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.

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