The hitchhiker's guide to altruism -- Study explains how costly traits evolve
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Darwin explained how beneficial traits accumulate in natural populations, but how do costly traits evolve? In the past, two theories have addressed this problem. The theory of hitchhiking suggests that genes that confer a cost to their bearer can become common in natural populations when they "hitch a ride" with fitter genes that are being favored by natural selection. Conversely, the theory of kin selection suggests that costly traits can be favored if they lead to benefits for relatives of the bearer, who also carry the gene.

"Animal traits are not always independent. For example, people with blond hair are more likely to have blue eyes," explains Andy Gardner (Oxford University). "This is a nuisance for natural selection, which could not, for instance, favor blond hair without also indirectly favoring blue eyes, and this is the idea of genetic hitchhiking."

Kin selection is similar, but here the genetic associations are between different individuals: "If I have a gene that makes me more altruistic, then I can also expect my relatives to carry it. So while the immediate effect of the gene is costly for me, I would benefit by receiving altruism from my relatives, and so the gene is ultimately favored," Gardner explains.

New research carried out at the University of Edinburgh and Queen's University, Canada shows that both processes are governed by the same equations. This reveals that kin selection can be seen as a special form of genetic hitchhiking, explain Gardner and his coauthors Stuart West and Nick Barton (University of Edinburgh) in the February issue of The American Naturalist.
The researchers built on a general framework for modeling hitchhiking first proposed by Barton and colleagues, showing how it can be used to describe social evolution and recovering the classical results of kin selection theory. This insight raises the possibility of using the tools of hitchhiking theory to explore social problems that have so far been too complicated to analyze using traditional kin selection techniques.

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Noninvasive magnetic resonance imaging may help predict who's at risk for a heart attack

category: EDUCATION : Science

Noninvasive magnetic resonance imaging may help predict who's at risk for a heart attack. The study suggests that magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)—a highly sensitive technique that provides three-dimensional views of tissue at the molecular level—effectively measured macrophages or white blood cells, in the arterial walls of blood vessels.
Houston, We Have a Phone Call

27.01.2007 | 08:20

Hold please. A call from Alvin to the International Space Station (inset) created buzz—and a bit of static—today. Credit: WHOI / NASA Houston, We Have a Phone Call

By Christina Reed ScienceNOW Daily News 26 January 2007 What did the oceanographer say to the astronaut? Scientists got a chance to find out today, as a researcher on board the Alvin submersible placed a 253-kilometer long-distance call to the International Space Station.

Carnegie Mellon engineers devise new process to improve energy efficiency of ethanol production

27.01.2007 | 08:20

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Improving ethanol production

PITTSBURGH—.Carnegie Mellon University Chemical Engineers have devised a new process that can improve the efficiency of ethanol production, a major component in making biofuels a significant part of the U.S. energy supply.

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