GEPHE SUMMARY

Gephebase Gene
Kit (type III receptor protein-tyrosine kinase) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^Kit (type III receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)^#gephebase-summary-title)

GepheID
GP00000520

Entry Status
Published

Main curator
Martin

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
Sus scrofa

Trait State in Taxon B
Sus scrofa

Ancestral State
Taxon A

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

Taxon A

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

Common Name
pig

Synonyms
pig; pigs; swine; wild boar; Sus scrofa Linnaeus, 1758; Sus scrofus

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; Cetartiodactyla; Suina; Suidae; Sus

Parent
Sus () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9822)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
9823 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9823)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?
No

Taxon B

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

Common Name
domestic pig

Synonyms
Sus domestica; Sus domesticus; Sus scrofa domestica; domestic pig

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; Cetartiodactyla; Suina; Suidae; Sus; Sus scrofa

Parent
Sus scrofa (pig) - (Rank: species) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9823)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
9825 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9825)

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?
No

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name
Kit

Synonyms
W; Bs; Fdc; Ssm; SCO1; SCO5; SOW3; CD117; c-KIT; Tr-kit; Gsfsco1; Gsfsco5; Gsfsow3; Sl

String
10090.ENSMUSP00000005815 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=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 (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0004888)
GO:0005524 : ATP binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005524)
GO:0042803 : protein homodimerization activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042803)

UniProtKB Mus musculus
P05532 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05532)

GenebankID or UniProtKB
ABB04419 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABB04419)

GO:0046872 : metal ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046872)
GO:0002020 : protease binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002020)
GO:0004714 : transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0004714)
GO:0004713 : protein tyrosine kinase activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0004713)
GO:0019955 : cytokine binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019955)
GO:0005020 : stem cell factor receptor activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005020)

GO - Biological Process

GO:0043066 : negative regulation of apoptotic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043066)
GO:0030154 : cell differentiation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030154)
GO:0043473 : pigmentation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043473)
GO:0070374 : positive regulation of ERK1 and ERK2 cascade
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0070374)
GO:0035234 : ectopic germ cell programmed cell death
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035234)
GO:0035162 : embryonic hemopoiesis
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035162)
GO:0008584 : male gonad development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008584)
GO:0001541 : ovarian follicle development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001541)
GO:0008284 : positive regulation of cell proliferation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008284)
GO:0043406 : positive regulation of MAP kinase activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043406)
GO:0010628 : positive regulation of gene expression
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0010628)
GO:0043410 : positive regulation of MAPK cascade
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043410)
GO:0007283 : spermatogenesis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007283)
GO:0008360 : regulation of cell shape
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008360)
GO:0048070 : regulation of developmental pigmentation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048070)
GO:0006468 : protein phosphorylation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006468)
GO:0060326 : cell chemotaxis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0060326)
GO:0006935 : chemotaxis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006935)
GO:0048565 : digestive tract development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048565)
GO:0006954 : inflammatory response
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006954)
GO:0019221 : cytokine-mediated signaling pathway
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019221)
GO:0048863 : stem cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048863)
GO:0048066 : developmental pigmentation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048066)
GO:0030318 : melanocyte differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030318)
GO:0009968 : negative regulation of signal transduction
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009968)
GO:0046777 : protein autophosphorylation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046777)
GO:0030218 : erythrocyte differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030218)
GO:0018108 : peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0018108)
GO:0097067 : cellular response to thyroid hormone stimulus
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0097067)
GO:1904349 : positive regulation of small intestine smooth muscle contraction
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1904349)
GO:0000187 : activation of MAPK activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0000187)
GO:0046427 : positive regulation of JAK-STAT cascade
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046427)
GO:0042531 : positive regulation of tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT protein
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042531)
GO:0030335 : positive regulation of cell migration
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030335)
GO:0046686 : response to cadmium ion
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046686)
GO:0035556 : intracellular signal transduction
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035556)
GO:0031532 : actin cytoskeleton reorganization

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031532)
GO:0002371 : dendritic cell cytokine production
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002371)
GO:0050910 : detection of mechanical stimulus involved in sensory perception of sound
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0050910)
GO:0050673 : epithelial cell proliferation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0050673)
GO:0038162 : erythropoietin-mediated signaling pathway
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0038162)
GO:0038093 : Fc receptor signaling pathway
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0038093)
GO:0007281 : germ cell development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007281)
GO:0008354 : germ cell migration (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008354)
GO:0006687 : glycosphingolipid metabolic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006687)
GO:0035701 : hematopoietic stem cell migration
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035701)
GO:0030097 : hemopoiesis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030097)
GO:0002327 : immature B cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002327)
GO:0038109 : Kit signaling pathway (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0038109)
GO:0030032 : lamellipodium assembly
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030032)
GO:0002320 : lymphoid progenitor cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002320)
GO:0002551 : mast cell chemotaxis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002551)
GO:0032762 : mast cell cytokine production
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032762)
GO:0043303 : mast cell degranulation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043303)
GO:0060374 : mast cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0060374)
GO:0035855 : megakaryocyte development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035855)
GO:0097326 : melanocyte adhesion (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0097326)
GO:0097324 : melanocyte migration (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0097324)
GO:0002573 : myeloid leukocyte differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002573)
GO:0002318 : myeloid progenitor cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002318)
GO:0043069 : negative regulation of programmed cell death
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043069)
GO:1904343 : positive regulation of colon smooth muscle contraction
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1904343)
GO:0051091 : positive regulation of DNA-binding transcription factor activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0051091)
GO:0048170 : positive regulation of long-term neuronal synaptic plasticity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048170)
GO:0045747 : positive regulation of Notch signaling pathway
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045747)
GO:0031274 : positive regulation of pseudopodium assembly
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031274)
GO:0120072 : positive regulation of pyloric antrum smooth muscle contraction
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0120072)
GO:1905065 : positive regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell differentiation
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1905065)
GO:1904251 : regulation of bile acid metabolic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1904251)
GO:0009314 : response to radiation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009314)
GO:0048103 : somatic stem cell division
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048103)
GO:0035019 : somatic stem cell population maintenance
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035019)
GO:0007286 : spermatid development
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007286)
GO:0030217 : T cell differentiation (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030217)
GO:0043586 : tongue development (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043586)
GO:0008542 : visual learning (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008542)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005886 : plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886)
GO:0005737 : cytoplasm (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005737)
GO:0005887 : integral component of plasma membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005887)
GO:0043235 : receptor complex (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043235)
GO:0005615 : extracellular space (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005615)
GO:0009986 : cell surface (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009986)
GO:0009898 : cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009898)
GO:0009897 : external side of plasma membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009897)
GO:0001669 : acrosomal vesicle (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001669)
GO:0005911 : cell-cell junction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005911)
GO:0042629 : mast cell granule (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042629)

Mutation #1

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

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

SNP Coding Change

-

Molecular Details of the Mutation

@Splicing mutation; G to A substitution in the first nucleotide of intron 17; leads to skipping of exon 17 - the splice mutation is expected to cause a receptor with impaired or absent tyrosine kinase activity - the splice mutation corresponds to a fully dominant allele that is also homozygous lethal

Experimental Evidence

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

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	-	-	-

Main Reference

Molecular basis for the dominant white phenotype in the domestic pig. (1998) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9724328)

Authors

Marklund S; Kijas J; Rodriguez-Martinez H; RÃ¶nnstrand L; Funa K; Moller M; Lange D; Edfors-Lilja I; Andersson L

Abstract

The change of phenotypic traits in domestic animals and crops as a response to selective breeding mimics the much slower evolutionary change in natural populations. Here, we describe that the dominant white phenotype in domestic pigs is caused by two mutations in the KIT gene encoding the mast/stem cell growth factor receptor (MGF), one gene duplication associated with a partially dominant phenotype and a splice mutation in one of the copies leading to the fully dominant allele. The splice mutation is a G to A substitution in the first nucleotide of intron 17 and leads to skipping of exon 17. The duplication is most likely a regulatory mutation affecting KIT expression, whereas the splice mutation is expected to cause a receptor with impaired or absent tyrosine kinase activity. Immunocytochemistry showed that this variant form is expressed in 17- to 19-day-old pig embryos. Hundreds of millions of white pigs around the world are assumed to be heterozygous or homozygous for the two mutations. [The EMBL accession numbers for porcine KIT1*0101, KIT1*0202, KIT2*0202, and KIT2*0101 are AJ223228-AJ223231, respectively.]

Additional References

Strong signatures of selection in the domestic pig genome. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23151514)

Mutation #2

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

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

Insertion Size

100-1000 kb

Molecular Details of the Mutation

gene duplication associated with a partially dominant phenotype - the duplication is most likely a regulatory mutation affecting KIT expression - the size of the duplication appears to exceed 200 kb and include the complete coding sequence

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

Molecular basis for the dominant white phenotype in the domestic pig. (1998) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9724328)

Authors

Marklund S; Kijas J; Rodriguez-Martinez H; RÃ¶nnstrand L; Funa K; Moller M; Lange D; Edfors-Lilja I; Andersson L

Abstract

The change of phenotypic traits in domestic animals and crops as a response to selective breeding mimics the much slower evolutionary change in natural populations. Here, we describe that the dominant white phenotype in domestic pigs is caused by two mutations in the KIT gene encoding the mast/stem cell growth factor receptor (MGF), one gene duplication associated with a partially dominant phenotype and a splice mutation in one of the copies leading to the fully dominant allele. The splice mutation is a G to A substitution in the first nucleotide of intron 17 and leads to skipping of exon 17. The duplication is most likely a regulatory mutation affecting KIT expression, whereas the splice mutation is expected to cause a receptor with impaired or absent tyrosine kinase activity. Immunocytochemistry showed that this variant form is expressed in 17- to 19-day-old pig embryos. Hundreds of millions of white pigs around the world are assumed to be heterozygous or homozygous for the two mutations. [The EMBL accession numbers for porcine KIT1*0101, KIT1*0202, KIT2*0202, and KIT2*0101 are AJ223228-AJ223231, respectively.]

Additional References

Strong signatures of selection in the domestic pig genome. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23151514)
Functional Analysis of KIT Gene Structural Mutations Causing the Porcine Dominant White Phenotype Using Genome Edited Mouse Models. (2020)
(https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32194624)
A sensitive method for detecting variation in copy numbers of duplicated genes. (2003) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12952884)

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

3 (Agouti, MC1R, tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1)) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^9823^/and+Trait=Coloration/or+Taxon ID=^9825^/and+Trait=Coloration/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

3 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^Kit (type III receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)^/and+Taxon ID=^9823^/or+Gene Gephebase=^Kit (type III receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)^/and+Taxon ID=^9825^#gephebase-summary-title)

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

@Splicing @AllelicSeries https://omia.org/OMIA001745/9823/ Fully viable unlike other KIT LOF mutations and this is likely due to the duplicated version ; The splicing mutation alone without duplication seems to result in skipping of Exon 17 and is inferred to be homozygous lethal as this haplotype is absent at the homozygous state in the global pig population ; and was enginered in mice @HeterozygousAdvantage