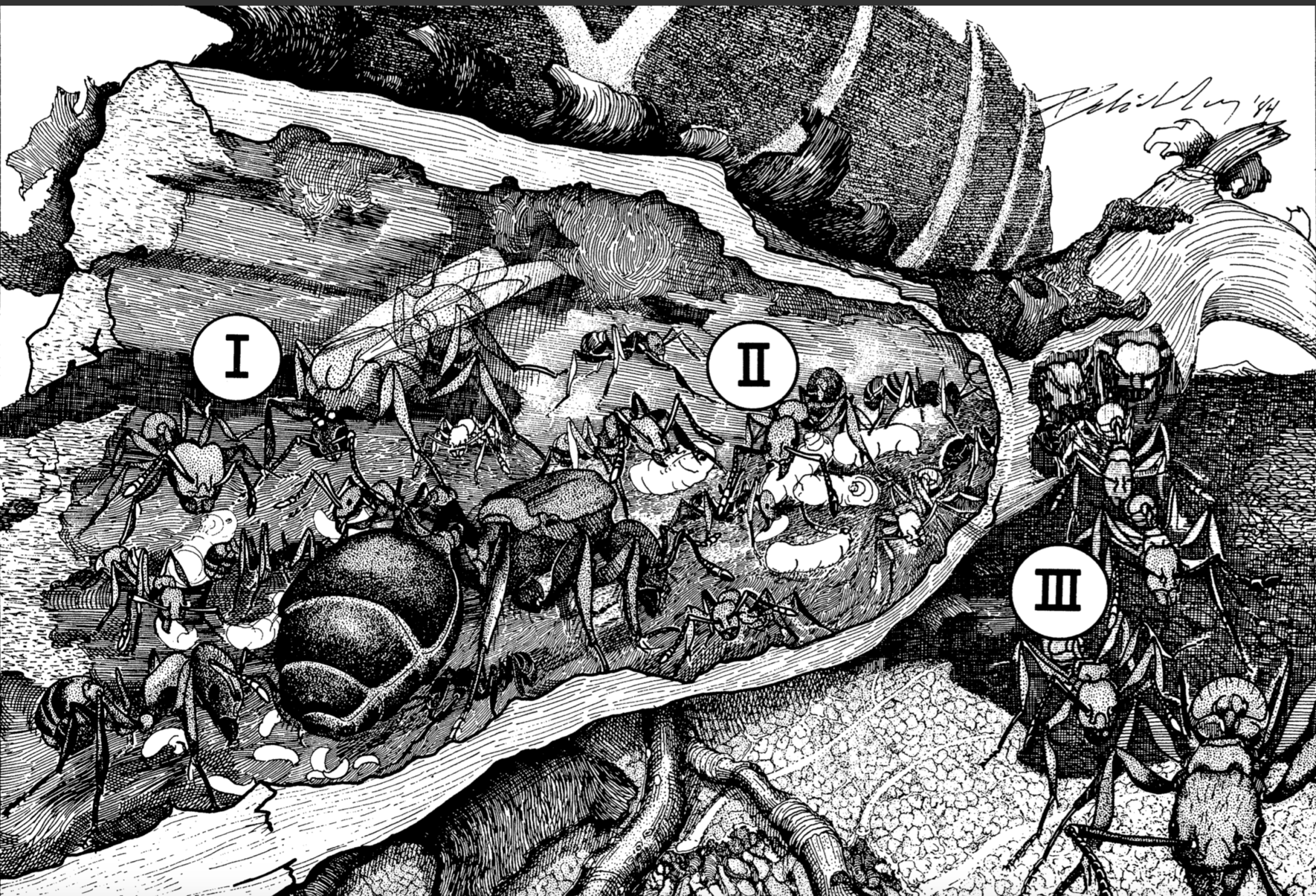


The genomic & phenotypic consequences of breeding status in social mole-rats

Rachel Johnston, PhD
Conservation Genomics Scientist
Zoo New England & Broad Institute





Naked mole-rat
Heterocephalus glaber



Damaraland mole-rat
Fukomys damarensis

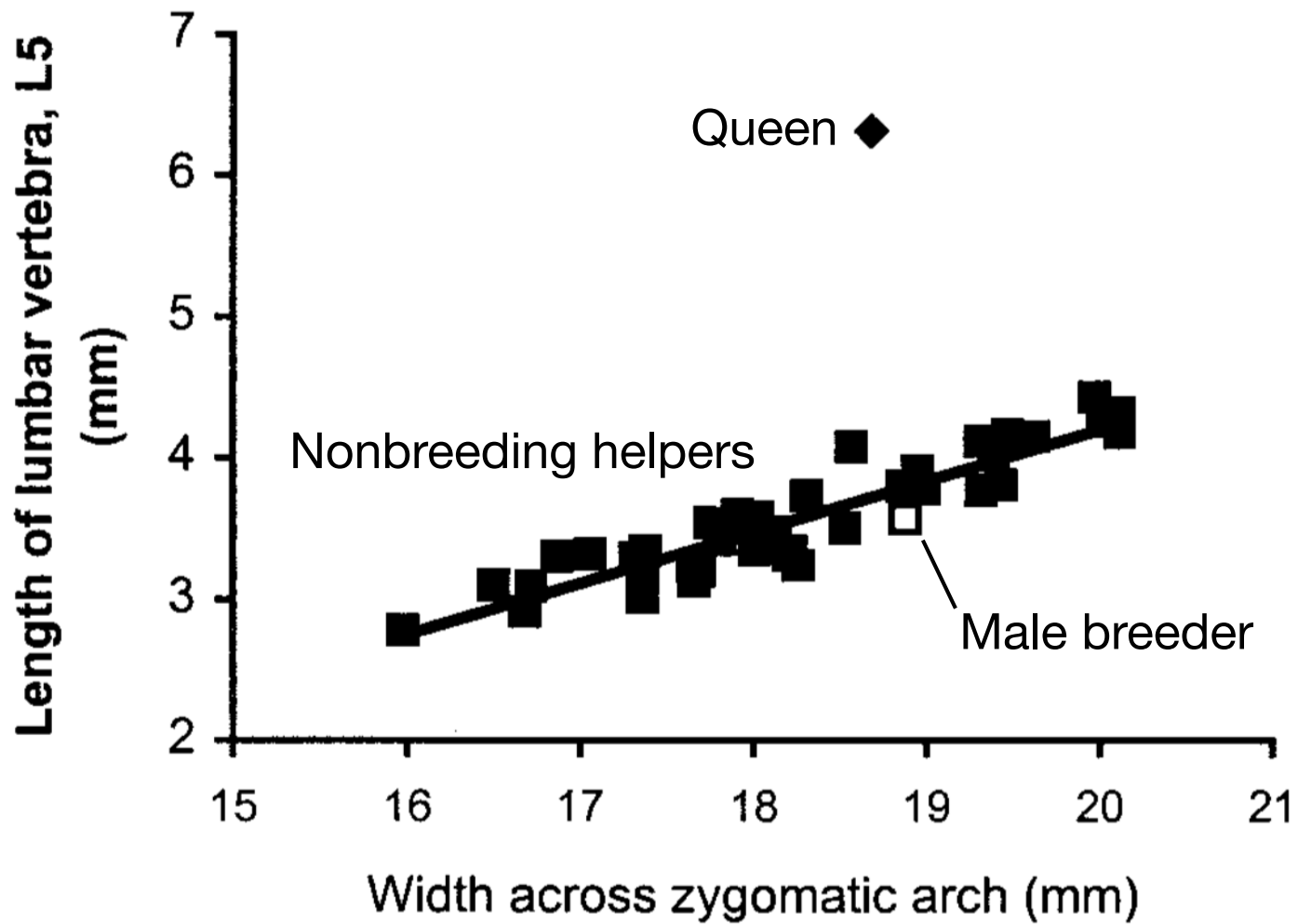
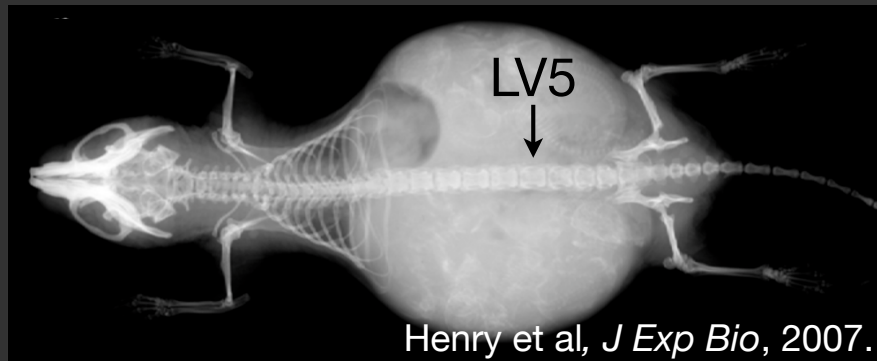


EO Wilson's three criteria for eusociality:

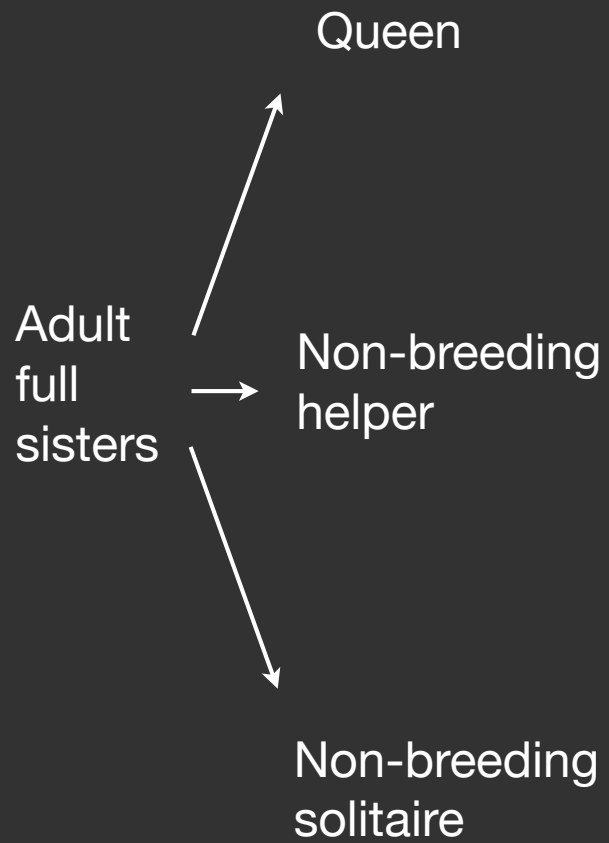
1. Reproductive division of labor
2. Overlap of \geq two generations contributing to colony labor
3. Colony members cooperate in caring for young

Wilson, 1971.

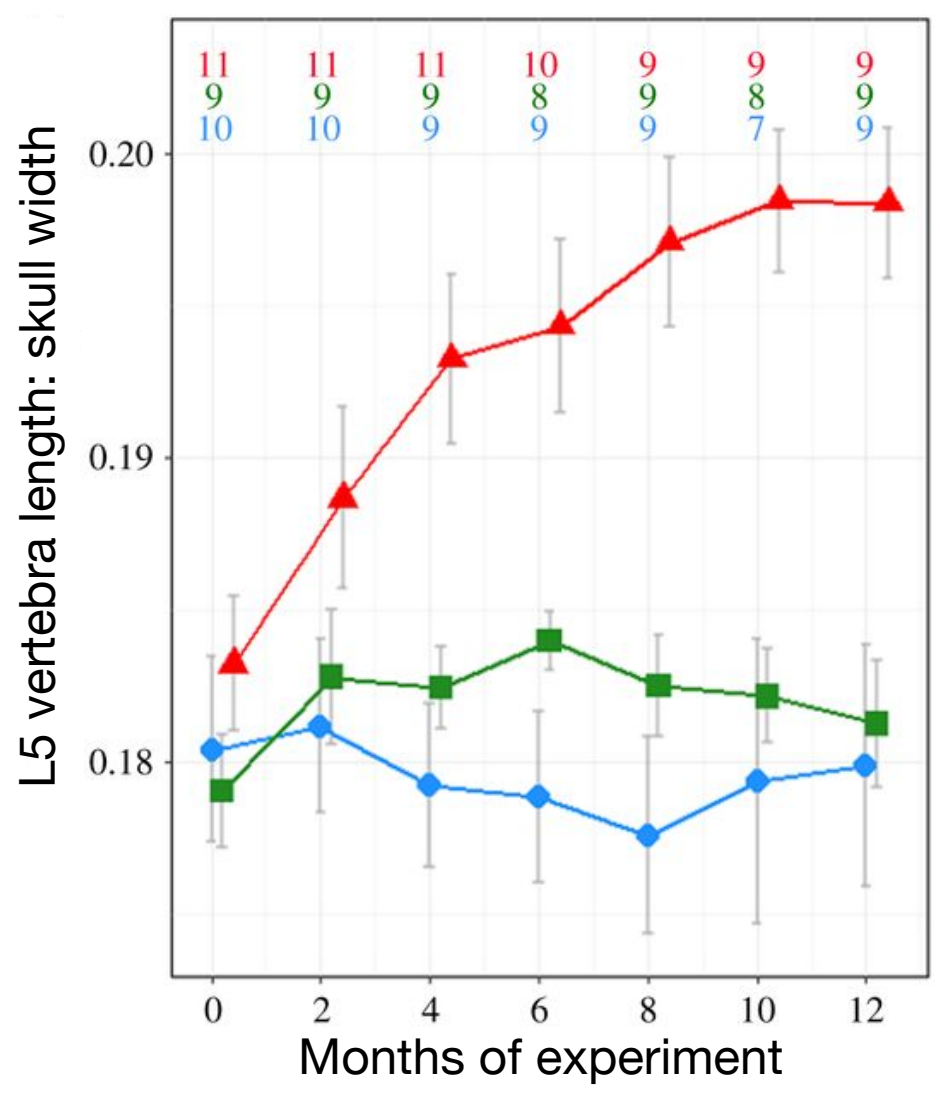
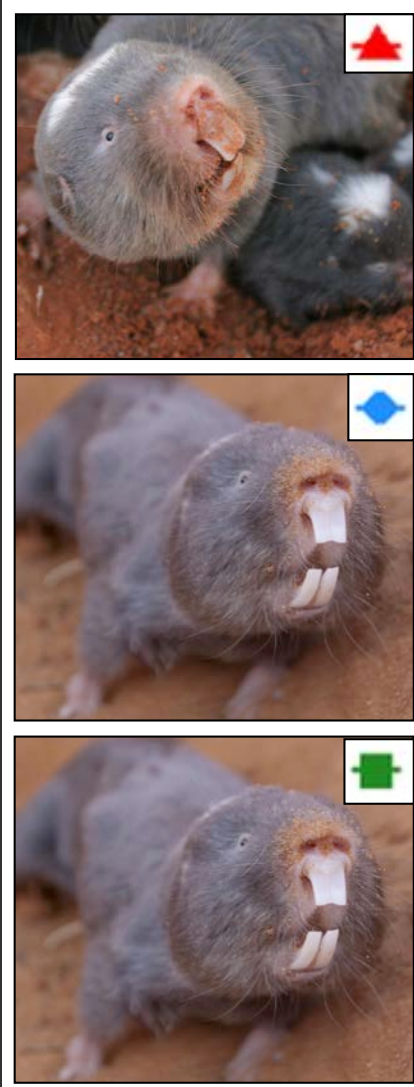
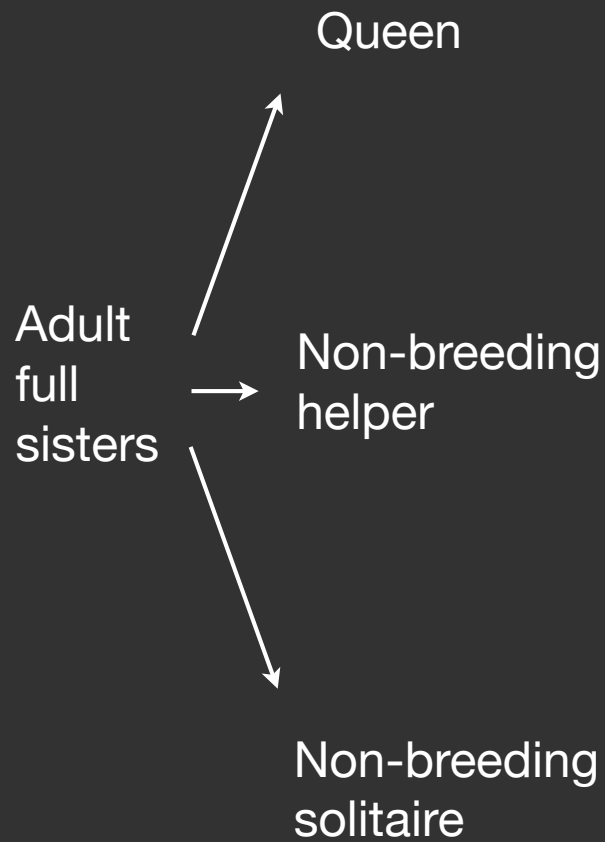
Faulkes & Bennett, 2015.



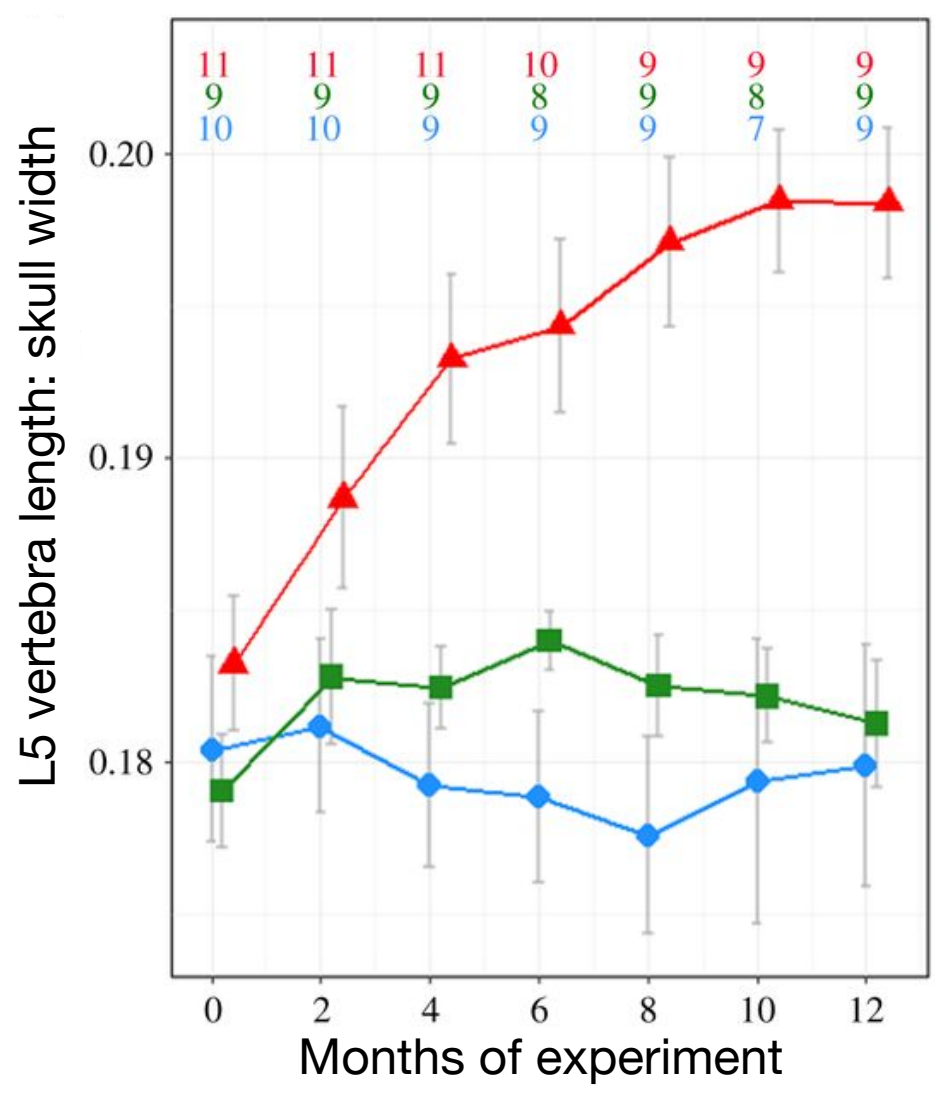
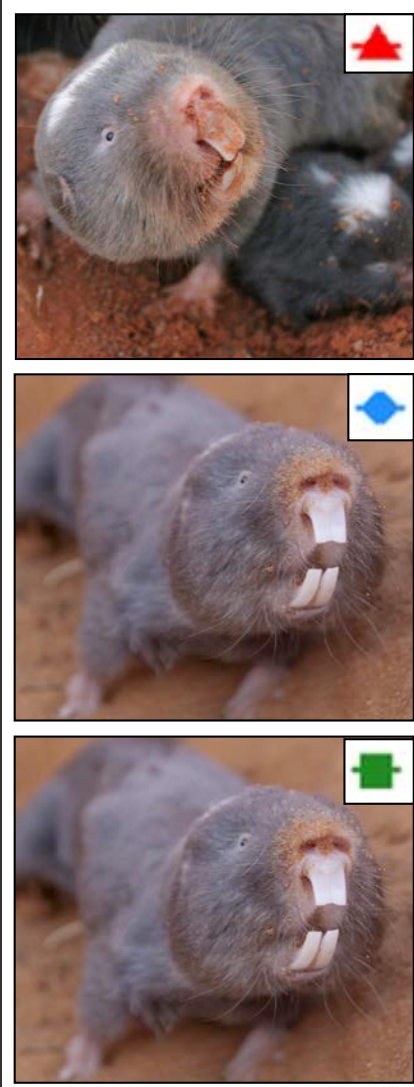
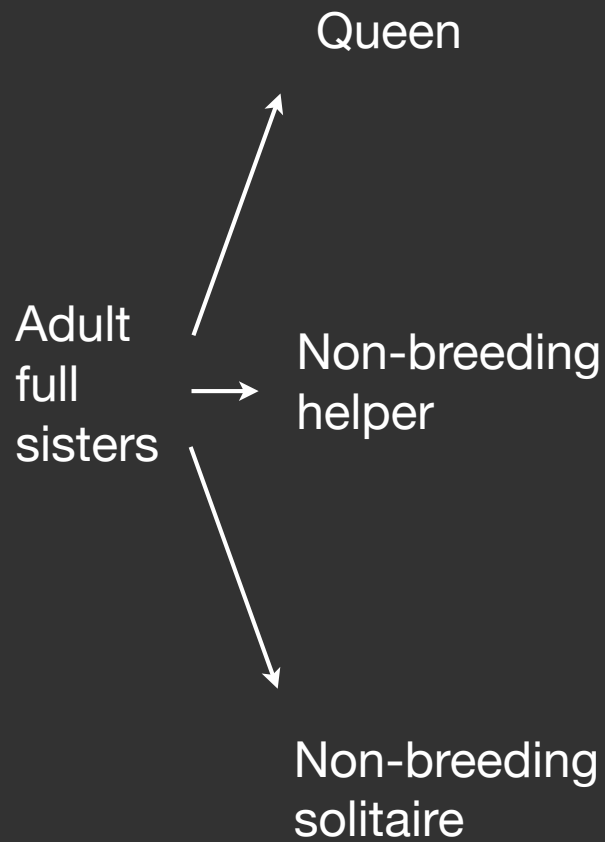
O'Riain et al, *PNAS*, 2000.



Thorley et al, *Proc. R. Soc. B*, 2018.



Thorley et al, *Proc. R. Soc. B*, 2018.



Thorley et al, *Proc. R. Soc. B*, 2018.

Questions

1. What are the gene regulatory changes that support skeletal remodeling?
2. Does queen status extend to other parts of the skeleton?
3. Do changes reflect consequences of intensive reproductive investment that has evolved in this social system?



Photo credit: Kyle Finn

Kalahari Research Centre

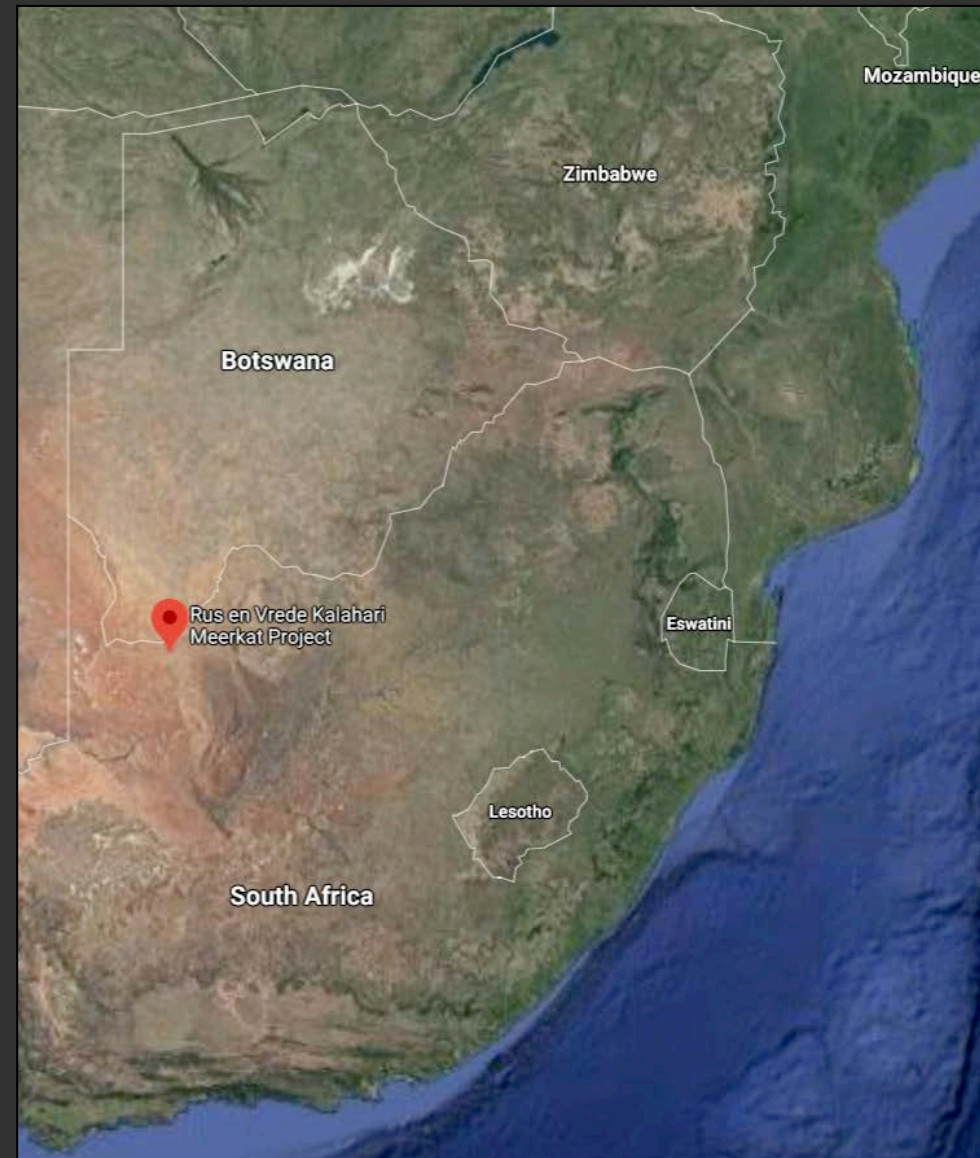
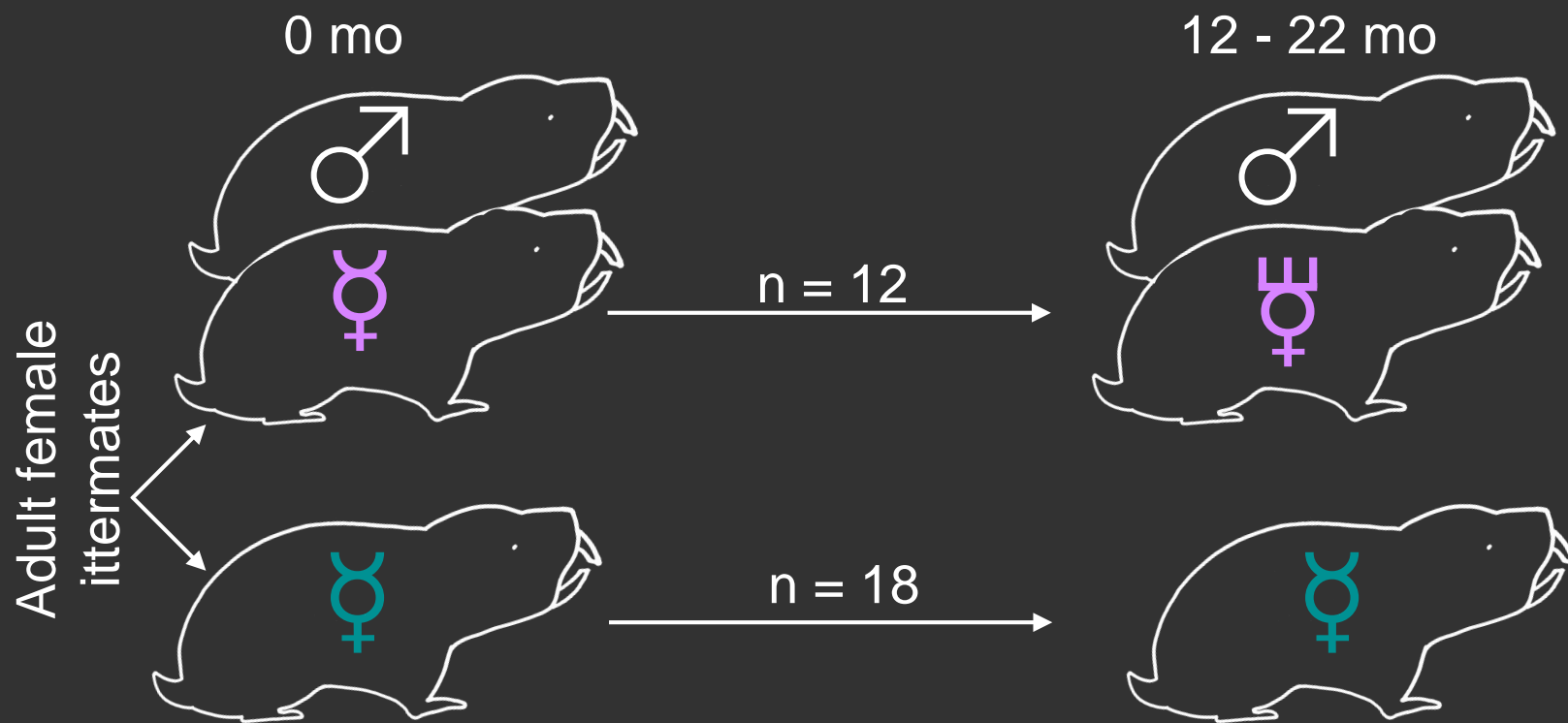


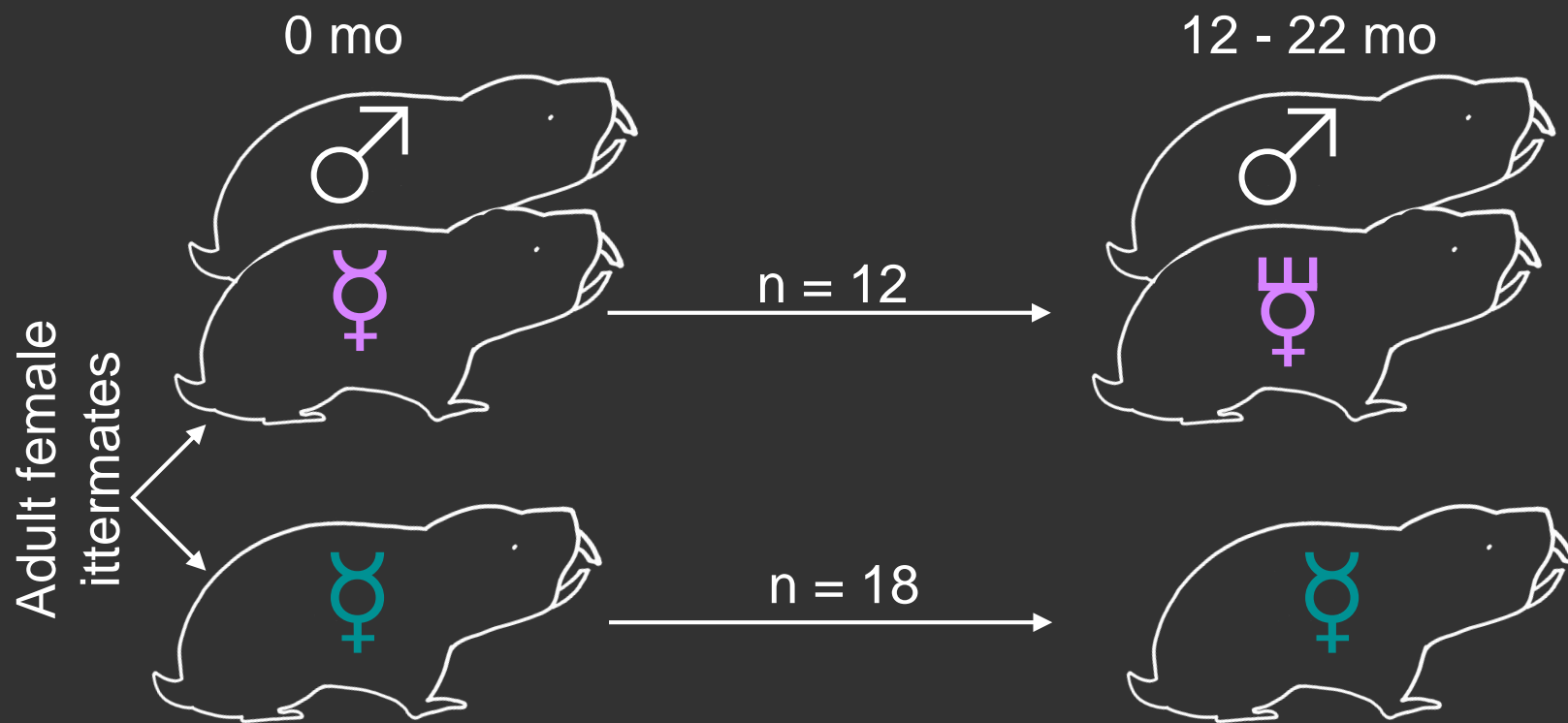
Photo credit: Kyle Finn






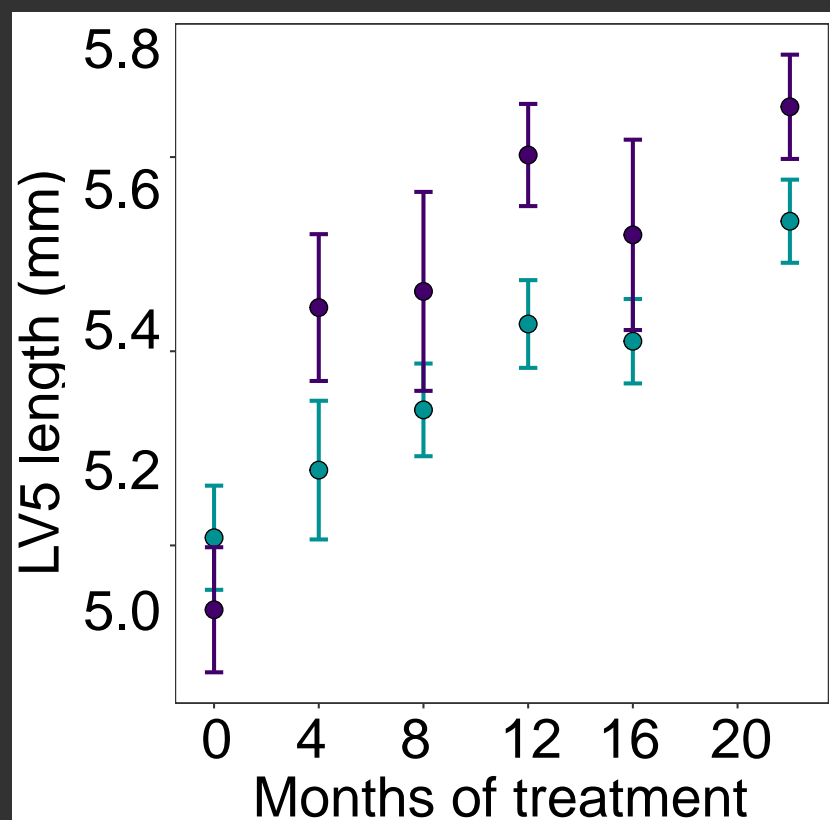
♂ Male

♀ Nonbreeding female

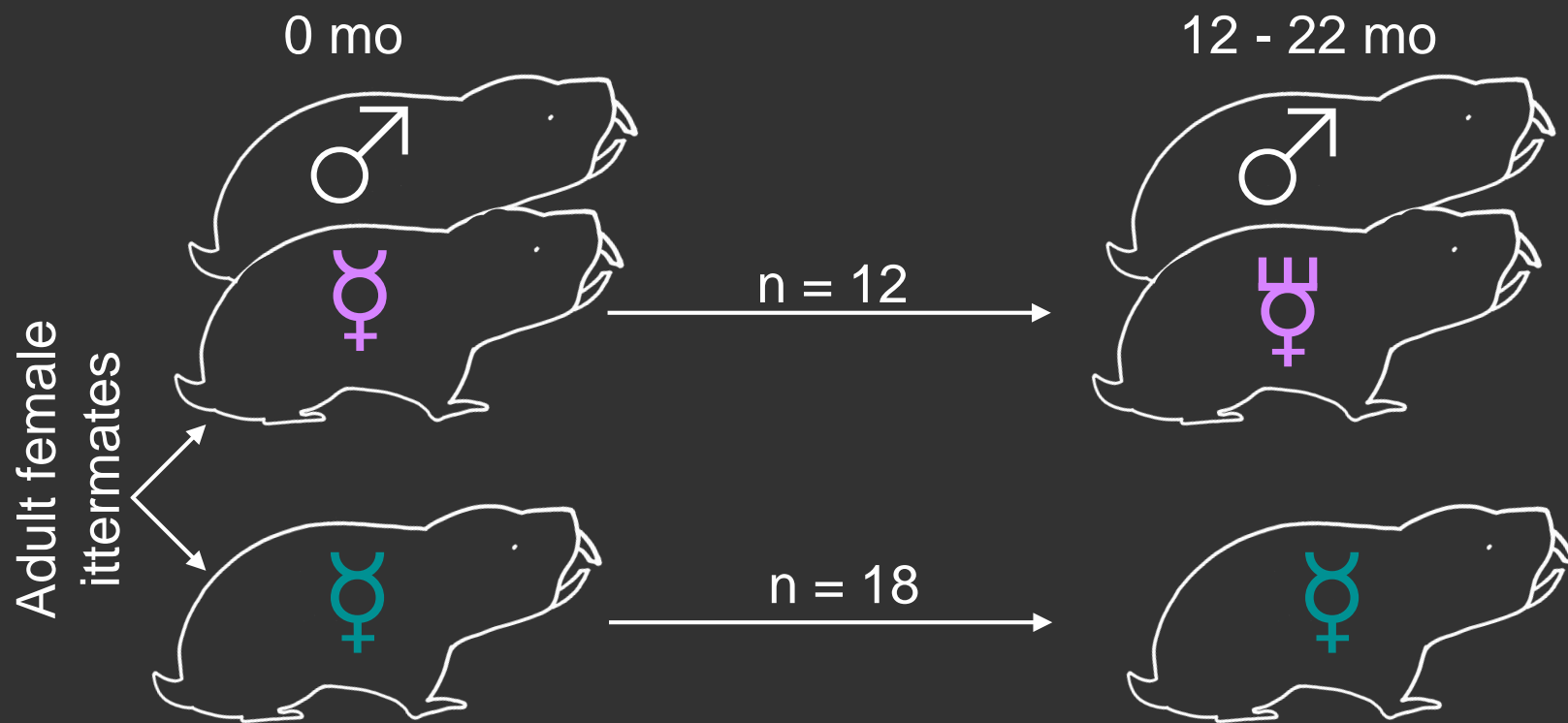
♀ Queen



 Male
 Nonbreeding female
 Queen



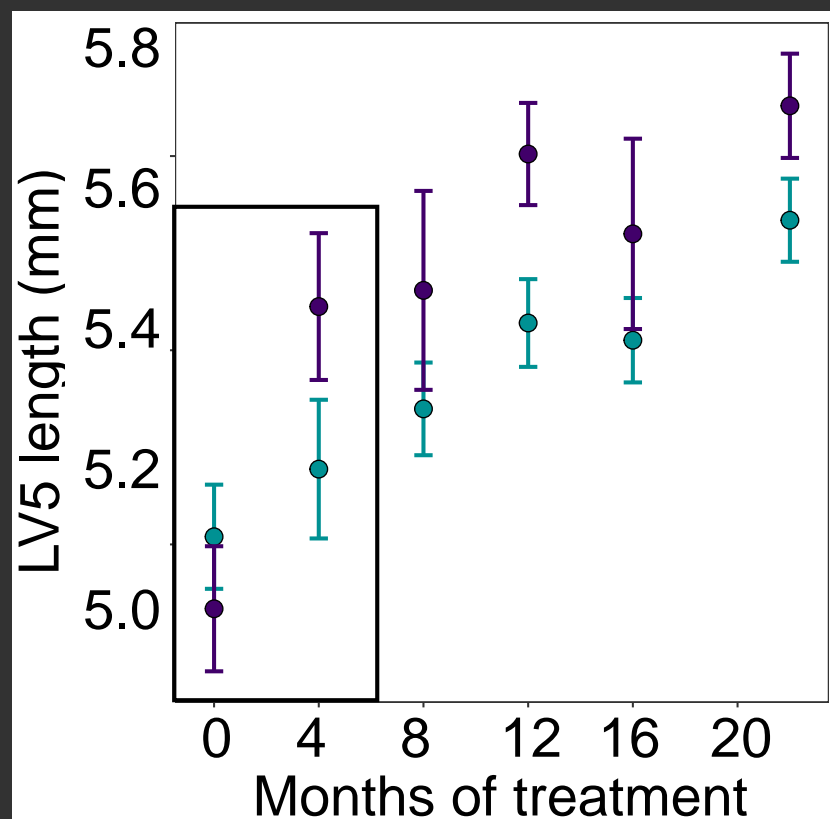
Johnston et al, *eLife*, 2021.



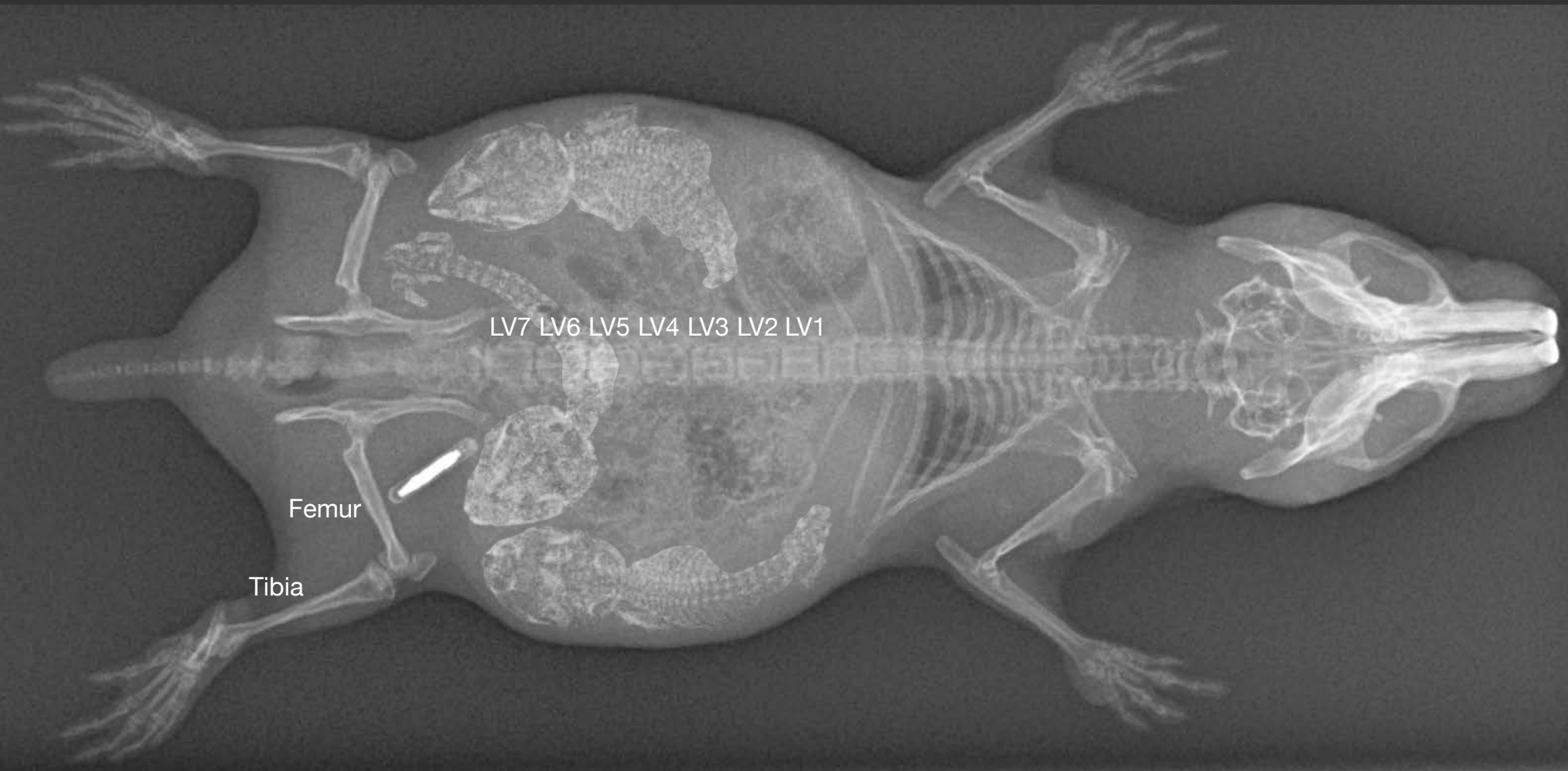
♂ Male

♀ Nonbreeding female

♀ Queen



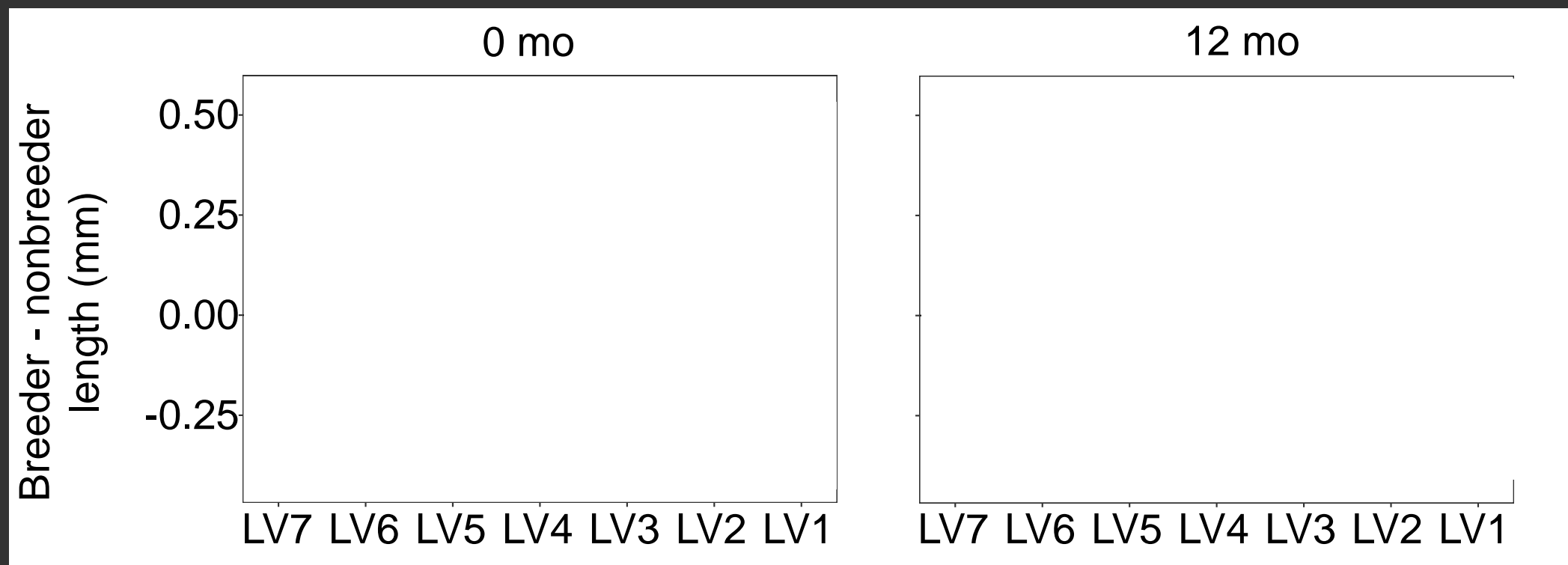
Johnston et al, *eLife*, 2021.

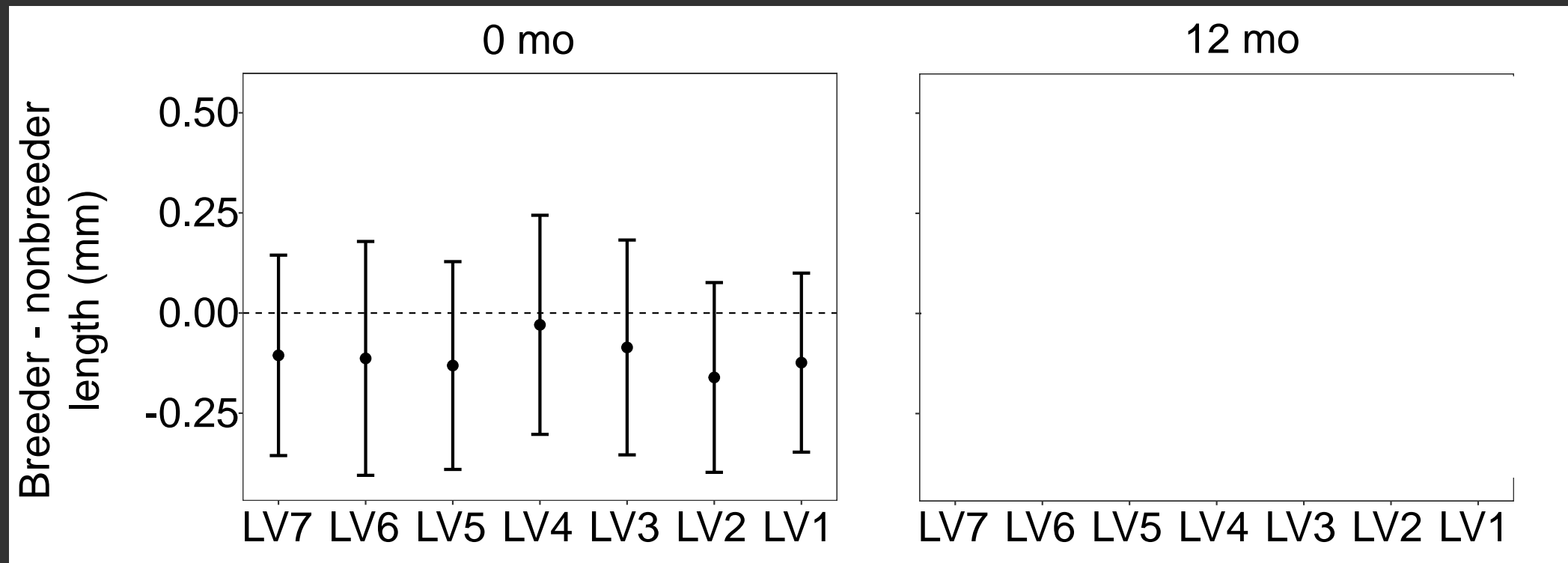


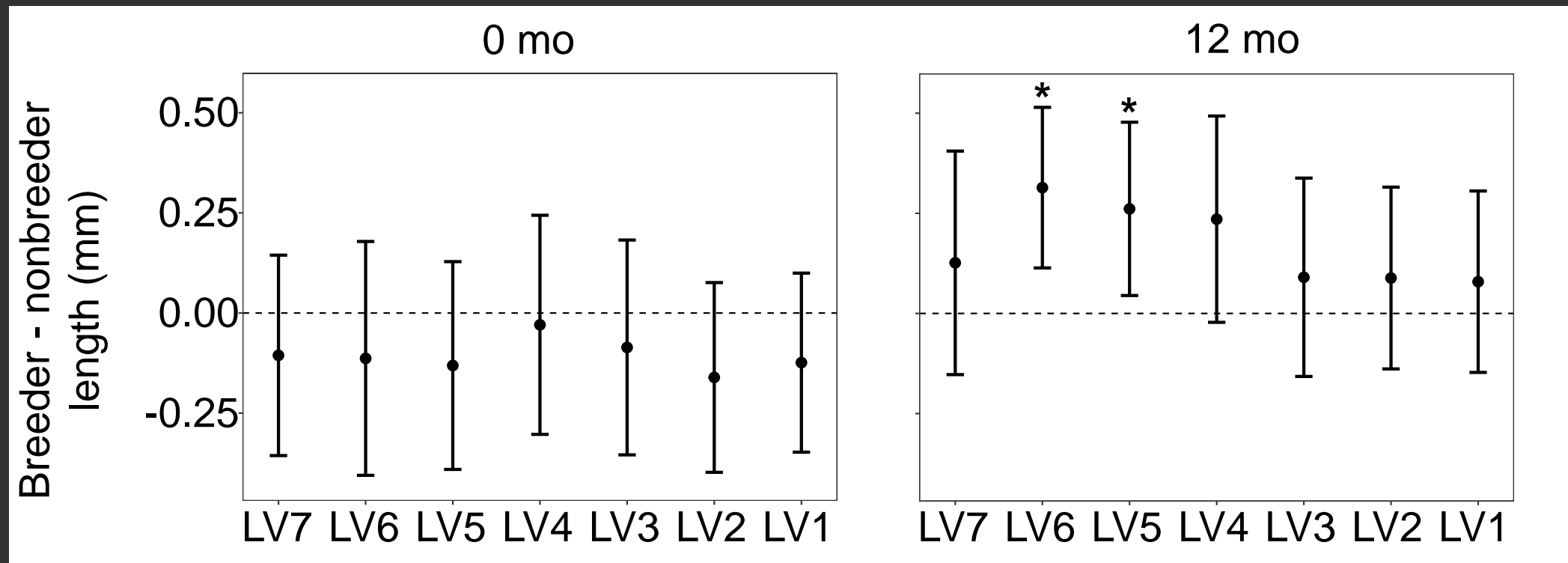
LV7 LV6 LV5 LV4 LV3 LV2 LV1

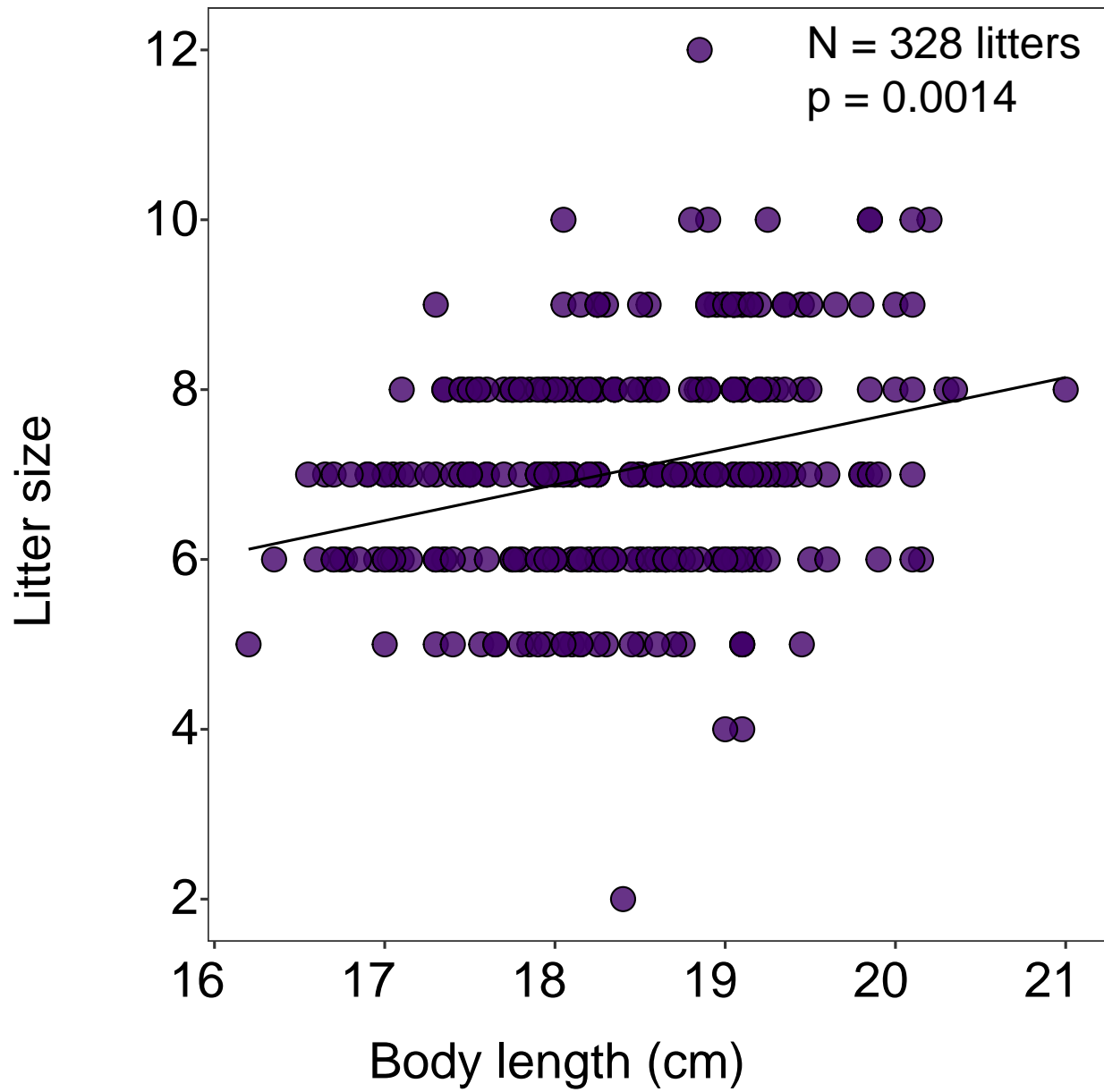
Femur

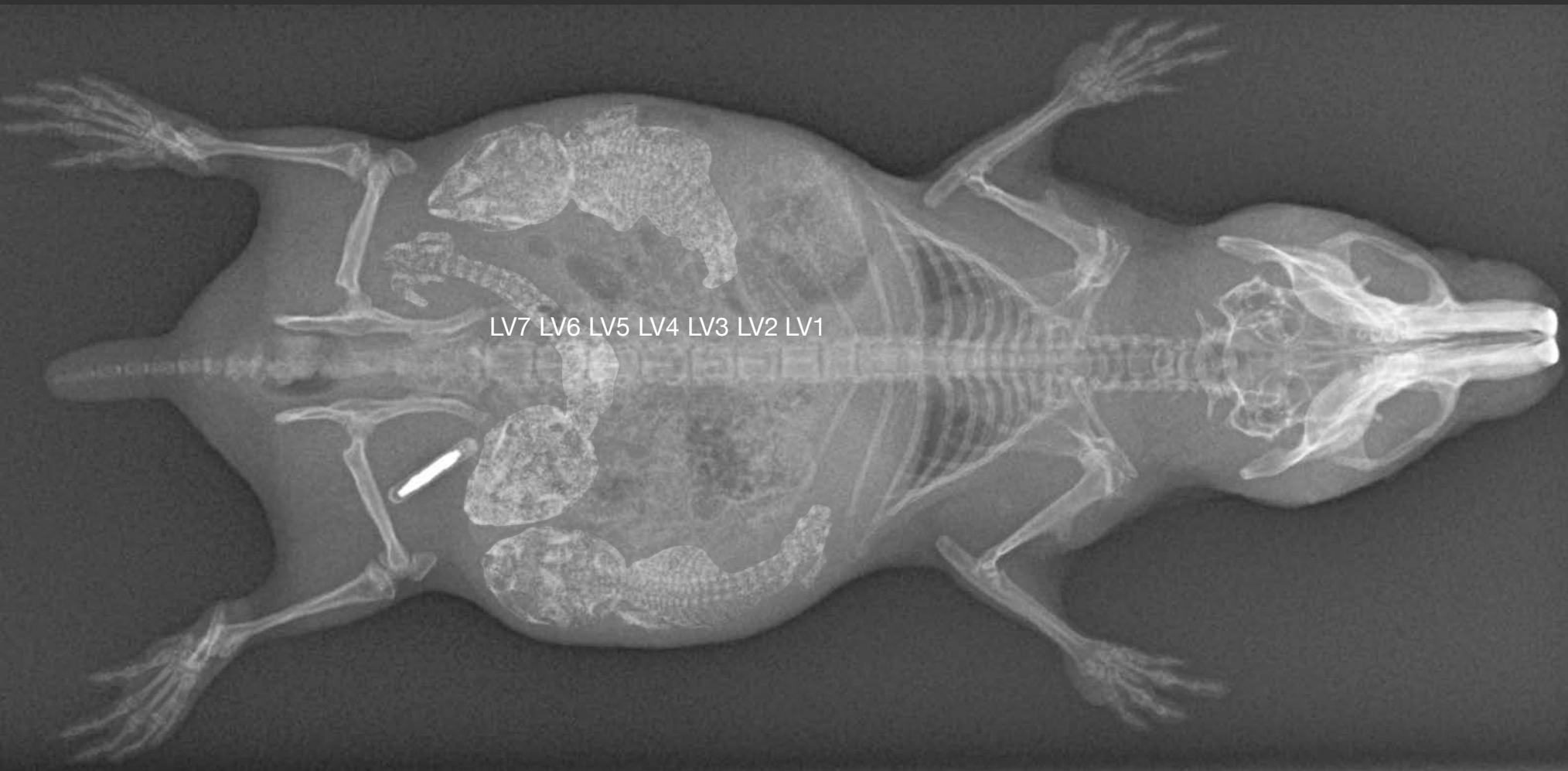
Tibia





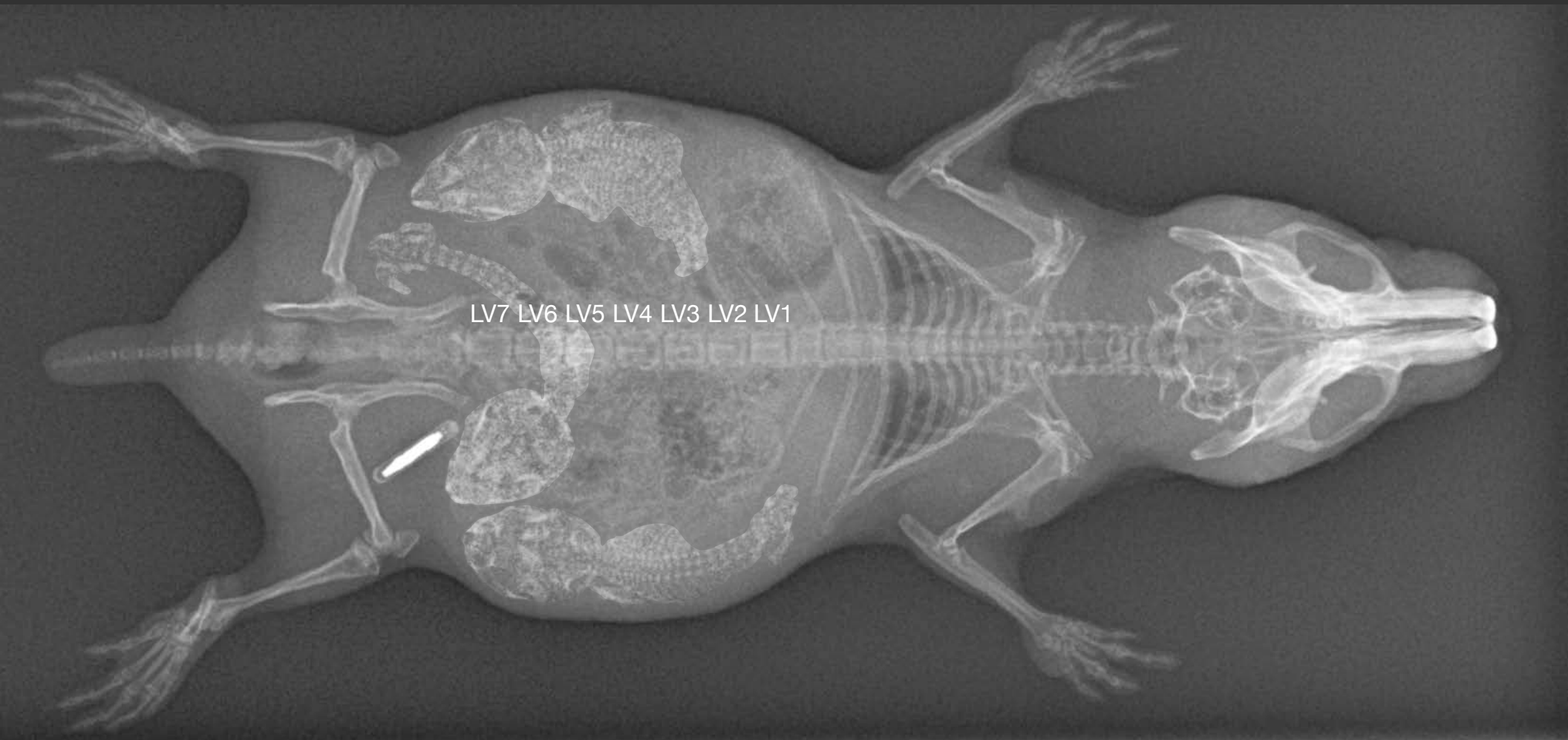






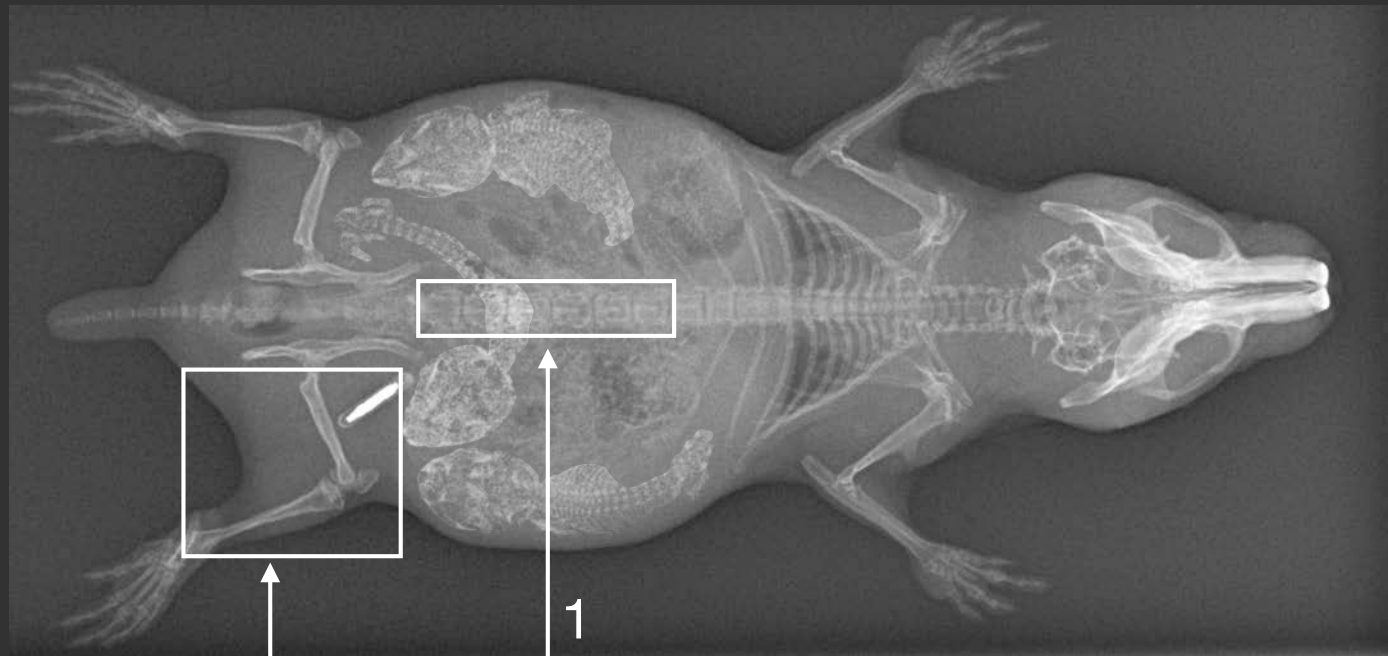
LV7 LV6 LV5 LV4 LV3 LV2 LV1

What are the gene regulatory changes associated with skeletal remodeling?

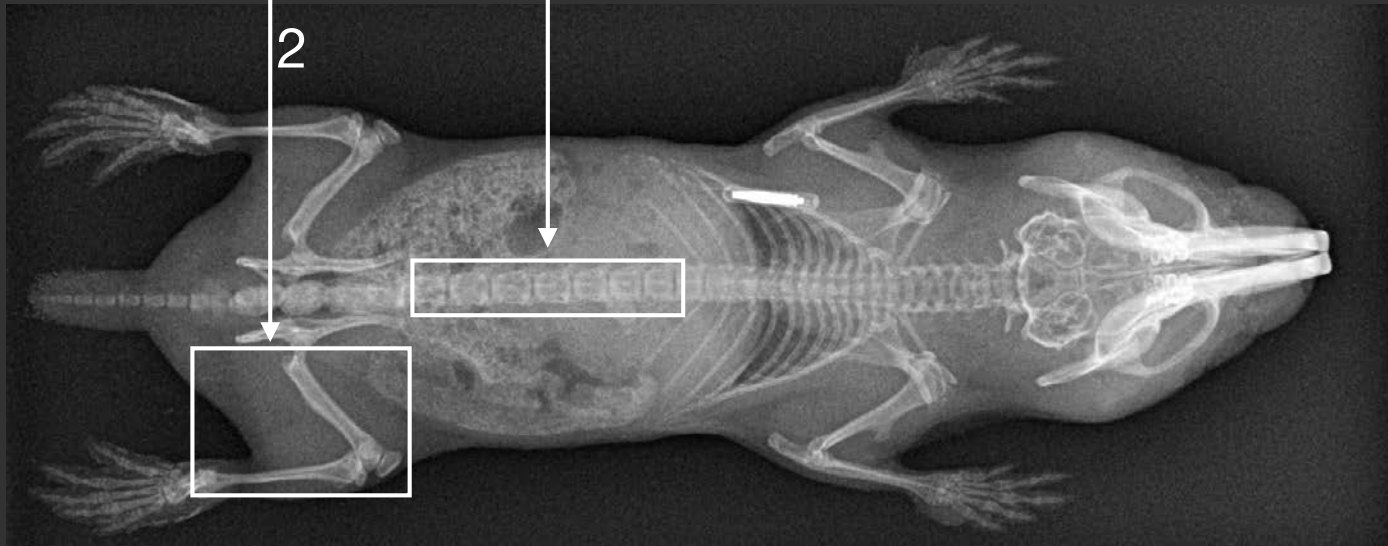




Queen



Nonbreeder



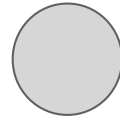
Hypotheses:

1. Lumbar vertebrae GE will differ between queens and nonbreeders.
2. Long bone GE will not differ.

Cell culture for RNA-Seq



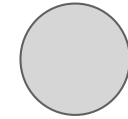
Isolate
cells



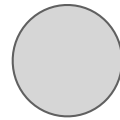
Grow 5-10 days



RNA-seq



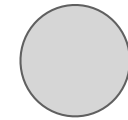
Isolate
cells



Grow 5-10 days



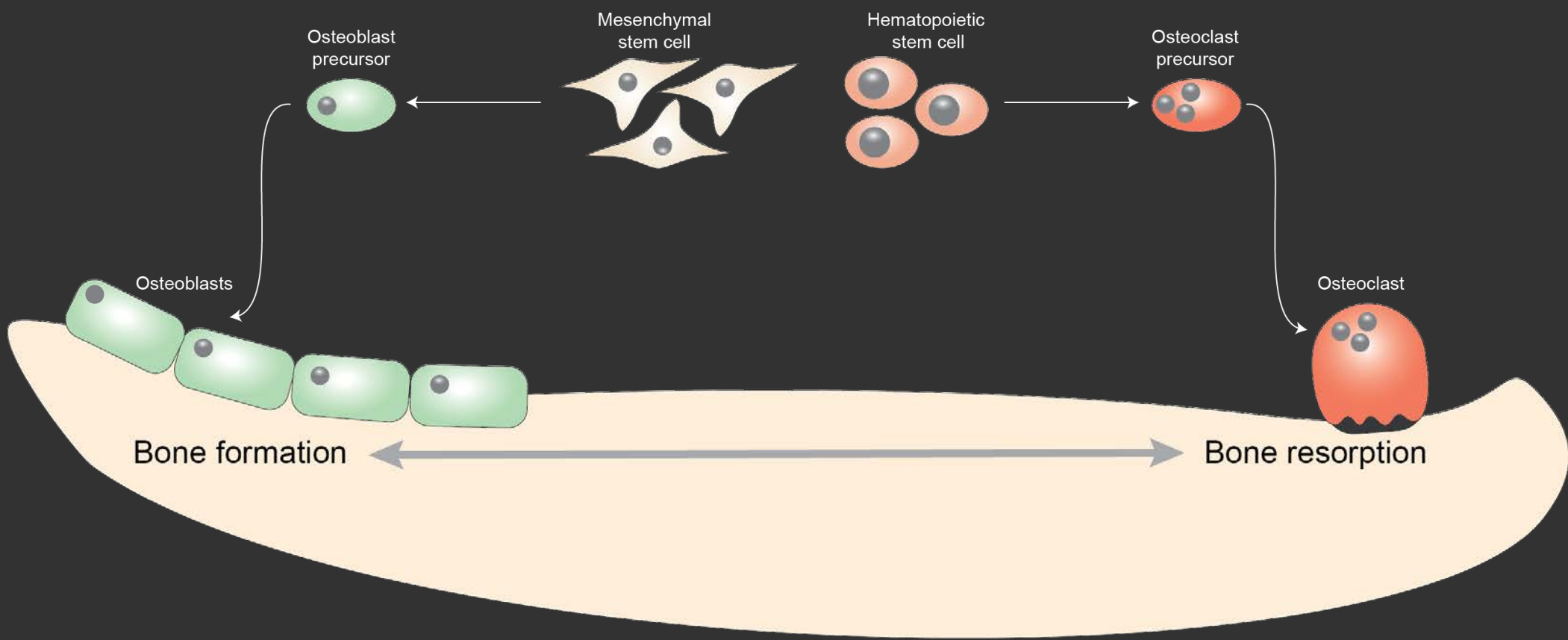
RNA-seq



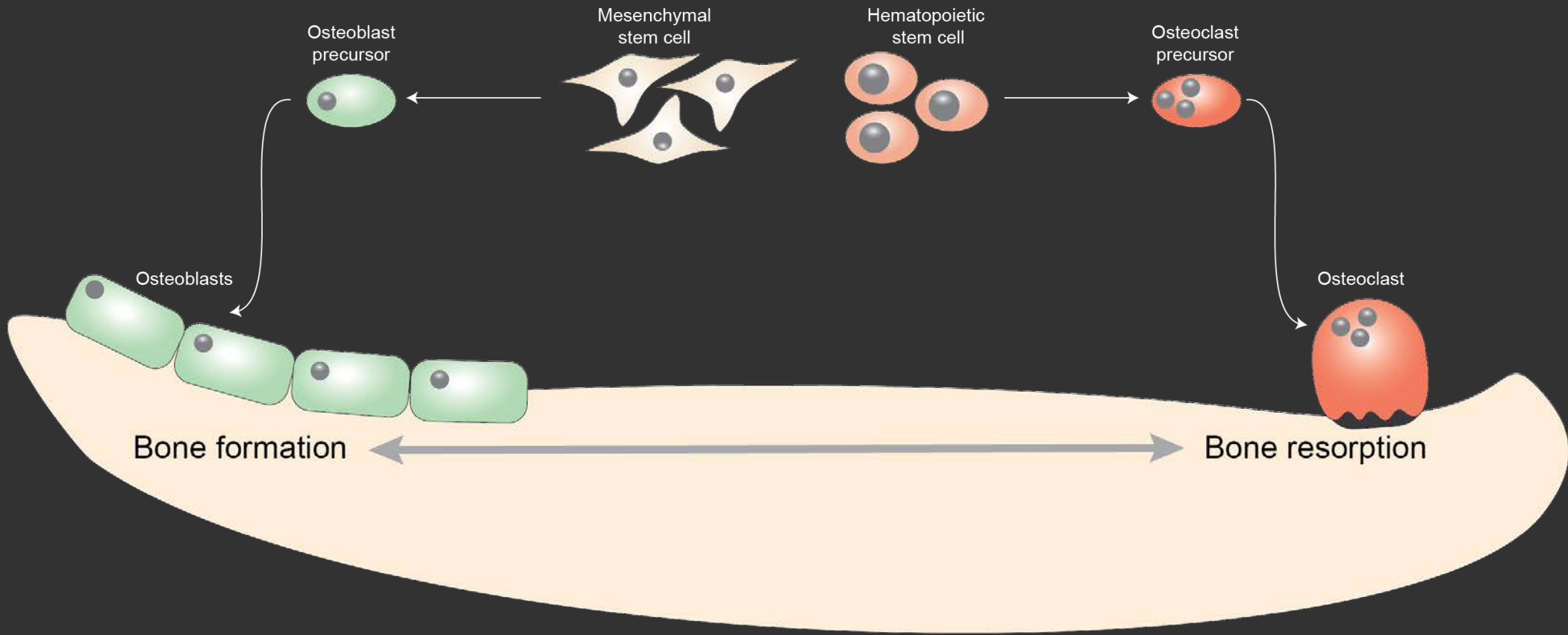
70%
EtOH



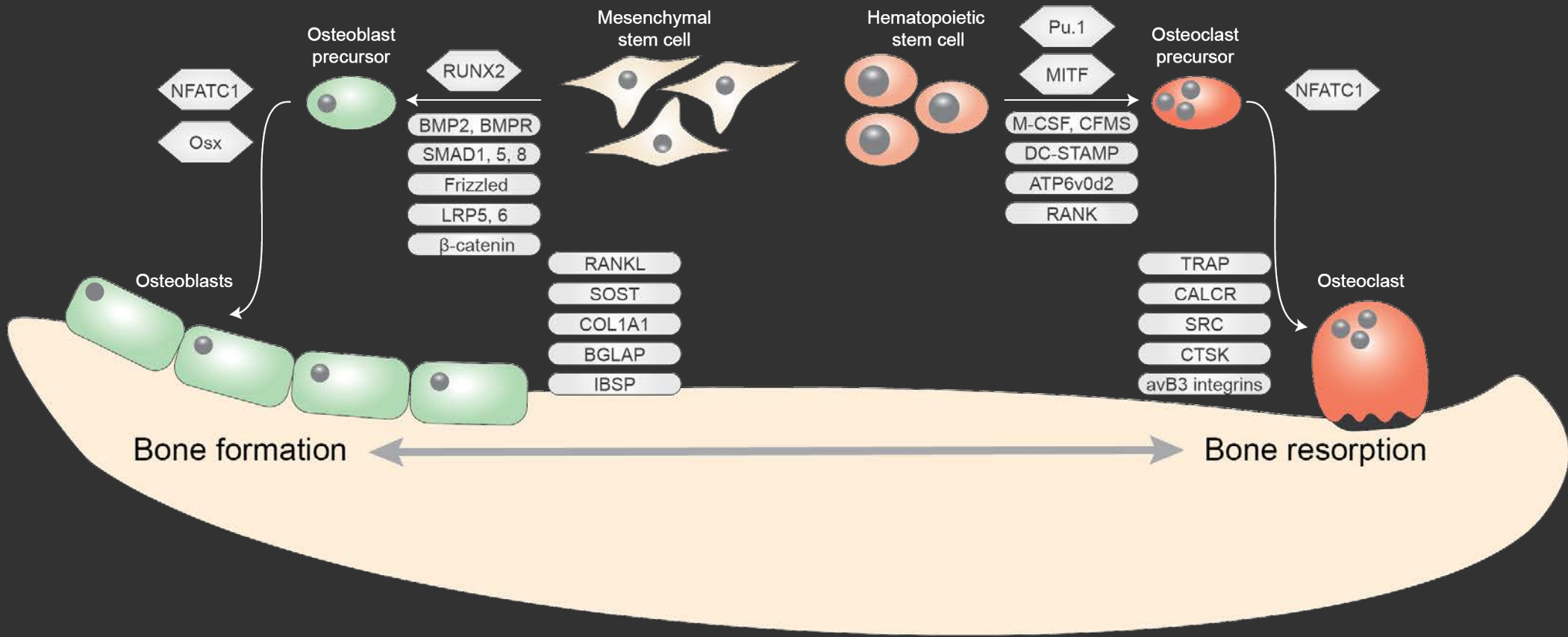
70%
EtOH



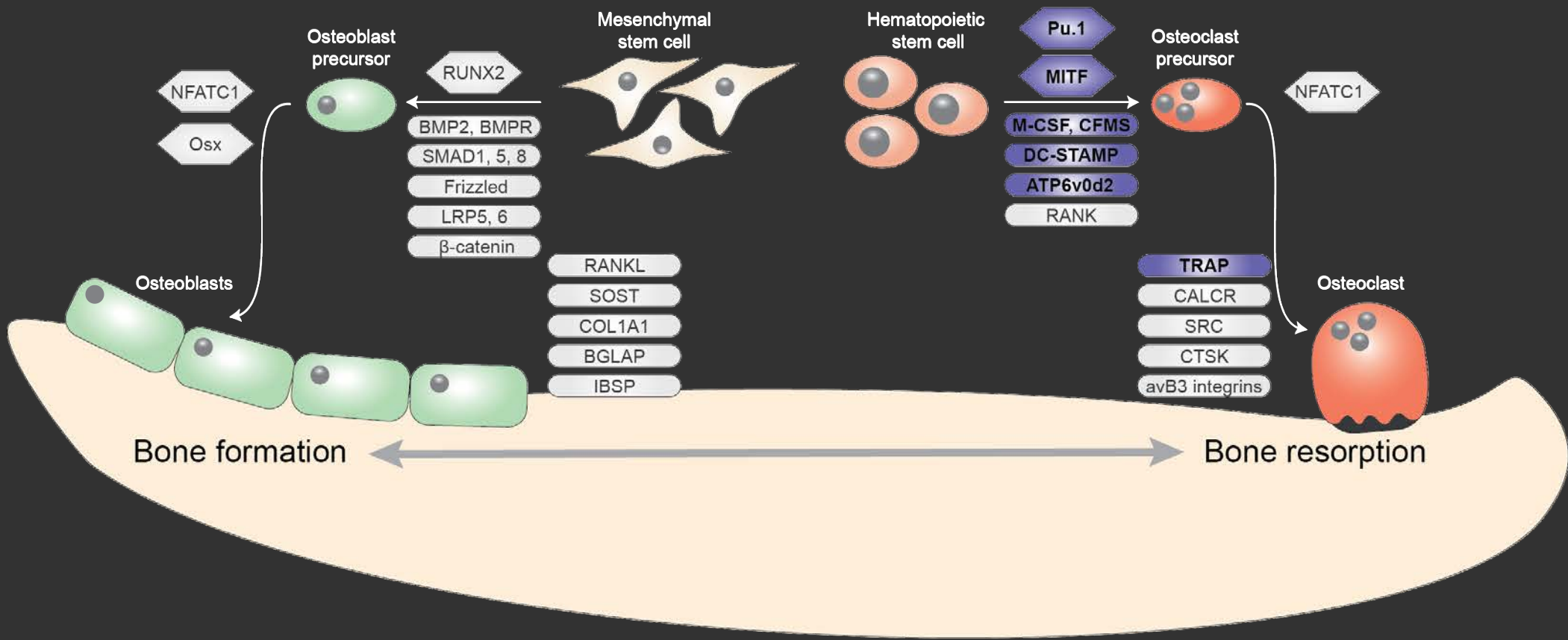
Positive regulation of bone resorption (OR = 91.14, $p = 1.55 \times 10^{-6}$)

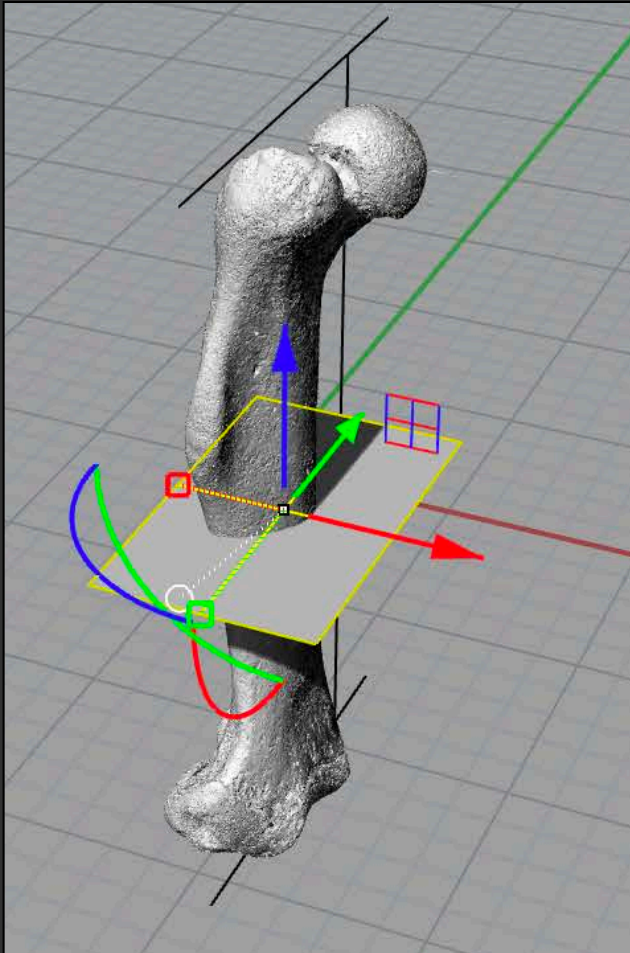
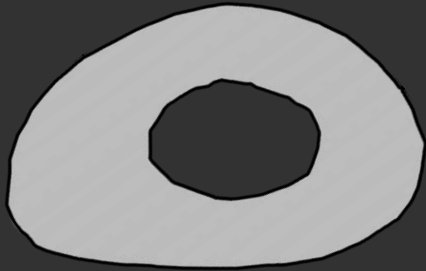


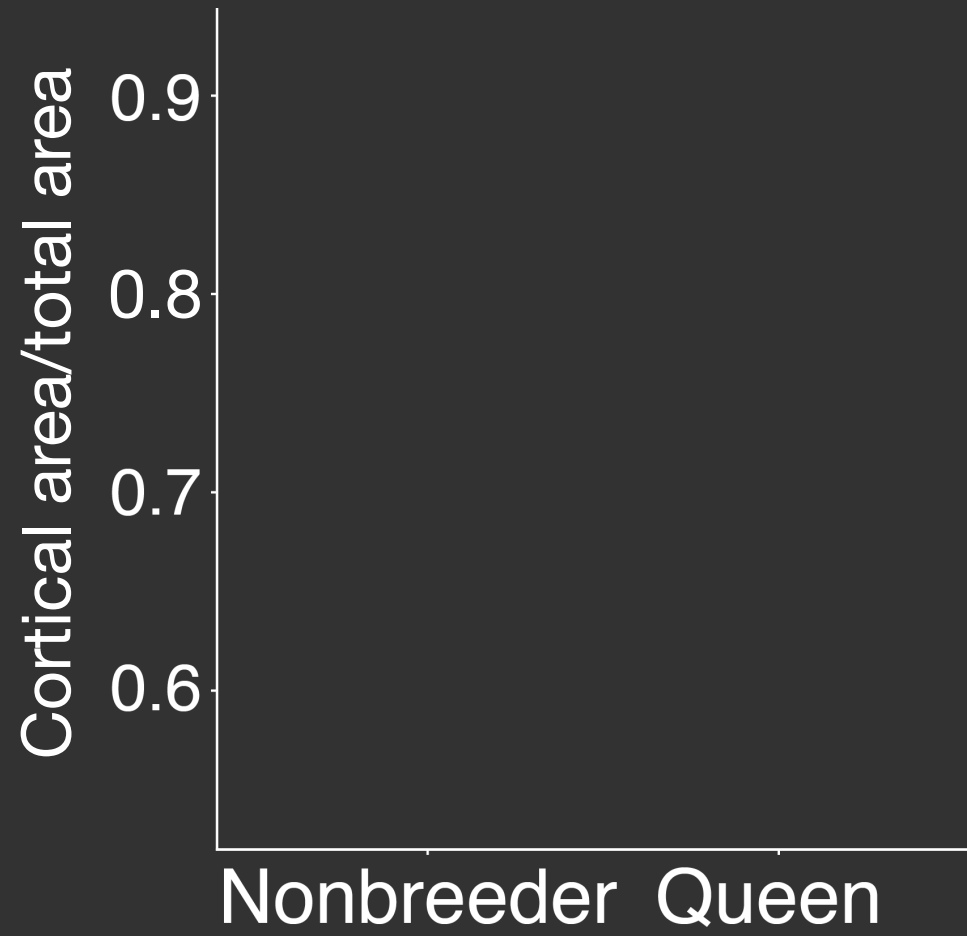
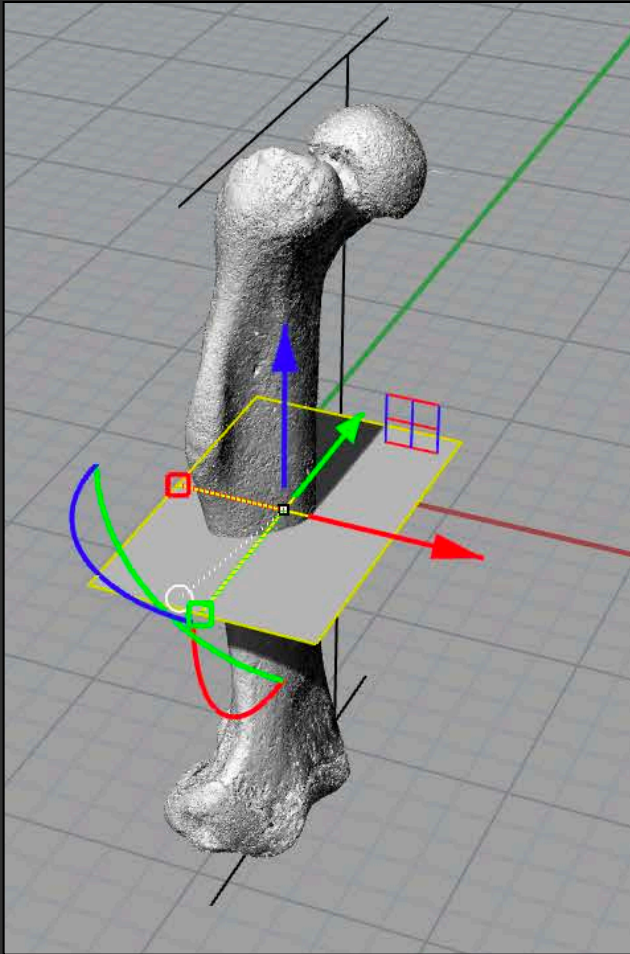
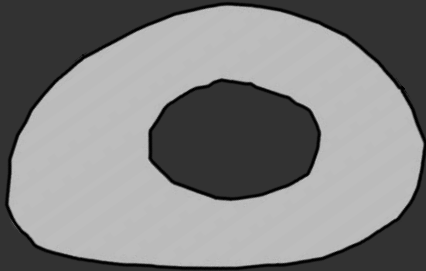
Positive regulation of bone resorption (OR = 91.14, p = 1.55 x 10⁻⁶)

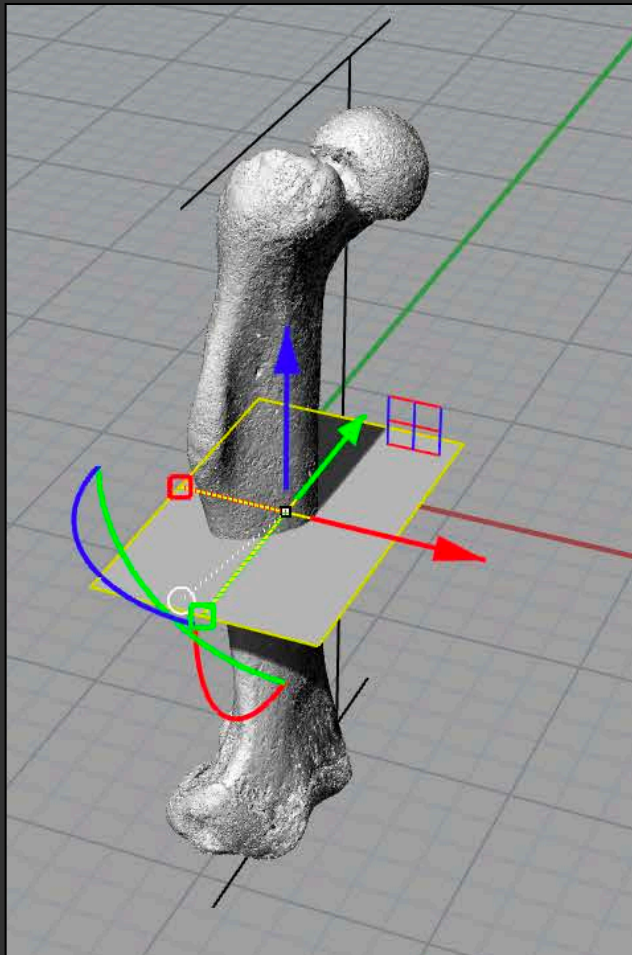
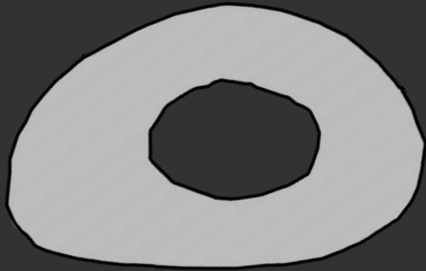


Positive regulation of bone resorption (OR = 91.14, $p = 1.55 \times 10^{-6}$)









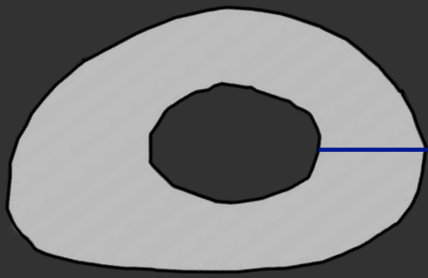
Cortical area/total area

0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6

Nonbreeder Queen

$p = 3.6 \times 10^{-3}$





H
P
FA

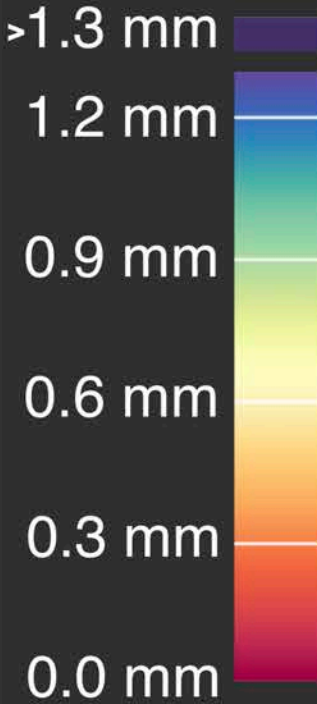
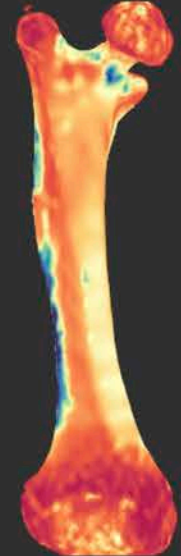
Increasing number offspring



Queen



Nonbreeder



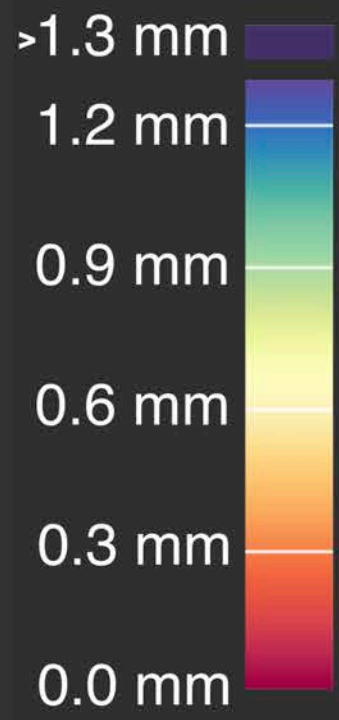
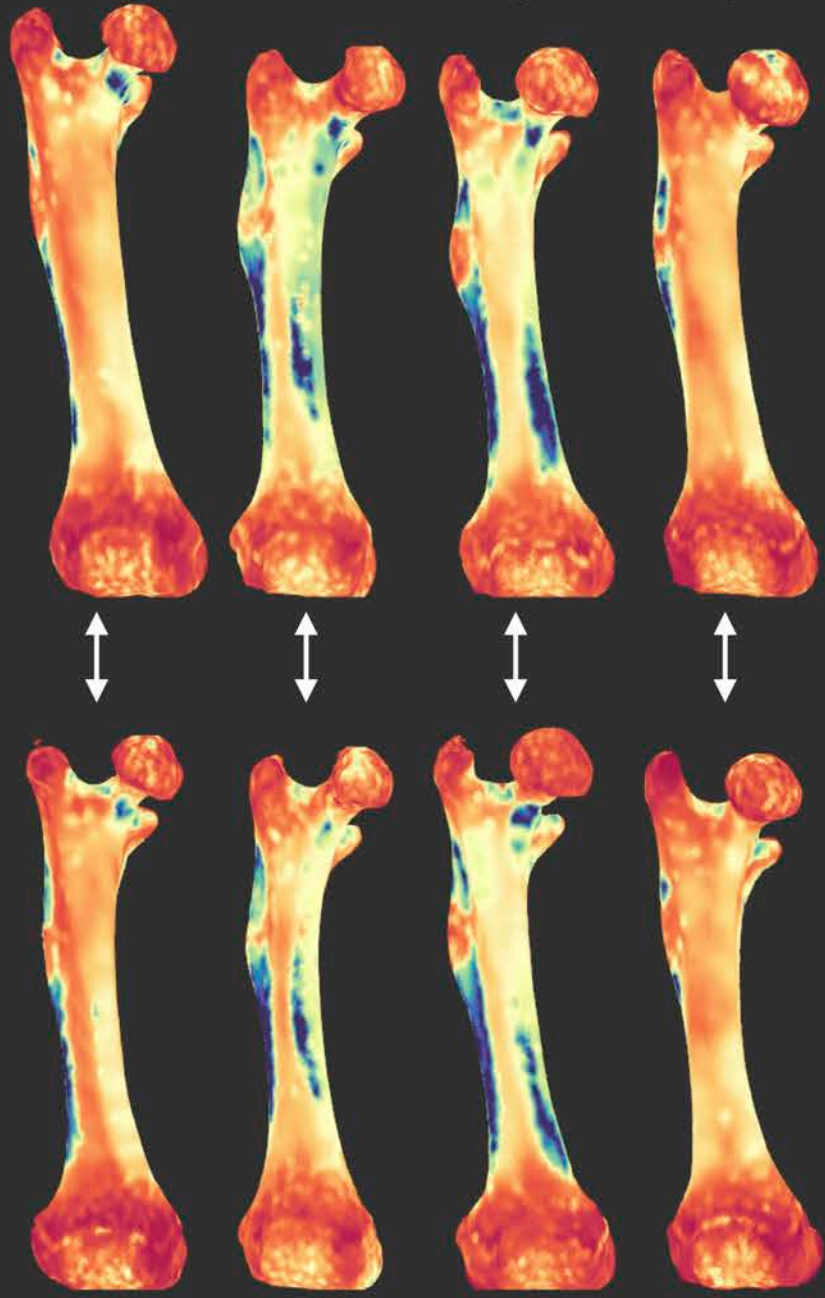
Increasing number offspring



1 2 3 3

Queen

Nonbreeder



Increasing number offspring



1

2

3

3

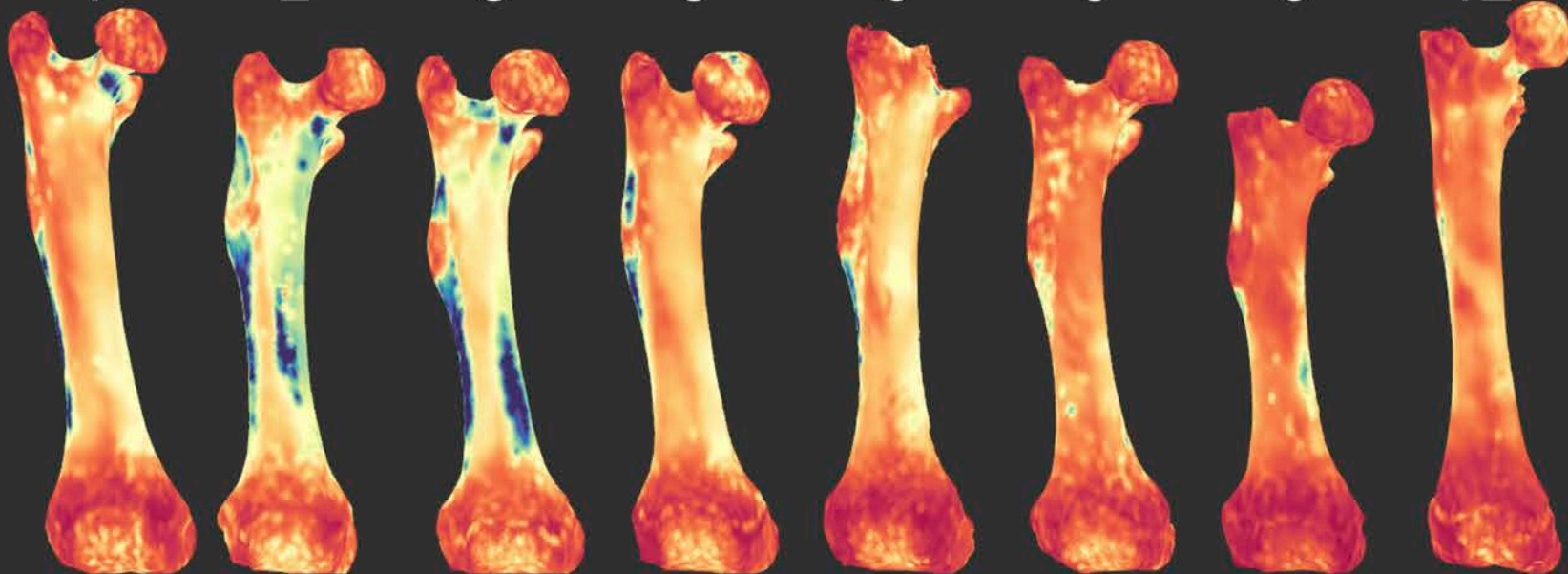
6

9

9

12

Queen



>1.3 mm

1.2 mm

0.9 mm

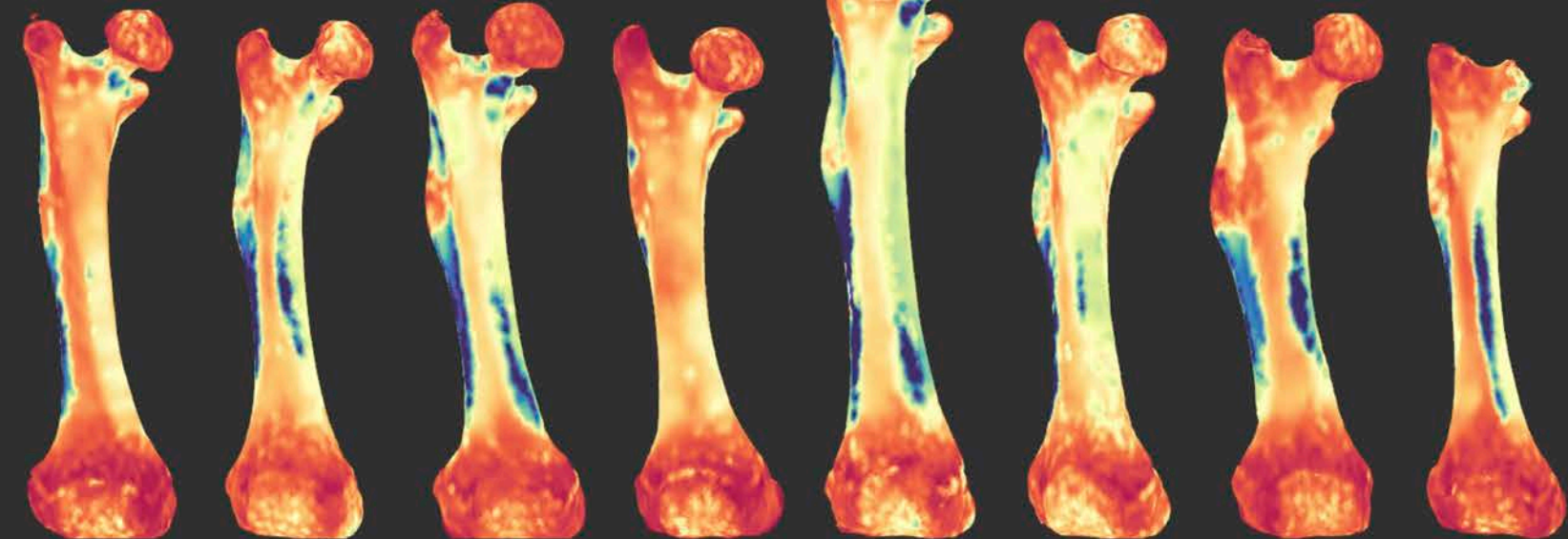
0.6 mm

0.3 mm

0.0 mm

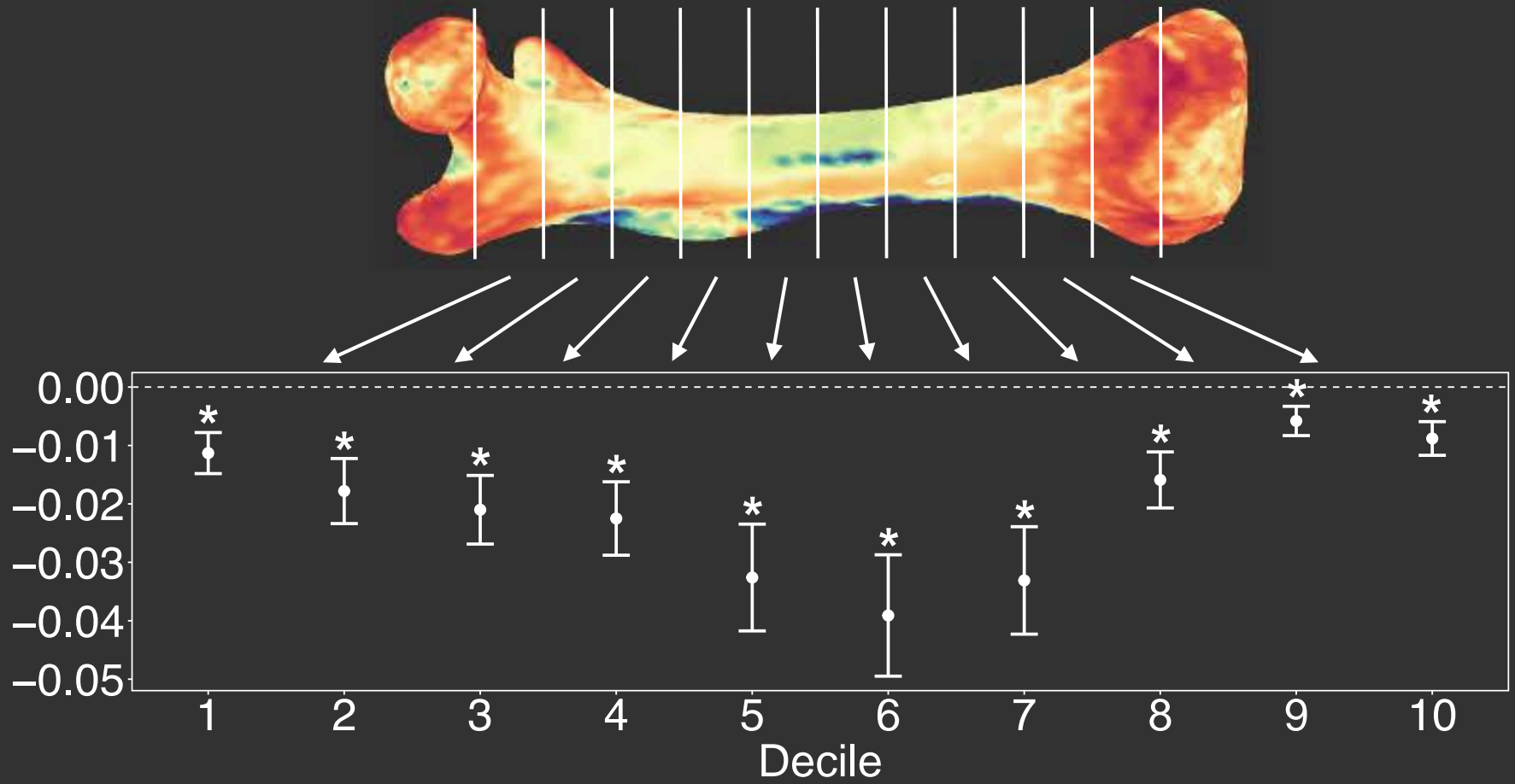


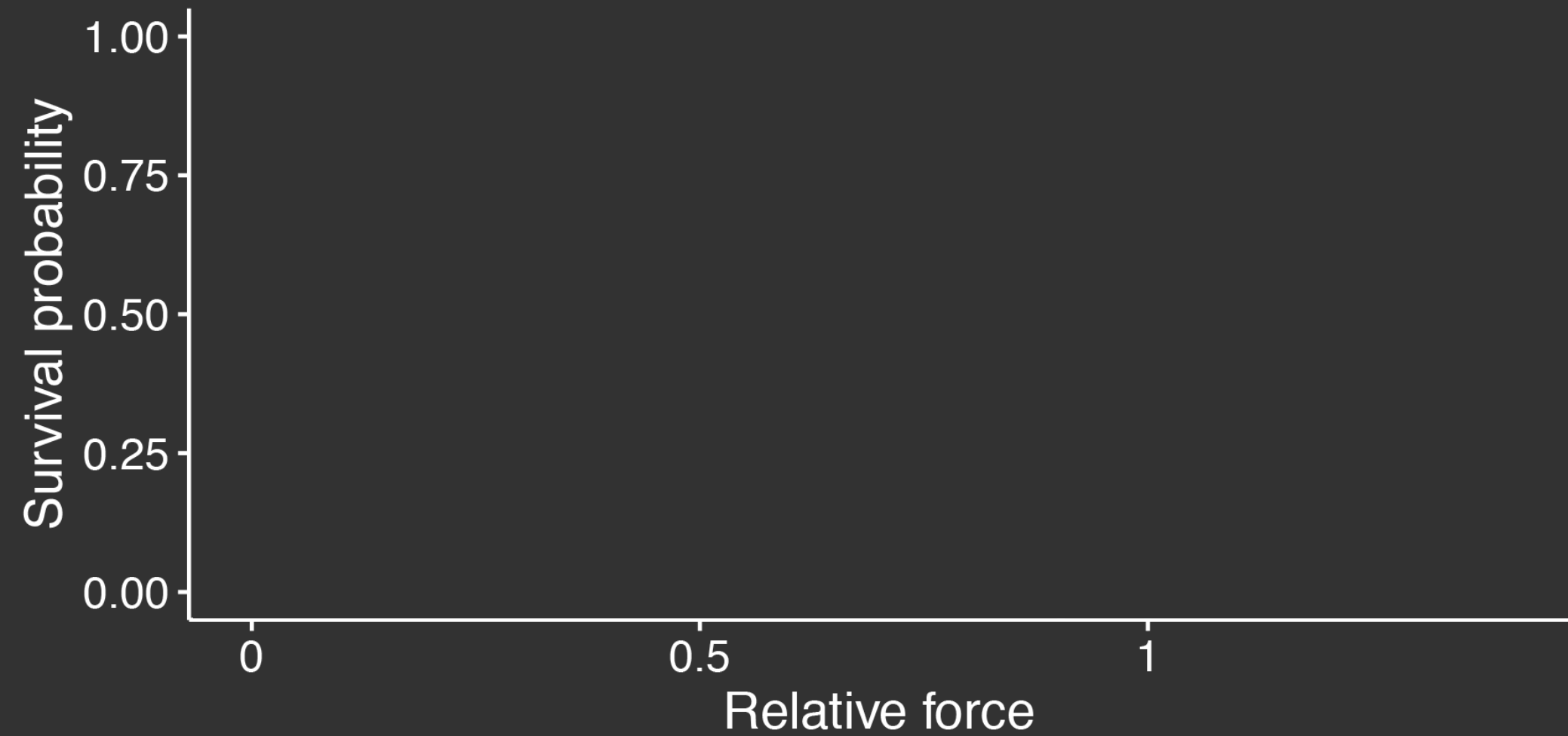
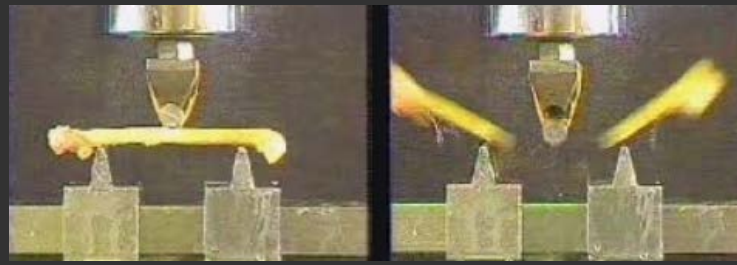
Nonbreeder

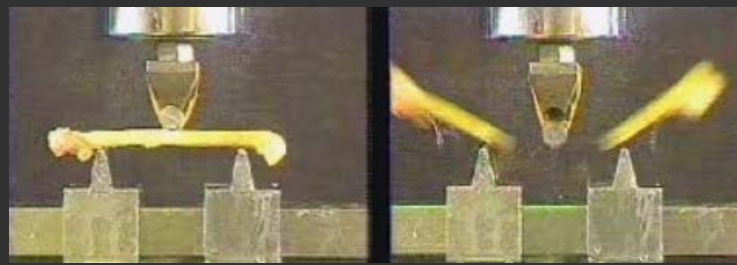


Johnston et al, *eLife*, 2021.

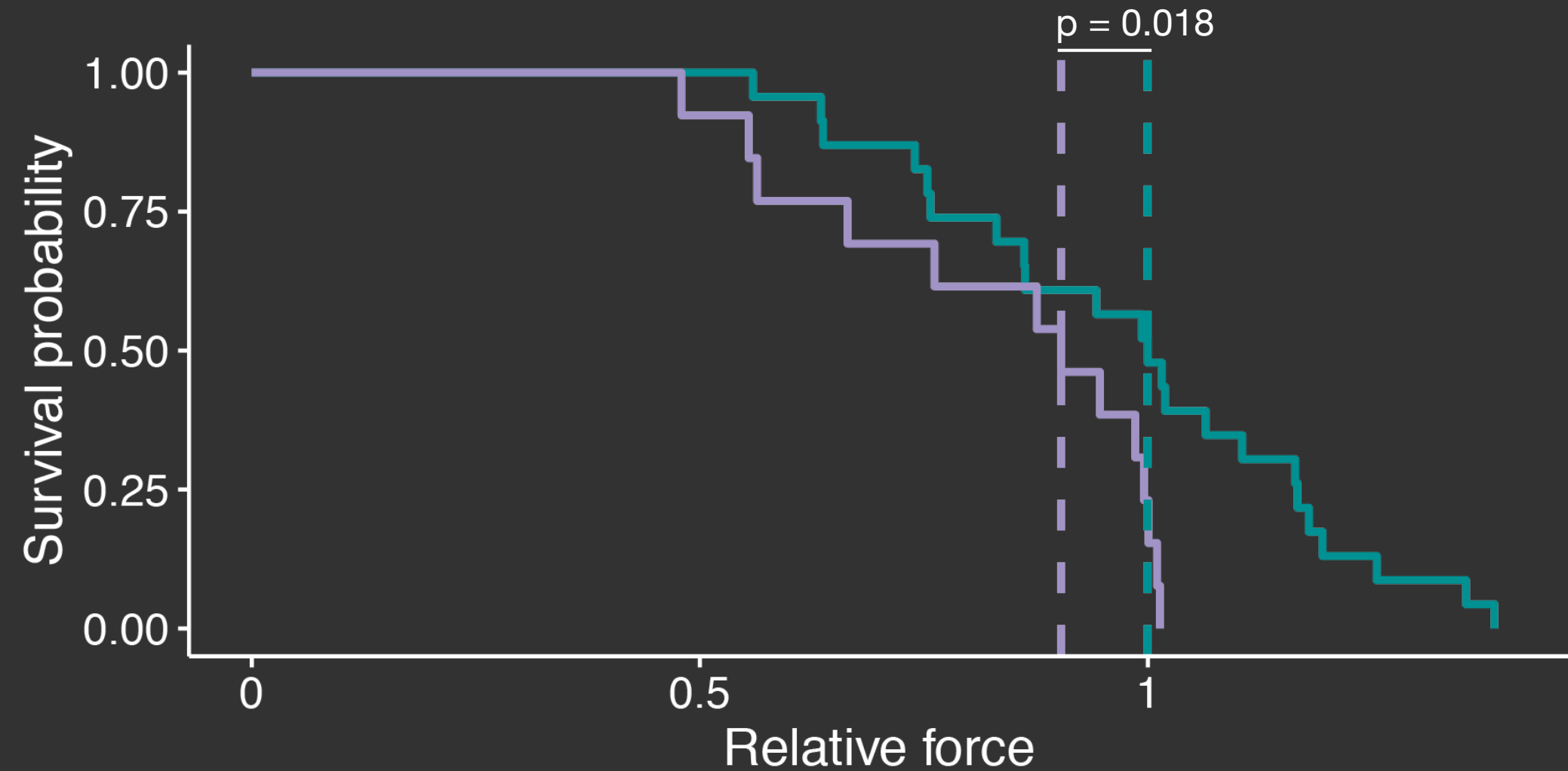
Effect of # offspring
on cortical thickness

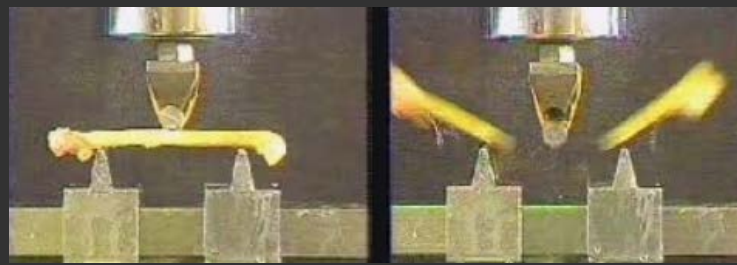




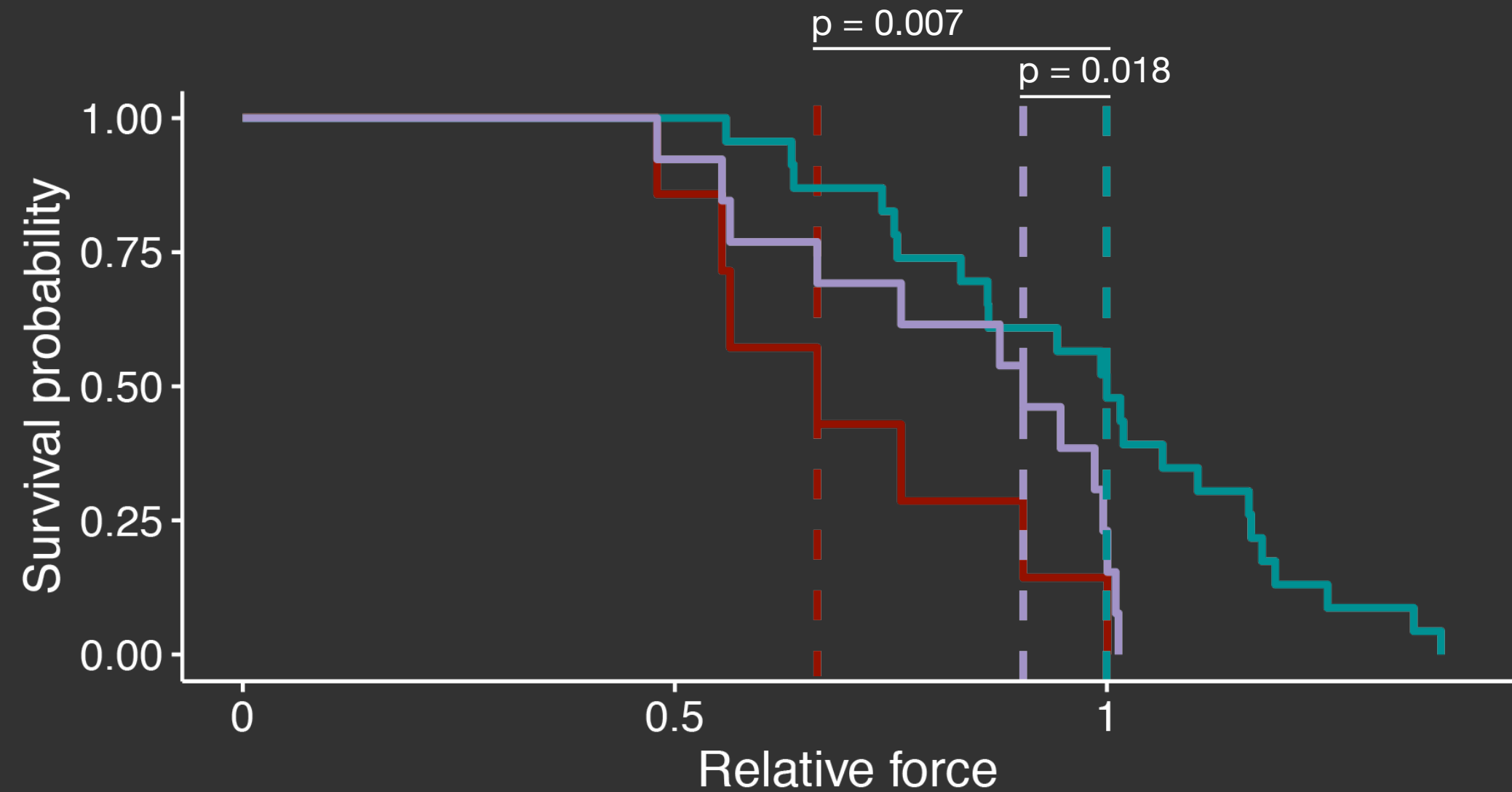


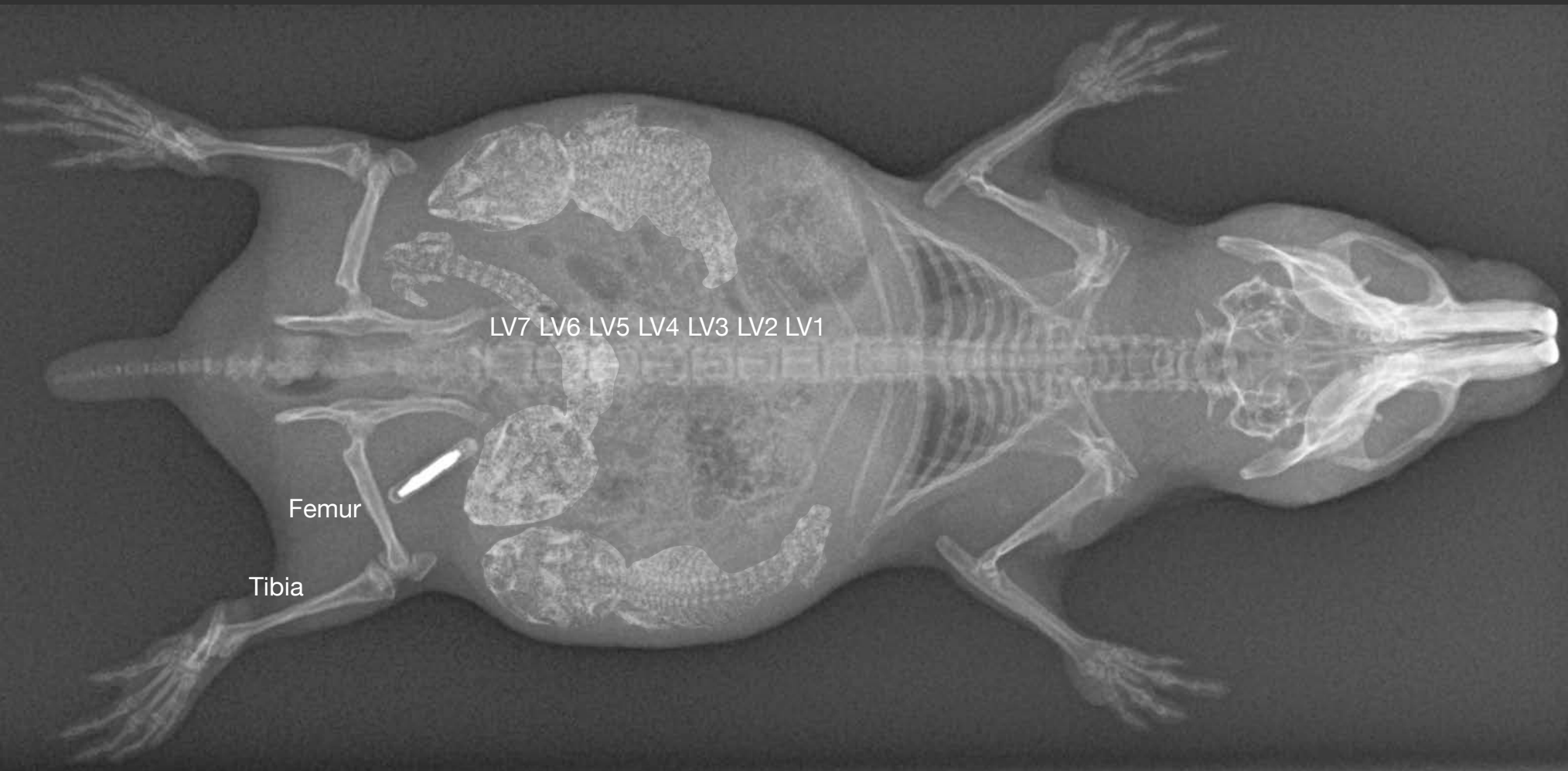
— Queens — Nonbreeders





— Queens — Nonbreeders — Queens ≥ 6 offspring





LV7 LV6 LV5 LV4 LV3 LV2 LV1

Femur

Tibia

Summary of results

Queens experience:

- Extensive morphological and gene regulatory changes
- Acceleration of lumbar vertebral growth, which appears to be adaptive
- Bone thinning, which appears to be costly and long-lasting



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Philippe Vullioud
Jack Thorley
Henry Kirveslahti
Leyao Shen
Sayan Mukherjee
Courtney Karner
Tim Clutton-Brock
Jenny Tung



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Lou DeFrate
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Anna Luiza Wolf
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Karl Jepsen
Saideep Gona
Luis Barreiro



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