



# School of Marine Sciences

## Conservation of Green Sea Turtles through Genetics and Genomics

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Mikhmoret marina

# Green Sea Turtles in Israel: On the verge of extinction

About 10 nesting females along the Israeli shore  
(about 200 Km)



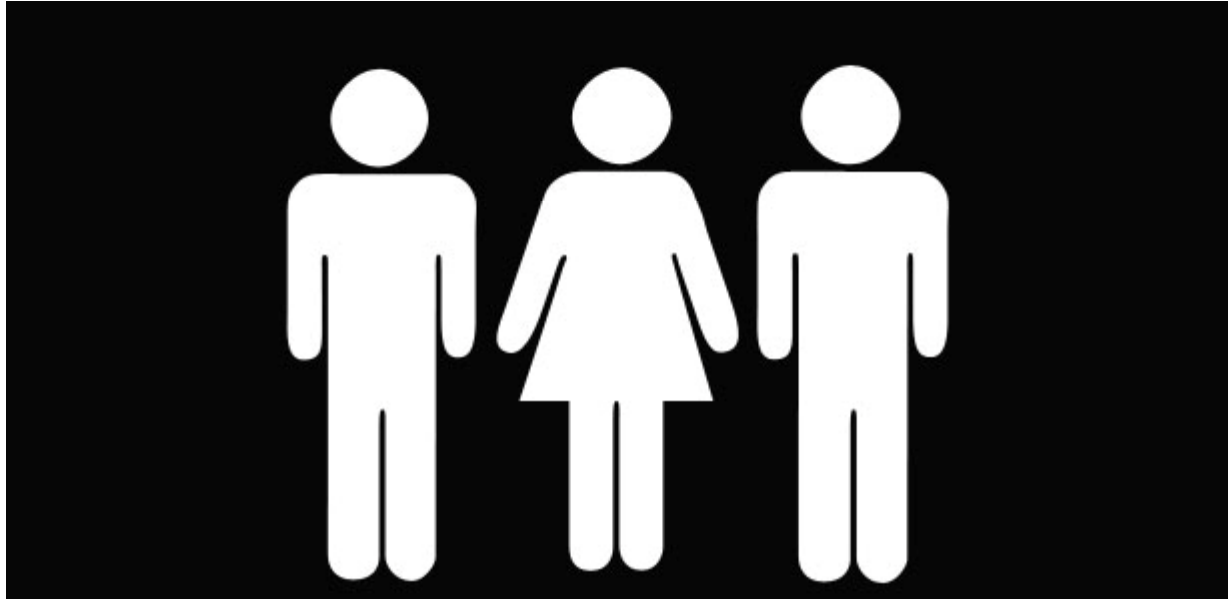
# About Sea Turtles:

- Philopatric



# About Sea Turtles:

- polyandry



# The Sea Turtle Rescue Center



- Locate
- Heal
- Release

# Sea Turtles Rescue Center: Save and Heal



# Sea Turtles Rescue Center: Feed and Bread



# Let's Increase the Numbers

“I can make my own people”

*Jerry Seinfeld*



# Breeding Stock



# The Sea Turtle Rescue Center



# A Large Variable Population



“Population with no Variation will  
not survive Evolution”

*C. T. Urtle*

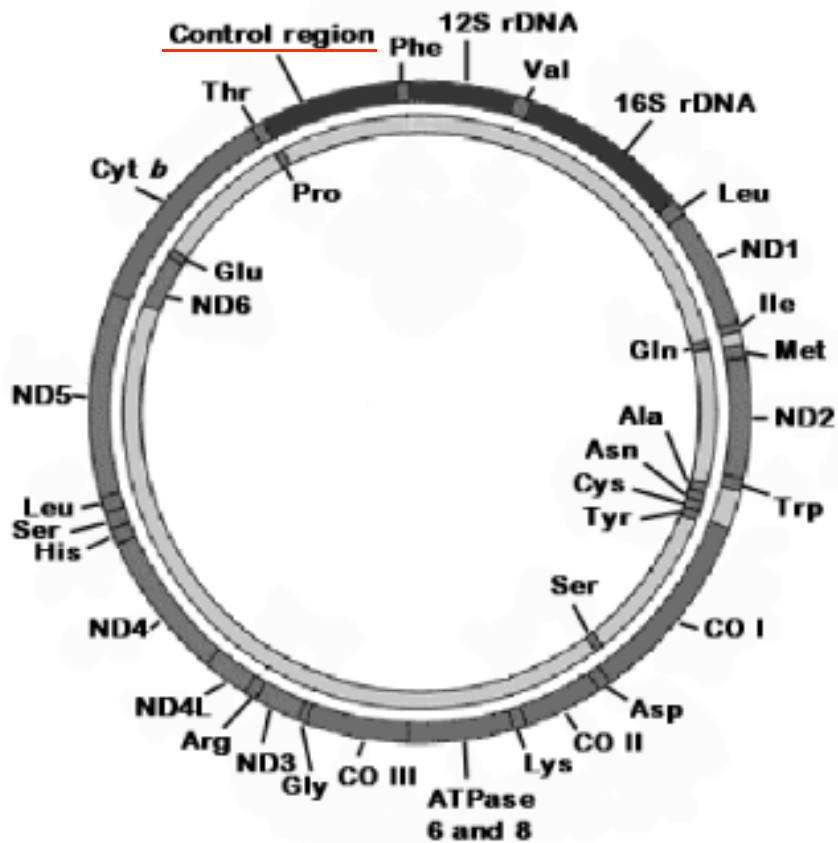


# A Stable, Strong Population

“My boys can swim!”

*George Costanza*  
(marine biologist)

# Genetic Variability of Green Turtles



- Mitochondrial DNA D-Loop
- 600bp at the 5'
- 70 haplotypes worldwide
- All Mediterranean (but 2)  
CM-A13
- Genomic STR's show variability

**Figure 1** - Schematic representation of the circular molecule of the "conserved" vertebrate mitochondrial genome. Genes outside and inside the circle are transcribed in the H and L strands, respectively. Protein-coding genes are represented as follows: *Cyt b* - cytochrome *b*; CO I, CO II and CO III - subunits I, II and III of the cytochrome oxidase; ND1-6 - subunits 1 to 6 of the NADH reductase. tRNA are represented by their three-letter amino acid abbreviations.

# Genomic STR's

- Genomic STR's show variability
- Difficult to analyze – can't tell a mother's genotype by her offspring

- Back to mtDNA?
- Longer Fragments?



# The Mitochondrial D-loop



ACACAGGAATAAAAAGTGTCCACACAACTAACTACCTAAATTCTCTGCCGTGCCCAACAGAACAATACCC  
GCAATACCTATCTATGTATTATTGTACATCTACTTATTTACCAATAGCATATGACCAGTAATGTTAACAG  
TTGATTTGGCCCTAAACATAAAAAATCATTGAATTTACATAAATATTTTAACAACATGAATATTAAGCAG  
AGGATTAAGTGAATGACATAGGACATAAAATTAACCTATTATACTCAACCATGAATATCGTCACAGT  
AATTGGTTATTTCCCTAAATAGCTATTCACGAGAAATAAGCAACCCTTGTTAGTAAGATAACAACATTACCA  
GTTTCAAGCCCATTTCAGTCTGTGGCGTACATAATTTGATCTATTCTGGCCTCTGGTTAGTTTTTTCAGGCA  
CATACAAGTAACGACGTTTCATTCGTTCCCCTTTAAAAGGCCTTTGGTTGAATGAGTTCTATACATTAAAT  
TTATAACCTGGCATAACGGTAGTTTTACTTGCATATAGTAGTTTTTTTTTCTCTCTGTGTTCTCAGGCCAC  
ATAACTGATACCTGCCGATTCAGTGAACTGGACTTACGTTTTAAATATGATTGGCCGTGCAAACCTGATTA  
ATGGTATTATTAAGTTAATGCTTATAAGACATAGAATTTCAACAATTAAACCTAAACAATGATCTACAACC  
TAACTCATTATTAAGTACTTTTTAGCTAAACCCCTACCCCGTTAAAGTCAACACCAGCCCGCTAT  
AGCCATTTACTTCTCGCCAAACCCCTAAATCCGAGACTGACCAAACCTGACATAATATCAACTGCATAAGC  
ATCACACAAATCAATAGGATACTTACACTAATATTTAAAAGTACTATACAATTCAAAACACCTCTACCA  
CACCTCAACCAATATATATATATATATTATACATTATATATATATATATATATTATATATATATTATATATATAAT  
AT

# DNA Repeats – a Source for Polymorphism



- Mutations' hot spots
- Evolutionary shortcuts



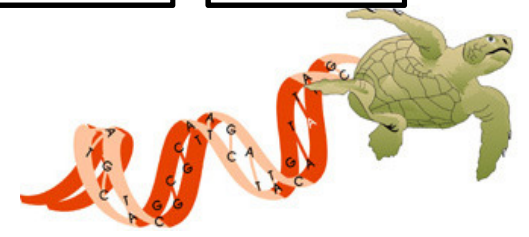
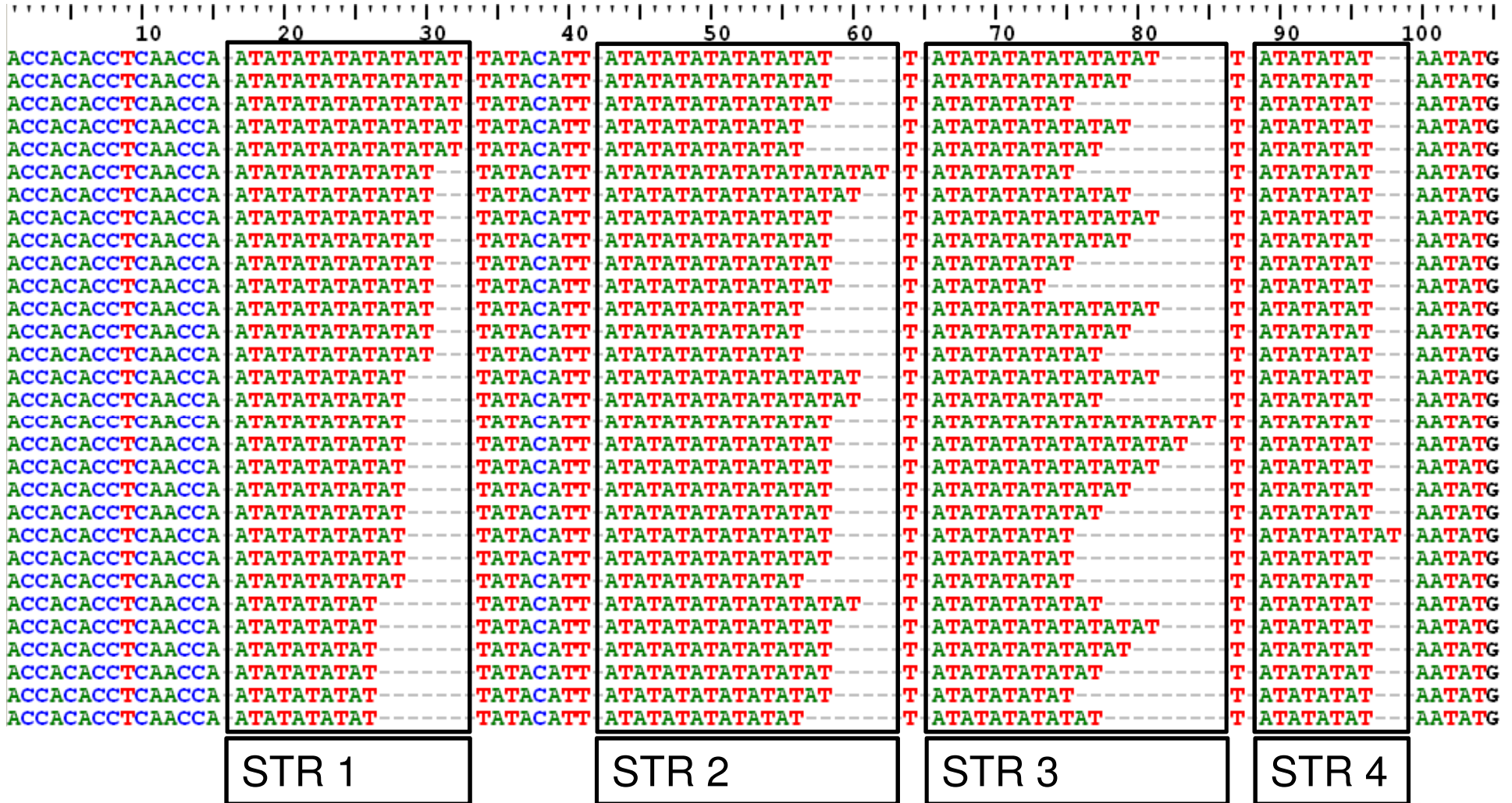
# Polymorphism Emerging



The mitochondrial D-loop:  
PCR with fluorescent primers.

The 3' end has length polymorphism:  
115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127 bp

# AT Repeats - Aligned



# New Haplotyping

- 34 Haplotypes (+1)  
(mostly non-Israeli)

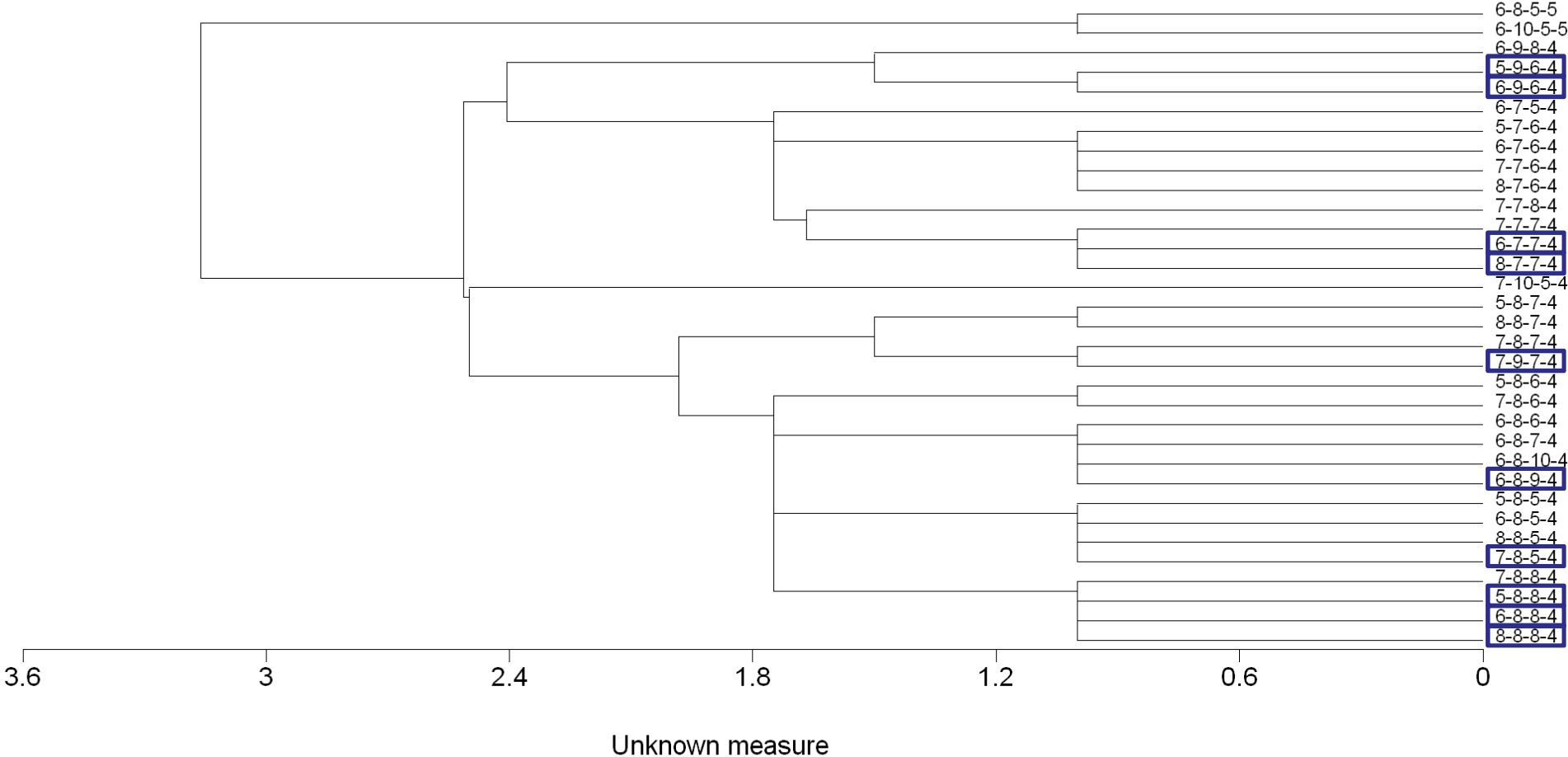
- Can we use them?

- Polymorphic
- Reliable
- Reproducible
- Kinship

STR1	STR 2	STR 3	STR 4	Stranded	Local*
8	8	8	4	0	1
8	7	7	4	16	47
7	9	7	4	0	1
7	8	5	4	3	1
6	9	6	4	4	16
6	8	9	4	6	12
6	8	8	4	37	11
6	7	7	4	0	1
5	9	6	4	0	2
5	8	8	4	3	3
8	8	7	4	2	
8	8	5	4	1	
8	7	6	4	2	
7	10	5	4	2	
7	8	8	4	5	
7	8	7	4	2	
7	8	6	4	4	
7	7	8	4	4	
7	7	7	4	2	
7	7	6	4	4	
6	10	5	5	1	
6	9	8	4	1	
6	8	10	4	2	
6	8	7	4	8	
6	8	6	4	14	
6	8	5	5	2	
6	8	5	4	54	
6	7	6	4	3	
6	7	5	4	2	
5	8	7	4	1	
5	8	6	4	4	
5	8	5	4	4	
5	7	6	4	1	
				194	95

# Mediterranean/Israeli Green Turtles Tree

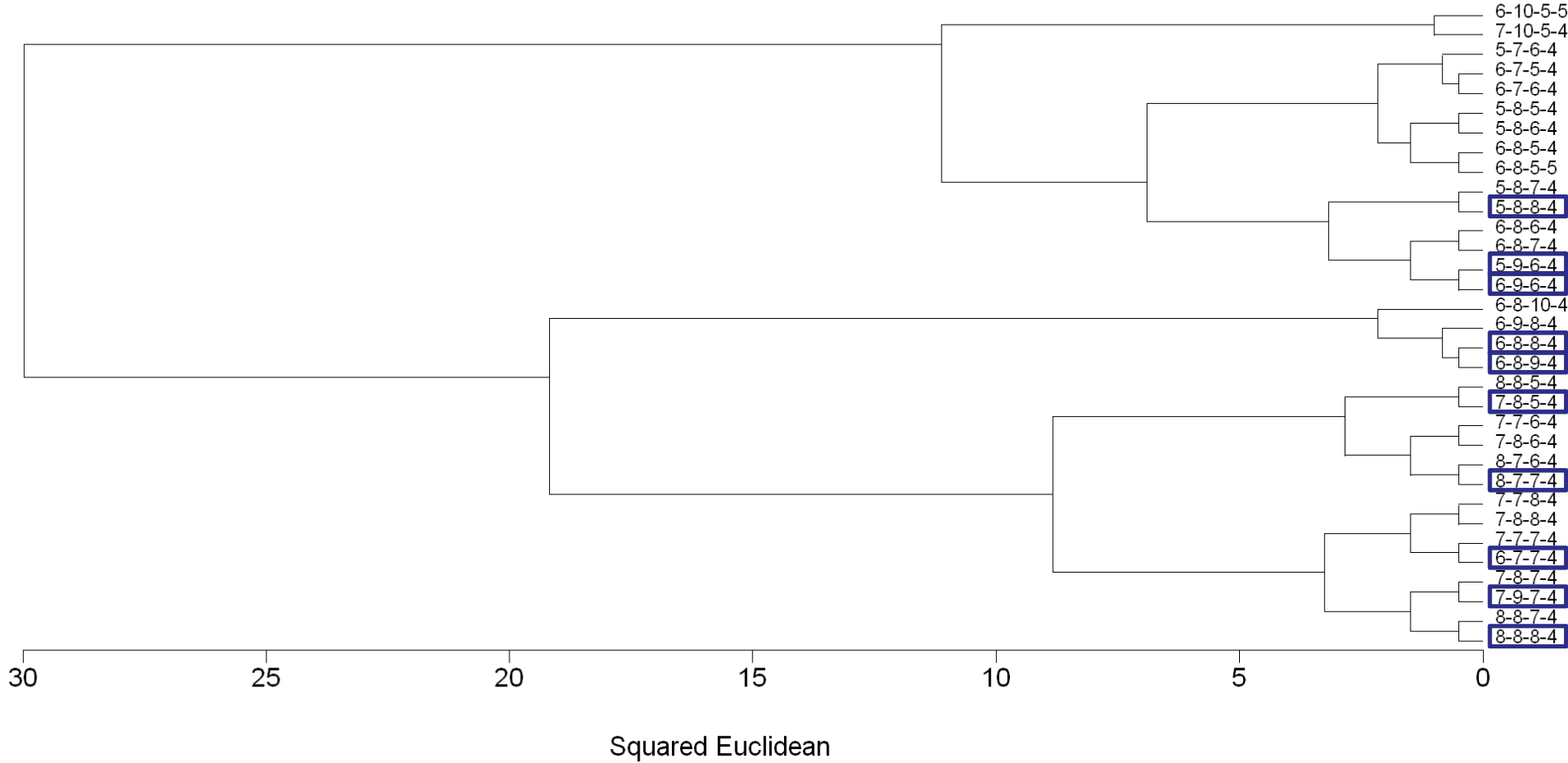
UPGMA



# Mediterranean/Israeli Green Turtles

## Tree

Minimum Variance



# Does it Tell a True Story?

- DNA never lies
- Scientists should always doubt

# Analysis

## Israeli

Haplotype	Close Linkage*	Stranded turtles
8 8 8 4	5	0
8 7 7 4	4	16
7 9 7 4	2	0
7 8 5 4	7	3
6 9 6 4	4	4
6 8 9 4	5	6
6 8 8 4	9	37
6 7 7 4	5	0
5 9 6 4	3	0
5 8 8 4	6	3
		69

## Other

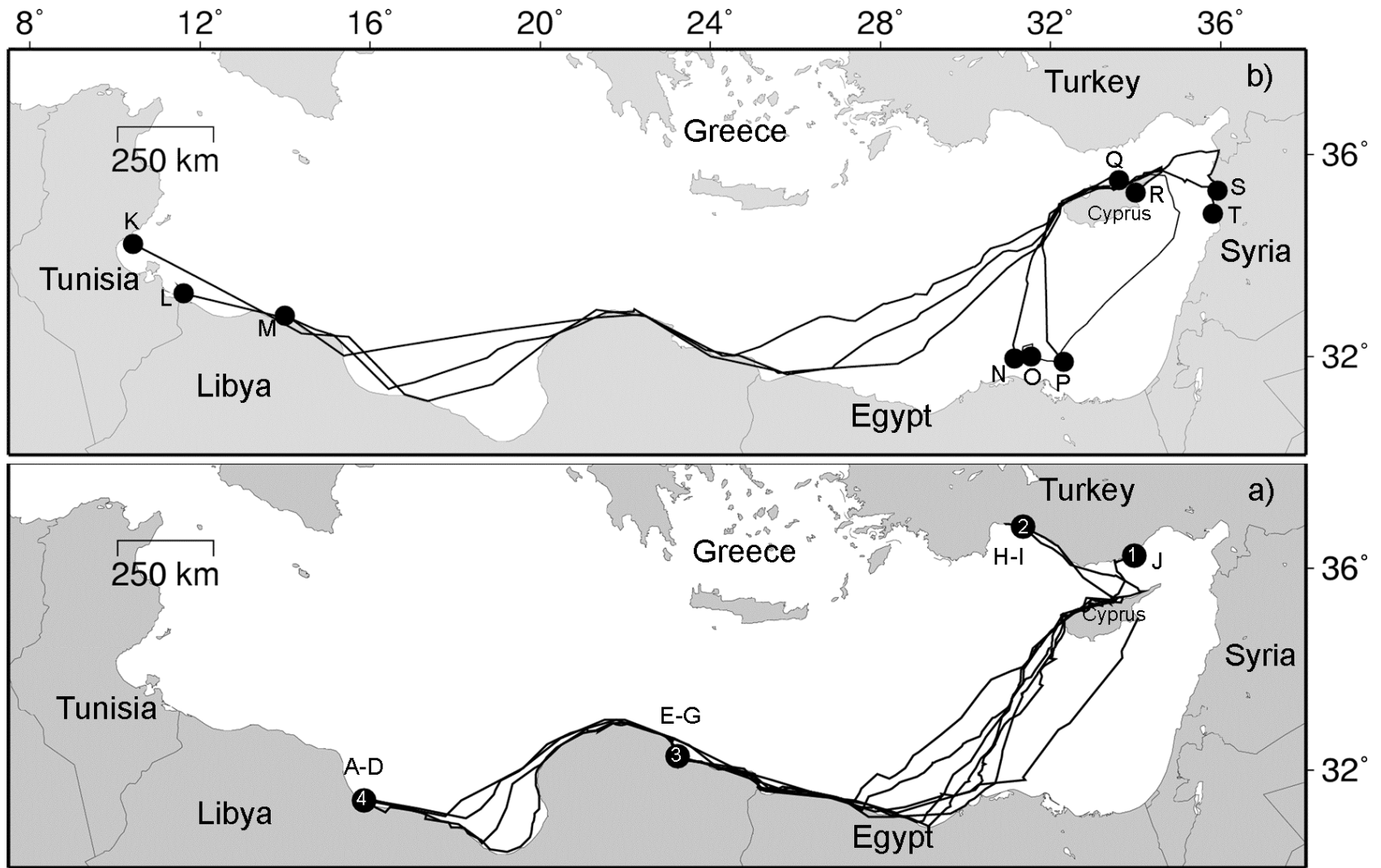
Haplotype	Close Linkage*	Stranded turtles
8 8 7 4	6	2
8 8 5 4	5	1
8 7 6 4	4	2
7 10 5 4	1	2
7 8 8 4	7	5
7 8 7 4	8	2
7 8 6 4	6	4
7 7 8 4	3	4
7 7 7 4	6	2
7 7 6 4	6	4
6 10 5 5	1	1
6 9 8 4	2	1
6 8 10 4	5	2
6 8 7 4	9	8
6 8 6 4	9	14
6 8 5 5	2	2
6 8 5 4	10	54
6 7 6 4	7	3
6 7 5 4	3	2
5 8 7 4	6	1
5 8 6 4	7	4
5 8 5 4	6	4
5 7 6 4	5	1
		125

# Mediterranean Green Turtles New Haplotyping

Haplotype	Israel	Stranded	Turkey	N. Cyprus	S. Cyprus
6 8 8 4	1	37	17	12	20
8 7 7 4	1	16	6	0	0
6 8 7 4	1	8	8	4	0
6 8 9 4	1	6	0	0	0
6 9 6 4	1	4	1	5	1
7 8 5 4	1	3	3	0	0
5 8 8 4	1	3	0	0	0
8 8 8 4	1	0	0	0	0
7 9 7 4	1	0	0	0	0
6 7 7 4	1	0	0	0	0
5 9 6 4	1	0	0	0	0
6 8 5 4	0	54	27	0	0
6 8 6 4	0	14	11	16	0
7 8 8 4	0	5	1	1	1
7 8 6 4	0	4	1	1	0
7 7 8 4	0	4	0	0	0
7 7 6 4	0	4	2	0	0
5 8 6 4	0	4	0	0	0
5 8 5 4	0	4	0	0	0
6 7 6 4	0	3	1	1	0
8 8 7 4	0	2	0	0	0
8 7 6 4	0	2	2	0	0
7 10 5 4	0	2	0	0	0
7 8 7 4	0	2	0	0	0
7 7 7 4	0	2	3	0	0
6 8 10 4	0	2	0	0	0
6 8 5 5	0	2	0	0	0
6 7 5 4	0	2	2	0	0
8 8 5 4	0	1	0	0	0
6 10 5 5	0	1	0	0	0
6 9 8 4	0	1	2	0	1
5 8 7 4	0	1	0	0	0
5 7 6 4	0	1	0	0	0
7 10 6 4	0	0	0	1	0
	11	194	87	41	23

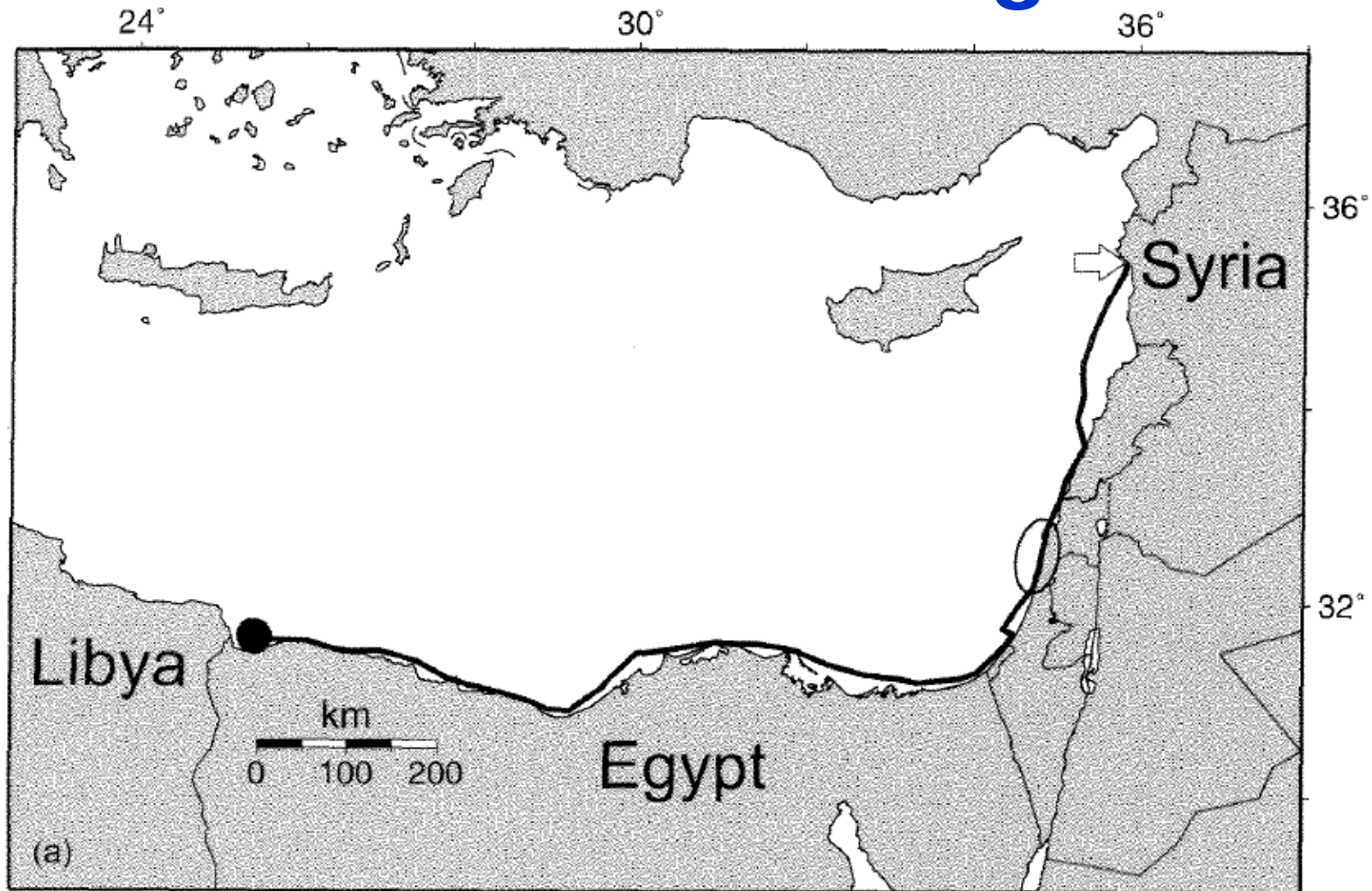


# Mediterranean Green Turtles Satellite Tracking



Broderick et al., 2007

# Mediterranean Green Turtles Satellite Tracking



Rees et al., 2008

# Can We Use This Storyteller Outside the Mediterranean?

Atlantic – same pattern

Pacific - ?

# Genetic Variability of Indo-Pacific Green Turtles

	STR 1	STR 2		STR 3	STR 4	STR 5	STR 6	
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T	A A T A G
CACCCA	A T A T A A	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T	A A T A G
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T		A A T A T G
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T		A A T A T G
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T			A A T A T G
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T				A A T A T G
CAACCA	A T A T A T	A A T T	A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T	T A T A T A T A T A T A T A T				A A T A T G

# Repeats in Other Sea Turtles

## Loggerhead:

ATATT

Conventional:

3 Haplotypes

Repeat Haplotyping:

48-108 repeats

30 Haplotypes

(250 turtles)

# Repeats in Other Sea Turtles

**Hawksbill:**

CATATATAT

Conventional:

? Haplotypes

Repeat Haplotyping:

10,23,30 repeats

3 Haplotypes

(8 turtles)

# Repeats in Other Sea Turtles

**Olive Ridley:**

ATATT and ATATTATT

## Variation in repeat length and heteroplasmy of the mitochondrial DNA control region along a core–edge gradient in the eastern spadefoot toad (*Pelobates syriacus*)

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### Abstract

Peripheral populations are those situated at the distribution margins of a species and are often subjected to more extreme abiotic and biotic conditions than those at the core. Here, we hypothesized that shorter repeat length and fewer heteroplasmic mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) copies, which are associated with more efficient mitochondrial function, may be related to improved survival under extreme environmental conditions. We sampled



# Defining Aims

Why do we look at the DNA?

Conservation of Biodiversity

# Defining Aims

Sea turtles need our help in order to  
survive as species

A stable population needs genetic  
variation

# Defining Aims

We look at DNA in order to evaluate  
genetic polymorphism

500bp    +300bp    +STR's (genomic and  
mitochondrial)

**This is just a glimpse!**

# Our Initiative – Sea Turtle Genome

[www.seaturtlegenome.com](http://www.seaturtlegenome.com)

Sea\_Turtle\_Genor x 31pRXcNP3SSFA x 11TgddNG0ZJ8A x Eretmochelys iml x Gmail - Tracking x International Sea x Yahoo! Sports - S

seaturtlegenome.com

About The Project Data Collaborators Contact Us

המרכז האקדמי רופין  
Ruppin Academic Center

## Sea Turtle Genome

english |

### About The Project

The Marine Sciences School of the Ruppin Academic Center in Israel has started collaboration with the Dept. of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology of the University of New Mexico, USA, for sequencing the genome of the green sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*.

It is one of seven marine turtle species in existence today, abundant in all tropical and subtropical oceans. Six from the family Cheloniidae (*Chelonia mydas* or green sea turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata* or hawksbill sea turtle, *Natator depressus* or flatback sea turtle, *Caretta caretta* or Loggerhead sea turtle, *Lepidochelys kempii* or Kemp's ridley sea turtle, *Lepidochelys olivacea* or olive ridley sea turtle) and one from the family Dermochelyidae (*Dermochelys coriacea* or leatherback sea turtle). All species of sea turtles are listed as threatened or endangered.

Green sea turtles have been listed as endangered worldwide since 1982 by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and are protected under the Bern Convention and CITES. Though it is illegal to collect, harm or kill them, green turtles are still in danger because of several human actions. They get caught in fishing nets, they suffer from pollution, their habitats are decreasing due to real estate development and they are still hunted as adults, juvenile or eggs in some countries

The green turtles are known to exhibit high levels of philopatry and nesting females are beach-specific in their return to their natal hatching origin. Sea turtles travel long distances, they have polyandric reproduction and sperm conseration. They have temperature-dependent sex determination.

Blood sample was taken from one of the males (Buddha) from the breeding stock at the Israeli Sea Turtle Rescue Center. DNA and RNA were extracted from it. The DNA has just been sequenced to 2x coverage.

The sequencing and comparative analysis is not funded yet by any external organization apart from the collaborators listed

# Sea Turtle Genome - Status

We have completed 2X coverage

BGI (China) Published the genome

We are starting a transcriptome

We look for collaborators

# What Can We Do With the Sea Turtle Genome

A lot:

Easily find polymorphic sites (STR's)

Genes ↔ Traits

Genes ↔ Diseases

Gene expression

# Population Studies

Variability

Variability

Variability

Mitochondrial D-loop

Short Tandem Repeats

# Library construction for STRs

Extract

Digest

Clone

Find STRs

Screen Population

Can we do it better?



# The Alternative

Rational:

One individual will show population  
polymorphism

# The Alternative

2x Genome of 1 specimen

Isolate all STR

Locate site specific pairs

Isolate heterozygote sites







*Thank you for your attention*



# Looking beyond the horizon

## Thanks:

**Yaniv Levy**

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**Raphael Bendelac**

**Alon Daya**

**Adam Friedmann**

**Uzi Motro**

**Marina Friling**

**Renanel Pickholtz**

**Yakup Kaska**

**Lucy Wright**

**Prof. Brendan Godley**

**Annette Broderick**

**Andreas Demetropoulos**

**Genome Project:**

**Jeremy Edwards**

*Thank you*

