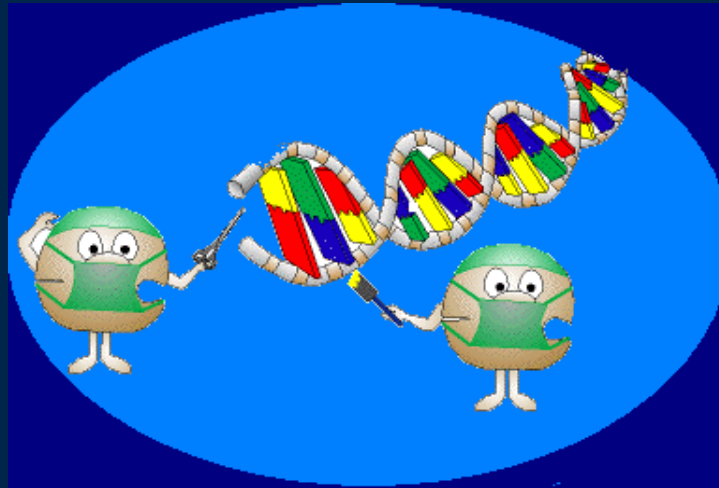


Genetics of Color Vision



Laurice Jackson, Research Apprentice Program
Sandra Rodriguez-Zas, Department of Animal Sciences

Bioinformatics and Statistical Genetics Laboratory,
ACES, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

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Introduction

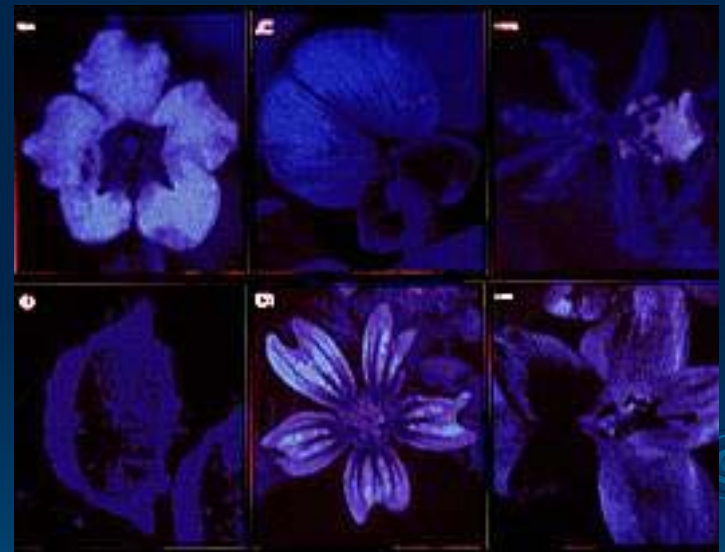
- Species perceive colors differently

What Humans See



Without UV perception

What Bees See



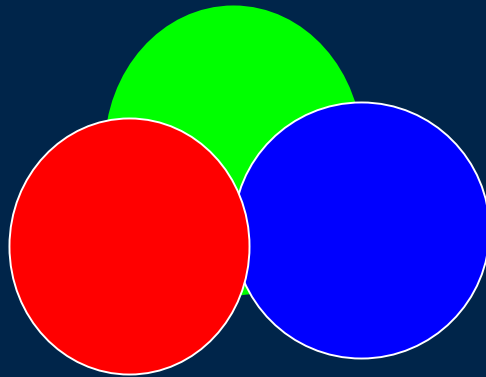
With UV perception

(<http://gears.tucson.ars.ag.gov/ic/vision/bee-vision.html>)

Background:

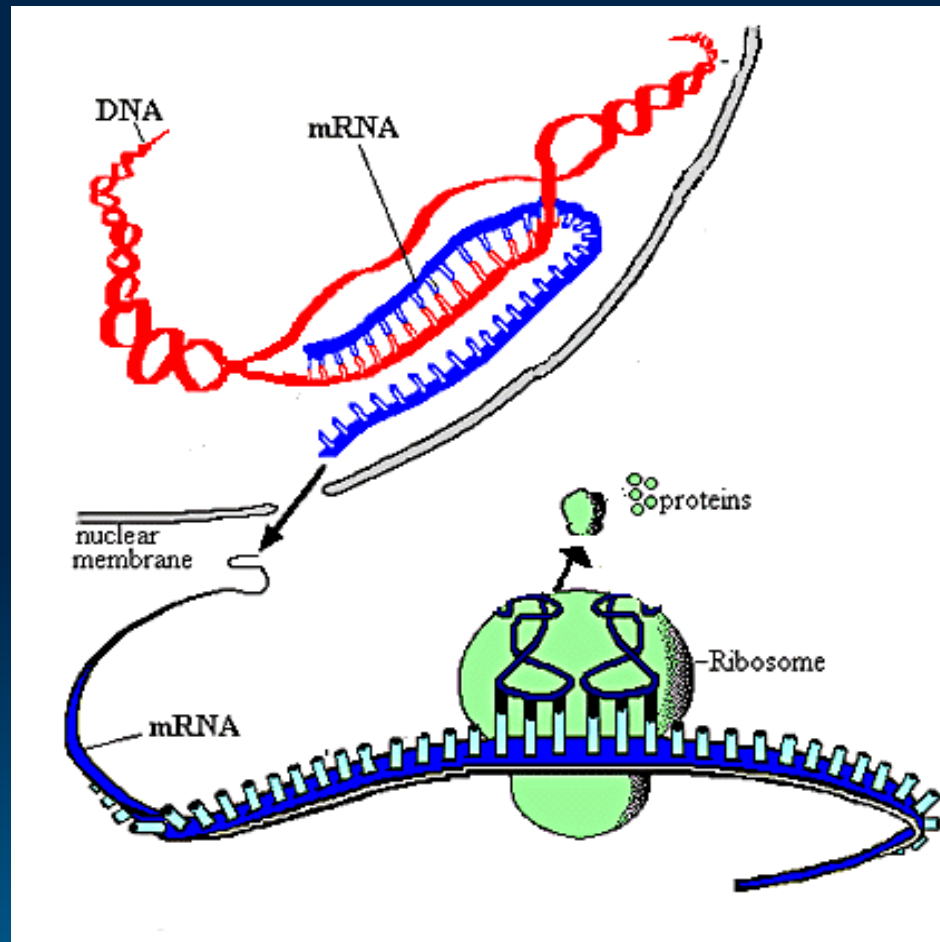
Steps in color perception

☀ What happens in the eye ☀

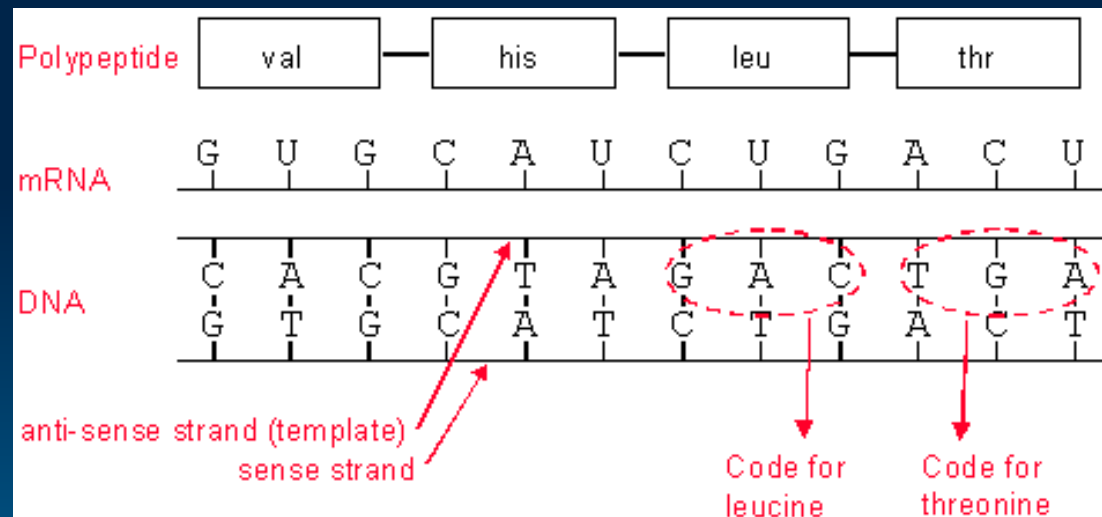
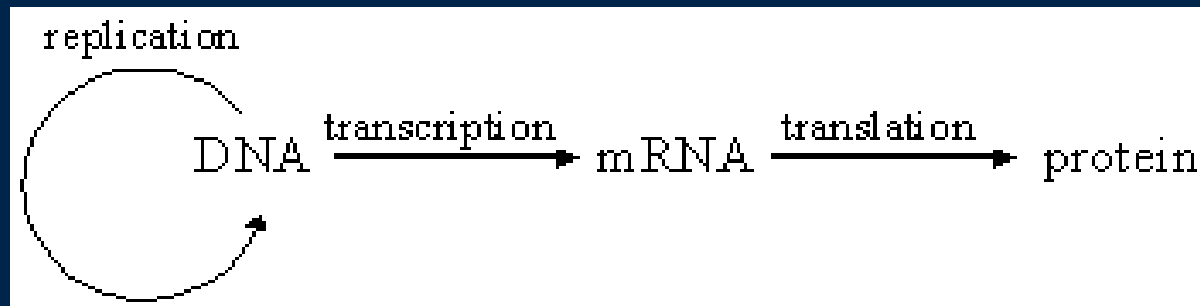


- Visual pigments in the rod and cone photoreceptor cell absorb the light.
- Opsin and Rhodopsin genes code for different proteins (visual pigments) in the photoreceptor cells that permit the perception of color.

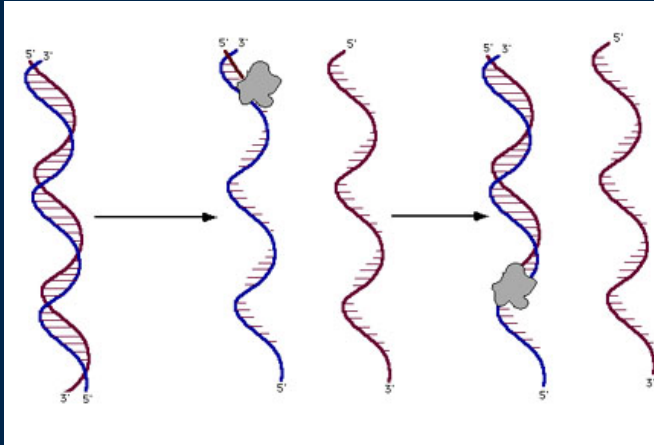
From gene to protein















From gene to protein



DNA sequencing



	C	GCGAATGCGTCCAC A C
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACA A
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACA A
	C	GCGAATGCGTCCAC C
	A	GCGAATGCGTCC A
	C	GCGAATGCGTCC C
	C	GCGAATGCGT C
	T	GCGAATGCG T
	G	GCGAATG G
	C	GCGAAT G C
	G	GCGAAT G
	T	GCGAAT T

- Separate DNA strands
- Duplicate a DNA strand with fluorescence nucleotides
- At any one time point, different lengths of duplication are available
- Segments are separated in a gel
- Computerized reading of fluorescence and location

Background Literature review



Yokoyama (2000)

- Reviewed the molecular evolution of visual pigments.
- Concentrated on vertebrate species.
- Summarized the changes in light absorption from differences in amino acid positions

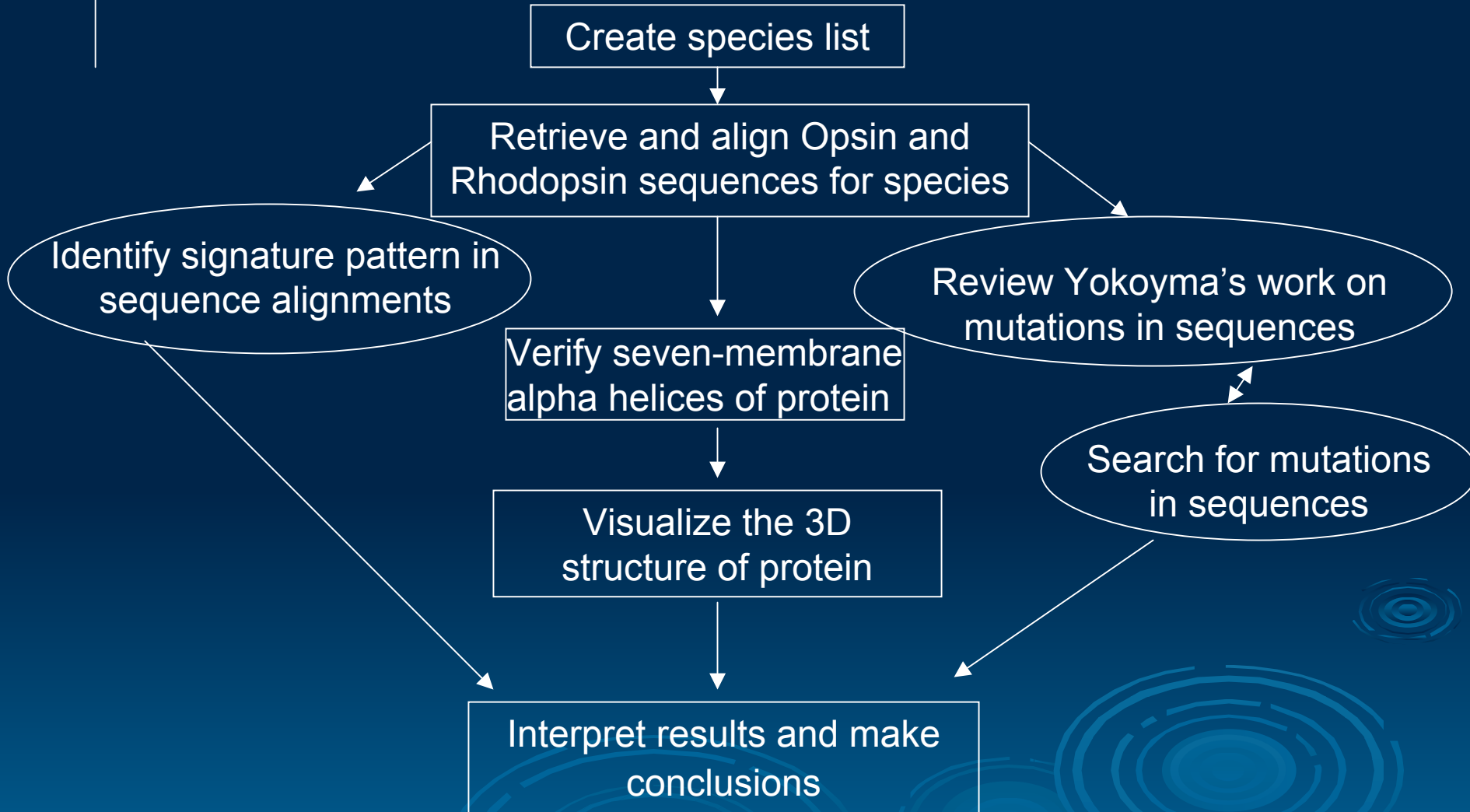
Yokoyama's Five Site Rule

- Amino acid differences at sites 180, 197, 277, 285, and 308 cause some of the major and minor differences in color vision.
- This is based on the Cow and Human

Hypotheses

- 1) The identification of conserved regions in Rhodopsin and Opsin sequences can be used to locate specific amino acid positions that are critical for the formation and function of visual pigments.
- 2) The detection of amino acids that differ among species may help explain major and minor differences in color perception.

Objectives and activities



Species Considered

Eutheria

Mouse

Rat

Rabbit

Domestic Mammals

Cat

Dog

Pig

Cow

Birds

Pigeon

Chicken

Primates

Human

Monkey

Invertebrates

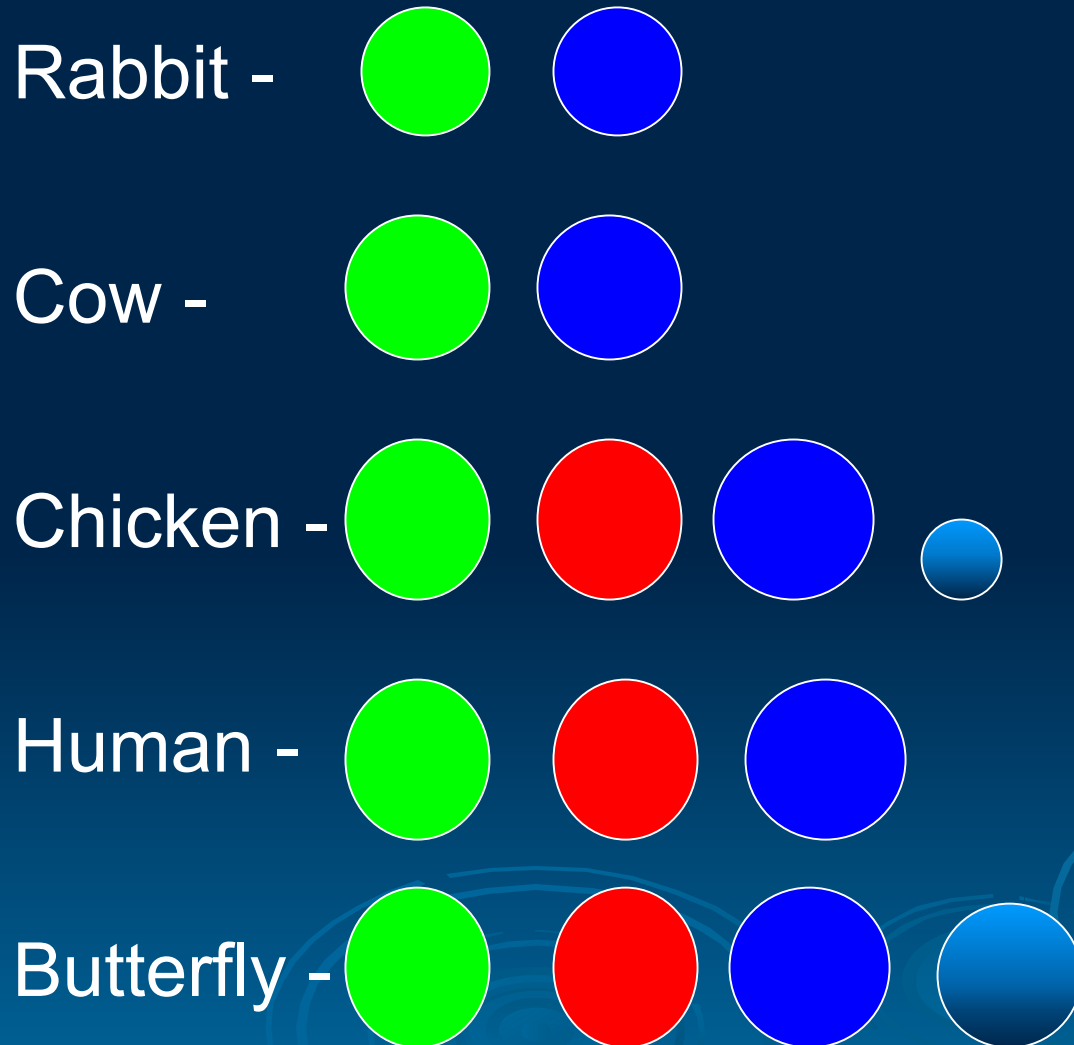
Butterfly

Fruit fly

Honey Bee



Examples of what species can see...



Bioinformatics resources

Bioinformatics: Science that uses advanced computing techniques for management and analysis of biological data.

Tools	Databases
NDJINN	Genbank
View/edit	Prosite
ClustalW	PDBFINDER
DRAWTREE	
TMHMM	



Sequence alignment

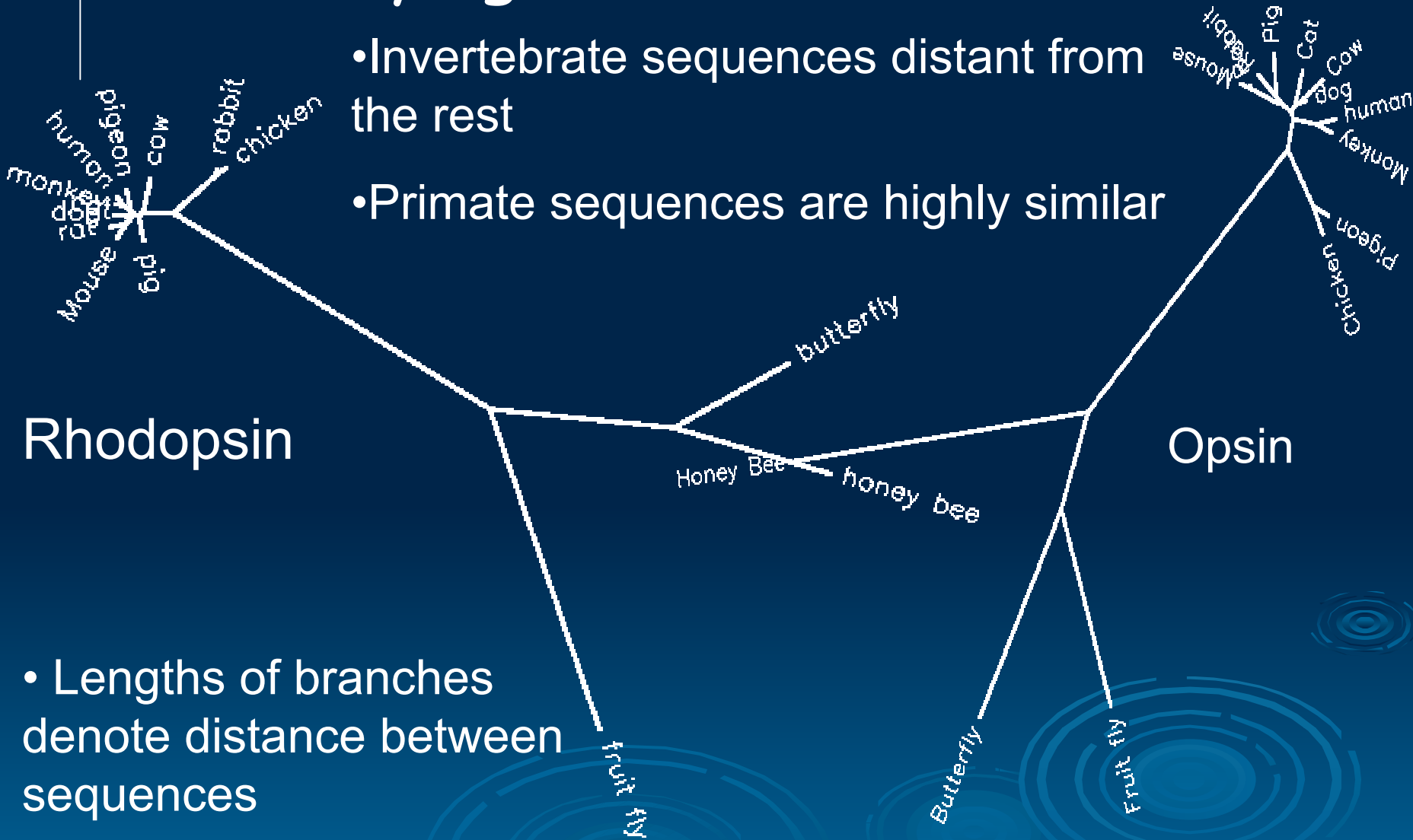
- *, :, :: degrees of site conservation. - denotes gap
- Signature pattern of Opsin (in red):
 [LIVMFWAC] - [PSGAC] -x(3) - [SAC] -**K**- [STALIMR] -
 [GSACPNV] - [STACP] -x(2) - [DENF] - [AP] -x(2) - [IY]
- Mutations that influence color perception (in violet)

	Human	Monkey	Cow	Cat	Mouse	Rat	Pig	Rabbit	Dog	Pigeon	Chicken	Fruit fly	Butterfly	Honey Bee
	PY A FFACF A AAANPGYP F H P LM A AL P A FFAKSATI I NPV	PY T FFACF A AAANPGY A F H PL M AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I	PY T FFACF A AAH P GY A F H PL V AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I	PY T FFACF A AAH P GY A F H PL V AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCIMQLFGKKVD	PY T FFACF A TAH P GY A F H PL V AS L P S YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILHLFGKKVD	PY T FFACF A TAH P GY A F H PL V AS L P S YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILQLFGKKVD	PY A FFACF A TAN P GY S F H PL V AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILQLFGKKVE	PY T FFACF A TAH P GY S F H PL V AA L P S YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILQLFGKKVE	PY T FFACF A AAH P GY A F H PL V AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I -----	PY T I F ACF A AAANPGY A F H PL A AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILQLFGKKVD	PY T FFACF A AAANPGY A F H PL A AA L P A YFAKSATI I NP I I Y VFMNRQFRNCILQLFGKKVD	PY L VINCMGLFKF-EG L T P LNTI W G A CFAKSAACYN P I V Y G ISHPKYRLALKEKCPCCVF	PY L VINFTGIFET-AT I S P LGTI W G S VFAKANAVYN P I V Y G ISHPKYRAALYQRFPSLAC	PY A T V ALIGVYGNRE L L T P V ST M L P A VFAKT V SC I D P W I Y A INHPRYRQELQKRCKWMGI
	**	.	.	:	*	:	:	:	***	:	:	:	*	*

Partial Alignment of opsin sequence

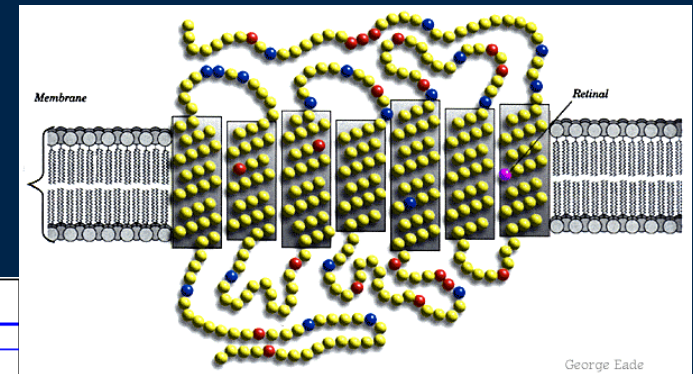
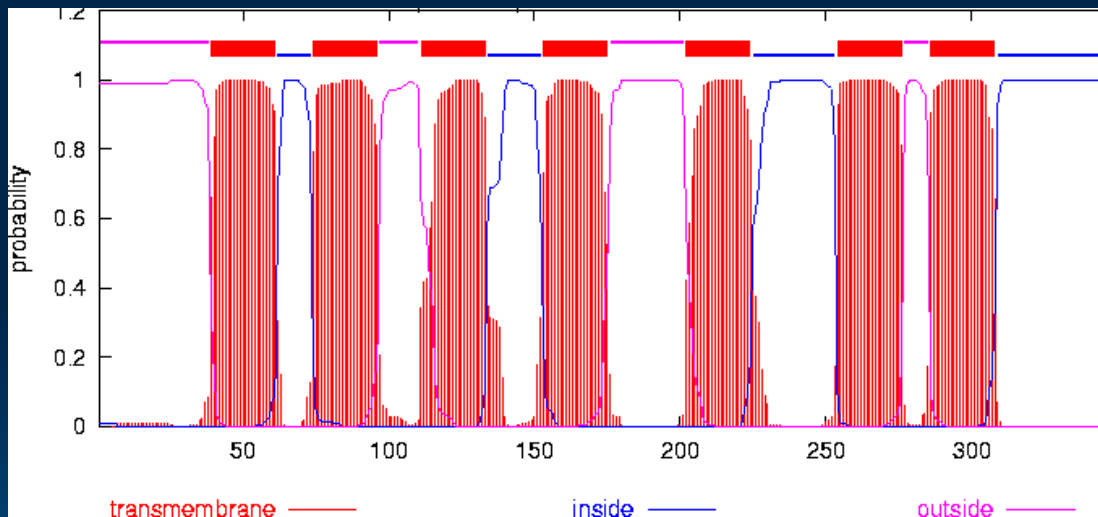
Phylogentic Trees

- Invertebrate sequences distant from the rest
- Primate sequences are highly similar



- Lengths of branches denote distance between sequences

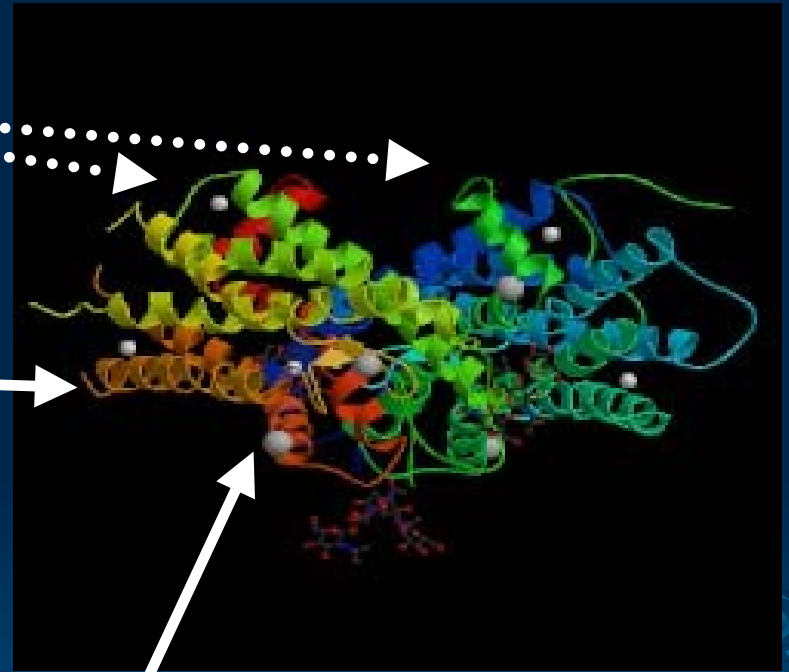
Prediction of the seven-transmembrane helices



Predicted probability that a protein sequence region is inside (blue) or outside (purple) the cell or within (red) the disk membrane or transmembrane using TMHMM.

3D Structure of Rhodopsin protein

- Two chains each with a seven transmembrane sequence
- The seven helices of each seven-transmembrane protein that are located within the cell membrane connecting the outside with the inside



Circles: Zinc and mercury ions

Conclusions

(We were correct!!!!)

- Amino acid differences at specific locations are responsible for differences in light absorption and thus color perception.
- Mutations from one species can be used to formulate hypotheses about color perception differences in a wider range of species.

This material is available at
<http://bighorn.animal.uiuc.edu/Biotut>

Acknowledgements



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All Participants of the Research Apprentice
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Questions ?