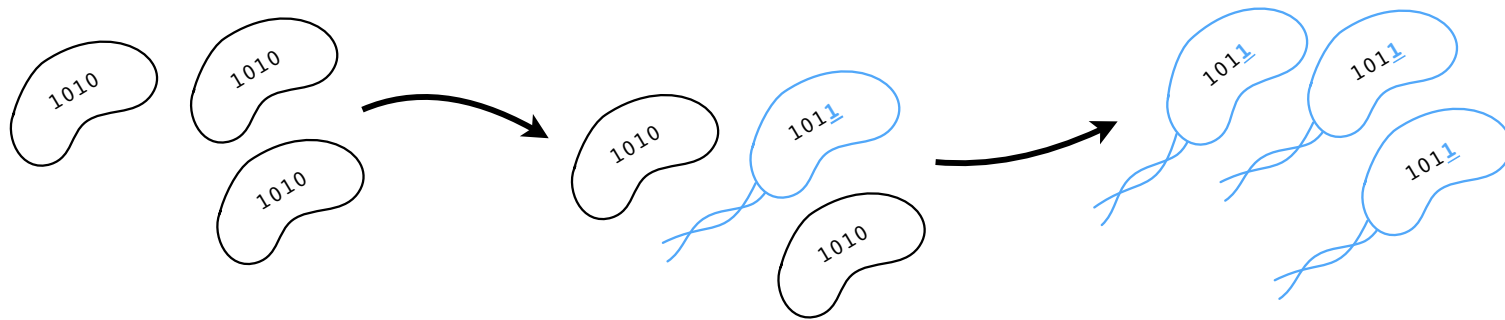


APPHYS 237 / BIO 251:
Quantitative Evolutionary Dynamics and Genomics

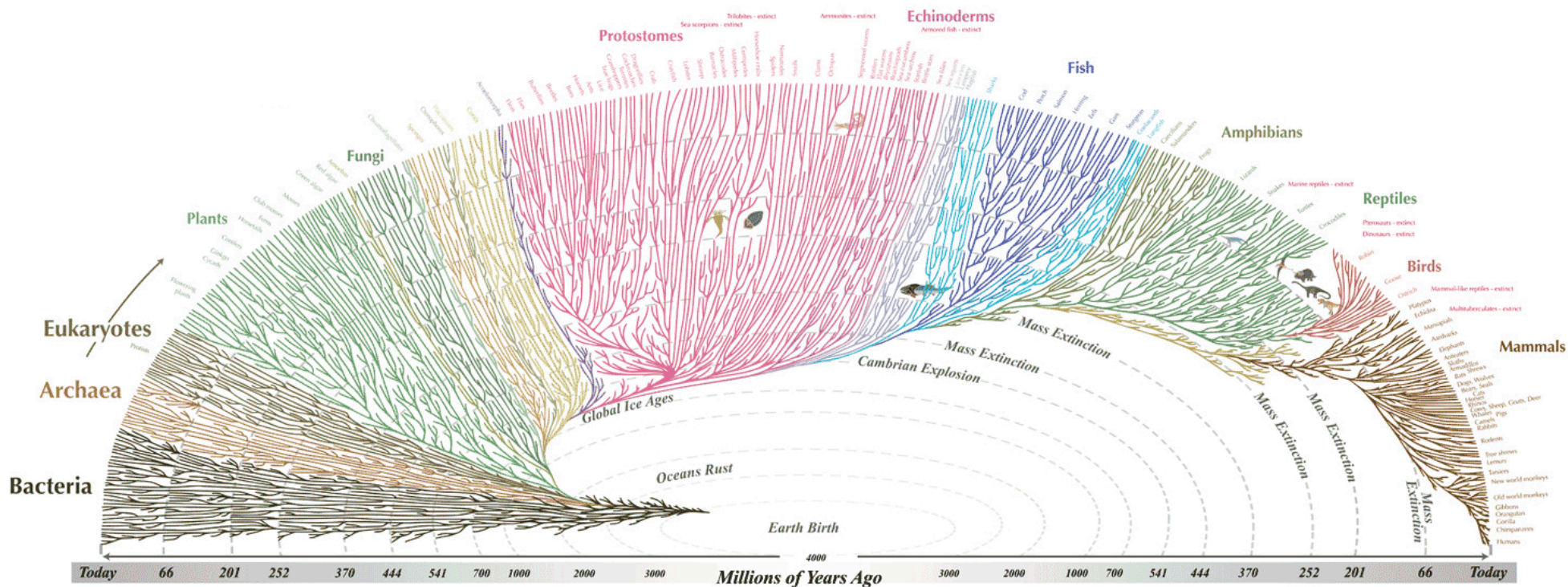



Evolution as an organizing principle



In 1858, Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace independently proposed a theory of biological evolution to explain the diversity of life on Earth. Since then the fossil record and DNA

studies have added, and continue to add, overwhelming support for this view of life's history. Evolution today is one of the best documented and widely accepted principles of modern science.



All the major and many of the minor living branches of life are shown on this diagram, but only a few of those that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct 

**Evolution can produce exquisitely fine-tuned structures
over long (geological) timescales**



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The Jurassic Park Theory of Evolution



“Life, uh, finds a way...”

Ophiocordyceps unilateralis



Evolution can produce exquisitely fine-tuned structures over long (geological) timescales

The Jurassic Park Theory of Evolution



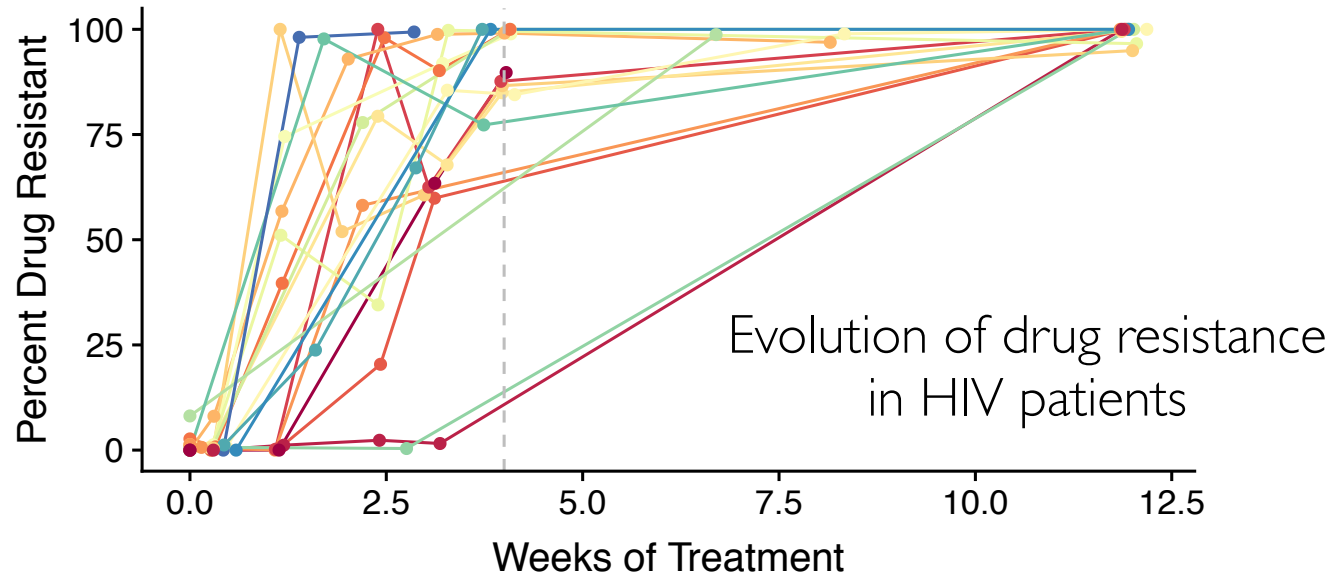
“Life, uh, finds a way...”

Ophiocordyceps unilateralis



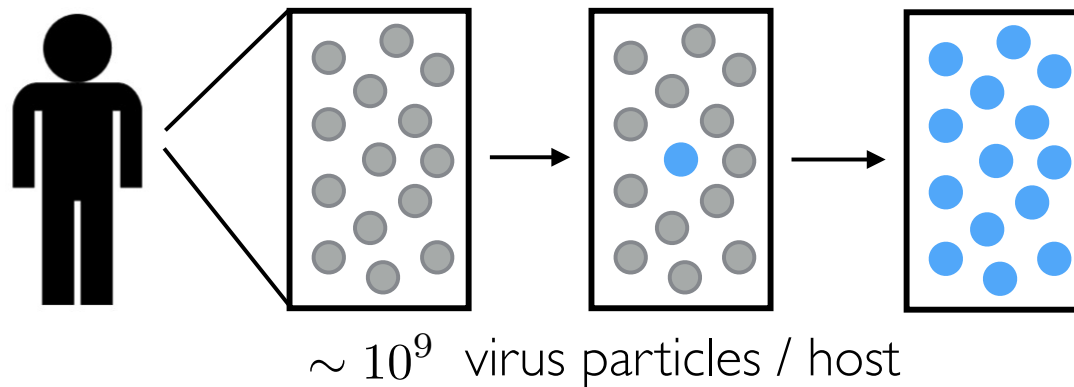
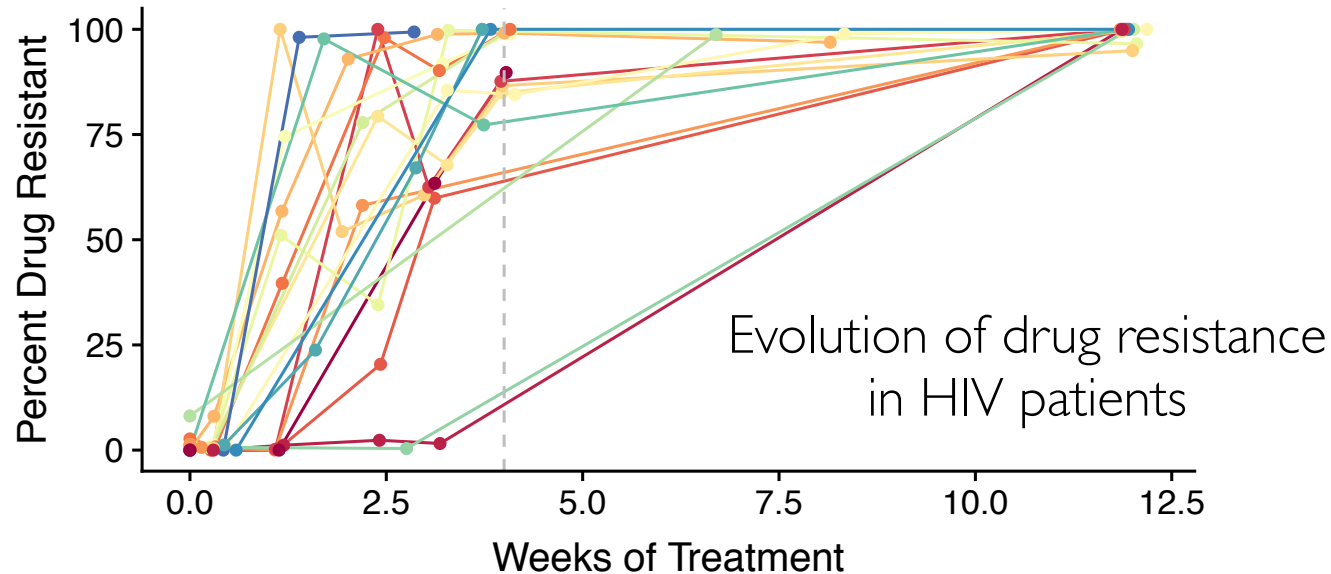
*Constrained by biological mechanisms & historical contingency
not clear how physics could help predict this*

Evolution can also occur on *human-relevant* timescales in fast growing microbial populations



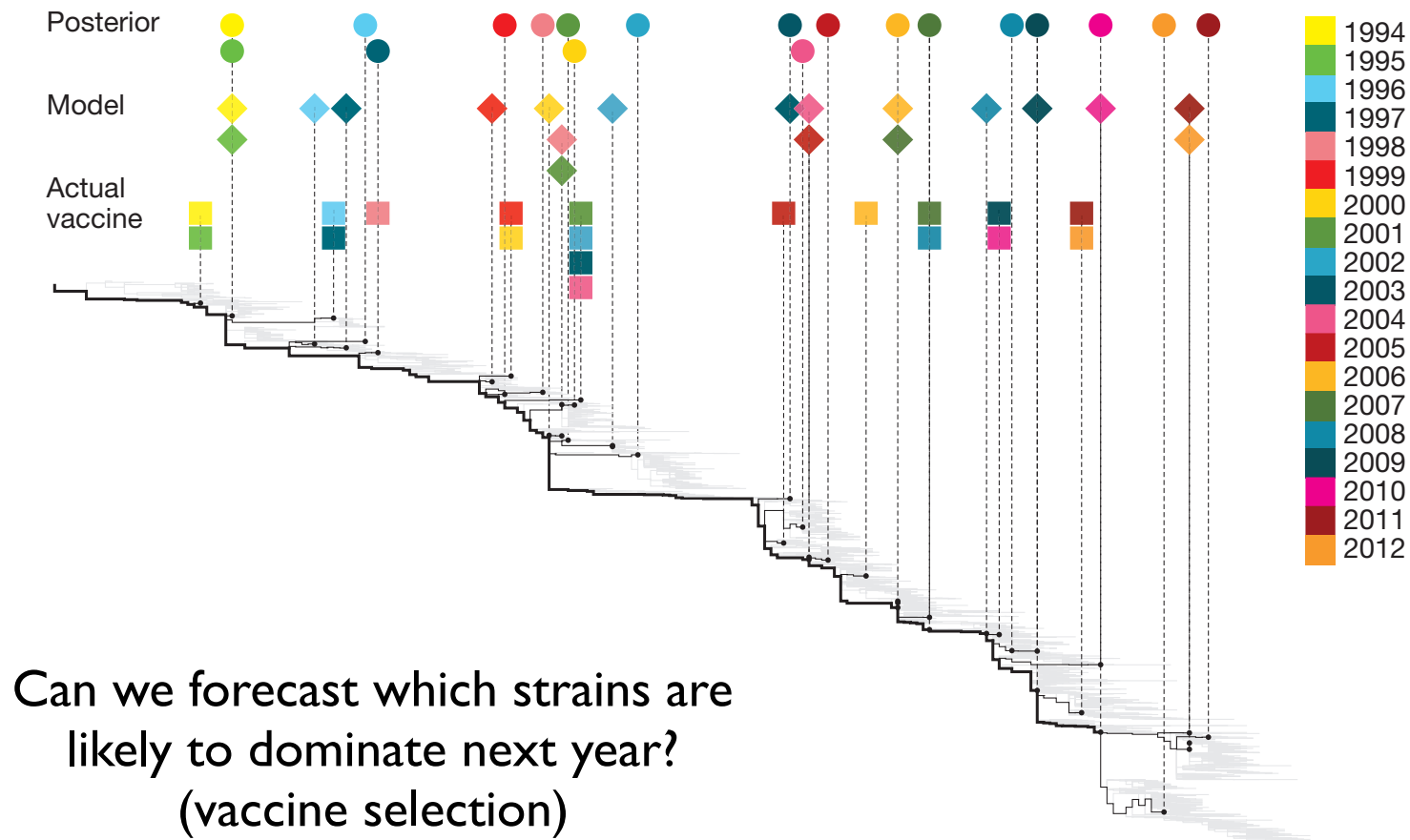
(Figure credit: Alison Feder, UC Berkeley)

Evolution can also occur on *human-relevant* timescales in fast growing microbial populations

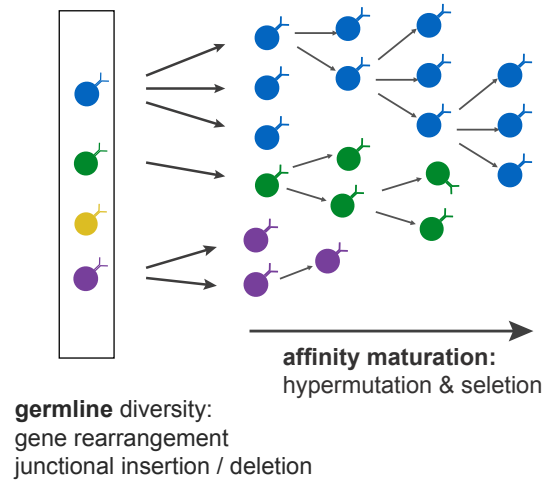


(Figure credit: Alison Feder, UC Berkeley)

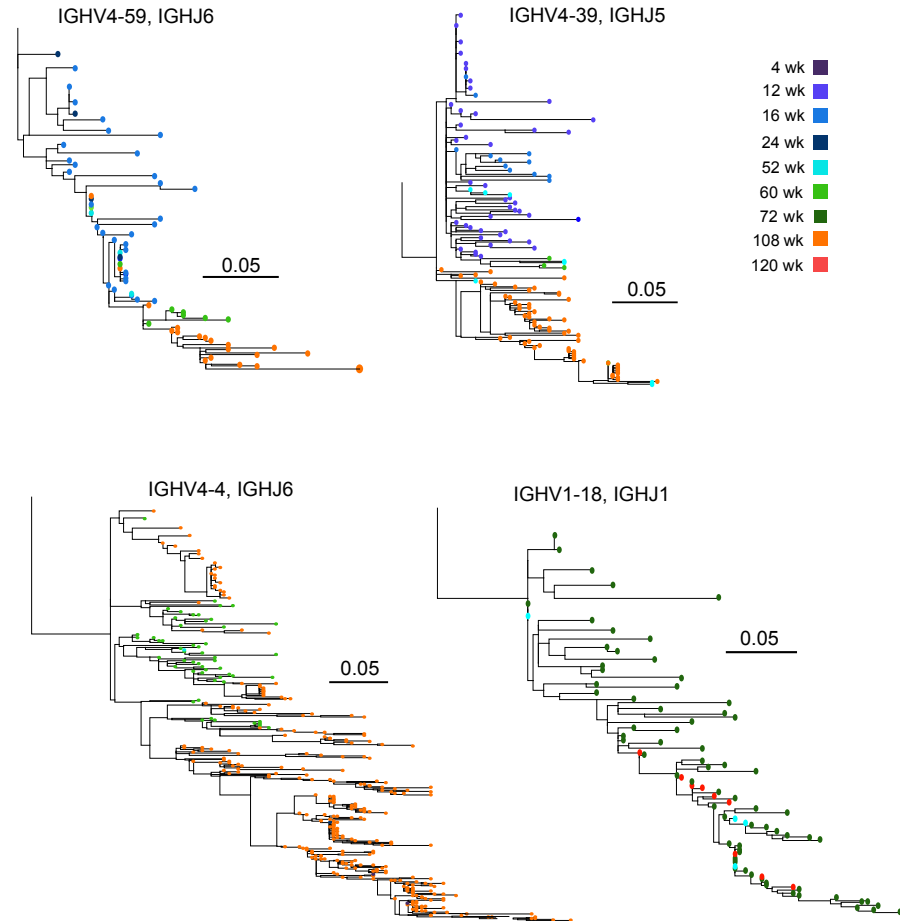
Example: antigenic evolution of the global influenza pop'n



Example: somatic evolution of immune repertoires

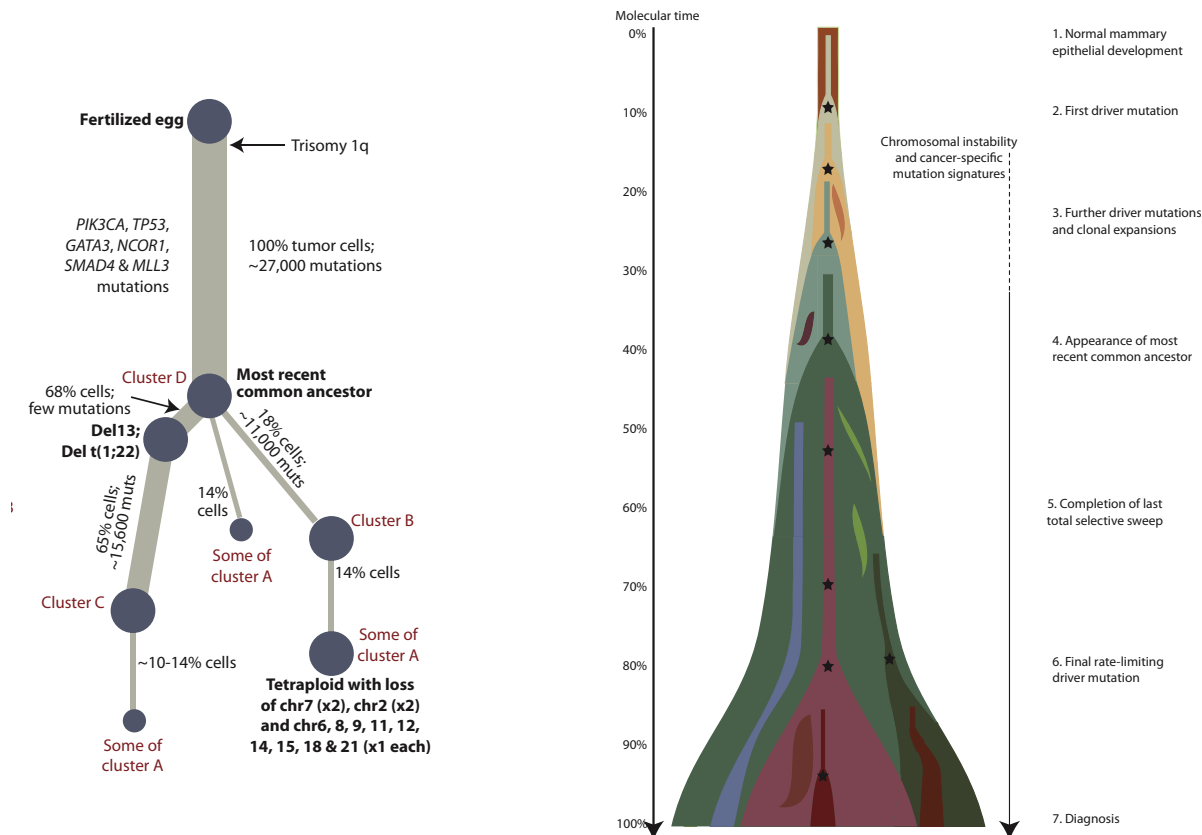


HIV patients



Can we guide the evolution of specific antibodies with the right vaccination strategy?

Example: somatic evolution of cancer tumors

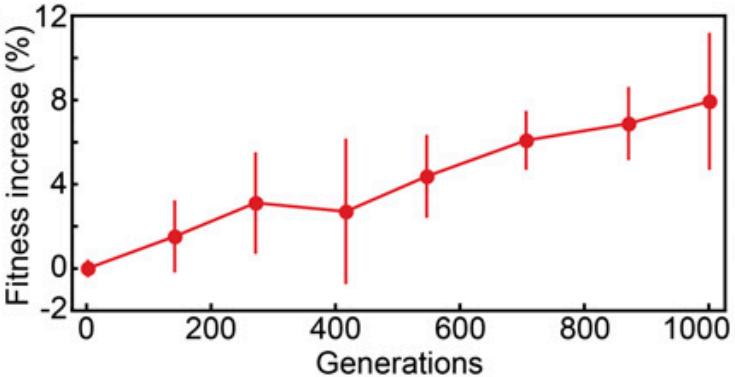
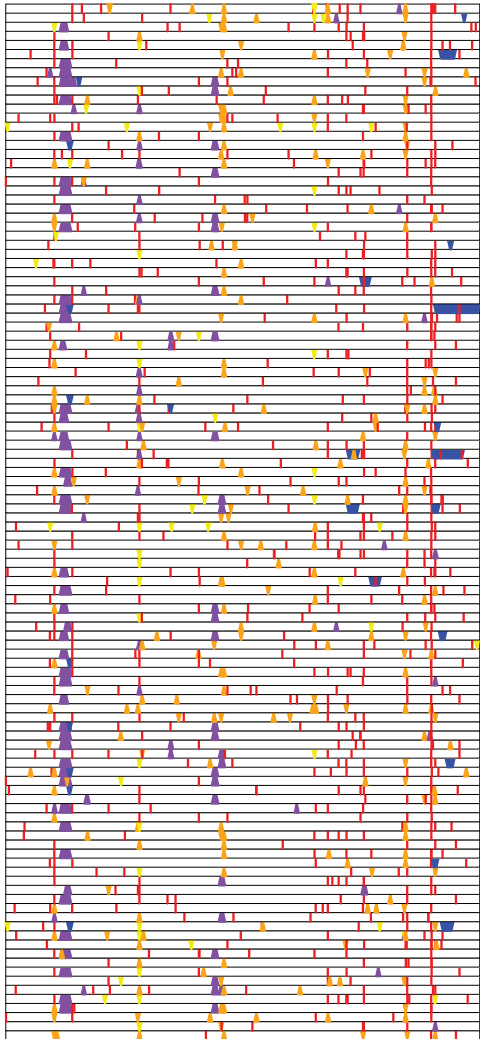


- How long does it take for cancer to emerge? 1 yr? 1000yrs?
- How rapidly do tumors acquire resistance to treatment?

Example: high-throughput evolution in the laboratory

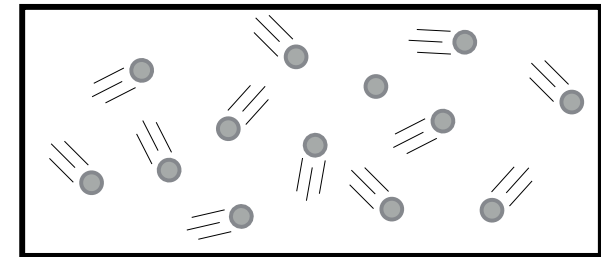
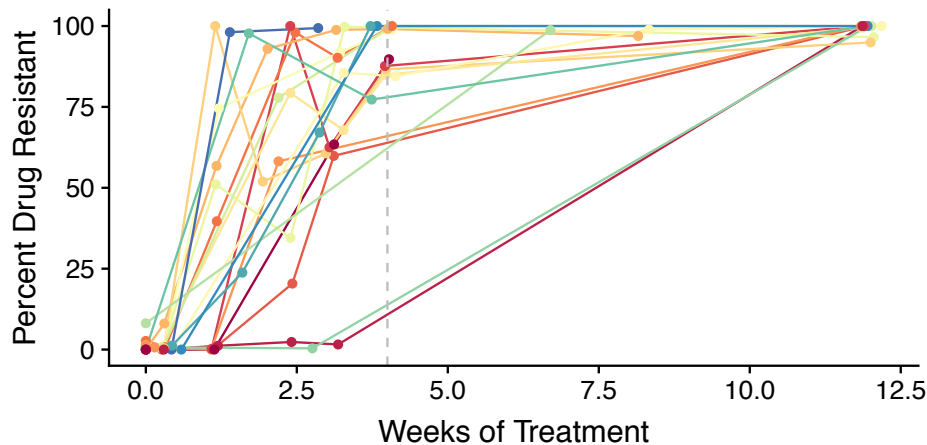
Position of mutations

↑
Independent Populations
↓

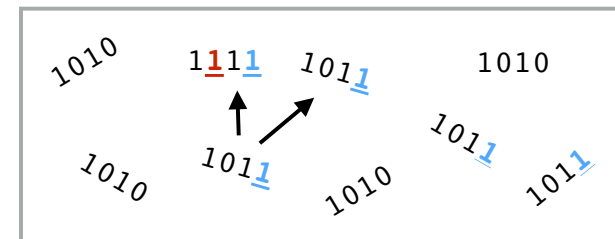
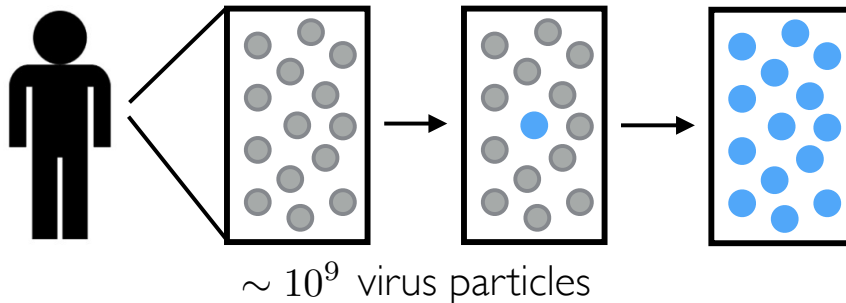


Variation
Across
Ensemble

Evolution as a statistical mechanical process



$$PV = nRT$$



Goal: understand the *mathematical models* and *experimental data* that help us think about this process in a quantitative way