

A reassessment of explanations for discordant introgressions of mitochondrial and nuclear genomes

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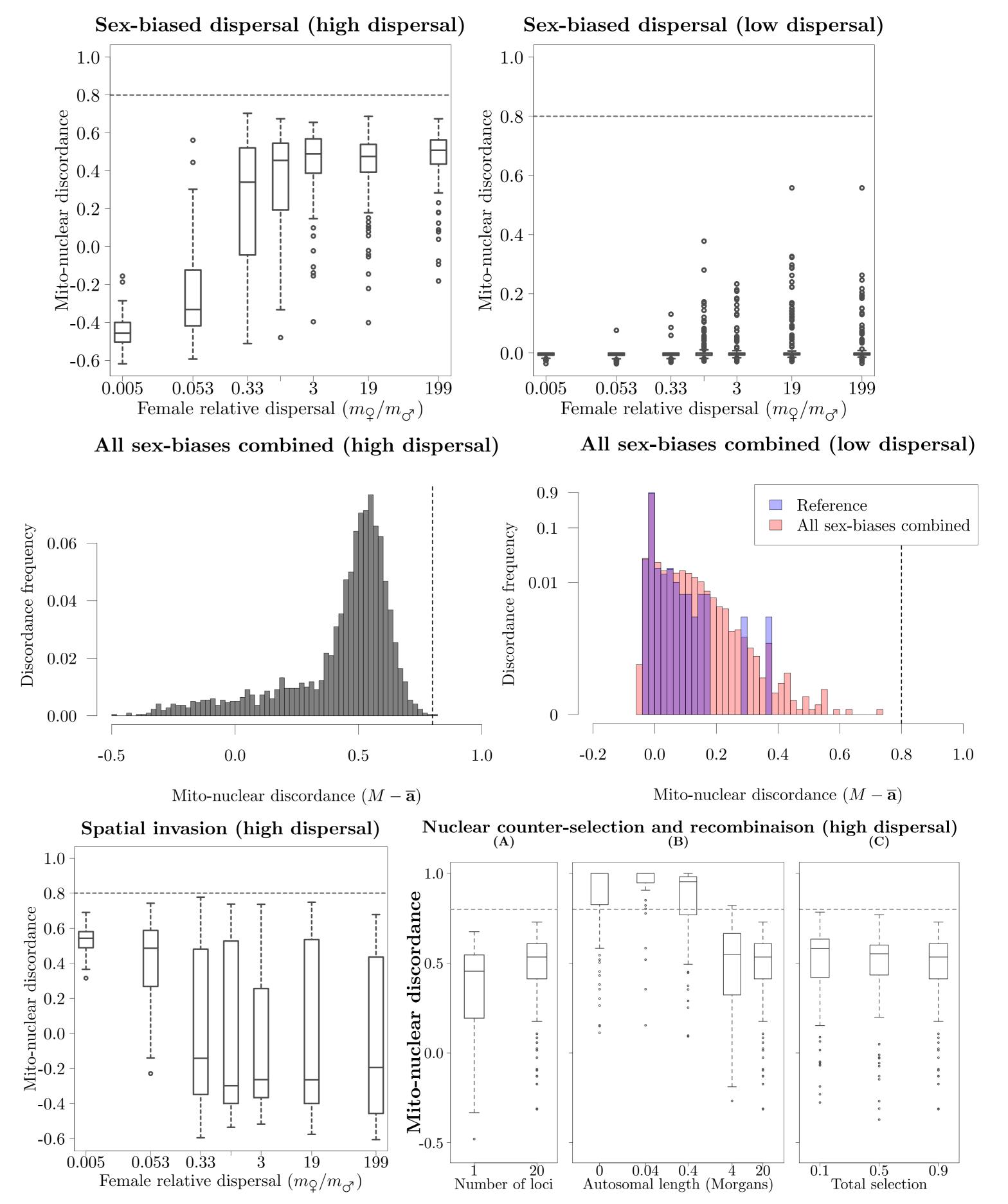
Motivation

Examples of massive mitochondrial introgressions combined with no or very limited nuclear introgressions (i.e. **mito-nuclear discordance**) are accumulating, stimulating the development of various hypotheses to explain this pattern. On the one hand, **selective hypotheses** propose a selective advantage of the introgressing mitochondrial variants, or counter-selection of the nuclear genome; On the other hand, **neutral hypotheses** invoke sex-biased processes and/or drift and/or spatial invasions. The neutral hypotheses however are mostly verbal and have not been quantitatively evaluated. Here we reassess all these hypotheses using simulations under a wide range of demographic and genetic scenarios.

General simulation settings

- Spatially explicit simulations of a secondary contact:
- ▷ 2 habitats, each with 15 x 10 demes of N=10 diploid adult pairs ($N_1 = N_2 = 3,000$)
- Forward individuals-based simulations of 6,000 generations of secondary contact considering spatially limited dispersal (IBD), sex-biased processes, spatial invasion, and selection

Results



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- Standard coalescent to simulate 80,000 generations of **divergence** between the ancestral populations
- Multi-locus **nuclear genome**:
 - \triangleright One chromosome with 20 pairs of loci (1 neutral & 1 selected)
 - Recombination within and between pairs of loci
- Mitochondrial genome:
 - One chromosome with one pair of linked loci (1 neutral + 1 selected)
- Local adaptation is modeled with one nuclear "speciation" locus (proxy for many co-adapted loci in LD):
- Lower fitness in the non-original habitat
- Lower fitness for hybrids in both habitats

Additional demographic and genetic processes explored

Sex-biased processes:

asymmetric crosses: one sex is preferred by both taxa

 e.g. the female cow in the Bison/Cow example
 sex-specific dispersal: one sex disperses more than the other
 sex-specific survival: one sex has higher mortality than the other

Spatial invasion combined with sex-biased dispersal:

- One habitat expands over the other after secondary contact, gradually but completely.
- Direction and strength of sex-biased dispersal varies among different scenarios
- Strong drift (single hybridization event in small populations):
 Only 3 x 10 demes in each habitat (N₁=N₂=600)
- Single inter-taxa mating event allowed between two pure individuals
- Then no restrictions on matings between hybrids
- No sex-biased processes

For all scenarios, we considered **both high** (0.1) and **low migration rates** (0.001)

Conclusions

Gene flow	Sex-biases	Invasion	Nu Selection	Mt Selection	MDM
High	-	-	-	-	No
	Yes	_	2	020	No^1
	-	Yes	-	-	No
	-	_	Yes	121	Yes
	-	-	-	Yes	No
Low	-	-	-	-	No
	Yes	-	-	-	No
	-	Yes	-	-	No
	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Single hybridization	-	-	-	- : -	No^2

- Neutral processes (sex-biases, strong drift and spatial invasion) fail to explain MDMI
- Only positive selection on Mt with low migration rates or counter selection on the whole nuclear genome can create MDMI
 but no detection of positive selection using Tajima's D or Fu' Fs on Mt polymorphism observed in the introgressed taxon

Outputs of the simulation study: introgression measures

M: proportion of introgressed Mt copies in the most introgressed taxon **a**: vector of proportions of introgressed nuclear gene copies

We are mostly interested in the following output:

 \blacktriangleright *M* – \bar{a} the mito-nuclear introgression discordance

and we define a Massively Discordant Mitochondiral Introgression (MDMI) when $M - \bar{a} > 0.8$

Take home message

- Neutral processes can't dissociate nuclear and mitochondrial introgression... ... because females too have nuclear genes!
- Our results are in line with recent and increasing evidence that selection on Mt DNA may be common
- Beware of verbal models, do not trust but **test** them **using models**



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Explaining mito-nuclear discordant introgressions

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