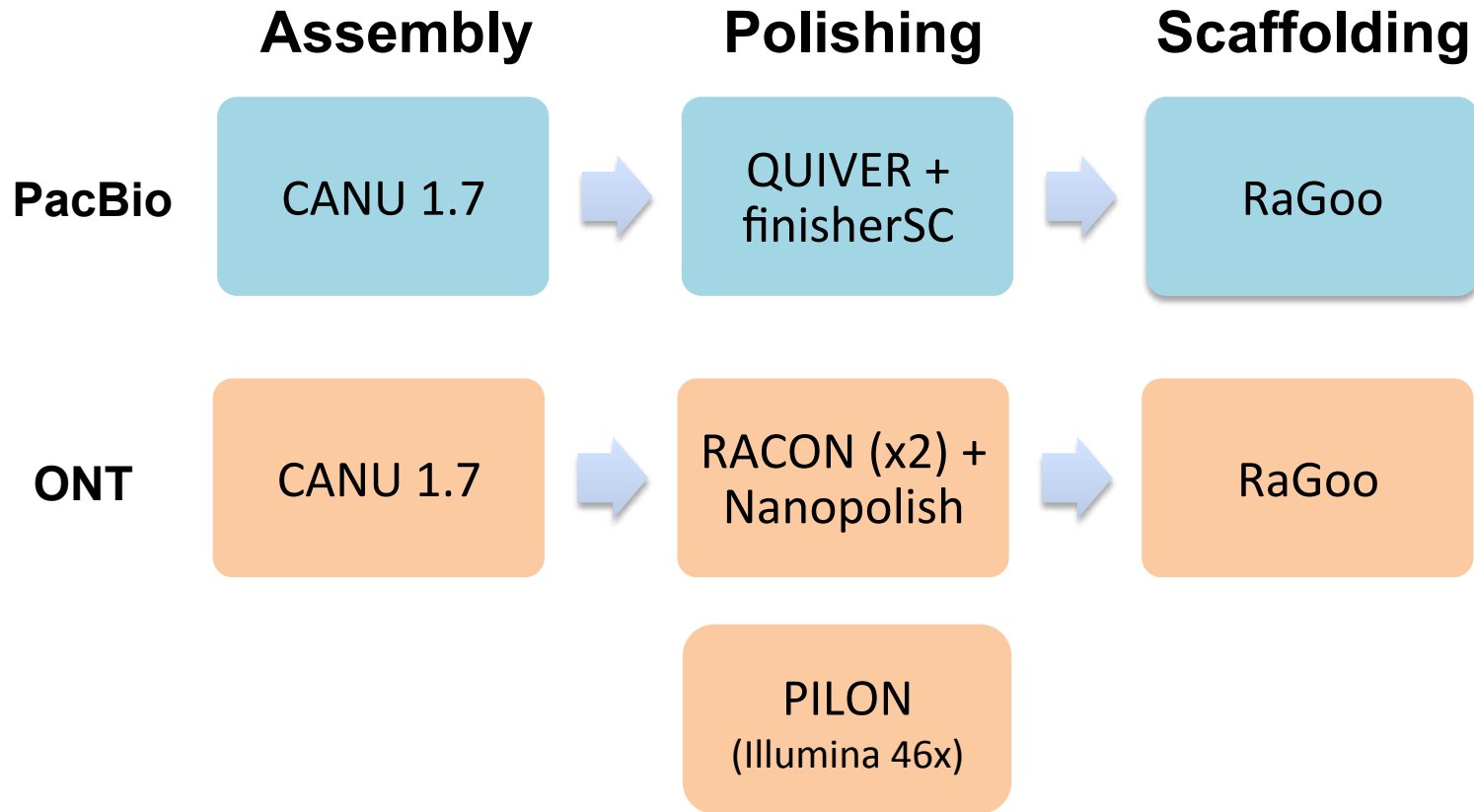
Slankamen, RS

Gimenells, ES

Tomelloso, ES

Baza, ES

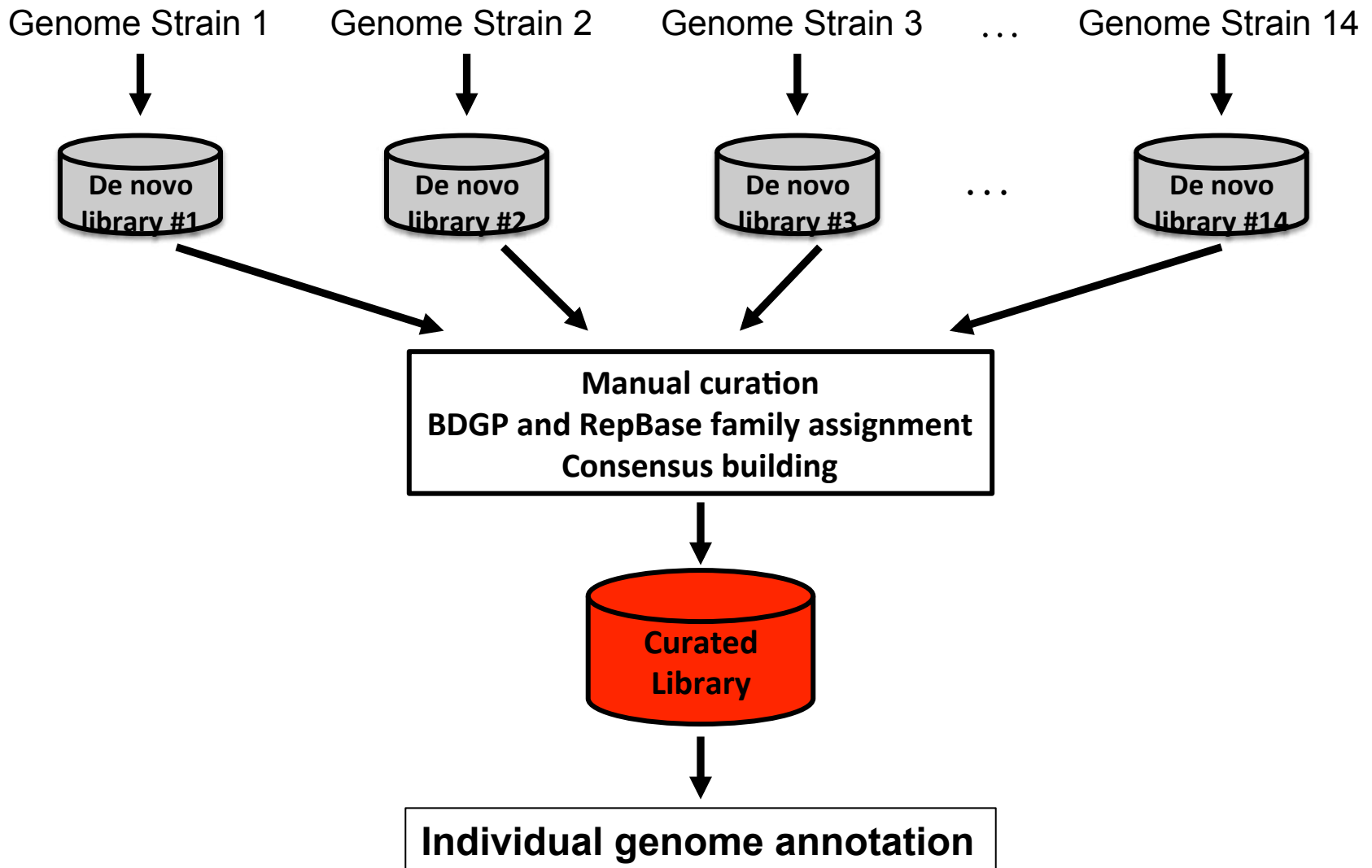
13 new *Dmel* reference genomes



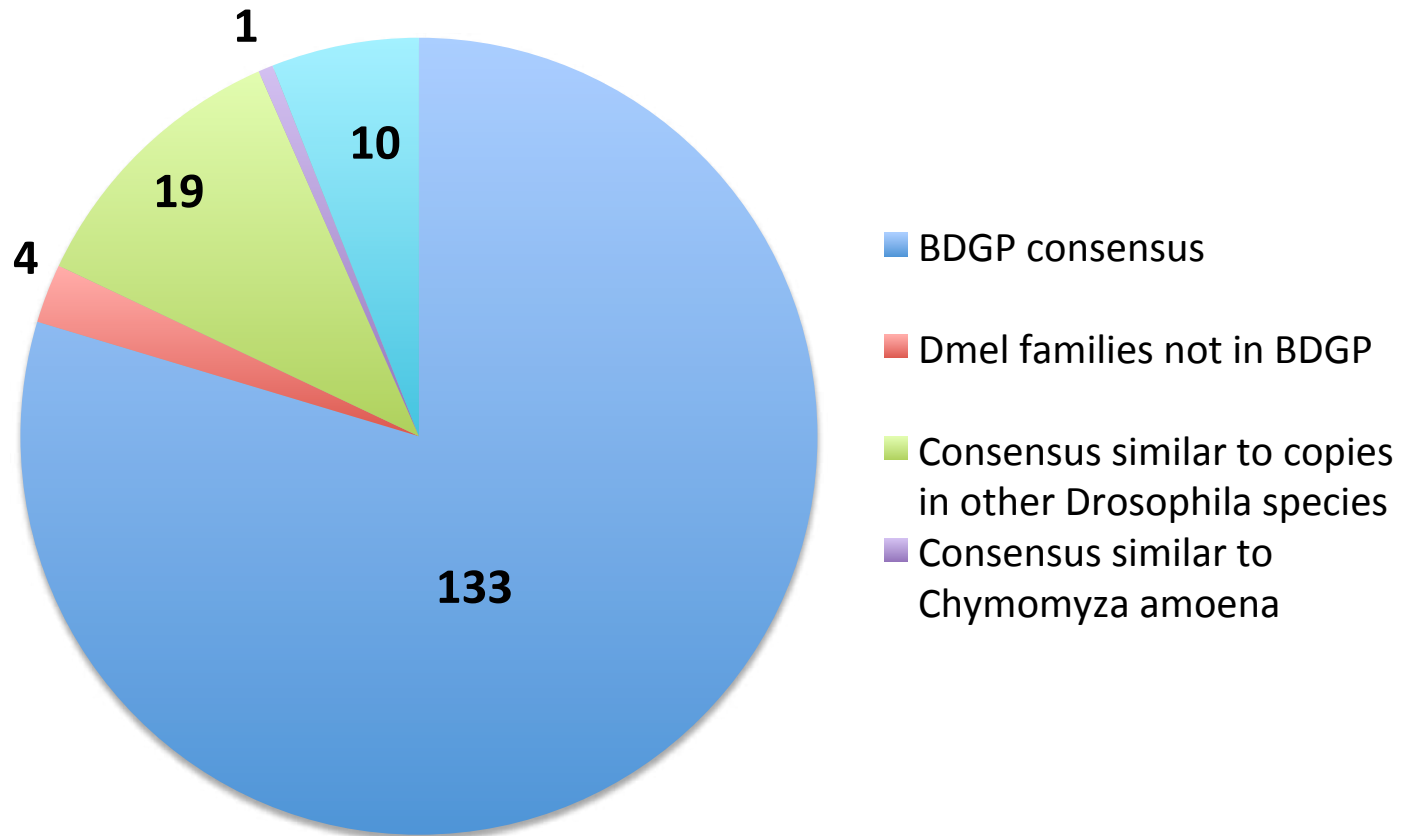
13 new *Dmel* reference genomes

Technology	Genome	Coverage	Genome size	N50	BUSCO
PacBio	MUN	117X	142,0	7.8Mb	98.5%
	TOM	86X	150,4	3.2Mb	98.1%
ONT	FIN	107X	142,7	18.9Mb	98.6%
	LUN	96X	138,1	2.0Mb	98.4%
	B22	90X	142,4	3.0Mb	97.3%
	COR	82X	138,1	7.8Mb	98.0%
	JUT	81X	138,4	4.0Mb	98.4%
	SLA	68X	143,7	0.8Mb	97.3%
	GIM	65X	142,3	6.8Mb	98.6%
	R177	61X	141,9	14.5Mb	97.4%
	TEN	60X	140,5	1.1Mb	97.4%
	KIE	51X	143,8	3.8Mb	98.4%
	R375	47X	141,2	13.5Mb	96.1%

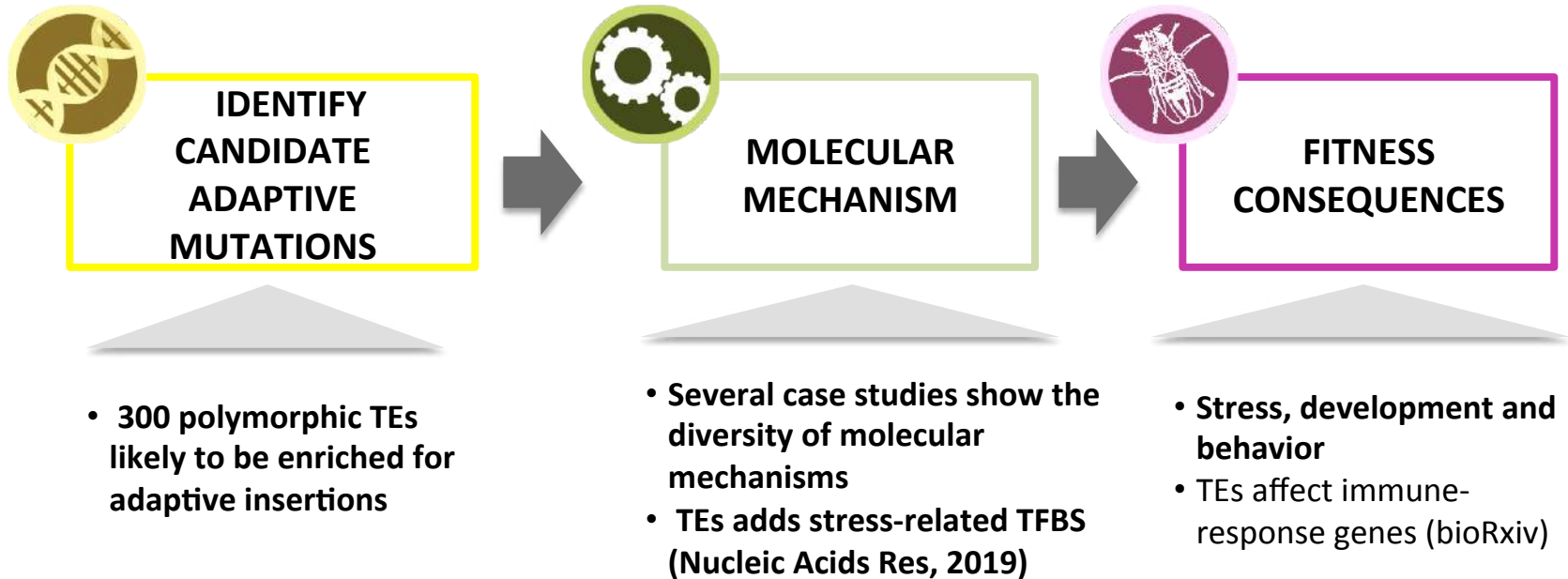
De novo annotation of TEs with REPET



TE annotation in the new 13 reference genomes



SUMMARY



Acknowledgments



Gabriel
Rech
Postdoc



Sara
Guirao-Rico
Postdoc



Judit
Salces
Postdoc



Llew
Green
Postdoc



Carlos
Vargas
Postdoc



Laura
Aguilera
Lab tech



Miriam
Merenciano
PhD student



Maria
Bogaerts
PhD student



Vivien
Horvath
PhD student



Hadi Quesneville
URGI, INRA, Versailles FRANCE



Roberto Torres
Fruitfly, adaptive science outreach

FUNDING



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission



GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN Y UNIVERSIDADES
Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Empresa i Coneixement
Secretaria d'Universitats i Recerca



RESEARCH NETWORKS



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www.gonzalezlab.eu

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Evolutionary and Functional Genomics