

GEPHE SUMMARY

<p>gastrin (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene+Gephebase=^gastrin^#gephebase-summary-title)</p> <p>Published</p>	<p>Gephebase Gene</p> <p>Entry Status</p>	<p>GP00001914</p> <p>Courtier</p>	<p>GepheID</p> <p>Main curator</p>
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PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

<p>Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait+Category=^Physiology^#gephebase-summary-title)</p>		<p>Trait Category</p>		
<p>Digestion (absence of stomach) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Digestion+absence+of+stomach^#gephebase-summary-title)</p>		<p>Trait</p>		
<p>presence of stomach and gastric acid production</p>		<p>Trait State in Taxon A</p>		
<p>loss of stomach and no gastric acid production</p>		<p>Trait State in Taxon B</p>		
<p>Taxon A</p>		<p>Ancestral State</p>		
<p>Intergeneric or Higher (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic+Status=^Intergeneric+or+Higher^#gephebase-summary-title)</p>		<p>Taxonomic Status</p>		
<p>Taxon A</p>	<p>Latin Name</p>	<p>Taxon B</p>	<p>Latin Name</p>	<p>Latin Name</p>
<p>Monodelphis domestica (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Monodelphis+domestica^#gephebase-summary-title)</p>	<p>Ornithorhynchus anatinus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=^Ornithorhynchus+anatinus^#gephebase-summary-title)</p>	<p>gray short-tailed opossum</p>	<p>platypus</p>	<p>gray short-tailed opossum; Monodelphis domesticus species</p>
<p>gray short-tailed opossum; Monodelphis domesticus species</p>	<p>platypus; duck-billed platypus; duckbill platypus; Ornithorhynchus anatinus species</p>	<p>species</p>	<p>species</p>	<p>species</p>
<p>cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Metatheria; Didelphimorphia; Didelphidae; Didelphinae; Monodelphis</p>	<p>cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Prototheria; Monotremata; Ornithorhynchidae; Ornithorhynchus</p>	<p>Lineage</p>	<p>Lineage</p>	<p>Lineage</p>
<p>Monodelphis (short-tailed opossums) - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=13615)</p>	<p>Ornithorhynchus () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=9257)</p>	<p>Parent</p>	<p>Parent</p>	<p>Parent</p>
<p>13616 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=13616)</p>	<p>9258 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=9258)</p>	<p>NCBI Taxonomy ID</p>	<p>NCBI Taxonomy ID</p>	<p>NCBI Taxonomy ID</p>
<p>is Taxon A an Intraspecies?</p>	<p>is Taxon B an Intraspecies?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

<p>GAST</p>	<p>Generic Gene Name</p>	<p>P01350 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01350)</p>	<p>UniProtKB Homo sapiens</p>
<p>GAS</p>	<p>Synonyms</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>GenebankID or UniProtKB</p>
<p>9606.ENSP00000331358 (http://string-db.org/newstring.cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=9606.ENSP00000331358)</p>	<p>String</p>		
<p>Belongs to the gastrin/cholecystokinin family.</p>	<p>Sequence Similarities</p>		
<p>GO:0005179 : hormone activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005179)</p>	<p>GO - Molecular Function</p>		
<p>GO:0007165 : signal transduction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007165)</p>	<p>GO - Biological Process</p>		
<p>GO:0007186 : G protein-coupled receptor signaling pathway (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007186)</p>			
<p>GO:0032094 : response to food (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032094)</p>			
<p>GO:0032094 : response to food (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032094)</p>	<p>GO - Cellular Component</p>		

GO:0005576 : extracellular region (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005576>)

GO:0005615 : extracellular space (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005615>)

Yes (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive+Null=~Yes^#gephebase-summary-title>)

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

-

Deletion Size

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Absence of the gene in the genome sequence - high synteny

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

Loss of genes implicated in gastric function during platypus evolution. (2008) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18482448>)

Authors

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Abstract

The duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) belongs to the mammalian subclass Prototheria, which diverged from the Theria line early in mammalian evolution. The platypus genome sequence provides a unique opportunity to illuminate some aspects of the biology and evolution of these animals.

We show that several genes implicated in food digestion in the stomach have been deleted or inactivated in platypus. Comparison with other vertebrate genomes revealed that the main genes implicated in the formation and activity of gastric juice have been lost in platypus. These include the aspartyl proteases pepsinogen A and pepsinogens B/C, the hydrochloric acid secretion stimulatory hormone gastrin, and the alpha subunit of the gastric H⁺/K⁺-ATPase. Other genes implicated in gastric functions, such as the beta subunit of the H⁺/K⁺-ATPase and the aspartyl protease cathepsin E, have been inactivated because of the acquisition of loss-of-function mutations. All of these genes are highly conserved in vertebrates, reflecting a unique pattern of evolution in the platypus genome not previously seen in other mammalian genomes.

The observed loss of genes involved in gastric functions might be responsible for the anatomical and physiological differences in gastrointestinal tract between monotremes and other vertebrates, including small size, lack of glands, and high pH of the monotreme stomach. This study contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms that underlie the evolution of the platypus genome, might extend the less-is-more evolutionary model to monotremes, and provides novel insights into the importance of gene loss events during mammalian evolution.

Additional References

RELATED GEPHE

7 (ATP4A, neurogenin 3, pepsinogen A, pepsinogen B, pepsinogen C, ATP4B, cathepsin E) (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon+ID=~13616^/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon+ID=~9258^/and+Trait=Digestion/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title>)

Related Genes

No matches found.

Related Haplotypes

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

lack of acid secretion in the platypus stomach - this is a characteristic feature of monotremes whose gastric juice is above pH 6