

**Seleção**

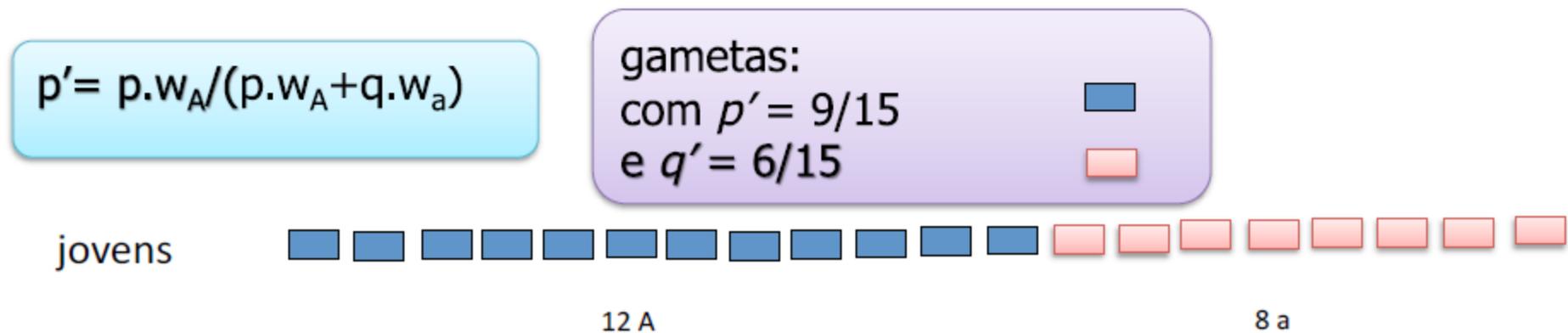
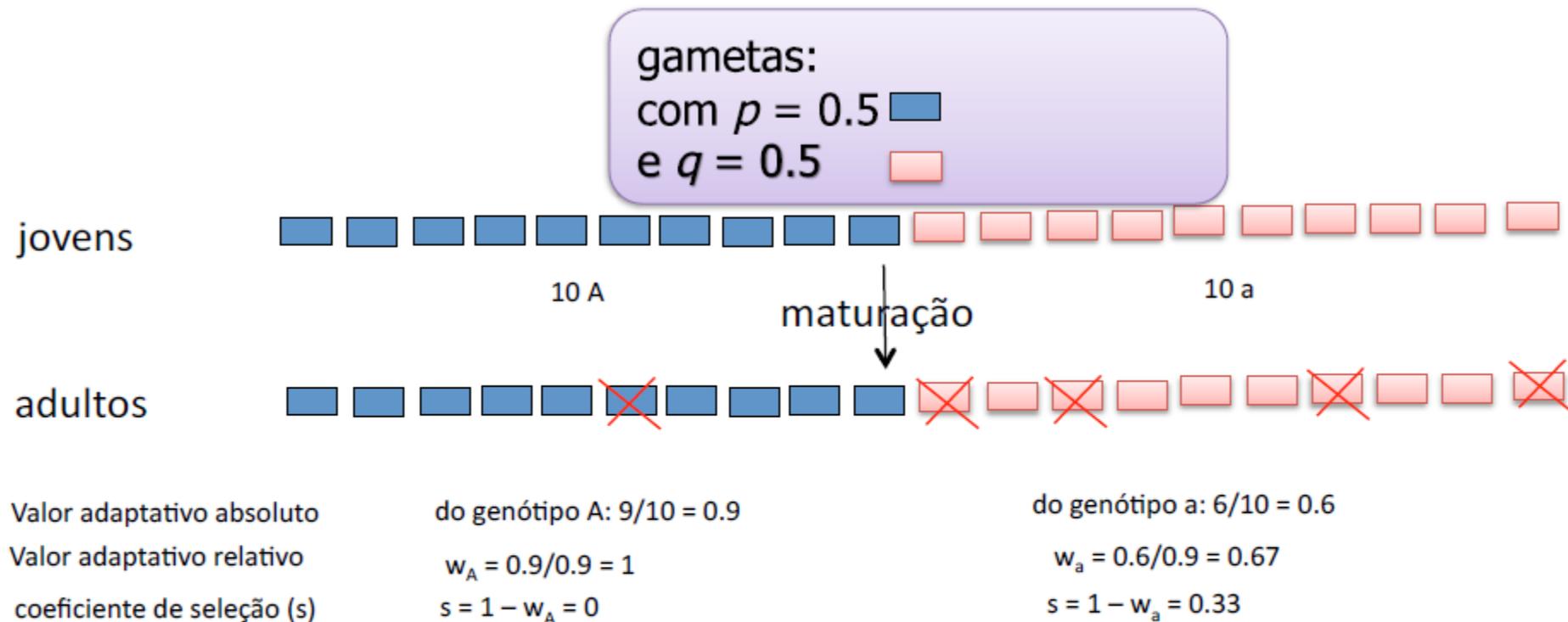
# PONTOS IMPORTANTES JÁ ANALISADOS

- Seleção natural não significa evolução
- A seleção natural pode não ter nenhum efeito evolutivo a não ser que os fenótipos diferentes sejam associados a diferentes genótipos
- Uma estrutura não pode evoluir por seleção natural a não ser que altere as chances de reprodução e sobrevivência do organismo

# FITNESS

- As consequências da seleção natural dependem da relação entre:
  - fenótipo e fitness
  - genótipo e fenótipo
  - genótipo e fitness

# Generalização do modelo haplóide



# Modelo básico

	Genótipos			
	AA	Aa	aa	Total
<i>Fitness</i> relativa	$w_{AA}$	$w_{Aa}$	$w_{aa}$	
Frequência antes da seleção	$p_0^2$	$2p_0q_0$	$q_0^2$	1
Contribuição ponderada	$w_{AA}p_0^2$	$w_{Aa}2p_0q_0$	$w_{aa}q_0^2$	$\bar{w}$
Frequência após seleção	$\frac{w_{AA}p_0^2}{\bar{w}}$	$\frac{2q_0p_0w_{Aa}}{\bar{w}}$	$\frac{w_{aa}q_0^2}{\bar{w}}$	1

## Valor adaptativo médio

$$\bar{w} = p_0^2 w_{AA} + 2p_0 q_0 w_{Aa} + q_0^2 w_{aa}$$

Frequência alélica após seleção ( $p_1$  e  $q_1$ )

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2p_0q_0w_{Aa}}{\bar{w}} \right) + \frac{p_0^2w_{AA}}{\bar{w}}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{p_0q_0w_{Aa} + p_0^2w_{AA}}{\bar{w}}$$

# Variação da frequência alélica após 1 geração de seleção

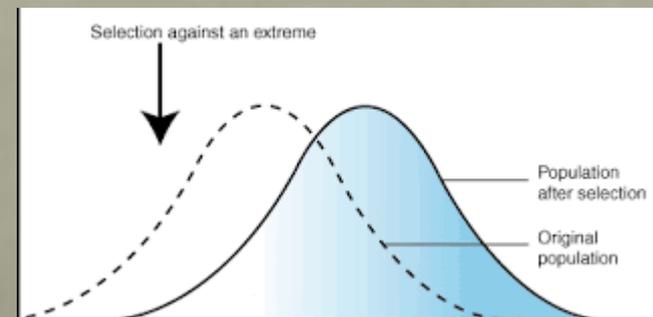
$$\Delta p = p_1 - p_0$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{p_0 q_0 w_{Aa} + p_0^2 w_{AA}}{\bar{w}} - p_0$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{p_0 q_0 w_{Aa} + p_0^2 w_{AA} - p_0 \bar{w}}{\bar{w}}$$

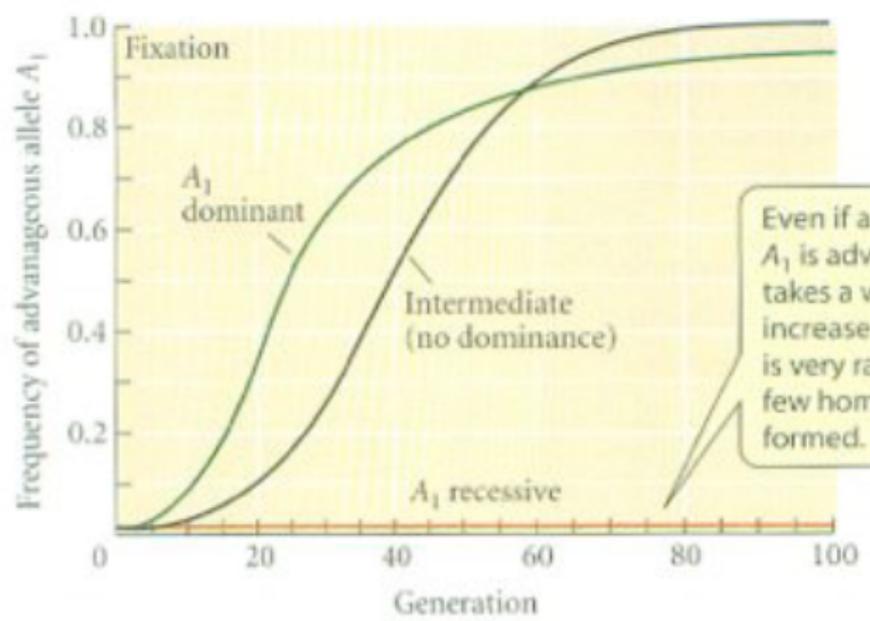
# SELEÇÃO DIRECIONAL

- A frequência inicial do alelo pode ser alta se inicialmente fosse neutro ou mantido por seleção balanceada, ou baixa se for um novo alelo
- $\Delta p$  será sempre um valor positivo:
  - $f(A)$  tende a aumentar
  - $p = 1$  ponto de equilíbrio estável
- $\Delta p$  proporcional a  $s$  e  $p$ :
  - Se  $s \neq 0 \rightarrow p$  vai aumentar

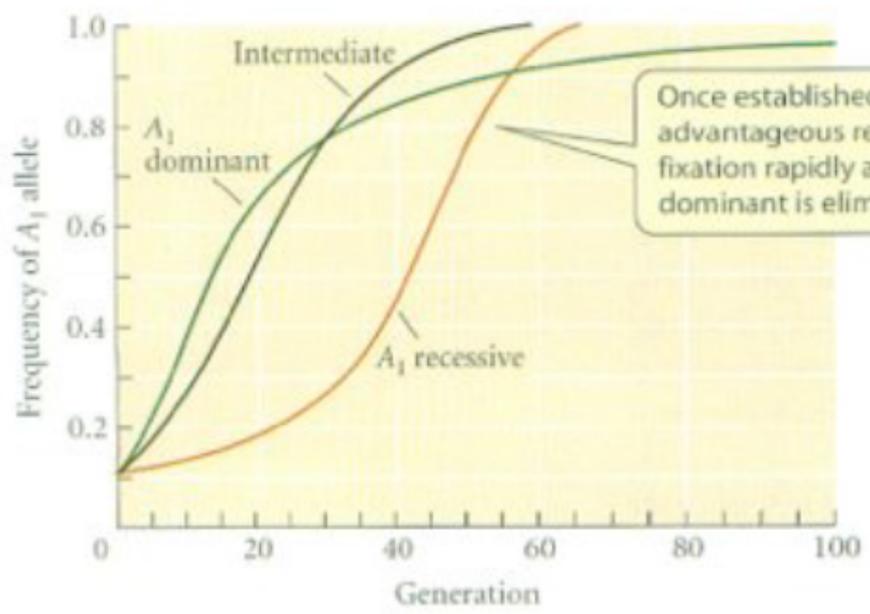


quency, it is a  
 dominant advant  
 recessive alle

(A)  $p_0 = 0.01$



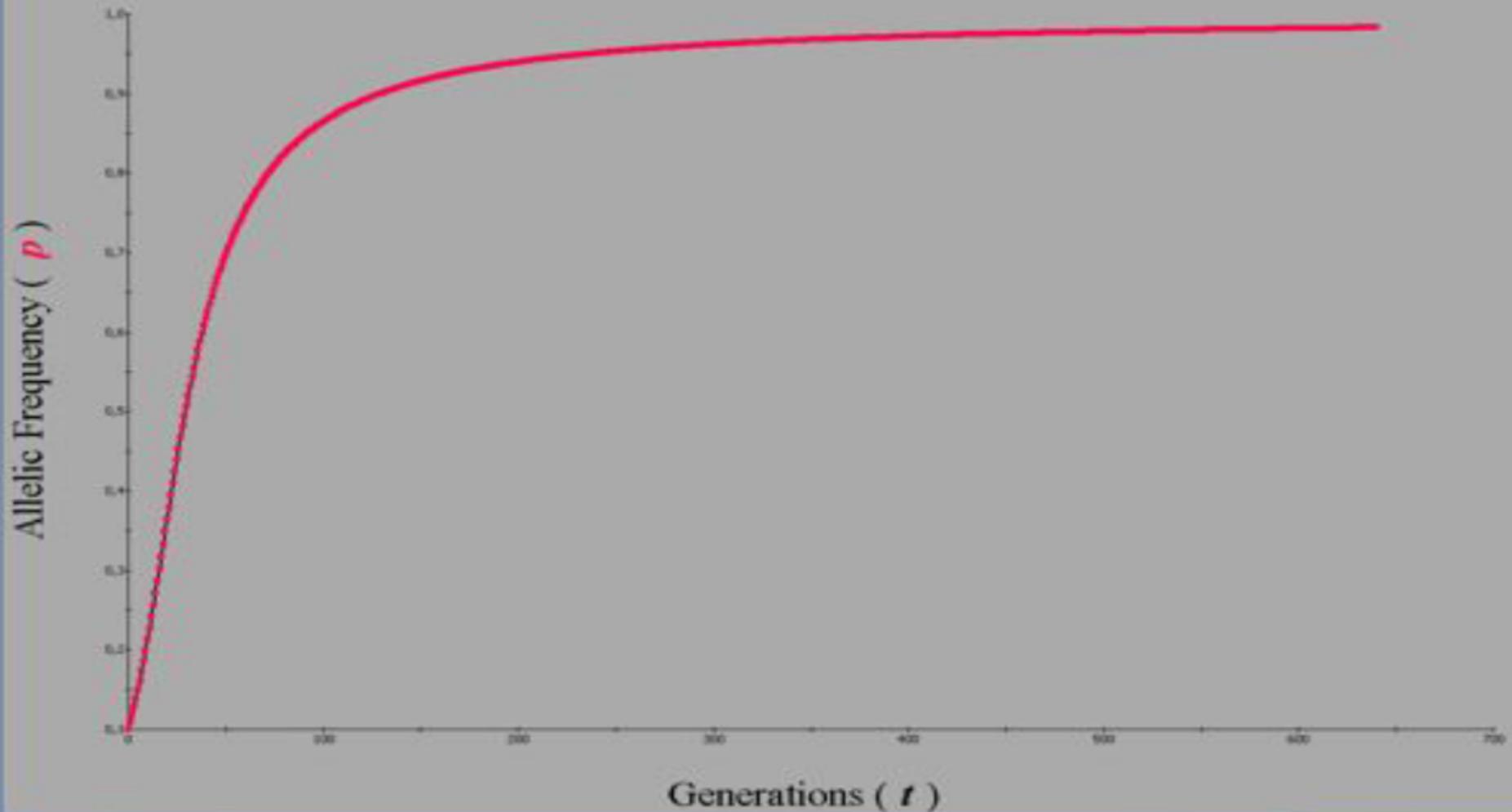
(B)  $p_0 = 0.10$



**Figure 12.6** In  
 cies of (A)  $p_0 = 0$   
 the increase of a  
 dominance (black  
 dominant  $A_1$ , the fitn  
 respectively; for  
 advantageous re

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



Valor adaptativo médio de uma população é a esperança média de sobrevivência de cada indivíduo após uma geração de seleção

$$\bar{w} = p^2 w_{AA} + 2pq w_{Aa} + q^2 w_{aa}$$

**A frequência dos alelos evolui para o ponto de maior valor adaptativo médio**

$$\overline{W} = p^2 w_{AA} + 2pq w_{Aa} + q^2 w_{aa}$$

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

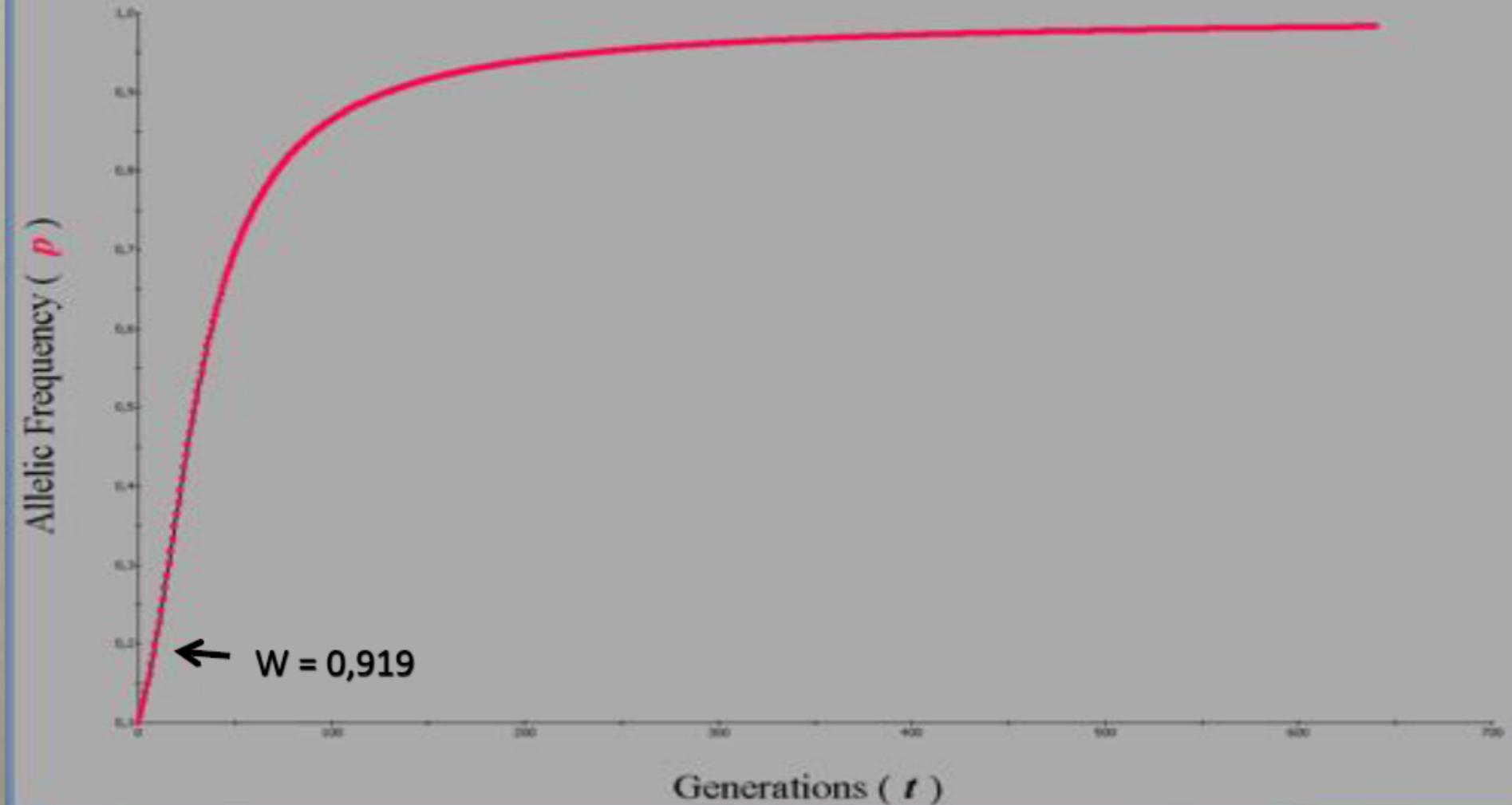
- Um alelo p com frequência inicial de 0,1  
 $p^2 = 0,1^2 = 0,01$   $2pq = 2 \times 0,9 \times 0,1$   $q^2 = 0,9^2 = 0,81$

$$W = 0,01 \times 1 + 0,18 \times 1 + 0,81 \times 0,9$$

$$W = 0,01 + 0,18 + 0,728 = 0,919$$

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



$$\overline{W} = p^2 w_{AA} + 2pq w_{Aa} + q^2 w_{aa}$$

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

- Quando a frecuencia de  $p = 0,5$

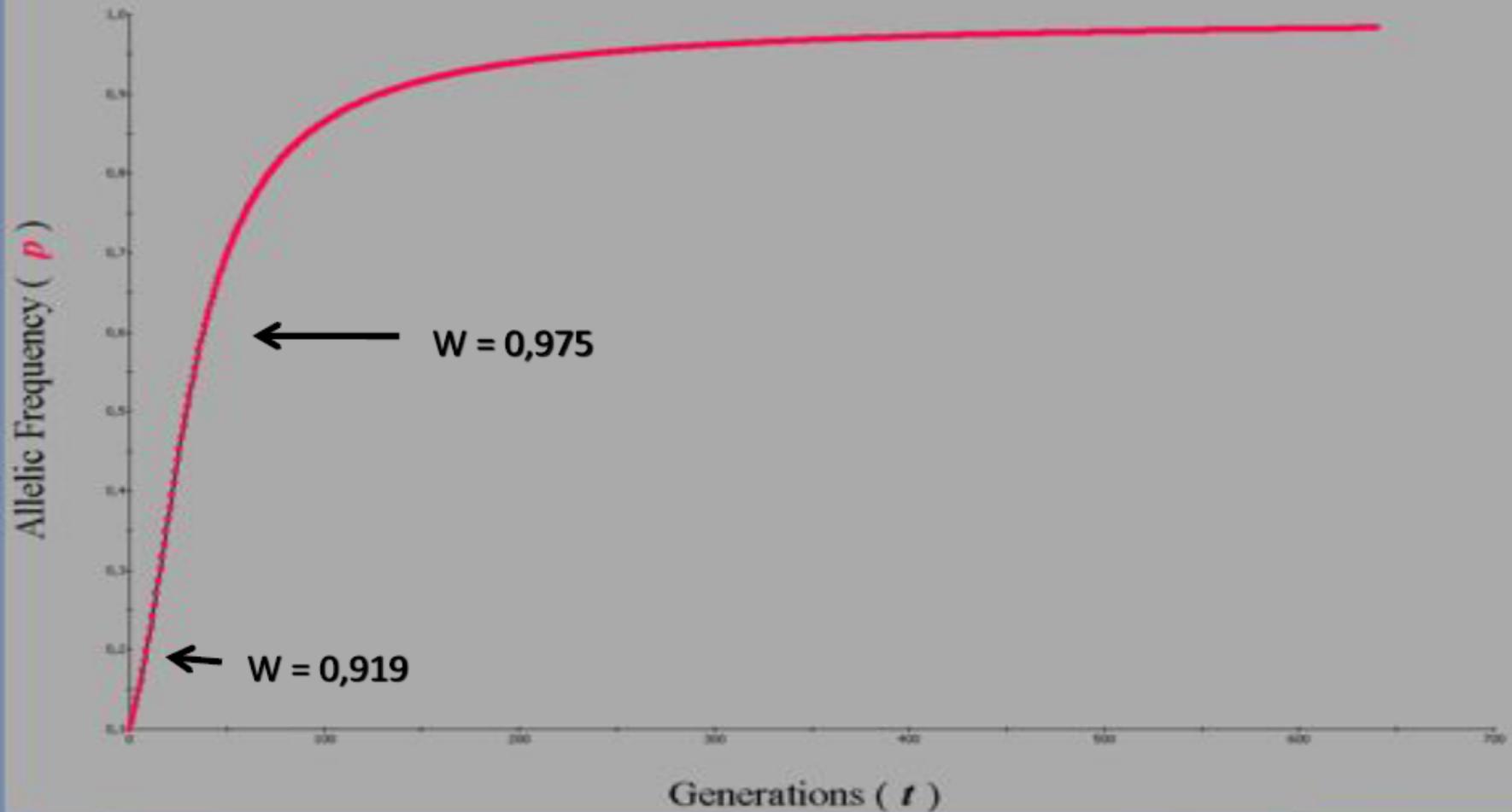
$$p^2 = 0,5^2 = 0,25 \quad 2pq = 2 \times 0,5 \times 0,5 \quad q^2 = 0,5^2 = 0,25$$

$$W = 0,25 \times 1 + 0,50 \times 1 + 0,25 \times 0,9$$

$$W = 0,25 + 0,50 + 0,225 = 0,975$$

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



$$\overline{W} = p^2 w_{AA} + 2pq w_{Aa} + q^2 w_{aa}$$

$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

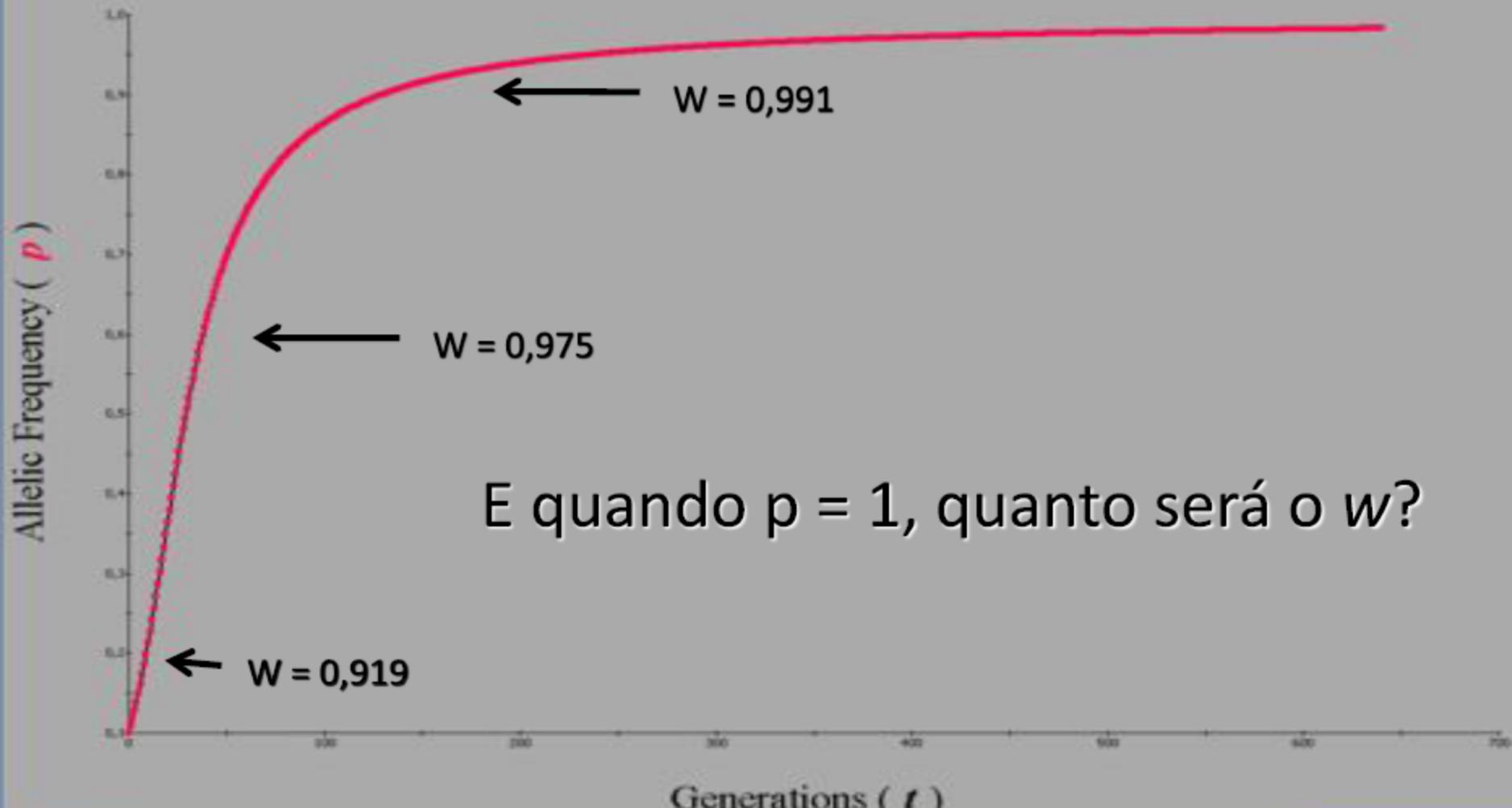
- Quando a frecuencia de  $p = 0,9$   
 $p^2 = 0,9^2 = 0,81$   $2pq = 2 \times 0,9 \times 0,1$   $q^2 = 0,1^2 = 0,01$

$$W = 0,81 \times 1 + 0,18 \times 1 + 0,01 \times 0,9$$

$$W = 0,81 + 0,18 + 0,0009 = 0,991$$

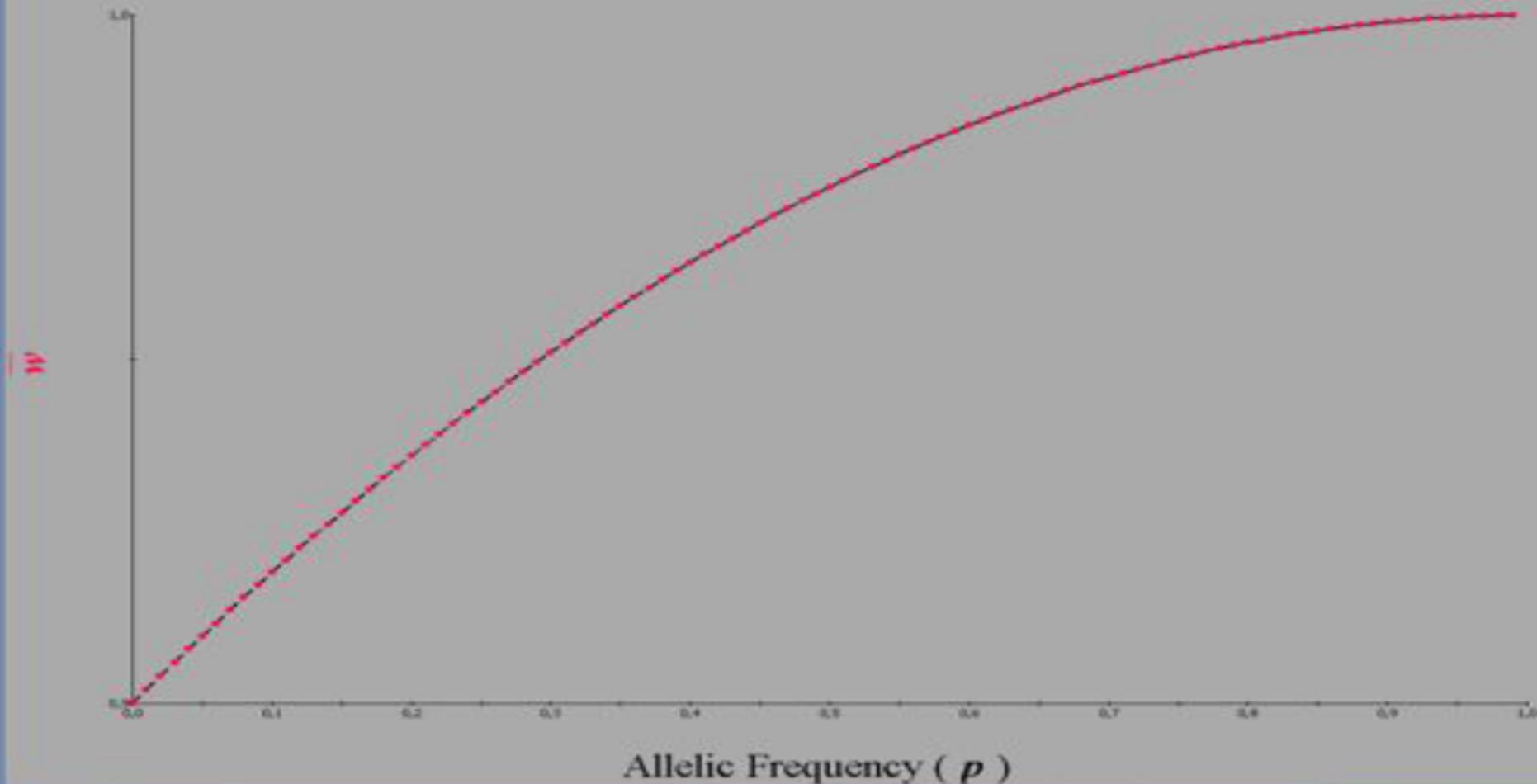
$$w_{AA}=1 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

### Autosomal Selection

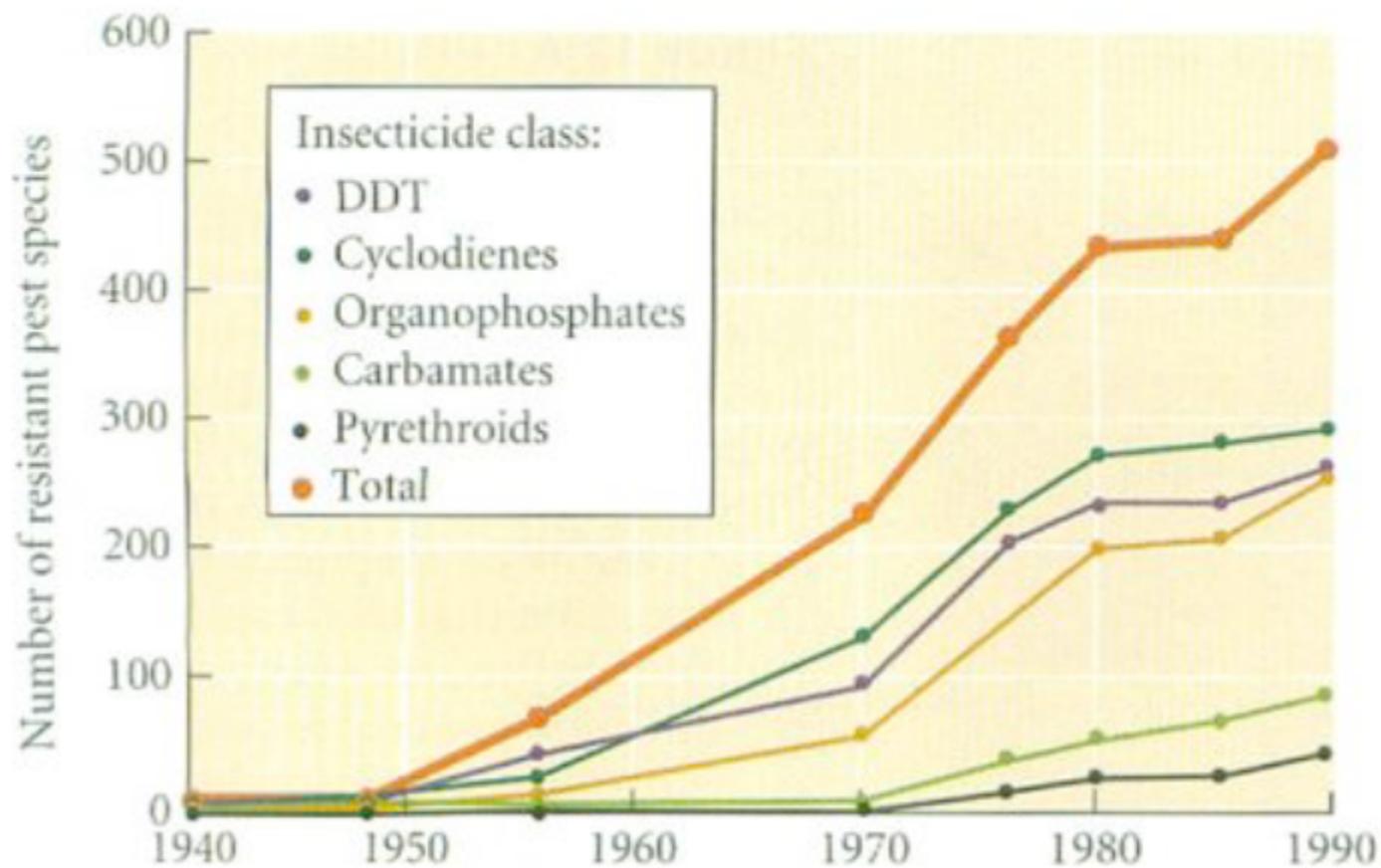


O valor adaptativo médio da população  
tende a aumentar

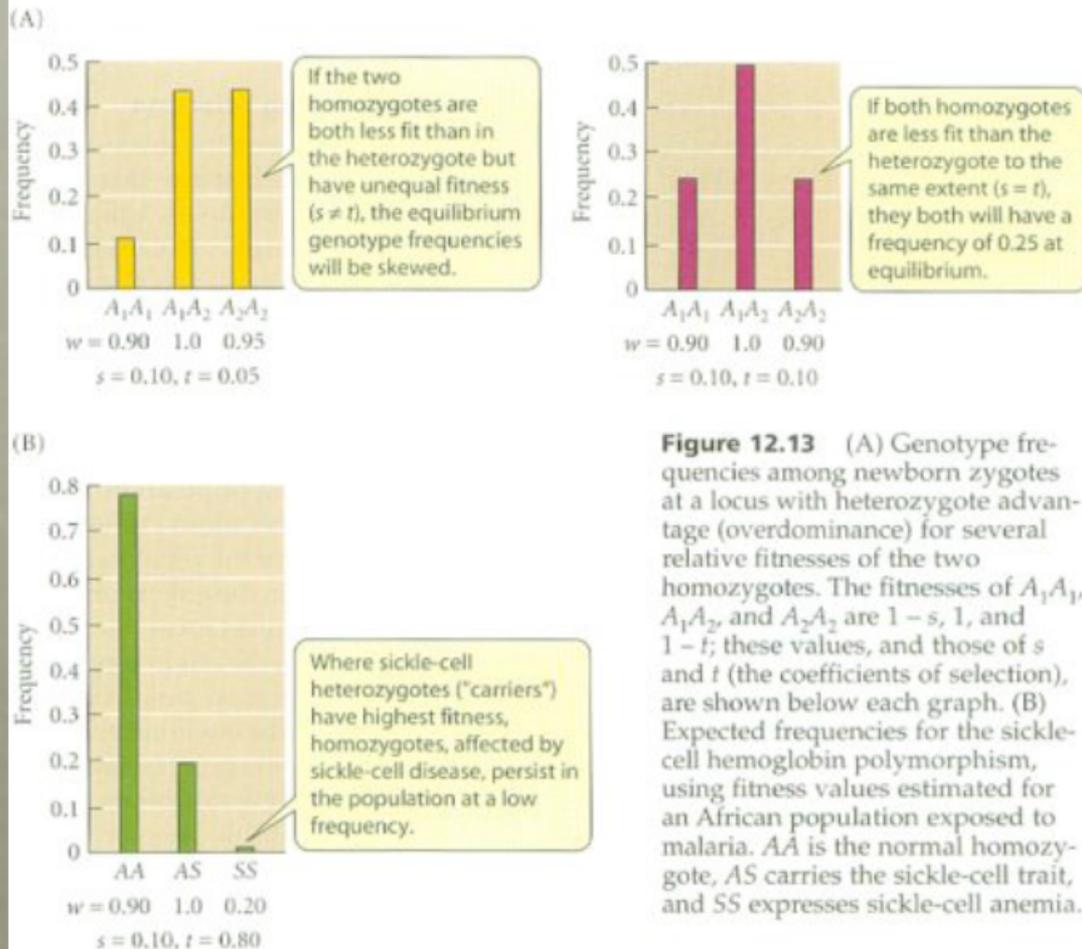
### Adaptive Topography



# EXEMPLOS



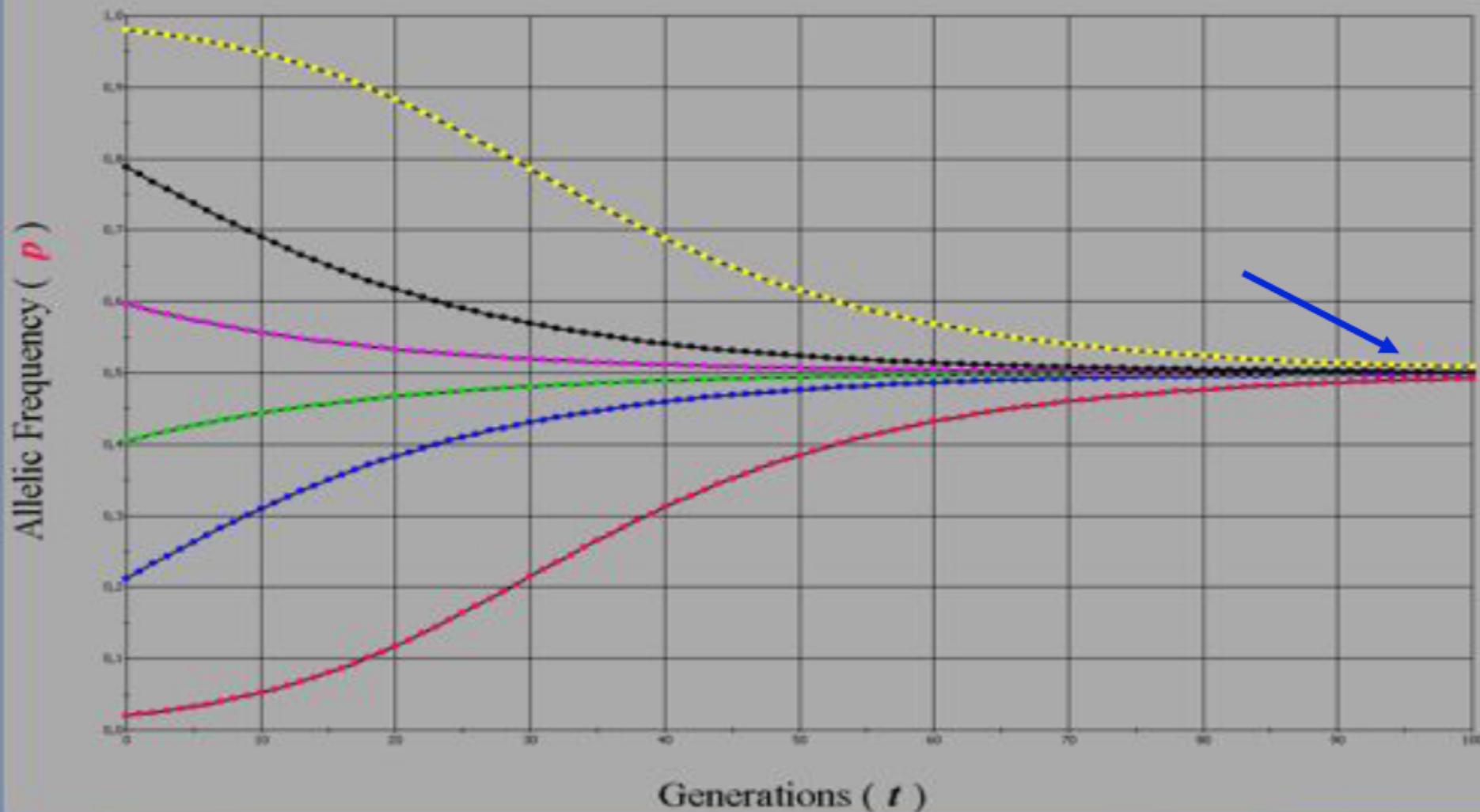
# VANTAGEM DO HETEROZIGOTO



**Figure 12.13** (A) Genotype frequencies among newborn zygotes at a locus with heterozygote advantage (overdominance) for several relative fitnesses of the two homozygotes. The fitnesses of  $A_1A_1$ ,  $A_1A_2$ , and  $A_2A_2$  are  $1 - s$ ,  $1$ , and  $1 - t$ ; these values, and those of  $s$  and  $t$  (the coefficients of selection), are shown below each graph. (B) Expected frequencies for the sickle-cell hemoglobin polymorphism, using fitness values estimated for an African population exposed to malaria.  $AA$  is the normal homozygote,  $AS$  carries the sickle-cell trait, and  $SS$  expresses sickle-cell anemia.

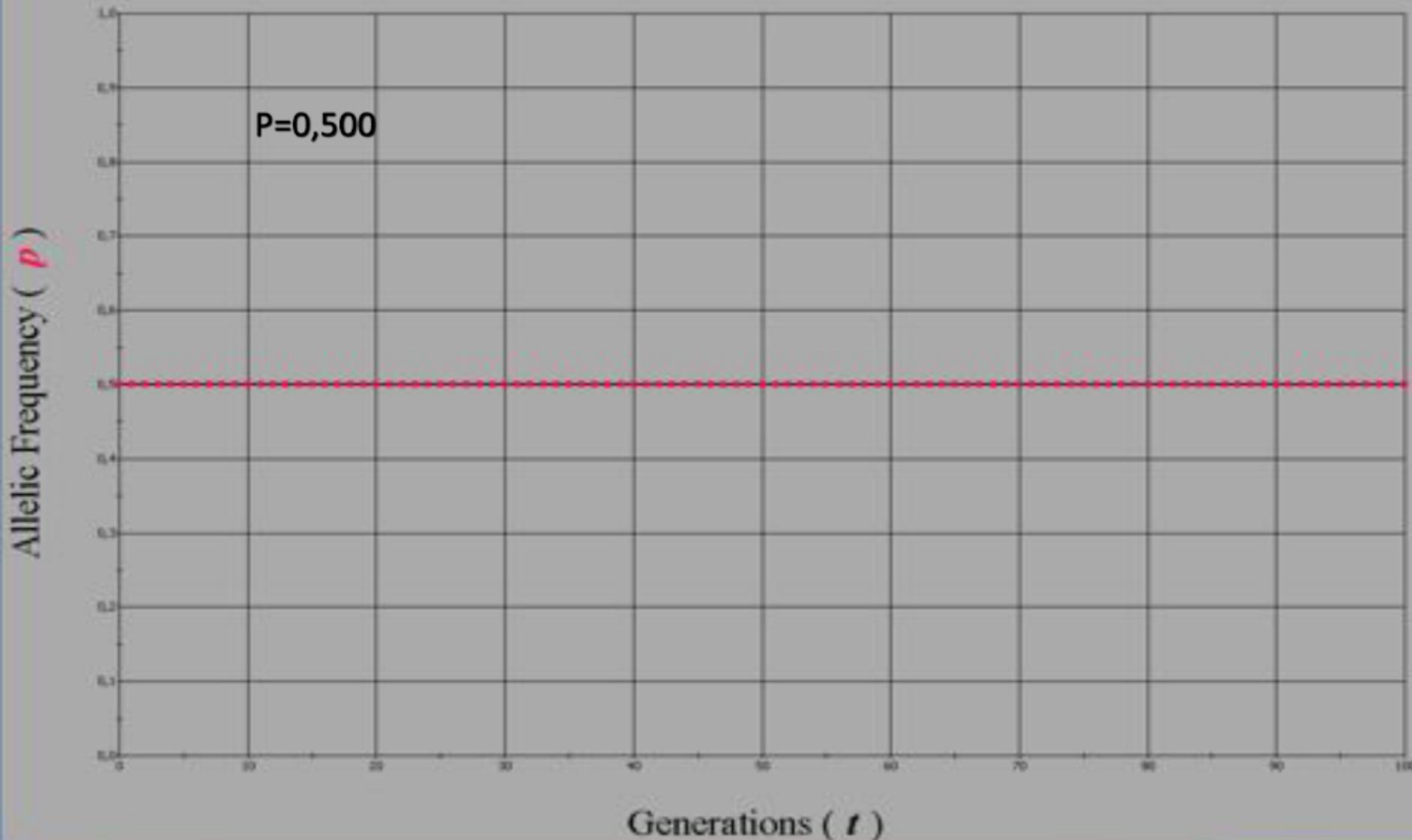
$$w_{AA}=0,9 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



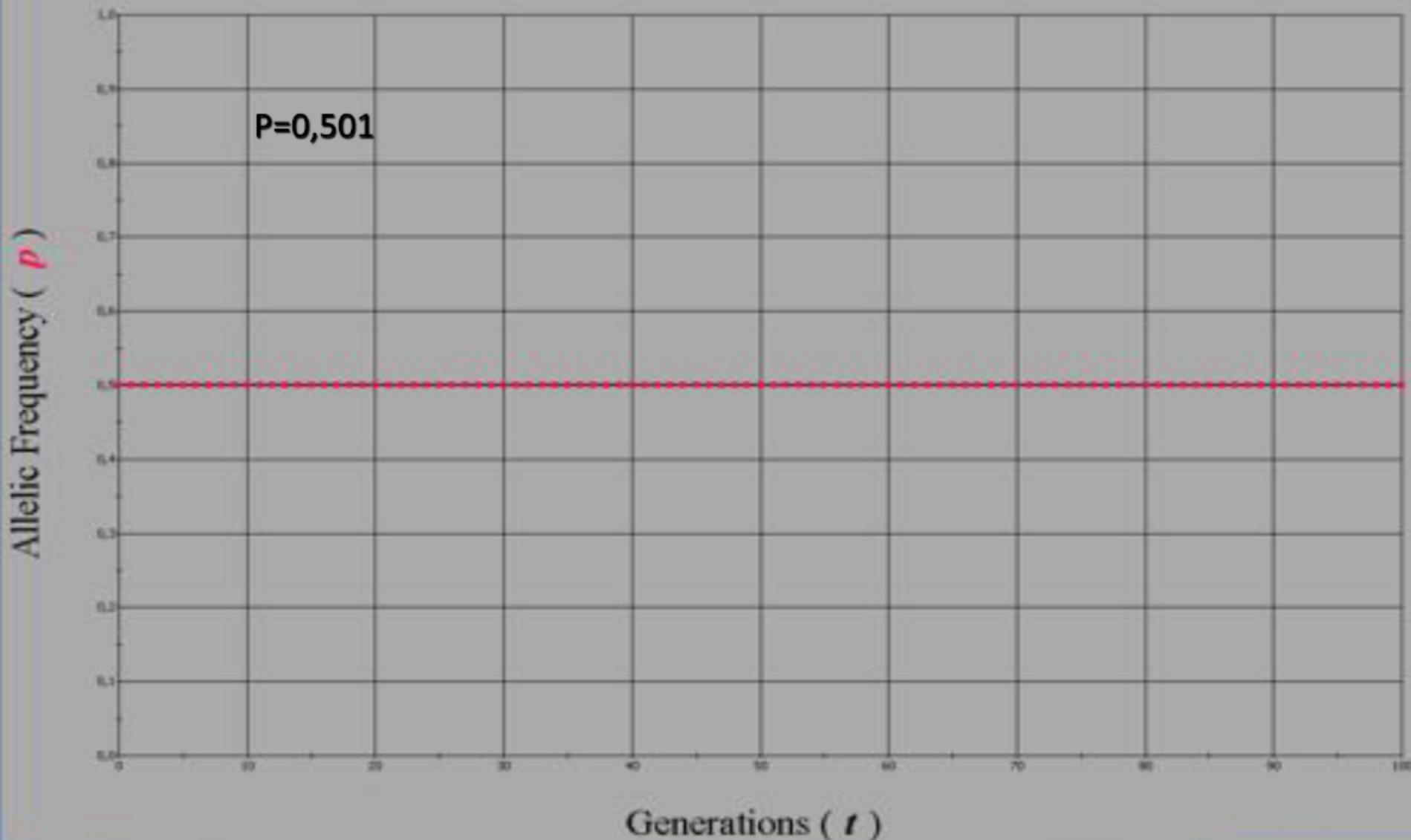
$$w_{AA}=0,9 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

### Autosomal Selection



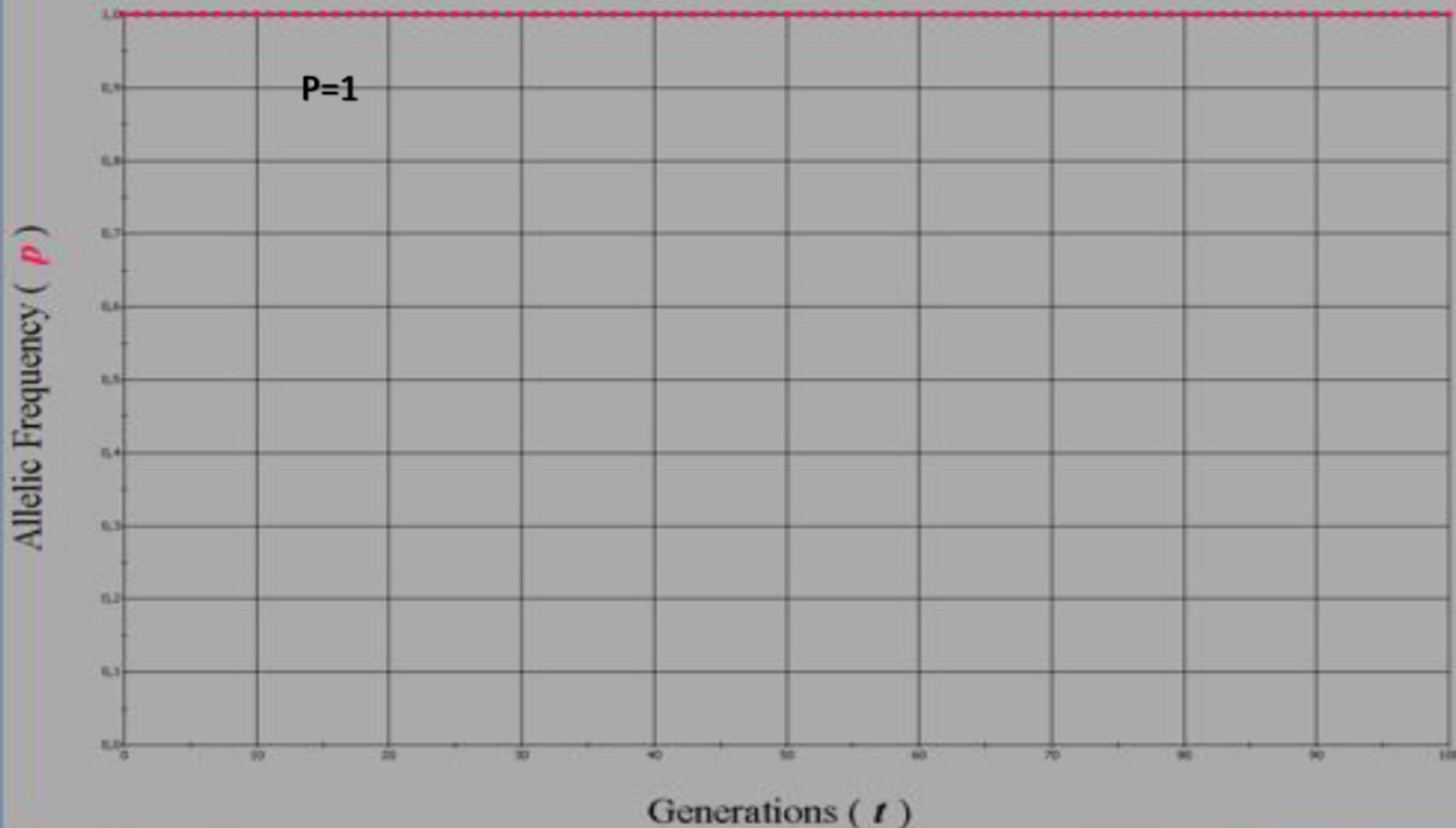
$$w_{AA}=0,9 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



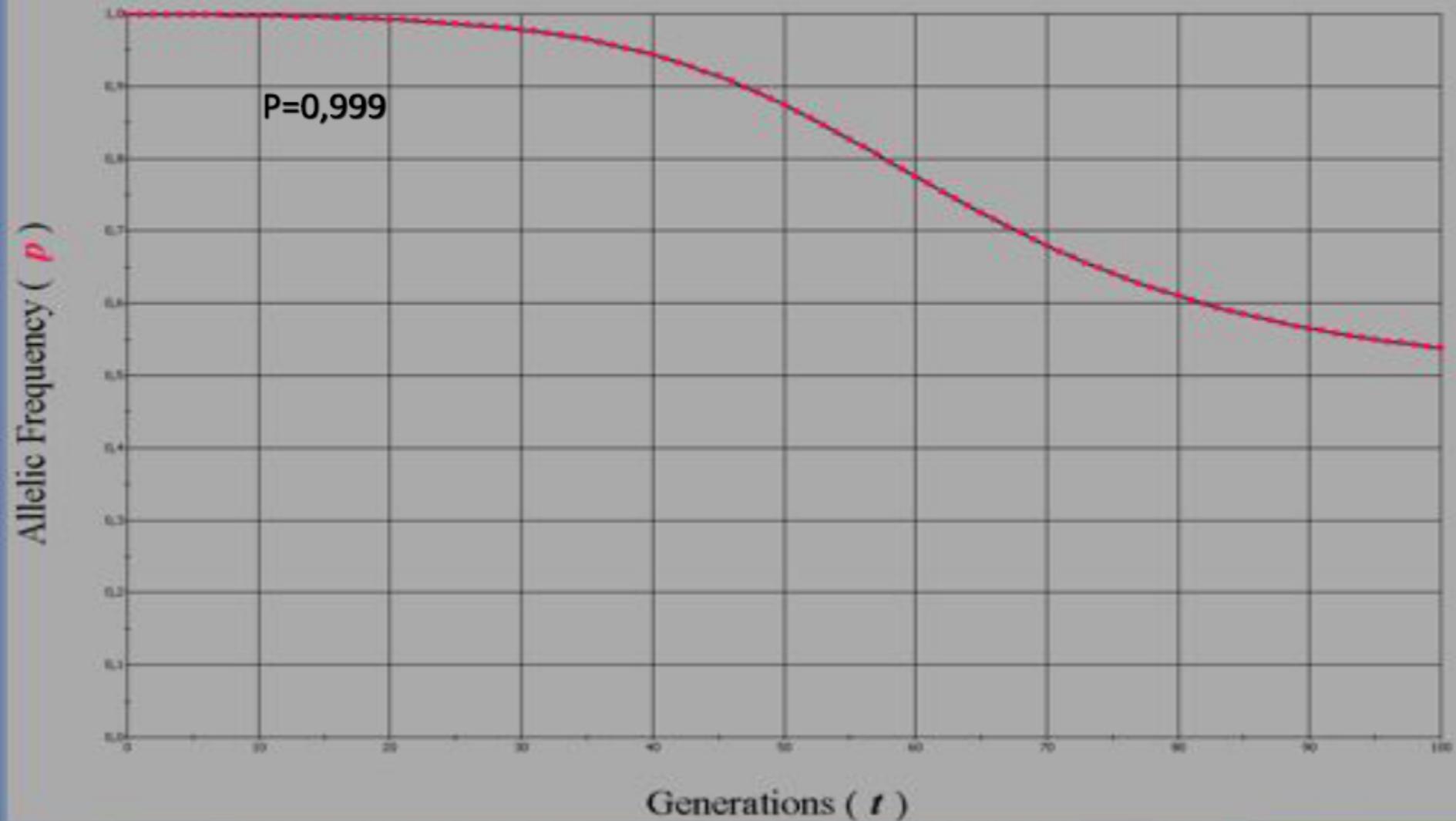
$$w_{AA}=0,9 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

## Autosomal Selection



$$w_{AA}=0,9 \quad w_{Aa}=1 \quad w_{aa}=0,9$$

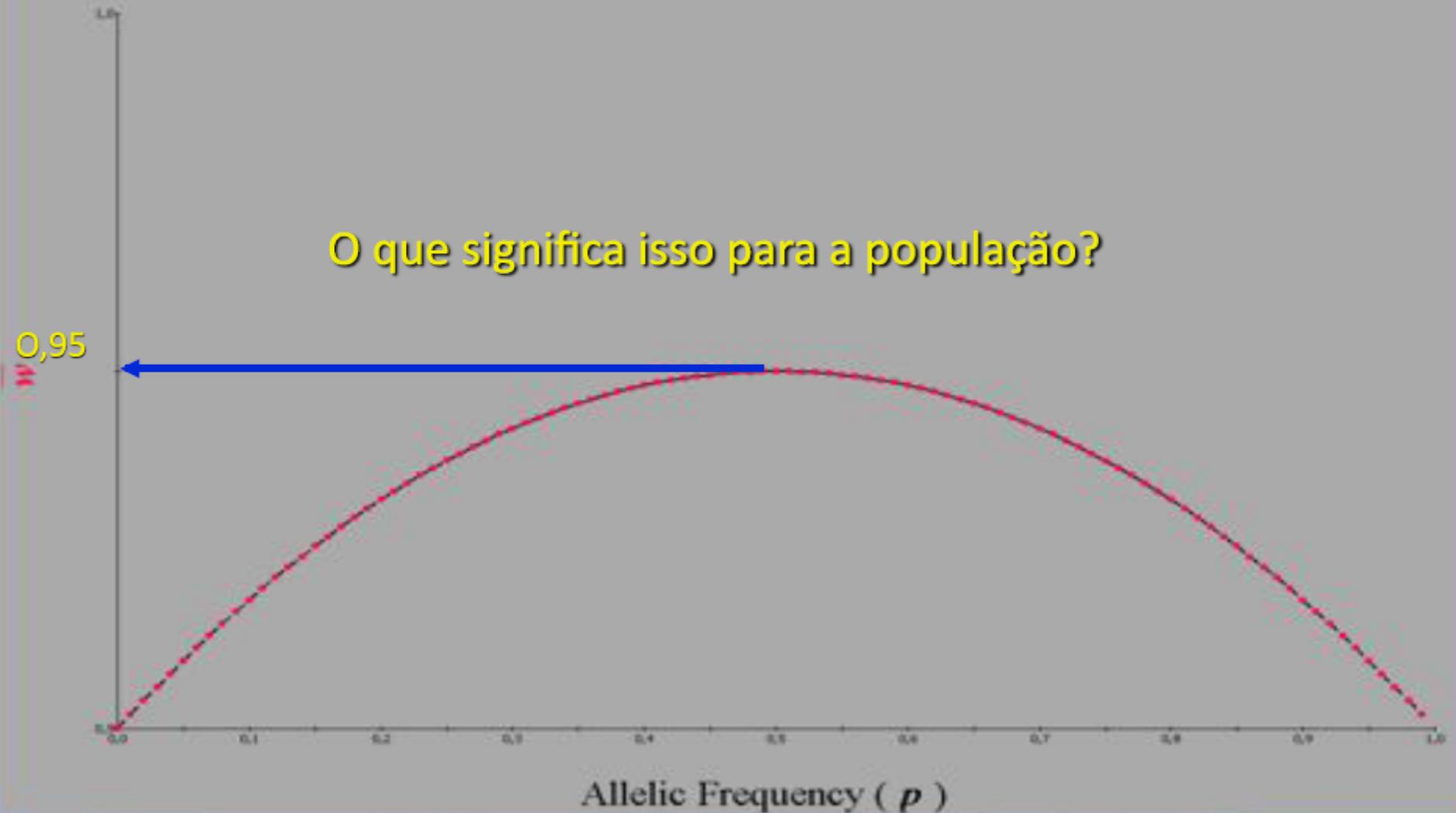
## Autosomal Selection



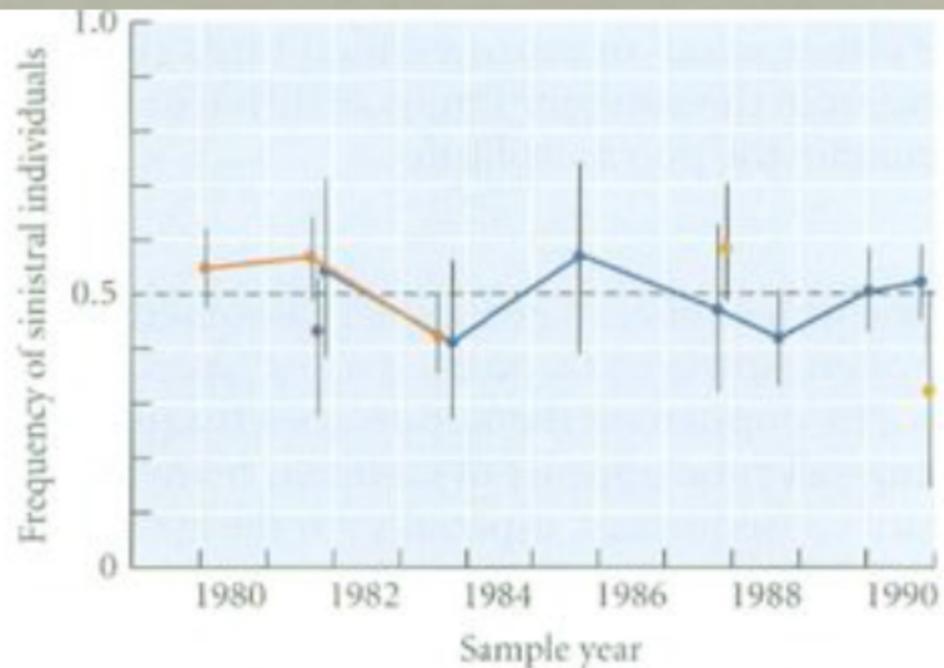
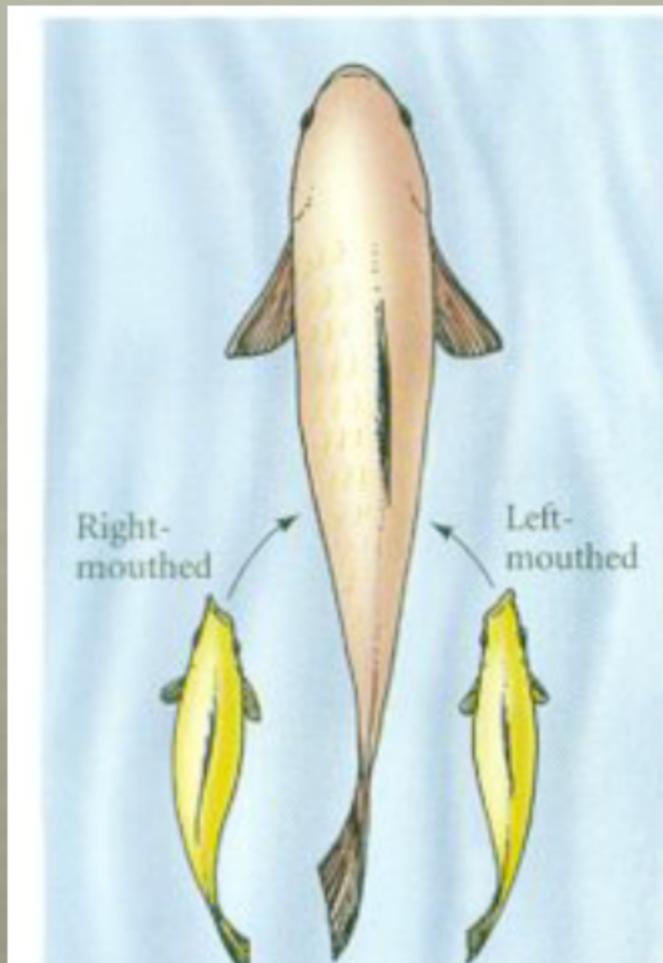
# Um dos maiores argumentos dos neutralistas

## Adaptive Topography

O que significa isso para a população?



# SELEÇÃO DEPENDENTE DE FREQUÊNCIA



Michio Hori (1993) analyzed a fascinating example of frequency-dependent selection in the cichlid fish *Perissodus microlepis* in Lake Tanganyika. This species has two phenotypes: right-mouthed and left-mouthed. Right-mouthed fish feed from behind and snatch a mouthful of food from the back of the prey. Left-mouthed fish feed from the front and snatch a mouthful of food from the front of the prey.