

GEPHE SUMMARY

	Gephebase Gene	GepheID
ATP4A (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Gene Gephebase="ATP4A">#gephebase-summary-title)	GP00001922	
	Entry Status	Main curator
Published	Courier	

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 Category="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	Latin Name	Latin Name
Oreochromis niloticus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Oreochromis niloticus">#gephebase-summary-title)	Common Name	Common Name
Nile tilapia	Synonyms	Synonyms
Oreochromis nilotica; Tilapia nilotica; Nile tilapia; Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Poecilia latipes; Japanese medaka; Japanese rice fish; medaka; Oryzias latipes (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846); Poecilia latipes Temminck & Schlegel, 1846; Orizias latipes	Poecilia latipes; Japanese medaka; Japanese rice fish; medaka; Oryzias latipes (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846); Poecilia latipes Temminck & Schlegel, 1846; Orizias latipes
species	Rank	Rank
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; Percomorphacea; Ovalentaria; Cichlomorphae; Cichliformes; Cichlidae; African cichlids; Pseudocrenilabrinae; Oreochromini; Oreochromis	Lineage	Lineage
Oreochromis () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8139)	Parent	Parent
8128 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8128)	NCBI Taxonomy ID	NCBI Taxonomy ID
No	is Taxon A an Infraspecies?	is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

Taxon B #1	Latin Name
Oryzias latipes (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Oryzias latipes">#gephebase-summary-title)	Common Name
Japanese medaka	Synonyms
Poecilia latipes; Japanese medaka; Japanese rice fish; medaka; Oryzias latipes (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846); Poecilia latipes Temminck & Schlegel, 1846; Orizias latipes	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; Percomorphacea; Ovalentaria; Atherinomorphae; Beloniformes; Adrianichthyoidei; Adrianichthyidae; Oryziinae; Oryzias	Lineage
Oryzias () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8089)	Parent
8090 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8090)	NCBI Taxonomy ID
No	is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

Taxon B #2	Latin Name
Xiphophorus maculatus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Xiphophorus maculatus">#gephebase-summary-title)	Common Name
southern platyfish	Synonyms
Platypoecilus maculatus; southern platyfish; Platypoecilus maculatus Guenther, 1866; Xiphophorus maculatus (Guenther, 1866)	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;	Lineage

Ctenosquamata; Acanthomorphata; Euacanthomorphacea; Percomorphacea;
Ovalentaria; Atherinomorphae; Cyprinodontiformes; Cyprinodontoidei; Poeciliidae;
Poeciliinae; Xiphophorus

Parent

Xiphophorus () - (Rank: genus)

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8082>)

NCBI Taxonomy ID

8083

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=8083>)

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

No

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

	Generic Gene Name	UniProtKB Homo sapiens
ATP4A	P20648 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20648)	
	Synonyms	GenebankID or UniProtKB
ATP6A	0	
	String	
9606.ENSPO0000262623 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier=9606.ENSPO0000262623)		
	Sequence Similarities	
Belongs to the cation transport ATPase (P-type) (TC 3.A.3) family. Type IIC subfamily.		
	GO - Molecular Function	
GO:0005524 : ATP binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005524)		
GO:0000287 : magnesium ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0000287)		
GO:0005391 : sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005391)		
GO:0008900 : potassium:proton exchanging ATPase activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008900)		
	GO - Biological Process	
GO:0034220 : ion transmembrane transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034220)		
GO:0015991 : ATP hydrolysis coupled proton transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0015991)		
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 - 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:0005615 : extracellular space (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005615)		Presumptive Null
Yes (https://www.gephbase.org/search-criteria/?and+Presumptive+Null=%Yes%#gephbase-summary-title)		Molecular Type
Gene Loss (https://www.gephbase.org/search-criteria/?and+Molecular+Type=%Gene+Loss%#gephbase-summary-title)		Aberration Type
Deletion (https://www.gephbase.org/search-criteria/?and+Aberration+Type=%Deletion%#gephbase-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.gephbase.org/search-criteria/?and+Experimental+Evidence=%Candidate+Gene%#gephbase-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; Gonçalves 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.		

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes
4 (ATP4B, pepsinogen A1, pepsinogen A2, pepsinogen A3) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=%278128%27/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon ID=%278090%27/and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon ID=%278083%27/and+Trait=Digestion/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)
Related Haplotypes
2 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=%27ATP4A%27/and+Taxon ID=%278128%27/or+Gene Gephebase=%27ATP4A%27/and+Taxon ID=%278090%27/or+Gene Gephebase=%27ATP4A%27/and+Taxon ID=%278083%27#gephebase-summary-title)

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS