GEPHE SUMMARY

Gephebase Gene

Acetylcholinesterase (Ace-2) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^Acetylcholinesterase (Ace-2)^#gephebase-summary-title)

Entry Status

Published

GepheID

GP00002011

Main curator

Courtier

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Trait Category

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

Trait

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

Trait State in Taxon A

Drosophila melanogaster - sensitive

Trait State in Taxon B

Drosophila melanogaster - resistant - Saltillo strain

Ancestral State

Taxon A

Taxonomic Status

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

Taxon A

Latin Name

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

Common Name

fruit fly

Synonyms

Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster

Rank

species

Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha; Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster subgroup

Parent

melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 32351)

NCBI Taxonomy ID

7227 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?

No

Taxon B

Latin Name

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

Common Name

fruit fly

Synonyms

Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster

Rank

species

Lineage

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha; Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster subgroup

Parent

melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 32351)

NCBI Taxonomy ID

7227 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227)

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

Yes

Taxon B Description

Saltillo strain

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name

Ace

Synonyms

AcChE; ace; ACE; ace-2; ache; AchE; AChE; CG17907; CHE; dAChE; dmAChE; DmAChE; Dmel\CG17907; Dm_ace; FBgn0000024; l(3)26; l(3)87Ed

String

7227.FBpp0289713 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier= 7227.FBpp0289713)

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family.

GO - Molecular Function

GO:0042803 : protein homodimerization activity

UniProtKB Drosophila melanogaster

P07140 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07140)

GenebankID or UniProtKB

()

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042803)
GO:0003990 : acetylcholinesterase activity
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0003990)
GO:0004104 : cholinesterase activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0004104)
GO:0043199 : sulfate binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043199)

GO - Biological Process

GO:0006581 : acetylcholine catabolic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006581)
GO:0001507 : acetylcholine catabolic process in synaptic cleft
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001507)
GO:0007268 : chemical synaptic transmission
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007268)
GO:0042426 : choline catabolic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042426)
GO:0042331 : phototaxis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042331)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005886 : plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886)
GO:0005737 : cytoplasm (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005737)
GO:0031225 : anchored component of membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031225)
GO:0030054 : cell junction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030054)
GO:0043083 : synaptic cleft (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043083)

Mutation #1

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

Phe115Ser (position 78 in the corresponding mature Torpedo AChE). Tested in vitro in Xenopus oocytes

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	Phe	Ser	78

Main Reference

Resistance-associated point mutations in insecticide-insensitive acetylcholinesterase. (1994) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8016090)

Authors

Mutero A; Pralavorio M; Bride JM; Fournier D

Abstract

Extensive utilization of pesticides against insects provides us with a good model for studying the adaptation of a eukaryotic genome to a strong selective pressure. One mechanism of resistance is the alteration of acetylcholinesterase (EC 3.1.1.7), the molecular target for organophosphates and carbamates. Here, we report the sequence analysis of the Ace gene in several resistant field strains of Drosophila melanogaster. This analysis resulted in the identification of five point mutations associated with reduced sensitivities to insecticides. In some cases, several of these mutations were found to be combined in the same protein, leading to different resistance patterns. Our results suggest that recombination between resistant alleles preexisting in natural populations is a mechanism by which insects rapidly adapt to new selective pressures.

Additional References

Mutation #2

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

Ile199Val (position 129 in the corresponding mature Torpedo AChE). Tested in vitro in Xenopus oocytes

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	Ile	Val	129

Main Reference

Resistance-associated point mutations in insecticide-insensitive acetylcholinesterase. (1994) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8016090)

Authors

Mutero A; Pralavorio M; Bride JM; Fournier D

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Extensive utilization of pesticides against insects provides us with a good model for studying the adaptation of a eukaryotic genome to a strong selective pressure. One mechanism of resistance is the alteration of acetylcholinesterase (EC 3.1.1.7), the molecular target for organophosphates and carbamates. Here, we report the sequence analysis of the Ace gene in several resistant field strains of Drosophila melanogaster. This analysis resulted in the identification of five point mutations associated with reduced sensitivities to insecticides. In some cases, several of these mutations were found to be combined in the same protein, leading to different resistance patterns. Our results suggest that recombination between resistant alleles preexisting in natural populations is a mechanism by which insects rapidly adapt to new selective pressures.

Additional References

Mutations of acetylcholinesterase which confer insecticide resistance in Drosophila melanogaster populations. (2004) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15018651)

Mutation #3

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

Gly303Ala (position 227 in the corresponding mature Torpedo AChE). Tested in vitro in Xenopus oocytes

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	Gly	Ala	303

Main Reference

Resistance-associated point mutations in insecticide-insensitive acetylcholinesterase. (1994) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8016090)

Authors

Mutero A; Pralavorio M; Bride JM; Fournier D

Abstract

Extensive utilization of pesticides against insects provides us with a good model for studying the adaptation of a eukaryotic genome to a strong selective pressure. One mechanism of resistance is the alteration of acetylcholinesterase (EC 3.1.1.7), the molecular target for organophosphates and carbamates. Here, we report the sequence analysis of the Ace gene in several resistant field strains of Drosophila melanogaster. This analysis resulted in the identification of five point mutations associated with reduced sensitivities to insecticides. In some cases, several of these mutations were found to be combined in the same protein, leading to different resistance patterns. Our results suggest that recombination between resistant alleles preexisting in natural populations is a mechanism by which insects rapidly adapt to new selective pressures.

Additional References

Mutations of acetylcholinesterase which confer insecticide resistance in Drosophila melanogaster populations. (2004) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15018651)

Mutation #4

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

Phe368Tyr also named Phe330Tyr (position 288 in the corresponding mature Torpedo AChE). Tested in vitro in Xenopus oocytes

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	Phe	Tyr	368

Main Reference

Acetylcholinesterase. Two types of modifications confer resistance to insecticide. (1992) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1629220)

Authors

Fournier D; Bride JM; Hoffmann F; Karch F

Abstract

Quantitative and qualitative changes in acetylcholinesterase confer resistance to insecticides. We have constructed several Drosophila melanogaster strains producing various amounts of enzyme by P-mediated transformation. Toxicological analysis of these strains demonstrates that resistance to organophosphorus insecticides is correlated with the amount of acetylcholinesterase in the central nervous system. Resistance may also be qualitatively determined. Comparison of the Drosophila acetylcholinesterase gene between a resistant strain caught in the wild and a wild type susceptible strain only revealed one nucleotide transition resulting in the replacement of a phenylalanine by a tyrosine. Flies mutant for acetylcholinesterase and rescued with a minigene mutagenized for this same transition produced an altered enzyme which renders flies resistant to pesticides.

Additional References

Resistance-associated point mutations in insecticide-insensitive acetylcholinesterase. (1994) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8016090)
Mutations of acetylcholinesterase which confer insecticide resistance in Drosophila melanogaster populations. (2004) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15018651)

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

19 (alcohol dehydrogenase (Adh), Aldehyde dehydrogenase (Aldh), CG11699, Cyp12d1, Cyp28d1, Cyp28d1-Cyp28d2, cyp6d2, cyp6g1, glutamate-gated chloride channel (GluCl), GSS (glutathione synthetase), GSTE1-E10 cluster, kin of irre (kire), para (kdr), PHGPx, resistance to dieldrin, RnrS, SOD1, Ugt86Dd, CHKov1) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^7227^/and+Trait=Xenobiotic resistance/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

4 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^Acetylcholinesterase (Ace-2)^/and+Taxon ID=^7227^/or+Gene Gephebase=^Acetylcholinesterase (Ace-2)^/and+Taxon ID=^7227^#gephebase-summary-title)

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

@SeveralMutationsWithEffect @Epistasis - http://flybase.org/reports/FBal0295397 - http://flybase.org/reports/FBal0295402 - http://flybase.org/reports/FBal0295403 - http://flybase.org/reports/FBal0295404