## GEPHE SUMMARY

Gephebase Gene

Agouti (ASIP) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^Agouti (ASIP)^#gephebase-summary-title)

GepheID

GP00001336

Entry Status

Published

Main curator

Prigent

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Trait Category

Morphology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait Category=^Morphology^#gephebase-summary-title)

Trait

Coloration (coat) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Coloration (coat)^#gephebase-summary-title)

Trait State in Taxon A

Dog-wolf sable

Trait State in Taxon B

Dog black-and-tan + saddle phenotypes

Ancestral State

Taxon A

Taxonomic Status

Domesticated (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic Status=^Domesticated^#gephebase-summary-title)

### Taxon A

Latin Name

Canis lupus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Canis lupus^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name

gray wolf

Synonyms

gray wolf; grey wolf; Canis lupus Linnaeus, 1758

Rank

species

Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Laurasiatheria; Carnivora; Caniformia; Canidae; Canis

Parent

Canis () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9611 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID

9612 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9612 )

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?

No

### Taxon B

Latin Name

Canis lupus familiaris (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Canis lupus familiaris^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name

dog

Synonyms

Canis canis; Canis domesticus; Canis familiaris; dog; dogs; Canis familiaris Linnaeus, 1758; Canis lupus familiaris Linnaeus, 1758

Rank

subspecies

Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Laurasiatheria; Carnivora; Caniformia; Canidae; Canis; Canis lupus

Parent

Canis lupus (gray wolf) - (Rank: species) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9612 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID

9615 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9615 )

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name

Asip

Synonyms

As; ASP; A<y>; ASIP; a

String

10090.ENSMUSP00000029123 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=10090.ENSMUSP00000029123 )

Sequence Similarities

-

GO - Molecular Function

GO:0031779 : melanocortin receptor binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031779)
GO:0031781 : type 3 melanocortin receptor binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031781)
GO:0031782 : type 4 melanocortin receptor binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031782)

UniProtKB Mus musculus

Q03288 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03288)

GenebankID or UniProtKB

()

GO - Biological Process

GO:0008343 : adult feeding behavior
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008343)
GO:0006091 : generation of precursor metabolites and energy
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006091)
GO:0071514 : genetic imprinting (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0071514)
GO:0009755 : hormone-mediated signaling pathway
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009755)
GO:0042438 : melanin biosynthetic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042438)
GO:0032438 : melanosome organization
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032438)
GO:0032402 : melanosome transport
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032402)
GO:0043473 : pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043473)
GO:0048023 : positive regulation of melanin biosynthetic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048023)
GO:0040030 : regulation of molecular function, epigenetic
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0040030)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005576 : extracellular region (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005576)
GO:0005623 : cell (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005623)

Presumptive Null

No (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^No^#gephebase-summary-title)

Molecular Type

Cis-regulatory (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular Type=^Cis-regulatory^#gephebase-summary-title)

Aberration Type

Insertion (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration Type=^Insertion^#gephebase-summary-title)

Insertion Size

100-999 bp

Molecular Details of the Mutation

A 239bp SINE insertion in reverse orientation in intron 1

Experimental Evidence

Candidate Gene (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental Evidence=^Candidate Gene^#gephebase-summary-title)

Main Reference

A SINE insertion causes the black-and-tan and saddle tan phenotypes in domestic dogs. (2011 Sep-Oct) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21846741)

Authors

Dreger DL; Schmutz SM

Abstract

Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP) controls the localized expression of red and black pigment in the domestic dog through interaction with other genes, such as Melanocortin 1 Receptor and Beta-Defensin 103. Specific ASIP alleles are necessary for many of the coat color patterns, such as black-and-tan and saddle tan. Mutations in 2 ASIP alleles, a(y) and a, have previously been identified. Here, we characterize a mutation consisting of a short interspersed nuclear element (SINE) insertion in intron 1 of ASIP that allows for the differentiation of the a(w) wolf sable and a(t) black-and-tan alleles. The SINE insertion is present in dogs with the a(t) and a alleles but absent from dogs with the a(w) and a(y) alleles. Dogs with the saddle tan phenotype were all a(t)/a(t). Schnauzers were all a(w)/a(w). Genotypes of 201 dogs of 35 breeds suggest that there are only 4 ASIP alleles, as opposed to the 5 or 6 predicted in previous literature. These data demonstrate that the dominance hierarchy of ASIP is a(y) > a(w) > a(t) > a.

Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

13 (GPR22, MFSD12, PMEL17, SLC45A2=MATP, FGF3; FGF4; FGF19; ORAOV1, Kit, MC1R, Melanophilin (MLPH), Microphtalmia-associated transcription factor, PSMB7, tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1), beta-defensin 103 (CBD103), RALY (hnRNP associated with lethal yellow)) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^9612^/and+Trait=Coloration/or+Taxon ID=^9615^/and+Trait=Coloration/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

2 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^Agouti (ASIP)^/and+Taxon ID=^9612^/or+Gene Gephebase=^Agouti (ASIP)^/and+Taxon ID=^9615^#gephebase-summary-title)

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS

this mutation might be involved in the solid hair color (versus banded hair color) and the black and tan phenotype. Dreger and Schmutz (2011) "characterize[d] a mutation consisting of a short interspersed nuclear element (SINE) insertion in intron 1 of ASIP that allows for the differentiation of the a(w) wolf sable and a(t) black-and-tan alleles. The SINE insertion is present in dogs with the a(t) and a alleles but absent from dogs with the a(w) and a(y) alleles. Dogs with the saddle tan phenotype were all a(t)/a(t). Schnauzers were all a(w)/a(w)."
https://omia.org/OMIA000201/9615/