GEPHE SUMMARY

Gephebase Gene
ATP4B (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^ATP4B^#gephebase-summary-title)

GepheID
GP00001921

Entry Status
Published

Main curator
Courtier

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Trait Category
Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait Category=^Physiology^#gephebase-summary-title)

Trait
Digestion (absence of stomach) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Digestion (absence of stomach)^#gephebase-summary-title)

Trait State in Taxon A
presence of stomach and gastric acid production

Trait State in Taxon B
loss of stomach and no gastric acid production

Ancestral State
Taxon A

Taxonomic Status
Intergeneric or Higher (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic Status=^Intergeneric or Higher^#gephebase-summary-title)

Taxon A #1

Latin Name
Gadus morhua (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Gadus morhua^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name
Atlantic cod

Synonyms
Atlantic cod; Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758

Rank
species

Lineage
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Actinopterygii; Actinopteri; Neopterygii; Teleostei; Osteoglossocephalai; Clupeocephala; Euteleosteomorpha; Neoteleostei; Eurypterygia; Ctenosquamata; Acanthomorphata; Paracanthomorphacea; Zeiogadaria; Gadariae; Gadiformes; Gadoidei; Gadidae; Gadus

Parent
Gadus () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8048)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
8049 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8049)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?
No

Taxon A #2

Latin Name
Gasterosteus aculeatus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Gasterosteus aculeatus^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name
three-spined stickleback

Synonyms
three-spined stickleback; three spined stickleback; Gasterosteus aculeatus Linnaeus, 1758

Rank
species

Lineage
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Actinopterygii; Actinopteri; Neopterygii; Teleostei; Osteoglossocephalai; Clupeocephala; Euteleosteomorpha; Neoteleostei; Eurypterygia; Ctenosquamata; Acanthomorphata; Euacanthomorphacea; Percomorphaceae; Eupercaria; Perciformes; Cottioidei; Gasterosteales;

Taxon B

Latin Name
Danio rerio (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Danio rerio^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name
zebrafish

Synonyms
Brachydanio rerio; Brachydanio rerio frankei; Cyprinus rerio; Danio frankei; Danio rerio frankei; zebrafish; leopard danio; zebra danio; zebra fish; Cyprinus rerio Hamilton, 1822; Danio rerio (Hamilton, 1822); Brachidanio rerio

Rank
species

Lineage
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Actinopterygii; Actinopteri; Neopterygii; Teleostei; Osteoglossocephalai; Clupeocephala; Otomorpha; Ostariophysi; Otophysi; Cypriniphysae; Cypriniformes; Cyprinoidei; Cyprinidae; Danio

Parent
Danio () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7954)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
7955 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7955)

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?
No

Gasterosteidae; Gasterosteus

Parent

Gasterosteus () - (Rank: genus)
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 69292)

NCBI Taxonomy ID

69293
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 69293)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?

No

Taxon A #3

Latin Name

Oreochromis niloticus
(https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Oreochromis niloticus^#gephebase-summary-title)

Common Name

Nile tilapia

Synonyms

Oreochromis nilotica; Tilapia nilotica; Nile tilapia; Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Rank

species

Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Actinopterygii; Actinopteri; Neopterygii; Teleostei; Osteoglossocephalai; Clupeocephala; Euteleosteomorpha; Neoteleostei; Eurypterygia; Ctenosquamata; Acanthomorphata; Euacanthomorphacea; Percomorphaceae; Ovalentaria; Cichlomorphae; Cichliformes; Cichlidae; African cichlids; Pseudocrenilabrinae; Oreochromini; Oreochromis

Parent

Oreochromis () - (Rank: genus)
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8139)

NCBI Taxonomy ID

8128
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8128)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?

No

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name

ATP4B

Synonyms

ATP6B

String

9606.ENSP00000334216
(http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier= 9606.ENSP00000334216)

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the X(+)/potassium ATPases subunit beta family.

GO - Molecular Function

GO:0001671 : ATPase activator activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001671)
GO:0008900 : potassium:proton exchanging ATPase activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008900)

GO - Biological Process

GO:0007155 : cell adhesion (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007155)
GO:0034220 : ion transmembrane transport
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034220)
GO:0032496 : response to lipopolysaccharide
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032496)
GO:0030007 : cellular potassium ion homeostasis
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030007)
GO:0006883 : cellular sodium ion homeostasis
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006883)
GO:1990573 : potassium ion import across plasma membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1990573)
GO:0036376 : sodium ion export across plasma membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0036376)
GO:0010243 : response to organonitrogen compound

UniProtKB Homo sapiens

P51164 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51164)

GenebankID or UniProtKB

()

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0010243)
GO:0010248 : establishment or maintenance of transmembrane electrochemical gradient
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0010248)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005886 : plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886)
GO:0005890 : sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase complex
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005890)

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

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

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

Recurrent gene loss correlates with the evolution of stomach phenotypes in gnathostome history. (2014) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24307675)

Authors

Castro LF; GonÃ§alves O; Mazan S; Tay BH; Venkatesh B; Wilson JM

Abstract

The stomach, a hallmark of gnathostome evolution, represents a unique anatomical innovation characterized by the presence of acid- and pepsin-secreting glands. However, the occurrence of these glands in gnathostome species is not universal; in the nineteenth century the French zoologist Cuvier first noted that some teleosts lacked a stomach. Strikingly, Holocephali (chimaeras), dipnoids (lungfish) and monotremes (egg-laying mammals) also lack acid secretion and a gastric cellular phenotype. Here, we test the hypothesis that loss of the gastric phenotype is correlated with the loss of key gastric genes. We investigated species from all the main gnathostome lineages and show the specific contribution of gene loss to the widespread distribution of the agastric condition. We establish that the stomach loss correlates with the persistent and complete absence of the gastric function gene kit--H(+)/K(+)-ATPase (Atp4A and Atp4B) and pepsinogens (Pga, Pgc, Cym)--in the analysed species. We also find that in gastric species the pepsinogen gene complement varies significantly (e.g. two to four in teleosts and tens in some mammals) with multiple events of pseudogenization identified in various lineages. We propose that relaxation of purifying selection in pepsinogen genes and possibly proton pump genes in response to dietary changes led to the numerous independent events of stomach loss in gnathostome history. Significantly, the absence of the gastric genes predicts that reinvention of the stomach in agastric lineages would be highly improbable, in line with Dollo's principle.

Additional References

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

4 (ATP4A, pepsinogen A1, pepsinogen A2, pepsinogen A3) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^8049^/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon ID=^69293^/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon ID=^8128^/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon ID=^7955^/and+Trait=Digestion/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

No matches found.

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS