

GEPHE SUMMARY

lysozyme (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Gene Gephebase="lysozyme">#gephebase-summary-title)	Gephebase Gene	GP00000558	GephelD
	Entry Status	Martin	Main curator
Published			

PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

Physiology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait Category="Physiology">#gephebase-summary-title)	Trait Category		
Digestion (anaerobic enzymatic activity) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=Digestion (anaerobic enzymatic activity) #gephebase-summary-title)	Trait		
Other primates	Trait State in Taxon A		
Colobines	Trait State in Taxon B		
Data not curated	Ancestral State		
Intergeneric or Higher (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic Status="Intergeneric or Higher">#gephebase-summary-title)	Taxonomic Status		

Taxon A	Latin Name	Taxon B	Latin Name
Primates (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=Primates #gephebase-summary-title)		Colobinae (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon+and+Synonyms=Colobinae #gephebase-summary-title)	
-	Common Name	-	Common Name
Primata; Primates Linnaeus, 1758	Synonyms	-	Synonyms
order	Rank	subfamily	Rank
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Euarchontoglires	Lineage	cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Simiiformes; Catarrhini; Cercopithecoidea; Cercopithecidae	Lineage
Euarchontoglires () - (Rank: superorder) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=314146)	Parent	Cercopithecidae (Old World monkeys) - (Rank: family) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=9527)	Parent
9443 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=9443)	NCBI Taxonomy ID	9569 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=9569)	NCBI Taxonomy ID
No	is Taxon A an Infraspecies?	No	is Taxon B an Infraspecies?

GENOTYPIC CHANGE

LYZ1	Generic Gene Name	UniProtKB Bos taurus
-	Synonyms	GenebankID or UniProtKB
-	String	
Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 22 family.	Sequence Similarities	
GO:0003796 : lysozyme activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0003796)	GO - Molecular Function	
GO:0050829 : defense response to Gram-negative bacterium (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0050829)	GO - Biological Process	
GO:0050830 : defense response to Gram-positive bacterium (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0050830)		
GO:0019835 : cytolysis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019835)		
GO:0007586 : digestion (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007586)		

Mutation #1

No (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^No^#gephebase-summary-title)	Presumptive Null
Coding (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular Type=^Coding^#gephebase-summary-title)	Molecular Type
SNP (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration Type=^SNP^#gephebase-summary-title)	Aberration Type
Nonsynonymous	SNP Coding Change
R14K	Molecular Details of the Mutation
Candidate Gene (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental Evidence=^Candidate Gene^#gephebase-summary-title)	Experimental Evidence

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Arg	Lys	14

Adaptive evolution in the stomach lysozymes of foregut fermenters. (1987 Nov 26-Dec 2) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3120013>)

Main Reference

Stewart CB; Schilling JW; Wilson AC

Authors

The convergent evolution of a fermentative foregut in two groups of mammals offers an opportunity to study adaptive evolution at the protein level. The appearance of this mode of digestion has been accompanied by the recruitment of lysozyme as a bacteriolytic enzyme in the stomach both in the ruminants (for example the cow) and later in the colobine monkeys (for example the langur). The stomach lysozymes of these two groups share some physicochemical and catalytic properties that appear to adapt them for functioning in the stomach fluid. To examine the basis for these shared properties, we sequenced langur stomach lysozyme and compared it to other lysozymes of known sequence. Tree analysis suggest that, after foregut fermentation arose in monkeys, the langur lysozyme gained sequence similarity to cow stomach lysozyme and evolved two times faster than the other primate lysozymes. This rapid evolution, coupled with functional and sequence convergence upon cow stomach lysozyme, could imply that positive darwinian selection has driven about 50% of the evolution of langur stomach lysozyme.

Abstract

Molecular adaptation of a leaf-eating bird: stomach lysozyme of the hoatzin. (1994) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7815930>)

Stomach lysozyme gene of the langur monkey: tests for convergence and positive selection. (1991) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1960739>)

Episodic adaptive evolution of primate lysozymes. (1997) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8990116>)

Additional References

Mutation #2

No (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^No^#gephebase-summary-title)	Presumptive Null
Coding (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular Type=^Coding^#gephebase-summary-title)	Molecular Type
SNP (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration Type=^SNP^#gephebase-summary-title)	Aberration Type
Nonsynonymous	SNP Coding Change
R21K	Molecular Details of the Mutation
Candidate Gene (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental Evidence=^Candidate Gene^#gephebase-summary-title)	Experimental Evidence

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Arg	Lys	21

Adaptive evolution in the stomach lysozymes of foregut fermenters. (1987 Nov 26-Dec 2) (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3120013>)

Main Reference

Stewart CB; Schilling JW; Wilson AC

Authors

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Mutation #3

No (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Presumptive+Null=%No%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Presumptive Null
Coding (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Molecular+Type=%Coding%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Molecular Type
SNP (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Aberration+Type=%SNP%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Aberration Type
Nonsynonymous	SNP Coding Change
N75D	Molecular Details of the Mutation
Candidate Gene (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Experimental+Evidence=%Candidate+Gene%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Experimental Evidence

Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-
Amino-acid	Asn	Asp
		75

Adaptive evolution in the stomach lysozymes of foregut fermenters. (1987 Nov 26-Dec 2) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3120013)	Main Reference
Stewart CB; Schilling JW; Wilson AC	Authors
The convergent evolution of a fermentative foregut in two groups of mammals offers an opportunity to study adaptive evolution at the protein level. The appearance of this mode of digestion has been accompanied by the recruitment of lysozyme as a bacteriolytic enzyme in the stomach both in the ruminants (for example the cow) and later in the colobine monkeys (for example the langur). The stomach lysozymes of these two groups share some physicochemical and catalytic properties that appear to adapt them for functioning in the stomach fluid. To examine the basis for these shared properties, we sequenced langur stomach lysozyme and compared it to other lysozymes of known sequence. Tree analysis suggest that, after foregut fermentation arose in monkeys, the langur lysozyme gained sequence similarity to cow stomach lysozyme and evolved two times faster than the other primate lysozymes. This rapid evolution, coupled with functional and sequence convergence upon cow stomach lysozyme, could imply that positive darwinian selection has driven about 50% of the evolution of langur stomach lysozyme.	Abstract

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Mutation #4	Presumptive Null
No (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Presumptive+Null=%No%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Molecular Type
Coding (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Molecular+Type=%Coding%#gepheebase-summary-title)	Aberration Type
SNP (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Aberration+Type=%SNP%#gepheebase-summary-title)	SNP Coding Change
Nonsynonymous	Molecular Details of the Mutation
D87N	Experimental Evidence
Candidate Gene (https://www.gepheebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Experimental+Evidence=%Candidate+Gene%#gepheebase-summary-title)	

Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-
Amino-acid	Asp	Asn
		87

Adaptive evolution in the stomach lysozymes of foregut fermenters. (1987 Nov 26-Dec 2) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3120013)	Main Reference
Stewart CB; Schilling JW; Wilson AC	Authors
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[Additional References](#)

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Mutation #5

No (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Presumptive+Null=%No%#gephebase-summary-title>)

Presumptive Null

Coding (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Molecular+Type=%Coding%#gephebase-summary-title>)

Molecular Type

SNP (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Aberration+Type=%SNP%#gephebase-summary-title>)

Aberration Type

Nonsynonymous

SNP Coding Change

X126K (sequence in the closest ancestor with ancestral trait unknown)

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Candidate Gene (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?and+Experimental+Evidence=%Candidate+Gene%#gephebase-summary-title>)

Experimental Evidence

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	-	Lys	126

Main Reference

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Authors

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RELATED GEPHE

3 (ATP4B, cathepsin E, RNASE1B) (<https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria/?or+Taxon+ID=%9443%and+Trait=Digestion/or+Taxon+ID=%9569%and+Trait=Digestion/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title>)

Related Genes

No matches found.

Related Haplotypes

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

@SeveralMutationsWithEffect

