

# Epistasis Biology

**Epistasis Biology** - Epistasis. In genetics, epistasis pertains to the interaction of the genes at two or more loci, and as a result the effect of the gene depends on the presence of one or more modifier genes. There is that one gene or allele masking the phenotypic expression of the other genes or alleles in the interaction. Epistasis is the interaction between genes that influences a phenotype. Genes can either mask each other so that one is considered "dominant" or they can combine to produce a new trait. It is the conditional relationship between two genes that can determine a single phenotype of some traits. Example of Epistasis - Dominant and Recessive Epistasis. Epistasis can be defined as a gene interaction whereby one gene interferes with the phenotypic expression of another non allelic gene or genes. The gene or locus which suppresses or masks the action of a gene at another locus is called epistatic gene. Definition of Epistasis: But when two different genes which are not alleles, both affect the same character in such a way that the expression of one masks, inhibits or suppresses the expression of the other gene, it is called epistasis. The gene that suppresses is said to be epistatic, and the gene which remains obscure is hypostatic.