GEPHE SUMMARY Gephebase Gene GephelD $Na/K-ATP as e \ alpha-subunit\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Genebase.org/search-criteria.$ GP00000704 Gephebase=^Na/K-ATPase alpha-subunit^#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 (cardiac glycosides) (https://www.gephebase.org/search $criteria?/and + Trait = ^X enobiotic \ resistance \ (cardiac \ glycosides) ^\# gephebase - summary - title)$ Trait State in Taxon A Other beetles Trait State in Taxon B Chrysochus auratus Ancestral State Taxon A Taxonomic Status $Interspecific \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic and the control of t$ Status=^Interspecific^#gephebase-summary-title) Taxon A Taxon B Latin Name Latin Name Coleoptera Chrysochus auratus (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Chrysochus Synonyms=^Coleoptera^#gephebase-summary-title) auratus^#gephebase-summary-title) Common Name Common Name beetles dogbane beetle Synonyms Synonyms heetles dogbane beetle Rank Rank orde species 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 Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Coleoptera; Polyphaga; Cucujiformia; Parent Chrysomeloidea; Chrysomelidae; Eumolpinae; Chrysochus Holometabola () - (Rank: cohort) Parent (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 33392) Chrysochus () - (Rank: genus) NCBI Taxonomy ID $(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=131618\)$ NCBI Taxonomy ID (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7041) is Taxon A an Infraspecies? $(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=131619\,)$ No is Taxon B an Infraspecies? Nο **GENOTYPIC CHANGE** UniProtKB Mus musculus Generic Gene Name

Q8VDN2 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8VDN2) Atp1a1 GenebankID or UniProtKB Synonyms Atpa-1; BC010319 0 String 10090.ENSMUSP00000039657 10090.ENSMUSP00000039657)

Sequence Similarities

GO - Molecular Function $GO:0005524: ATP\ binding\ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005524)$ GO:0043531: ADP binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043531) GO:0019901 : protein kinase binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019901) GO:0043548 : phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043548) GO:0005391: sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005391)

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

GO:0019904: protein domain specific binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0019904)GO:0030506 : ankyrin binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030506) GO:0016791: phosphatase activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016791) GO:0030955 : potassium ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030955) GO:0031402 : sodium ion binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031402) GO:1990239: steroid hormone binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1990239) GO - Biological Process GO:0071383: cellular response to steroid hormone stimulus (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0071383) GO:0006813: potassium ion transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006813)GO:0006814: sodium ion transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006814) GO:0071260 : cellular response to mechanical stimulus (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0071260) $GO:0042493: response \ to \ drug \ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042493)$ GO:0008217: regulation of blood pressure (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008217) GO:0015991 : ATP hydrolysis coupled proton transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0015991) GO:0030007 : cellular potassium ion homeostasis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030007) GO:0006883 : cellular sodium ion homeostasis (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0006883) GO:1990573 : potassium ion import across plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:1990573) GO:0036376 : sodium ion export across plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0036376) GO:0090662 : ATP hydrolysis coupled transmembrane transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0090662) GO:0060081: membrane hyperpolarization (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0060081) GO :0086009 : membrane repolarization (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0086009) GO:0031947: negative regulation of glucocorticoid biosynthetic process (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0031947) GO:0045822 : negative regulation of heart contraction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045822) GO:0045823 : positive regulation of heart contraction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045823) GO:0045989: positive regulation of striated muscle contraction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045989) GO:0086004 : regulation of cardiac muscle cell contraction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0086004) GO:0002028: regulation of sodium ion transport (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002028) GO:0002026: regulation of the force of heart contraction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0002026) GO - Cellular Component GO:0016021: integral component of membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016021) GO:0005886: plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005886) GO:0016324: apical plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016324)GO:0016020 : membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016020) GO:0045121: membrane raft (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045121) GO:0005794 : Golgi apparatus (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005794) GO:0032991 : protein-containing complex (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032991) GO:0005783 : endoplasmic reticulum (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005783) GO:0005768: endosome (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005768) GO:0016323 : basolateral plasma membrane (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016323) GO:0005901: caveola (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005901) GO:0030315: T-tubule (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0030315) $GO: 0014069: postsynaptic \ density \ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO: 0014069)$ GO:0014704 : intercalated disc (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0014704) GO:0043209: myelin sheath (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0043209) $GO:0042383: sarcolemma \ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0042383)$ GO:0005890 : sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase complex (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005890)

 $GO:0051087: chaperone\ binding\ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0051087)$

Mutation #1

Molecular Type

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

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

Aberration Type

SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Q111L then L111V + N122H + I315L on one recent gene copy

Experimental Evidence

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

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

Main Reference

The evolution of cardenolide-resistant forms of Naâ $^{\circ}$, Kâ $^{\circ}$ -ATPase in Danainae butterflies. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22126595)

Authors

Aardema ML: Zhen Y: Andolfatto P

Abstract

Cardenolides are a class of plant secondary compounds that inhibit the proper functioning of the Na(+), K(+) -ATPase enzyme in susceptible animals. Nonetheless, many insect species are able to sequester cardenolides for their own defence. These include butterflies in the subfamily Danainae (Family: Nymphalidae) such as the monarch (Danaus plexippus). Previous studies demonstrated that monarchs harbour an asparagine (N) to histidine (H) substitution (N122H) in the $\hat{I}\pm$ subunit of Na(+), K(+) -ATPase (ATP $\hat{I}\pm$) that reduces this enzyme's sensitivity to cardenolides. More recently, it has been suggested that at ATP $\hat{I}\pm$ position 111, monarchs may also harbour a leucine (L)/glutamine (Q) polymorphism. This later amino acid could also contribute to cardenolide insensitivity. However, here we find that incorrect annotation of the initially reported DNA sequence for ATP $\hat{I}\pm$ has led to several erroneous conclusions. Using a population genetic and phylogenetic analysis of monarchs and their close relatives, we show that an ancient Q111L substitution occurred prior to the radiation of all Danainae, followed by a second substitution at the same site to valine (V), which arose before the diversification of the Danaus genus. In contrast, N122H appears to be a recent substitution specific to monarchs. Surprisingly, examination of a broader insect phylogeny reveals that the same progression of amino acid substitutions (Q111L \hat{a} ef \hat{a} ef \hat{a} 11V \hat{a} ef \hat{a} 26F111V \hat{a} ef \hat{a} 26F111V \hat{a} 26F112H) has also occurred in Chyrsochus beetles (Family: Chrysomelidae, Subfamily: Eumolpinae) that feed on cardenolide-containing host plants. The parallel pattern of amino acid substitution in these two distantly related lineages is consistent with an adaptive role for these substitutions in reducing cardenolide sensitivity and suggests

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Additional References

Community-wide convergent evolution in insect adaptation to toxic cardenolides by substitutions in the Na,K-ATPase. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22826239)

Mutation #2

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

 $Aberration\ Type$

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

SNP Coding Change

Nonsynonymous

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Q111L then L111V + N122H + I315L on one recent gene copy

that their temporal order may be limited by epistatic interactions.

Experimental Evidence

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

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

Main Reference

The evolution of cardenolide-resistant forms of Naâ°, Kâ° -ATPase in Danainae butterflies. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22126595)

Authors

Aardema ML; Zhen Y; Andolfatto P

Abstract

Cardenolides are a class of plant secondary compounds that inhibit the proper functioning of the Na(+), K(+) -ATPase enzyme in susceptible animals. Nonetheless, many insect species are able to sequester cardenolides for their own defence. These include butterflies in the subfamily Danainae (Family: Nymphalidae) such as the monarch (Danaus plexippus). Previous studies demonstrated that monarchs harbour an asparagine (N) to histidine (H) substitution (N122H) in the $\hat{I}\pm$ subunit of Na(+), K(+) -ATPase (ATP $\hat{I}\pm$) that reduces this enzyme's sensitivity to cardenolides. More recently, it has been suggested that at ATP $\hat{I}\pm$ position 111, monarchs may also harbour a leucine (L)/glutamine (Q) polymorphism. This later amino acid could also contribute to cardenolide insensitivity. However, here we find that incorrect annotation of the initially reported DNA sequence for ATP $\hat{I}\pm$ has led to several erroneous conclusions. Using a population genetic and phylogenetic analysis of monarchs and their close relatives, we show that an ancient Q111L substitution occurred prior to the radiation of all Danainae, followed by a second substitution at the same site to valine (V), which arose before the diversification of the Danaus genus. In contrast, N122H appears to be a recent substitution specific to monarchs. Surprisingly, examination of a broader insect phylogeny reveals that the same progression of amino acid substitutions (Q111Lâ€fâ+*â€fN122H) has also occurred in Chyrsochus beetles (Family: Chrysomelidae, Subfamily: Eumolpinae) that feed on cardenolide-containing host plants. The parallel pattern of amino acid substitution in these two distantly related lineages is consistent with an adaptive role for these substitutions in reducing cardenolide sensitivity and suggests

that their temporal order may be limited by epistatic interactions.

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Additional References

Presumptive Null

Molecular Type

Aberration Type

SNP Coding Change

Community-wide convergent evolution in insect adaptation to toxic cardenolides by substitutions in the Na,K-ATPase. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22826239)

Mutation #3

Nonsynonymous

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

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)

_

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Q111L then L111V + N122H + I315L on one recent gene copy

Experimental Evidence

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

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	Asn	His	122

Main Reference

The evolution of cardenolide-resistant forms of Naå $^{\circ}$, Kå $^{\circ}$ -ATPase in Danainae butterflies. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22126595)

Authors

Aardema ML; Zhen Y; Andolfatto P

Abstract

Cardenolides are a class of plant secondary compounds that inhibit the proper functioning of the Na(+), K(+) -ATPase enzyme in susceptible animals. Nonetheless, many insect species are able to sequester cardenolides for their own defence. These include butterflies in the subfamily Danainae (Family: Nymphalidae) such as the monarch (Danaus plexippus). Previous studies demonstrated that monarchs harbour an asparagine (N) to histidine (H) substitution (N122H) in the α subunit of Na(+), K(+) -ATPase (ATPα) that reduces this enzyme's sensitivity to cardenolides. More recently, it has been suggested that at ATPα position 111, monarchs may also harbour a leucine (L)/glutamine (Q) polymorphism. This later amino acid could also contribute to cardenolide insensitivity. However, here we find that incorrect annotation of the initially reported DNA sequence for ATPα has led to several erroneous conclusions. Using a population genetic and phylogenetic analysis of monarchs and their close relatives, we show that an ancient Q111L substitution occurred prior to the radiation of all Danainae, followed by a second substitution at the same site to valine (V), which arose before the diversification of the Danaus genus. In contrast, N122H appears to be a recent substitution specific to monarchs. Surprisingly, examination of a broader insect phylogeny reveals that the same progression of amino acid substitutions

(Q1111 â£fât*âf4 111Vâ£f+â£fN12H) has also occurred in Chyrsochus beetles (Family: Chyrsomelidae, Suhfamily: Fumplinae) that feed on cardenolide-containing host plants. The

 $(Q111L\hat{a}\in f\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}\in fL111V\hat{a}\in f+\hat{a}\in fN122H)$ has also occurred in Chyrsochus beetles (Family: Chrysomelidae, Subfamily: Eumolpinae) that feed on cardenolide-containing host plants. The parallel pattern of amino acid substitution in these two distantly related lineages is consistent with an adaptive role for these substitutions in reducing cardenolide sensitivity and suggests that their temporal order may be limited by epistatic interactions.

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Additional References

 $Community-wide \ convergent \ evolution \ in \ insect \ adaptation \ to \ toxic \ cardenolides \ by \ substitutions \ in \ the \ Na, K-ATP ase. \ (2012) \ (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22826239)$

Mutation #4

Nonsynonymous

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

Presumptive Null

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

SNP Coding Change

Q111L then L111V + N122H +l315L on one recent gene copy

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

Experimental Evidence

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

	Taxon A	Taxon B	Position
Codon	-	-	-
Amino-acid	lle	Leu	315

Main Reference

The evolution of cardenolide-resistant forms of Naâ°, Kâ° -ATPase in Danainae butterflies. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22126595)

Authors

Abstract

Cardenolides are a class of plant secondary compounds that inhibit the proper functioning of the Na(+), K(+) -ATPase enzyme in susceptible animals. Nonetheless, many insect species are able to sequester cardenolides for their own defence. These include butterflies in the subfamily Danainae (Family: Nymphalidae) such as the monarch (Danaus plexippus). Previous studies demonstrated that monarchs harbour an asparagine (N) to histidine (H) substitution (N122H) in the $\hat{l}\pm$ subunit of Na(+), K(+) -ATPase (ATP $\hat{l}\pm$) that reduces this enzyme's sensitivity to cardenolides. More recently, it has been suggested that at ATP $\hat{l}\pm$ position 111, monarchs may also harbour a leucine (L)/glutamine (Q) polymorphism. This later amino acid could also contribute to cardenolide insensitivity. However, here we find that incorrect annotation of the initially reported DNA sequence for ATP $\hat{l}\pm$ has led to several erroneous conclusions. Using a population genetic and phylogenetic analysis of monarchs and their close relatives, we show that an ancient Q111L substitution occurred prior to the radiation of all Danainae, followed by a second substitution at the same site to valine (V), which arose before the diversification of the Danaus genus. In contrast, N122H appears to be a recent substitution specific to monarchs. Surprisingly, examination of a broader insect phylogeny reveals that the same progression of amino acid substitutions (Q111L \hat{a} ef \hat{a} + \hat{a} ef \hat{b} 111V \hat{a} ef \hat{b} + \hat{a} ef \hat{b} 111V \hat{a} ef \hat{b} + \hat{a} ef \hat{b} 111V \hat{a} ef \hat{b} + \hat{b} ef \hat{b} 111V \hat{a} ef \hat{b} 122H) has also occurred in Chyrsochus beetles (Family: Chrysomelidae, Subfamily: Eumolpinae) that feed on cardenolide-containing host plants. The parallel pattern of amino acid substitution in these two distantly related lineages is consistent with an adaptive role for these substitutions in reducing cardenolide sensitivity and suggests that their temporal order may be limited by epistatic interactions.

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Additional References

Community-wide convergent evolution in insect adaptation to toxic cardenolides by substitutions in the Na,K-ATPase. (2012) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22826239)

RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

 $6 \, (ABCB1, Acetylcholinesterase \, (Ace-2), Acetylcholinesterase \, (Ace), para \, (kdr), nAChR, resistance to \, dieldrin) \, (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon \, ID=^7041^/and+Trait=Xenobiotic resistance/or+Taxon \, ID=^131619^/and+Trait=Xenobiotic resistance/or+Taxon \, ID=^131619^/and+Taxon \,$

Related Haplotypes

3 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase= $^Na/K$ -ATPase alpha-subunit l and+Taxon ID= $^7041^r$ or+Gene Gephebase= $^Na/K$ -ATPase alpha-subunit l and+Taxon ID= $^131619^t$ gephebase-summary-title)

EXTERNAL LINKS

COMMENTS

 $@Several Mutations With Effect \\@Successive Mutations At Same Codon$