Index

α-tropomyosin, 240-241, 242 gene expressed differentially in multiple tissues, 242-243 Adams, Mark, 106 adaptation, 51, 54-61, 63, 79 and adaptationism, 75-76 difficulty of historical inference to adaptation, 63-64, 75 relation to adaptedness, 59-61 requirements to justify claims of adaptation, 75 terminology, 55 adaptation, concept of, 55-56, 57 as concerning phenotypes, 61 Darwin's concepts of, 61-63 as an historical concept, 60-61 terminology, 55 touchstones for, 57, 61 adaptationism and the "adaptationist program," 75-76 controversy over, 76 and macroevolution, 76 adaptedness, concept of, 55-56 "perfect" vs. "relative" adaptedness, 55, 59, 61-63 "limited perfect adaptedness," 61, 62. See also engineering fitness adaptor hypothesis. See Crick Allen, Garland, 192 amino acids "activation" of, 154 analogy (as a contrary of homology), 212 vs. homology for eyes?, 226 Astbury, William, 34 Ascaris, 188

Astrachan, Lazarus, 159 Aub, Joseph, 153-154 Ayala, Francisco, 66, 69 β-globin, 237-239 bacteriophage, 17, 159. See induction of bacteriophage formation Bateson, William, 132-136, 214, 245 vs. Morgan group on the nature of the gene, 121-122, 132-135 Beadle, George, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46 Beatty, John, 105 Bechtel, William, 30, 31, 44 Benzer, Seymour, 139 Berg, Paul, 172, 174 biochemical kinetics, 151-152, 160 biochemistry, 153-157 and approach to protein synthesis, 155-156 and breaking of the genetic code, 156, 157-159. See also genetic code biological disciplines, 145-148. See also institutionalization and entries for various disciplines (e.g. embryology, genetics) dynamics of disciplinary change, 161 importance of disparities between, 4, 44 and importation of ideas and techniques, 148 integration of knowledge from different disciplines, 36-41, 148. See also unification interactions between, as an analytical tool, 3,44 interactions among biochemistry, genetics,

and cytology, 36-39, 47, 122-123

263

biological disciplines (cont.)

interactions between cytology and

Mendelian genetics, 31 interdisciplinary interchange required in biology, 52 relationship between embryology and genetics, 113, 149-150, 179-180, 183-192, 207, 210-211 relationship between evolutionary biology and molecular biology, 114-116, 117 relationship between molecular biology and molecular genetics, 145-147 transformation of, ca. 1900, 185-186, 187-192 transformation of central questions within disciplines, 147 bithorax mutation (drosophila), 215-217, 244-246. See also homeotic mutations, bithorax Bordet, Jules, 17 Boveri, Theodor, 12, 188 Brandon, Robert, 94, 97, 98 Bridges, Calvin, 214 canalization of the phenotype, 108 Carlson, Elof, 131, 167 case studies biased choice of, 33 one gene-one enzyme, 34-36 cell biology cellular geography, 186, 192, 194, 199, 200 and conflict of embryology and genetics, 186, 196-197 character [of an organism]. See trait chemical kinetics. See biochemical kinetics Chetverikov, Sergei S., 94, 103 choice of organism, 11-25. See also model organisms and available techniques, 12, 22-23, 25 and contingency of evolutionary processes, 23 - 25and the difficulty of obtaining general laws, 24 - 25embryology vs. genetics, 21-23 epistemological importance of, 13 epistemological evaluation of, 24-25 importance of studying "failed" choices, 12 - 13long-term investment required to work with a particular organism, 18-19

and ontogeny, 15

Index

photosynthesis and, 15 and phylogenetic distance, 15-16 procaryote vs. eucaryote, 16, 18, 115 and somatic cell nuclear transplantation, 17 strategies of, 18-20 transforming effect on research direction, 20wise vs. lucky choices, 13-14 chromosomal theory of the gene. See gene, chromosomal theory of chromosome behavior in cell division, 188 chromosome diminution, 188 cistron, 139 cladistics, 91, 92 Cock, Alan, 132 coherence, 29 as a methodological norm, 31 conceptual change, 126, 127-131 conceptual continuity, 130-131 conceptual discontinuity, 127-130 Conklin, Edwin, 189 on heredity and development, 201-202 on relations between cytoplasm and nucleus, 201-202 constraints, evolutionary, 93, 98 contextualism, 3-5 contingency, 91-94, 95-97. See also synthetic theory of evolution and contingency and selection, 96 and expectable behavior of complex systems, 96 "creation science," 109 Crick, Francis, 145, 154, 155, 157-158, 160 adaptor hypothesis, 154, 155 on place of theory in cracking the genetic code, 157 sequence hypothesis, 154, 155 Cuvier, Georges, 221 cytoplasmic heredity, 151 Darden, Lindley, 31, 167

Darlington, Cyril, 197 Darwin, Charles, 84–85, 187 and adaptation, 51, 55, 57–63 and adaptedness, 51, 57, 60–61 Darwin's concepts of adaptation, 61–63 and directed variation, 58, 59 and fitness, 65 and inheritance of acquired characters, 58, 59 and "perfect" vs. "relative" adaptedness, 55, 57–63

264

Cambridge University Press 0521836751 - The Epistemology of Development, Evolution, and Genetics: Selected Essays Richard M. Burian Index More information

Index

and natural selection, 58, 59-61 and "survival of the fittest" and variation, 59 On the Origin of Species, 84-85 Darwinism, 81-88 and differences in national traditions (England, France, Germany, Russia), 86-87 history of, 84-86 and homology, 91, 103 and importance of natural selection, 85-86 Demerec, Milislav, 19 Depew, David, 89 d'Hérelle, Félix, 17 determinism. See genetic determinism development. See also biological disciplines; cellular geography; choice of organism; developmental genetics; genetics; Lillie's Paradox; Mendelian genetics; modularity; preformation vs. epigenesis coordination of modular process in development an unsolved problem, 257-258 context dependence of modular processes in development, 257 developmental effects of genes not determinable from nucleotide sequence alone, 256 genes not the central agents in development, 256 modular regulatory processes central to control of development regulation of, in animals, 236 developmental genetics, 210 conceptual changes associated with use of molecular techniques, 211-223 embryological phenomena not explicable by classical genetics, 211 differentiation, 149, 153-157 and protein synthesis, 149-150 disciplines, biological. See biological disciplines DNA. See also biochemistry; developmental genetics; embryology; genetics; genotype-phenotype map; homeobox; hox genes; molecular biology; molecular genetics; modularity as a template, 34 modularity of, 239, 240-241

non-correspondence between nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence, 239 tetranucleotide hypothesis, 34 unlikely candidate for genetic material, 34 Dobzhansky, Theodosius, 18, 52, 68-69, 88, 91 103 117 and "classical" vs. "balance" theories of genetic variation, 107 cultural background, 94, 103 on evolution and the unity of life, 111-112 on evolution as change of gene frequencies, 108 Genetics and the Origin of Species, 106-107 and "hardening" of the evolutionary synthesis, 108 on importance of evolution in biology, 95-96, 104 and maintenance of genetic variation in natural populations, 107 on molecular biology, 111-112 on molecular biology and evolution, 111-114 "Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution," 110-112 and population genetics, 106. See also population genetics and population size, 108 on the relation between evolution and religion, 110-111, 112. See also evolution and synthetic theory of evolution, 107. See also synthetic theory of evolution Donellan, Keith, 136 Driesch, Hans, 189, 193 drosophila, 18, 19, 21-23, 41, 66, 71, 107, 214, 215, 216 as a developmental model organism, 243 CO₂ sensitivity, 21 diversity of, on Hawaiian islands, 111 mutations of, 138 population cage experiments, 21 population structure in the field, 18 Eldredge, Niles, 93 embryology. See also biological disciplines;

developmental genetics; institutionalization of biological disciplines; "Lillie's Paradox;" modularity; preformation vs. epigenesis embryology (cont.)

Cambridge University Press 0521836751 - The Epistemology of Development, Evolution, and Genetics: Selected Essays Richard M. Burian Index More information

and choice of organism, 21-23 conflict with genetics, 192, 201-202. See also cellular geography disciplinary separation of embryology and genetics, 186-196 embryological phenomena not explicable by classical genetics, 211 epigenesis vs. preformation, 192, 193-196 reconciliation with genetics in molecular developmental biology, 210-231 engineering fitness, 61-63. See also adaptedness, Darwin, expected fitness, realized fitness absolute, 61-63 relative, 61-62, 63 selected, 62, 63 and selection, 63-64 Entwicklungsmechanik [experimental embryology], Morgan on, 203-204 enzymatic adaptation, 149-150, 151. See also induction, repression Ephrussi, Boris, 39, 41, 151, 186, 196, 197, 199 - 200epigenesis, 189, 200. See also developmental genetics; epigenetic control systems; genetic-epigenetic interactions; Lillie's Paradox; modularity; preformation vs. epigenesis epigenetic control systems, 197-199, 235. See also genetic-epigenetic interactions and the "geographical distinction" between cytoplasm and nucleus, 199 context sensitivity, 235, 257 interactions with genetic systems, 197 as resolving "Lillie's Paradox," 198-199 Escherichia coli rec-A system and gene shuffling, 173 eucaryotic genes, 172-175. See also genes advantages of modularity, 241 cellular machinery altering the gene product, 174-175 controls of expression, 241 delimitation as context dependent, 173-175, 177 encode multiple proteins, 240-241 modularity of, 239, 240-241 as physically discontinuous, 173 evolution as change of gene frequencies, 108-109 conflict with religion, 109

Index

original biological meaning of the term, 188 as tinkering. See evolutionary tinkering evolutionary biology, 52, 81-88 early conflict with Mendelian genetics, 104-105 as essentially historical, 52, 91-94, 95-99 in high school textbooks in the U.S., 109 importance of genetic differences between procaryotes and eucaryotes, 115 as interdisciplinary, 90-91, 97-99 institutionalization of, 95-96, 104, 105, 109-110, 113, 114-116 and population genetics, 106 evolutionary developmental biology (evo-devo), 179, 181, 234-235 evolutionary paradigm, 52, 81-88, 99 evolutionary synthesis, 88-94. See also evolutionary theory, synthetic theory of evolution "hardening" of the evolutionary synthesis, 90, 108 as a treaty, 89-91 evolutionary theory, 81. See also evolutionary synthesis; synthetic theory of evolution. criticisms based on conflation of fitness concepts, 73 multiple causes of evolutionary patterns, 94 and pluralism. See pluralism in evolutionary biology as a schematic theory, 94, 98, 99 as a theory of history, 81, 95-99 transformational vs. variational theories, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92 evolutionary tinkering, 92, 116-117, 181, 221, 228, 236, 243, 249-251, 257 and recycling of control modules, 250-251 exaptation, 63-64 exons, 239 exon shuffling, 240 expected fitness, 62, 66. See also adaptedness, Darwin, engineering fitness, fitness, realized fitness conditions on measuring using realized fitness, 73 conflation with realized fitness, 68-69, 70, 73, 74 difficulty of applying to natural populations, 69, 70-71, 75

difficulty of measuring, 66

> escapes the tautology objection, 67-69 experimental measurement of, 67-68 and frequency dependent selection, 66 not always correlated with engineering fitness, 69-70 relation to engineering fitness, 69, 74, 75 relation to realized fitness, 69 experimental system, 153-158, 159 bacteriophage, 197 cell free, 159 choice of, 159-160 E. coli, 159 liver slice, 159 experimental method and the reform of biology ca. 1900, 187 explanation complexity of development an obstacle to explaining development, 228-230 conceptual problems an obstacle to explaining development, 230 ey. See eyeless gene and Pax6 eye formation, 180, 212, 221-223, 251. See also Pax6 and eye formation eye-forming cascade controlled by a higher order module, 255 terminology of some relevant genes, 221, 251 triggered by homologous genes in drosophila and mice, 180, 221-223, 251-252 triggered by a master control gene?, 221, 223, 252 triggered at various sites on drosophila by ectopic expression of drosophila ey [= Pax6] gene, 221, 222, 251-252 triggered at various sites on drosophila by ectopic expression of mouse Sey [= Pax6] gene, 221–223, 251–252 eyeless gene [= Pax6], 221, 223. See also eye formation; homology; Hox genes; master control genes consequences of phylogenetic distribution for homology of eyes, 224 as a master control gene, 223-225 terminology of some related genes, 221, 251 Feyerabend, Paul, 127 Fisher, C., 230 fitness, 56, 58-59. See also adaptedness, engineering fitness, expected fitness,

Index

"Darwinian fitness," 56, 57, 65-68 terminology, 55 Frege, Gottlob, 135 frequency dependent selection, 66 and expected fitness, 66 Galison, Peter, 148 Gamow, George, 158 Gaudillière, Jean-Paul, 122, 149, 151 Gayon, Jean, 151 Gehring, Walter, 180, 221, 223, 224-225, 251, 252 gel electrophoresis, 25, 116, 117, 148 impact on evolutionary studies, 116 gene concepts, 123, 127, 131-142, 166-177 ambiguity of, 141-142, 171 as delimited in terms of phenotypes, 171 discontinuous, 166-167, 169, 170-171 and DNA, 142 gene-D. See Moss, Lenny gene-P. See Moss, Lenny historical continuity of, 170, 171 hypothetical, 133, 142, 168 in molecular genetics, 123-124 insufficiently characterized by nucleotide sequence alone, 255-256, 257 as often embodying false presuppositions, 169, 170-171 openness of. See reference, openness of operational, 133, 142, 168 as (partly) functional, 123, 176-177 as (partly) determined by the phenotypes of concern, 123-124 schematic, 166 specific, 166-167 gene duplication and redundancy of function, 253-254 gene expression, 149, 150, 153-159, 235. See also epigenetic control systems; regulation of gene expression, regulatory networks context dependence of, 255-256 control of, 181, 242, 247, 248, 249-251 gene mapping, 138 gene theory. See theory of the gene General Reduction-Replacement Model, 42, 43 - 44genes. See also eukaryotic genes; hox genes; master control genes; theory of the

gene chromosomal theory of, 167, 169, 170–171

267

realized fitness

genes (cont.) composition not specified by Mendelian genetics, 168-170 definitions of, in molecular genetics, 172 - 175delimitation of, as context dependent, 177 DNA and, 140-142, 239 and enzyme synthesis, 34-39, 122 eucaryotic. See eucaryotic genes individuation of, 140-142 "master control genes," 180, 224. See also master control genes modularity of, 239, 240-241 and nucleic acid, 36 number of, in drosophila and humans, 236 and phenotypes, 140-142, 171 precise definition of molecular genes impossible, 175 as probably composed of proteins, 34-36 selector genes, 225 switch genes, 225 as target of selection, 108-109 as templates, 34, 39, 122 terminology of, 171-173 genetic code, problem of, 157-159, 173-174. See also biochemistry and breaking of the genetic code and choice of experimental system, 158 genetic determinism, 179-180, 257 genetic-epigenetic interactions, 211-213. See also epigenetic control systems difficulty of coordinating modular processes in development, 211-213 and regulatory networks, 211-212 as requiring transformation of theories in both genetics and developmental biology, 211-212, 213. See also theory unification as requiring regulatory interactions within spatio-temporally bounded critical periods, 211-213 genetic material, continuity of, 172 genetics. See theory of the gene, molecular genetics, transmission genetics development not explicable by classical genetics, 211 and molecular genetics, 145-153, 162 and organism choice, 21-23 reconciliation with genetics in molecular developmental biology, 210-231 genome, dynamism of, 173-174

Index

genotype-phenotype map depends on signal transduction processes, 252, 256 Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, Etienne, 221 Gilbert, Scott, 104, 149, 175, 186, 192, 196, 224, 227-228 Goodenough, Ursula, 173 Gould, Stephen Jay, 63-64, 72, 76, 109 on the contingency and historicity of evolution, 91-94 on the "hardening of the evolutionary synthesis," 90, 108 Grene, Marjorie, 51, 52 Gulick, A., 34, 37-38 Guyot, Kris, 66 Haeckel, Ernst, 86, 106, 187 Hamburger, Viktor, 196 Harrison, Ross, 195-196 on the relationship between embryology and genetics, 205 Hartl, Daniel, 173 heredity as a field of study ca. 1900, 186 and development, 186, 190-191 as inseparable from development ca. 1900, 185, 201-203 separation into embryology and genetics, 186-196. See also biological disciplines transformation of meaning of the term 'heredity,' 190 Hérelle, Félix. See d'Hérelle, Félix Hertwig, Paula, 195 on limits of evidence for Mendelian genetics, 204 on one vs. two systems of heredity, 204 historiography, 161–162 Hoagland, Mahlon, 153, 155 holism, 235, 243 Holmes, Frederic L., 15, 16-17, 160 homeobox, 213, 223. See also homeodomains; homeotic mutations; hox genes and cell identity or cell fate, 214 homeobox genes. See hox genes phylogenetic distribution of, 214 homeodomains, 213-215 evolutionarily conserved, 214 physical structure of, 214 sequence similarity of, 214 homeotic mutations, 214, 245-246 bithorax, 214-217, 219-220. See also bithorax mutation

in mice, 215 may be regulated by multiple control systems, 219 homology, 180, 181, 212, 226-228, 243, 244, 246 claimed for eyes in all sighted animals, 224 contested for eyes in all sighted animals, 226 evidence for special homology of certain Drosophila and mouse hox genes, 220-223, 248, 249-251 of ey (drosophila), Sey (mouse) and Aniridia (human) hox genes [all = Pax6], 221-223, 251 of features of structures, 226-227 as hierarchical and a matter of degree, 226-227 homologous processes can trigger formation of functionally similar, but non-homologous organs, 252 homologous processes can yield distinct products, 248, 249-251 homologous segments can be made by distinct processes, 246-248 homology by descent. See homology, special homology of hox genes, 219-223 measures of homology, 227 process homologies often more ancient than features or structures they produce, 230 process homology vs. structural homology, 227-228 Roth on homology, 226-227 serial homology, 218, 219, 244 of some hox genes, 219, 220, 244, 248 special homology, 218, 219-221, 244 of some hox genes, 220-221, 248, 249-251 of structures as wholes, 224-225 Horowitz, Norman, 34, 36, 39 hox [= homeobox] genes, 219-223, 245-246 distribution and ordering in drosophila and mice, 219-220 ectopic expression of drosophila ey [= Pax6] in drosophila yields eyes on other body parts, 221, 222, 251-252 ectopic expression of mouse Sey [= Pax6]in drosophila yields eyes on other body parts, 221-223, 251-252 ey (drosophila), Sey (mouse) and Aniridia (human) hox genes [all = Pax6],

Index

and segmentation, 34-36, 215, 246, 247, 249-251 serial homology of some hox genes, 219, 220, 248 special homology of some hox genes, 220-221, 248-251 Hull, David, 88 immune system and gene shuffling, 173 incommensurability, 127-130 and holistic theory of meaning, 128-130 indefinite description, 167, 171 successful and unsuccessful illustrated, 167 induction of bacteriophage formation, 17 of enzymes, 149-150, 153 infectious heredity, 197 inheritance of acquired characters, 188 institutionalization of biological disciplines, 105, 191-192. See also biological disciplines; evolutionary biology; problem articulation of embryology and genetics in the U.S., 191-192 and exchange across disciplinary boundaries, 158 and "local cultures," 147, 150-159, 161 integration of knowledge as a norm. See unification integration of organisms, 235-236 as achieved in part by circulating hormones and distant signals, 257-258 as a major problem in developmental biology, 257-258 as not requiring a "blueprint" or "master plan," 258 International Society for History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology, 7 ISHPSSB. See International Society for History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology introns, 237 excision of, from RNA, 239 may contain exons from other genes, 239 Jacob, François, 92, 117, 150, 152, 243 Johannsen, Wilhelm, 167 definition of 'gene,' 167

Judson, Horace Freeland, 155

221-223, 251

Index

Just, Ernest Everett, 206 on Lillie's Paradox, 206 on relations between cytoplasm and nucleus, 206 Kauffman, Stuart, 24, 93, 96 Keller, Evelyn Fox, 242 Kitcher, Philip, 134, 137 Kohler, Robert, 17 Kollar, E. J., 230 Krebs, Hans, 16 Kripke, Saul, 136 Kropotkin, Piotr, 87 Kuhn Thomas, 82-83, 88, 127-130 and the reference of theoretical terms, 135 Lamarck, Jean-Baptiste, 86 Lawrence, Peter, 210 on reconciling embryology and genetics, 210 laws, in biology, 3, 94, 95-96, 103, 104 Lederberg, Joshua, 151 Levine, Robert, 173 Lewis, E. B., 214, 215 Lewontin, Richard, 25, 66, 74, 75, 76, 78, 85, 94, 98, 99 L'Héritier, Philippe, 21 Lillie, Frank Rattray, 183 "Lillie's Paradox," 183-207. See also biological disciplines, relationship between embryology and genetics and cellular geography, 186 connection to regulation of gene expression, 197 as demonstrating the incompleteness of Mendelian-chromosomal genetics, 183-185 formulated as a challenge to genetics, 196 importance of the issues raised in embryology, 192-196 impact reduced by studies of epigenetic controls of development, 196-197 Lillie's formulation, 184, 185 limited perfect adaptedness. See engineering fitness linguistic division of labor, 133–134, 141 and community structure, 141-142 linguistic holism, 136. See also reference Lwoff, André, 17, 151, 196

macroevolution, 76 Maienschein, Jane, 186 master control genes, 223 equivalent to "switch" or "selector" genes, 225 controversy over the concept of a master control gene, 224-225 eyeless as a master control gene, 223-224, 225 heuristic commitments of the concept of a master control gene, 225 meaning of term, 224 objections to the concept, 225, 252 support for the concept by Gehring and colleagues, 224-225 Mayr, Ernst, 64, 84, 85, 87, 89, 108-109 Mendel, Gregor, 12, 136 Mendelian genetics, 183. See also genetics, molecular genetics, transmission genetics and embryology. See biological disciplines; embryology genes delimited by transmission of trait differences, 169-170 messenger RNA. See RNA, messenger methodology, normative, 29, 30, 42-48 microorganisms as genetic tools, 152 model organisms, 7-8, 14-18. See also choice of organism labor invested in, 18-19 standardization of, 8, 13-14 modularity. See also development; evolutionary tinkering; eye formation; genetic-epigenetic interactions; parasegments; signal transduction modules advantages of, 241 autonomy of modular processes, 257 of development, 213, 217, 228 of DNA. See DNA; eucaryotic genes of eucaryotic genes. See eucaryotic genes, modularity of of genes. See genes, modularity of and integration of the organism, 258 local control of modular processes, 257 of organisms, 213 molecular biology, 43, 146, 147-148. See also biological disciplines; developmental genetics; DNA; embryology; gene concepts; genes; genetics; Mendelian genetics; molecular genetics

Index

disciplinary sources of, 113-114 impact of recent findings on evolutionary biology, 116, 117 and protein synthesis. See also protein synthesis, 122-123, 153-157 and the reconciliation of developmental biology and genetics, 211-213 as a "theoretical auto mechanics," 43-44, 147 as tool centered study of molecular structures and their biological functions, 147-148 molecular genetics, 145-162. See also molecular biology central questions of, 146-147 relation to molecular biology, 145-147 Monod, Jacques, 34, 122, 148, 149-153, 156-157 and genetic experiments, 151-152 and problem articulation, 160-161 and template theory of protein synthesis, 122 Morgan, T. H., 127, 183, 189, 190-191, 210, 214as a "friend of the cytoplasm," 190, 194 as a "friend of the nucleus," 190-191, 194-195 on genes and cellular differentiation, 205 on heredity and development, 202-203 on importance of hormones [for understanding how genes can act on distant cells], 204 Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity, 127, 132, 191 on the nature of the gene, 121-122, 137 - 138on preformation vs. epigenesis, 202-203 on relations between cytoplasm and nucleus, 203 morphogenetic field, 224, 228, 230 Moss, Lenny, 176-177 gene-D a nucleotide sequence providing a developmental resource, 176 gene-P a gene for a particular trait, 176 Muller, Herman J., 19, 107 mutation, 140-142 muton, 139 Nanney, David, 197-199

natural selection, 58 abstract theory of, 94, 98, 99

and contingency, 96 and genes as the primary unit of selection, 108-109 and differential reproduction, 61 and heritable variation, 61 and multiple causes of evolutionary change, 96 principle of, 98 and variation, 59-61 NET. See non-equilibrium thermodynamics Neurospora, 34, 39, 40, 46, 153 non-equilibrium thermodynamics, 97 and evolutionary theory, 97-98 normative methodology. See methodology, normative nucleotide sequence not a blueprint for the organism, 257 nucleus and cytoplasm, 188, 201-202. See also cellular geography, preformation vs. epigenesis one gene-one enzyme, 34-36 problematic early formulations, 40 operon, 122, 150, 197 Opitz, John, 215, 224, 227-228 organism, choice of, 11-25. See choice of organism; model organisms Ospovat, Dov, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63 Owen, Richard, 219 Pax6 and eye formation, 222, 223, 251-252. See also eye formation effects of Pax6 expression context dependent, 252-253, 255-256 as a multi-functional gene, 255-256 net effect of Pax6 expression not determined by nucleotide sequence of the gene,

255–256 Pax6 expressed in mouse pancreas, 251–252, 253

phylogenetic distribution of *Pax6* and claimed homology of eyes, 224

redundancy of *Pax6* in initiating eye formation, 253–254

regulatory circuitry for Pax6, 251

terminology, 221, 251. *See also* eye formation; homology, of *ey*, *Sey* and *Aniridia*

```
Toy [twin of eyeless] an upstream initiator of
eye formation in drosophila, 254–255
paradigm, 81. See also evolutionary paradigm
```

271

Cambridge University Press 0521836751 - The Epistemology of Development, Evolution, and Genetics: Selected Essays Richard M. Burian Index More information

Index

Prout, Timothy, 66

parasegments, 215 phenotypically unfamiliar modular units, 215, 216 Pardee, Arthur, 152, 155 Patterson, H. E. H., 93 Perkins, David, 153 phage. See bacteriophage philosophy of biology, 1 relation to biology, 1-2 phenylketonuria (PKU), 141 phenotype, 168 importance of choice of, in delimiting genes, 171, 175 photosynthesis, 15 PKU. See phenylketonuria pluralism in evolutionary biology, 95-97, 99 population genetics, 106 "classical" vs. "balance" theories of genetic variation, 107 post-transcriptional processing of RNA, 237-243 as protection against retroviruses, 237 post-translational processing, 239 preformation vs. epigenesis, 187-189. See also development; embryology; epigenesis as influential in the conflict between embryology and genetics, 193-196 Morgan on, 202-203 and studies of the nucleus in mitosis and meiosis, 188 and studies of cytoplasm-based phenomena, 188-189 Weismann on, 200-201 problem articulation, 153-159, 160-161 and "local cultures," 158-159, 160, 161. See also institutionalization and openness of scientific problems, 158 - 159and partition of cells into parts, 156-157 and reliable practices, 158 progress, 42-48 protein domains, 239-241 proteins, importance in biology, 145 post-translational processing, 175 protein synthesis, 122-123, 150, 159-160. See also biochemistry; differentiation; molecular biology, Monod and biochemistry, 153-157 in cell-free systems (in vitro), 155 post-translational processing, 239

Putnam, Hilary, 133, 136, 141 Raff, Rudolph, 224, 227-228 realized fitness, 62, 65-66. See also Darwin, engineering fitness, expected fitness conflation with expected fitness, 68-69, 70, 73.74 recon. 139 reduction, 142. See also theory reduction reductionism, 3, 4 genetic reductionism undermined by genetic findings, 242-243 reference, 130. See also reference potential causal theory of, 136-137 closed vs. open, 136-137 co-reference of terms from competing theories, 132-133 of kind terms, 135-142 indefinite. See reference, openness of; gene concepts, schematic and linguistic division of labor, 133-134 and linguistic holism, 129, 135-136 openness of, 134, 141-142, 167-170. See also indefinite description, reference potential and sense, 135 social character of reference, 133-134 of the term 'gene,' 131-142 theories of, 135-142 reference potential, 134, 137, 167 accuracy, 138-139 and ambiguity, 141-142 clarity, 139-140 conformity, 138-139 naturalism, 140 and openness of concepts, 137-140 regulation of gene expression, 150, 237. See also gene expression, control of; epigenetic control systems; regulatory networks effects are context dependent, 252-253, 255-256 as a key to understanding animal evolution, 242-243 regulatory networks change in one component alters boundaries established by a regulatory network, 215, 216

Cambridge University Press 0521836751 - The Epistemology of Development, Evolution, and Genetics: Selected Essays Richard M. Burian Index More information

> establish boundaries for developmental units, 215 illustrated with bithorax, 215-216, 217 repression, 150 of enzyme formation, 150 repressor, 122 retrovirus, 237 Rheinberger, Hans-Jörg, 153, 169 ribosomes, 154 do not contain information for protein synthesis, 154-155 Richerson, Peter, 59, 65-66 RNA, 154-157, 159-160 alternative splicing, 239, 241 controls of alternative splicing, 241 messenger RNA (mRNA), 155, 157-158, 159, 237-239 polymerase, 174 post-transcriptional modification, 237-243. See also post-transcriptional processing of RNA processing, 174-175 small nuclear, 237 soluble RNA (sRNA), 154, 155 splicing, 174, 239, 240, 241 transfer RNA (tRNA), 154, 158 Roth, V. Louise, 226-227 Roux, Wilhelm, 188 Ruse, Michael, 64 Sander, Klaus, 210 Sapp, Jan, 192, 196 Schaffner, Kenneth, 9, 30, 42, 43-44, 45-46 Schotté, Oscar, 228-230 scientific realism, 126, 142 Scriven, Michael, 56-57 segment identity, specification of, 249-251 phenotypically unfamiliar segments may be developmentally important, 215, 216 segmentation, 181, 212, 243-251 selection, natural. See natural selection self assembly, 235, 236 Sellars, Wilfrid, 167 sickle cell anemia, 74 fitness related to genotype rather than gene, 74 signal transduction signal transduction alters gene expression according to context, 252, 256 signal transduction modules, 245-246

Index

Simpson, George Gaylord, 68-69, 89 and "quantum evolution," 90 Singer, Maxine, 172, 174 Slonimski, Piotr, 17 Sober, Elliott, 74, 75, 78 Sonneborn, Tracy, 196, 197 Spiegelman, Sol, 34, 92 Spemann, Hans, 205, 228-230 splicing, RNA. See RNA Stadler, L. J., 133, 142, 168 Stebbins, G. Ledyard, 88 Steen, Wim van der. See Van der Steen, Wim stellar evolution, 91 compared with biological evolution, 92 Stern, Curt, 206-207 on explaining differentiation by differential gene activity, 206-207 Sturtevant, Alfred H., 18 Summers, William, 16-17 synthetic theory of evolution, 51, 52, 64-65, 81-94, 99. See also evolutionary synthesis; evolutionary theory compared with Darwin's theory, 74 and concepts of adaptation, adaptedness, and fitness, 55-56, 64, 73 and contingency, 91-94 limitations of, 95-99 and pluralism. See pluralism in evolutionary biology as a theory of history, 91-94 as a treaty, 89-91

task definition. See problem articulation Tatum, Edward, 35, 37, 39, 41 tautological fitness. See realized fitness teeth grown from chicken epithelial tissue, 230 Teissier, Georges, 21 theoretical concepts, 128-130 connected to fundamental theoretical principles, 128, 129, 130 incommensurability of, 130 meaning of, 128, 130 reference of, 130, 132-133 theoretical hypotheses in biology epistemological evaluation is comparative, 14 theory of the gene, 127. See also gene concepts; genes, chromosomal theory of; genetics

theory reduction, 45-46, 130-131

Index

theory unification, 211-213. See also unification, interdisciplinary arguments against the ideal of unification, 30 on biased choice of case studies, 33 implausible between developmental biology and genetics, 211-213. See also genetic-epigenetic interactions Thornhill, Randy, 75 Timofeeff-Ressovsky, Nicolai, 106 tinkering. See evolutionary tinkering tissue culture, 153-157, 159 Todes, Daniel, 87 trait [of an organism], 168. See also phenotype delimited in light of underlying causes, 168 transmission genetics, 147. See also Mendelian genetics transplantation xenoplastic, 228-230 xenoplastic tissue combinations, 230 Tribolium (flour beetle), 69, 70 unification, interdisciplinary, 2-3, 8-9. See also theory unification and dividing problems and fields, 32 failure of unification and its consequences, 32 as a higher order norm, 44-45 as integration of knowledge from different disciplines, 36-41, 44 as a methodological norm in biology, 29-33, 41, 48 as a middle range norm, 33 relevance of technology, 46-47 units of selection, 56-57, 76-79

Van Beneden, Edouard, 188 Van der Steen, Wim, 8, 29, 30, 36-39, 42-43, 44, 46, 47 variation, 59 directed variation, 58, 59 Volkin, Elliot, 159 Vrba, Elisabeth, 63-64, 76, 93 Vries, Hugo de, 12 Waddington, Conrad Hal, 108 Wallace, Bruce, 89 Watson, James D., 157 Weber, Bruce, 89 Weismann, August, 86, 87, 106, 188 on preformation vs. epigenesis, 200-201 Williams, George C., 56-57, 64, 71 on adaptation and concepts of adaptation, 56.63 on units of selection, 77 Williams, Mary B., 64 Wilson, Edmund B., 189, 193 on relation of cytoplasm and nucleus, 201 Wimsatt, William, 74, 75 on units of selection, 77-78 Wollman, Elie, 17 Wollman, Eugène, 197 Wright, Sewall, 34, 36, 37, 39, 107 "shifting balance" theory of evolution, 90 Xenopus, 214 Zallen, Doris T., 12, 15, 145, 151

Zaneni, Dons 1., 12, 13, 143, 151 Zamecnik, Paul, 122, 148, 153–157, 158 approach to protein synthesis, 155–156 and mRNA, 159 and problem articulation, 160–161