

Signatures of Reproductive Isolation in Patterns of Single Nucleotide Diversity Across Inbred Strains of Mice

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ABSTRACT

Reproductive isolation is often caused by the disruption of genic interactions that evolve in geographically separate populations. Identifying the genomic regions and genes involved in these interactions, known as “Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities,” can be challenging but is facilitated by the wealth of genetic markers now available in model systems. In recent years, the complete genome sequence and thousands of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from laboratory mice, which are largely genetic hybrids between *Mus musculus* and *M. domesticus*, have become available. Here, we use these resources to locate genomic regions that may underlie reproductive isolation between these two species. Using genotypes from 332 SNPs that differ between wild-derived strains of *M. musculus* and *M. domesticus*, we identified several physically unlinked SNP pairs that show exceptional gametic disequilibrium across the lab strains. Conspecific alleles were associated in a disproportionate number of these cases, consistent with the action of natural selection against hybrid gene combinations. As predicted by the Dobzhansky-Muller model, this bias was differentially attributable to locus pairs for which one hybrid genotype was missing. We assembled a list of potential Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities from locus pairs that showed extreme associations (only three gametic types) among conspecific alleles. Two SNPs in this list map near known hybrid sterility loci on chromosome 17 and the X chromosome, allowing us to nominate partners for disrupted interactions involving these genomic regions for the first time. Together, these results indicate that patterns produced by speciation between *M. musculus* and *M. domesticus* are visible in the genomes of lab strains of mice, underscoring the potential of these genetic model organisms for addressing general questions in evolutionary biology.

IDENTIFYING the genes that contribute to reproductive isolation between diverging populations and thus may underlie speciation is a formidable challenge. This goal is becoming increasingly feasible with the rapid accumulation of molecular markers, particularly in genetic model organisms. Over the past several years, genes causing hybrid inviability (WITTBRODT *et al.* 1989; BARBASH *et al.* 2003; PRESGRAVES *et al.* 2003) and hybrid sterility (TING *et al.* 1998) have been located and characterized, leading to new insights about the molecular details of speciation (ORR *et al.* 2005).

These advances were facilitated by the realization that reproductive isolation often involves the disruption of genic interactions. After populations separate geographically, mutations arise and are fixed by genetic drift or natural selection. Although these substitutions need not reduce fitness in the populations in which they originate, the combination of mutations at interacting loci that is formed when populations hybridize can lead to reproductive isolation (Figure 1). This allopatric speciation

process (BATESON 1909; DOBZHANSKY 1936, 1937; MULLER 1940, 1942), termed the “Dobzhansky-Muller model,” has received considerable attention and support from both theoretical (ORR 1995, 1996; GAVRILETS 1997; BARTON 2001; ORR and TURELLI 2001; TURELLI *et al.* 2001; WELCH 2004) and empirical (HOLLINGSHEAD 1930; DOBZHANSKY 1936; WU and BECKENBACH 1983; CHRISTIE and MACNAIR 1984; ORR 1987; PANTAZIDIS and ZOUROS 1988; PEREZ and WU 1995; TRUE *et al.* 1996; COYNE and ORR 1998; FISHMAN and WILLIS 2001; PRESGRAVES 2003; TAO and HARTL 2003) studies.

The notion that speciation is often driven by Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities suggests several testable predictions about empirical patterns, ranging from the rate at which isolation accumulates (ORR 1995; MENDELSON *et al.* 2004) to the molecular evolution of participating loci (KONDRASHOV *et al.* 2002; WELCH 2004). One such prediction is that natural selection will remove unfavorable combinations of alleles generated by hybridization between species. When epistatic selection purges heterospecific allelic combinations in this manner, gametic disequilibrium can result, even in the face of recurrent recombination. This rationale can be used to identify genomic regions or genes harboring

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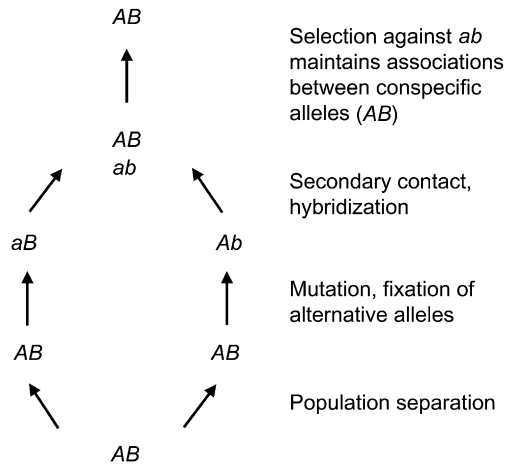


FIGURE 1.—A simple example of a Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibility that involves two loci. Genotypes are shown as haploid for simplicity.

mutations that maintain reproductive barriers between diverging populations (GARDNER *et al.* 2002).

The house mouse is an excellent subject for locating genomic regions underlying reproductive isolation using interlocus associations. First, the success and promise of efforts to connect genotypic variation with phenotypic variation among inbred strains of mice have fueled the identification of large numbers of molecular polymorphisms that distinguish these lines (SILVER 1995; LINDBLAD-TOH *et al.* 2000; PLETCHER *et al.* 2004), and the recent completion of the genome sequence (MOUSE GENOME SEQUENCING CONSORTIUM 2002) has rapidly increased the discovery rate of polymorphic markers. For example, PLETCHER *et al.* (2004) reported the genotypes for >10,000 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in 48 inbred strains, and efforts to locate hundreds of thousands of SNPs are under way.

Second, commonly used inbred strains of mice are genetic hybrids—descendants of crosses between a few wild species of house mice (BONHOMME *et al.* 1987; GUENET and BONHOMME 2003). Strains are primarily derived from two species, *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus*, with smaller contributions from *M. castaneus* (these taxa are also referred to as *M. musculus domesticus*, *M. musculus musculus*, and *M. musculus castaneus* in the literature). Surveys of microsatellite polymorphism indicate that the relative contribution of *M. domesticus* vs. other species to lab strain genomes is ~3:1 (SAKAI *et al.* 2005). Most inbred strains carry a Y chromosome from *M. musculus* (BISHOP *et al.* 1985) and a mitochondrial genome from *M. domesticus* (YONEKAWA *et al.* 1980; FERRIS *et al.* 1983). Additionally, many SNPs among the inbred strains appear to reflect divergence between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* or *M. castaneus* (WADE *et al.* 2002). A high-density SNP study of chromosome 16 suggested that ~20% of the differences between lab strains derive from divergence between species and that

the remaining 80% of the SNPs come from variation segregating within *M. domesticus* (ZHANG *et al.* 2005).

Third, the genetic basis of speciation between the ancestors of inbred mouse strains has been studied for decades, primarily by following the introgression of molecular markers across naturally occurring contact zones (BOURSOT *et al.* 1993; SAGE *et al.* 1993). In a hybrid zone between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* that stretches across Europe, allele frequency clines at most surveyed loci are narrow relative to the ranges of these species (HUNT and SELANDER 1973; VANLERBERGHE *et al.* 1986; TUCKER *et al.* 1992; DOD *et al.* 1993; MUNCLINGER *et al.* 2002; PAYSEUR *et al.* 2004). This observation suggests that the hybrid zone is maintained by a balance between selection against hybrids and dispersal (BARTON and GALE 1993). Secondary contact between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* has occurred recently (5000–10,000 years ago; AUFFRAY *et al.* 1990) relative to estimates of divergence time (500,000 years ago; BOURSOT *et al.* 1996; DIN *et al.* 1996), consistent with the accumulation of reproductive isolation in allopatry according to a Dobzhansky-Muller model.

Crosses between mouse strains have also demonstrated reproductive isolation. Male hybrids between wild *M. musculus* and some lab strains are sterile (and female hybrids are fertile, consistent with HALDANE's 1922 rule; FOREJT and IVANYI 1975; STORCHOVA *et al.* 2004), and similar patterns have been observed in crosses between wild species (ALIBERT *et al.* 1997; BRITTON-DAVIDIAN *et al.* 2005). Furthermore, natural hybrids between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* harbor more parasites than do pure-species animals, suggesting that these species may also be isolated by hybrid inviability (SAGE *et al.* 1986; MOULIA *et al.* 1993; MOULIA *et al.* 1995). Finally, mate choice experiments suggest some behavioral isolation between these species (SMADJA and GANEM 2002), which may be disrupted in hybrids.

Here, we use the hybrid status of inbred mouse strains and available genotypes from across the genome to search for Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities in the form of unlinked SNPs that show unusual levels of gametic disequilibrium. Specifically, we use genotypes from wild-derived strains to select markers that measure gene flow between species in the lab strains. We show that patterns of genetic diversity in the lab strains have been affected by reproductive isolation between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus*, and we identify several candidate regions for this isolation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selection of strains and loci: PLETCHER *et al.* (2004) reported genotypes for 48 lab strains of mice at 10,990 evenly spaced SNPs, a subset of those discovered by sequence comparisons between five strains (DBA/2J, A/J, C57BL/6J, 129S1/SvImJ, and 129X1/SvJ) at Celera (MURAL *et al.* 2002). Before conducting analyses, we filtered SNPs and strains using

TABLE 1

Strains and species composition for 332 SNPs used in analyses

Strain	% of SNPs that match <i>M. musculus</i> genotype
A/J	39.2
AKR/J	30.1
BTBR T+ tf/J	38.6
BUB/BnJ	29.8
C3H/HeJ	33.7
C57BL/10J	39.2
DBA/1J	32.8
FVB/NJ	26.8
I/LnJ	35.5
KK/HIJ	38.6
LG/J	31.9
LP/J	41.9
MA/MyJ	35.2
NOD/LtJ	30.7
NON/LtJ	31.6
NZB/BINJ	38.9
PL/J	32.2
RIIS/J	30.7
SEA/GnJ	31.9
SJL/J	32.8
ST/bj	36.4
129X1/SvJ	49.1

several conservative criteria. First, to increase the probability of correctly inferring the ancestral (species) source of alleles, we focused on SNPs that featured complete data for, and differed between, multiple wild-derived strains of *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* and showed no variation among three strains from each species (*M. domesticus*—WSB/Ei, PERA/Ei, ZALENDE/Ei; *M. musculus*—PWD/Ph, CZECHII/Ei, MAI/Pas; number of SNPs, $n = 869$). After eliminating other wild-derived strains (due to excessive divergence in comparison with lab strains) and substrains (due to a lack of divergence), we further filtered the SNPs to those with complete genotype data for the remaining 22 strains (Table 1; $n = 658$) to avoid difficulties in comparing across sites with different amounts of missing data. Next, we polarized each SNP on the basis of comparison to the genotypes of the wild-derived strains of *M. domesticus* and

M. musculus (which were subsequently removed from the data set). We removed all SNPs for which only one strain differed from all the other strains ($n = 606$). Finally, motivated by the observation that the average size of haplotype blocks in previous work using subsets of the lab strains was ~ 1.5 Mb (WADE *et al.* 2002; WILTSHIRE *et al.* 2003; FRAZER *et al.* 2004; IDERAABDULLAH *et al.* 2004), we used only SNPs whose nearest neighbors were at least 2 Mb away ($n = 332$). Three hundred thirty-two SNPs that differ between wild-derived strains of *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* and feature complete genotype data from across the culled set of 22 strains (Table 1) composed the final data set used for analyses; the chromosomal positions of these loci are shown in Figure 2. Estimates of the total genetic length (1373.7 cM; DIETRICH *et al.* 1996) and physical length (2577.3 Mb; MOUSE GENOME SEQUENCING CONSORTIUM 2002) of the mouse genome indicate that the average distances between SNPs used in this study were 4.1 cM and 7.8 Mb. The 22 strains ranged from 26.8 to 49.1% allelic identity to *M. musculus* at these SNPs (Table 1).

Analyses: Because of perpetual inbreeding, each of the strains has an essentially homozygous genome (BECK *et al.* 2000). This lack of intrastrain polymorphism allowed us to use measures of gametic disequilibrium. Interlocus associations were estimated using R^2 (HILL and ROBERTSON 1968) and D' (LEWONTIN 1964). R^2 ranges from 0 to 1, and D' ranges from -1 to 1. Although both gametic disequilibrium measures are affected by allele frequencies, D' is more sensitive to them. Both metrics are expected to decay as a function of recombination frequency and time.

Our goal was to identify physically unlinked SNP pairs showing clear associations despite generations of recombination. To maximize the frequency of recombination events between assayed SNPs during the history of the strains, we estimated gametic disequilibrium between loci that mapped to different chromosomes. The statistical significance of gametic disequilibrium values for individual SNP pairs was estimated by randomly shuffling strain genotypes at one of the two SNPs, calculating disequilibrium values for this randomized data set, performing this randomization procedure 10,000 times, and estimating the P -value as the fraction of replicates with disequilibrium values exceeded by the observed association (a one-tailed test). We accounted for the performance of a large number of tests using the false discovery rate (FDR; STOREY and TIBSHIRANI 2003) with a q -value cutoff of 5% and a Bonferroni correction. We predicted that if selection against combinations of alleles derived from *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* (due to reproductive isolation) has affected patterns

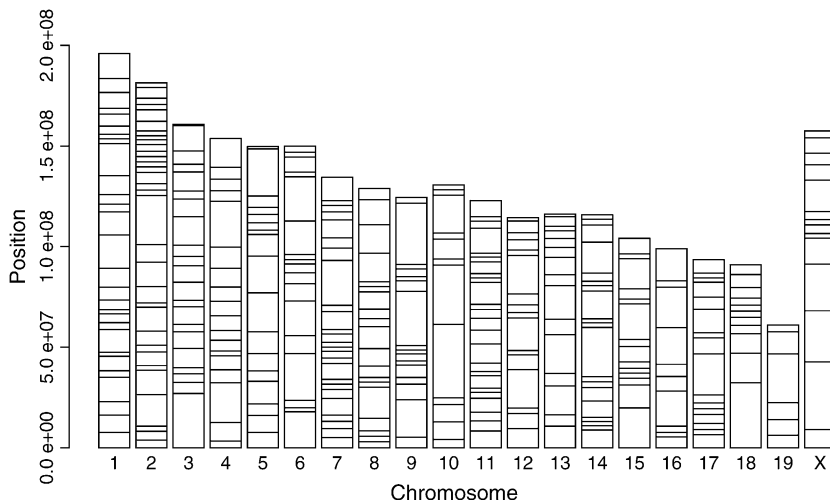


FIGURE 2.—Map of SNP markers used in analyses. Each horizontal line represents one SNP. Total chromosome sizes were taken from MOUSE GENOME SEQUENCING CONSORTIUM (2002). Moving up the plot, chromosomes run from proximal to distal.

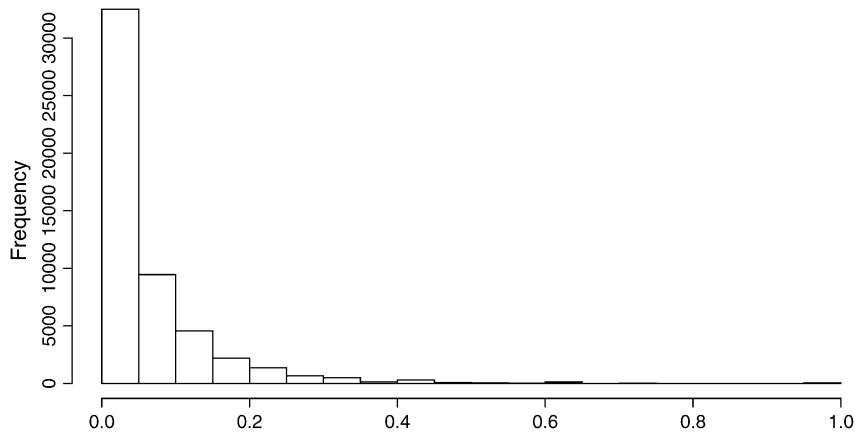


FIGURE 3.—Genomic distribution of R^2 for all pairwise comparisons ($n = 51,991$). R^2 is on the x -axis. Average R^2 for the genome was 0.06.

of polymorphism in the lab strains, we would discover a higher fraction of SNP pairs showing associations between conspecific alleles than those showing associations between heterospecific alleles among tests with extreme P -values.

RESULTS

Using genotypes from 22 strains at 332 SNPs selected to be enriched for differences between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus*, we estimated gametic disequilibrium values for 51,991 pairs of sites lying on different chromosomes (Figure 3). Average values of R^2 (0.06) and D' (-0.06) suggested some departure from the equilibrium expectation for unlinked SNPs, reflecting substantial power to detect shifts in the mean. Analyses of D' revealed many locus pairs with values of -1 and 1 , a result that reflects the sensitivity of this disequilibrium measure to allele frequency (and the absence of one gametic type due to sampling variance). Because of this finding and because our general conclusions are similar regardless of the disequilibrium measure we use, we focus on results for R^2 .

We asked whether SNP pairs in which the associated alleles were derived from the same ancestral species exhibited more extreme P -values than SNP pairs in which the associated alleles were derived from different ancestral species. Locus pairs with $P < 0.01$ were enriched for conspecific associations (Fisher's exact test; $P < 6 \times 10^{-14}$; odds ratio = 2.32). This pattern was also observed when significance thresholds of $P < 0.005$ (Fisher's exact test; $P < 6 \times 10^{-7}$; odds ratio = 2.14), $P < 0.001$ (Fisher's exact test; $P < 0.023$; odds ratio = 2.36), and $P < 0.0005$ (Fisher's exact test; $P < 0.018$; odds ratio = 3.63) were applied. Both Bonferroni and FDR procedures indicated that only disequilibrium values that exceeded those for all 10,000 randomized data sets showed strong evidence of statistical significance. One test satisfied this requirement, preventing us from conducting the comparisons described above at this significance level.

A further prediction of the Dobzhansky-Muller model is that the effects of incompatibilities should be asym-

metrical, particularly at early stages of species divergence (MULLER 1942). Among the four gametic types, natural selection on hybrids should specifically target one (heterospecific) combination of alleles because the other three combinations represent ancestral stages of divergence (see Figure 1). We tested this prediction by repeating the above analyses separately for locus pairs showing three gametic types and locus pairs showing four gametic types (Table 2). Tests with extreme P -values ($P < 0.001$) were again biased toward conspecific associations for loci showing three gametic types (Fisher's exact test; $P < 0.006$), but no such bias was seen for loci showing four gametic types ($P < 0.64$). In this comparison, only four tests were significant among locus pairs with four gametic types, raising the possibility that this disparity was caused by differences in power. However, similar results were obtained using a higher P -value threshold (0.005; Table 2), where the number of significant tests in the four-gametic-type category was large enough to detect a deviation from the predicted odds

TABLE 2

Categorization of gametic disequilibrium tests by nature of association (conspecific vs. heterospecific) and P -value

	Conspecific	Heterospecific
All locus pairs*		
$P < 0.005$	127	61
$P \geq 0.005$	25,564	26,239
Locus pairs with three gametic types**		
$P < 0.005$	72	36
$P \geq 0.005$	4,375	8,668
Locus pairs with four gametic types*** ^a		
$P < 0.005$	20	22
$P \geq 0.005$	21,183	17,571

* Fisher's exact test, $P < 6 \times 10^{-7}$.

** Fisher's exact test, $P < 5 \times 10^{-12}$.

*** Fisher's exact test, $P < 0.44$.

^a A significance threshold of $P = 0.005$ is used to retain power.

ratios. Hence, the subset of locus pairs showing three gametic types was differentially responsible for the skew toward conspecific associations among tests with low *P*-values in the complete data set, as predicted by the Dobzhansky-Muller model.

Because the X chromosome is expected to play a disproportionate role in reproductive isolation (COYNE and ORR 1989), we also compared the fraction of SNPs showing high disequilibrium values on the X to that on the autosomes. On the genomic scale, locus pairs that included one X-linked SNP and those that did not showed no difference in R^2 values (average, including $X = 0.05$; average, not including $X = 0.06$; $P > 0.05$; Mann-Whitney *U*).

The 14 SNP pairs that showed conspecific associations, only three gametic types and $P < 0.001$ are listed in Table 3. These locus pairs featured an average R^2 -value of 0.70, a remarkable amount of association for physically unlinked markers. Although this subset of locus pairs did not satisfy strict significance criteria after corrections for multiple tests, this subset seemed likely to contain Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities, given the results presented above. Among these candidate incompatibilities, four SNPs, located on chromosomes 2, 3, 6, and 14, each showed extreme disequilibria with multiple partners on different chromosomes. Allele frequencies of SNPs included among the candidate incompatibilities ranged from 0.18 to 0.73, suggesting that sufficient power to find associations from across the frequency spectrum existed. Pairs of SNPs involved in candidate incompatibilities also showed more similar allele frequencies to one another (average difference is 0.07; average difference across the genome is 0.23; $P < 3 \times 10^{-5}$; Mann-Whitney *U*), as might be expected if selection acts against two-locus genotypes.

We used the PANTHER classification system (<https://panther.appliedbiosystems.com/>) to ask whether particular functional categories of genes were overrepresented in the candidate regions listed in Table 3 (using a 2-Mb window surrounding each SNP). The results of this analysis are displayed in Table 4. Gametogenesis, steroid metabolism, olfaction, and chemosensory perception were among the biological processes found to be overrepresented in the candidate regions.

DISCUSSION

Signatures of speciation in patterns of gametic disequilibrium: We located several candidate Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* by searching for strongly associated pairs of SNPs lying on different chromosomes in lab strains of house mice. Pairs of loci showing the most extreme disequilibrium values were biased toward associations between conspecific alleles, as predicted by the Dobzhansky-Muller model, revealing a signal of ancestral reproductive isolation in the genomes of these strains. The history

of the lab strains complicates interpretations of gametic disequilibrium, and we discuss these issues below.

Patterns of disequilibrium and the history of the mouse inbred strains: In a large, panmictic population at demographic equilibrium, allelic associations among unlinked loci are expected to decay rapidly: the level of gametic disequilibrium should be reduced by 50% after just one generation (HEDRICK 2000). Therefore, cases of extreme association among SNPs on different chromosomes must be caused by departures from this idealized population. Several such departures are likely to characterize the collection of strains on which we focused, including admixture between differentiated genomes, genetic drift, and inbreeding, in addition to selection against Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities. Allelic frequency differentiation among the wild-derived ancestors that were crossed to start the lab strains (and related differences in subsequent rounds of backcrossing) likely generated associations among unlinked SNPs in generations immediately following these crosses (BARTON 1983). Using small numbers of individuals to found and propagate these strains also could have increased disequilibrium levels (HILL and ROBERTSON 1968; OHTA and KIMURA 1969). Finally, mice were eventually inbred for dozens of generations to remove heterozygosity, a process that could retard the approach to gametic equilibrium across strains (HEDRICK 2000).

These nonequilibrium conditions challenge attempts to precisely predict patterns of gametic disequilibrium across the genomes of inbred mouse strains. Indeed, haplotypes among subsets of these strains appear to be less numerous and extend further than originally anticipated (WADE *et al.* 2002; WILTSHIRE *et al.* 2003; FRAZER *et al.* 2004; IDERAABDULLAH *et al.* 2004). Precise predictions about the shape of the distribution of gametic disequilibrium require historical information about the inbred strains. Although many details of the relationships between the strains are known (ATCHLEY and FITCH 1991, 1993; BECK *et al.* 2000), the precise nature and number of crosses between the time the common ancestors of the strains were formed and the beginning of perpetual within-strain inbreeding are unclear (ATCHLEY and FITCH 1993). This time period was an especially important contributor to the patterns of gametic disequilibrium among the extant strains observed here because most of the recombination among alleles inherited from different species probably occurred during this period. Other research goals that are affected by the history of the strains, such as the association between haplotypes and phenotypes (GRUPE *et al.* 2001; PLETCHER *et al.* 2004), also depend critically on these generations of recombination. However, the complex history of inbred strains should be manifested as genome-wide departures from equilibrium, and therefore we focus on those pairs of loci that show extreme gametic disequilibrium relative to the average across all loci.

TABLE 3
Pairs of SNPs showing three gametic types, conspecific associations, and $P < 0.001$ (sorted by position of site 1)

R^2	Site 1 chromosome	Site 1 position (bp)	Named genes in 2-Mb window	Site 2 chromosome	Site 2 position (bp)	Named genes in 2-Mb window
0.58	1	125936917	Slc35f5, Actr3, Gpr39, Lypdc1	7	93165258	Trim3, Olfir690, Olfir677, Olfir697, Olfir678, Olfir693, Arfp2, Olfir701, Olfir667, Olfir665, Olfir698, Olfir695, Olfir694, Olfir706, Dub6, Olfir659, Olfir669, Olfir700, Olfir703, Olfir692, Smpd1, Dub1, Cln2, Cckbr, Olfir702, Dchs1, Mrpl17, Hpxn, ligs1, Olfir666, Olfir686, Olfir670, Dub1a, Olfir668, Olfir705, Olfir672, Olfir676, Olfir691, Olfir658, Cnga4, Olfir679, Olfir681, Olfir684, Olfir689, Olfir661, Olfir683, Fxc1, Ilk, Prkcdp, Taf10, Olfir688, Olfir704, Olfir699, Olfir685, Olfir687, Olfir663, Olfir671, Olfir675, Olfir664
0.76	2	26442964	Fcna, Lcn4, Lcn5, Adamts13, Notch1, Traf2, Vav2, Slc2a6, Inpp5e, Surf6, Surf2, Rpl7a, Dbh, Wdr5, Bmyc, Lcn11, Egfl7, Lcn8, Lcn9, Brd3, Snapc4, Qsox6l1, Lcn3, Sardh, Pmpca, Gpsml1, Surf4, Lhx3, Lcn13, Ubadc1, Surf1, Surf5, Edfl, Phpt1, Agpat2, Lcn12, Gm711, Btdl14a, Lcn10, Fbxw5, Gm110, Lcn6, Gm996, Gm111, Camsap1	3	160118223	Rpe65, Depdcla
0.76	2	26442964		18	64784116	
0.66	2	153094785	H13, Dnmt3b, Dnmt3b, Gm123, Bpil3, Spag4l, Tpx2, Tm9sf4, Psp, Bcl2l1, Csnk2a1, Bpil1, Bpil1, Tcf15, Heck, Cox4i2, Rya3, Trib3, Sox12, Kif3b, Idl1, Tomm20, Fkhl18, Dusp15, Rem1, Asx1, Plagl2, Zcchc3, Commd7, Defb19, Defb36, Pdrgr1, Npn3, Pofut1, Pip5k1b, Selenbp1, Ecm1, Oaz3, Golph3l, Anp32e, Tarsl1, Snx27, Ctsk, Setdb1, Lass2, Cgn, Tmod4, Tcf11, Rorc, Selenbp2, Ciss, Bnip1, Tnrc4, Prpf3, Scnm1, Za20d1, Mcl1, Arnt, Tdrkh, Tsrc1, Lrrn6d, Anxa9, Rfx5, Vps45, Car14, Ensa, Cdc42sel1, Gabpb2, Pogz, Tuft1, Hormad1, Prune, Mirps21, Mrpl9	15	93935842	Pdzrn4, Pphl1, Prickle1, Adamts20, Yaf2
0.76	3	95116767		6	134673836	Ddx47, Rai3, Emp1, Lrp6, Etv6, Gpr19, Dusp16, Cdkn1b, Mansc1, Bcl2l14, Pbp2, Hebp1, Kap, Gsg1

(continued)

TABLE 3
(Continued)

R^2	Site 1 chromosome	Site 1 position (bp)	Named genes in 2-Mb window	Site 2 chromosome	Site 2 position (bp)	Named genes in 2-Mb window
0.76	3	160118223	"	15	31266214	Catnd2, Ropnl1, Dap
0.76	5	16224015	Cd36, Gnai1, Speer4f	18	86188576	Hmgal, Nars, Siat8c, Neddd4l, Fech, Txnl1, Wdr7, Cndp2, Neto1, Cyb5
0.54	5	111872715	Selpl, Mvk, Oasl2, Git2, Acads, Corol1c, Usp30, Cmkrl1, Tcf1, Ubc3b, Pop5, Dao1, Acacb, Foxn4, Sppl3, Rnfl0, Sfrs, Kctd10, Sart3, Oasl1, Msi1h, Gltp, Ssh1, Ung, Cabp1, Mmab, Myo1h	17	26327773	Rpl10a, Bak1, Bnip1, Anksl, Phf1, Kif5a, Tead3, Fkbp5, Fance, Syngap1, Ddf6, Srpkl, Lemd2, Mapkl4, Kifcl, Grm4, Tulpl, Tcp11, Pacsin1, Slc26a8, Ppard, Taf11, Rps10, Nudt3, Spdef, Clips, Zfp523, Surp1c, Hmgal
0.76	6	55769693	Crhr2, Adcyap1r1, Neurod6, Aqp1, Ghrhr, Gars, Card4, Krbtd2, Pde1c, Gsbs, Lsm5	14	77885410	Diap3
0.76	6	134673836	"	7	117314860	Fgfr2, Tacc2, Wdr11, Ate1, Etos1
0.58	7	16267788	Fbl, Nalp9a, Sertad1, Nalp4a, Adck4, Nalp9c, Rab4b, Dyrk1b, Dll3, Sertad3, Bvrb, Akt2, Eglnt2, Ltbp4, Numb1, Shkbp1, Spnb4, Map3k10, Zfp59, Zfp60, Pld3, Snrpa, Prx, Mial, Timm50, Cri2	12	95557943	Fbln5, Gpr68, Tdpl, Rps6ka5, Calml1, Ttc7b, Mtae2d1
0.76	7	104427524	Xylt1, Plekha7, Nuchb2, Arl6ip1, Rps13, Rps15a	14	77885410	"
0.82	8	96761667		10	128349364	Mip, Prim1, Iga7, Erbb3, Rdhs, Olfr768, Pa2g4, Suox, Admr, Shmt2, Rdh9, Il23a, Tmem4, Gdf11, Rab5b, Rdh1, Olfr770, Olfr769, Rnf41, Rdh7, Olfr771, Olfr765, Sdro, Stat2, Hsd17b9, Si, Mbc2, Inhbc, Olfr772, Dctn2, Olfr774, Mmp19, Stat6, Glis2, Lrp1, Rdh5, Kif5a, Apof, Slc395, Olfr763, Inhbe, Nab2, Baz2a, Ddit3, Dgka, Ctd63, Usp52, Rbms2, Tebp, Mars, Rdh6, Cs, Cdk2, Olfr9, Ormdl2, Nxp4, Tac2, Bloc1s1, Rps26, Arhgap9, Glil, Apon, Rpl41, Naca, Olfr766
0.66	9	77840500	Ick, Lrrc1, Gclc, Elovl5, Fbxo9, Tinag, Gcm1, Gsta2, Gsta1, Gsta4, Mosg	X	68140394	Tbilx, Pls3, Magea7

" See first appearance in table for list of genes.

TABLE 4

Functional categories of genes that were overrepresented in incompatibility candidate regions from Table 3

Biological process	Genome	Regions	Expected	<i>P</i>
Steroid metabolism	165	15	4.69	0.0001
Olfaction	936	44	26.61	0.0009
Chemosensory perception	972	45	27.63	0.0017
Electron transport	296	17	8.41	0.0057
Asymmetric protein localization	13	3	0.37	0.0064
Lipid, fatty acid and steroid metabolism	706	31	20.07	0.013
Induction of apoptosis	176	11	5	0.013
Cell proliferation and differentiation	689	30	19.59	0.016
Embryogenesis	134	9	3.81	0.016
Sensory perception	1404	54	39.91	0.017
Other steroid metabolism	7	2	0.2	0.017
Other coenzyme and prosthetic group metabolism	7	2	0.2	0.017
Nitric oxide biosynthesis	9	2	0.26	0.028
Osmosensing	1	1	0.03	0.028
Amino acid activation	41	4	1.17	0.031
Gametogenesis	267	13	7.59	0.045
Other carbon metabolism	48	4	1.36	0.050

Genes were found within a 2-Mb window centered on each SNP, and overrepresentation of particular functions was detected using the PANTHER gene classification system. The observed number of genes in the genome, the observed number of genes in candidate regions, and the expected number of genes in candidate regions are denoted by Genome, Regions, and Expected, respectively, for each functional class.

Selection unrelated to speciation: A second caveat to our analysis is that forms of selection other than Dobzhansky-Muller-type selection are also predicted to maintain gametic disequilibrium in the face of recombination. For example, if researchers selected for combinations of phenotypes derived from *M. domesticus* or *M. musculus* during the history of the lab strains, gametic disequilibrium between conspecific alleles at unlinked genomic regions could be maintained as a result. This form of selection may be unrelated to reproductive isolation between the ancestral species, suggesting some caution in the designation of incompatibilities. Although some of the locus pairs we identified may be tracking artificial selection in this manner, the overall patterns we observe are difficult to explain under this scenario. First, this explanation requires a bias among researchers in selecting for combinations of traits inherited from the same ancestral species. This bias seems unlikely because hybridization between ancestral species was presumably used to obtain suites of phenotypes that had not been observed before. Second, to the extent that the strains have endured independent selection during their histories, selection pressures would need to be similar across many different lines to explain the observed patterns. Although such convergence may have occurred, it is unlikely to be widespread. Finally, we observe an excess of conspecific associations among locus pairs that show extreme disequilibria, and this pattern is differentially caused by SNP pairs with three gametic types. This asymmetry is predicted by the Dobzhansky-Muller model but is not an obvious consequence of simple two-trait artificial selection schemes.

Evidence for disrupted functional interactions between genomic regions in inbred mouse strains: Despite some uncertainty about strain history and the causes of genomic departures from equilibrium, the observed average level of gametic disequilibrium indicates that a sufficient number of generations of independent assortment occurred during the history of the inbred strains for *strong* associations between alleles on different chromosomes to decay. This result suggests that extreme disequilibrium values such as those in Table 3 are not simple consequences of processes expected to affect the entire genome (such as admixture, genetic drift, and inbreeding) but instead reflect forces that target specific genomic regions. Investigations of haplotype diversity have also uncovered clear signs of historical recombination since the origins of the lab strains (ZHANG *et al.* 2005).

The observation that only one test was statistically significant after correcting for the performance of multiple tests suggests caution in designating locus pairs with low *P*-values as Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities. However, these corrections may be conservative: because each SNP participates in hundreds of tests, some tests were partially correlated, while the Bonferroni and FDR procedures assumed that all tests were completely independent. Stronger evidence that the pairs of SNPs we have identified as showing strong associations mark functional interactions among genomic regions comes from the fulfillment of several biological predictions.

Under the simple (two-locus) Dobzhansky-Muller model, natural selection is expected to specifically target one allelic combination in hybrids because the other

three gametic types represent ancestral stages of divergence (MULLER 1942). This prediction is supported by empirical and theoretical studies (WU and BECKENBACH 1983; ORR 1995; COYNE and ORR 2004). If selection against a particular heterospecific combination of alleles is strong, we expect this gametic type to be absent. In agreement with this prediction, we demonstrated that the bias toward extreme associations among conspecific alleles was driven by cases in which only three gametic types were present.

Because genes often interact with multiple partners, substitutions in one gene may generate incompatibilities with several different loci. This prediction was supported by the candidate incompatibilities listed in Table 3: four SNPs exhibited extreme gametic disequilibrium with multiple, unlinked genomic regions. This observation suggests the existence of multiple incompatibilities in a pathway and seems unlikely to arise in the absence of epistatic selection (as a result of neutral departures from equilibrium, for example). Locus pairs in our list of incompatibilities also showed significantly more similarity in allele frequencies than the genomic average. Natural selection against two-locus genotypes derived from different species is expected to produce this pattern.

Tentative evidence that Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities are represented in our list of extreme associations also comes from the known/inferred functions of genes mapping to the corresponding genomic regions. Twelve of 28 SNPs from our incompatibility list map within 1 Mb of genes involved in gametogenesis, a statistical excess relative to the remainder of the genome. Six genes within this subset have functions in spermatogenesis. This SNP set includes the markers on chromosome 17, the X chromosome, and their potential partners. Because *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* may be primarily (postzygotically) isolated by hybrid male sterility, these genes represent reasonable candidates for reproductive isolation. Olfaction and chemosensory perception, processes that play crucial roles in mating behavior in mice (BRONSON 1979), were overrepresented in the genomic regions we identified, suggesting that some markers may be tracking prezygotic isolation between the ancestral species. Such isolation has been documented in mate choice experiments between wild-derived *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* (SMADJA and GANEM 2002), where mating cues are present in the urine (GANEM *et al.* 2005). These kinds of genes may be targeted by sexual selection, facilitating rapid functional divergence and resulting in Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities. Genes involved in steroid metabolism, another process related to reproduction, were also overrepresented in the candidate regions. Two caveats accompany these interpretations. First, genes with similar functions often map near one another in the mouse genome (MOUSE GENOME SEQUENCING CONSORTIUM 2002); some functional categories may be overrepresented merely because few regions contain clusters of coregulated genes. Second, we

have focused on a few functional categories from Table 3 because they seem likely to participate in Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities. However, other overrepresented groups showing no obvious relationship to reproductive isolation were also identified, with stronger statistical support than the gametogenesis category.

Correspondence between SNPs in our list of candidate incompatibilities and loci experimentally demonstrated to affect reproductive isolation would provide the most compelling evidence that patterns of gametic disequilibrium among the lab strains contain information about reproductive isolation between species of house mice. Two genomic regions have been repeatedly associated with hybrid male sterility in crosses between lab strains and wild-derived strains: one on the proximal part of chromosome 17 and one on the middle part of the X chromosome. Matings between wild-derived *M. musculus* and some lab strains yield sterile hybrid males, while crosses with other lab strains produce fertile male offspring (FOREJT and IVANYI 1975). The difference between two of the lab strains (C57BL/10 and C3H) in hybrid male sterility with wild-derived *M. musculus*, which presumably reflects an *M. musculus*-*M. domesticus* incompatibility still segregating within *M. domesticus*, maps to a 360-kb region on the proximal part of chromosome 17 (*Hst1*; FOREJT and IVANYI 1975; FOREJT *et al.* 1991; GREGOROVA *et al.* 1996; TRACHTULEC *et al.* 1997, 2005). Four loci that cause hybrid male sterility in crosses between lab strains and the more phylogenetically distant *M. spretus* also map to this region (FOREJT 1996). Furthermore, a quantitative trait locus (QTL) that explains variation in fertility and testes weight in crosses between lab strains and *M. macedonicus* (FOREJT 1996; ELLIOTT *et al.* 2004) is located in this region. This part of chromosome 17 is also the location of *t*-haplotypes, variants composed of four recombination-suppressing inversions that segregate in wild mouse populations and are maintained partly by a severe transmission bias in males (SILVER 1985).

One SNP located in this proximal part of chromosome 17, mapping to 26.3 Mb, was included in our list of candidate incompatibilities, showing a strong association ($R^2 = 0.54$; $P = 0.0009$; only three gametic types present) with an SNP located at 111.9 Mb on chromosome 5. This candidate incompatibility may not match *Hst1*: it is located about 10 Mb distal to *Hst1*, and the missing gametic type is an *M. musculus* chromosome 17 allele with an *M. domesticus* chromosome 5 allele (the nature of the crosses used to identify *Hst1* suggests that the alternative heterospecific combination should be absent). However, hybrid males produced by some crosses between *M. spretus* and lab strains show defects in sperm flagellar assembly and curvature (PILDER *et al.* 1993), and these phenotypes map near the chromosome 17 SNP (to a locus known as *Hst6*) in our list of incompatibilities. Recently, a candidate gene corresponding to this locus was identified (FOSSELLA *et al.*

2000). *Dnahc8* encodes an axonemal dynein heavy chain, the kind of molecule that forms the basis for the “defective dynein” model of *t*-haplotype-mediated hybrid male sterility (HARRISON *et al.* 1998). The chromosome 5 SNP that showed extreme disequilibrium with the chromosome 17 SNP in our study maps near another dynein gene (*Dncl1*), which also functions in gametogenesis.

Another genomic region likely to have played an important role in speciation between *M. musculus* and *M. domesticus* is the X chromosome. Molecular markers on the X chromosome show reduced introgression (relative to the autosomal loci surveyed) across the European hybrid zone between *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus* (TUCKER *et al.* 1992; DOD *et al.* 1993; MUNCLINGER *et al.* 2002), and the X chromosome has been associated with hybrid male sterility in crosses involving lab strains (GUENET *et al.* 1990; ELLIOTT *et al.* 2001; STORCHOVA *et al.* 2004). In particular, an X-linked QTL for hybrid male sterility (*Hstx1*) was recently localized to an interval between 64.0 and 70.1 Mb by introgressing pieces of the wild *M. musculus* X chromosome on to the autosomal background of C57BL/6 (STORCHOVA *et al.* 2004). One SNP mapping to this region (68.1 Mb) was included in our list of candidate incompatibilities, exhibiting strong disequilibrium among conspecific alleles with an SNP mapping to 77.8 Mb on chromosome 9 ($R^2 = 0.66$; $P = 0.0004$) and showing only three gametic types. The missing allelic combination was an *M. musculus* X-linked locus with an *M. domesticus* chromosome 9 locus, as predicted if the Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibility corresponds to that identified by STORCHOVA *et al.* (2004). Additionally, a neighboring X-linked SNP (located at 68.4 Mb), while not included in our gametic disequilibrium survey, was fixed for the *M. domesticus* allele across all strains, suggesting that the *M. musculus* allele at this locus may reduce fitness when combined with *M. domesticus* alleles at other loci. Two genes involved in spermatogenesis are located near the SNPs for this candidate incompatibility, *Magea7* (X chromosome) and *Ick* (chromosome 9).

Although one X-linked region was included in our list of incompatibilities, we uncovered little sign of increased involvement of the X chromosome overall. This result can be explained by considering the nature of the incompatibilities we have identified. The prediction that the X chromosome will be enriched for incompatibilities derives from the observation of Haldane’s rule in crosses between mouse strains (FOREJT and IVANYI 1975; STORCHOVA *et al.* 2004). However, the incompatibilities underlying Haldane’s rule are recessive (X chromosome) dominant (autosome). Because we have identified exclusively recessive-recessive incompatibilities (all SNPs in this study are assumed to be homozygous), the prediction under Haldane’s rule does not apply.

Coverage of the X chromosome was also relatively sparse in our study (see Figure 2). Part of this bias

reflects the smaller number of X-linked SNPs overall (MOUSE GENOME SEQUENCING CONSORTIUM 2002), a pattern presumably related to the lower neutral mutation rate on the X chromosome (MCVEAN and HURST 1997).

The relevance of wild mice to studies of lab strains: The hybrid origins of the lab strains of mice, as well as the reliance of biomedical research on the genetics of these strains, emphasize the importance of understanding the contribution of evolutionary history in wild mouse species to present patterns of molecular diversity in the lab strains (GUENET and BONHOMME 2003). For example, individual genetic effects on phenotypic variation may erroneously appear to map to multiple chromosomes containing Dobzhansky-Muller incompatibilities between wild species due to gametic disequilibrium between these regions. Conversely, the lab strains provide exciting opportunities to unravel the genetics of speciation among their ancestors. Reproductive isolation between *M. musculus* and *M. domesticus* may be at an early stage (given that different populations show different levels of postzygotic isolation; VYSKOČILOVA *et al.* 2005), providing a glimpse of speciation in progress. Additionally, more detailed characterizations of sequence diversity among the lab strains, including the discovery of additional SNPs, the completion of genome sequences for multiple lab strains, and improved genome annotation, will facilitate identification of genomic features that may correlate with incompatibilities (PAYSEUR and NACHMAN 2005), such as accelerated interspecific divergence. The combination of these resources with tools for functional characterization of genomic regions underlying reproductive isolation and opportunities to measure introgression of these regions in natural hybrid zones suggests that the house mouse has much to tell us about the genetics of speciation.

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