

Epistasis

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Epistatic and Hypostatic

- The alleles that are masking the effect are called **epistatic alleles**
- The alleles whose effect is being masked are called the **hypostatic alleles**

Types of Epistasis

Epistasis can be described as either

- **Recessive Epistasis** or
- **Dominant Epistasis**

Dominant Epistasis

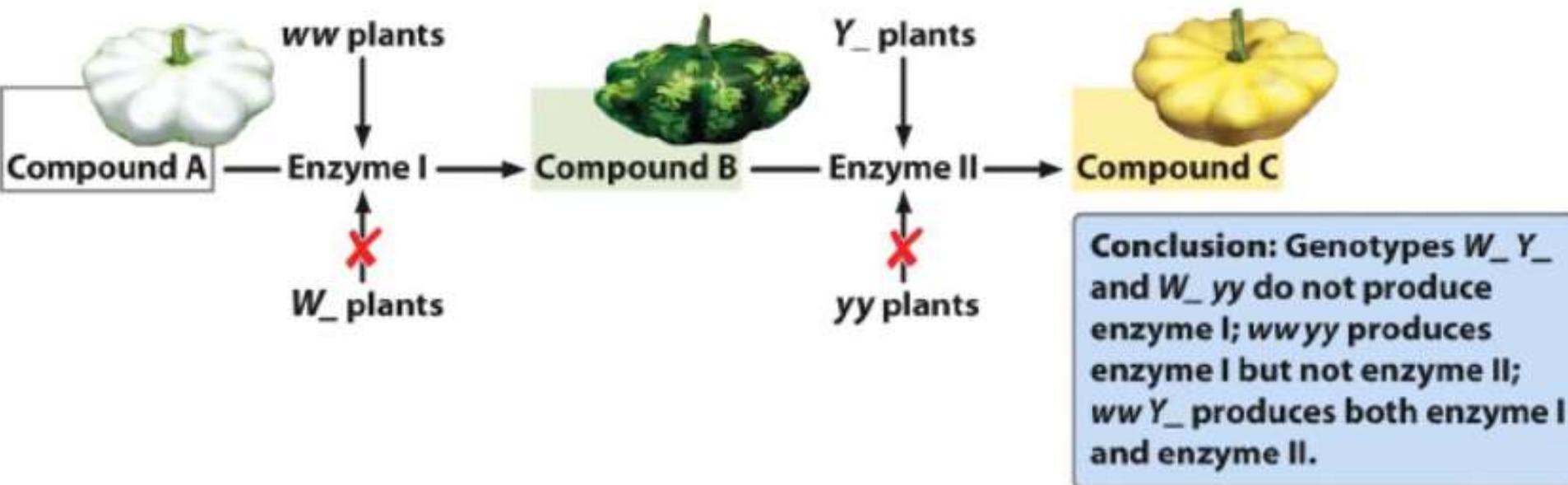
- When a **dominant allele** at one locus can **mask** the **expression of both alleles** (dominant and recessive) at another locus, it is known as **Dominant Epistasis**.
- Expression of one dominant or recessive allele is masked by another dominant gene.
- This is also referred to as **Simple Epistasis**.

Fruit colour of Summer Squash

- Fruit colour governed by two genes:
 - Gene 1: **W**- White colour
 - Gene 2: **Y** - Yellow colour
- **Dominant W is Epistatic to Y**
- In absence of W and Y- **Green** colour



This figure shows how color is inherited in summer squash:



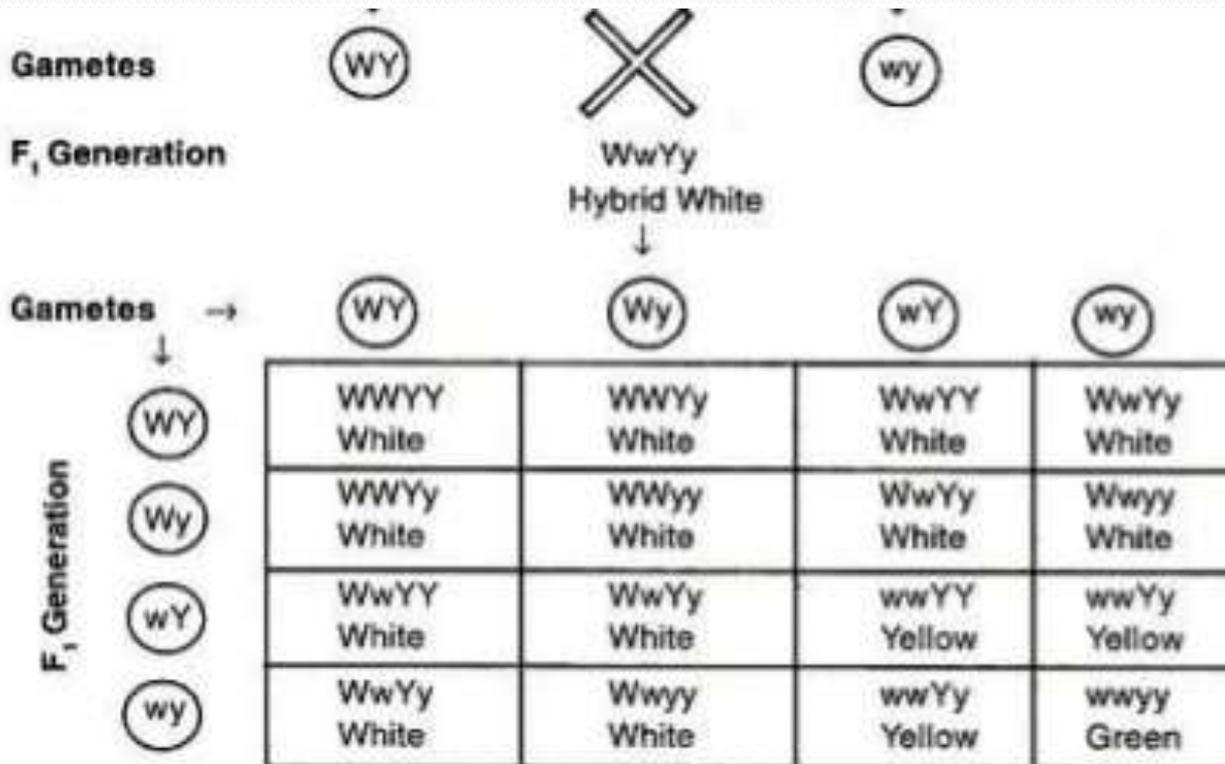
Try this cross



$WWyy$ x $wwYY$
 White Yellow

$W_Y_ : 9$
 $W_yy : 3$
 $wwY_ : 3$
 $wwyy : 1$

} 12



Try this cross....

- Cross a Yellow squash ($wwYy$) with a white squash ($Wwyy$).
- What color are the offspring?

Type of gene interaction?

- In **horses**, brown coat color (*B*) is dominant over tan (*b*). Gene expression is dependent on a second gene that controls the deposition of pigment in hair. The dominant gene (*C*) codes for the presence of pigment in hair, whereas the recessive gene (*c*) codes for the absence of pigment.
- If a horse is homozygous recessive for the second gene (*cc*), it will have a white coat regardless of the genetically programmed coat color (*B* gene) because pigment is not deposited in the hair.

