NAME OF THE COU	IRSE Molecular Evolut	ion				
Code	PMB706 Year of study 2		2			
Course teacher	Branka Bruvo Mađarić, PhD, Research Associate Credits (ECTS) 3					
	Prof. Đurđica Ugarković, PhD, Scientific Advisor;		L	S	E	F
Associate teachers	Martina Podnar Lešić, PhD, Research Associate; Željka Pezer, PhD, Research Associate	Iartina Podnar Lešić, hD, Research Associate;Type of instruction (number of hours)eljka Pezer, PhD,		15	15	
Status of the course	Elective Percentage of application of e-learning			•		
	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	<u>I</u>			
Course objectives	molecules such as DNA, RNA, and proteins through generations, leading to the evolution of organisms. The field of molecular evolution uses the principles of evolutionary biology and population genetics to explain, from an evolutionary perspective, the patterns of molecular changes in the genome. The aim of this course is to introduce students to recent insights into the molecular evolution of the genome, with a focus on eukaryotic organisms. Students will gain basic knowledge of the theory of evolution (common descent, natural selection, genetic drift, models of growth and selection), about the content and organization of eukaryotic genomes and about the molecular mechanisms that lead to evolutionary changes in organisms. The lectures will also provide introduction to theory and algorithms in the field of computational molecular evolution. Practical computer work will introduce students to the application of molecular phylogeny and phylogeography methods as well as exploring and interpreting high-throughput sequencing data. Through the preparation and presentation of seminars, students gain additional insight into various relevant topics and techniques in the field of molecular evolution. Overall, the course will cover main concepts in evolutionary and population genomics in order to provide understanding of how and why genomes change in time, enabling the students to make evolutionary interpretations and functional predictions.					
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	Students should be comfortable with key concepts in evolutionary biology and genetics. Students are expected to do a self-assessment of their knowledge in these disciplines and complement potential caveats through the background reading on specific topics.					
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	 Upon completion of the course the student will be able to: Explain and discuss the basic evolutionary theory; Describe the organization of eukaryotic genome and the evolutionary mechanisms involved in evolution and shaping of the eukaryotic genome; Browse and extract DNA and protein sequence data from public databases (NCBI, BOLD, EBI), and create multiple sequence alignments using appropriate alignment software (Clustal W, MAFFT, MUSCLE, T-Coffee, etc.); 					

	 Understand and explain the principles of major phylogenetic methods (distance matrix-based, parsimony-based, maximum likelihood, and Bayesian methods) and choose relevant method for the given phylogenetic/phylogeographic problem; Select and apply commonly used software packages (MEGA, PhyML, RAxML, MrBayes, BEAST, TCS, Network, etc.) to infer and interpret phylogenetic trees and networks, estimate divergence times, and test phylogenetic hypotheses; Define types of genetic variation and perform variant discovery from high- throughput sequencing data; Interpret and analyze population structure, quantify genetic diversity and identify differentiated loci; Explore public catalogues of variation and genotype data (1000 Genomes preject db)(AD)
	project, dbVAR).
Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	 Lectures (15 hours) Basic evolutionary theory and processes which shape the eukaryotic genome (2 h); Genetic diversity as a core concept in evolutionary biology - types of genetic variation, their abundance and genomic distribution, mutation rate, effects on phenotype and genomic methods of detection (2 h); Types of genomic sequences and their organisation in the eukaryotic genome (1 h); Evolution of coding DNA (protein-coding and regulatory regions) (1 h); Evolution of non-coding DNA (repetitive sequences, introns, transpozones, pseudogenes etc.) (1 h); Biological species concepts, macroevolution, microevolution (1 h); Cross-species genomics - the principles of comparative genomics and examples from vertebrate genome evolution (2 h); Population genomics - aims and approaches (adaptation; speciation; neutral vs. non-neutral evolutionary processes etc.) (2 h); Molecular phylogeny and phylogeography - theory and principles (2 h); Methods of data analyses in molecular phylogeny and phylogeography (2 h); Molecular clock and divergence time estimation (2 h); Molecular clock and divergence time estimation (2 h); Sequence databases - NCBI GenBank, EBI, BOLD - searching, retrieving and storing nucleotide data; BLAST algorithm (1 h); Formating and alignment of nukleotide sequences - application and
	 comparison of various algorithms (Clustal W, MAFFT, MUSCLE, T-Coffee etc.) (2 h); 3. Nucleotide substitution models of evolution (MEGA, jModeltest) (1 hour); 4. Phylogenetic tree construction methods - distance, parsimony, likelihood, Bayesian (MEGA, PhyML, RAxML, MrBayes, BEAST etc.) (4 h); 5. Phylogenetic networks construction methods (TCS, Network) (2 h); 6. Exploring public catalogue of variation and genotype data (1000 Genomes projects, dbVAR) (1 h);

	-	-	••	-	population structure	
	identification of differentiated loci from SNVs and CNVs based on Fst a				st and	
	Vst calculation (2 h);				onoing	
	 Discovery and interpretation of variants from high-throughput sequencing data (Genome Analysis Toolkit, CNVnator) (2 h); 				encing	
	Seminars (15		fored to stude	nto to propor	a a proportation bo	
					e a presentation bas ers covering each to	
	be provided):			iggesieu pap	ers covering each ic	
		f the geno	ome and chro	mosomes;		
	2. Evolution o	f eukaryo	tic organisms	(eukaryogen	iesis);	
	3. "Junk DNA	and mol	oile elements	in eukaryotic	genome: transpozo	nes,
	 "Junk DNA" and mobile elements in eukaryotic genome: transpozones, highly repetitive DNA, SINE, LINE, microsatellites, pseudogenes, NUMTs, etc.; 					
	4. Horizontal	gene tran	sfer;			
	5. Gene birth	and death	n;			
	6. Evolution o	•				
	7. Viral genor		on;			
	8. Phylogenomics;					
	9. NGS, WGS;					
	 10. "Orphan genes"; 11. Phylostratigraphy; 					
	11. Phylostratigraphy; 12. Molecular clock;					
	13. Metagenomics;					
	14. DNA barcoding and metabarcoding;					
	15. Genetic adaptation;					
	16. Selective sweeps;					
	17. Adaptive copy number variants;					
	18. Speciation;					
	19. Ecological divergence. ⊠ lectures					
	\boxtimes seminars an	d workeb	ons	□ independ	ent assignments	
Format of	⊠ exercises		040	🗆 multimedi	a	
instruction	□ laboratory					
	□ partial e-learning					
	□ partial e-learning □ field work					
Student	Attending class lectures and practical exercises; preparation and presentation of					
responsibilities	seminar essay; oral exam.					
Screening student	Class	1	Research		Practical training	1
work (name the	attendance	1	Research		Practical training	1
proportion of ECTS	Experimental		Report		(Other)	
credits for each	work				()	
activity so that the total number of	Essay		Seminar essay	1	(Other)	
ECTS credits is	Tests		Oral exam	1	(Other)	
					()	

equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Written exam		Project		(Other)	
Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	During the semester, the attendance to class lectures and exercises will be recorded for each student. Active participation and independent task solving will be additionally noted. The preparation and presentation of the seminar essay on the selected topic and the discussion at the oral exam will be evaluated. The final grade for the subject is the mean of the grade of seminar work and oral examination (50%) as well as of total commitment and active participation in classes, exercises and discussion throughout the entire course (50%).					
	Title M. Nei, S. Kumar (2000) Molecular evolution and phylogenetics. Oxford University Press, USA; 1st			Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media	
Required literature (available in the library and via other media)	edition W-H. Li (2006) Associates. B.G. Hall (2011 how-to manual. J.C. Avise (200 Formation of Sp edition Alföldi J, Lindbl genomics as a disease. Genor doi:10.1101/gr.) Phyloge Sinauer 0) Phylog becies. Ha ad-Toh K tool to un ne Res 23	enetic trees ma Associates, Inc Jeography: The arvard Universi . 2013. Compa derstand evolu 3: 1063–1068.	de easy: A c.; 4th edition History and ty Press; 1st rative		
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	 J. Felsenstein (2003) Inferring phylogenies. Sinauer Associates; 2nd edition; J.C. Avise (2004) Molecular markers, natural history, and evolution. Sinauer Associates; 2nd edition; J.C. Avise (2006) Evolutionary pathways in nature: A phylogenetic approach. Cambridge University Press; 1st edition; Z. Yang (2006) Computational Molecular Evolution. Oxford University Press; 1st edition D.H. Huson, R. Rupp, C. Scornavacca (2010) Phylogenetic Networks. Cambridge University Press; 1st edition; Quintana-Murci L. Understanding rare and common diseases in the context of human evolution. Genome Biol. 2016;17: 225. pmid:27821149 					
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Upon completic conducted, the subject and the	on of the c results of	course, an anor which will be u	nymous stude used for the pu	nt survey will b urpose of evalu	е

Other (as the	
proposer wishes to	
add)	