

Knock-out of vasotocin reduces reproductive success in female zebrafish, *Danio rerio*

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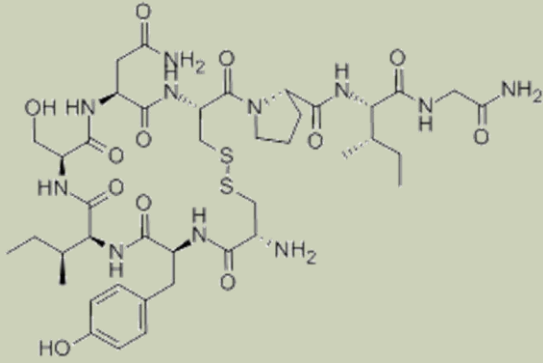


MENNIGEN
LAB



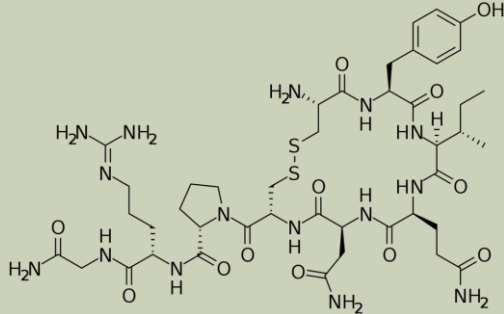
uOttawa

BACKGROUND

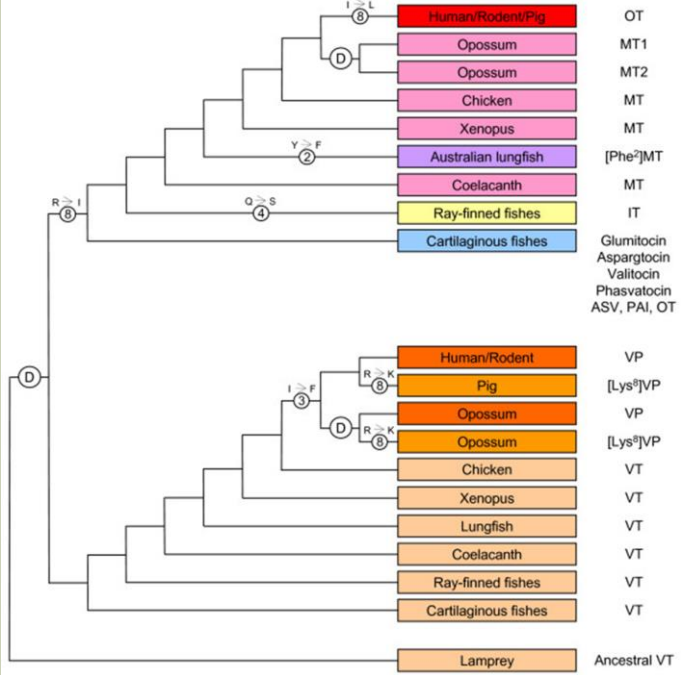


Isotocin

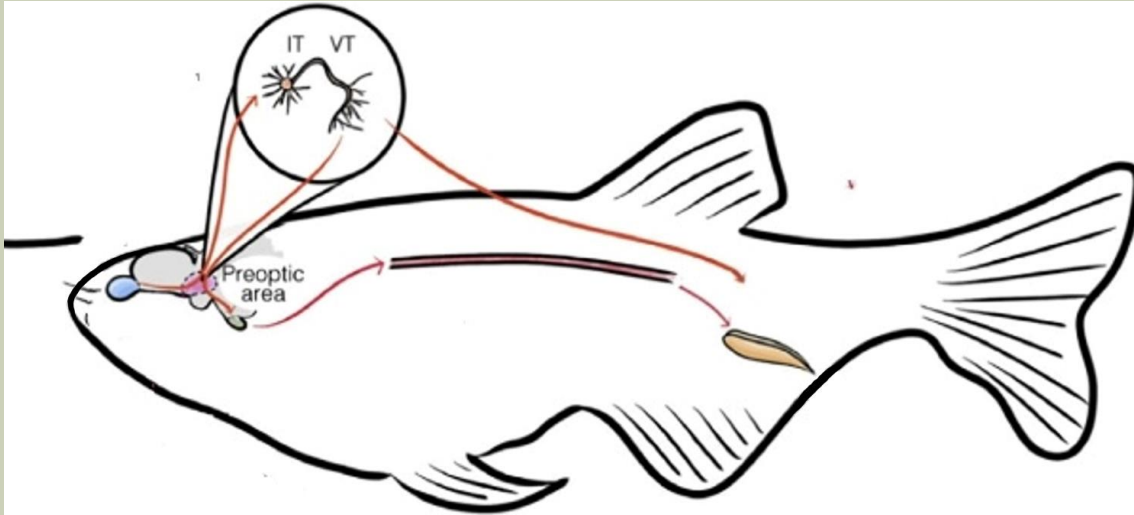
Arginine Vasotocin



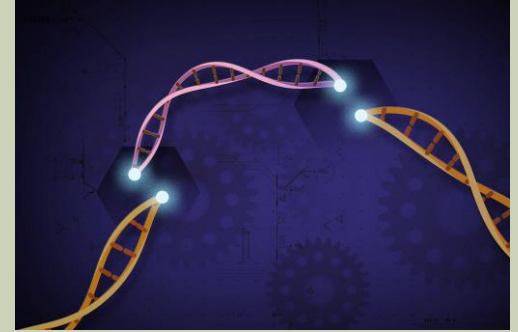
Oxytocin and Vasotocin are evolutionarily conserved nonapeptides.¹



BACKGROUND



Nonapeptide roles in the Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Gonadal axis.²



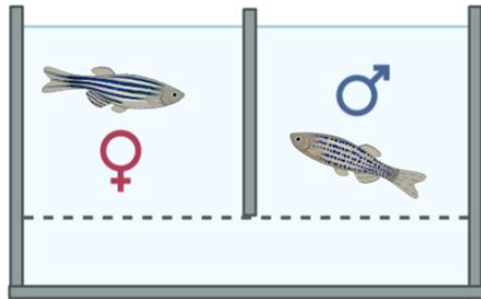
Knockout lines using CRISPR Cas9.

HYPOTHESIS

Arginine vasotocin (avt -/-) but not Isotocin (oxt-/-) affects reproductive success in a female-specific manner.

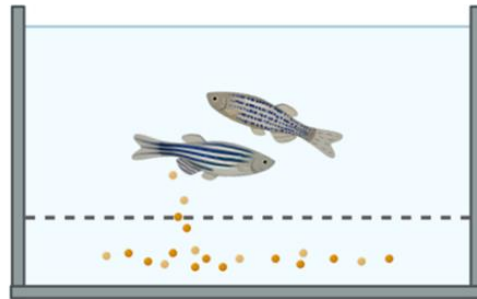
METHODS

A) Mating assays

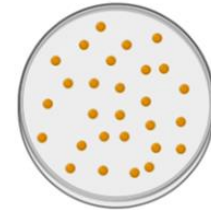


① Separate male and female

Next day



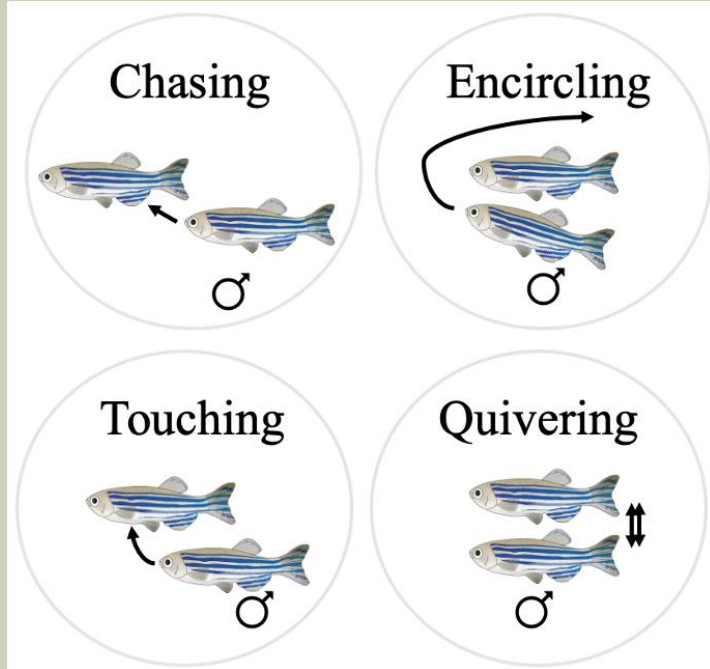
② Let them interact



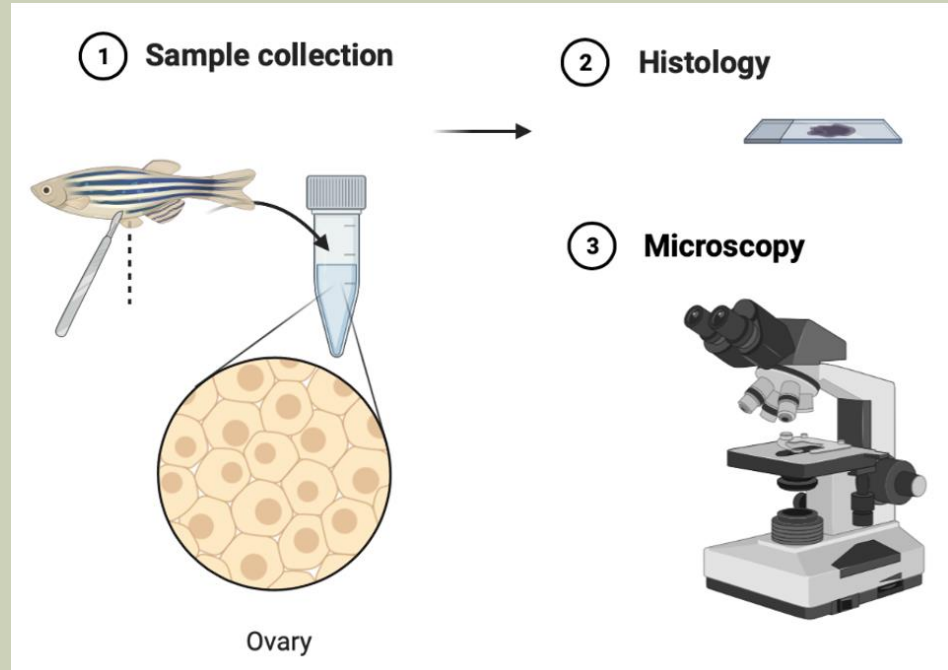
③ Collect and count eggs

METHODS

B) Zebrafish courtship behaviour



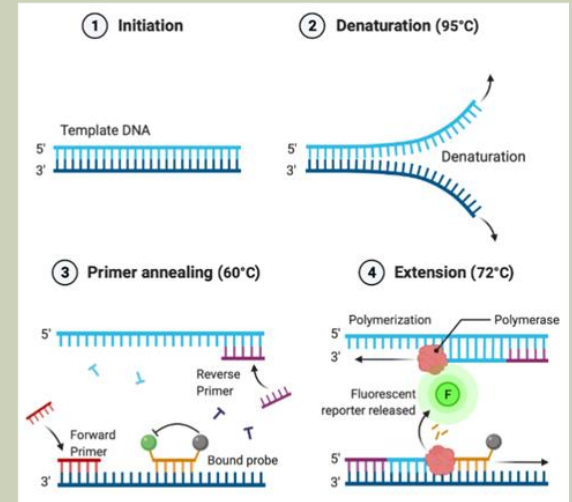
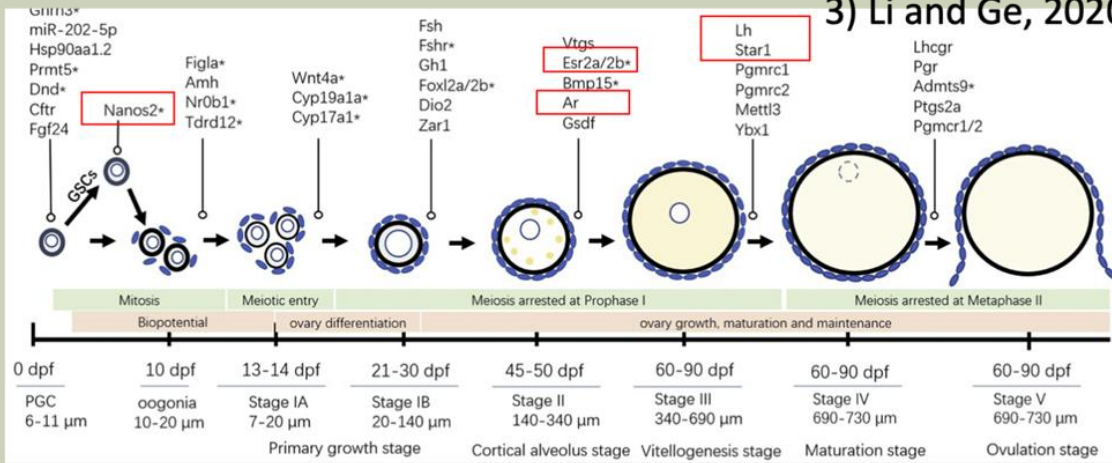
C) Histology



METHODS

D) Gene expression profiling: qPCR

3) Li and Ge, 2020



RESULTS

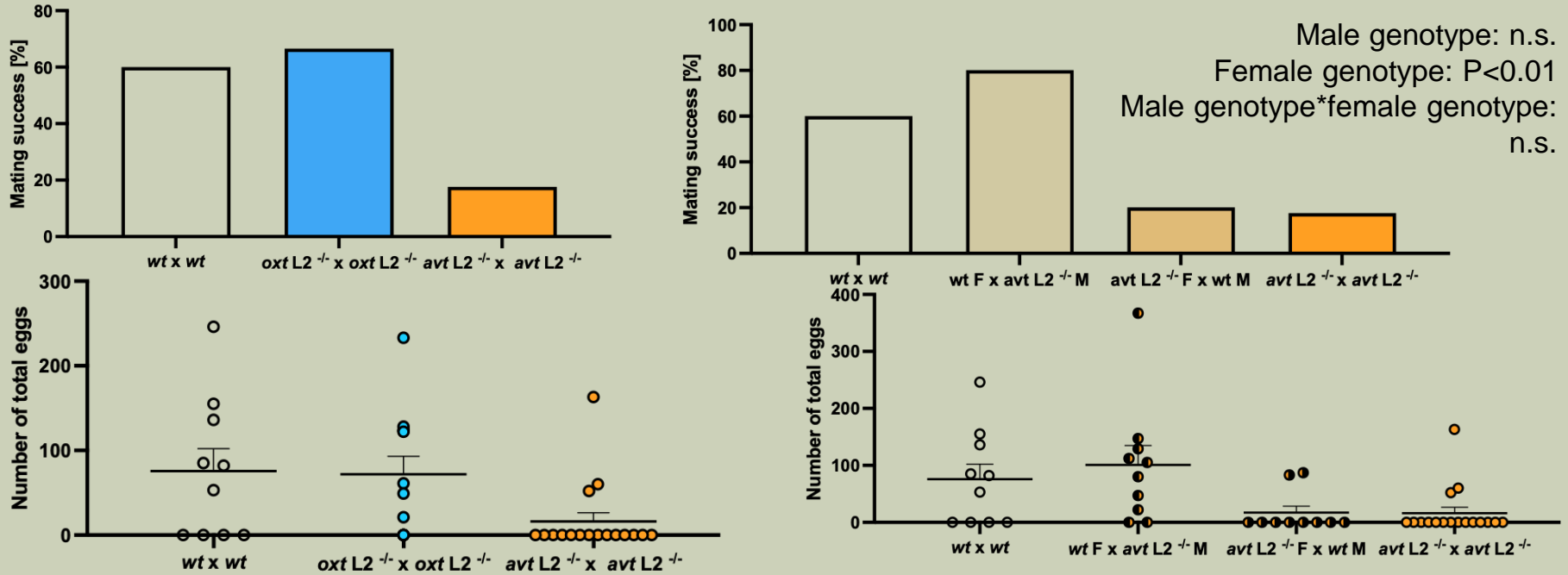


Figure 1. Successful mating trials (A, C) and median number of spawned eggs (B, D) in WT (n= 10), *oxt L2^{-/-}* (n=12) and *avt L2^{-/-}* (n=17), and backcrosses (n=10) and average values \pm S.E.M. indicated. Letters indicate significant differences between groups as determined by Dunn's post-hoc test following significant Kruskal-Wallis omnibus tests.

RESULTS

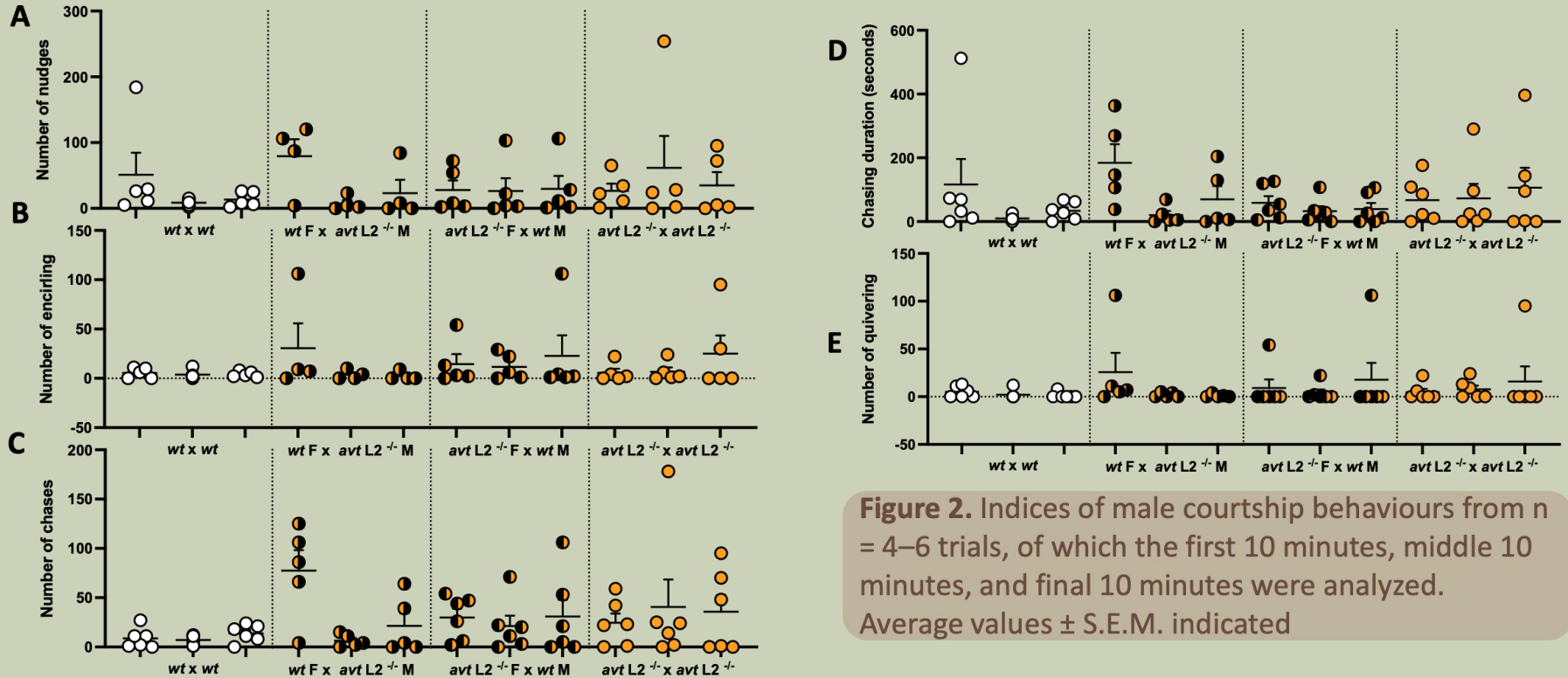


Figure 2. Indices of male courtship behaviours from $n = 4-6$ trials, of which the first 10 minutes, middle 10 minutes, and final 10 minutes were analyzed. Average values \pm S.E.M. indicated

RESULTS

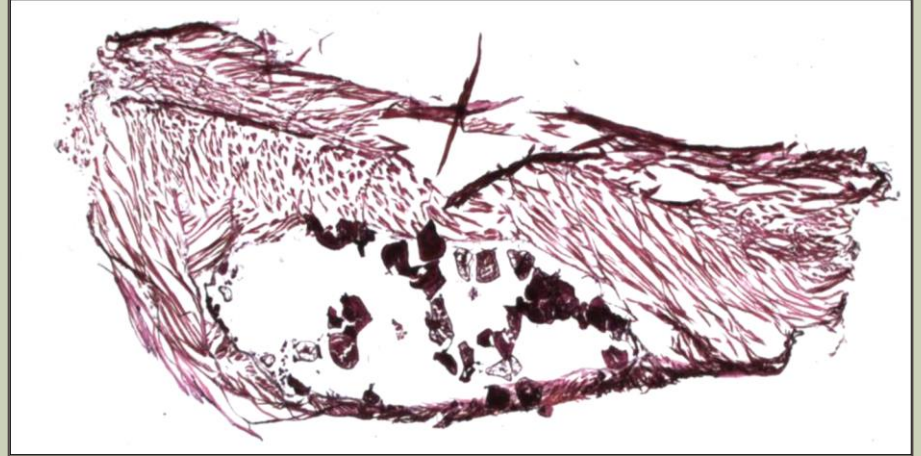
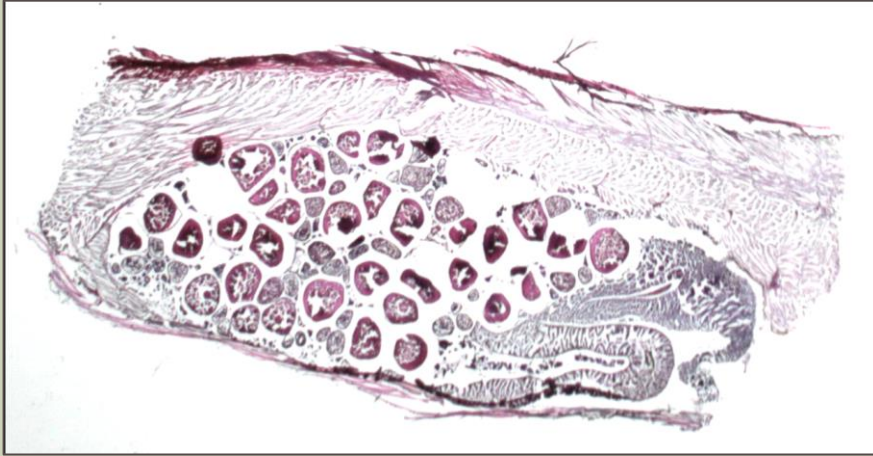


Figure 3. (A) wt and (B) avt $-/-$ ovary sections imaged using a dissection microscope using a 0.67x magnification.

RESULTS

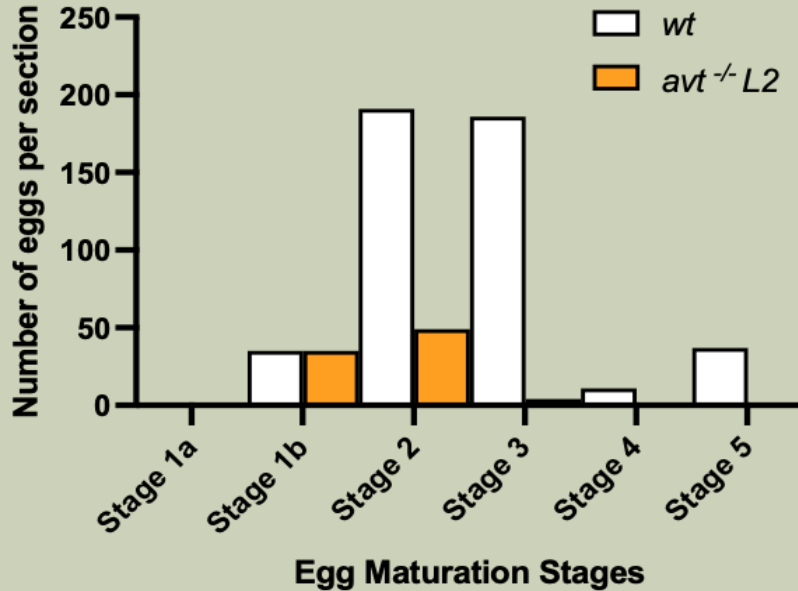


Figure 4. Number of eggs per section in wt and *avt*^{-/-} (n= 6) as a function of egg maturation stages.

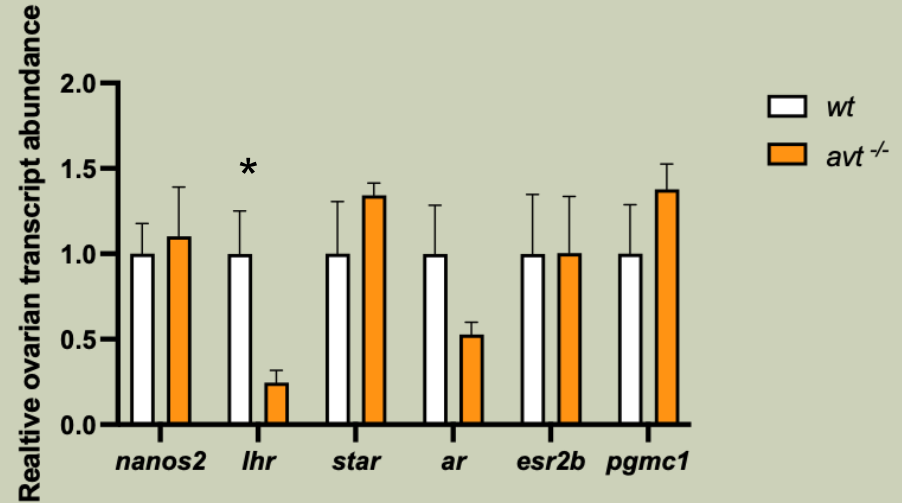


Figure 5. Normalized mean relative ovarian gene expression of oocyte development markers +/- S.E.M. in WT (n=4) and AVT^{-/-} (n=4).

CONCLUSION

- Role of AVT in the female reproduction which can be translated to other fish species.
- Studied behavior, release, and the developmental phenotype - the evidence supports that female avt knockout drives the reduction in phenotype, likely through reduced development of eggs.
- Implications for aquaculture and ecotoxicological research

REFERENCES

- 1) Landin, J., Hovey, D., Xu, B. *et al.* Oxytocin Receptors Regulate Social Preference in Zebrafish. *Sci Rep* **10**, 5435 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-61073-4>
- 2) Altmieme, Z., Jubouri, M., Touma, K., Coté, G., Fonseca, M., Julian, T., & Mennigen, J. A. (2019). A reproductive role for the nonapeptides vasotocin and isotocin in male zebrafish (*Danio rerio*). *Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Part B, Biochemistry & molecular biology*, *238*, 110333. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpb.2019.110333>
- 3) Li, J., & Ge, W. (2020). Zebrafish as a model for studying ovarian development: Recent advances from targeted gene knockout studies. *Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology*, *507*, 110778. doi:10.1016/j.mce.2020.110778
- 4) Joy, K. P., & Chaube, R. (2015). Vasotocin--A new player in the control of oocyte maturation and ovulation in fish. *General and comparative endocrinology*, *221*, 54–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yggen.2015.02.013>

