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Expression of tilapia prepro-melanin-concentrating hormone mRNA in hypothalamic and neurohypophysial cells

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ABSTRACT

Melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) is a neuropeptide involved in background adaptation in teleost fish, and in multiple regulatory functions in mammals and fish. To study the expression of the MCH preprohormone (ppMCH) in teleosts, we first cloned a hypothalamic cDNA encoding the complete ppMCH of tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus), and a cRNA probe derived from a 270 bp ppMCH cDNA fragment was used for the expression studies. The level of ppMCH mRNA expression in tilapia hypothalamus, measured by dot blot analysis, was significantly higher in fish adapted to a white background than in black-adapted animals, which is in accordance with the reported MCH plasma and tissue concentrations in fish. Northern blot analysis not only revealed a strong ppMCH mRNA signal in the hypothalamus, but also the presence of ppMCH mRNA in the neurointermediate lobe (NIL) of the pituitary. In situ hybridization and immunocytochemistry showed that ppMCH mRNA as well as MCH immunoreactivity are located in perikarya of two hypothalamic regions, namely in the nucleus lateralis tuberis (NLT) and the nucleus recessus lateralis (NRL). Quantitative analysis by dot blot hybridization revealed about eight times more ppMCH mRNA in the NLT than in the NRL and NIL of mature tilapias. ppMCH mRNA in the NIL could be localized to cell bodies of the neurohypophysis, which were also MCH immunoreactive.

Journal of Molecular Endocrinology (1995) 14, 199-207

INTRODUCTION

Melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) is a cyclic neuropeptide first isolated from chum salmon pituitary extracts (Kawauchi et al. 1983). More recently the peptide has been identified in rat hypothalamus (Vaughan et al. 1989). Concerning MCH function and distribution, several differences exist between teleosts and mammals. First, some of the biological functions of MCH appear to be different in fish and mammals. In teleosts, but not in mammals, MCH is a hormone involved in background adaptation by acting at the skin and pituitary (Eberle 1988, Baker 1991). Another physiological function attributed to MCH is a role in the control of lactation and fluid homeostasis in mammals, an observation not yet documented in fish (Zamir et al. 1986, Knollema et al. 1992, Parkes & Vale 1993). In both teleosts and mammals, MCH could play a role in the stress response by modulating the activity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. The second difference between these vertebrate classes concerns the control mechanism and site of action in the stress response. It has been reported that in teleosts MCH acts at the pituitary level by inhibiting the release of adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH) (Baker et al. 1985, 1986). In mammals, it has been considered unlikely that MCH acts on the ACTH cells, since in vitro no effect of rat MCH was found on ACTH secretion from rat corticotrophs (Navarra et al. 1990). It has further been demonstrated in vivo that MCH can stimulate ACTH secretion from rat pituitaries indirectly by acting at the level of the central nervous system, primarily via a corticotrophin-releasing hormone (CRH)-dependent pathway (Jezova et al. 1992). In contrast, in teleost fish MCH inhibits CRH release from the hypothalamus in vivo (Baker 1991). The level of synthesis and secretion of MCH in response to stress also seem to
be different in teleosts and mammals. The secretion of MCH can be enhanced by repeated exposure to stressors in rainbow trout (Green & Baker 1991), whereas MCH gene expression in the rat appears to be decreased by chronic stress (Prese et al. 1992). Finally, the tissue distribution of MCH is different in teleosts and mammals. In teleost fishes, MCH is synthesized in perikarya of the ventral hypothalamus and most axons release the peptide in the neurohypophysis. Other fibres project into several regions of the brain. In mammals and other non-teleostean vertebrates, MCH-producing perikarya are located more centrally in the hypothalamus and the majority of axons project to various brain regions, whereas in general only few projections lead into the pituitary (Eberle 1988, Baker 1991).

Knowledge of the amino acid sequence of MCH has allowed several research groups to elucidate the sequences of cDNAs encoding MCH preprohormones (ppMCH) from salmon (Ono et al. 1988, Minth et al. 1989, Nahon et al. 1989), rat (Nahon et al. 1989), man (Presse et al. 1990) and mouse (Breton et al. 1993). In addition to the MCH peptide, a second potential cleavage product preceding MCH in the prohormone structure was postulated. This peptide was called MCH gene-related peptide (Mgrp) in fish (Bird et al. 1990, Baker 1991) and neuropeptide-E-I (NEI) in mammals (Nahon et al. 1989). Recently, evidence has been provided that this novel neuropeptide is actually processed from the ppMCH in mammals (Parkes & Vale 1992).

We recently reported the cloning of a partial hypothalamic ppMCH cDNA of the tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus), an advanced teleost (Groneveld et al. 1993). In the present study we cloned a hypothalamic cDNA encoding the complete structure of the tilapia ppMCH. To determine the synthetic activity of MCH perikarya in fish in response to changes in their environment, we measured the level of ppMCH mRNA expression in tilapias adapted to different backgrounds. Moreover, we examined the distribution of tilapia ppMCH mRNA. Surprisingly, we localized ppMCH mRNA not only in the hypothalamus but also in the neurohypophysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Freshwater tilapias, Oreochromis mossambicus, of both sexes were bred in our laboratory and fed on a commercial dried fish food (Tetramin; TetraWerke, Melle, Germany). The fish were kept in aquaria with Nijmegen tap water at 28 °C, under a cycle of 12 h light:12 h darkness. Male tilapias weighing between 15 and 20 g were adapted to black and white backgrounds by transferring them from glass aquaria (‘neutral background’) to plastic black and white tanks respectively. The tanks contained 80 litres of tap water. The animals were kept for 2 weeks in these tanks, and were fed daily. They were killed by spinal transection and the hypothalamus was dissected from the brain. In order to separate the nucleus lateralis tuberis (NLT) and nucleus recessus lateralis (NRL), a transverse incision was made from the ventral side of the hypothalamus just caudal of the pituitary to the dorsal side of the optic chiasm.

Construction and screening of tilapia hypothalamic cDNA library

A tilapia hypothalamic cDNA library was constructed with a λZAP cDNA synthesis kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) using about 4 μg poly(A)+ RNA. RNA was isolated by the acid guanidinium thiocyanate−phenol−chlorehorm procedure (Chomczynski & Sacchi 1987), followed by purification of poly(A)+ RNA with an oligo(dT) cellulose column (Stratagene), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. cDNA was synthesized using an oligonucleotide that contained a poly(dT) sequence and a XhoI restriction site. EcoRI adaptors were ligated and the cDNA was directionally cloned into the EcoRI−XhoI sites of the Uni-ZAP XR vector. This library contained 2 x 10⁵ clones. Replica nitrocellulose filters (Schleicher & Schuell, Dassel, Germany) of 60 000 clones of the primary hypothalamus cDNA library were made. The filters were screened at 45 °C in 5 x SSPE hybridization solution (5 x SSPE is 0-18 M NaCl, 0-0l M NaH₂PO₄, pH 7-4, 1 mM EDTA), 5 x Denhardt’s solution (0-1% poly- vinylpyrrolidone, 0-1% BSA, 0-1% Ficoll 400), 0-5% SDS, 50% formamide and 100 μg herring sperm DNA/ml. Washing was performed at room temperature (RT) in 1 x SSPE, 0-1% SDS, and subsequently for 20 min at 60 °C in 1 x SSPE, 0-1% SDS, 15 min at 65 °C in 0-25 x SSPE, 0-1% SDS and 15 min at 65 °C in 0-1 x SSPE, 0-1% SDS. The insert of the partial tilapia MCH cDNA clone TM16f (Groneveld et al. 1993) was labelled with ³²P by random priming according to standard procedures (Sambrook et al. 1989). The labelled insert was used as a hybridization probe. Hybridization-positive phage plaques were purified, and pBluescript DNA was prepared by in vitro excision according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Stratagene). DNA sequencing was performed with
ppMCH mRNA analysis

For dot blot analysis, total RNA samples, isolated by the acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform procedure, were placed in 300–1000 μl of a solution containing 5 x SSPE and 7.4% formaldehyde. After denaturing by heating for 10 min to 65°C, then cooling on ice, RNA was blotted on nitrocellulose filters using a dot blot apparatus (Bio Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Filters were baked at 80°C for 2 h and hybridized in 5 x SSPE hybridization solution with a 32P-labelled cRNA probe of clone TMe58. This clone contains a 270 bp tilapia MCH cDNA encoding part of the prohormone and the 3’ non-translated region (Gröneweld et al. 1993). Levels of ppMCH mRNA were quantified by densitometric scanning of the autoradiograms. Prior to blotting, control samples were RNase-treated by resuspending RNA pellets in 30 μl RNase digestion mixture [10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA, 300 mM NaCl, 0.8 μg RNase A (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and 17.5 units RNase T1 (Boehringer, Mannheim, Germany)], followed by 1.5 h incubation at 37°C.

For Northern blot analysis, total RNA was run on a horizontal 1% agarose gel in 2.2 M formaldehyde and morpholino-propanesulfonic (MOPS) buffer (0.02 M MOPS, 8 mM sodium acetate, pH 7.0 and 1 mM EDTA). RNA was transferred to a nitrocellulose filter and hybridized as described above. To control integrity of the RNA, hypothalamus and liver RNA samples of the same isolation were stained with ethidium bromide after gel electrophoresis.

Immunocytochemistry and in situ hybridization

Brains or pituitary glands, obtained from tilapias (20–80 g in weight) kept on a neutral background, were fixed overnight in Bouin’s fluid, dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Sections (5 μm) were fixed overnight in Bouin’s fluid, dehydrated for 5 min (twice), and 20% normal goat serum in TBS/Triton for 10 min. This was followed by incubation with MCH antiserum (kindly provided by Dr B I Baker; Barber et al. 1987) diluted 1:4000 in TBS/Triton, for 16 h at 4°C. The MCH antiserum also recognizes the MCH prohormone (Bird et al. 1990). Then the slides were incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG (Nordic Immunology, Tilburg, The Netherlands), diluted 1:150 in TBS/Triton, for 60 min, and rabbit PAP (Nordic Immunology), diluted 1:1000 in TBS/Triton, for 60 min. Finally, slides were treated with 0.025% 3,3-diaminobenzidine, 0.25% nickel ammonium sulphate and 0.01% H2O2 in 0.05 M Tris–HCl, pH 7.6. For specificity control, the MCH antiserum was pepsin-digested with 1 μm synthetic MCH (Peninsula, St Helens, Merseyside, UK) prior to incubation on the slides.

In situ hybridization was performed following a procedure slightly modified from the one described by Tensen et al. (1991). Briefly, sections were digested with 0.1% pepsine, post-fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde in PBS, and rinsed in 1% hydroxymethylamine and PBS. Dehydrated slides were hybridized with 150 μl hybridization buffer containing the probe (see below), 4 x SSC, 5 x Denhardt’s solution, 50% formamide, 10% dextran sulphate and 200 μg yeast tRNA/ml at 50°C for 16 h. After hybridization, slides were washed in 2 x SSC (twice for 30 min), 1 x SSC (30 min) and 0.5 x SSC (twice for 30 min) at 37°C. Finally, sections were processed for detection of digoxigenin. Digoxigenin-labelled cRNA derived from the 270 bp tilapia ppMCH cDNA fragment of clone TMe58 was used as antisense probe. To assess the specificity of the hybridization signal, a 231 bases sense probe was used. Probes were labelled with digoxigenin, using a labelling and detection kit (Boehringer) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Briefly, probes were labelled by cRNA synthesis by incorporation of digoxigenin-labelled UTP (5 ng labelled cRNA/150 μl hybridization buffer). After hybridization to the target mRNA, hybrids were detected by enzyme-linked immunoassay using anti-digoxigenin/alkaline phosphate conjugate and subsequently enzyme-catalysed colour reaction with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyL phosphate and nitroblue tetrazolium salt. Sections were examined with bright field microscopy. Nomenclature of brain areas was based on the work of Batten et al. (1990).

Data analysis

Data are presented as the means±s.e.m. For statistical analysis Student’s t-test was used. Significance was accepted at P<0.05.
RESULTS

Analysis of hypothalamic cDNA encoding tilapia ppMCH

A primary tilapia hypothalamus cDNA library (60,000 clones) was screened under high-stringency hybridization conditions with TM16f, a partial tilapia ppMCH cDNA encoding proMCH and a portion of the signal peptide (Groneveld et al. 1993). Ten hybridization-positive clones were isolated. Three of them were selected for further analysis. Two clones appeared to contain a full-length tilapia ppMCH cDNA encoding a 136 amino acid precursor with a calculated Mr of 15,410. Both full-length tilapia ppMCH cDNA clones were identical to the corresponding part of TM16f. The complete tilapia ppMCH cDNA sequence has been assigned accession number X81144.

Quantification of hypothalamic ppMCH mRNA expression

In order to measure relative ppMCH mRNA levels in tilapia hypothalami in response to environmental changes, a dot blot analysis assay was developed. ppMCH mRNA hybridization signals of dot blotted hypothalamic RNA samples from individual fish were measurable after 1-3 days of autoradiography. In RNase-treated hypothalamic RNA samples, no ppMCH mRNA signal was detectable. Specificity of the proMCH cRNA probe was tested by Northern blot analysis at the same hybridization conditions. Only one band of 0.9 kb was obtained (not shown, see also Fig. 2). Analysis of hypothalamic RNA of tilapias adapted for 2 weeks to black or white backgrounds revealed significantly more ppMCH mRNA in the hypothalamus of white-adapted fish than in the hypothalamus of black-adapted animals. Tilapias kept in glass aquaria (N in Fig. 1) were found to contain intermediate ppMCH mRNA levels relative to black- and white-adapted fish.

Tissue distribution

Northern blot analysis of total RNA isolated from a number of tissues revealed a band of 0.9 kb, whereas for liver and rostral pars distalis (RPD) of the pituitary no signal was obtained. Surprisingly, the neurointermediate lobe (NIL) of the tilapia pituitary also contained ppMCH mRNA, although per animal the amount of MCH mRNA in this tissue was much less than in the hypothalamus (Fig. 2). Note that different quantities of RNA derived from different numbers of animals were loaded in each lane.

Immunocytochemical analysis revealed MCH-containing perikarya in the ventral hypothalamus. Two groups of cells could be distinguished. The biggest group of large cell bodies, 12-20 μm in diameter, was located ventrally in the hypothalamus in the NLT (Fig. 3A). A second population of scattered small cell bodies (4-6 μm in diameter) was found near the lateral ventricle in the NRL (Fig. 3C). A few MCH-containing cell bodies (about 12 μm in diameter) were observed in the neurohypophysis (Fig. 3E). However, the majority of staining in the neurohypophysis was found in axonal nerves derived from MCH-containing hypothalamic neurones (Fig. 3E). MCH-containing fibres were also observed in several parts of the brain. Most were found in the hypothalamus and in the ventral telencephalon, whereas some others were detected in the optic tectum (OT). When antiserum preadsorbed with synthetic MCH was used, no staining was found in brain and pituitary (not shown).

The anatomical distribution of ppMCH mRNA was investigated by in situ hybridization using an anti-sense proMCH cRNA probe. The sections used for in situ hybridization alternated with
Tilapia ppMCH mRNA expression

D GRÖNEVELD and others

sections used for immunocytochemistry. ppMCH mRNA was detected in hypothalamic cell groups corresponding to areas stained by MCH antiserum. In neurones of the NLT both MCH immunostaining and ppMCH mRNA were present in the same cell bodies (Fig. 3A and B). Because of the small size of the cells in the NLT, it was not possible to stain the same cells of this region in alternating sections. However, as shown in Fig. 3C and D, small MCH-producing cells were detected in the NRL with MCH immunostaining as well as with in situ hybridization. In accordance with the Northern blot results, ppMCH mRNA was observed in some regions of the neurohypophysis. Neurohypophysial ppMCH mRNA could be located in the same cell bodies that were immunostained for MCH (Fig. 3E and F). These cells were often located in the dorsal part of the neurohypophysis, as shown in Fig. 3E and F, but occasionally they were also observed in the part of the neurohypophysis that penetrates deeply into the intermediate lobe. No staining for ppMCH mRNA was observed in axonal fibres in the brain and pituitary gland, or when a sense control probe was used (not shown).

In order to study the relative amounts of ppMCH mRNA in the NLT and the NRL, tilapia hypothalami were divided into two parts by a transverse incision. The actual separation of the cell groups was confirmed by MCH immunocytochemistry on sagittal brain sections of three animals (not shown). To be able to measure ppMCH mRNA levels in individual hypothalamic and hypophysial regions, the above mentioned dot blot analysis assay had to be refined. By using a sense MCH cRNA standard curve, the detection limit was found to be about 1 pg ppMCH mRNA/dot. The signal in a negative control of OT tissue of equal weight to NRL tissue was significantly lower (five times) than in NRL (P<0.01) and NIL samples (P<0.025). Furthermore, hybridization signals of RNase-treated samples were around the detection limit (Fig. 4). Using this assay, the majority of ppMCH mRNA was measured in the NLT region (400 pg/fish, Fig. 4), about eight times more than in the NRL and NIL.

DISCUSSION

In this study we cloned a hypothalamic cDNA encoding the complete structure of tilapia ppMCH. Comparison of the tilapia MCH prohormone with its salmon and mammalian counterparts showed that only the MCH peptide is well conserved during evolution, whileMgrp and NEI are remarkably poorly conserved among the species examined (Gröneveld et al. 1993). Cloning of the complete tilapia ppMCH mRNA allowed us to compare the signal peptide sequences. The amino acid sequence identity between the tilapia and salmon (MCH-1; Minth et al. 1989) signal peptides is considerable (58%), whereas the identity between the tilapia and human (Presse et al. 1990) signal peptides is much lower (17%).

For quantification of ppMCH mRNA levels, we developed a dot blot assay because of its sensitivity and simplicity (van Tol & Burbach 1989). With this
FIGURE 3. Immunocytochemical and in situ localization of tilapia MCH and ppMCH mRNA. Scale bars are 50μm. A and B, C and D, E and F are alternating sections. A, C and E are stained with MCH antiserum; in B, D and F, ppMCH mRNA is shown by non-radioactive in situ hybridization. A and B, bottom of ventral hypothalamus; magnocellular neurones (arrows) containing MCH and ppMCH mRNA are found in the NLT. Note that cells immunostained with MCH antiserum (A) are stained for ppMCH mRNA as well (B; indicated by arrows). C and D, smaller cells occur near the lateral ventricle. E and F, pituitary; MCH immunostaining is visible in the neurohypophysis, predominantly in axons and also in a cell body. Only the cell body is also labelled for ppMCH mRNA (F), whereas no ppMCH mRNA is detectable in axons. Abbreviations: NLT, nucleus lateralis tuberis; P, pituitary; V, lateral ventricle; N, neurohypophysis; I, intermediate lobe.

Journal of Molecular Endocrinology (1995) 14, 199-207
method, significantly more ppMCH mRNA was found in hypothalami of tilapia adapted to a white background than in black background-adapted fish. The difference in ppMCH mRNA level supplements the reported differences in synthetic activity of MCH neurones of teleosts kept on black and white backgrounds. Morphological studies in carp indicate that MCH-producing cells are more active in white-adapted fish. These cells have larger cytoplasmic and nuclear areas and more prominent nucleoli than in black-adapted carps (Bird & Baker 1989). Recently, it was shown that hypothalamic de novo MCH synthesis of trout adapted to a white background is doubled if compared with black background-adapted fish (Baker & Bird 1992). The levels of hypothalamic ppMCH mRNA and MCH synthesis are in accordance with MCH secretion. It is known that more MCH is present in the circulation of white-adapted trout than in black-adapted animals, whereas the rate of MCH secretion in eel and carp also differs in response to changes of background coloration, as judged by the MCH content of the pituitary gland (Baker 1991).

The distribution of abundant MCH-containing perikarya in the NLT and some in the NRL of the tilapia hypothalamus, as well as their projections to the pituitary and several brain areas is in line with findings on other teleosts (Naito et al. 1985, Batten & Baker 1988, Bird et al. 1989, Baker 1991). The difference in neuronal size, i.e. magnocellular MCH-containing neurones in the NLT and smaller cells in the NRL, as was demonstrated here for the tilapia, has only been reported before for the molly Poecilia latipinna (Batten & Baker 1988). In contrast with the immunological staining, ppMCH mRNA was only found in perikarya of the NLT and NRL of the hypothalamus, but not in MCH-immunoreactive fibres in the brain. In this report we also explored the possibility of measuring ppMCH mRNA levels in the NLT and NRL by dissecting these regions out of the brain separately. Using the dot blot assay we showed high levels of ppMCH mRNA in the NLT (hundreds of
Tilapia ppM C H mRNA expression

journal of Molecular Endocrinology (1995) 14, 199-207

containing cells present in the pituitary are usually located in the dorsal part of the neurohypophysis, and less frequently in the parts penetrating deeper into the intermediate lobe. The function of these neurohypophysial MCH cells is as yet unclear. They might have a neuroendocrine function although, in that case, quantitatively, their contribution to MCH release into the blood seems to be limited, since overall the MCH immunoreactivity in the neurohypophysial MCH cells is much lower than in the surrounding axons derived from the NLT, and the level of ppMCH mRNA in the null is very low if compared with the level in the NLT. Alternatively, the neurohypophysial MCH cells might have a local regulatory function.

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