E. Suppression

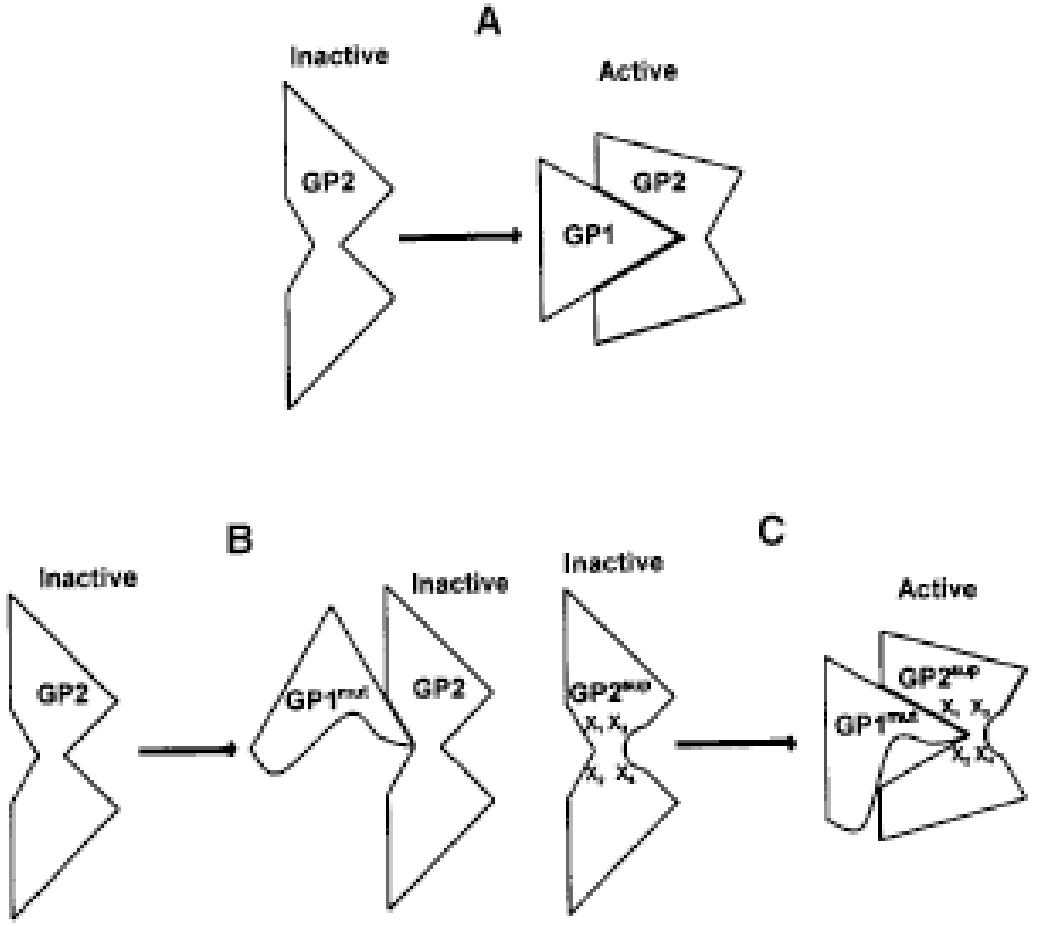
Intrgenic suppressors

Extragenic suppressors

Allele-specific suppression

Suppressors are defined classically as mutations that correct the phenotypic defects of another mutation without restoring its wild-type sequence. Suppressors may be intragenic (affecting the same gene) or they may be extragenic (affecting a different gene). Extragenic suppressors are particularly useful during genetic analyses, because they often identify additional components of a biological system or process.

Allele-specific suppression



Allele-specific information suppressors

In c. elegans, eight suppressors encode identical tRNAs in which a single C→T substitution changes the anticodon of a tRNATrp gene from 5′ -CCA-3′ to 5′ -CUA-3′ . The anticodon change thus allows mutant tRNAs to read the amber codon UAG.

Intragenic suppressors

Mutant1

Mutant1 + suppressor1