

"Timing" the Human Race

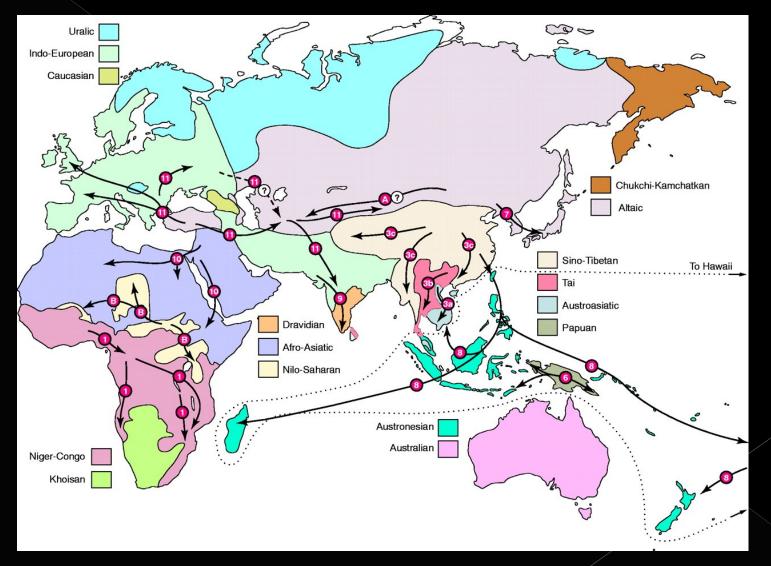
Mutation, Migration, & Diversity

Diversity Theories: Myths

"Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech."

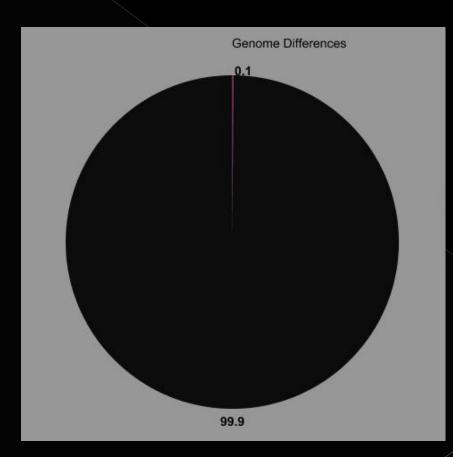


Diversity Theories: Language

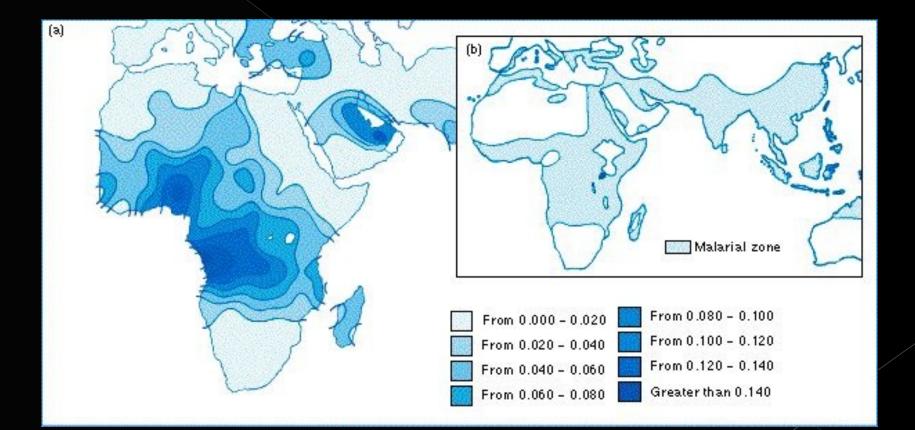


How different are we?

• .1% difference between two individuals

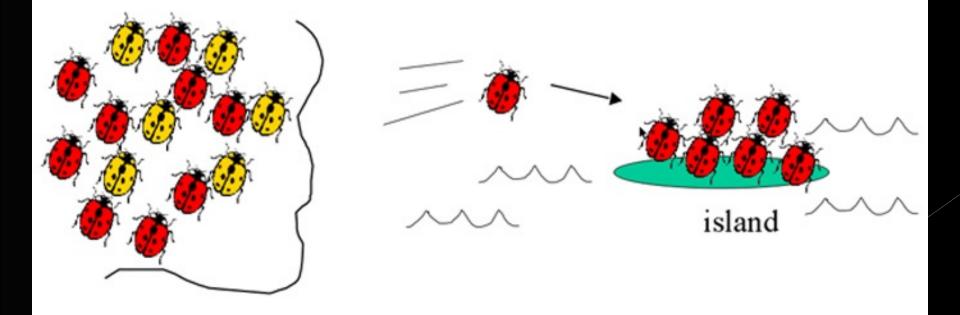


The Origin of Variation – Natural Selection



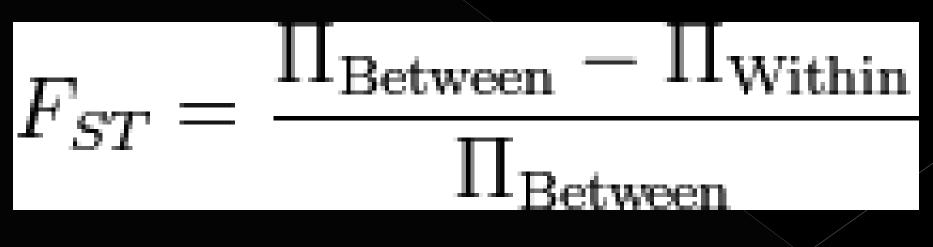
The Origin of Variation – Founder Effect

- founder effect: a few individuals from a population start a new population with a different allele frequency than the original population



Genetic Distance

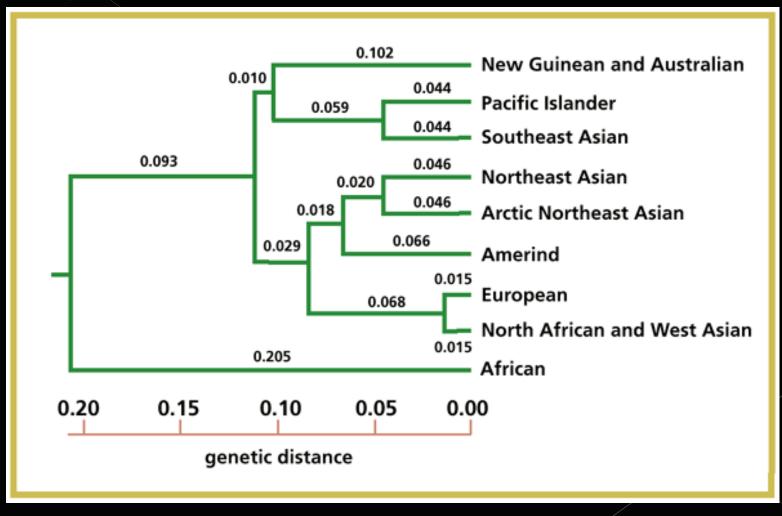
- aka, fixation index
- Comparison of genetic variability within and between populations"



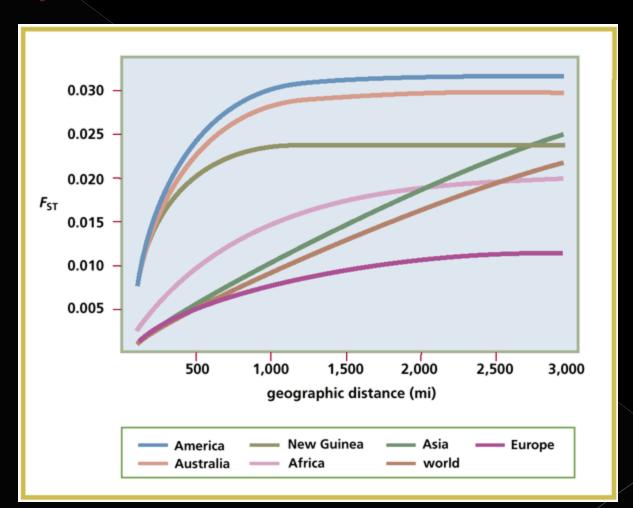
Genetic Distance

	Europe	SS Africa	East Asia
Europe		.1530	.1100
SS Africa	.1530		.1900
East Asia	.1100	.1900	

Applying Genetic Distance : Population Trees



Applying Genetic Distance: Population Trees



Haploid Genetics

Female lineage: Mitochondria
> mtDNA mutation 10x nuclear DNA
> Repeated and reverse mutation possible

- Mitochondrial "Eve"
 - > Approx. 230,000 years

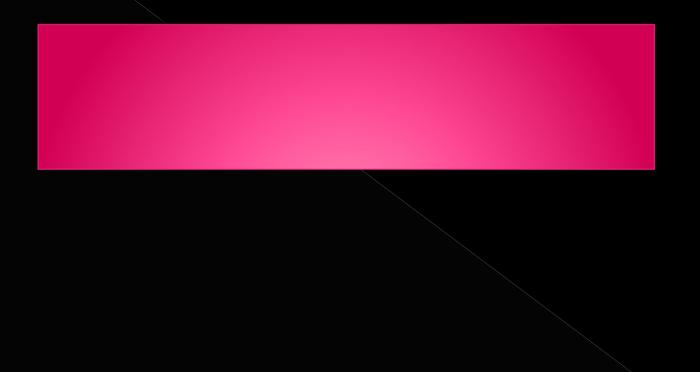
Haploid Genetics

Male lineage: Non-recombining Y
Same mutation rate as nuclear DNA
Length compensates for slow mutation

Y-chromosome "Adam"

> Approx. 130,000 years





Implications of Researching Ancestry?

Eugenics and Racism

Holocaust



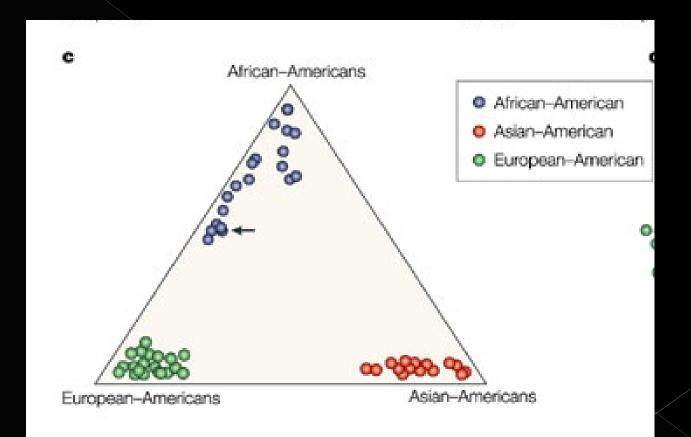
One-Drop" Jim Crow

Contribution of "Racial" Differences

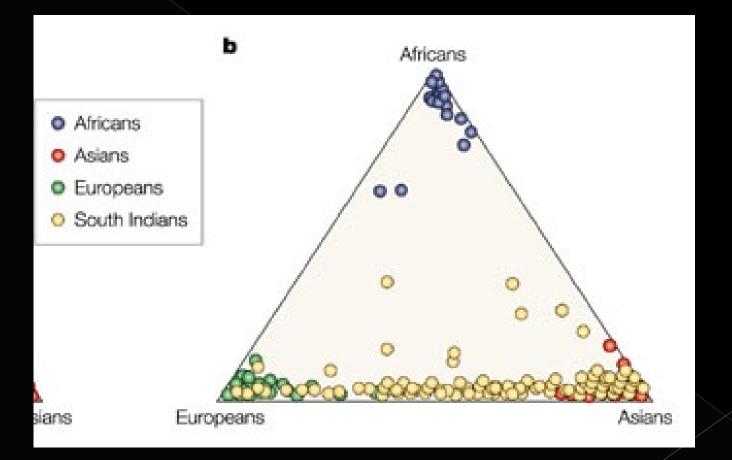
Only 5-15% due to continental differences

Most genetic diversity can be found within a population

Genetic heritage ≠ Self-identified race



"Mixed" Races



Social effects

Race is biological AND social, political, and economic

 Social solutions for social problems (wealth distribution, achievement)

Conclusion

Implications for science

- > Human migration and selection
- > Diagnosis of genetic diseases

Social concerns

- > Lay perception of race vs. scientific reality
- Many differences are NOT from genetics