

Analyses of the Expression and Regulation of Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide in the Gonads of Tilapia

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ABSTRACT

Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP) is a neuropeptide and belongs to the vasoactive intestinal peptide/secretin/glucagons/GHRH superfamily. PACAP is present in two biologically active forms with 38 and 27 amino acid residues, designated PACAP38 and PACAP27, respectively. The diverse functions of PACAP including the regulation of apoptosis, metabolism, endocrine and immune systems have been widely studied in mammals, however, literature on the presence and involvement of PACAP and its receptor in fish is scant. The tissue distribution of tilapia PACAP (tPACAP38) and its receptor, and the effect of different concentrations and culture periods of dibutyryl-cAMP, ovine PACAP38, forskolin and H89 on the tPACAP38 expression of in vitro cultured gonads of tilapia were studied. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR detected tPACAP38 and PAC1-R in the brain, gallbladder, gill, heart, intestine, kidney, muscles, pancreas, spleen, stomach, testes and ovaries, but not in the liver of tilapia. The expression of tPACAP38 and PAC1-R mRNA in brain was significantly higher than those in other tissues of both genders ($P < 0.05$), however, no significances existed between the expressions in other tissues ($P > 0.05$). The identification of PCR fragments was confirmed by PCR hybridization. The stimulation of tPACAP38 expression by gonadotropin could be mimicked by either the addition of different concentrations of cAMP analogs (dibutyryl-cAMP, 0.25, 1.5, and 5 mM) or ovine PACAP38 (0.25, 1.5, and 5 nM) to gonads (testes and ovaries) cultured for 2 h, or by time-course experiment with 1.5 mM of dibutyryl-cAMP or 5 nM of ovine PACAP38 for 0 to 8 h. The expression levels of tPACAP38 mRNA increased in a dose-dependent manner, and they were low at 0 h and increased significantly at 2 h, and then decreased with prolonged cultured periods in both genders. Same results were observed by supplement with the adenylate cyclase activator forskolin (1, 5, and 10 μ M), in addition the inductive function of forskolin could be suppressed by the addition of protein kinase A (PKA) inhibitors H89 (10 μ M), suggesting that the involvement of PACAP in the cAMP-PKA signaling pathway. Expression of tPACAP38 and PAC1-R in the gonads of tilapia suggests that PACAP may play an important paracrine/autocrine regulator in the bony fish.

Keywords : tilapia, Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP), PACAP type I receptor, gonads, signal pathway

Table of Contents

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.....	iii 中文摘要.....	iv 英文摘要.....
致謝.....	vii 目錄.....	x 圖目錄.....
錄.....	xix 附錄.....	x 1. 前言.....
顧.....	3 2.1 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?(PACAP)之簡介.....	3 2.2 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?之分 佈.....
佈.....	6 2.3 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?受體(PACAP-receptor)之簡介.....	7 2.4 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?受體之分 佈.....
PACAP於消化系統之作用及影響.....	8 2.5 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?及其受體於生物體之作用及相關研究.....	9 2.5.1
及其受體對其他功能之影響.....	9 2.5.2 PACAP及其受體對繁殖系統之作用及影響.....	10 2.5.3 PACAP
的.....	11 2.6 PACAP於生理之功能及調控.....	12 2.7 研究目 的.....
驗動物.....	13 3. 材料與方法.....	15 3.1 試驗材料.....
3.2.1.1 tPACAP38及PAC1-R選殖引子之設計.....	15 3.2.1 tPACAP38及PAC1-R於各組織間之分佈.....	15 3.1.1 試 驗動物.....
3.2.1.2 吳郭魚各組織核醣核酸 (RNA) 之萃取.....	16 3.2.1.3 互補DNA (cDNA) 之合成.....	15 3.2.1.2 試驗方法.....
17 3.2.1.4 聚合?連鎖反應 (PCR)	18 3.2.1.5 電泳分析 (electrophoresis)	15 3.2.1.3 tPACAP38及PAC1-R選殖引子之設計.....
3.2.1.6 膠體萃取 (gel extraction)	19 3.2.1.7 連接反應 (ligation reaction)	19 3.2.1.4 吳郭魚各組織核醣核酸 (RNA) 之萃取.....
19 3.2.1.8 勝任細胞 (competent cell) 之 製備.....	19 3.2.1.9 轉形作用 (transformation)	19 3.2.1.5 電泳分析 (electrophoresis)
20 3.2.1.10 小量質體之抽取與定序.....	20 3.2.1.11 tPACAP38及PAC1-R於各組織表現之RT-PCR分 析.....	19 3.2.1.6 膠體萃取 (gel extraction)
22 3.2.2.1 探針 (probe) 之製備.....	22 3.2.2.2 膠體轉印前置處理.....	20 3.2.1.7 連接反應 (ligation reaction)
及呈色.....	23 3.2.2.3 雜合反應 (PCR hybridization)	20 3.2.1.8 勝任細胞 (competent cell) 之 製備.....
24 3.2.3 免疫組織化學法(immunohistochemistry)	25 3.2.3.1 玻片之前處理.....	20 3.2.1.9 轉形作用 (transformation)
25 3.2.3.2 組 織之石蠟包埋及切片.....	25 3.2.3.2 組 織之石蠟包埋及切片.....	21 3.2.1.10 小量質體之抽取與定序.....
26 3.2.3.3 免疫組織化學分析.....	26 3.2.4 性腺組織之體外預培養(pre-culture)	21 3.2.1.11 tPACAP38及PAC1-R於各組織表現之RT-PCR分 析.....
27 3.2.5 不同藥劑誘導於體外吳郭魚性腺後PACAP表現之影響... 時間相關(time-course)之試驗.....	28 3.2.5.1 劑量相關(dose-dependent)之試驗.....	22 3.2.2.1 探針 (probe) 之製備.....
28 3.2.5.3 forskolin劑量相關之試驗.....	28 3.2.5.2 添加forskolin及H89藥劑誘導之試 驗.....	22 3.2.2.2 膠體轉印前置處理.....
29 3.2.5.4 添 加forskolin及H89藥劑誘導之試 驗.....	23 3.2.2.3 雜合反應 (PCR hybridization)	23 3.2.2.4 性腺組織之體外預培養(pre-culture)

驗.....	29	3.2.6 不同固醇類荷爾蒙誘導於體外吳郭魚性腺後PACAP及 其受體表現之影響.....	30
3.2.6.1劑量相關(dose-dependent)之試驗.....	30	3.2.7 半定量(semi-quantitation)統計分析.....	30
果.....	31	4.1 tPACAP38及PCA1-R序列分析.....	31
析tPACAP38及PAC1-R mRNA於各組織之表現量....	31	4.3 合成之DNA探針.....	33
34 4.4 聚合?連鎖反應之雜合反應(PCR hybridization)	34	4.4.1 以不同時間預培養性腺組織後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	34
34 4.5 以免疫組織化學染色法觀察PACAP及PAC1-R蛋白質之分佈.....	34	4.6 性腺組織於體外預培養(pre-culture)後 tPACAP38及PAC1-R表現之結果.....	35
35 4.6.1 以不同時間預培養性腺組織後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	35	4.6.2 以不同時間預培養性腺組織後PAC1-R表現之結果.....	36
36 4.7.1 以定量db-cAMP誘導性腺不同時間後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	36	4.7.2 以不同濃度誘db-cAMP導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	37
37 4.7.3 以定量ovine PACAP38誘導性腺不同時間後tPACAP38表現之結果... 38	37	4.7.4 以不同濃度ovine PACAP38誘導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	39
39 4.7.5 以不同濃度forskolin誘導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	39	4.7.6 以forskolin及H89分別添加誘導其性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果....	40
40 4.7.7 定量ovine PACAP38誘導性腺不同時間後PAC1-R表現之結果.....	41	4.8 以不同固醇類荷爾蒙誘導吳郭魚體外培養性腺後tPACAP38 及PAC1-R表現之結果.....	42
42 4.8.1 以不同濃度?況-estradiol及hydrocortisone 誘導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	42	4.8.2 以不同濃度?況-estradiol及hydrocortisone 誘導性腺後PAC1-R表現之結果.....	42
42 5. 討論.....	44	6. 結論.....	50
獻.....	94	參考文	

REFERENCES

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