

## GEPHE SUMMARY

**Gephebase Gene**  
Kit (type III receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)

**Entry Status**  
Published

**GepheID**  
GP00002219

**Main curator**  
Martin

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Trait Category**  
Morphology

**Trait**  
Coloration (coat)

**Trait State in Taxon A**  
Thoroughbred

**Trait State in Taxon B**  
Thoroughbred - white

**Ancestral State**  
Taxon A

**Taxonomic Status**  
Domesticated

### Taxon A

**Latin Name**  
*Equus caballus*

**Common Name**  
horse

**Synonyms**  
Equus przewalskii f. caballus; Equus przewalskii forma caballus; horse; domestic horse; equine; Equus caballus 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; Perissodactyla; Equidae; Equus; Equus

**Parent**  
Equus () - (Rank: subgenus)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
9796

**is Taxon A an Intraspecies?**  
No

### Taxon B

**Latin Name**  
*Equus caballus*

**Common Name**  
horse

**Synonyms**  
Equus przewalskii f. caballus; Equus przewalskii forma caballus; horse; domestic horse; equine; Equus caballus 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; Perissodactyla; Equidae; Equus; Equus

**Parent**  
Equus () - (Rank: subgenus)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
9796

**is Taxon B an Intraspecies?**  
No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Generic Gene Name**  
Kit

**Synonyms**  
W; Bs; Fdc; Ssm; SCO1; SCO5; SOW3; CD117; c-KIT; Tr-kit; Gsfsc01; Gsfsc05; Gsfscow3; Sl

**String**  
10090.ENSMUSP00000005815

**Sequence Similarities**  
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.

**GO - Molecular Function**  
GO:0004888 : transmembrane signaling receptor activity  
GO:0005524 : ATP binding  
GO:0042803 : protein homodimerization activity  
GO:0046872 : metal ion binding  
GO:0002020 : protease binding  
GO:0004714 : transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity  
GO:0004713 : protein tyrosine kinase activity  
GO:0019955 : cytokine binding  
GO:0005020 : stem cell factor receptor activity

**UniProtKB Mus musculus**  
P05532

**GenebankID or UniProtKB**

## GO - Biological Process

GO:0043066 : negative regulation of apoptotic process  
GO:0030154 : cell differentiation  
GO:0043473 : pigmentation  
GO:0070374 : positive regulation of ERK1 and ERK2 cascade  
GO:0035234 : ectopic germ cell programmed cell death  
GO:0035162 : embryonic hemopoiesis  
GO:0008584 : male gonad development  
GO:0001541 : ovarian follicle development  
GO:0008284 : positive regulation of cell proliferation  
GO:0043406 : positive regulation of MAP kinase activity  
GO:0010628 : positive regulation of gene expression  
GO:0043410 : positive regulation of MAPK cascade  
GO:0007283 : spermatogenesis  
GO:0008360 : regulation of cell shape  
GO:0048070 : regulation of developmental pigmentation  
GO:0006468 : protein phosphorylation  
GO:0060326 : cell chemotaxis  
GO:0006935 : chemotaxis  
GO:0048565 : digestive tract development  
GO:0006954 : inflammatory response  
GO:0019221 : cytokine-mediated signaling pathway  
GO:0048863 : stem cell differentiation  
GO:0048066 : developmental pigmentation  
GO:0030318 : melanocyte differentiation  
GO:0009968 : negative regulation of signal transduction  
GO:0046777 : protein autophosphorylation  
GO:0030218 : erythrocyte differentiation  
GO:0018108 : peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation  
GO:0097067 : cellular response to thyroid hormone stimulus  
GO:1904349 : positive regulation of small intestine smooth muscle contraction  
GO:0000187 : activation of MAPK activity  
GO:0046427 : positive regulation of JAK-STAT cascade  
GO:0042531 : positive regulation of tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT protein  
GO:0030335 : positive regulation of cell migration  
GO:0046686 : response to cadmium ion  
GO:0035556 : intracellular signal transduction  
GO:0031532 : actin cytoskeleton reorganization  
GO:0002371 : dendritic cell cytokine production  
GO:0050910 : detection of mechanical stimulus involved in sensory perception of sound  
GO:0050673 : epithelial cell proliferation  
GO:0038162 : erythropoietin-mediated signaling pathway  
GO:0038093 : Fc receptor signaling pathway  
GO:0007281 : germ cell development  
GO:0008354 : germ cell migration  
GO:0006687 : glycosphingolipid metabolic process  
GO:0035701 : hematopoietic stem cell migration  
GO:0030097 : hemopoiesis  
GO:0002327 : immature B cell differentiation  
GO:0038109 : Kit signaling pathway  
GO:0030032 : lamellipodium assembly  
GO:0002320 : lymphoid progenitor cell differentiation  
GO:0002551 : mast cell chemotaxis  
GO:0032762 : mast cell cytokine production  
GO:0043303 : mast cell degranulation  
GO:0060374 : mast cell differentiation  
GO:0035855 : megakaryocyte development  
GO:0097326 : melanocyte adhesion  
GO:0097324 : melanocyte migration  
GO:0002573 : myeloid leukocyte differentiation  
GO:0002318 : myeloid progenitor cell differentiation  
GO:0043069 : negative regulation of programmed cell death  
GO:1904343 : positive regulation of colon smooth muscle contraction  
GO:0051091 : positive regulation of DNA-binding transcription factor activity  
GO:0048170 : positive regulation of long-term neuronal synaptic plasticity  
GO:0045747 : positive regulation of Notch signaling pathway  
GO:0031274 : positive regulation of pseudopodium assembly  
GO:0120072 : positive regulation of pyloric antrum smooth muscle contraction  
GO:1905065 : positive regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell differentiation  
GO:1904251 : regulation of bile acid metabolic process  
GO:0009314 : response to radiation  
GO:0048103 : somatic stem cell division  
GO:0035019 : somatic stem cell population maintenance  
GO:0007286 : spermatid development  
GO:0030217 : T cell differentiation  
GO:0043586 : tongue development  
GO:0008542 : visual learning

## GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005886 : plasma membrane  
GO:0005737 : cytoplasm  
GO:0005887 : integral component of plasma membrane  
GO:0043235 : receptor complex  
GO:0005615 : extracellular space

GO:0009986 : cell surface  
GO:0009898 : cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane  
GO:0009897 : external side of plasma membrane  
GO:0001669 : acrosomal vesicle  
GO:0005911 : cell-cell junction  
GO:0042629 : mast cell granule

#### Presumptive Null

Yes

#### Molecular Type

Coding

#### Aberration Type

Deletion

#### Deletion Size

1-10 kb

#### Molecular Details of the Mutation

g.77;740;239\_77;742;136del1898insTATAT -1.9-kb deletion

#### Experimental Evidence

##### Candidate Gene

##### Main Reference

Whole genome sequencing reveals a novel deletion variant in the KIT gene in horses with white spotted coat colour phenotypes. (2017)

##### Authors

DÄ¼rig N; Jude R; Holl H; Brooks SA; Lafayette C; Jagannathan V; Leeb T

##### Abstract

White spotting phenotypes in horses can range in severity from the common white markings up to completely white horses. EDNRB, KIT, MITF, PAX3 and TRPM1 represent known candidate genes for such phenotypes in horses. For the present study, we re-investigated a large horse family segregating a variable white spotting phenotype, for which conventional Sanger sequencing of the candidate genes' individual exons had failed to reveal the causative variant. We obtained whole genome sequence data from an affected horse and specifically searched for structural variants in the known candidate genes. This analysis revealed a heterozygous -1.9-kb deletion spanning exons 10-13 of the KIT gene (chr3:77,740,239\_77,742,136del1898insTATAT). In continuity with previously named equine KIT variants we propose to designate the newly identified deletion variant W22. We had access to 21 horses carrying the W22 allele. Four of them were compound heterozygous W20/W22 and had a completely white phenotype. Our data suggest that W22 represents a true null allele of the KIT gene, whereas the previously identified W20 leads to a partial loss of function. These findings will enable more precise genetic testing for depigmentation phenotypes in horses.

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##### Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

#### Related Genes

13 (Agouti, Endothelin receptor B, MCTR, MFSD12, Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor, Pax3, PMEL17, SLC24A, SLC36A1, SLC45A2=MATP, STX17, T-box transcription factor (TBX3), TRPM1)

#### Related Haplotypes

28

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS

@AllelicSeries @HeterozygoteAdvantage <https://omia.org/OMIA000209/9796/>