

Evolution of Complexity in RNA-like Replicators

Nobuto Takeuchi Paulien Hogeweg

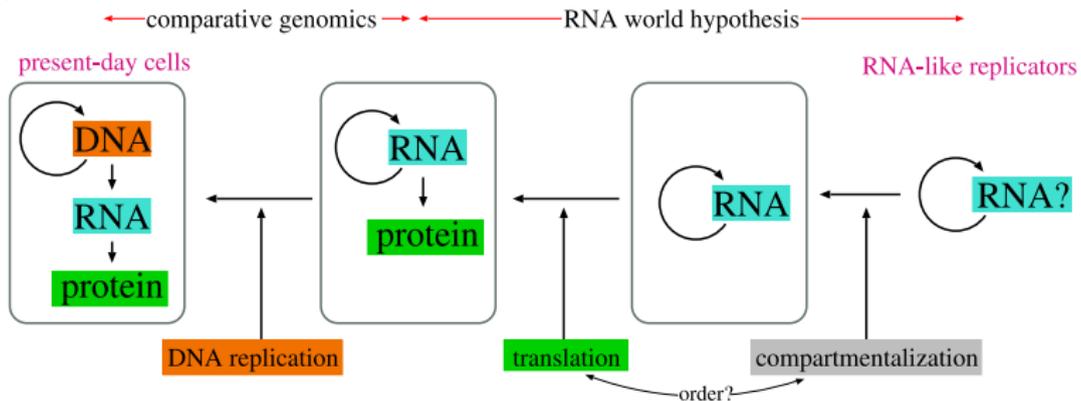
Theoretical Biology/Bioinformatics
Utrecht University

10 May 2007
NVTB annual meeting in Schoorl

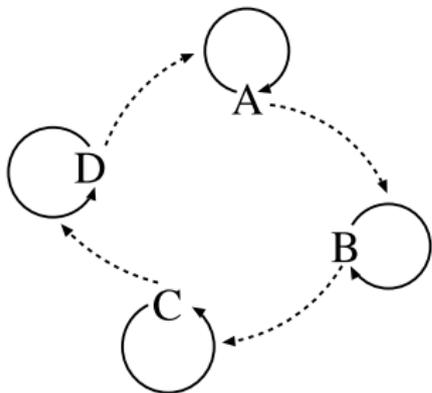
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RNA World Hypothesis



Hypercycle (preview)



- in well-mixed system (Eigen & Schuster 1971)
- in spatial system with invasion (Boerlijst & Hogeweg 1991)
- in spatial system with mutation (Hogeweg & Takeuchi 2003)

Purpose of the Study

- Hypercycle theory
 - assumes a pre-defined network topology,
 - does not explain the origin.
- Current study
 - takes into account
 - genotype-phenotype map &
 - individual-interactions,
 - asks what kind of replicator networks evolve.

RNA Folding Genotype-Phenotype Map

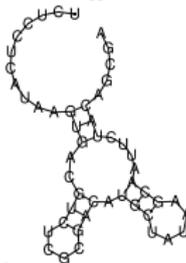
Sequence → Structure (i.e., genotype → phenotype)

UCUCCUCAUAAGUGACGUCUCGCGACAUGCUAUAAGCAAUUCUACAGCGA

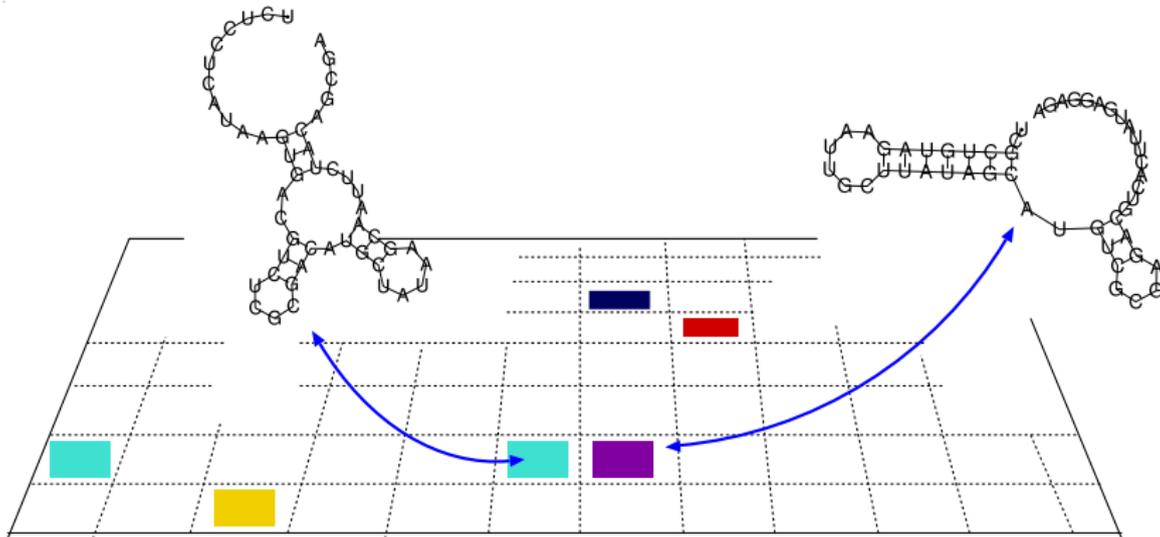


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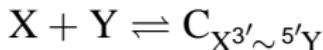


Replicators living in Surface



Reactions (individual-interaction)

- Complex formation happens 3'-end \rightarrow 5'-end



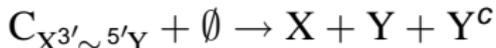
Base pair	Free energy
GC (CG)	-3
AU (UA)	-2
GU (UG)	-1

$$k_{\rightarrow} = 1 - \exp(0.03G)$$

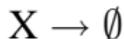
$$k_{\leftarrow} = \exp(0.03G)$$

G = sum of f. energy ($G < 0$)

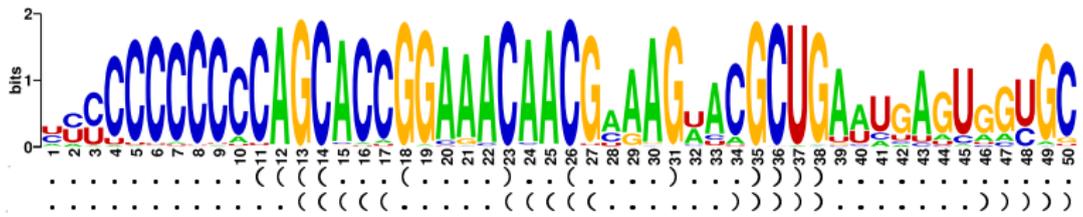
- Replication can happen if the structure of X is right.



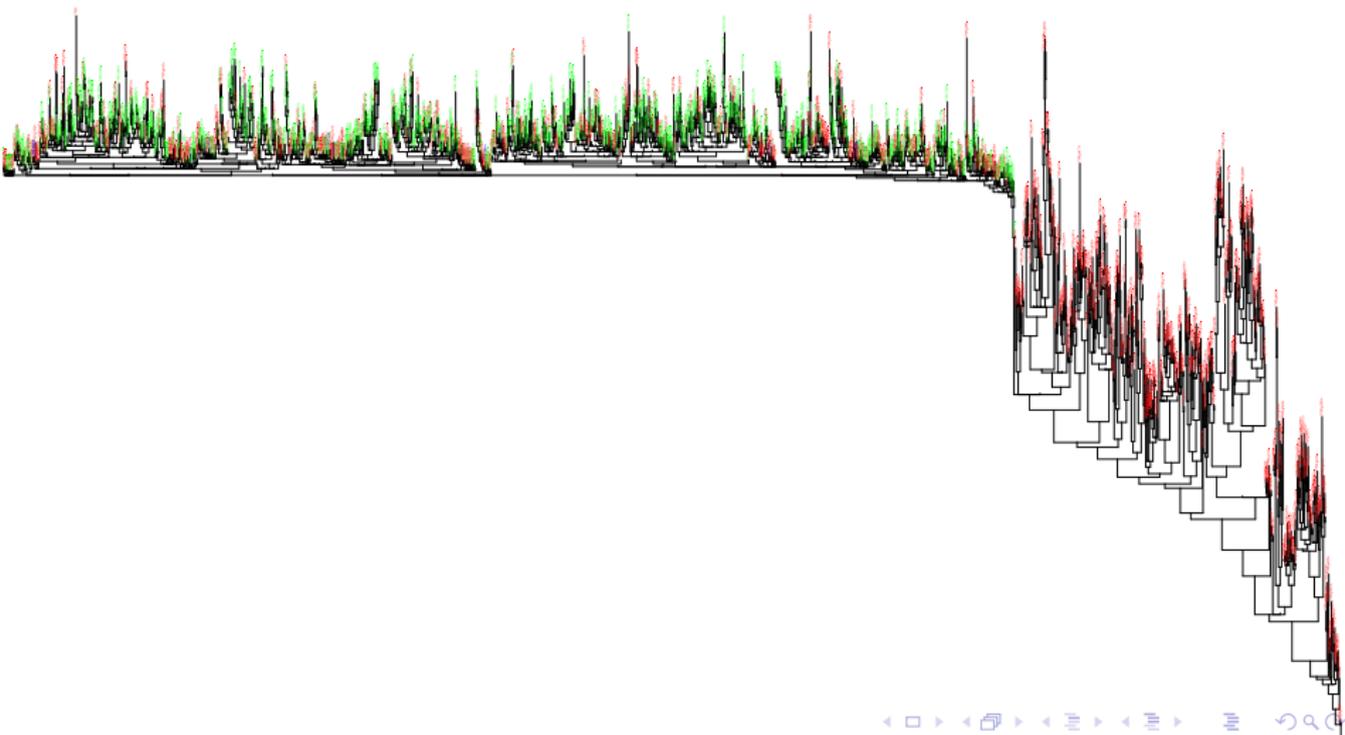
- Decay



Patterns in Sequence

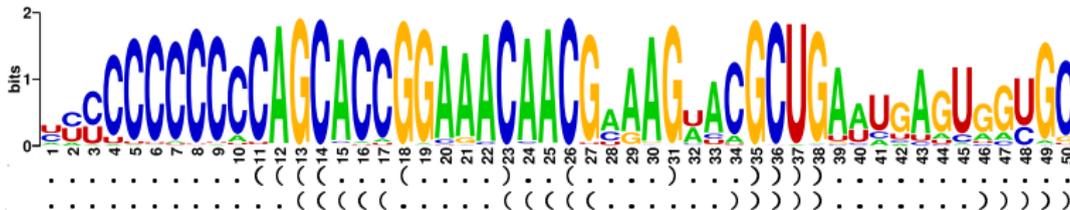


Phylogeny: mut. rate = 0.013

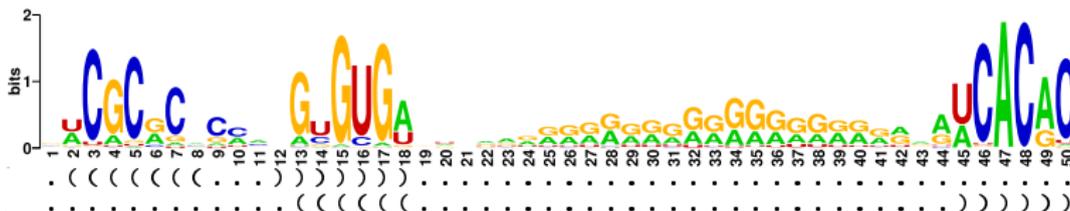


Patterns in Sequence

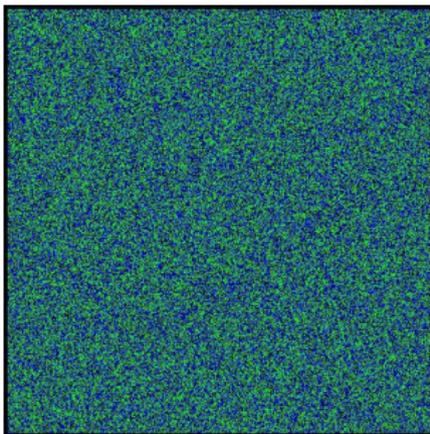
Catalyst



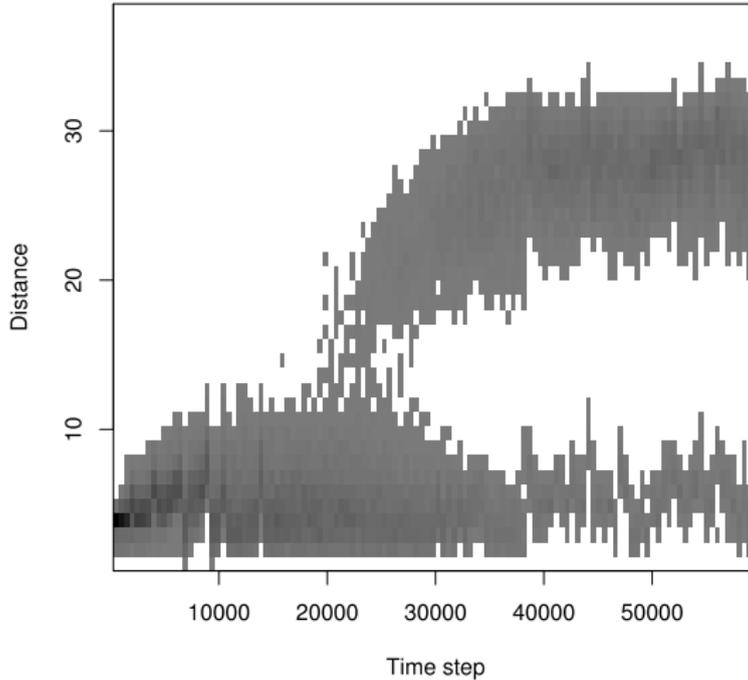
Non-catalyst



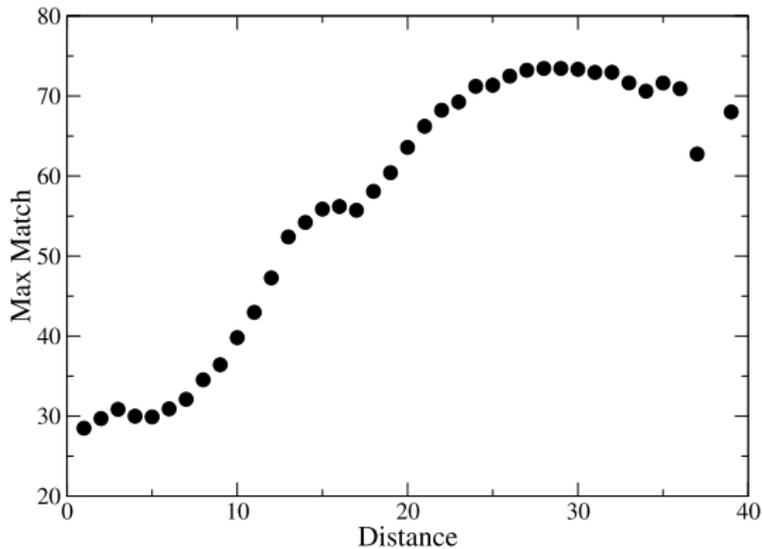
Observation of Speciation: Spatial Pattern Dynamics ($m=0.01$)



Observation of Speciation: Distance of Non-catalyst

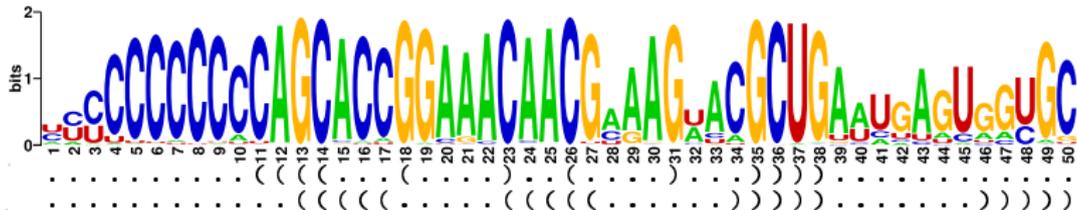


Meaning of Speciation

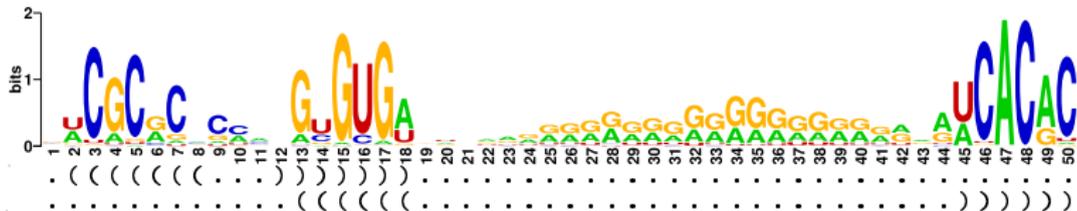


Making Sense of Patterns in Sequence

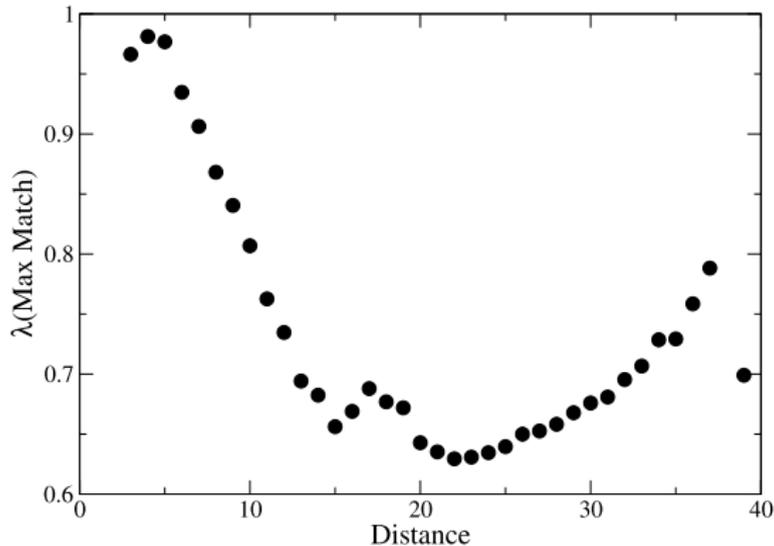
■ Catalyst



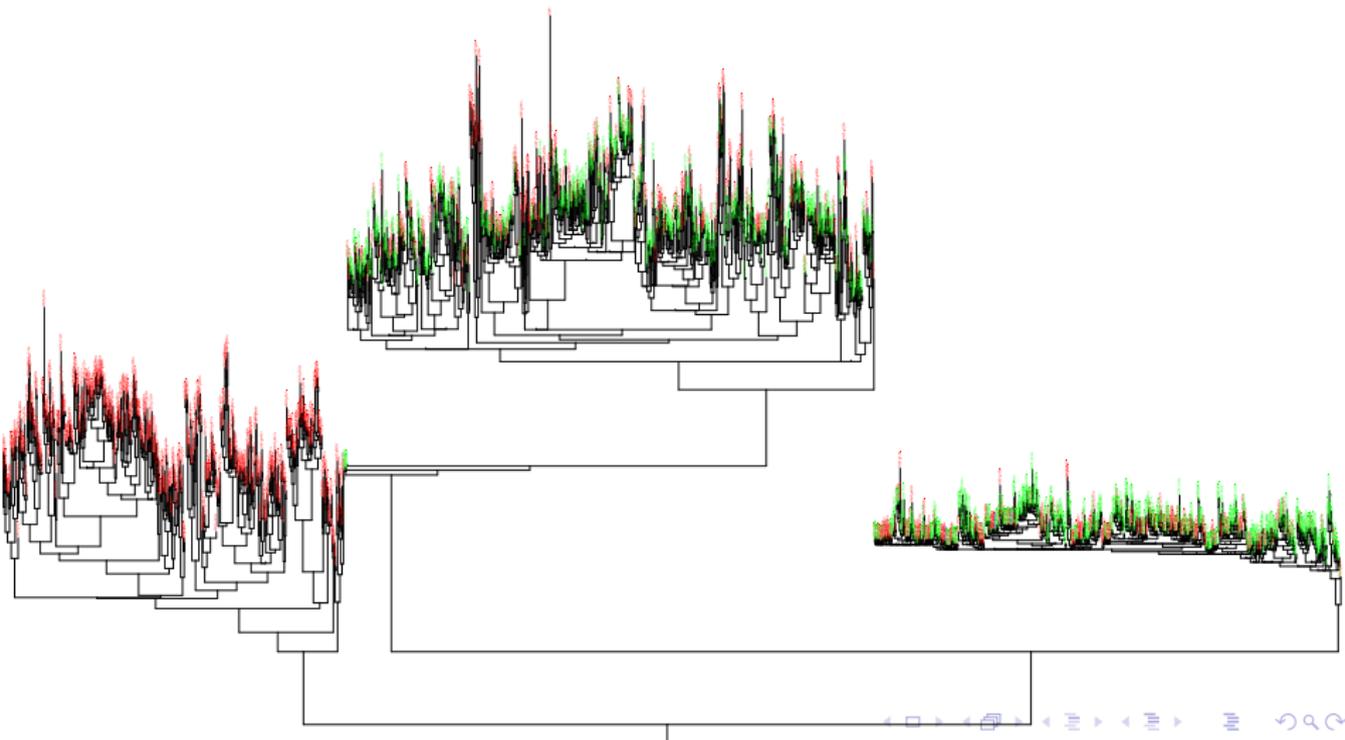
■ Parasite



Valley of Neutrality

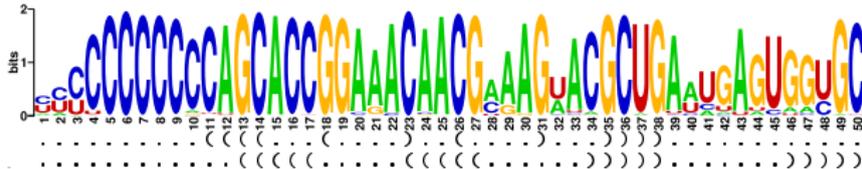


Phylogeny: mut. rate=0.01

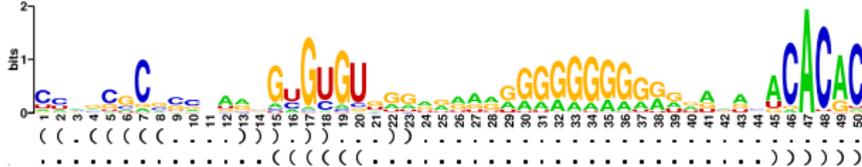


Patterns in Sequence

■ Catalyst C-strategy



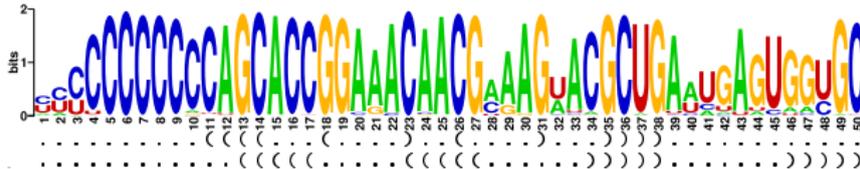
■ Parasite



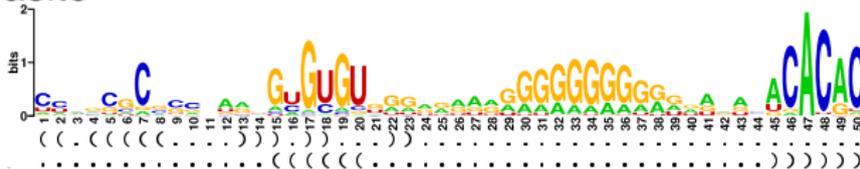
■ Catalyst A-strategy

Patterns in Sequence

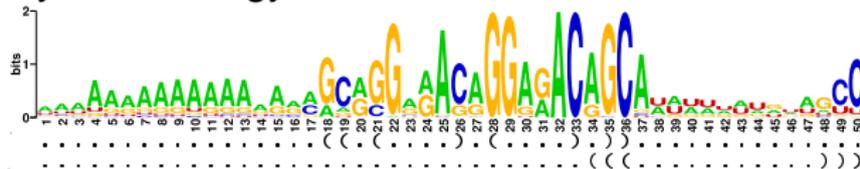
■ Catalyst C-strategy



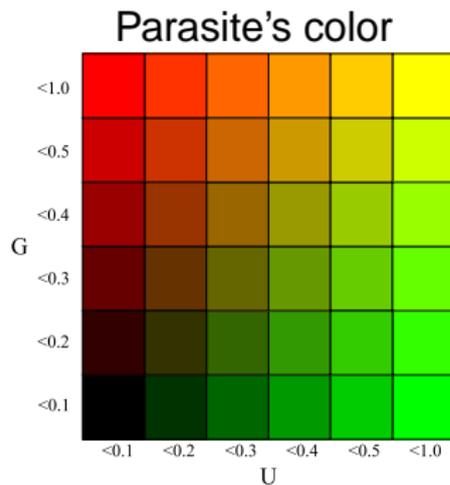
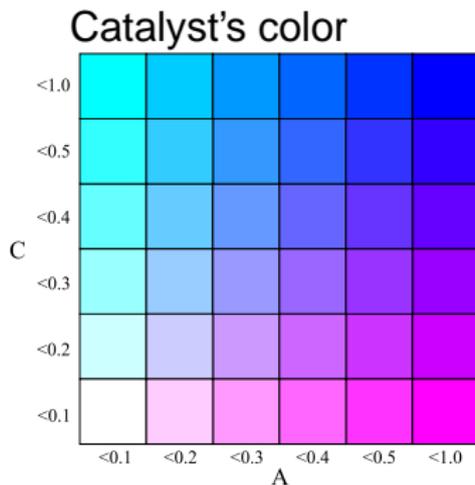
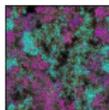
■ Parasite



■ Catalyst A-strategy

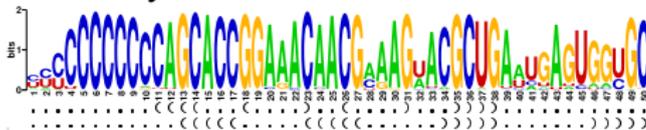


Dynamics of Patterns: Mechanism of Coexistence

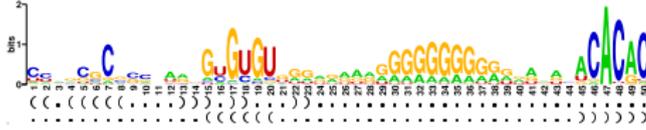


Sequence Patterns and Ecotypes

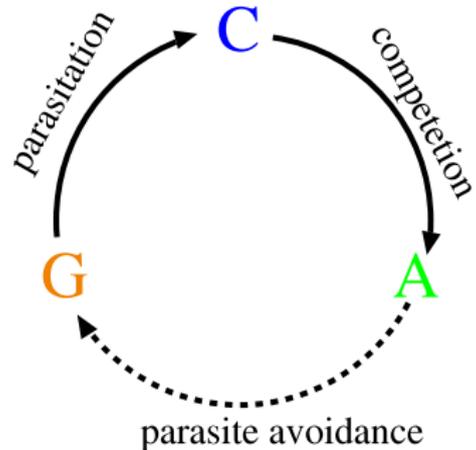
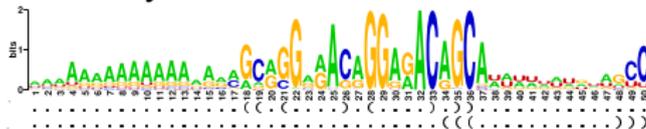
C-Catalyst



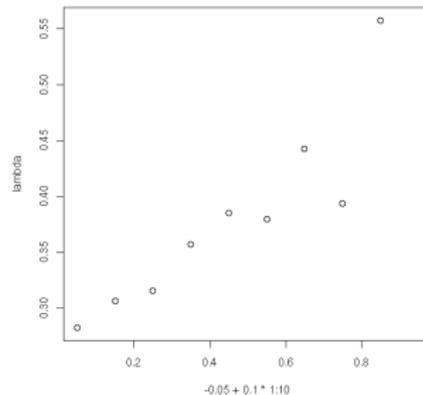
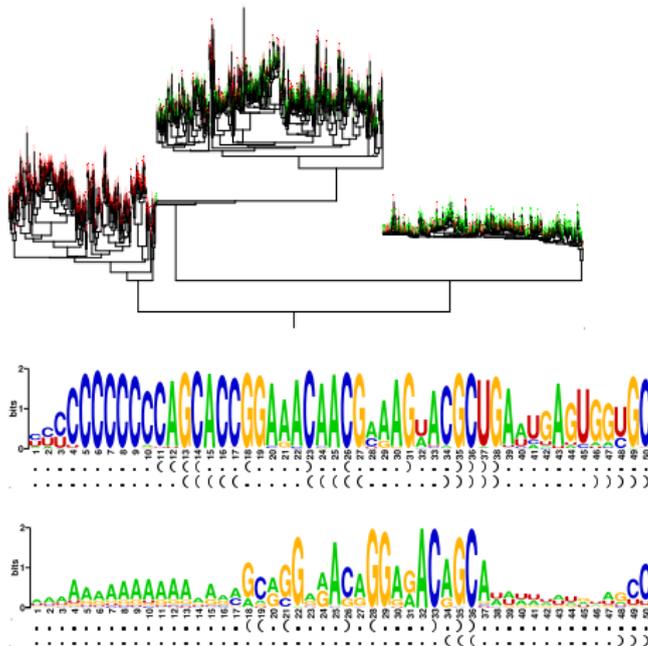
G-Parasite



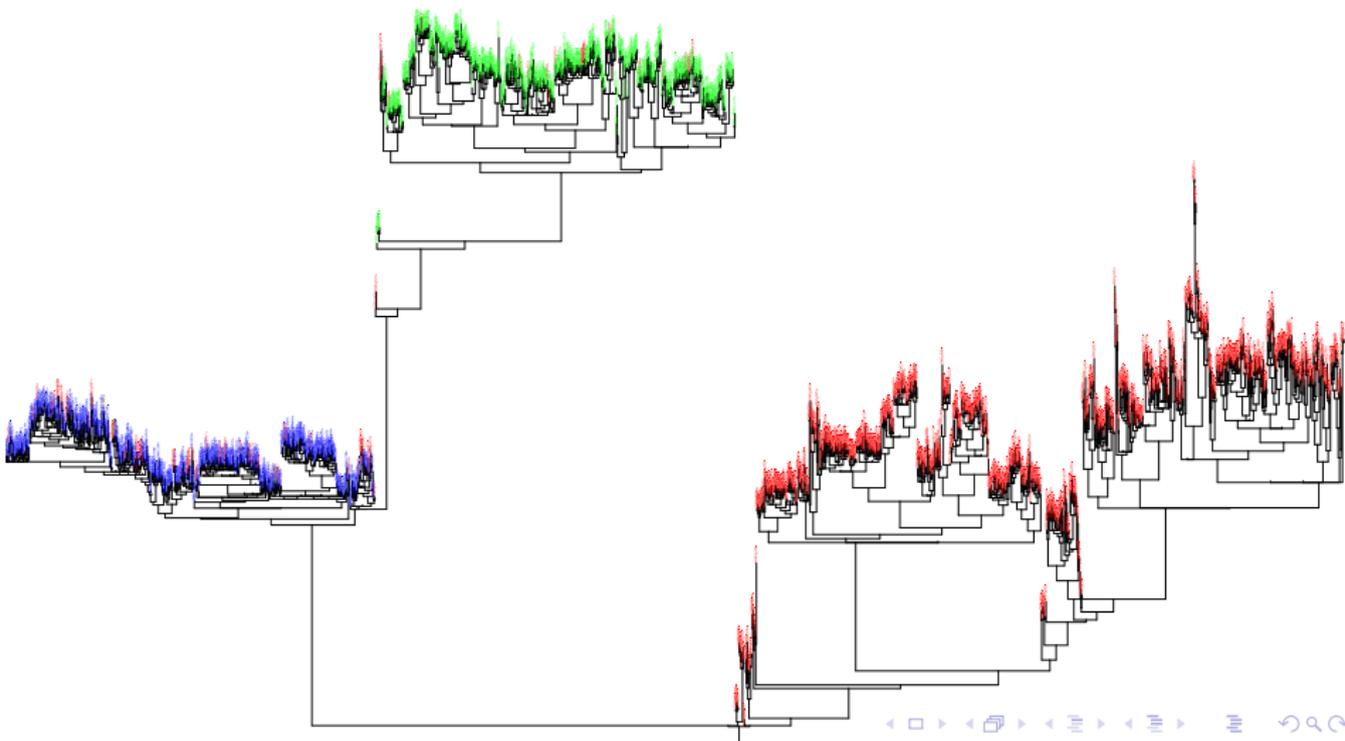
A-Catalyst



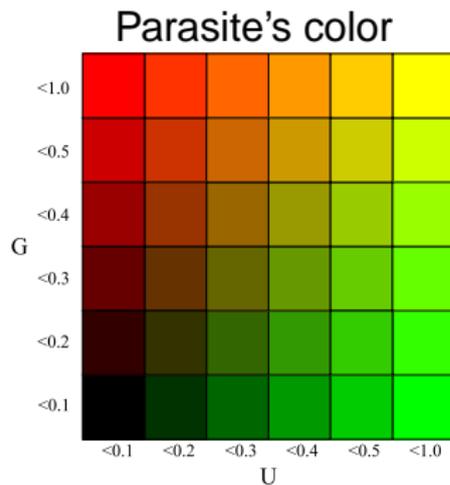
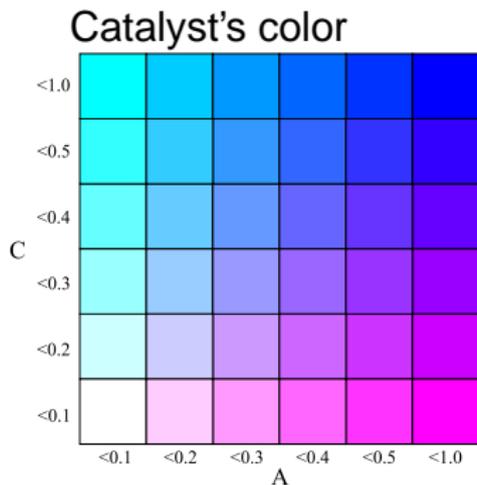
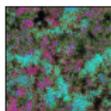
Sequence Variability and Structural Patterns



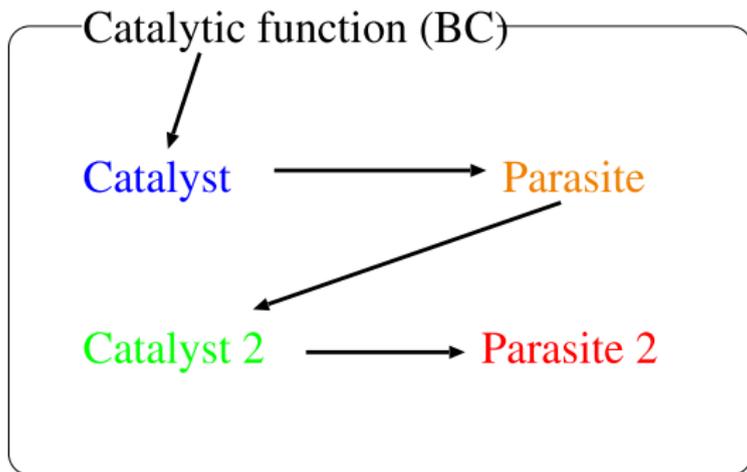
Phylogeny: mut. rate=0.005



Dynamics of Patterns: Mechanism of Coexistence



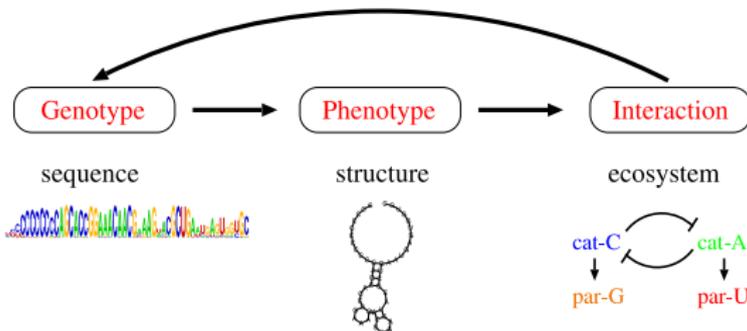
Sequential Generation of Ecological Meaning (Niche)



Implication of Results in Prebiotic Evolution

- Origin of diversity in replicator ecosystem
(cf. origin of Hypercycle)
- Evolution of parasites “species”
- Parasites may play a role as a carrier of new function
Replicase-parasite → replicase-enzyme
(see also Hanczyc & Dorit 1998)

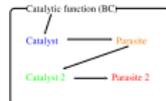
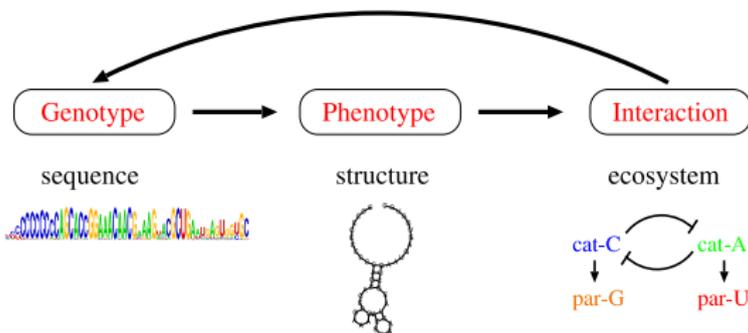
Evolution as Information Generator



(information = genotypic/phenotypic patterns that make sense in ecological context)

- Evolutionary *generates* information *from within the system* (cf. genetic algorithm: *optimization toward predefined functionality*)

Evolution as Information Generator

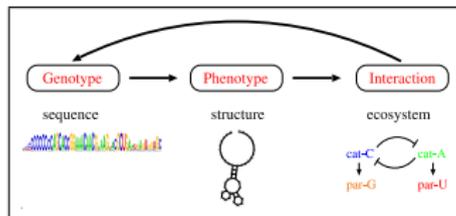


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- Evolutionary *generates* information *from within the system*
(cf. genetic algorithm: *optimization toward predefined functionality*)

Evolution of complexity

- Evolution as information generator
 - Genotype-phenotype map (cf. species)
 - Individual-interaction (cf. fitness)



- → Evolution of complexity