

## GEPHE SUMMARY

**Gephebase Gene**  
Na/K-ATPase alpha-subunit

**Entry Status**  
Published

**GepheID**  
GP00000700

**Main curator**  
Courtier

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Trait Category**  
Physiology

**Trait**  
Xenobiotic resistance (cardiac glycosides)

**Trait State in Taxon A**  
colubrid snakes

**Trait State in Taxon B**  
natricine snakes

**Ancestral State**  
Taxon A

**Taxonomic Status**  
Intergeneric or Higher

**Taxon A**

**Latin Name**  
Colubridae

**Common Name**  
colubrid snakes

**Synonyms**  
colubrid snakes

**Rank**  
family

**Lineage**  
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Sauropsida; Sauria; Lepidosauria; Squamata; Bifurcata; Unidentata; Episquamata; Toxicofera; Serpentes; Colubroidea

**Parent**  
Colubroidea () - (Rank: superfamily)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
8578

**is Taxon A an Intraspecies?**  
No

**Taxon B**

**Latin Name**  
Natricinae

**Common Name**  
-

**Synonyms**  
Natricidae

**Rank**  
subfamily

**Lineage**  
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Sauropsida; Sauria; Lepidosauria; Squamata; Bifurcata; Unidentata; Episquamata; Toxicofera; Serpentes; Colubroidea; Colubridae

**Parent**  
Colubridae (colubrid snakes) - (Rank: family)

**NCBI Taxonomy ID**  
169862

**is Taxon B an Intraspecies?**  
No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

**Generic Gene Name**  
Atp1a1

**Synonyms**  
Atpa-1; BC010319

**String**  
10090.ENSMUSP00000039657

**Sequence Similarities**  
Belongs to the cation transport ATPase (P-type) (TC 3.A.3) family. Type IIC subfamily.

**GO - Molecular Function**  
GO:0005524 : ATP binding  
GO:0043551 : ADP binding  
GO:0019901 : protein kinase binding  
GO:0043548 : phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase binding  
GO:0005391 : sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase activity  
GO:0051087 : chaperone binding  
GO:0019904 : protein domain specific binding  
GO:0030506 : ankyrin binding  
GO:0016791 : phosphatase activity  
GO:0030955 : potassium ion binding  
GO:0031402 : sodium ion binding

**UniProtKB Mus musculus**  
Q8VDN2

**GenebankID or UniProtKB**  
XP\_007437634

GO:1990239 : steroid hormone binding

**GO - Biological Process**

GO:0071383 : cellular response to steroid hormone stimulus  
GO:0006813 : potassium ion transport  
GO:0006814 : sodium ion transport  
GO:0071260 : cellular response to mechanical stimulus  
GO:0042493 : response to drug  
GO:0008217 : regulation of blood pressure  
GO:0015991 : ATP hydrolysis coupled proton transport  
GO:0030007 : cellular potassium ion homeostasis  
GO:0006883 : cellular sodium ion homeostasis  
GO:1990573 : potassium ion import across plasma membrane  
GO:0036376 : sodium ion export across plasma membrane  
GO:0090662 : ATP hydrolysis coupled transmembrane transport  
GO:0060081 : membrane hyperpolarization  
GO:0086009 : membrane repolarization  
GO:0031947 : negative regulation of glucocorticoid biosynthetic process  
GO:0045822 : negative regulation of heart contraction  
GO:0045823 : positive regulation of heart contraction  
GO:0045989 : positive regulation of striated muscle contraction  
GO:0086004 : regulation of cardiac muscle cell contraction  
GO:0002028 : regulation of sodium ion transport  
GO:0002026 : regulation of the force of heart contraction

**GO - Cellular Component**

GO:0016021 : integral component of membrane  
GO:0005886 : plasma membrane  
GO:0016324 : apical plasma membrane  
GO:0016020 : membrane  
GO:0045121 : membrane raft  
GO:0005794 : Golgi apparatus  
GO:0032991 : protein-containing complex  
GO:0005783 : endoplasmic reticulum  
GO:0005768 : endosome  
GO:0016323 : basolateral plasma membrane  
GO:0005901 : caveola  
GO:0030315 : T-tubule  
GO:0014069 : postsynaptic density  
GO:0014704 : intercalated disc  
GO:0043209 : myelin sheath  
GO:0042383 : sarcolemma  
GO:0005890 : sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase complex

**Mutation #1**

**Presumptive Null**

No

**Molecular Type**

Coding

**Aberration Type**

SNP

**SNP Coding Change**

Nonsynonymous

**Molecular Details of the Mutation**

Q111L

**Experimental Evidence**

Candidate Gene

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Gln	Leu	111

**Main Reference**

Widespread convergence in toxin resistance by predictable molecular evolution. (2015)

**Authors**

Ujvari B; Casewell NR; Sunagar K; Arbuckle K; W<sup>A</sup>¼ster W; Lo N; O'Meally D; Beckmann C; King GF; Deplazes E; Madsen T

**Abstract**

The question about whether evolution is unpredictable and stochastic or intermittently constrained along predictable pathways is the subject of a fundamental debate in biology, in which understanding convergent evolution plays a central role. At the molecular level, documented examples of convergence are rare and limited to occurring within specific taxonomic groups. Here we provide evidence of constrained convergent molecular evolution across the metazoan tree of life. We show that resistance to toxic cardiac glycosides produced by plants and bufonid toads is mediated by similar molecular changes to the sodium-potassium-pump (Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase) in insects, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. In toad-feeding reptiles, resistance is conferred by two point mutations that have evolved convergently on four occasions, whereas evidence of a molecular reversal back to the susceptible state in varanid lizards migrating to toad-free areas suggests that toxin resistance is maladaptive in the absence of selection. Importantly, resistance in all taxa is mediated by replacements of 2 of the 12 amino acids comprising the Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase H1-H2 extracellular domain that constitutes a core part of the cardiac glycoside binding site. We provide mechanistic insight into the basis of resistance by showing that these alterations perturb the interaction between the cardiac glycoside bufalin and the Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase. Thus, similar selection pressures have resulted in convergent evolution of the same molecular solution across the breadth of the animal kingdom, demonstrating how a scarcity of possible solutions to a selective challenge can lead to highly predictable evolutionary responses.

#### Additional References

#### Mutation #2

#### Presumptive Null

No

#### Molecular Type

Coding

#### Aberration Type

SNP

#### SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

#### Molecular Details of the Mutation

G120R

#### Experimental Evidence

Candidate Gene

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Gly	Arg	120

#### Main Reference

[Widespread convergence in toxin resistance by predictable molecular evolution. \(2015\)](#)

#### Authors

Ujvari B; Casewell NR; Sunagar K; Arbuckle K; WÅ¼ster W; Lo N; O'Meally D; Beckmann C; King GF; Deplazes E; Madsen T

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The question about whether evolution is unpredictable and stochastic or intermittently constrained along predictable pathways is the subject of a fundamental debate in biology, in which understanding convergent evolution plays a central role. At the molecular level, documented examples of convergence are rare and limited to occurring within specific taxonomic groups. Here we provide evidence of constrained convergent molecular evolution across the metazoan tree of life. We show that resistance to toxic cardiac glycosides produced by plants and bufonid toads is mediated by similar molecular changes to the sodium-potassium-pump (Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase) in insects, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. In toad-feeding reptiles, resistance is conferred by two point mutations that have evolved convergently on four occasions, whereas evidence of a molecular reversal back to the susceptible state in varanid lizards migrating to toad-free areas suggests that toxin resistance is maladaptive in the absence of selection. Importantly, resistance in all taxa is mediated by replacements of 2 of the 12 amino acids comprising the Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase H1-H2 extracellular domain that constitutes a core part of the cardiac glycoside binding site. We provide mechanistic insight into the basis of resistance by showing that these alterations perturb the interaction between the cardiac glycoside bufalin and the Na<sup>(+)</sup>/K<sup>(+)</sup>-ATPase. Thus, similar selection pressures have resulted in convergent evolution of the same molecular solution across the breadth of the animal kingdom, demonstrating how a scarcity of possible solutions to a selective challenge can lead to highly predictable evolutionary responses.

#### Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

#### Related Genes

4 (Nav1.6 sodium channel, Nav1.7 sodium channel, SCN4A (Nav1.4), SCN8A (Nav1.6))

#### Related Haplotypes

No matches found.

## COMMENTS

@SeveralMutationsWithEffect