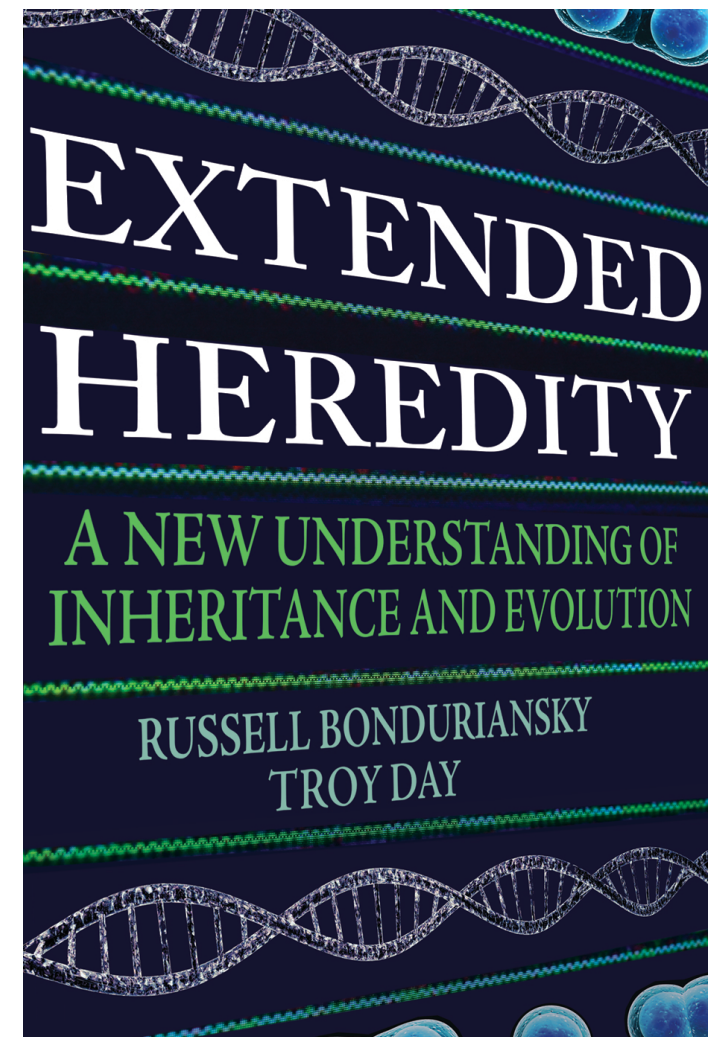


Extended Heredity & the Extended Synthesis

Troy Day
Queen's University

Russell Bonduriansky, UNSW

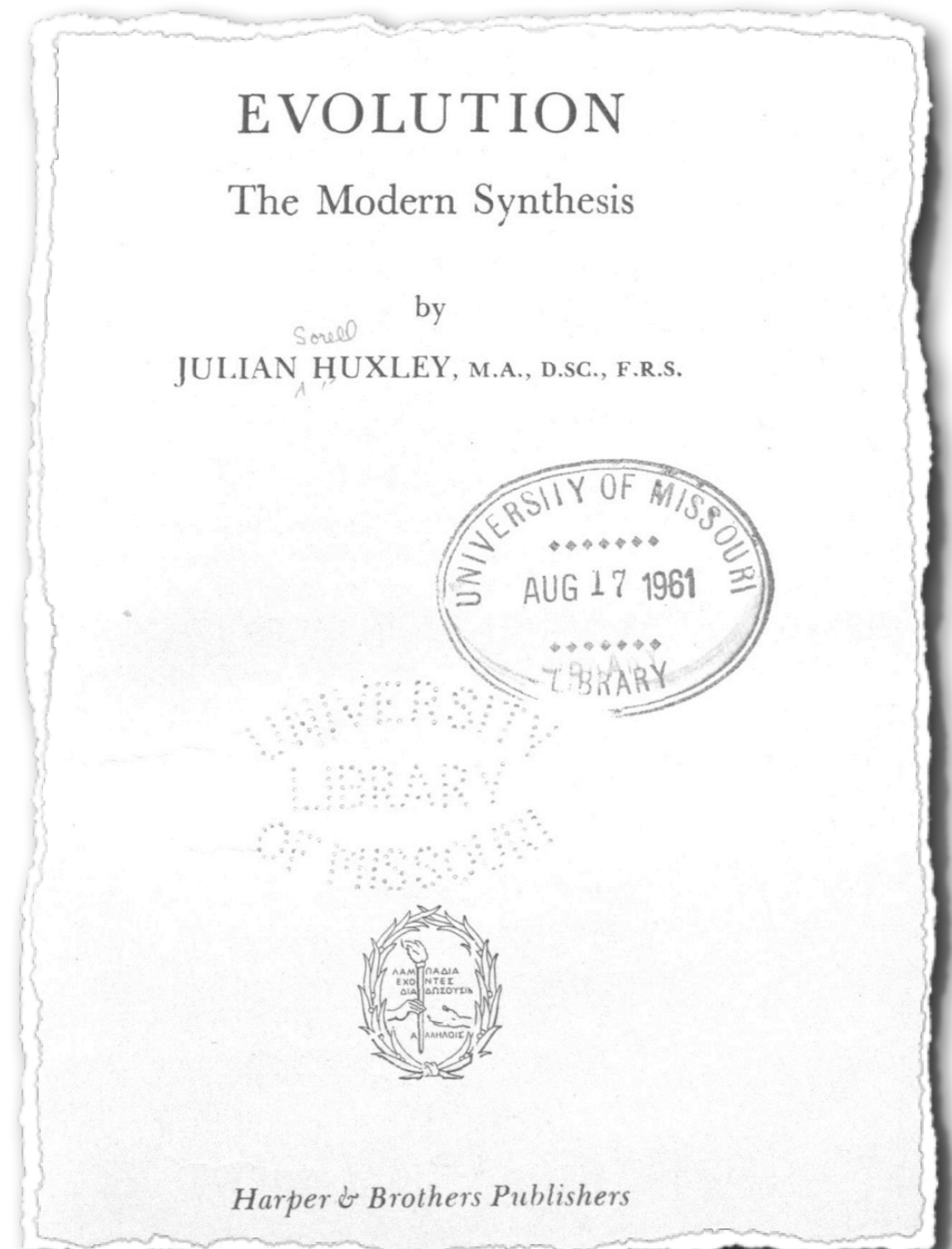


Outline

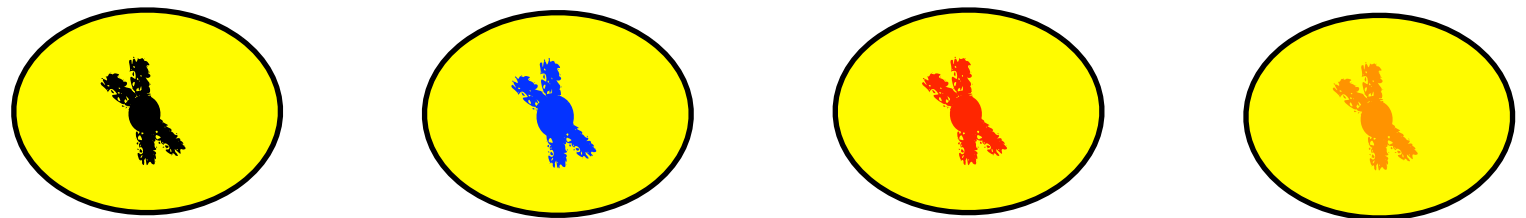
- The Modern Synthesis & Extended Heredity
- Extended Heredity & the Extended Synthesis:
What is the Controversy?

The Modern Synthesis

- Synthesis of ideas involving the nature of selection, inheritance, and species, that occurred during 1936-1947
- Reconciliation of Mendelian inheritance with evolution by natural selection

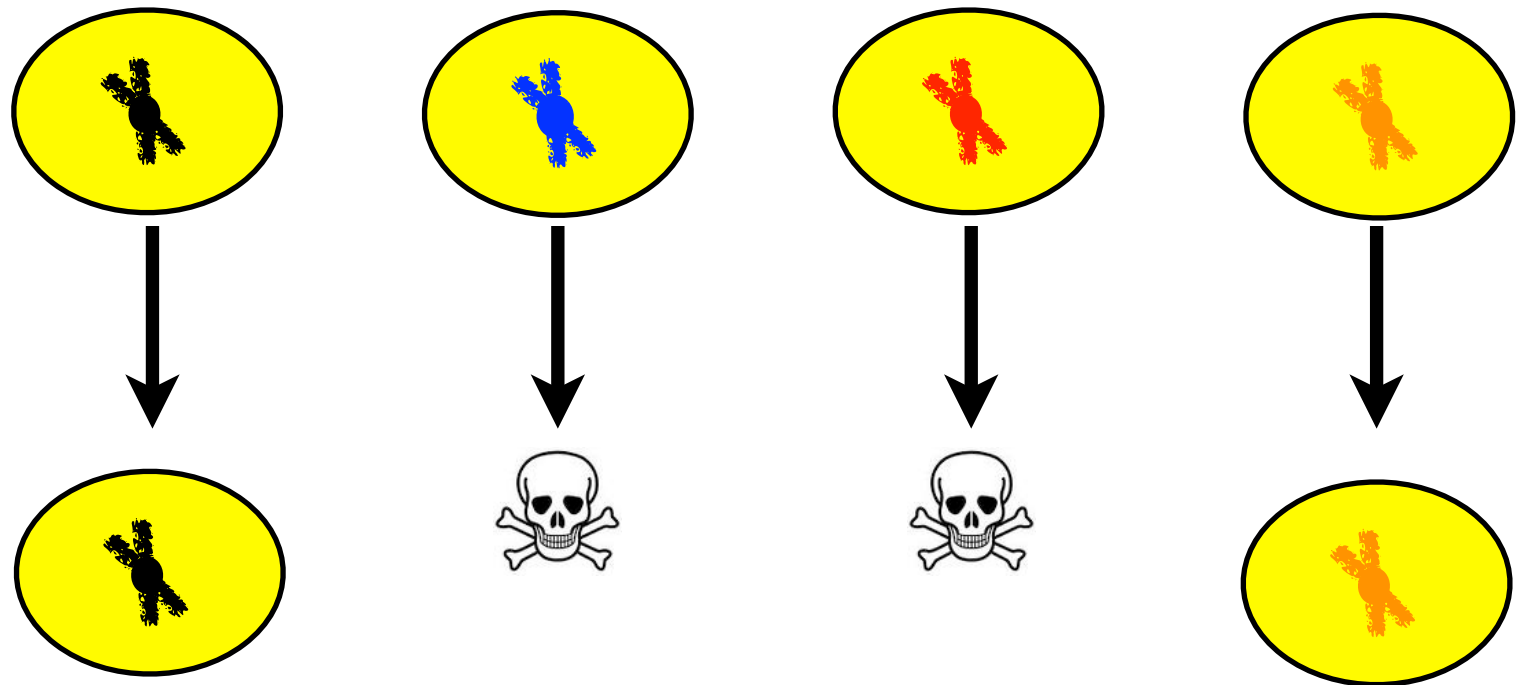


MS View of Evolution



MS View of Evolution

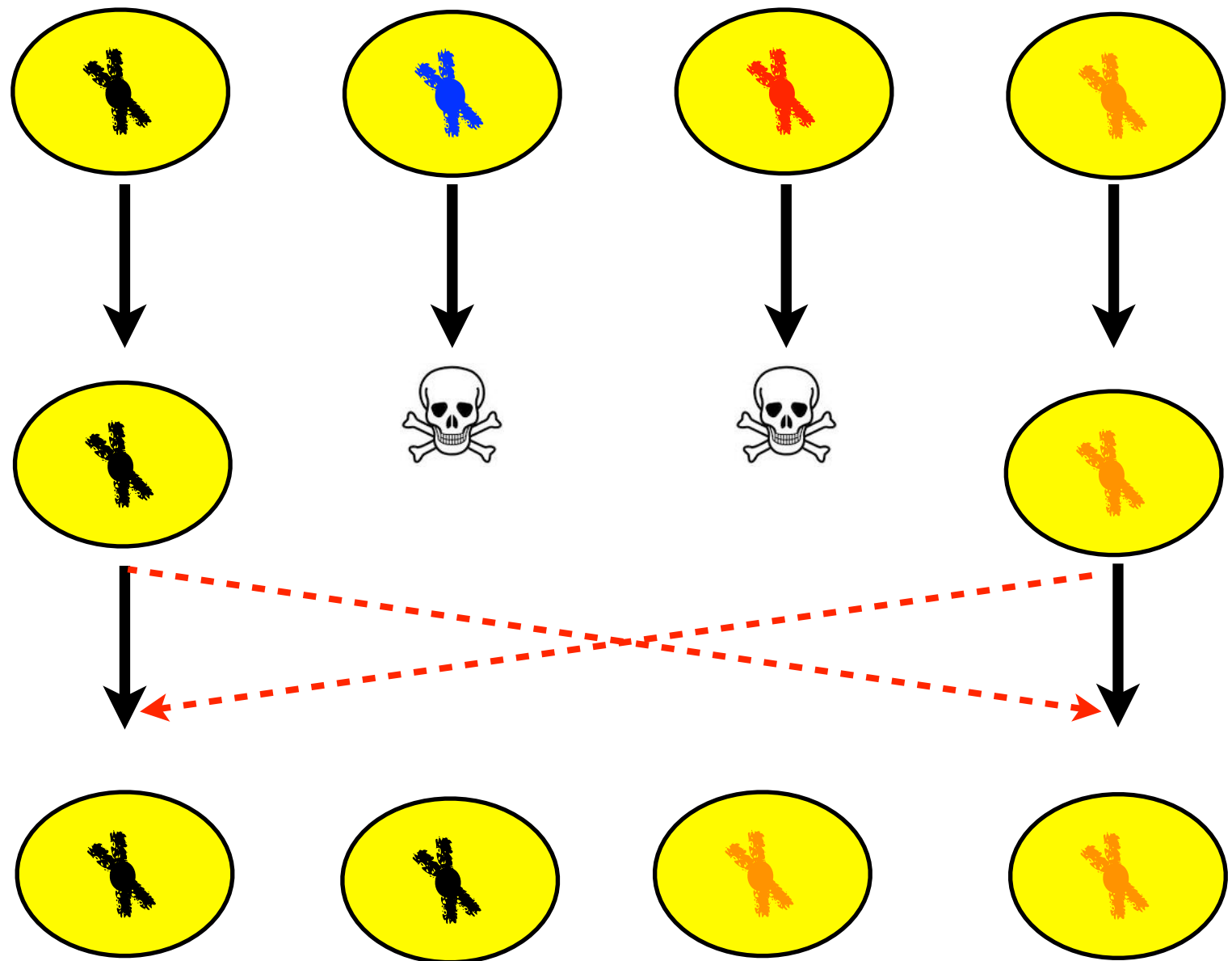
Natural Selection



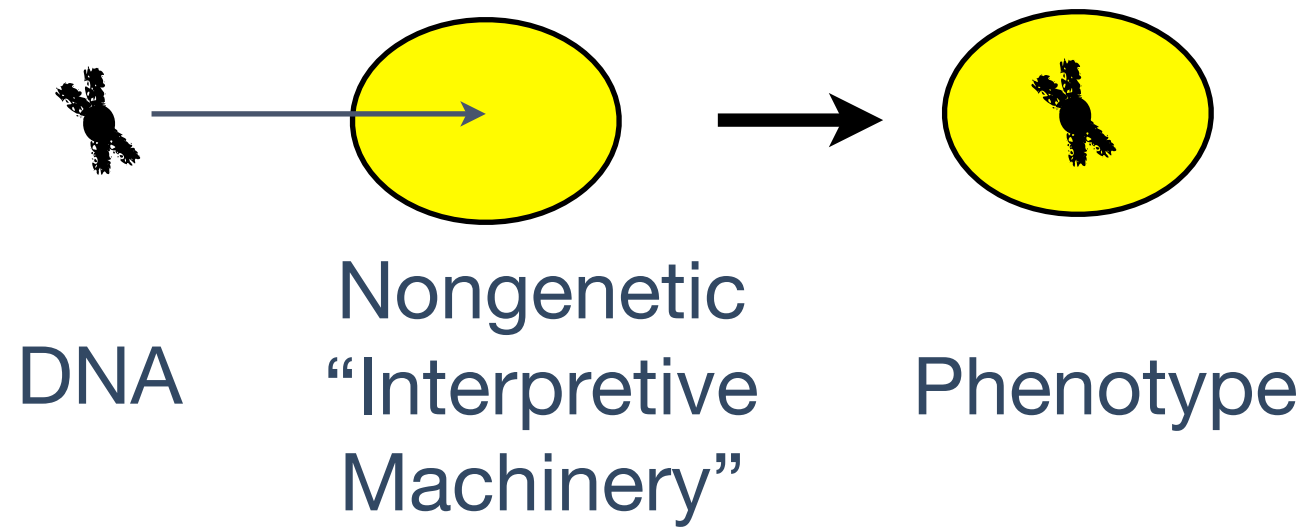
MS View of Evolution

Natural Selection

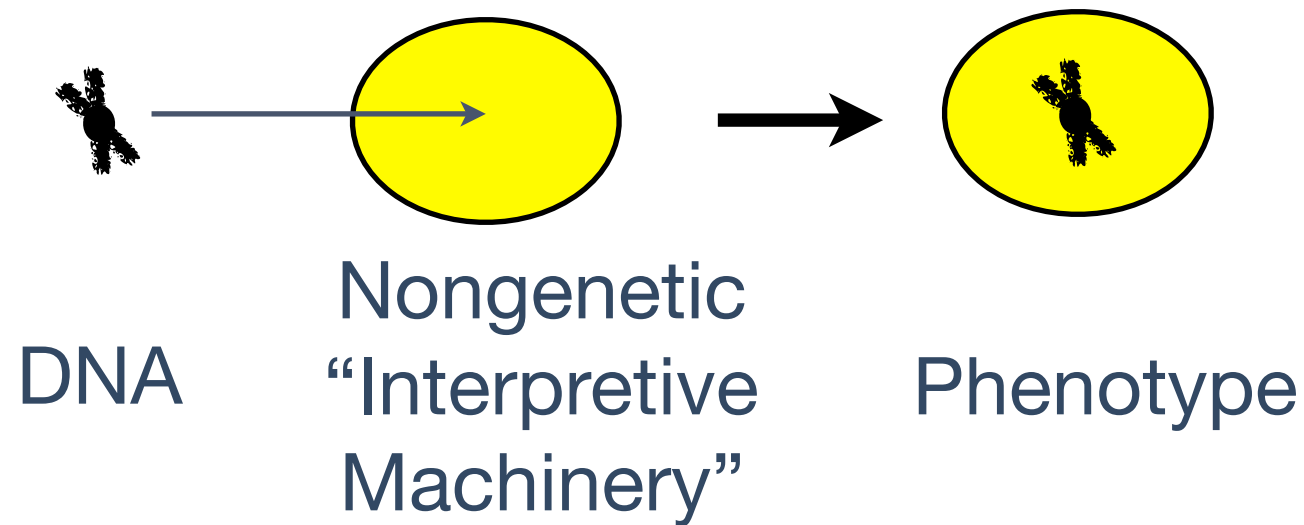
Mendelian
Inheritance



The Logic of Inheritance



The Logic of Inheritance

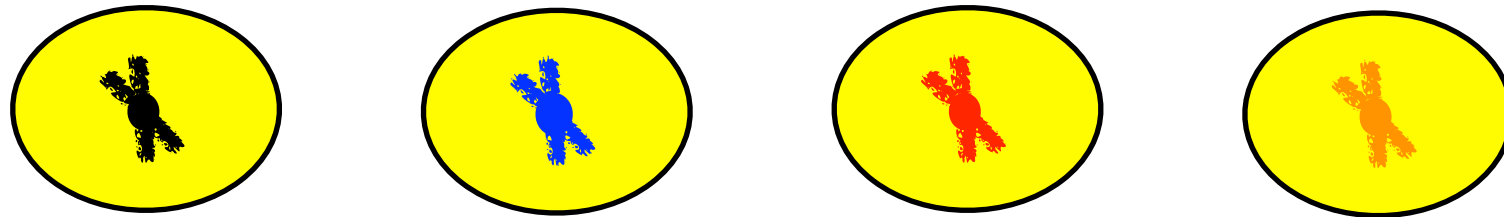


All living organisms inherit both genetic material and nongenetic
"interpretative machinery"

A complete evolutionary synthesis should account for both

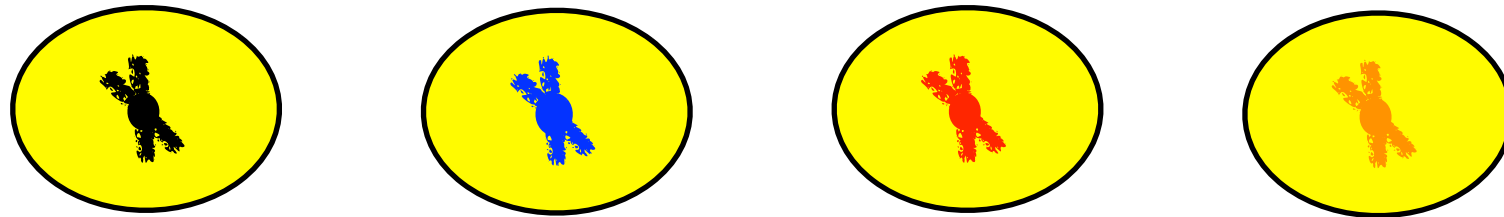
Does This Matter?

(1) Not if all individuals have the same nongenetic machinery



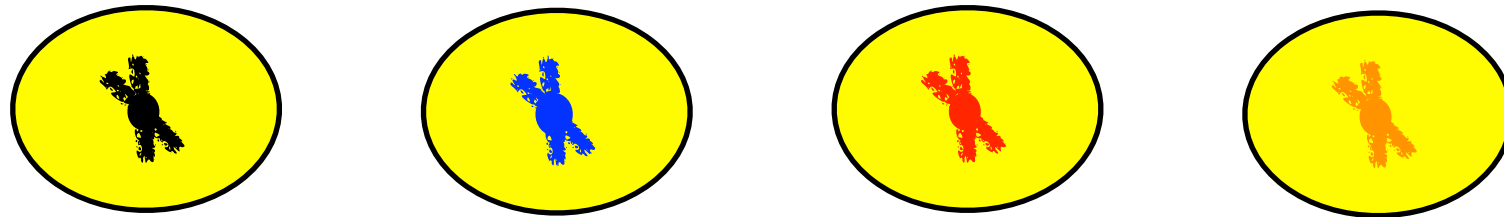
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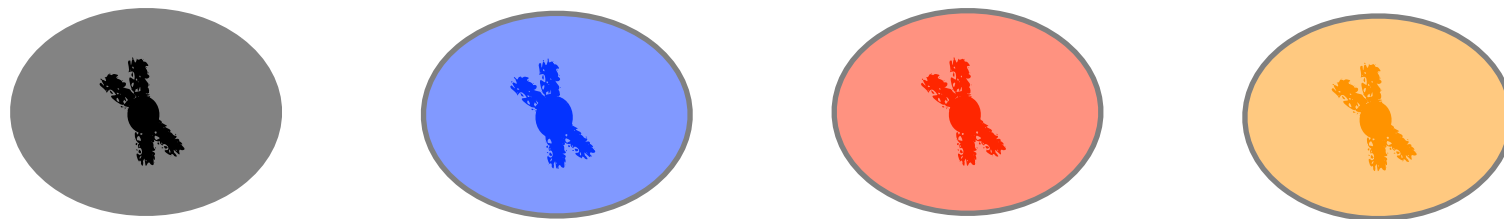


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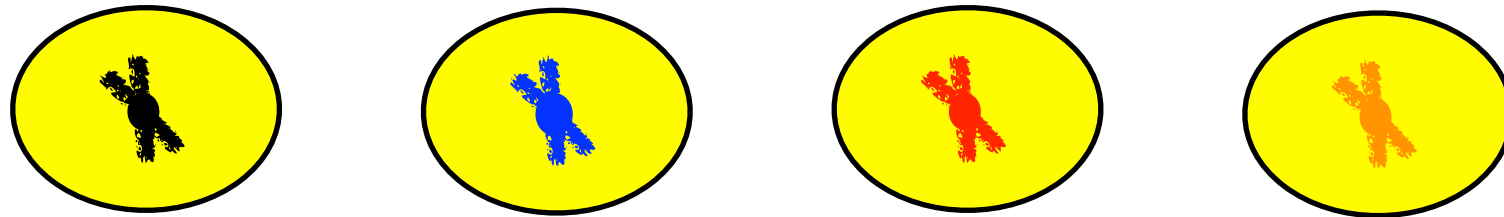


(2) Not if machinery is genetically determined

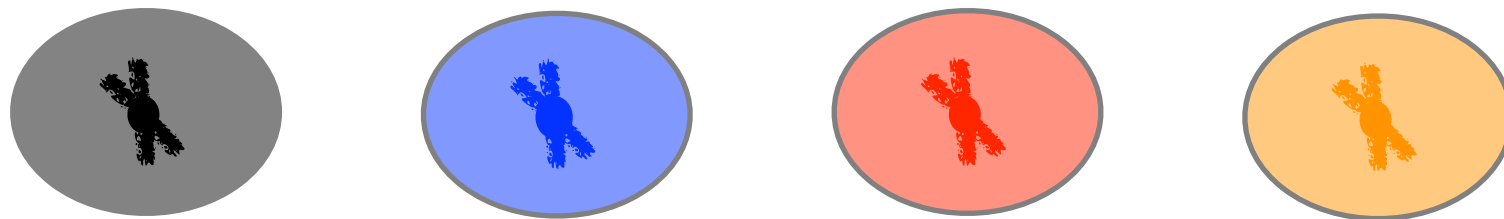


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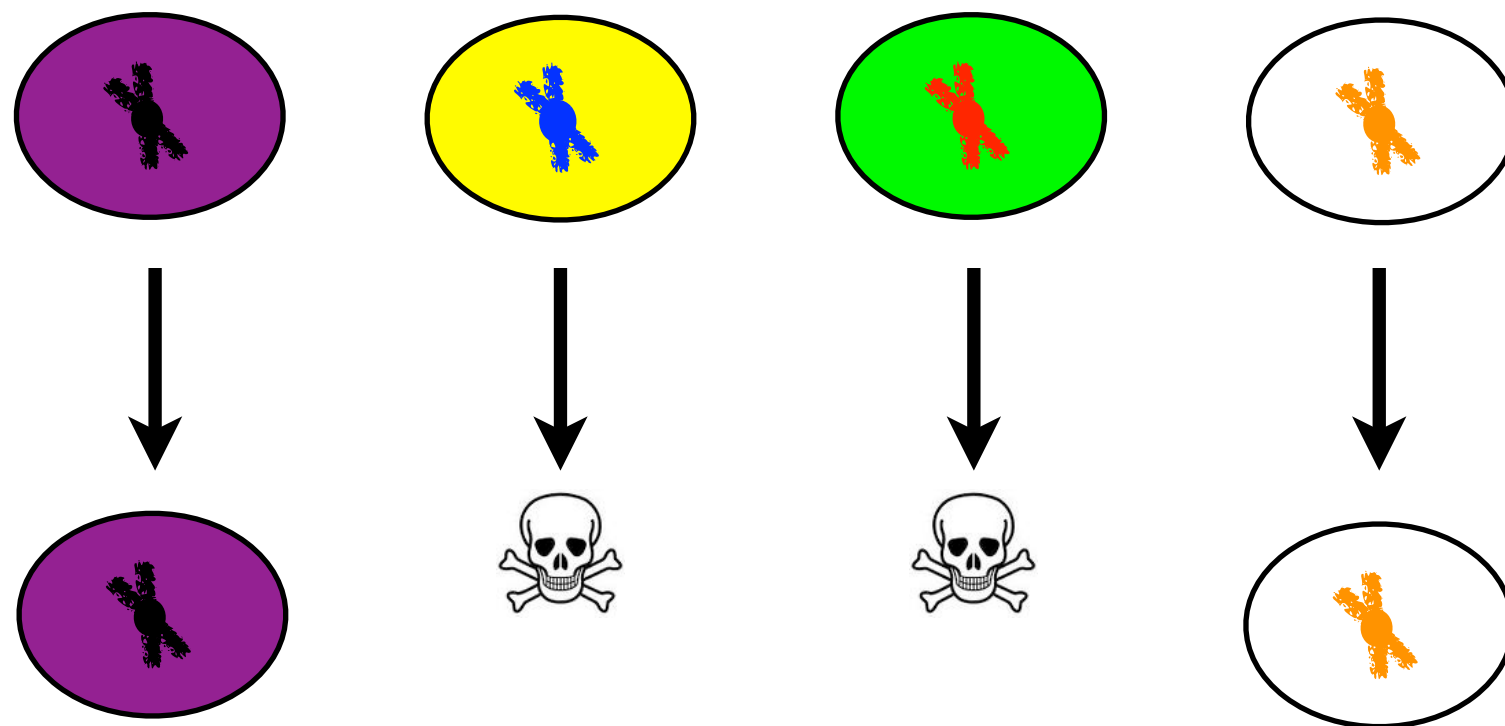
(1) ~~Not~~ all individuals have the same nongenetic machinery



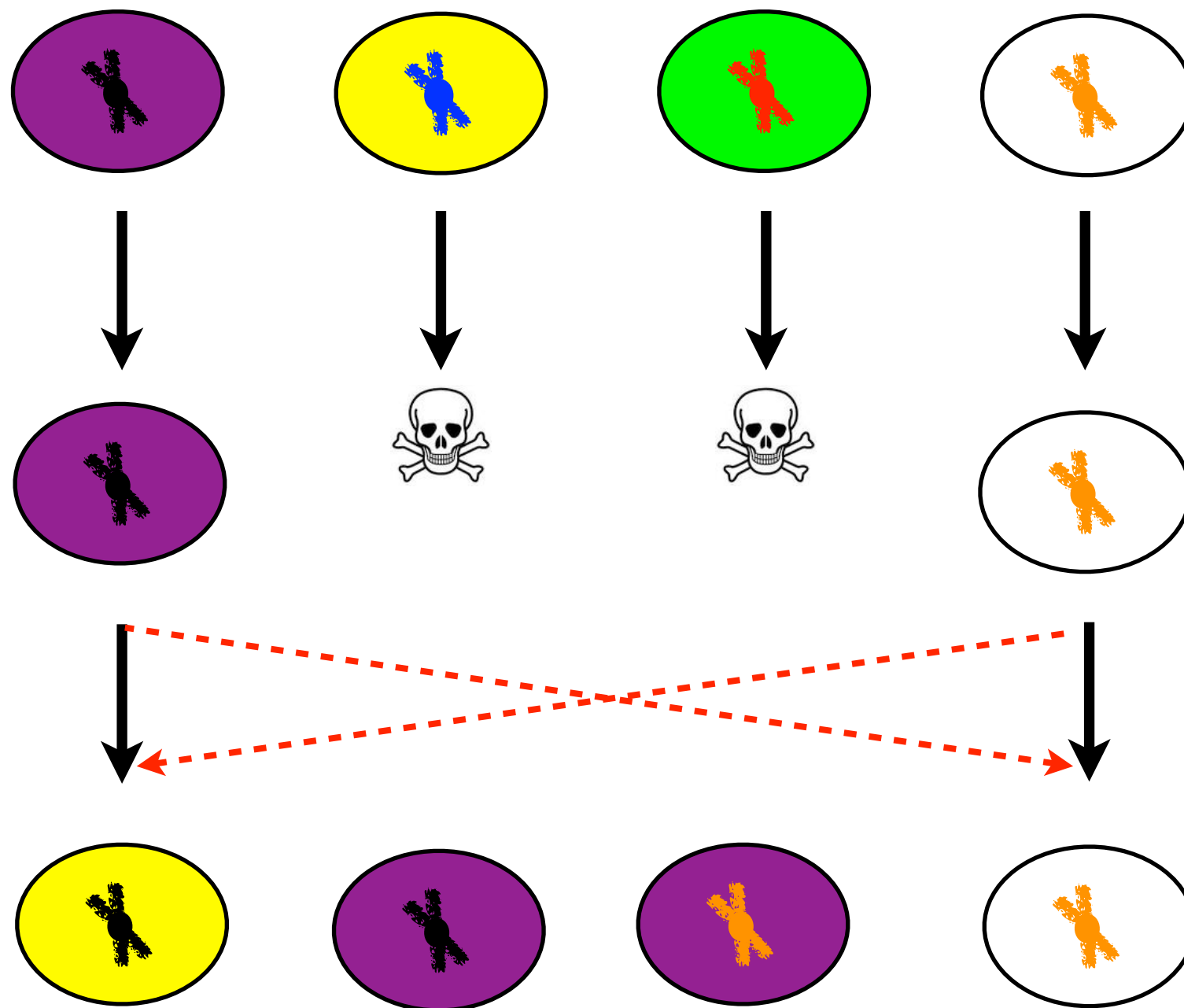
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A Broader View



A Broader View



Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

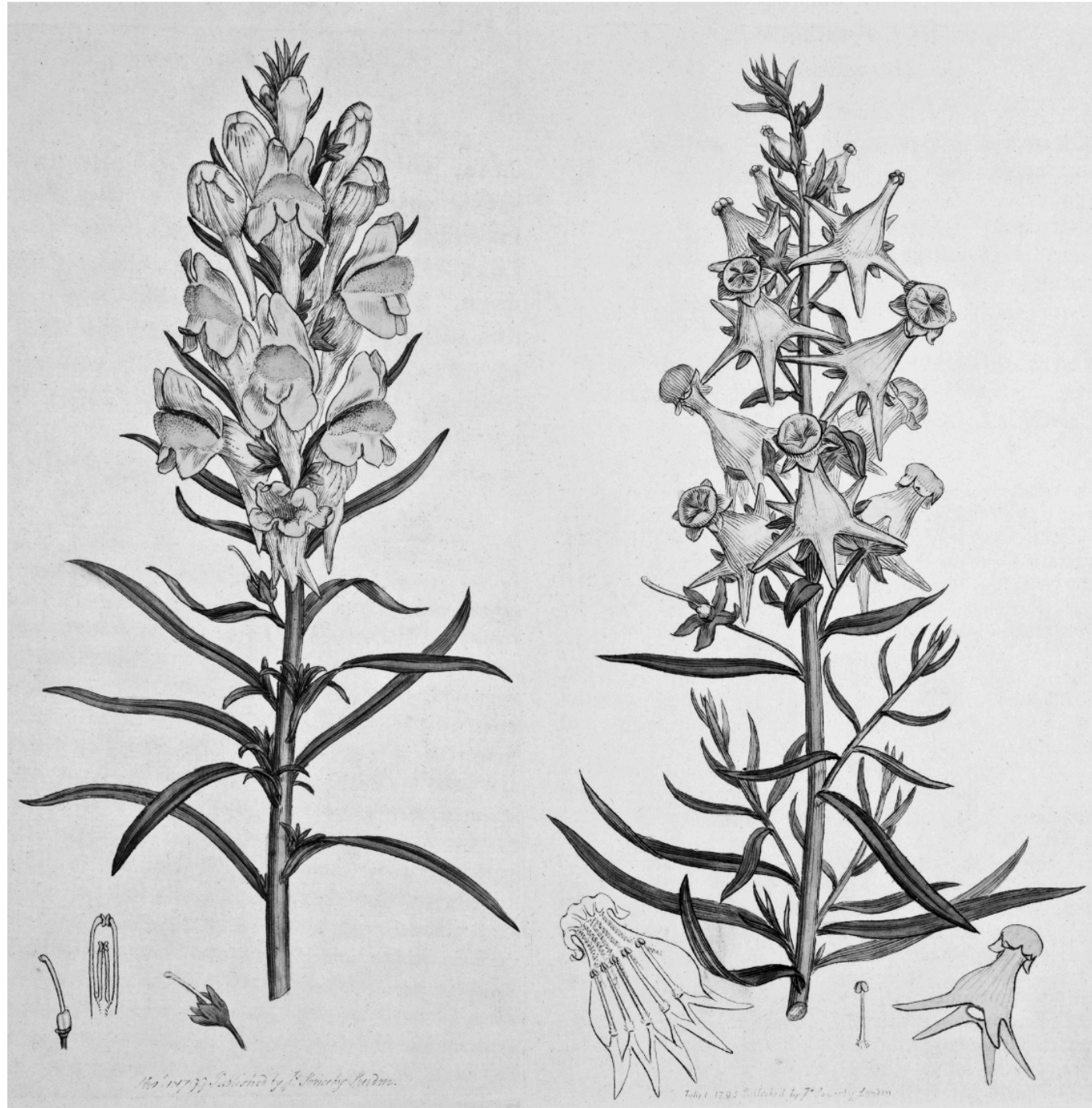


Figure 4.1. Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) in its normal form (left) and “monstrous” peloric form (right). The peloric form turned out to be an epimutant rather than a genetic mutant. (Illustrations by James Sowerby, John Innes Historical Collections. Courtesy of the John Innes Foundation.)

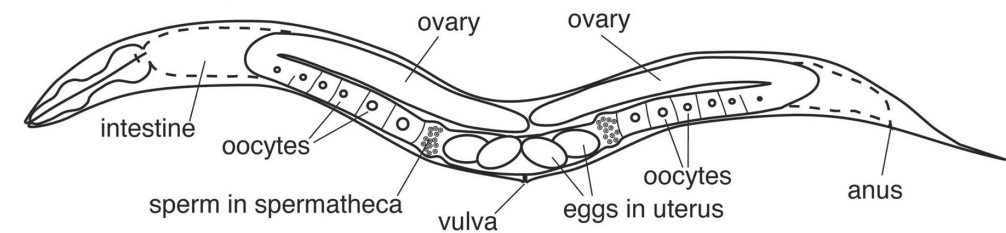
This is certainly no less remarkable than if a cow were to give birth to a calf with a wolf's head”
Linnaeus, 1744

Cubas et al. 1999. Nature 401:157-161

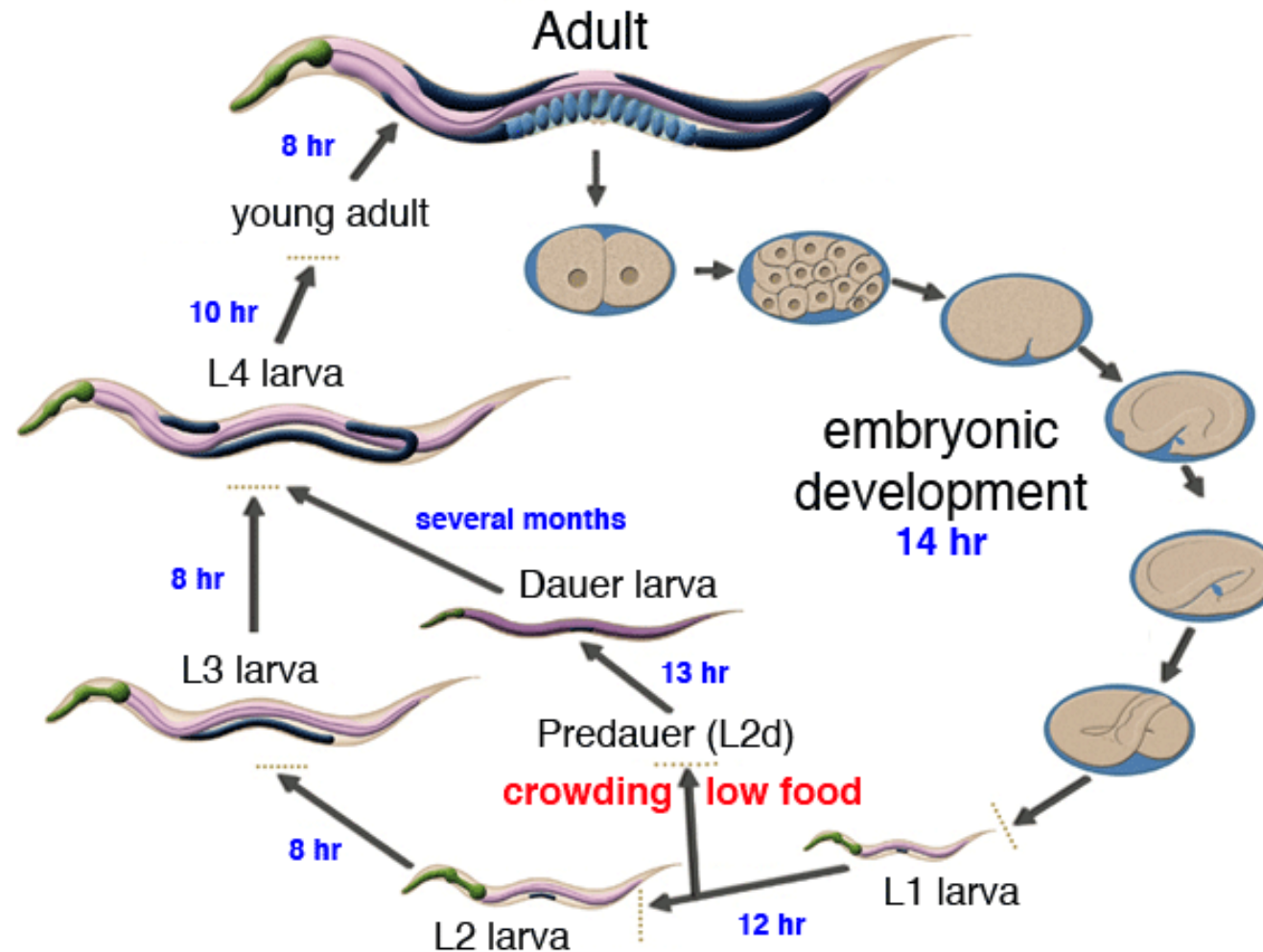
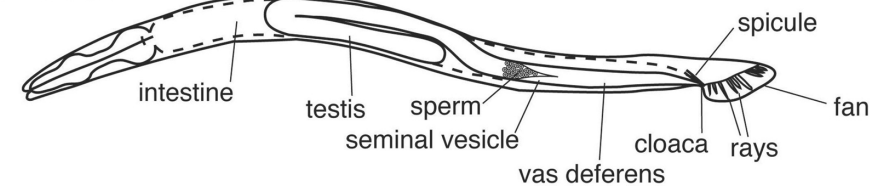
C. elegans

- *C. elegans* is a small (~1mm), transparent, free-living nematode worm
- Feeds on bacteria
- Hermaphrodites & Males

XX hermaphrodite



XO male



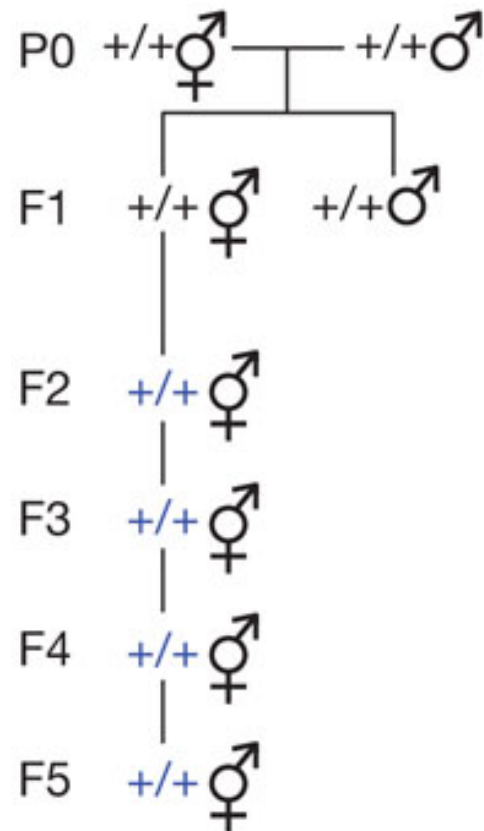
Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

Allele wdr-5 “causes” increased lifespan

P0 $+/+ \text{♀}$ — $+/+ \text{♂}$

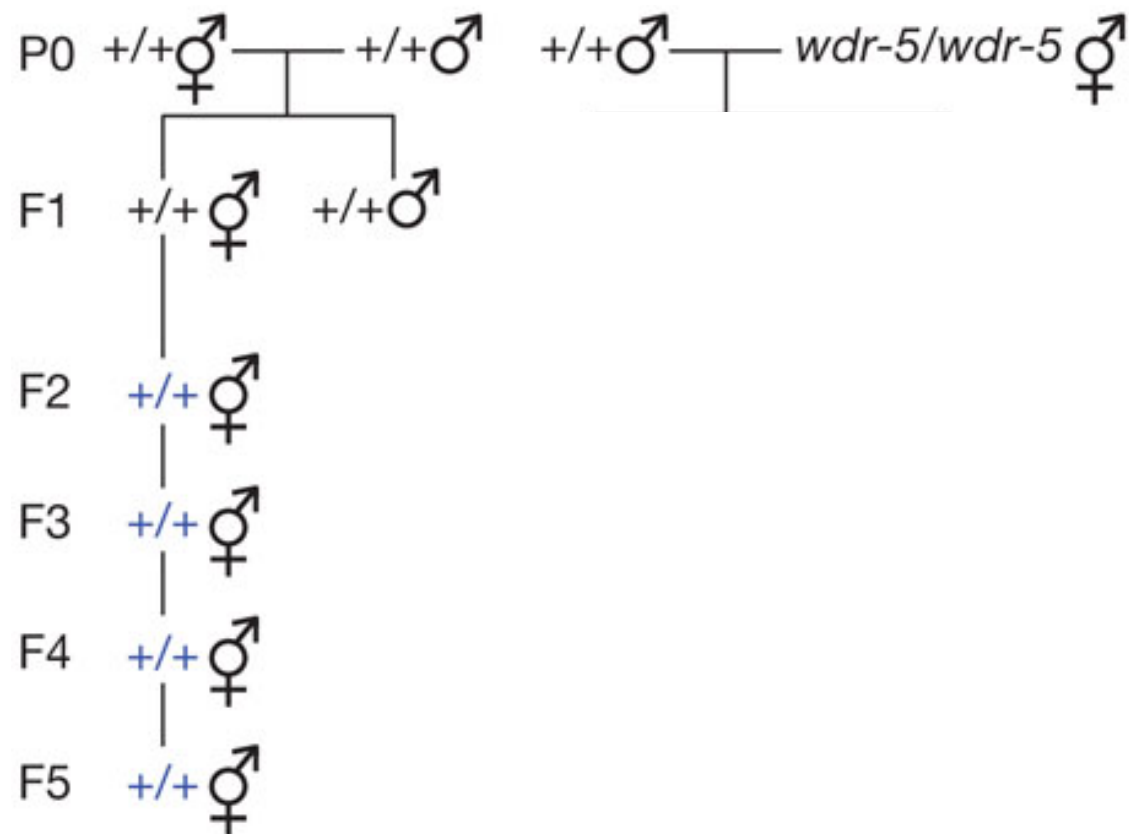
Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

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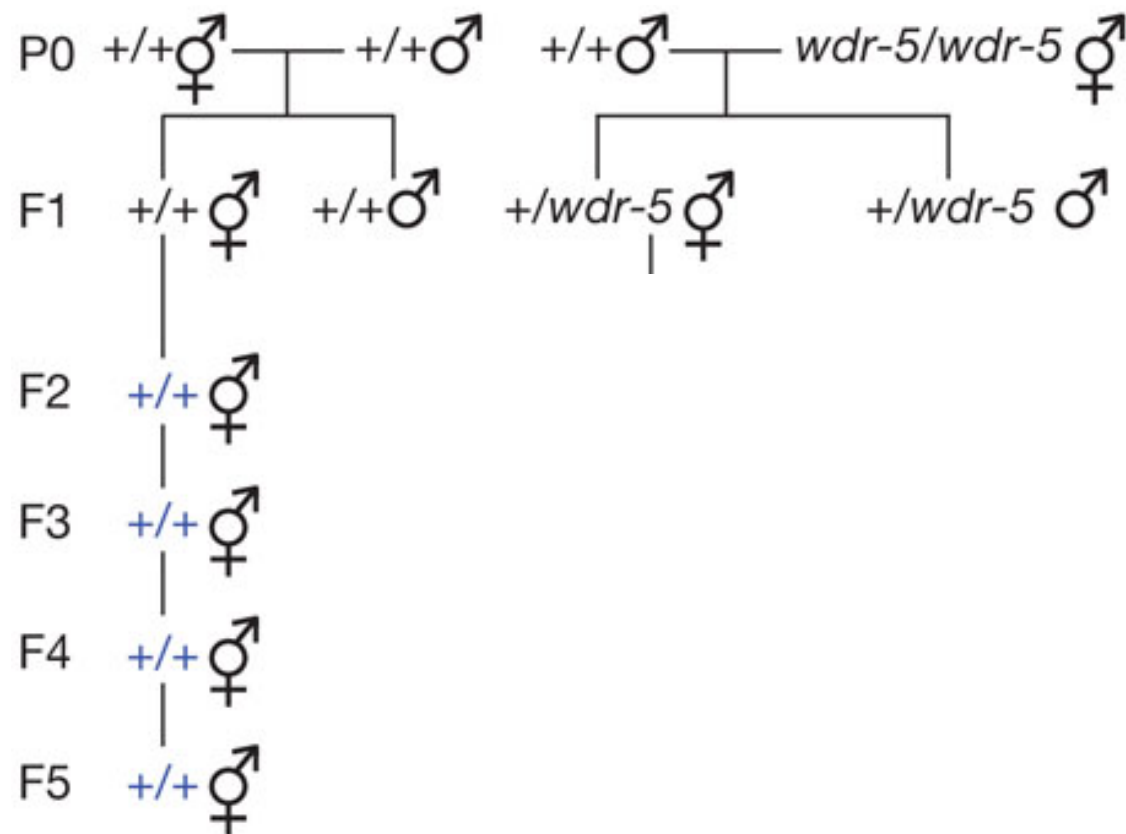
Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

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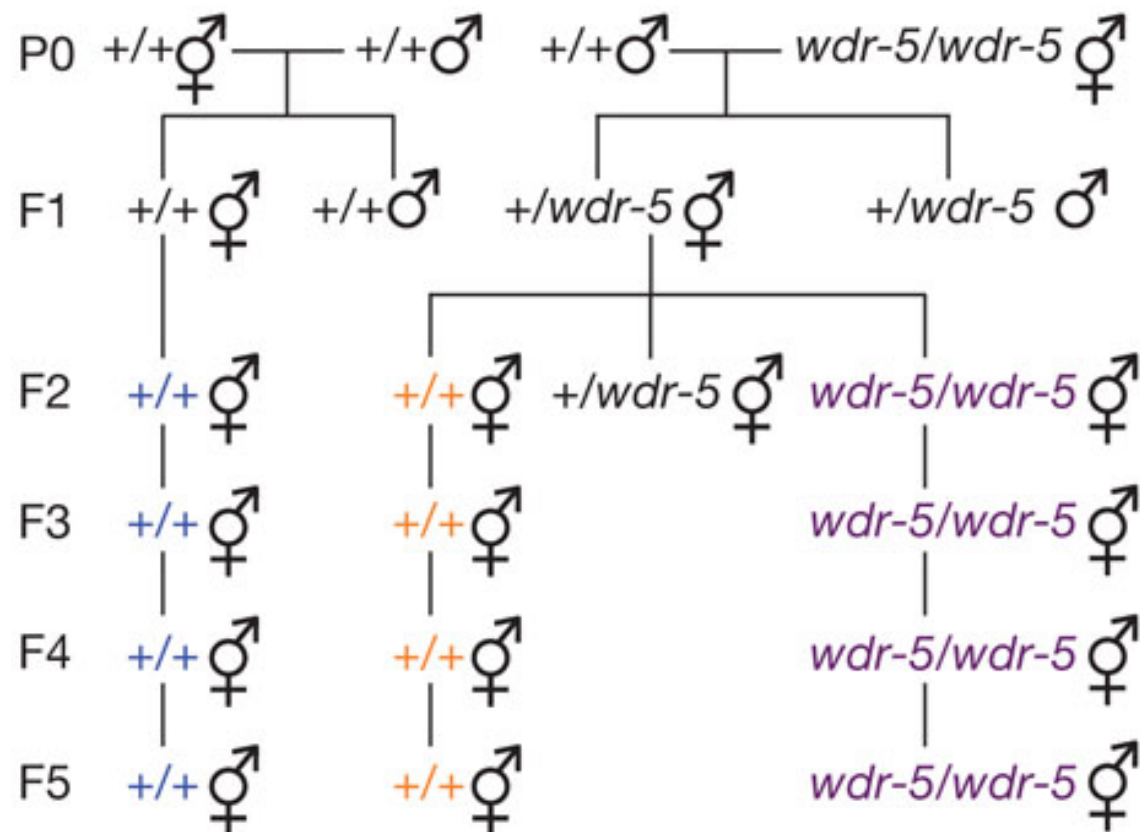
Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

Allele wdr-5 “causes” increased lifespan



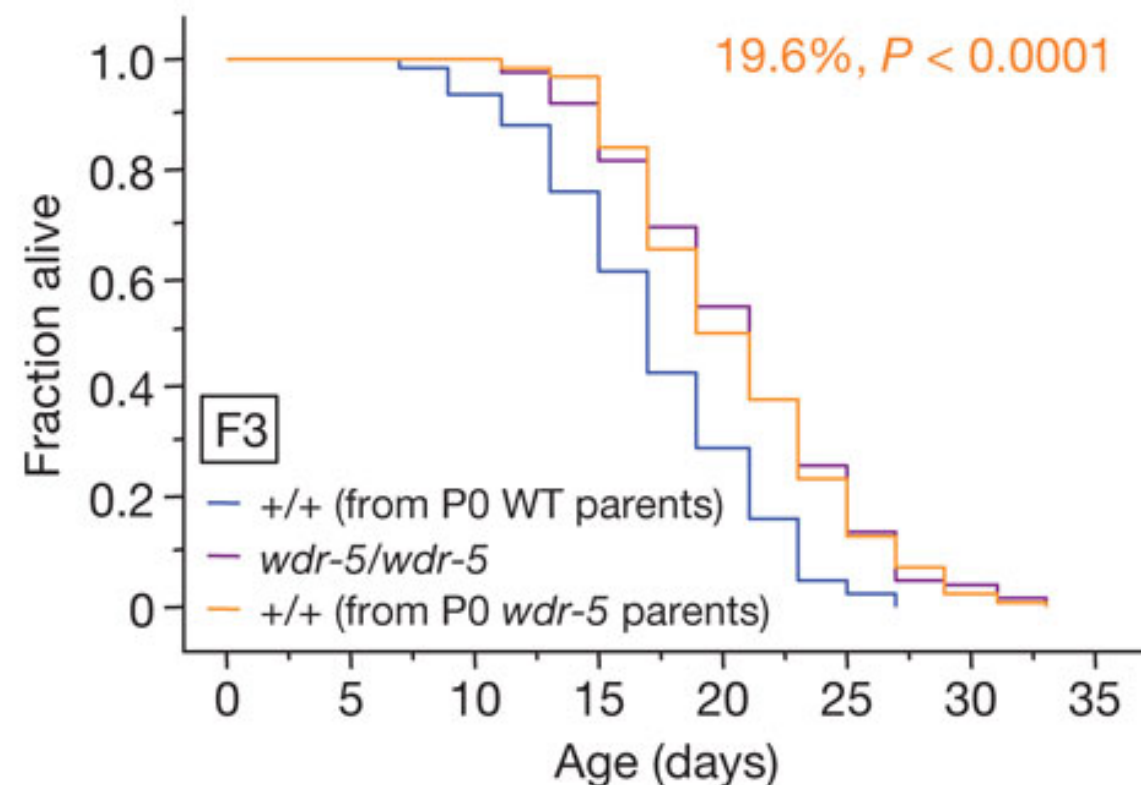
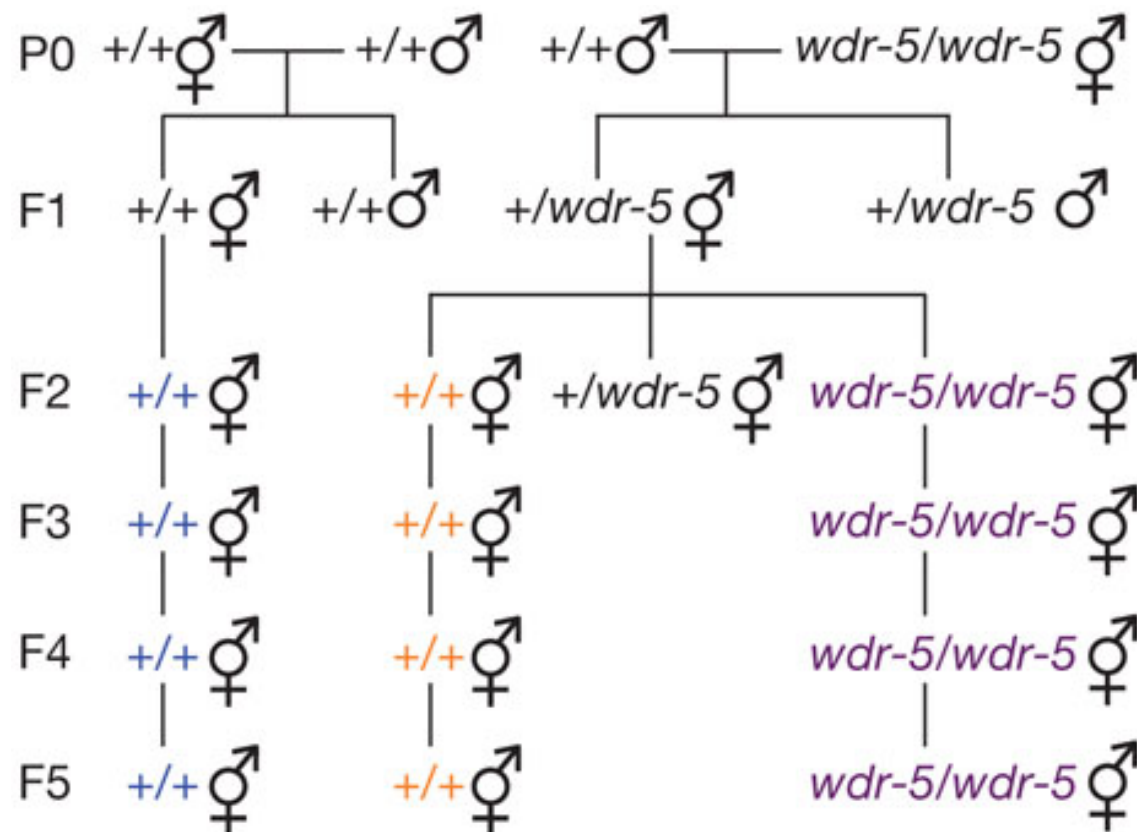
Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

Allele wdr-5 “causes” increased lifespan



Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

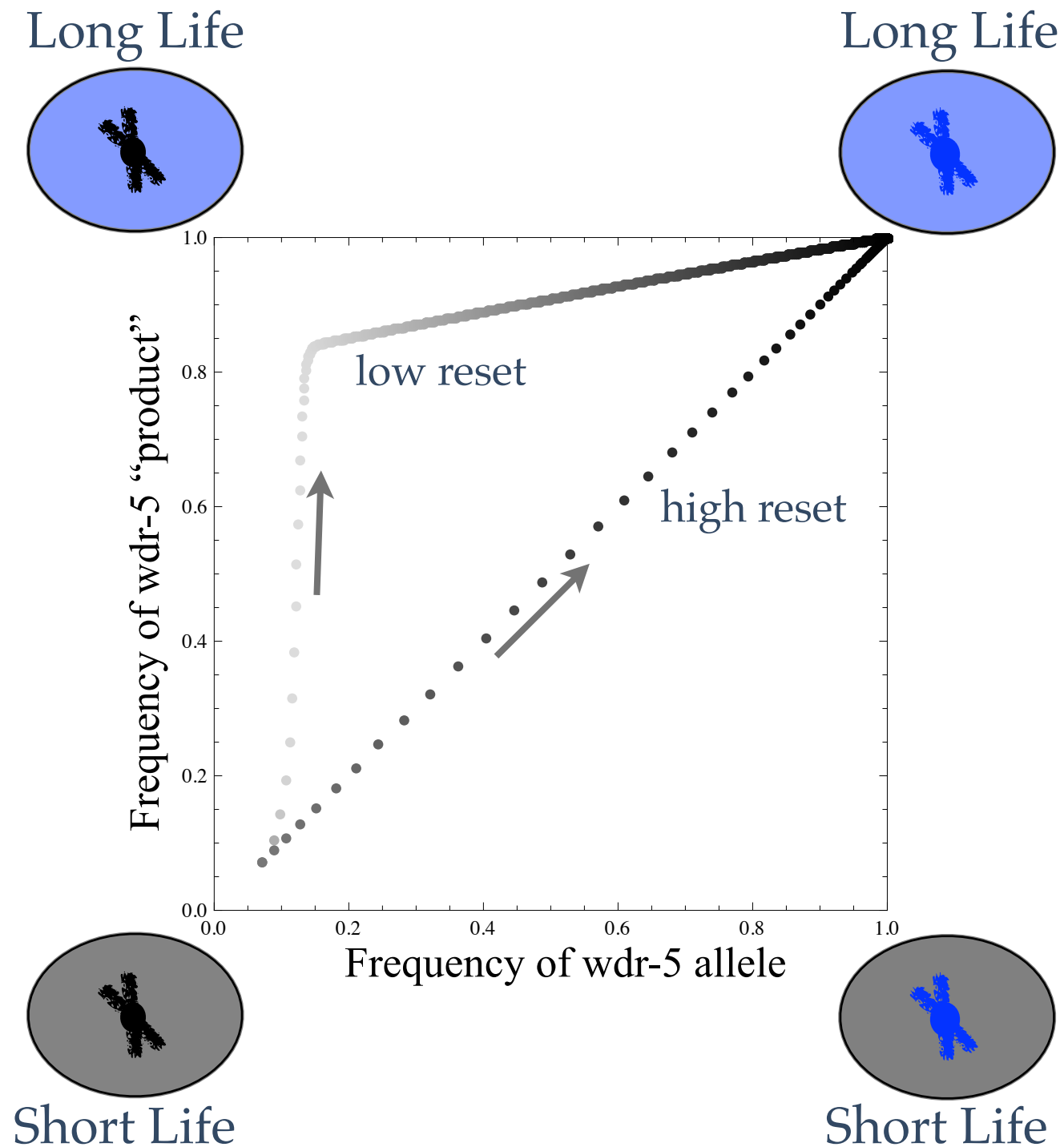
Allele wdr-5 “causes” increased lifespan



Genetically wild-type descendants from *wdr-5* mutant parents nevertheless **have extended lifespan** for several generations.

Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

Some product of allele wdr-5 actually causes increased lifespan



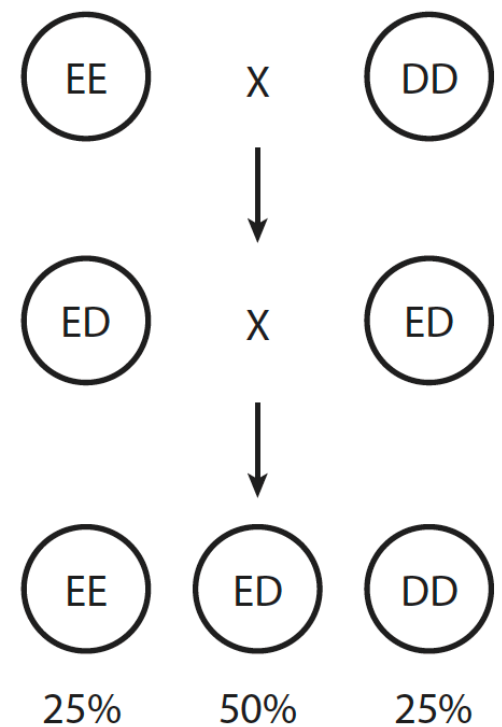
*Day and Bonduriansky. 2011.
Am Nat 178: E18-E36*

Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance

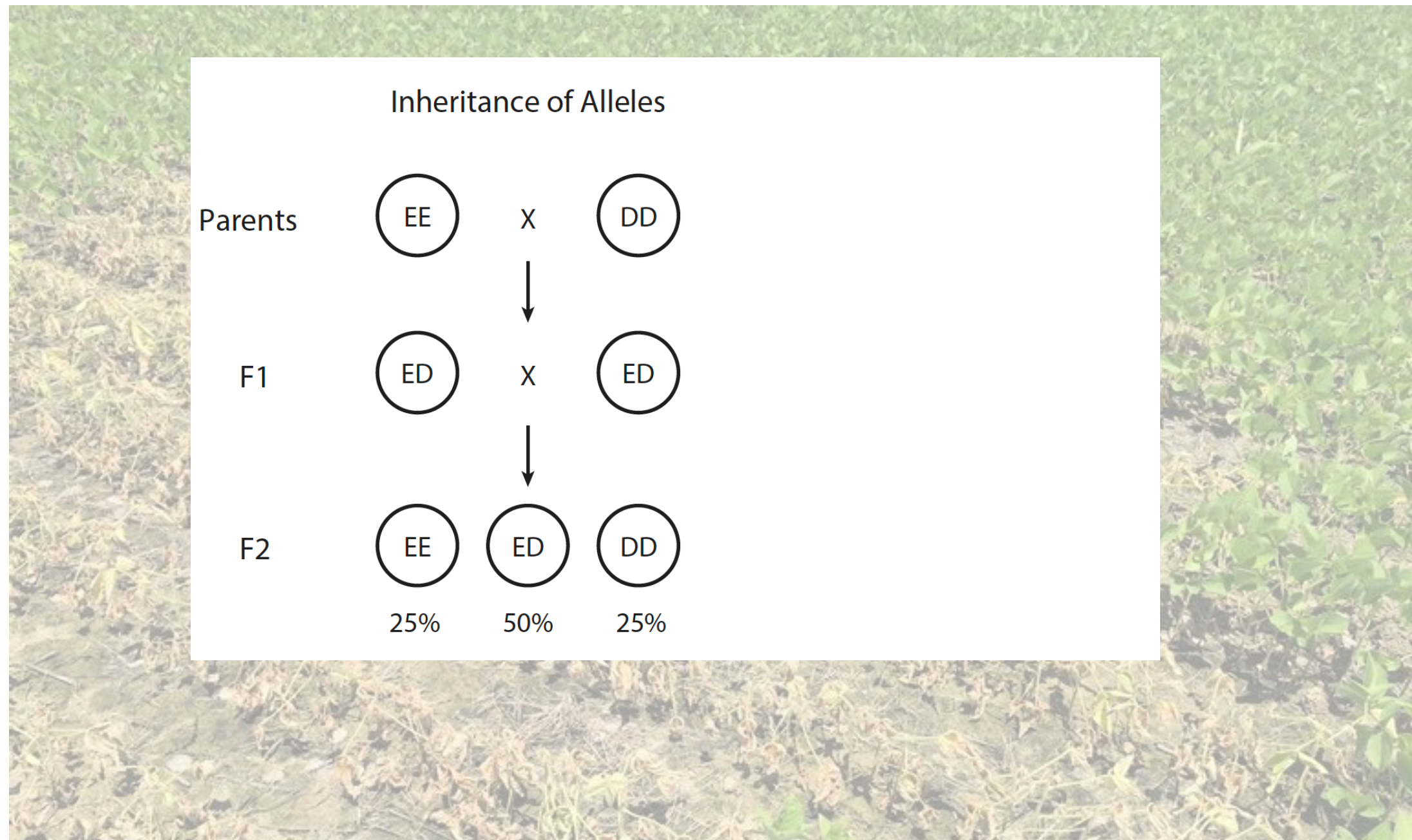
Phytophthora sojae



Inheritance of Alleles



Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance



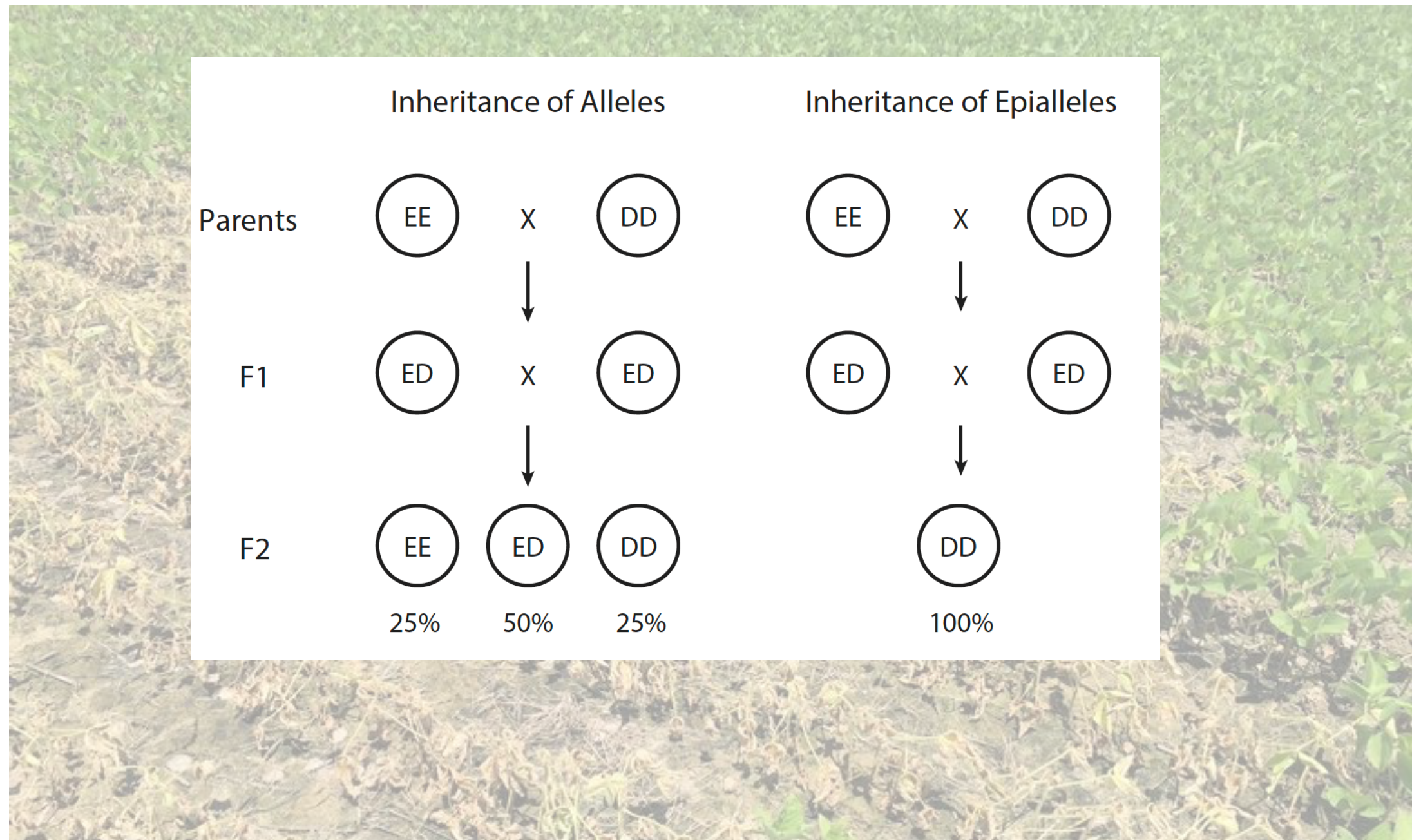
Qutob, D. et al. 2013. Nature Communications, 4:1349.

Kasuga, T. & Gijzen, M. 2013. Trends in Microbiology, 21:575-582

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Examples of Nongenetic Inheritance



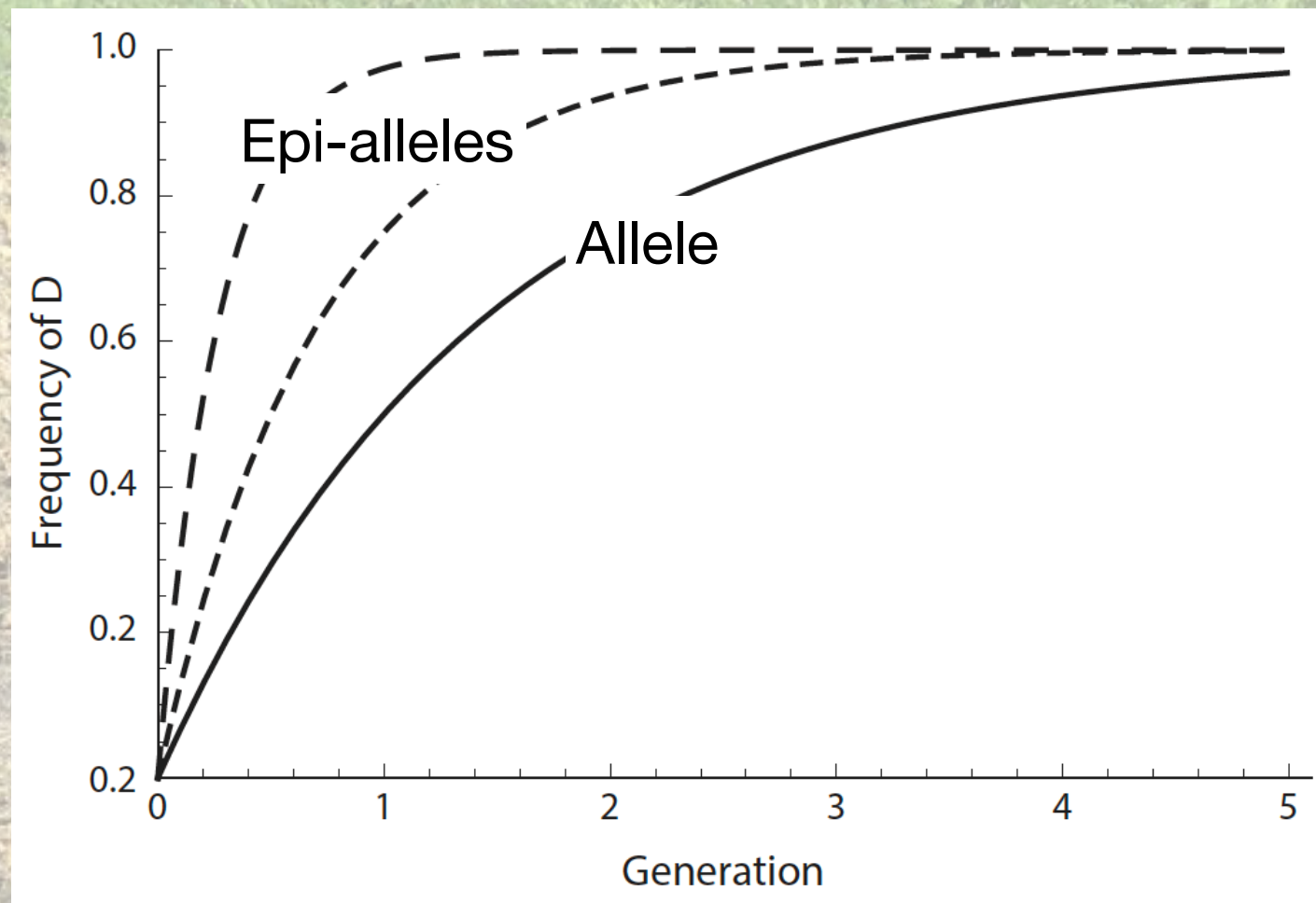
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Outline

- The Modern Synthesis & Extended Heredity
- Extended Heredity & the Extended Synthesis:
What is the Controversy?

The Controversy

Extended Heredity

Except for cultural evolution in humans, we still don't have good examples of adaptations that are underlain by NGI

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- a. Trait must vary among individuals
- b. Trait must be heritable
- c. Trait must affect survival and/or reproductive success

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Except for cultural evolution in humans, we still don't have good examples of adaptations that are underlain by NGI

- a. Trait must vary among individuals
- b. Trait must be heritable
- c. Trait must affect survival and/or reproductive success

Extended Synthesis

Broader notions that somehow natural selection is not the sole source of adaptive evolution

The Controversy

- “...adaptation can arise through both natural selection and internal and external constructive processes.”
- “the ...(generation of adaptation) ... does not rest on selection alone”
- “not enough [significance is afforded] to the developmental processes that create novel variants, contribute to heredity, *generate adaptive fit*,...”
- “Developmental processes play important evolutionary roles as causes of novel, potentially beneficial, phenotypic variants,...”

Laland et al. 2015. Proc B 282:21051019

The Controversy

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Laland et al. 2015. Proc B 282:21051019

- “If ... adaptive changes in phenotypes induced by external circumstances were often transmitted to the offspring, this would involve a major change in outlook.”
- “...observations do not require directed mutations, and ... a neo-Darwinian explanation is more likely...”
- “...allele frequency change caused by natural selection is the only credible process underlying the evolution of adaptive organismal traits.”

Charlesworth et al. 2017. Proc B. 284:20162864

A Model of Evolution

Non-overlapping generations, no age-stage structure

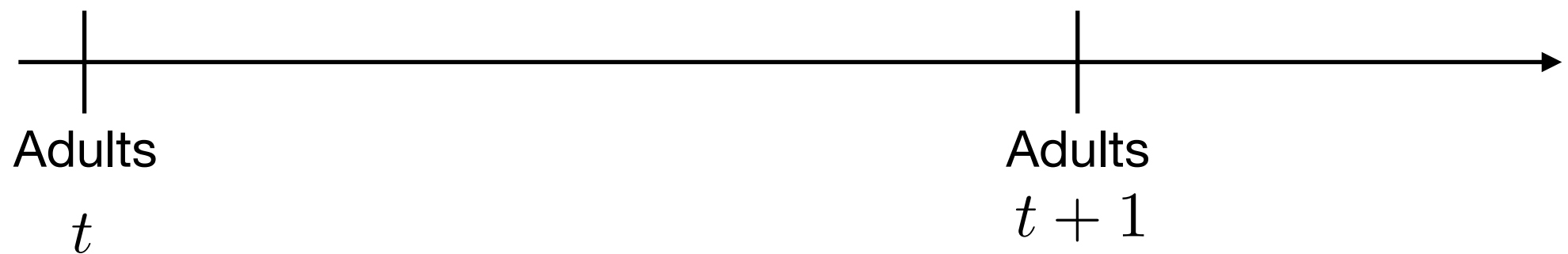
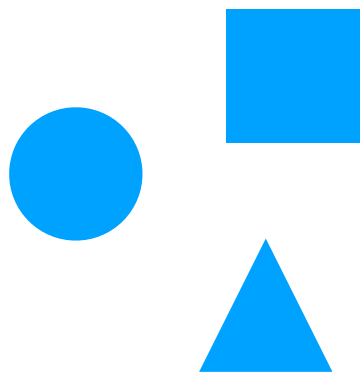
Genetic or Nongenetic Types



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Non-overlapping generations, no age-stage structure

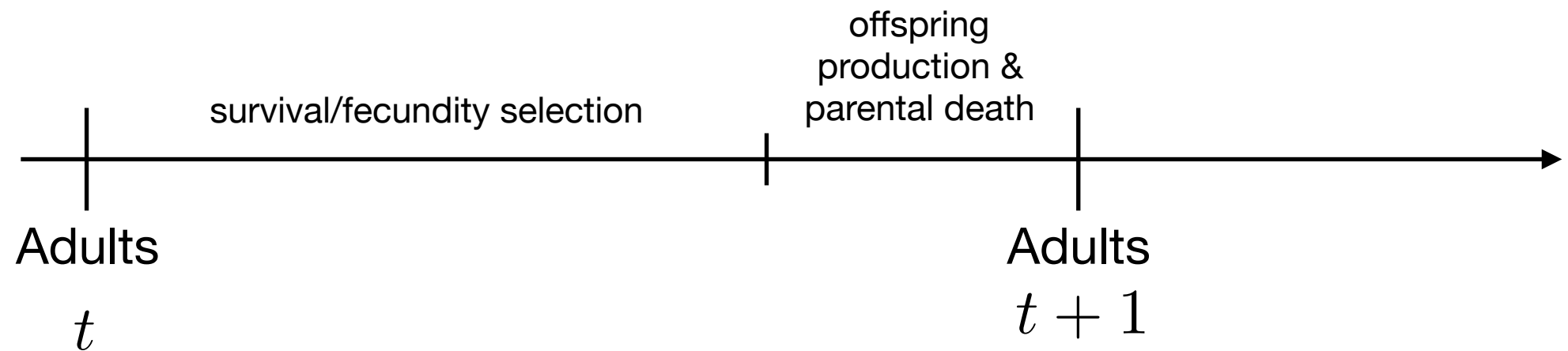
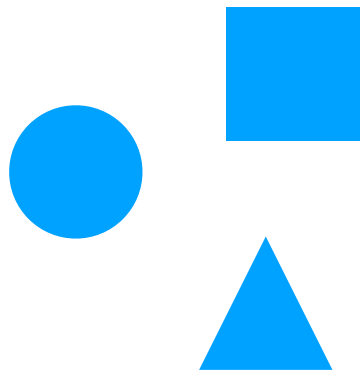
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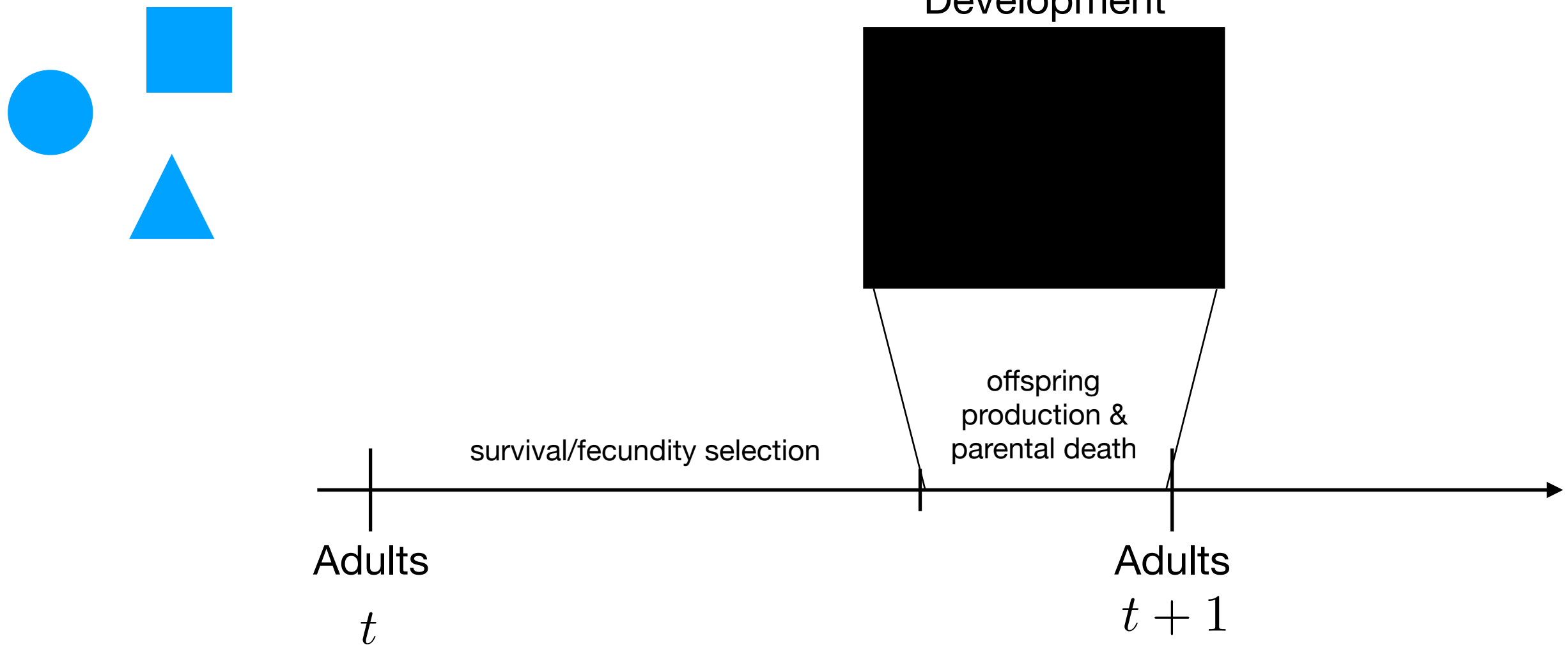
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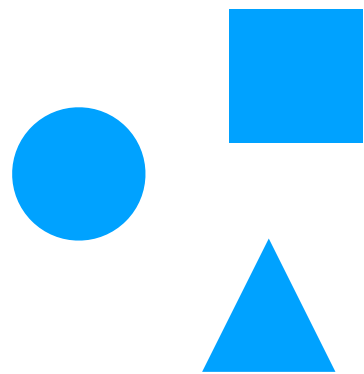
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Genetic or Nongenetic Types

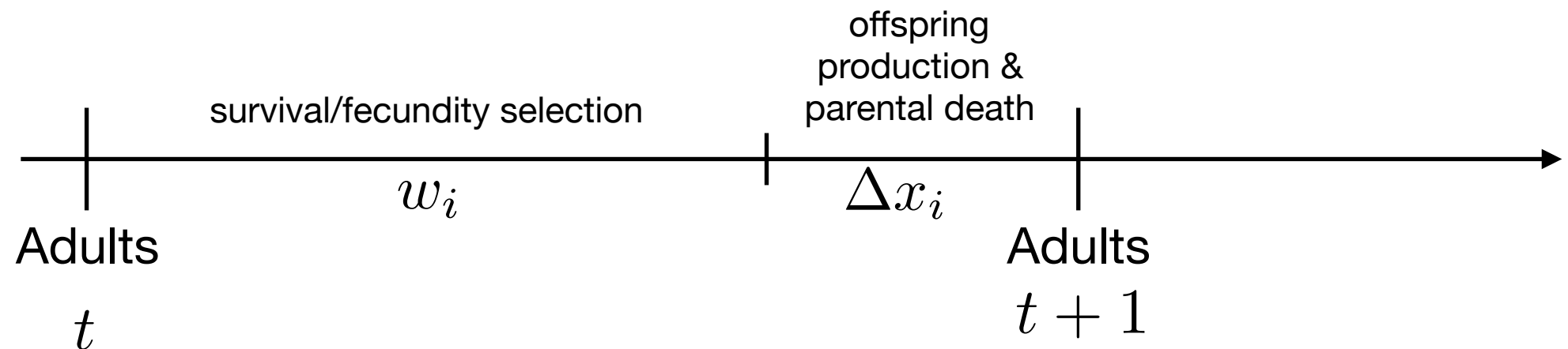


n_i number of individuals
of type i

w_i fitness of individuals
of type i

x_i the value of some attribute
 x for individuals of type i

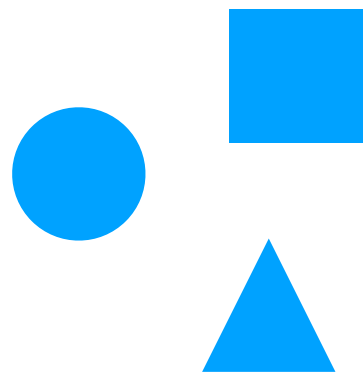
Δx_i the (average) change in the value of x during
offspring production for individuals of type i



A Model of Evolution

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Genetic or Nongenetic Types

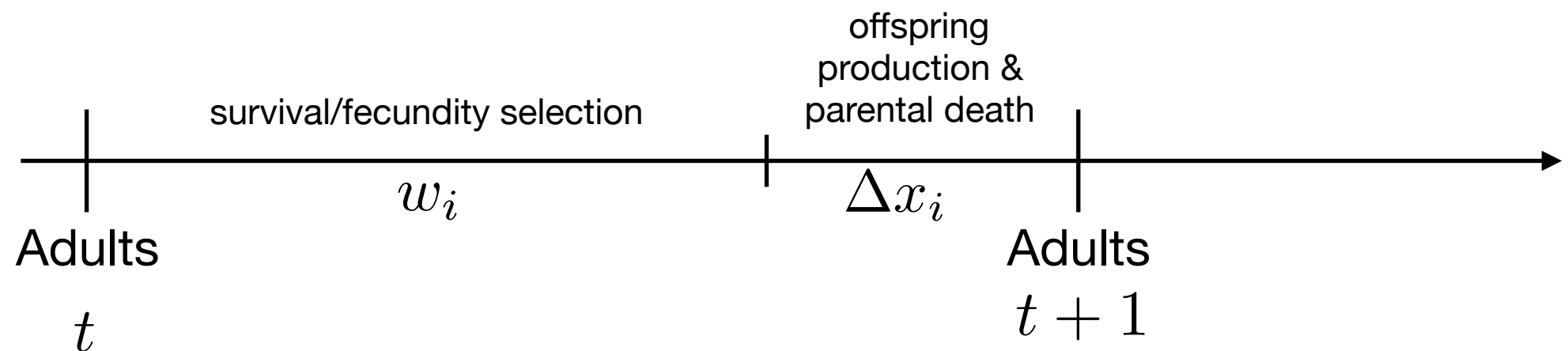


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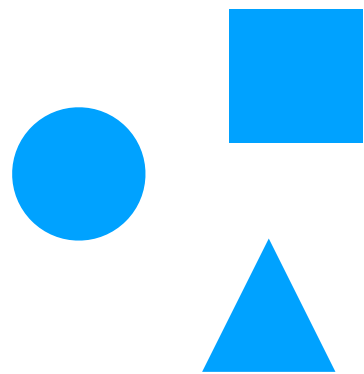


$$\bar{x}(t + 1) = \sum \frac{n_i w_i}{\sum n_i w_i} (x_i + \Delta x_i)$$

A Model of Evolution

Non-overlapping generations, no age-stage structure

Genetic or Nongenetic Types

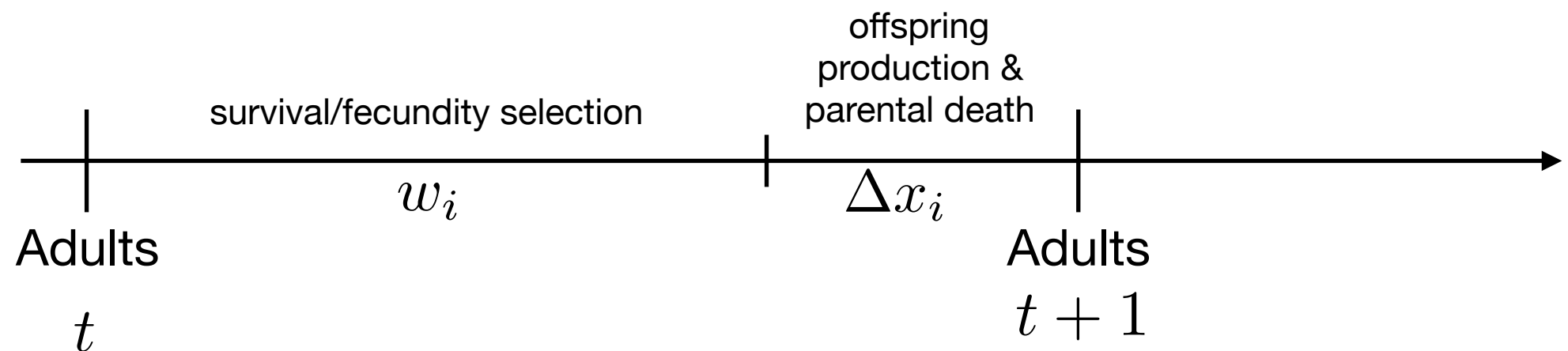


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$$\bar{x}(t + 1) - \bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{w}} \text{cov}[x, w] + \mathbb{E}[\Delta x]$$

Tracking Type Frequency

$x_i = \mathbb{I}_i$ indicator variable of type i

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$$q_i(t+1) - q_i(t) = \frac{q_i w_i}{\bar{w}} - q_i + \mathbb{E}[\Delta \mathbb{I}_i]$$

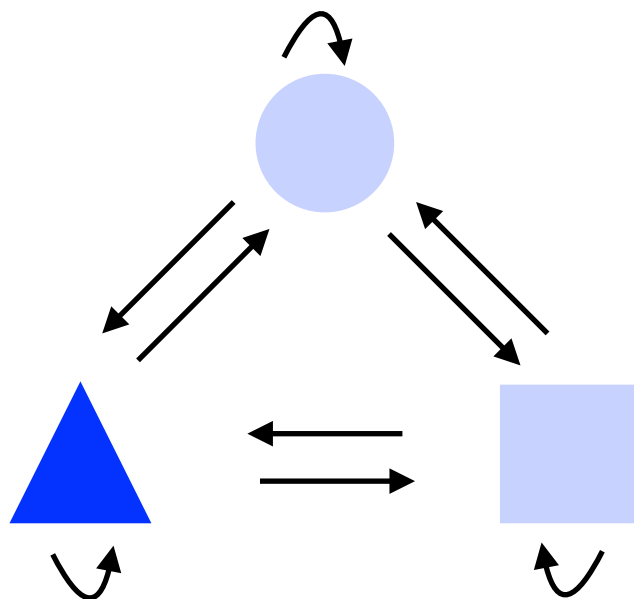
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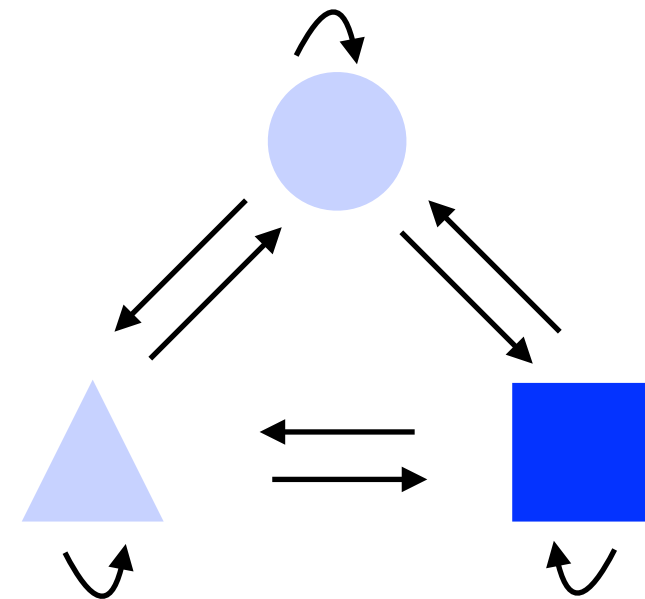
$$q_i(t+1) - q_i(t) = \frac{q_i w_i}{\bar{w}} - q_i + \mathbb{E}[\Delta \mathbb{I}_i]$$

Environment 1



Darker =
Higher Fitness

Environment 2

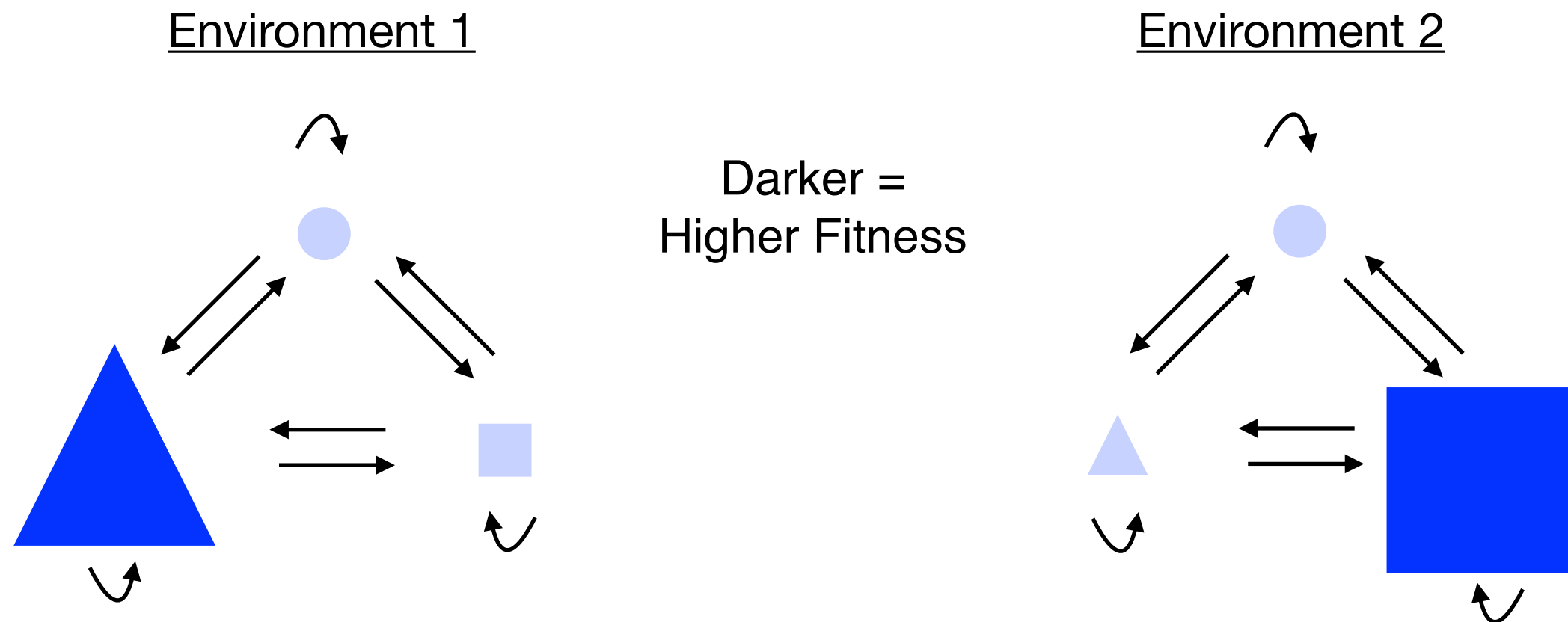


Tracking Type Frequency

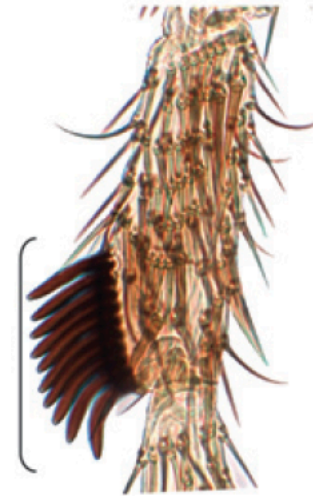
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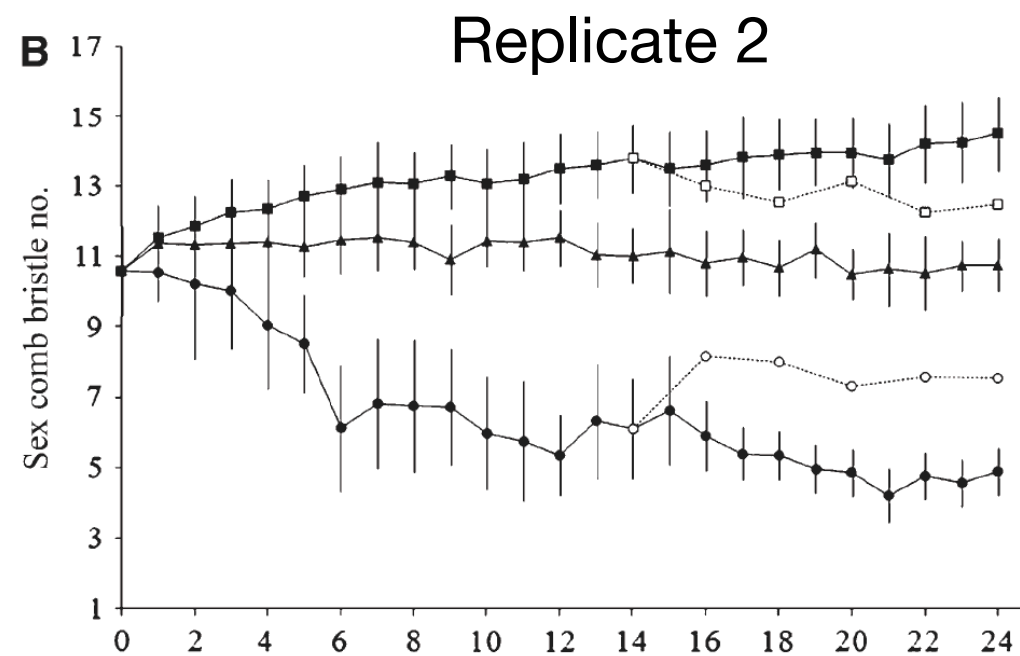
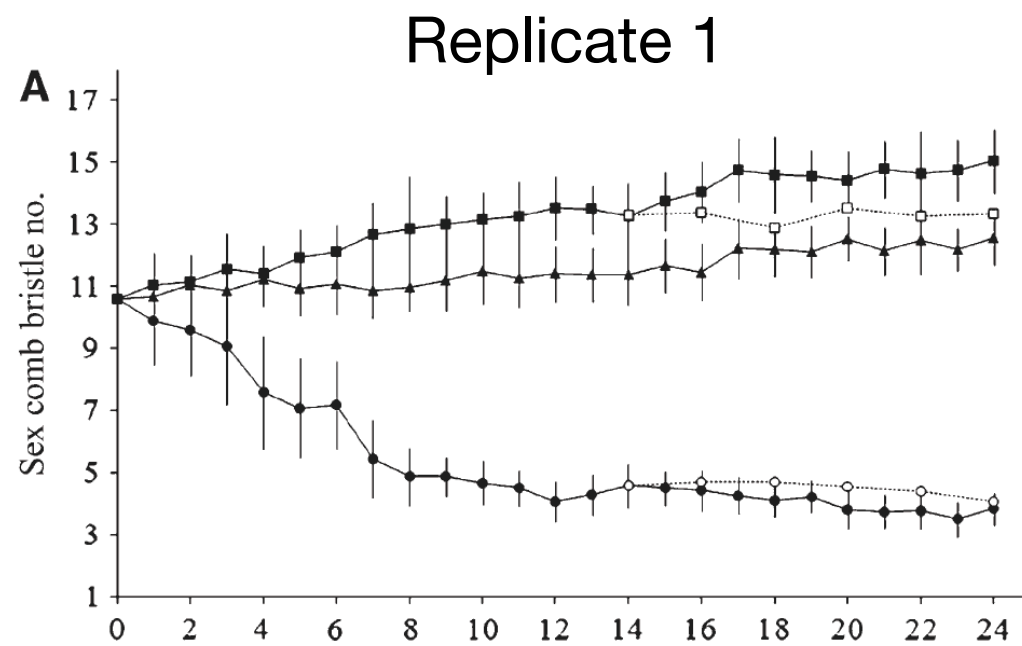
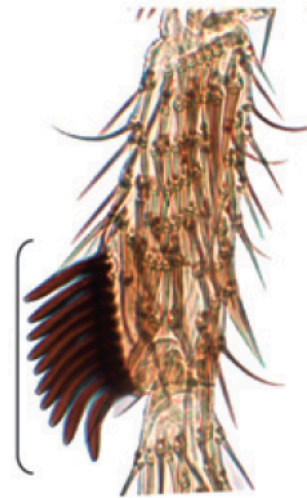
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Drosophila Sex Comb Evolution



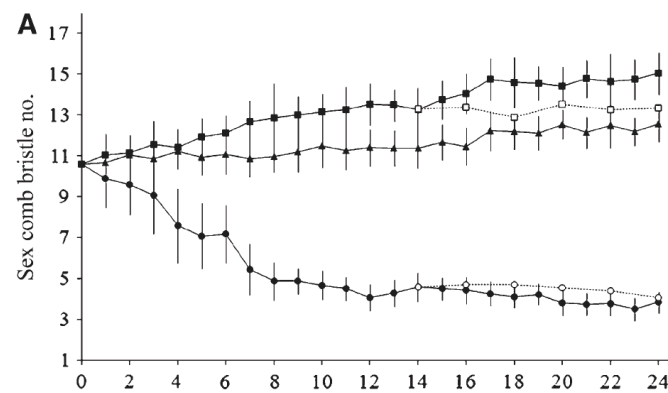
Drosophila Sex Comb Evolution



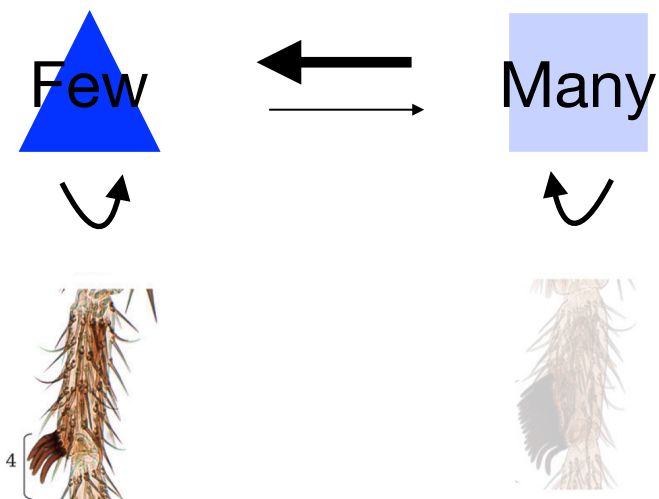
Natural selection is not the sole determinant of phenotype

Drosophila Sex Comb Evolution

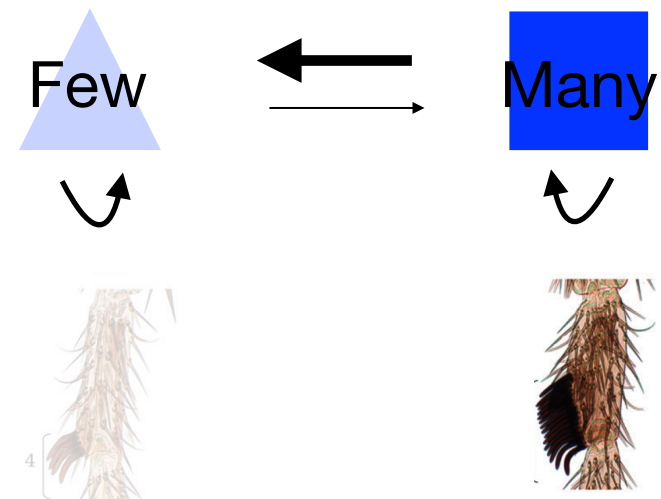
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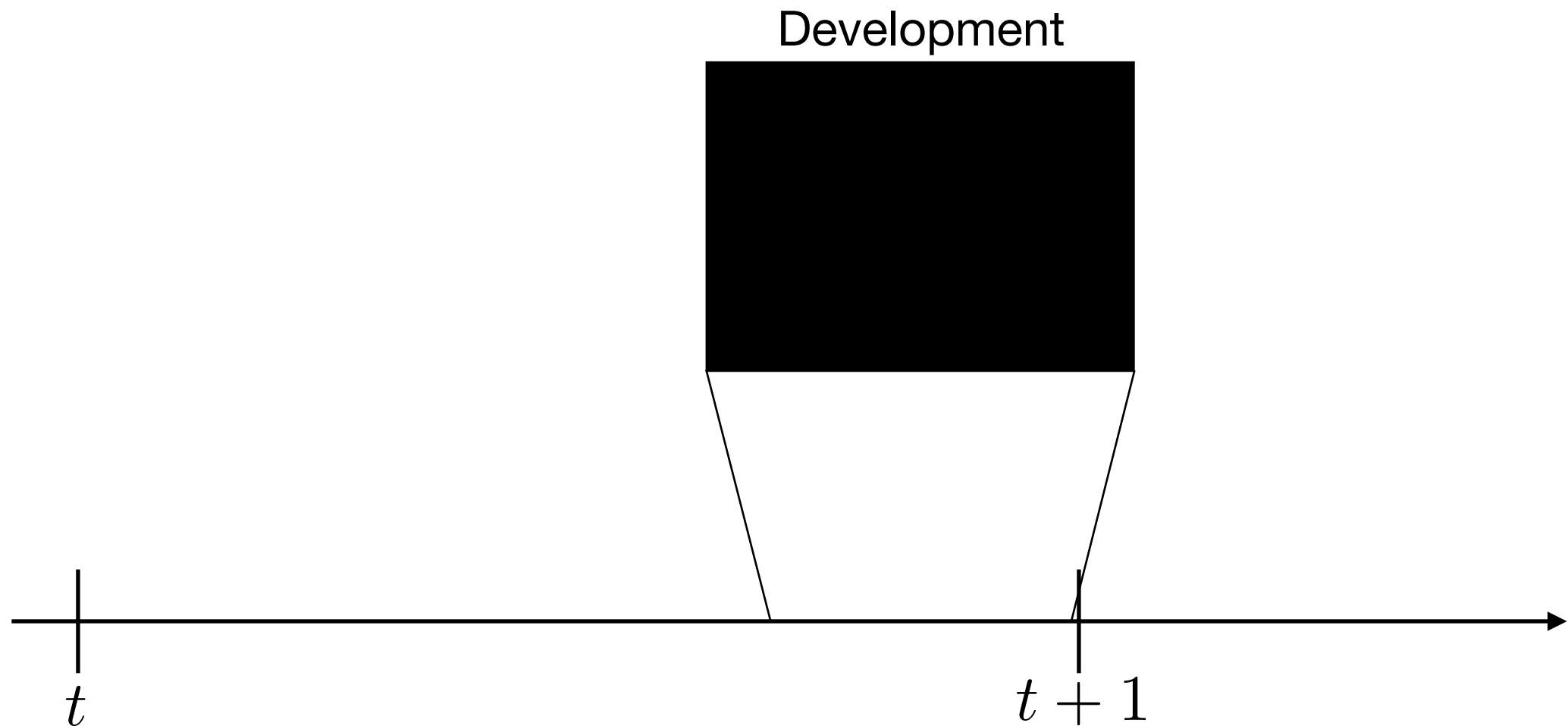
Selection for Few



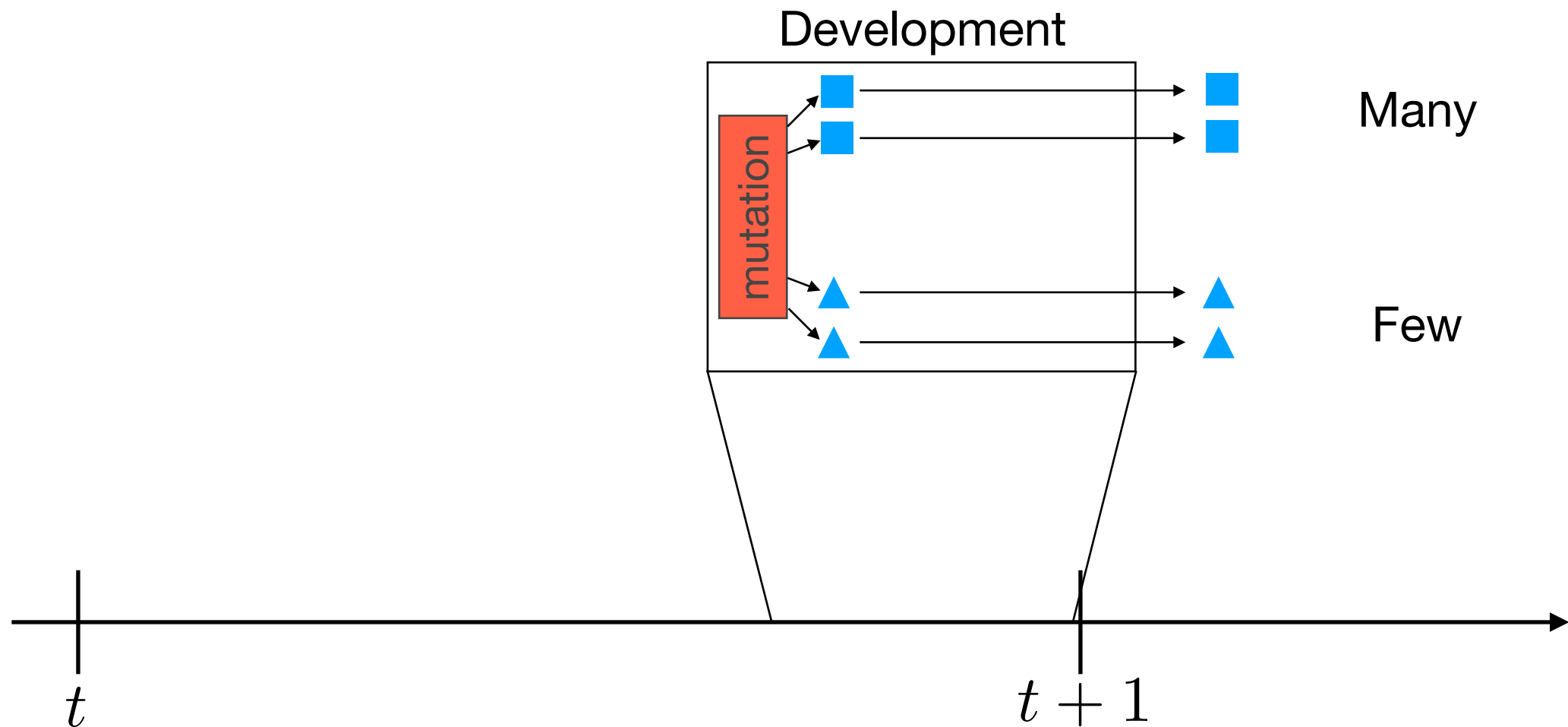
Selection for Many



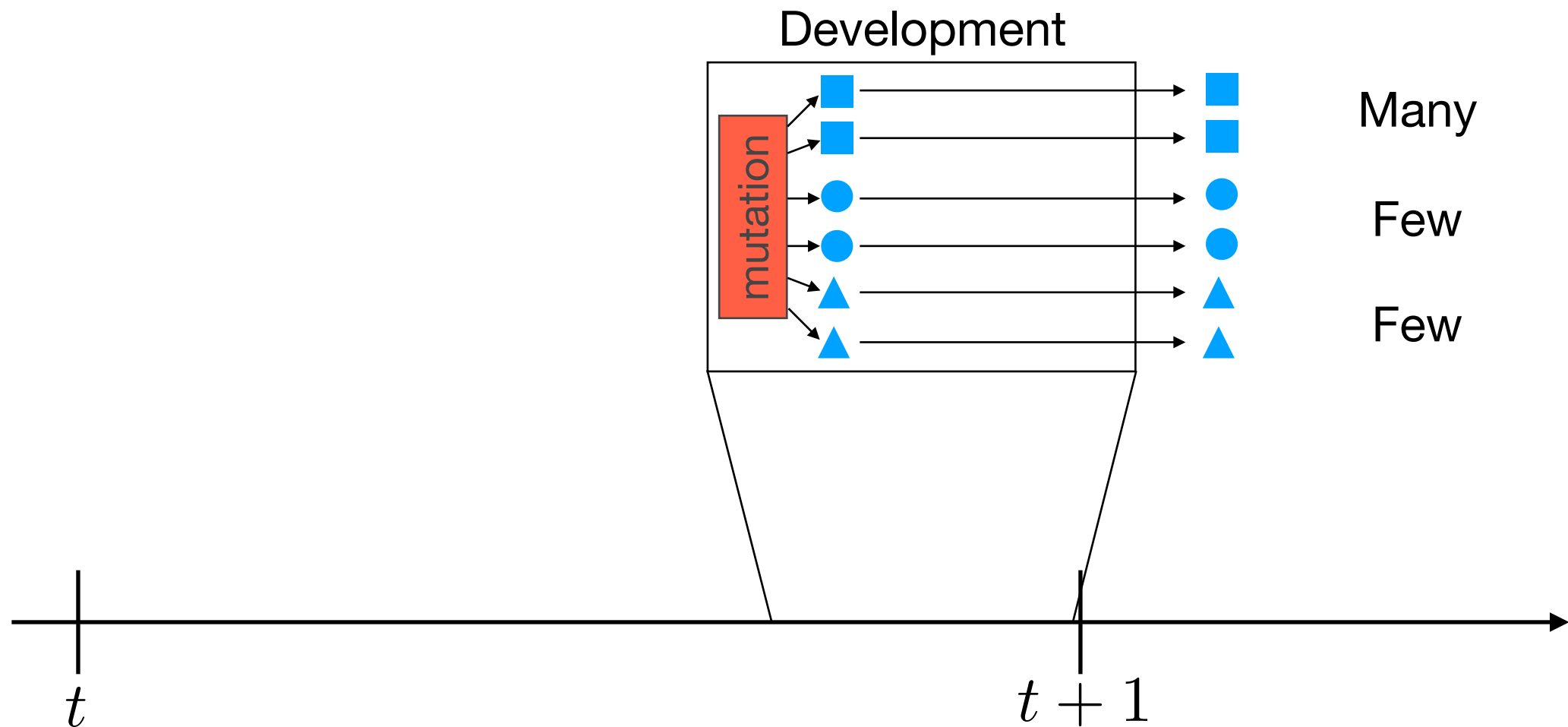
What Might Cause a Bias?



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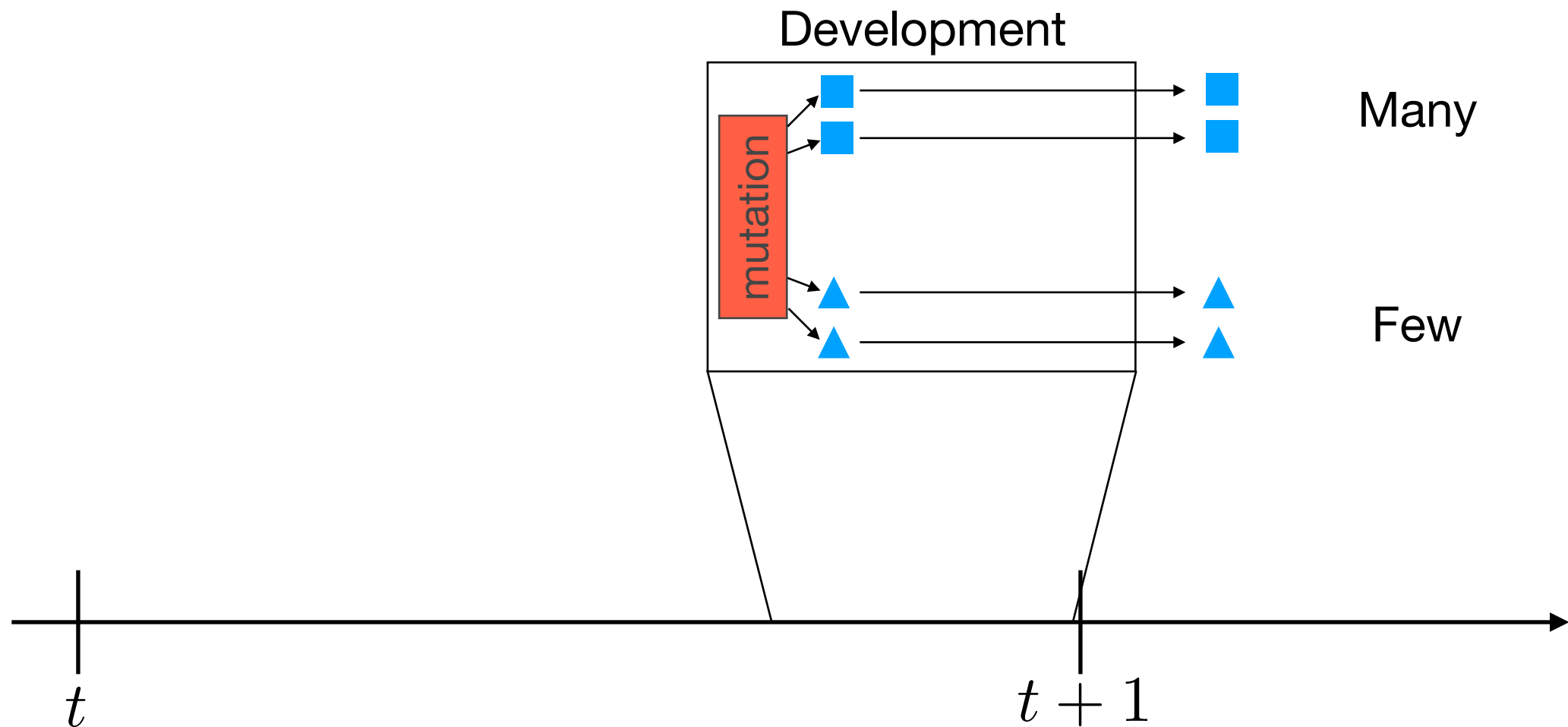


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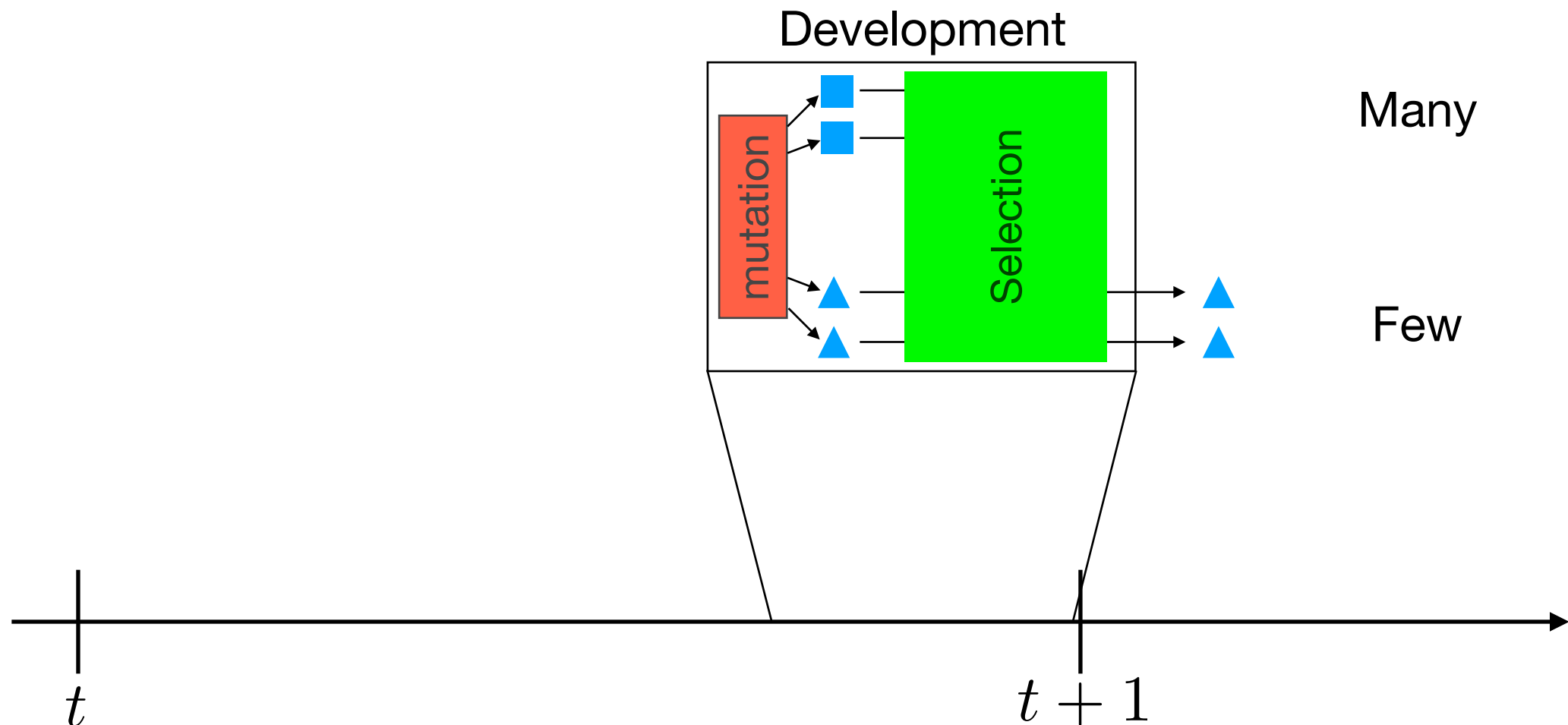
1. Development results in biased ***phenotypic*** mutation (G or NG)

What Might Cause a Bias?



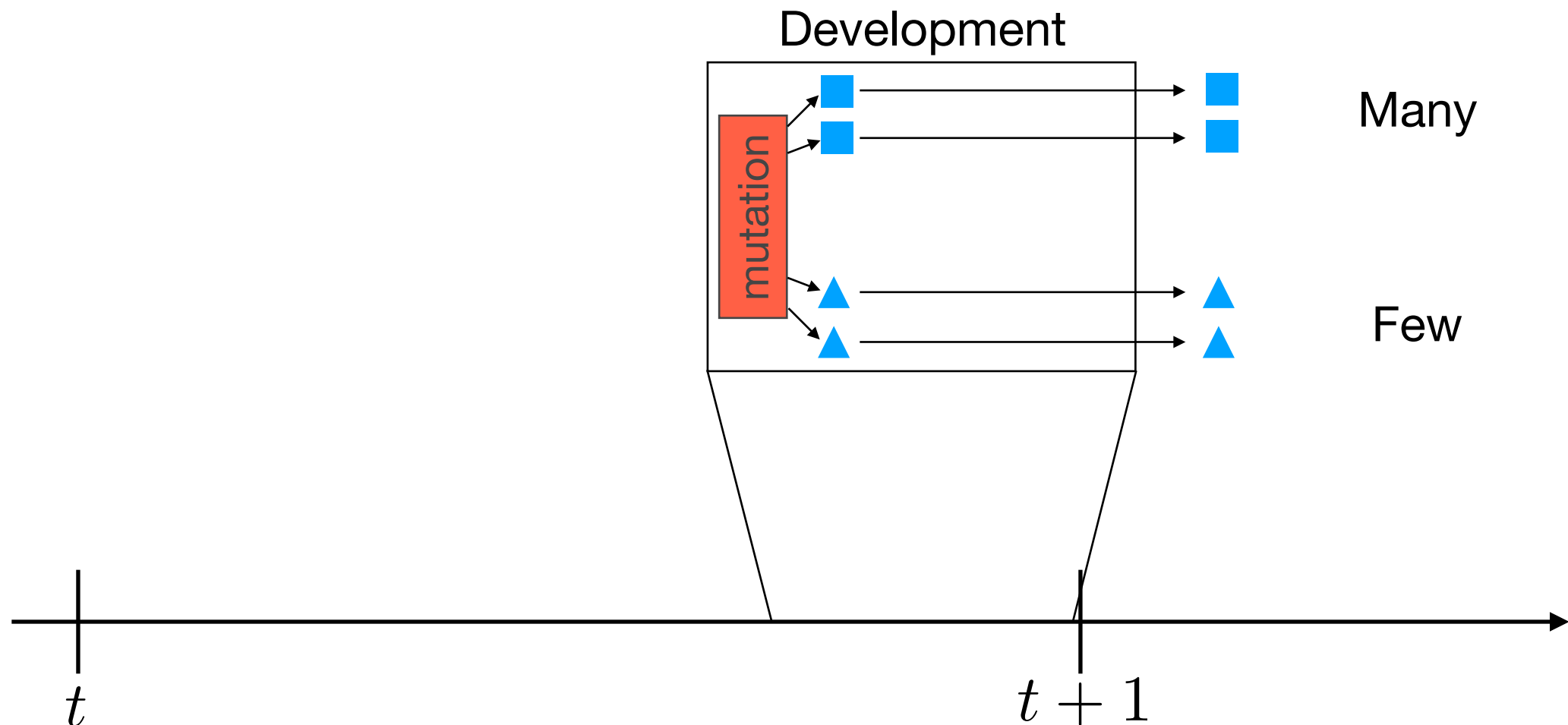
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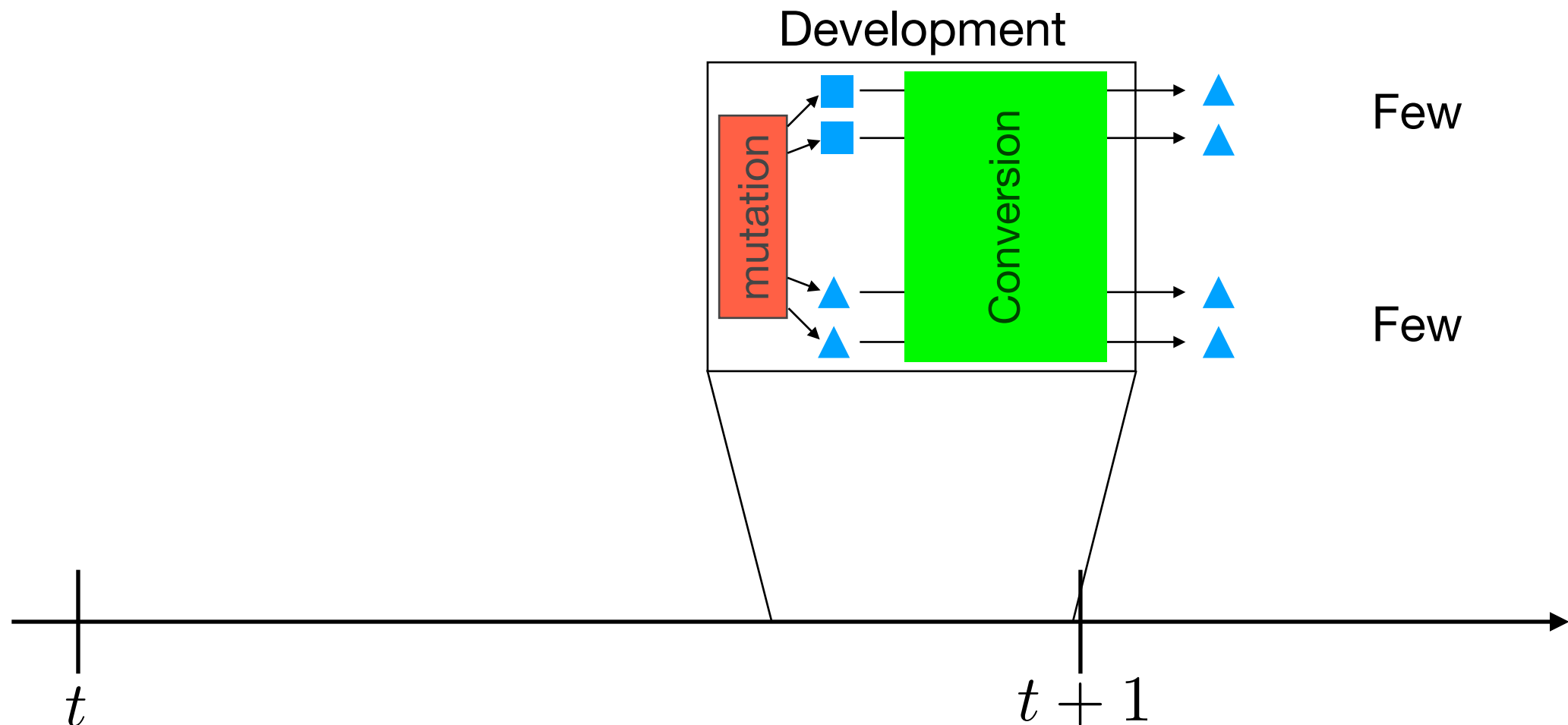
1. Development results in biased ***phenotypic*** mutation (G or NG)
2. Developmental selection (G or NG)

What Might Cause a Bias?



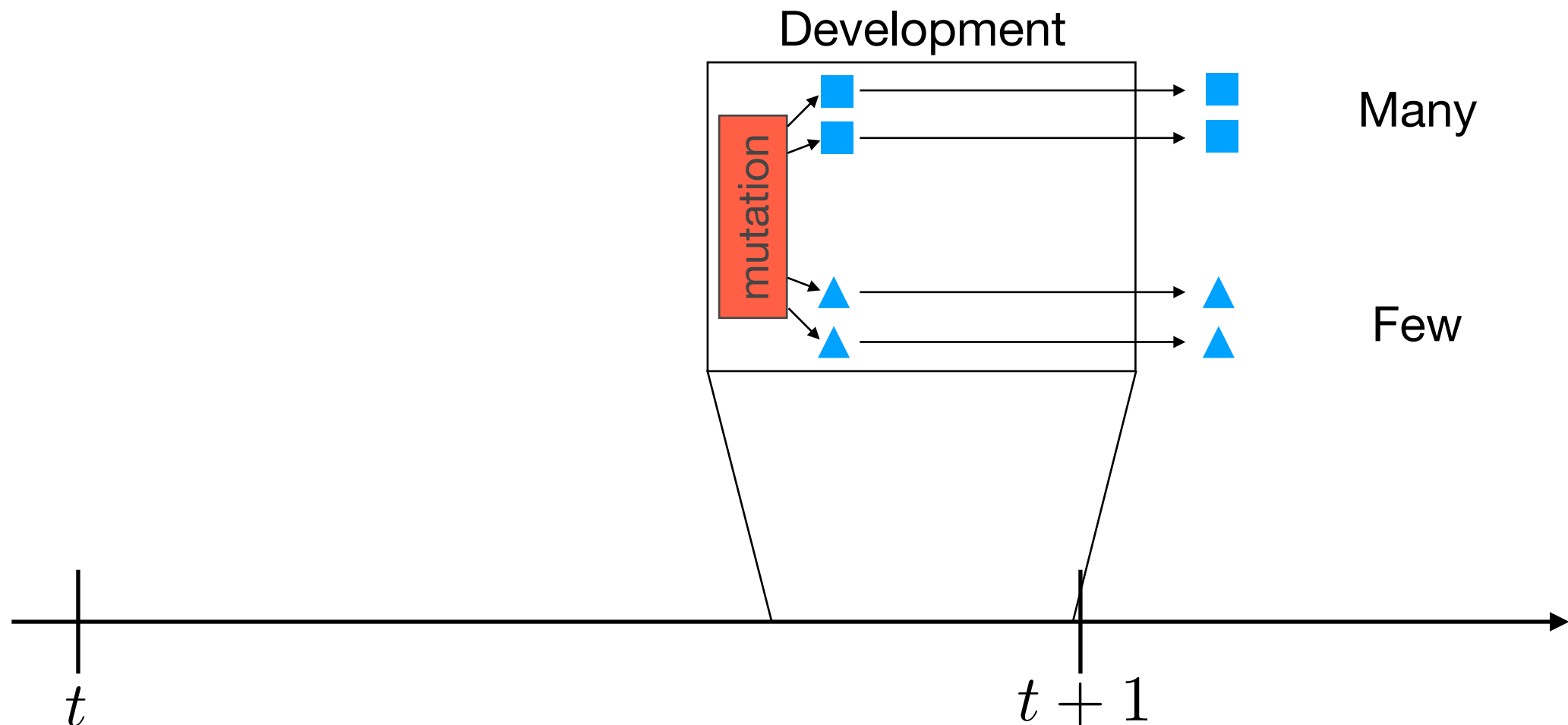
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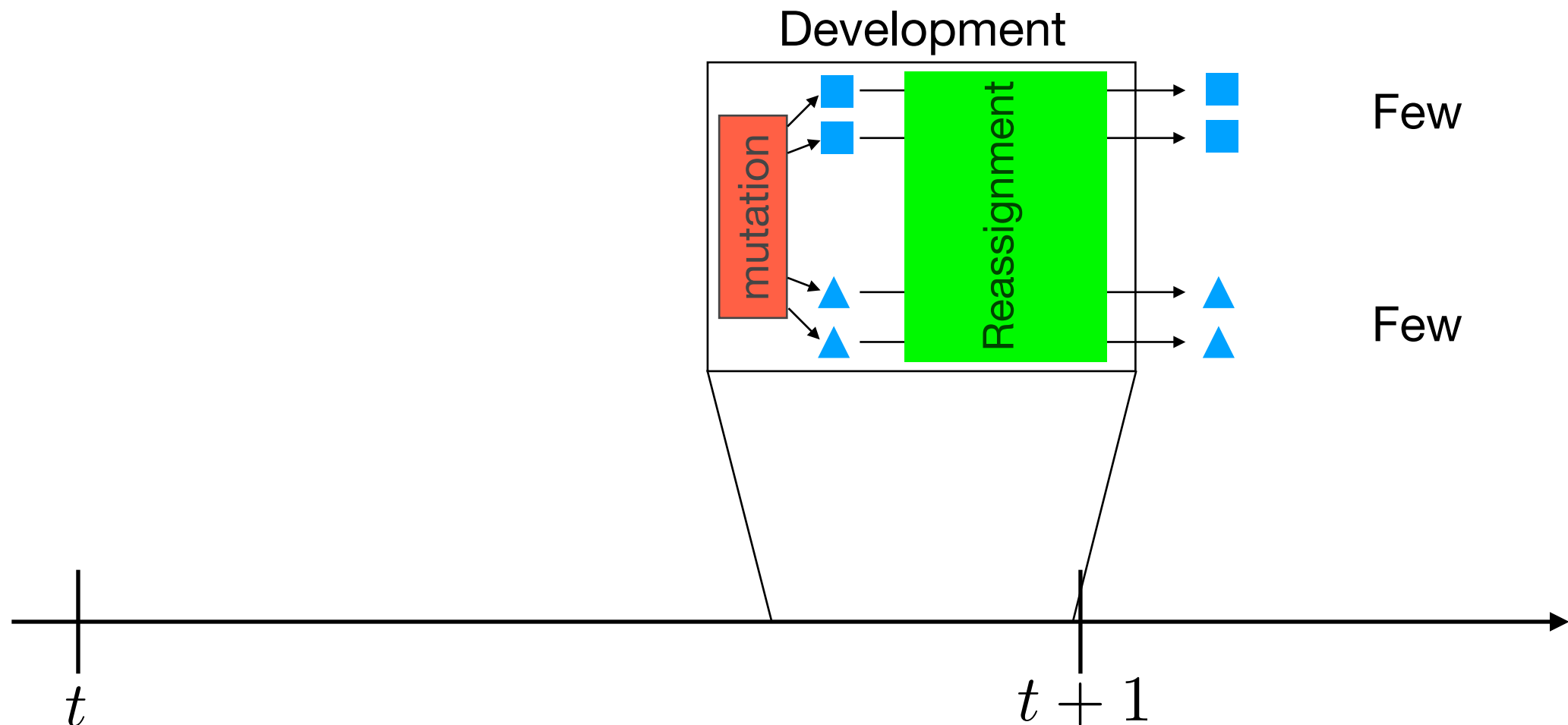
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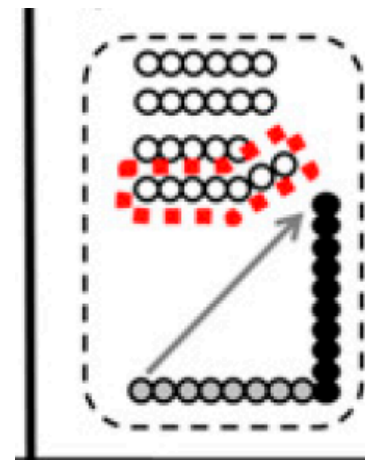
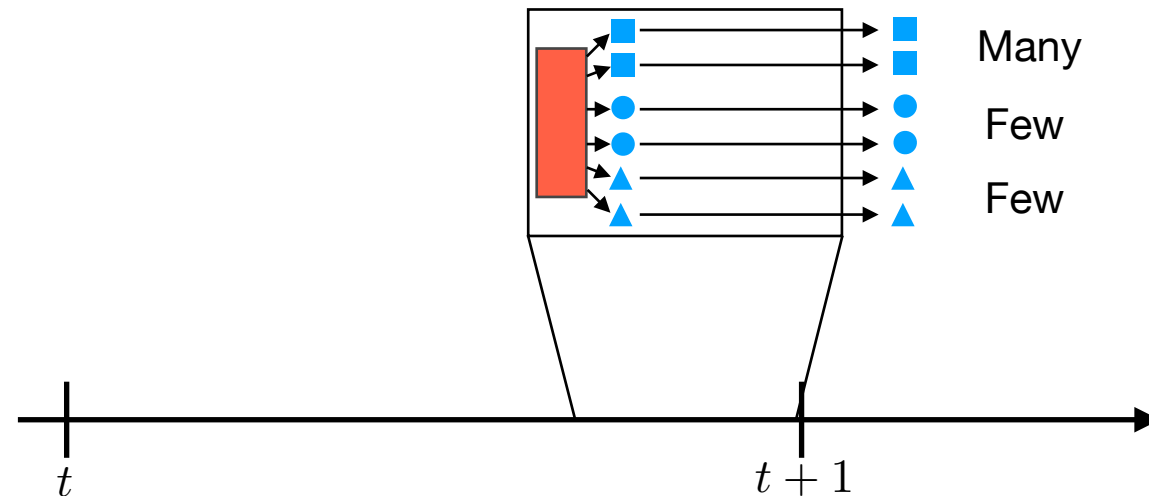
What Might Cause a Bias?



1. Development results in biased ***phenotypic*** mutation (G or NG)
2. Developmental selection (G or NG)
3. Developmental conversion (mostly NG)
4. Developmental reassignment (G or NG)

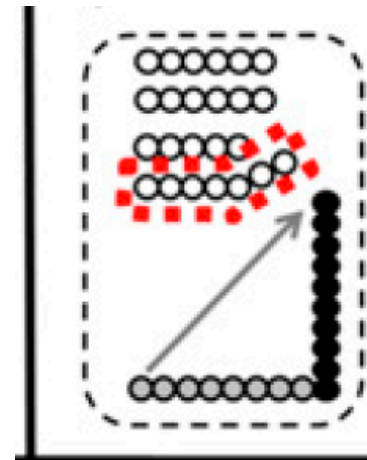
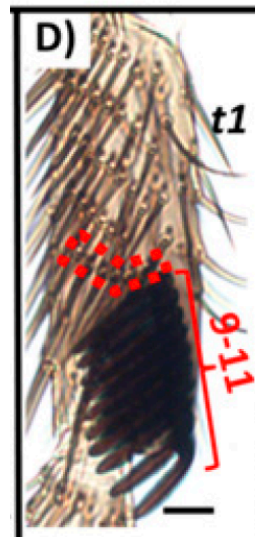
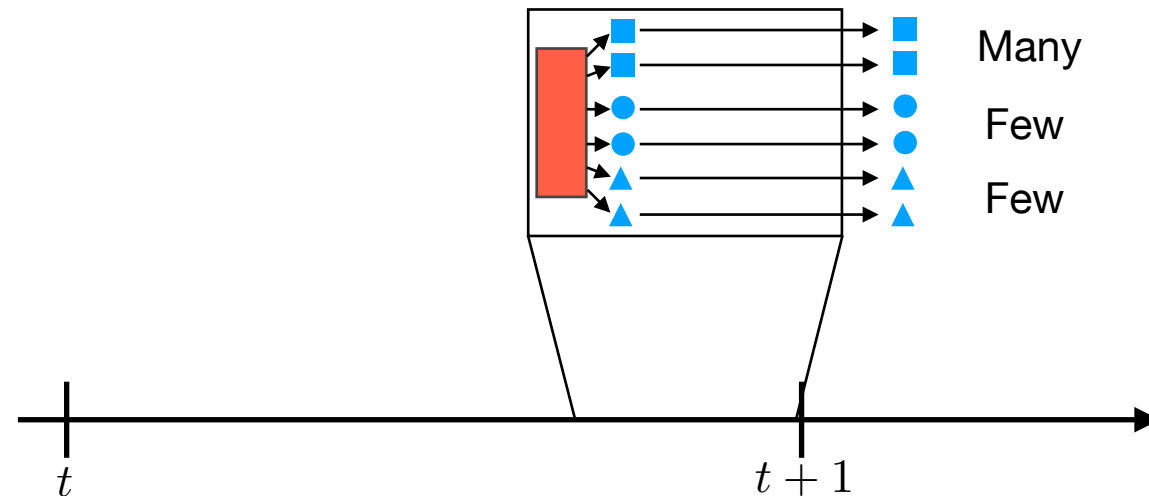
Drosophila Sex Comb Evolution

1. Development results in biased *phenotypic* mutation



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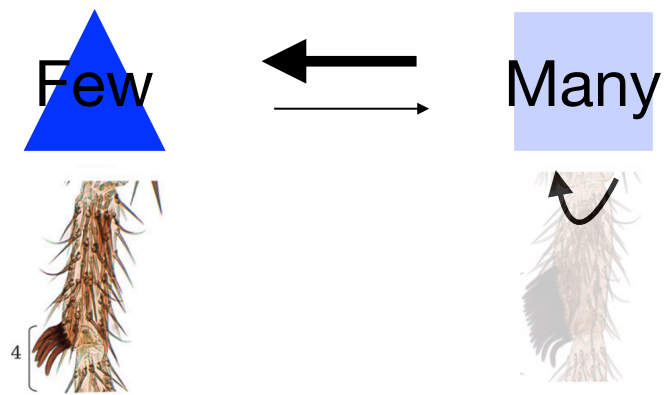
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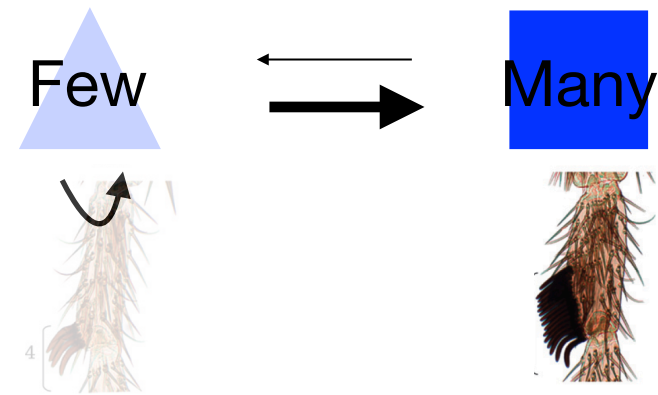
But this biased variation is not adaptive

Quantifying Adaptive Variation

Selection for Few



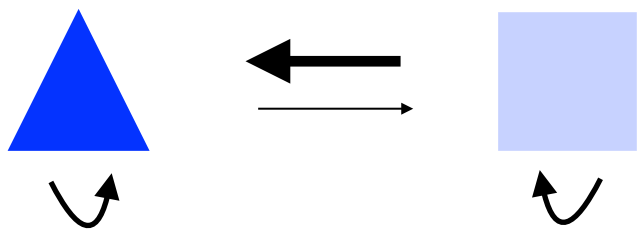
Selection for Many



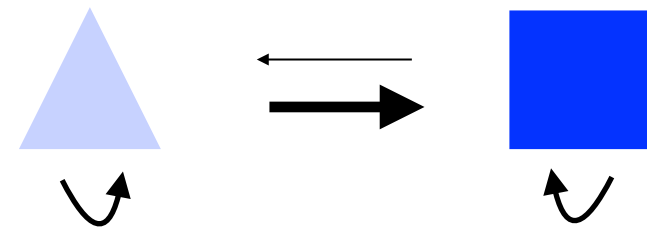
$$\bar{x}(t + 1) - \bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{w}} \text{cov}[x, w] + \mathbb{E}[\Delta x]$$

Quantifying Adaptive Variation

Environment 1

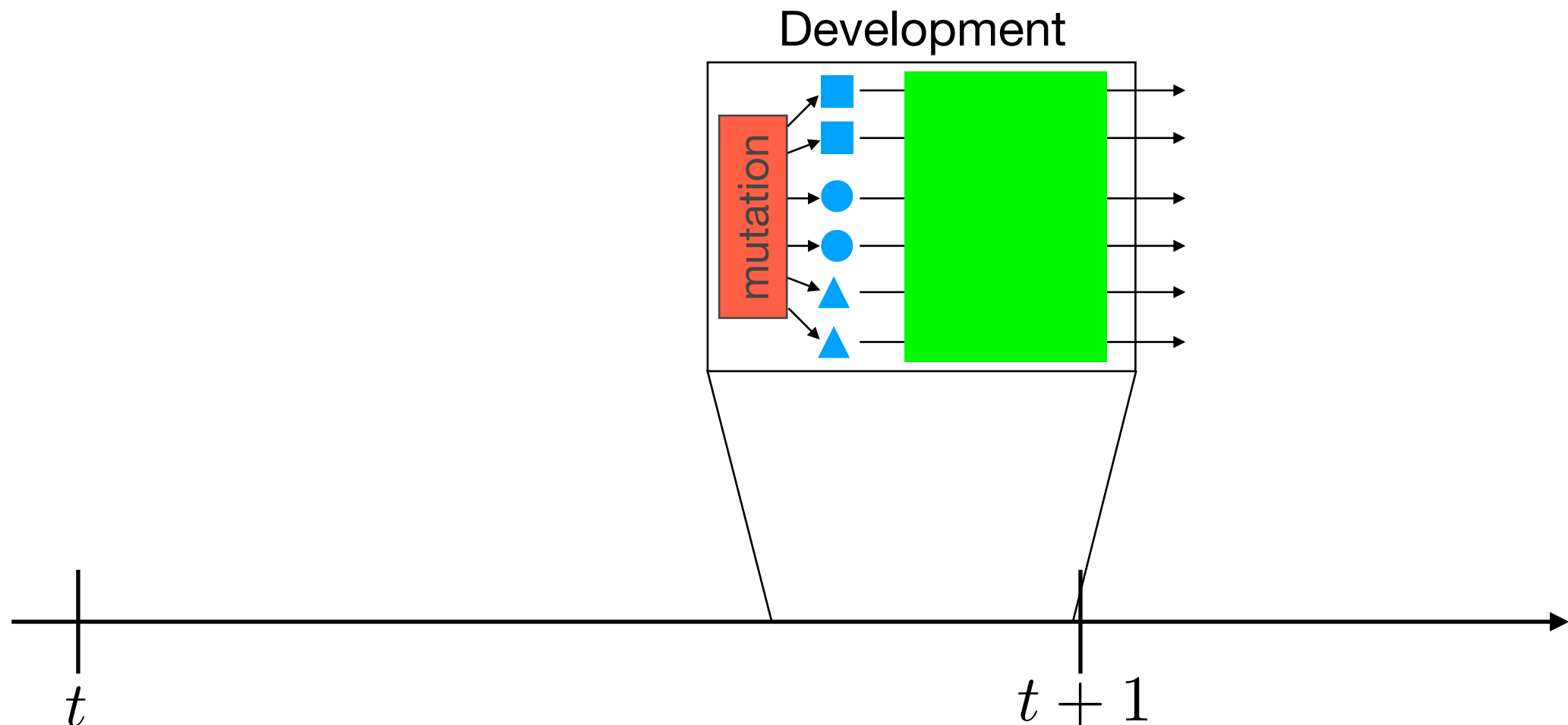


Environment 2



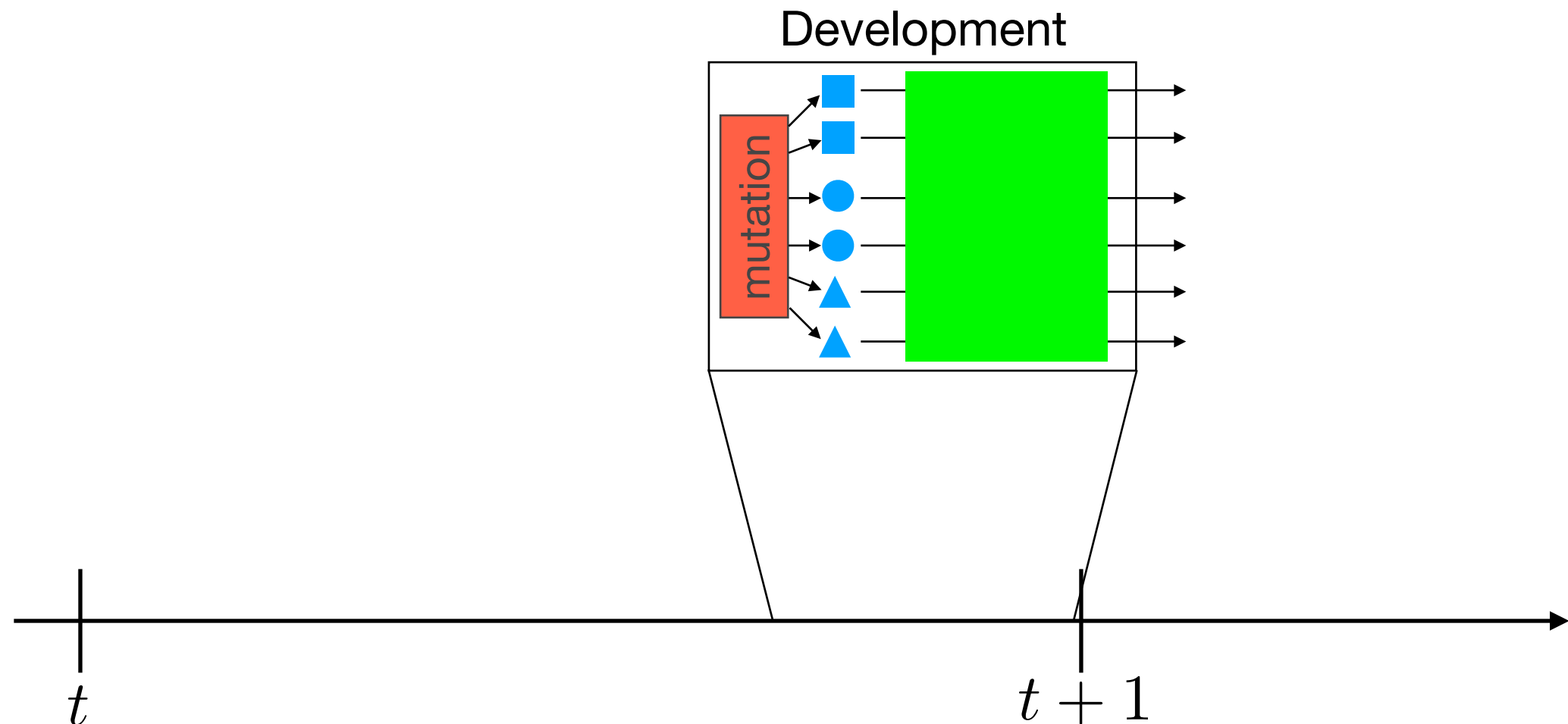
$$\bar{w}(t + 1) - \bar{w}(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{w}} \sigma_w^2 + \mathbb{E}[\Delta w]$$

Why Would Bias be Adaptive in Novel Selective Environments?



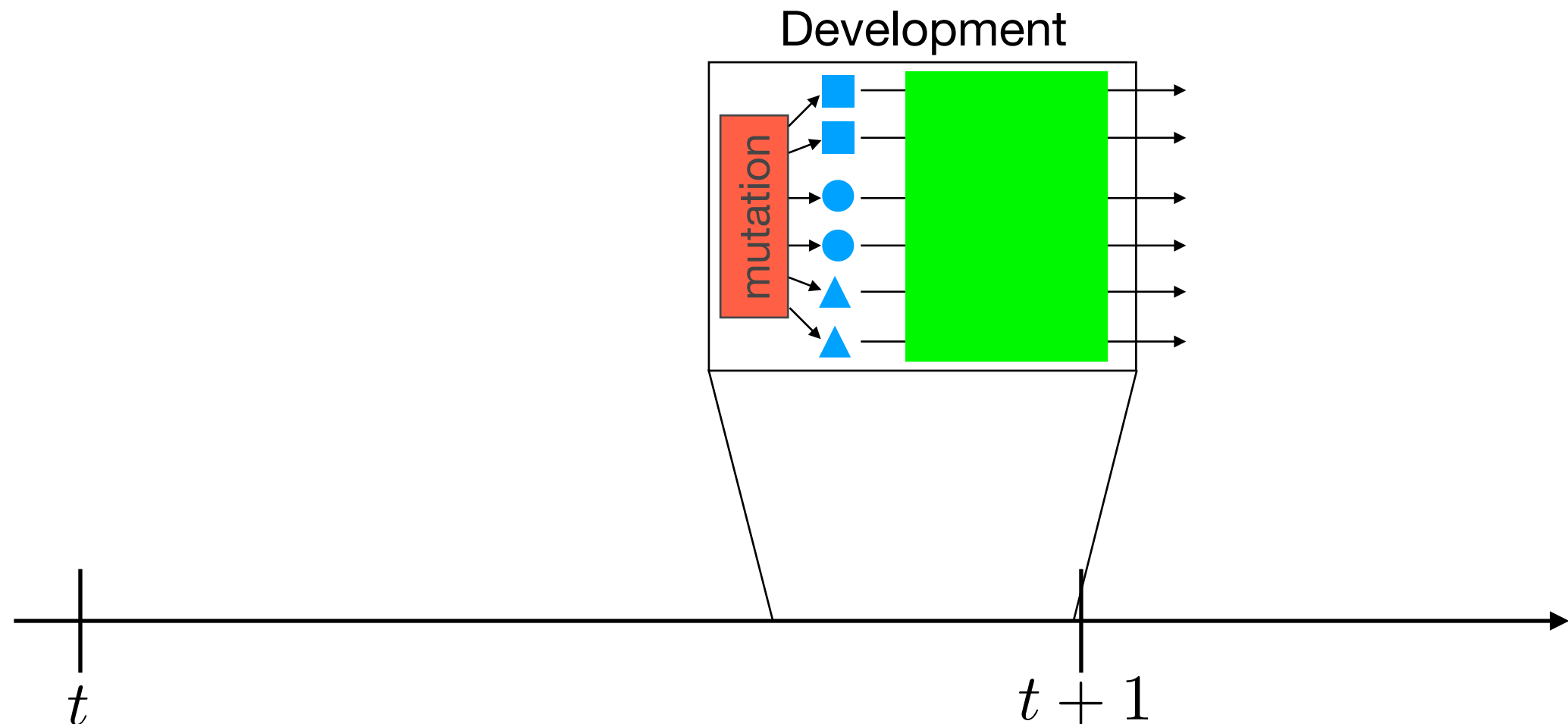
1. Development results in biased ***phenotypic*** mutation (G or NG)
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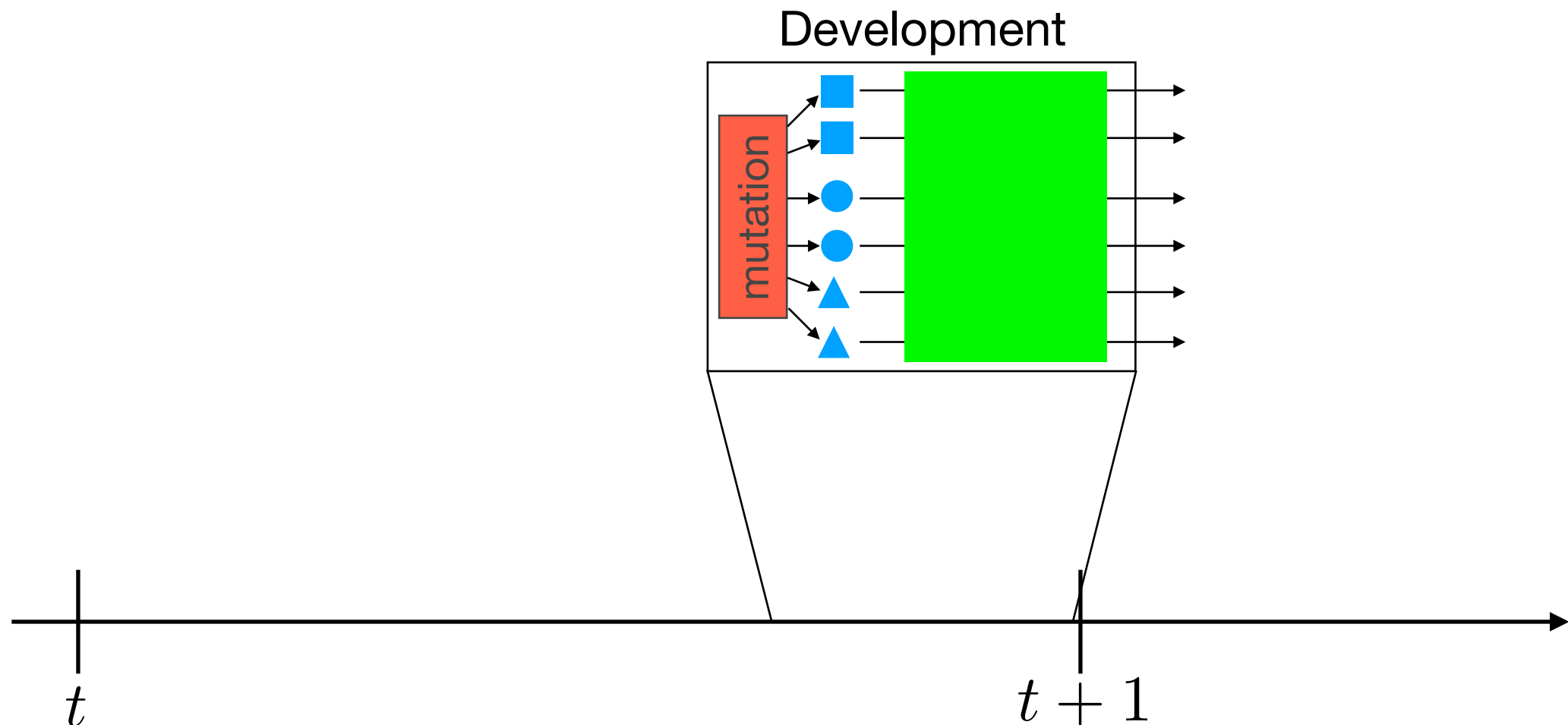
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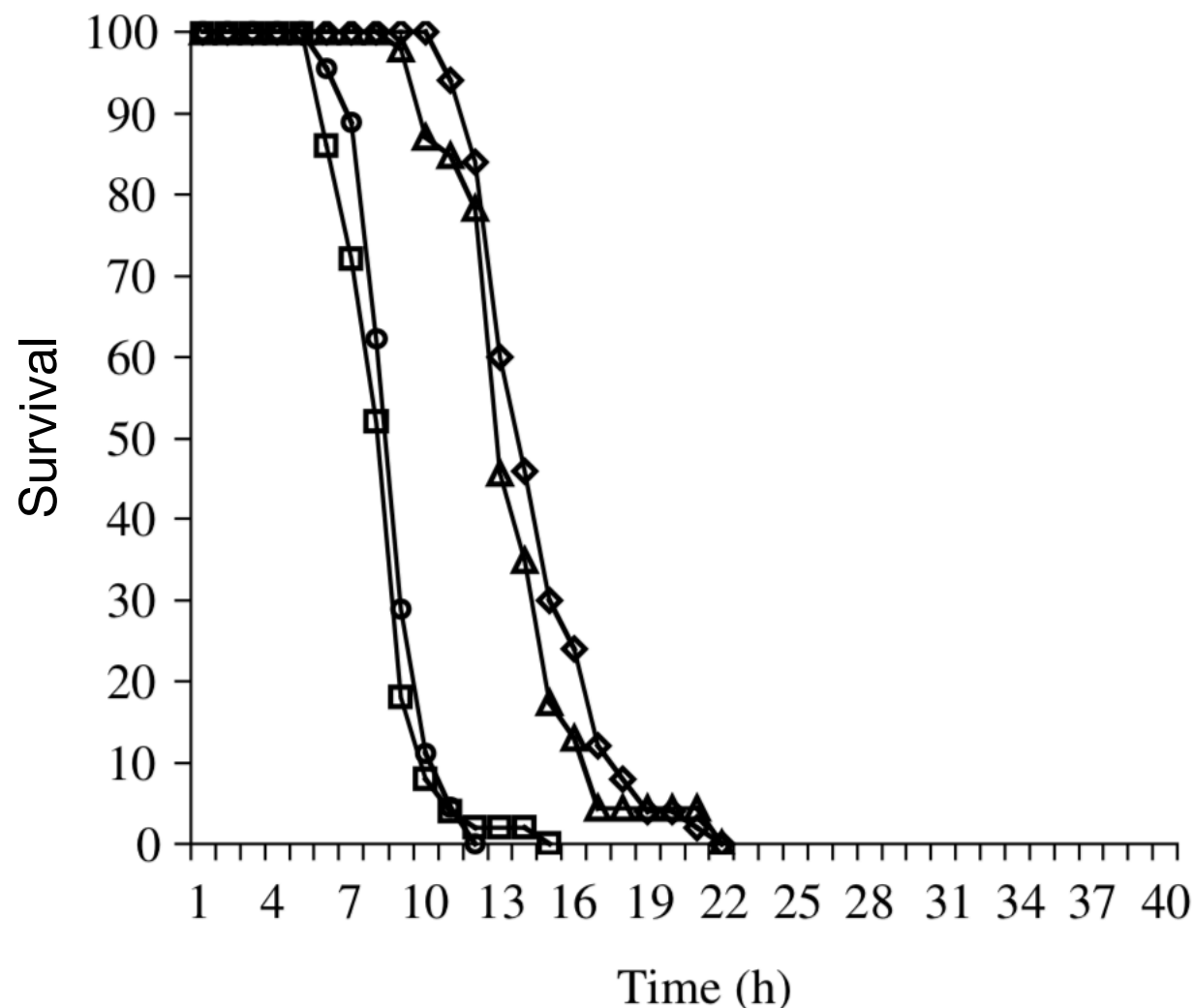
4. Developmental reassignment (G or NG)

Adaptive Variation Through Generalized Stress Response?

Does selection for dealing with stress of one kind produce organisms that respond adaptively to other stresses?

Adaptive Variation Through Generalized Stress Response?

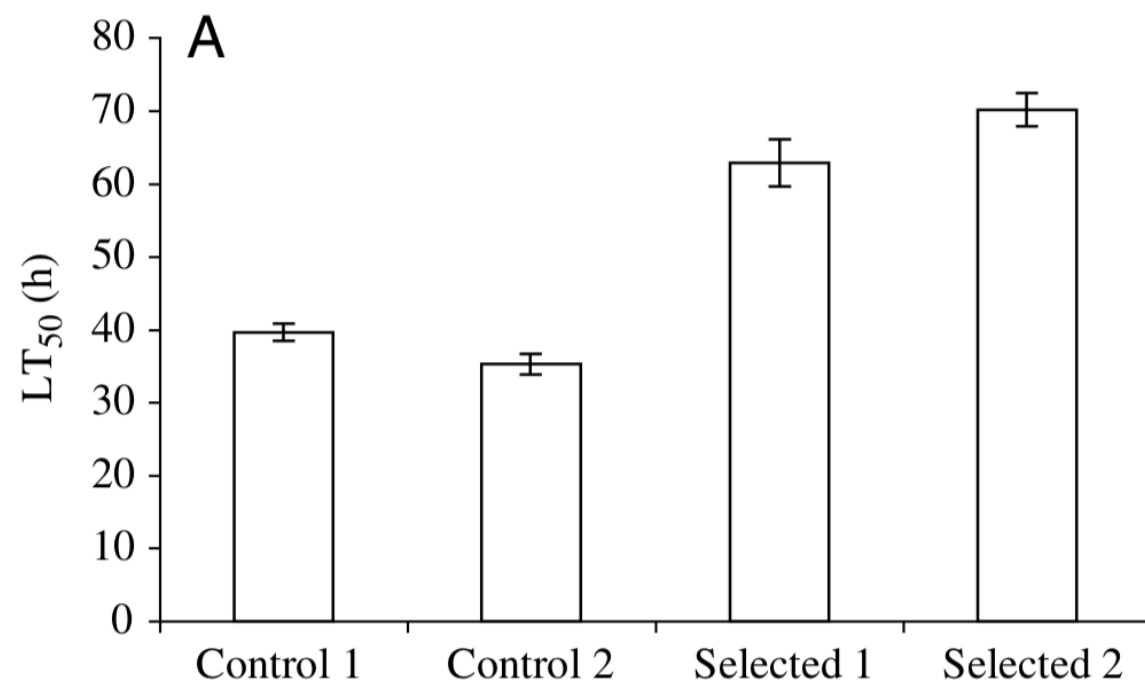
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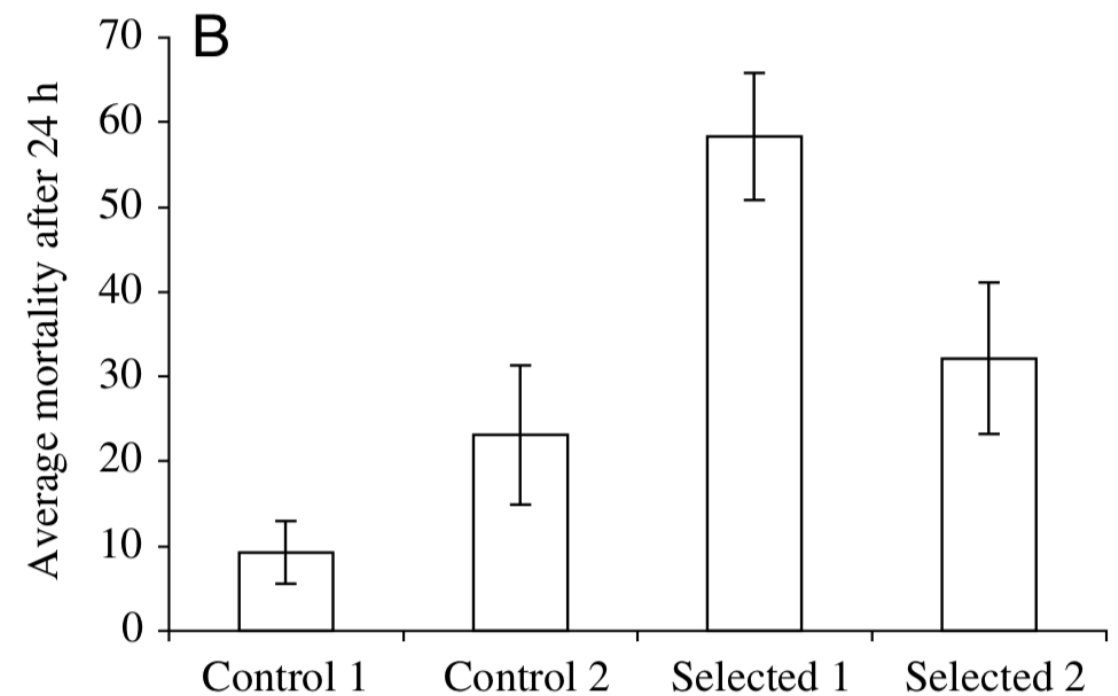
Select *Drosophila* for
desiccation resistance

Adaptive Variation Through Generalized Stress Response?

Starvation Stress

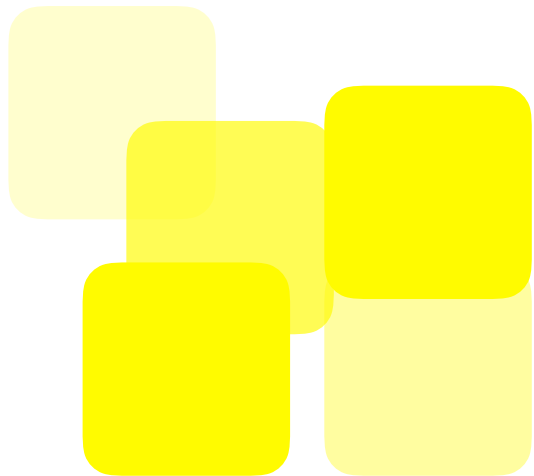


Temperature Stress



Quantifying Adaptive Variation

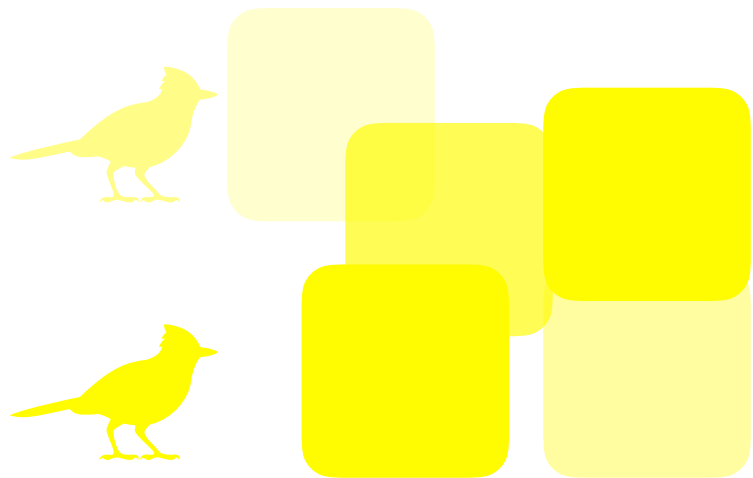
Yellow Environment



$$\bar{w}(t+1) - \bar{w}(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{w}} \sigma_w^2 + \mathbb{E}[\Delta w]$$

Quantifying Adaptive Variation

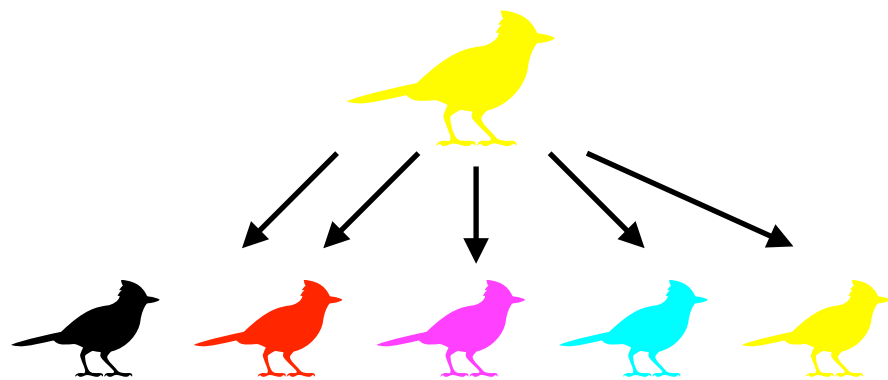
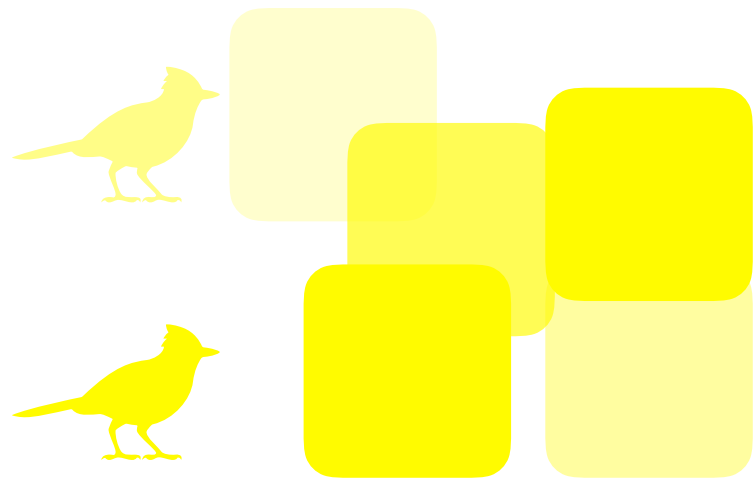
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Quantifying Adaptive Variation

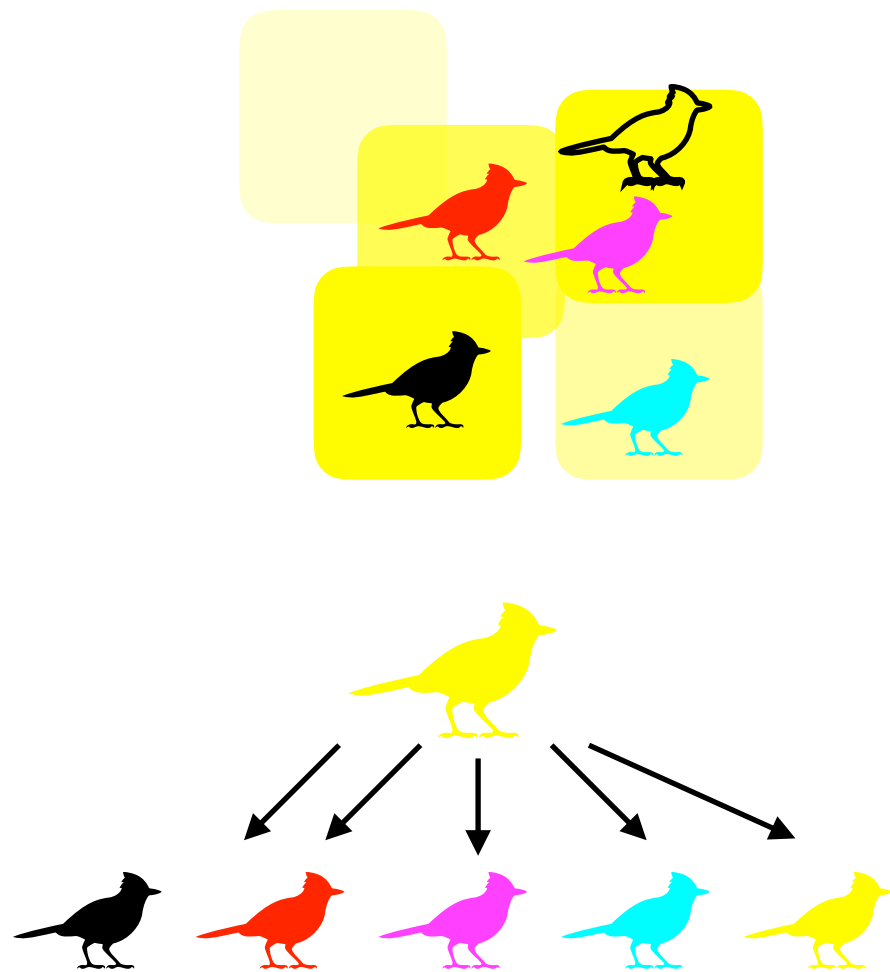
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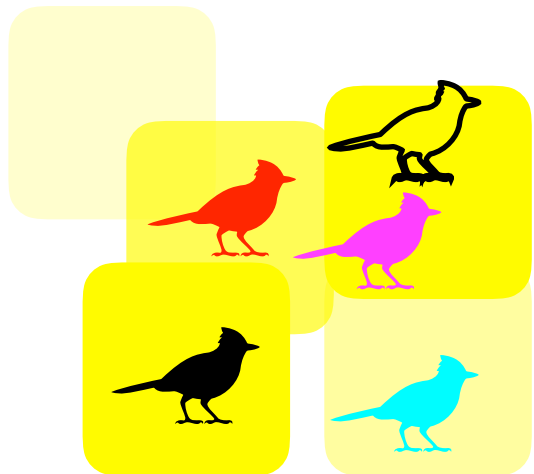
Yellow Environment



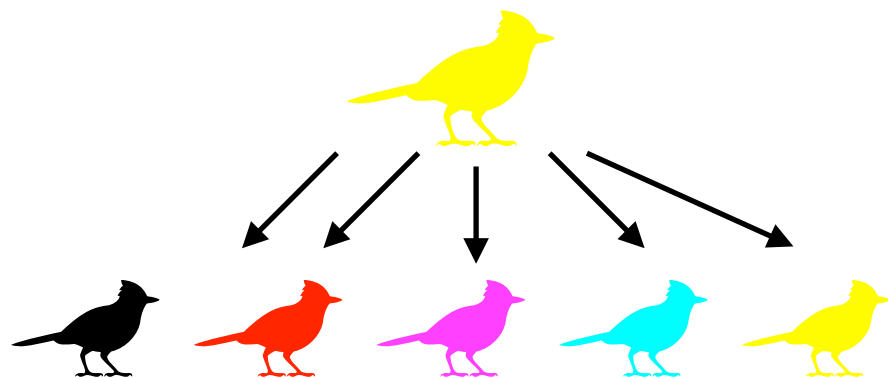
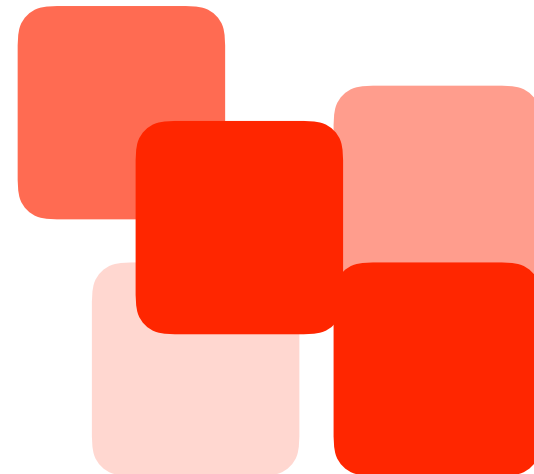
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Quantifying Adaptive Variation

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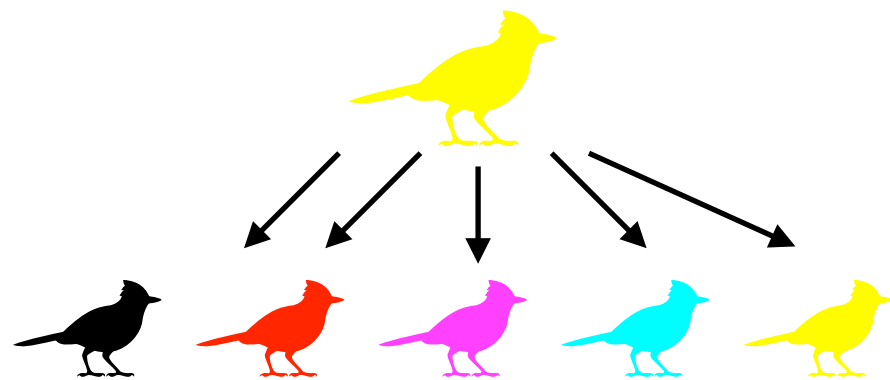
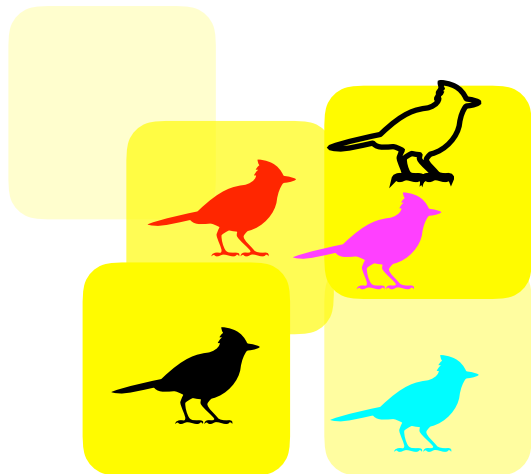
Red Environment



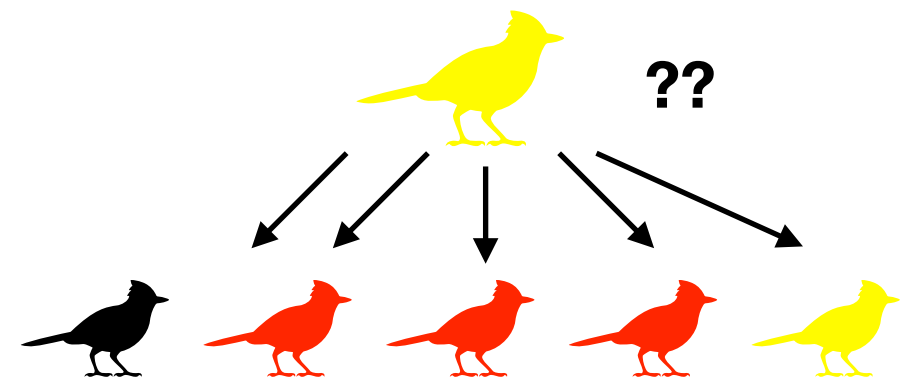
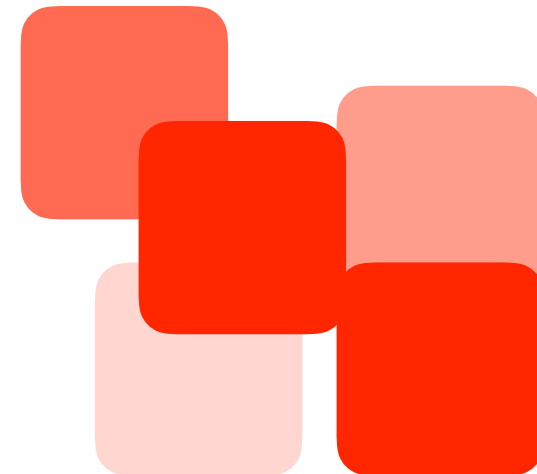
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Quantifying Adaptive Variation

Yellow Environment



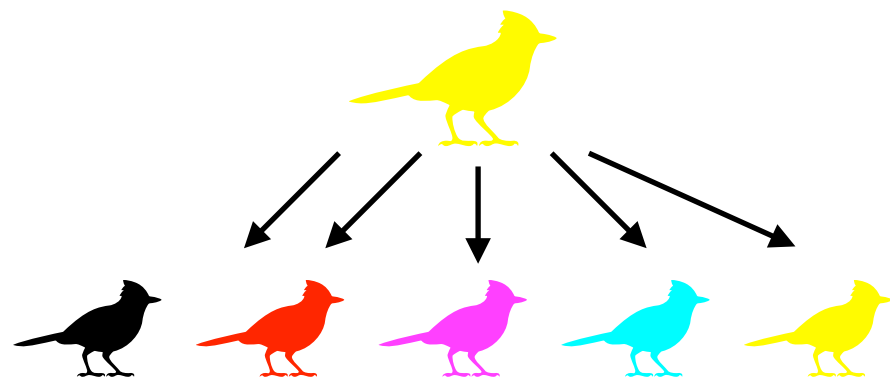
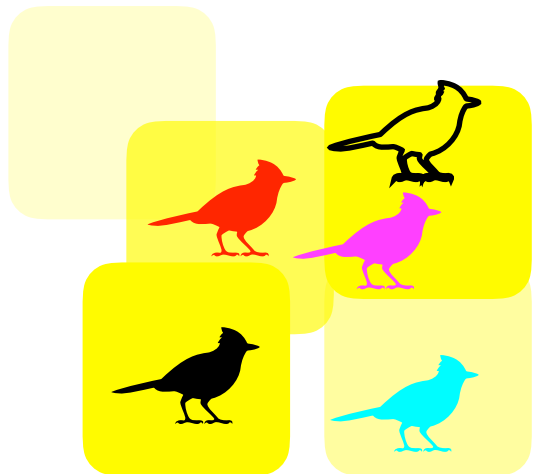
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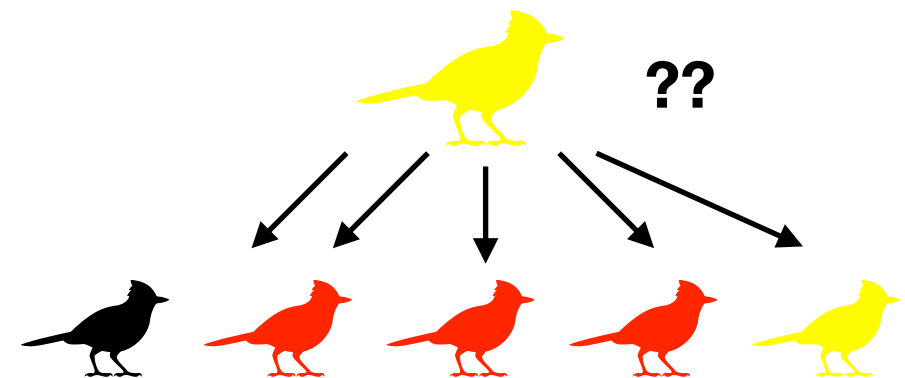
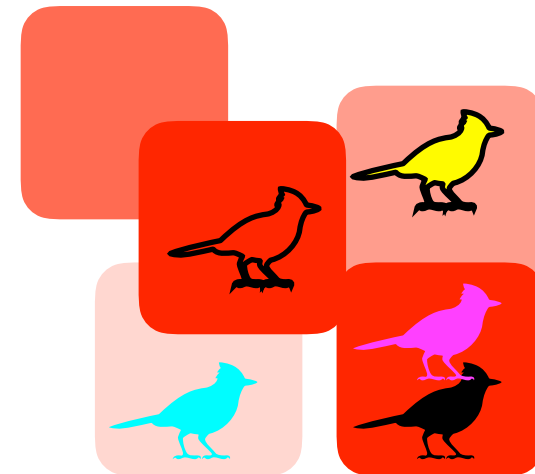
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Quantifying Adaptive Variation

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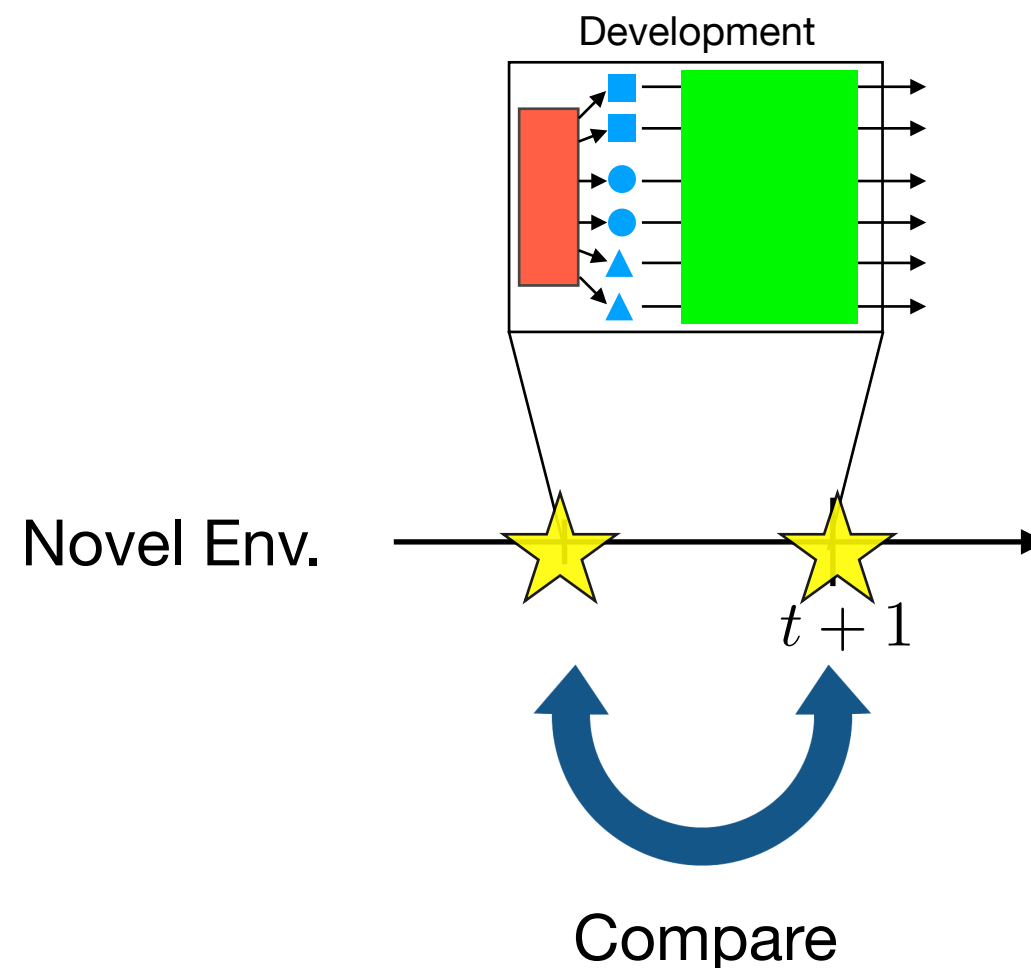
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Quantifying Adaptive Variation

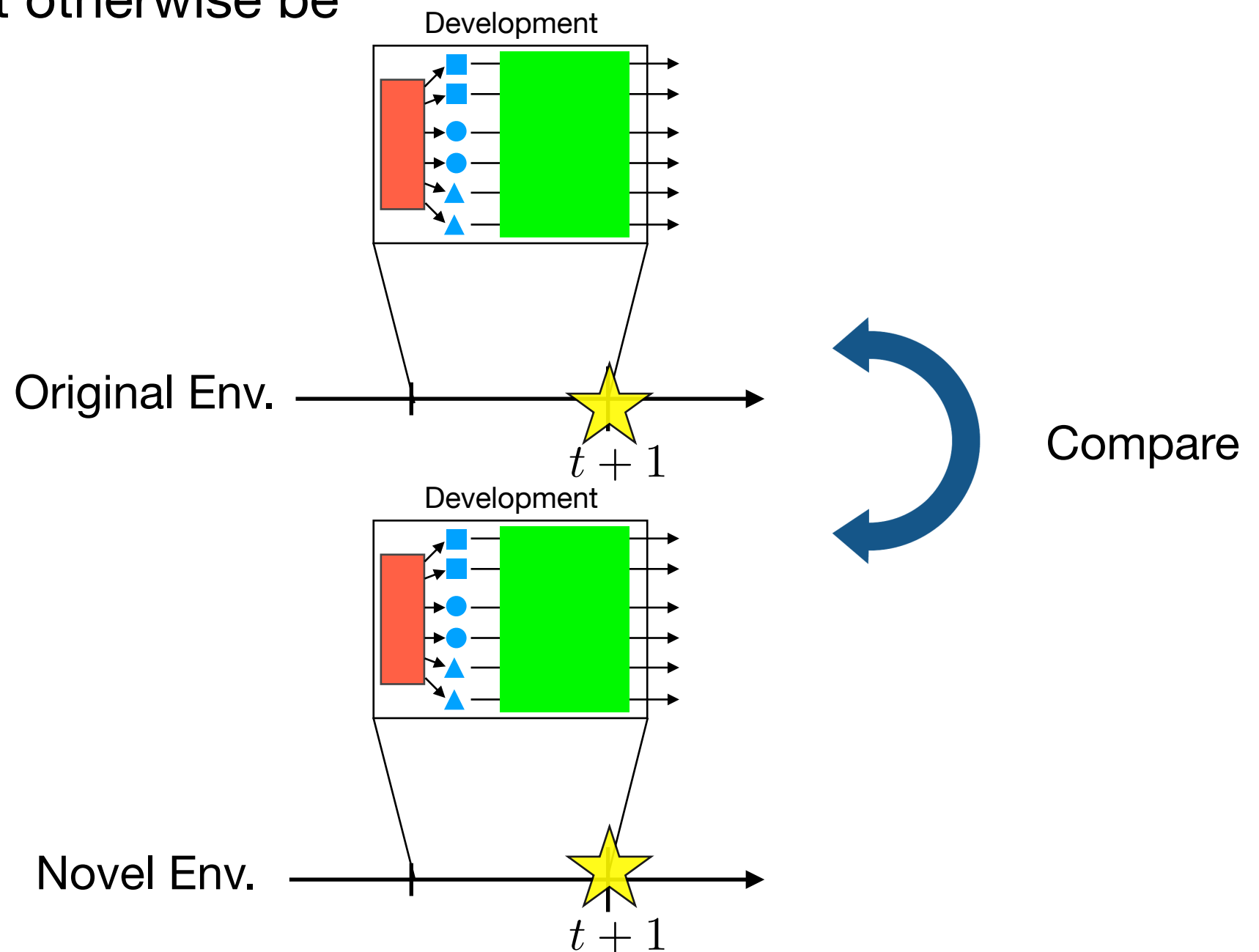
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Thanks to: Richard Watson, Kevin Laland, Tobias Uller