

## Re: Junk DNA: A hypothesis

**Source:** <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.bio.evolution/2005-01/0563.html>

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**From:** Tim Tyler ([tim\\_at\\_tt1lock.org](mailto:tim_at_tt1lock.org))

**Date:** 01/25/05

Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 00:23:02 -0500 (EST)

Larry Moran <[lamoran@bioinfo.med.utoronto.ca](mailto:lamoran@bioinfo.med.utoronto.ca)> wrote or quoted:

> *Tim Tyler <[tim@tt1lock.org](mailto:tim@tt1lock.org)> wrote:*

>> *Larry Moran <[lamoran@bioinfo.med.utoronto.ca](mailto:lamoran@bioinfo.med.utoronto.ca)> wrote or quoted:*

>>> *Why do you feel the need to find an adaptionist*

>>> *explanation for junk DNA?*

>>

>> *I don't. However, I do think it is worthwhile examining*

>> *the various selective forces that act on junk DNA, in the*

>> *hope of learning more about them.*

>

> *What are the "selective forces" that act on junk DNA?*

They look something like this:

Likely negative selective forces

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1) Junk DNA has a metabolic cost. It increases nutrient demands, and takes time and energy to copy.

2) Junk DNA harbours self-replicating DNA capable of horizontal transmission between loci – such DNA acts like a germ-line virus, and causes mutations.

...and probably many others.

Likely positive selective forces

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1) Junk DNA acts as spacing, and affects linkage.

Decreasing linkage can have selective benefits – e.g. when it separates genes that benefit from recombination, such as disease-resistance genes.

2) "Junk" DNA improves evolvability by creating "neutral networks" – and allowing scratch space

to allow evolution to work.

- 3) Junk DNA reduces the chance of crossovers occurring in the middle of genes that don't like being split – and can increase the chance of crossing over in the middle of any genes that need to be expressed in a range of forms.
- 4) Junk DNA can act as a sponge for intracellular mutagens that bind to DNA – decreasing the effective mutation rate in coding regions.
- 5) Junk DNA changes the nuclear volume – and having a large nucleus can be beneficial[1].

...and probably many others.

[1] "Eukaryotic non-coding DNA is functional: evidence from the differential scaling of cryptomonad genomes"

– <http://calorierestriction.org/pmid/?n=10902541>

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