GEPHE SUMMARY

Gephebase Gene
ARNT-L2a (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase=^ARNT-L2a^#gephebase-summary-title)

GepheID
GP00002671

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

Trait State in Taxon A
Fundulus grandis - sensitive - lives in non-polluted sites

Trait State in Taxon B
Fundulus grandis - tolerant - adapted to polluted sites

Ancestral State
Taxon A

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

Taxon A

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

Common Name
Gulf killifish

Synonyms
Gulf killifish; Fundulus grandis Baird & Girard, 1853

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; Atherinomorphae; Cyprinodontiformes; Cyprinodontoidei; Fundulidae; Fundulus

Parent
Fundulus () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8077)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
34779 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 34779)

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?
No

Taxon B

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

Common Name
Gulf killifish

Synonyms
Gulf killifish; Fundulus grandis Baird & Girard, 1853

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; Atherinomorphae; Cyprinodontiformes; Cyprinodontoidei; Fundulidae; Fundulus

Parent
Fundulus () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 8077)

NCBI Taxonomy ID
34779 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 34779)

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?
No

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name
-

Synonyms
-

String
-

Sequence Similarities
-

GO - Molecular Function
-

GO - Biological Process
-

GO - Cellular Component
-

UniProtKB
P27540NULL (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27540NULL)

GenebankID or UniProtKB
()

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

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

Molecular Details of the Mutation

exact mutation(s) unknown - very good candidate gene according to high differentiation region on chromosome 10 and knowledge about the physiology. ARNT-L2a is a nuclear dimerization partner of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) required for activation of the xenobiotic response pathway.

Experimental Evidence

Association Mapping (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental Evidence=^Association Mapping^#gephebase-summary-title)

Main Reference

Adaptive introgression enables evolutionary rescue from extreme environmental pollution. (2019) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31048485)

Authors

Oziolor EM; Reid NM; Yair S; Lee KM; Guberman VerPloeg S; Bruns PC; Shaw JR; Whitehead A; Matson CW

Abstract

Radical environmental change that provokes population decline can impose constraints on the sources of genetic variation that may enable evolutionary rescue. Adaptive toxicant resistance has rapidly evolved in Gulf killifish (Fundulus grandis) that occupy polluted habitats. We show that resistance scales with pollution level and negatively correlates with inducibility of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) signaling. Loci with the strongest signatures of recent selection harbor genes regulating AHR signaling. Two of these loci introgressed recently (18 to 34 generations ago) from Atlantic killifish (F. heteroclitus). One introgressed locus contains a deletion in AHR that confers a large adaptive advantage [selection coefficient (s) = 0.8]. Given the limited migration of killifish, recent adaptive introgression was likely mediated by human-assisted transport. We suggest that interspecies connectivity may be an important source of adaptive variation during extreme environmental change.

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Additional References

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

3 (AHR2, AIP, ARNT-1c) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^34779^/and+Trait=Xenobiotic resistance/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

No matches found.

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

@Introgression from Fundulus heteroclitus @Fitness @@pb with UniProt P27540