Shuttle Van Service between Hyatt Regency Irvine and NAS Beckman Center
(Van will be waiting at the Main Lobby entrance to the hotel.)

The Hyatt Regency Irvine shuttle van will make continuous runs *(approximately 20 minutes round trip)* between the hotel and the NAS Beckman Center during the following times.

Thursday, January 30

Hyatt to Beckman Center: from 5:45 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Beckman Center to Hyatt: from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Friday, January 31

Hyatt to Beckman Center: from 7:00 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.
Beckman Center to Hyatt: from 9:00 p.m. to 10:15 p.m.

Saturday, February 1

Hyatt to Beckman Center: from 6:30 a.m. to 8:15 a.m.
Beckman Center to Hyatt: from 5:00 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.
Beckman Center to Orange County Airport: from 5:00 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.

Driving Directions to the NAS Beckman Center

From Orange County Airport. Take MacArthur South; exit at University; right on University; right at second light (California Avenue); first right at Academy Drive.

From Hyatt Regency Hotel. Take Union; left on Main; left on Jamboree; left on University; right at fourth light (California Avenue); first right at Academy Drive.

From LAX Airport. Take 405 FWY south to 73 FWY; exit at University; left on University; right at second light (California Avenue); first right at Academy Drive.

From San Diego. Take 5 FWY north to 405 FWY; exit at Jamboree; left on Jamboree; left on University; right at fourth light (California Avenue); first right at Academy Drive.

From Riverside. Take 91 FWY to 55 FWY (Beach Cities), continue to 73 FWY; exit at University; left on University; right at second light (California Avenue); first right at Academy Drive

NAS Beckman Center: Telephone 714-721-2200; Fax 714-721-2288
Hyatt Regency Irvine: Telephone 714-975-1234; Fax 714-863-0531

National Academy of Sciences

Colloquium

On

"Genetics and the Origin of Species"

Revised Program

January 30 - February 1, 1997

Arnold and Mabel Beckman Center

100 Academy Drive, Irvine, CA 92612

Name Badges will be required for all functions.

(Badges will be distributed at the information table in the Atrium of the Beckman Center.)

Thursday, January 30

6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Welcome Reception.

Friday, January 31

7:30 a.m. Buffet Breakfast in Refectory.

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. SESSION I. Genetic Variation and Its Origins

9:00	*Introduction and Chairperson*	*Francisco J. Ayala (UC Irvine)*
9:10	**Origin of Genes**	*Walter Gilbert (Harvard)*
10:00	**Transposable Elements as Sources of Variation in Animals and Plants**	*Margaret G. Kidwell (U Arizona)*
10:50	Break	
11:10	**Variation and Evolution of Influenza Viruses**	*Walter M. Fitch (UC Irvine)*
12:00	**Genes, Peoples, and Languages**	*L.L. Cavalli-Sforza (Stanford)*

1:00 - 2:00 p.m. Lunch in Refectory.

2:00 - 6:00 p.m. SESSION II. Adaptation and Natural Selection

	Chairperson	*Lee Ehrman (SUNY, Purchase)*
2:00	**Superoxide Dismutase (SOD): An Unfolding Story of Natural Selection**	*Richard R. Hudson (UC Irvine)*
2:50	**Self-Incompatibility Alleles and Inferences from Shared Polymorphisms**	*Andrew G. Clark (Penn State)*
3:40	Break	
4:00	**Variation in the Regulation of an Allozyme Locus in *Drosophila*: Adaptation or Non-Darwinian Evolution?**	*Rollin C. Richmond (SUNY, Stony Brook)*
4:50	**Natural Selection and "Genetics and the Origin of Species"**	*Wyatt W. Anderson (U Georgia)*

Friday Evening

6:00 p.m. Cocktails.

7:00 p.m. Dinner in the Atrium.

8:15 p.m. *Introduction: John A. Moore (UC Riverside)*

Banquet Lecture: Richard C. Lewontin (Harvard)

Is Population Genetics an Experimental Science?

Saturday, February 1

7:00 a.m. Buffet Breakfast in Refectory.

8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. SESSION III. Population Differentiation and Speciation

	Chairperson	*Bruce Wallace (VA Polytechnic Inst.)*
8:30	**Phylogenetics and the Origin of Species**	*John C. Avise (U Georgia)*
9:20	**Sperm and Ejaculate Differentiation and Reproductive Isolation**	*Therese Ann Markow (Arizona State)*
10:10	Break	
10:30	**Incipient Speciation in Salamanders**	*David Wake (UC Berkeley)*
11:20	**Genetics and the Origin of Bird Species**	*Peter R. Grant (Princeton)*

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch in Refectory.

1:30 - 5:30 p.m. SESSION IV: Patterns of Evolution

	Chairperson	*Walter M. Fitch (UC Irvine)*
1:30	**Vagaries of the Molecular Clock**	*Francisco J. Ayala (UC Irvine)*
2:20	**Evolution of Codon Usage Bias in *Drosophila***	*Jeffrey R. Powell (Yale)*
3:10	Break	
3:30	**Nuclear Gene Evolution in Plants**	*Michael T. Clegg (UC Riverside)*
4:20	**Variation and Evolution of MHC and Immunoglobulin Genes**	*Masatoshi Nei (Penn State)*

NAS - Genetics + Origin of Species

1-31-97

Francisco Ayala - Intro + Sales of Book

Wally Gilbert - Origin of Genes

Introns Early } says both sides use same data to boost their
Introns Late } argument

1. Phylogeny - bacteria no introns
2. Homologous genes - intron position } Data - but interpretation
3. Correlation w/ 3D position } is up for grabs

Exon shuffling

- says introns should have "dramatic" impact of recombination rate - and allows mixing of different pieces.

- Exon theory of genes

- suggest that proteins are made up of "words" and it is easier to make a sentence out of words than random letters.

∴ would expect exons to correlate w/ structure

Intron Phase

- position of intron w/in codon
- suggests introns would not be in phase if introns inserted late.
- suggest separate exons should be in phase if exon shuffling important.
- in data ... there is an excess of symmetrical exons

Protein modules

- introns early predicts exons should represent "modules" in 3-D space.
- but hard to determine where the boundaries are.

- but if splice signals are important... phase may affect splicing

- but selection after insertion could affect position

- he suggests that introns late couldn't explain this w/o excess biochemical pleading

- are introns correlated at all w/ particular amino acids or flanking n.t. sequences

- are introns correlated w/ degree of aa conser

linker regions - positions between groups of aa that are very close together.

So... data looks like there is a bias ... what else could

No sequence bias
No aa bias
No surface bias
No AGG or AGGT bias

} no obvious bias in regions near linkers

"Ancient introns" .. conserved positions → but if introns stay at same position must be some selection. So -- why couldn't this selection have driven insertion introns to these positions

Linker regions

~15 aa	21A°
~22 aa	28A°
~30 aa	33A°

with your ancient introns must need some selection to keep them in position so why couldn't late insertions do this

Lewontin suggests we need to know more information about splicing signals to know if there is residual bias.

M. Perugrino asked about whether splicing failure could explain phase correlations

Margaret Kidwell - TPON variation in animals + plants

Dobzhansky well aware of ionizing radiation as a mutagen but not aware of tpons role as mutagen.

A. Intro
B. Types of variation caused by TPONs
C. Co-evolution of TEs + host

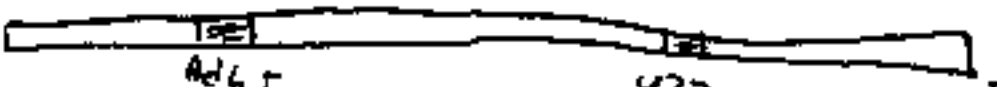
Transposons

Retros = Class I
DNA-DNA = Class II } A
Wesslers = Mixtes

Autonomous vs. non-autonomous

Class I Autonomous - code a r.t.
Class II - Autonomous - code a tpase

Maize



} most is retroelement DNA

Types of TE Induced Variation

1. Coding seq. altered
2. Non-coding altered
3. Mediation of molecular events (recombination)
4. Quantitative variability
5. Genome size
6. Hybrid dysgenesis

1. Majority of TE induced mutations are deleterious
2.
3. Excisions can leave footprints
4. Linkage of mutator + mutation

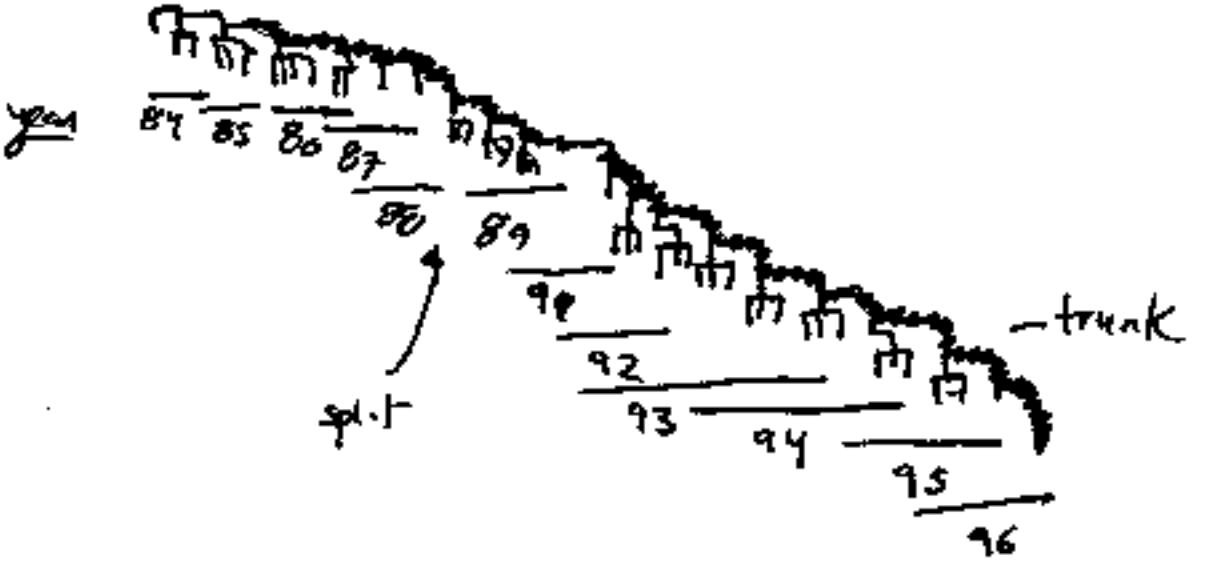
how many TMRCA are ancient and how many are new

TE "Uses" in hosts

① new tissue specific expression
② regulation
③ new introns
④ telomeres (in Drosophila)
⑤ DSB repair
⑥

Walter Fitch - Influenzae - New Stuff

- 254 HA1 gene sequences
- isolated 1983-1996
- align w/ no gaps
- know dates of many, growth mechanism of 224



trunk = backbone
twigs = between
tips =

should take equiv # of total branch length... for tips vs trunk.

nucleotides

- Curves have and increased slope
- But thinks larger data set may be explain

Replacement substitutions

Codon position	Obs	Expected
1	217	224
2	254	242
3	77	81.4

most proteins... Δ's in pos. 1 usually in excess ... prob. bec. Δ's are less damaging.

	# observed Ds		expected
Trunk	42	<	61
Twig	119	<	210
T.p	380	>>	274

} Thinks excess in twigs may be due to growth in eggs

But - literature says you should do this in kidney cells

Why so many Δs in tips

① passaging - new mutation
② parsimony bad (can't infer older changes)
③ passaging - selects
④ selection of strains to use biased (clearly is biased - only look at differences)
⑤ unforeseen biology

Acctran ... leads to Δs in deep branches
Deltran ... leads to Δs in tips

of substitutions

- six codons are hypervariable
- most of codons on trunk are invariant
- most of tips are variable

Silent vs. non-silent

- calculate s. bind
- calculate non-silent } over whole gen

- then look at specific sites ... use overall rates to calculated expected # of changes and then compare to real values

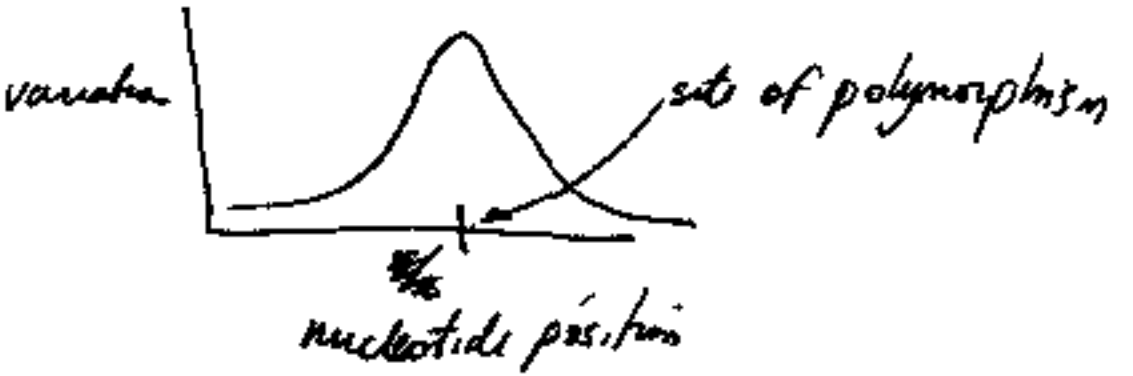
- Dick Hudson -

Models to explain nucleotide polymorphisms

- "mostly neutral" model
- or, does selection a sparsely distributed sites affect polymorphisms at other sites

for balanced polymorphisms -
- selection will maintain alleles
- but linked loci to these sites could continue to diverge indefinitely

eg. chromosome rearrangements



1.f - Adh

Kreitman + Hudson '91

A selected loci will share variation down

Candidate loci

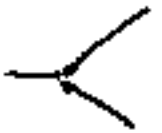
SOD - many known polymorphisms

- slow vs. fast allele

- all slow = 1 sequence

- many fast alleles

Suggests



Kelly Creek
725-9139
9139

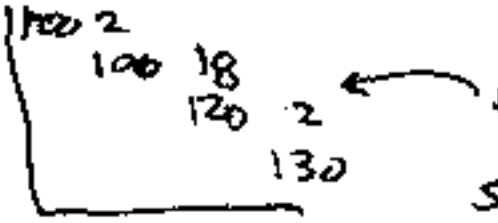
Broad Osprey
725-5265

725-8222

Andy Clark

Shared polymorphisms

- at highly variable sites... between species comparisons should have high # polymorphic sites even by chance.



tested prob. that get 18 shared sites betw. these two species... but chose only one that is extreme

What is prob. that 1 sample ~~of~~ three Samples of normal curves is outside normal?

Wyatt Anderson

Dick Lewontin - Is Pop-Gen an Experimental Science (it is if you are a graduate stude

Intro by John Moor

- When he was invited he told Ayala he wasn't sure NAS still in business ... but he went to library and found their magazine.

Says pop-gen doesn't work by hypothesis. It collects data and then later pretends there are the interesting questions

- Seasonal Δ's in chrom. inversions in D. pseudoobs
- So - how do experiment?
  - put in cages and measure Δ's
  - but had to work to find ♀ in cages that Δ's occurred -- 18=no, 21=no, 25=lab

Says that finding this T^o is NOT an experiment but is an example of how you can get results LIKE field.

Constantly taken glucose on + off

So... how do this in Nature?
- need to measure fitness

3 pieces of literature that had big influence

① chromosomal inversions

② isozyme polymorphisms
- but when done carefully in the lab don't get large, consistent results
- or, in ADH in flies... it works, but may not relate to nature.

③ nucleotide polymorphism
- e.g. ADH in Drosophila -- many silent Δ's but almost no aa Δ's

.. but how can all these Δ's be selected against?

Statistics

Dobzhansky said statistics is a way to make bad data look good.

Codon Usage

... John Avise - Species Concept

Biological Species Concept - focus on reproduction isolation

Phylogenetic Species Concept - focus on clades/classification

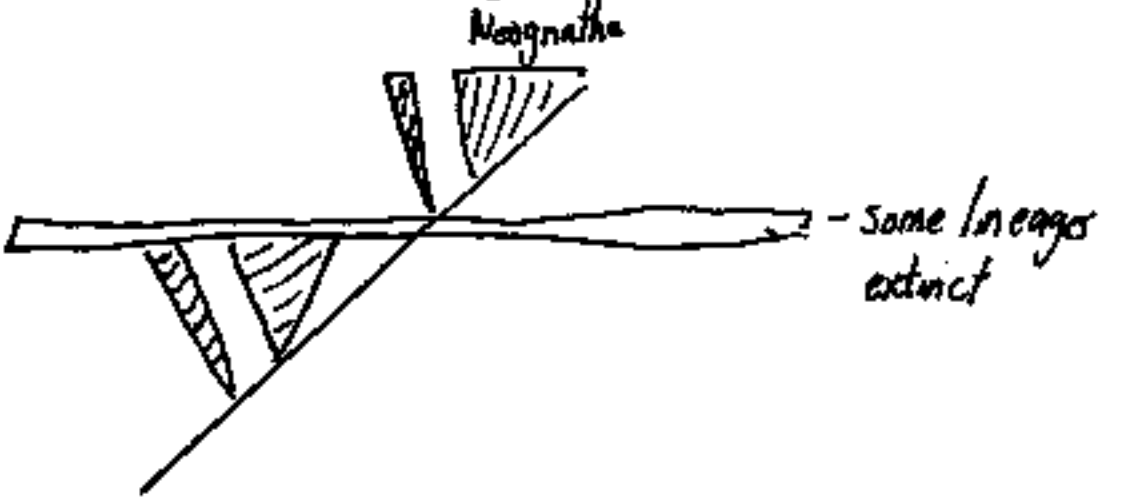
Questions

1. Are they really different?
2. Is PSC useful
3. Can they be combined

Allelic genealogies

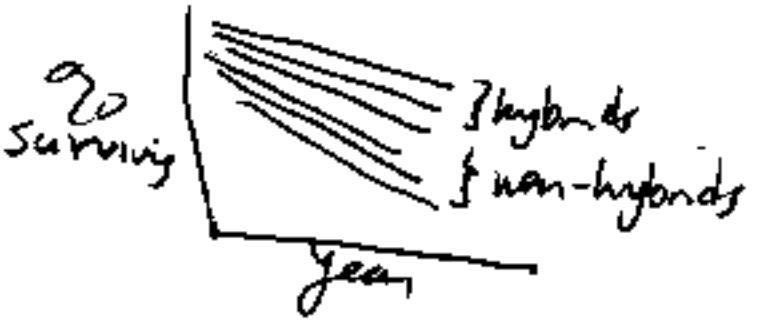
- allele = length of DNA that has not undergone recombination in the ecological history of taxa under consideration

Peter Grant: Genetics + Origin of Bird Species



Dobzhansk + speciation
① takes long time
② begins w/ genetic diff. of allopatric
③ post-zygotic isolation

Darwin's Finches



Not much stat. sign. but clearly no less survival in hybrids

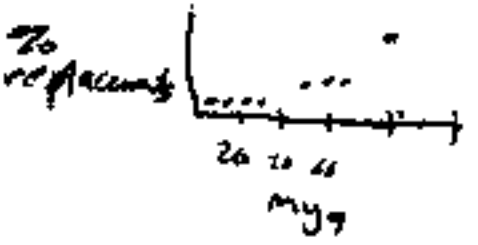
F. Ayala

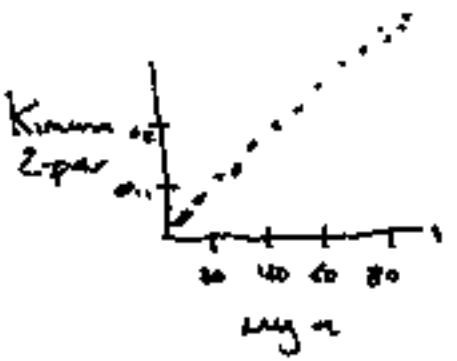
Sequence evolution

GAPDH } substitution rates
SOD

Molecular Clock
- first formalized by Zuckerkandl + Pauling 1965
- 1st real test was Fitch + Margoliash 1967
- Kimura 1968 -
  - if neutral theory is correct, substitutions should be poisson process — ∴ mean ≅ variance
- This is what Ayala is trying to test

GAPDH
- sequenced gene in many species





Rates of aa subst.

1. within Drosophila

Jeff Powell

King + Jukes 1968 "As far as is known, synonymous mutations are truly neutral with respect to natural selection."

Codon Usage Bias

- deviation from random at degenerate sites
- phylogenetic persistance
  - can be specific for certain genes

How measure?

Effective # of codons = highly biased genes have low ENC

When a gene is biased in one species ... it tends to be in other species too.

4 fold sites ... correlate codon usage bias
w/ nt in wobble position

Also as genes become more biased ... C tends
to be more in wobble position

in bacteria T is correlated w/ degree of
codon bias

Most aa contribute to codon usage bias ...
exception is Asp

Causes of Codon Usage Bias

① mutation bias

e.g. isochores in warm blooded mammals
- Genes in A/T isochores use A/T in wobbles
- Genes in C/G isochores use G/C in wobbles

- but in Drosophila -- doesn't think mutation bias causes codon bias in Drosophila

- if mutation bias did these -- he thinks it should affect all aa

- suggests mutation bias in Drosophila is A/T biased

- level of codon usage bias incr. w/ incr. recombination (regions of high recomb. should have more specific selection).

@ Selection

- in bacteria - isoaccepting tRNAs are at diff. abundance.
- this would incr. speed + accuracy of translation

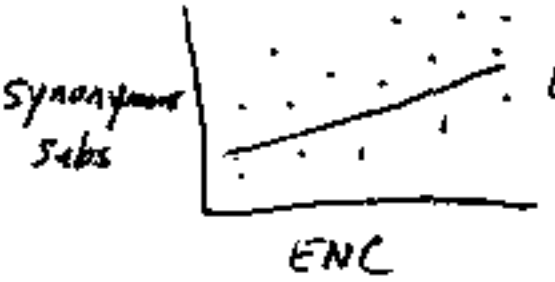
Highly expressed genes tend to be most biased

Shorter genes tend to be be more biased
- suggests that in shorter genes affects on single tRNA "problems" have a larger % to effect them in longer genes

Suggests Hiroshi's study showing Accuracy is important could be due to speed affects because slower translation should be more inaccurate.

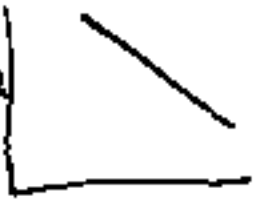
Effects of Codon Bias

Between species



(melanogaster vs pseudoobs)

Within species



} this says higher biased genes have higher rates of syn. subst.

Michael Clegg: Rubisco Evolution

5×10^{-9} subs/site/year = syn. rate in plant nucleus

1×10^{-9} " " " = " " " chloroplast

Evolution of Plant Nuclear Genes

rbcS = small subunit

= 4-8 copies per species

"M. Nei" - Evolution by the birth-and-death processes in multigene families of the vertebrate immune system

1. Concerted evolution
   a. Genes producing large quant. of RNA or protein
   b. MHC + Ig genes?
2. Birth + Death model

MHC loci:
- excessive # of polymorphisms - he argues is due to selection (e.g. ds/dn) but others argue gene conversion important