

## GEPHE SUMMARY

SCN8A (Nav1.6) ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene+Gephebase=^SCN8A (Nav1.6)^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene+Gephebase=^SCN8A (Nav1.6)^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Gephebase Gene	GP00001653	GepheID
Published	Entry Status	Prigent	Main curator

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Physiology ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait+Category=^Physiology^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait+Category=^Physiology^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Trait Category		
Xenobiotic resistance (TTX) ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Xenobiotic+resistance+(TTX)^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Xenobiotic+resistance+(TTX)^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Trait		
TTX-Sensitive <i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Trait State in Taxon A		
TTX-Resistant <i>Micrurus fulvius</i> (Elapidae)	Trait State in Taxon B		
Taxon A	Ancestral State		
Interspecific ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic+Status=^Interspecific^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic+Status=^Interspecific^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Taxonomic Status		
	Taxon A		Taxon B
	Latin Name		Latin Name
<i>Naja kaouthia</i> ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Naja+kaouthia^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Naja+kaouthia^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Latin Name	<i>Micrurus fulvius</i> ( <a href="https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Micrurus+fulvius^#gephebase-summary-title">https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Micrurus+fulvius^#gephebase-summary-title</a> )	Latin Name
monocled cobra	Common Name	eastern coral snake	Common Name
<i>Naja naja kaouthia</i> ; monocled cobra; <i>Naja kaouthia</i> Lesson, 1831	Synonyms	<i>Coluber fulvius</i> ; <i>Elaps fulvius</i> ; <i>Micrurus fulvius fulvius</i> ; eastern coral snake; harlequin coral snake; <i>Coluber fulvius</i> Linnaeus 1766	Synonyms
species	Rank	species	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; Elapidae; Elapinae; <i>Naja</i>	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; Elapidae; Elapinae; <i>Micrurus</i>	Lineage
<i>Naja</i> () - (Rank: genus) ( <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8638">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8638</a> )	Parent	<i>Micrurus</i> (coral snakes) - (Rank: genus) ( <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8634">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8634</a> )	Parent
8649 ( <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8649">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8649</a> )	NCBI Taxonomy ID	8637 ( <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8637">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8637</a> )	NCBI Taxonomy ID
No	is Taxon A an Intraspecies?	No	is Taxon B an Intraspecies?

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

SCN8A	Generic Gene Name	A0A1B0Z7H0 ( <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A1B0Z7H0">http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A1B0Z7H0</a> )	UniProtKB <i>Micrurus fulvius</i>
-	Synonyms	0	GenebankID or UniProtKB
-	String		
Belongs to the sodium channel (TC 1.A.1.10) family.	Sequence Similarities		
GO:0005244 : voltage-gated ion channel activity ( <a href="https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005244">https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005244</a> )	GO - Molecular Function		
GO:0005248 : voltage-gated sodium channel activity ( <a href="https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005248">https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005248</a> )			
GO:0034765 : regulation of ion transmembrane transport ( <a href="https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034765">https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034765</a> )	GO - Biological Process		

GO:0001518 : voltage-gated sodium channel complex  
 (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001518>)

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

I1709V in DIV domain (2x resistance)

Experimental Evidence

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

	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  $\hat{\sim}$ 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  $\hat{\sim}$ 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

Related Genes

No matches found.

Related Haplotypes

1 ([https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^SCN8A \(Nav1.6\)^/and+Taxon ID=^8649^/or+Gene Gephebase=^SCN8A \(Nav1.6\)^/and+Taxon ID=^8637^#gephebase-summary-title](https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^SCN8A (Nav1.6)^/and+Taxon ID=^8649^/or+Gene Gephebase=^SCN8A (Nav1.6)^/and+Taxon ID=^8637^#gephebase-summary-title))

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

Non-null mutation