Phylogenomic analysis of an unusual biogeographic disjunction in the cotton tribe (Gossypieae)

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Abstract

Author Summary

Introduction

One of the intriguing phenomena that characterizes the cotton tribe, Gossypieae, is the prevalence of long-distance, trans-oceanic dispersals. The most famous of these occur within the cotton genus itself (Gossypium); however, multiple events are found throughout the tribe [1–10]. The sister genera Kokia and Gossypioides both represent a minimum of one such oceanic dispersal followed by individual regional speciation. Based on molecular divergence estimates derived from both chloroplast and nuclear genes, these genera collectively diverged from the cotton genus during the Miocene approximately 10-15 million years ago (mya; [10, 11]), subsequently splitting into individual genera and achieving widely dispersed, yet very localized ranges.

Kokia (Malvaceae) is a small Hawaiian endemic genus composed of four species that were once widespread, major components of Hawaiian forests, yet are now all either endangered, or recently extinct (K. lanceolata Lewton; [12, 13]). Few individuals remain of the two free-living extant species, K. kauaiensis (Rock) Degener & Duvel and K. drynarioides (Seem.) Lewton, the latter of which is critically endangered and nearly extinct in the wild, while the third endangered species, K. cookei Degener, exists only as a maintained graft derived from a single individual ([13, 14]). The native region of its sister genus, Gossypioides, is located over 15,000 kilometers away in East Africa and Madagascar. The two species that comprise the genus, G. kirkii M. Mast. and G. brevilanatum Hoch. (East Africa and Madagascar, respectively), are themselves reproductively isolated and, with Kokia, are cytologically distinct from the remainder of the cotton tribe in that they appear to have experienced an aneuploid reduction in chromosome number. Specifically, while most genera in the Gossypieae are based on n=13, species in both Kokia and Gossypioides are n=12, likely representing a chromosome loss or fusion event. The two species of Gossypioides also are cytogenetically distinct, with an unusually long chromosome pair in G. brevilanatum [15, 16].

Despite the extensive research on the evolution of Gossypium, these sister genera have been grossly understudied, except in serving as phylogenetic outgroups for cotton

phylogenetic and genomic research [10, 11]. Genomic resources in both genera are minimal, access to plant material is limited, and with the recent exception of a study by Sherwood and Morden (2014) on diversity among Kokia species, much of our knowledge regarding these genera is decades old [10, 17, 18].

The history of these genera, however, is intriguing. The current distribution of Kokia in the Hawaiian Islands and Gossypioides in East Africa-Madagascar necessitates at least one significant trans-oceanic traversal to a relatively young island chain that began to emerge only about 3.4 mya, an age approximately equivalent to the estimated divergence between Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii [10] and slightly more recent than the basal most divergence in Gossypium. Diversity within Gossypioides is unknown, aside from acquisition of reproductive isolation between its sole two species; however, diversity in Kokia has been evaluated for the purposes of conservation [13]. A remarkable amount of diversity within and among species has been detected, particularly given the demographic history of Kokia, which includes the original genetic bottleneck of the founder, range expansion, and the subsequent bottleneck of habitat loss and the introduction of competitive and/or damaging alien species [13].

Direct comparisons of these genera are limited. Hutchinson (1943) notes that successful grafts can be made between Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii, and their shared chromosomal reduction (n=12) is unique in the tribe. Estimates using a small number of nuclear genes suggest that genic distance between K. drynarioides and G. kirkii are similar to estimates between basally diverged species in Gossypium, i.e., approximately 2% versus 3%, although a slight increase in replacement site substitutions is observed [11].

Here we apply a whole-genome sequencing strategy to understanding the evolution and divergence of these two genera, which collectively are the closest relatives of the cotton genus Gossypium. We present the first draft assembly of Kokia drynarioides, and compare it to the sequence of Gossypioides kirkii (citation of Gk paper). Through genome sequence comparisons, we derive a precise estimate of the divergence between these two genera, and provide a foundation for a reference sequence to use as a phylogenetic outgroup to Gossypium.

Materials and Methods

Kokia drynarioides sequencing and genome assembly

DNA was extracted from mature leaves using the Qiagen Plant DNeasy kit (Qiagen). Total genomic DNA was independently sheared via HOW into two average sizes, i.e., 350bp and 550bp, for Illumina library construction. A single, independent libraries was constructed from each fragment pool using the Illumina PCR-free library construction kit (Illumina). The 350 bp library was sequenced on a single lane of Illumina HiSeq2000 and the larger, 550bp library was sequenced on two MiSeq flowcells (both at IGBB, Mississippi State University).

The data were trimmed and filtered with Trimmomatic v0.32 [19] with the following options: (1) sequence adapter removal, (2) removal of leading and/or trailing bases when the quality score (Q) <28, (3) removal of bases after average Q <28 (8 nt window) or single base quality <10, and (4) removal of reads <85 nt.

RNA was extracted .... MEGAHIT commit:02102e1 [20] was used to assemble the RNA data into transcripts.

The trimmed DNA data and RNA assembly were assembled via ABySS v2.0.1 [21], using every 5th kmer value from 65 through 200. The assembly with the highest E-size [22] was retained for improvement and analysis. Each retained assembly was further scaffolded with ABySS using the MEGAHIT-derived transcripts. ABySS Sealer

v2.0.1 [23] was used to fill gaps in the scaffolded assembly using every 10th kmer starting at 100 and decreasing to 30. Pilon v1.22 [24] polished the resulting gap-filled assembly using all trimmed DNA data. (Let's get this all into github)

Genome annotation

MAKER (v2.31.6) [25] annotation of the genome was completed in two rounds, using only contigs of <1 kb and training MAKER with Kokia-specific sequences. First, pass de novo annotations were derived from Genemark (v4.3.3) [26] and retained for MAKER training. At the same time, BUSCO (v2) [27] was used both to train Augustus and create a Snap model[Corrinne]. Finally, Trinity [Corrinne] (v2.2.0) [28] was used to create an RNASeq-assembly to pass to MAKER as EST evidence. The first pass of MAKER was run using the combination of: (1) the output from Genemark, (2) the BUSCO-generated Snap model, (3) the BUSCO-trained Augustus [29] model, (4) the Trinity RNASeq-assembly as ESTs, and (5) the UniProt protein database.

Corrinne: WHAT'S A SNAP MODEL

Corrinne: WHY TRINITY VS MEGAHIT

After the first pass of MAKER was complete, the annotations generated by MAKER were passed to autoAug.pl, an annotation training script included with Augustus, and were additionally used to generate a second Snap model. MAKER was run again with the same input except using the newly generated Snap model (#2 above) and Augustus model (#3 above) to replace those in the first pass. All annotations were output to gff format and can be found at https://github.com/Wendellab/KokiaKirkii.

Identification of Orthologs

Amino acid sequences from G. kirkii, G. raimondii and K. drynarioides were clustered using OrthoFinder v1.1.41 [30], which utilizes a Markov clustering algorithm of normalized BLASTp scores to infer homology between proteins sequences of different species. OrthoFinder is similar to OrthoMCL2 [31], but reduces the number of BLAST results by filtering scores based on reciprocal best hits (RBHs) and corrects for gene length biases and floor-limitation of e-values in BLAST scores prior to clustering. These corrections have been shown to increases precision by improved clustering of singletons (i.e., groups in which only one gene from each species is present) instead of entire gene families into a given orthologous group. Default values were used for the inflation parameter (1.5) in the Markov clustering, and the "–og" flag was used to prevent downstream analyses after the groups were generated.

dN/dS Estimation and Timing of Divergence

Singletons inferred from OrthoFinder were separated into all 3 possible pairwise groups (Gr + Gk, Gr + Kd, Kd + Gk). Amino acid sequences from each pairwise group were then aligned using the pairwise2 python package and the BLOSUM62 substitution matrix. The highest scoring alignments were then used as a guide to codon-align the CDS sequences. The CODEML package in PAML [32] was used to calculate the dN, dS, and dN/dS values. Singletons in which any pairwise comparison resulted in a dS value greater than 0.03[JustinCorrinne] was removed from the analysis and inferred to be a cluster of non-orthologous proteins. Distributions of all pairwise dN, dS, and dN/dS values were then plotted, and mean value and standard deviation is reported. Estimates of total divergence time between each pairwise group was calculated using the equation T=dS/(2r) where r is the absolute rate of synonymous substitutions of Adh genes in palms (2.6 X 10-9 substitutions X substitution site-1 X year-1) [11, 33] or members of Brassicaceae (1.5 X 10-8 substitutions X synonymous site-1 X year-1) [34].

Justin: May need to adjust after doing said analysis

Corrinne: What was our justification for this again?

Copy Number Variation Estimation

A custom Python script (https://github.com/Wendellab/KokiaKirkii) was used to calculate lineage-specific gene losses and duplications as inferred by OrthoFinder. A gene loss was defined as an orthologous group in which 2 species had the same number of genes present (n), but the third species contained n-1 genes. Likewise, a gene duplication was identified by 2 species containing n genes, while the third contained n+1.JustinCorrinne

Justin: Very rough estimate of gene loss and duplication; do we want more sophisticated method? Other parts to this section?

Repeat clustering and annotation

All reads from one of the paired-end files (i.e., R1) were filtered for quality and trimmed to a standard 95nt using Trimmomatic version 0.33 [19] as per (https://github.com/Wendellab/KokiaKirkii). Surviving reads were randomly subsampled to represent a 1% genome size equivalent for each genome [35, 36] and combined as input into the RepeatExplorer pipeline [37, 38], which is designed to cluster reads based on similarity and identify putative repetitive sequences using low-coverage, small read sequencing. Clusters containing a minimum of 0.01% of the total input sequences (i.e., 201 reads from a total input of 2,013,469 reads) were annotated by the RepeatExplorer implementation of RepeatMasker [39] using a custom library derived from a combination of Repbase version WHATEVER [40] and previously annotated cotton repeats [41–45]. A cutoff of 0.01% read representation is common; however, we evaluated the suitability of this cut using a log of diminishing returns (FIGURE WHATEVER; https://github.com/Wendellab/KokiaKirkii).

Corrinne: We probably should cross-check these to make sure things didn't get screwed up, e.g., a gene "loss" is actually where something got thrown in as a "duplication" or as a loner (true singleton with no match in other genomes)

Within the annotated clusters, the number of megabases (Mb) attributable to that cluster (i.e., element type) for each genome/accession was calculated based on the 1% genome representation of the sample and the standardized read length of 95 nt; total repetitive amounts for each broad repetitive classification were summed from these results. The genome occupation of each cluster (i.e., the calculated number of Mb) was normalized by genome size for each accession, resulting in the percent of each genome occupied by that element type, for use in multivariate visualization (i.e., Principle Coordinate Analysis and Principal Component Analysis). All analyses were conducted in R [46]; R versions and scripts are available at (https://github.com/Wendellab/KokiaKirkii).

Repeat heterogeneity and relative age

Relative cluster age was approximated using the among-read divergence profile of each cluster, as previously used for Fritillaria [47] and dandelion [48]. Briefly, an all-versus-all BLASTn [49, 50] was conducted on a cluster-by-cluster basis using the same BLAST parameters implemented in RepeatExplorer. A histogram of pairwise percent identity was generated for each cluster and the trend (i.e., biased toward high-identity, "young" or lower-identity, "older" element reads) was described for each via regression models using R. Specifically, two regression models were used to describe the data as either linear ($Y = a + bX$) or quadratic ($Y = a + bX + cX^2$), and the model with the highest confidence was determined via Bayesian Information Criterion [51]. The read similarity profile for each cluster was automatically evaluated for each histogram to determine if the reads trend toward highly similar "young" or more divergent "older" reads, as per (Julie paper) with an additional category. These categories include (1) positive linear regression; (2) absence of linear regression; (3) negative linear regression; (4) positive quadratic vertical parabola, trend described by right-side of vertex; (4b) positive quadratic vertical parabola, trend described by left-side of vertex; (5) negative quadratic vertical parabola, trend described by right-side of vertex; and (6) negative quadratic

vertical parabola, trend described by left-side of vertex and vertex at ¿99% pairwise-identity (Figure WHATEVER). Categories which trend toward highly identical reads (i.e., 1, 4, and 6) were interpreted as having relatively young membership, whereas categories which trend toward lower identity (i.e., 2, 3, 4b, and 5) were interpreted as being composed of older elements. As with Ferreira de Carvalho (2016), this regression simply provides a relative characterization of cluster/element age and is not designed to detect statistically significant differences.

Repetitive profiles between Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii

Comparison of abundance for the annotated clusters in Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii were visualized via ggplot [52], including a 1:1 ratio line to indicate the expected relationship between K. drynarioides and G. kirkii cluster sizes if their repetitive profiles had remained static post-divergence. Differential abundance (in read counts) between K. drynarioides and G. kirkii for each cluster was evaluated via two-sample chi2 tests; all p-values were subject to Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing [53].

Results

Kokia genome assembly and annotation

STATS ON THE KOKIA GENOME HERE. STATS ON THE ANNOTATION TOO.

Molecular evolution between Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii

1. Outgroup equivalency/utility: are they equal for molecular evolutionary purposes
   (a) Limited by no population data
   (b) Ks/Ks of Gk-Gr versus Kd-Gr; are they equivalent
   (c) Gene cluster comparisons: does Gk or Kd perform equivalently? i.e., number of Gr-Kd only groups versus number of Gr-Gk only groups
   (d) when would having two outgroups be of a benefit
   (e) Ka/Ks for Gk-Kd: high or low? What do we expect?
   (f) Gene content comparison : what is “missing”? What is unique?
2. Colinearity (at all?) or just intergenic SNPs/indels via gatk?

Changes in the repetitive landscape between Kokia drynarioides and Gossypioides kirkii

Because K. dryanarioides and G. kirkii have relatively compact genomes, multiple representatives of three cotton species previously used for repetitive analysis [54] were included in the clustering to aid in the identification of repeat-derived sequences. Just over two million reads derived from these five species (comprising 1% genome size equivalents each) were co-clustered using the RepeatExplorer pipeline, producing a total 74,001 clusters (n ¿2 reads). Because the smallest clusters are neither informative nor reliable indicators of repetitiveness, we chose to annotate only those clusters composed of greater than 0.01% of the total reads input (=201 reads), resulting in 274 retained

clusters. We evaluated the cumulative read sum as the cluster number increases (clusters are numbered from largest to smallest) to confirm that this represents a reasonable partitioning of the data set.

: cotton_cutoff.png

Despite identically sized genomes, K. drynarioides and G. kirkii show an approximately 1 Mb[Corrinne] difference in clustered repeats, although this lacks statistical significance. Contingency table analysis of the repetitive profiles of each species, as well as the total amount of repetitive DNA calculated for each, suggest that these profiles are indistinguishable (at p ¡ 0.05), despite the intergeneric comparison. Interspecies (intragenus) repetitive profiles for those Gossypium species present in the analysis showed a different pattern, whereby the basally divergent G. raimondii compared to either A-genome species (i.e., G. herbaceum and G. arboreum) shows a highly distinct repetitive profile (p ¡0.05), although, notably, the sister A-genome species are not distinct (see discussion).

Corrinne: put the linear regression stuff in here?

To ascertain the extent of the differences between K. drynarioides and G. kirkii, we considered the possibility that while the overall repetitive profiles may not be significantly different, individual clusters may be. Toward this end, we conducted a chi2 test of independence for each cluster and applied a Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing. At p¡0.05, XXX clusters (out of XXX) are differentially abundant in K. drynarioides versus G. kirkii, with the species displaying greater abundance occurring approximately the same number of times for both (XXX with greater abundance in K. drynarioides versus XXX in G. kirkii; Table Abundance). Because these differentially abundant clusters could represent differences in either proliferation or decay/removal, we gauged the relative age of each cluster based of the method of Ferreira de Carvalho (2016). This analysis attempts to characterize the age of each cluster[Corrinne] based on the distinctiveness of the reads which comprise the cluster; that is, younger clusters will have reads that are highly similar, whereas older clusters will have reads that show a number of differences. While an imperfect measure, this characterization permits a generalized perspective on the repeats identified here. Overall, most of the repeats in K. drynarioides and G. kirkii displayed a pattern suggestive of older elements (202 versus 72 “young”); however, of the XXX differentially abundant clusters, XXX were categorized as “young” and XXX as “older” (Table Abundance), potentially reflecting SOMETHING ABOUT GAIN VERSUS LOSS.

Corrinne: should we redo this just for the Kok/Kirk reads? would the A-genome reads, minimally, be biasing some of these toward ”youth”?

Most of the clusters were broadly annotated as belonging to the Ty3/gypsy superfamily, a result not surprising for a plant lineage (Figure Amounts). Overall, gypsy elements comprise XXX to XXX of the K. drynarioides and G. kirkii genomes, respectively, with uncategorized LTR-retrotransposons and Ty1/copia elements comprising the next most abundant repeats and comprising similar amounts in each genome. Unsurprisingly, the small genomes of K. drynarioides and G. kirkii had lower absolute abundance of most repeat types except the predicted non-LTR retroposons, in which these two species had comparable or slightly greater occupation as the cotton species, which possess 2-3x larger genomes. This difference is due to the sole retroposon clusters recovered, which was in the top 5 largest clusters for both K. drynarioides and G. kirkii. The high percent identity among reads for this cluster suggests it is relatively young, and it has likely experienced proliferation in both species. Furthermore, the cluster shows differential abundance between the two species, suggesting that either the proliferation began prior to species divergence and continued with varying success afterwards, or the two lineages experienced similar releases from repression for this element, although again to varying degrees. The other differentially abundant clusters were largely annotated as putative gypsy elements (RIGHT?) (XX %).

Discussion

Divergence and speciation are expected outcomes of long-distance insular dispersal, whose conceptual foundations are rooted in the observations of Darwin and other early evolutionary biologists. The tribe Gossypieae is characterized by such dispersals, ultimately achieving worldwide distribution on all tropical and subtropical-inclusive continents. Most Gossypieae genera, save for the eponymous Gossypium (cotton genus), have been grossly understudied except as each pertains to the evolution of cotton. Here we present first-pass genome assemblies for the outgroup congeners to Gossypium, which together provide insight into the interesting biogeographic history of these genera and their equivocality as outgroups in studying the evolution of the cotton genus.

1. Compare molecular differences to perceived degree of morphological differentiation?

Phylogenetics in the tribe: ndhF shows longer NJ branch length for Kokia than kirkii (congruence and consensus)
Long-distance salt water dispersal common in gossypieae
Advance Agronomy

- Lebronnecia – marquesas (south pacific)
- Thespecia thespesioides – pan tropical
- Hampia – neotropical (americas)
- Thespesia populnea – pan tropical
- Cephalohibiscus – new guinea and solomon islands (Australia)

Maybe we would expect there to be stepping speciation among these island regions, e.g., south pacific lebronnecia to be between Kokia and kirkii, or neotropical Hampea to be between the two. Clearly congeners, molecularly and united by n=12. Hawaiian islands only ≈3myo, so Kokia probably colonized them as they were formed. What about kirkii? Is it an older population, from which Kokia is derived (probably not given the data), or was it a dispersal event from who knows where of a now extinct ancestor?

Supporting Information

S1 Video

Bold the first sentence. Maecenas convallis mauris sit amet sem ultrices gravida. Etiam eget sapien nibh. Sed ac ipsum eget enim egestas ullamcorper nec euismod ligula. Curabitur fringilla pulvinar lectus consectetur pellentesque.

S1 Text

Lorem Ipsum. Maecenas convallis mauris sit amet sem ultrices gravida. Etiam eget sapien nibh. Sed ac ipsum eget enim egestas ullamcorper nec euismod ligula. Curabitur fringilla pulvinar lectus consectetur pellentesque.

S1 Fig

Lorem Ipsum. Maecenas convallis mauris sit amet sem ultrices gravida. Etiam eget sapien nibh. Sed ac ipsum eget enim egestas ullamcorper nec euismod ligula. Curabitur fringilla pulvinar lectus consectetur pellentesque.

S1 Table

Lorem Ipsum. Maecenas convallis mauris sit amet sem ultrices gravida. Etiam eget sapien nibh. Sed ac ipsum eget enim egestas ullamcorper nec euismod ligula. Curabitur fringilla pulvinar lectus consectetur pellentesque.

Acknowledgments

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