FIGURE 25.27. The FOXP2 gene is the first gene identified that carries a mutation that causes a specific language deficit in humans. The silent and replacement nucleotide substitutions in this gene as mapped on a primate phylogeny are shown. (Red bars) Amino acid changes; (blue tick marks) nucleotide changes. Data suggest that the FOXP2 gene has been the target of selection during recent human evolution after the separation of the human lineage from the common ancestor with the chimpanzee. Numbers show how many nonsynonymous/synonymous changes have occurred along each branch.


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