GT\$ 354 Semester Test 2

Summaries based on the lecture slides & additional information from articles.

	of the second
	Ability to maintain a phenotype/function in the presence of
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ability to maintain a phenotype remains
Robustness	internal or external influences
	internal of external
	turnorgru changes in phenotype (Horecana)
Plasticity	Permanent or temporary changes in phenotype (molecular and
Plasticity	Dermanent or temporary changes in phenotype to other), or phenotype responses in different environments.
1	Mode of natural selection that eliminates deleterious mutations Mode of natural selection that eliminates deleterious mutations
	Lealaction that eliminates deleterious macaning
Purifying	Mode of natural selection that eliminates denoted and preserves the <i>status quo</i> in protein-coding genes.
puritying	and preserves the status quo in process
selection/	Ka/Ks <1
NEGATIVE	Ka/rs ***
selection	the substitutions in protein-coding genes dide
Non-	Nucleotide substitutions in protein-coding genes that lead to amino acid changes in the encoded protein
synonymou	acid changes in the encoded protein
substitution	acid changes in the encoded protein-coding genes that do not lead to Nucleotide substitutions in protein-coding genes that do not lead to
substitution	Nucleotide substitutions in protein
Synonymou	Nucleotide substitutions in proceed a mino acid changes in the encoded protein amino acid changes in the encoded protein
substitutio	
	ting gapes. This
POSITIVE	ms amino acid changes in the serior Mode of natural selection that INCREASES the frequency of initially rare beneficial alleles in a population; in protein-coding genes. This
selection	hanaticial dileies in a popular
selection	
	regularly reason including gene
	Mapping of genetic elements onto the genome, including gene
Genome	Mapping of genetic elements onto the genome, with related order, and clustering and co-regulation of genes with related
architect	
arcilices	
	unicated state of the state of
	Sequences connected by small sequence changes, very small
Neutral	difference in fitness between neighbours (the size and shape of the peaks indicate the size of the networks)
sequence	difference in fittless between nearly indicate the size of the nearly
network	(the size and shape of the peaks in
network	Contract of the Contract of th

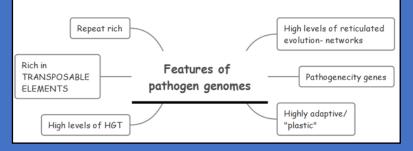
Includes lecture 11-20

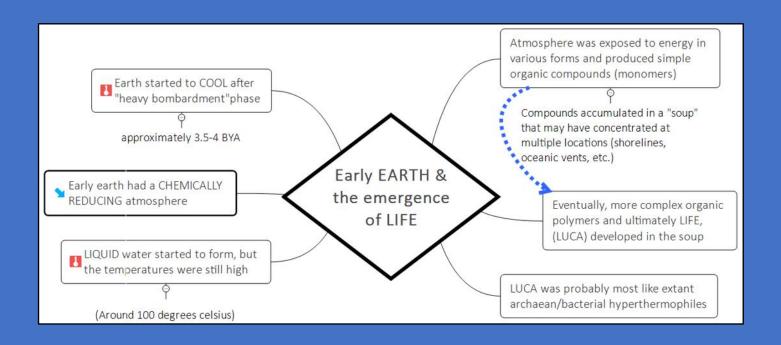
Terminology tables

TUBERCULOSIS AGENT

Phylogenetic networks:

- Bifurcating phylogeny may not be appropriate for FAST EVOLVING organisms
- Horizontal Gene Transfer contradicts a bifurcating phylogeny
- When is an evolutionary network most appropriate?
 =When LARGE amounts of DNA is lost & acquired over short time periods





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