Bio 112 Handout for Evolution 9

This handout contains:

- Today's iClicker Questions
- Handout for today's lecture

iClicker Question #6A - <u>before</u> lecture

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. The amino acid sequence of any given enzyme is the same in all organisms.
- B. Any change in the amino acid sequence of a protein will cause it to be non-functional.
- C. If there is a difference in the amino acid sequence of a given enzyme in two organisms, it reflects the fact that one is fitter than the other.
- D. More than one is true.
- E. None of the above are true.

iClicker Question #6B - after lecture

There are several assumptions that go into using molecular data to generate phylogenies. Which of the following assumptions is(are) essential if you want to use molecular data to generate a phylogeny?

- A. Mutation rates are constant over time and constant in all species.
- B. Proteins with similar amino acid sequences reflect common ancestry rather than coincidence.
- C. Mutations do not change the amino acid sequence of proteins.
- D. The changes in amino acid sequence used to calculate molecular phylogenies do not cause changes in function.
- E. More than one of the above.

Beaming in your answers

- 1. Figure out your answer and select the appropriate letter (A-E).
- 2. Turn on your iCliker by pressing the "ON/OFF" button; the blue "POWER" light should come on. If the red "LOW BATTERY" light comes on, you should replace your batteries soon.
- 3. Transmit your answer as follows:
 - a. Press the button corresponding to the answer you've selected (A thru E).
 - b. The "STATUS" light will flash green to indicate that your answer has been received. If the "STATUS" light flashed red, your answer was not received; you should resend it until you get a green "STATUS" light.



	Bio 112 Mole • Here is an example of $m = \frac{P = proline}{P = proline}$ • Consider the hydrophol	Bio 112 Molecular Phylogeny Example • Here is an example of molecular phylogeny; it uses the single-letter code for amino acids: P = proline $F = phenylalanine$ $L = leucine$ $I = isoleucine• Consider the hydrophobic core of a protein where the exact sequence is not important for the function of the protein:Long ago$	mple er code for amino acids: I = isoleucine ence is not important for the function of th	le protein: Now
	Original Protein: PPPPP Species A	PPPPP Species A ₁	PFPP Species B	TFPP Species D
		PPPP Species A ₂	PPLPP Species C	PPLFP Species E
				PPLPF Species F
	 Reconstructing the history from the modern <u>Species E vs. Species F</u> E: PPLFP 	ory from the modern species (D, E, F):	• <u>Species D vs. Species E</u> D: I F P P P	
Brian Whi	_{F:} PPLPF		E: PPLFP	

Evolution 9 - 2



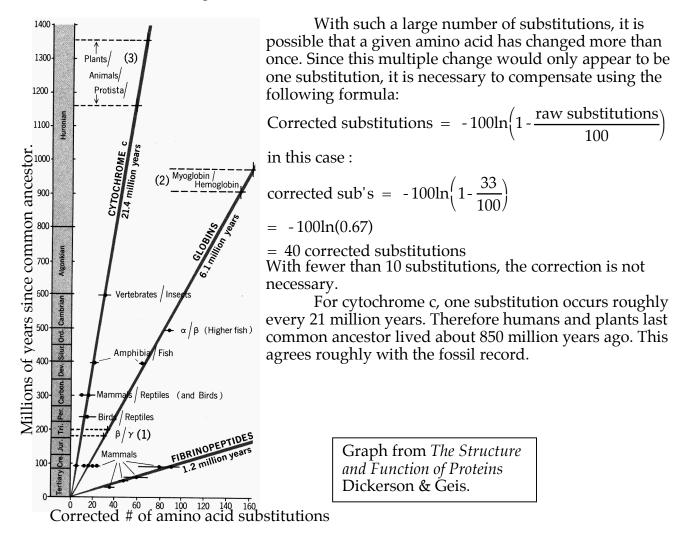
Molecular Phylogeny Handout

Comparision of amino acid sequences of cytochrome c proteins from Human and Cucumber.

The computer program first aligns the sequences to find the maximum number of matching amino acids; these are indicated by the vertical bars "|". It then counts the number of amino acids which are identical in both cytochrome c's.

Human: matches: Cucumber:	GDVEKGKKIFIMKCSQCHTVEKGGKHKTGPNLHGLFGRKTGQAPGYSYTA	
Cucumber.	GNSKAGEKITKIKCAQCHIVDKGAGHKQGPNLNGLFGKQSGITPGISISA	ANKNRAVIWE
Human: matches: Cucumber:	EDTLMEYLENPKKYIPGTKMIFVGIKKKEERADLIAYLKKAT 103	This uses the single-letter amino acid code: A = alanine G= gycine, etc.

These two species come from different kingdoms (plantae and animalia) and their cytochrome c's only have 69 out of 102 amino acids that are identical. That is, 102-69 or 33 substitutions have occurred since the two organisms last had a common ancestor.





Molecular phylogeny & criminal justice

- 1994: Dr. Richard Schmidt accused of injecting his ex-girlfriend (the Victim) with HIV (AIDS virus) from one of his patients.
- HIV evolves very rapidly, even leading to multiple different sequences *in the same patient*!
- Police collected HIV samples from victim (V), Dr. Schmidt's patient (P), and many local HIV⁺ individuals from the community who were unrelated to the case (LA)
- They then used computer tools to construct the following phylogeny.



From: "Molecular evidence of HIV-1 transmission in a criminal case" by Michael L. Metzker, David P. Mindell, Xiao-Mei Liu, Roger G. Ptak, Richard A. Gibbs, and David M. Hillis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 99:22 14292-14297 (2002).

