

# Body plan evolution not as simple as once believed

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The left side is a rendering of a *Drosophila yakuba* male fly while the right side is a *Drosophila santomea* male. *Drosophila santomea* has lost most of its body coloration during the .5 million years since the two species diverged, including bands of pigmentation that adorn each abdominal segment and the full pigmentation of posterior segments. Credit: Eden Wellesley McQueen

The role of Hox genes in changing the layout of different body parts during evolution has been challenged by a study led by researchers out of the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Biological Sciences.

Hox [genes](#) are vital to developing differences in repeated [body parts](#) such as vertebrae, limbs, or digits in most [animal species](#), including human beings. Ever since their discovery, scientists have thought that modifications to Hox genes could be the primary way that the animal [body](#) plan has been altered during evolution.

The paper, "Changes throughout a genetic network masks the contribution of Hox gene evolution," discusses experiments that pinpoint [evolutionary changes](#) in a Hox gene, but found that several other genes had evolved alongside it to generate a difference in pigmentation along the fruit fly body plan. The paper was published in *Current Biology* June 27.

The experiment identified evolutionary modifications in Hox gene Abd-B that caused a drastic loss of expression on the body of the *Drosophila santomea* (*D. santomea*) fruit fly. The same gene is necessary for the fruit fly's sister species, *Drosophila yakuba* (*D. yakuba*,) to express body pigmentation, so changes to that gene were expected to cause a loss of pigmentation across the species.

However, when researchers restored the *D. yakuba* Abd-b gene to *D. santomea*, it did not restore or increase the amount of pigmentation shown. Researchers said that outcome is the result of four other genes within the *D. santomea* pigmentation network, three of which evolved in ways that prevent it from responding to Hox gene Abd-B.

"Hox genes are clearly very important regulators of animal development, setting up animal body plans and showing signs of change in all sorts of creatures whose body plans differ. This work shows just how complex

the process of evolving those differences can be. It takes all sorts of genes working together to generate these phenotypes," said Mark Rebeiz, an associate professor of evolutionary development who was a lead author on the paper.

**More information:** Yang Liu et al, Changes throughout a Genetic Network Mask the Contribution of Hox Gene Evolution, *Current Biology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2019.05.074](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.05.074)

Provided by University of Pittsburgh

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