

## GEPHE SUMMARY

### Gephebase Gene

yellow

### Entry Status

Published

### GepheID

GP00001224

### Main curator

Martin

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

### Trait Category

Morphology

### Trait

Coloration (wing spot)

### Trait State in Taxon A

*Drosophila* spp.

### Trait State in Taxon B

*Drosophila* *mimetica*

### Ancestral State

Data not curated

### Taxonomic Status

Interspecific

### Taxon A

#### Latin Name

*Drosophila*

#### Common Name

-

#### Synonyms

*Drosophila* (*Drosophila*); *Drosophila* (*Drosophila*) Fallen, 1823

#### Rank

subgenus

#### Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha; Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalytratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; *Drosophila*

#### Parent

*Drosophila* (fruit flies) - (Rank: genus)

#### NCBI Taxonomy ID

32281

#### is Taxon A an Intraspecies?

No

### Taxon B

#### Latin Name

*Drosophila* *mimetica*

#### Common Name

-

#### Synonyms

-

#### Rank

species

#### Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha; Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalytratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; *Drosophila*; Sophophora; melanogaster group; *suzukii* subgroup

#### Parent

*suzukii* subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup)

#### NCBI Taxonomy ID

30038

#### is Taxon B an Intraspecies?

No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

### Generic Gene Name

y

### Synonyms

CG3757; Dmel\CG3757; EG:125H10.2; T6; Y

### String

7227.FBpp0070070

### Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the major royal jelly protein family.

### GO - Molecular Function

-

### GO - Biological Process

GO:0042438 : melanin biosynthetic process

GO:0048082 : regulation of adult chitin-containing cuticle pigmentation

GO:0048066 : developmental pigmentation

GO:0048067 : cuticle pigmentation

GO:0006583 : melanin biosynthetic process from tyrosine

GO:0048065 : male courtship behavior, veined wing extension

GO:0060179 : male mating behavior

### UniProtKB *Drosophila melanogaster*

P09957

### GenebankID or UniProtKB

CAJ57653

GO - Cellular Component  
GO:0005737 : cytoplasm  
GO:0005576 : extracellular region  
GO:0070451 : cell hair

**Presumptive Null**  
No

**Molecular Type**  
Cis-regulatory

**Aberration Type**  
Unknown

**Molecular Details of the Mutation**  
within a 740bp-element

**Experimental Evidence**  
Candidate Gene

**Main Reference**  
[Repeated morphological evolution through cis-regulatory changes in a pleiotropic gene. \(2006\)](#)

**Authors**  
Prud'homme B; Gompel N; Rokas A; Kassner VA; Williams TM; Yeh SD; True JR; Carroll SB

**Abstract**  
The independent evolution of morphological similarities is widespread. For simple traits, such as overall body colour, repeated transitions by means of mutations in the same gene may be common. However, for more complex traits, the possible genetic paths may be more numerous; the molecular mechanisms underlying their independent origins and the extent to which they are constrained to follow certain genetic paths are largely unknown. Here we show that a male wing pigmentation pattern involved in courtship display has been gained and lost multiple times in a *Drosophila* clade. Each of the cases we have analysed (two gains and two losses) involved regulatory changes at the pleiotropic pigmentation gene yellow. Losses involved the parallel inactivation of the same cis-regulatory element (CRE), with changes at a few nucleotides sufficient to account for the functional divergence of one element between two sibling species. Surprisingly, two independent gains of wing spots resulted from the co-option of distinct ancestral CREs. These results demonstrate how the functional diversification of the modular CREs of pleiotropic genes contributes to evolutionary novelty and the independent evolution of morphological similarities.

**Additional References**

## RELATED GEPHE

**Related Genes**  
5 ([Dat](#), [Dopamine N-acetyltransferase \(Dat\)](#), [ebony](#), [tan](#), [wingless \(wg\)](#))  
**Related Haplotypes**  
3

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS