## GEPHE SUMMARY

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

GepheID
GP00000773

Entry Status
Published

Main curator
Martin

## PHENOTYPIC CHANGE

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

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

Trait State in Taxon A
Other cetaceans

Trait State in Taxon B
Physeter macrocephalus

Ancestral State
Taxon A

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

### Taxon A

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

Common Name
whales

Synonyms
whales; cetaceans; whale; whales, dolphins, and porpoises

Rank
order

Lineage
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Laurasiatheria; Cetartiodactyla

Parent
Cetartiodactyla (whales, hippos, ruminants, pigs, camels etc.) - (Rank: no rank) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 91561 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID
9721 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9721 )

is Taxon A an Infraspecies?
No

### Taxon B

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

Common Name
sperm whale

Synonyms
Physeter macrocephalus; sperm whale; Physeter catodon Linnaeus, 1758

Rank
species

Lineage
cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii; Dipnotetrapodomorpha; Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Boreoeutheria; Laurasiatheria; Cetartiodactyla; Cetacea; Odontoceti; Physeteridae; Physeter

Parent
Physeter () - (Rank: genus) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9753 )

NCBI Taxonomy ID
9755 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 9755 )

is Taxon B an Infraspecies?
No

## GENOTYPIC CHANGE

Generic Gene Name
OPN1LW

Synonyms
RCP

String
9606.ENSP00000358967 (http://string-db.org/newstring_cgi/show_network_section.pl?identifier= 9606.ENSP00000358967 )

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Opsin subfamily.

GO - Molecular Function
GO:0008020 : G protein-coupled photoreceptor activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0008020)
GO:0009881 : photoreceptor activity (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0009881)

GO - Biological Process
GO:0007165 : signal transduction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007165)
GO:0007186 : G protein-coupled receptor signaling pathway (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007186)

UniProtKB Homo sapiens
P04000 (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04000)

GenebankID or UniProtKB
()

GO:0001523 : retinoid metabolic process
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001523)
GO:0018298 : protein-chromophore linkage
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0018298)
GO:0007601 : visual perception (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007601)
GO:0071482 : cellular response to light stimulus
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0071482)
GO:0007602 : phototransduction (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007602)
GO:0032467 : positive regulation of cytokinesis
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0032467)

GO - Cellular Component

GO:0005887 : integral component of plasma membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0005887)
GO:0001750 : photoreceptor outer segment
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0001750)
GO:0097381 : photoreceptor disc membrane
(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0097381)

Presumptive Null

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

Molecular Type

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

Aberration Type

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

Deletion Size

10-99 bp

Molecular Details of the Mutation

1bp + 28bp frameshift deletions

Experimental Evidence

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

Main Reference

Rod monochromacy and the coevolution of cetacean retinal opsins. (2013) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23637615)

Authors

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Abstract

Cetaceans have a long history of commitment to a fully aquatic lifestyle that extends back to the Eocene. Extant species have evolved a spectacular array of adaptations in conjunction with their deployment into a diverse array of aquatic habitats. Sensory systems are among those that have experienced radical transformations in the evolutionary history of this clade. In the case of vision, previous studies have demonstrated important changes in the genes encoding rod opsin (RH1), short-wavelength sensitive opsin 1 (SWS1), and long-wavelength sensitive opsin (LWS) in selected cetaceans, but have not examined the full complement of opsin genes across the complete range of cetacean families. Here, we report protein-coding sequences for RH1 and both color opsin genes (SWS1, LWS) from representatives of all extant cetacean families. We examine competing hypotheses pertaining to the timing of blue shifts in RH1 relative to SWS1 inactivation in the early history of Cetacea, and we test the hypothesis that some cetaceans are rod monochomats. Molecular evolutionary analyses contradict the "coastal" hypothesis, wherein SWS1 was pseudogenized in the common ancestor of Cetacea, and instead suggest that RH1 was blue-shifted in the common ancestor of Cetacea before SWS1 was independently knocked out in baleen whales (Mysticeti) and in toothed whales (Odontoceti). Further, molecular evidence implies that LWS was inactivated convergently on at least five occasions in Cetacea: (1) Balaenidae (bowhead and right whales), (2) Balaenopteroidea (rorquals plus gray whale), (3) Mesoplodon bidens (Sowerby's beaked whale), (4) Physeter macrocephalus (giant sperm whale), and (5) Kogia breviceps (pygmy sperm whale). All of these cetaceans are known to dive to depths of at least 100 m where the underwater light field is dim and dominated by blue light. The knockout of both SWS1 and LWS in multiple cetacean lineages renders these taxa rod monochromats, a condition previously unknown among mammalian species.

Additional References

## RELATED GEPHE

Related Genes

2 (opsin - (SWS1), opsin - rhodopsin1 (RH1)) (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon ID=^9721^/and+Trait=Color vision/or+Taxon ID=^9755^/and+Trait=Color vision/and+groupHaplotypes=true#gephebase-summary-title)

Related Haplotypes

5 (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Gene Gephebase=^opsin - rhodopsin (LWS)^/and+Taxon ID=^9721^/or+Gene Gephebase=^opsin - rhodopsin (LWS)^/and+Taxon ID=^9755^#gephebase-summary-title)

## EXTERNAL LINKS

## COMMENTS