Adaptation in genes, duplicates, families, functional modules and genomes

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Introduction

- 1.1 Adaptive changes to evolutionary speed
- 1.2 Evolution, and the detection at molecular level
- 1.3 Grouping genes and finding evolutionary patterns
- 1.4 What is DNA? How genes rose?
- 1.5 Life in DNA, from genes to repetitive elements.

Part I Structure and dynamics of genomes

Random-like structure of DNA

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Results and Discussion
- 2.3 Material and methods

Life inside genomes, dynamics and predictions

- 3.1 Genomic elements, dispersion and abundance
- 3.2 Species Abundance Diversity in genomes
- 3.3 Neutrality of SAD
- 3.4 Material Methods
- 3.4.1 Ecolopy

Part II

Detection of selective pressures in genomes

Searching for evolutionary patterns in funcionally linked group of genes

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Material and Methods

4.2.1 Dataset

Five mammals

Complete genomes of 5 mammals species (Homo sapiens, Pan troglodytes, Mus musculus, Rattus norvegicus and Canis familiaris) where retrieved from Ensembl [Flicek et al.2011]. Also orthology prediction between each pair of species possibly done between human and the others was retrieved from Ensembl Compara [Vilella et al.2009] using biomart [Kinsella et al.2011]. Only groups of orthologs one-to-one with one representative of each species where kept in the final dataset. 4.1 NUMBERS

6 Drosophila

4.2.2 Alignments

Each of the group of orthologous sequences were aligned with Muscle [Edgar2004], and, once aligned sequences were cleaned with trimal [Capella-Gutiérrez et al.2009] keeping all sequences but trimming alignment columns with the euristic1 method.

4.3 open on colocalization \rightarrow not random

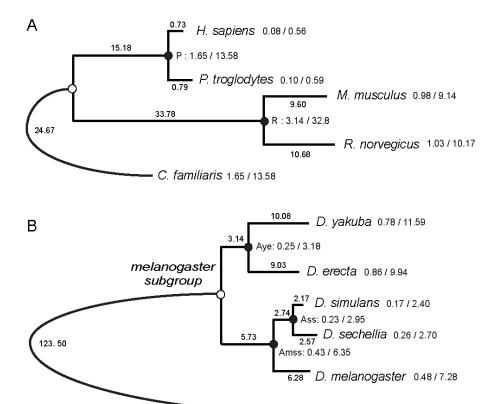


Figure 4.1: Mammals and *Drosophila* phylogeny. blabli blob lu dkfnlskjdf

D. ananassae 7.90/151.07

Tools, programs, methods

- 5.1 ETE-evol plugin
- 5.1.1 BRANCHED1
- 5.1.2 Protamines Rodents and Primates
- 5.2 Pipeline for study of adaptation at genomic scale
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