

## GEPHE SUMMARY

**Gephebase Gene**  
ERG11 = CYP51A1

**Entry Status**  
Published

**GepheID**  
GP00000281

**Main curator**  
Martin

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Trait Category**  
Physiology

**Trait**  
Xenobiotic resistance

**Trait State in Taxon A**  
Candida albicans- drug sensitive

**Trait State in Taxon B**  
Candida albicans- drug resistant

**Ancestral State**  
Taxon A

**Taxonomic Status**  
Intraspecific

### Taxon A

**Latin Name**  
*Candida albicans*

**Common Name**  
-

#### Synonyms

Candida stellatoidea; Candida stellatoidea type I; ATCC 11006; ATCC 18804; ATCC 20308; ATCC:11006; ATCC:18804; ATCC:20308; BCC 5390; BCC:5390; BCRC 20512; BCRC:20512; CBS 562; CBS:562; CCRC 20512; CCRC:20512; CECT 1002; CECT:1002; IFO 1385; IFO:1385; JCM 1537; JCM 1542; JCM:1537; JCM:1542; KCTC 7270; KCTC:7270; MUCL 29800; MUCL:29800; NBIMCC 72; NBIMCC:72; NBRC 1385; NBRC:1385; NCAIM Y.00971; NCYC 597; NCYC:597; NRRL Y-12983; NRRL:Y:12983; PYCC 3436; PYCC:3436; UAMH 8765; UAMH:8765; Candida albican

**Rank**  
species

**Lineage**  
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Debaryomycetaceae; Candida/Lodderomyces clade; Candida

**Parent**  
Candida () - (Rank: genus)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
5476

**is Taxon A an Intraspecies?**  
No

### Taxon B

**Latin Name**  
*Candida albicans*

**Common Name**  
-

#### Synonyms

Candida stellatoidea; Candida stellatoidea type I; ATCC 11006; ATCC 18804; ATCC 20308; ATCC:11006; ATCC:18804; ATCC:20308; BCC 5390; BCC:5390; BCRC 20512; BCRC:20512; CBS 562; CBS:562; CCRC 20512; CCRC:20512; CECT 1002; CECT:1002; IFO 1385; IFO:1385; JCM 1537; JCM 1542; JCM:1537; JCM:1542; KCTC 7270; KCTC:7270; MUCL 29800; MUCL:29800; NBIMCC 72; NBIMCC:72; NBRC 1385; NBRC:1385; NCAIM Y.00971; NCYC 597; NCYC:597; NRRL Y-12983; NRRL:Y:12983; PYCC 3436; PYCC:3436; UAMH 8765; UAMH:8765; Candida albican

**Rank**  
species

**Lineage**  
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Fungi; Dikarya; Ascomycota; saccharomyceta; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes; Saccharomycetales; Debaryomycetaceae; Candida/Lodderomyces clade; Candida

**Parent**  
Candida () - (Rank: genus)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
5476

**is Taxon B an Intraspecies?**  
No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Generic Gene Name**  
ERG11

**Synonyms**  
CYP51; ERG16; CAALFM\_C500660CA; CaO19.922

**String**  
-

**Sequence Similarities**  
Belongs to the cytochrome P450 family.

**GO - Molecular Function**  
GO:0020037 : heme binding  
GO:0005506 : iron ion binding  
GO:0008144 : drug binding  
GO:0008398 : sterol 14-demethylase activity

**GO - Biological Process**

**UniProtKB** [Candida albicans \(strain SC5314 / ATCC MYA-2876\)](#)  
[P10613](#)

**GenebankID or UniProtKB**  
[EU819548](#)

GO:0055114 : oxidation-reduction process  
GO:0036187 : cell growth mode switching, budding to filamentous  
GO:0035690 : cellular response to drug  
GO:0006696 : ergosterol biosynthetic process  
GO:0001766 : membrane raft polarization  
GO:0016126 : sterol biosynthetic process  
GO:0016125 : sterol metabolic process

#### GO - Cellular Component

GO:0016021 : integral component of membrane  
GO:0005886 : plasma membrane  
GO:0016020 : membrane  
GO:0005783 : endoplasmic reticulum

#### Presumptive Null

No

#### Molecular Type

Coding

#### Aberration Type

SNP

#### SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

#### Molecular Details of the Mutation

Y132H

#### Experimental Evidence

Candidate Gene

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	-	-	-

#### Main Reference

Amino acid substitutions in the cytochrome P-450 lanosterol 14 $\alpha$ -demethylase (CYP51A1) from azole-resistant *Candida albicans* clinical isolates contribute to resistance to azole antifungal agents. (1998)

#### Authors

Sanglard D; Ischer F; Koymans L; Bille J

#### Abstract

The cytochrome P-450 lanosterol 14 $\alpha$ -demethylase (CYP51A1) of yeasts is involved in an important step in the biosynthesis of ergosterol. Since CYP51A1 is the target of azole antifungal agents, this enzyme is potentially prone to alterations leading to resistance to these agents. Among them, a decrease in the affinity of CYP51A1 for these agents is possible. We showed in a group of *Candida albicans* isolates from AIDS patients that multidrug efflux transporters were playing an important role in the resistance of *C. albicans* to azole antifungal agents, but without excluding the involvement of other factors (D. Sanglard, K. Kuchler, F. Ischer, J.-L. Pagani, M. Monod, and J. Bille, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 39:2378-2386, 1995). We therefore analyzed in closer detail changes in the affinity of CYP51A1 for azole antifungal agents. A strategy consisting of functional expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* of the *C. albicans* CYP51A1 genes of sequential clinical isolates from patients was designed. This selection, which was coupled with a test of susceptibility to the azole derivatives fluconazole, ketoconazole, and itraconazole, enabled the detection of mutations in different cloned CYP51A1 genes, whose products are potentially affected in their affinity for azole derivatives. This selection enabled the detection of five different mutations in the cloned CYP51A1 genes which correlated with the occurrence of azole resistance in clinical *C. albicans* isolates. These mutations were as follows: replacement of the glycine at position 129 with alanine (G129A), Y132H, S405F, G464S, and R467K. While the S405F mutation was found as a single amino acid substitution in a CYP51A1 gene from an azole-resistant yeast, other mutations were found simultaneously in individual CYP51A1 genes, i.e., R467K with G464S, S405F with Y132H, G129A with G464S, and R467K with G464S and Y132H. Site-directed mutagenesis of a wild-type CYP51A1 gene was performed to estimate the effect of each of these mutations on resistance to azole derivatives. Each single mutation, with the exception of G129A, had a measurable effect on the affinity of the target enzyme for specific azole derivatives. We speculate that these specific mutations could combine with the effect of multidrug efflux transporters in the clinical isolates and contribute to different patterns and stepwise increases in resistance to azole derivatives.

#### Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

#### Related Genes

1 (TAC1)

#### Related Haplotypes

4

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS

