

GEPHE SUMMARY

MAM3 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+GeneGephebase=~MAM3~#gephebase-summary-title)		Gephebase Gene	GP00001305	GepheID
Published		Entry Status	Arnoult	Main curator

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+TraitCategory=~Physiology~#gephebase-summary-title)		Trait Category	
Metal tolerance (copper) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=~Metal tolerance (copper)~#gephebase-summary-title)		Trait	
Saccharomyces cerevisiae		Trait State in Taxon A	
Saccharomyces cerevisiae - after 14 days of growth in high Copper environment. 34 lines		Trait State in Taxon B	
Taxon A		Ancestral State	
Experimental Evolution (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+TaxonomicStatus=~Experimental Evolution~#gephebase-summary-title)		Taxonomic Status	
Taxon A		Taxon B	
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=~Saccharomyces cerevisiae~#gephebase-summary-title)		Saccharomyces cerevisiae (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=~Saccharomyces cerevisiae~#gephebase-summary-title)	
baker’s yeast		baker’s yeast	
Saccharomyces capensis; Saccharomyces italicus; Saccharomyces oviformis; Saccharomyces uvarum var. melibiosus; baker’s yeast; S. cerevisiae; brewer’s yeast; ATCC 18824; ATCC:18824; CBS 1171; CBS:1171; NRRL Y-12632; NRRL:Y:12632; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; Saccharomyce cerevisiae; Saccharomyes cerevisiae; Sccharomyces cerevisiae		Saccharomyces capensis; Saccharomyces italicus; Saccharomyces oviformis; Saccharomyces uvarum var. melibiosus; baker’s yeast; S. cerevisiae; brewer’s yeast; ATCC 18824; ATCC:18824; CBS 1171; CBS:1171; NRRL Y-12632; NRRL:Y:12632; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; Saccharomyce cerevisiae; Saccharomyes cerevisiae; Sccharomyces cerevisiae	
species		species	
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Saccharomycetaceae; Saccharomyces		cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Saccharomycetaceae; Saccharomyces	
Saccharomyces () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 4930)		Saccharomyces () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 4930)	
4932 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 4932)		4932 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 4932)	
No		No	

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

PMA1		UniProtKB Saccharomyces cerevisiae (strain ATCC 204508 / S288c)	
KT110; YGL008C		P05030 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05030)	
4932.YGL008C (http://string-db.org/newstring.cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier= 4932.YGL008C)		854094 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/854094)	
Belongs to the cation transport ATPase (P-type) (TC 3.A.3) family. Type IIIA subfamily.		GenebankID or UniProtKB	
GO:0005524 : ATP binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005524)			
GO:0046872 : metal ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046872)			
GO:0008553 : proton-exporting ATPase activity, phosphorylative mechanism (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008553)			
GO:0055085 : transmembrane transport			

(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0055085>)
GO:0006885 : regulation of pH (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006885>)
GO:1902906 : proteasome storage granule assembly
(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1902906>)
GO:0120029 : proton export across plasma membrane
(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0120029>)
GO:1902600 : proton transmembrane transport
(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1902600>)
GO:0051453 : regulation of intracellular pH
(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0051453>)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0016021 : integral component of membrane
(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016021>)
GO:0005886 : plasma membrane (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886>)
GO:0045121 : membrane raft (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045121>)

Presumptive Null

No (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^No^#gephebase-summary-title>)

Molecular Type

Coding (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular Type=^Coding^#gephebase-summary-title>)

Aberration Type

SNP (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration Type=^SNP^#gephebase-summary-title>)

SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

C>T (Ser > Asn) @ position 806

Experimental Evidence

Association Mapping (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental Evidence=^Association Mapping^#gephebase-summary-title>)

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	-	-	-

Main Reference

Too much of a good thing: the unique and repeated paths toward copper adaptation. (2015) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25519894>)

Authors

Gerstein AC; Ono J; Lo DS; Campbell ML; Kuzmin A; Otto SP

Abstract

Copper is a micronutrient essential for growth due to its role as a cofactor in enzymes involved in respiration, defense against oxidative damage, and iron uptake. Yet too much of a good thing can be lethal, and yeast cells typically do not have tolerance to copper levels much beyond the concentration in their ancestral environment. Here, we report a short-term evolutionary study of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* exposed to levels of copper sulfate that are inhibitory to the initial strain. We isolated and identified adaptive mutations soon after they arose, reducing the number of neutral mutations, to determine the first genetic steps that yeast take when adapting to copper. We analyzed 34 such strains through whole-genome sequencing and by assaying fitness within different environments; we also isolated a subset of mutations through tetrad analysis of four lines. We identified a multilayered evolutionary response. In total, 57 single base-pair mutations were identified across the 34 lines. In addition, gene amplification of the copper metallothionein protein, CUP1-1, was rampant, as was chromosomal aneuploidy. Four other genes received multiple, independent mutations in different lines (the vacuolar transporter genes VTC1 and VTC4; the plasma membrane H⁺-ATPase PMA1; and MAM3, a protein required for normal mitochondrial morphology). Analyses indicated that mutations in all four genes, as well as CUP1-1 copy number, contributed significantly to explaining variation in copper tolerance. Our study thus finds that evolution takes both common and less trodden pathways toward evolving tolerance to an essential, but highly toxic, micronutrient.

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Additional References

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

5 (metallothionein CUP1, Plasma membrane ATPase 1, PMR1, Vacuolar transporter chaperone 1, Vacuolar transporter chaperone 4) (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^4932^/and+Trait=Metal tolerance/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title>)

Related Haplotypes

2 (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^MAM3^/and+Taxon ID=^4932^/or+Gene Gephebase=^MAM3^/and+Taxon ID=^4932^#gephebase-summary-title>)

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

in line CBM20

