



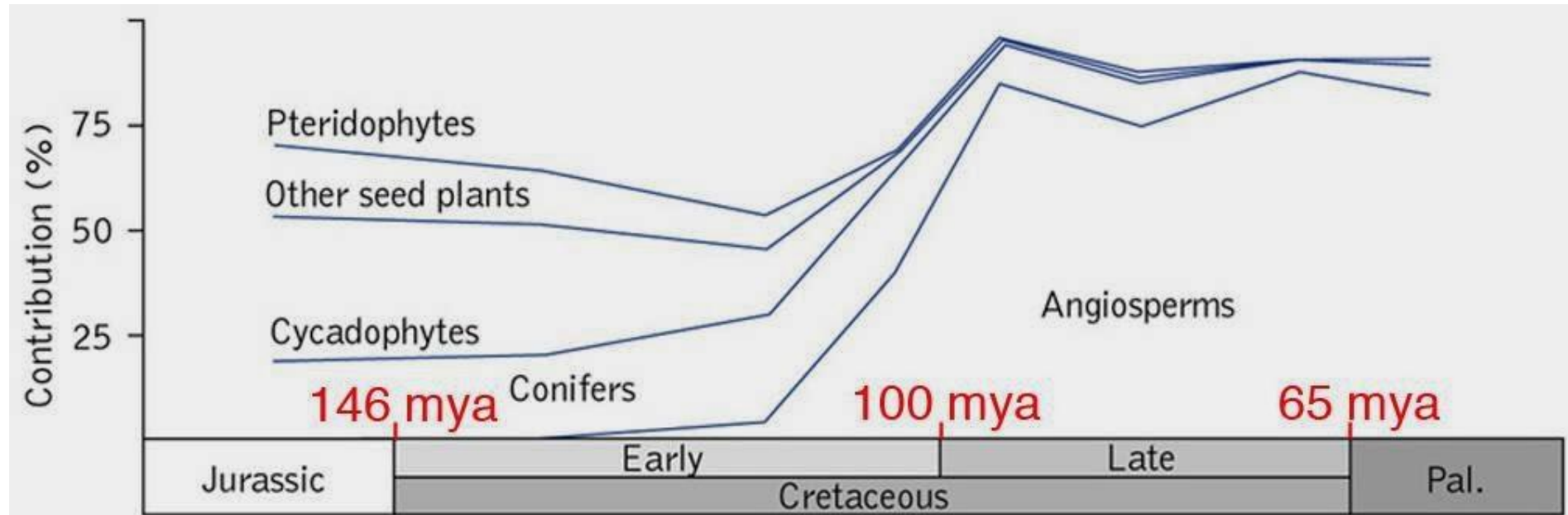
Biosystematika II

April 25th, 2019

Clément Lafon Placette

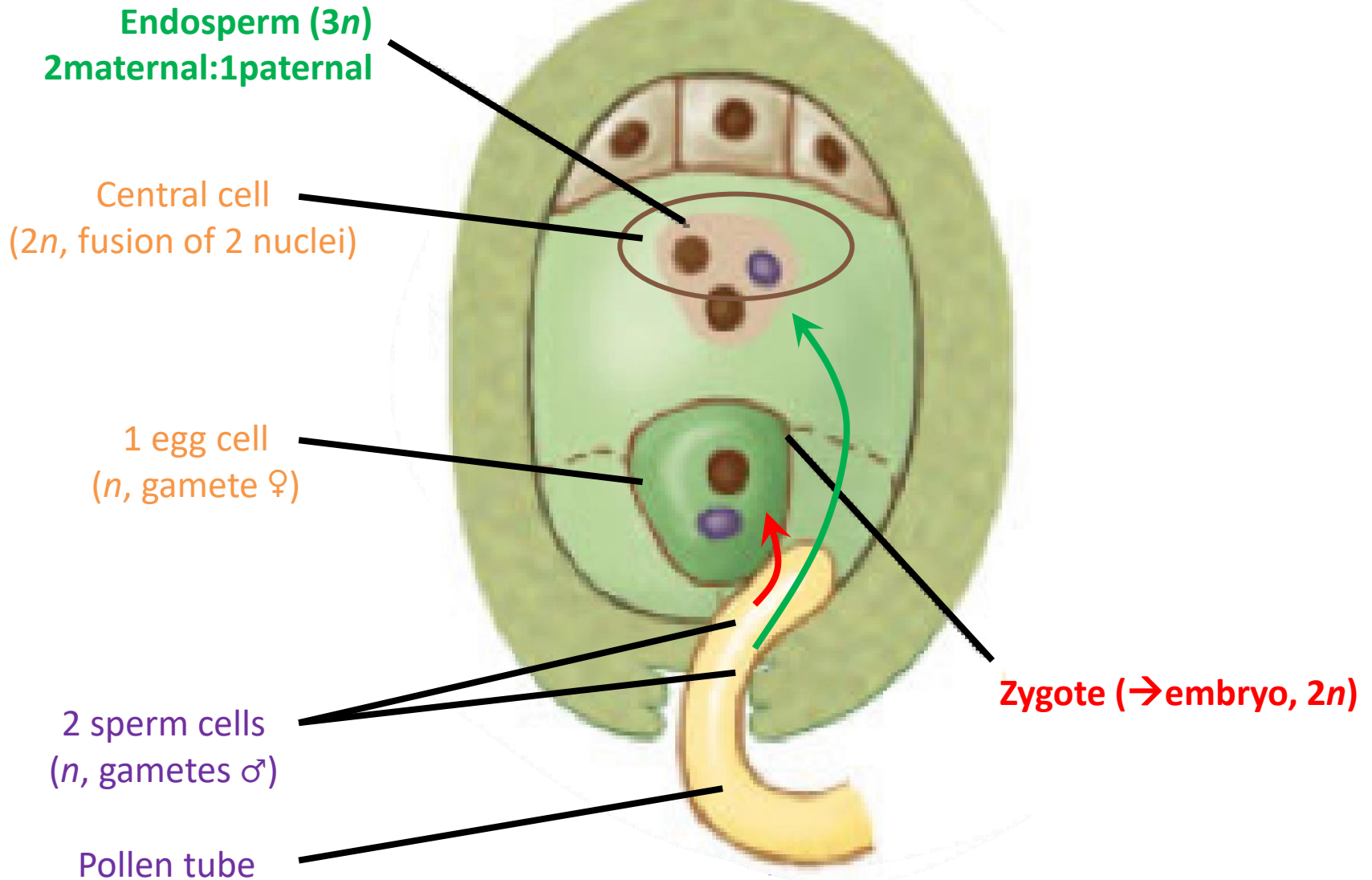


Angiosperms dominate the current plant world

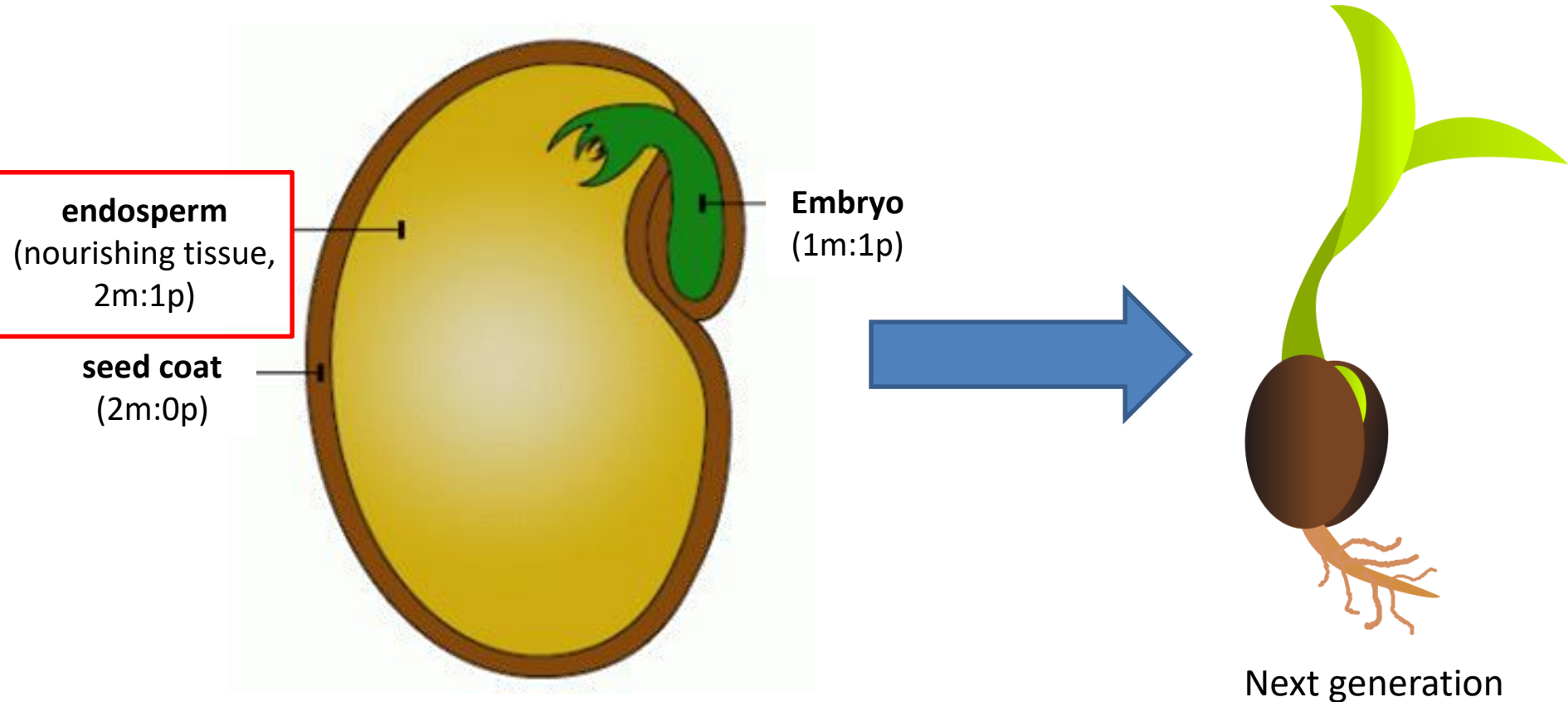


Cox and Moore Fig. 10.7 (2010)

Double fertilization in Angiosperms



A seed is supposed to give rise to a new healthy seedling



The 2m:1p endosperm ratio can be disrupted



Cymbidium Fanfare

2x



Cymbidium Fanfare

4x

The endosperm: a genome dosage sensitive tissue

Balanced ploidy

$2x \times 2x$

M:P ratio: 2:1



Normal
endosperm

Maternal excess

$4x \text{ ♀} \times 2x \text{ ♂}$

M:P ratio: 4:1



Early cellularized
Endosperm

Paternal excess

$2x \text{ ♀} \times 4x \text{ ♂}$

M:P ratio: 1:1



Endosperm with
failed cellularization

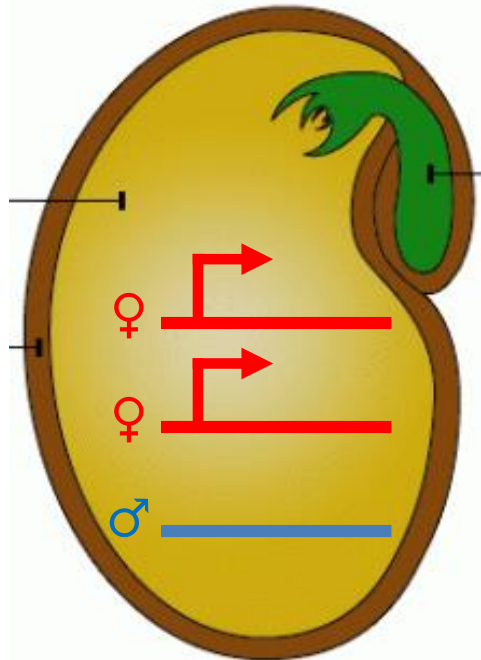
It's a relative dosage, not absolute. Homo-polyploids have more copies but remain 2m:1p

Parental genomes are not equivalent/they are complementary

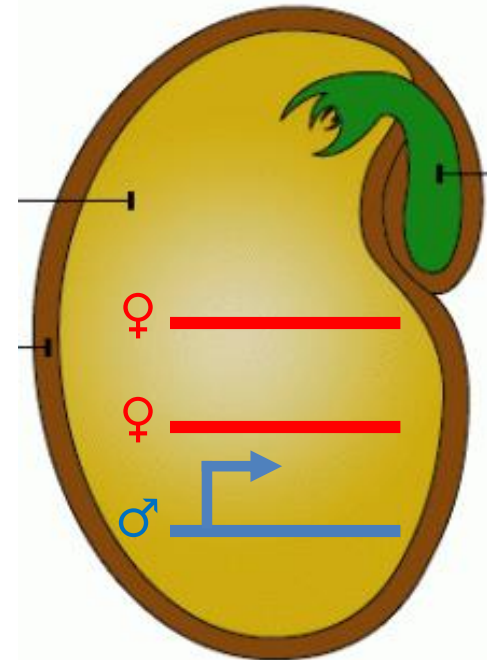
Parent-of-origin expression: genomic imprinting

Genomic imprinting is the epigenetic phenomenon by which certain genes are expressed in a parent-of-origin-specific manner

Maternally expressed



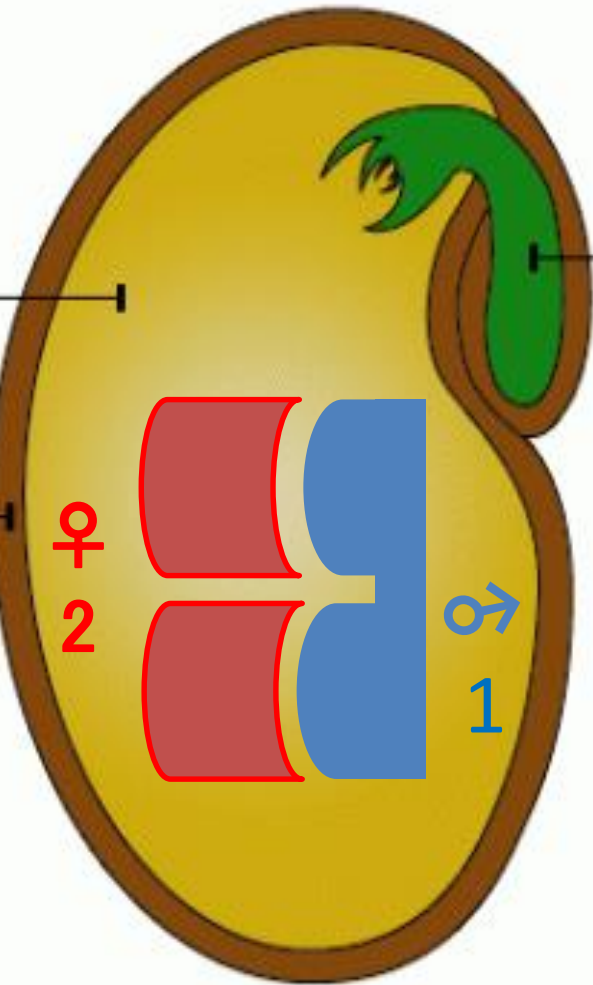
Paternally expressed



Complementarity/unequivalence of parental genomes

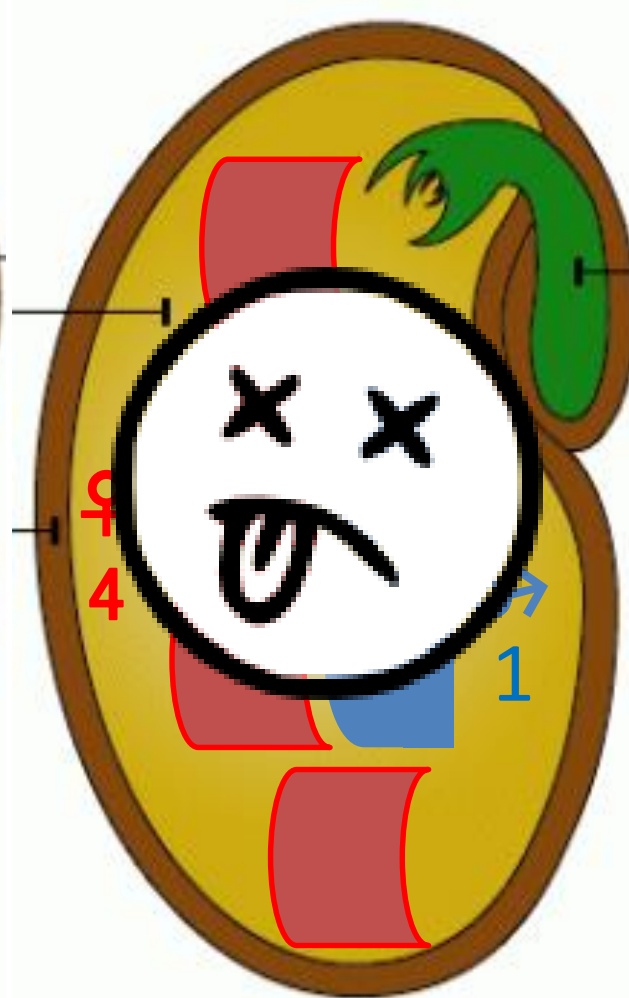
Balanced ploidy

$2x \times 2x$



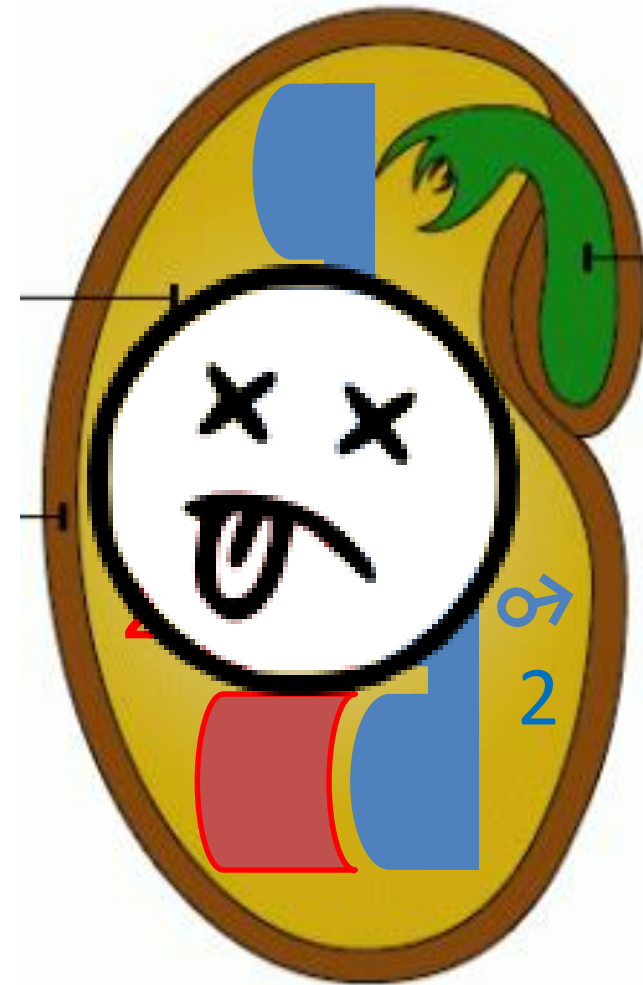
Maternal excess

$4x \text{ ♀} \times 2x \text{ ♂}$



Paternal excess

$2x \text{ ♀} \times 4x \text{ ♂}$



Hybrid seed lethality = reproductive barrier

S. chilense

S. chilense

×

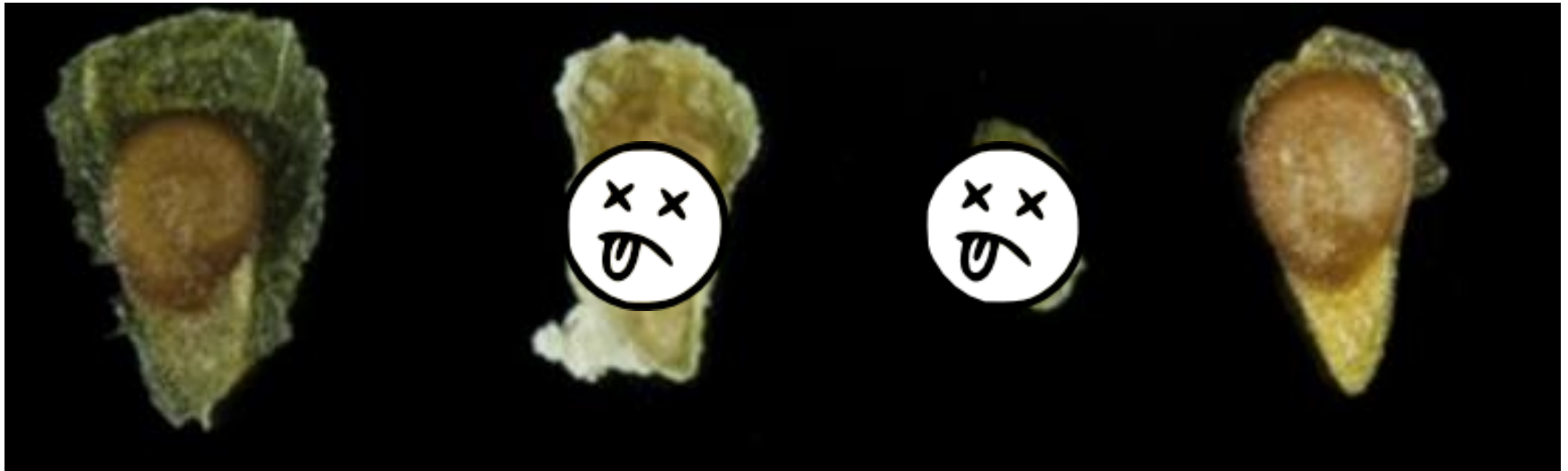
S. peruvianum

S. peruvianum

×

S. chilense

S. peruvianum



“What is a species and what is not?”

A cockadog (hassciencegonetooofar.com)



“Species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are **reproductively isolated** from other such groups”

Ernst Mayr, 1963

Exactly the same story in homoploid hybrid seeds

A. lyrata, 2x



×

A. arenosa, 2x



=

Hybrid



A. arenosa, 2x



×

A. lyrata, 2x

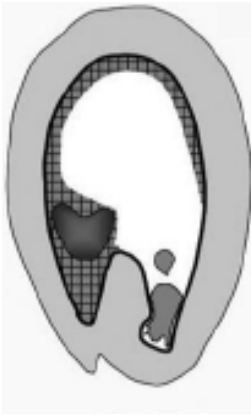




=

Hybrid



The endosperm requires a specific relative dosage between maternal and paternal genomes (2:1)

	♀ 2x × ♂ 2x	♀ 4x × ♂ 2x	♀ 2x Aa × ♂ 2x Aa	♀ 2x × ♂ 4x	♀ 2x Aa × ♂ 2x Aa
Genome ratio	2m:1p	4m:1p	2m:1p	2m:2p	2m:1p
Genome balance	Normal	♀ excess	Normal	♂ excess	Normal
					
	Normal endosperm	Early cellularized endosperm		Endosperm with failed cellularization	

Reciprocal defects in interploid seeds within the same species = homoploid hybrid seeds!

A quantitative imbalance in interspecific (homoploid) hybrid seeds as well?

Increasing the ploidy of one parent rescues the hybrid seed: a quantitative rather than qualitative barrier

chromosomes doubling (drug induced, colchicine)



C. rubella (2x) × *C. grandiflora* (2x)



C. rubella (4x) × *C. grandiflora* (2x)



C. rubella × *C. grandiflora* hybrid seeds rescued!



The Endosperm Balance Number (EBN) hypothesis

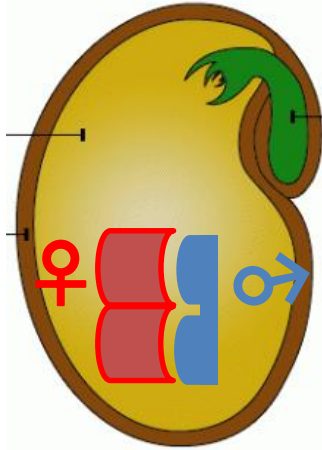
Johnston et al. 1980



chromosomes $\times 2$
(drug induced)

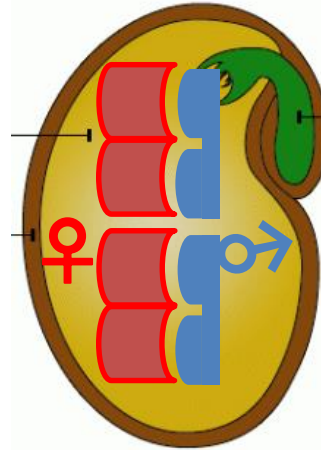


Solanum brevidens, 2x
EBN = 1



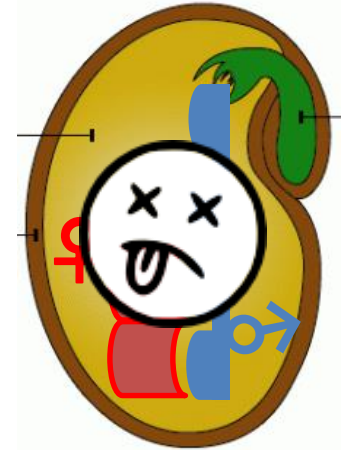
×

S. stenotomum, 2x
EBN = 2

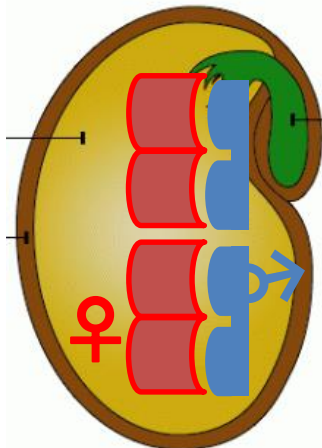


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Hybrid seed, 2x
Imbalanced stoichiometry

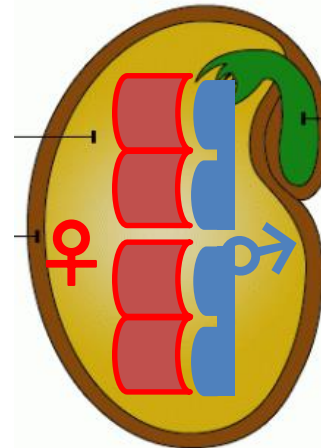


S. brevidens, 4x
EBN = 2



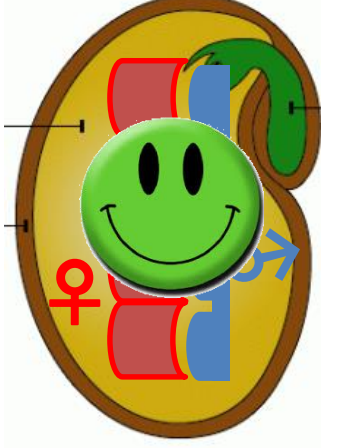
×

S. stenotomum, 2x
EBN = 2



=

Hybrid seed, 3x
balanced stoichiometry



A problem of genome dosage between parental species

A. lyrata, 2x

EBN = 1

A. arenosa, 2x

EBN = 2

Hybrid seed, 2x

1 *lyrata* < 2 *arenosa*



Natural
tetraploidization

A. lyrata, 4x

EBN = 2

A. arenosa, 2x

EBN = 2

Hybrid seed, 3x

2 *lyrata* = 2 *arenosa*



×



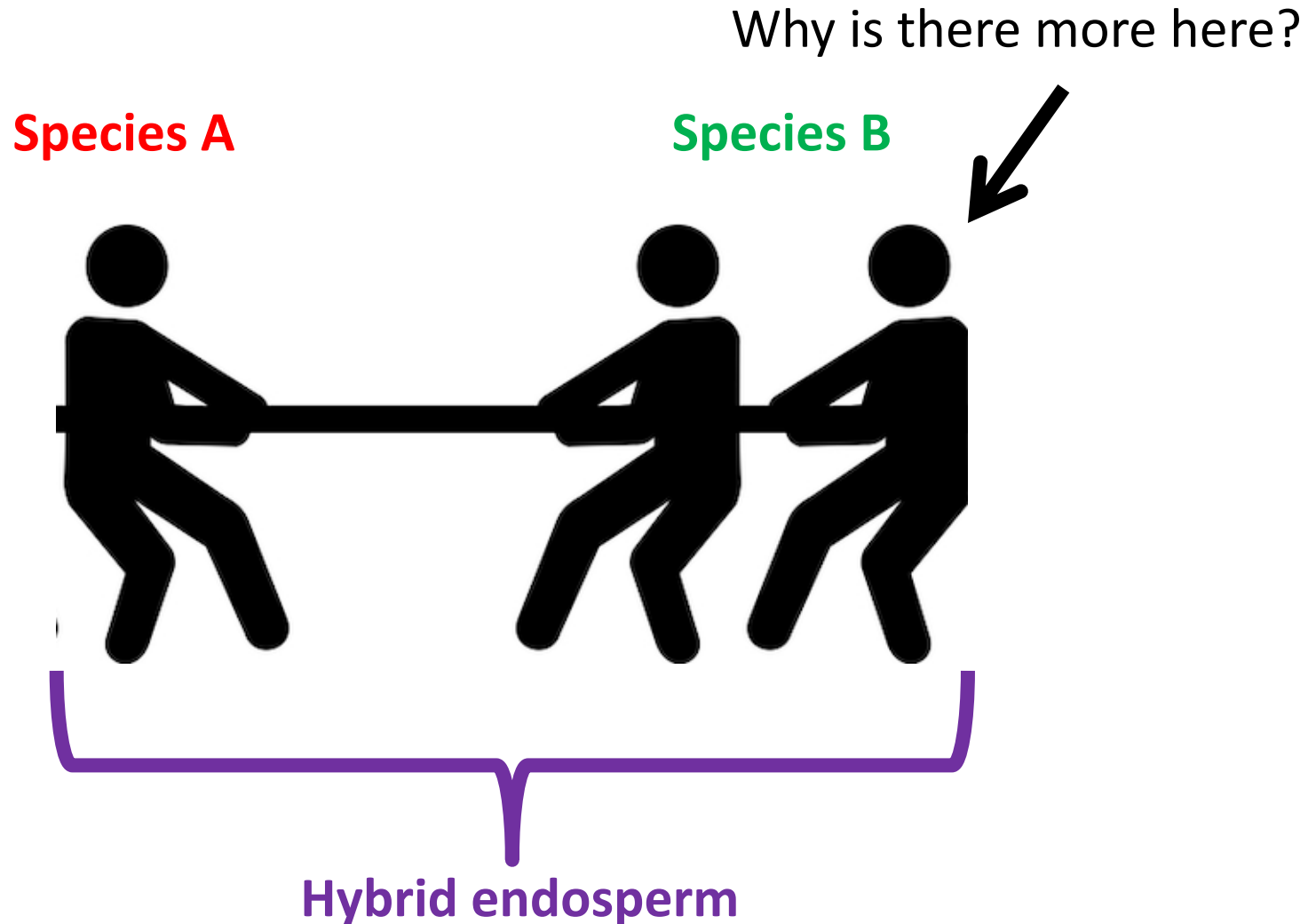
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Genome dosage imbalance → hybrid seed lethality: a widespread mechanism across angiosperms



Why do some species have higher EBN than others?



The “vendange en vert”



Unripe fruits, high acidity

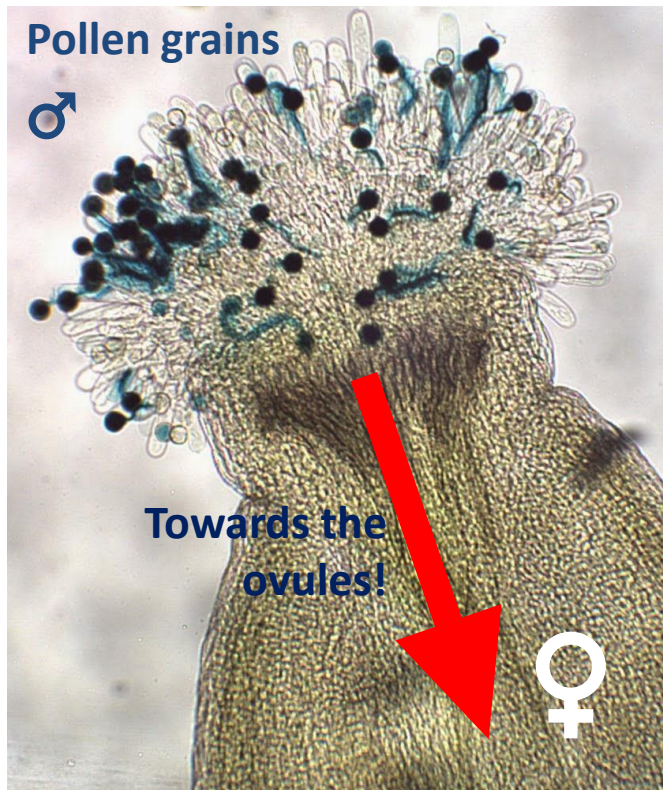


Fruits grow bigger, higher sugar content



Competition between fruits/seeds for limited maternal resources...

Siblings from different males = competition for maternal resources



Seeds from male 1

Seeds from male 2

Seeds from male 3

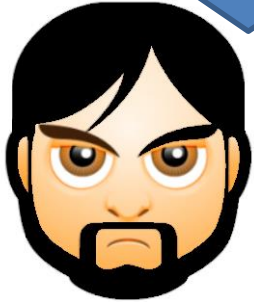
Seeds from male 4



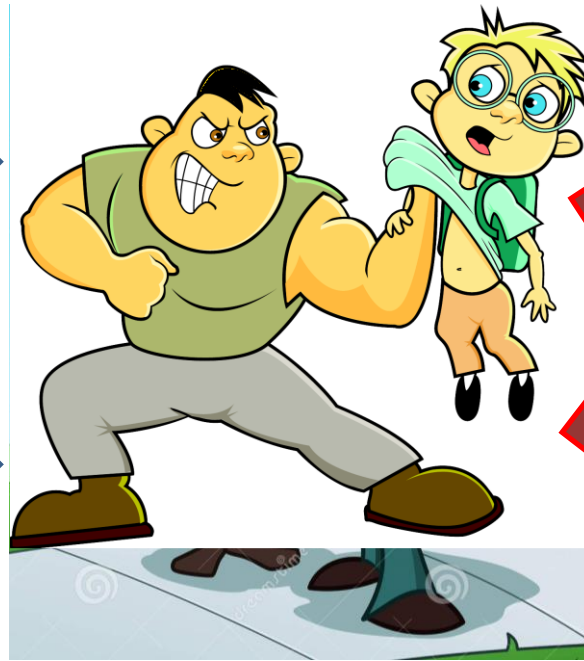
The parental conflict theory

Genomic “message” to the developing progeny:

“Grow big and strong, use all maternal resources.”

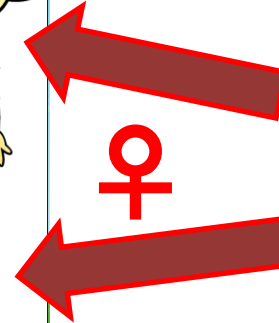
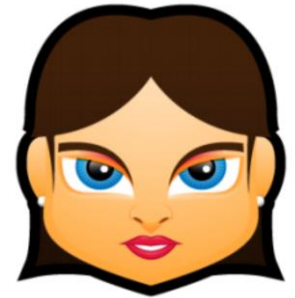


Positive selection



Genomic “message” to the developing progeny:

“Grow well, but leave some resources for the other progenies.”



Positive selection



Evolution towards a “selfish”/ “demanding” influence



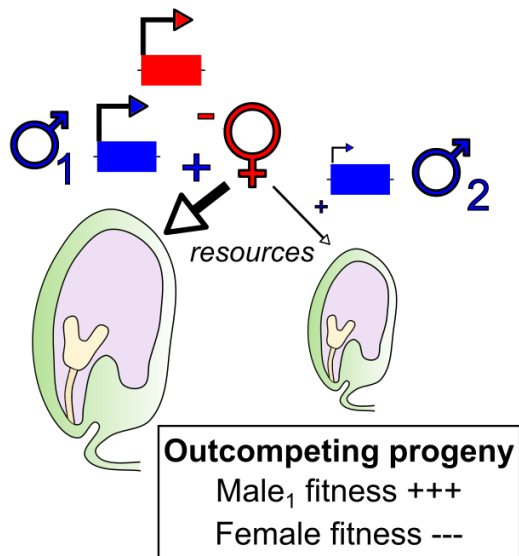
Conflict of interests



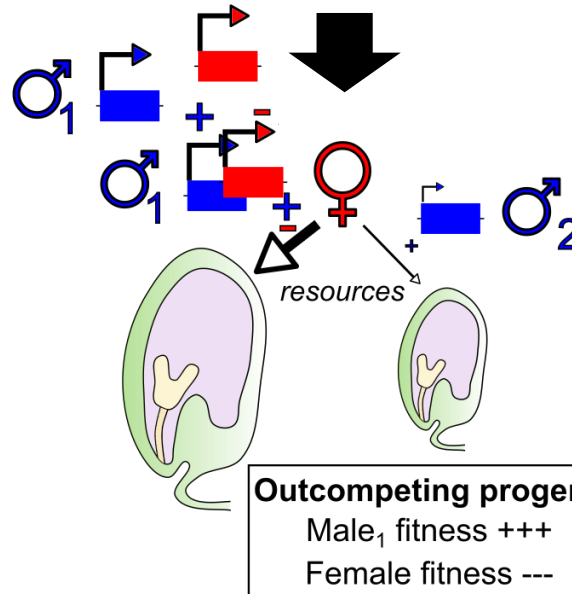
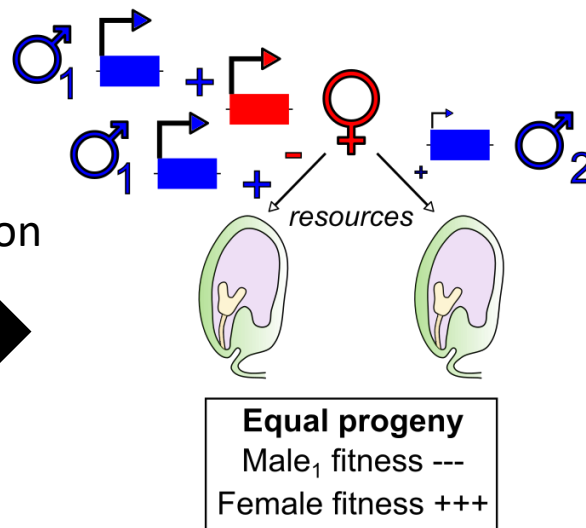
Evolution towards a “repressive”/ “equitable” influence

The parental conflict theory

A tug-of-war



Natural selection



Etc.



The Weak Inbreeder/Strong Outbreeder theory

Outbreeder

Siblings from different males



Pressure for “selfish” males



Pressure for “repressive” females



High level parental conflict



“Strong” parent
High EBN



Inbreeder

Siblings from mainly one male



The mother plant is the male



Same paternal and maternal interests



Low level parental conflict



“Weak” parent
Low EBN



The outbreeder parent overpowers the inbreeder one

=

EBN imbalance → endosperm-based hybrid seed lethality

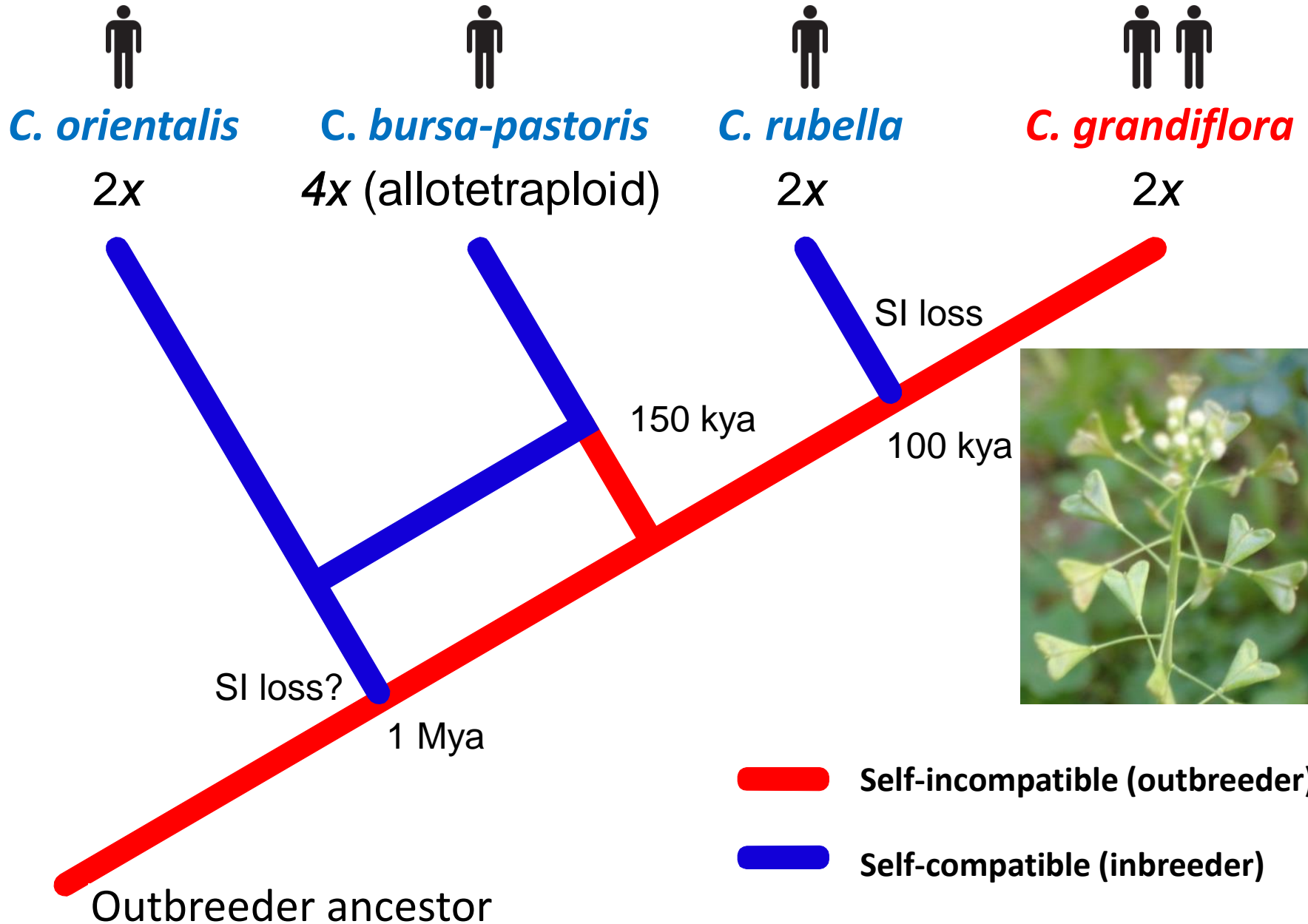
Higher EBN in outbreeders: a clear trend in *Solanum*

Species	EBN	Ploidy	EBN in 2x	Mating type	Species	EBN	Ploidy	EBN in 2x	Mating type
<i>Solanum acaule</i>	1	2x	1	Self-compatible	<i>S. boliviense</i>	2	2x	2	Self-incompat.
<i>S. brevidens</i>	1	2x	1	SC	<i>S. bulbocastanum</i>	1	2x	1	SI
<i>S. demissum</i>	4	6x	1.33	SC	<i>S. cardiophyllum</i>	1	2x	1	SI
<i>S. etuberosum</i>	1	2x	1	SC	<i>S. chacoense</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. fernandezianum</i>	1	2x	1	SC	<i>S. chomatophilum</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. iopetalum</i>	4	6x	1.33	SC	<i>S. commersonii</i>	1	2x	1	SI
<i>S. palustre</i>	1	2x	1	SC	<i>S. gourlayi</i>	4	4x	2	SI
<i>S. polyadenium</i>	1	2x	1	SC	<i>S. infundibuliforme</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. stoloniferum</i>	2	4x	1	SC	<i>S. laxissimum</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. verrucosum</i>	2	2x	2	SC	<i>S. megistacrolobum</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. moscopanum</i>	4	6x	1.33	SC	<i>S. oplocense</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. andreanum</i>	2	2x	2	SC	<i>S. pinnatisectum</i>	1	2x	1	SI
<i>S. hougasii</i>	4	6x	1.33	SC	<i>S. raphanifolium</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. guerreroense</i>	4	6x	1.33	SC	<i>S. sparsipilum</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. hjertingii</i>	2	4x	1	SC	<i>S. stenotomum</i>	2	2x	2	SI
<i>S. oxycarpum</i>	2	4x	1	SC	<i>S. tuberosum</i>	4	4x	2	SI
<i>S. agrimonifolium</i>	2	4x	1	SC	<i>S. stenophyllidium</i>	1	2x	1	SI
<i>S. colombianum</i>	2	4x	1	SC	<i>S. santolallae</i>	2	2x	2	SI

Average EBN: 1.2

Average EBN: 1.72**

The *Capsella* genus

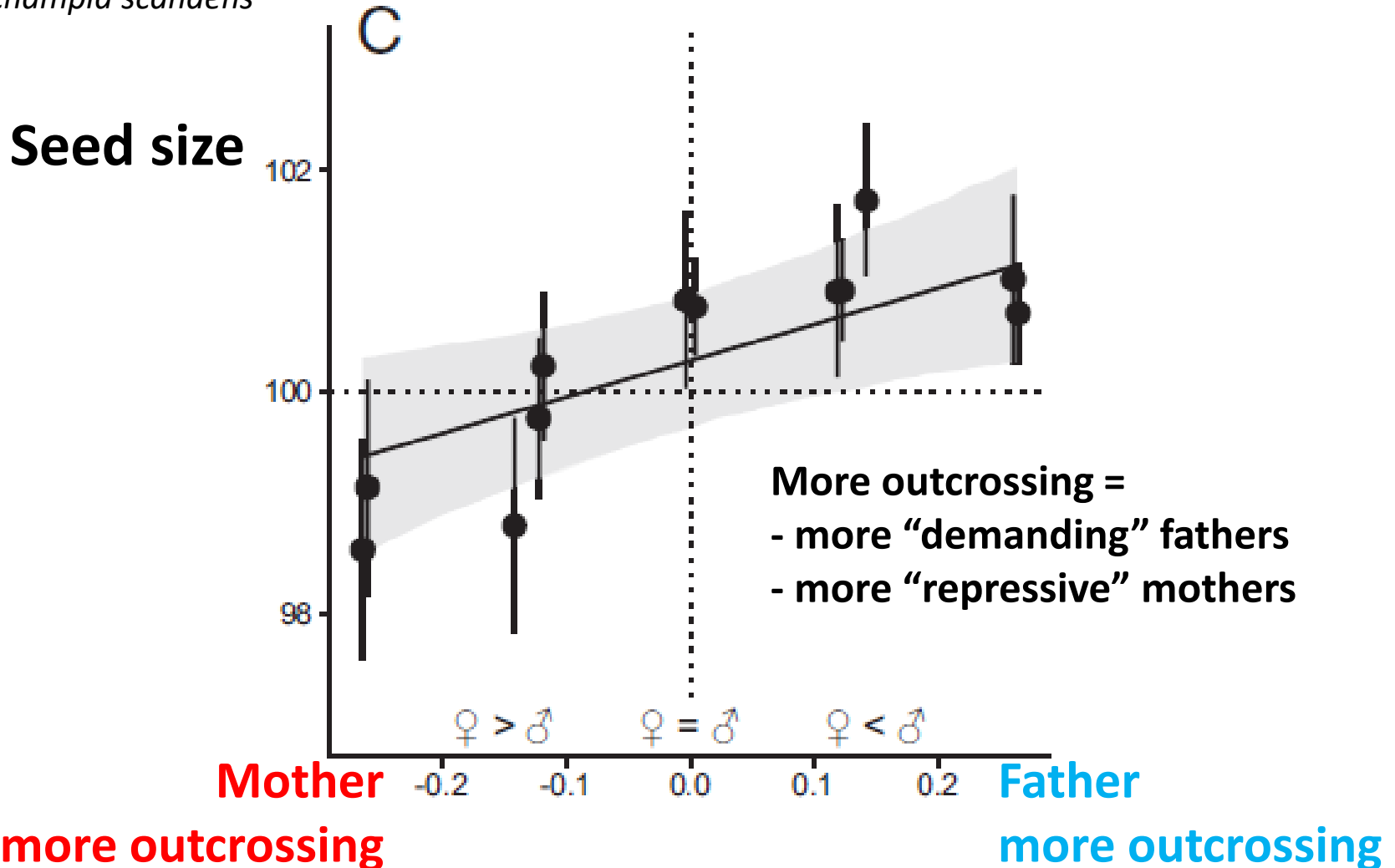




Seems like a continuous phenomenon

Mixed-mating populations, with a range of outcrossing rates

Dalechampia scandens



Not only outbreeder vs inbreeder

A. lyrata, 2x



×

A. arenosa, 2x



=

Hybrid



A. arenosa, 2x



×

A. lyrata, 2x



=

Hybrid





The Endosperm Balance Number (EBN) hypothesis

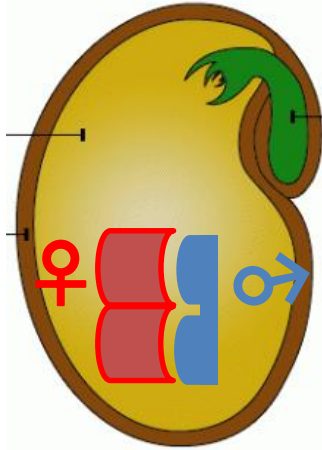
Johnston et al. 1980



chromosomes $\times 2$
(drug induced)

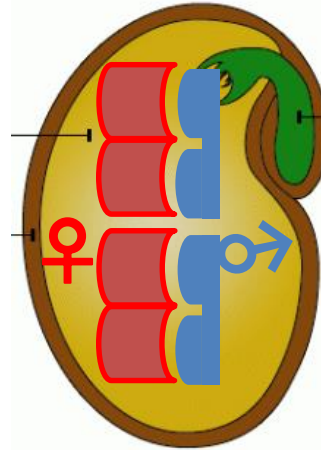


Solanum brevidens, 2x
EBN = 1



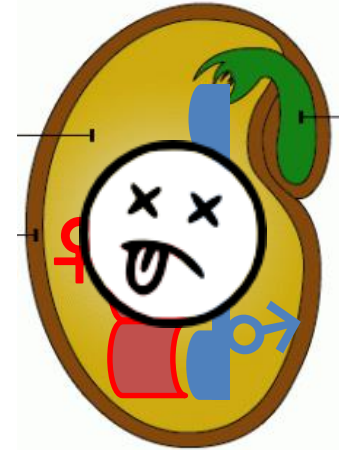
×

S. stenotomum, 2x
EBN = 2

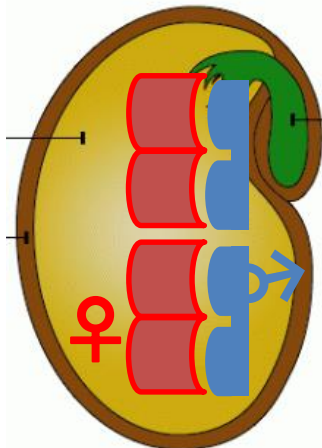


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Hybrid seed, 2x
Imbalanced stoichiometry

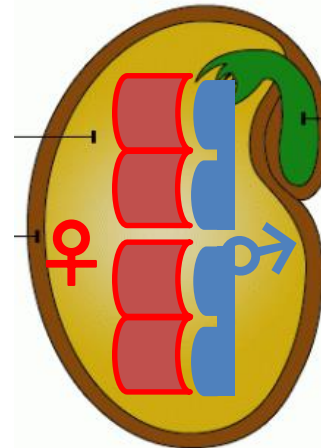


S. brevidens, 4x
EBN = 2



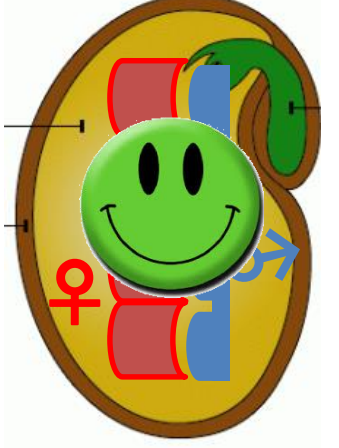
×

S. stenotomum, 2x
EBN = 2



=

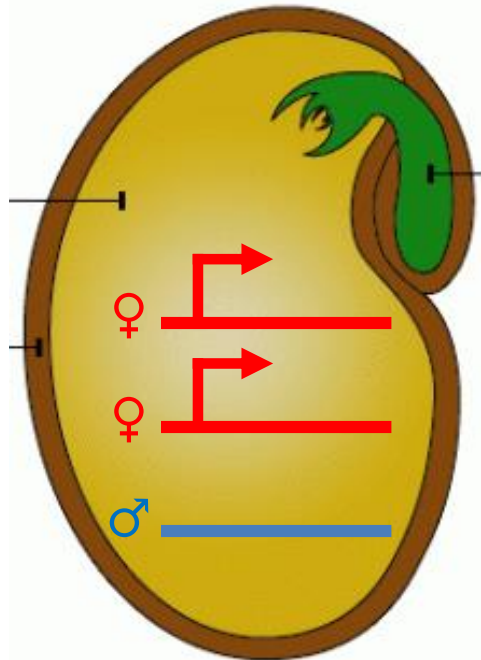
Hybrid seed, 3x
balanced stoichiometry



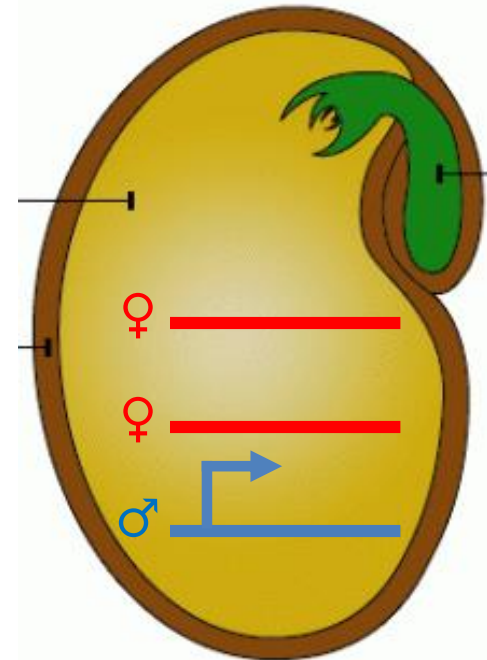
Is genomic imprinting involved?

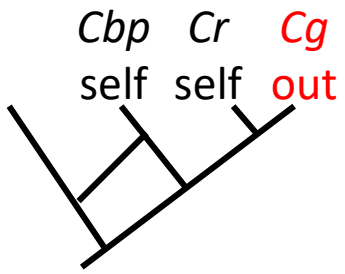
Genomic imprinting is the epigenetic phenomenon by which certain genes are expressed in a parent-of-origin-specific manner

Maternally expressed



Paternally expressed





Bizarre love triangle



C. grandiflora

2x

outcrosser



♀ ♂

♂ ♀

C. bursa-pastoris

4x

selfer



♂

♀

♀

♂

C. rubella

2x

selfer

