Forms and consequences of incompatibility

OXPHOS again





Types of mitonuclear interactions and potential for incompatibilities



Protein-protein interactions



Assembly factors

Mitochondria are critical for cellular energy generation and house oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) complexes, which are under dual genetic control. A study finds that transcript translation and complex assembly are partitioned, and OXPHOS complexes III, IV and V are built at spatially defined regions of the mitochondrial inner membrane.

Stoldt, S. et al. *Nat. Cell Biol.*, <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41556-</u> 018-0090-7 (2018).





Supercomplexes



Protein-DNA



Ellison and Burton 2006

Protein-DNA interactions

Process	Gene Type	Origin	Gene Tally	Gene Products
Transcription	Polymerase and transcriptional factors	N	~5	POLRMT, TFAM, TFB1M, TFB2M, Abf2
Transcription	Initiation sites	mt	~3	HSP1,* HSP2,* LSP*
Transcription	Termination factor		1	mTERF
Replication	Transcriptional initiation sites	mt	2	P H1,* P H2*
Replication	Replication proteins	Ν	~4	mtSSB, Pol γ, Twinkle, POLRMT

Protein-RNA



COX2 ATP8 Complex IV Complex V Translation Replication POLY POLRMT mt DNA MA rRN Inner mitochondrial membrane Mitochondrial gene product Nuclear gene product

Electron Transport System



Adrion et al. 2015

mt tRNAs



Sharbrough et al. 2017

Ribosomal proteins – mt rRNA

- Also nuc ribosomes with nuc rRNA
- 12S, 16S, 18S, 28S, etc.
- Lots of gains/losses in N proteins



Sharbrough et al. 2017

Proteins – mt mRNA

- 100s of PPR proteins
- CMS



Evidence of incompatibilities - mismatching

- Cybrids
 - Make a mismatched cell in the lab





Cybrids

- Can create mismatches from anything, even non-viable combinations
- Primates, rodents, yeast, model species
- Biomedical



THE WORST THING IN THIS BOOK

individuals with identical N genotypes (hence the army of identical warriors in *Star Wars Clone Wars*). When SCNT has been used to combine a N genome of one species

Hybrid parental backcrossing

F,

- Must be reproductively compatible
- More realistic
- Labor intensive
- Subject to selection



A few examples



A few examples



Two populations from different geographical areas with divergent coadapted N and mt genotypes

Wild type

fitness

Mitonuclear epistasis and DMIs

MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

Molecular Ecology (2012)

doi: 10.1111/mec.12006

INVITED REVIEW AND META-ANALYSES A disproportionate role for mtDNA in Dobzhansky– Muller incompatibilities?

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Table 1 Summary of mitonuclear interactions. Although there are many examples of disrupted interactions impacting fitness in the context of human diseases, the potential role of protein–DNA and protein–RNA mitonuclear interactions in Dobzhansky–Muller interactions remains understudied

Mitochondrial function	Dominant interactions	mtDNA- encoded genes	nucDNA- encoded genes	Example studies
ATP production	Protein-protein	13 protein subunits	~75 protein subunits	Many studies of evolutionary rate interactions (e.g., Osada & Akashi 2012), functional interactions and fitness consequences (reviewed by Ballard & Melvin 2010)
Transcription	Protein-DNA	Non-coding control regions (promoters and terminators)	mtRPOL, TFAM, TFB1, TFB2	Functional interactions between mtRPOL and mtDNA: human/mouse (Gaspari <i>et al.</i> 2004); copepod populations (Ellison & Burton 2008b)
Replication	Protein-DNA	Non-coding origin of replication	DNA polymerase, mtRPOL, TFAM, helicase, ligase	mtDNA copy number in hybrids: Ellison & Burton (2010)
Translation	Protein-RNA	12S and 16S rRNAs 22 tRNAs	~80 ribosomal proteins 17 aminoacyl tRNA synthases, initiation factors, elongation factors	Translation deficiency in hybrids: Lee <i>et al.</i> (2008); poor intron excision: Chou <i>et al.</i> (2010); Ribosomal protein divergence: Matthews <i>et al.</i> (1978); Pietromonaco <i>et al.</i> (1986)





G x G x E effects



Mossman et al. 2016