Notes for results outline

Notes, Sardell, Guppies:

Divide chrms into n segments of equal size (n varies from 2 to 20) ---

Devide chrms into equal segments – number of COs are the dependant variable

There model for testing the telomere and centromere effect was mied linear model

Number of COs by bin (per CO) ~ telomere\_dist + centromere\_dist + (1 | chrm)

I would try re-writing (within strains and sex?)

Norm\_CO \_pos ~ telomere\_dist + centromere\_dist + ( 1 | SC length)

(the sardell paper has more power because they pool number of COs per chrm bin across many meioses – I can’t pool across meiosis, with this data set – maybe with the Chap3 dataset)

1CO position

Background / lit –positional bias, another well documented why male and female rec landscapes differ

Sardell – separate maps, one for each sex // meta analysis; 51 species

-positional bias might be best example of sex-specific maps (does selection only act on the sex specific maps? Or a average… since the genomes pass through both sexes thru time)

-Male telomeric, female middle / more total COs in females and fewer in females (sardell defines as typical landscape) (exceptions; 2 marsupials, domes pig tomato, grasshopers, birds and maize don’t have much sex differences)

Causes: -sex specific centromere effects, telomere directed initiation

Guppies (Sardell,

Are centromeres suppressing CO? and do telomeres promote clustering of COs at the telomeres?