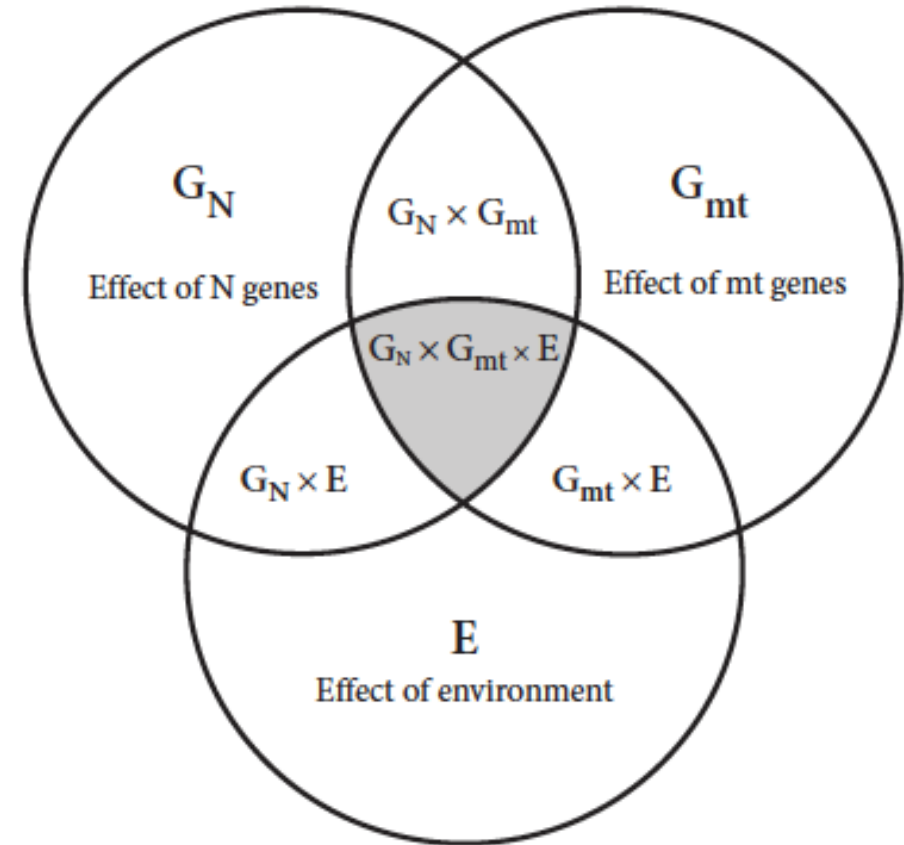


Adaptation and adaptive radiations

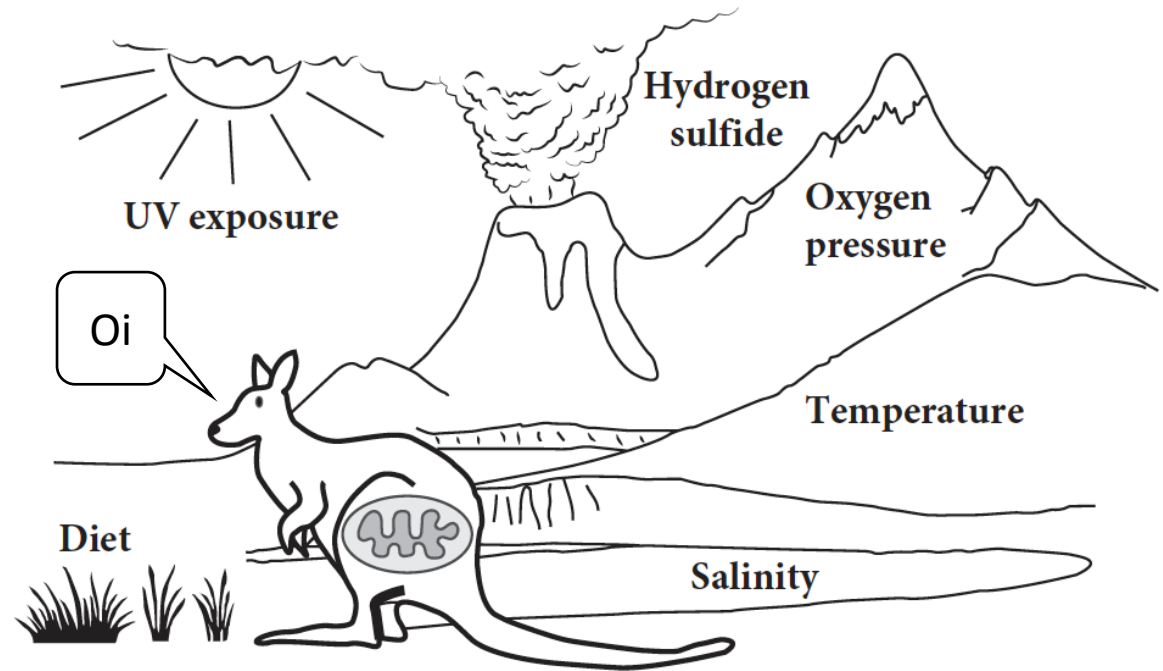
Effects of mt types in different environments

- Mitonuclear incompatibilities only exposed in stressful environments
- Relative strength of these effects
 - Biological vs. statistical importance
- Pervasive, but not predictable
- “Match” isn’t always best



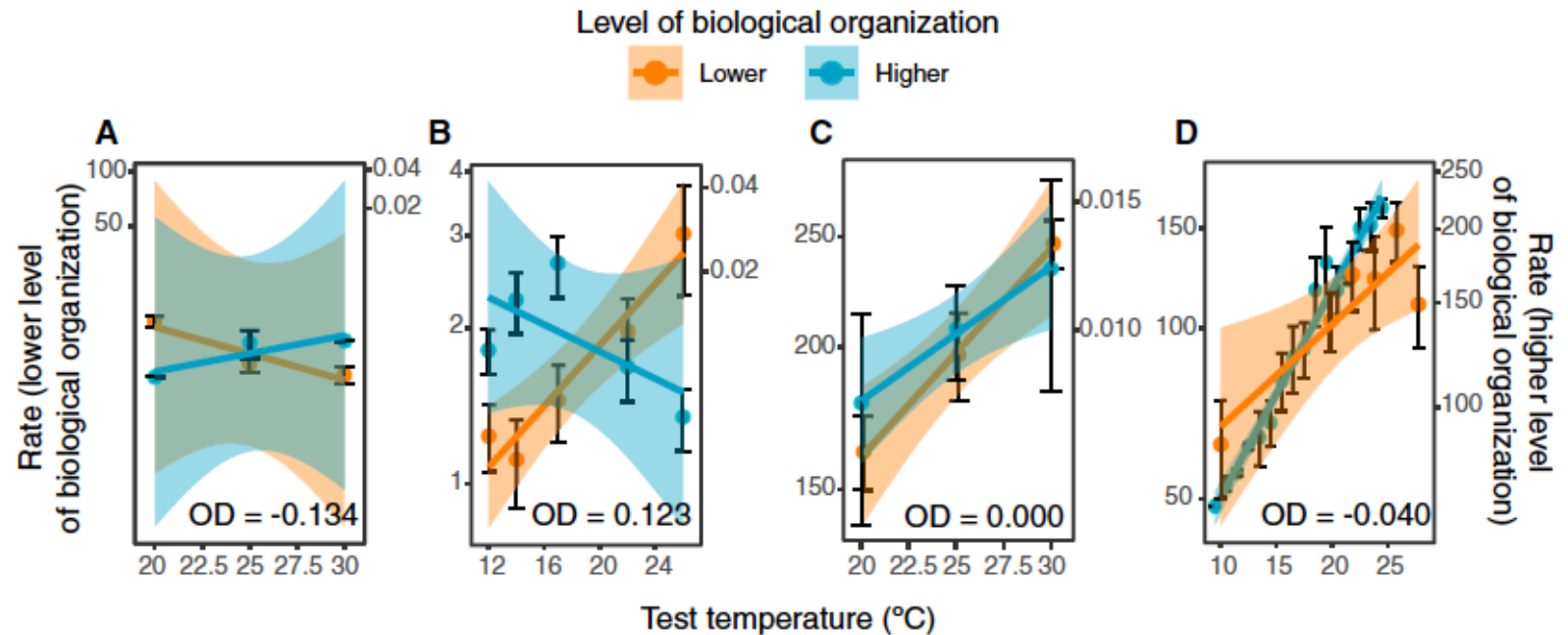
Environmental factors linked to mt function

- Temperature
- UV exposure
- O₂ content
- Salinity
- H₂S
- Diet
- Basically, anything where energy requirements change... so everything



Acclimation vs. adaptation

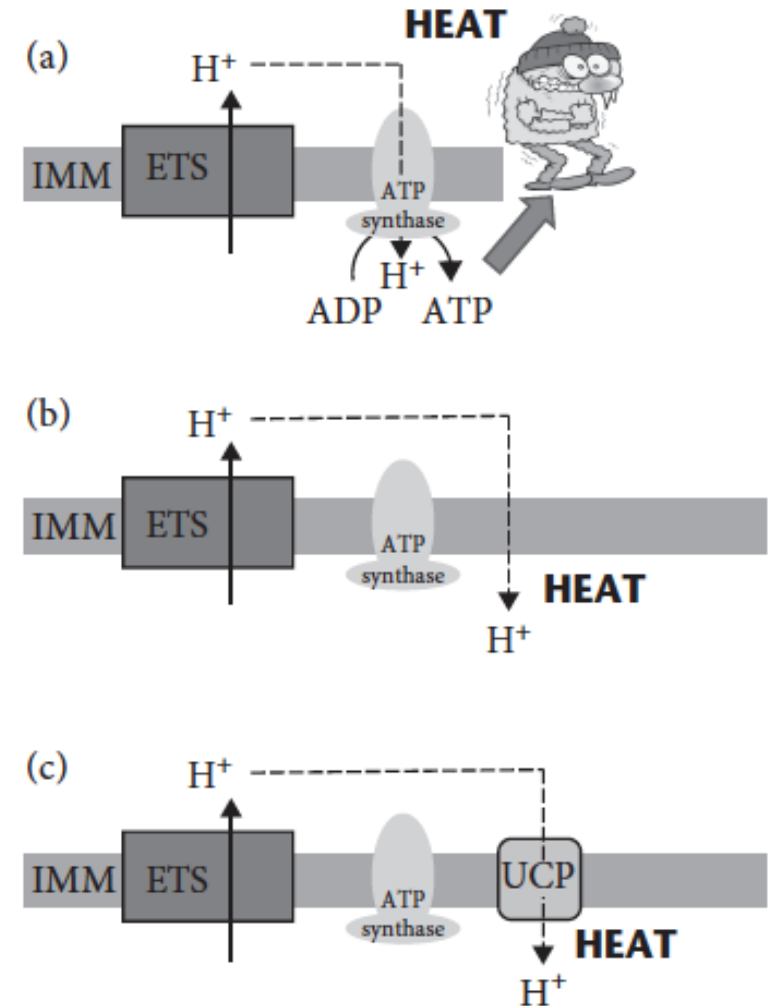
- Plasticity vs. genetic selection



Iverson et al. 2020

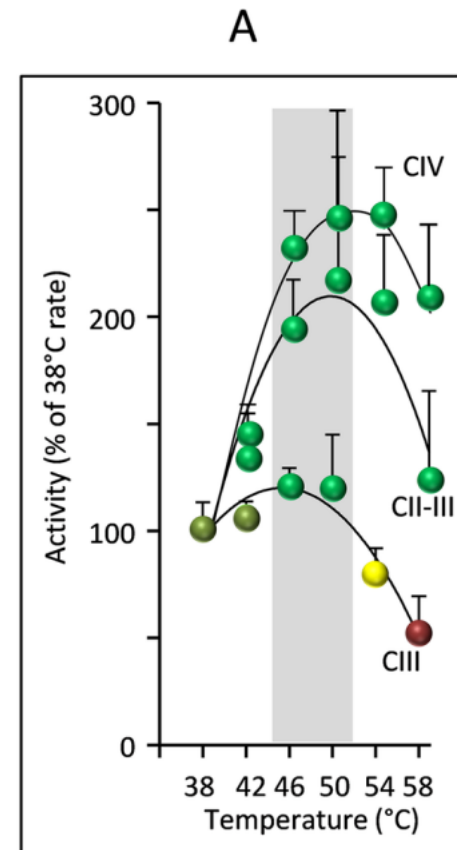
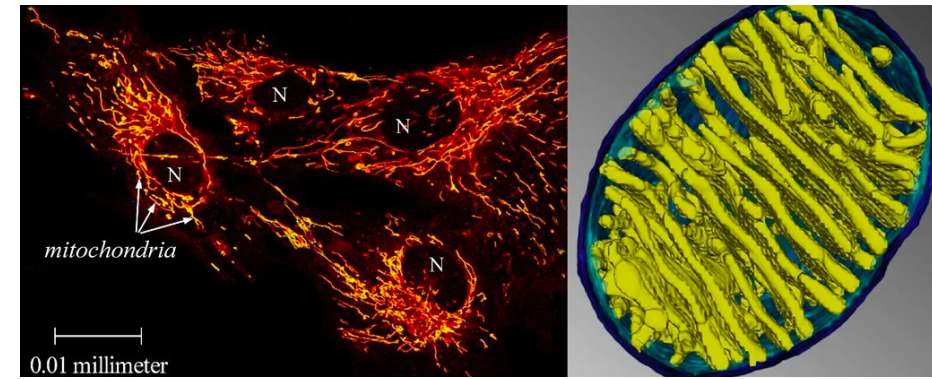
Temperature

- Lots of studies on this
- Ectotherms vs. endotherms
- Mt provides ATP for thermogenesis
- Mt can also provide heat directly via uncoupling proteins and leak
- BAT



Some mitos like it hot

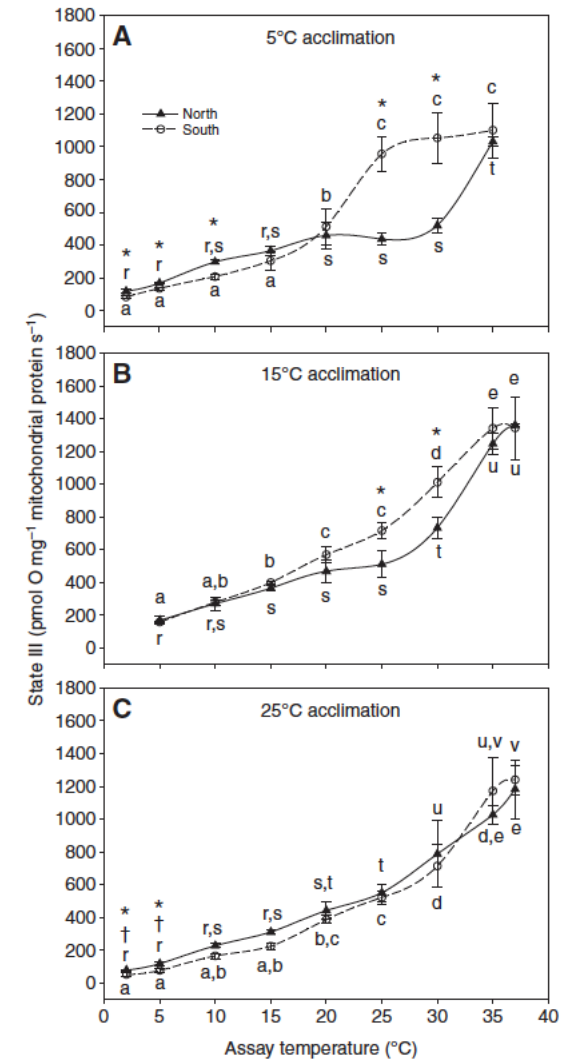
- Human mitos operate at 10C warmer than body temp.
- Respiration is most efficient at this higher temp.
- Mito. respiration often continues to increase after whole animal respiration dies at high temps.



Examples of mt thermal adaptation

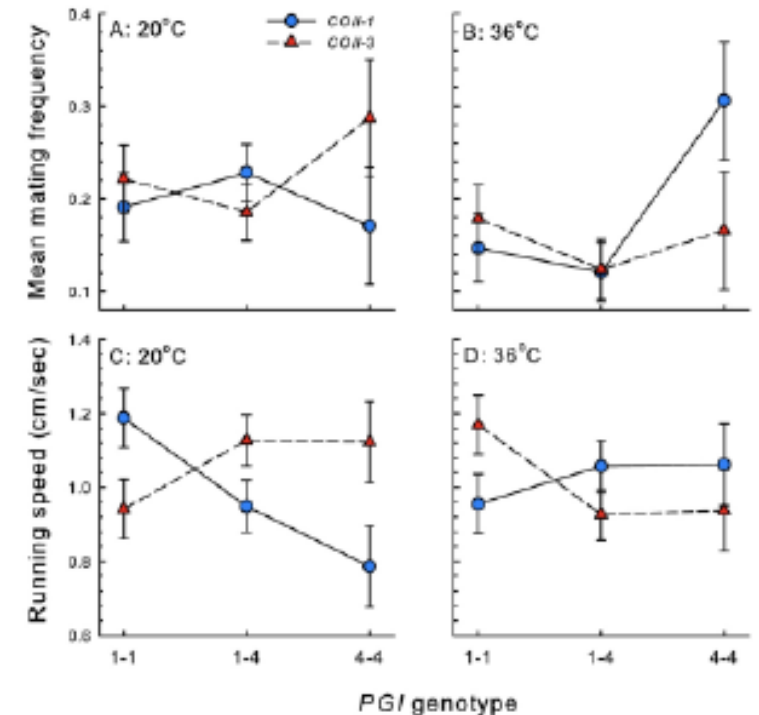
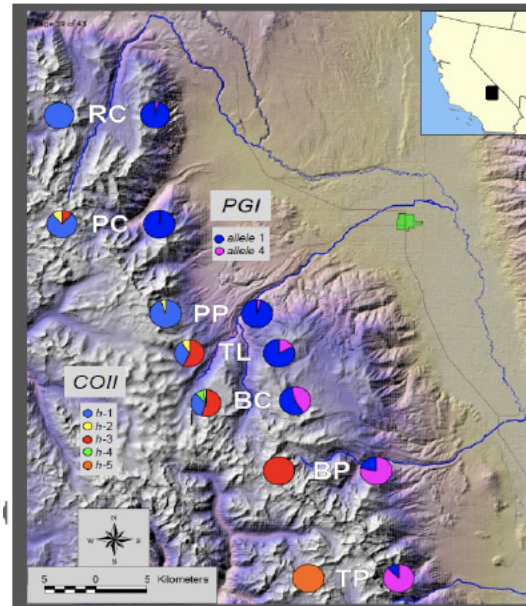
- Fishes

- Antarctic/arctic fishes
- Killifish across latitude
- Commercial fishes
- Others...
- Often don't have controlled genetic and acclimation study designs



Examples of mt thermal adaptation

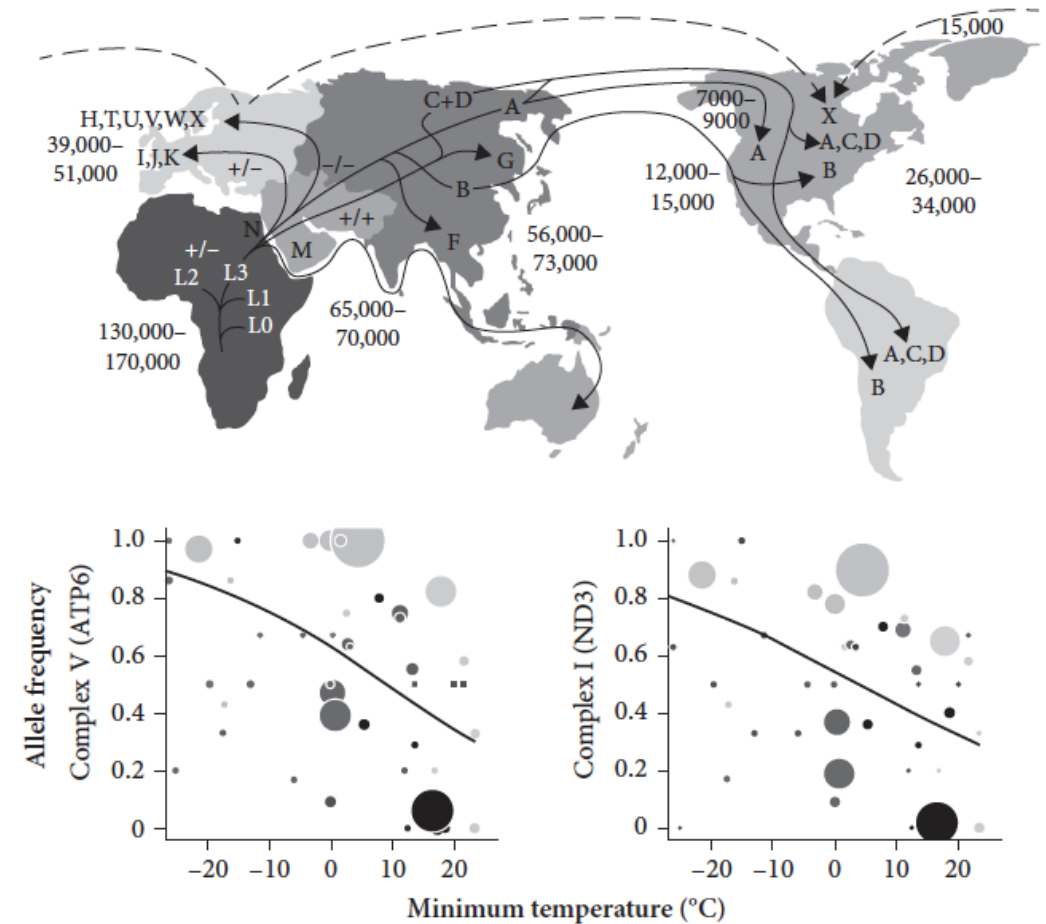
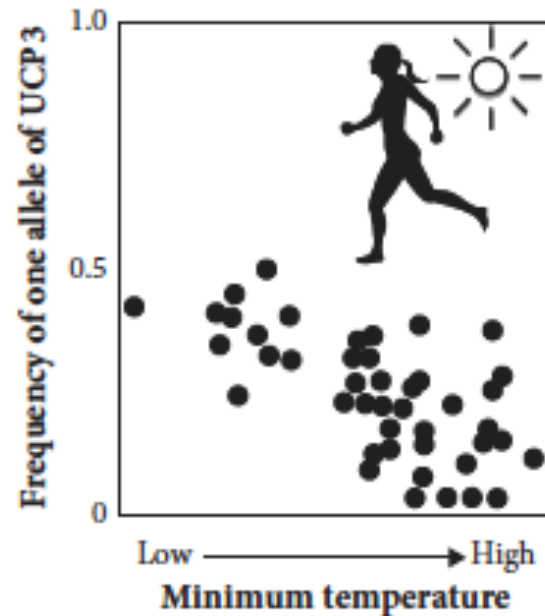
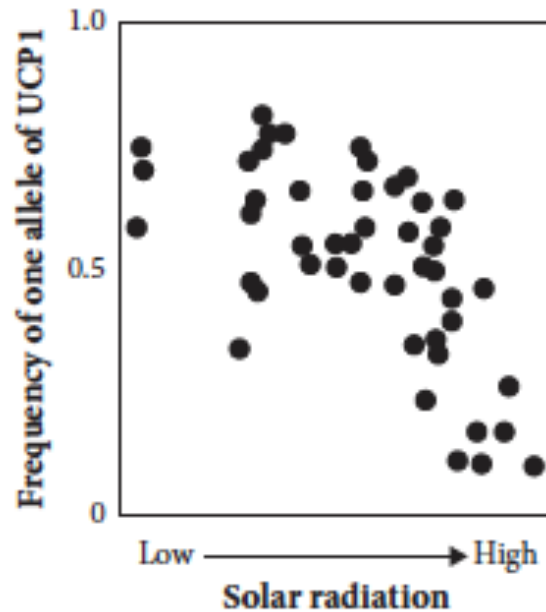
- Arthropods
- *Drosophila*
- Seed beetles
 - Lots more controlled
 - Dowling work
- *Tigriopus*
- Natural experiments in montane leaf beetles



Rank et al. 2020

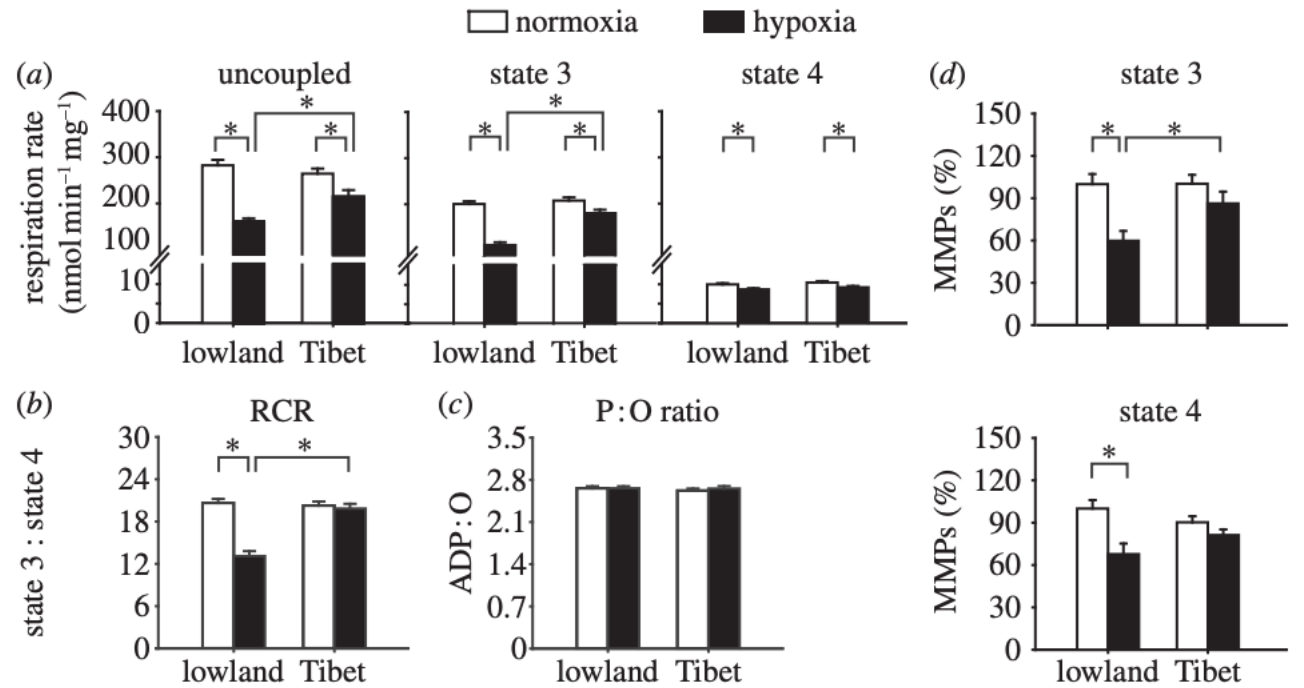
Examples of mt thermal adaptation

- Vertebrates
 - Birds
 - Mammals (mice)
 - Hoomans



Oxygen content

- Hypoxia
 - Altitude
 - Burrowing marine/FW organisms
- More precise biochemical pathway for selection to act on
- Often confounded with temp

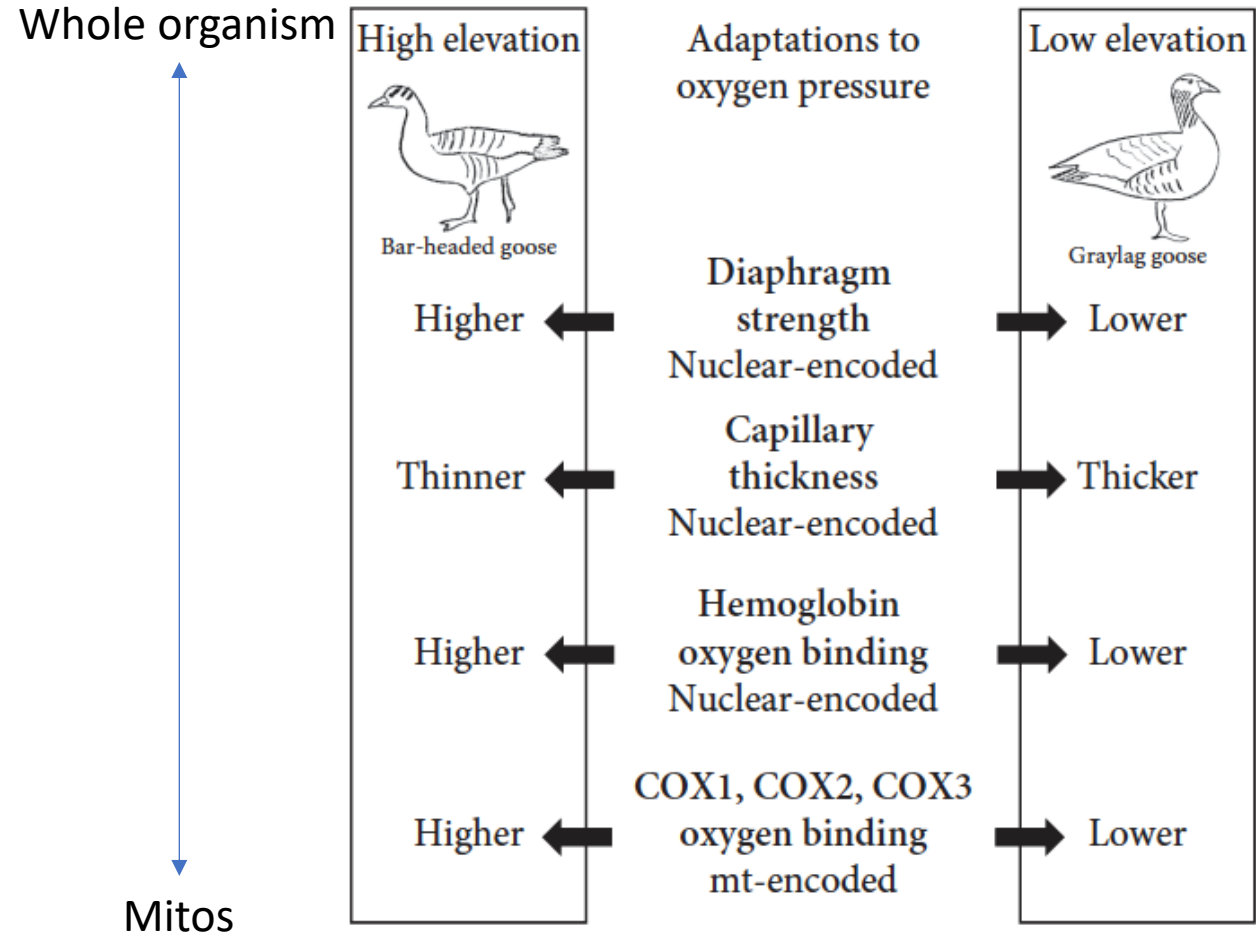


Zhang et al. 2013



Oxygen content

- Many effects across levels of biological organization



Oxygen content

- Cool ice fishes
- Integrate across levels of organization

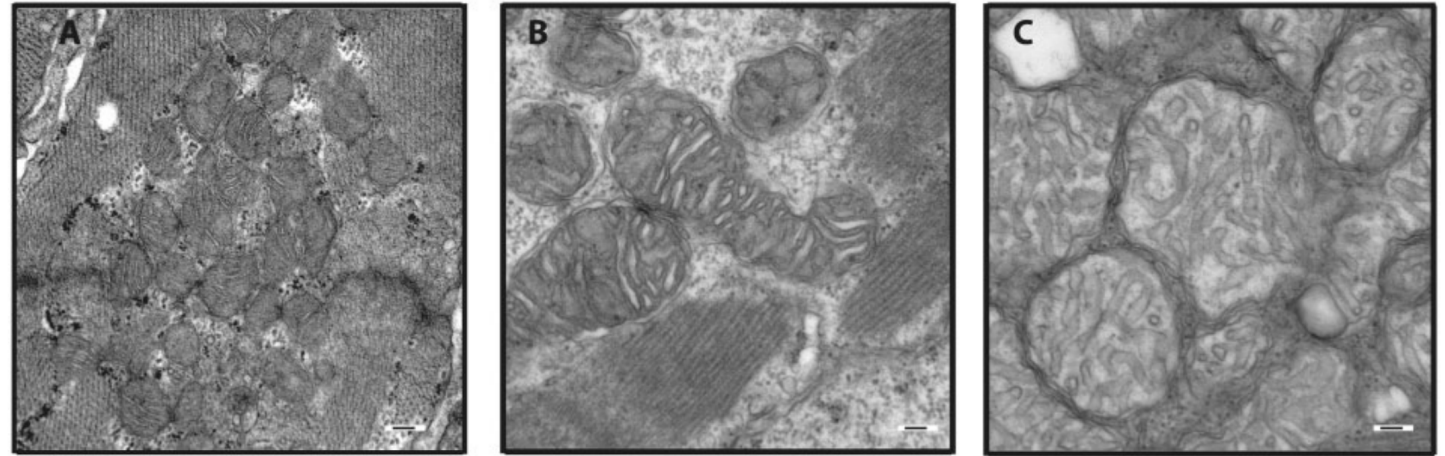
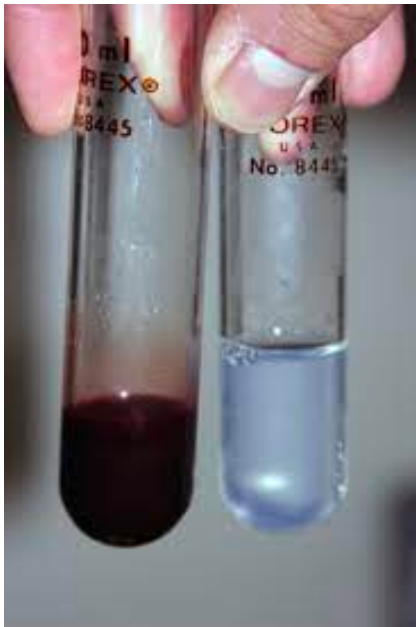


Table 2 Mitochondrial state III respiration rates of notothenioid fishes

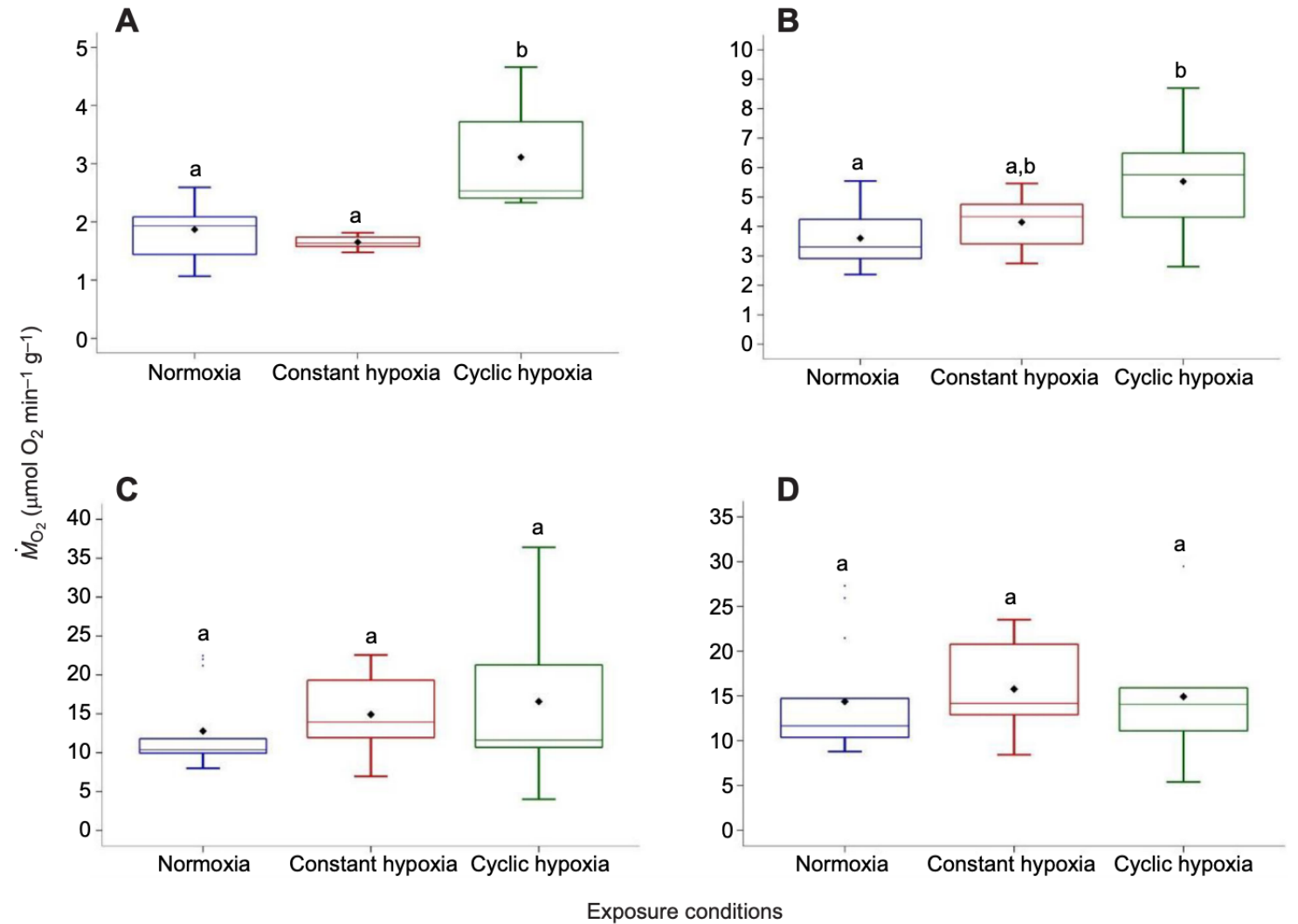
	<i>Gobionotothen gibberifrons</i> (+Hb/+Mb)	<i>Chionodraco rastrispinosus</i> (-Hb/+Mb)	<i>Chaenocephalus aceratus</i> (-Hb/-Mb)
State III respiration rate (nmol O ₂ mg ⁻¹ protein min ⁻¹)	46.7 ± 0.9 ^a	42.0 ± 1.3 ^{a,b}	38.5 ± 2.4 ^b

Measurements were made at 2°C in mitochondria isolated from heart ventricle by differential centrifugation. Values are presented as means ± SEM. (N=6 for *G. gibberifrons* and *C. aceratus*; N=4 for *C. rastrispinosus*). Letters denote significant differences among the species ($P < 0.05$). Adapted from Urschel and O'Brien (2009).

O'Brien and Muller 2010

Oxygen content

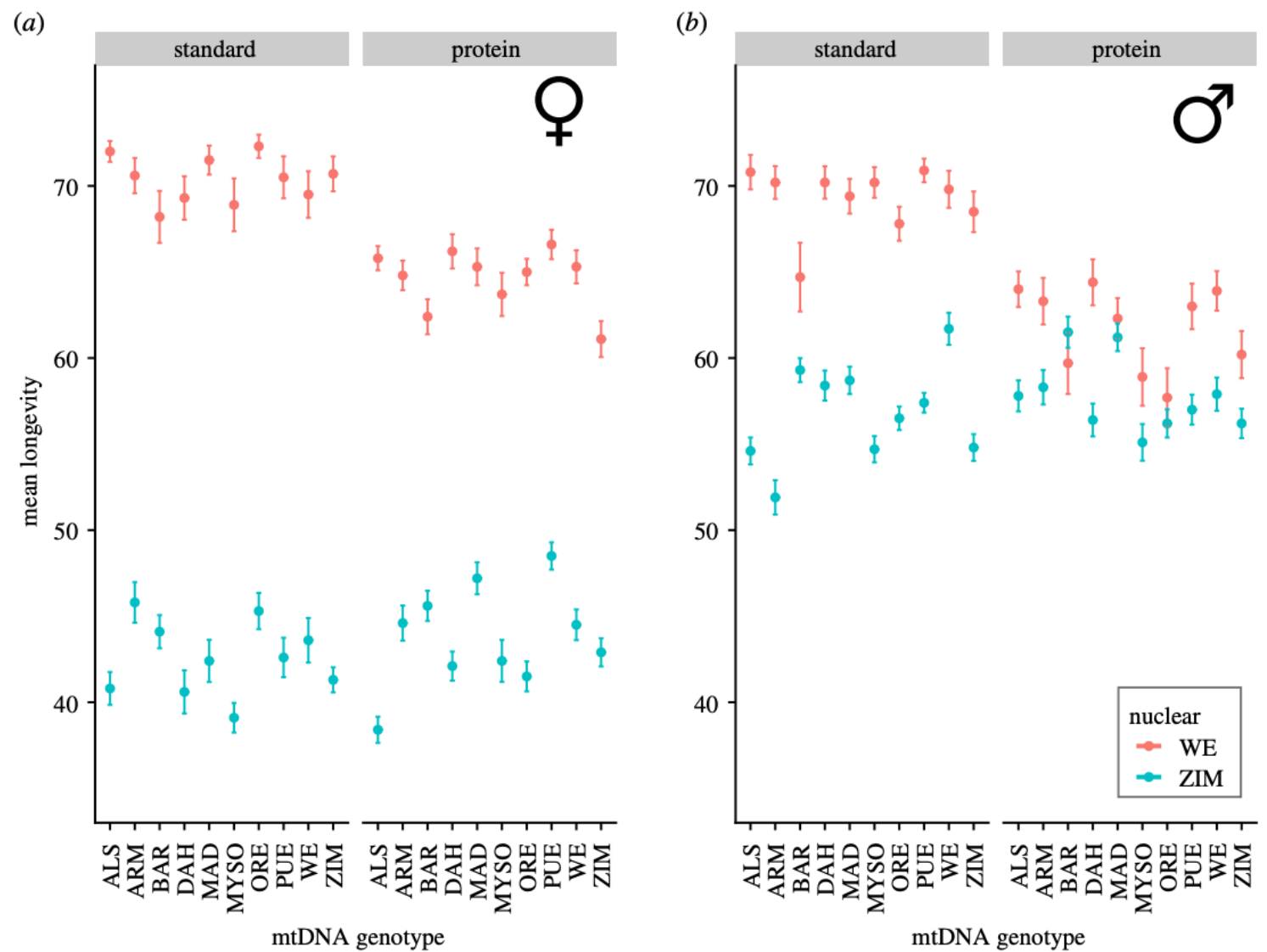
- Sokolova work



Oulion et al. 2020

Diet

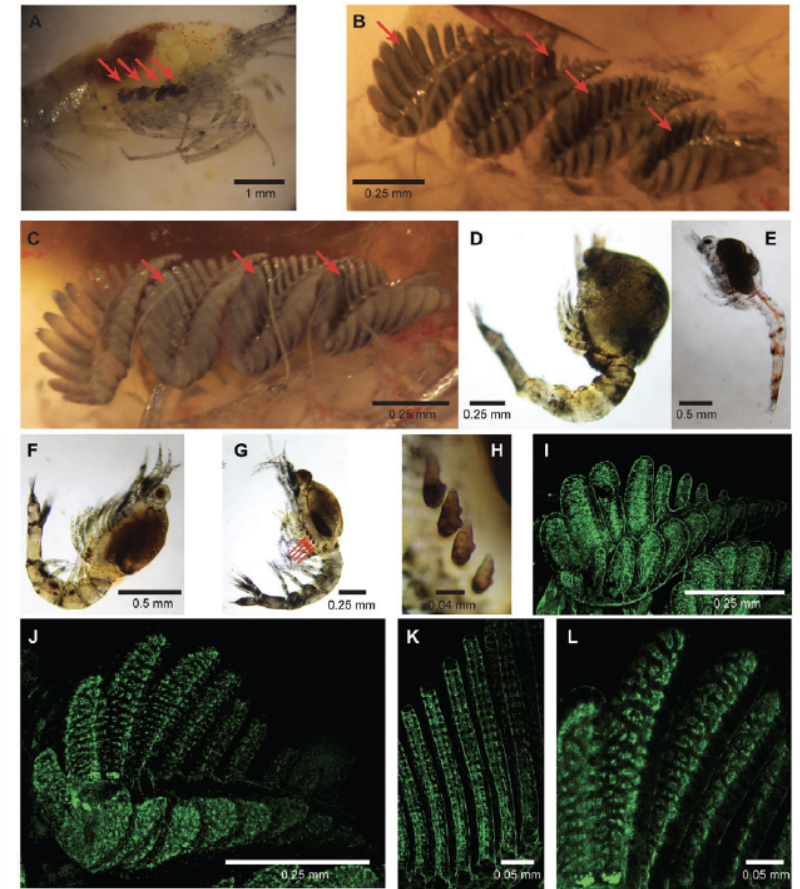
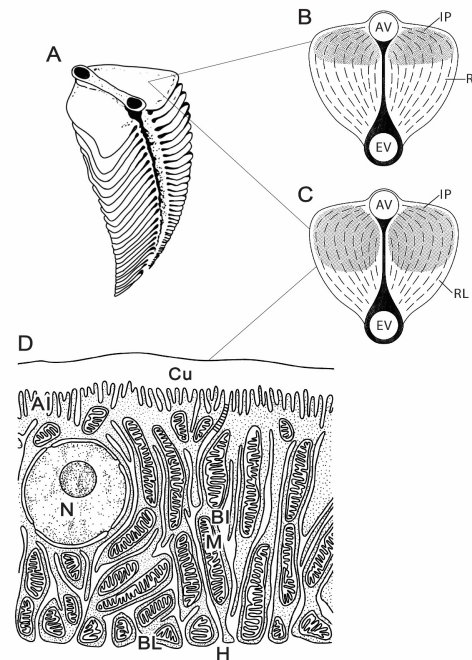
- Mitos transform food into energy
- Lots of *Drosophila* work
- Dowling, Rand work



Camus et al. 2019

Salinity

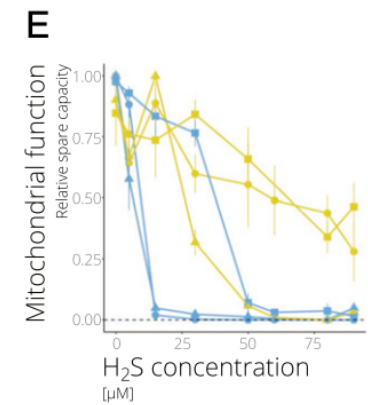
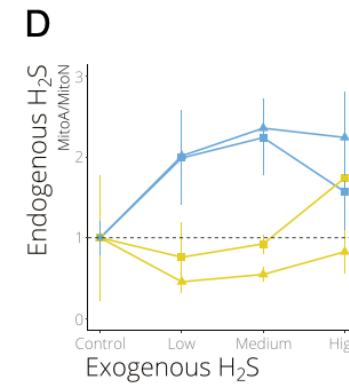
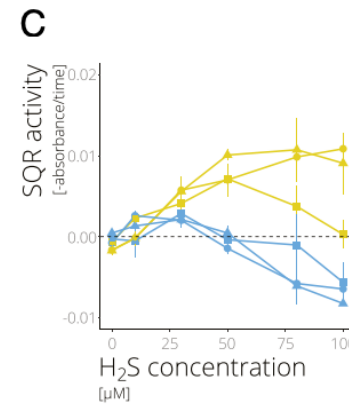
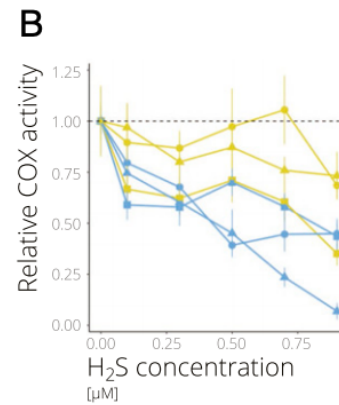
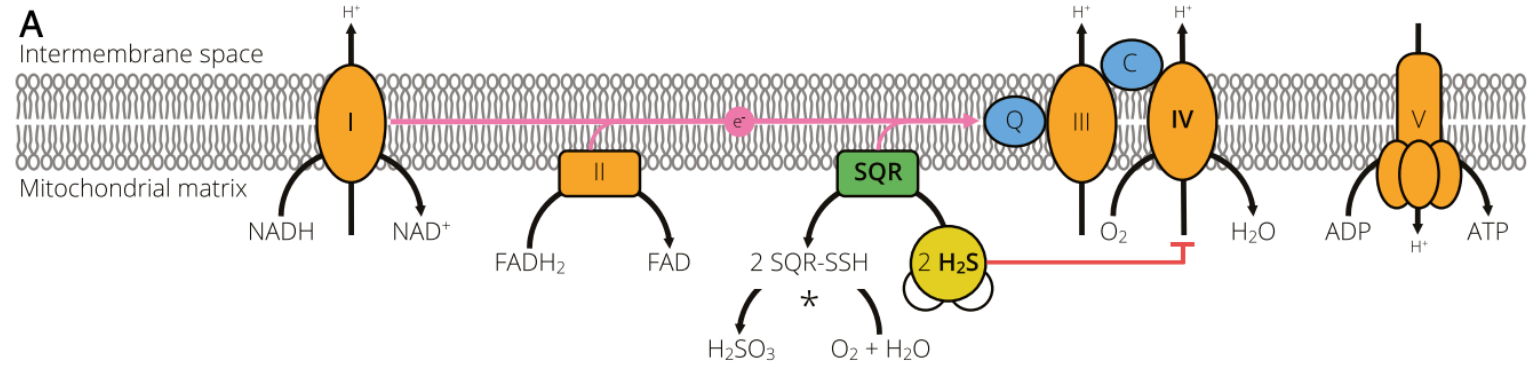
- Some studies in plants looking at direct consequences of mt function (e.g., TCA cycle, transport of metabolites in mitos)
- Osmoregulation is very energetically expensive, MRCs
- Living in variable salinities may require highly efficient mitos



Havird et al. 2014 – yeah!

H₂S

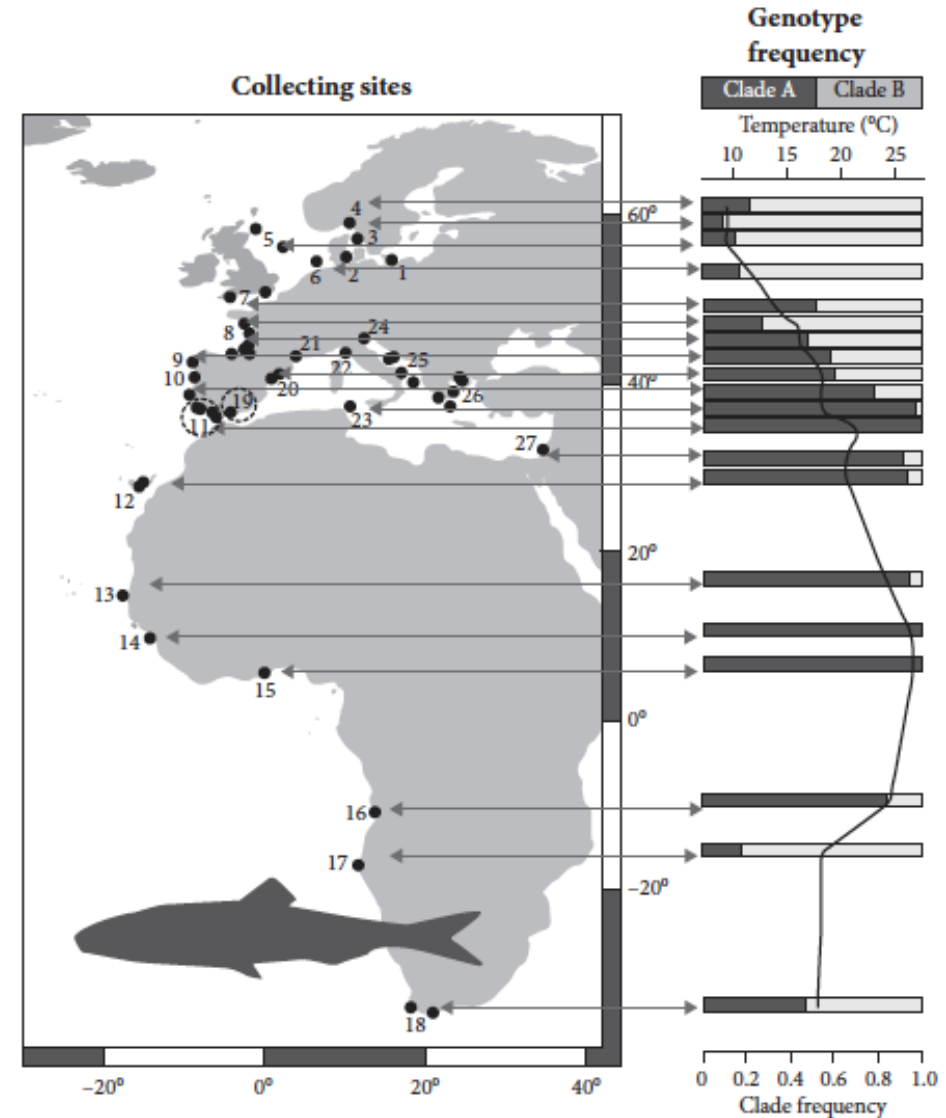
- Some organisms have adapted to H₂S rich environments
- It's a OXPHOS poison, acting on COX



Greenway et al. 2020

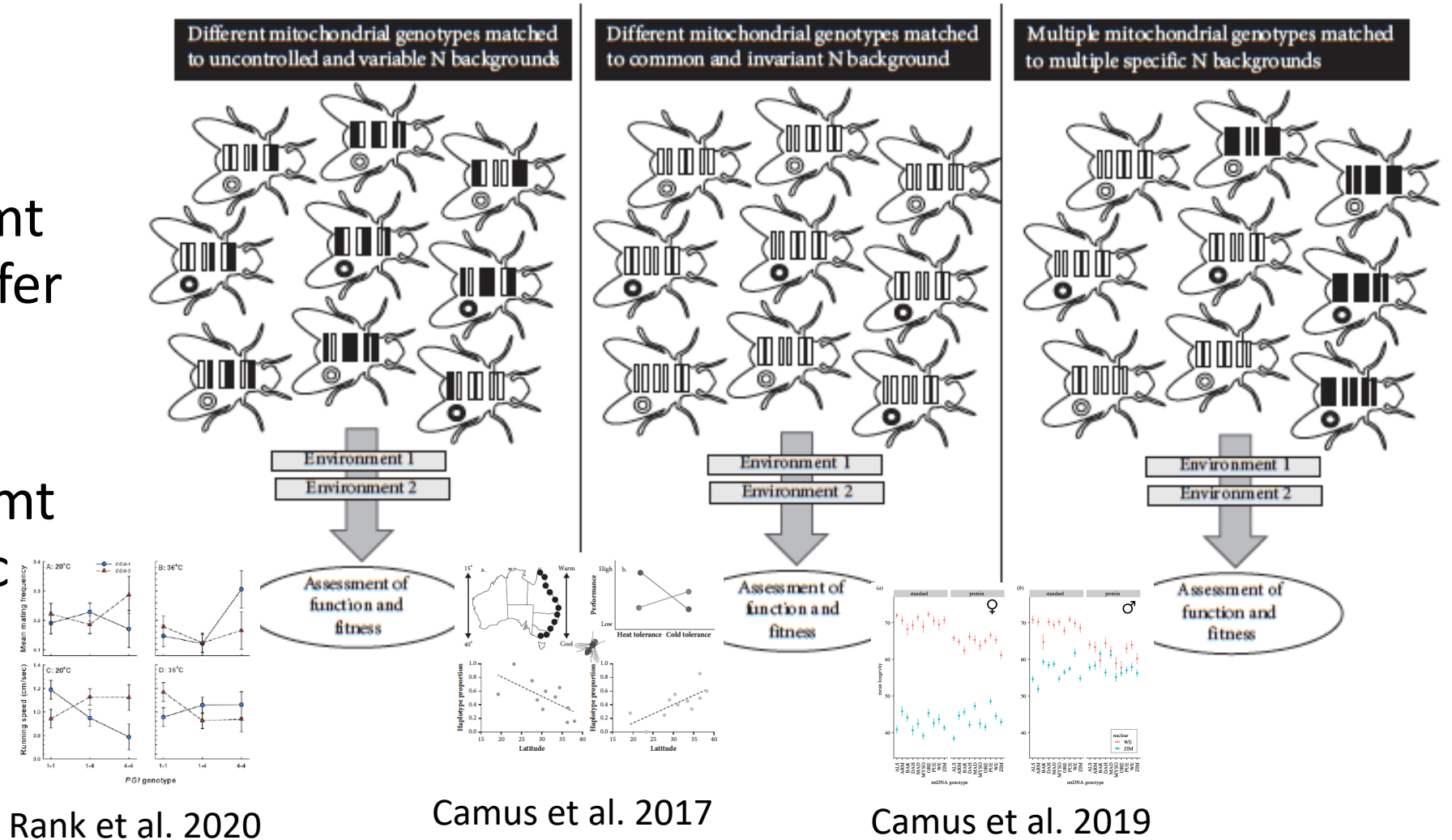
Ways to test/measure mitonuclear adaptation

- Clinal analyses of mt haplotypes

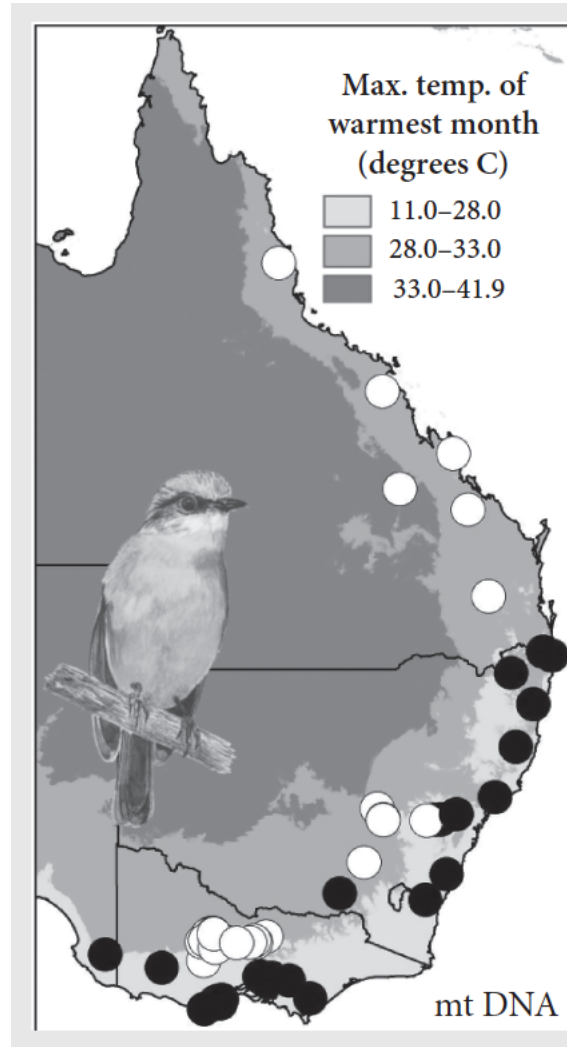


Ways to test/measure mitonuclear adaptation

- Laboratory experiments to confirm those mt haplotypes confer environmental advantage
- Controlling for mt and nuc genetic differences



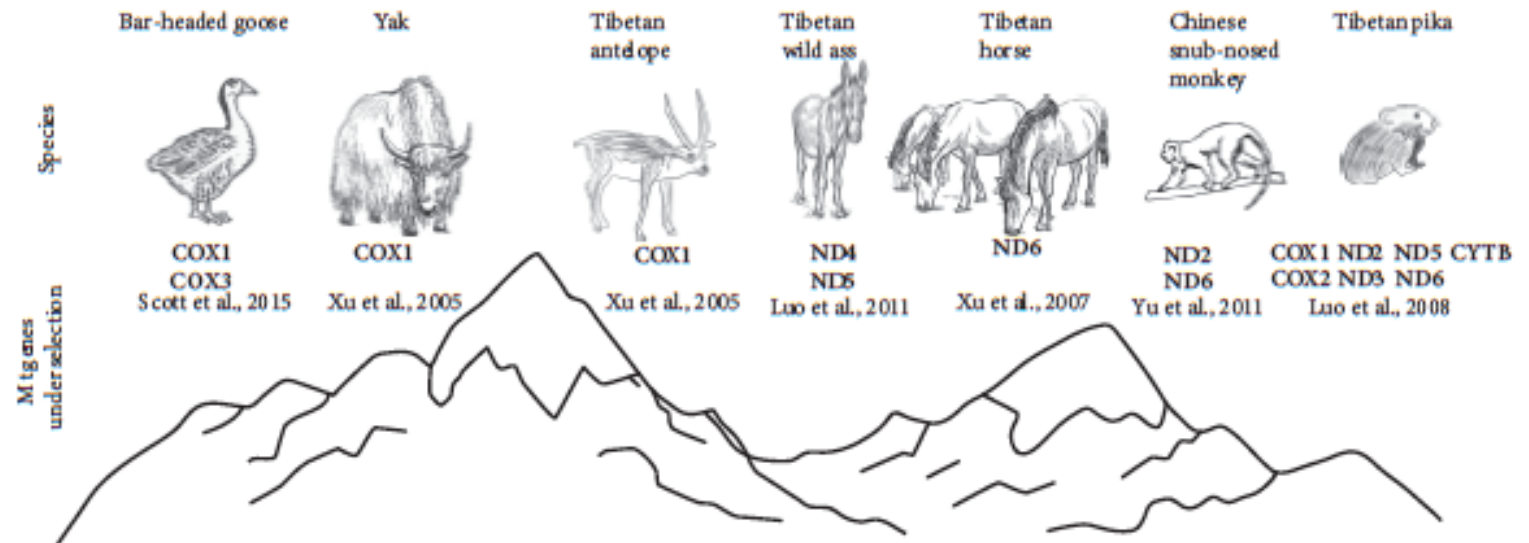
Do N-mt genes coadapt with mt genes?



Morales et al. 2017

Looking for signatures of positive selection on mt genes

- Lots of thermal/altitudinal studies invoking selection on mt genes

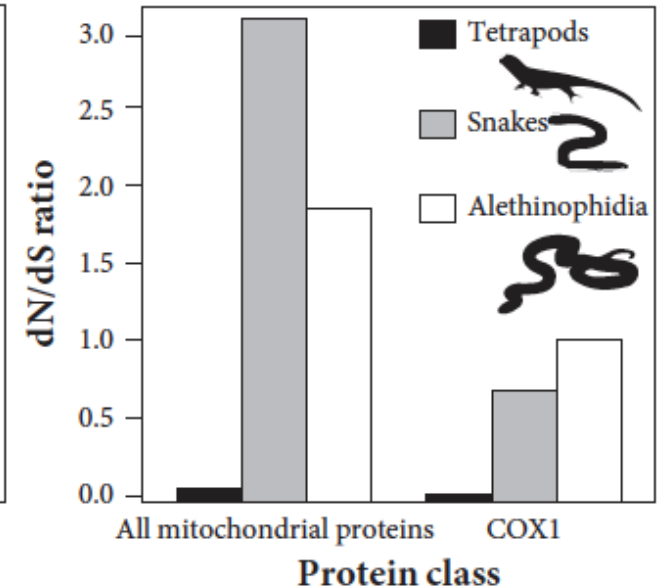
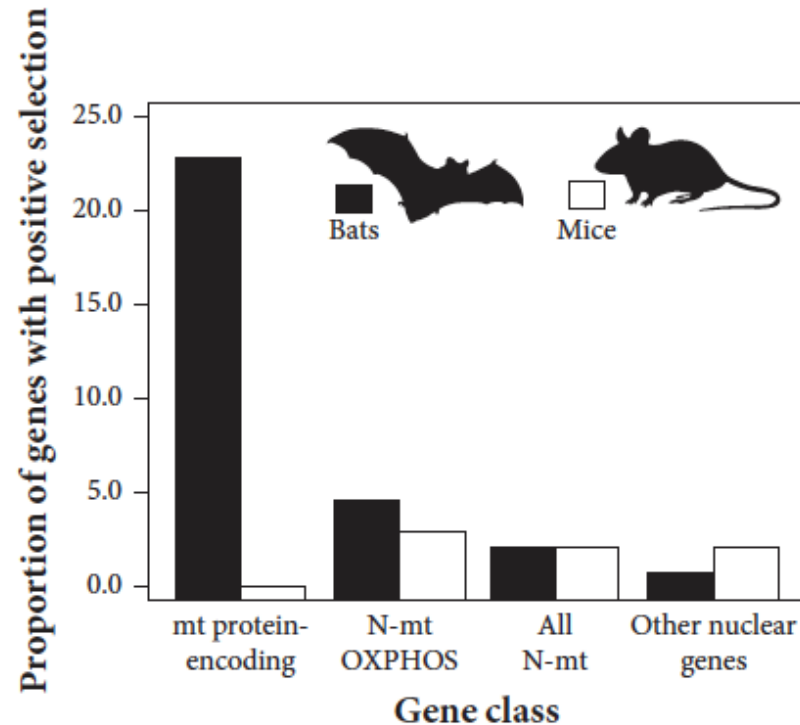


Some caveats

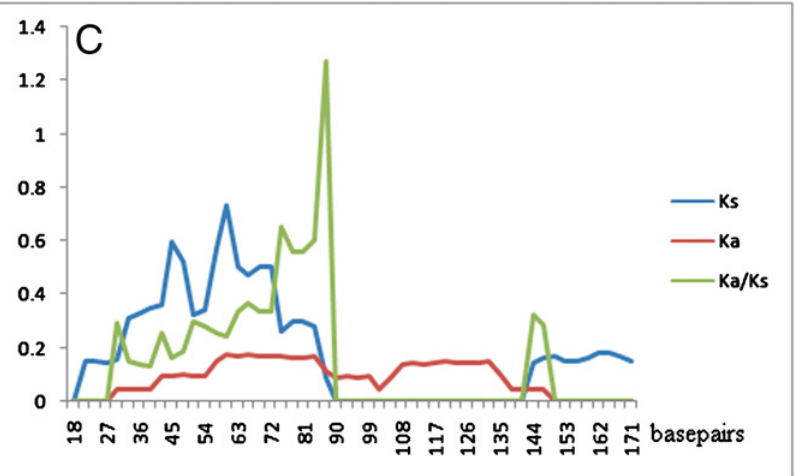
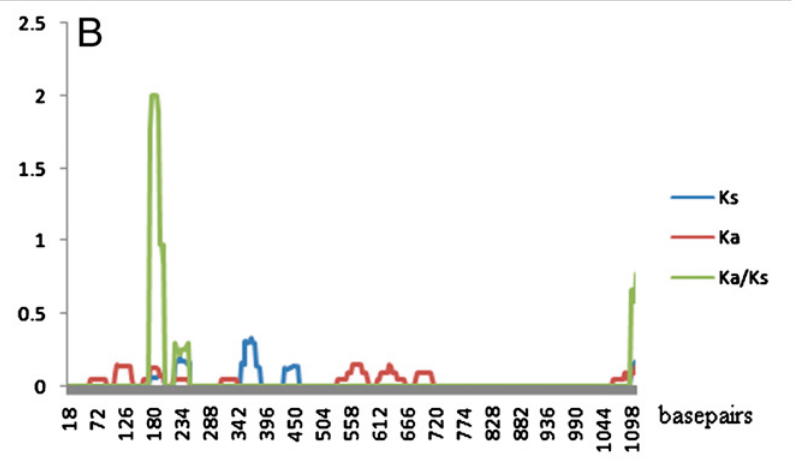
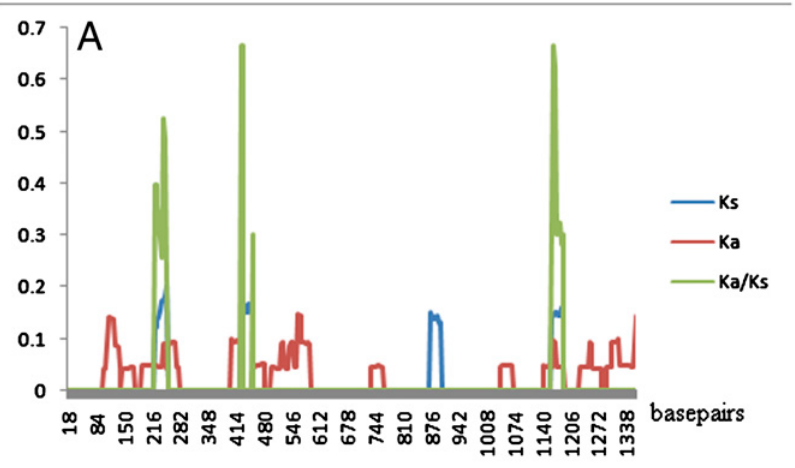
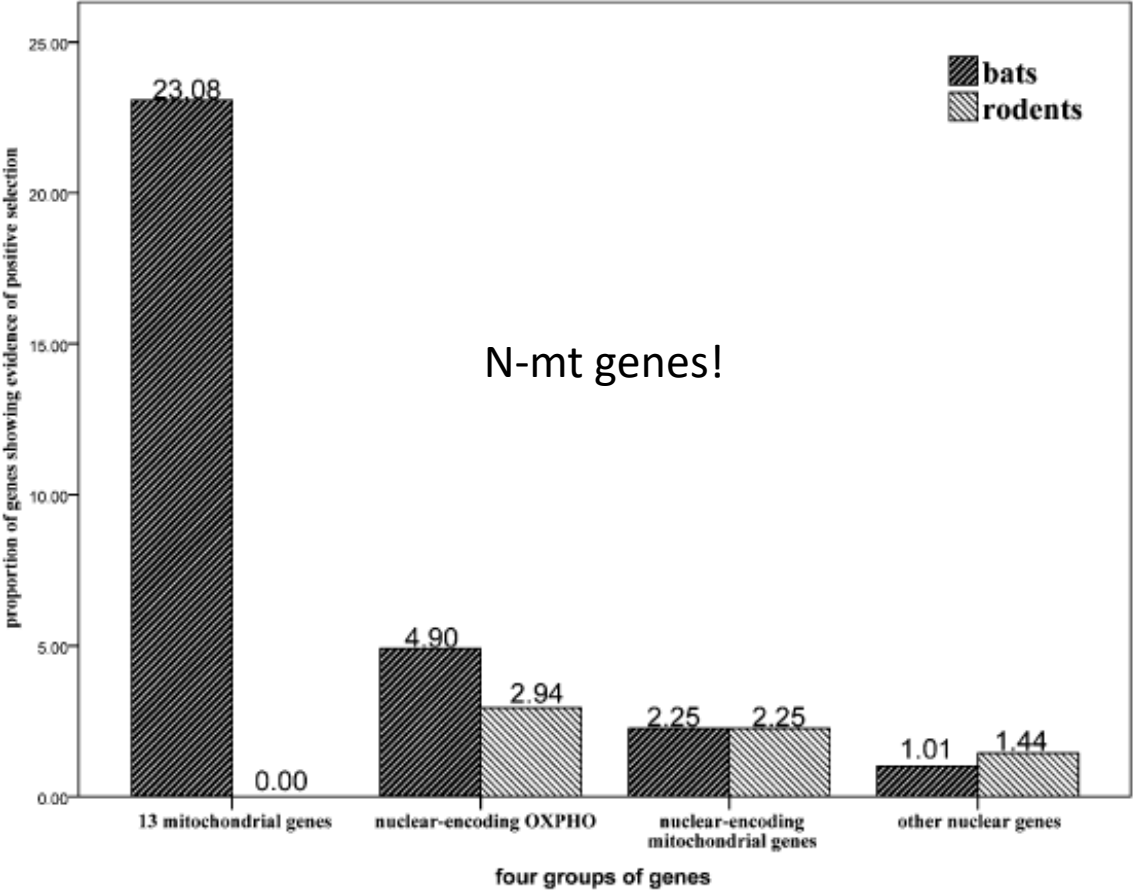
- Looking for signatures of selection on sequences is relatively easy
- Mt gene sequences are very abundant
- Easy to come up with “just so” stories
- Very few studies do any follow-up experimentation
- Most studies find signatures of selection on single sites in mt genes of target lineages (branch-site tests)
 - These are not hypothesis-driven
 - You will usually find a handful of sites given enough divergence (which is common in mt genes)
- Does not address *mitonuclear* environmental adaptation

Adaptive radiations

- Changes in mt genes and their N-mt counterparts may have facilitated exploitation of new niches and species radiations
- E.g., flight in bats, diet in snakes, big brains in primates (Osada and Akashii 2012)

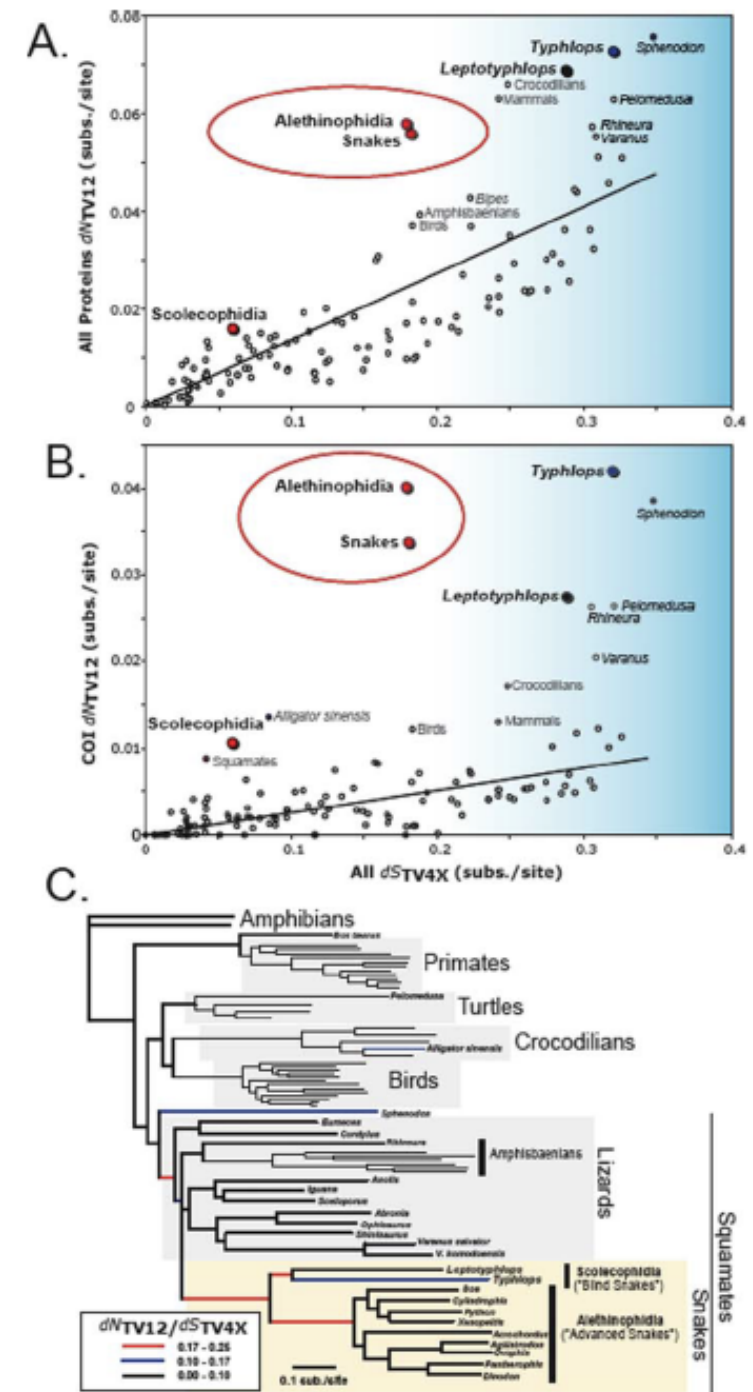
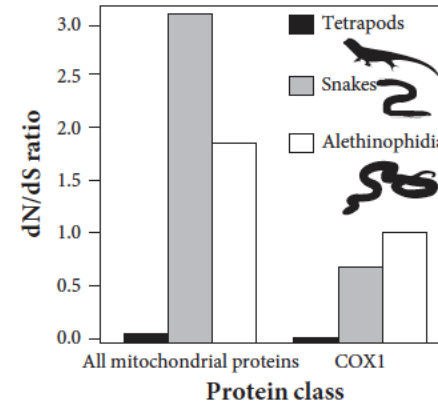
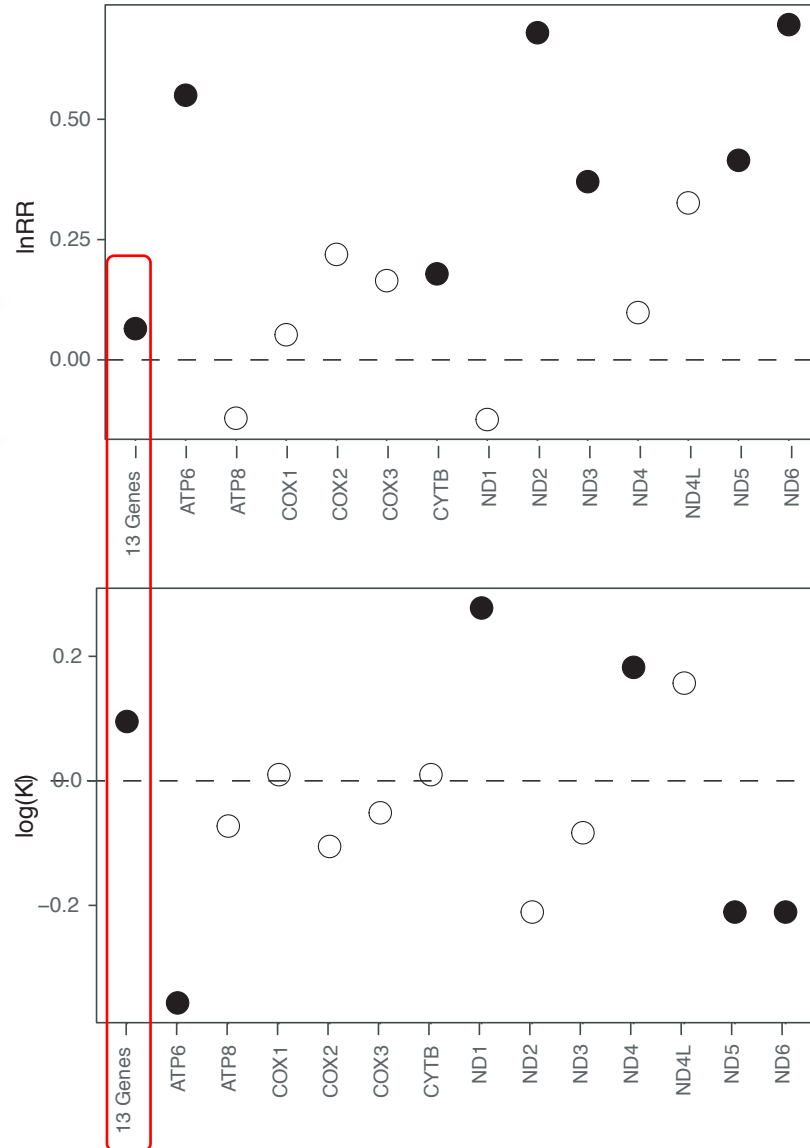


Bats – Shen et al. 2010

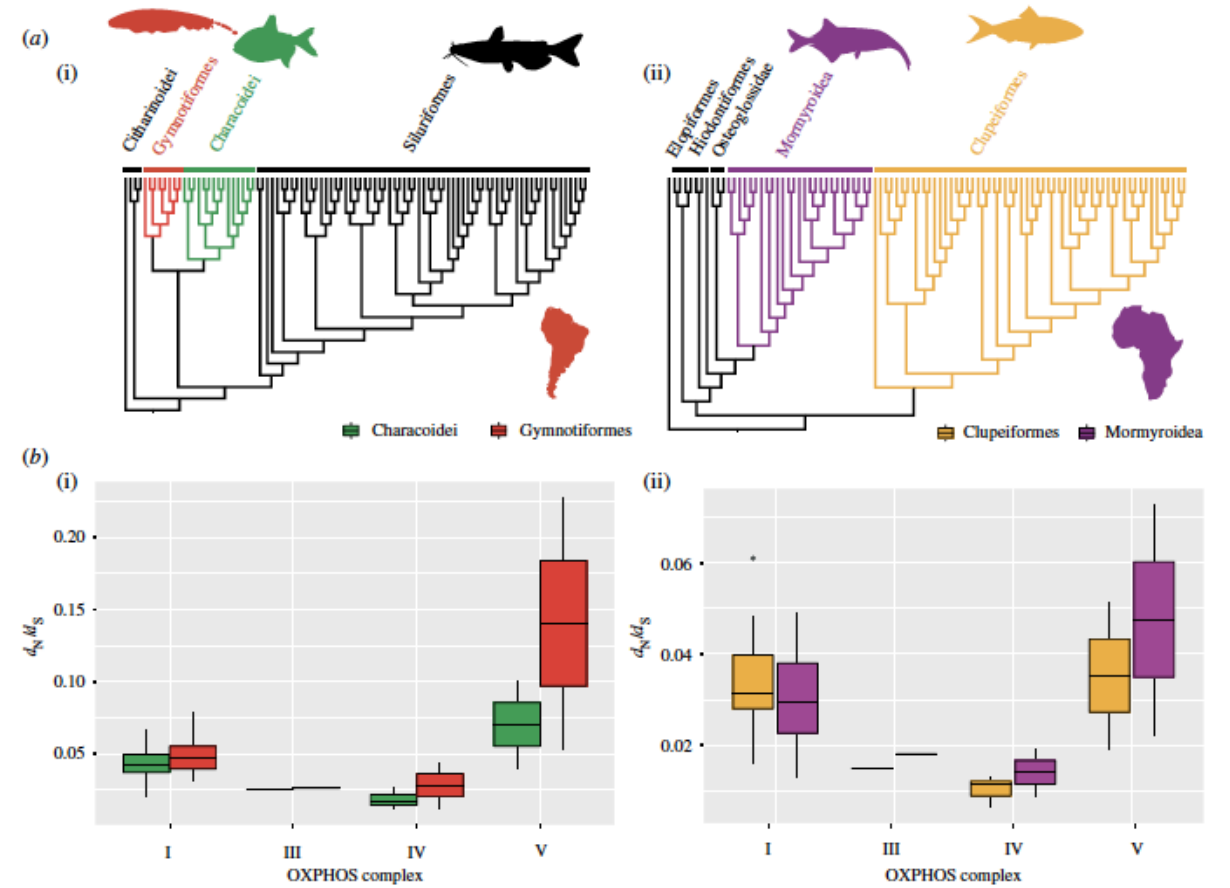
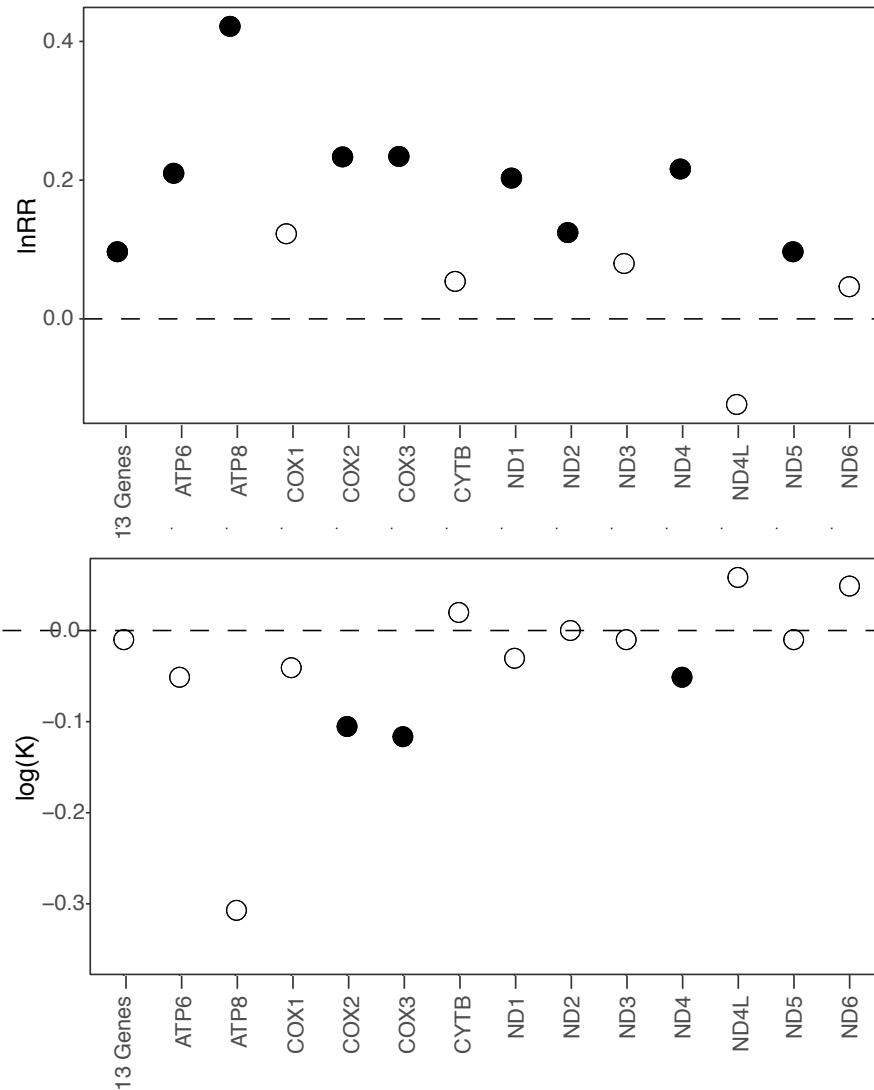


Snakes - Castoe et al. 2008

● $P < 0.05$
○ $P \geq 0.05$

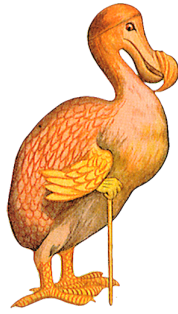


Electric fishes – Elbassiouny et al. 2019

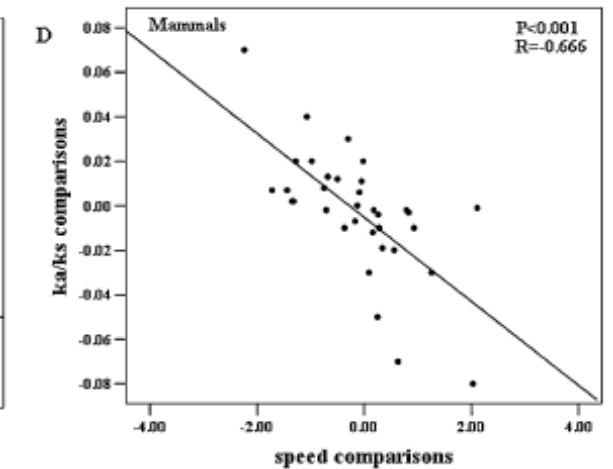
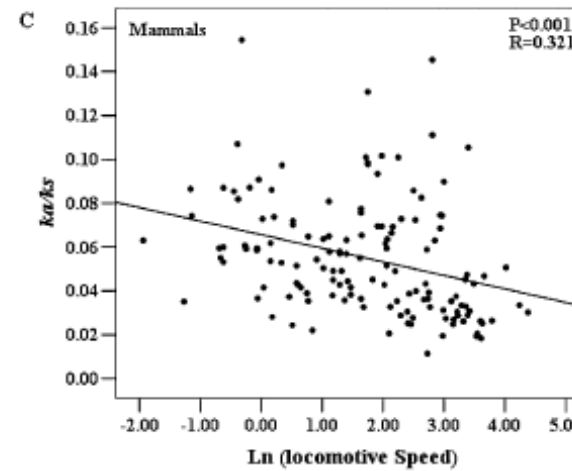
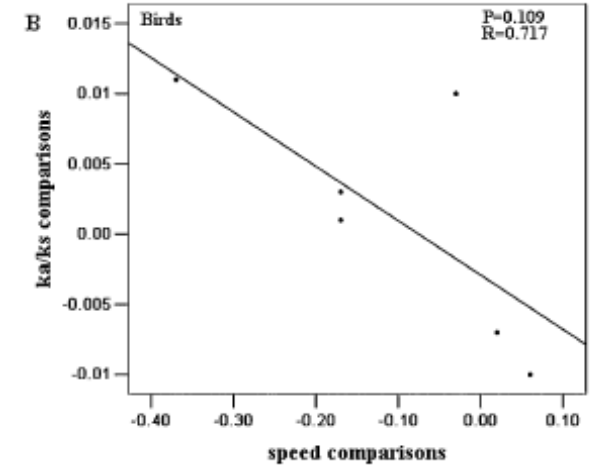
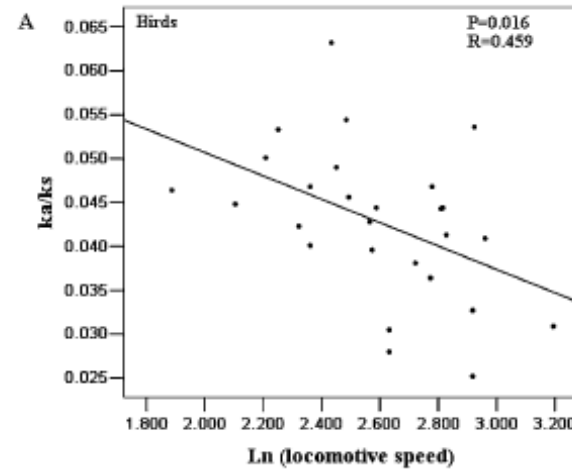
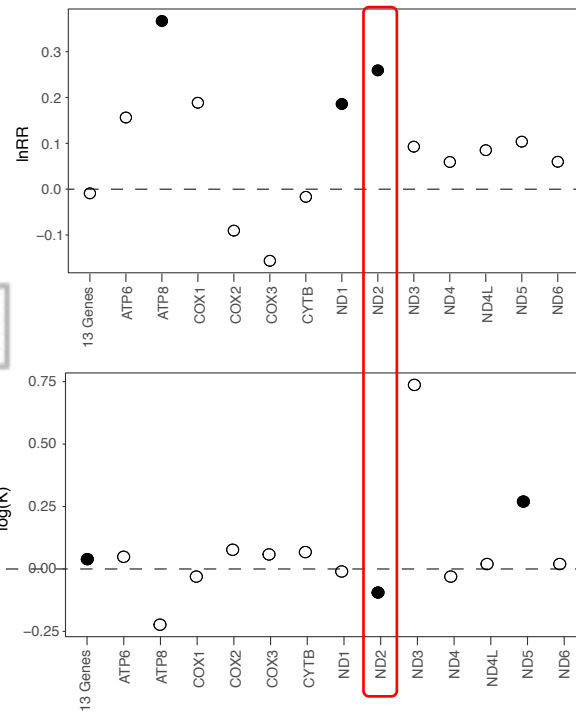


Can use to test for relaxed selection on mt function also

- Shen et al. 2009 – flight/locomotion
- Mitterboeck et al. 2014 - flight



● $P < 0.05$
○ $P \geq 0.05$



Plastid adaptation

- Light regimes? Not a lot of great work, although plenty of sites identified and “diverse environments” invoked
- Relaxed selection on pt genomes in parasitic plants is well documented

