

GEPHE SUMMARY

IRA1 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene)	Gephebase Gene	GP00001709	GepheID
Gephebase= [^] IRA1 [^] #gephebase-summary-title)			Main curator
Published	Entry Status	Noor	

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait)	Trait Category		
Category= [^] Physiology [^] #gephebase-summary-title)			
Low-glucose adaptation (experimental evolution) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait)	Trait		
= [^] Low-glucose adaptation (experimental evolution) [^] #gephebase-summary-title)			
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Trait State in Taxon A		
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Trait State in Taxon B		
Taxon A	Ancestral State		
Experimental Evolution (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic)	Taxonomic Status		
Status= [^] Experimental Evolution [^] #gephebase-summary-title)			
	Taxon A	Taxon B	
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Latin Name	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Latin Name
(https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms= [^] Saccharomyces cerevisiae [^] #gephebase-summary-title)		(https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms= [^] Saccharomyces cerevisiae [^] #gephebase-summary-title)	
baker's yeast	Common Name	baker's yeast	Common Name
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	Synonyms	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	Synonyms
species	Rank	species	Rank
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Saccharomycetaceae; Saccharomyces	Lineage	cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Saccharomycetaceae; Saccharomyces	Lineage
Saccharomyces () - (Rank: genus)	Parent	Saccharomyces () - (Rank: genus)	Parent
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=4932)	NCBI Taxonomy ID	(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=4932)	NCBI Taxonomy ID
4932		4932	
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=4932)	is Taxon A an Intraspecies?	(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=4932)	is Taxon B an Intraspecies?
No		No	

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

IRA1	Generic Gene Name	UniProtKB Saccharomyces cerevisiae (strain ATCC 204508 / S288c)
GLC1; PPD1; YBR140C; YBR1016	Synonyms	P18963 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18963)
4932.YBR140C	String	0
(http://string-db.org/newstring.cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=4932.YBR140C)	Sequence Similarities	
-	GO - Molecular Function	
GO:0005096 : GTPase activator activity		
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005096)	GO - Biological Process	
GO:0043547 : positive regulation of GTPase activity		
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043547)		

GO:0007193 : adenylate cyclase-inhibiting G protein-coupled receptor signaling pathway

(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007193>)

GO:0046580 : negative regulation of Ras protein signal transduction

(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0046580>)

GO:0045761 : regulation of adenylate cyclase activity

(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045761>)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005737 : cytoplasm (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005737>)

GO:0016020 : membrane (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016020>)

Presumptive Null

No ([https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^No^#gephebase-summary-title](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](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](https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration+Type=^SNP^#gephebase-summary-title))

SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Arg1583Lys (G>A at position 521875 according to Table 1) - AGR to AAR position 521875

Experimental Evidence

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

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Arg	Lys	1583

Main Reference

Molecular characterization of clonal interference during adaptive evolution in asexual populations of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. (2008) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19029899>)

Authors

Kao KC; Sherlock G

Abstract

The classical model of adaptive evolution in an asexual population postulates that each adaptive clone is derived from the one preceding it. However, experimental evidence has suggested more complex dynamics, with theory predicting the fixation probability of a beneficial mutation as dependent on the mutation rate, population size and the mutation's selection coefficient. Clonal interference has been demonstrated in viruses and bacteria but not in a eukaryote, and a detailed molecular characterization is lacking. Here we use three different fluorescent markers to visualize the dynamics of asexually evolving yeast populations. For each adaptive clone within one of our evolving populations, we identified the underlying mutations, monitored their population frequencies and used microarrays to characterize changes in the transcriptome. These results represent the most detailed molecular characterization of experimental evolution to date and provide direct experimental evidence supporting both the clonal interference and the multiple mutation models.

Additional References

Reciprocal sign epistasis between frequently experimentally evolved adaptive mutations causes a rugged fitness landscape. (2011) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21552329>)

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

12 (COX18, HXT6/7, MDS3, MKT1, MNN4, MTH1, MUK1, RAS1, RAS2, RIM15, SLY41, TAF5) ([https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^4932^/and+Trait=Low-glucose adaptation/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title](https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon+ID=^4932^/and+Trait=Low-glucose+adaptation/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title))

Related Haplotypes

No matches found.

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS