

GENETICS

EVOLUTION IN FAST MOTION

12.12.2006

Nature genetics as an [advance online publication](#) about comparative genome sequencing of E. coli where 13 de novo mutations in 5 strains were monitored over 44 d (or ~660 generations). It is a great study - not only because the author list includes one of my previous coauthors - but for giving a first insight about development of a mutation and fixing its allele frequency. Unfortunately, there is no flowchart and the methods are somewhat vague, what has been sequenced (or resequenced) in which strain at what time . In other words who are the winners? Did they manage that by their own strength or with a little help of some friends? Why rises the allele frequency always to 100% and what about some discrepancy of allele frequency and fitness? We will hopefully see more of these studies, yea, yea.

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