## GEPHE SUMMARY

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

GepheID
GP00002610

Entry Status
Published

Main curator
Courtier

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

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

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

Trait State in Taxon A
Drosophila melanogaster - light pigmentation

Trait State in Taxon B
Drosophila melanogaster - darker pigmentation

Ancestral State
Unknown

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

### Taxon A

Latin Name
Drosophila melanogaster (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Drosophila melanogaster^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name
fruit fly

Synonyms
Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster

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; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster subgroup

Parent
melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 32351 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID
7227 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227 )

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?
No

### Taxon B

Latin Name
Drosophila melanogaster (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Drosophila melanogaster^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name
fruit fly

Synonyms
Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster

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; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster subgroup

Parent
melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 32351 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID
7227 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227 )

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?
No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name
bab1

Synonyms
anon-WO0118547.639; bab; BAB; BAB-1; bab-I; Bab1; BAB1; bric-a-brac; CG13910; CG9097; Dmel\CG9097

String
7227.FBpp0072538 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier= 7227.FBpp0072538 )

Sequence Similarities
-

GO - Molecular Function
GO:0003700 : DNA-binding transcription factor activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0003700)
GO:0003680 : AT DNA binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0003680)

UniProtKB Drosophila melanogaster
Q9W0K7 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9W0K7)

GenebankID or UniProtKB
()

GO - Biological Process

GO:0006357 : regulation of transcription by RNA polymerase II (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006357)
GO:0006355 : regulation of transcription, DNA-templated (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006355)
GO:0007548 : sex differentiation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007548)
GO:0006351 : transcription, DNA-templated (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006351)
GO:0048085 : adult chitin-containing cuticle pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048085)
GO:0007455 : eye-antennal disc morphogenesis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007455)
GO:0046660 : female sex differentiation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046660)
GO:0007478 : leg disc morphogenesis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007478)
GO:0048086 : negative regulation of developmental pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048086)
GO:0048092 : negative regulation of male pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048092)
GO:0048070 : regulation of developmental pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048070)
GO:0048071 : sex-specific pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048071)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005634 : nucleus (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005634)

Mutation #1

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

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

Molecular Details of the Mutation

F mutation = GA>TT and L mutation A>G in an enhancer of bab

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

Recurrent modification of a conserved cis-regulatory element underlies fruit fly pigmentation diversity. (2013) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24009528)

Authors

Rogers WA; Salomone JR; Tacy DJ; Camino EM; Davis KA; Rebeiz M; Williams TM

Abstract

The development of morphological traits occurs through the collective action of networks of genes connected at the level of gene expression. As any node in a network may be a target of evolutionary change, the recurrent targeting of the same node would indicate that the path of evolution is biased for the relevant trait and network. Although examples of parallel evolution have implicated recurrent modification of the same gene and cis-regulatory element (CRE), little is known about the mutational and molecular paths of parallel CRE evolution. In Drosophila melanogaster fruit flies, the Bric-Ã -brac (Bab) transcription factors control the development of a suite of sexually dimorphic traits on the posterior abdomen. Female-specific Bab expression is regulated by the dimorphic element, a CRE that possesses direct inputs from body plan (ABD-B) and sex-determination (DSX) transcription factors. Here, we find that the recurrent evolutionary modification of this CRE underlies both intraspecific and interspecific variation in female pigmentation in the melanogaster species group. By reconstructing the sequence and regulatory activity of the ancestral Drosophila melanogaster dimorphic element, we demonstrate that a handful of mutations were sufficient to create independent CRE alleles with differing activities. Moreover, intraspecific and interspecific dimorphic element evolution proceeded with little to no alterations to the known body plan and sex-determination regulatory linkages. Collectively, our findings represent an example where the paths of evolution appear biased to a specific CRE, and drastic changes in function were accompanied by deep conservation of key regulatory linkages.

Additional References

Mutation #2

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

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

Molecular Details of the Mutation

F mutation = GA>TT and L mutation A>G in an enhancer of bab

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

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Abstract

The development of morphological traits occurs through the collective action of networks of genes connected at the level of gene expression. As any node in a network may be a target of evolutionary change, the recurrent targeting of the same node would indicate that the path of evolution is biased for the relevant trait and network. Although examples of parallel evolution have implicated recurrent modification of the same gene and cis-regulatory element (CRE), little is known about the mutational and molecular paths of parallel CRE evolution. In Drosophila melanogaster fruit flies, the Bric-Ã -brac (Bab) transcription factors control the development of a suite of sexually dimorphic traits on the posterior abdomen. Female-specific Bab expression is regulated by the dimorphic element, a CRE that possesses direct inputs from body plan (ABD-B) and sex-determination (DSX) transcription factors.

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Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

5 (bab1, ebony, tan, yellow, wingless (wg)) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^7227^/and+Trait=Coloration/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

5 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^bab^/and+Taxon ID=^7227^/or+Gene Gephebase=^bab^/and+Taxon ID=^7227^#gephebase-summary-title)

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS

@SexualTrait