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Briefing on Evolutionary Genetics

Saban Tekin*

Department of Medical Biology and Genetics, Ankara University, Turkey

Genetic testing is a Genetics and Evolution focus on the cellular functions and functions of nature that led to the evolution of all living things. Theories of evolution and evolution define the scope of biodiversity. The information provided by geneticists and evolutionists has led to modern technologies, such as genetic engineering and specialized reproduction.

Evolution is a process in which the number of living things changes between generations. Genetic mutations support these mutations. Genetic variation can occur in a variety of genes (also called mutations) or in the normal process in which genes are rearranged as a cell prepares to divide (known as genetic reunification). Genetic mutations that change the genetic function or function of a protein can introduce various aspects of living things. If a trait is beneficial and helps a person to survive and reproduce, the genetic variation may be passed on to the next generation (a process known as natural selection). Over time, as the generations of people with this condition continue to reproduce, the beneficial trait becomes more common in society, making the population different from the ancestors. Sometimes the population is so diverse that it is considered a new species.

The test should be done for each variation. Just because a gene is associated with disease does not mean that all genes are harmful. In addition, differential testing should be performed for all diseases it is thought to be associated with. The alternative that is pathogenic for a single disease is not the pathogenic of a different disease. It is important to re-evaluate differently from time to time; the classification of diversity may change over time as more information about the effects of diversity is known through further scientific research.

Evolutionary genetics is a broad field of study that emerged from Darwin's genetic and evolutionary integration, called 'modern synthesis' (Huxley 1942), which was achieved through the theater works of RA Fisher, S. Wright, and JBS Haldane and brain works. And influential texts of J. Huxley, T. Dobzhansky, and HJ Muller. This field attempts to account for the evolution of genetic mutations and genotype mutations among humans and the processes that transform statistical variations into permanent or minor variations between species. In this view, the four forces of evolution (evolution, random genetics, natural selection, and genetic flow) are active within and between individuals that cause small evolutionary changes and these processes are sufficient to respond to large, evolving patterns over time. From the action of the mob. That is, if it is considered too long, small evolutionary forces will eventually produce major evolutionary patterns that represent higher taxonomic groups. Therefore, the main challenge of Evolutionary Genetics is to explain how the power of evolution forms patterns of biodiversity seen in nature.

Genetic engineering is a major source of mutations in humans. Although most modifications are neutral and have no effect on durability or damage, some modifications have a small, positive impact on durability and these variables are the materials of the dynamic. Among the limited statistics, random genetic diversity and environmental selection affect variability. Natural selection is the only evolutionary force that can produce adaptations, adapt to living things and the environment, or preserve genetics in the long run in the face of destructive forces of change and erosion.

The migration force or the flow of genes has an effect on genetic variation in contrast to those caused by random genetic mutations. Migration limits genetic diversity and inhibits the process of speciation. The impact of this evolutionary force on the interdependence of genes within and between communities has been profoundly enhanced by the mathematical theory based on the writings of Fisher, Wright, and Haldane.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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***Address for Correspondence:** Saban Tekin, Department of Medical Biology and Genetics, Ankara University, Turkey, E-mail: tekin_saban@yahoo.com*

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