Adaptive Introgression Shapes the Pan-genome of Populus Hybrid Zones

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Abstract

Poplar trees…

## 0.1 Introduction

Hybridization between distinct species can lead to the exchange of genetic variation across species boundaries, a process known as introgression. Introgression is common among inter-fertile species of forest trees, and in many cases, is hypothesized to be an adaptive process, through which genetic variation related to locally-adaptive phenotypes is passed from one species to the other (Suarez-Gonzalez, Lexer, and Cronk 2018; Leroy et al. 2020; Rendón-Anaya et al. 2021; Hamilton and Miller 2016) Support for this hypothesis requires a clearer understanding of the nature of genetic variation that is exchanged between species, and the degree to which this variation is involved in adaptive processes in natural populations. Characterization of the genetic variation involved in adaptive introgression would shed light on the evolutionary forces that influence the content of admixed genomes and help reveal the loci that underlie both the adaptive traits and genetic incompatibilities that shape species boundaries.

The majority of past research on adaptive introgression has focused on single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and small indels, but structural variation (SV) is also likely to play a role in adaptive introgression. SV, which includes deletions, duplications, inversions, and translocations of DNA segments, can have a significant impact on gene expression, gene function, and ultimately, adaptive phenotypic variation. For this reason, SV is known to be a major source of genetic variation in many species, and has been implicated in the evolution of adaptive traits in a variety of taxa (Hämälä et al. 2021; Songsomboon et al. 2021; Y. Li et al. 2024; Z. Li et al. 2023). As the notion that SV is involved in adaptive evolution gains support, it is only logical to ask is how SV is involved in adaptive introgression. Recent research suggests that SV may play an important role in both adaptive introgression (Almarri et al. 2020; Xia et al. 2023; X. Zhang et al. 2021) and in the maintenance of species boundaries (L. Zhang et al. 2021) in natural systems. Introgression between crop varietals and wild relatives has been a key factor in the breeding history of many crops, and recent work shows that SV are often the casual variants involved in this process [Gao et al. (2019); Kou et al. (2020); Cheng et al. (2019); Sun et al., 2020; Qiao et al., 2021; Zanini et al., 2021 ]. While the significant effect of introgressed SV on economically important crop traits is well recognized, far less in known about the relationship between introgression, SV and ecologically important traits in natural hybrid zones.

The study of SV in natural hybrid zones is challenging, as it requires the ability to accurately genotype SV in a large number of admixed individuals. The majority of past research on SV in natural populations has relied on reference genomes that represent only one species, which can lead to reference bias. Reference bias occurs when the genomes of re sequenced individuals contain regions that are highly diverged from the reference genome , causing reads originating from these regions to align incorrectly, or not align at all to the reference genome. This can lead to misinterpretation or under-representation of variation resulting from admixture (Secomandi et al. 2025). Reference bias is particularly problematic when studying SV, as large insertions and deletions may be longer than sequencing reads, making variation in their presence and absence (PAV) challenging to detect. Furthermore, SV is often species-specific and, because admixed individuals represent a mosaic of genetic variation from two or more species, the presence of reference bias can obscure the effect that the presence (or absence) of genetic variation has on traits, and can hinder the identification of SV that is involved in introgression.

Recently, an increasing number of studies have relied on pan-genome assembly to overcome reference bias and to accurately genotype SV (Secomandi et al. 2025; Gao et al. 2019; Z. Li et al. 2023; Y. Li et al. 2024; Songsomboon et al. 2021). A pan-genome assembly is a non-redundant collection of sequences originating from multiple individuals. This genetic information can be represented as “nodes” in a pan-genome graph, while the linear sequence of each input genome is stored as a “path” connecting a series of nodes. In a pan-genome graph, each node describes the alignment between at least two sequences, given an expected level of sequence divergence. Pan-genome graphs can capture complex variation that is not present in a single reference genome, and can provide a more accurate representation of the genetic variation present in admixed individuals. Pan-genome assembly has been used to identify and genotype SV related to ecologically and economically important traits in a variety of taxa, and has been shown to be an effective tool for studying the adaptive evolution in natural populations (Secomandi et al. 2025; Fang and Edwards 2024). However, to our knowledge, no studies have used pan-genome assembly to examine introgression in the context of forest tree hybrid zones, which are often dynamic and geographically broad. Pan-genome assembly could help overcome the challenges of studying SV in admixed tree genotypes, and could provide new insights into the role of SV in adaptive introgression in natural populations of forest trees.

*Populus balsamifera* and *Populus trichocarpa* are two species of forest tree that readily interbreed in nature, and early and advanced generation hybrids have been described in hybrid zones located where their ranges overlap (Geraldes et al., 2014; Suarez-Gonzalez et al.,2016; 2018; Chhatre et al. 2019). It has previously been hypothesized that hybridization between these two species contributes to an adaptive process, through which genetic variation related to locally-adaptive phenotypes is passed from one species to the other through adaptive introgression (Suarez-Gonzalez et al., 2016; Suarez-Gonzalez et al., 2018). However, studies on inter-specific crosses in *Populus* have made it clear that introgression is often biased toward particular regions of the genome, particular *Populus* species, or specific environments (Lexer et al., 2005; Thompson et al., 2010; Meirmans et al., 2017). Therefore, the adaptiveness of introgression between *P. balsamifera* and *P. trichocarpa* is dependent on incompatibilities between the genomic variants involved as well as environmental context, two factors which warrant further investigation. The environmental context of adaptive introgression may be of particular importance in the case of *P. balsamifera* and *P. trichocarpa*. *P. balsamifera* is more commonly found in colder, continental climates while *P. trichocarpa* is more often associated with milder, coastal climates with longer growing seasons (Geraldes et al., 2014; Suarez-Gonzalez et al., 2018). Considering hybrid zones between these species often fall along the boundaries of their ranges, it seems possible that adaptive introgression helps hybrid individuals persist in environments that are outside of the optimum for either parental species. Suarez-Gonzalez et al. (2018) showed support for this hypothesis, finding that introgressed regions in the genomes of hybrids from these zones harbored signs of selection and variation associated with adaptive traits, including phenology. However, the specific adaptive variants within these genomic regions, and the nature of their effects on fitness remain, for the most part, undiscovered.

Here, we take advantage of recent advances in pan-genome assembly methods to produce a pan-genomic reference, comprising 24 diverse haplotypes from *P. balsamifera*, *P. trichocarpa* and their hybrids, facilitating unbiased analysis of the sequence variation that is segregating within natural *Populus* hybrid zones. Using this new pan genomic assembly, we genotype structural variation across 575 individuals sampled from within and outside of natural *P. balsamifera* and *P. trichocarpa* hybrid zones. We assess the true extent of genomic diversity present in these species and their hybrids, identifying genomic variation that is not present in the *P. trichocarpa* reference genome. Furthermore, we describe structural variation involved both in introgression and in genomic divergence between the two species. We shed light on the role that introgression may play in shaping the pan-genome of these species, and the degree to which tree genomes are porous to the inter-specific exchange of structural variant alleles.

## 0.2 Methods

### 0.2.1 Sample collection and whole genome sequencing

In January 2020, we collected dormant branch cuttings from 546 poplar trees along 7 distinct latitudinal transects spanning natural contact zones between Populus trichocarpa and Populus balsamifera [Figure 1](#fig-1). Short read whole genome sequencing and subsequent bioinformatic analyses were performed as described in Bolte et al. (2024). Briefly, Genomic DNA libraries for all sampled individuals were constructed at the Duke University Center for Genomic and Computational Biology and sequenced using an Illumina NovaSeq 6000 instrument with an S4 flow cell with 64 samples per lane (Illumina Inc., San Diego, USA). De-indexing, QC, trimming adapter sequences, and sequence pre-processing were completed by the sequencing facility. In addition to short read sequencing, we also sequenced a subset of 40 sampled individuals with PacBio HiFi long reads. We harvested tissue from newly-expanded leaves grown under low light conditions to use for high molecular weight DNA extraction. After confirming extraction quality through gel electrophoresis and bioanalysis, we submitted HMW DNA to the University of Maryland Center for Integrative Biosciences Genomics Core Facility for library preparation and sequencing on the the PacBio Sequel system with two samples per SMRT flow cell. We sequenced one *P. balsamifera* sample (939) for an additional run on a full SMRT cell. We also sequenced this individual with Oxford Nanopore Technology (ONT) platform. We submitted high molecular weight DNA to the Vermont Integrative Genomics Resource Sequencing Center for library preparation and sequencing on XXX flowcell (two runs) and XXX flowcell (one run)

### 0.2.2 Genome assembly

Of the 40 individuals sequenced with HiFi long reads, we selected 16 for whole genome assembly [Figure 1](#fig-1). These samples ranged from 20 to 35x long read coverage. We performed de-novo genome assembly of the HiFi reads for these samples with HiCanu (Nurk et al. 2020). We set HiCanu parameters as follows: gSize=“400m”, lc=“5”, lcer=“0.055”, ovrlp=“350”, mincov=“9”. To detect potential contaminants in the raw assemblies produced by HiCanu, we used the program Kraken2 to compare the k-mer content of assembled contigs to the “PlusPFP” database of known taxon-specific k-mers representing archaea, bacteria, viral, human, protozoa, fungi and plant taxa (Lu et al. 2022). We then used a custom bioawk script to remove any assembled contig that Kraken2 assigned to a taxonomic unit other than *Populus*, leaving only unassigned or *Populus*- assigned contigs in each assembly. We assessed the accuracy and completeness of the decontaminated assemblies using QUAST and BUSCO (Gurevich et al. 2013; Simão et al. 2015). To further assess the contiguity and quality of these assemblies, we used minimap2 and BWA to map the original HiFi reads and additional Illumina short reads back to each assembled haplotype (H. Li 2018; H. Li and Durbin 2010). We passed these alignments to the program CRAQ (K. Li et al. 2023), which leverages read depth along assembled contigs for quality assessment. We repeated these quality assessment checks at each subsequent stage of genome assembly. Phasing, or the separation and concatenation of contigs belonging to the same parental haplotype is a key step in genome assembly for hybrid individuals, as divergent haplotypes likely contain important genetic information. We used mininmap2 to map reads back to assembled contigs and to map assembled contigs to themselves. We then used the purge haplotigs pipeline (Roach et al., 2018) to split diploid assemblies into two assembled haploytpes for each individual. We used RagTag (Alonge et al. 2022) to connect decontaminated, phased contigs into pseudo-chromosomal scaffolds, guided by alignments of assembled contigs to the Nisqually1 *P. trichocarpa* reference genome. We visually inspected minimap2 alignments of scaffolded assemblies to the reference genome to identify potential scaffolding errors. We used RepeatMasker to annotate and mask repetitive regions and annotated possible coding domains and predicted protein sequences for each assembly with AUGUSTUS (Smit et al., 2015; Hoff et al., 2019).

### 0.2.3 Pan-genome assembly

In a pan-genome graph, a non-redundant collection of all input sequences is represented as “nodes”, while the linear sequence of each input genome is stored as a “path” connecting a series of nodes. In this approach to graph construction, each node of the graph w describes the alignment between at least two sequences, given an expected level of sequence divergence. We constructed a pan-genome graph from an all-by all alignment of the 24 assembled haplotypes. Any contigs shorter than 100kb were dropped before alignment. We used wfmash (Guarracino et al., 2021) to perform all-by-all alignments between assembled chromosomes, and seqwish (Garrison and Guarracino, 2022) to project alignments into a graph pan-genome assembly. Pan-genome graphs constructed this way can have highly complex topography, which may hinder downstream applications such a sequence alignment. To combat this issue, we used the program smoothXG to smooth complex variation in these graphs. We also assembled a separate graph specifically for subsequent alignment-based analyses using the minigraph-cactus pipeline (Hickey et al. 2023). We used the program panacus to asses pan-genome growth and coverage statistics (Parmigiani et al. 2024). We used the program ODGI (Guarracino et al., 2022) to perform basic graph quality control and to partition the core ( sequence present in all individuals), shell (sequence variably present or absent across individuals) and singleton sequence (present in only one individuals) content for each graph and individual represented in the graphs. We used the program vg (Garrison et al. 2018) to deconstruct each graph assembly into a VCF containing the variation encapsulated in each graph. We passed this deconstructed VCF file to vcfbub (github.com/pangenome/vcfbub) to collapse nested SV sites into the top-level variant for all SV less than 10kb in length. Using bcftools (Danecek et al. 2021) we split biallelic sites into multiallelic records for this deconstructed vcf.

### 0.2.4 Genotyping Pan-genomic Variation

We aligned sequencing reads from additional samples to pan-genome graph assembly to genotype SNPs and SVs. We aligned PacBio HiFi reads for 40 total individuals (including the 16 used to construct the pan-genome graph) to the minigraph-cactus graph using the program GraphAligner (Rautiainen and Marschall 2020). To characterize sequence variation across a broader set of individuals, we also mapped Illumina short reads for 575 individuals to the pan-genome graph using the program giraffe (Sirén et al. 2021). We then called SV and SNPs from these alignments using the vg call algorithm (Garrison et al. 2018). We used bcftools to split multialleleic calls into separate records, normalize alleles against the *P. trichocarpa* reference and merge calls for all samples into one VCF representing SV and SNP genotypes in the *P. trichocarpa* reference coordinate space.

### 0.2.5 Analysis of Structural Variation and Introgression

We used ADMIXTURE results from Bolte et al (2024) to assign each individual an admixture proportion at K=2 and K=4. The genetic data used for this ADMIXTURE analysis came from SNP calls from mappings of the same illlumina reads used in this study, however they were mapped to the *P. trichocarpa* reference genome. We used this same genetic data set to perform local ancestry inference (LAI) using LOTR (Dias-Alves, Mairal, and Blum 2018). These ADMIXTURE and LAI data sets were used to visualize and analyze patterns of local and global genomic ancestry throughout this study.

We used ODGI to flatten the Nisqually1 *P. trichocarpa* reference genome path in the cactus graph. We then used a bed file representation of this path and reference gene annotations to genotype PAV of reference sequence across all paths of the cactus graph. We used R version 4.1.0 to identify core and shell gene sequences from this data and to perform PCA on the PAV genotypes (R Core Team 2024). We also ran a similar PAV PCA with the merged vcf representing all 575 sequenced samples in this study, using plink2 (Chang et al. 2015). We used the -–allele-weights flag to extract the loading of each allele for each SV on the first 3 principal components.

To find SV potentially involved in introgression, we employed custom scripts to identify ancestry blocks along the chromosomes of all 335 admixed individuals in this study. An individual was considered admixed if its k=2 ADMIXTURE score indicated at least 5 percent admixture genome-wide. We used Bedtools (Quinlan and Hall 2010) to find SV that overlapped ancestry blocks in each admixed individual. We then scored each SV allele based on its prevalence in ancestry blocks that contrasted the average global ancestry of an individual.

For all SV that were outliers in principal component or LAI analyses, we used Bedtools to check for overlap with annotated genes. We then used plantgenie to analyze PFAM enrichment of gene sets (Sundell et al. 2015).

## 0.3 Results

### 0.3.1 Whole genome sequencing and assembly.

Illumina sequencing yielded on average of 8358 MB of sequence, corresponding to an average sequencing depth of 21x. PacBio HiFi sequencing yielded on average 6368 MB of sequence, corresponding to an average sequencing depth of 16x. Sample 939 was sequenced to a depth of roughly 60X HiFi and roughly 20X ONT reads. Table 1 shows summary statistics for the 16 whole genome assemblies included in the pan-genome. Assembly quality and contiguity were generally high, however alternate haplotypes were not always fully assembled (Table 1).

### 0.3.2 Pan-genome assembly

The minigraph-cactus pangenome graph contained a total of 102,907,131 nodes comprising 1.2 Gbp of sequence. Of this, 243 Mbp was present across all individuals (core genome), while 423Mbp was present in some but not all individuals (shell genome). The remaining 537 Mbp represented singleton sequence. [Figure 2](#fig-2) shows how the size of the sequence classes changes as individuals are added to the pan-genome. [Figure 3](#fig-3) shows the proportions of core, shell and singleton sequence within each sample. [Figure 4](#fig-4) shows each genome in the pan-genome graph plotted on the first two principal components of a PCA on PAV of reference sequence.

### 0.3.3 Pan-genomic Variation

3708 annotated genes were variably present or absent across the 17 genomes used to construct the pan- =genome. These genes were significantly enriched for various protein families including NB-ARC domain, D-mannose binding lectin, sulfotransferases, cupins, and Cytochrome P450. Of these shell genes, 167 were present in all of the pure *P. trichocarpa* individuals and none of the pure *P. balsamifera* samples making up the pan-genome graph. These *P. trichocarpa* - specific genes were enriched for protein families, including sulfotransferases, serine carboxypeptidases, Mlo family proteins, D-mannose binding lectin, Glycosyl hydrolases and absistic acid (ABA) induced proteins.

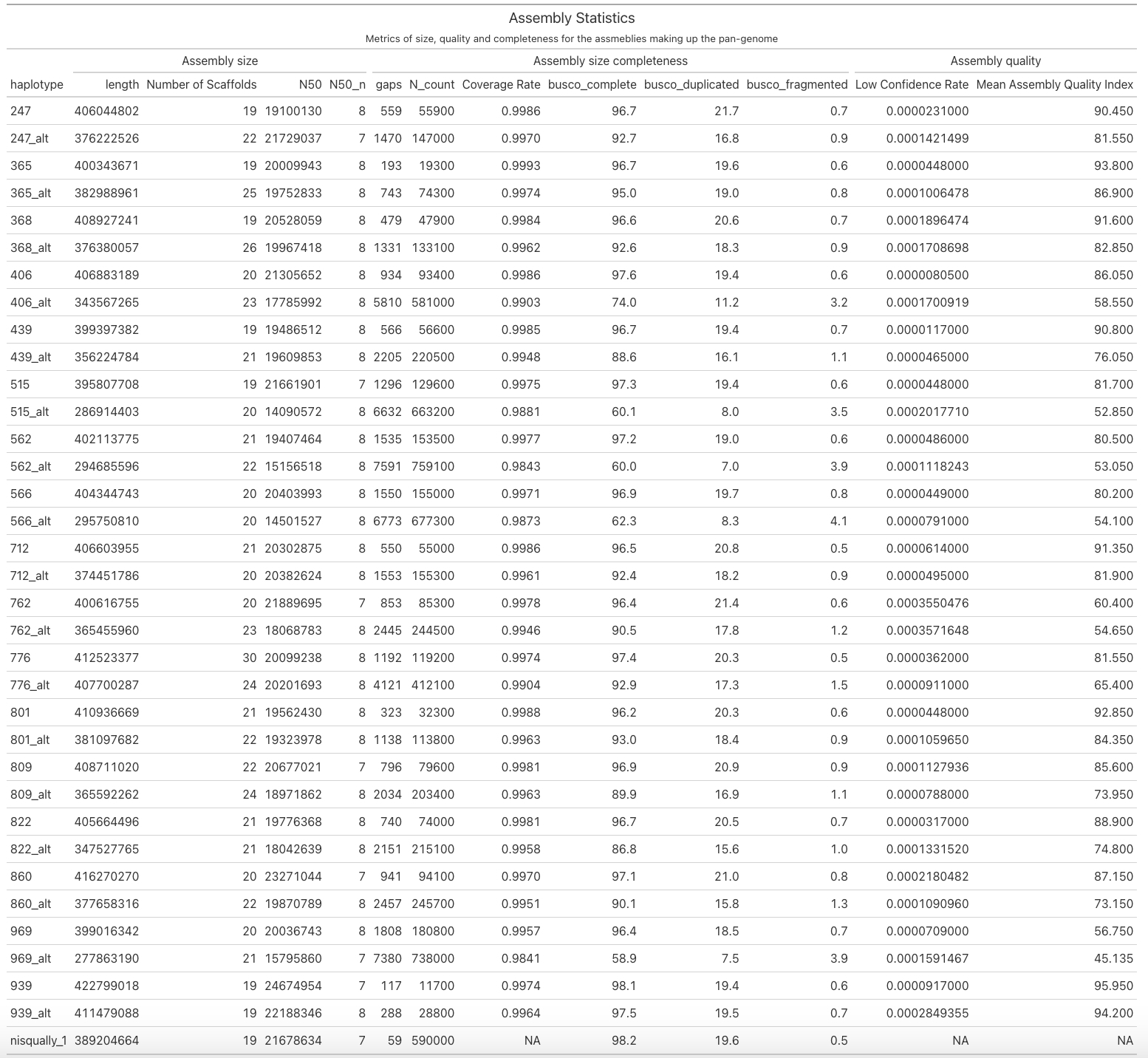
The cactus pan-genome graph contained 1,773,427 SV greater than 20bp in length. [Figure 5](#fig-5) shows the distribution of these variants across the genome. The distribution of frequencies of the non-reference allele for these SV is shown in [Figure 6](#fig-6).

The first two principal components of a PCA on PAV genotyped from short read alignments to the pan-genome graph are shown in [Figure 7](#fig-7). The loading of each allele for each SV on the first principal component of a PCA on PAV genotyped from short read alignments to the pan-genome graph is shown in [Figure 8](#fig-8). The SV that were outliers on PC1 overlapped 1362 annotated genes. These genes were significantly enriched for protein families involved in development and growth (K-Box proteins, KNOX proteins), cold tolerance (DEAD/DEAH box helicases), and phenology (SRF transcription factors).

### 0.3.4 SV and Introgression

We identified 126,973 SV that overlapped ancestry blocks in admixed individuals, and found that 30,721 of these were associated with blocks of either *P. trichocarpa* or *P. balsamifera* ancestry in admixed individuals.

### 0.3.5 Tables



# 1. Figures

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Figure 1: (Left): sampling locations for 575 individuals used in this study, color indicates ancestry based in ADMIXTURE analysis (Right): A subset of 16 individuals used for whole genome assembly

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| Figure 2: Pan-genome growth curve visualizes the change in core and shell genome size as samples are added |

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| Figure 3: The relative length of the core, shell and singleton portions of the pan-genome for each sample represented |

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| Figure 4: The first two principal components of a PCA on presence/absence variation in the pan-genome. Color indicates ancestry based in ADMIXTURE analysis. |

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| Figure 5: The distribution of SV larger than 20bp in length across the genome |

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| Figure 6: The frequency distribution of the non-referenceallele for SV of different size classes |

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| Figure 7: The first two principal components of a PCA of PAV genotyped from short read alignments to the pan-genome graph. Color indicates ancestry based in ADMIXTURE analysis. Shape indicates which of the latitudinal transects the individual was sampled from. |

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| Figure 8: The loading of each allele for each SV on the first principle component of a PCA on PAV genotyped from short read alignments to the pan-genome graph. Red points are indicate P. trichocarpa reference alleles, blue points indicate non-reference alleles. |

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