# HUMAN EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS second edition

# HUMAN EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS second edition

Mark Jobling

**Edward Hollox** 

Matthew Hurles

Toomas Kivisild

**Chris Tyler-Smith** 



#### **Garland Science**

Vice President: Denise Schanck Senior Editor: Elizabeth Owen Assistant Editor: Dave Borrowdale Production Editor: Georgina Lucas

Illustrator: Matthew McClements, Blink Studio Ltd. Cover Design: Matthew McClements, Blink Studio Ltd.

Copyeditor: Sally Huish

Typesetting: EJ Publishing Services

Proofreader: Jo Clayton Indexer: Medical Indexing Ltd.

© 2014 by Garland Science, Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

This book contains information obtained from authentic and highly regarded sources. Every effort has been made to trace copyright holders and to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Reprinted material is quoted with permission, and sources are indicated. A wide variety of references are listed. Reasonable efforts have been made to publish reliable data and information, but the author and the publisher cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials or for the consequences of their use.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyright herin may be reproduced or used in any format in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without permission of the publisher.

ISBN: 978-0-8153-4148-2

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Human evolutionary genetics / Mark Jobling ... [et al.]. -- 2nd

p.; cm.

Rev. ed. of: Human evolutionary genetics / Mark A. Jobling, Matthew Hurles, Chris Tyler-Smith. c2004. Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-8153-4148-2

I. Jobling, Mark A. II. Jobling, Mark A. b Human evolutionary

[DNLM: 1. Evolution, Molecular. 2. Adaptation, Biological. 3. Anthropology, Physical. 4. Genetic Variation. 5. Genome, Human. QU 475] OH431

599.93'5--dc23

2013008586

Published by Garland Science, Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, an informa business, 711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017 USA, and 3 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RN, UK.

Printed in the United States of America

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



#### Visit our web site at http://www.garlandscience.com

#### **Front Cover**

Antony Gormley FEELIŇG MATEŘIAL XIV, 2005 4 mm square section mild steel bar 225 x 218 x 170 cm (unextended size). 70 Kg Photograph by Stephen White, London © the artist

#### The authors

**Professor Mark A. Jobling** Department of Genetics University of Leicester, UK

#### **Dr. Edward Hollox**

Department of Genetics University of Leicester, UK

#### **Dr. Matthew Hurles**

Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute Hinxton, UK

#### **Dr.Toomas Kivisild**

Division of Biological Anthropology University of Cambridge, UK

#### Dr. Chris Tyler-Smith

Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute Hinxton, UK

### **PREFACE**

This book is a completely revised edition of *Human Evolutionary Genetics*, first published in 2004. We decided to write the first edition because there were no textbooks available covering the areas that interested us. Once we had embarked upon the Herculean task of producing it, we realized why nobody had attempted to summarize this forbiddingly broad and contentious field before. But luckily the reception was positive, one eager person (our ideal reader and not, we point out, one of the authors in disguise) writing on Amazon that "I bought a copy for myself, and another one for my advisor. I have read it twice in a week!" A revised version seemed like a pretty good idea.

We cheerfully imagined that the second edition would be easier to write than the first. How wrong we were. First, all three original authors (MJ, MH, and CTS) had accumulated additional responsibilities that reduced the available time for writing. Second, the field obstinately continued to grow, and scarcely a week went by without some interesting and important development—the genomes of new species, genomewide surveys of human variation, next-generation sequencing and its data tsunami, spectacular ancient DNA discoveries, large-scale population studies, novel statistical methods, archaeological and paleontological revelations—the list goes on. We sometimes wished everyone would just stop working for a bit, so we could catch up. So, our deadline for the second edition passed, was revised, and passed again. HEG1 was becoming more and more out of date. We needed help.

The cavalry duly arrived in the form of two sterling new recruits to the authorial team—EH and TK. They brought their own areas of interest and expertise, but also a more efficient and energetic approach to the writing process, which revitalized the whole project. So, after a lengthy and difficult gestation, here is HEG2.

Following an initial introductory chapter, the book is divided into five sections, allowing it to be read by interested students and researchers from a broad range of backgrounds. "How do we study genome diversity?" (Chapters 2–4) and "How do we interpret genetic variation?" (Chapters 5–6) together provide the necessary tools to understand the rest of the book. The first of these sections surveys the structure of the genome, different sources of genomic variation, and the methods for assaying diversity experimentally. The second introduces the evolutionary concepts and analytical tools that are used to interpret this diversity. The subsequent two sections take an approximately chronological course through the aspects of our current state of knowledge about human origins that we consider most important. The section "Where and when did humans originate?" (Chapters 7–9) first considers our links to our closest living nonhuman relatives, the other great apes, then investigates the genetic changes that have made us

human, and finally details the more recent African origin of our own species. "How did humans colonize the world?" (Chapters 10–14) describes how human genetic diversity is currently distributed globally and then discusses the evidence for early human movements out of Africa, and the subsequent processes of expansion, migration, and mixing that have shaped patterns of diversity in our genomes. Finally, "How is an evolutionary perspective useful?" (Chapters 15–18) demonstrates the wider applications of an evolutionary approach for our understanding of phenotypic variation, the genetics of diseases both simple and complex, and the identification of individuals. Extensive cross-referencing between these sections facilitates different routes through the book for readers with divergent interests and varying amounts of background knowledge.

An important feature is the use of "Opinion Boxes"—short contributions by guest authors who are experts in different aspects of this diverse subject area. These help to give a flavor of scientific enquiry as an ongoing process, rather than a linear accumulation of facts, and encourage the reader to regard the published literature with a more critical eye. Opinions about how data should be interpreted change, and often an objective way to choose between different interpretations is not obvious. This is particularly true of genetic data on human diversity. Many of the debates represented in the Opinion Boxes scattered through this book derive from methodological differences.

Additional resources have been incorporated to permit interested readers to explore topics in greater depth. Each chapter is followed by a detailed bibliography, within which the sources that should be turned to first for more detail are highlighted in purple text. Electronic references to internet sites are given throughout the book, both for additional information and for useful software and databases. We explain specialist terms where they are first used, and include an extensive glossary at the back of the book that defines all terms in the text that are in bold type. At the end of each chapter is a list of questions (some short-answer, and some prose) that allow the reader to test their knowledge as they proceed. Teachers may be interested to know that most of the figures are freely available from the Garland Science Website (www.garlandscience.com) for use in teaching materials.

An obvious difference from the first edition is the presence of two extra chapters, reflecting developments in understanding the human genome in the context of other hominid genomes, and in complex disease. A very welcome development is the availability of full-color printing, which makes complex figures much easier to understand.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We have many people to thank for contributions to this book. Twenty-five researchers found time to write Opinion Boxes; we are very grateful to: Mark Achtman, Elizabeth Cirulli & David Goldstein, Graham Coop & Molly Przeworski, Dorian Fuller, Tom Gilbert, Boon-Peng Hoh & Maude Phipps, Doron Lancet & Tsviya Olender, Daniel MacArthur, Andrea Manica & Anders Eriksson, Linda Marchant & Bill McGrew, John Novembre, Bert Roberts, Aylwyn Scally & Richard Durbin, Sarah Tishkoff, George van Driem, Bernard Wood, and Richard Wrangham & Rachel Carmody. We must stress that any opinions outside these Boxes are our own, and not necessarily endorsed by the Opinion Box contributors.

We are very grateful to the external specialists who helped improve the manuscript by providing data and advice, commenting on figures and questions, and reviewing draft chapters. Of course, despite the efforts of reviewers, errors and omissions will remain, and we take full responsibility for these. Thanks to: John Armour (University of Nottingham), Chiara Batini (University of Leicester), Stefano Benazzi (University of Vienna), Antonio Brehm (University of Madeira), John Brookfield (University of Nottingham), Terry Brown (University of Manchester), Anne Buchanan (Pennsylvania State University), John M. Butler (The National Institute of Standards and Technology), Lucia Carbone (Oregon Health and Science University), Susana Carvalho (University of Oxford), Vincenza Colonna (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute), Murray Cox (Massey University), Todd R. Disotell (New York University), Michael Dunn (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Wolfgang Enard (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), Greg Gibson (Georgia Institute of Technology), Tom Gilbert (Natural History Museum of Denmark), Bernard Grandchamp (University of Paris Diderot), Ryan Gutenkunst (University of Arizona), Wolfgang Haak (University of Adelaide), Phillip Habgood (University of Queensland), Pille Hallast (University of Leicester), Terry Harrison (New York University), Simon Hay (University of Oxford), Andy I.R. Herries (La Trobe University), Sarah Hill (University of Cambridge), Hirohisa Hirai (Kyoto University), Rosalind Howes (University of Oxford), Arati Iyengar (University of Central Lancashire), Peter de Knijff (Leiden University Medical Center), Vincent Macaulay (University of Glasgow), Ripan Malhi (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Nicola Man (University of New South Wales), Tomas Marques-Bonet (University Pompeu Fabra), Celia May (University of Leicester), Patrick McGrath (Georgia Tech), Bill McGrew (University of Cambridge), Pierpaolo Maisano Delser (University of Leicester), Mait Metspalu (University of Tartu), Darren Monckton (University of Glasgow), Maru Mormina (University of East Anglia), Connie Mulligan (University of Florida), David Nelson (Baylor College of Medicine), Barbara Ottolini (University of Leicester), Svante Pääbo (Max

Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), Luca Pagani (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute), Luisa Pereira (University of Porto), Fred Piel (University of Oxford), Sohini Ramachandran (Brown University), Christine Rees (Illumina), Tim Reynolds (Birkbeck, University of London), Jorge Macedo Rocha (University of Porto), Rebecca Rogers Ackermann (University of Cape Town), Alexandra Rosa (University of Madeira), Mark Seielstad (University of California San Francisco), Giorgio Sirugo (Tor Vergata University Medical School), Roscoe Stanyon (University of Florence), Jay Stock (University of Cambridge), Peter Sudbery (University of Sheffield), Dallas Swallow (University College London), Martin Tobin (University of Leicester), Richard Villems (University of Tartu), Cynthia Vigueira (Washington University St. Louis), Bence Viola (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), Tim White (University of California, Berkeley), Mike Whitlock (University of British Columbia), Jinchuan Xing (Rutgers University), Yali Xue (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute), and Bryndis Yngvadottir (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute).

We thank Liz Owen at Garland for her persistence, pragmatism, and practical help in bringing HEG2 to fruition. Dave Borrowdale's efficient administration of the review process of text and figures has also been greatly appreciated. We thank the artist, Matt McClements, for the professional job he has done in redrawing our figures. We also thank Georgina Lucas for helping us through the proof stage.

We are also grateful for the funding bodies and institutions that have allowed us to maintain our research interests in human evolutionary genetics, and to produce this book. In particular, MJ thanks the Wellcome Trust for funding through a Senior Fellowship, and the University of Leicester for providing a collegial working environment. EH thanks the same institution for giving him gainful employment. TK thanks colleagues from the Division of Biological Anthropology, University of Cambridge, for their support; and MH and CTS thank the Wellcome Trust both for its direct support and for its creation of the stimulating environment of the Sanger Institute.

Writing a textbook is undoubtedly interesting and educational, but also onerous. Much of this burden has fallen on our families and colleagues, as well as ourselves. We all thank our current and former group members for putting up with the distractions of book preparation, and for interesting delicacies from around the world. In addition, MJ thanks Nicky, Bill, and Isobel, EH thanks Gill and Kirsten, MH thanks Liz, Edward, Jenny, and Audrey, TK thanks Dagne and Uku, and CTS thanks Yali and Jack. Perhaps this book can now provide an explanation for our preoccupations and absences.

## **CONTENTS**

Chapter 1	An Introduction to Human Evolutionary Genetics	1
Chapter 2	Organization and Inheritance of the Human Genome	17
Chapter 3	Human Genome Variation	43
Chapter 4	Finding and Assaying Genome Diversity	95
Chapter 5	Processes Shaping Diversity	133
Chapter 6	Making Inferences from Diversity	167
Chapter 7	Humans as Apes	225
Chapter 8	What Genetic Changes Have Made Us Human?	257
Chapter 9	Origins of Modern Humans	283
Chapter 10	The Distribution of Diversity	319
Chapter 11	The Colonization of the Old World and Australia	341
Chapter 12	Agricultural Expansions	363
Chapter 13	Into New-Found Lands	409
Chapter 14	What Happens When Populations Meet	443
Chapter 15	Understanding the Past, Present, and Future of Phenotypic Variation	477
Chapter 16	Evolutionary Insights into Simple Genetic Diseases	517
Chapter 17	Evolution and Complex Diseases	541
Chapter 18	Identity and Identification	571
Appendix		601
Glossary		609
Index		641

## **DETAILED CONTENTS**

CHAPTER 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS  1.1 WHAT IS HUMAN EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS?  1.2 INSIGHTS INTO PHENOTYPES AND DISEASES  A shared evolutionary history underpins our understanding of biology  Understanding evolutionary history is essential to understanding human biology today  Understanding evolutionary history shapes our expectations about the future	1 1 2 2 4 5	2.6 MITOSIS, MEIOSIS, AND THE INHERITANCE OF THE GENOME  2.7 RECOMBINATION—THE GREAT RESHUFFLER  2.8 NONRECOMBINING SEGMENTS OF THE GENOME  The male-specific Y chromosome escapes crossing over for most of its length  Maternally inherited mtDNA escapes from recombination  SUMMARY  QUESTIONS	31 34 36 37 37 40 41
1.3 COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS OF THE HUMAN PAST	6	REFERENCES	41
Understanding chronology allows comparison of evidence from different scientific approaches	8	CHAPTER 3 HUMAN GENOME VARIATION	43
It is important to synthesize different records of the past None of the different records represents an unbiased picture of the past	10 10	3.1 GENETIC VARIATION AND THE PHENOTYPE  Some DNA sequence variation causes Mendelian genetic disease	<b>43</b>
1.4 WHAT CAN WE KNOW ABOUT THE PAST? 1.5 THE ETHICS OF STUDYING HUMAN POPULATIONS	11 12	The relationship between genotype and phenotype is usually complex	46
SUMMARY	14	Mutations are diverse and have different rates and mechanisms	46
REFERENCES	14	3.2 SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS (SNPS) IN THE NUCLEAR GENOME	47
CHAPTER 2 ORGANIZATION AND INHERITANCE OF THE HUMAN GENOME	17	Base substitutions can occur through base misincorporation during DNA replication	49
2.1 THE BIG PICTURE: AN OVERVIEW OF THE HUMAN GENOME	17	Base substitutions can be caused by chemical and physical mutagens	51
2.2 STRUCTURE OF DNA	20	Sophisticated DNA repair processes can fix much genome damage	52
<b>2.3 GENES, TRANSCRIPTION, AND TRANSLATION</b> Genes are made up of introns and exons, and include	22	The rate of base substitution can be estimated indirectly or directly	53
elements to initiate and regulate transcription  The genetic code allows nucleotide sequences to be	22	Because of their low mutation rate, SNPs usually show identity by descent	55
translated into amino acid sequences	24	The CpG dinucleotide is a hotspot for mutation	55
Gene expression is highly regulated in time and space  2.4 NONCODING DNA	26	Base substitutions and indels can affect the functions of genes	57
2.4 NONCODING DNA Some DNA sequences in the genome are repeated	26	Synonymous base substitutions Nonsynonymous base substitutions	57 58
in multiple copies	27	Indels within genes	59
2.5 HUMAN CHROMOSOMES AND THE HUMAN KARYOTYPE	28	Base substitutions outside ORFs Whole-genome resequencing provides an unbiased picture of SNP diversity	60 61
The human genome is divided into 46 chromosomes Size, centromere position, and staining methods	29	3.3 SEQUENCE VARIATION IN MITOCHONDRIAL DNA	62
allow chromosomes to be distinguished	31	mtDNA has a high mutation rate	62

	transmission of mtDNA mutations between erations is complex	64	spec	er extension and detection by mass trometry is a medium-throughput method	109
	VARIATION IN TANDEMLY REPEATED DNA SEQUENCES	65		throughput SNP chips simultaneously analyze than 1 million SNPs	110
array	osatellites have short repeat units and repeat ys, and mutate through replication slippage	66	Who desig	le-genome SNP chips are based on a tag SNP gn	110
	osatellite mutation rates and processes satellites have longer repeat units and arrays,	67	4.6	DATABASES OF SEQUENCE VARIATION	112
	mutate through recombination mechanisms	69	4.7	DISCOVERING AND ASSAYING VARIATION AT	
	satellite diversity and mutation	70	7./	MICROSATELLITES	112
	meres contain specialized and functionally ortant repeat arrays	71	4.8	DISCOVERING AND ASSAYING STRUCTURAL VARIATION ON DIFFERENT SCALES	114
	llites are large, sometimes functionally important,		Dicc	overing and assaying variation at minisatellites	114
repe	at arrays	72		overing and assaying variation at minisatelines	114
3.5	TRANSPOSABLE ELEMENT INSERTIONS	73		ls, including Alu/LINE polymorphisms	115
3.6	STRUCTURAL VARIATION IN THE GENOME	75		overing and assaying structural polymorphisms	
	e genomic disorders arise from recombination		and	copy-number variants	115
	veen segmental duplications	76	4.9	PHASING: FROM GENOTYPES TO HAPLOTYPES	119
	y-number variation is widespread in the human	77	Hapl	otypes can be determined by physical separation	120
geno	genetic examination of chromosomes can reveal	//		otypes can be determined by statistical methods	120
	e-scale structural variants	78	Hapl	otypes can be determined by pedigree analysis	122
3.7	THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND SEX ON MUTATION RATE	78	4.10	STUDYING GENETIC VARIATION IN ANCIENT	
	THE EFFECTS OF RECOMBINATION ON GENOME	70		SAMPLES	123
3.8	VARIATION	81	DNA	is degraded after death	123
Con	omewide haplotype structure reveals past	01		amination is a major problem	125
reco	mbination behavior	84		ication of next-generation sequencing to aDNA	127
	ombination behavior can be revealed by direct ies in pedigrees and sperm DNA	87		MARY	129
The	process of gene conversion results in			STIONS	130
noni	reciprocal exchange between DNA sequences	88	-	RENCES	130
SUM	MARY	90	KLIL	RENCES	130
QUE	STIONS	91	CHA	PTER 5 PROCESSES SHAPING	
REFE	ERENCES	92	DIV	ERSITY	133
				BASIC CONCEPTS IN POPULATION GENETICS	133
	APTER 4 FINDING AND ASSAYING			do we need evolutionary models?	133
GEN	IOME DIVERSITY	95	•	Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium is a simple model	133
4.1	FIRST, FIND YOUR DNA	96		ppulation genetics	134
4.2	THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)	98	•	GENERATING DIVERSITY BY MUTATION	
4.3	SANGER SEQUENCING, THE HUMAN REFERENCE	70	J.2	AND RECOMBINATION	136
4.3	SEQUENCE, AND SNP DISCOVERY	100	Muta	ation changes allele frequencies	137
4.4		100		ation can be modeled in different ways	137
4.4	A QUANTUM LEAP IN VARIATION STUDIES: NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING	101		otic recombination generates new combinations	139
	nina sequencing is a widely used NGS method	102		age disequilibrium is a measure of recombination	133
	uencing can be targeted to regions of specific			e population level	140
	rest or the exome	105		mbination results in either crossing over or	
	data have to be processed and interpreted d-generation methods use original, unamplified DNA	106	_	e conversion, and is not uniform across the	4 4 4
		10/	geno		140
	SNP TYPING: LOW-, MEDIUM-, AND HIGH-	100	5.3	ELIMINATING DIVERSITY BY GENETIC DRIFT	141
	OUGHPUT METHODS FOR ASSAYING VARIATION	108		effective population size is a key concept in	
PCK-	-RFLP typing is a simple low-throughput method	108	popu	ulation genetics	142

Different parts of the genome have different effective population sizes	143	Genomewide data allow calculation of genetic distances between individuals	176
Genetic drift causes the fixation and elimination of new alleles	143	Complex population structure can be analyzed statistically	177
Variation in census population size and reproductive success influence effective population size	144	Population structure can be analyzed using genomic data	178
Population subdivision can influence effective population size	147	Genetic distance and population structure can be represented using multivariate analyses	179
Mate choice can influence effective population size	148	6.4 PHYLOGENETICS	182
Genetic drift influences the disease heritages of isolated populations	149	Phylogenetic trees have their own distinctive terminology	182
5.4 THE EFFECT OF SELECTION ON DIVERSITY	149	There are several different ways to reconstruct	
Mate choice can affect allele frequencies by sexual selection	153	phylogenies Trees can be constructed from matrices of genetic	184
5.5 MIGRATION	154	distances	184
There are several models of migration	154	Trees can be generated using character-based methods	185
There can be sex-specific differences in migration	155	How confident can we be of a particular	103
5.6 INTERPLAY AMONG THE DIFFERENT FORCES OF		phylogenetic tree?	188
EVOLUTION The second se	156	Networks are methods for displaying multiple equivalent trees	188
There are important equilibria in population genetics	157	6.5 COALESCENT APPROACHES TO RECONSTRUCTING	
Mutation-drift balance	157	POPULATION HISTORY	190
Recombination—drift balance	157	The genealogy of a DNA sequence can be described	404
Mutation–selection balance  Does selection or drift determine the future of	158	mathematically  Neutral mutations can be modeled on the gene	191
an allele?	159	genealogy using Poisson statistics	192
5.7 THE NEUTRAL THEORY OF MOLECULAR EVOLUTION	160	Coalescent analysis can be a simulation tool for hypothesis testing	193
The molecular clock assumes a constant rate of		Coalescent analysis uses ancestral graphs to model selection and recombination	193
mutation and can allow dating of speciation  There are problems with the assumptions of the	160	Coalescent models of large datasets are approximate	194
molecular clock	161	6.6 DATING EVOLUTIONARY EVENTS USING	
SUMMARY	163	GENETIC DATA	194
QUESTIONS	164	Dating population splits using F <sub>ST</sub> and Nei's D	
REFERENCES	164	statistics is possible, but requires a naive view of human evolution	195
CHAPTER 6 MAKING INFERENCES FROM		Evolutionary models can include the timing of	105
DIVERSITY	167	evolutionary events as parameters  Evolutionary models and effective population size	195 196
6.1 WHAT DATA CAN WE USE?	167	An allele can be dated using diversity at linked loci	197
6.2 SUMMARIZING GENETIC VARIATION	168	Interpreting TMRCA	198
Heterozygosity is commonly used to measure genetic	100	Estimations of mutation rate can be derived from direct measurements in families or indirect	
diversity	168	comparisons of species	198
Nucleotide diversity can be measured using the population mutation parameter theta $(\theta)$	169	An estimate of generation time is required to convert some genetic date estimates into years	198
The mismatch distribution can be used to represent genetic diversity	172	6.7 HAS SELECTION BEEN ACTING?	200
6.3 MEASURING GENETIC DISTANCE	173	Differences in gene sequences between species can be used to detect selection	203
Genetic distances between populations can be		Comparing variation between species with	203
measured using F <sub>ST</sub> or Nei's D statistics	173	variation within a species can detect selection	207
Distances between alleles can be calculated using models of mutation	175	Selection tests can be based on the analysis of allele frequencies at variant sites	208

dive	paring haplotype frequency and haplotype rsity can reveal positive selection	209	hum		247
popu	ysis of frequency differences between ulations can indicate positive selection	209		atures of lineage-specific selection can be cted in ape genomes	250
	er methods can be used to detect ongoing ery recent positive selection	214	SUM	MARY	254
	can we combine information from different	214	QUE	STIONS	254
	stical tests?	214	REFE	RENCES	254
Tests	for positive selection have severe limitations	215	CILI	DTED O WHAT CENETIC CHANCES	
6.8	ANALYZING GENETIC DATA IN A GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT	216		APTER 8 WHAT GENETIC CHANGES VE MADE US HUMAN?	257
Gene	etic data can be displayed on maps	217	8.1	MORPHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES	
	etic boundary analysis identifies the zones of			EN ROUTE TO HOMO SAPIENS	258
land:	test allele frequency change within a genetic scape	219		e human traits evolved early in hominin history human mind is unique	260 263
	ial autocorrelation quantifies the relationship	210		a few phenotypes are unique to modern humans	265
	lele frequency with geography tel testing is an alternative approach to examining	219	8.2	GENETIC UNIQUENESS OF HUMANS AND HOMININS	265
a rela	ationship between genetic distance and other ince measures	220		sequence and structural differences between ans and other great apes can be cataloged	265
SUM	MARY	220		ans have gained and lost a few genes	
OUES	STIONS	221		pared with other great apes	266
-	RENCES	222		ans differ in the sequence of genes compared other great apes	269
CHA	APTER 7 HUMANS AS APES	225		ans differ from other apes in the expression s of genes	270
Whic	ch nonhuman animals are the closest living			ome sequencing has revealed a small number	
	ives of humans?	225		red genetic differences between humans and Neanderthals and Denisovans	272
Are r	numans typical apes?	225		GENETIC BASIS OF PHENOTYPIC DIFFERENCES	_,_
7.1	EVIDENCE FROM MORPHOLOGY	226	0.5	BETWEEN APES AND HUMANS	273
	ates are an Order of mammals	226	Muta	ations causing neoteny have contributed to the	
featu	inoids share a number of phenotypic ures with other anthropoids	228	evol	ution of the human brain genetic basis for laterality and language remains	273
	estral relationships of hominoids are difficult solve on morphological evidence	230	uncl		275
	. •		Wha	t next?	278
	EVIDENCE FROM CHROMOSOMES	232	SUM	MARY	278
	an and great ape karyotypes look similar, but dentical	232	QUE	STIONS	279
	ecular cytogenetic analyses support the picture karyotype comparisons	233	REFE	RENCES	279
7.3	EVIDENCE FROM MOLECULES	236	CHA	PTER 9 ORIGINS OF MODERN HUMANS	283
Mole	ecular data support a recent date of the human divergence	237		EVIDENCE FROM FOSSILS AND MORPHOLOGY e fossils that may represent early hominins from	284
Gene	etic data have resolved the gorilla–chimpanzee– an trichotomy	237	4–7	MYA are known from Africa ils of australopithecines and their contemporaries	285
	rence divergence is different among great apes			nown from Africa	287
acros	ss genetic loci	239		genus <i>Homo</i> arose in Africa	290
mate		241	are f	earliest anatomically modern human fossils ound in Africa	294
	DNA sequence divergence rates differ in inoid lineages	241	The an o	morphology of current populations suggests rigin in Africa	295
7.4	GENETIC DIVERSITY AMONG THE GREAT APES	242	9.2	EVIDENCE FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS	295
Ηοω	many general species and subspecies are there?	247	Pale	olithic archaeology has been studied extensively	298

	ence from linguistics suggests an origin of juage in Africa	299	Low differentiation can result from balancing selection	334
9.3	HYPOTHESES TO EXPLAIN THE ORIGIN OF	200	High differentiation can result from directional selection	335
	MODERN HUMANS	300	Positive selection at EDAR	336
9.4	EVIDENCE FROM THE GENETICS OF PRESENT-DAY POPULATIONS	301	SUMMARY	338
Gen	etic diversity is highest in Africa	301	QUESTIONS	339
	etic phylogenies mostly root in Africa	304	REFERENCES	339
	chondrial DNA phylogeny	304		
	romosomal phylogeny	305	CHAPTER 11 THE COLONIZATION OF THE OL	D
	er phylogenies	305	WORLD AND AUSTRALIA	341
Insig	ghts can be obtained from demographic models	306	11.1 A COLDER AND MORE VARIABLE ENVIRONMENT	
9.5		307	15-100 KYA	341
Den	ient mtDNA sequences of Neanderthals and isovans are distinct from modern human variation eanderthal draft genome sequence has been	308	11.2 FOSSIL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR TWO EXPANSIONS OF ANATOMICALLY MODERN	
	erated	309	HUMANS OUT OF AFRICA IN THE LAST ~130 KY	344
A De	enisovan genome sequence has been generated	310	Anatomically modern, behaviorally pre-modern humans expanded transiently into the Middle East	
SUM	IMARY	313	~90–120 KYA	345
QUE	STIONS	315	Modern human behavior first appeared in Africa	
REF	ERENCES	315	after 100 KYA Fully modern humans expanded into the Old World	346
CUI	APTER 10 THE DISTRIBUTION OF		and Australia ~50–70 KYA	347
		240	Modern human fossils in Asia, Australia, and Europe	347
עוע	ERSITY	319	Initial colonization of Australia	349
10.1	STUDYING HUMAN DIVERSITY	319	Upper Paleolithic transition in Europe and Asia	352
	history and ethics of studying diversity are plex	319	11.3 A SINGLE MAJOR MIGRATION OUT OF AFRICA 50-70 KYA	353
	aeus' classification of human diversity	320	Populations outside Africa carry a shared subset of	
	on's "Comparative worth of different races"	320	African genetic diversity with minor Neanderthal	252
	ern attitudes to studying diversity o should be studied?	320 323	admixture mtDNA and Y-chromosomal studies show the	353
	w large-scale studies of human genetic variation	323	descent of all non-African lineages from a single	
	e made major contributions to human evolutionary		ancestor for each who lived 55–75 KYA	355
_	etics	323	11.4 EARLY POPULATION DIVERGENCE BETWEEN	
	at is a population?	326	<b>AUSTRALIANS AND EURASIANS</b>	357
How	many people should be analyzed?	327	SUMMARY	360
	APPORTIONMENT OF HUMAN DIVERSITY	328	QUESTIONS	361
	apportionment of diversity shows that most ation is found within populations	328	REFERENCES	361
	apportionment of diversity can differ between		CHAPTER 12 AGRICULTURAL EXPANSIONS	363
_	ments of the genome	329		
	erns of diversity generally change gradually from e to place	330	12.1 DEFINING AGRICULTURE	363
•	origin of an individual can be determined		12.2 THE WHERE, WHEN, AND WHY OF AGRICULTURE	365
_	orisingly precisely from their genotype	331	Where and when did agriculture develop?	365
	distribution of rare variants differs from that of	222	Why did agriculture develop?	366
	mon variants	332	Which domesticates were chosen?	368
10.3	THE INFLUENCE OF SELECTION ON THE	222	12.3 OUTCOMES OF AGRICULTURE	369
Th -	APPORTIONMENT OF DIVERSITY	333	Agriculture had major impacts on demography and disease	369
	distribution of levels of differentiation has been lied empirically	334	Rapid demographic growth	369

χV

Malnutrition and infectious disease	369	CHAPTER 13 INTO NEW-FOUND LANDS	409
Agriculture led to major societal changes	371	13.1 SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW TERRITORIES	409
12.4 THE FARMING—LANGUAGE CO-DISPERSAL HYPOTHESIS	372	Sea levels have changed since the out-of-Africa migration	409
Some language families have spread widely and rapidly	372	What drives new settlement of uninhabited lands?	411
Linguistic dating and construction of proto-		13.2 PEOPLING OF THE AMERICAS	412
languages have been used to test the hypothesis	373	The changing environment has provided several	712
What are the genetic implications of language spreads?	373	opportunities for the peopling of the New World	413
12.5 OUT OF THE NEAR EAST INTO EUROPE	374	Fossil and archaeological evidence provide a	415
Nongenetic evidence provides dates for the	374	range of dates for the settlement of the New World  Fossils	415 415
European Neolithic Different models of expansion give different	3/4	Archaeological remains	416
expectations for genetic patterns	377	Clovis and the Paleoindians	416
Models are oversimplifications of reality	378	Pre-Clovis sites	416
Principal component analysis of classical genetic	3,0	Unresolved issues	417
polymorphisms was influential	379	Did the first settlers go extinct?	418
Interpreting synthetic maps	379	A three-migration hypothesis has been suggested	
mtDNA evidence has been controversial, but ancient		on linguistic grounds	419
DNA data are transforming the field	380	Genetic evidence has been used to test the single-	
Data from ancient mtDNA	382	and the three-wave migration scenarios	419
Y-chromosomal data show strong clines in Europe	384	Mitochondrial DNA evidence	420
New developments for the Y chromosome	384	Interpretation of the mtDNA data	422
Biparentally inherited nuclear DNA has not yet		Evidence from the Y chromosome	422
contributed much, but important ancient DNA data are now emerging	386	Evidence from the autosomes	424
Ancient DNA data	387	Conclusions from the genetic data	425
What developments will shape debate in the future?	388	13.3 PEOPLING OF THE PACIFIC	425
12.6 OUT OF TROPICAL WEST AFRICA INTO SUB-	300	Fossil and archaeological evidence suggest that Remote Oceania was settled more recently than Near Oceania	e 427
EQUATORIAL AFRICA	388	Two groups of languages are spoken in Oceania	428
There is broad agreement on the background to African agricultural expansion	388	Several models have been proposed to explain the spread of Austronesian speakers	430
Rapid spread of farming economies	389	Austronesian dispersal models have been tested	
Bantu languages spread far and rapidly	390	with genetic evidence	431
Genetic evidence is broadly consistent, though		Classical polymorphisms	431
ancient DNA data are lacking	392	Globin gene mutations	432
Genomewide evidence	392	Mitochondrial DNA	433
Evidence from mtDNA and the Y chromosome	393	The Y chromosome	436
12.7 GENETIC ANALYSIS OF DOMESTICATED		Autosomal evidence	437
ANIMALS AND PLANTS	394	Evidence from other species has been used to test	420
Selective regimes had a massive impact on	205	the Austronesian dispersal models	438
phenotypes and genetic diversity	395	SUMMARY	440
Key domestication changes in crops Effects on crop genetic diversity	396 398	QUESTIONS	441
Phenotypic and genetic change in animals	399	REFERENCES	441
How have the origins of domesticated plants been	399		
identified?	400	CHAPTER 14 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN	
How have the origins of domesticated animals been identified?	401	POPULATIONS MEET	443
Cattle domestication	403	14.1 WHAT IS GENETIC ADMIXTURE?	443
		Admixture has distinct effects on genetic diversity	445
SUMMARY	404	14.2 THE IMPACT OF ADMIXTURE	447
QUESTIONS	405	Different sources of evidence can inform us about	
REFERENCES	405	admixture	447

Consequences of admixture for language Archaeological evidence for admixture	447 448	15.3 SKIN PIGMENTATION AS AN ADAPTATION TO ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT	485
The biological impact of admixture	449	Melanin is the most important pigment influencing	400
14.3 DETECTING ADMIXTURE	450	skin color  Variable ultraviolet light exposure is an adaptive	486
Methods based on allele frequency can be used to detect admixture	450	explanation for skin color variation  Several genes that affect human pigmentation are	486
Admixture proportions vary among individuals and populations	453	known	489
Calculating individual admixture levels using multiple loci	453	Genetic variation in human pigmentation genes is	400
Calculating individual admixture levels using genomewide data	454	consistent with natural selection  Does sexual selection have a role in human	492
Calculating admixture levels from estimated ancestry	456	phenotypic variation?	493
components Problems of measuring admixture	456 457	15.4 LIFE AT HIGH ALTITUDE AND ADAPTATION	405
Natural selection can affect the admixture	137	TO HYPOXIA  Natural selection has influenced the overproduction	495
proportions of individual genes	458	of red blood cells	495
14.4 LOCAL ADMIXTURE AND LINKAGE DISEQUILIBRIUM	460	High-altitude populations differ in their adaptation to altitude	496
How does admixture generate linkage	461	15.5 VARIATION IN THE SENSE OF TASTE	496
disequilibrium?  Admixture mapping	461 462	Variation in tasting phenylthiocarbamide is mostly	
Admixture dating	463	due to alleles of the <i>TAS2R38</i> gene	498
14.5 SEX-BIASED ADMIXTURE	464	There is extensive diversity of bitter taste receptors in humans	499
What is sex-biased admixture?	464	Sweet, umami, and sour tastes may show genetic	
Detecting sex-biased admixture	465	polymorphism	499
Sex-biased admixture resulting from directional mating	465	15.6 ADAPTING TO A CHANGING DIET BY DIGESTING	
The effect of admixture on our genealogical ancestry	467	MILK AND STARCH	500
14.6 TRANSNATIONAL ISOLATES	467	There are several adaptive hypotheses to explain lactase persistence	501
Roma and Jews are examples of widely spread transnational isolates	468	Lactase persistence is caused by SNPs within an	301
European Roma	468	enhancer of the lactase gene	502
The Jews	469	Increased copy number of the amylase gene reflects an adaptation to a high-starch diet	504
SUMMARY	471	•	
QUESTIONS	472	15.7 THE FUTURE OF HUMAN EVOLUTION Have we stopped evolving?	<b>506</b> 506
REFERENCES	473	Natural selection acts on modern humans	506
CHAPTER 15 UNDERSTANDING THE PAST,		Can we predict the role of natural selection in the	300
PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF PHENOTYPIC		future?	507
VARIATION	477	Climate change	507
15.1 NORMAL AND PATHOGENIC VARIATION IN AN		Dietary change Infectious disease	507 507
EVOLUTIONARY CONTEXT	477	What will be the effects of future demographic	307
15.2 KNOWN VARIATION IN HUMAN PHENOTYPES	478	changes?	508
What is known about human phenotypic variation?	478	Increasing population size	509
Morphology and temperature adaptation	479	Increased mobility	510
Facial features	479	Differential fertility	510
Tooth morphology and cranial proportions Behavioral differences	480 481	Differential generation time Will the mutation rate change?	511 512
How do we uncover genotypes underlying	401	SUMMARY	
phenotypes?	483		512
What have we discovered about genotypes	405	QUESTIONS REFERENCES	513
underlying phenotypes?	485	NEFENENCES	513

CHAPTER 16 EVOLUTIONARY INSIGHTS INTO SIMPLE GENETIC DISEASES	517	Candidate gene association studies have not generally been successful in identifying susceptibility alleles for complex disease	552
16.1 GENETIC DISEASE AND MUTATION—SELECTION BALANCE	520	Genomewide association studies can reliably identify susceptibility alleles to complex disease	552
Variation in the strength of purifying selection can affect incidence of genetic disease	520	GWAS data have been used for evolutionary genetic analysis	556
Variation in the deleterious mutation rate can affect incidence of genetic disease	522	17.4 WHAT COMPLEX DISEASE ALLELES DO WE EXPECT TO FIND IN THE POPULATION?	557
16.2 GENETIC DRIFT, FOUNDER EFFECTS, AND CONSANGUINITY	523	Negative selection acts on disease susceptibility alleles	557
Jewish populations have a particular disease heritage	524	Positive selection acts on disease resistance alleles	560
Finns have a disease heritage very distinct from other Europeans	525	Severe sepsis and CASP12 Malaria and the Duffy antigen HIV-1 and CCR5Δ32	560 560 562
Consanguinity can lead to increased rates of genetic disease	526	Unexpectedly, some disease susceptibility alleles with large effects are observed at high frequency	562
16.3 EVOLUTIONARY CAUSES OF GENOMIC DISORDERS	526	Susceptibility to kidney disease, APOL1, and resistance	
Segmental duplications allow genomic	507	to sleeping sickness	562
rearrangements with disease consequences	527	Implications for other GWAS results	563
Duplications accumulated in ancestral primates	529	17.5 GENETIC INFLUENCE ON VARIABLE RESPONSE	
16.4 GENETIC DISEASES AND SELECTION BY MALARIA	529	TO DRUGS	563
Sickle-cell anemia is frequent in certain populations due to balancing selection	531	Population differences in drug-response genes exist, but are not well understood	564
α-Thalassemias are frequent in certain populations	E2.4	SUMMARY	567
due to balancing selection Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	534	QUESTIONS	568
alleles are maintained at high frequency in malaria-endemic populations	535	REFERENCES	569
What can these examples tell us about natural		CHAPTER 18 IDENTITY AND	
selection?	537	IDENTIFICATION	571
SUMMARY	538	18.1 INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION	572
QUESTIONS	538	The first DNA fingerprinting and profiling methods	
REFERENCES	539	relied on minisatellites	573
411.5-5.4- TVA.115.411.115.401.515.4		PCR-based microsatellite profiling superseded	
CHAPTER 17 EVOLUTION AND COMPLEX		minisatellite analysis	574 574
DISEASES	541	How do we interpret matching DNA profiles?  Complications from related individuals, and DNA mixtures	576
17.1 DEFINING COMPLEX DISEASE	541	Large forensic identification databases are powerful	370
The genetic contribution to variation in disease risk		tools in crime-fighting	577
varies between diseases	544	Controversial aspects of identification databases	577
Infectious diseases are complex diseases	544	The Y chromosome and mtDNA are useful in	F70
17.2 THE GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEX DISEASES	546	specialized cases  Y chromosomes in individual identification	578 579
Is diabetes a consequence of a post-agricultural change in diet?	546	mtDNA in individual identification	580
The drifty gene hypothesis	547	18.2 WHAT DNA CAN TELL US ABOUT JOHN OR	
Evidence from genomewide studies	548	JANE DOE	580
The thrifty phenotype hypothesis	549	DNA-based sex testing is widely used and generally reliable	580
17.3 IDENTIFYING ALLELES INVOLVED IN COMPLEX		Sex reversal	581
DISEASE	549	Deletions of the AMELY locus in normal males	582
Genetic association studies are more powerful than linkage studies for detecting small genetic effects	549	Some other phenotypic characteristics are predictable from DNA	582

Reliability of predicting population of origin depends on what DNA variants are analyzed	583	What genes are encoded within the mitochondrial genome?	602
Prediction from forensic microsatellite multiplexes	583	What diseases are caused by mutations within	002
Prediction from other systems	584	mtDNA?	602
The problem of admixed populations	584	How has the study of mtDNA diversity developed?	602
18.3 DEDUCING FAMILY AND GENEALOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS	585	How is information from the mtDNA variants in an individual combined?	603
The probability of paternity can be estimated confidently	586	Why are all the deep-rooting clades called L? Why is mtDNA so useful for exploring the human	603
Other aspects of kinship analysis The Y chromosome and mtDNA are useful in	588	past? What about possible selection pressures?	605
genealogical studies	588	THE Y CHROMOSOME	605
The Thomas Jefferson paternity case	588	How has it evolved?	605
DNA-based identification of the Romanovs	590	What does the chromosome contain?	605
Y-chromosomal DNA has been used to trace modern diasporas	591	How similar are Y chromosomes within and between species?	606
Y-chromosomal haplotypes tend to correlate with patrilineal surnames	592	What molecular polymorphisms are found on the Y chromosome?	606
18.4 THE PERSONAL GENOMICS REVOLUTION	593	How should the polymorphic information from different variants be combined?	606
The first personal genetic analysis involved the Y chromosome and mtDNA	593	What are the applications of studying Y-chromosomal diversity?	608
Personal genomewide SNP analysis is used for ancestry and health testing Personal genome sequencing provides the ultimate	593	Is there any evidence of selection on the Y chromosome?	608
resolution	593	REFERENCES	608
Personal genomics offers both promise and problems	596	TEL ENERGES	000
SUMMARY	597	GLOSSARY	609
QUESTIONS	597		
REFERENCES	598	INDEX	641
APPENDIX	601		
HAPLOGROUP NOMENCLATURE	601		
THE MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME	602		
What are its origins?	602		