

GEPHE SUMMARY

SCN9A (Nav1.7) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene+Gephebase+SCN9A+(Nav1.7)+#gephebase-summary-title)	Gephebase Gene	GP00001646	GepheID
Published	Entry Status	Prigent	Main curator

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait+Category+Physiology+#gephebase-summary-title)	Trait Category		
Xenobiotic resistance (TTX) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait+Xenobiotic+resistance+(TTX)+#gephebase-summary-title)	Trait		
TTX-Sensitive Diadophis punctatus	Trait State in Taxon A		
TTX-Resistant Carphophis	Trait State in Taxon B		
Taxon A	Ancestral State		
Intergenic or Higher (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic+Status+Intergenic+or+Higher+#gephebase-summary-title)	Taxonomic Status		
	Taxon A	Taxon B	
Diadophis punctatus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms+Diadophis+punctatus+#gephebase-summary-title)	Latin Name	Carphophis (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms+Carphophis+#gephebase-summary-title)	Latin Name
Ringneck snake	Common Name	-	Common Name
Coluber punctatus; Ringneck snake; Diadophis punctatus (Linnaeus, 1766)	Synonyms	-	Synonyms
species	Rank	genus	Rank
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Sauropsida; Sauria; Lepidosauria; Squamata; Bifurcata; Unidentata; Episquamata; Toxicofera; Serpentes; Colubroidea; Dipsadidae; Diadophis	Lineage	cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Sauropsida; Sauria; Lepidosauria; Squamata; Bifurcata; Unidentata; Episquamata; Toxicofera; Serpentes; Colubroidea; Dipsadidae	Lineage
Diadophis () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=158806)	Parent	Dipsadidae () - (Rank: family) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=1390229)	Parent
158804 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=158804)	NCBI Taxonomy ID	186575 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=186575)	NCBI Taxonomy ID
No	is Taxon A an Intraspecies?	No	is Taxon B an Intraspecies?

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

SCN9A	Generic Gene Name	Q15858 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15858)	UniProtKB Homo sapiens
PN1; ETHA; NENA; SFNP; FEB3B; NE-NA; GEFSP7; HSN2D; Nav1.7	Synonyms	()	GenebankID or UniProtKB
9606.ENSP00000386306 (http://string-db.org/newstring.cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=9606.ENSP00000386306)	String		
Belongs to the sodium channel (TC 1.A.1.10) family. Nav1.7/SCN9A subfamily.	Sequence Similarities		
GO:0031402 : sodium ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031402)	GO - Molecular Function		
GO:0005244 : voltage-gated ion channel activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005244)			
GO:0005248 : voltage-gated sodium channel activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005248)			
	GO - Biological Process		

GO:0006814 : sodium ion transport (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006814>)
 GO:0006954 : inflammatory response (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006954>)
 GO:0019228 : neuronal action potential (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019228>)
 GO:0009791 : post-embryonic development (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009791>)
 GO:0019233 : sensory perception of pain (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019233>)
 GO:0034765 : regulation of ion transmembrane transport (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034765>)
 GO:0086010 : membrane depolarization during action potential (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0086010>)
 GO:0035725 : sodium ion transmembrane transport (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035725>)
 GO:0048266 : behavioral response to pain (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0048266>)
 GO:0009636 : response to toxic substance (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009636>)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005886 : plasma membrane (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886>)
 GO:0005887 : integral component of plasma membrane (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005887>)
 GO:0030424 : axon (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030424>)
 GO:0001518 : voltage-gated sodium channel complex (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001518>)

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

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

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

Nonsynonymous

I1677V in DIV (2x resistance)

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

Presumptive Null

Molecular Type

Aberration Type

SNP Coding Change

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

Historical Contingency in a Multigene Family Facilitates Adaptive Evolution of Toxin Resistance. (2016) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27291053>)

Authors

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Abstract

Novel adaptations must originate and function within an already established genome [1]. As a result, the ability of a species to adapt to new environmental challenges is predicted to be highly contingent on the evolutionary history of its lineage [2-6]. Despite a growing appreciation of the importance of historical contingency in the adaptive evolution of single proteins [7-11], we know surprisingly little about its role in shaping complex adaptations that require evolutionary change in multiple genes. One such adaptation, extreme resistance to tetrodotoxin (TTX), has arisen in several species of snakes through coevolutionary arms races with toxic amphibian prey, which select for TTX-resistant voltage-gated sodium channels (Nav) [12-16]. Here, we show that the relatively recent origins of extreme toxin resistance, which involve the skeletal muscle channel Nav1.4, were facilitated by ancient evolutionary changes in two other members of the same gene family. A substitution conferring TTX resistance to Nav1.7, a channel found in small peripheral neurons, arose in lizards ~ 4170 million years ago (mya) and was present in the common ancestor of all snakes. A second channel found in larger myelinated neurons, Nav1.6, subsequently evolved resistance in four different snake lineages beginning ~ 438 mya. Extreme TTX resistance has evolved at least five times within the past 12 million years via changes in Nav1.4, but only within lineages that previously evolved resistant Nav1.6 and Nav1.7. Our results show that adaptive protein evolution may be contingent upon enabling substitutions elsewhere in the genome, in this case, in paralogs of the same gene family.

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Additional References

RELATED GEPHE

No matches found.

Related Genes

No matches found.

Related Haplotypes

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

Non-null mutation