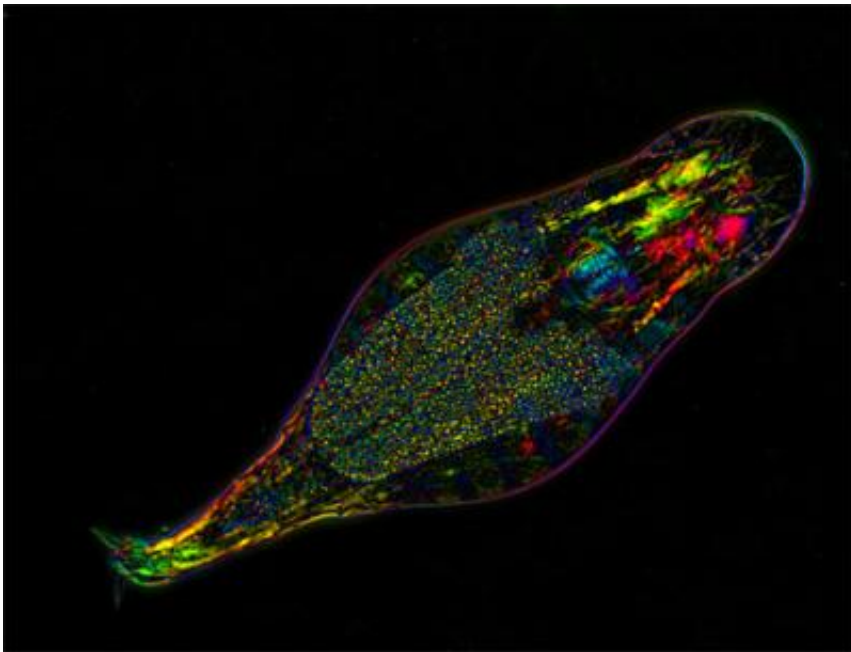


# How to survive without sex: Rotifer genome reveals its strategies

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This shows the bdelloid rotifer *Adineta vaga*, birefringence image, polarized light microscope. Credit: Credit: M. Shribak and I. Arkhipova, MBL

How a group of animals can abandon sex, yet produce more than 460 species over evolutionary time, became a little less mysterious this week with the publication of the complete genome of a bdelloid rotifer (*Adineta vaga*) in the journal *Nature*.

Rather than the standard way of using [sexual reproduction](#) to weed out harmful mutations to its DNA, this tiny aquatic animal appears to have

adopted other strategies to maintain [lineages](#) over millennia that aren't burdened by [genetic damage](#) or killed off altogether, says David Mark Welch of the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) in Woods Hole.

Mark Welch and his MBL colleague, Irina Arkhipova, are the U.S. leads on the international project to sequence the rotifer genome and analyze what it reveals.

Neither males nor meiosis (cell division to produce sperm or eggs) have ever been observed in a bdelloid rotifer. Instead, the unfertilized eggs just divide to produce offspring. This [reproductive strategy](#), which for most animals would be an evolutionary dead end, is borne out by the rotifer's genome, the structure of which "is completely consistent with what you would expect to see with a long-term absence of meiosis," Mark Welch says.

"It's hard to prove a negative, and we can never say there is no chance the rotifer is ever having sex. But it would have to be some kind of crazy meiosis," Mark Welch says.

In most [animal species](#), alternative forms of the same gene (alleles) are found in the same spot on two different [chromosomes](#)—one from the mother, one from the father—which pair during meiosis, and segregate into new sperm and [egg cells](#). In the bdelloid genome, gene copies either don't match up positionally along [chromosome pairs](#) or are located on the same chromosome. This means the [alleles](#) would not be able to pair up normally during meiosis and segregate evenly into new sperm and egg cells.

If bdelloids are not having sex, how can they avoid the accumulation of deleterious mutations or generate new diversity? The bdelloid genome shows evidence for other ways of maintaining healthy genes and viable lineages. One is gene conversion, in which one allele replaces another

through DNA repair mechanisms or other strategies. The other is horizontal gene transfer (HGT), the transfer of DNA from one organism to another, which is common among microbes yet rarely seen in animals. At least 8 percent of the rotifer's genes, more than in any other animal, are likely to have been acquired by HGT.

"In general, animal germ lines are fairly well protected from acquiring DNA from external sources," Arkhipova says. Bdelloids are unusual, though, in that they can completely dry up (desiccate) for weeks or months at a time, and then spring back to life when water becomes available. During their desiccation phases, their DNA breaks up into many pieces. "When they rehydrate, this might be an opportunity for foreign DNA fragments from ingested bacteria, fungi, or microalgae to transfer into the rotifer genome," Arkhipova says.

More significantly, this may also be a chance for the rotifer to incorporate genes from other rotifers. This would be quite useful if it needed to pick up genes to repair damaged ones through gene conversion, the authors suggest. "In this way, the processes of mutation and DNA repair mimic some aspects of sex," Mark Welch says.

Another striking finding in the bdelloid rotifer genome was the extremely low number of transposons, "pieces of DNA sometimes called 'genetic parasites' that are capable of moving around the genome and causing harmful mutations," Arkhipova says. While about 50 percent of the mammalian genome is transposons, they constitute only about 3 percent of the bdelloid genome, "and their proliferative capacity appears to be severely limited," Arkhipova says. This affords the rotifer a layer of protection from mutations that most animals don't enjoy. "We are interested in dissecting this multi-layered [genome](#) defense system in our future studies," she says.

**More information:** *Nature* [DOI: 10.1038/nature12326](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12326)

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