GENETICS

EVOLUTION IN FAST MOTION

12.12.2006

Nature genetics as an <u>advance online publication</u> 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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