

Evolution als Änderung der Genfrequenzen

Thema 4



G. LEDYARD STEBBINS

GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON

THEODOSIUS DOBZHANSKY

Änderung von Genfrequenzen



RONALD A. FISHER



J. B. S. HALDANE



SEWALL WRIGHT

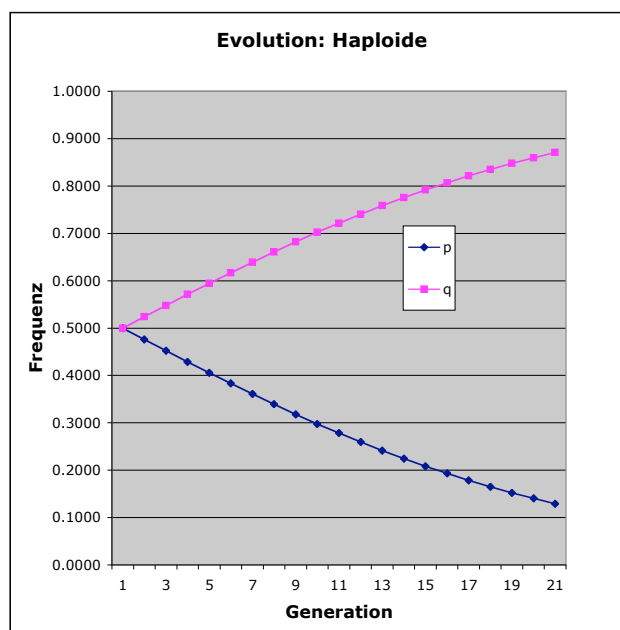
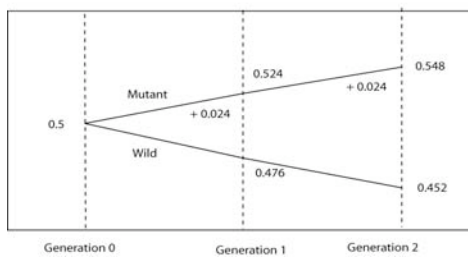
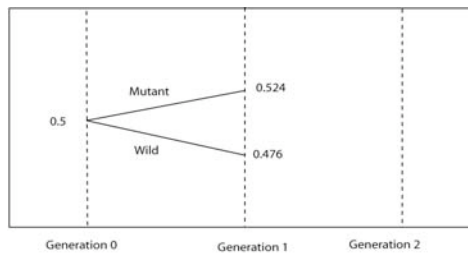


Th. Dobzhansky

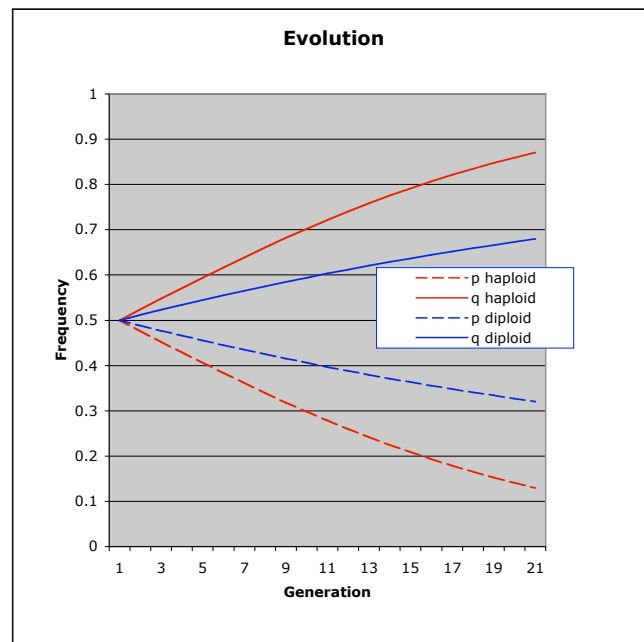


J.B.S. Haldane

Änderung von Genfrequenzen



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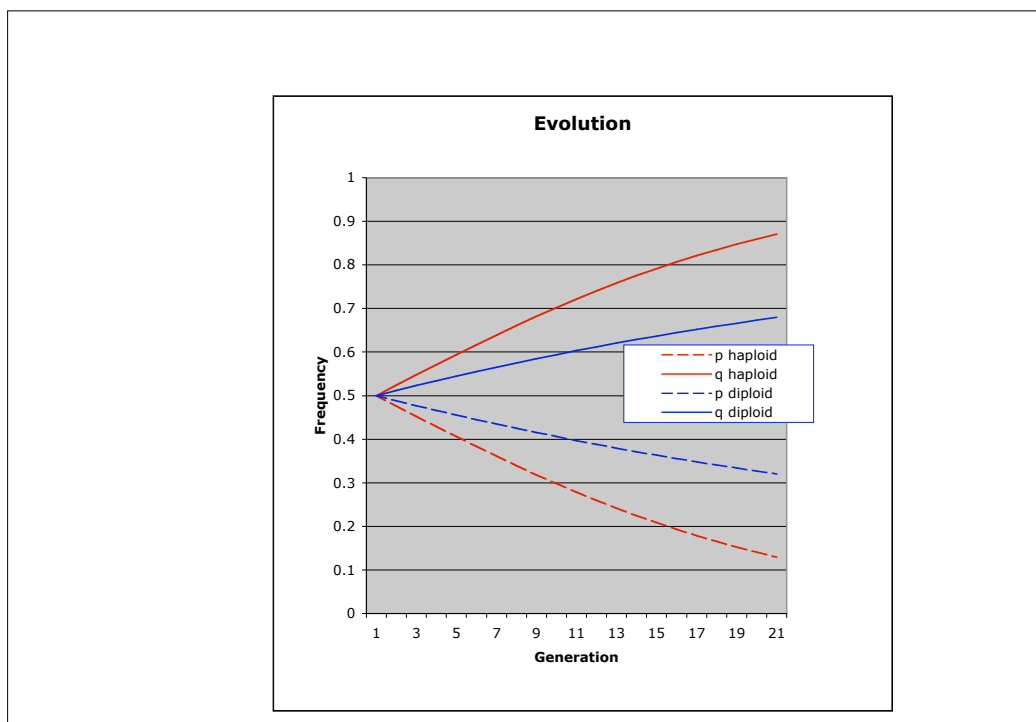
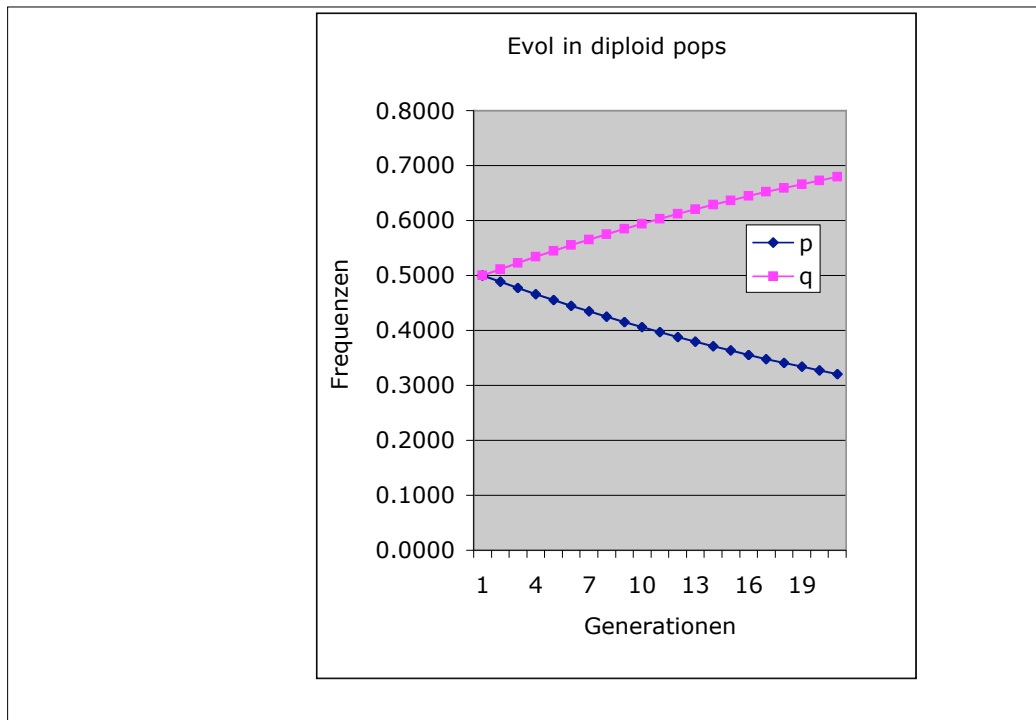


Stadium	Wild	Heterozygot	Mutant	TOTAL
Individuen	A1A1	A1A2	A2A2	100
Frequenz A1, A2	p		q	p + q = 1
Frequenz	p ²	2pq	q ²	1.0
Fitness	1	1 + ds	1 + s	
Nachkommen	p ²	2pq(1+ds)	q ² (1+s)	w = p ² + 2pq(1+ds) + q ² (1+s)
Frequenz, neu	$\frac{p^2}{w}$	$\frac{2pq(1+ds)}{w}$	$\frac{q^2(1+s)}{w}$	1.0
	$p' = \frac{p(1+sdq)}{w}$		$q' = \frac{q(1+s[q+dp])}{w}$	p' + q' = 1
(Individuen, neu) = 100	A1' = p' 100		A2' = q' 100	100

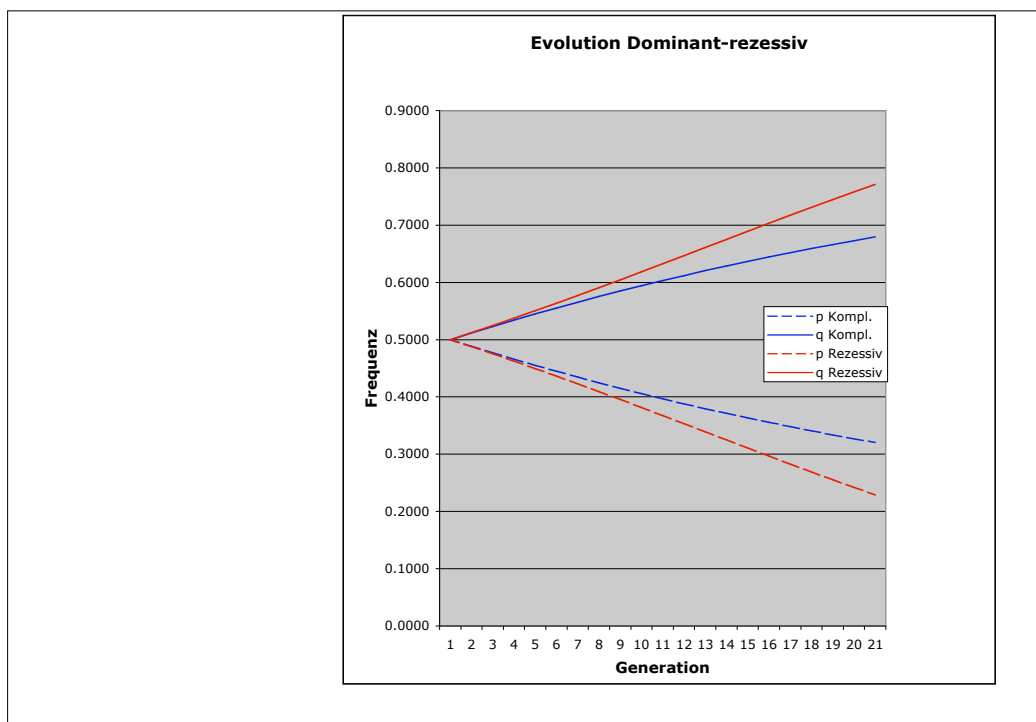
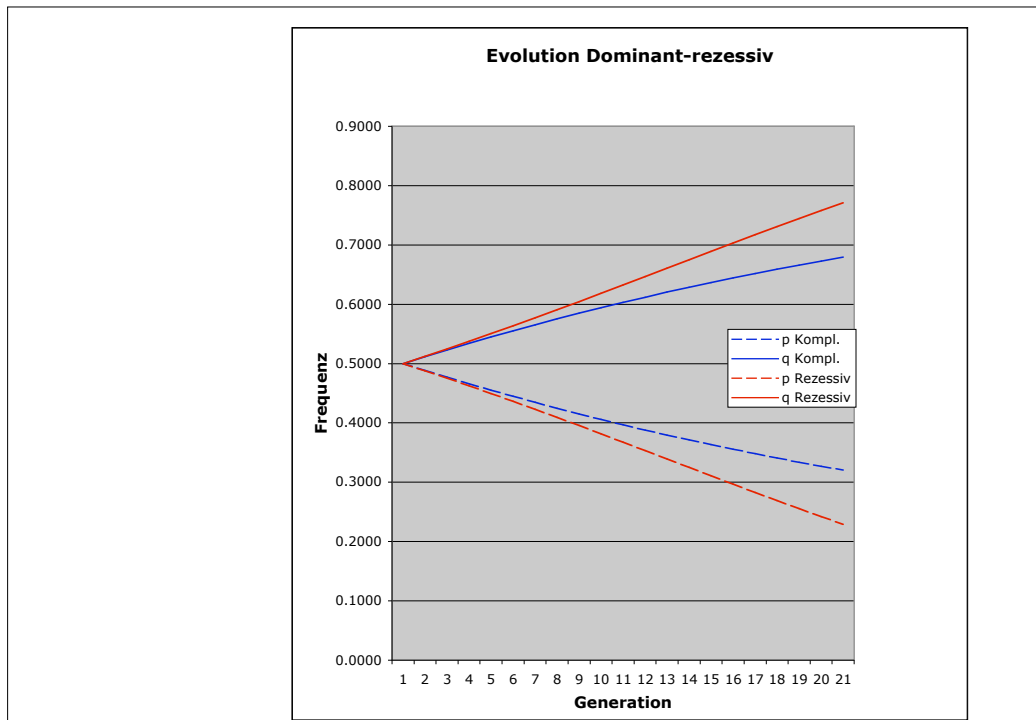
w = mittlere
Fitness der
Population

d = Dominanz
(0 ≤ d ≤ 1)

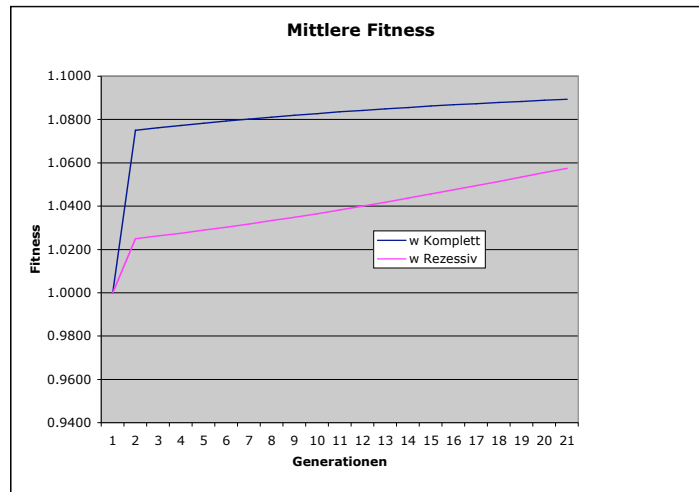
Änderung von Genfrequenzen



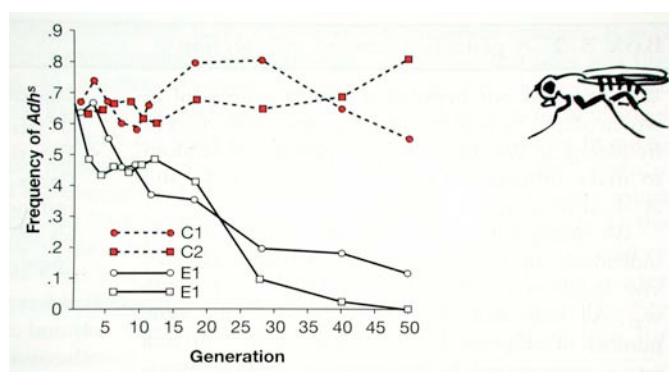
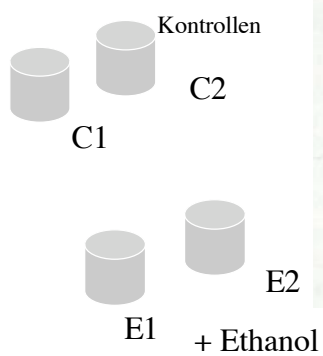
Änderung von Genfrequenzen



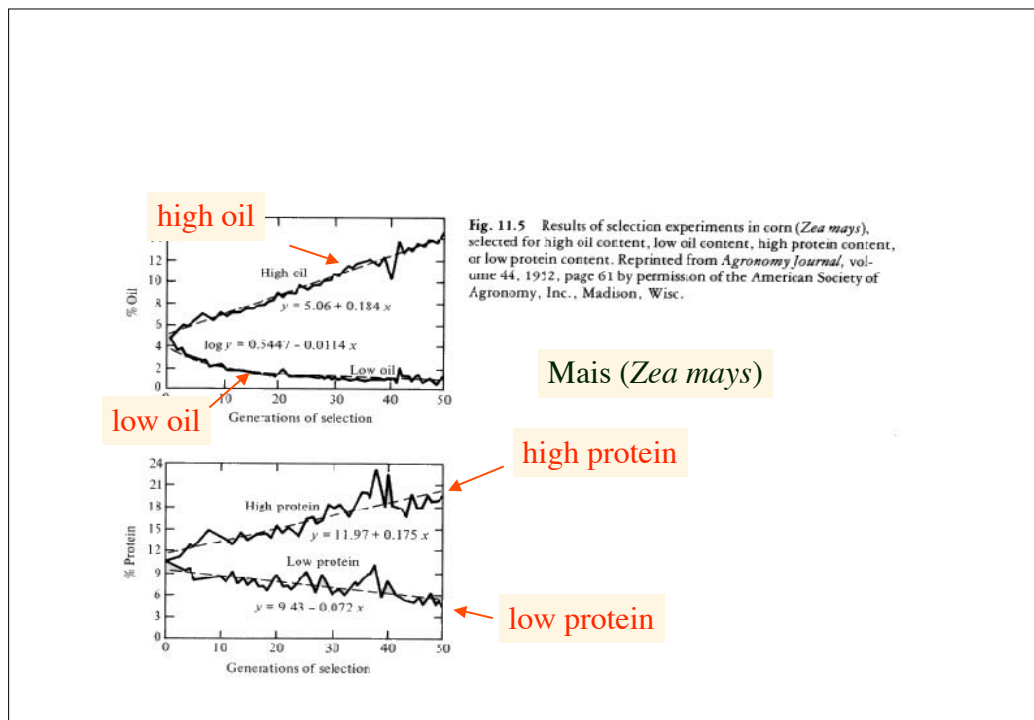
Änderung von Genfrequenzen



Experiment mit *Drosophila melanogaster*
2 Allele Adh^F , Adh^S

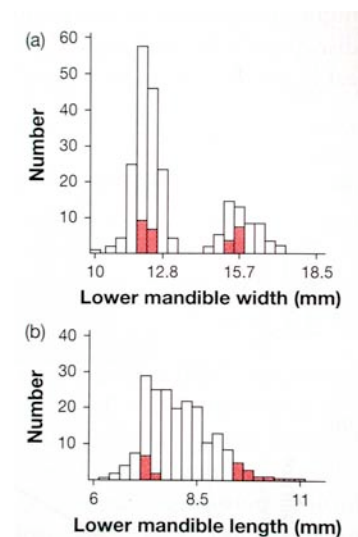


Änderung von Genfrequenzen



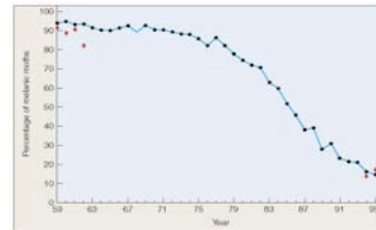
Beispiel:
Schnabelgrösse bei Afrikan. Finken

□ nicht überlebt
■ überlebt



Freeman, S., Herron, J.C. (1998) Fig. 6.25

Änderung von Genfrequenzen



Frequency of melanic form in England (1959-1995)

Melanic and wild-type *Biston betularia*

HWG: Schema

		Väterliche Gameten \	
		A p=0.7	a q=0.3
Mütterliche Gameten	A p=0.7	AA 0.49	Aa 0.21
	a q=0.3	Aa 0.21	aa 0.09

Änderung von Genfrequenzen

Beispiel: Motte (*Panaxia dominula*)

$$\chi^2 = \sum (B-E)^2/E$$

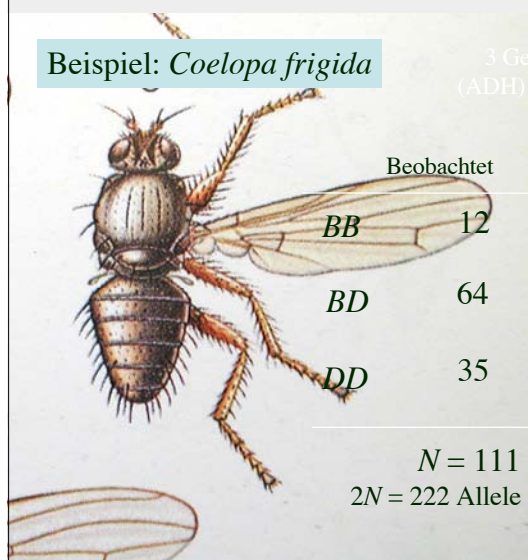
FIGURE 9.1 Variation due to two alleles at a single locus in the moth *Panaxia dominula*. Note the most common genotype, A_1A_1 , matches the heterozygote, A_1A_2 , between the two heterozygotes, A_1A_2 . In A_1A_2 , the amount of black on the forewing is reduced or absent and the amount of black on the hindwing is less than in A_1A_1 . The heterozygote is intermediate. (After Ford 1971.)



Beobachtet	Erwartet	χ^2
AA 1469	$p_A^2 N = 1467.1$	0.002
AB 138	$2p_A p_B N = 141.5$	0.087
BB 5	$p_B^2 N = 3.4$	0.753
$N = 1612$		

Beispiel: *Coelopa frigida*

3 Genotypen
(ADH) in England



Beobachtet	Erwartet	
	Frequenz	Individuen
BB 12	0.157	17.43
BD 64	0.478	53.06
DD 35	0.365	40.51
$N = 111$ $2N = 222$ Allele	1.000	111.00

Änderung von Genfrequenzen

Beispiel: Fliegen (*Coelopa frigida*)

Beobachtet		Erwartet	
		Frequenz	Individuen
<i>BB</i>	12	0.157	17.43
<i>BD</i>	64	0.478	53.06
<i>DD</i>	35	0.365	40.51
<i>N</i> = 111 2 <i>N</i> = 222 Allele		1.000	111.00