Gephebase Gene GephelD para (kdr) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^para GP00002446 (kdr)^#gephebase-summary-title) Main curator Entry Status Courtier **Published** 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/searchcriteria?/and+Trait=^Xenobiotic resistance (insecticide)^#gephebase-summary-title) Trait State in Taxon A Aedes aegypti Trait State in Taxon B Aedes aegypti - resistant from Thailand Ancestral State Taxon A Taxonomic Status Intraspecific (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic Status=^Intraspecific^#gephebase-summary-title) Taxon A Taxon B Latin Name Latin Name Aedes aegypti Aedes aegypti (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Aedes (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Aedes aegypti^#gephebase-summary-title) aegypti^#gephebase-summary-title) Common Name Common Name yellow fever mosquito yellow fever mosquito Synonyms Synonyms Stegomyia aegypti; yellow fever mosquito; Aedes aegypti (Linnaeus, 1762) Stegomyia aegypti; yellow fever mosquito; Aedes aegypti (Linnaeus, 1762) Rank Rank species species Lineage Lineage cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Nematocera; Culicomorpha; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Nematocera; Culicomorpha; Culicoidea; Culicidae; Culicinae; Aedini; Aedes; Stegomyia Culicoidea; Culicidae; Culicinae; Aedini; Aedes; Stegomyia Parent Parent Stegomyia () - (Rank: subgenus) Stegomyia () - (Rank: subgenus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 53541 )  $(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=53541\,)$ NCBI Taxonomy ID NCBI Taxonomy ID (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7159 )  $(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=7159\,)$ is Taxon A an Infraspecies? is Taxon B an Infraspecies? No Νo **GENOTYPIC CHANGE** Generic Gene Name UniProtKB Drosophila melanogaster P35500 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35500) para GenebankID or UniProtKB Synonyms I(1)14Da; I(1)ESHS48; lincRNA.S9469; Nav1; Ocd; olfD; par; sbl; sbl-1; Shu; Shudderer and Shuddere

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005244) GO:0005248: voltage-gated sodium channel activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005248)

GO:0005272: sodium channel activity

7227.FBpp0303597  $(http://string-db.org/newstring\_cgi/show\_network\_section.pl? identifier = 7227. FBpp 0303597 and the property of the propert$ Sequence Similarities Belongs to the sodium channel (TC 1.A.1.10) family. Para subfamily. GO - Molecular Function GO:0005509: calcium ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005509) GO:0005244: voltage-gated ion channel activity

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005272)

GO - Biological Process

GO:0045433 : male courtship behavior, veined wing generated song production

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045433)

GO:0001666: response to hypoxia (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001666)

GO:0009612 : response to mechanical stimulus

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009612)

 $\label{eq:GO:0034765} GO: 0034765: regulation of ion transmembrane transport$ 

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0034765)

GO:0035725 : sodium ion transmembrane transport

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0035725)

GO:0007638: mechanosensory behavior

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007638) GO:0060078 : regulation of postsynaptic membrane potential

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0060078)

GO - Cellular Component

 $GO:0005887: integral component of plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005887)\\ GO:0001518: voltage-gated sodium channel complex (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001518)$ 

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

Experimental Evidence

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

V1016G

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

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Val	Gly	1016

Main Reference

Additive effect of knockdown resistance mutations, S989P, V1016G and F1534C, in a heterozygous genotype conferring pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti in Thailand. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27460671)

Plernsub S; Saingamsook J; Yanola J; Lumjuan N; Tippawangkosol P; Sukontason K; Walton C; Somboon P

Authors

Mutation in the voltage-gated sodium channel gene that results in knockdown resistance (kdr), is a major mechanism of pyrethroid resistance in several mosquito species. In Aedes aegypti, V1016G (occurring with and without S989P) and F1534C mutations are common and widely distributed throughout Asia. The G1016 allele is known to be associated with resistance to type I and II pyrethroids. The C1534 allele is primarily associated with resistance to type I pyrethroids and is known to be a recessive allele in conferring kdr.

We performed crossing experiments using a P989â $\in$ %+ $^{2}$ %G1016 homozygous mutant strain (UPK-R), a C1534 homozygous mutant strain (PMD-R) and a pyrethroid susceptible strain (PMD) to determine the insecticide susceptibility of different genotypic hybrids. Allele-specific PCR methods were used to confirm the genotypes. Metabolic resistance caused by oxidative enzymes and esterase enzymes was ruled out by the addition of piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)-phosphate, BNPP), respectively.

The median lethal concentration (LC50) of deltamethrin susceptibility of a S/P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %V/G1016â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %F/F1534 double heterozygous hybrid from the UPK-Râ $\in$ % $\bar{A}$ - $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %PMD cross was 0.57 (95Å % Cl: 0.51-0.63)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1), which was about 12-fold lower than for UPK-R, 6.98 (6.10-8.04)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1), and only about 4-fold greater than the susceptible PMD, 0.13 (0.12-0.15)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1). This resistance returned to 0.08 (0.07-0.09)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1) on the addition of PBO suggesting that the P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %G1016 kdr alleles are recessive. The LC50 of the S/P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %V/G1016â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %F/C1534 triple heterozygous hybrid was 3.58 (3.21-3.95)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1), which was intermediate between that of the homozygous mutant genotypes, being 2-fold higher than the C1534 homozygote and 2-fold lower than the P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %G1016 homozygote. These minor differences and the high LC50 values of the triple mutated heterozygote indicate there is some degree of functional equivalence of the P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %G1016 and C1534 alleles in the heterozygote. Addition of PBO decreased the LC50 values by 2-fold, from 3.58 (3.21-3.95) to 1.52 (1.35-1.73)  $^{\hat{1}}$ /4gl(-1), suggesting that oxidase enzymes play a partial role in resistance. The results are consistent with the median lethal time (LT50) of the triple mutated heterozygote was resistant to deltamethrin and permethrin.

The combination of the three kdr alleles in the triple mutated heterozygote, S/P989 + V/G1016 + F/C1534, confers high resistance to pyrethroids. This heterozygous form is common in Ae. aegypti populations throughout Thailand and may have an adverse effect on the efficacy of a mosquito control program using insecticide-based approaches.

Additional References

Pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus: Important mosquito vectors of human diseases. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27742355)

Mutation #2

Presumptive Null

 $No\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive\ Null=`No`\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Type

 $Coding \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular \ Type=^Coding^* \\ gephebase-summary-title)$ 

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

SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

S989P

Experimental Evidence

 $Candidate \ Gene \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental \ Evidence=`Candidate \ Gene`\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
Amino-acid	Ser	Pro	989

Main Reference

Additive effect of knockdown resistance mutations, S989P, V1016G and F1534C, in a heterozygous genotype conferring pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti in Thailand. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27460671)

Authors

Plernsub S; Saingamsook J; Yanola J; Lumjuan N; Tippawangkosol P; Sukontason K; Walton C; Somboon P

Abstract

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We performed crossing experiments using a P989â $\in$ %+ $^{\hat{a}}\in$ %G1016 homozygous mutant strain (UPK-R), a C1534 homozygous mutant strain (PMD-R) and a pyrethroid susceptible strain (PMD) to determine the insecticide susceptibility of different genotypic hybrids. Allele-specific PCR methods were used to confirm the genotypes. Metabolic resistance caused by oxidative enzymes and esterase enzymes was ruled out by the addition of piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)-phosphate, BNPP), respectively.

The median lethal concentration (LC50) of deltamethrin susceptibility of a S/P989â $\in$ %+å $\in$ %-V/G1016â $\in$ %+å $\in$ %-F/F1534 double heterozygous hybrid from the UPK-Râ $\in$ %- $\tilde{A}$ -â $\in$ %-PMD cross was 0.57 (95Š% Cl: 0.51-0.63) ν4gl(-1), which was about 12-fold lower than for UPK-R, 6.98 (6.10-8.04) ν4gl(-1), and only about 4-fold greater than the susceptible PMD, 0.13 (0.12-0.15) ξ4gl(-1). This resistance returned to 0.08 (0.07-0.09) ξ4gl(-1) on the addition of PBO suggesting that the P989â $\in$ %+å $\in$ %-G1016 kdr alleles are recessive. The LC50 of the S/P989â $\in$ %+å $\in$ %-V/G1016â $\in$ %+å $\in$ %-F/C1534 triple heterozygous hybrid was 3.58 (3.21-3.95) ξ4gl(-1), which was intermediate between that of the homozygous mutant genotypes, being 2-fold higher than the C1534 homozygote and 2-fold lower than the P989â $\in$ %- $\in$ %-G1016 homozygote. These minor differences and the high LC50 values of the triple mutated heterozygote indicate there is some degree of functional equivalence of the P989â $\in$ %- $\in$ %-G1016 and C1534 alleles in the heterozygote. Addition of PBO decreased the LC50 values by 2-fold, from 3.58 (3.21-3.95) to 1.52 (1.35-1.73) ξ4gl(-1), suggesting that oxidase enzymes play a partial role in resistance. The results are consistent with the median lethal time (LT50) of the triple mutated heterozygote was resistant to deltamethrin and permethrin.

The combination of the three kdr alleles in the triple mutated heterozygote, S/P9898e%+a6%V/G1016a6%+a6%F/C1534, confers high resistance to pyrethroids. This heterozygous form is common in Ae. aegypti populations throughout Thailand and may have an adverse effect on the efficacy of a mosquito control program using insecticide-based approaches.

Additional References

Pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus: Important mosquito vectors of human diseases. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27742355)

Mutation #3

Presumptive Null

No (https://www.qephebase.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

 ${\sf Molecular\ Details\ of\ the\ Mutation}$ 

F1534C

Experimental Evidence

 $Candidate \ Gene \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental \ Evidence=`Candidate \ Gene`*gephebase-summary-title)$ 

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	<del>-</del>	-	-
Amino-acid	Phe	Cys	1534

Main Reference

Additive effect of knockdown resistance mutations, \$989P, \$V1016G\$ and \$F1534C\$, in a heterozygous genotype conferring pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti in Thailand. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27460671)

Authors

 $Plernsub\ S; Saingamsook\ J;\ Yanola\ J;\ Lumjuan\ N;\ Tippawangkosol\ P;\ Sukontason\ K;\ Walton\ C;\ Somboon\ P$ 

Abstract

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The median lethal concentration (LC50) of deltamethrin susceptibility of a S/P9893e%+3e%V/G10163e%+fF1534 double heterozygous hybrid from the UPK-Râe%Ā- $\fi^2\%$ PMD cross was 0.57 (95Å % Cl: 0.51-0.63)  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1), which was about 12-fold lower than for UPK-R, 6.98 (6.10-8.04)  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1), and only about 4-fold greater than the susceptible PMD, 0.13 (0.12-0.15)  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1). This resistance returned to 0.08 (0.07-0.09)  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1) on the addition of PBO suggesting that the P989â $\fi^2\%$ + $\fi^2\%$ G1016 kdr alleles are recessive. The LC50 of the  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1), which was intermediate between that of the homozygous mutant genotypes, being 2-fold higher than the C1534 homozygote and 2-fold lower than the P989â $\fi^2\%$ + $\fi^2\%$ G1016 homozygote. These minor differences and the high LC50 values of the triple mutated heterozygote indicate there is some degree of functional equivalence of the P989â $\fi^2\%$ + $\fi^2\%$ G1016 and C1534 alleles in the heterozygote. Addition of PBO decreased the LC50 values by 2-fold, from 3.58 (3.21-3.95) to 1.52 (1.35-1.73)  $\fi^1/4$ gl(-1), suggesting that oxidase enzymes play a partial role in resistance. The results are consistent with the median lethal time (LT50) of the triple mutated heterozygote was resistant to deltamethrin and permethrin.

The combination of the three kdr alleles in the triple mutated heterozygote, S/P989â $\in$ %+â $\in$ %V/G1016â $\in$ %+â $\in$ %F/C1534, confers high resistance to pyrethroids. This heterozygous form is common in Ae. aegypti populations throughout Thailand and may have an adverse effect on the efficacy of a mosquito control program using insecticide-based approaches.

Additional References

Pyrethroid resistance in Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus: Important mosquito vectors of human diseases. (2016) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27742355)

## **RELATED GEPHE**

Related Genes

 $\label{lem:condition} $$4 (ABCB4, CYP9J26, CYP9M6, resistance to dieldrin) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^7159^/and+Trait=Xenobiotic resistance/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Related Haplotypes

7 (https://www.gephebase- $^{\circ}$  and Taxon ID= $^{\circ}$ 159 $^{\circ}$  gephebase= $^$ 

**EXTERNAL LINKS** 

## COMMENTS

Additive effect of resistance mutations S989P V1016G and F1534C