



**FIGURE 12.3.** Tandem duplications. These are duplication mutations in which the new copies (“offspring”) of the DNA are adjacent to the source DNA (“parental”). Tandem duplications come in a range of sizes, from single bases to many genes. (A) A schematic diagram of 9-bp tandem duplication (*red*). (B) A tandem array of histone genes in *Drosophila melanogaster*. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription. Such tandem arrays, which are common in eukaryotic genomes, are usually generated via multiple tandem duplication events.