

# Multivariate associations between climate and genome-wide methylation in European Arabidopsis panels

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# Climate is really important, and it really is changing



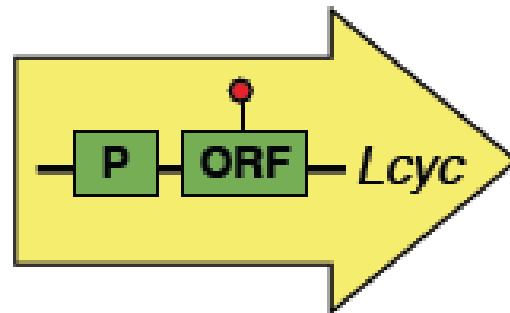
# Current uses of the term “Epigenetics”

Epigenetics- molecular level mechanisms that can alter gene expression and ultimately phenotype without altering DNA sequence.

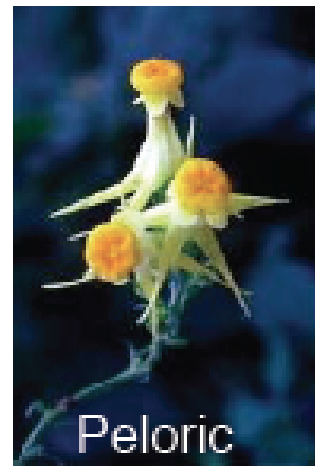
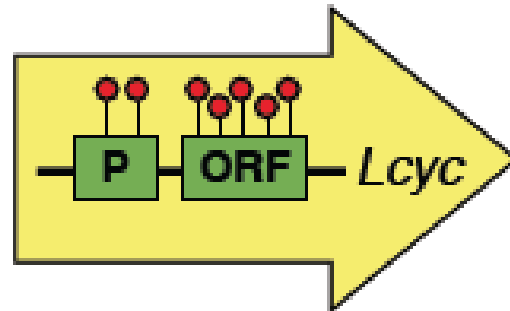
- DNA methylation
- histone modification
- micro and siRNA
- cellular location

# Heritable epigenetic effects

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**P** = promoter  
**ORF** = Open Reading Frame  
• = methylation

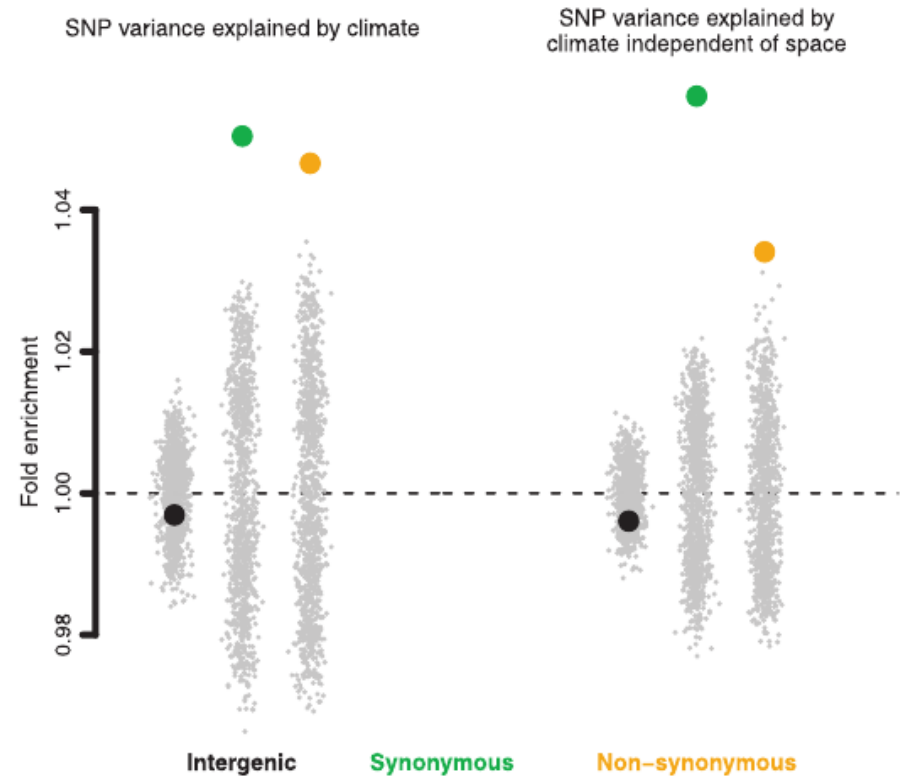
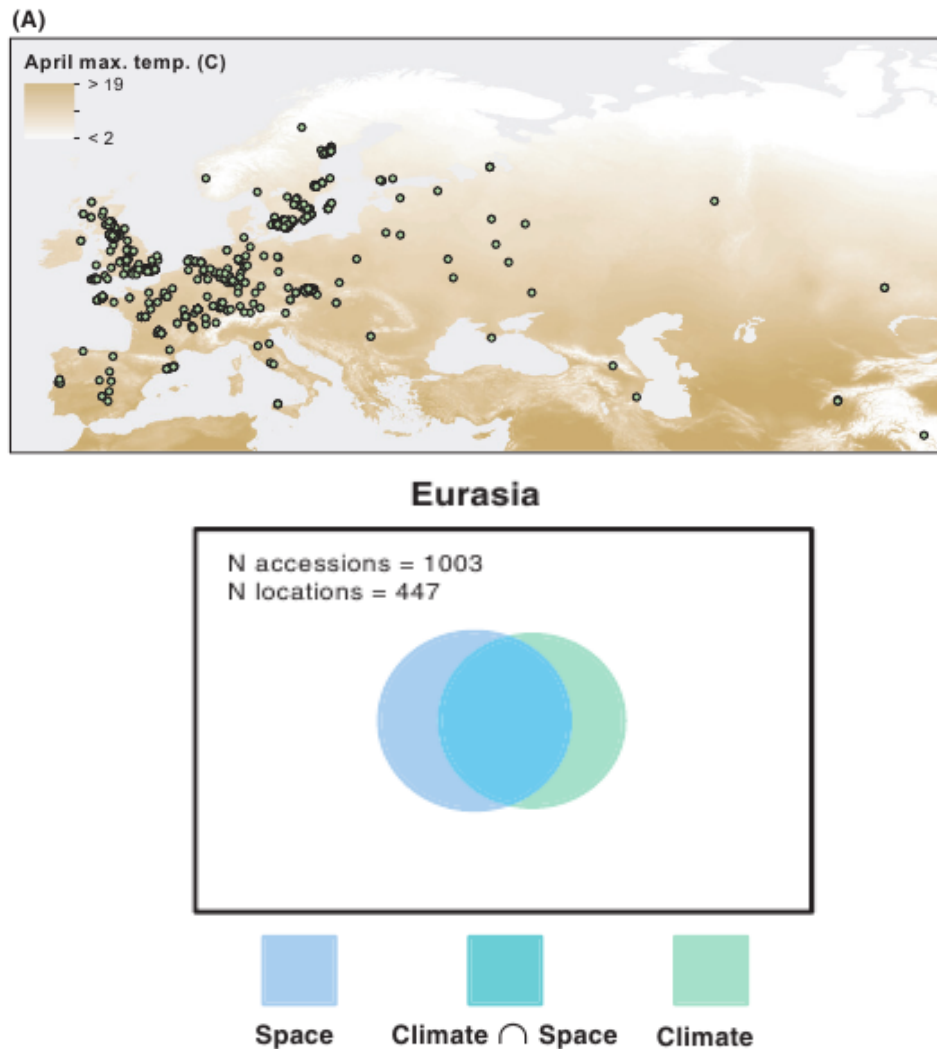


- *Lcyc* in *Linaria vulgaris* = bilateral symmetry

- *Lcyc* is methylated = radial symmetry

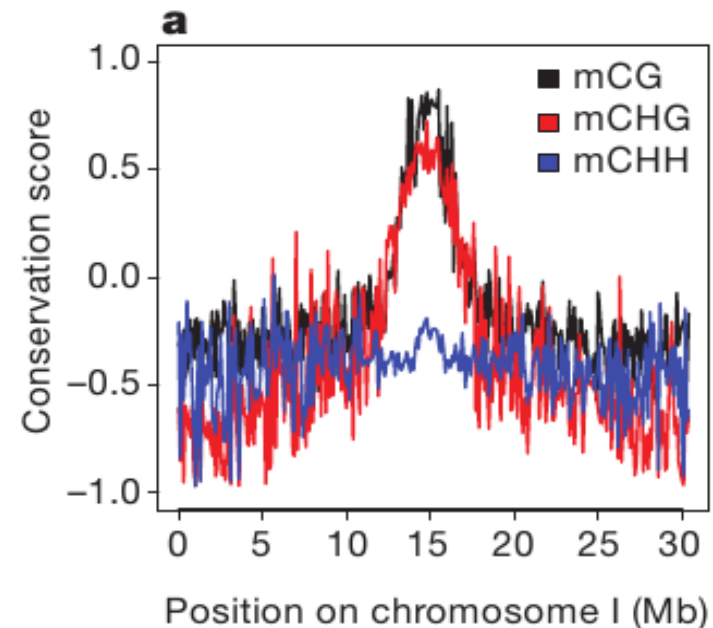
Cubas, et al. 1999 Nature.  
Figure credit S. Deban

# Substantial portion of SNP variation in *Arabidopsis* is due to climate



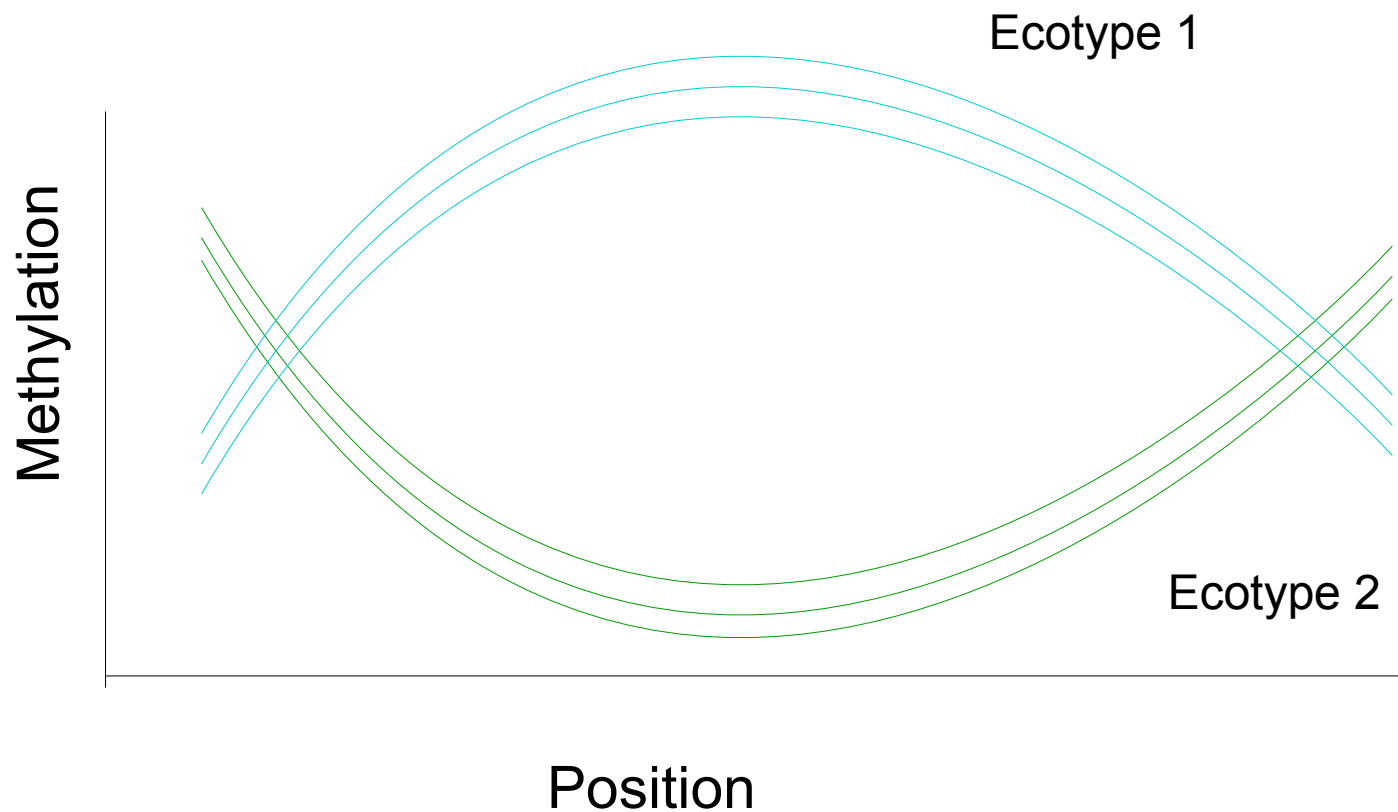
# There's also lots of methylation variation in Arabidopsis

- 122 genomes from different parts of the world fully bisulfite sequenced (Schmitz et al 2013)
- 148 genomes from sep. study in Sweden (Dubin et al. 2015)
- Methylation in CG, CHG, CHH context in plants
- H is anything but G

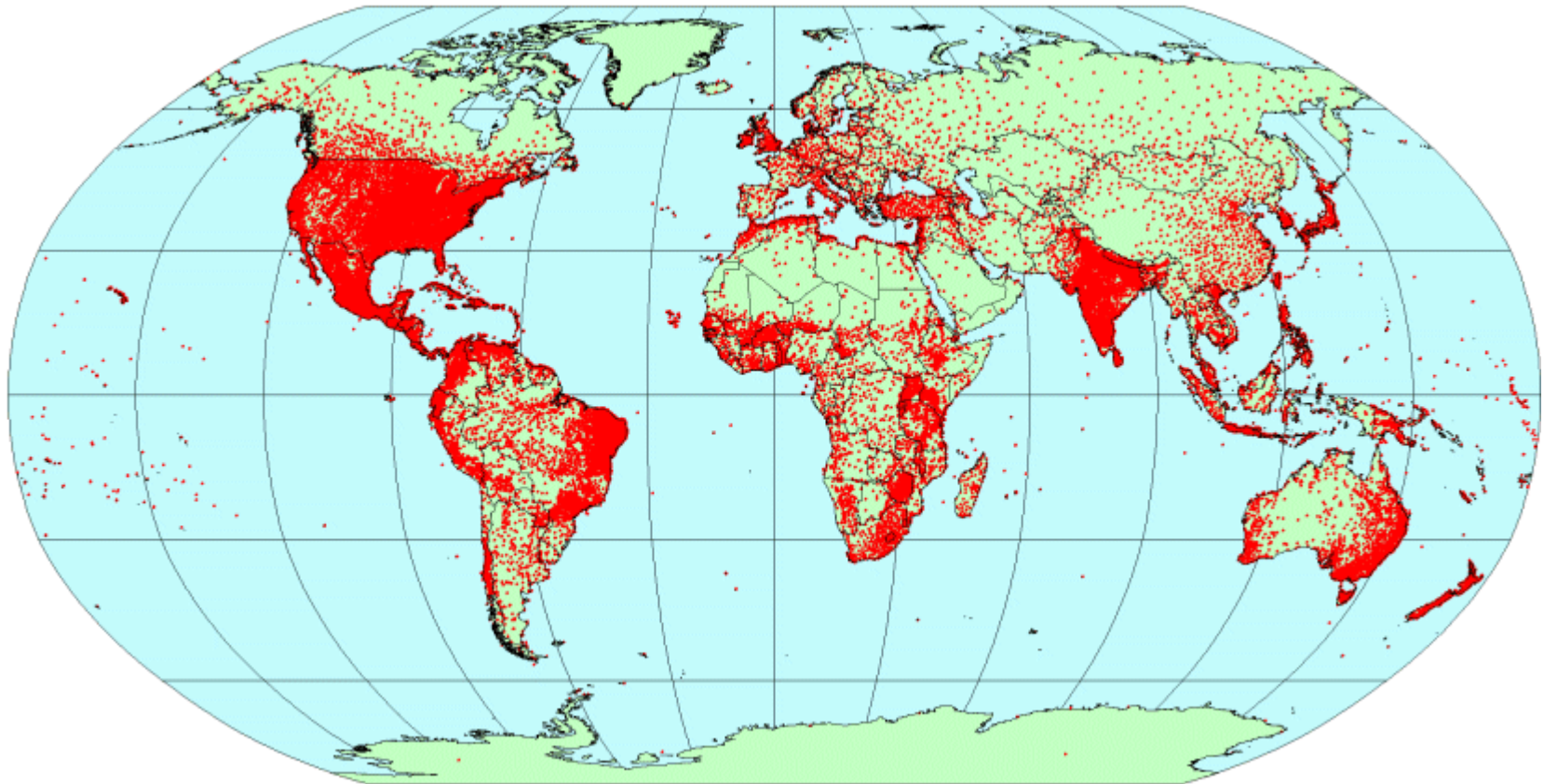


Schmitz et al. 2013

# Methylation often correlated along genome; differentially methylated regions (DMRs) between groups



# Worldclim in R makes it really easy to do climate stuff



Data collection sites for Worldclim (Hijmans et al. 2005)



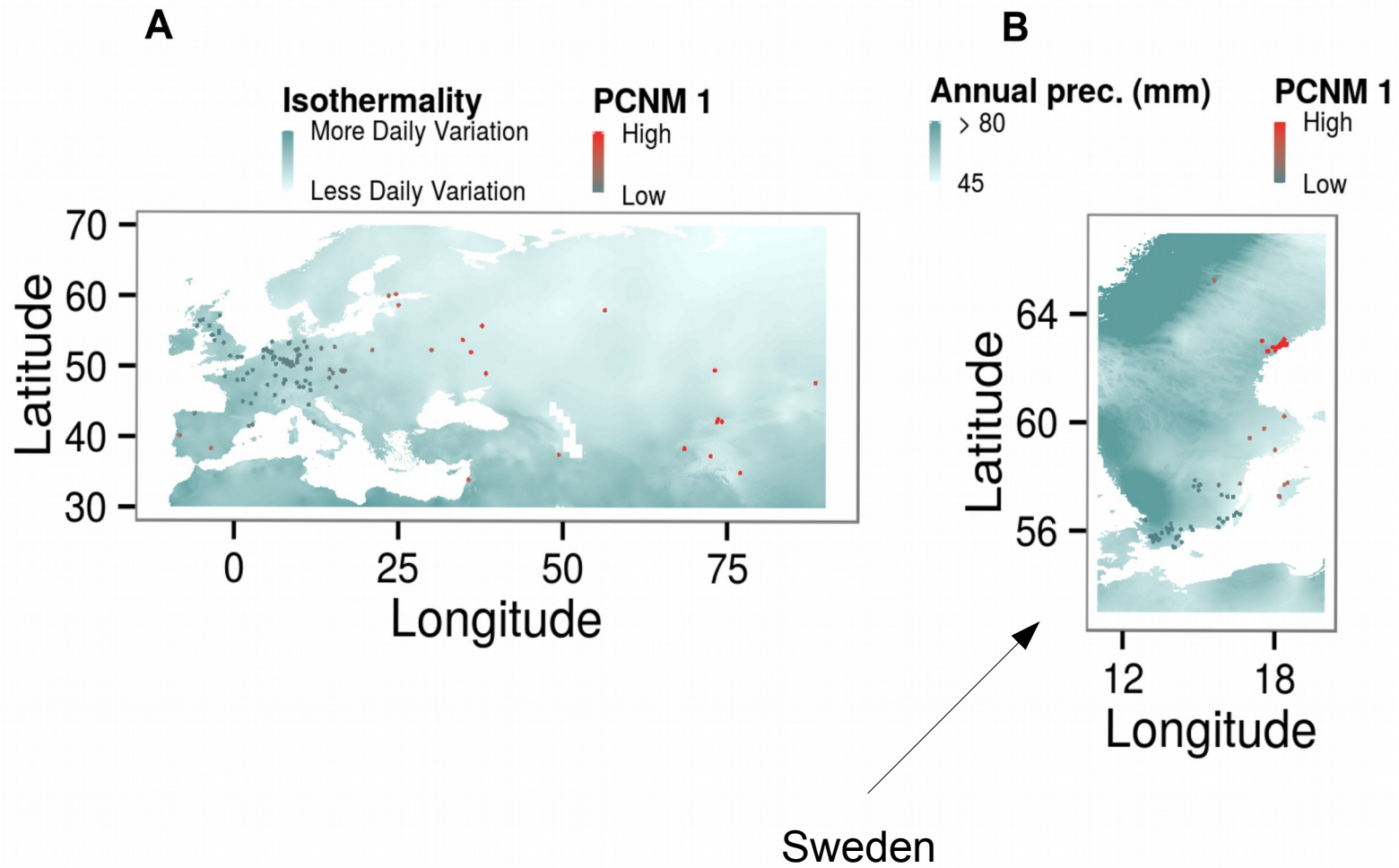
# Identify correlations with redundancy analysis (RDA)

- We have multivariate explanatory variables (climate, space) and multivariate response variables (biallelic SMPs or DMRs)
- Redundancy analysis is a multivariate analog of linear regression
  - Similar to principle components analysis (PCA)
  - Better at dealing with collinearity
  - Can also deal with the problem of population structure (proxied by space) by factoring that out
  - Vegan package in R

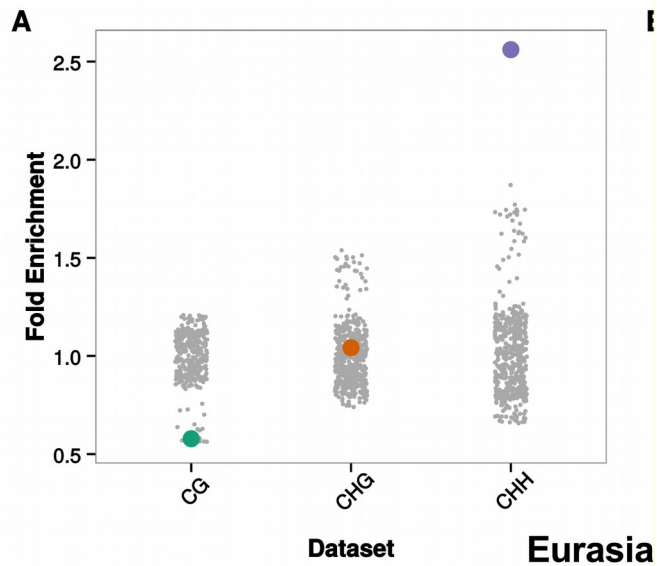
# RDA- 42 climate variables ~ 150K methylation sites

|                  | Y1<br>(Annual<br>Temp) | Y2 (Ann.<br>Precipitation) | . | . | Y42 | ~ | X1<br>(SMP,SMP,<br>or DMR 1) | X2<br>(SMP,SMP,<br>or DMR 1) | . | . | X182<br>090 |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|-----|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Accession<br>1   | 25                     | 53                         |   |   |     |   | 1                            | 1                            | 0 | 0 | 0           |
| Accession<br>2   | 23                     | 10                         |   |   |     |   | 0                            | 0                            | 1 | 0 | 1           |
|                  | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |
|                  | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |
|                  | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |
|                  | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |
|                  | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |
| Accession<br>122 | .                      | .                          |   |   |     |   | .                            | .                            | . | . | .           |

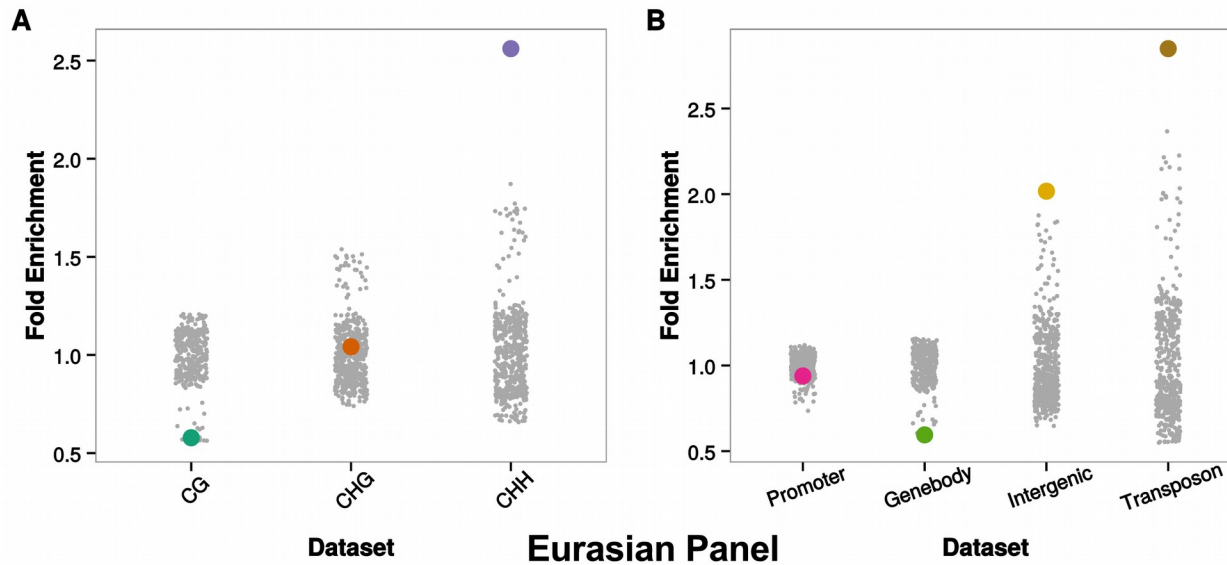
# Single climate gradients with highest association to SMPs



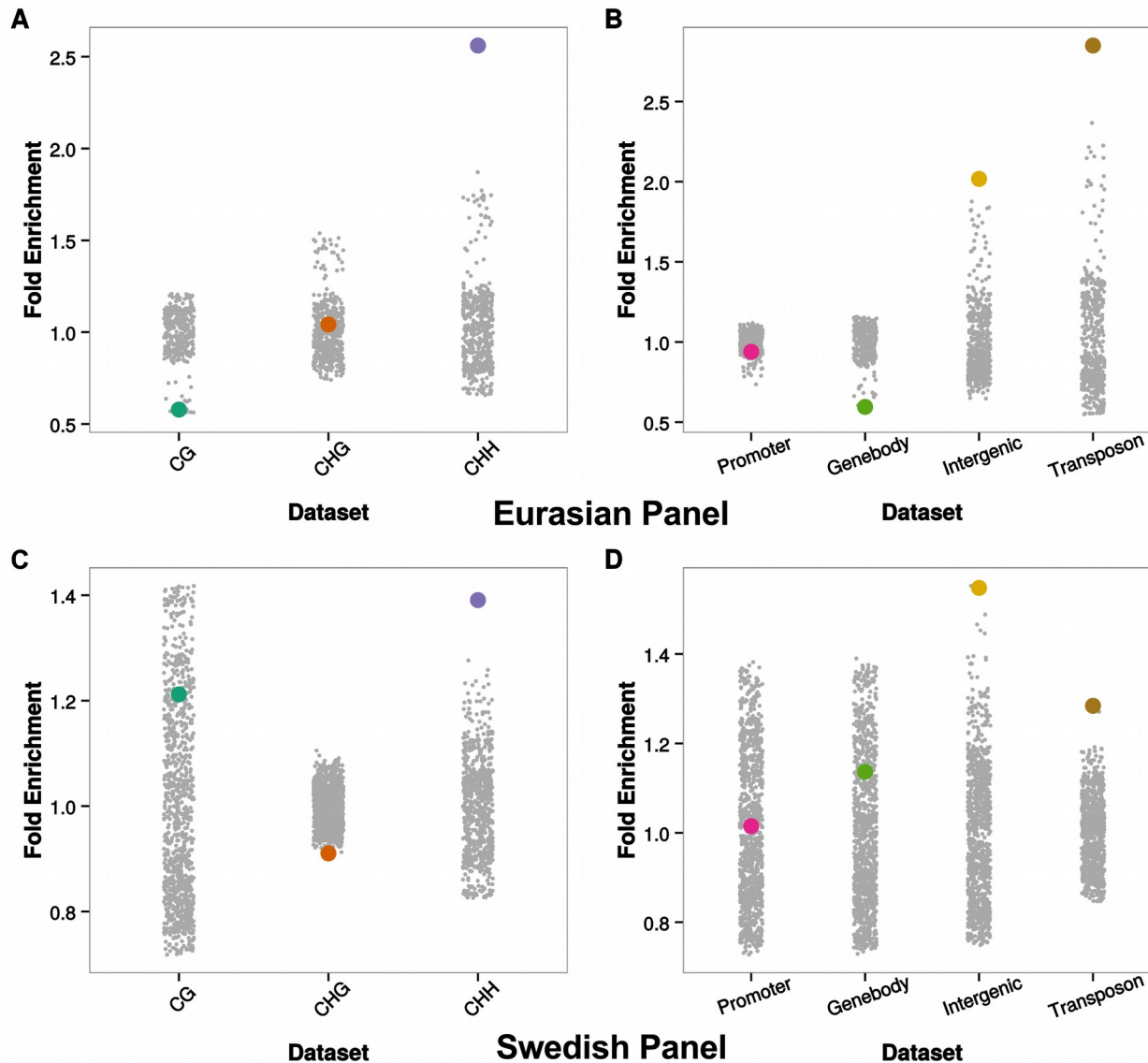
# First axis of variation enriched for CHH compared to shuffled nulls



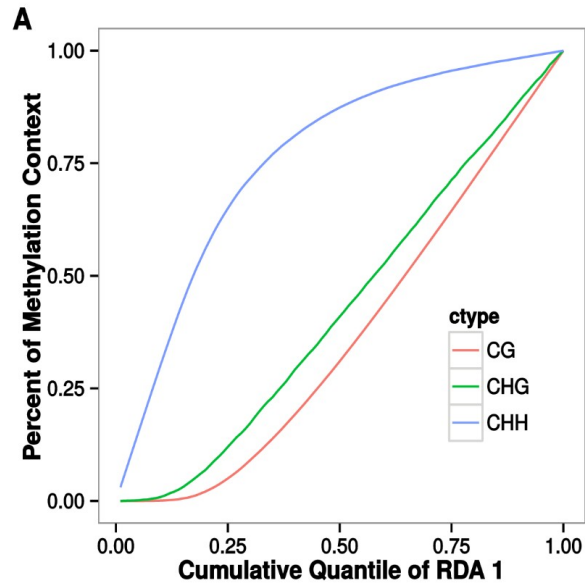
...and these are usually found in intergenic and transposon regions



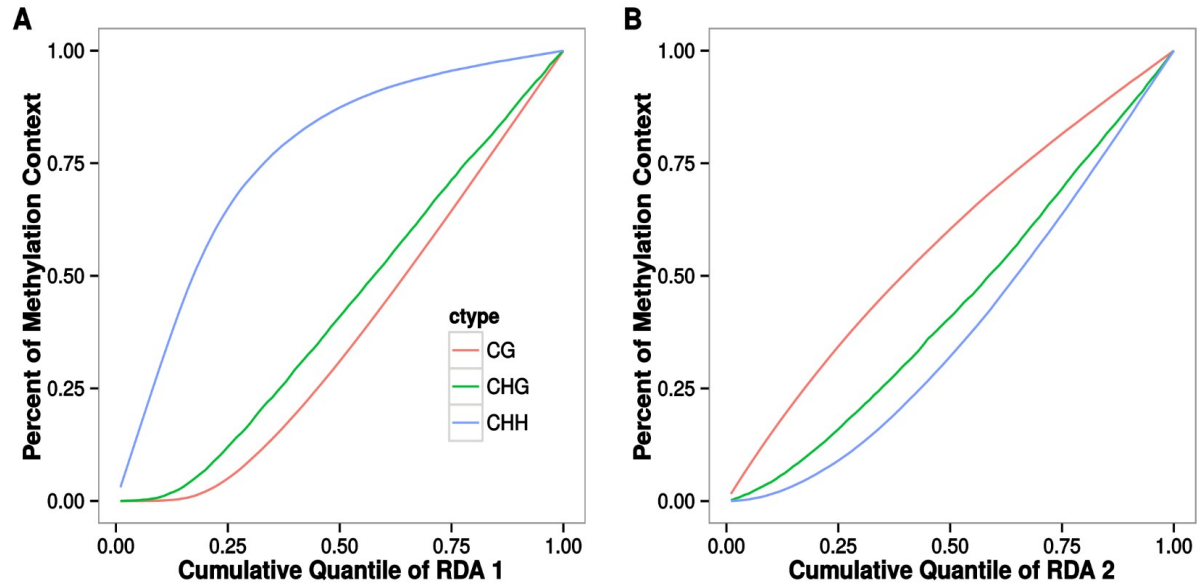
# Swedish panel shows similar CHH and non-genic enrichment patterns



# Top RDA axes discriminate methylation context

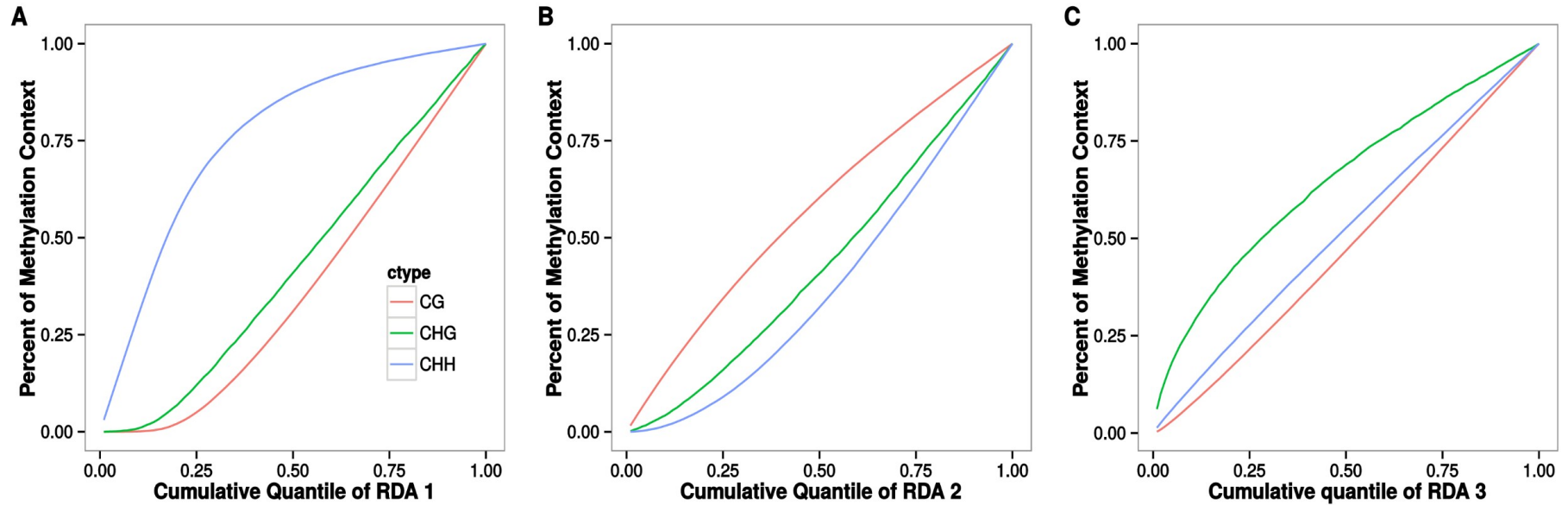


# Top RDA axes discriminate methylation context

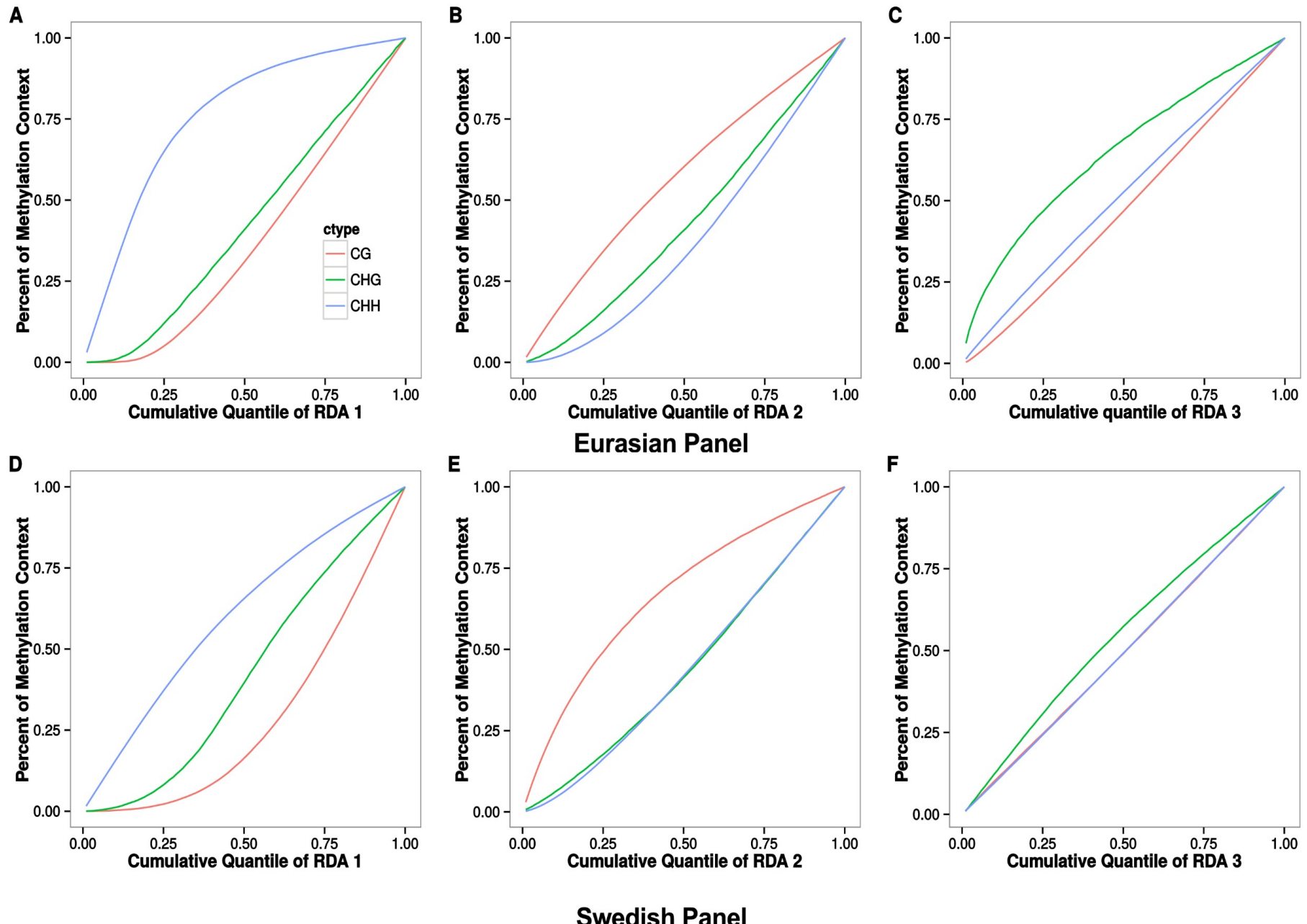




# Top RDA axes discriminate methylation context



# Top RDA axes discriminate methylation context



# CG-DMRs correlate with both climate and expression

- Some GO terms suggestive for local adaptation enriched, such as abiotic stimulus, reproduction, development, metabolism
- Gene-body CG-DMRs have average weak positive correlation (0.044-0.05) with expression
- GxE genes relating to cold and drought tolerance have more climate-associated CG-SMPs

# Summary

- Two plant panels show evidence of local epigenetic adaptation to climate, not just space/structure
- Strongest signal was in CHH context, intergenic and transposon regions
- DMRs show stronger signal with climate than individual sites
- Analyzing climate holistically rather than individual components is important

# Thanks!

- Keller, Lasky, Yi 2016 Molecular Ecology doi 10.1111/mec.13573
- Part of a whole issue on epigenetics in ecology!
- Thanks to Yi lab (Ixa and Dan especially)
- Georgia Tech

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