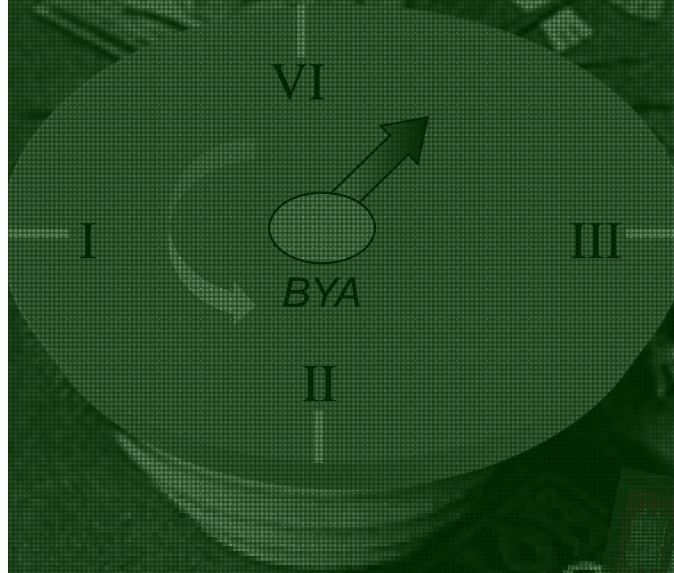
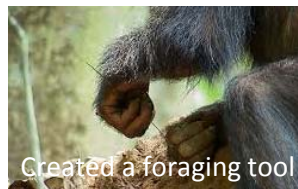
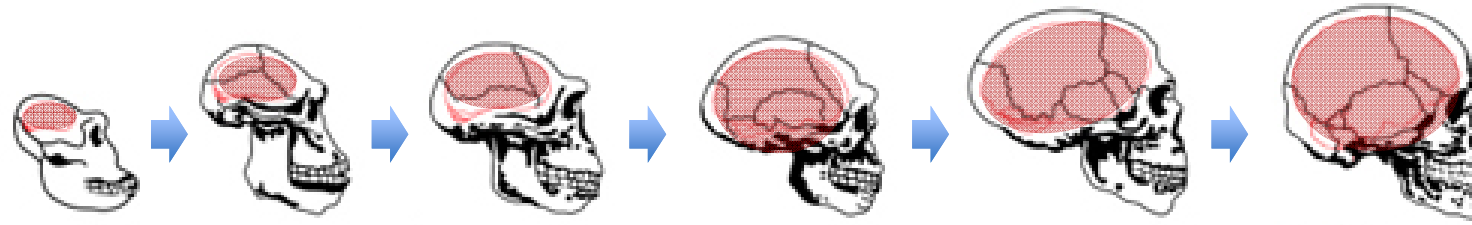


New Gene Evolution Detected by Genomic Computation A Driver for Human Brain Evolution

Manyuan Long & Liping Wei
Manyuan Long & Liping Wei



The evolution and wonders of our brains



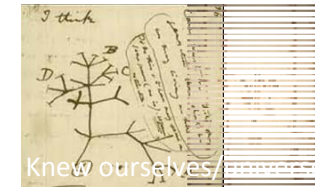
Created a foraging tool



Introduced fire



Created a concept

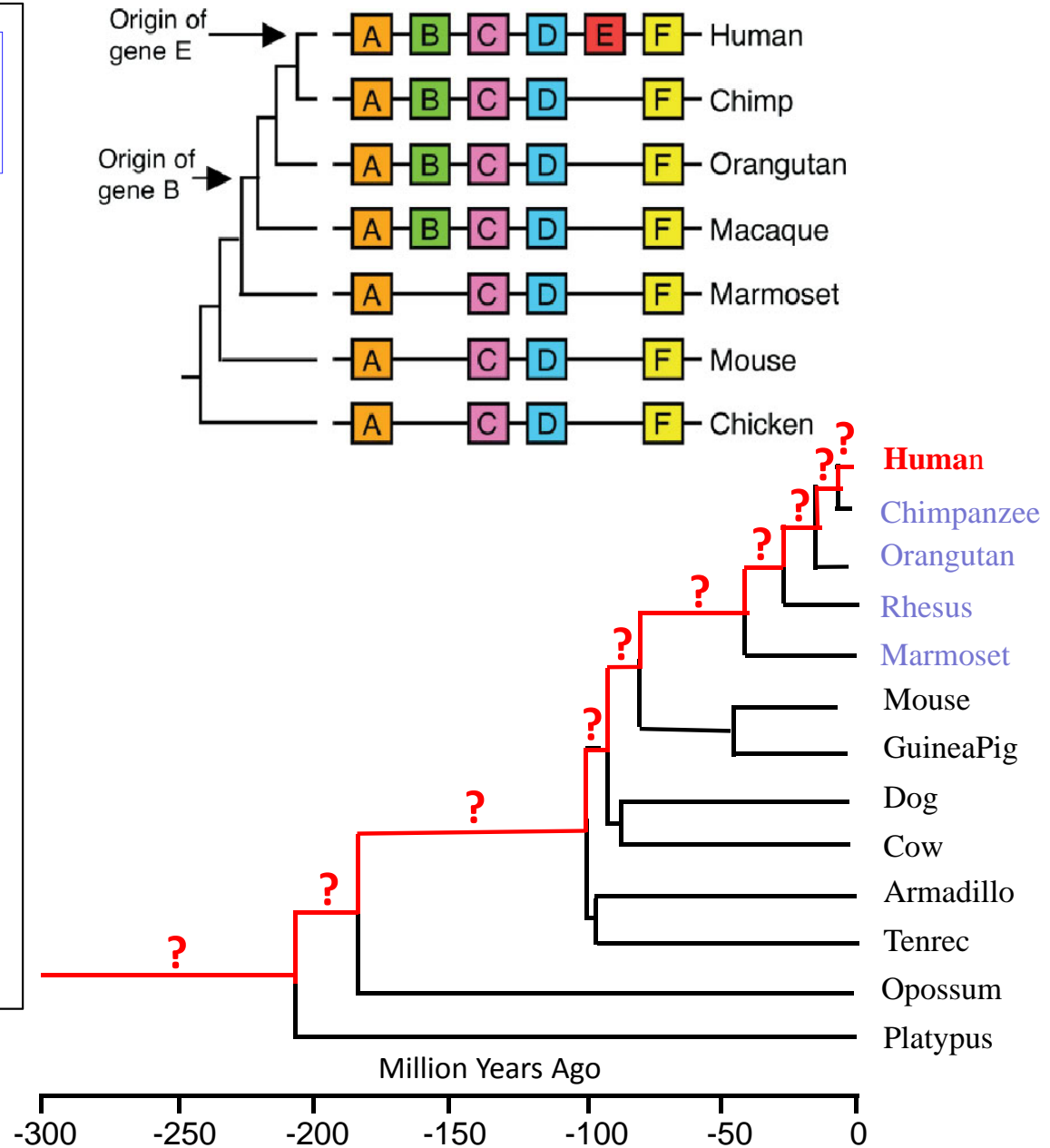
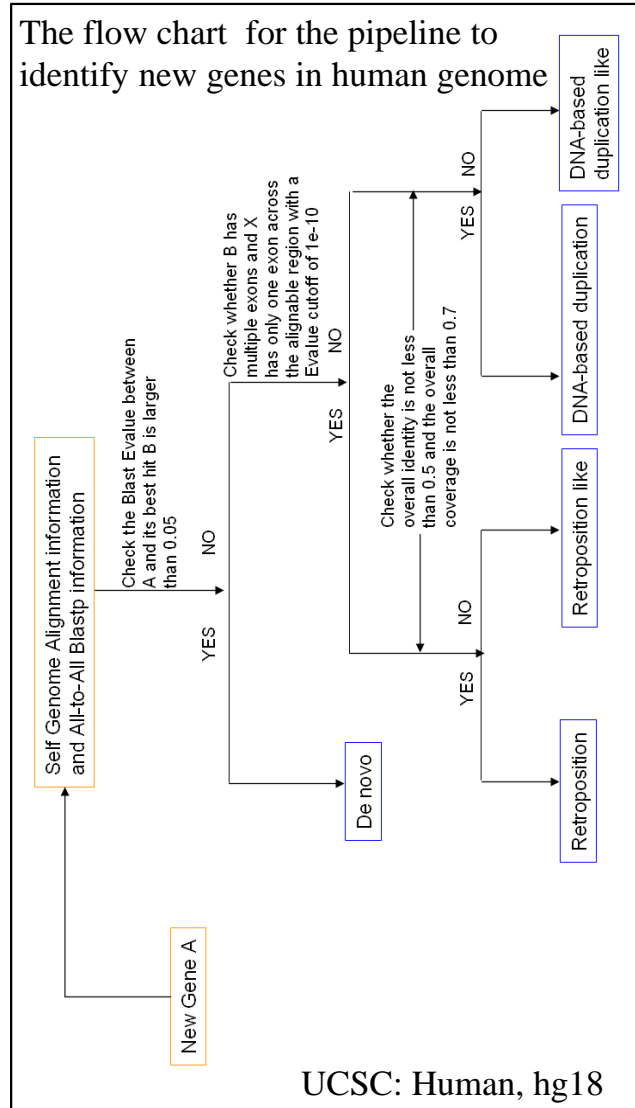


Knew ourselves/universe

What genetic changes occurred in our ancestors drove evolution?

-- The role of new genes in brain evolution

Computational identification of new genes in vertebrate genomes



Distribution of identified new genes mapped to the lineage toward humans

Average Rate = 20 genes / million years

Primate Rate = 30 genes / million years

Human Rate = 80 genes / million years



Human

Chimpanzee

Orangutan

Rhesus

Marmoset

Mouse

GuineaPig

Dog

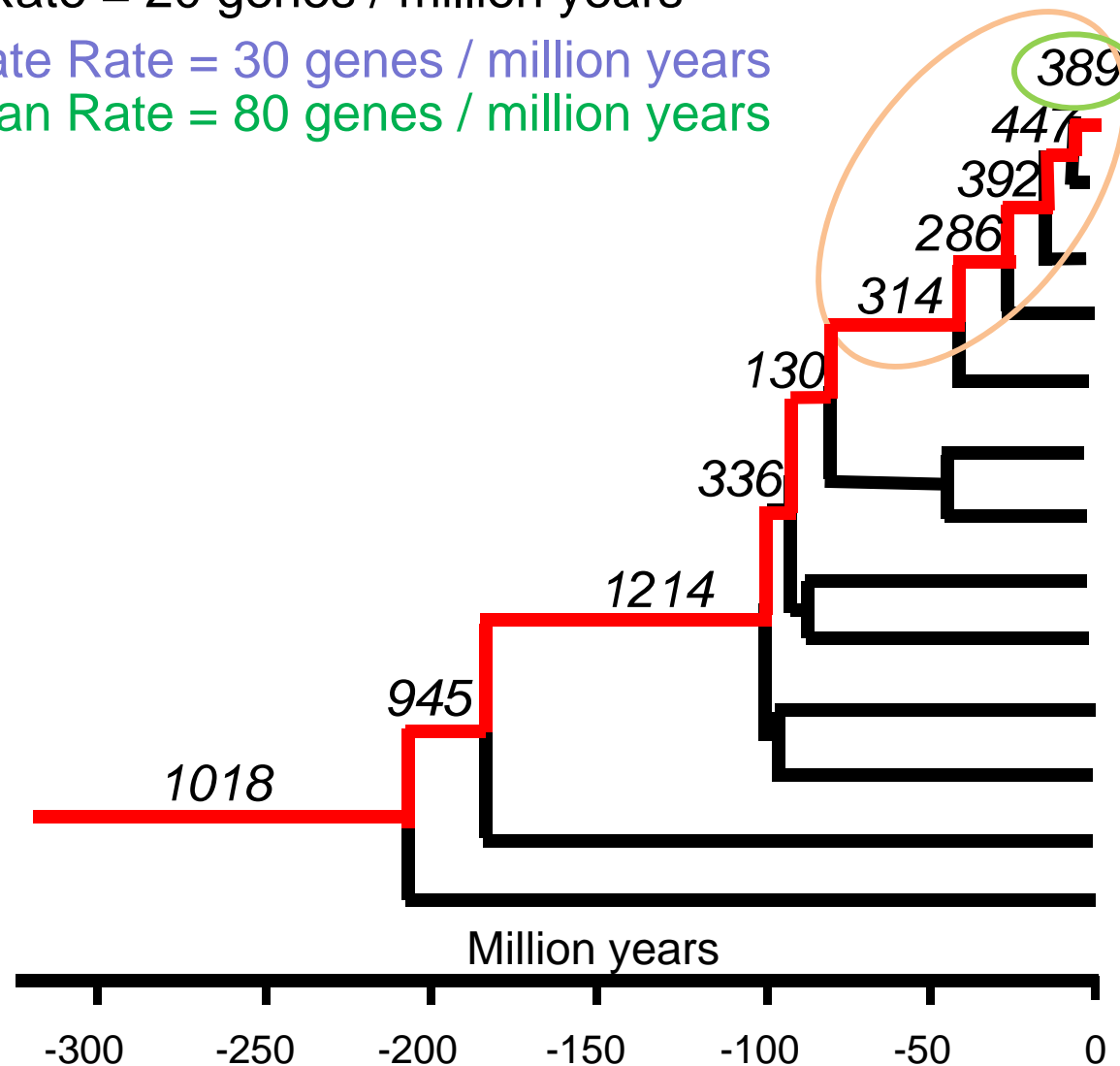
Cow

Armadillo

Tenrec

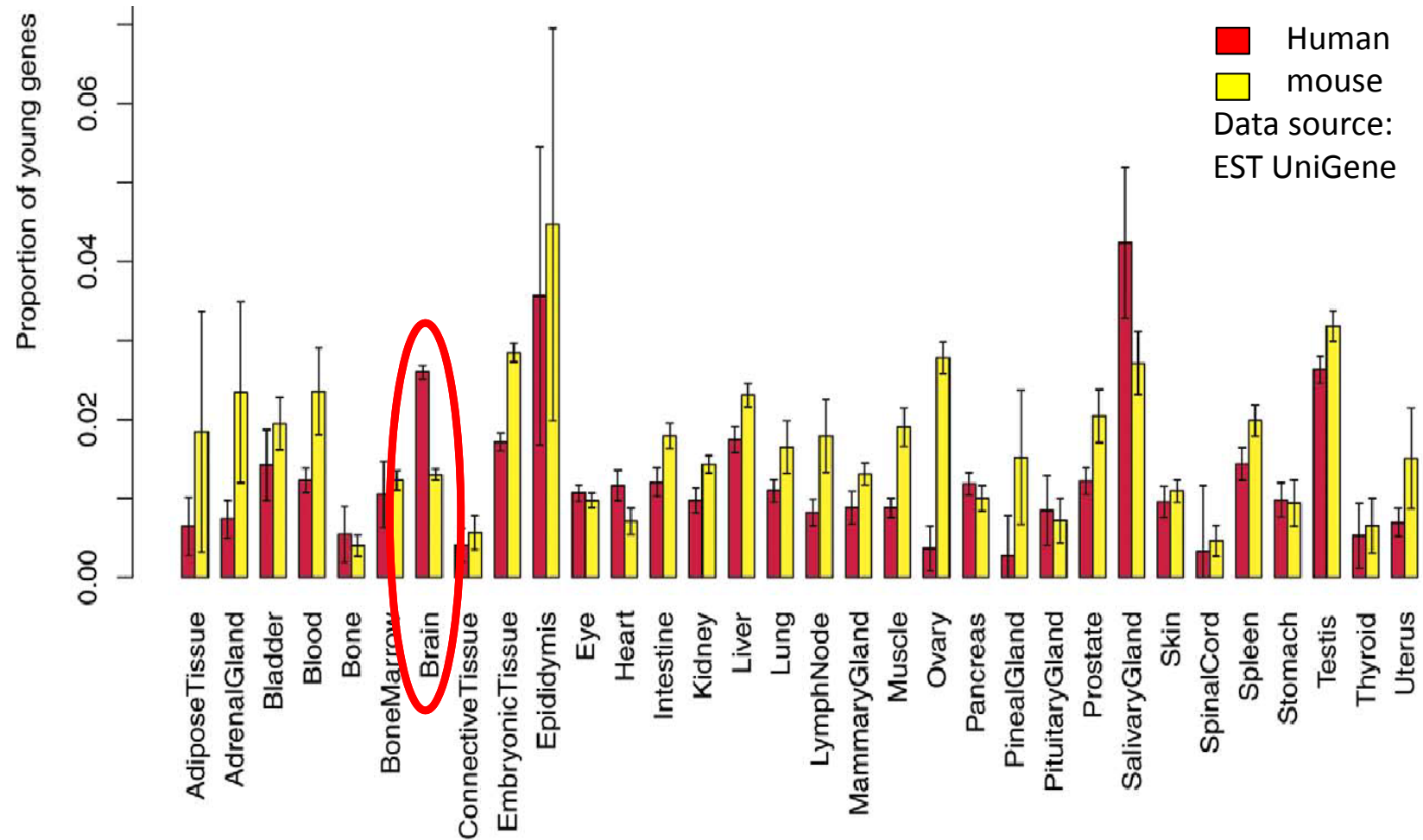
Opossum

Platypus

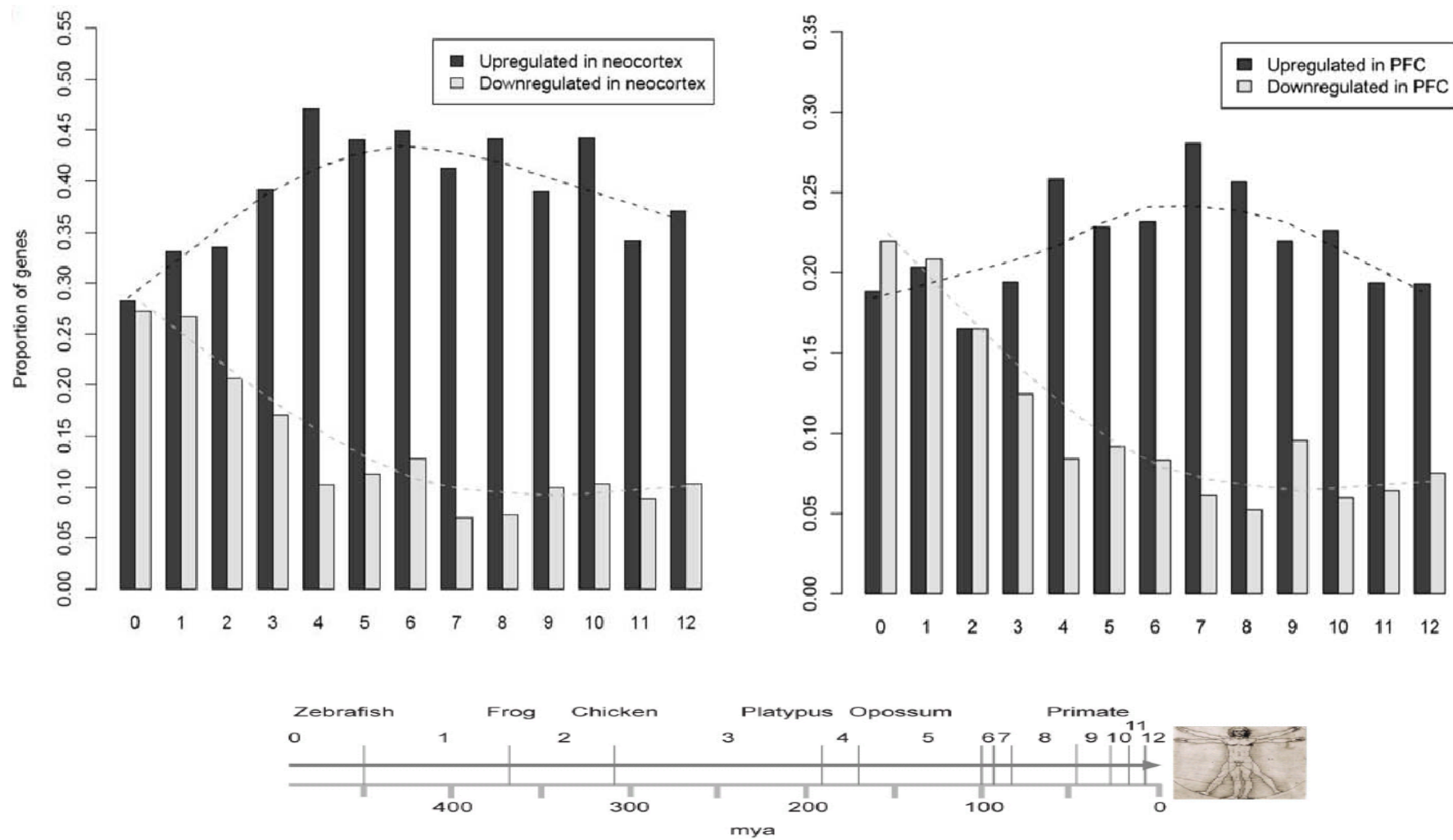


The lineage toward the human: 5500 mammalian new genes; 1800 primate new genes

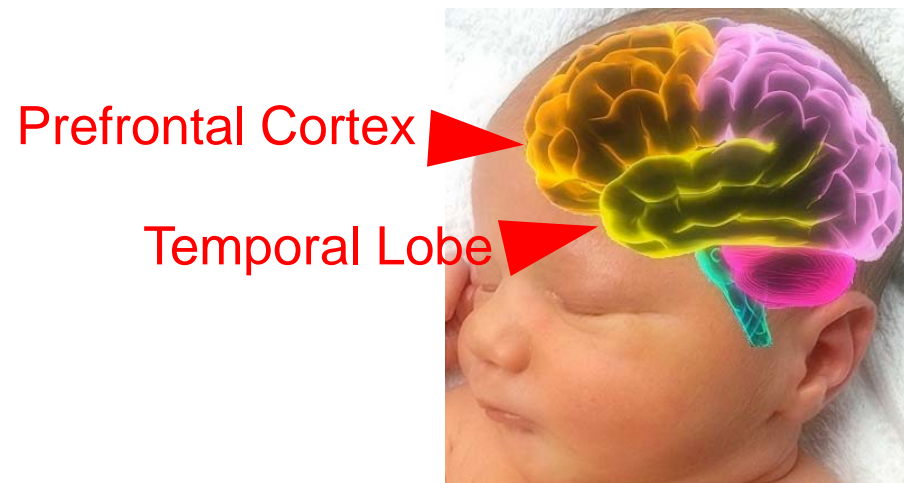
Looking for new genes that are specifically expressed in human brain



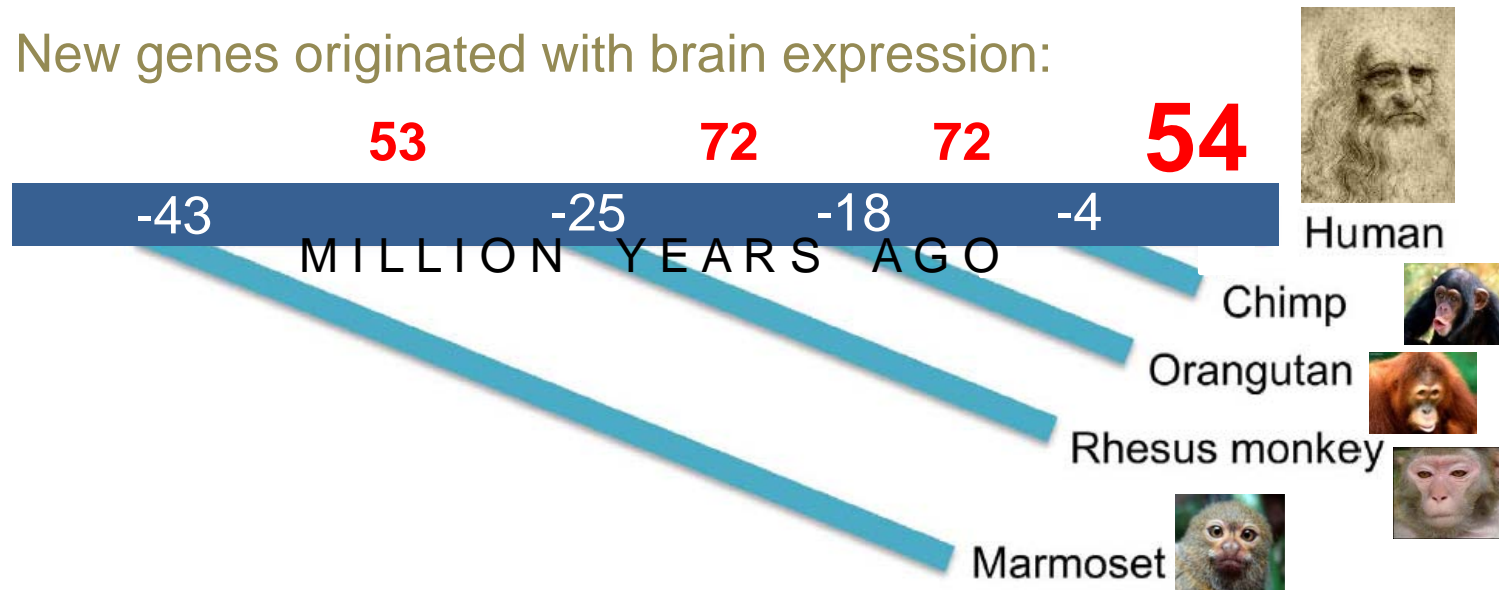
Expression of new genes that originated in various evolutionary stages



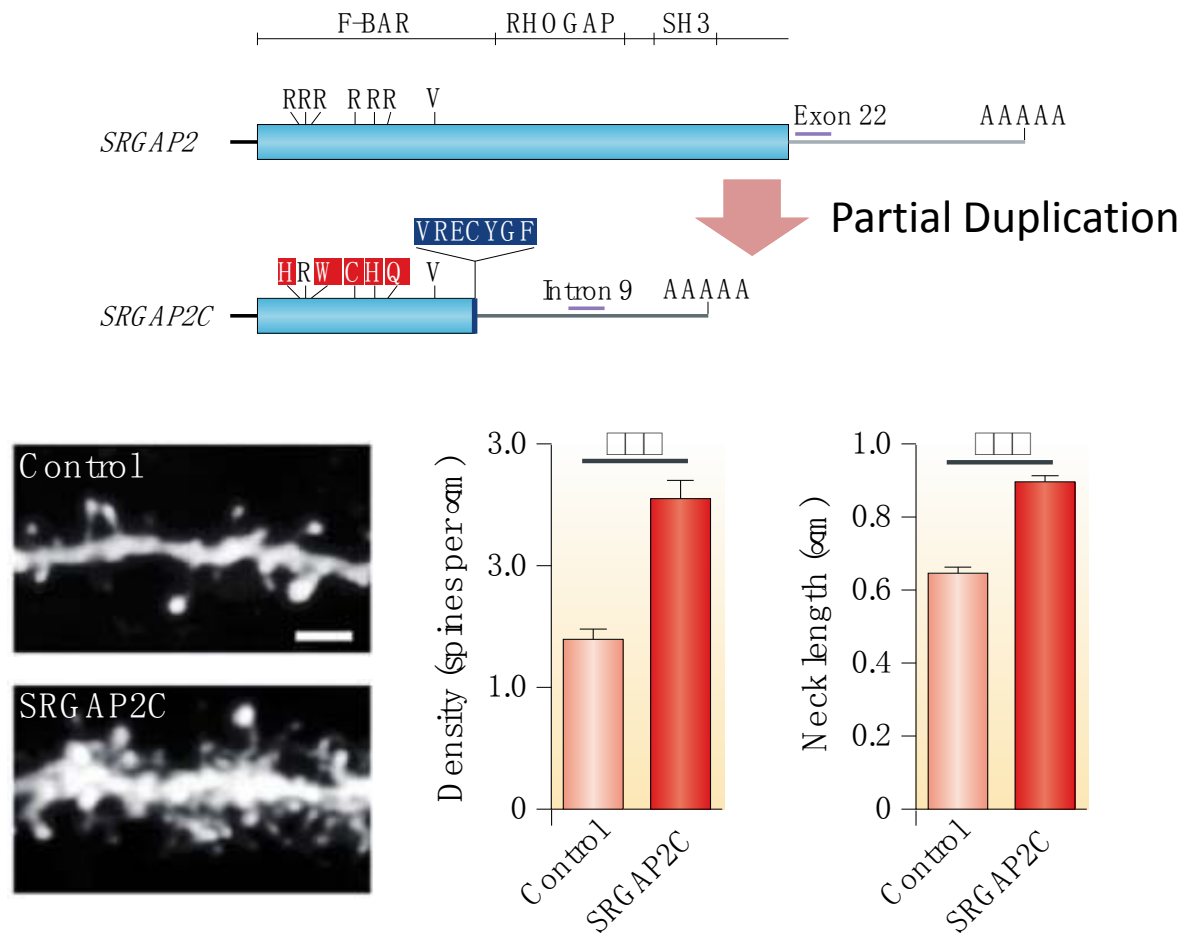
New genes are expressed in early developing brain



New genes originated with brain expression:



Possible functions of the human-specific genes: the example of SRGAP2C



The transgenic expression of SRGAP2C in cultured mouse cortical neurons detected a higher proportion of the nerve cells growing denser dendritic spines with longer necks to connect with neighbouring neurons better, which may enhance the 'computing power' of brains.

SUMMARY

1. Evolution of brain was accompanied with origin of new genes.
2. New genes are upregulated in the neocortex, in particular the prefrontal cortex regions, throughout evolution of vertebrates.
3. Many new genes, in particular human-specific, new genes expressed in the prefrontal cortex and temporal lobe, the brain structure involved for cognitive functions.