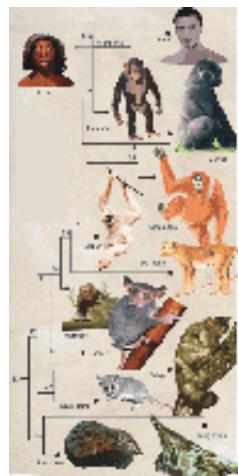


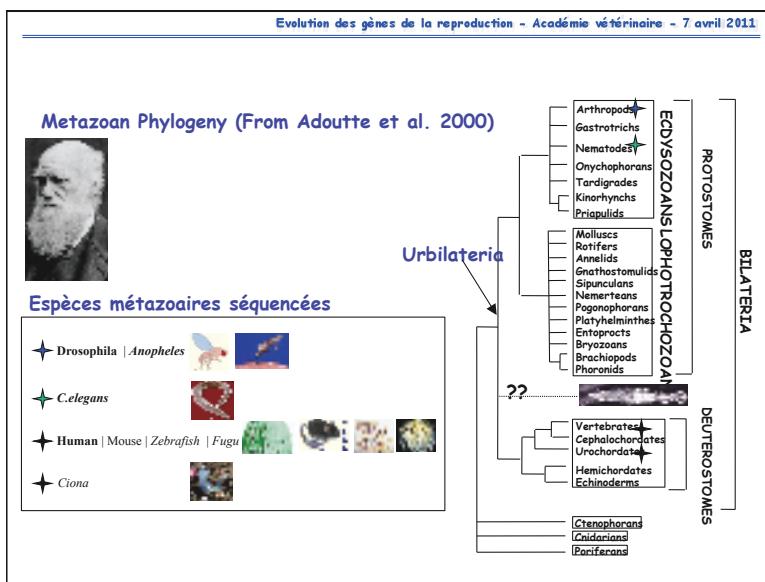
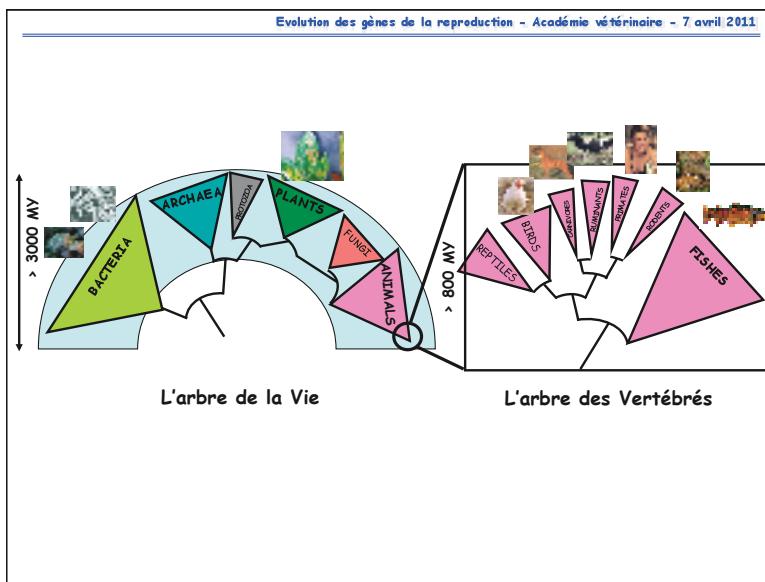
Apport des génomes séquencés à l'étude de l'histoire évolutive des gènes et des fonctions

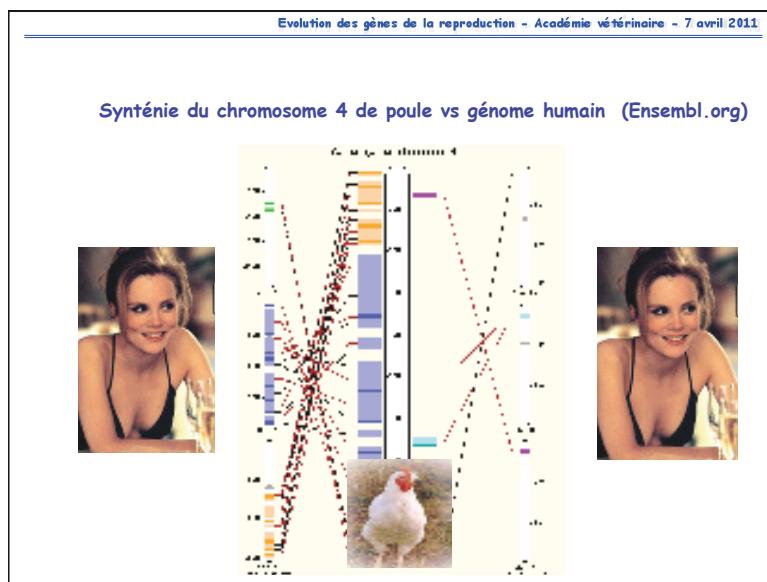
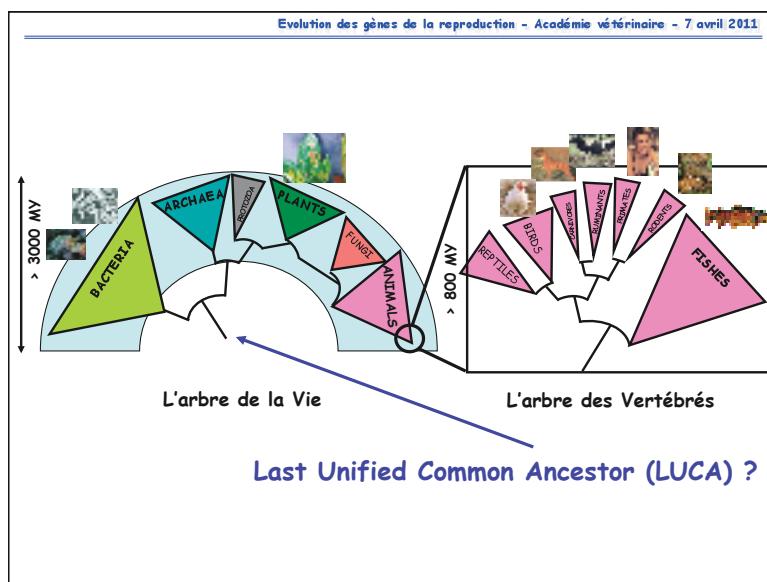
Application aux gènes de la reproduction
à évolution rapide

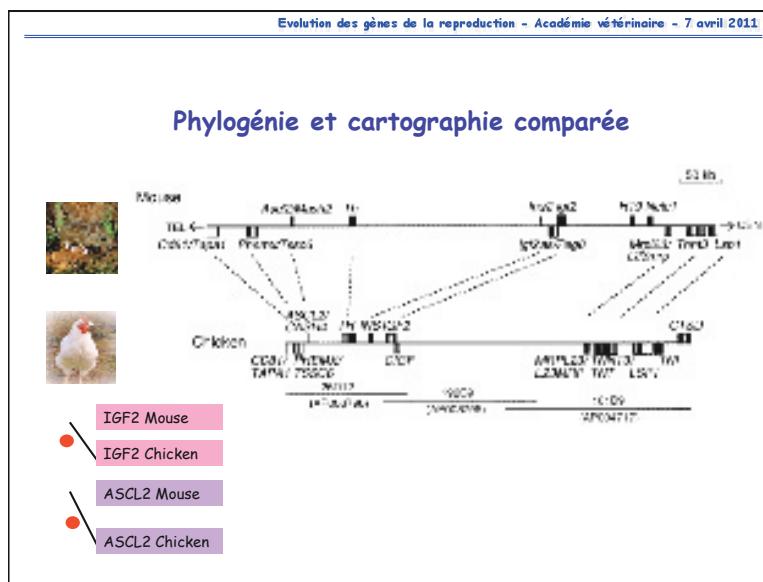
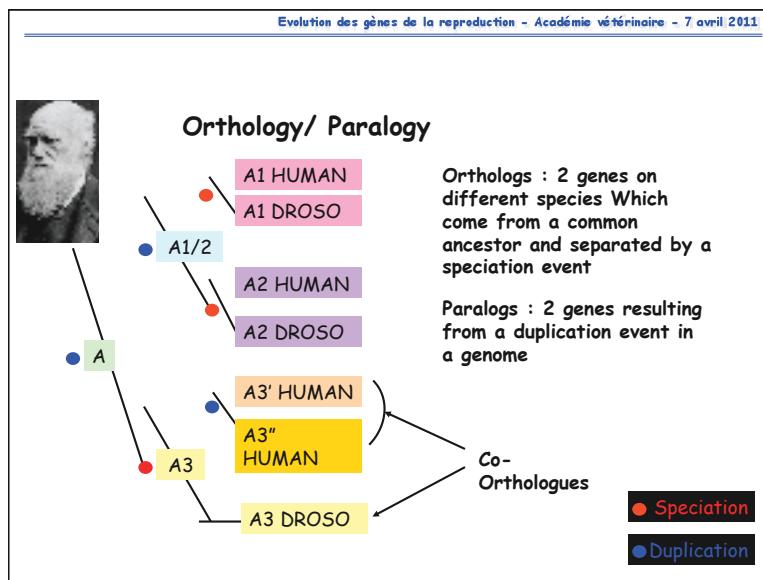
Philippe Monget, Camille Meslin, Xin Savoie, Géraldine Pascal



L'arbre des Primates







Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011



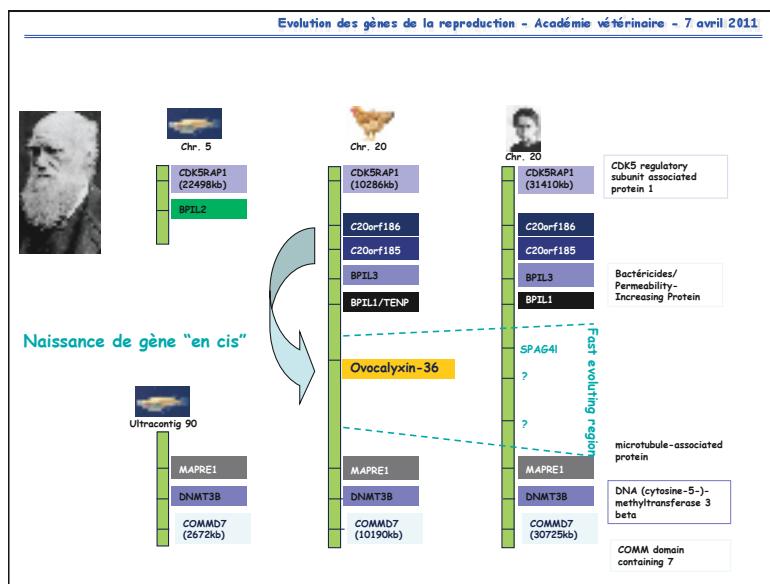
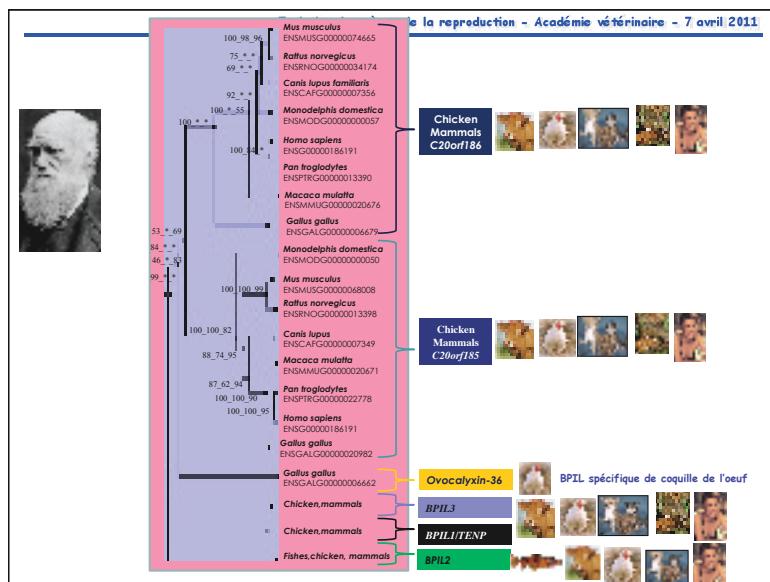
ÉVOLUTION DES GÈNES

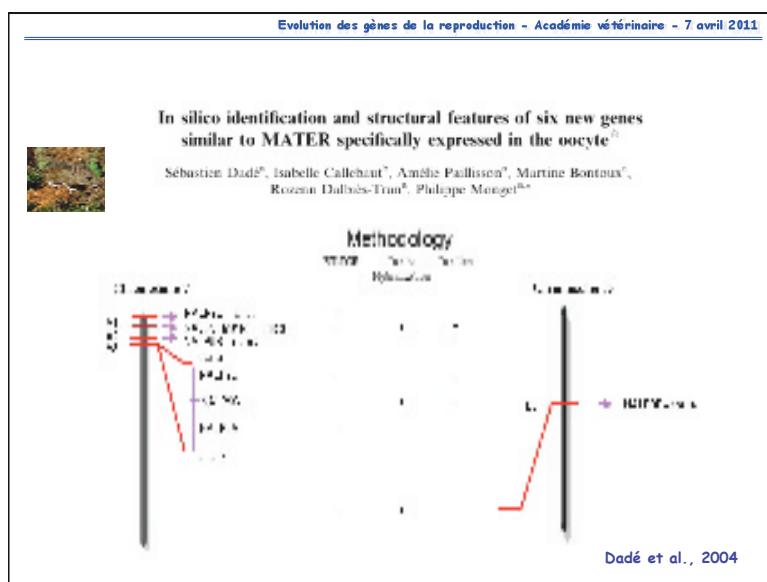
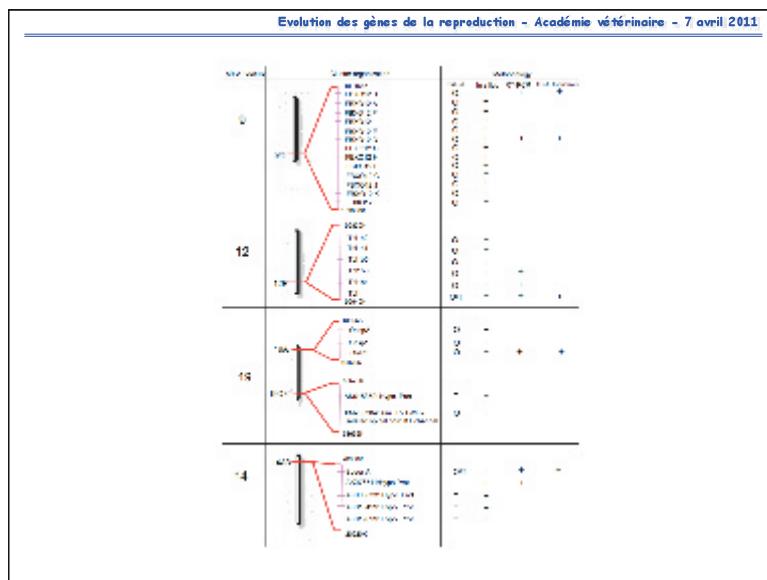
Ils naissent
Ils meurent
Ils évoluent sous sélection positive
sous neutralité

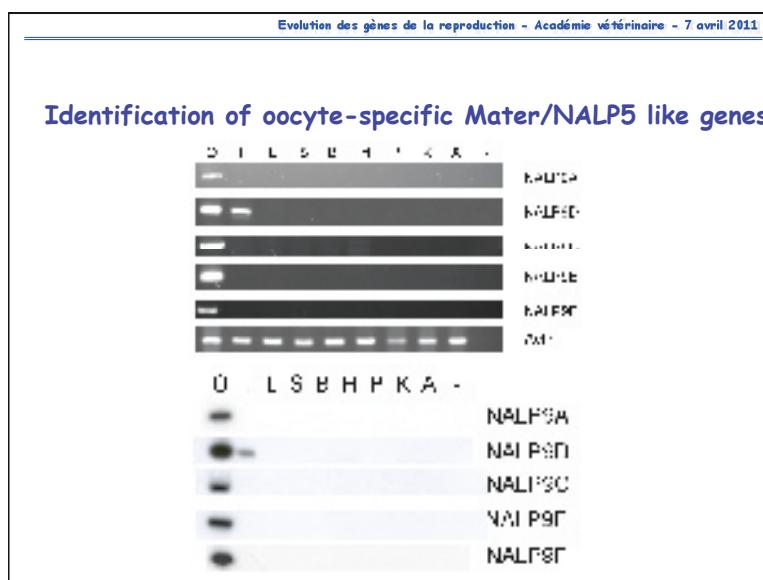
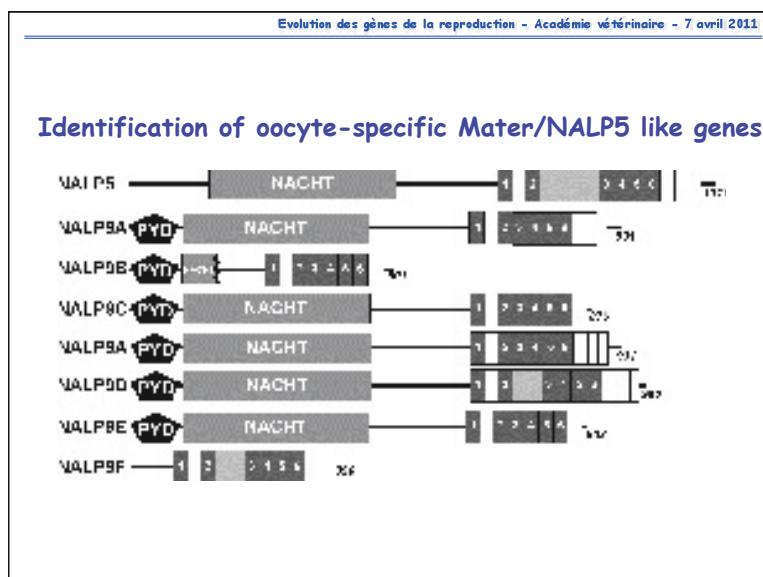
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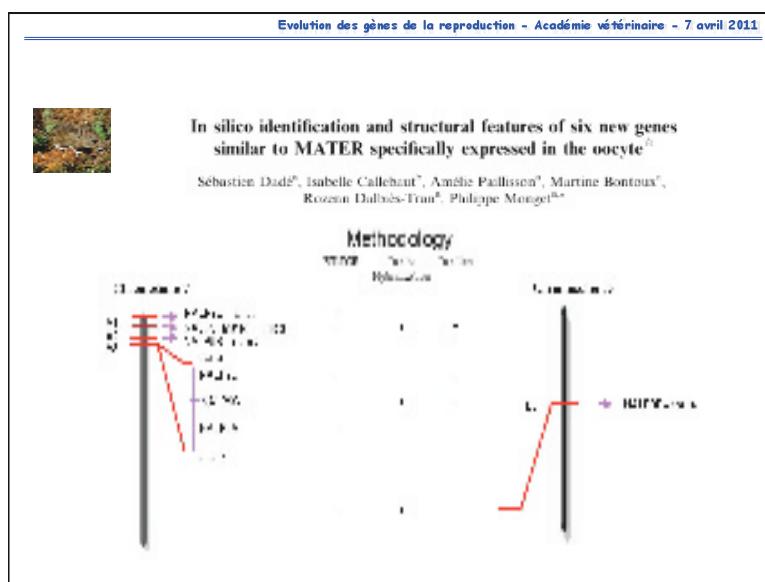
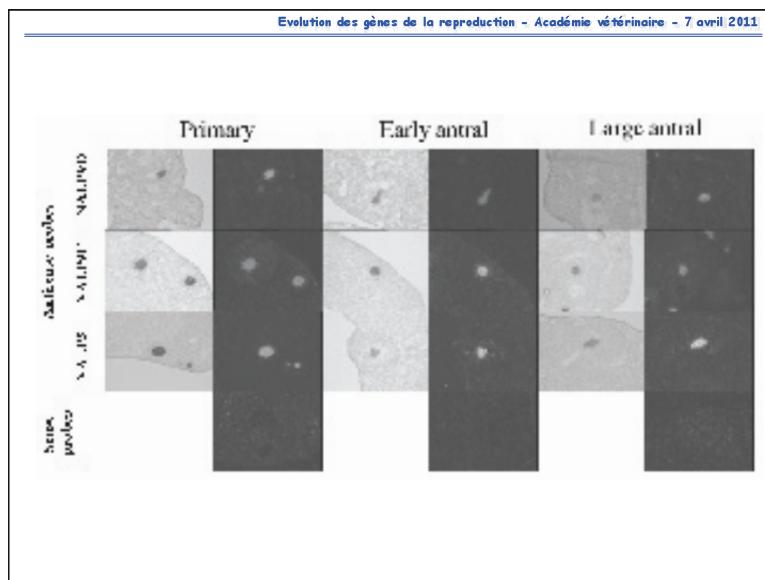


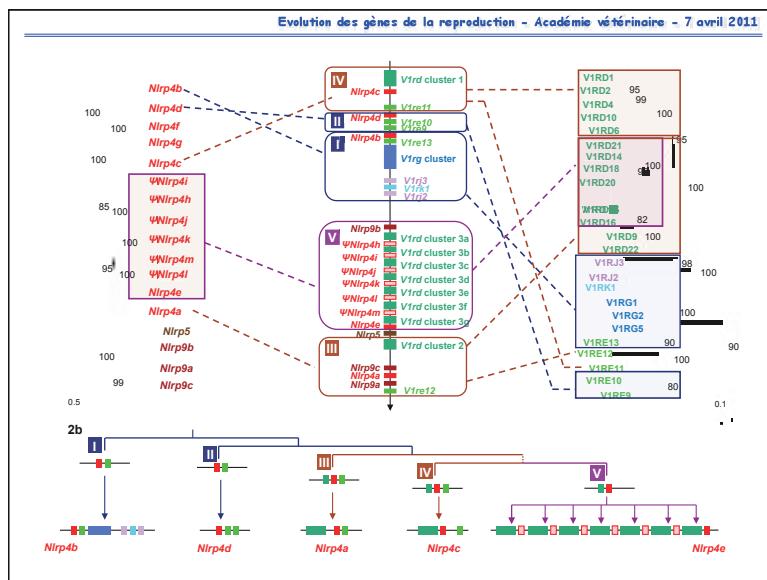
Famille des BPIL (protéines bactéricides)



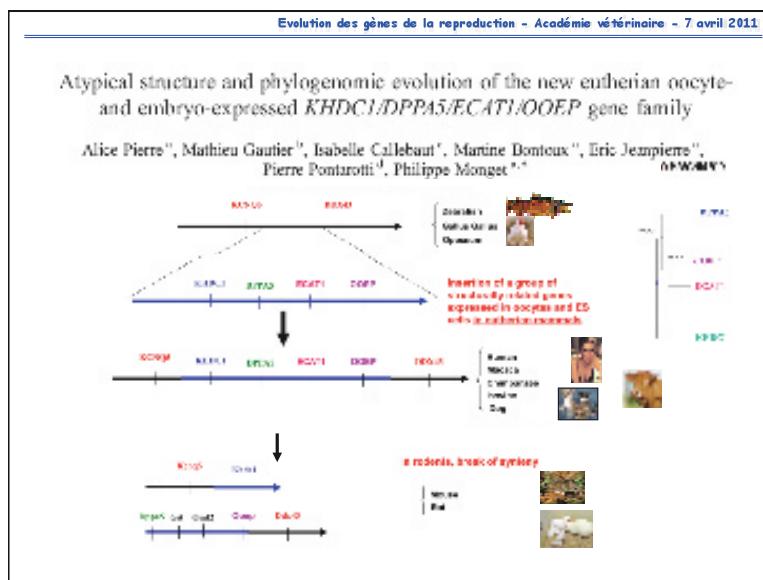
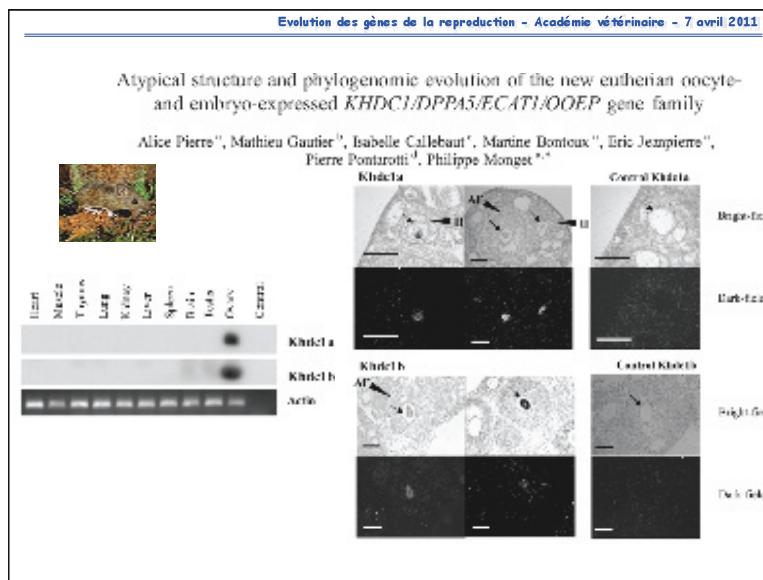


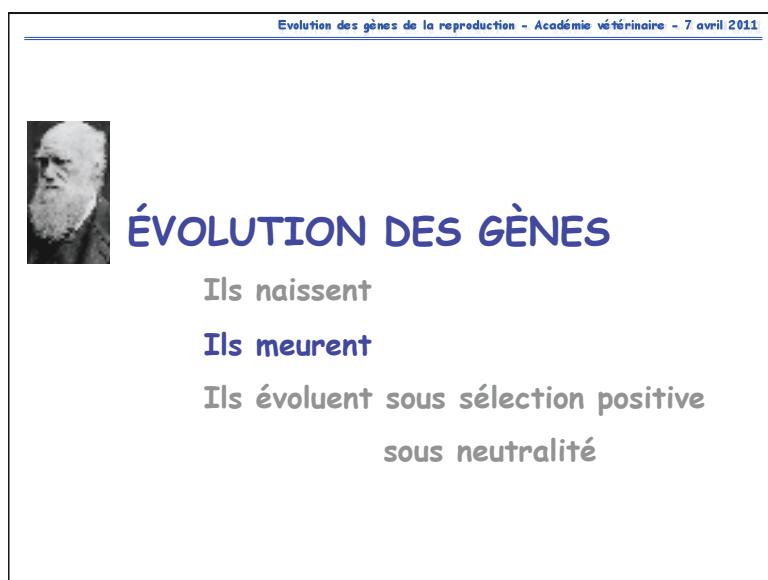
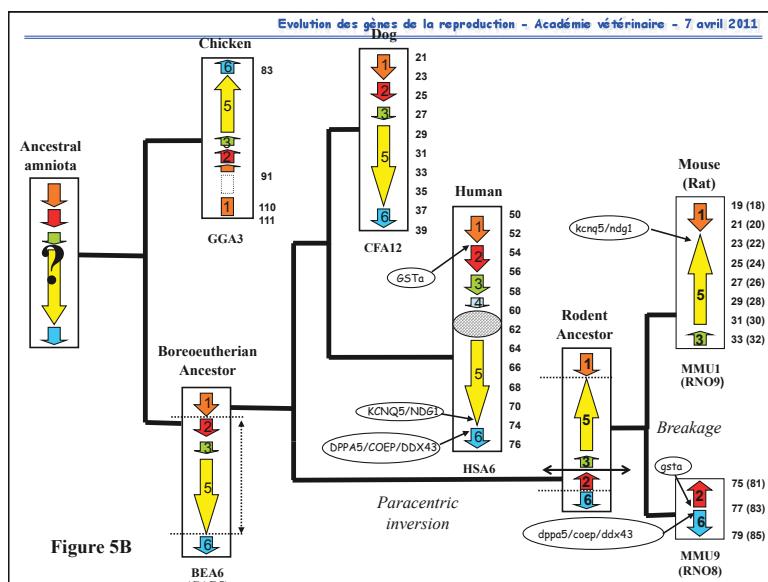






Naissance de gène "en trans" ?



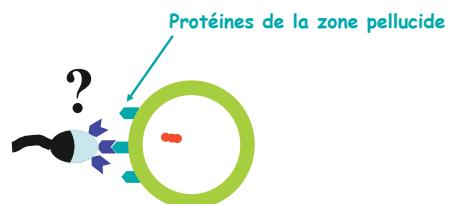


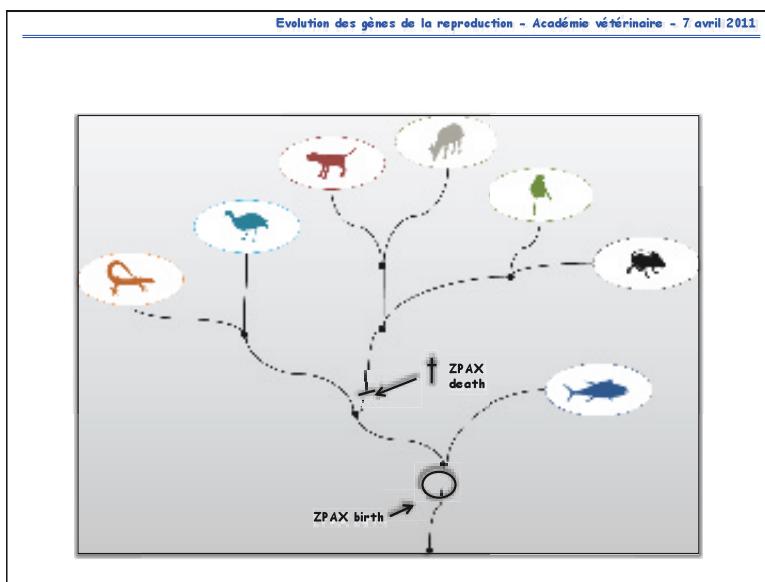
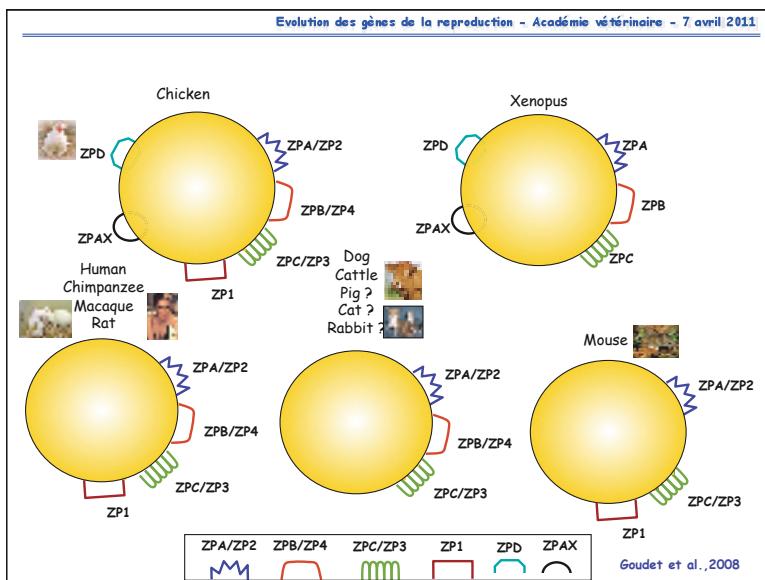
La fécondation

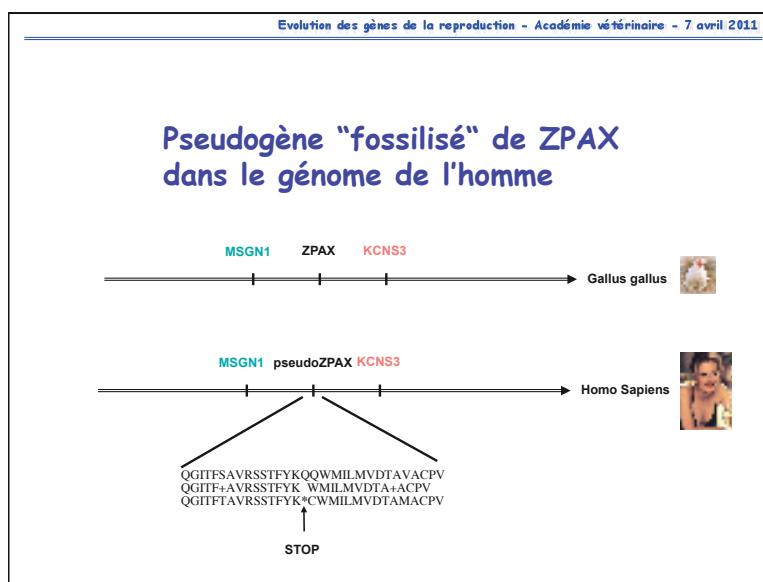
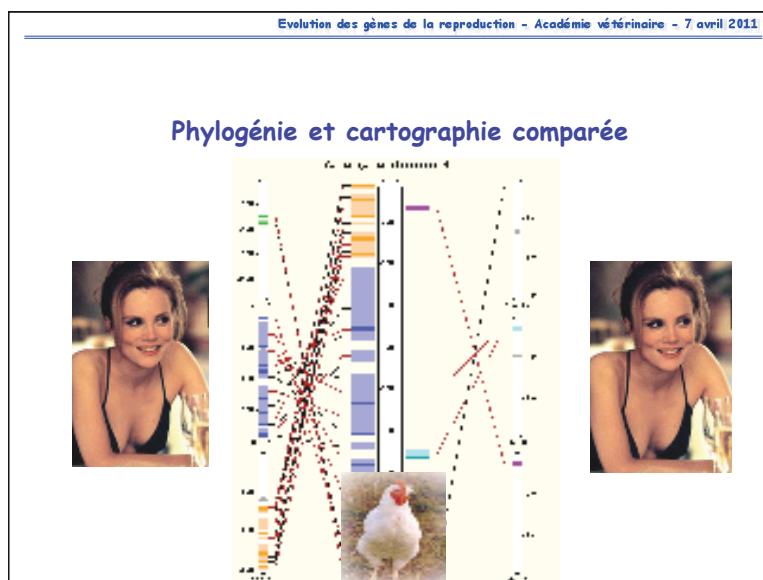


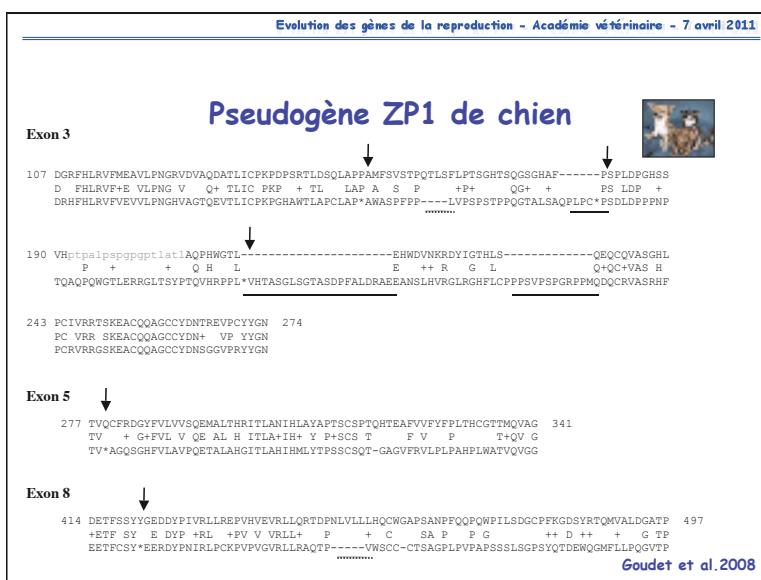
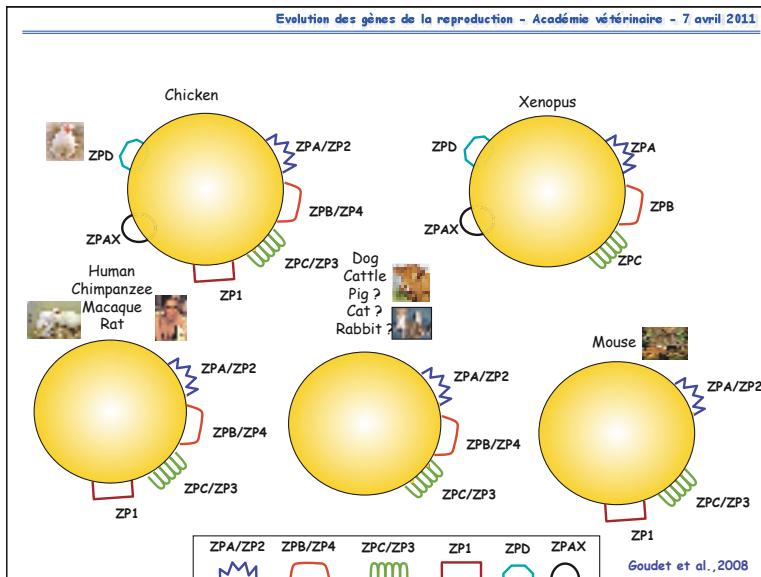
Gene death in mammals

Fixation des spermatozoïdes sur la zone pellucide
de l'ovocyte









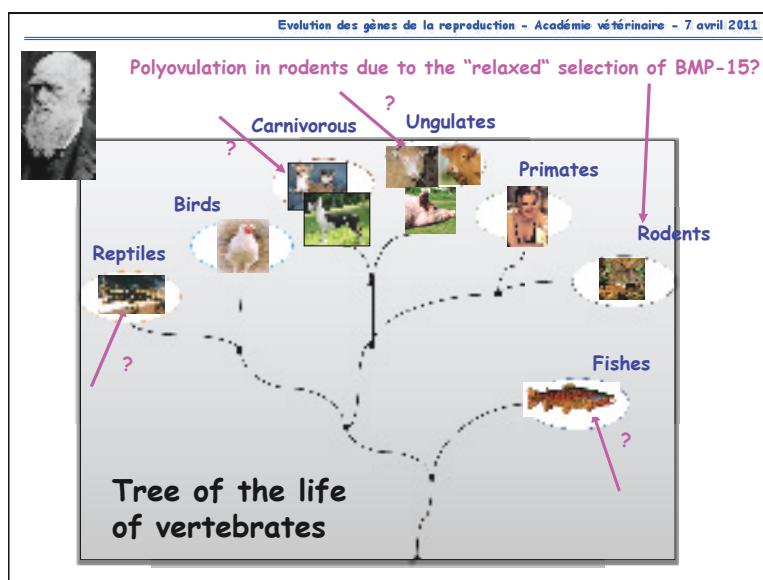
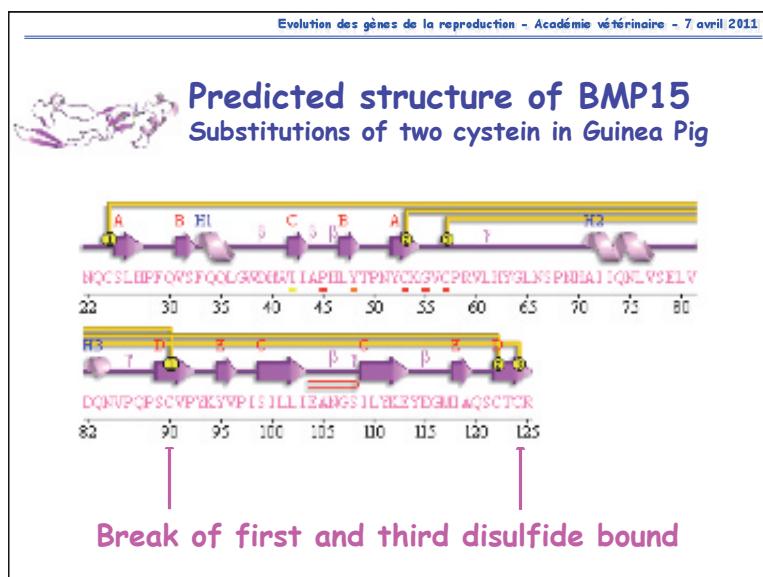
Évolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011

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Invalidation of oocyte-expressed BMP-15 in the mouse and sheep

$+/+$	$+/-$	$-/-$
		
		

Évolution de BMP-15 explicatif de différence de taux d'ovulation entre mono- et polyovulants ?



Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011



ÉVOLUTION DES GÈNES

Ils naissent
Ils meurent
Ils évoluent sous sélection positive
sous neutralité

Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011

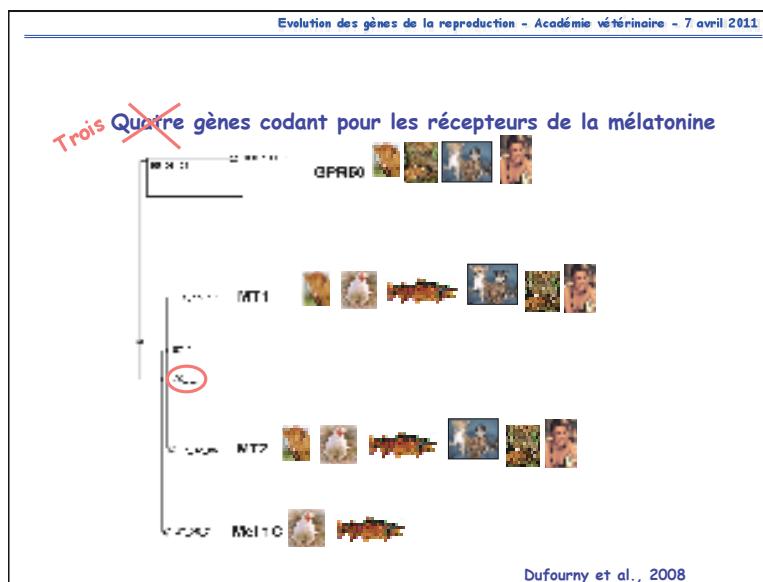
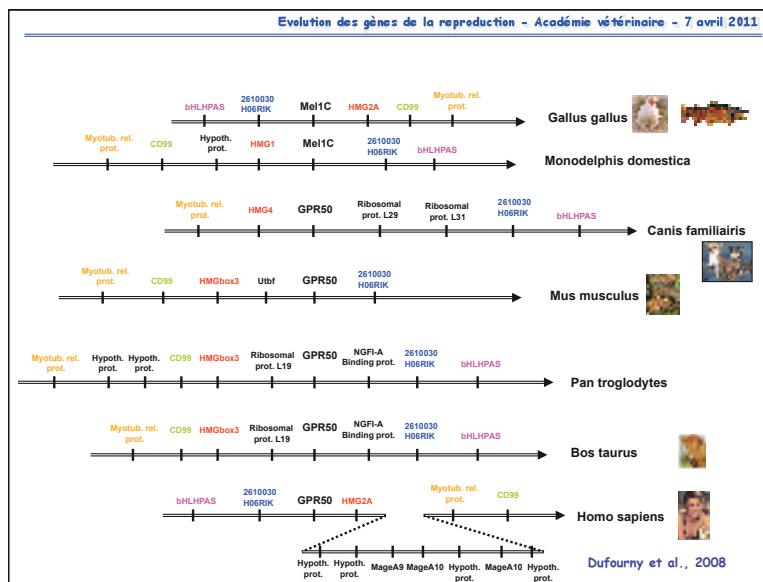
Quatre gènes codant pour les récepteurs de la mélatonine

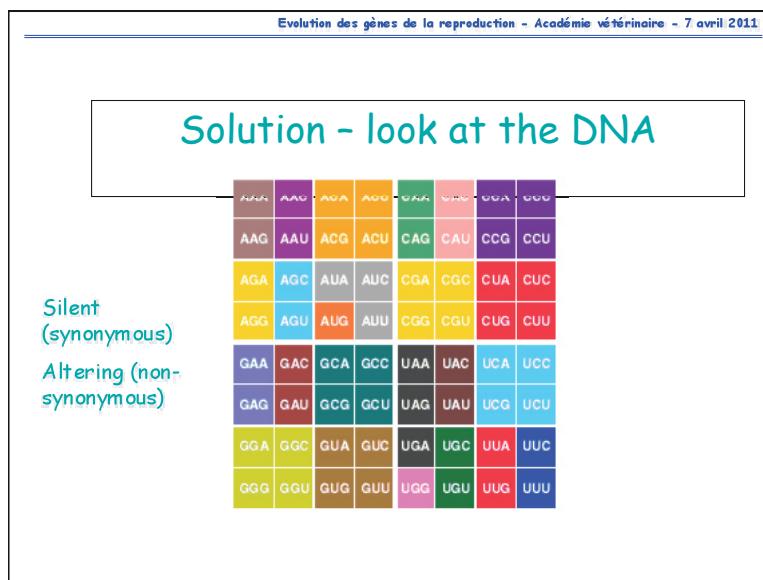
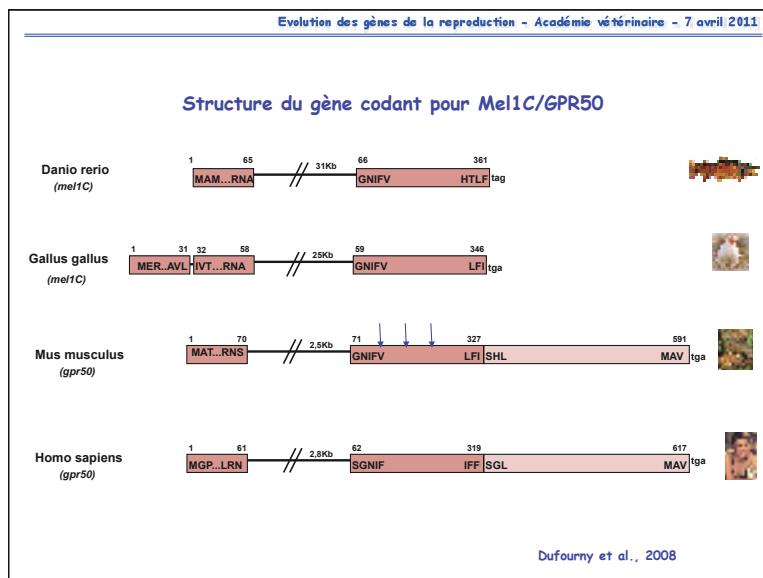


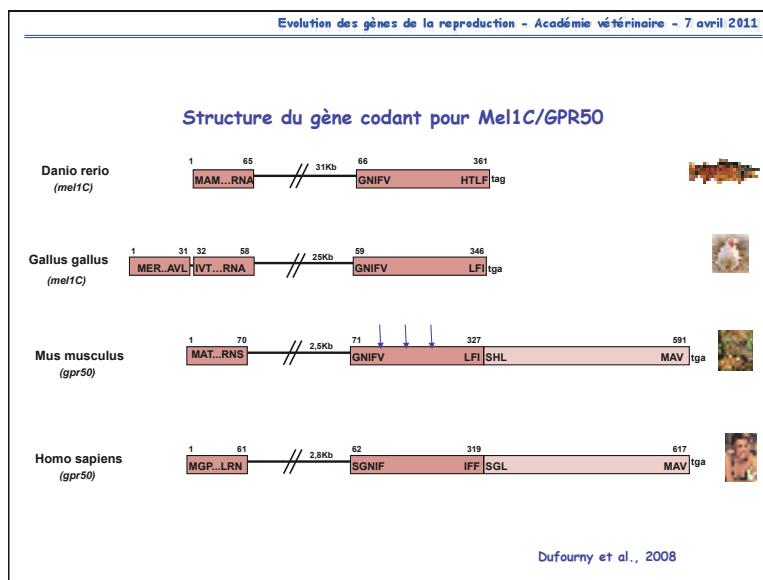
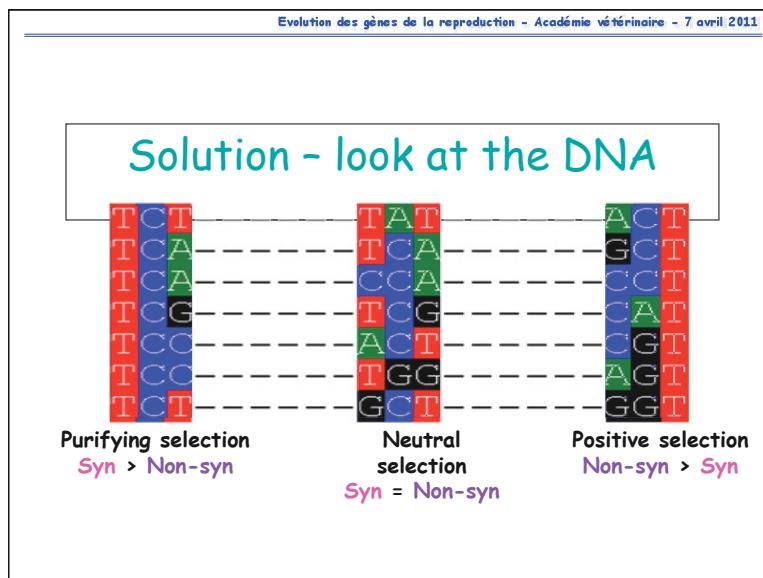
The diagram illustrates the evolutionary relationships of four genes: GRMR, MT1, MT2, and MelTRC. Each gene is represented by a vertical line with a bracket indicating its presence in different species. Small icons of animals and humans are placed next to each gene's line to show its distribution.

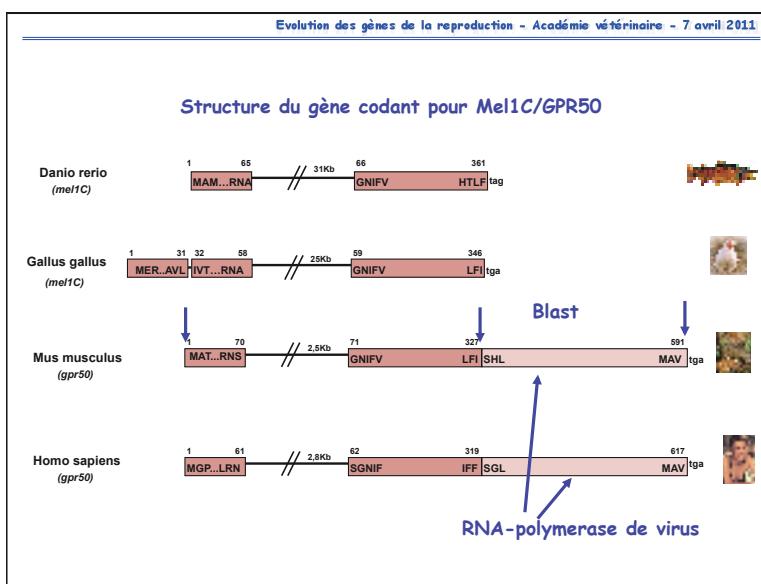
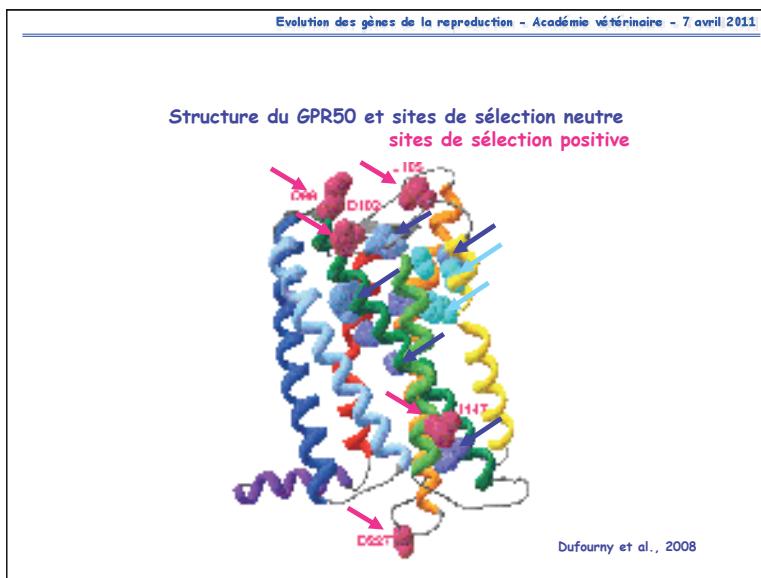
- GRMR:** Found in all species shown (human, cow, horse, dog, cat, mouse, chicken, zebrafish, fly, worm).
- MT1:** Found in human, cow, horse, dog, cat, mouse, chicken, zebrafish, fly, worm.
- MT2:** Found in human, cow, horse, dog, cat, mouse, chicken, zebrafish, fly, worm.
- MelTRC:** Found in human, cow, horse, dog, cat, mouse.

Dufourny et al., 2008









Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011

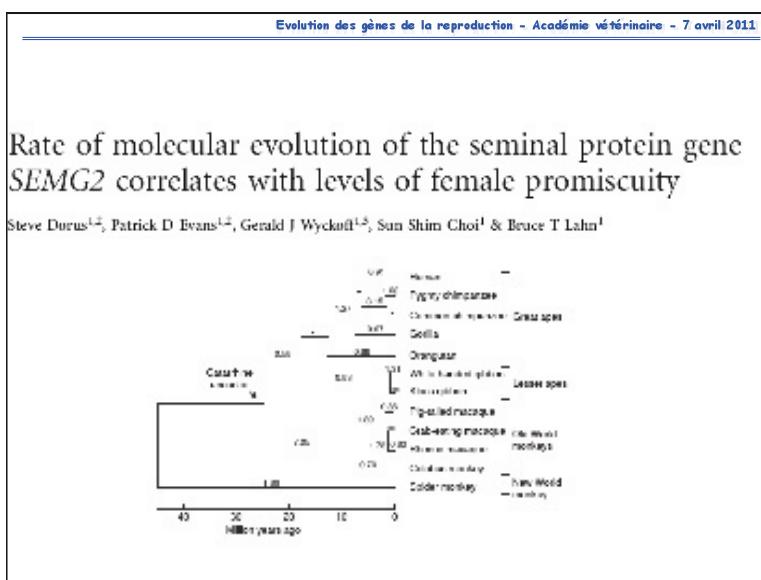
Structure du domaine C-terminal de type RNA polymérase

	gpr50	12345 67
	398	V R D I S . V Y
	405	R K P A S . I H
	412	H K S I S . G H
	419	D K S A S . V Y
	426	P K P A S S V H
	434	C K P A S . V H
	441	F K P A S . V H
	448	P K G I S . V Y
	455	P E G I T . V H
	462	Y R S A S

C. porosum RNAPII CTD **Y E P T S . P H**

RNAPII CTD consensus **Y E P T S . P S**

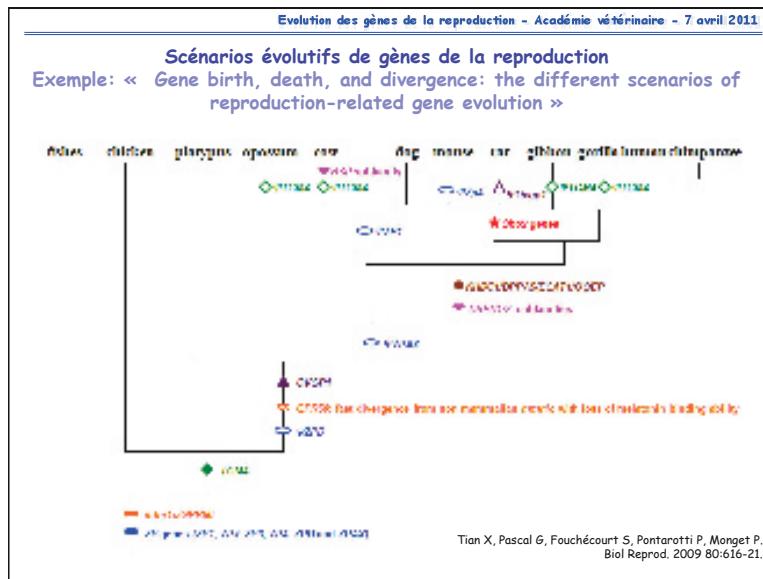
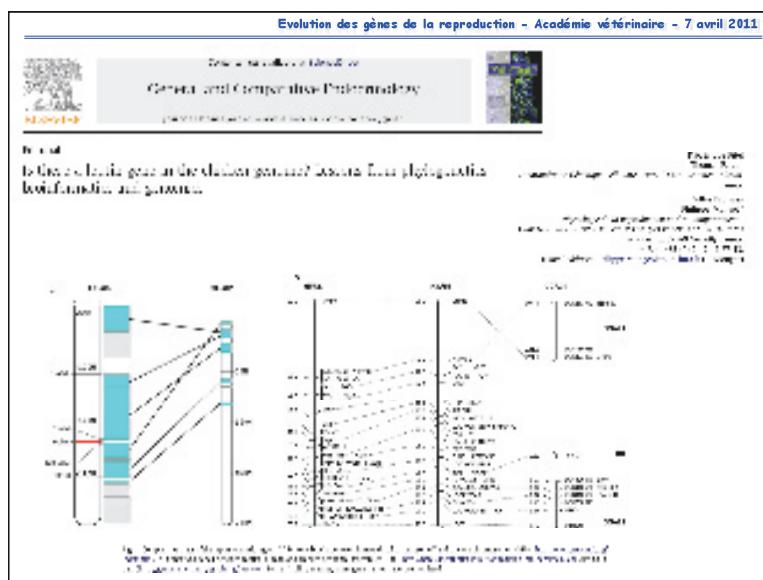
Dufourmy et al., 2008

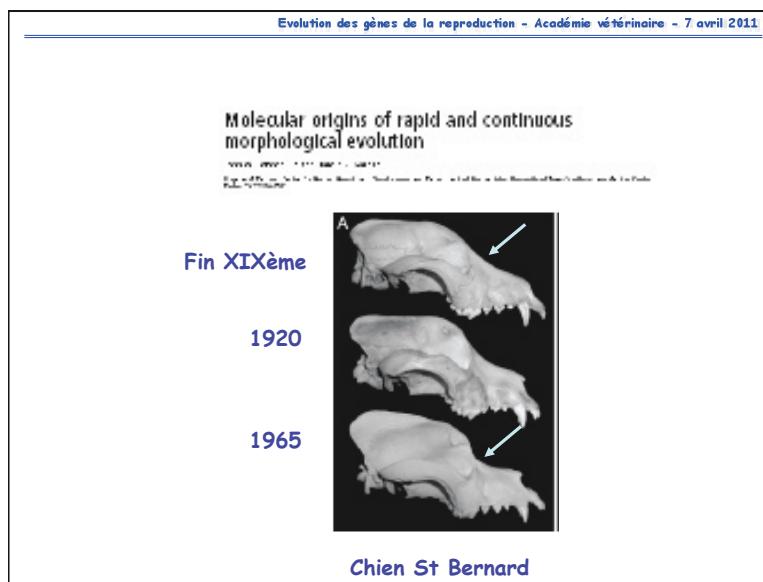
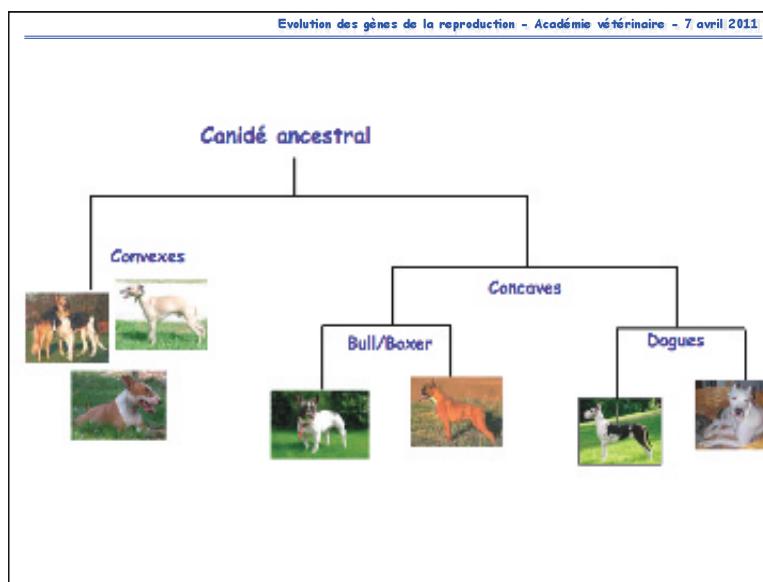


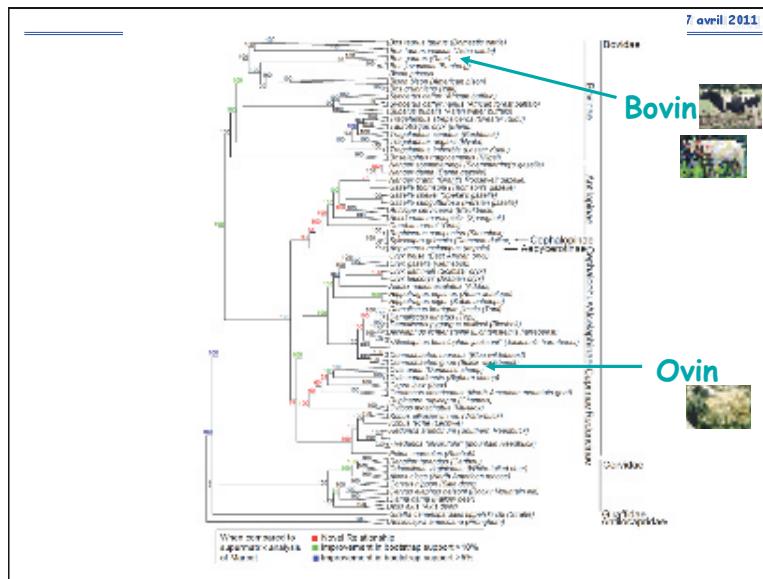
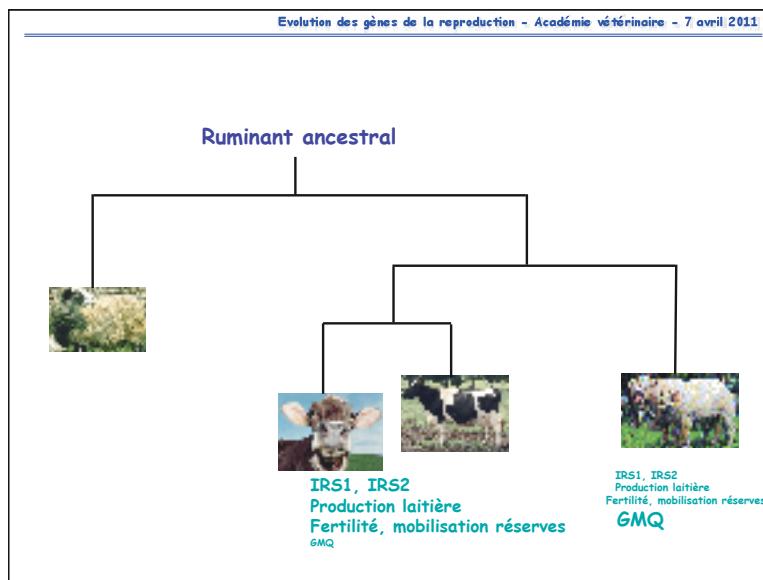
Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011			
Species	Mating system	Mean number of male partners per periovulatory period	Vitesse d'évolution des gènes responsables du bouchon vaginal ω
Chimpanzees	Multimale-multifemale	~8	2.52
Macques	Multimale-multifemale	~3	1.28
Human ^a	Various	1-2	0.91
Orangutan ^b	Dispersed	1-2	0.88
Gibbons	Monogamous	~1	0.89
Colobus monkey	Polynous	~1	0.70
Gorilla	Polygynous	~1	0.61

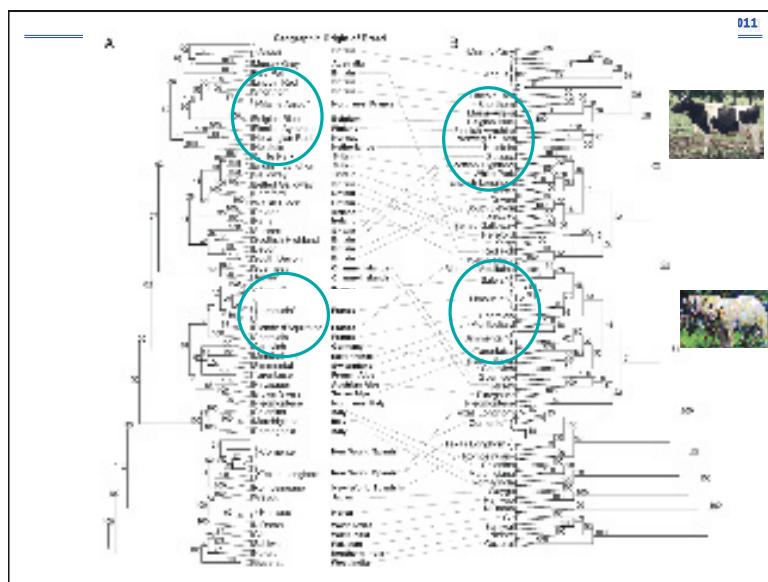
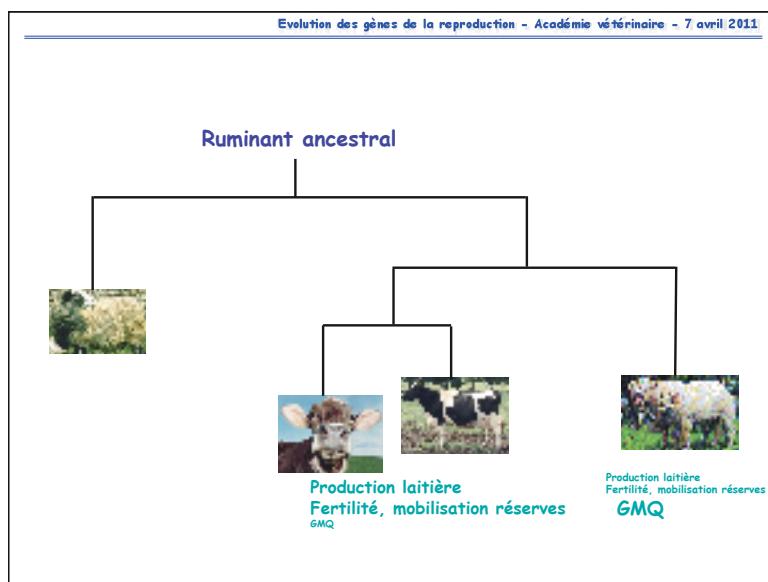
VOLUME 36 | NUMBER 12 | DECEMBER 2004 NATURE GENETICS

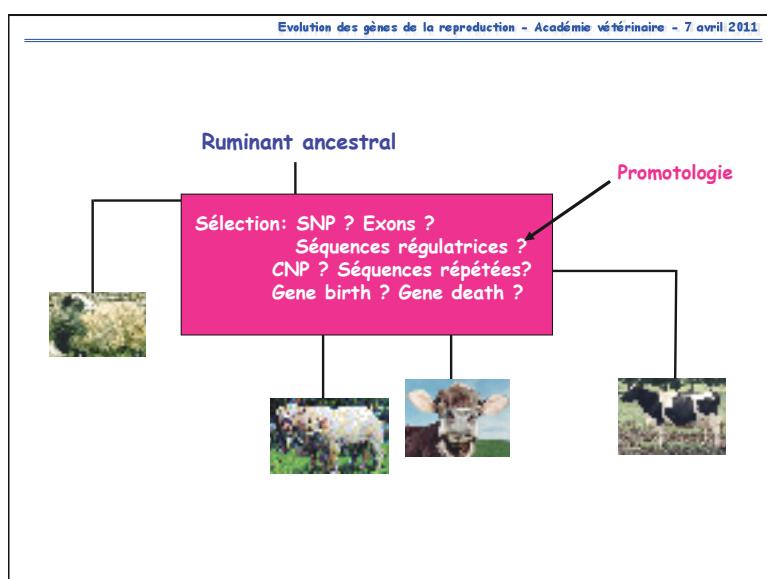
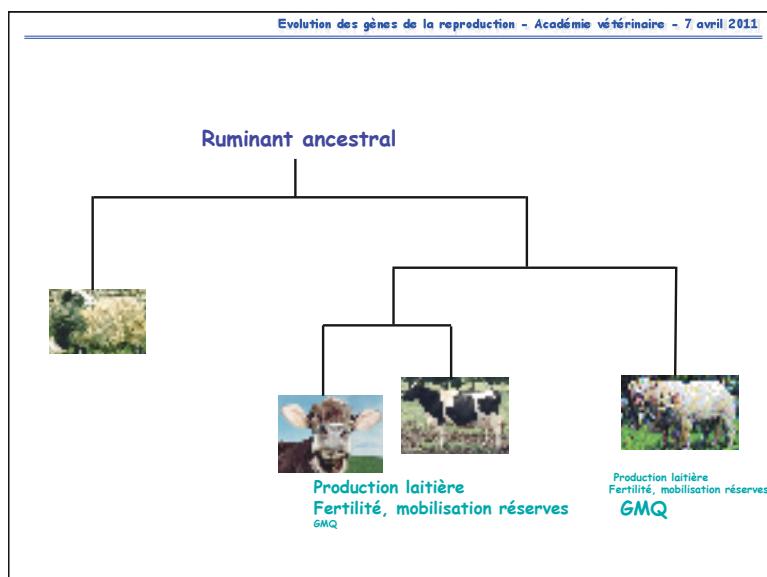
Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011			
Mise en regard de la position des gènes dans les arbres phylogénétiques et leur localisation dans les cartes			
Comment sont apparus les mammifères ?			
Pourquoi les oiseaux ne deviennent jamais diabétiques ?			
Pourquoi les oiseaux volent ?			











Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011

The diagram shows a central network graph with nodes representing genes and connections representing interactions. Three small images of cows are positioned around the graph: one at the top, one on the left, and one on the right. Below the graph, the text reads "Même signature de sélection entre les trois races laitières". At the bottom, the text "Sélection génétique sur trois races laitières" is written.

Evolution des gènes de la reproduction - Académie vétérinaire - 7 avril 2011

The photograph shows two cats, one white with brown spots and one calico, eating from separate blue bowls placed side-by-side on a light-colored surface. The text "Vers une évolution de l'altruisme et du partage ?" is written above the image.

7/04/11

