

LABORATORY OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

OHNO Group

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The aim of this laboratory is to research reproductive hormones in invertebrates, especially in echinoderms, and to analyze the mechanisms by which they work. The comparisons of such molecules and mechanisms in various species are expected to provide insights into the evolution of reproductive hormone systems.

I. Gonadotropins in the starfish, *Patiria pectinifera*

Gonadotropins play important regulatory roles in reproduction in both vertebrates and invertebrates. The vertebrate gonadotropins, LH and FSH are structurally and functionally conserved across various species, whereas no such molecule has been identified in invertebrates. The insect parsin hormones are assumed to be the physiological counterpart of LH and FSH in mammals. Some gonadotropic hormones, such as the egg development neurosecretory hormone of the mosquito, the egg-laying hormone of the sea hare, and the androgenic gland hormone of the terrestrial isopod, have been found in invertebrate species. More recently, an insulin-like peptide was reported to be responsible for the regulation of egg maturation in the mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, demonstrating the involvement of insulin signaling in egg maturation among invertebrates.

The gonad-stimulating substance (GSS) of an echinoderm, the starfish, was the very first gonadotropin to be identified in invertebrates. GSS mediates oocyte maturation in starfish by acting on the ovary to produce the maturation-inducing hormone (MIH), 1-methyladenine, which in turn induces the maturation of the oocytes. In this sense, GSS is functionally identical to vertebrate LH, especially piscine and amphibian LHs, acting on the ovarian follicle cells to produce MIH to induce the final maturation or meiotic resumption of the oocyte. Considering the functional similarity that GSS shares with vertebrate LH, it is very important from an evolutionary point of view to know the chemical and molecular structure of GSS. We cloned the gene encoding GSS referred to amino acid sequence of purified GSS from radial nerves of the starfish, *Patiria pectinifera*. Interestingly, phylogenetic analyses revealed that it belonged to the insulin/insulin-like growth factor (IGF)/relaxin superfamily and, more precisely, to the subclass of relaxin peptides (Figure 1).

II. Search for reproductive hormones in echinoderms

In a collaborative effort with Prof. Yoshikuni's Laboratory of Kyushu Univ., we are searching for reproductive hormones in echinoderms; starfishes, brittle stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, and crinoids. The collaborators have been able to purify physiological materials which induce egg maturation from nerve extracts and analyze them with a protein sequencer and a tandem mass spectrometer in the analytical center of our institute. One of them, named

cubifrin, an IWMGY-amide peptide, in the sea cucumber *Aposticopus japonicus*, the others are in preparation for publications.

We have identified many neuropeptides from our EST analysis of nerve tissues and many from RNA-seq and WGS data of the NCBI database. Especially relaxin like peptide precursor genes and insulin/IGF like peptide precursor genes were identified from many species. We are producing these neuropeptides by biological methods, e.g. bacterial systems and yeast systems, for providing to collaborators for biological assays.

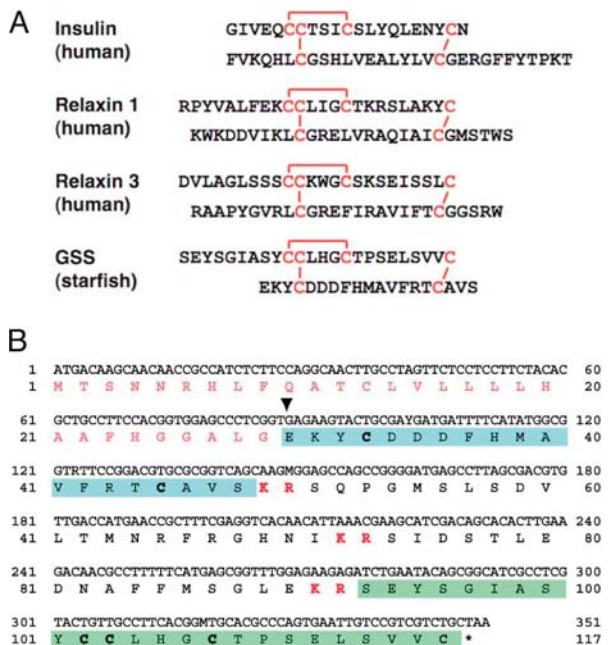


Figure 1. Amino acid sequence of starfish GSS. (A) Comparison of the heterodimeric structure of starfish GSS with those of various representative members of the insulin superfamily. The cysteine bridges are shown in red. (B) Coding DNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequences of GSS. Sequences of A and B chains are shown in green and blue boxes, respectively. Characters shown in red boldface indicate basic dipeptides that are the sites of proteolytic cleavage. Inverted triangle shows the deduced cleavage site of the signal peptide.

Publication List:

[Original paper (E-publication ahead of print)]

- Nakamoto, M., Shibata, Y., Ohno, K., Usami, T., Kamei, Y., Taniguchi, Y., Todo, T., Sakamoto, T., Young, G., Swanson, P., Naruse, K., and Nagahama, Y. Ovarian aromatase loss-of-function mutant medaka undergo ovary degeneration and partial female-to-male sex reversal after puberty. *Mol. Cell Endocrinol.* 2017 July 13.