Protein Amino Acid Composition: A Genomic Signature of Encephalization in Mammals

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Abstract

Large brains relative to body size represent an evolutionarily costly adaptation as they are metabolically expensive and demand substantial amounts of time to reach structural and functional maturity thereby exacerbating offspring mortality while delaying reproductive age. In spite of its cost and adaptive impact, no genomic features linked to brain evolution have been found. By conducting a genome-wide analysis in all 37 fully sequenced mammalian genomes, we show that encephalization is significantly correlated with overall protein amino acid composition. This correlation is not a by-product of changes in nucleotide content, lifespan, body size, absolute brain size or genome size; is independent of phylogenetic effects; and is not restricted to brain expressed genes. This is the first report of a relationship between this fundamental and complex trait and changes in protein AA usage, possibly reflecting the high selective demands imposed by the process of encephalization across mammalian lineages.

Introduction

Encephalization, or increased brain size relative to body size, is highly variable in mammalian species [1]. This remarkable trait, however, entails substantial metabolic and developmental costs thereby imposing unique strains upon the entire pool of metabolic and energetic resources of the whole organism [2–6]. In spite of this, no features reflecting the genomic impact of brain evolution have been found so far. While a previous attempt to detect a genomic signature of brain evolution reported a widespread usage, possibly reflecting the high selective demands imposed by the process of encephalization across mammalian lineages.

Results

We adopted residuals of a log-log least squares linear regression of brain mass against body mass as the most appropriate index of encephalization (Ei). While direct estimates of the ratio of brain mass to body mass have also been used as an alternative encephalization index [3,14], this measure, however, is known to be poorly related to brain complexity across taxa [15,16]. We therefore used accurate estimates of brain residuals, based on a sample of 493 mammalian species, kindly provided by Gonzalez-Lagos [3]. Protein sequence data for the 37 fully sequenced mammalian species available to date were obtained from Ensembl [17]. Data and sources for brain mass, body mass, and other variables used throughout the study are presented as Table S1.

Direct simple regressions between genome-wide averages for individual AA frequencies in all 37 species and Ei, shows no significant correlation for any individual AA after Bonferroni correction (Table S2). However, multiple regression analysis including all 20 AA's as predictors of encephalization, where significance was assessed by 10000 random permutations of Ei values, revealed, despite the large number of predictors included, a strong association between amino acid composition and encephalization (Adj. $R^2 = 0.785, P<0.0001$; Figure 1).

Because Ei is a function of both absolute brain and body mass, the observed association could be secondary to underlying relationships with either variable. However, neither brain mass nor body mass were significantly related with whole genome average AA frequencies ($P>0.001$; Figure 1), suggesting a specific association between protein AA usage and encephalization. Only comparisons against absolute brain and body mass are shown in Figure 1 as log-transformed values of these two variables and Ei are known to remain significantly correlated with each other [3]. Even so, neither log [brain mass] nor log [body mass] were significantly related with whole genome average AA frequencies (Adj. $R^2 = 0.625$ and 0.578 respectively, $P>0.001$ in both cases).

Reductions in effective population size, which are known to correlate with increased body size [18], could potentially alter AA composition due to relaxed selection for optimal genome-wide AA usage. The lack of correlation, however, between either body size or genome size – another indicator of increased genetic drift [18]– with AA frequencies across species, indicates that the observed
pattern is not the result of reduced effective population size (Figure 1).

Comparative work on brain evolution has uncovered a robust relationship between relative brain size and lifespan [3,19,20]. However, the observed correlation between A4 usage and Ei is not secondary to an underlying link between protein composition and lifespan as no significant association between overall A4 usage and either maximum lifespan (MLSP), gestation period, or age of sexual maturity was found (Figure 1).

Essentially the same results were obtained when restricting the analyses to only 1779 sets of ortholog genes covering all 37 species, demonstrating, in spite of the reduced sample, that the observed pattern is not the result of distorted average A4 frequencies due to uneven gene duplication events across species (Figure S1).

Lastly, the observed association between A4 content and encephalization is not the spurious result of underlying shifts in DNA nucleotide composition as no significant correlation was observed between Ei and proportion of G+C nucleotides per gene averaged across all protein-encoding sequences per species ($R^2 = 0.052$; $P = 0.191$, Figure S2). In addition, no correlation was detected between the proportion of body mass that corresponds to brain mass (brain to body mass ratio) and overall protein A4 usage (data not shown), indicating that the associative pattern we observe is specifically restricted to degree of encephalization when this trait is expressed as the excess of brain mass not accounted for by the allometric increase in body size.

Because our independent variables are expressed in terms of frequencies, co-linearities and redundancies between A4s are bound to occur. We therefore tested the strength of the observed pattern, by generating a minimum adequate model (MAM) capable of estimating the level of encephalization solely as a function of a minimum set of genome-wide A4 frequencies. The resulting MAM predicting encephalization showed a considerably high in-sample performance ($R^2 = 0.825$; Table 1 and Figure 2A and B) which starkly contrasts with the poorly performing MAM predicting a random permutation of Ei values ($R^2 = 0.244$, Figure S3). To properly assess the statistical significance of this result we extracted MAMs for 1000 random permutations of Ei values and the resulting distribution of $R^2$ values shows that the model predicting the real Ei values performs significantly better than expected by chance ($P < 0.001$, Figure 2C).

Because multiple regressions frequently risk over-fitting (i.e., only able to predict the same data used to generate them), we randomly sorted all species into nine groups and the corresponding Ei values of each group were predicted using linear coefficients derived de novo from the remaining out-of-group species using the same predictors of Table 1. Figure 2D shows a statistically significant fit between out-of-sample estimations and actual Ei values, demonstrating that overall A4 usage can actually explain over 70% encephalization variance among mammals.

In order to eliminate phylogenetic contributions to the observed correlation between encephalization and A4 usage we carried out an independent contrast analysis (IC) [21–23] between Ei and the A4-based estimates of Ei. This analysis tests the observed association under the assumption of maximum phylogenetic correlation between variables. The relevant phylogeny was obtained from Ensembl [17] and standardized ICs were generated using the PDAP-PD TREE [22] module in the Mesquite program [24]. The significant correlation between IC from A4-based estimates and actual Ei values, demonstrates that the observed association between encephalization and A4 usage holds even assuming maximum phylogenetic autocorrelation (Figure 2E; $R^2 = 0.678$, $P < 0.0001$). In order to test whether phylogenetic effects are actually present in our Ei data, we used a phylogenetic generalized least square approach (PGLS) to determine the parameter $\lambda$, which measures the degree to which the phylogeny predicts the pattern of covariance among species (where $\lambda$ values close to 0 represent no phylogenetic autocorrelation while values close to 1 represent full phylogenetic autocorrelation) [25,26]. Maximum likelihood estimation of the $\lambda$ parameter revealed an intermediate level of phylogenetic autocorrelation for Ei ($\hat{\lambda} = 0.788$; $P = 0.005$ that $\lambda = 0$; $P < 0.0001$ that $\lambda = 1$), indicating that the actual phylogenetic effects are weaker than those assumed by the independent contrasts analysis. Indeed, the fitted PGLS model for Ei, using the same predictor amino acids of Table 1, shows that the model predicts the pattern of covariance among species ($\lambda$ values close to 0 represent no phylogenetic autocorrelation while values close to 1 represent full phylogenetic autocorrelation) [25,26].

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Predictor amino acids are expressed in single letter code. 
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0027261.t001

Figure 1. Overall protein A4 frequencies correlate with encephalization. Chart showing Adjusted $R^2$ values derived from multiple regressions including all 20 genomic A4 frequencies per species as predictors of either encephalization index, brain mass, body mass, genome size, maximum life span (MLSP) gestational period or age of sexual maturity as predicted variables. Significance was numerically confirmed by a regression analyses against 10,000 permutations of sexual maturity as predicted variables. Significance was numerically confirmed by a regression analyses against 10,000 permutations of sexual maturity as predicted variables.
Figure 2. Performance of optimal multiple regression model predicting encephalization. The minimum adequate model (MAM) with the highest $F$ statistics was exhaustively searched for within the corresponding space of $2^{20}$ possible models (see Table 1). A) Bar chart showing comparisons between actual $E_i$ values per species (black bars) and the values derived from the corresponding optimal model based on AA composition (grey bars). B) Graph showing in-sample goodness of fit between actual and AA-based estimates of $E_i$ values. $R^2$, and $\text{Adj. } R^2$ values are shown. C) Distribution of $\text{Adj. } R^2$ values corresponding to control MAMs obtained for 1000 independent permutations of $E_i$ Values. The blue arrow indicates the value of the actual model in panel B ($P<0.001$). D) Over-fitting control analysis showing the performance of the optimal linear model predicting encephalization. All species were randomly sorted into nine groups and the $E_i$ values of each group were predicted using coefficients derived de novo from the remaining out-of-group species. The graph shows the relationship between the actual and predicted values with the corresponding $R^2$ and associated $P$ value shown. E) Independent contrast analysis, which controls for phylogenetic effects, was carried out between $E_i$ and the AA usage-based estimates of $E_i$. The relevant phylogeny for all 37 species was obtained from Ensembl genome data resource and standardized contrasts (IC) were generated using the PDAP: PD TREE module in the Mesquite environment. ($R^2 = 0.678$, through the origin, $P<0.0001$). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0027261.g002
revealed a much stronger association than the one obtained with independent contrasts (PGLS : $F_{10,27} = 11.03$, $adj. R^2 = 0.715$, $P<0.0001$). Taken together, these results demonstrate that the observed association between encephalization and protein AA usage holds independently of phylogenetic relationships.

Given the robust link between protein composition and encephalization, we asked whether this correlation was particularly pronounced in brain-expressed genes. To this end, we compiled a database of 12459 sets of orthologous genes relative to human, and each set was required to contain orthologs from at least 20 of the 37 species. For each one of the 12459 sets of orthologs, we obtained the multiple regression coefficient ($adj. R^2$) between AA frequencies (per gene per set of orthologs) and $Ei$ values of all 37 species using the same predictors of Table 1. We obtained human tissue expression data from BodyMap database [26], for 18 different tissues including brain and identified genes with known expression in the brain and genes expressed specifically outside the brain (control genes). By comparing the mean $Adj. R$ value of control genes with that of 100 equally-sized random samples of brain-expressed genes, we surprisingly found a significantly lower average correlation in brain-expressed genes (Figure 3), showing that correlated genes are certainly not preferentially enriched among brain-expressed genes, and suggesting that highly correlated genes can be specifically expressed anywhere outside the brain.

**Discussion**

In this study, we have demonstrated a significant correlation between genome-wide patterns of protein AA usage and degree of encephalization in mammalian species.

While the direction of the cause-effect relationship cannot be established with certainty due to the correlational nature of the study, there is little doubt that the high metabolic cost of the mammalian brain entails unique pressures upon the entire pool of metabolic and energetic resources affecting the entire organism [3–6]. Regarding its impact on protein composition, this cost could be realized in three general ways: 1) Metabolic cost of amino acid synthesis has been linked to patterns of protein composition across several taxa [9–13] overall, suggesting that organisms adapt their protein composition to their energetic budgets. The uniquely high energetic requirements for normal brain function could conceivably impose systemic energy shortages to which organisms may adapt by shifting toward metabolically cheaper protein compositions. Detailed studies of acquisition or production costs of individual amino acids in mammals linked to studies of the relative proportion of metabolic energy allocated to the brain will shed light on the potential link between brain-related energy demands and overall protein AA usage. 2) Dietary changes are known to have accompanied increased encephalization in birds and mammals [5,6,27,28]. While acting as a critical co-adjuvant factor, diet could also act as a metabolic restraint limiting availability of critical AA or precursors in favor of energy rich nutrients. Future studies on diet-related availability of amino acids linked to encephalization will help to clarify the potential link between brain-related dietary shifts and protein AA usage. 3) Alternatively, but much less investigated, is the potential impact of systemic changes in the relative abundance of certain key AA resulting from high brain-related demands of a number of metabolites destined to neural-specific functions not related to protein synthesis (i.e., neurotransmitters and neuromodulators). The resulting shortages in the systemic availability of some amino acids could in turn lead to adaptive compositional shifts affecting genes expressed anywhere in the organism.

While the observed shifts seem to affect several amino acids, this fact should be interpreted with caution as many of the observed biases could still be the result of selective changes on a much reduced set of individual AAs that could in turn spread via nonlinear compensatory changes to other amino acid residues leading to additional significant shifts in frequency.

Taken together our results demonstrate a robust association between genome-wide patterns of protein AA usage and encephalization in mammals. Furthermore, they demonstrate that this association is not secondary to body mass, brain size, lifespan or nucleotide content. Because this correlation seems not to be restricted to proteins specifically present in the nervous system, our results suggest that, throughout evolution, mammalian proteins have adjusted their composition in response to general energy and/or metabolic pressures brought about by increases of relative brain size.

**Figure 3. AA usage and encephalization correlation is not restricted to brain-expressed genes.** We compiled 12456 sets of orthologous genes encompassing all 37 species, and each set containing at least 20 orthologs. For each sets, we obtained the multiple regression coefficients ($adj. R^2$) between AA frequencies (per gene per individual set of orthologs) and $Ei$ values of all 37 species using the same predictors of Table 2. We then obtained human tissue expression data from BodyMap database for 18 tissues with known expression in over 50% of all human genes also present in our database. We identified 10647 brain-expressed genes and 1594 genes with known expression specifically outside the brain (control genes). Bars in the graph compare the mean $Adj. R^2$ value of these control genes (±SEM) with the corresponding mean value of brain-expressed genes. Confidence interval for brain-expressed genes, was estimated using 100 equally sized random samples. **P<0.0001.**

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**Methods**

We adopted residuals of a log-log least squares linear regression of brain mass against body mass as an index of encephalization ($E_i$). Accurate estimates of grade shift-corrected brain residuals based on a sample of 493 mammalian species were kindly provided by Gonzalez-Lagos [3]. We used protein sequence data for the 37 fully sequenced mammalian species available to date from Ensembl [17] and genome-wide averages for individual AA frequencies per species were obtained for subsequent statistical analysis. Data and sources for brain mass, body mass, and other variables used throughout the study are presented as Table S1.

Genes with orthologs relative to human present in all 37 species were identified using Ensembl orthology data. Where multiple orthologs were identified in a given species, one was randomly chosen. From the resulting set of 1779 genes, average frequencies for each amino acid were obtained per species. For the analysis shown in figure 3, 12459 sets of orthologous genes relative to human, were obtained in the same way with the difference that each set was required to contain orthologs in at least 20 of the 37 species. For each one of the 12459 sets of orthologs, we obtained the multiple regression coefficient ($adj. R^2$) between AA frequencies (per gene per set of orthologs) and $Ei$ values of all 37 species using the same predictors of Table 1. We then obtained human tissue expression data from BodyMap database for 18 tissues with known expression in over 50% of all human genes also present in our database. We identified 10647 brain-expressed genes and 1594 genes with known expression specifically outside the brain (control genes). Bars in the graph compare the mean $Adj. R^2$ value of these control genes (±SEM) with the corresponding mean value of brain-expressed genes. Confidence interval for brain-expressed genes, was estimated using 100 equally sized random samples. **P<0.0001.**

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species. Human tissue expression data was obtained from BodyMap database [26].

For the Independent Contrast analysis, the relevant phylogeny was obtained from Ensembl [17] and standardized ICs were generated using the PDAP-PD TREE [22] module in the Mesquite program [24]. Branch lengths in the phylogenetic tree were adjusted using Nee’s method [5]. PGLS and maximum likelihood estimation of $\lambda$ values were carried out using the R-based Caper package. Simple Pearson correlations and multiple regressions were carried out using R and Matlab-based statistical functions. Numerical randomizations were conducted using specially written Matlab and R-based scripts.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Multiple regression analysis carried out in sets of orthologous genes. Genes with orthologs relative to human present in all 37 species were identified using Ensembl orthology data. Where multiple orthologs were identified in a given species, one was randomly chosen. From the resulting set of 1779 genes, average frequencies for each amino acid were obtained per species. Chart shows $\text{Adj.R}^2$ values derived from multiple regressions including all 20 AA frequencies for species as predictors of either encephalization index, brain mass, body mass, genome size, maximum life span (MLSP), gestational period or age of sexual maturity as predicted variables. Significance was numerically confirmed by a regression analyses against 10,000 permutations of each of the above dependent variables. * Log-transformed values.

Figure S2 Lack of correlation between DNA nucleotide content and encephalization. Graph showing linear regression between $E_i$ and mean percentage G+C content of protein-encoding sequences (including introns) per species. G+C contents for all species were obtained from Ensembl data resources. ($P>0.1$).

Figure S3 Performance of minimum adequate model (MAM) using mean amino acid frequencies per species as predictors and a random permutation of $E_i$ values as the predicted variable. X axis corresponds to the model-based prediction of the permuted $E_i$ value. Note the lack of significance of the resulting adjusted $R^2$ coefficient relative to the performance distribution of MAMs obtained for 1000 control permutations of $E_i$ values (Figure 2G of the main manuscript).

Table S1 Data and sources for variables used throughout the study.

Table S2 Correlation coefficient (R) values and associated probabilities (P) obtained after linear correlations comparing mean genomic AA frequencies and encephalization index.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: HG AU. Analyzed the data: AC JM. Wrote the paper: HG AU.

References