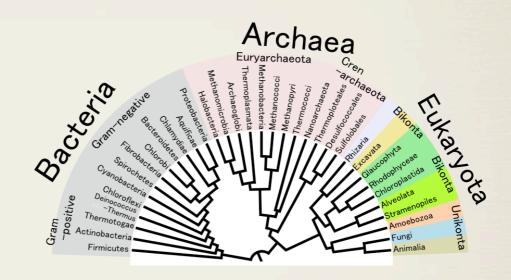


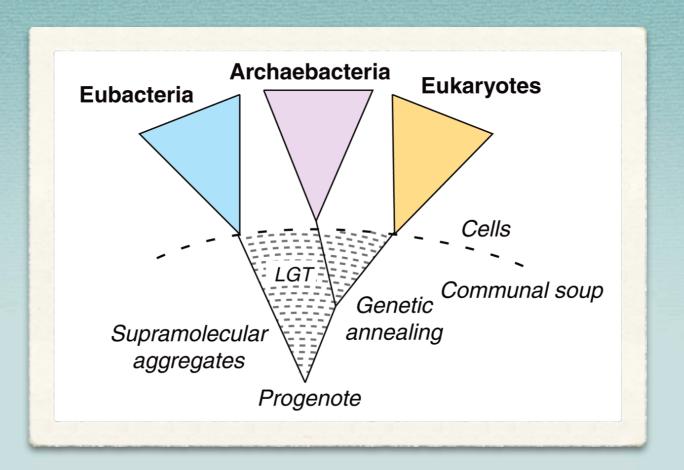
Paper by Tal Dagan and William Martin

Presentation by Daniel Standage and Duane Johnson

5 Origin Hypotheses

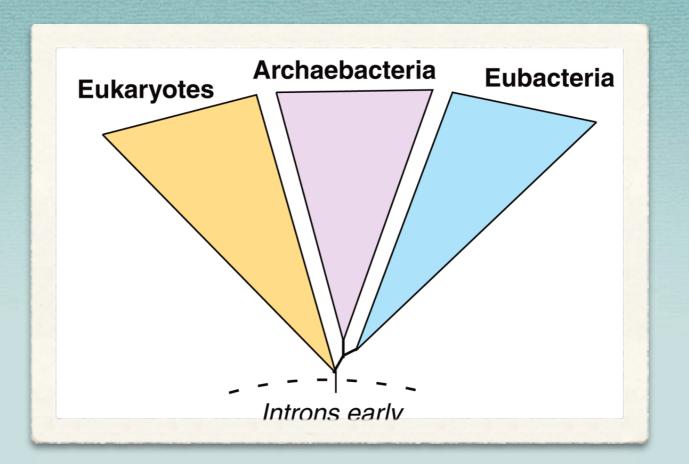
- * RNA tree
- * Introns-early tree
- * Neomuran tree
- * Symbiotic tree
- * Prokaryotic tree with LGT





RNA Tree

- * Information-storing/processing mechanisms replaced by cellular
- * Threshold of primary emergence of "life"
- * Sister relationship between 3 domains
- * Minimizes importance of mitochondrial genes in eukaryotes

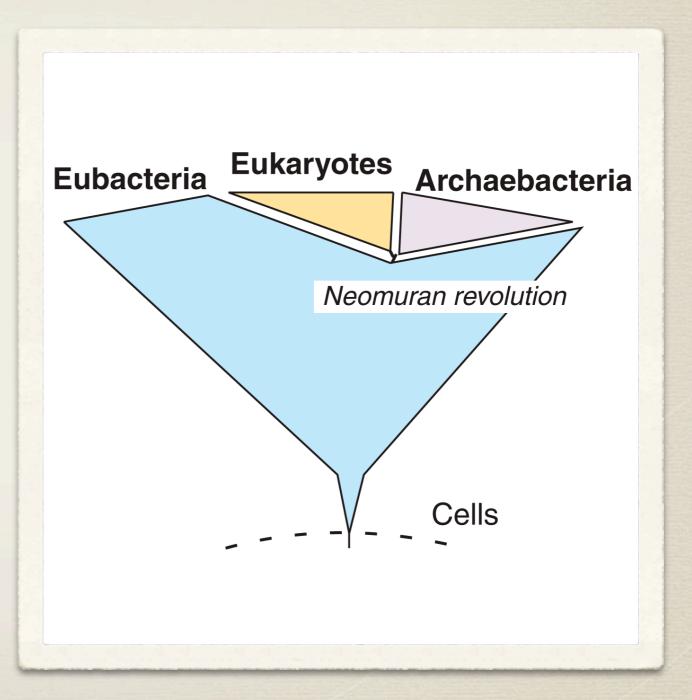


Introns Early

- * Eukaryotes came first, with introns
- * Prokaryotes seen as "derived condition"
- * View mostly abandoned

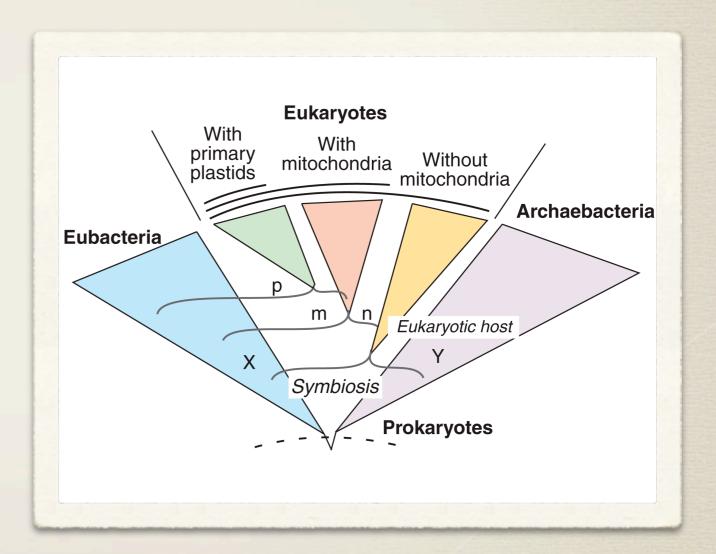
Neomuran Tree

- * First cell was free-living eubacterium
- * Eukaryotes and archaebacteria emerged only 900M years ago
- * At that time, murein-containing cell wall replaced by new wall ("neo-muran")
- * Divergence of two domains:
 - * archaebacteria capable of isoprene ether lipid synthesis
 - * eukaryotes became phagotrophic (capable of eating other cells)
- * Theory accounts for observed similarities but not genetic similarities



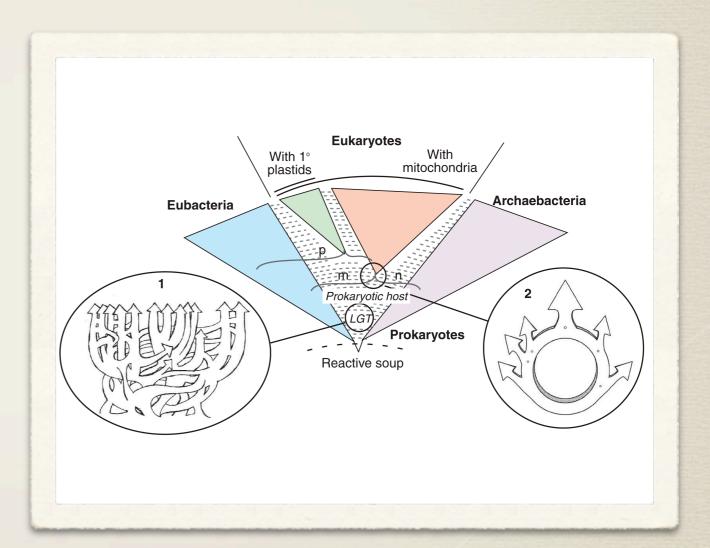
Symbiotic Tree

- * Explanation of origin of nucleus
- * Possible merger of eukaryote and archaebacteria
- * Details of hypothesis mostly abandoned, but nuclear origin still debated



Prokaryotic Tree with LGT

- * Rejects the idea that primitive eukaryotes lacked mitochondria; mitochondrion acquisition is predicted to have occured with an archaeon
- * Similar to symbiotic tree hypothesis; difference lies in the number of symbiotic partners and the existence of amitochondriate eukaryotes
- * Suggests a ring-like structure for biological relationships
- * Testable with genomic data (tests aren't easy)



* "So, are we close to having a microbial tree of life? Or are we closer to rejecting a single tree as the null hypothesis for the process of microbial genome evolution? All in all, the latter seems more likely..."

* Google "Tree of One Percent"