



SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION **FOR**
SUSTAINABLE
LIFE

Problematizing selection mapping from an animal science perspective

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Selection mapping

Population genetic limitations

Practical concerns

Slides & references:

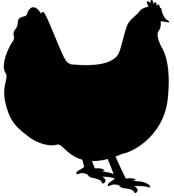
<https://github.com/mrtnj/asas2022>

GAATGTAACCAATTACTTGCCTCAGTGACAAAGGAATGAAACAATATGCCATCCTCTAGTTGAGAGCCTGCAGCA
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ACAACAAAAAAACACTAATATTCTTGCTTAGTCCACAAAAGCAGAACATAAAAGTAACACTGGACTCAGAATAAAA
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ATCAGCAGAGAACAGTTGATACTCTAGAAAAATCCTGAGGGCAGCTGAAACATGCTGAATATTACAAACACATGGAATGTTA

Cast your mind back to 2010, the “(post-)genomic era” ...

Reference genome

2004

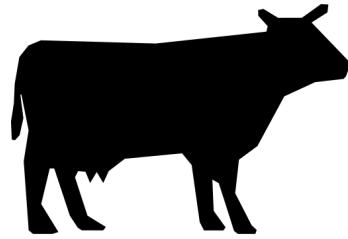


SNP chip

2009

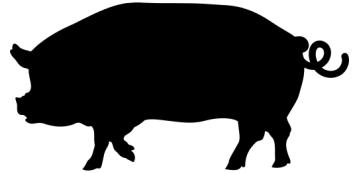
2009

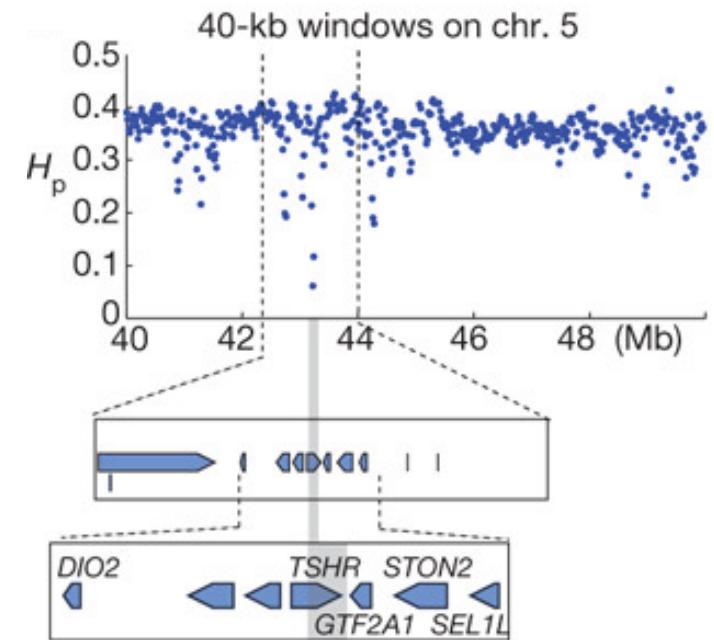
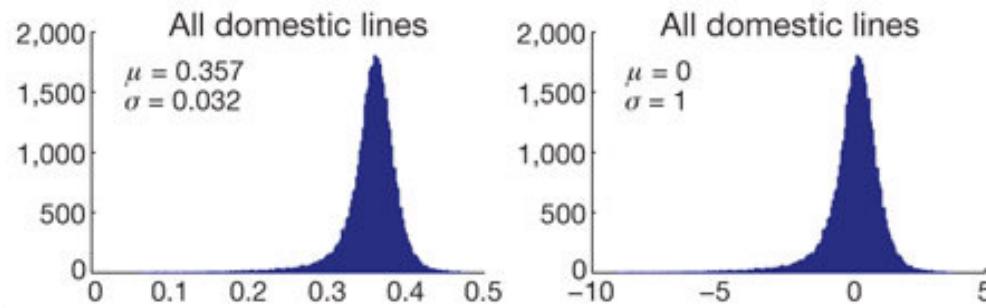
2009



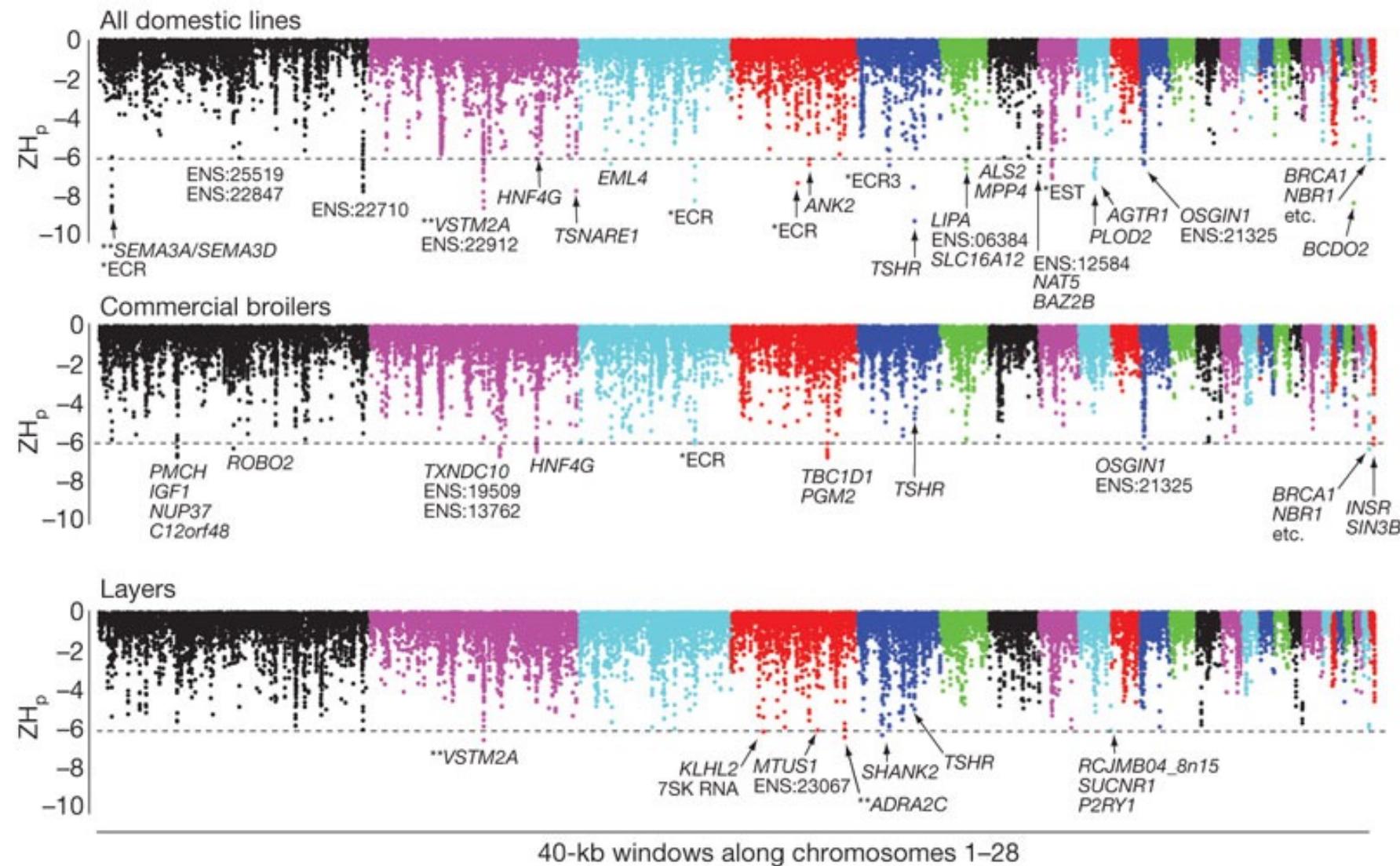
2012

2011





(Rubin et al. 2010)



(Rubin et al. 2010)



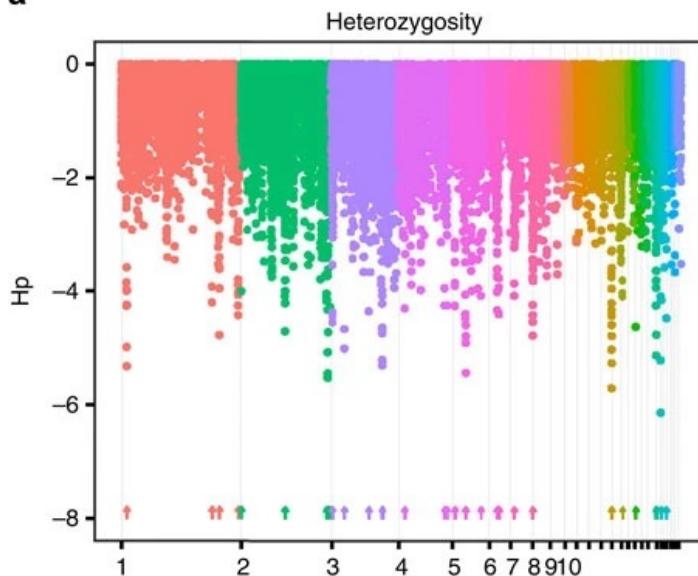
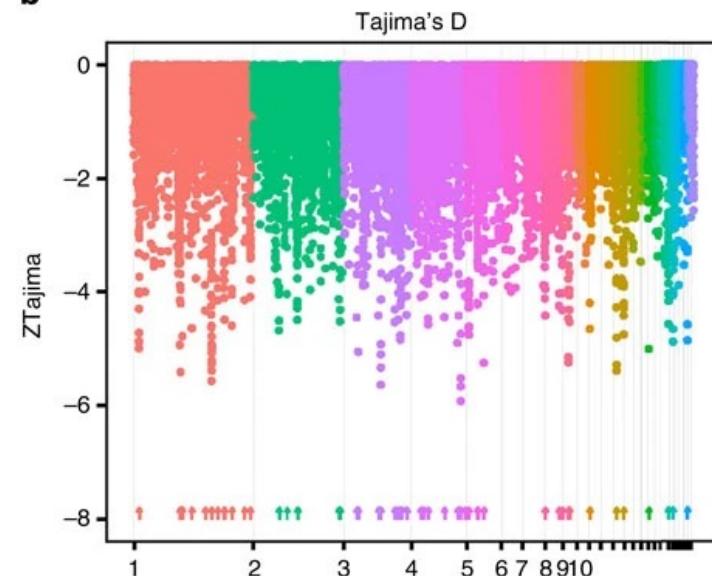
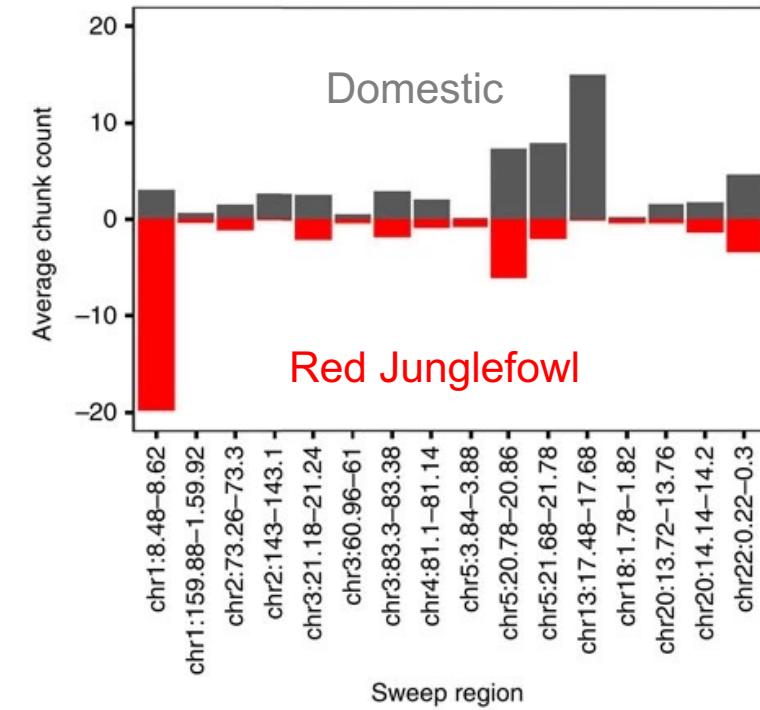
Walmart parking lot, Lihue, Kauai



23 low-coverage SOLiD sequences

Selection mapping (heterozygosity, Tajima's D)

Chromosome painting to compare haplotypes to
domestic pools

a**b****c**

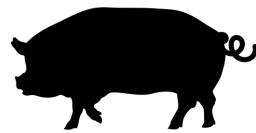
Different sweeps than in domestic chickens

Some more similar to domestic, some more similar to
Red Junglefowl

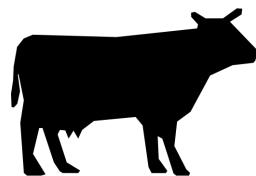
Chromosome 13 overlap with comb size locus



BCDO2 yellow legs (Rubin et al. 2010; Qanbari et al. 2019)



MC1R major growth locus, *NR6A1* vertebrae number, *PLAG1*,
LCORL possibly growth (Rubin et al. 2012)



KIT, *PMELO*, *MC1R*, *MITF* pigmentation, *MSTN* double-muscling
(Druet et al. 2013; Qanbari et al. 2014), *PRLR* slick coat
(Freitas et al. 2021)

And too many others to cite

Wilkins, Wrangham & Fitch (2014): neural crest cell hypothesis of domestication

Selection on tameness changed migration or proliferation of neural crest cells

“By comparing village dogs and wolves, we identified 246 candidate domestication regions in the dog genome. Analysis of gene function in these regions suggests that perturbation of crucial neural crest signaling pathways could result in the broad phenotypes associated with the domestication syndrome.”

Pendleton et al. (2018)

”Intriguingly, several of the genes that manifested significant allele frequency changes in our tame foxes may play a role in neural crest cell fate (45). Wnt signaling plays a key role in initial neural crest cell differentiation, and both *Wnt3* and *Wnt4* in the fox have more than one SNP with significant allele frequency changes. Protocadherins are also important in neural crest cell function.”

Wang et al. (2018)

Features of selection mapping:

1. Works best for recent selection
2. Works best for large effects, simple architectures
3. Dependent on genome features (population history, mutation, recombination, standing variation)

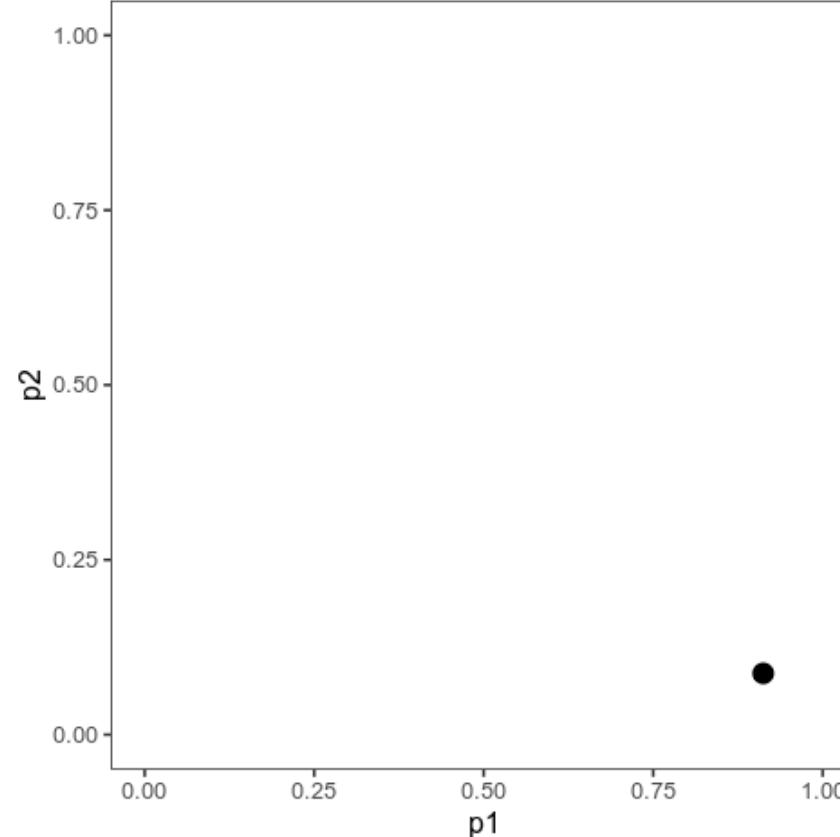
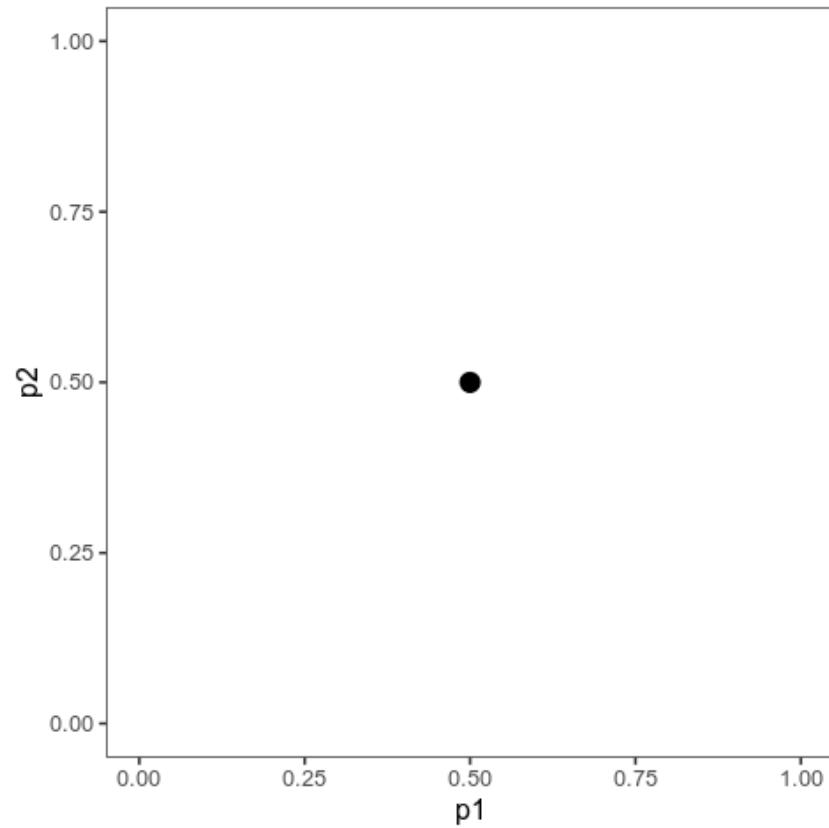
Average fixation time of neutral allele is $4N_e$, selected alleles fix faster than that

Selection signature frequently erased much earlier ($0.1N_e$;
Przeworski 2002)

N_e	$4N_e$	$0.1N_e$
100	400	10
500	2000	50
10,000	40,000	1000

Example: *TSHR* selected last 500-1000 years, not early in domestication (Girdland Flink et al. 2014; Loog et al. 2017)

Adaptation by small shifts of small-effect alleles or large shifts of large-effect alleles (e.g., model by Jain & Stephan 2017)



Example: major loci, pigmentation loci etc.

Mutation

Signature of selection
or mutation coldspot?

?

Recombination

Reduces linkage
disequilibrium and
selective interference

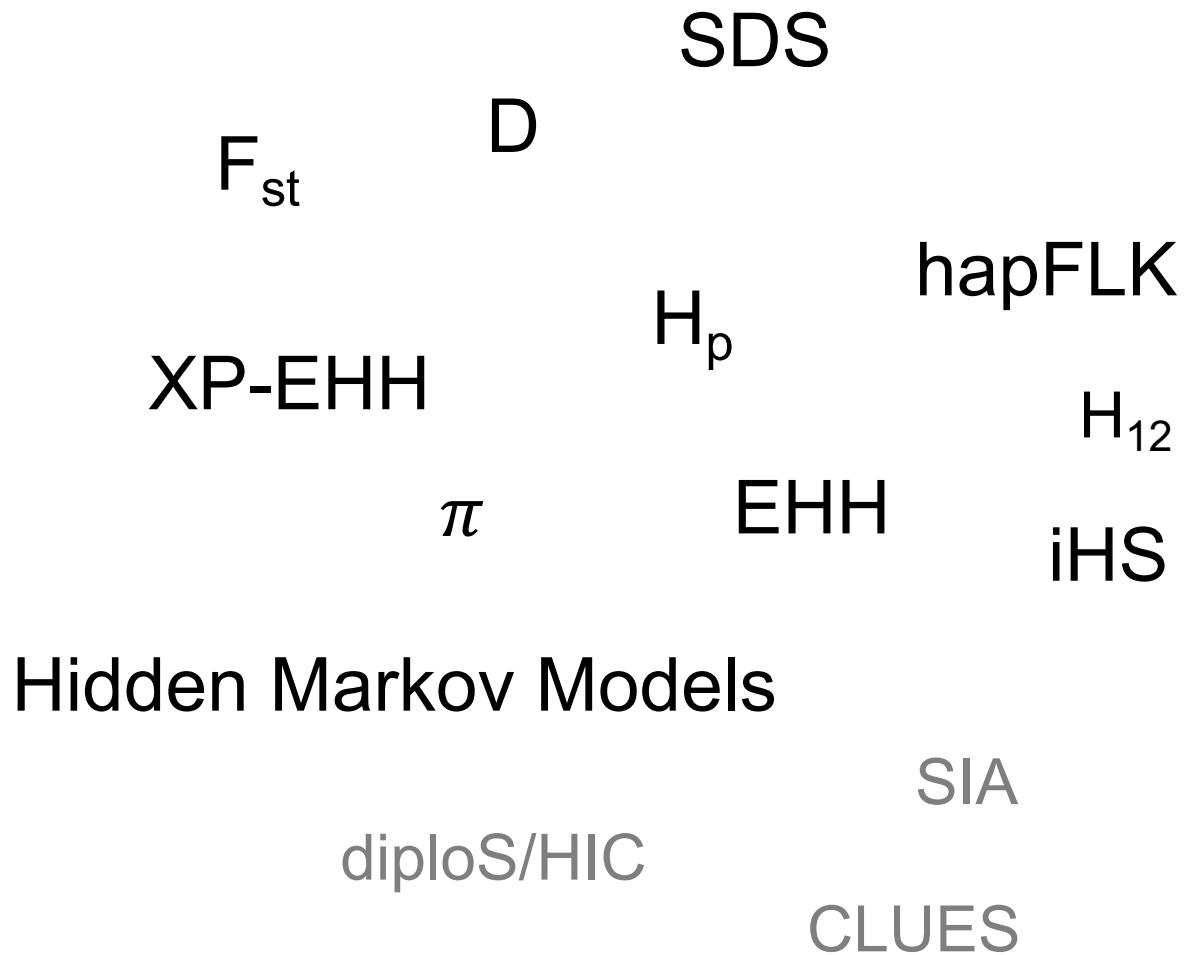


Population history

Bottlenecks reduce
diversity, erase
historical record

Methods concerns:

1. Researcher degrees of freedom
2. Hard to check design properties
3. Hard to interpret



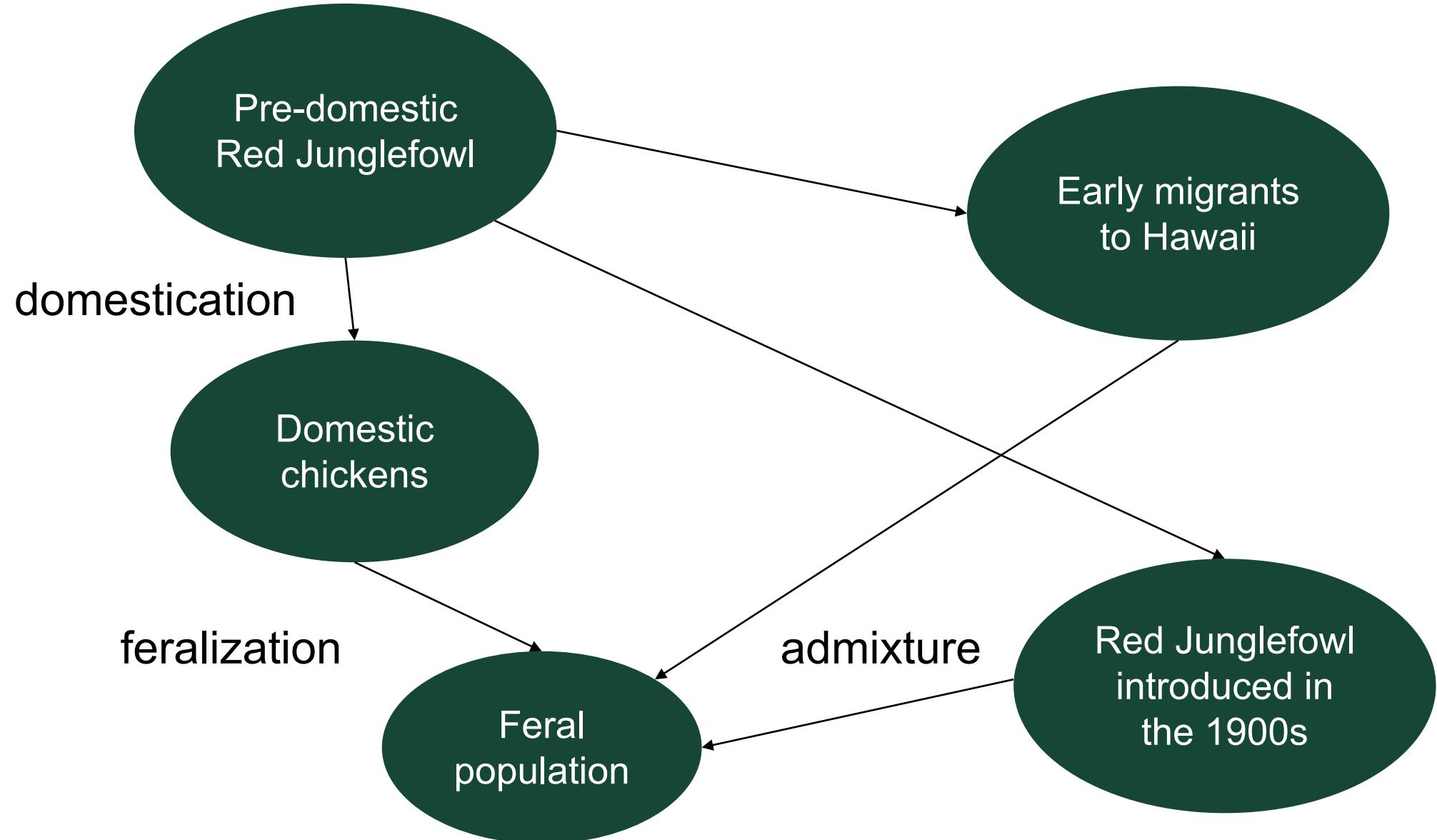
Statistical phasing

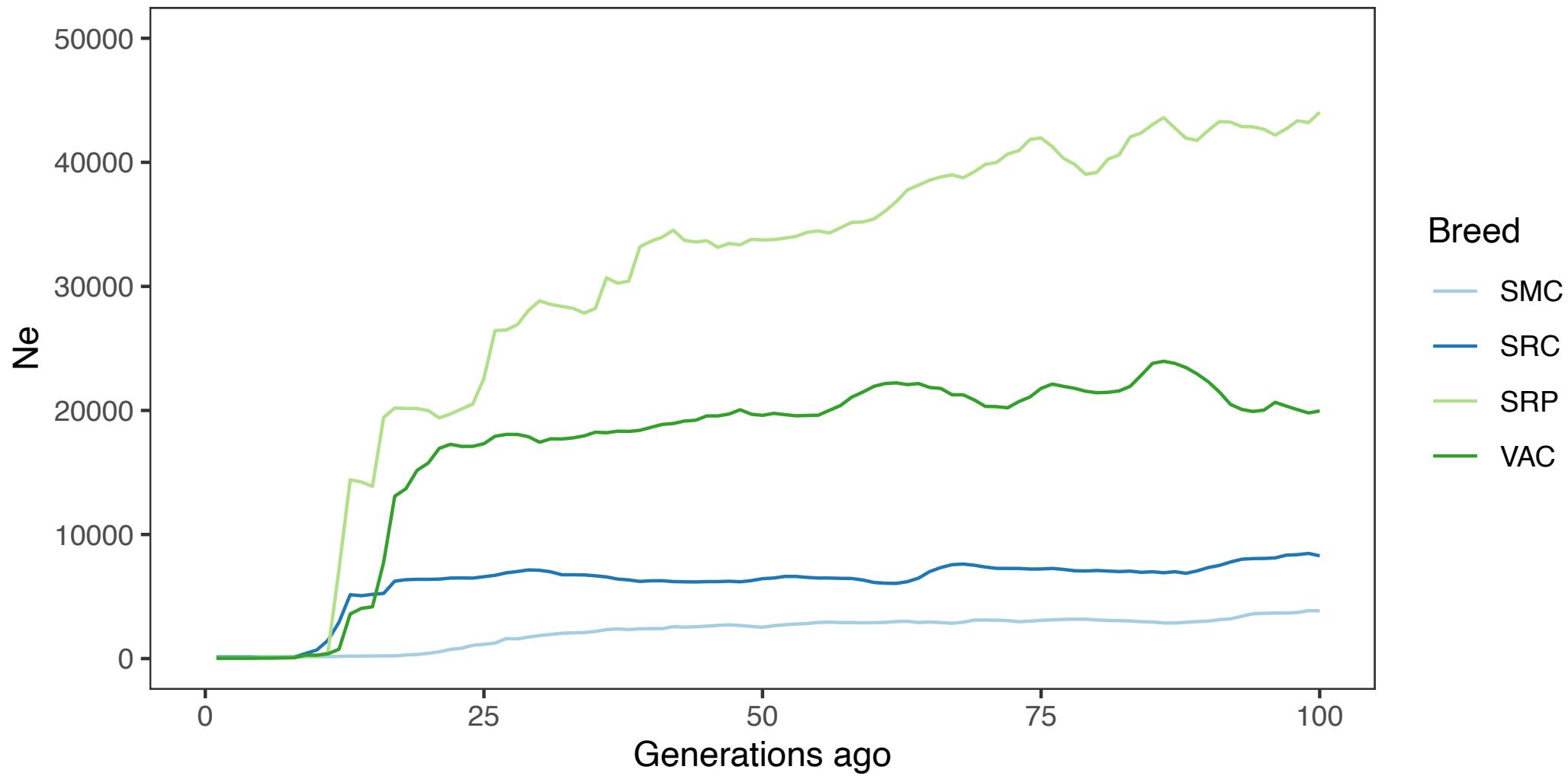
Ancestral alleles

Windows along the genome

Thresholds

Union, intersection,
meta-analysis





Population history estimates for Swedish cattle breeds
(Dolapo Adepoju)

Annotation term enrichment

annotation biases

researcher degrees of freedom

context-dependent pathway recycling

Example: neural crest cell hypothesis (Johnsson et al. 2021)

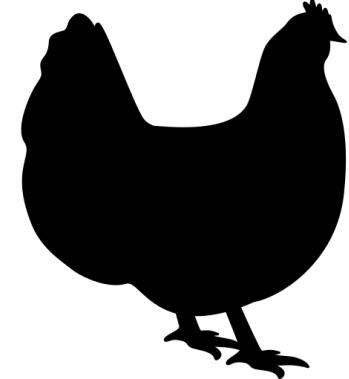
“makes biological sense”

Annotation term enrichment readily creates stories out of noise
(Pavlidis et al. 2012)

Function of single genes

Swept allele (near) fixed – crossing strategies (Johnsson 2018)

BCO2 haplotype affects *BCO2* expression in skin, muscle, adipose tissue and storage of carotenoids in eggs (Fallahshahroudi et al. 2019)



TSHR haplotype affects *TSHR* expression in hypothalamus and *TSHB*, *DIO2* expression in pituitary gland (Fallahshahroudi et al. 2021)

“We did not find compelling genotype effects in open field, tonic immobility, aerial predator, associative learning or fecundity. Therefore we conclude that *ADRA2C* is probably not involved in the domestication of the stress response in chicken ...”

Elfwing et al. (2014)

$$\dot{p}_i = -s \gamma_i p_i q_i (c_1 - z') - \frac{sy^2}{2} p_i q_i (q_i - p_i) + \mu (q_i - p_i)$$

Jain & Stephan (2017)

“The late, greatly loved, James Crow used to say that he had no objection to graduate students in his department not taking his course on population genetics, but that he would like them to sign a statement that they would not make any pronouncements about evolution. There are still many papers published with confused ideas about evolution, suggesting that we need a ‘Crow’s Law’, requiring authors who discuss evolution to have acquired a knowledge of basic population genetics.”

Brian Charlesworth (2019)

Upsides:

1. Natural history of the genome
2. Bring genomics to some interesting population
3. Maybe even find a monogenic adaptation

We need:

Analysis workflows that make modern selection mapping as easy as a Hardy-Weinberg scan

```
nextflow domestic_selection_mapping.nf --species sheep --variants sheep.vcf.gz
```

Simulation workflows that let us check performance, accounting for genome features

To think of selection mapping like an exploratory analysis

? ! @

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@mrtnj

<https://github.com/mrtnj/asas2022>