

Denis Duboule/2026



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DE FRANCE
—1530—

L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution

06 MAR → 27 MAR 2026

COURS

L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution des animaux

Partager

Du vendredi 6 mars au vendredi 27 mars 2026

Voir aussi :

- Denis Duboule

Ajouter le cycle à mon agenda



Elizabeth (Lee) Miller
(1907-1977)
Sans titre, Paris, vers 1930

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Collège de France; Chaire:
Evolution du Développement et des Génomes

Cours 2026: L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution des animaux

Leçon #1: Introduction et objectifs du cours. Un bref résumé d'une brève histoire de l'Evo-Dévo. Introduction au développement et à l'évolution de la queue chez les mammifères.

Leçon #2: Tbx1 et la disparition de la queue chez les grands singes et chez l'homme. Histoire du locus T, approche ciblée.

Leçon #3: Les gènes Hox et la formation de la queue. Approche par l'analyse globale de variants évolutifs intra-spécifiques

Leçon #4: Les gènes Hox et la formation de la queue. Approches par gains de fonction.

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Résumé de l'épisode précédent 1/7

Article

On the genetic basis of tail-loss evolution in humans and apes

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Bo Xia^{1,2,4,12}, Weimin Zhang^{2,10}, Guisheng Zhao^{1,10}, Xinru Zhang^{1,10}, Jiangshan Bai¹, Ran Brosh², Aleksandra Wudzinska², Emily Huang², Hannah Ashe², Gwen Ellis², Maayan Pour^{1,2}, Yu Zhao², Camila Coelho², Yinan Zhu², Alexander Miller⁴, Jeremy S. Dassen⁴, Matthew T. Maurano^{2,7}, Sang Y. Kim¹, Jef D. Boeke^{1,4,9,11} & Itai Yanai^{1,2,8,11}

Résumé

The loss of the tail is among the most notable anatomical changes to have occurred along the evolutionary lineage leading to humans and to the 'anthropomorphous apes'¹⁻³, with a proposed role in contributing to human bipedalism⁴⁻⁶. Yet, the genetic mechanism that facilitated tail-loss evolution in hominoids remains unknown. Here we present evidence that an individual insertion of an Alu element in the genome of the hominoid ancestor may have contributed to tail-loss evolution. We demonstrate that this Alu element—inserted into an intron of the *TBXT* gene⁷⁻⁹—pairs with a neighbouring ancestral Alu element encoded in the reverse genomic orientation and leads to a hominoid-specific alternative splicing event. To study the effect of this splicing event, we generated multiple mouse models that express both full-length and exon-skipped isoforms of *Tbxt*, mimicking the expression pattern of its hominoid orthologue *TBXT*. Mice expressing both *Tbxt* isoforms exhibit a complete absence of the tail or a shortened tail depending on the relative abundance of *Tbxt* isoforms expressed at the embryonic tail bud. These results support the notion that the exon-skipped transcript is sufficient to induce a tail-loss phenotype. Moreover, mice expressing the exon-skipped *Tbxt* isoform develop neural tube defects, a condition that affects approximately 1 in 1,000 neonates in humans¹⁰. Thus, tail-loss evolution may have been associated with an adaptive cost of the potential for neural tube defects, which continue to affect human health today.

Nous présentons des évidences... ..insertion d'un élément Alu dans un intron de TBXT a peut-être contribué à l'évolution de la perte de la queue chez un ancêtre des hominoides...

Conclusion développementale d'une étude qui concerne une perte évolutive (titre). Renforcement d'une hypothèse évolutive par une observation expérimentale liée au développement.

Rhétorique d'association

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Résumé de l'épisode précédent 2/7

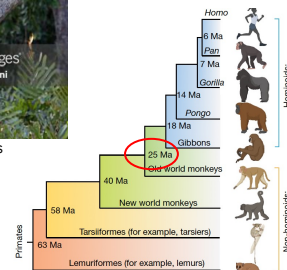


gettyimages
Credit: miskani

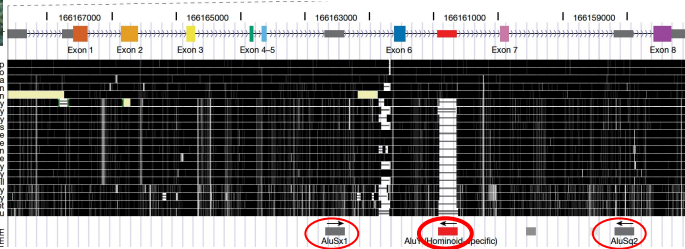
Nasiques



Gibbon



Observation et hypothèse



Exon 1 Exon 2 Exon 3 Exon 4-5 Exon 6 Exon 7 Exon 8

AluSx1 AluSx2 (hominoid-specific) AluSx3

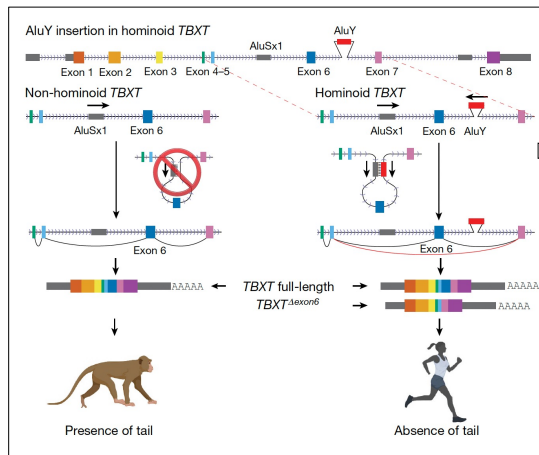
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Article

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👉 Observation et hypothèse



Les ARNs précurseurs ayant deux séquences Alu en orientations opposées vont former un 'RNA stem loop' qui, avec une certaine probabilité, va faire épisser l'exon 5 directement sur le 7, en 'sautant' l'exon 6. Comme un cadre de lecture protéique est conservé dans cette condition, une nouvelle isoforme de la protéine TBXT sera produite; qui sera donc spécifique aux hominoïdes....

Vérifications !

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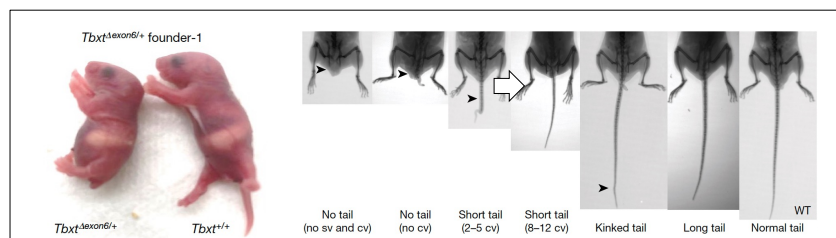
Article

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👉 Vérifications de l'hypothèse

1) La présence de la protéine raccourcie (sans l'exon 6) est elle suffisante pour induire le phénotype brachyurie?



The phenotypes of *Tbxr*^{decom^{+/}} mice exhibited strong but heterogeneous tail morphologies, including no-tail and short-tail phenotypes (Fig. 3d,e and Extended Data Fig. 5b,c). Specifically, 21 out of the 63 heterozygous mice showed tail phenotypes, whereas none of their 35 wild-type littermates showed phenotypes (Table I). The incomplete penetrance of phenotypes among the heterozygotes was stable across generations and founder lines: no tail or short tailed (*Tbxr*^{decom^{+/}})

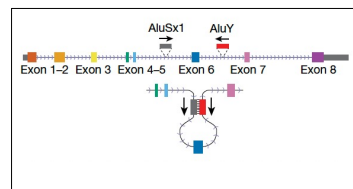
Phénotype hétérogène (21/63), et hétérogène à chaque génération de mutants, indépendamment des parents.. La présence de la forme courte de la protéine semble donc causer le phénotype.

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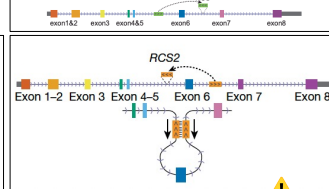


Souris obtenues, hétéro- et homozygotes



Les queues ne sont pas plus courtes

Inserting a reverse complementary sequence (RCS) in mESC.



➡ Pas de souris...

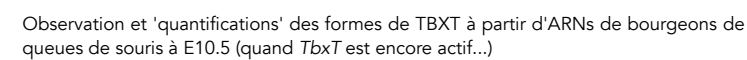
Souris RCS initialeS non-obtenues, mais le CRISPR induit fortuitement un couper-coller d'une séquence exonique 'hasardeuse'..: RCS2

Les queues sont plus courtes de 10% mais absentes quand RCS2 est croisé avec del exon 6 (100% absence), donc une forte potentialisation de l'effet de del exon 6 seul

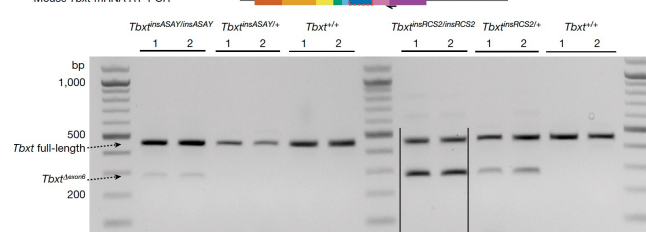
Article

On the genetic basis of tail-loss evolution in humans and apes

Bo Xi¹, Weimin Zhang², Guisheng Zhao², Xin Zhang^{3,4}, Jiansheng Bai⁵, Run Shou⁶, Aleksandra Wudarczyk⁷, Emily Huang⁸, Hannah Ash⁹, Owen Ellis⁹, Mayron Pua¹⁰, Yu Zhao¹¹, Camilla Couther¹², Yinan Zhu¹³, Alexander Miller¹⁴, Jeremy S. Dusen¹⁵, Matthew T. Maurano¹⁶, Sang Y. Kim¹⁷, Jief D. Bock^{18,19} & Igal Yanai^{20,21}



Mouse *Tbxt* mRNA RT-PCR



By contrast, *Tbxt*^{insRCS2/insRCS2} embryos expressed higher levels of the *Tbxt*^{Δexon6} transcript than the *Tbxt* full-length transcript (Fig. 4e, right).

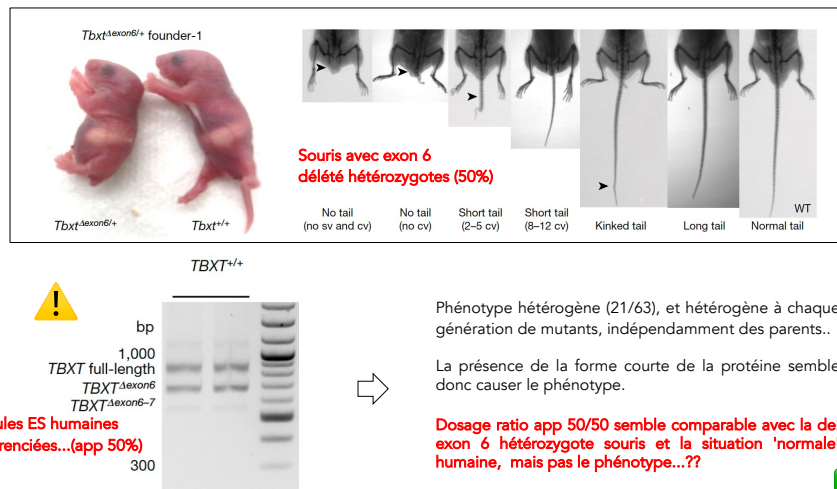
Souris RCS2/RCS2 qui ont une réduction de la queue de 10%, en produisant plus de forme 'sans exon 6' qu'avec...

Résumé de l'épisode précédent 7/7

Article

On the genetic basis of tail-loss evolution in humans and apes

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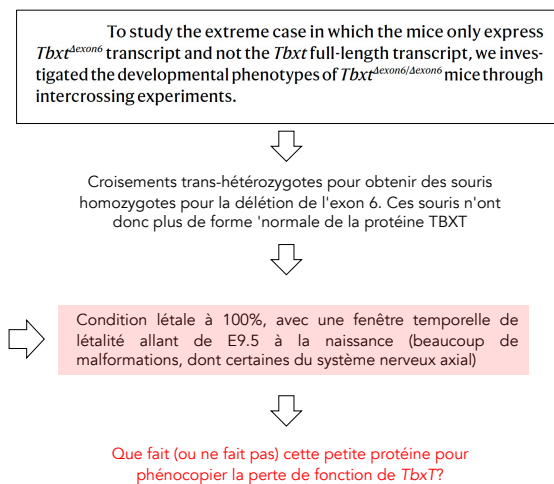


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Article

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Bo Xia^{1,2,3,4}, Weimin Zhang^{2,3}, Guisheng Zhao^{2,3}, Xinyu Zhang^{2,3}, Jiansheng Bai¹, Run Shou¹, Aleksandra Wudzińska¹, Emily Hamer¹, Hannah Ashe¹, Owen Ellis¹, Mayron Poul^{1,2}, Yu Zhao¹, Carriela Coulib¹, Yinan Zhu¹, Alexander Miller¹, Jeremy S. Dusek¹, Matthew T. Maurano¹, Song T. Kim¹, Jeff D. Boeke^{2,3,4} & Irai Vaya^{1,2,3,4}



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Yu Ku^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

Plusieurs explications possibles....

*Changement dans la liaison à l'ADN

*Changement dans la capacité à réguler des gènes cibles

*Changements dans les interactions avec des cofacteurs

*

The *Tbxt*^{*dexon6*} transcript may lead to the production of a shortened transcription factor with limited interactions with other factors or one that exhibits additional functional interactions. To begin to study the effect of this isoform on known *Tbxt* target genes⁴¹, we analysed the transcriptomes of differentiated mouse ES cell lines from the wild-type, *Tbxt*^{*insASAY/insASAY*}, *Tbxt*^{*dexon6/+*} and *Tbxt*^{*dexon6/dexon6*} genotypes (Extended Data Fig. 9 and Supplementary Data 5). Gene expression of *Tbxt* targets varied across mouse ES cell lines exhibiting different ratios of long and short *Tbxt* isoforms (Extended Data Fig. 9), which indicated a complicated gene regulation network. Additional work will be required to address the possibility that the combination of the two *Tbxt* isoforms leads to new regulatory functionality.

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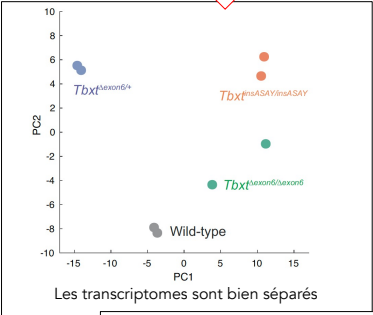
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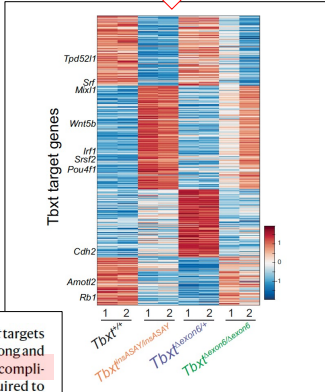
Yu Ku^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

Effet de la protéine raccourcie sans aucune protéine normale

Analyse globale des ARNs (transcriptomics, diff. ES cells) et lectures soit en 'Principal Component Analysis' (PCA), soit en comparaisons de groupes de gènes..



Les transcriptomes sont bien séparés



Data Fig. 9 and Supplementary Data 5). Gene expression of *Tbxt* targets varied across mouse ES cell lines exhibiting different ratios of long and short *Tbxt* isoforms (Extended Data Fig. 9), which indicated a complicated gene regulation network. Additional work will be required to address the possibility that the combination of the two *Tbxt* isoforms leads to new regulatory functionality.

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Article

On the genetic basis of tail-loss evolution in humans and apes

Received: 14 September 2021
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Discussion 'mécanique'

Previous studies have shown that the peptide encoded by the exon 6 sequence constitutes part of the transcription regulation domains, but not the DNA-binding domain⁹ (Extended Data Fig. 3e,f). Thus, the AS-induced *TBX7^{Δexon6}* transcript may encode for a transcription factor with altered transcription regulation function.

Modification du domaine peptidique qui régule la transcription de gènes cibles Et non pas de la liaison à l'ADN

Tbxt/Brachyury coding sequence: 

Tbxt/Brachyury functional domains: 

Future work is required to reveal the detailed DNA-binding pattern and the transcription regulation functions that the TBXT(Δ exon6) isoform protein may play in mediating mesoderm initiation and tail-loss development.

Des études ultérieures seront nécessaires
pour comprendre l'effet de cette
protéine raccourcie (...)

Article

On the genetic basis of tail-loss evolution in humans and apes

Bo Xi^{1,2,3,4}, Weimin Zhang^{1,2,3,4}, Guisheng Zhao^{1,2,3,4}, Xinyu Zhang^{1,2,3,4}, Jiansheng Bai¹, Run Shou¹, Aleksandra Wudarczyk¹, Emily Huang¹, Hannah Ash¹, Owen Ellis¹, Mayron Pua^{1,2}, Yu Zhao¹, Camilla Couther¹, Yinan Zhu¹, Alexander Miller¹, Jeremy S. Dusen¹, Matthew T. Maurano¹, Sang Y. Kim¹, Jief D. Boksa^{1,2,3,4} & Igal Yanai^{2,3,4}



Discussion 'théorique'

We presented evidence for a plausible evolutionary scenario for tail-loss evolution in hominoids, which involves the insertion of an AluY element into an intron of *TBXT*.

..un scénario évolutif 'plausible' pour la perte de la queue chez les hominoïdes, qui 'implique' l'insertion d'un élément Alu dans le gène TBXT.

DONC: Une proposition (suggestion...?) d'une relation **directe** entre un 'état' de l'ADN et une anatomie
MAIS!

However, even if the AluY insertion substantially influenced tail-loss evolution in hominoids, additional genetic changes may have acted to stabilize the no-tail phenotype

..ce n'est peut-être pas si simple....Stabiliser..?

Such a possible set of genetic events suggest that a change to the AluY element in modern hominoids would be unlikely to result in the reappearance of the tail. Moreover, tail loss or reduction occurred independently multiple times throughout primate evolution, including in lorises (Lorisidae), mandrill (*Mandrillus*) and some species of macaques (*Macaca*). As the genome sequences of an increasing number of primates becomes available⁴⁶, it will be interesting to study aspects of convergent evolution involved in the diverse genetic mechanisms that mediated tail-loss evolution.

..peut-être que si l'élément Alu n'était plus là
chez les humains, cela ne serait pas suffisant
pour faire apparaître une queue....

Evolution convergente de la réduction de la queue dans différents taxons, et l'études... de ces génomes sera donc intéressante à cet égard

DONC: Une proposition (suggestion..?) d'une relation **peut-être pas aussi directe** entre un 'état' de l'ADN et une anatomie



Après la discussion d'une approche ciblée, dirigée vers l'étude d'un sous-ensemble de gènes connus pour leurs fonctions dans le développement de la queue, l'étude suivante prend un autre angle d'investigation, partant non pas de mutations mais de variants naturels au sein d'une espèce.

La **Souris sylvestre**^{1,2,3,4} (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), aussi appelée la **Souris du soir**^{1,5}, est une **espèce de rongeurs** de la **famille des Cricetidae**. Cette souris nocturne est commune en **Amérique du Nord**.

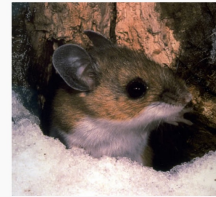
Elle est appelée **deer mouse** (souris cerf) par les anglophones.

2 écotypes différents:

Peromyscus maniculatus est divisé en deux **écotypes** : l'un possède une longue queue, de larges oreilles et vit dans la forêt; le second possède une queue courte, des petites oreilles et vit dans des habitats ouverts⁸.

Wikipedia

Peromyscus maniculatus



Souris sylvestre

Classification

Règne	Animalia
Embr.	Chordata
Sous-embr.	Vertebrata
Classe	Mammalia
Sous-classe	Theria
Infra-classe	Eutheria
Ordre	Rodentia
Sous-ordre	Myomorpha
Famille	Cricetidae
Sous-famille	Neotominae
Genre	<i>Peromyscus</i>
Espèce	
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> (Wagner, 1845)	

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nature ecology & evolution

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-024-02346-3>

Adaptive tail-length evolution in deer mice is associated with differential *Hoxd13* expression in early development

2024

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Evan P. Kingsley^{1,2,3,4}, Emily R. Hager^{1,2}, Jean-Marc Lassance^{1,4},
Kyle M. Turner^{1,5}, Olivia S. Harrington^{1,6}, Christopher Kirby¹,
Beverly I. Neugeboren^{1,6} & Hopi E. Hoekstra^{1,3,4}

Résumé

Variation in the size and number of axial segments underlies much of the diversity in animal body plans. Here we investigate the evolutionary, genetic and developmental mechanisms driving tail-length differences between forest and prairie ecotypes of deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*). We first show that long-tailed forest mice perform better in an arboreal locomotion assay, consistent with tails being important for balance during climbing. We then identify six genomic regions that contribute to differences in tail length, three of which associate with caudal vertebra length and the other three with vertebra number. For all six loci, the forest allele increases tail length, indicative of the cumulative effect of natural selection. Two of the genomic regions associated with variation in vertebra number contain Hox gene clusters. Of those, we find an allele-specific decrease in *Hoxd13* expression in the embryonic tail bud of long-tailed forest mice, consistent with its role in axial elongation. Additionally, we find that forest embryos have more presomitic mesoderm than prairie embryos and that this correlates with an increase in the number of neuromesodermal progenitors, which are modulated by Hox13 paralogs. Together, these results suggest a role for *Hoxd13* in the development of natural variation in adaptive morphology on a microevolutionary timescale.



D'abord, recherche d'une pression de sélection sur la longueur de la queue (adaptabilité, fitness)



L'approche non biaisée révèle 6 loci génomiques potentiellement impliqués, suggérant un effet cumulatif face à la sélection



Deux de ces variants mappent sur des clusters de gènes *Hox*, dont un affectant l'expression de *Hoxd13*

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L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution

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Article

Adaptive tail-length evolution in deer mice is associated with differential *Hoxd13* expression in early development

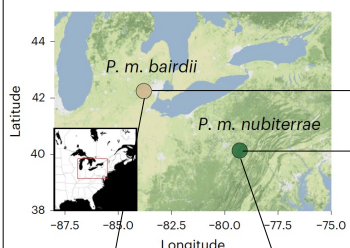
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Evans P. Kingsley¹, Emily R. Hager², Jean-Marc Lassance¹, Kyle M. Turner³, Orlan D. Henningsen⁴, Christopher Kirby⁵, Beverly A. Henningsen⁶ & Roger C. Hockett⁶

The deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) occupies diverse habitats across its extensive range in North America and shows striking variation in several morphological traits, most notably, tail length^{29–31}. At the extreme, deer mice occupying forest habitat can have tails that are 60% longer (approximately 45 mm difference) than those occupying prairie habitat³². Remarkably, this morphological divergence between the forest and prairie ecotypes evolved recently, probably as a result of the northward retreat of glaciers approximately 10,000 years ago that opened up new forest habitats, which prairie mice could colonize and where selection may have favoured the evolution of long tails^{29,32,33}. Indeed, in this species, long tails may be beneficial for arboreal locomotion: long tails have evolved multiple times independently in forested habitat^{32,33}; tail amputation adversely affects climbing performance, disproportionately reducing performance in forest mice³⁴; and specifically, longer tails are predicted to more effectively promote balance than short tails³⁵.

Queues jusqu'à 60% plus longues en forêt...

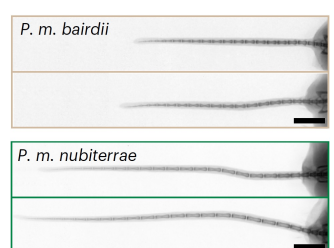
Utile pour la locomotion? Evolution convergente..



Prairie

Forest

Des habitats très différents 10'000 ans..



Différences de longueurs en laboratoire..

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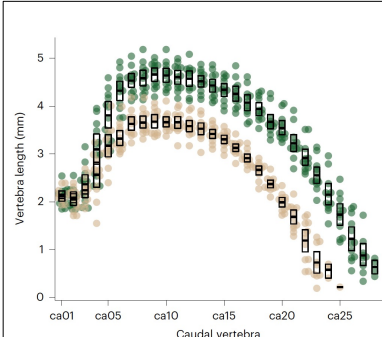
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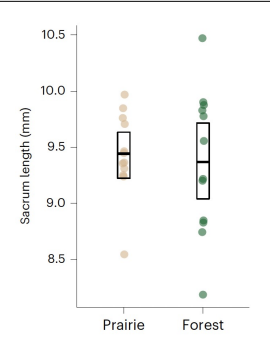
Evans P. Kingsley¹, Emily R. Hager², Jean-Marc Lassance¹, Kyle M. Turner³, Orlan D. Henningsen⁴, Christopher Kirby⁵, Beverly A. Henningsen⁶ & Roger C. Hockett⁶

Quantification du phénotype



Forest

Prairie



Prairie

Forest

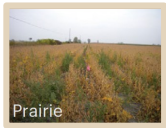
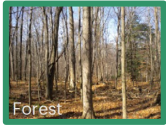
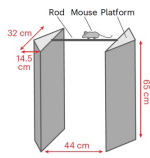
Les vertèbres caudales chez *nubiterrae* sont à la fois plus nombreuses et plus longues que chez *bairdii*

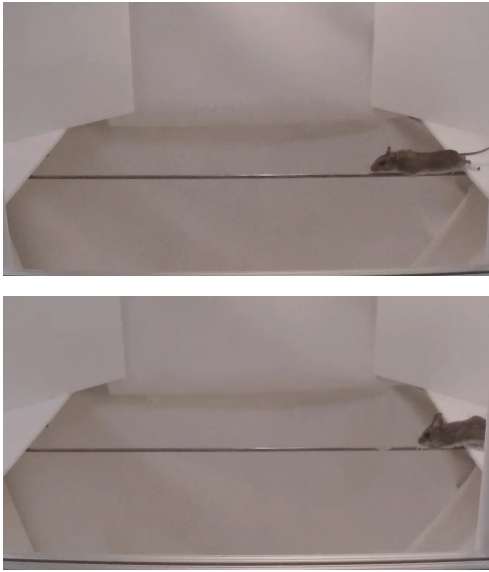
Par contre, les vertèbres sacrées sont comparables

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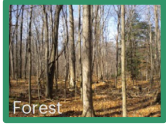
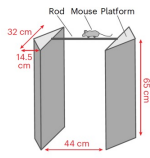


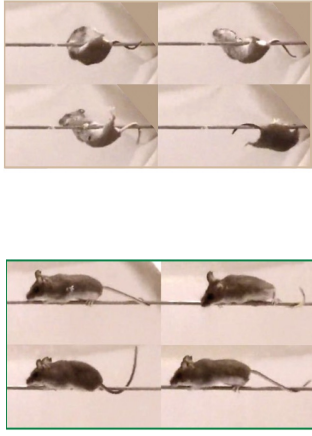
Utilité de la queue en milieu arboricole?

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Utilité de la queue en milieu arboricole?

Prairie
pas de chute
chute

Forest

Number of mice

Nombre de tentatives

31 souris

32 souris

Le nombre de chutes est plus élevé chez les souris des prairies, à queues courtes... (souris élevées en laboratoire X générations!)

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Kylan M. Turner⁴, Orlan D. Harrington⁵, Christopher Kirby⁶,
Benoît A. Harguier⁷ & Rupert C. Mittermeier⁸

Utilité de la queue en milieu arboricole?

nor does this assay allow us to disentangle the roles of any behavioural (for example, balance and skilled movements) or additional morphological differences (for example, foot size and whisker length) that also may contribute to climbing performance.



Elizabeth (Lee) Miller
(1907-1977)
Sans titre, Paris, vers 1930

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Review Article | Published: October 2002
Human genetics and disease
Beyond Mendel: an evolving view of human genetic disease transmission
Jose L. Badano & Nicholas Katsanis

nature reviews genetics

Modèle d'architecture génétique

Simple → Complexe

Monogénique Oligogénique Polygénique Omnigénique

Effet du variant génétique sur le phénotype

Fréquence des variants génétiques

Mucoviscidose
Drépanocytose
Tolérance au lactose
anémie falciforme

Pigmentation de la peau
Cancers héréditaires
Mucoviscidose

Taille
Diabète de type 2
Maladie de Crohn

Taille
Schizophrénie
Autisme

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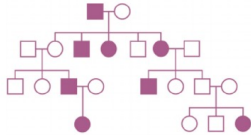
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L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution

Liaison versus association pour l'étude des traits complexes

Analyse de liaison



Analyse par *QTL
(plutôt mono- ou oligogénique)
Structure familiale...
Probabilité d'hériter ensemble..

Analyse d'association



Cas Témoins

Analyse par *QTL (cartographie d'intervalles)

*GWAS (genome-wide association studies)
X loci quantitatifs....
Structure de populations
Fréquence d'association...SNPs (1/1000 bp..)
déséquilibre de liaison (LD)

Human Evolutionary Genetics, Garland Science, 2014
 Risch, N. & Merikangas, K. The future of genetic studies of complex human diseases.
 Science 273, 1516–1517 (1996).

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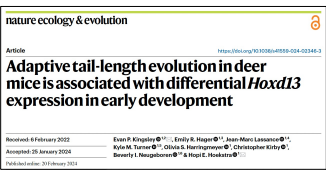
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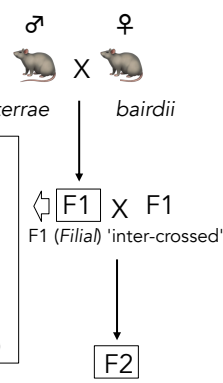
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L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution



👉 Recherche des loci génétiques impliqués par approche en QTL (cartographie d'intervalles)

QTL: Quantitative trait locus
LCQ: Locus de caractère quantitatif

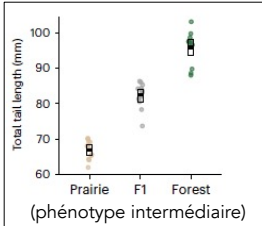


4 paires de croisements initiaux

28 nubiterrae/bairdii hétérozygotes

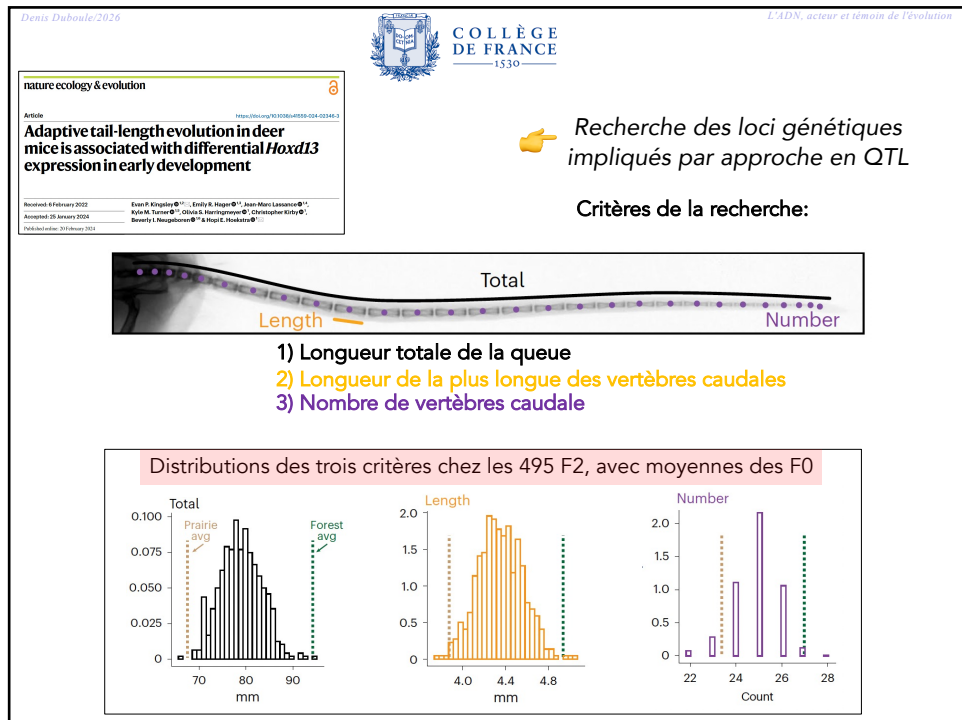
495 animaux F2 analysés pour chercher des QTL

Redistribution des différents variants..

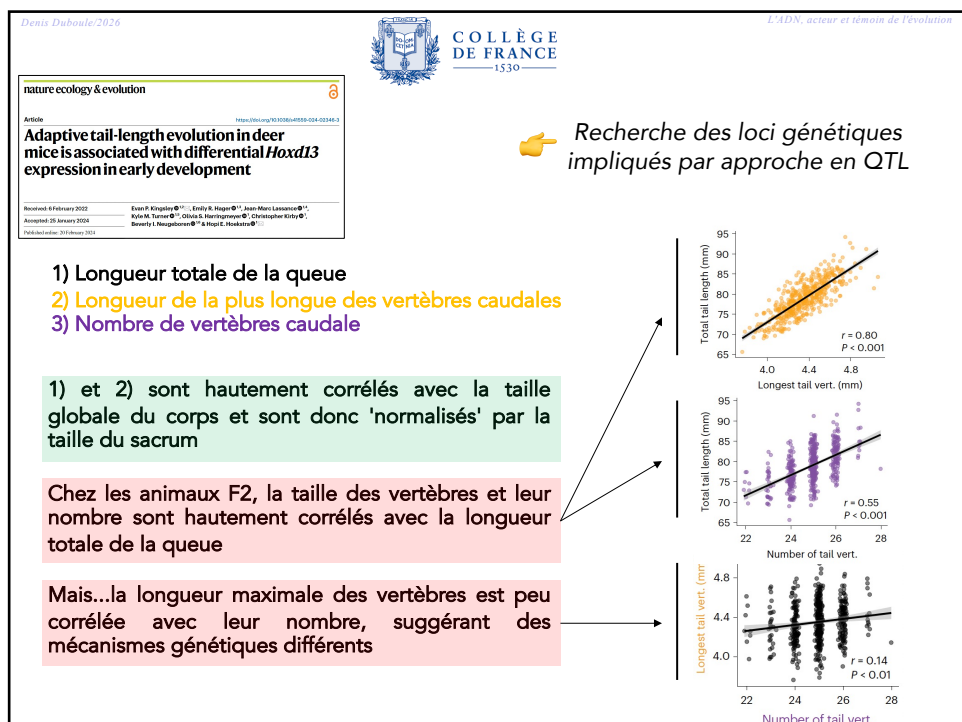


(phénotype intermédiaire)

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**COLLÈGE
DE FRANCE**
—1530—

L'ADN, acteur et témoin de l'évolution

Introduction to QTL mapping
in model organisms

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**Recherche des loci génétiques
impliqués par approche en QTL**

Approche par analyse en QTL ('interval mapping')

*Il s'agit d'associer un trait phénotypique distribué de façon quantitative dans une population, à des marqueurs génétiques connus, qui ségrègent (e.g., suite à des croisements). Dans le 'interval mapping' l'association est faite avec un intervalle d'ADN (entre deux marqueurs).

*La significativité statistique de cette association est indiquée par le **LOD score**:

Logarithme des probabilités (Odds) : Le LOD score est le log10 du rapport entre la probabilité d'observer les données si les loci sont liés (à une certaine distance de recombinaison θ) et la probabilité qu'ils soient indépendants (liaison non-liée ou $\theta = 0.5$).

Indicateur de proximité : Un score LOD élevé (positif) signifie que les loci sont probablement très proches sur le chromosome et partagent un lien de descendance.

Score LOD = 2 : Pas significatif (pas liés.. aléatoire)
Score LOD = 3 ou plus: Significatif (1/1000 chance d'être aléatoire)

https://www.biostat.wisc.edu/~kbroman/teaching/misc/quantGenet/quantGenet3.pdf

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nature ecology & evolution

Article

Adaptive tail-length evolution in deer mice is associated with differential *Hoxd13* expression in early development

Received: 6 February 2022
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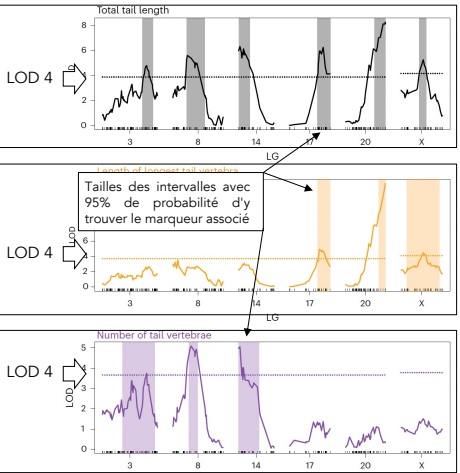
**Recherche des loci génétiques
impliqués par approche en QTL**

Résultats du QTL mapping

*6 QTLs sont identifiés avec un LOD score au dessus de 4 en considérant la **longueur totale de la queue** comme trait

*3 de ces mêmes QTLs sont également identifiés en considérant la **longueur de la plus longue des vertèbres**...

*les 3 autres QTLs sont identifiés en prenant le **nombre de vertèbres caudales** comme trait..(confirmant la non-corrélation entre ces deux derniers traits...)



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Recherche des loci génétiques impliqués par approche en QTL

Effets simples et cumulatifs des QTLs

LG: Linkage groups (chromosomes)
pp: allèle (marqueur, intervalle..) prairie/prairie
pf: allèle prairie/forêt
ff: allèle forêt/forêt

By examining the effects of each QTL, we estimated the dominance patterns of each allele. We found that alleles inherited from the forest parent exhibit incomplete dominance (Fig. 3f and Supplementary Table 1), with varying degrees of mean dominance-effect estimates ranging from -0.06 to 1.55 (ref. 39). In a multiple-QTL model, additive effects of forest alleles at the three vertebra-length QTL ranged from 0.02 mm to 0.10 mm, while the additive effects of forest alleles at vertebra-number QTL were nearly equal (0.26 to 0.29). Thus, an individual with all three forest alleles at the vertebra-length QTL had, on average, a 0.32 mm longer vertebra and at the three vertebra-number QTL, had an average of 1.66 more vertebrae than an animal with prairie alleles at the respective loci. Together, these major-effect QTL explained approximately 33% of the difference of mean vertebra length and 43% of the mean vertebra number difference between forest and prairie ecotypes.

*On peut prendre chaque QTL et estimer sa 'participation' dans le trait correspondant observé

*Ainsi, les animaux montrant les 3 QTLs de type ff pour le nombre de vertèbres caudales (les trois allèles f/f) auront en moyenne 1.7 (!) vertèbres de plus que la moyenne des animaux ayant les trois allèles pp. Ces trois QTLs expliquent 43% de la variation totale.

*Par ailleurs, les animaux ayant les trois allèles ff pour la longueur des vertèbres auront en moyenne des vertèbres plus longues de 0.32 mm que les animaux triples pp. Ces trois QTLs expliquent 33% de la variation totale.

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Ces intervalles de QTL sont larges et contiennent de nombreux gènes..

Nécessité d'affinement de la recherche de gènes cibles

La queue se développe chez le fœtus, donc:

- *Dissection de bourgeons de queues chez des fœtus homozygotes f/f et p/p afin de déterminer l'ensemble des ARNs (gènes) exprimés différemment dans ces deux conditions.
- *Définir parmi ces gènes ceux ayant un effet possible sur la queue, présents dans les databases de mutations de *mus musculus* (souris de laboratoire).
- *Croiser ces données avec les gènes présents dans les intervalles de QTLs....
- *Vérification

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